

Modern American Criticism, Walter Sutton. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963

- p. 4 As the sciences increasingly overshadowed humanistic studies, the proven efficiency of their procedures heightened the sensitivity of literary critics to problems of language and method and to the question of their contribution to human knowledge. A concern for scientific method and discipline can be seen in the psychological criticism of the 1920's, the sociological criticism of the Thirties, and the New Criticism of the 1940's and 1950's.
- p.273 Whereas Wellek and Warren's sharp distinction between history and literary criticism represented the outlook of the late 1940's, the attitude a decade later is more accurately represented, Waggoner believes, by Northrop Frye's Anatomy of Criticism (1957), in which both traditional literary scholarship and analytical formalistic criticism are brought together under the "all-inclusive term criticism."

See 3.01 Foerster, Norman, Literary Scholarship, Its Aims and Methods