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term "Higher Criticism" in the index. In the rare cases where it appeared it proved to be only a reference to biblical criticism, and not related to general literary criticism at all.

This trend in literary studies began in Germany during the 18th century and was first applied to such great classics as the writings of Homer, which F. A. Wolf declared to have been formed by the combining of several previous writings. Goethe was so impressed by Wolf's genius that he asked Wolf's daughter to hide him in the closet in Wolf's classroom so that he could hear the professor lecture without embarrassing him by his presence. Yet later, as Goethe continued to study the Iliad he publicly repudiated his former stand, declaring that the essential unity of the work proved that it could only have been produced by one man, though of course the author might have drawn many of his ideas from stories that were already in circulation.

The famous literary scholar, Karl Lachmann, devoted much time to detecting sources in Homer, and declared that the newly-discovered Nibelungenlied had been composed by the fusion of 20 different lays.

Scherer claimed that diversities of style and inner contradictions in the Prologue of Faust showed that certain lines had been written in the enthusiasm of Goethe's youth and others inserted in the disillusionment of his old age. Long after Goethe's death a manuscript copy of Faust was found, that had been copied while he was comparatively young, and it proved to include the lines that had been labeled as later insertions.

Many followed J. M. Manly in declaring that Piers Plowman, the

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