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See Matthew B. Brown, "The Handclasp, the Temple, and the King," in *Temple Insights: Proceedings of the Interpreter Matthew B. Brown Memorial Conference, "The Temple on Mount Zion," 22 September 2012*, ed. William J. Hamblin and David Rolph Seely (Orem, UT: The Interpreter Foundation; Salt Lake City: Eborn Books, 2014), 5–10. Further information at [https://interpreterfoundation.org/books/temple-insights/.](https://interpreterfoundation.org/books/temple-insights/)]

Psalm 89 contains multiple verses that are unquestionably linked to the temple ceremonies utilized in establishing the king of Israel in his office. In one portion of this psalm, the Lord is represented as referring to the most recognized induction rite for the Hebrew ruler; He immediately thereafter uses the imagery of a handclasp between Himself and His earthly counterpart. God says: "my servant [the king]; with my holy oil have I anointed him: With whom my hand shall be established

(*kun*, fastened or attached)” (Psalms 89:20–21).¹ This combination of ideas seems to be a deliberate pattern, since the Lord repeats the exact same sequence of themes at a later time in the book of Isaiah: “Thus saith the Lord to his anointed [the king], whose right hand I have holden [*chazaq*, seized or grasped]” (Isaiah 45:1).



Figure 1. Handclasp on the Exterior of the Salt Lake Temple.

The juxtaposition of the handclasp with the anointing points to the possibility that the joining of hands was also part of the accession ceremonies. The Lord says in Psalm 89 that it is He who anoints the king, though it is clear in other texts that this was actually carried out by a priestly proxy (see 1 Samuel 16:1; 1 Kings 1:39). A ceremonial handclasp, therefore, could conceivably have been accomplished in the same manner.

One biblical commentator offers an explanation for the significance of the regal handclasp by stating that “the formula, ‘God grasps one by the hand,’ when the king ascends the throne and is inducted into the royal office, denotes the conferring of privilege and charisma on the king.”² Another scholar is convinced that the expression “hold my right hand,” which is found in several places throughout the Psalms, is “derived from the royal ritual” of ascending the throne.³ It is interesting to note that in at least one other ancient Near Eastern culture, the enthronement of the king was known as “taking [the god] by the hand.”⁴

Another reference to a handclasp between the earthly king and the heavenly King is alluded to in Psalm 41, which some biblical scholars believe should be viewed in a temple context.⁵ The King James Version of verse 12 reads: “as for me, thou upholdest [*tamak*, grasp or seize or take hold of] me in mine integrity, and settest [*natsab*, to be stationed]

me before thy face forever.” Mitchell Dahood retranslates this passage as a request. It is rendered as follows: “grasp me. And set me before you forever.”⁶ In the case of either reading, to be *before* the Lord is to be in His presence. And the presence of the Lord was understood by the ancient Israelites to be symbolized by His throne (the ark of the covenant) in the Holy of Holies of the temple.

A psalm that could be attributed to the king of Israel⁷ may also be helpful in interpreting the Psalm 41 passage. In the King James Bible, Psalm 73:23–24 reads, “I am continually with thee: thou hast holden [*ahaz*, grasp or seize or be fastened] me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide [*nahah*, lead] me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.” Again, a retranslation of this portion of the psalm forms a request: “take hold of my right hand. Into your council lead me, and with glory take me to yourself.”⁸ This, according to Dahood, is a reference to God’s “heavenly council.”⁹ It is recognized by scholars such as Moshe Weinfeld that the sixth chapter of the book of Isaiah describes a meeting of the heavenly council.¹⁰ But the important thing to notice in that passage of scripture is that the assembly is convened before the throne of the heavenly King, which is located inside the Holy of Holies of the temple. Some Bible commentators are willing to grant that it is “possible that the [Israelite] king’s coronation involved a visit to the ark” of the covenant or divine throne in the Holy of Holies, “to stand symbolically at God’s right hand.”¹¹ Taken altogether, Psalms 41 and 73 point to the possibility that when the king of Israel was initiated into his office in the temple precincts, he passed through the veil of the Holy of Holies (see Exodus 26:33) and into God’s symbolic presence. Perhaps a proxy and a handclasp played a role in such a situation.

Psalm 63 contains themes that are firmly connected with all that has been discussed above. In this text the king of Israel speaks of God’s “sanctuary” or temple (v. 2) and how he will “lift up [his] hands” or pray¹² therein (v. 4). This information logically locates the king at the altar of incense/prayer (see Revelation 8:3–4), which was situated before the veil that concealed the throne room or Holy of Holies (see Exodus 40:26). Another reference to the temple’s throne room may be detected in verse 7, where mention is made of “the shadow of [the Lord’s] wings.” Some writers have identified this as the wings of the cherubim that overshadowed the ark or divine throne inside the Holy of Holies.¹³ It may be significant

that directly after this location designator is given by the king, he says to the heavenly Sovereign, “My soul followeth hard [*dabaq*, cleaves to or is united with or is joined fast to] after thee: thy right hand upholdeth [*tamak*, take hold of or grasp or seize] me” (v. 8). Thus, a proposed right-hand clasp between God and the king in Psalm 63 is adjacent to imagery that suggests an embrace, and these, in turn, seem to be connected with the veil-concealed Holy of Holies.

There is one final psalm that is relevant to this study. Psalm 27 represents the king as saying that he seeks to “behold” or *chazah* the



Figure 2. Illustration of Psalm 27,
Utrecht Psalter, 9th century

face of the Lord in His temple. Dahood indicates that the word *chazah* as found in Psalms 11:7, 17:15, and 63:2 “is the verb used to describe the act of beholding God face to face.”¹⁴ In an illustration of Psalm 27 found in the Utrecht Psalter¹⁵ — which was created about 820 AD in a Benedictine abbey near Epernay, France — the king of Israel is shown meeting face to face with the heavenly King (and what may also be the divine council) at the parted veil of the temple. In Psalm 27:10, the king of Israel says that “the Lord will take [*acaph*, take in or receive into] [him]

up”; in the Utrecht Psalter, the Lord is shown reaching down a stairway and grasping the king by the right hand, possibly to induct him into the heavenly assembly.

Notes

1. Another translation of Psalm 89:21 reinforces the idea that the underlying Hebrew text is talking about a handclasp. It reads: “My [i.e., the Lord’s] hand shall hold him [i.e., the king] fast” (John H. Eaton, *The Psalms: A Historical and Spiritual Commentary with an Introduction and New Translation* [London, England: T&T Clark, 2003], 317).
2. Hans-Joachim Kraus, *Theology of the Psalms* (Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Publishing, 1986), 173.

3. A. A. Anderson, *The Book of Psalms: Volume 2, Psalms 73–150* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1981), 535.
4. Jeremy Black, “The New Year Ceremonies in Ancient Babylon: ‘Taking Bel by the Hand’ and a Cultic Picnic,” *Religion*, vol. 11, 1981, 39–59.
5. “The variety in forms of language [in Psalm 41] is to be explained in a liturgical context; the text must be interpreted as a liturgy (or a part of a liturgy) for use within a ritual in which a ... person comes to the temple.” Peter C. Craigie, *Psalms 1–50* (Waco, TX: Word Books, 1983), 319. The Hebrew phrase “to your face” (*lepaneka*) in Psalm 41:12 “may indicate a liturgical setting in the temple [see also Psalms 11:7; 17:15; 24:6; 27:8–9].” Leander E. Keck, ed., *The New Interpreter’s Bible* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1996), 4:848.
6. Mitchell Dahood, *Psalms I: 1–50* (New York: Doubleday, 1965), 249.
7. Psalm 73 is labeled in the King James Version as “A Psalm of Asaph.” But 1 Chronicles 16:4–7 makes it clear that Asaph was the man in charge of the Levitical temple musicians and King David would deliver his psalms to Asaph in order for them to be performed in the liturgy.
8. Dahood, *Psalms II: 51–100*, 187. Dahood notes that the Hebrew word translated as “lead me” in Psalm 73 (*nahah*) is the technical term for “to lead into Paradise.” Dahood, *Psalms II*, 195. Or, as he phrases it in another instance, “the celestial abode of the just.” Dahood, *Psalms III: 101–150*, 326.
9. Dahood, *Psalms II: 51–100*, 194.
10. Moshe Weinfeld, “Ancient Near Eastern Patterns in Prophetic Literature,” *Vetus Testamentum*, vol. 27, no. 2, 1977, 180–81.
11. Keck, ed., *The New Interpreter’s Bible*, 4:1130.
12. Frank E. Gaebelin, ed., *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1991), 5:427.
13. Adam Clarke, *Clarke’s Commentary*, s.v., Psalm 63.
14. Dahood, *Psalms I: 1–50*, 167.
15. Psalm 26 (KJV 27), folio 15r, written in Latin.

Matthew B. Brown (1964–2011), earned a bachelor of arts degree in history from Brigham Young University, was an author and historian whose emphasis was on the history and doctrine of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, and wrote several nonfiction books and research-based articles for the Neal A. Maxwell Institute of Religious Scholarship at BYU.

He worked as compiler and editor of the Journal for the Foundation for Apologetic Information and Research (FAIR; now FairMormon). He is survived by his wife Jamie.