

See also 12.7 and 5.2

Bright, John A History of Israel

p. 62 "The documentary hypothesis still commands general acceptance, and must be the starting point of any discussion. Though the evolutionary approach to Israel's history associated with the name of Wellhausen would find few defenders today, and though the documents themselves have come to be regarded by most in an entirely new light, the documentary hypothesis itself has not been generally abandoned. Even those who announce their abandonment of the methods of literary criticism for those of oral tradition still feel obligated to work with blocks of material corresponding roughly to what is designated by the symbols JE, D, and P.\* (\* See C. R. North in OTMS, pp. 48-83, especially his remarks with regard to the work of the Uppsala school.) The problem raised by the founders of Biblical criticism remains, therefore, in force."

Weiser, Artur The Old Testament, Its Formation and Development

p. 74

"... the use of Jahweh and Elbhim for the name of God... gave rise to the scientific criticism of the Pentateuch and from it are derived the designations of the separate sources as the Jahwist or Yahwist (J) and Elohist (E)... this theory of Pentateuchal criticism has not up to the present time been generally shaken... We can therefore, consider it to be both the result of Pentateuchal criticism and a firm foundation for it, that the Pentateuch first came into being after the time of Moses in Canaan and represents a literary composition made up of strands of different kinds and periods, each with a character of its own."

Rowley, H. H., The Growth of the Old Testament, 1950, p. 46

"That it (the Graf-Wellhausen theory) is widely rejected in whole or in part is doubtless true, but there is no view to put in its place that would not be more widely and emphatically rejected... The Graf-Wellhausen view is only a working hypothesis, which can be abandoned with alacrity when a more satisfying view is found, but which cannot with profit be abandoned until then."

Quoted by Gleason L. Archer, Jr. A Survey of Old Testament Introduction, p. 80.

Julius A. Bewer, The Literature of the O.T., 1962, 3rd ed.

p. xiv There have been many refinements and attempts to revise the basic hypothesis, some of which will be mentioned in due course. But in the main it has stood the test of time.

Spolsen, Genesis, xxi

The all-important point, at any rate, the conclusion which virtually all modern scholars are willing to accept, is that the Pentateuch was in reality a composite work, the product of many hands and periods. This is the fundamental fact behind all recent progress in biblical study, ....