

furthered her cause most powerfully by founding that great institution of culture, which more than anything else is characteristic of the German mind, in which it has found its most perfect expression, and where it can be most exhaustively studied—the system of the German universities.

“There is no people,” says Mr James Bryce, “which has given so much thought and pains to the development of its university system as the Germans have done—none which has profited so much by the services universities render—none where they play so large a part in the national life.”<sup>1</sup> If it is correct to say that this system owed its foundation to the German princes, it is equally true that its development is the work of the German people.<sup>2</sup> It may be doubtful whether, without the

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<sup>1</sup> See James Bryce's preface to the English translation of Conrad's valuable book, 'The German Universities for the last Fifty Years,' Glasgow, 1885, p. xiii.

<sup>2</sup> A great deal has been written about the German universities. For the purposes of a History of Thought, I confine myself to a reference to the valuable writings of F. Paulsen, 'Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts auf den deutschen Schulen und Universitäten,' Leipzig, 1885, and two essays in the 45th volume of Von Sybel's 'Historische Zeitschrift,' 1881. The succeeding phases of mediæval and modern, of Roman Catholic and Protestant, of the thought of the Church, the Renaissance, the classical and the modern ideals, are all reflected in the foundation and reform of the universities and high schools of Germany and the surrounding countries. The *first* foundations, in imitation of the universities of

Paris and of Italy, were Prague 1348, Vienna 1365, Heidelberg 1386, Cologne 1388, Erfurt 1392, Würzburg 1402, Leipsic 1409, Rostock 1419. A *second* epoch—under the influence of the humanistic studies—begins in the middle of the fifteenth century and adds eight new foundations—Greifswald 1456, Freiburg 1457, Trier 1457, Basel 1459, Ingolstadt 1472, Tübingen 1477, Mainz 1477, Wittenberg 1502, Frankfort on the Oder 1506 (Paulsen, 'Geschichte,' p. 14). A *third* epoch begins with the Reformation. The first Protestant university is Marburg, founded by Philip of Hesse, 1524. Melancthon's influence is everywhere decisive. Tübingen is reconstituted by Duke Ulrich 1535; Leipsic by Duke George 1539. Basel, after three years' suspension, is reopened 1532. Frankfort on the Oder is reopened by Joachim of Brandenburg 1537, who also founds the new University of Königsberg 1541. Greifswald is