

there will be 5 or 6 who wrote different kinds of viewpoints, and they all disappeared and one particular one was held for 15 years, and then it was given up and another held. But among those you will find one that agrees on certain sections of the theory as it is held now. And they will say, He was a great precursor! And talk about his great mind and forget the others there!

You get a few here and there that fit in with the theory as finally adopted. But these men are not precursors because they had no influence upon the development of the theory. Their viewpoint did not lead to the adoption of the viewpoint as it finally came to be accepted.

D. Is one I wish we could spend 2 or 3 months on but I think we will barely mention it. Recent archaeological studies have forced such changes as violently to disrupt the former unity. Prof. Pfeiffer gave a lecture in Crozier Seminary (last year or the year before) and I mentioned it to some of the students. I was busy that night and could not get over to hear him. A number of students went and gave very interesting accounts of his lecture.

They said Prof. Pfeiffer was being introduced and they were not in yet. They were in the hall. The Crozier seminary students and some visitors were there. The man who was introducing him said, Prof. Pfeiffer, you will feel perfectly at home here. Everybody here accepts the GW hypothesis! Our students happened to be in the hall then, they had not come in. About 15 students trooped in making about 1/3 of the whole audience, right after he was introduced and sat down.

Then Prof. Pfeiffer gave his lecture on archaeological material which throws light on the OT. They said he gave an illustration of archaeological material which showed how something that had been thought to have been just a myth or a legend actually fit with ancient times as shown by this material actually discovered from ancient times!

He gave another such illustration, and he gave another illustration. He went right through that way. He said 9/10th of his lecture you could have taken absolutely verbatim as a proof of the accuracy and dependability of the OT. After he'd given this striking and interesting material from archaeology for 9/10th of the lecture, he ended up with the words, We must not of course let this material deceive us into thinking that the OT is free from error at all. Then he put in a few general words about the Graf-Wellhausen hypothesis and one or two alleged errors in the OT which were of a rather minor nature and which seemed to the students (to our students) to be fairly easily answered. Then he finished his message.

I remember an article that appeared in the American Scholar about 6 years ago by one of the foremost archaeologists Palestinian archaeologists in America. In this article he was asked to present