

Gr Oct-Dec '64, 39	J - apedictic style; E - casuistic style
_____, 44	kingdom of priest's covenant theology in E dominated the North
_____, 47	E theology characterized as Cong., Prot., K. of Priests, cov. theo.
RS5 29/5	names of God indicate preference of different authors
RS5 31/3-7	characteristics of J
RS5 31/8-10	" " E
RS5 32/3-4	" " D
RS5 32/5-6	" " P
OE 183/4-7	linguistic usage
U 42/8 U 226/4 U 227	literary analysis of Ten plagues made on basis of style and vocab. peculiar to each tradition. attempts to contrast E & J
U 311/3-9	new literary style of Deut. Content older than style
U 381/6	style of P best fits exilic and post-exilic community
AW 73/8 NG 105/3-6	different styles and linguistic usages differences in lang. and style
NG 219/2-6	J has a distinctive vocabulary & style
NG 219/7-10	J is far more intrigued by names, places & customs than he is by chronology. Examples -
NG 224/9	J's view is highly anthropocentric
NG 250/4-6 NG 454/5-7	style and vocabulary of E <i>the familiar terms of P</i> common
Nor 22/10	chief/characteristic of The Primeval History (variously denoted J ¹ , L, or S, is "a certain coarseness."
Bz 26/3	We have parts of the P ¹ ht. where we find a heavy, circumstantial style, while in other passages the material is presented in an easy flowing, living narrative. There are differences in the conception of God (Ex.4.24ff comp. with Gen. 1)
4.1 Bz 29/8	The linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of D and P are so apparent that it seems impossible to escape the weight of the material
C&H, 74	The manner of the oath exacted by Israel from Joseph presents an unmistakable parallel to that demanded by Abraham from his servant 24.2, and is unanimously assigned to J