

lished several works under various titles, such as "Tachygraphy, the most exact and compendious method of short and swift writing that hath ever yet been published by any." "The tutor to Tachygraphy, explained to the weakest capacities that desire to learn the art." "Zeiglographia, or, a new art of short writing, never before published; more easy, exact, short and speedy, than any heretofore." Theophilus Metcalfe, in 1645, published "Radio-Stenography, or short writing, the most easy, exact, lineal, and speedy method that hath ever been obtained, or taught." Under his portrait in the book, are the following lines:

"Cæsar was praised for his dexterity,  
In feates of war and martial Chevalry :  
And no less famous art thou for thy skill  
In nimble turning of thy silver quill ;  
Which with the Preacher's mouth holds equal pace,  
And swiftly glides along until the race  
Of his discourse be run, so that I think  
His words breath'd from his mouth are turn'd to ink,"

In 1649, Jeremiah Rich appeared upon the scene, with several works, entitled: "Semigraphy, or Art's Rarity; allowed by the learned to be the easiest, exactest, and briefest method of short and swift writing, that ever was known." Another of his titles was "The Pen's Dexterity," which, the author says, "Was practiced by honorable persons, reverend divines, eminent lawyers, and gentlemen." Under his portrait we find this verse:

"Here Active, and Mysterious Art you see,  
Contracted in a small Epitome;  
Soon Gained with practice ; thus ye meanest Wit  
Makes a Diversion of a Benefit.  
Thus either Sex, or Age may, old or young  
With Nimble Pen, out-post the Nimble tongue.  
Thus to thy Lasting Fame it shall be said;  
RICH lives in Characters, when RICH be dead."

The Book of Psalms and New Testament were engraved and published in this system in 1659. These works are the smallest books that have ever been printed, considering the contents.

In 1658, Job Everardt published "An Epitome of Stenography." Noah Bridges called his work: "Stenography and Cryptography;" while William Facy designated his: "The Complement of Stenography."

William Mason, in 1672, published a work entitled: "A Pen