

ences, yet craving a ground of religious certainty, which neither philosophy nor science can give, it mirrors back to that age with unerring fidelity its own dissatisfactions and desires. . . . It fell in with the distaste for metaphysics by confining the theoretic domain to phenomena, and dissolving all connection between religion and philosophy; it accentuated the weariedness of scholastic dogma by offering a new interpretation of Christianity, which should be beyond challenge; it met the positive spirit of the age, by professing to derive everything from the positive revelation in Christ, and cutting off all transcendental considerations; it harmonized with the social tendency of the time by giving prominence to the practical and ethical ideal of the kingdom of God; it conciliated the ecclesiastical tendency by the stress it laid upon the doctrine of the Church; it was anti-mystical, yet was capable of kindling an enthusiasm almost mystical in its fervor in the breasts of its disciples; it could appeal to the philosophical and scientific interests themselves, for it agreed with them in striving after unity of view, after a world-view, and in its claim to furnish a solution of the world-problem."

And this youngest of the theologies has won its way. The school arose, not in the lecture-room of the Master, but through the spell of his books. Thus, Hermann Scholz, a member of that communion so widely removed from it in standpoint, the Moravian Brethren, wrote to Ritschl from Herrnhut, and became his disciple. Adolf Harnack, the son of an extremely orthodox professor in the Russian University at Dorpat, and himself a privat-docent at Leipsic, who had never seen Ritschl, became a follower, and now from Berlin throws his magnetic influence and brilliant genius into the cause. Hermann of Halle, now of Marburg, approached Ritschl in the same way, and now suffuses the naturalism of his teaching with a religious sentiment as deep as it is beautiful. Schultz, Ritschl's successor at Göttingen, was another child of his thought, and journeyed to see Ritschl from Basel in Switzerland.

Ritschl's systematic volume was issued in 1874. In 1876