

first eight chapters of Genesis. Thus in Genesis 3:1b-5 (4 1/2 verses) Elohim is used 4 times. In 3:8-4:16 (33 verses) YHWH is used 15 times. In 4:25 (1 verse) Elohim is used once. In 4:26 (1 verse) YHWH is used once. In 5:1-24 (24 verses) Elohim is used 5 times. In 5:29 (1 verse) YHWH is used once. In 6:2 (1 verse) Elohim is used once. In 6:3 (1 verse) YHWH is used once. In 6:4 (1 verse) Elohim is used once. In 6:5-8 (4 verses) YHWH is used 4 times. In 6:9-22 (14 verses) Elohim is used 5 times. In 7:1-5 (5 verses) YHWH is used twice. In 7:9-16a (7 1/2 verses) Elohim is used twice. In 7:16b (1/2 of a verse) YHWH is used once. In 8:1-15 (15 verses) Elohim is used 3 times. In 8:20-21 (2 verses) YHWH is used 3 times.

Similar alternation of names continues in Genesis. Some chapters have no divine name used in them. Some have only a few occurrences of one name or the other. In many cases both names are used in the same chapter, and sometimes in the same verse. It is a far more complicated matter than the usual critical introductory statement would seem to imply.

#### A DIFFERENCE IN MEANING

The critics assign Genesis 1:1-2:4a to P and 2:4b-4:25 to J. As we have noticed above, 2:4b-4:25 does not use YHWH exclusively, but has 4 uses of Elohim in the 4 1/2 verses from 1b-5. These verses are so tightly knit to the context that it would be difficult to consider them an insertion from a different document. It is generally agreed that it is not out of place to find Elohim used here in the J document, since it would be strange to put the sacred name YHWH in the mouth of a serpent. Once this is admitted, it must be recognized that one document could use both names, and that there is a difference in their meaning. On page 13 of his Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament (1913 edition) Professor S. R. Driver admitted as much,