

29.
Neglect of
Schleier-
macher's
psychology.

seemingly so little influence on the course of German speculation. The cause for this seems to me to be two-fold: first, general; second, personal.

The general cause may be found in the fact that, under the influence of the poetical genius of the age which found its highest expression in Goethe's and Schiller's classical creations, nearly all the leading thinkers of the idealistic school indulged in poetical and rhetorical writing, frequently also in figurative and oracular language, that the message which they had to deliver presented itself, not in the sober form of methodical thought, but more frequently in the form of aphorisms, rhapsodies, and appeals to the imagination. This form of expression had, under the necessities of academic teaching, to be replaced by, or interpreted in, sober and logical prose; it had to accommodate itself to the needs of the student and the demands of the scholar; it had to formulate and to deal with special defined problems in sober diction. Accordingly, those thinkers who

revolves. They remain so to the end. . . . Though Schelling and Spinoza may have intruded, the 'Addresses' and the 'Monologues,' with their marvellous mixture of acute empirical reflection and divining mysticism, prove sufficiently that the later programme of his many-sided speculation rests upon original conceptions in which he thought to have found the solution of the riddle of his own innermost life. These fundamental conceptions which, in accordance with the rhetorical purpose of those writings, could not be further developed are, in the sequel, taken up by Schleiermacher's psychology in order to receive their scientific formulation and proof. . . . I hope

to show that Schleiermacher's metaphysic is best explained through his psychology and not *vice versa*" ('Schleiermacher's Theologie,' p. 5 *sqq.*) Had the revival of psychology in Germany followed the course adopted by Beneke and Fries, of whom the former stands nearest to Schleiermacher; had it, in fact, developed the introspective aspect, there is no doubt that Schleiermacher's psychology would have found greater appreciation. But this revival came, as we know, from the natural sciences, and has, even in the present day, hardly risen to an appreciation of the work of the introspective school, though Mach's 'Analysis of Sensations' seems to pave the way in that direction.