

they proved that four out of five were not Cicero's original as shown by style and compared to his other writings and then it was noticed that in one of the letters of Cicero, referred to his orations one by one and told a little about each one--then someone said that someone else had inserted that section into this letter in order to make it appear that these were genuine and they even decided who the man was that had done it. Of course that attitude toward the classics has been quite given up. He also points out that the text of \_\_\_\_\_ had the same thing done to it. The same thing was done with Horace; Caesar's Comm. on the Gallic Wars--that was the fad of the first half of the 19th Century which has now practically been given up. In fact the attempt was being done with modern writers during that last part of the century and some took the German writer, Goethe who wrote Faust-- He had worked on it much of his life --so the great scholar Schurer took the prologue of Faust and he studied it carefully and he showed how certain sections could be picked out these various styles that Goethe used and he showed how the prologue was made up by his writing at different times in his life and then a discovery was made in a garret somewhere of a lot of letters while he was still a very young and there was the prologue and it was found that this which he wrote as a young man, was almost word for word as to what he published when he was an old man. He had worked over the poem at great length, but he was well satisfied with the form he had written the Prologue in and yet these ingenious critics had divided it and they found that it was absolutely without foundation. This was a very very widespread movement--the division of ancient documents on the basis of style but now it is quite clearly recognized that we are not in a position to do that and most documents are accepted as substantially genuine unless we have decisive proof to the contrary. Of course this whole thing was given <sup>impetus</sup> ~~emphasis~~ in the first place by the discovery of some frauds. You know that in the 15th cent. it was discovered that the Donations of Constantine on which the first claims to have over the city of Rome and territory down there in Southern Italy--these donations were subscribed by the emperor Constantine and it had been used through the middle ages and 50 years before Luther, someone proved by allusions and definite terms, that they were not used before the 8th cent. A.D. but this was written 5 centuries after the time of Constantine, though it was a fraud and that fact was accepted and it was recognized by all--Catholics and Protestants.