

Genesis 10:1–32—Logoprosodic Analysis

Translation and Textual Notes

I. Table of Nations: Descendants of Noah's Three Sons Gen 10:1–32

A. Strophe 1: Sons of Japheth—the Coastlands of the Nations (10:1–5) [17.12]

10:1	And these / are the generations of the sons of Noah / Shem / Ham and Japheth //	15 2 <u> 9 2</u>	4 4 0 <u> 3 3 0</u>
		9:27–10:1b	36 26 10

And sons / were born to them / after the Flood //	20 3 <u> 20 3</u>	5 0 5 <u> 5 0 5</u>	
		9:25–10:1	57 34 23

10:2	The sons of Japheth / were Gomer and Magog /	14 2 <u> 14 2</u>	4 4 0 <u> 4 4 0</u>
		9:29–10:2a	26 20 6

And Madai / and Javan and Tubal // and Meshach / and Tiras //	15 2 <u> 9 2</u>	3 3 0 <u> 2 0 2</u>	
		9:29–10:2	31 23 8

10:3	And the sons / of Gomer // were Ashkenaz and Riphath / and Togarmah //	8 2 <u> 13 2</u>	2 2 0 <u> 3 0 3</u>
		10:1–3	26 16 10

10:4	And the sons of Javan / were Elishah / ^a and Tarshish // Kittim / and Dodanim //	18 3 <u> 10 2</u>	4 4 0 <u> 2 0 2</u>
		10:1–4	32 20 12

10:5	From these / were separated / the coastlands of the nations /	17 3 <u> 17 3</u>	4 4 0 <u> 4 4 0</u>
		10:2–5a	24 17 7

Into their lands / each one after its own language // according to their families / by their nations //	13 2 <u> 13 2</u>	3 3 0 <u> 2 0 2</u>	
		9:29–10:5	51 36 15

B. Strophe 2: Sons of Ham—from Egypt to Mesopotamia and Nimrod (10:6–9) [11.14]

10:6	And the sons / of Ham // were Cush and Egypt / and Put and Canaan //	7 2 <u> 17 2</u>	2 2 0 <u> 4 0 4</u>
		10:3–6	26 15 11

10:7	And the sons of Cush / were Seba / and Havilah / and Sabtah and Raamah / and Sabteca // and the sons of Raamah / were Sheba and Dedan //	16 3 13 2 <u> 16 2</u>	4 4 0 3 3 0 <u> 4 0 4</u>
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		10:6-7	17	9	8
10:8	And Cush / fathered Nimrod //	10 2	4	4	0
	and he was the first / to become / ^a a mighty man / on earth //	<u>17 4</u>	<u>5 0 5</u>		
		10:6-8	26	13	13
10:9	He was / ^a a mighty hunter / before YHWH //	18 3	6	6	0
	therefore / it is said /	8 2	3	0	3
	“Like Nimrod / a mighty hunter / before YHWH //	<u>16 3</u>	<u>5 0 5</u>		
		10:8-9	23	10	13

C. Strophe 3: Nimrod and the Building of Nineveh, the “Great City” (10:10–12) [9.8]

10:10	And the beginning of his kingdom / was Babel /	15 2	4	4	0
	and Erech / and Akkad and Calneh //	10 2	3	3	0
	in the land / of Shinar //	<u>6 2</u>	<u>2 0 2</u>		
		10:8-10	32	17	15
10:11	From that land / he went forth / ^a to Assyria //	<u>16 3</u>	<u>5 5 0</u>		
		10:6-11a	54	31	23
	And he built / Nineveh / and Rehoboth-Ir \ ^a and Calah //	<u>23 3</u>	<u>8 0 8</u>		
		10:8-11	45	22	23
10:12	And Resen /	<u>4 1</u>	<u>2 2 0</u>		
		10:6-12a	64	33	31
	Between Nineveh / and Calah //	14 2	4	4	0
	that is / the great city //	<u>12 2</u>	<u>3 0 3</u>		
		10:8-12	54	28	26

D. Strophe 4: Bible Lands—Egypt, Philistia and the Caananites (10:13–18a) [10.11]

10:13	And Egypt / fathered / Ludim and Anamim /	20 3	6	6	0
	and Lehabim / and Naphtuhim //	<u>13 2</u>	<u>4 4 0</u>		
		10:11-13	32	21	11
10:14	And Pathrusim / and Casluhim /	13 2	4	4	0
	from which came / the Philistines / and Caphtorim //	<u>21 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>		
		10:12-14	29	26	3
10:15	And Canaan / fathered / Sidon his first-born / and Heth //	<u>22 4</u>	<u>7 7 0</u>		
		10:14-15	17	17	0
10:16	And the Jebusite / and the Amorite / and the Gergashite //	<u>24 3</u>	<u>6 6 0</u>		
		10:14-16	23	23	0

10:17 And the Hivite and the Arkite / and the Sinite // _19 2_ 6 6 0
10:13-17 **39 39 0**

10:18 And the Arvadite and the Zemarite / and the Hamathite // _25 2_ 6 6 0
10:12-18 **54 51 3**

E. Strophe 5: Spread of the Canaanites in the Holy Land (10:18b-20) [8.9]

And afterward the Canaanite / families / spread abroad // _19 3_ 4 0 4
10:10-18 **80 63 17**

10:19 And the Canaanite territory / was / from Sidon /
as you come toward Gerar / as far as Gaza // 18 3 4 4 0
14 2 4 4 0
10:16-19b **30 26 4**

As you come / toward Sodom and Gomorrah / _16 2_ 3 0 3
10:12-19c **69 59 10**

And Admah and Zeboyim / as far as Lasha // _15 2_ 4 0 4
10:13-19 **64 53 11**

10:20 These are the sons of Ham /
after their families / after their languages //
by their lands / by their nations // 8 1 3 3 0
14 2 2 2 0
D 12 2 2 0 2
10:18-20 **32 19 13**

F. Strophe 6: Sons of Shem: Elam, Assyria, Aram and Eber (10:21-25) [14.12]

10:21 And to Shem was born / also him //
(he is) father / of all the sons of Eber /
(and) brother / of Japheth the eldest // 10 2 4 4 0
10 2 4 0 4
10 2 3 0 3
10:19-21 **33 17 16**

10:22 The sons of Shem / were Elam and Asshur // _13 2_ 4 4 0
10:15-22a **66 46 20**

And Arpachshad / and Lud and Aram // _11 2_ 3 0 3
10:15-22 **69 46 23**

10:23 And the sons / of Aram //
were Uz and Hul / and Gether and Mash // 8 2 2 2 0
11 2 4 0 4
10:19-23 **46 23 23**

10:24 And Arpachshad / fathered Shelah //
and Shelah / fathered Eber // 11 2 4 4 0
10 2 4 0 4
10:21-24 **32 14 18**

10:25	And to Eber was born / two sons //	<u>15</u> 2_	<u>4 4 0</u>
		10:20–25a	43 23 20
	The name of the one / was Peleg /	9 2	3 0 3
	for in his days / the land was divided (<i>niṗlāgāh</i>) /	16 2	4 0 4
	and the name of his brother / was Joktan //	<u>10</u> 2	<u>3 0 3</u>
		10:21–25	46 18 28
G. Strophe 7: Sons of Joktan—the Hill Country to the East (10:26–32)			[12.17]
10:26	And Joktan fathered / Almodad ^a and Sheleph //	18 2	6 6 0
	and Hazarmaveth / and Jerah //	<u>12</u> 2_	<u>4 0 4</u>
		10:24–26	32 14 18
10:27	And Hadoram and Uzal / and Diklah //	<u>18</u> 2_	<u>6 6 0</u>
		10:22–27	51 26 25
10:28	And Obal and Abimael / and Sheba //	<u>20</u> 2_	<u>6 6 0</u>
		10:24–28	44 26 18
10:29	And Ophir and Havilah / and Jobab //	19 2	6 6 0
	all these / are the sons of Joktan //	<u>10</u> 2	<u>4 0 4</u>
		10:26–29	32 24 8
10:30	And their settlements / were ^a from Mesha //	14 3	3 3 0
	as you come toward Sephar / the hill country of the east //	<u>14</u> 2_	<u>4 0 4</u>
		10:29–30	17 9 8
10:31	These are the sons of Shem /	<u>8</u> 1_	<u>3 3 0</u>
		10:28–31a	26 18 8
	After their families / after their languages //	14 2	2 2 0
	by their lands / after their nations //	<u>12</u> 2	<u>2 0 2</u>
		10:27–31	36 26 10
10:32	These are the families of the sons of Noah /	13 1	4 4 0
	after their generations / by their nations //	14 2	2 2 0
	And from these / the nations were separated /	16 2	3 0 3
	on the earth / after the Flood //	<u>11</u> 2	<u>3 0 3</u>
		10:30–32	26 14 12
		10:1–24	287 178 109
		1:1–10:32	3095 1856 1239

Scansion in Accentual Stress Units:

$$(17.12).(12.14) . (9.8).(10.11).(8.9) . (14.12).(12.17)$$

$$= (29 + 26) + (18 + 20 + 18) + (26 + 29) = 55 + 55 + 55 = 165$$

or: 110 // 110 [with pivot counted in each half]
 {165 = 3 x 55; 110 = 2 x 55 and 55 = **23 + 32**}

Concentric Compositional Formula: 287 = 166 + 1 + 166 [word count]
 or: 167 // 167 [with pivot counted in each half]

Notes:

- 10:4^a Reading *munah* here in BHS as disjunctive.
 10:8^a Reading *mērākā* preceded immediately by *ga²ya* (= *meteg*) here in BHS as disjunctive.
 10:9^a Reading *mērākā* preceded immediately by *ga²ya* (= *meteg*) here in BHS as disjunctive.
 10:11^a Reading *munah* here in BHS as disjunctive.
 10:11^b Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 10:26^a Reading *tīp̄ha* here in BHS as conjunctive.
 10:30^a Reading *mērākā* preceded immediately by *ga²ya* (= *meteg*) here in BHS as disjunctive.

Summary of the Logotechnical Prosodic Analysis

1. Genesis 10:1–32 has 7 strophes: 10:1–5, 6–9, 10–14, 15–18a, 18b–20, 21–25 and 26–32.

A	10:1–3	triad & quatrain + pivot:	(15 + 9 + 20) + 14 + ([15 + 9] + [8 + 13])	= 44 + 14 + 45	morae
	10:3–5	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	(18 + 10) + 17 + (13 + 13)	= 28 + 17 + 26	morae
B	10:6–9	2 balanced dyad+ triad:	([7+17]+[16+13+16]) + ([10+17]+[18+8+16])	= 69 + 69	morae
C	10:10–11a	balanced triad:	(15 + [10 + 6] + 16)	= 15 + 16 + 16	morae
	10:11b–12	2 balanced dyads:	(23 + 4) + (4 + 12)	= 27 + 26	morae

X	10:13–14	2 balanced dyads:	(20 + 13) + (13 + 21)	= 33 + 34	morae
	10:15–18a	2 balanced dyads:	(22 + 24) + (19 + 25)	= 46 + 44	morae

C'	10:18b–20	2 balanced triads + pivot:	(19 + 18 + 14) + 16 + (15 + [8 + 14] + 12)	= 51 + 16 + 49	morae
B'	10:21–23	balanced triads + pivot:	(10 + 10 + 10) + 13 + (11 + 8 + 11)	= 30 + 13 + 30	morae
	10:24–25	2 balanced triads:	(11 + 10 + 15) + (9 + 16 + 10)	= 36 + 35	morae
A'	10:26–29	2 balanced triads:	(18 + 12 + 18) + (20 + 19 + 10)	= 48 + 49	morae
	10:30–31	2 balanced dyads + pivot:	(14 + 14) + 8 + (14 + 12)	= 28 + 8 + 26	morae
	10:32	2 balanced dyads:	(13 + 14) + (21 + 6)	= 27 + 27	morae

2. The first strophe (10:1–5) has two parts arranged in 7 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:1, 2a, 2bc, 3, 4, 5a and 5bc.
- 9:27–10:1 **26** words before *atnach*
 - 9:29–10:2a **26** words
 - 9:29–10:2 **23** words before *atnach*
 - 10:1–3 **26** words
 - 10:1–4 **32** words
 - 10:2–5a **17** words before *atnach*
 - 9:29–10:5 **51** (= **17 x 3**) words

3. The second strophe (10:6–9) is a single part arranged in 4 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:6, 7, 8 and 9.
 - 10:3–6 **26** words
 - 10:6–7 **17** words
 - 10:6–8 **26 = 13 + 13** [compositional formula]
 - 10:8–9 **23** words

4. The third strophe (10:10–12) has two parts arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:6, 7a, 7b, 8a and 8bc.
 - 10:8–10 **32** words and **17** words before *atnach*
 - 10:6–11a **23** words after *atnach*
 - 10:8–11 **23** words after *atnach*
 - 10:6–12a **64** (= **32 x 2**) words
 - 10:8–12 **26** words after *atnach*

5. The fourth strophe (10:13–18a) has two parts arranged in 6 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18a.
 - 10:11–13 **32** words
 - 10:12–14 **26** words before *atnach*
 - 10:14–15 **17** words
 - 10:14–16 **23** words
 - 10:13–17 **39** (= **13 x 3**) words
 - 10:12–18 **51** (= **17 x 3**) words before *atnach*

6. The fifth strophe (10:18b–20) is a single part arranged in 5 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:18b, 19ab, 19c, 19d and 20.
 - 10:10–18 **17** words after *atnach*
 - 10:16–19b **26** words before *atnach*
 - 10:12–19c **69** (= **23 x 3**) words
 - 10:13–19 **64** (= **32 x 2**) words
 - 10:18–20 **32** words

7. The sixth strophe (10:21–25) has two parts arranged in 7 subdivisions on the basis of word-count: 10:21, 22a, 22b, 23, 24, 25a and 25b–d.
 - 10:19–21 **17** words before *atnach*
 - 10:15–22a **46** (= **23 x 2**) words before *atnach*
 - 10:15–22 **69 = 46 + 23** [compositional formula]
 - 10:19–23 **46 = 23 + 23** [compositional formula]
 - 10:21–24 **32** words
 - 10:20–25a **23** words before *atnach*
 - 10:21–25 **46** (= **23 x 2**) words

8. The seventh strophe (10:26–32) has three parts arranged in 8 subdivisions on the basis of word-count patterns: 10:26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31a, 31bc and 32.

- 10:24–26 **32** words
- 10:22–27 **51** (= 17 x 3) words and **26** words before *atnach*
- 10:24–28 **26** words before *atnach*
- 10:26–29 **32** words
- 10:29–30 **17** words
- 10:28–31a **26** words
- 10:27–31 **26** words before *atnach*
- 10:30–32 **26** words
- 1:1–10:32 **1856** (= 32 x 58) words before *atnach* {58 = numerical value of “Noah”}

Observations

1. The 7 strophes in Gen 10:1–32 may be outlined within a menorah pattern, which is determined primarily on prosodic grounds in terms of the inverse concentric arrangement of syntactic accentual-stress units, rather than content as such—though repetition of themes underscores the concentric structure found in the prosodic analysis to some degree.

Table of Nations: Seventy Nations Descended from Noah’s Sons	Gen 10:1–32
A S1: Sons of Japheth—the Coastlands of the Nations	[17.12] 10:1–5
B S2: Sons of Ham—from Egypt to Mesopotamia and Nimrod	[12.14] 10:6–9
C S3: Nimrod and the building of the “Great City” of Nineveh	[9.8] 10:10–14
X S4: Egypt, Philistia & Canaan (Jebusites, Amorites, Gargashites)	[10.11] 10:15–18a
C’ S5: Spread of the Canaanites in the Holy Land	[8.9] 10:18b–20
B’ S6: Sons of Shem: Elam, Assyria, Aram / Eber’s sons: Peleg and Joktan	[14.12] 10:21–25
A’ S7: Sons of Joktan—the hill country of the east	[12.17] 10:26–32

The genealogical list here is placed within a framework (10:1 and 32) that mentions the three sons of Noah and the Flood; for all the nations are descended from these three. Repetition of the word “generations” (*toledoth*) in these same two verses forms an inclusion around the Table of Nations in Genesis 10. The list includes 70 personal names in addition to Noah and his three sons. The sons of Ham, which include Babylon, Egypt and Caanan, occupy the center of this concentric structure. It is curious to note that the post-Flood hero Nimrod, “the mighty hunter before YHWH,” is a descendant of Ham who is associated with Babylon, Akkad and Assyria—and the building of Nineveh in particular. In Micah 5:5 [Eng. 5:6] Nimrod is in parallel (and presumably equated) with Assyria.

E. A. Speiser [“In Search of Nimrod,” *Oriental and Biblical Studies* (1967), pp. 41–52] sees Nimrod as a legendary hero, eponym, or historical personage whose name is an abbreviation of one formed with “Ninurta” or “Marduk,” like Tukulti-Ninurta I. Peter Machinist notes that Nimrod as hunter “is a well-known royal motif in Mesopotamian literature and art which became especially prominent with the Neo-Assyrian kings.” He sees Nimrod “as a legendary—and composite—eponym of Mesopotamia” comparable with the Ninos of Greek tradition [ABD 4 (1992), p. 1117]. A Neo-Assyrian setting (9th–7th centuries BCE) would explain the references to Nineveh and Calah (= modern Nimrud). Calah, founded apparently in the early 13th century BCE, only became a major capital with its grandiose revival under

Assurnasirpal II in the early 9th century. Nineveh became the capital of Assyria under Sennacherib (705–612 BCE). In some post-biblical sources, Nimrod is “singled out as the greatest sinner since the Flood, whose crowning evils were his claim to be divine and his willingness to sponsor the Tower of Babel.” But elsewhere he is described in opposition to the building of this Tower.

Peter Machinist argues that “Rehoboth-Ir” is best explained as Assyrian *rebīt āli* (“the public square of a city”)—more specifically, given its position next to Nineveh, it should be *rebīt Ninua*, the large square complex of Nineveh that the 8th–7th century Assyrian king Sennacherib enlarged as part of his great rebuilding of the city when he established it as the principal imperial capital. “Resen” makes good sense as Assyrian *risnu*, an aqueduct or canal—i.e., the huge canal system around Nineveh, dug by Sennacherib. A second example of a famous *risnu* was dug by Assurnasirpal II in the early 9th century in the area of Calah (= modern Nimrud), and restored by Esarhaddon in the early 7th century. The “great city” in Gen 10:12 is thus Nineveh, as witnessed four times [“Nineveh, the great city”] in the book of Jonah 1:2; 3:2, 3 and 4:11.

2. The *setuma* layout-marker at the end of 10:14 marks the structural center of Gen 10:1–32, in terms of its prosodic structure. The **arithmological center** in terms of both letter-count and word-count is a bit off-center (see Observations 4 and 5 below).
3. The gematrical value of the proper nouns in Genesis 10 (listed in the order in which they appear in the text) is as follows:

	<i>Value in 400-Gematria</i>	<i>Value in 22-Gematria</i>
Noah	נח 58 = 50+8	22 = 14+8
Shem	שם 340 = 300+40	34 = 21+13
Ham	הם 48 = 8+40	21 = 8+13
Japheth	יפת 490 = 10+80+400	49 = 10+17+22

The total word-count (before *atnach*) of Genesis 1–10 may have been calculated to highlight the numerical value of Noah’s name: **1856 = 32 x 58**. The number 58 in 400-gematria is also the value of Dedan (10:7) and Calah (= modern Nimrud; 10:11–12). The numerical value of Nimrod (10:8–9) is: 294 = 2x3x7x7.

The gematrical value of Noah and his three sons in 400-gematria is:

$$58+340+48+490 = 936 = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 13 = \mathbf{26} \times 36$$

Descendants (14) of Japheth

Gomer	גמר 243 = 3+40+200	36 = 3+13+20
Magog	מגוג 52 = 40+3+6+3	25 = 13+3+6+3
Madai	מדי 54 = 40+4+10	27 = 13+4+10
Javan	יון 66 = 10+6+50	30 = 10+6+14
Tubal	תבל 432 = 400+2+30	36 = 22+2+12
Meshach	משך 360 = 40+300+20	45 = 13+21+11

Tiras	תִּירָס	670 = 400+10+200+60	67 = 22+10+20+15
Ashkenaz	אַשְׁכְּנַז	378 = 1+300+20+50+7	54 = 1+21+11+14+7
Riphath	רִיפַת	690 = 200+10+80+400	69 = 20+10+17+22
Togarmah	תֹּגַרְמָה	675 = 400+3+200+40+5	63 = 22+3+20+13+5
Elishah	אֵלִישָׁה	346 = 1+30+10+300+5	49 = 1+12+10+21+5
Tarshish	תַּרְשִׁישׁ	1210 = 400+200+300+10+300	94 = 22+20+21+10+21
Kittim	כִּיְתִים	470 = 20+400+10+40	56 = 11+22+10+13
Dodanim	דְּדָנִים	108 = 4+4+50+10+40	45 = 4+4+14+10+13

Descendants (30) of Ham

Cush	כּוּשׁ	326 = 20+6+300	38 = 11+6+21
Mizraim	מִצְרַיִם	380 = 40+90+200+10+40	74 = 13+18+20+10+13
Put	פּוּט	95 = 80+6+9	32 = 17+6+9
Canaan	כְּנַעַן	190 = 20+50+70+50	55 = 11+14+16+14
Seba	סְבָא	63 = 60+2+1	18 = 15+2+1
Havilah	חַוִּילָה	59 = 8+6+10+30+5	41 = 8+6+10+12+5
Sabtah	סַבְתָּה	467 = 60+2+400+5	44 = 15+2+22+5
Raamah	רַעְמָה	315 = 200+70+40+5	54 = 20+16+13+5
Sabteca	סַבְתֵּכָא	483 = 60+2+400+20+1	51 = 15+2+22+11+1
Sheba	שְׁבָא	303 = 300+2+1	24 = 21+2+1
Dedan	דְּדָן	58 = 4+4+50	22 = 4+4+14
Nimrod	נִמְרֹד	294 = 50+40+200+4	51 = 14+13+20+4
Ludim	לוּדִים	90 = 30+6+4+10+40	41 = 12+6+10+13
Anamim	עַנְמִים	210 = 70+50+40+10+40	66 = 16+14+13+10+13
Lehabim	לְהַבִּים	87 = 30+5+2+10+40	42 = 12+5+2+10+13
Naphtuhim	נַפְתּוּחִים	588 = 50+80+400+8+10+40	84 = 14+17+22+8+10+13
Pathrusim	פַּתְרֻסִים	790 = 80+400+200+60+10+40	97 = 17+22+20+15+10+13
Casluhim	כַּסְלֻחִים	168 = 20+60+30+8+10+40	69 = 11+15+12+8+10+13
Sidon	צִידֹן	154 = 90+10+4+50	46 = 18+10+4+14
Heth	חֵת	408 = 8+400	30 = 8+22
Jebusite	יְבוּסִי	88 = 10+2+6+60+10	43 = 10+2+6+15+10
Amorite	אַמְרִי	251 = 1+40+200+10	44 = 1+13+20+10
Girgashite	גִּרְגָּשִׁי	516 = 3+200+3+300+10	57 = 3+20+3+21+10
Hivite	חִוִּי	24 = 8+6+10	24 = 8+6+10

Arkite	ערקן	380 = 70+200+100+10	65 = 16+20+19+10
Sinite	סיני	130 = 60+10+50+10	49 = 15+10+14+10
Arvadite	ארודי	221 = 1+200+6+4+10	41 = 1+20+6+4+10
Zemarite	צמרי	340 = 90+40+200+10	61 = 18+13+20+10
Hamathite	חמתי	458 = 8+40+400+10	53 = 8+13+22+10
[Canaanite	כנעני	200 = 20+50+70+50+10	65 = 11+14+16+14+10]

Descendants (26) of Shem

Eber	עבר	272 = 70+2+200	38 = 16+2+20
Elam	עילם	150 = 70+10+30+40	51 = 16+10+12+13
Asshur	אשור	507 = 1+300+6+200	48 = 1+21+6+20
Arpachshad	ארפכשד	605 = 1+200+80+20+300+4	74 = 1+20+17+11+21+4
Lud	לוד	40 = 30+6+4	22 = 12+6+4
Aram	ארם	241 = 1+200+40	34 = 1+20+13
Uz	עוז	166 = 70+6+90	40 = 16+6+18
Hul	חול	44 = 8+6+30	26 = 8+6+12
Gether	גתר	603 = 3+400+200	45 = 3+22+20
Mash	מש	340 = 40+300	34 = 13+21
Shelah	שלה	338 = 300+30+8	41 = 21+12+8
Peleg	פלג	113 = 80+30+3	32 = 17+12+3
Joktan	יקטן	169 = 10+100+9+50	52 = 10+19+9+14
Almodad	אלמודד	85 = 1+30+40+6+4+4	40 = 1+12+13+6+4+4
Sheleph	שלף	410 = 300+30+80	50 = 21+12+17
Hazarmaveth	חצרמות	744 = 8+90+200+40+6+400	87 = 8+18+20+13+6+22
Jerah	ירח	218 = 10+200+8	38 = 10+20+8
Hadoram	הדורם	255 = 5+4+6+200+40	48 = 5+4+6+20+13
Uzal	אוזל	44 = 1+6+7+30	26 = 1+6+7+12
Diklah	דקלה	139 = 4+100+30+5	40 = 4+19+12+5
Obal	עובל	108 = 70+6+2+30	36 = 16+6+2+12
Abimael	אבימאל	84 = 1+2+10+40+1+30	39 = 1+2+10+13+1+12
Sheba	שבא	303 = 300+2+1	24 = 21+2+1
Ophir	אופר	287 = 1+6+80+200	44 = 1+6+17+20
Havilah	חווילה	59 = 8+6+10+30+5	41 = 8+6+10+12+5
Jobab	יובב	20 = 10+6+2+2	20 = 10+6+2+2

Places and Peoples (21) Mentioned:

Babel	בבל	34 = 2+2+30	16 = 2+2+12
Erech	ארך	221 = 1+200+20	32 = 1+20+11
Akkad	אכד	25 = 1+20+4	16 = 1+11+4
Calneh	כלנה	105 = 20+30+50+5	42 = 11+12+14+5
Shinar	שנער	620 = 300+50+70+200	71 = 21+14+16+20
Assyria	אשור	507 = 1+300+6+200	48 = 1+21+6+20
Nineveh	נינוה	121 = 50+10+50+6+5	49 = 14+10+14+6+5
Rehoboth-Ir	רחבת עיר	890 = 200+8+2+400+70+10+200	98 = 20+8+2+22+16+10+20
Calah	כלח	58 = 20+30+8	31 = 11+12+8
Resen	רסן	310 = 200+60+50	49 = 20+15+14
Philistines	פלשתים	860 = 80+30+300+400+10+40	95 = 17+12+21+22+10+13
Caphtorim	כפתורים	750 = 20+80+400+200+10+40	93 = 11+17+22+20+10+13
Sidon	צידן	154 = 90+10+4+50	46 = 18+10+4+14
Gerar	גרר	403 = 3+200+200	43 = 3+20+20
Gaza	עזה	82 = 70+7+5	28 = 16+7+5
Sodom	סדם	104 = 60+4+40	32 = 15+4+13
Gomorrah	עמרה	315 = 70+40+200+5	54 = 16+13+20+5
Admah	אדמה	50 = 1+4+40+5	23 = 1+4+13+5
Zeboyim	צבים	142 = 90+2+10+40	43 = 18+2+10+13
Lasha	לשע	400 = 30+300+70	49 = 12+21+16
Mesha	משא	431 = 40+300+1	35 = 13+21+1
Sephar	ספר	340 = 60+80+200	52 = 15+17+20

4. There are 1123 letters in Gen 10:1–32 in BHS. The structural center in terms of letter-count falls on the letter *waw* in the third occurrence of the word **וְאֵת** in 10:17, with 561 letters on either side.

17	וְאֵת הַחִוִּי	And the Hivite
	וְאֵת הָעַרְקִי	and the Arkite
	וְאֵת הַסִּינִי	and the Sinite
18	וְאֵת הָאַרְוֵדִי	And the Arvadite
	וְאֵת הַצְּמָרִי	and the Zemarite

The initial *concentric compositional formula* on the basis of letter-count is:

$$1123 = 561 + 1 + 561 \quad \text{[letter-count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 562 // 562 \quad \text{[with pivot counted in each half]}$$

$$\{561 = 17 \times 33\}$$

5. In terms of the 287 words in Genesis 10:1–32, the **arithmological center** falls on the word **ואת** (“the [Girgashite]”) in 10:16, with 143 words on either side. The initial **concentric compositional formula** is:

$$287 = 143 + 1 + 143 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 144 // 144 \quad \text{[with pivot counted in each half]}$$

The **meaningful center** may be expanded by including 9 words on either side of the **arithmological center**, as follows:

	את צידן בכרו ואת חת	Sidon his first-born and Heth
16	ואת היבוסי	And the Jebusite
	ואת האמרי ואת הגרנשי	And the Amorite and the Girgashite
17	ואת החוי ואת הערקי	And Hivite and the Arkite
	ואת הסיני	And the Sinite
18	ואת הארודי	And the Arvadite

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

$$287 = 134 + 19 + 134 \quad \text{[word count]}$$

$$\text{or: } 153 // 153 \quad \text{[with “pivot” included in each half]}$$

$$\{153 = 17 \times 9\}$$

6. Summary of the concentric compositional formulae for Gen 10:1–32

$$287 = 142 + 3 + 142 \quad \text{or: } 145 // 145$$

$$287 = 134 + 19 + 134 \quad \text{or: } 153 // 153 \quad \{153 = 17 \times 9\}$$

{with others in between}

$$287 = 19 + 249 + 19 \quad \text{or: } 268 // 268$$

$$287 = 12 + 263 + 12 \quad \text{or: } 275 // 275 \quad \{275 = 5 \times 55\}$$

$$165 = 55 + 55 + 55 \quad \text{or: } 110 // 110 \quad \text{syntactic accentual-stress units}$$

$$\{165 = 55 \times 3; 110 = 55 \times 2 \text{ and } 55 = 23 + 32\}$$

$$69 = 23 + 23 + 23 \quad \text{or: } 46 // 46 \quad \text{briques (primary accentual-stress units)}$$

$$\{69 = 23 \times 3 \text{ and } 46 = 23 \times 2\}$$

7. In the prosodic structure of Gen 10:1–32, 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 10:1–32 has 69 **briques** (primary stress units), 65 of which are marked by *soph pasuq* (32 times, at the end of each verse), *atnach* (25 times, in each verse except verses 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27 and 28) and *zaqeph qaton* (8 times). The boundaries of the 4 remaining **briques** are marked by *revia* (2 time, in verses 14 and 25) and *tevir* (2 times, in verses 13 and 14).

8. The prosodic structure of Gen 10:1–32, 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 *wə'ēlleh tōləḏōṭ bənē nōaḥ* † *šēm ḥām wāyāpēṭ* ^
wayyiwwāləḏû lāhem bānîm ʾaḥar hammabbûl :
² *bənē yeṗeṭ gōmer ûmāgōg* † *ûmāḏay wəyāwān wəṭûbāl* ^ *ûmešek wəṭîrās* :
³ *ûbənē gōmer* ^ *ʾaškānaz wəṛîpaṭ wəṭōgarmāh* :
⁴ *ûbənē yāwān ʾēlišāh wəṭaršîš* ^ *kittîm wəḏōḏānîm* :
⁵ *mē'ēlleh nîṗrəḏû ʾiyyē haggōyîm bəʾaršōṭām ʾîš lilšōnô* ^
ləmišpəḥōṭām bəgōyēhem :
- B ⁶ *ûbənē ḥām* ^ *kûš ûmišrayim ûṗûṭ ûḱənā'an* :
⁷ *ûbənē ḱûš* † *səḥāʾ waḥăwîlāh* †
wəsəḥṭāh wəra'māh wəsəḥṭəḱā ^ *ûbənē ra'māh šəḥāʾ ûḏəḏān* :
⁸ *wəḱûš yālaḏ ʾeṭ nimrōḏ* ^ *ḥûʾ hēḥēl lihyōṭ gibbôr bāʾareš* :
⁹ *ḥûʾ ḥāyāh gibbôr ṣayîḏ liṗnē yḥwh* ^ *ʿal kēn yēʾāmar* †
kənimrōḏ gibbôr ṣayîḏ liṗnē yḥwh :
- II C ¹⁰ *wattəḥî rēʾšîṭ mamlaktô bābel* † *wəʾereḱ wəʾakkaḏ wəḱalnēh* ^ *bəʾereš šînʿār* :
¹¹ *min ḥāʾāreš ḥahîʾ yāšāʾ ʾaššûr* ^
wayyîben ʾeṭ nînəwēh wəʾeṭ rəḥōḇōṭ ʿîr wəʾeṭ kālāh :
¹² *wəʾeṭ resen bēn nînəwēh ûbēn kālāh* ^ *ḥîʾ ḥāʿîr haggəḏōlāh* :

X ¹³ *ûmişrayim yālad ʔet lûdîm wəʔet ʕānāmîm † wəʔet ləhābîm wəʔet nāptuhîm :*
¹⁴ *wəʔet patrūsîm wəʔet kasluḥîm †*
ʔăser yāşəʔû mişşām pəlišîm wəʔet kaḫtōrîm :
¹⁵ *ûḫənaʕan yālad ʔet şîdōn bəḫōrō wəʔet ḥēt :*
¹⁶ *wəʔet hayəḫûsî wəʔet hāʕmōrî †* wəʔet *haggirgāşî :*
¹⁷ *wəʔet ḥāḫiwwî wəʔet ḥāʕarqî wəʔet hassîmî :*
¹⁸ *wəʔet ḥāʕarwādî wəʔet ḥaşşəmārî wəʔet ḥaḫāmāţî ^*

C *wəʔaḫar nāpōşû mişpəḫōţ ḥākkənaʕānî : ¹⁹ wayəḫî gəḫûl ḥākkənaʕānî mişşîdōn †*
bōʕāḫāh gərarāh ʕad ʕazzāh ^ bōʕāḫāh sədōmāh waʕāmōrāh †
wəʔadmāh ûşəḫōyîm ʕad lāşəʕ :
²⁰ *ʔəlleh bənē ḥām ləmişpəḫōţām lilşōnōţām ^ bəʕarşōţām bəḡōyēhem :*

III B ²¹ *ûləşēm yullad gam ḥûʔ ^ ʔəḫî kol bənē ʕəḫer ʔəḫî yeḫet haggādōl :*
²² *bənē šēm ʕəlām wəʕašşûr ^ wəʕarpaḫşad wəlûd waʕrām :*
²³ *ûbənē ʕrām ^ ʕûş wəḫûl wəḡeḫer wāmaş :*
²⁴ *wəʕarpaḫşad yālad ʔet şālah ^ wəşelah yālad ʔet ʕəḫer :*
²⁵ *ûləʕəḫer yullad šənē ḫānîm ^ šēm hāʕḫād peleḡ †*
kî ḫəyāmāyw nipləḡāh ḥāʕərəş wəşēm ʔəḫîw yoqtān :

A ²⁶ *wəyoḫtān yālad ʔet ʔalmōdād wəʔet šālep ^ wəʔet ḥəşarmāwet wəʔet yārah :*
²⁷ *wəʔet ḥāḍōrām wəʔet ʔūzāl wəʔet diqlāh :*
²⁸ *wəʔet ʕōḫāl wəʔet ʔəḫîmāʕəl wəʔet şəḫāʕ :*
²⁹ *wəʔet ʔōḫîr wəʔet ḥāwîlāh wəʔet yōḫāḫ ^ kol ʔəlleh bənē yoqtān :*
³⁰ *wayəḫî mōşəḫām mimməşāʕ ^ bōʕāḫāh səḫārāh har haqqedem :*
³¹ *ʔəlleh bənē šēm ləmişpəḫōţām lilşōnōţām ^ bəʕarşōţām ləḡōyēhem :*
³² *ʔəlleh mişpəḫōţ bənē nōaḫ ləţōləḍōţām bəḡōyēhem ^*
ûmēʔəlleh niḫrəḍû haggōyîm bāʕərəş ʔəḫar hammabbûl :

The **arithmological center** of Gen 10:1–32 falls on the word wəʔet (marker of definite direct object) in Gen 10:16, with a total of 143 words on either side. There are 162 syntactic accentual-stress units, 69 **briques** (primary accentual stress units), 34 **versets**, 7 **strophes** and 3 **cantos**. The **arithmological center** is in the middle canto, the middle strophe, the middle two versets, the middle three **briques**, and the middle four syntactic accentual-stress units.

According to the analysis presented here, the 69 **briques** in Gen 10:1–32 are distributed as follows: **69** = (12 + 11) + (7 + 9 + 7) + (11 + 12) = (**23** + **23** + **23**); or: **46 // 46**.

9. Note the following list of compositional numbers at the boundaries of the verses counting from the beginning of Genesis 10:1–32

Gen 10:1–3	26 words
Gen 10:1–4	32 words
Gen 10:1–7	58 (= 26 + 32) words
Gen 10:1–8	40 (= 17 + 23) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–9	46 (= 23 x 2) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–11	58 (= 26 + 32) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–12	64 (= 32 x 2) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–18	161 (= 23 x 7) words and 52 (= 26 x 2) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–21	68 (= 17 x 4) words after <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–22	130 (= 26 x 5) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–24	136 (= 17 x 8) words before <i>atnach</i>
Gen 10:1–31	275 (= 23 + 32) x 5 words

It is not possible to use one of the four compositional numbers (**17**, **23**, **26** and **32**) at the verse boundaries until the end of verse 2, which leaves 31 boundaries to work with. In 8 out of 31 of these boundaries (or 25.8% of the time) a multiple of one of the four compositional numbers is present. If the numbers 40, 55 and 58 are added, the percentage increases to 38.7% (12 out of 31). This evidence suggests a slight possibility of deliberate design at the point of the numerical composition of Gen 10:1–32.

10. The divine name YHWH appears twice times in Gen 10:9, both times in regards Nimrod who was “a mighty hunter before YHWH.”
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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