

6) Psalms 120-134.

- These Psalms are called "Pilgrim Songs".
- The Jews sang these during their pilgrimages to Jerusalem.

7) Psalms 146-150.

- These Psalms are called "Hallelujah Psalms" as they all start and end with "Hallelujah".

- Note that collections 6) and 7) are topical; their authors are unknown.
- These independent collections were brought together into 5 Books and finally put into one.

b. A new Book frequently begins with a new collection, and this is followed by a series of Psalms intended to be a supplement to the preceding Book.

- 1) Book II was a Korahite selection, enlarged by the addition of a number of Psalms by David, which had escaped the notice of the compiler of the First Book.

- The "newly discovered" Psalms of David were not added to Book I because it was already printed and in use.

- 2) Book III was an Asaph selection, enlarged by the addition of a number of Psalms by the Sons of Korah, which had escaped the notice of the compilers of the Second Book.

- One Davidic Psalm (Psa. 86) occurs in Book III.

c. The same Psalm occurs in different Books, with some variation, such as would be due partly to accident in its transmission from mouth to mouth, partly to design where it had been adapted to new circumstances, and to express particular feelings.

- 1) Psa. 14 <---> Psa. 53.
- 2) Psa. 40:13-17 <---> Psa. 70.
- 3) Psa. 57:7-11 <---> Psa. 108:1-5.
- 4) Psa. 60:5-12 <---> Psa. 108:6-13.

- Note that two similar Psalms never occur in the same Book. This "proves incontestably" that they must have circulated originally in independent collections.