

tical protection and influence; it acquired through the statutes of governments or special foundations larger and better secured means of subsistence; it substituted the vernacular for the Latin tongue. The circle of studies, though from early times professedly all-embracing, did not become worthily filled up and cultivated with equal and impartial care till the fourth faculty, the *philosophical faculty*, was properly developed. Theology, law, and medicine conduct their studies for practical ends and purposes; the two former especially were frequently liable to be used merely for the ends of the Church or the State; but the philosophical faculty embraces all those studies which aim at establishing truth, be this defined as merely formal or as real, as belonging to method or to knowledge. We can assign a definite date to the firm establishment of the "libertas philosophandi," and the professed introduction of the "libertas docendi" in the university programme¹—namely, the opening (in 1734) of the University of Göttingen (inaugurated in 1737). "The foundation stone," says Professor Paulsen, "of the academic constitution is the 'libertas docendi.' On this point Von Münchhausen, whom we may call the real founder of the university, and his two advisers, Mosheim, the theologian of Helmstädt, and Böhmer, the jurist of Halle, were agreed. All 'inquisitiones,' so writes the former, choke the powers 'ingeniorum,' and spoil the beginnings of a learned society. He advises above all that the greatest care should be used in the equipment of the theological faculty. Accordingly Münchhausen laid his eye upon men whose teaching led neither to

5.
The philo-
sophical
faculty.

6.
The Univer-
sity of Göt-
tingen.

¹ Paulsen, 'Geschichte des gelehrten Unterrichts,' p. 424, &c.