

to do this ~~break~~ down. In each of the alleged documents there are numerous overlappings, and also numerous great gaps.

3. It is alleged that the documents can be established by differences in diction. But the attempts to do this invariably break down. Neither by vocabulary nor by Syntax can they be established.

As a matter of fact when one makes a really scientific study of the philology of the Pentateuch it proves to fit perfectly the requirements of the Mosaic authorship. The critics allege that Gen. 1 was written about 600 B.C., and that Gen. 2 was written about 800 B.C. If this were true one would expect to find Babylonian words in Gen. 1, as written after the exile. But one would not expect to find any Babylonian words in Gen. 2, which was written long before the exile. As a matter of fact, evidential criticism finds more Babylonian words in Gen. 2 than in Gen. 1., and plenty of them in both, which fits perfectly the Mosaic authorship with its assumption that Abraham brought the story of the creation with him when he came from Mesopotamia. In the early part of the ~~Pentateuch~~ book of Genesis only one Egyptian word is found. But the last part of the book and the first part of Exodus are full of them. This fits perfectly the theory of essential historicity and Mosaic authorship, but is utterly incompatible with the theory of the critics. In the chapters dealing with what followed the departure from Egypt, the measures are frequently compared with their equivalent in Egyptian measurements. This is very natural if Moses actually wrote it at the time, but very unnatural if the chapters were written in Palestine years later.

4. Now we come to the argument which is stressed most of all. That is the argument from the alleged duplicates. The time will