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But, this view didinot long remain alone vocabulary. other theories appeared to vie for the approval of Old.

The so-called Framentant Theory wa The so-called Fragments Testament scholars. the next to come forward, as presented by the Scotch Roman Catholic priest Alexander Geddes, in his Introduction to the Pentateuch and Joshua which was published in 1792. suggested that the Pentateuch was compiled in the time of King Solomon (10th centu B.C.) from many small fragments, some of which dated back to the time of Moses. later, he was followed by Johann Vater, who divided Genesis thirty-nine into 39 fragments, which he felt had been put together in sixth the time of the Babylonian Captivity (6th centre B.C.).

3. The Supplementary May proponents My botheses men. Heinrich, Ewald, published the remarkable unity of the Pentateuch, especially Genesis, and suggested that most of it was one foundation-document (Grundschrift) of early, if not Mosaic, composition. document was roughly similar to Eichhorn's E, though larger, comprising about two-thirds of Genesis and Exedus, most of Numbers, and all of Leviticus. Ewald held that the Grundschrift had been supplemented later by a writer using the name Wahweh for Ggd, so his view came to be known as the Supplementary ybodiesis. Ewald was later supported by Friedrich Bleek and Notice that, this theory contrasted sharply Wilhelm -DeWette. hypothesis with the fragmentary Eichhorn's recognized two distinct styles, in Pentateuch, whereas the latter