

Key to the charts

- At the far left of the numerical analysis chart of each psalm the reader will find the Masoretic numbering of verses in the Hebrew text, which do not necessarily correspond with the number of poetic verselines. The text in each Masoretic verse is arranged according to verselines, cola, strophes and cantos and sub-cantos.
- I have made use of the analyses by **Pieter van der Lugt**, *Cantos and Strophes in Biblical Hebrew Poetry. With Special Reference to the First Book of the Psalter* (Oudtestamentische Studiën 53), Brill: Leiden 2006 (henceforth *CAS*), and his (unpublished) analyses of the remaining psalms, which he kindly put at my disposal. In the rubric "Strophic structure", I also refer regularly to the work of **Jan Fokkelman**, who has proved to be aware of the importance of the numerical aspects of the biblical text: Jan Fokkelman, *Major Poems of the Hebrew Bible*, Van Gorcum: Assen, Vol. II (2000), Vol. III (2003), and *The Psalms in Form*, Deo Publishing: Leiden, 2002.
I have also studied **Duane Christensen**'s analyses based on his 'logoprosodic' approach (published on his website BIBAL.net), but I came to the conclusion that his approach is incompatible with logotechnical analysis and does not contribute to a better understanding of the numerical aspects of the psalms, my primary concern. Moreover, the fact that Christensen consistently includes the headings and other secondary material in the word-count means, in most cases, that he analyses a different text, which is not the text of the psalm proper. See Observations 1 and 4 in my Analysis of Psalm 3 (the first psalm provided with a heading and *selahs*), and compare my critical remarks in the logotechnical analyses of Psalms 90 and 92. Despite this, I regularly refer to his analyses, when there is reason to do so.
- The column **Total** shows the number of words for each line, verse, group of verses and the grand total, as indicated. My canto- and strophic divisions are marked **brown**.
- Columns **a** and **b** contain the number of words before and after atnach (shown as ^).
- Columns **c** and **d** show the number of words in other categories of the text, as explained in the "Logotechnical Analysis" section at the top of the chart.
- **The word-count** in my logotechnical analysis relates to the psalm proper, *excluding* the heading and technical terms, which do not strictly belong to the poetic body of the poem. In my view, this is the only way in which the designed numerical structure of a poem can be detected and brought to light.
In four surveyable Tables in the Introduction to each Book, the reader will find the grand totals of the word-count: a) *without* the heading, b) *with* the heading, and c) *with selah* and other technical terms. This information is needed particularly for our study of the numerical aspects of the five Books and the Psalter as a whole.
- **Subscriptions** and **Doxologies** are always shown and included in the word-count.
- **The divine name numbers 17 and 26** and their multiples are printed in bold face, in order to show in what way and to what extent they are woven into the fabric of the text. This also applies to the two *kabod* numbers **23** and **32**, but within certain limits, depending on the frequency of their occurrence in a given psalm. They are always in bold face when they function as component parts of the distinct double *kabod* pattern **55 = 23 + 32** and the *kebod*-YHWH pattern **58 = 32 + 26**.
- **The meaningful centre** of the psalm (which must also grammatically be meaningful and not a conglomerate of middle words), on word-, colon-, and verseline level, is shown in **blue letters** in the text. **The name YHWH** and other designations of God are shown in **red**. **Keywords**, of which the numerical value features in the text, are shown in **green**. **Specific features** of each psalm are briefly described in the section so named, at the top of the chart. Further details are to be found in the **Observations** below the charts.