

b. Original Form of the Psalm Titles.

-Thirtle said that the Psalm titles originally consisted of two parts:

1) Literary Superscription.

-The literary superscription does the following (it need not do all of these points):

a) It describes the Psalm. Examples:

מְזֹמָר - 43 times.	"A psalm to be sung to instrumental accompaniment" -Like an ordinary hymn.
שִׁיר - 2 times.	"A song"
מְזֹמָר שִׁיר - 12 times.	"A song, i.e., a psalm ...." (Narrows the meaning). Epexegetical. Ps. 66
שִׁיר מְזֹמָר - or	
שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת - 15 times.	"A song of the ascents" Ps. 120
תְּפִלָּה - 5 times.	"A prayer" (in Hab. 3) Ps. 90
מִכְתָּב - 6 times.	Unknown. In Isaiah 38:9 have "written" -- כָּתוּב Ps. 56
מִשְׁכֵּיל - 13 times.	BDB: "A contemplative or didactic poem." Kirkpatrick: "A skillful psalm" (like an anthem). Ps. 55
שִׁיר יוֹזֵן - 1 time.	BDB: "A wild, passionate psalm." (This is only a guess). Ps. 7
תְּהִלָּה - 1 time.	"A song of praise." Ps. 145
מְזֹמָר לְתוֹדָה - 1 time.	"A psalm to be sung to instrumental accompaniment for thanksgiving."

b) It states the author of the Psalm.

David	- 73 times.
Asaph	- 12 times.
Sons of Korah	- 12 times.
Solomon	- 2 times.
Ethan	- 1 time.
Heman	- 1 time.
Moses	- 1 time.

-Heman is one of the 11 of the sons of Korah.