

Note: Since we do not know the date of 2 Samuel, we cannot date these Psalm titles.

-Thus we can trace Psalm titles outside of the Psalter.

### 3. Authority of the Psalm titles.

- a. The Psalm titles appear in the oldest manuscript of the complete Hebrew Bible which dates back to 1008-9 AD. This manuscript is in Leningrad.

-Psalm titles were a part of the text.  
-If titles can be removed, can justify removal of anything.  
-Jews were very careful with the text, put changes in the margins.  
-Verse divisions indicate title is a part of the text.

- b. The Psalm titles appear in a Psalm scroll from Cave 11 at Qumran, which dates back to the first half of the 1st century AD.

-Sanders book, "Discoveries in the Judean Desert", vol. 4.  
-17 Psalms occur with titles, 8 have partial titles as part of the text is missing (scroll broken), 3 have slight variations.

Psa. 130 has a title: "The song of the ascent".  
Psa. 123 has an extra word: "David".  
Psa. 121 also different.  
Only Psa. 144 has an added title in modern Hebrew which is not in the DSS. Is one word: "By David".

- c. The Psalm titles appear in a manuscript from Cave 4 at Qumran which dates back to the 2nd century BC.

-This manuscript has Psalms 1-69 in the same order in which they appear in the Hebrew Bible and with the same Psalm titles.  
-The only differences between this manuscript and the Hebrew Bible are that Psalm 32 is missing in this manuscript, and Ps. 71 comes immediately after Ps. 38.

- d. The Psalm titles appear in the LXX which dates back to the 2nd century BC.

-The Psalm titles must have been a part of the Hebrew text long before the LXX translation was made because the meaning of the Psalm titles was clear when they were first written, but the LXX translators did not understand many of them (of. the titles of Psalms 51 and 88).