

individual influence of the former, without the divided interests of the dismembered empire, without the conflicting religious views, the political and personal rivalry of the many states and sovereigns,¹ so many scattered centres of culture and learning would have sprung so early into existence; but it is not doubtful that it is owing to the common interests of the nation, to the uniting tie of the same language, the same thought, and the same aspirations, that these scattered centres have been in course of time united into a great network,² a vast organisation for the higher intellectual work of the nation and of mankind. The German nation may pride itself on possessing at the present moment the most

reconstituted on a Protestant foundation 1539; Rostock in 1540-50; Heidelberg by the Elector Frederick II. in 1544. Jena is founded 1558 by John Frederick, Helmstädt by Julius of Brunswick in 1568; Gießen followed in 1607; Rinteln in 1621; Altdorf in 1662. Of the greatest influence on German culture were the Dutch Protestant universities—Leyden 1575, Franeker 1585, Utrecht 1634, Harderwyk 1648; they were for a long time—as formerly the Italian universities—the goal of the young scholar's wanderings (Paulsen, p. 179). They—as well as Geneva—held a similar position to the Scotch universities (see Sir A. Grant, 'Story of the University of Edinburgh,' vol. i. pp. 21, 126, 188, 213, 229, 233, 263, 274, 283, 297, &c., vol. ii. p. 263). A *fourth* epoch begins with the foundation of Halle 1694, the first really modern university (Paulsen, p. 353). The spirit of Bacon and Leibniz, represented by Thomasius, is the leading power; it is not by any means irreligious, since Francke

(the so-called "pietist") is as important a factor as Thomasius. German is substituted for Latin. Other universities follow the reform, thus Königsberg 1735, Leipsic, Wittenberg, Helmstädt, Kiel, Tübingen, &c. A *fifth* epoch—the evolution of the ideal of science in the German sense, *Wissenschaft*—begins with the foundation of Göttingen in 1737. Of this more in the text.

¹ Conrad, *loc. cit.*, p. 2: "There is scarcely a stronger bond of connection between the various parts of Germany than that supplied by the universities, and in no other respect have the barriers that separated State from State been so long broken down. . . . The historical development cannot be accurately traced unless the growing extent in which the south German universities are attended by students from the north be kept in view."

² See especially Paulsen's remarks referring to the foundation of Göttingen under George II. ('Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts,' p. 425).