

‘Atheismo’ nor ‘Naturalismo,’ who neither attack the ‘*articulos fundamentales religionis evangelicæ*,’ nor introduce enthusiasm, nor yet evangelical popedom. Likewise the jurists received full freedom for teaching and for the expression of legal opinions, whereas at Halle, following the common rule, the Prussian interest, at least in matters of public law, was the measure of things. At Göttingen the chief stress was laid on the culture of the essentially modern sciences. In the foremost rank stood the administrative and historico-political branches where Pütter, Achenbach, Schlözer, Gatterer, Heeren, gave to the university her world-wide fame; the mathematical and scientific branches are marked by the brilliant names of Haller, Lichtenberg, Blumenbach, Kästner; the philological branches by Gesner, Heyne, Michaelis. The university met the demand for encyclopædic discourses. Münchhausen arranged in 1756 that a member of each faculty should deliver a public course on the whole field of the sciences taught there; in the philosophical faculty Gesner treated philologico-historical, Kästner physico-mathematical subjects. An ‘*Index Lectionum*’ of the year 1737 shows nine professorships: 1. Politics and Morals. 2. History of Literature. 3. History. 4. Elocution and Poetry. 5. Logic and Metaphysics. 6. Oriental Languages. 7. Mathematics and Physics. 8. Administrative Sciences; to which is added, lastly, a professorship of Philosophy without special definition.”<sup>1</sup>

It is evident that, owing to their constitution, as well

<sup>1</sup> The original endowment of Göttingen was fixed at 16,000 thalers, equal to £2400. This was more than double the endowment of Halle. (Paulsen, p. 425.)