

During the next 40 years their authorship was widely debated and at least 40 prominent individuals were suggested as the author, though writings by Lord Chatham and the other public figures suggested were available for comparison of style, and, in addition, handwritten correspondence between "Junius" and the editor of the newspaper was made available. Early in the present century there was still argument about the matter. Eventually most students came to believe that Sir Philip Francis wrote them, but there are still experts who question this decision.

In composite works it is even more difficult to separate out the works of different authors, even if individual writings by each of them are available. Thus in The Art of Literary Research (1963), p.71, Richard Altick says: "Though we know that half a dozen men (Swift, Arbuthnot, Pope, Gay, Parnell, and the Earl of Oxford) composed the Memoirs of Martinus Scribærus, we cannot positively isolate the contributions of any one of them."

Professor René Wellek of Yale University spoke very positively, when he wrote about Elizabethan drama in Theory of Literature (3rd ed., 1956): "Even in the case of Beaumont and Fletcher, in which we have the advantage of having work definitely only by Fletcher written after the death of Beaumont, the division between their shares is not established beyond controversy; and the case is completely lost with The Revenger's Tragedy which has been assigned to Webster, Tourneur, Middleton, and Marston alternatively or in various combinations."

Many books of the Bible clearly state who wrote them, but others do not. While the Bible designates Moses as the author of Exodus,

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