

9

returned to Eichhorn's two document hypothesis, although they both thought they could distinguish two styles, but disagreed over whether certain passages belonged to J or E.

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— Although the work so far described has been ^{mainly} that of Germans (and one Frenchman), the English were not to be entirely shut out of the contest. John William Colenso, the Anglican Bishop of Natal (South Africa), studied the Old Testament as a hobby during these years. He claimed to have found many "flaws, inconsistencies and contradictions" in the Pentateuch, most of them in Ewald's Grundschrift, thus weakening the ^{Supplement hypothesis} Supplementary Theory in the eyes of many. Colenso's work was finally published between 1862 and 1879 as The Pentateuch and Joshua Critically Examined.

4. The Crystallization Hypothesis

As a result of Colenso's work, Ewald tried to find another theory which would take these results into account. Thus, in 1845, in his ^{Handb. (in German)} ~~Grundschrift~~, Ewald advanced the so-called Crystallization Theory. Just as a seed crystal will collect ions of sodium and chlorine from a supersaturated solution to form a large salt crystal, so Ewald suggested that there had been an alternating series of J- and E-type writers building up material around a small core to form the Pentateuch. This also fitted Ewald's own observation that certain statements in J assumed the existence of others in E and vice versa. ^{Supplement hypothesis} vice versa. However, the Crystallization ^{hypothesis} Theory never became widely accepted.

5. Development Theory ~~Theory of Development~~ Development Hypothesis

While many were thus engaged in the task of dividing the Pentateuch into small pieces and grouping the pieces into documents in accordance with various ^{literary criteria} notions, others were