represents his **disgustive** discussion with Peter in which he **says** tells Peter that if he doesn't let him in soon there will be a lot of others coming after him hand they will force their way in. He seizes Peter and Peter tells him that it takes a different kind of to get him to heaven. And in the end Peter refuses to admit the pope into heaven at all. It is very cleverly written and gives quite a picture of Erasmus' idea of the character of **dutux** Julius II. We'll continue there tomorrow. and of 17.

with our discussion.

We weredealing with Frasmus at the end of the hour. Frasmus, one who is in some ways perhaps the most famous **xxkmax** scholar that ever lived, certainly one who had a recognition which extended all through Furope and which gave him such an standing and influence as very few scholars any time in history had ever enjoyed. We noticed a littixx little bit about the varied carger of Frasmus, the different countries in which he was active--born in Italy, traveled and studied in Italy early in his life, spent five years in England, the latter part of his life he spent in Switzerland, spent many years in Switegzerland because it was a fine center of publication and he, of course, in the latter part of his life did a great deal of publishing. His contributions to classical study were very great, and his books and writings on various secular studies had a wide

influence. One of the most influential books which Erasmus wrote was the book which he called his $(\delta - 1 - (\alpha e^{-\alpha e^$

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