

- o. The view states that some Psalms are composed of parts which were written by different authors at different times.

1) Psalm 41.

Vs. 1-12 are ascribed to the author of the Psalm, David.
Verse 13 is ascribed to the compiler of Book I, Solomon.

2) Psalm 72.

Vs. 1-17 are ascribed to the author of the Psalm, Solomon.
Vs. 18-20 are ascribed to the compilers of Bk II, Men of H.

3) Psalm 89.

Verses 1-51 are ascribed to the author of the Psalm, Ethan.
V. 52 is ascribed to the compilers of Book III, Men of Hex.

4) Psalm 106

Vs. 1-47 are ascribed to the author of the Psalm (unknown).
Verse 48 is ascribed to the last compiler or editor of the Psalms (unknown).

Note: If parts of some Psalms can be written by a different author at a later time, then part of any Psalm can be written by a different author at a different time, for there is no way to limit the parts of Psalms which can be ascribed to a different author. If Perowne's view is accepted in its entirety, therefore, Psalms can be composed of parts which were written by different authors at different times.

This concept not only destroys the unity of Psalms, but it also contradicts those Psalm titles which ascribe the Psalms to which they are attached to a single author. Therefore, this part of Perowne's view must be rejected.

An example of a commentary which ascribes parts of Psalms to different authors at different times is the International Critical Commentary on the Psalms, by Charles Augustus Briggs and Emilie Grace Briggs.

- This view opens the door for speculation without controls as no sane limit to Psalm-splitting remains: If the title is wrong "a little bit", how much of it is correct?

Example: Perowne feels that the last 2 verses of Psa. 51 were written after the exile, as they refer to the building of the walls of Jerusalem.

- Perowne assumes this refers to the rebuilding following the exile, rather than to the original building during David and Solomon's reign.