extrement with attributing breat importance to individual words or letters such as no sane view of inspiration would warrant. Yet it was the characteristic view of both Judaism and Christianity, until about two centuries ago.

At that time there began a movement which was characteristic of a great deal of study of the O.T. running till about 1870. A movement which I will characterize for on want of a better term as the divisive movement. This movement might be said, although met perhaps not properly so, to have begun with Johb (3 3/4) the French Physician, who wrote a book in 1753. This book de In this book hede dealt only with the book of Genesis but he endeavored to show that Genesis was written from sources and to show what these sources were. There was of course nothing new in the idea that sources might have been used in the compiling of this book. It has been common, it is always common that when a man writes a book about ma tters which he has not personally observed that he may used sources. The unique thing in (4 1/2)book was his claim that it was possible to separate out and distinguish these sources. firmly believed that Moses had written the book but he of thought he could tell what the sources were that he had used. The based his claim was the fact that the first chapter of clue on which Genesis used the word Elohim or translated in our English Bible as God, whenever it refers to deity. In chapter 2:4, for a period of a chapter or two, it used the term which our revised version renders as Jehovah God, and our Authorized Version as the Lord God, and thereafter foften the word Jehovah is used or the Word God is used. This division was made thus on the basis of two names for deity. One of these is the four letter word which represented the Hebrew name for God, The pronunciation of which is not known. Many feel that it was Jaweh, others think that it was Jahu, while a few years ago many felt quite certain that it was actually pronounced Jahu. 52)