

Genesis 5:1–6:8—Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

Translation and Textual Notes

I. Generations from Adam to Noah

Gen 5:1–6:8

A. Strophe 1: Record of Generations of Humankind—in God’s Likeness (5:1–2) [6.8]

5:1	This is the record / of the generations of Adam //	13	2	4	4	0
	in the day / when God created \ ^a Adam /	15	2	4	0	4
	in the likeness of God / he made him //	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
		4:26–5:1				26 13 13
5:2	Male and female / he created them //	16	2	3	3	0
	and he blessed / ^a them /	9	2	2	0	2
	And he called their name / Humankind /	12	2	4	0	4
	on the day / they were created //	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
		5:1–2				23 7 16

B. Strophe 2: Adam Begot Seth at 130 and Died at 930 Years (5:3–5) [12.10]

5:3	And when Adam / had lived / thirty and a hundred \ ^a years /	21	3	5	5	0
	he begot (one) in his likeness / according to his image //	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
		4:25–5:3a				67 35 32
	And he called his name / Seth //	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
		5:2–3				23 11 12
5:4	And the days of Adam were / after / he begot Seth /	24	3	7	7	0
	were eight hundred / years //	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
		4:26–5:4b				59 34 25
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
		5:1–4				48 25 23
5:5	And all the days / that Adam / lived /	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
		5:26–5:5a				68 40 28
	They were nine hundred / years / and thirty / years //	21	4	5	5	0
	and he died //	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
		5:2–5				48 32 16

C. Strophe 3: Seth Begot Enosh at 105 and Died at 807 Years (5:6–8) [8.8]

5:6	And Seth lived / five years \ ^a and a hundred years //	22	2	6	6	0
	and he begot \ ^b Enosh //	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

		5:4-6	34	27	7
5:7	And Seth lived / after / he begot Enosh /	<u>21 3</u>	<u>6 6</u>	0	
		5:5-7b	27	23	4
	Seven years / and eight hundred ^a years //	<u>20 2</u>	<u>5 5</u>	0	
		5:6-7c	20	17	3
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>3 0</u>	3	
		5:6-7	23	17	6
5:8	And the days of Seth / were /	10 2	4 4	0	
	twelve / years / and nine hundred ^a years //	22 3	6 6	0	
	and he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0</u>	1	
		5:6-8	34	27	7
D. Strophe 4: Enosh Begot Kenan at 90 and Died at 815 Years (5:9-11) [7.6]					
5:9	And Enosh lived ^a ninety years //	14 1	4 4	0	
	and he begot ^b Kenan //	<u>9 1</u>	<u>3 0</u>	3	
		5:7-9	32	25	7
5:10	And Enosh lived / after / he begot Kenan /	<u>22 3</u>	<u>6 6</u>	0	
		5:2-10a	95	69	26
	Fifteen ^a years / and eight hundred ^b years //	<u>24 2</u>	<u>6 6</u>	0	
		5:8-10b	30	26	4
	And he begot (other) sons ^c and daughters //	<u>16 1</u>	<u>3 0</u>	3	
		5:8-10	32	26	7
5:11	And all the days of Enosh / were /	11 2	<u>4 4</u>	0	
		5:9-11a	26	20	6
	Five years / and nine hundred ^a years //	19 2	5 5	0	
	and he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0</u>	1	
		5:9-11	32	25	7
E. Strophe 5: Kenan Begot Mahalalel at 70 and Died at 840 Years (5:12-14) [9.7]					
5:12	And Kenan lived / seventy years //	15 2	4 4	0	
	and he begot / Mahalalel //	<u>11 2</u>	<u>3 0</u>	3	
		5:11-12	17	13	4

5:13	And Kenan lived / after / he begot Mahalalel /	<u>24 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		5:11-13a	23 19 4
	Forty years / and eight hundred ^a years //	<u>23 2</u>	<u>5 5 0</u>
		5:6-13b	84 67 17
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		5:10-13	46 36 10
5:14	And all the days of Kenan / were /	12 2	4 4 0
	ten years / and nine hundred ^a years //	18 2	5 5 0
	and he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0 1</u>
		5:9-14	63 49 14

F. Strophe 6: Mahalalel Begot Jared at 65 and Died at 830 Years (5:15-17) [8.7]

5:15	And Mahalalel lived / five years ^a and sixty years //	26 2	6 6 0
	and he begot ^b Jared //	<u>8 1</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		5:13-15	33 26 7
5:16	And Mahalalel lived / after / he begot Mahalalel /	<u>24 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		5:13-16a	39 32 7
	Thirty years / and eight hundred ^a years //	<u>23 2</u>	<u>5 5 0</u>
		5:15-16b	20 17 3
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		5:15-16	23 17 6
5:17	And they were / all the days of Mahalalel /	14 2	4 4 0
	ninety five ^a years / and eight hundred ^b years //	25 2	6 6 0
	and he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0 1</u>
		5:15-17	34 27 7

G. Strophe 7: Jared Begot Enoch at 162 and Died at 800 years (5:18-20) [9.11]

5:18	And Jared lived / sixty-two years / and one hundred / years //	25 4	7 7 0
	and he begot / Enoch //	<u>8 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		5:17-18	21 17 4
5:19	And Jared lived / after / he begot Enoch /	<u>20 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		5:17-19a	27 23 4
	(It was) eight hundred / years //	<u>12 2</u>	<u>3 3 0</u>
		5:17-19b	30 26 4
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>

		5:13–19	80	63	17
5:20	And all the days of Jared / were / sixty-two / years / and nine hundred / years // and he died //	10 2 23 4 ☞ <u>5 1</u>	4	4	0
		5:19–20	23	19	4
H. Strophe 8: Enoch Begot Methusaleh and “Walked with God” (5:21–24)			[6.6.6.6]		
5:21	And Enoch lived / sixty-five years // and he begot / Methuselah //	18 2 <u>11 2</u>	5	5	0
		5:17–21	52	41	11
5:22	And Enoch walked / with God /	<u>16 2</u>	4	4	0
		5:20–22a	23	19	4
	(And Enoch lived) after / he begot Methusaleh / three hundred / years // and he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	16 2 11 2 <u>14 2</u>	4	4	0
		5:20–22	33	26	7
5:23	And all the days of Enoch / were / sixty five / years / and three hundred / years //	14 2 <u>25 4</u>	4	4	0
		5:21–23	32	20	12
5:24	And Enoch /^a walked / with God // and he was not / for God / took him //	16 3 6 1 ☞ <u>14 2</u>	4	4	0
		5:20–24	52	35	17
I. Strophe 9: Methusaleh Begot Lamech at 187 and Died at 969 Years (5:25–27)			[11.9]		
5:25	And Methusaleh lived / 87 / years / and a hundred years // and he begot \ ^a Lamech //	30 4 <u>11 1</u>	7	7	0
		5:21–25	51	32	19
5:26	And Methusaleh lived /	<u>9 1</u>	2	2	0
		5:21–26a	53	34	19
	After / he begot Lamech / eighty-two \ ^a years / and seven hundred / years //	13 2 <u>26 3</u>	6	6	0
		5:18–26b	96	70	26
	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	3	0	3
		5:24–26	34	24	10

5:27	And all the days of Methusaleh / were /	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		5:23-27a	50 34 16
	Sixty-nine / years / and nine hundred / years //	23 4	6 6 0
	and he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0 1</u>
		5:26-27	26 29 17

J. Strophe 10: Lamech Begot Noah at 182 Saying: "He will grant us rest" (5:28-29) [7.8]

5:28	And Lamech lived / eighty-two years / and a hundred years //	28 3	7 7 0
	and he begot / a son //	<u>11 2</u>	<u>2 0 2</u>
		5:20-28	97 71 26

5:29	And he called his name / Noah /	<u>11 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>
		5:25-29a	51 42 9

	Saying //	<u>4 1</u>	<u>1 1 0</u>
		5:25-29b	52 43 9

	This one / shall give us relief from our work /	15 2	3 0 3
	and from the pains / ^a of our hands /	14 2	2 0 2
	because of the ground / which YHWH / has cursed //	<u>19 3</u>	<u>5 0 5</u>
		5:26-29	50 34 16

K. Strophe 11: Lamech Lived Another 595 Years and Died at 777 (5:30-31) [7.9]

5:30	And Lamech lived / after / he begot Noah /	20 3	6 6 0
	ninety-five / years / and five hundred / years //	<u>24 4</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		5:29-30a	27 17 10

	And he begot (other) sons / and daughters //	<u>14 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>
		5:29-30	30 17 13

5:31	And all the days of Lamech / were /	10 2	4 4 0
	seventy-seven / years / and seven hundred / years //	<u>22 4</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>
		5:28-31b	49 34 15

	And he died //	<u>5 1</u>	<u>1 0 1</u>
		5:27-31	61 44 17

L. Strophe 12: Noah Begot Shem, Ham and Japheth at Age 500 (5:32-6:1) [7.6]

5:32	And Noah was / five hundred years / ^a old //	19 3	6 6 0
	and Noah begot / Shem / Ham / ^b and Japheth //	<u>18 4</u>	<u>8 0 8</u>
		5:28-32	64 40 24

6:1	And it was /	<u>4 1</u>	<u>1 1 0</u>
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	5:31–6:1a		26	17	9	
That humankind (<i>ha'adam</i>) began /	12	1	3	3	0	
to become numerous / on the face of the ground (<i>'adamah</i>) //	14	2	4	4	0	
and daughters / were born to them //	13	2	3	0	3	
	5:30–6:1		51	36	15	
M. Strophe 13: “Sons of Elohim Took Daughters of Humankind as Wives (6:2–3) [8.8]						
6:2	And the sons of the gods saw / the daughters of humankind /	<u>24</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
	6:1–2b			17	14	3
That they were / good (to behold) //	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
	6:1–2c			20	17	3
And they took themselves / wives /	11	2	3	0	3	
whomever / they chose //	11	2	3	0	3	
	6:1–2		26	17	9	
6:3	And YHWH said /	8	1	2	2	0
“My spirit shall not remain / ^a in humankind / forever /	21	3	5	5	0	
	5:32–6:3b		47	30	17	
In that also {because of their going astray} /	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
	6:2–3c		23	17	6	
He is flesh //	6	1	2	2	0	
and their days shall be / one hundred and twenty years” //	21	2	5	0	5	
	5:31–6:3		66	43	23	
N. Strophe 14: Giants Were Born—Evildoing of Humankind Increased (6:4–6) [10.12]						
6:4	The <i>Nephilim</i> \ ^a were in the land / in those days /	24	2	5	5	0
and also afterwards /	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
	6:3–4b		23	18	5	
When the sons of the gods / came /	18	2	4	4	0	
to the daughters of humankind /	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	
	6:2–4d		22	34	11	
And they bore \ ^b them (children) //	9	1	2	2	0	
they were the heroes /	10	1	2	0	2	
who were of former times / the men of name //	Ⓜ	14	2	4	0	4
	6:4		23	17	6	
6:5	And YHWH saw /	6	1	2	2	0
that the evildoing of humankind / increased \ ^a on the earth //	19	2	5	5	0	

	and every form / of the planning of their hearts /	6:4-5	<u>12 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>	34 24 10
	It was only evil / all the day //	6:3-5	<u>6 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>	53 34 19
6:6	And YHWH was sorry / that he had made humankind / on the earth // and it pained / his heart //		9 1 18 2 <u>9 2</u>	2 2 0 5 5 0 <u>3 0 3</u>	48 31 17
O. Strophe 15: Yhwh Decides to Blot Out Humankind—Except for Noah (6:7–8) [8.6]					
6:7	And YHWH said / “I will blot out humankind whom I have created /	6:6-7a	8 1 <u>17 1</u>	2 2 0 <u>5 5 0</u>	17 14 3
	From upon / the face of the ground /	6:6-7b	13 2	<u>3 3 0</u>	20 17 3
	From man / to animal / from crawling thing / to birds of the sky //	6:5-7d	12 2 <u>13 2</u>	3 3 0 <u>5 5 0</u>	43 32 11
	For I am sorry / that I made them” //	6:6-7	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 0 4</u>	32 25 7
6:8	And as for Noah / he found grace / in the eyes / ^a of YHWH //	6:5-8 5:1-6:8	4 1 5 <u>15 3</u>	1 1 0 <u>4 4 0</u>	52 37 15 481 340 141
		5:1-32		365	259 106
		1:1-6:8			1933 1164 769
		1:1-5:32			1817 1083 734

Scansion in Accentual Stress Units:

$$(6.8).(12.10) . (8.8).(7.6).(9.7).(8.7) . (9.11).(6.6.6.6).(11.9) . (7.8).(7.9).(7.6).(8.8) . (10.12).(8.6)$$

$$= (14 + 22) + (16 + 13 + 16 + 15) + (20 + 24 + 20) + (15 + 16 + 13 + 16) + (22 + 14)$$

$$= (36 + 60) + 64 + (60 + 36) = \mathbf{96 + 64 + 96 = 256}$$

or: 160 // 160 [with pivot counted in each half]

$$\{256 = 32 \times 8; 96 = 32 \times 3 \text{ and } 64 = 32 \times 2\}$$

Concentric Compositional Formula: 481 = 240 + 1 + 240 [word count]

or: 241 // 241 [with pivot counted in each half]

Notes:

- 5:1^a Reading *paštā* immediately before *zaqeph qaton* in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:2^a Reading *munah* here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 5:3^a Reading *paštā* immediately before *zaqeph qaton* in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:4^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:6^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:6^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:7^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:8^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:9^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:9^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:10^a Reading *paštā* immediately before *zaqeph qaton* in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:10^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:11^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:13^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:14^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:15^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:16^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:16^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:17^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:18^a Reading *təbîr* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:18^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:18^c Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:20^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:21^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:25^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:26^a Reading *paštā* immediately before *zaqeph qaton* in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:28^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:29^a Reading *munah* here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 5:32^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 5:32^b Reading *mērəkā* here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 6:3^a Reading *ʾazlā* preceded by *gaʿya* (= *meteg*) here in BHS as disjunctive.
- 6:4^a Reading *garšāyim* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 6:4^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 6:5^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
- 6:8^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.

Summary of the Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

1. Genesis 5:1–6:8 has 15 strophes: 5:1–2, 3–5, 6–8, 9–11, 12–14, 15–17, 18–20, 21–24, 25–27, 28–29, 30–31, 5:32–6:1, 6:2–3, 4–6 and 7–8.

A	5:1–2	balanced triad & quatrain:	$(13 + 15 + 16) + ([16 + 9] + [12 + 9])$	=	44 + 46	morae
B	5:3–4b	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(21 + 13) + 10 + (24 + 12)$	=	34 + 10 + 36	morae
	5:4c–5	2 balanced dyads:	$(14 + 15) + (21 + 5)$	=	29 + 26	morae
C	5:6–8	balanced triad & quatrain:	$(22 + 8 + 21) + ([14 + 10] + [22 + 5])$	=	51 + 51	morae
D	5:9–10b	balanced triad:	$([14 + 9] + 22 + 24)$	=	23 + 22 + 24	morae
	5:10c–11	2 balanced dyads:	$(16 + 11) + (19 + 5)$	=	27 + 24	morae
E	5:12–14	triad & quatrain + pivot:	$(11 + 15 + 24) + 23 + ([14 + 12] + [18 + 5])$	=	50 + 23 + 49	morae
F	5:15–17	triad & quatrain + pivot:	$(26 + 8 + 24) + 23 + ([14 + 14] + [25 + 5])$	=	58 + 23 + 58	morae
G	5:18–20	triad & quatrain + pivot:	$(25 + 8 + 20) + 12 + ([14 + 10] + [23 + 5])$	=	53 + 12 + 52	morae

X	5:21–22a	balanced dyad + pivot:	$(18 + 11 + 16)$	=	18 + 11 + 16	morae
	5:22b–23	2 balanced dyads:	$([16 + 11] + 14) + (14 + 25)$	=	41 + 39	morae
	5:24	balanced dyad + pivot:	$(16 + 6 + 14)$	=	16 + 6 + 14	morae

G'	5:25–26c	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(30 + 11) + 9 + (13 + 26)$	=	41 + 9 + 39	morae
	5:26d–27	2 balanced dyads:	$(14 + 13) + (23 + 5)$	=	27 + 28	morae
F'	5:28–29	2 balanced triads + pivot:	$(28 + 11 + 11) + 4 + (15 + 14 + 19)$	=	50 + 4 + 48	morae
E'	5:30–31	dyad & triad + rubric:	$(20 + 24) + (14 + 10 + 22) + 5$	=	44 + 46 + 5	morae
D'	5:32–6:1	dyad & triad + pivot:	$(19 + 18) + 4 + (12 + 14 + 13)$	=	37 + 4 + 39	morae
C'	6:2	balanced dyad + pivot:	$(24 + 10 + [11 + 11])$	=	24 + 10 + 22	morae
	6:3	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(8 + 21) + 3 + (6 + 21)$	=	29 + 3 + 27	morae
B'	6:4	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(24 + 8) + 28 + (9 + [10 + 14])$	=	32 + 28 + 33	morae
	6:5–6	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(25 + 10) + 6 + (27 + 9)$	=	35 + 6 + 36	morae
A'	6:7a–d	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	$(8 + 17) + 13 + (12 + 13)$	=	25 + 13 + 25	morae
	6:7e–8	balanced dyad + pivot:	$(13 + 4 + 15)$	=	13 + 4 + 15	morae

2. The first strophe (5:1–2) is a single part arranged in two subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:1 and 2.

- 5:4–6 **26 = 13 + 13** [compositional formula]
- 5:1–2 **23** words

3. The second strophe (5:3–5) has two part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:3ab, 3c, 4ab, 4c and 5.

- 4:25–5:3a **32** words after *atnach*
- 5:2–3 **23** words
- 4:26–5:4b **34** (= 17 x 2) words before *atnach*
- 5:1–4 **23** words after *atnach*
- 5:2–5 **32** words before *atnach*

4. The third strophe (5:6–8) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:6, 7a, 7b, 7c and 8.
 - 5:4–8 **34** (= **17** x 2) words
 - 5:5–7b **23** words before *atnach*
 - 5:6–7c **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:6–7 **23** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:6–8 **34** (= **17** x 2) words

5. The fourth strophe (5:9–11) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:9, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a and 11bc.
 - 5:7–9 **32** words
 - 5:6–11b **69** (= **23** x 3) words before and **26** words after *atnach*
 - 5:8–10 **26** words before *atnach*
 - 5:9–11a **26** words
 - 5:9–11 **32** words

6. The fifth strophe (5:12–14) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:12, 13a, 13b, 13c and 14.
 - 5:11–12 **17** words
 - 5:11–13a **23** words
 - 5:6–13b **17** words after *atnach*
 - 5:10–13 **46** (= **23** x 2) words

7. The sixth strophe (5:15–17) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:15, 16a, 16b, 16c and 17.
 - 5:13–16 **26** words before *atnach*
 - 5:13–16a **32** words before *atnach*
 - 5:15–16 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:15–17 **34** (= **17** x 2) words

8. The seventh strophe (5:18–20) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 5:18, 19a, 19b, 19c and 20.
 - 5:17–18 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:17–19a **23** words before *atnach*
 - 5:17–19b **26** words before *atnach*
 - 5:13–19 **17** words after *atnach*
 - 5:19–20 **23** words

9. The eighth strophe (5:21–24) has three parts arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 5:21, 22a, 22b–d, 23 and 24.
 - 5:17–21 **52** (= **26** x 2) words
 - 5:20–22a **23** words
 - 5:20–22 **26** words before *atnach*
 - 5:21–23 **32** words

- 5:20–24 **52** (= **26** x 2) words and **17** words after *atnach*
10. The ninth strophe (5:25–27) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 5:25, 26a, 26bc, 26d, 27a and 27bc.
- 5:21–25 **51** (= **17** x 3) words and **32** words before *atnach*
 - 5:21–26a **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 5:18–26b **96** (= **32** x 3) words and **26** words after *atnach*
 - 5:24–26 **34** (= **17** x 2) words
 - 5:23–27a **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 5:26–27 **26** words
11. The tenth strophe (5:28–29) is a single part arranged in 4 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:28, 29a, 29b and 29c–e.
- 5:20–28 **26** words after *atnach*
 - 5:25–29a **51** (= **17** x 3) words
 - 5:25–29b **52** (= **26** x 2) words
 - 5:26–29 **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
12. The eleventh strophe (5:30–31) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:30ab, 30b and 31a–c.
- 5:29–30 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:28–31 **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
13. The twelfth strophe (5:32–6:1) is a single part arranged in 3 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 5:32, 6:1a and 2b–d.
- 5:28–32 **64** (= **32** x 2) words
 - 1:1–5:32 **1817** (= **23** x 79) words
 - 5:31–6:1a **26** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:30–6:1 **51** (= **17** x 3) words
14. The thirteenth strophe (6:2–3) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 6:2a, 2b, 2cd, 3ab, 3c and 3de.
- 6:1–2b **17** words
 - 6:1–2c **17** words before *atnach*
 - 6:1–2 **26** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:32–6:3b **17** words after *atnach*
 - 6:2–3c **23** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 5:31–6:3 **23** words after *atnach*
15. The fourteenth strophe (6:4–6) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 6:4ab, 4cd, 4e–g, 5ab, 5c and 6.
- 6:3–4b **23** words
 - 6:2–4d **34** (= **17** x 2) words before *atnach*
 - 6:4 **23** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 6:4–5 **34** (= **17** x 2) words

2. On the translation of the pun in Gen 6:3, see my article, “Janus Parallelism in Genesis 6:3,” *Hebrew Studies* 27 (1986), pp. 20–24. The word in question appears two different ways in the manuscripts—as *bəšaggam* (“in that also”), and as *bəšaggām* (“in their going astray”)—and both meanings are intended to be heard. The word has one meaning in relation to what precedes it and then shifts to the other meaning in relation to what follows. Though Cassuto rejects the pointing *bəšaggām* on the basis of his interpretation of the passage, he does remark that such a reading would have the meaning “through their erring,” from the root שגג, “to astray, err” (*A Commentary on the Book of Genesis: Part One. From Adam to Noah* [Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1961], p. 296). It should be noted that more than a century ago, Abraham Geiger suggested that the term בשגג here refers to Moses (*ZDMG* 28 [1874], pp. 489–91). In terms of gematria, the numerical value of בשגג and משה is identical [345 in 400-gematria and 39 in 22-gematria].
3. The ages of the ten ancestors from Adam through Noah differ in the three oldest textual witnesses: the Masoretic (MT), the Samaritan Pentateuch (SP), and the Sepuagint (LXX). The least trustworthy are the numbers given in the LXX—all of which differ from those in the MT. The MT and SP differ on:

	1st child (MT)	Age at Death (MT)	1st child (SP)	Age at Death (SP)
Jared	162	962	62	847
Methusaleh	187	969	67	720
Lamech	182	777	53	653

Cassuto notes that all of the figures in MT are multiples of 5, with occasionally the addition of 7 or 14 (e.g., 182 = 175 [(35 x 5) + 7]). He did not observe that all the figures in SP are multiples of 5 with occasionally the addition or subtraction of 7 (e.g., 53 = (12 x 5) – 7).

Eliezer Schulman [*The Sequence of Events in the Old Testament* (Jerusalem, 1987), p. 15] records the data as follows:

	Age at Birth of Son		Age at Death		Year of Death [from Creation]
Adam	130	+	800	=	930
Seth	105	+	807	=	912
Enosh	90	+	815	=	905
Kenan	70	+	840	=	910
Mahalalel	65	+	830	=	895
Yared	162	+	900	=	962
Enoch	65	+	300	=	*987 [did not die]
Methuselah	187	+	903	=	969 [year of the Flood]
Lamech	182	+	665	=	777
Noah	500	+	450	=	950

According to Rashi, Methuselah died 7 days before the Flood, which began on the 17th day of the 2nd month of the year 1656 from Creation; and Lamech died five years before the Flood.

4. Gematrical value of proper names in Genesis 5:

	400 Gematria	22 Gematria
Adam	אדם [1 + 4 + 40] = 45	[1 + 4 + 13] = 18
Seth	שֵׁת [400 + 300] = 700	[21 + 22] = 43
Enosh	אנוש [1 + 50 + 6 + 300] = 357	[1 + 14 + 6 + 21] = 42
Irada	עירד [70 + 10 + 200 + 4] = 284	[16 + 10 + 20 + 4] = 50
Kenan	קנין [100 + 10 + 50 + 50] = 210	[19 + 10 + 14 + 14] = 57
Mehalalel	מהללאל [40 + 5 + 30 + 30 + 1 + 30] = 136	[13 + 5 + 12 + 12 + 1 + 12] = 55
Jared	ירד [10 + 200 + 4] = 214	[10 + 20 + 4] = 34
Enoch	חנוך [8 + 50 + 6 + 20] = 84	[8 + 14 + 6 + 11] = 39
Methusaleh	מתושלח [40 + 400 + 6 + 300 + 30 + 8] = 784	[13 + 22 + 6 + 21 + 12 + 8] = 82
Lamech	למך [30 + 40 + 20] = 90	[12 + 13 + 11] = 36
Noah	נח [50 + 8] = 58	[14 + 8] = 22

5. In terms of the 1812 letters in Gen 5:1–6:8, the **gematrical center** falls between the second and third letters of the word חנוך (“Enoch”) in 5:22a, with 906 letters on either side. The initial *gematrical compositional formula* is:

$$1812 = 906 + 0 + 906 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

The structural center of Gen 5:1–6:8 in terms of letter-count falls near the center of the clause:

וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוֹךְ אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים And Enoch walked with God.

If this 18-letter statement is taken as the structural center of Gen 5:1–6:8, the *concentric compositional formula* on the basis of letter-count becomes:

$$1812 = 897 + 18 + 897 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

or: 915 // 915 [with pivot counted in each half]

$$\{897 = 23 \times 39 = 3 \times 13 \times 23\}$$

6. In terms of the 481 words in Genesis 5:1–6:8, the **arithmological center** falls on the word שלש (“three”) in 5:23b, with 240 words on either side. The initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$481 = 240 + 1 + 240 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\{481 = 13 \times 37\}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded by including 4 words on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

אחרי הולידו את מתושלח After he begot Methusaleh
 מאות שלש It was three hundred years
 ויולד בנים And he begot (other) sons

In this instance, the **concentric compositional formula** becomes:

$$481 = 236 + 9 + 236 \quad [\text{word count}]$$

$$\text{or: } 245 // 245 \quad [\text{word count—with "pivot" included in each half}]$$

$$\{245 = 49 \times 5\}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded to include 15 words on either side of the **arithmological center**.

ויחי חנוכ חמש וששים And Enoch lived sixty-five years
 ויולד את מתושלח And he begot Methusaleh
 ויתהלך חנוכ את האלהים And Enoch walked with God
 אחרי הולידו את מתושלח After he begot Methusaleh
 מאות שלש It was three hundred years
 ויולד בנים ובנות And he begot (other) sons and daughters
 ויהי כל ימי חנוכ And all the days of Enoch were
 חמש וששים שנה Sixty-five years
 ושלש מאות שנה And three hundred years

In this instance, the **concentric compositional formula** becomes:

$$481 = 225 + 31 + 225 \quad [\text{word count}]$$

$$\text{or: } 256 // 256 \quad [\text{word count—with "pivot" included in each half}]$$

$$\{256 = 32 \times 8 \text{ and } 225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5\}$$

7. Summary of the concentric compositional formulae for Gen 5:1–6:8

$$481 = 236 + 9 + 236 \quad \text{or: } 245 // 245 \quad \{245 = 5 \times 7 \times 7\}$$

$$481 = 225 + 31 + 225 \quad \text{or: } 256 // 256 \quad \{256 = 32 \times 8\}$$

{with others in between}

$$481 = 17 + 447 + 17 \quad \text{or: } 464 // 464 \quad \{464 = 58 \times 8\}$$

$$481 = 4 + 473 + 4 \quad \text{or: } 477 // 477$$

$$256 = 96 + 64 + 96 \quad \text{or: } 160 // 160 \quad \text{syntactic accentual-stress units}$$

$$\{256 = 32 \times 8; 96 = 32 \times 3 \text{ and } 64 = 32 \times 2\}$$

$$104 = 40 + 24 + 40 \quad \text{or: } 64 // 64 \quad \text{briques (primary accentual-stress units)}$$

$$\{104 = 26 \times 4; 64 = 32 \times 2 \text{ and } 40 = 17 + 23\}$$

8. In the prosodic structure of Gen 5:1–6:8, the basic building blocks (**briques**) in each poetic **verset** are the **primary syntactic accentual stress units**. These sub-units are delineated by the Masoretes, who marked the boundaries with one of the following:

- **Soph Pasuq** A large colon following a word signifies the end of a verse, which does not always coincide with the end of a sentence.
- **Atnach** A small caret-like mark (like ^) beneath the consonantal text, pointing upward, is used to divide most verses. Its primary importance for our purposes concerns its use in the matter of numerical composition—i.e., the total word-count in each line is divided into the number of words before and after *atnach*.

In the prosodic analysis presented with the translation (above), the presence of these two primary disjunctive markers is indicated with a double slash (//). Gen 5:1–6:8 has 104 **briques** (primary stress units), 101 of which are marked by *soph pasuq* (40 times, at the end of each verse), *atnach* (39 times, in each verse) and *zaqeph qaton* (22 times). The boundaries of the 3 remaining **briques** are marked by *revia* (1 time, in 6:4), *pashta* (1 time, in 5:29), and *zaqeph gadol* (1 time, in 5:32).

9. The prosodic structure of Gen 5:1–6:8, in terms of its **briques** (primary syntactic accentual-stress units), may be displayed as follows: ^ represents *atnach*; : represents *soph pasuq*; † represents *zaqeph qaton*; and † represents all other accent markers.

- I A ¹ *zeh sēper tōlādōt ʾādām ^ bəyôm bərō ʾēlōhīm ʾādām †*
biḏmūt ʾēlōhīm ʿāsāh ʾōtō :
² *zākār ūnəqēbās bərāʾām ^*
wayəbāreḵ ʾōtām wayyiqrā ʾet šəmām ʾādām bəyôm hibbārʾām :
- B ³ *wayəḥī ʾādām šəlōšim ūməʾat šānāh wayyōleḏ biḏmūtō kəšalmō ^*
wayyiqrā ʾet šəmō sēt :
⁴ *wayyihyū yəməʾādām ʾāḥār^aē hōlīdō ʾet sēt † šəmōneh mēōt šānāh ^*
wayyōleḏ bānīm ūbānōt :
⁵ *wayyihyū kol yəmə ʾādām ʾāšer ḥay təša^c mēʾōt šānāh ūšəlōšim šānāh ^*
wayyāmōt :
- II C ⁶ *wayəḥī sēt ḥāmēš šānīm ūməʾat šānāh ^ wayyōleḏ ʾet ʾənōš :*
⁷ *wayəḥī sēt ʾāḥārē hōlīdō ʾet ʾənōš †*
šəba^c šānīm ūšəmōneh mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōleḏ bānīm ūbānōt :
⁸ *wayihyū kol yəmə sēt šətēm ʿesrēh šānāh ūtəša^c mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyāmōt :*
- D ⁹ *wayəḥī ʾənōš tiš^cim šānāh ^ wayyōleḏ ʾet qēnān :*
¹⁰ *wayəḥī ʾənōš ʾāḥārē hōlīdō ʾet qēnān †*

ḥāmēš ʿesrēh šānāš ūšəməneh mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
11 wayihyū kol yəmə ʾənōš ḥāmēš šānīm ūtəšaʿ mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyāmōt :

E 12 wayəḥî qēnān šībʿīm šānāh ^ wayyōled ʾet mahālalʾēl :
13 wayəḥî qēnān ʾaḥārē hōlīdō ʾet mahālalʾēl †
ʾarbāʿīm šānāh ūšəməneh mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
14 wayihyū kol yəmə qēnān ʿeser šānīm ūtəšaʿ mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyāmōt :

F 15 wayəḥî mahālalʾēl ḥāmēš šānīm wəšiššīm šānāh ^ wayyōled ʾet yāred :
16 wayəḥî mahālalʾēl ʾaḥārē hōlīdō ʾet yered †
šəlōšīm šānāh ūšəməneh mēʾōt šānāh ^
wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
17 wayihyū kol yəmə mahālalʾēl ḥāmēš wətišʿīm šānāh ūšəməneh mēʾōt šānāh ^
wayyāmōt :

III G 18 wayəḥî yered šətayim wəšiššīm šānāh ūməʿat šānāh ^ wayyōled ʾet ḥānōk :
19 wayəḥî yered ʾaḥārē hōlīdō ʾet ḥānōk †
šəməneh mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
20 wayihyū kol yəmə yered šətayim wəšiššīm šānāh ūtəšaʿ mēʾōt šānāh ^
wayyāmōt :

X	21 wayəḥî ḥānōk ḥāmēš wəšiššīm šānāh ^ wayyōled ʾet mətūšalah :
	22 wəyithallēk ḥānōk ʾet hāʾēlōhīm † ʾaḥārē hōlīdō ʾet mətūšalah † šəlōš mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
	23 wayəḥî kol yəmə ḥānōk ^ ḥāmēš wəšiššīm šānāh ūšəlōš mēʾōt šānāh :
	24 wayyithallēk ḥānōk ʾet hāʾēlōhīm ^ wəʾenennū kī lāqah ʾōtō ʾēlōhīm :

G' 25 wayəḥî mətūšelah šəbaʿ ūšəmənīm šānāh ūməʿat šānāh ^ wayyōled ʾet lāmek :
26 wayəḥî mətūšelah ʾaḥārē hōlīdō ʾet lemek †
šətayim ūšəmənīm šānāh ūšəbaʿ mēʾōt šānāh ^ wayyōled bānīm ūbānōt :
27 wayihyū kol yəmə mətūšelah tēšaʿ wəšiššīm šānāh ūtəšaʿ mēʾōt šānāh ^
wayyāmōt :

IV F' 28 wayyəḥî lemek šətayim ūšəmənīm šānāh ūməʿat šānāh ^ wayyōled bēn :
29 wayyiqrāʾ ʾet šəmə nōah lēʾmōr ^
zeh yənaḥāmēnū mimmaʿāsēnū † ūmēʿiššəḥôn yādēnū †

min hāʾāḏāmāh †

ʾāšer ʾērērāh yhwh :

E' ³⁰ *wayehî lemek ʾahārē hólídô ʾet nōah †*

hāmēš wəṭišʿim šānāh waḥāmēš šānāh ^

wayyôled bānîm ûbānôt :

³¹ *wayəhî kol yəmə lemek †*

šəḇaʿ wəšibʿim šānāh †

ûšəḇaʿ mēʾôt šānāh ^

wayyāmôt :

D' ³² *wayəhî nōah †*

ben ḥāmēš mēʾôt šānāh ^

wayyôled nōah †

ʾet šēm ʾet ḥām wəʾet yāpēt :

^{6:1} *wayəhî kî hēḥēl hāʾāḏām †*

lārōḇ ʿal pənē hāʾāḏāmāh ^

ûbānôt yulləḏû lāhem :

C' ² *wayirʾû ḥənē hāʾēlōhîm ʾet bənôt hāʾāḏām †*

kî tōḇōt hēnnāh ^

wayyiqḥû lāhem nāšîm †

mikkōl ʾāšer bāḥārû :

³ *wayyōʾmer yhwh lôʾ yāḏôn rûsî ḥāʾāḏām ləʾolām †*

bəšaggam ḥûʾ ḥāsār ^

wəḥāyû yāmāyw mēʾāh wəʿesrîm šānāh :

V B' ⁴ *hannəpîlîm ḥāyû ḥāʾāreš bayyāmîm hāhēm wəḡam ʾahārē kēn †*

ʾāšer yāḇōʾû bənē hāʾēlōhîm ʾel bənôt hāʾāḏām wəyāləḏû lāhem ^

hēmmāh haggibbōrîm āšer mēʾolām ʾanašē haššēm :

⁵ *wayyarʾ yhwh kî rabbāh rāʿaṭ hāʾāḏām bāʾāreš ^*

wəḡol yēšer maḥšəḇōt libbî raq raʿ kol hayyôm :

⁶ *wayyināhem yhwh kî ʿāsāh ʾet hāʾāḏām bāʾāreš ^*

wayyitʿaššəḇ ʾel kibbô :

A' ⁷ *wayyōʾmer yhwh ʾemḥeh ʾet haʾāḏām ʾāšer bārōʾtî ʿal pənē hāʾāḏāmāh †*

mēʾāḏām ʿaḏ bəhēmāh †

ʿaḏ remeš wəʿaḏ ʿōp haššāmāyim ^

kî niḥamtî kî ʿāšîṭîm :

⁸ *wənōah māšāʾ ḥēn bəʿénē yhwh :*

The **arithmological center** of Gen 5:1–6:8 falls on the word šəlōš (“three”) in Gen 5:22a, with a total of 240 words on either side. There are 184 syntactic accentual-stress units, 104 **briques** (primary accentual stress units), 40 **versets**, 15 **strophes** and 5 **cantos**. The **arithmological center** is in the middle canto, the middle strophe, the middle two versets, the middle two **briques**, and the middle eight syntactic accentual-stress units (note how far off-center this is compared to the other categories).

According to the analysis presented here, the 78 **briques** in Gen 5:1–6:8 are distributed as follows: **104** = (5 + 7) + (7 + 7 + 7 + 7) + (7 + 10 + 7) + (7 + 7 + 7 + 7) + (7 + 5) = (12+28)+24+(28+12) = 40 + 24 + 40; or: **64 // 64**.

10. Note the following list of compositional numbers at the boundaries of the verses counting from the beginning of Genesis 5:1–6:8

Gen 5:1–2	23	words
Gen 5:1–4	23	words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–9	34	(= 17 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–12	92	(= 23 x 4) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–16	51	(= 17 x 3) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–17	52	(= 26 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–18	55	(= 23 + 32) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–19	58	(= 26 + 32) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–21	170	(= 17 x 10) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–22	65	(= 13 x 5) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–23	256	(= 32 x 8) words
Gen 5:1–25	78	(= 26 x 3) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–26	290	(= 26 + 32) x 5 words
Gen 5:1–29	325	(= 13 x 25) words
Gen 5:1–30	340	(= 17 x 20) words
Gen 5:1–31	351	(= 13 x 27) words and 98 (= 49 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–6:2	391	= 276 + 115 [compositional formula—all divisible by 23]
Gen 5:1–6:3	286	(= 26 x 11) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 5:1–6:4	429	(= 13 x 33) words
Gen 5:1–6:7	476	(= 17 x 28) words
Gen 5:1–6:8	340	(= 17 x 20) words before <i>atnach</i>

It is not possible to use one of the four compositional numbers (**13**, **17**, **23** and **32**) at the verse boundaries until the end of verse 2, which leaves 39 boundaries to work with. In 18 out of 39 of these boundaries (or 46.2% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers is present. If the numbers 49, 55 and 58 are added, the percentage increases to 53.8% (21 out of 39). This evidence suggests a possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Gen 5:1–6:8.

11. Determining the details of the musical and literary structures in Genesis calls for input on the part of others in the Word Count Project, as we consider the rhetorical features in greater depth and further information contained in the *te'amim* of this particular text.

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