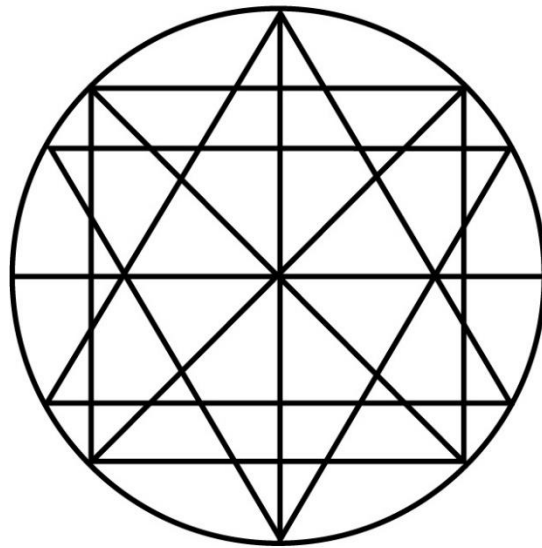
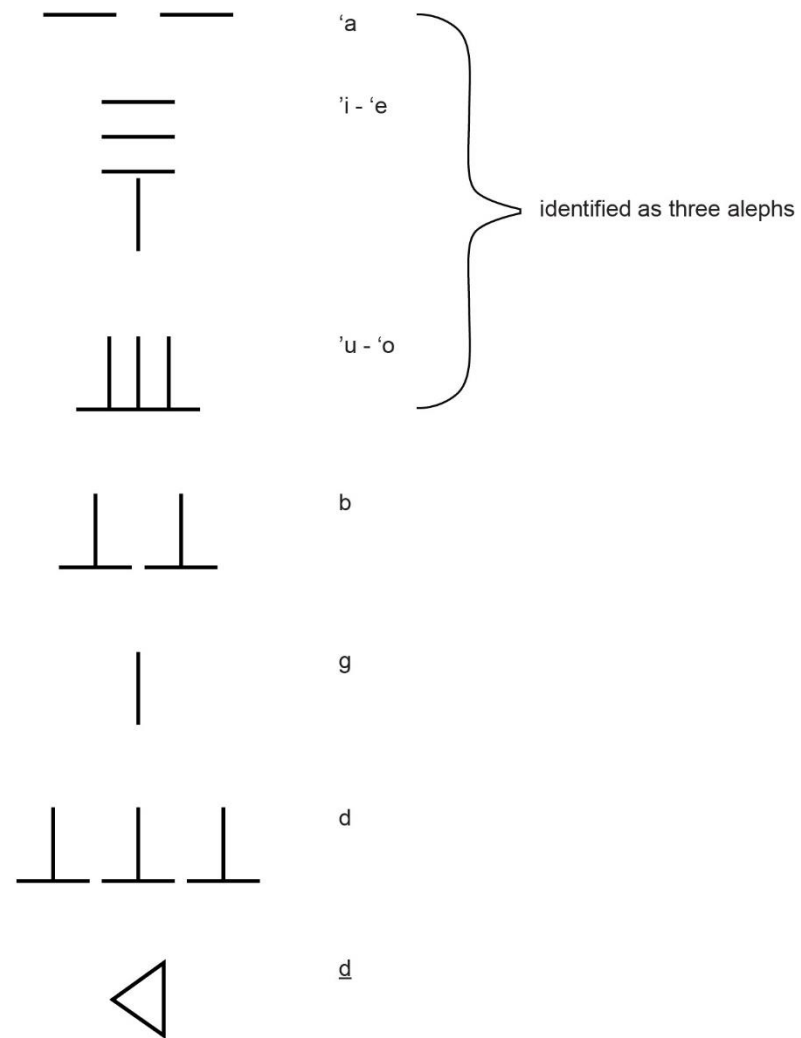


1-28-01



l, f
f, n, r, l, d, g, t, p


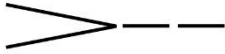





1-28-02c-1



Ugarit signs and their identification. As shown by David Diringer's *The Alphabet*, (New York Philosophical Library, 1948) p. 203, Fig. 104-1.

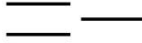


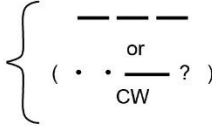



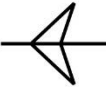
ILLUSTRATIONS, BOOK ONE, CHAPTER XXVIII

1-28-02c-2

	h
	w (CW = v)
	z
	ḥ (CW = kh)
	ḥ
	t
	y

Ugarit signs and their identification. As shown by David Diringer's *The Alphabet*, (New York Philosophical Library, 1948) p. 203, Fig. 104-1.



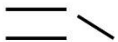

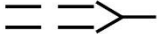





1-28-02c-3

	k
	l
	m
	n ($\cdot \cdot \cdot$ or CW ?)
	s ¹
	s ²
	c
	ḡ

Ugarit signs and their identification. As shown by David Diringer's *The Alphabet*, (New York Philosophical Library, 1948) p. 203, Fig. 104-1.

ILLUSTRATIONS, BOOK ONE, CHAPTER XXVIII

1-28-02c-4

	p
	s¹
	s² (t ··· z̄z̄)
	q
	r
	sh¹
	sh² (s¹ ?)
	š ? , th ? , t ?
	z̄ (j)
	t

































Ugarit signs and their identification. As shown by David Diringer's *The Alphabet*, (New York Philosophical Library, 1948) p. 203, Fig. 104-1.

1-28-02c

ORIGIN OF ALPHABET 203

Ugarit Cuneiform Alphabet

An epoch-making discovery was made by C. F. A. Schaeffer, G. Chenet and Ch. Virolleaud in 1929 and the following years at Ras Shamrah, the ancient Ugarit, on the Syrian coast opposite the most easterly cape of Cyprus. At that site, clay-tablets were found, which proved to be

1		2		17		m	25		f¹(f¹)
2		10		22		z	26		q
3		11		23		h	27		r
4		12		24		b	28		sh¹
5		13		25		g	29		sh²(s¹)
6		14		26		d	30		š¹(š¹) / ū(ū) / ē(ē)
7		15		27		k	31		z̄ (j)
8		16		28		h	32		t





































Byblos									
Archaic Alphabet									
	k	q	g	d	h	w	z	kh	th
Byblos									
Alphabet									
	l	m	n	s	'	p	ts	q	r
									sh
									t

Fig. 104 2

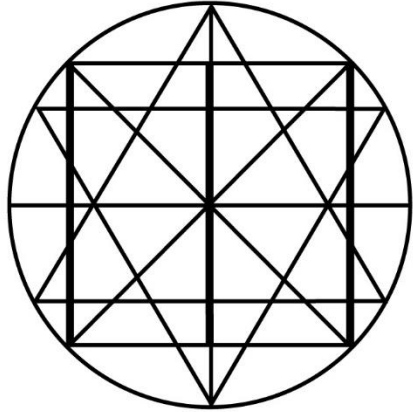
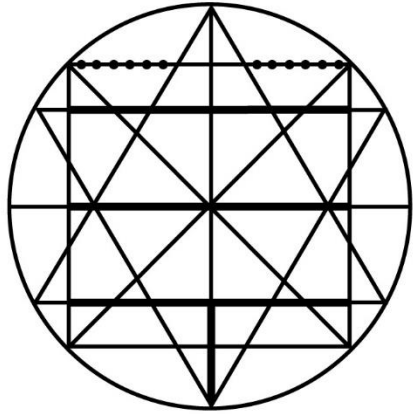
- 1, The Ugarit cuneiform alphabet (15th-13th century B.C.).
- 2, Dunand's theory of the derivation of the alphabet from the pseudo-hieroglyphic script of Byblos: (1) "Linear" variety of the same script
- 3, The "incunabula" of the alphabet according to Dunand

documents of inestimable value in many fields of research such as epigraphy, philology and history of religion. The documents are written in a hitherto unknown cuneiform-alphabet of 32 letters (Fig. 103, 104, 1), and were deciphered by H. Bauer, E. Dhorme and Ch. Virolleaud.

The Ugarit script consists of single cuneiform signs, having no

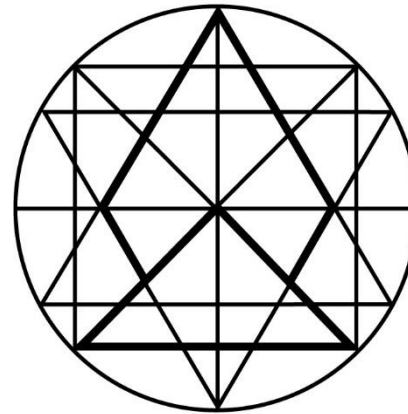
ILLUSTRATIONS, BOOK ONE, CHAPTER XXVIII

1-28-02




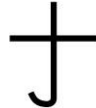


Ugarit signs identified as three alephs. As to be found in the first of the proposed Philiton listing of their reconstruction of the zr science naqi signs. First sign designated in stipple.

1-28-03c





Analysis of the Khamite Rezu sign, I f.

1-28-03

Ugarit kh , straight line stylization of 
the linear variation of the linear abstract  of the
pantoideogram  : the offspring of the human being.

1-28-04

Khurrian Khamite t, ; Rezu Khamite t, .


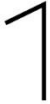




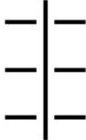
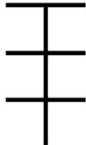
Khurrian Khamite k, ; Rezu Khamite k, .

Khurrian Khamite n, ; Rezu Khamite n, .

Khurrian Khamite l, ; Rezu Khamite pantomimic l, .

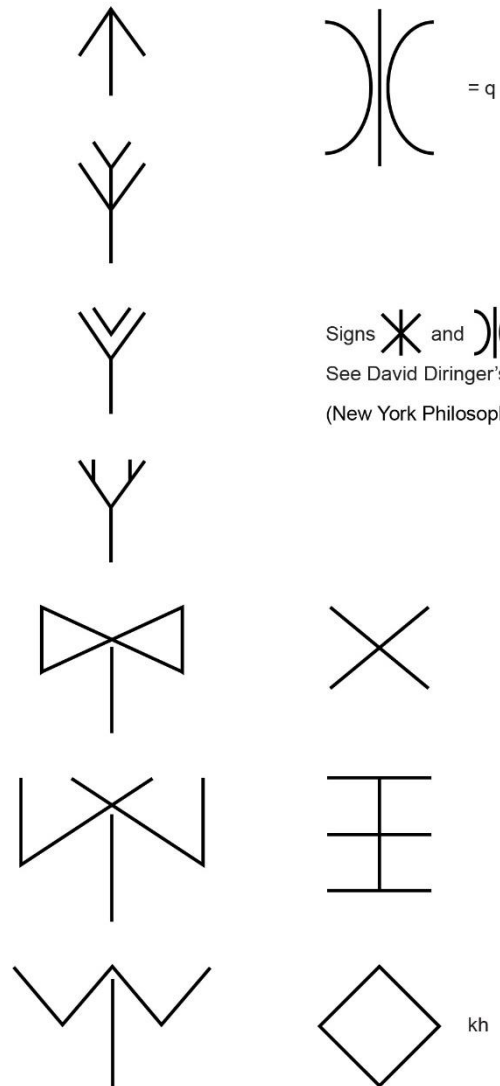
reconstructed zr science geometric l, , .

1-28-05

Khurrian Ugarit	North Semitic	Phonetic Value
		g
		h
		z
		s

Some of the Ugarit signs. As cited by David Diringer's *The Alphabet*, (New York Philosophical Library, 1948).

1-28-06



Signs * and)|(occur in Cyprus with same sound.
See David Diringer's *The Alphabet*,
(New York Philosophical Library, 1948) p. 465.

Some Trkhmli pre-alphabetic signs.

1-28-07



Indigenous name Trkhmli.



Non Indo-European.



Egyptian monuments of 1300 B.C.



Call them Luku or Ruku.



Inhabited southwestern part of Asia Minor.

And these are translated ě. Greeks said they came from Crete.