

appeared. But the preceding was only, so to speak, introductory to his more popular work: "The Pen's Dexterity," first published in 1659, and which rapidly became popular; the fifth edition was published in 1680. Other editions continued to appear long after the author's death, the 20th edition as late as 1792.

Rich's system embodied the phonetic idea. He says "true spelling is not observed, but the right sound of words, therefore omit all superfluities, etc." His list of arbitraries was most charming in its ingenuity, and fascinating to the student. I speak feelingly on this point. This was the first of the early English systems which I learned as a student; and I found no difficulty in acquiring it. Its arbitraries I could remember on account, mainly, of their aptness, and I should probably have written it to this day, if Isaac Pitman had not invented Phonography. I had previously learned Mavor's method—one hardly to be named in the presence of the great names now before us.

In evidence of the popularity of Rich's system there was published in 1659 "The Book of Psalms, according to the art of shorthand taught by Jeremiah Rich, with the New Testament." These works were also published separately. They were followed by the whole Book of Psalms in metre. This, (as published separately) is one of the smallest books known ($2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$, weight under one ounce), it contains 213 pages engraved. The engraver was Thomas Cross, who was engaged upon the three works named, continuously from 1648 to 1659. These books were sold in a case, with a "key," being the first edition of the "Pen's Dexterity." One of these sets was recently offered for sale at Bristol, England, for several pounds, and found a ready purchaser in Mr Heffley of New York.

Rich's system was further perpetuated by the following authors or publishers:—William Addy, in his "Stenographia," 1664, which passed through at least one other edition; Samuel Botley, in "Maximum in Minimo, or Mr Jeremiah Rich's Pen's Dexterity completed," published 1674, of which certainly one other edition was published; Nathaniel Stringer in "Rich's Redivivus," about 1680, which reached another edition, (price 14s.); Philip Doddridge, in his "Brief and Easy System of Shorthand, first invented by Jeremiah Rich and improved by Dr Doddridge," 1799. "N.B. Copies with the characters made with a pen, six shillings." Various editions of this issue continued to be made during the present century, one in Oxford in 1805; one by Wood in 1830.

That Rich did a great deal to popularise stenography in the United Kingdom during the second half of the 17th century, is absolutely clear; and I have reason to suppose from various manuscripts and shorthand notes in books, that a great many of the learned professors at the Universities became familiar with, and practised, his system. I assume that taking all the editions