

There are different documents--Pl, 2, 3 and 4 and the same is true with J. There are the different documents within the other documents. Pifer takes up the J 2 and 1 and there is a little further tax and he says it is the same instead of being the opposite. It doesn't mean that just one writer is the same and the other one is the other. It is a series of men. Prophetic writers of all and they are the prophetic writers of the E document. They are the P writers, the priestly ones. If they were separate groups of men that were doing the writing, they would all be different.

Pentateuch #80

5. Distinction in various documents is extremely difficult, and certainty is almost impossible. If you would like to work it out just a book of Roosevelt's speeches as president during his first year and take one of those books without taking any other information on it--You have to take the Hexateuch alone--you will get a body at least as large as the Pent. In that material try to distinguish between the different styles and see how many writers you have there. You know that _____ and Rosenman and other writers used to sit up day after day and night after night before Roosevelt got hold of it. These were the product of several men working together and doubtless all those men's styles entered into it and then Roosevelt himself would go over and add this and that and then he would give it. They are a composite work--there is no argument about it. But you try and find the distinguishing characteristics --and if you don't have anything by Rosenman, Moley or H. Hopkins, and we don't have anything else of the J or P writers to compare--even if you did take something of theirs written elsewhere, it would be extremely difficult to figure out which paragraphs, divisions etc., come from each. That we know has a composite authorship but to find the distinctions is something again. This whole method began around 1800 and was not originally applied to the Bible. There were those that thought we could take the classical writers and separate them into the different documents--the method was applied to practically all writers that had come down to us. I have statement from Dean West, of Princeton--a great student of the classics who speaks of the theories concerning Cicero's orations--_____ cast doubt as to whether they were genuine or not in 1800--a later writer two years later put at least one of them against Catlyine as not original and then eventually