

the writings of the Jews after the time of the writing of the Bible. He did think he had discovered some works of mystic wisdom in some of these writings. But there was a converted Jew in Germany called John Fethercorn, who wrote a series of pamphlets shortly after 1500 in which he attacked the Jews. He said they should be forbidden to lend money for interest. They should be compelled to hear sermons every Sunday, and they should be required to turn over all the Hebrew books to be burned except the Old Testament. Fethercorn began writing and urging that this be done and he asked Reuchlin to give his assistance towards this. In 1510 Reuchlin wrote a memorial opposing the project and claiming that there was great value in much Hebrew literature even outside of the Old Testament, later than the Old Testament. When Reuchlin wrote this, the Dominicans in Cologne held by thier inquisitor made this ~~xxx~~ a ground for a charge of heresy and brought a charge of heresy against this very elderly and very humanist professor in the university here, John Reuchlin, known all over Europe, and founder of modern Hebrew study. Reuchlin then appealed to Rome. The trial lasted for six years and it excited the interest of all Europe. There was tremendous interest taken. ~~All~~ the monks and people of that type were on the side of the inquisitors and against Reuchlin, and all the humanists except one, a professor in Cologne, took the side of Reuchlin. So many of them wrote letters to Reuchlin expressing their admiration and in 1514 he published two volumes. We didn't mention printing which occurred about sixty years before this time. By this time it isn't jsut a matter of being invented it is ~~is~~ its wide use. By this time the large publishing houses were distributing books all over Europe. Reuchlin issued these letters of eminent men. Bu letters of eminent men ~~he~~ meant the letters he had received from the prominent men from all over Europe telling him what confidence they had in him. They knew he was not a heretic. They knew that this attack upon him was groundless and criticized the monks and <sup>16-32</sup> public<sup>?</sup> the great scholarship of Reuchlin. So he published these letters as a help to his defense in this attack against him. Another humanist, a man who hated the monks terrifically, seeing