

rough d4. (1½)

16. See back of p. 19

is shown by the lack of reference to so many other elements of the creation), but ~~is~~ simply to deal with an important problem in relation to man. God wished to show man his need of a <sup>companion</sup> helper. He wished to demonstrate to him that it was necessary to create <sup>another</sup> a being like ~~unto~~ himself. <sup>②</sup> Therefore <sup>③</sup> he brought all the animals before Adam, <sup>①</sup> in order to

demonstrate this, and we read that there was found among them no helpmeet for Adam. <sup>(v. 20)</sup> ~~Now in telling of the bringing of the animals before Adam, quite naturally the statement is made that the~~ ~~number 3, quite naturally the~~

~~statement was made where these animals came from, that God created the animals.~~ ~~It is altogether normal and reasonable in interpreting it to~~

~~understand that the animals which God made were animals which God had created. Only the most naive of primitive intelligences would think that~~

~~the origin of the animals was being explained in this way.~~ ~~God created man,~~ ~~man, who wanted a helpmate, for many~~ ~~so he created a rhinoceros.~~ ~~The rhinoceros did not prove a satisfactory helpmate~~ ~~so God created the~~ ~~a~~

hippopotamus. ~~When this did not prove a satisfactory helpmate, he created~~ ~~a giraffe,~~ ~~After trying this way, one after another, to create a satis-~~

*(v. 20) In describing this incident, it is only natural for the writer to refer back to the fact*

*[v. p. 163]*

*A* *according to such a view* *② to have* *④* *A* *Expelling?* *Expelling?* *for man* *Expelling?* *then a crocodile, then an elephant [to Ba. 11. 16a]*