

great an extent as in the Homeric poems. Here certain individuals, almost every time they are mentioned, various individuals, gods or human beings, have the same epithet after them, as for ~~instances~~ instance, <sup>as</sup> Odysseus is commonly referred to in the Odyssey, "Odysseus, sacker of cities", even in cases where nothing having any relation to a plunder expedition or a destruction is in the context at all. There are many of these epithets which are used over and over. Whole lines are often repeated. In fact, there are rather large sections that are repeated at various places in the Iliad, and formerly this was used to quite an extent as an argument for different authorship, it being alleged that the later sections were inserted or were adapted by a later writer from the earlier sections. The style of the book as a whole is a unified ~~book~~ poetic style which is certainly not a characteristic of the Pentateuch as a whole.

In connection with the study of Homer, during the last century there have been <sup>great events</sup> three ~~movements~~ of tremendous importance. The first of these was the beginning of excavation that might throw light on its background. This began when Schliemann excavated Hissarlik, which he thought to be the site of ancient Troy, and then proceeded to make excavations on the mainland that threw light on the period of when the Trojan war would have occurred. Other great excavators have followed similar work, but outstanding among these are Sir Arthur Evans who did much excavation in ~~x~~ Crete, particularly at the turn of the century, and ~~Ed~~ Blegen of the University of Cincinnati. As a result of their work great buildings and monuments from the Mycenaean age have been ~~long~~ brought to light, and studied by numbers of scholars. Thus ~~the whole~~ the background of the <sup>whole</sup> period of the Trojan War, formerly known only from literary sources, has been greatly illuminated by archaeological discoveries.

The second movement <sup>(event?)</sup> ~~(event?)~~ of <sup>vital</sup> ~~great~~ importance ~~came in the~~ ~~middle of the 1920's~~ ~~came~~ ~~in the~~ ~~1920's~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~1930's~~ ~~when~~ Professor Milman Parry of Harvard University demonstrated that the frequent repetitions of similar epithets, or even of whole lines or sections