

But the theory of development from very primitive ideas to the advanced ideas and advanced in the sense of being more moral, more ethical, but more particularly detailed, more elaborate. This theory is the accident theory. The theory of the development, it is the application of Wellhausenism and it was just when the evolutionary theory was sweeping through the educated world. The result was that the younger scholars were thrilled by this approach. And within a few years, the Wellhausen theory swept the field of Biblical scholarship. It was introduced then into England, into France, and then into America.

That which had only been the study of a few scholars and little known to the world, took over our ~~educated~~ educated portion of the Christian world to a very large extent. There is no course that has been so effective in changing the attitude of people as this force and yet most Christian people known practically nothing about it, which I think is extremely unfortunate.

This fine scholar I mention, the man whose paper ~~he~~ I had to answer at the Hermeneutics Conference, he is a most devoted Christian. He is a man who believes in all the great doctrines of the Scripture and will say he believes in inerrancy, but he says where the knives of the critics combine at any one point, there of course we must accept it. I cannot think how much his influence may do in affecting our younger scholars, in the years ahead.

I wish I had a few hours to deal with some of the basis of this theory. I feel very badly about it that the facts I have mentioned about the changes in the literary world, are simply not known. Very few people know that. It is not realized at all. It is amazing. I was amazed when I found it as I looked into the various books on Literary Criticism. A few statements I have here. It is hard to find statements, because the attitude of the literary world has simply in literary criticism has simply changed. They have abandoned this almost entirely and they do not realize that they have. But you look at books in English literature, etc. written before 1930 says, and most of them will divide it into documents, divide up the sources and background. That has tremendous interest. And since about that time there is no interest in it at all. There is a complete change.

Prof. R.W. Chambers of the U. of London was one who helped in this change in the literary attitude of the literary world. He refers to those lost lays which according to the former theories were at the basis of Homer's writings. He said: "Half a dozen motor bikes cannot be combined to make a Rolls Royce car" which I thought was a pretty good treatment of it.

One of the words constantly used in connection with it was "tendencies." Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, Prof. in Cambridge reacted very violently against this. He said, "Tendencies did not write the Canterbury Tales. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote them." He said, "Influences did not make the ~~Fairy~~ Fairy Queen, Edmund Spenser laid it." There were a few like this who spoke out very strongly. ~~St~~ Geo. Stiener in 1962, said, "In the ~~late~~ late 19th century, dismemberment was all the rage. In a single chapter of Luke textual analysis was said to yield five distinct levels of authorship and interpolation. The ~~poor~~ plays attributed to that illiterate actor Shakespeare, appear to have been compiled by a committee which included Bacon, the Earl of Oxford, Harlowes, recalcitrant Catholics and printer's devils of extraordinary ingenuity. He said, This fine fury of decomposition lasted