

he was familiar and he had studied extensively. The one thing that you notice here is that most of these men wrote in Latin. Latin was the scholarly language of the time. The common people might speak and write to some extent in their different languages but all through Europe whether it was in England or in Italy or in Germany or wherever it was lectures in a university were quite sure to be given in Latin. Writings were quite sure to be in Latin and very few wrote in their local languages. That meant that discussion *end of it.*

far greater than is possible today when we have all our different languages separating us into different walks, more or less wider compartments except for actually translating. So that there was a great advantage in this widespread ~~again~~ use of Latin at the time. Of course, in the Roman Church then as today Latin was the official language. It was used in all their services and used in the letters which were written by the priests. A priest up in Scotland who would want to write to Rome would of course write Latin and the same all through the church as it is supposed to be today.

Well, now we go on to number 4. Going into Germany here again I am going to head it under one man though we will talk about other men connected with the activities of this one man. Instead of calling "4" humanism in Germany I am going to call it Reuchlin. This man Reuchlin lived from 1455 to 1522. With the Latin language having the standard in the universities he could teach not only ~~the~~ in German universities, study in Italian universities, and he did. He passed from one to another of these countries in his early life and taught for quite a while in France, but eventually he was in Heidelberg teaching there and having a position in the court there. After many years of studying Latin and Greek Reuchlin had done something beyond what others had done. He had taken up an interest in the Hebrew. He wrote a Hebrew grammar and made quite a study of the Old Testament in the Hebrew. He became very much interested in Hebrew law, in