

Herbart, therefore, to overthrow the so-called faculty-psychology, and to insist on the essential unity and simplicity of the inner life, must have made a great impression on all who came under the influence of his philosophy. It did this in two ways.<sup>1</sup> It first of

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His attack  
on the  
"faculty-  
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ogy."

<sup>1</sup> Besides Herbart (1776-1841), whose psychological writings date from 1813 to 1825, another German psychologist is usually mentioned as having helped to overthrow the older faculty-psychology. Beneke (1798-1854), a younger contemporary of Herbart, conceived of psychology as a natural science. His principal work, 'Lehrbuch der Psychologie als Naturwissenschaft,' appeared in 1833, and has been several times republished, the fourth edition appearing in 1877. Beneke worked in opposition to Hegel at Berlin, his historical forerunners being the German philosophers, Jacobi, Fries, and Schleiermacher, as well as the English philosophy of the so-called Association-school. An account of his philosophy does not belong to a chapter on psycho-physics except in as much as he introduced into the study of the inner life not indeed the facts and data of physical—i.e., physiological—science, but the physical method. He was the purest representative of the psychology of the "inner sense." Whilst Herbart based his psychology alike on experience, metaphysics, and mathematics, Beneke accepted only the first, and discarded the latter. Standing thus outside the all-powerful school of Hegel and the increasing influence of Herbart, Beneke had during his lifetime only a limited audience, and received due attention in a wider circle, first and principally through Ueberweg, who was greatly impressed by him. In fact, his influence was felt in Germany

about the same time as that of the English and Scottish philosophers. Ueberweg, in his well-known 'History of Philosophy,' vol. ii. pp. 281-292 (Engl. transl. by Morris, 1874), gives a full account of Beneke. Prof. Erdmann gives a very full account also in his excellent 'Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie' (3te Aufl., 1878, vol. ii. pp. 628-641). The fact that Beneke's method is introspective, brings him not only into contact with the English school, but also with French thought, which has always been characterised by subtle psychological analysis. This explains the fact that M. Marion (in the 'Grande Encyclopédie') calls Beneke "un des principaux philosophes Allemands du siècle,"—a designation which would hardly be echoed either in Germany or in England. The best account of Beneke's position in the development of psychology extant in the English language is that of Dr G. F. Stout, in his article "Herbart compared with English Psychologists and with Beneke," in the 14th volume of the 1st series of 'Mind' (1889). M. Ribot, in his well-known book on 'Modern German Psychology' (Engl. transl. by Baldwin, 1899), does not say much about Beneke, but his account of Herbart and his school, and their position in psycho-physical thought, is concise and much to the point. Dr Stout's articles on Herbart in 'Mind' (vols. 13, 14) are also much to be recommended.