## Attic Number System (ROUGH DRAFT)

The Attic Number System is based on the values listed in the following table.

| Symbol | Value | Origin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 1 | a stroke representing one unit |
| $\Gamma$ | 5 | TÉv̇e (originally $\Gamma$ ENTE) |
| $\Delta$ | 10 | סéko (originally $\triangle$ EKA ) |
| $\stackrel{\square}{ }$ | 50 | Combination of $\Gamma$ and $\Delta$ |
| H | 100 | Ěkatov (originally HEKATON) |
| F | 500 | Combination of $\Gamma$ and H |
| X | 1000 | $\chi \chi^{\text {idıol }}$ (originally XINIOI) |
| 『 | 5000 | Combination of $\Gamma$ and X |
| M | 10000 | $\mu u ́ p l o t$ (originally MYPIOI ) |
| m | 50000 | Combination of $\Gamma$ and $M$ |

Example: the number 84 is written $\sqrt{\Gamma} \Delta \Delta \Delta$ IIII
Example: the number 2005 is written ХГ

Attic numbers were later replaced by the Ionian numbers even in Attica. (Attica is a region of Greece whose main city is Athens).

Attic numbers were largely used for cardinal numbers (for counting, not for ordering) and were not used to represent fractions.

The letter $\Gamma$ is an archaic form of $\Pi$ (pi), not to be confused with $\Gamma$ (gamma).
The letter H (eta) is usually pronounced as a long $e$. However, early on, in some regions of Greece, it was pronounced like we pronounce $h$. Thus in the archaic spelling HEKATON for ékatov, the letter H is pronounced like $h$. (In Greek the $h$ sound is found at the start of words, and was dropped altogether in some dialects. Because of this the Greeks eventually decided to use eta for a vowel sound, and eventually the accent ${ }^{\text {e }}$ was used to indicate an $h$ sound.

