

Goethe, the German poet and writer, perhaps the most famous of all German writers was so thrilled by Bultmann's(?) clever theories that he went into ~~xxx~~ ecstasies over it. He even got Pope's (?) daughter to let him hide behind a curtain where he could hear Bultmann lecture and not be embarrassed by having the famous scholar be there in the classroom while he was lecturing(?). He was thrilled, but then in a few years Goethe wrote various statements like this: The more I looked into Homer, the more I see the great genius the tremendous wonderful nature of the writing, the unity of it, the way it fits together, the more I am convinced that no simple coming together of different things can ever produce a great work like this. And he completely repudiated the Wolfian theories before his death, in various writings.

Now Wolf had a predecessor called Heine(?) and Heine(?) at first denied Wolf's theories, and then he began to say that all Wolf was giving was all he'd been giving all the time. So there was considerable controversy between Wolf and Heine but in the end they were both presenting the same idea of Homer, and at first it wasn't taken over much in England. One English scholar said I think these theories are foolish and == are Wolfish and Heinous -- I refuse to follow Wolf and Heine at all.

But there were a few English scholars who did follow them until about the last half of the last century when they came in like a ~~fx~~ flood in England and America. In about 1900 a scholar said, I doubt if there is any real scholar any longer who believes in a single authorship of either the Iliad ~~of~~ or of the Odyssey. In the English speaking world Homer had disappeared.

In the Pelican series there is the translation of the Iliad and Odyssey by Rieu. In his introduction he tells how when he was in school ~~they were interested in~~ nobody believed in Homer. They were interested in finding contradictions, finding little parallels, and dividing it up into all kinds of little sections, and he said that in the process Homer completely disappeared. But now, he said, Homer has been restored to his rightful place. Since 1930 the change in the study of Homer and other ancient writings is tremendous.

I think I will read you a few quotations I have gotten from some of these books that bring out the changed attitude very clearly. Prof. Saintsbury at about 1900 published a 3 vol. set of Literary Criticism, and in it Prof. Saintsbury said this: It has been the mission of the 19th century to prove that everybody's work was written by someone else. And it will not be the most useless task of the 20th to be taken up with more profitable inquiries." There is a book published recently called: Homer, a collection of Critical Essays ed. by George ~~Stymer~~ and Robert Baker(?). In it the first article is by Geo. Steiner (correct Stymer above) on "Homer and the Scholars." He says in "In the late 19th century dismemberment was all the rage. In a single chapter of _____ textual analysis revealed 5 distinct levels of authorship and interpolation. The play _____ that _____ of Shakespeare, appeared to have been compiled by a committee which included _____ the Earl of