Music



-Teachers of 1 Chronicles 15:22; 25:7, 8; 2 Chronicles 23:13

-Physical effect of, on man 1 Samuel 6:15, 16

-Discoursed during the offering of sacrifices 2 Chronicles 29:27, 28

-Precentor Nehemiah 12:42

-Chief musician Nehemiah 12:42; Hab 3:19

-Chambers for musicians in the temple, in Ezekiel\'s vision Ezekiel 40:44

-In heaven Revelation 5:8, 9; 14:2, 3; 15:2, 3

-INSTRUMENTS .Invented by Jubal Genesis 4:21 .Invented by David 1 Chronicles 23:5; 2 Chronicles

7:6; 29:26; Amos 6:5 .Made by Solomon 1 Kings 10:12; 2 Chronicles 9:11; Ecclesiastes 2:8 .Made by

Tynans Ezekiel 28:13 .CORNET Daniel 3:5, 7, 10

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.DULCIMER, a double pipe Daniel 3:5, 10, 15 .FLUTE Daniel 3:5, 7, 10, 15 .GITTITH, a stringed

instrument Psalm 8; 81; 84 .

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of notes Genesis 4:21; Job 21:12; 30:31; Psalm 150:4 .

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.SACKBUT, a harp Daniel 3:5, 7, 10, 15 .TABRET

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., A 5:12; 14:11; 5:23; 6:5

-SYMBOLS USED IN -ALAMOTH .(Literally virgins) A musical term which appears in 1 Chronicles

15:20 And in the title of Psalm 46:1 .(It seems to indicate the rendering of the song by female voices,

possibly soprano) -AL-TASCHITH .It appears in the titles of Psalm 57:1; 58:1; 59:1; 75:1 .(it seems to

have been used to indicate the kind of ode, or the kind of melody in which the ode should be sung.) –

HIGGAION Psalm 92:3 .(According to Gesenius, it signifies the murmuring tone of a harp, and hence that

the music should be rendered in a plaintive manner.) Psalm 9:16 .(Combined with \"Selah,\" it may have

been intended to indicate a pause in the vocal music while the instruments rendered an interlude.) Psalm

19:14 .(Mendelssohn translates it \"meditation, thought.\" Hence, the music was to be rendered in a mode to

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promote devout meditation.) -MAKALATH, MASCHIL, LEANNOTH .These terms are found in the titles

of Psalm 53:1; 88:1 .(Authorities grope in darkness as to their signification. They may indicate the

instruments to be played, or the melody to be sung) -MASCHIL .This musical sign occurs in the titles of

Psalm 32:1; 42:1; 44:1; 45:1; 52:1; 53:1; 54:1; 55:1; 74:1; 78:1; 88:1; 89:1; 142:1 .(The meaning is

obscure. But its signification where it occurs elsewhere than in the titles of Psalms is equivalent to the

English word \"instruction,\" or to become wise by instruction; hence, Psalm 47:7: \" Sing ye praises with

understanding.\") -MICAHTAM A musical term in the titles of Psalm 16:1; 56:1; 57:1; 58:1; 59:1; 60:1

.(Luther interprets this as \"golden,\" that is, \"precious.\" Ewald interprets it as signifying a plaintive manner.)

-MUTH-LABBEN .In the title of Psalm 9: 1 .(Authorities, ancient and modern, differ as to the probable

signification. Gesenius and Deuteronomy Wette interpret it, \"with the voice of virgins, by boys.\" Others

derive the word from a different Hebrew root, and interpret it as indicating that the Psalm was a

funeral

ode.) -NEGINAH and NEGINOTH Appear in the titles of Psalm 4:1; 54:1; 55:1; 61:1; 67:1; Hab 3:19 .(Its

use seems to have been to indicate that the song should be accompanied by stringed instruments.) –

NEHILOTH Appears in the title of Psalm 5:1 .(It seems to indicate, according to Gesenius, that when this

Psalm was sung it was to be accompanied by wind instruments.) -SELAH .(This term appears frequently in

the Psalms. Its use is not known. Possibly it signified a pause in the vocal music while an instrumental

interlude or finale was rendered.) -SHEMINITH .In the titles of Psalm 6:1; 12: 1 .(Translated \"eighth,\"

probably indicates the measure, movement, or pitch.) -SHIGGAION .In the title of Psalm 7:1 And its

plural, SHIGIONOTH, in the title of Hab 3:1 .(Supposed to be a musical term to guide in rendering the

song. At the close of the chapter, the author refers the ode \"to the chief musician, on my stringed

instruments.\" The term may suggest the movement in interpreting the music set to it.) -SHOSHANNIM and

SHUSHAN-EDUTH .In the titles to Psalm 45: 1 ; 60: 1 ; 69: 1 ; 80: 1 .(Seems to indicate the manner in which

these Psalms were to be rendered. Kimchi, Tremellius, and Eichhorn render it \"hexachorda,\" that is, that in

singing these Psalms instruments of six strings were to accompany.)

-UNCLASSIFIED SCRIPTURES RELATING TO Exodus 15:1, Genesis 31:27; 20, 21; 21:17-20; Judges

5:1-3; 11:34; 1 Samuel 18:6, 7; 2 Samuel 19:35; 1 Kings 1:40; 15:16-22,24, 1 Chronicles 6:31, 32; 27, 28;

16:4-39, 22:3, 5, 6, 41, 42; 25:1, 5, 6, 27, 30; 7, 8; 2 Chronicles 5:12, 13; 20:19, 21, 22, 28; 23:13, 18;

29:25-28; 31:2; 35:15, 25; Ezra 2:64; 3:10, 11; Neh 12:24, 27-31; Job 21:12; 30:31; Psalm 33:1-4; 68:4, 25,

26, 32-35; 81:1-3; 87:7; 92:1-3; 95:1, 2; 98:1-8; 104:33; 135:1, 105:2; 2, 3; 137:1-6; 144:9; 149:1-3, 6;

150:1-6; Proverbs 25:20; Ecclesiastes 2:8; Isaiah 5:12; 14:11; 16:10; 23:16; 24:8, 9; 30:29, 32; Jeremiah

31:4; Ezekiel 26:13; Daniel 3:4, 33:32; 6, 7; Amos 6:5; 8:10; Matthew 9:23; 11:17; Mark 14:26; 1

Corinthians 14:15; Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16; Hebrews 2:12; Revelation 14:2, 3; 18:22