

An interesting illustration of this attitude is seen in the denial of Cicero's orations against Cataline, of the genuineness of which there is indubitable proof. It began with F. A. Wolf who cast doubt in a general way upon several of Cicero's orations. Then in 1802 Eichstaedt reviewed Wolf's book, and took the position that at least one of Cicero's orations against Cataline should be included in the condemnation that Wolf had made against certain other orations. Wolf quickly followed Eichstaedt and condemned the Third Oration. In 1826 Clude, misunderstanding Wolf's statement as to which oration he was denying, proved to his own satisfaction, and that of some others, that it was the Second Oration that was spurious. In the meantime certain other critics attacked the genuineness of the Fourth Oration, and in 1832 Ahrens declared that both the Third and Fourth Orations were not genuine. In 1836 Orelli decided that the Second, Third and Fourth were all spurious. Now attention was called to a book of Cicero's letters