The Book of Genesis is quoted from or alluded to over 200 times in the New Testament, and Moses’ name mentioned over 80 times. However, he is never mentioned as the author of Genesis. Dr. Morris suggests that Moses compiled and edited earlier written records that had been handed down from father to son via the line of the patriarchs listed in Genesis 5. These records were probably written on tablets of stone in such a way that they would be preserved until they finally came into Moses’ possession. He then selected those relevant to his purpose and (guided by the Holy Spirit) added his own explanatory comments and transitional sections.

It is probable that these original documents can still be recognized by the key phrase: “These are the generations of…” Generations is from the Hebrew toledoth, which means “origins.” 11 such divisions are marked off in Genesis (9 used here.)

The weight of evidence suggests that the respective names at the end of each toledoth represent closing signatures, as the events recorded in each division all took place before, not after, the death of the individuals so named.

1. “These are the generations of the heavens and the earth” Genesis 2:4 (Describes the initial Creation - has no name attached since no man was present to record what happened. Either written by God himself and given to Adam, or was given to Adam by revelation)

2. The book of the generations of Adam” Genesis 2:4b-5:1a (Adam’s account of the Garden of Eden, the temptation and fall, the experiences of Cain and Abel)

3. “The generations of Noah” Genesis 5:1b-6:9a (Records of the antediluvian patriarchs before him - his observations of the degeneracy of men in his day)

4. “The generations of the sons of Noah” Genesis 6:9b-10:1a (Shem, Ham and Japheth evidently took responsibility of recording the preparations for the Flood and then describing it - recorded the immediate postdiluvian events)

5. “The generations of Shem” Genesis 10:1b-11:10a (After Noah’s death, Shem kept records of the confusion of languages at Babel, the scattering of the families, and recorded the names of Noah’s descendants in the table of nations)

6. “The generations of Terah” Genesis 11:10b-11:27a (a brief document giving the genealogies for Shem to Terah, the father of Abraham)

7. “The generations of Isaac” Genesis 11:27b-25:19 (details the life of Abraham and events in Isaac’s life—also includes the records from Ishmael, his half-brother)

8. “The generations of Jacob” Genesis 25:19b-37:2 (gives later events in the life of his father Isaac – then includes his own history. Like Isaac, Jacob appendix two documents from his brother Esau, found in Genesis 36)
9. “The generations of the Sons of Jacob” Genesis 37:2b-Exodus 1:1  (records the events in the life of Joseph, his captivity in Egypt, and the reunion with his brothers and his father Jacob, in Egypt - In Exodus 1:1, the formula is different but similar: “These are the names of the children of Israel, which came into Egypt...”)

This division of documents, toledoths, helps to convey the accuracy, historicity and the authority of Genesis – as well as the beauty and order of God’s written Word, preserved in such clear and concise records.

from “The Genesis Record”  
By Dr. Henry Morris

please see “The Institute of Creation Research” under Sources