

decrease at $0, 1, \dots, n - 1$.

To apply (C) to the problem of verification of the chronology of narrative sources, it is necessary that $f_1(j) = P(\xi_1 = j)$ be linearly decreasing, which is, however, incorrect in the general case. As a matter of fact, narrative sources often are composite, and their chapter volume is sharply non-uniform, of which the Bible is a good example. It is easy to see that the name scattering histogram f_1 will then have slashes at the values of the distances between detailed chapters with large numbers of names.

The study of scatterings between detailed source chapters may also be useful in determining the duplicate shifts. The biblical name histogram f_1 consists of a series of strong slashes, viz., 0, 420, 650, 1,050, 1,300 and 1,600–1,800 years. The recalculation into years was performed, assuming 17 years for one chapter generation.

To apply Statement (C) to a narrative source, we assume that the number of mentions of a person involved in a historical event is directly proportional to the length of a chronicle describing it. With this assumption in mind, we can norm the source by dividing the multiplicity of the name occurring in a chapter by the total number of the mentioned names. For simplicity, all fractions will be reduced to the least common denominator. We will speak of a normed source or a normed source matrix in the following, implying the above norming procedure.

It is clear that a normed source is uniformly dense relative to the chapters; consequently, the histogram f_1 is a linearly decreasing function (see Item 4).

7. *Results related to the lists of biblical names and parallel passages.* We now describe the results related to the normed lists B and M (see Item 6) of the biblical names and parallel passages, or repetitions [24] (for their separation into chapter generations, see [21]). Containing tens of thousands of elements and several thousand different names, they were divided into $n = 218$ chapters (see the form of the frequency histograms f_2 in Figs. 79, 80).

Both graphs possess sharp slashes in the interval $0 \leq j \leq n - 1$. We indicate the

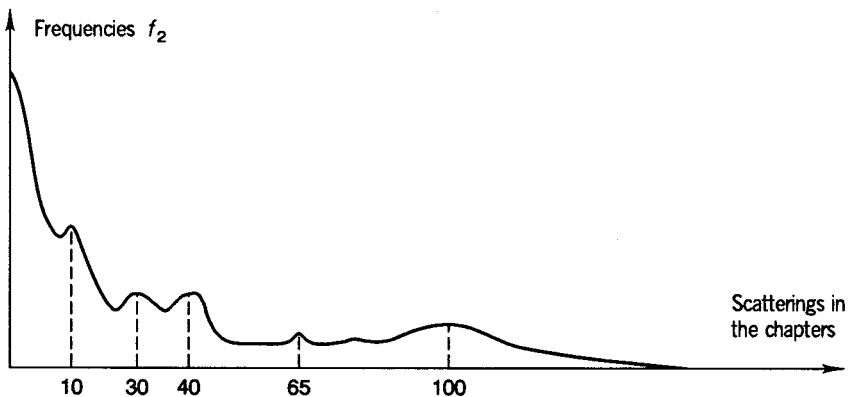


Figure 79. Frequency histogram for the list of biblical names