

press with sufficient perspicuity the principles of Grammar in Latin verse; and it appears strange that when scholastic jargon is exploded from elementary books on other sciences, it should be retained by public authority, where it ought never to have been admitted, in Latin Grammars for children. But such is the force of habit and attachment to established modes that we go on in the use of them without thinking whether they be founded in reason or not." He then touches on attempts which had been made to versify rules for Latin in vernacular tongues. "The authors of the Port Royal Grammar in France," he says, "judging it as absurd to teach Latin by rules in Latin verse, as Hebrew by rules in Hebrew, composed the rules of Latin Grammar in French verse. Some authors in England, as Clarke, Philips, etc., have imitated their example. But this plan has not in either country been much followed. Nothing can be more uncouth than such versification," Dr. Adam thinks, "so that Latin verses on the whole seem preferable." I shall have occasion later on to give some examples of Latin rules versified in English. As to the statement that versified Latin rules came into vogue after the invention of printing, it must be observed that the *Doctrinale* of Alexander de Villa Dei, a grammar widely in use in the middle of the thirteenth century, was wholly in Latin verse, of the jingling kind called *Leonine*.

Adam's Grammar supplanted Ruddiman for a time in the High School of Edinburgh; but only for a time. Its author, like real reformers in other directions, had to endure a great fight of afflictions in his attempt to effect so excellent a change. Four of the under masters were recalcitrant, and successfully so, for after repeated applications to the magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of the School, they

obtained, in 1786, a prohibition of the Rector's book. So true again proved the words of the Address to the Reader in *Old Lily*, that "everi schoolmaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient waic which he seeth to be the readiest meane and perfectest kinde to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein." Nevertheless Adam's Grammar was adopted for purposes of higher education in Latin in numerous schools in Scotland, and subsequently in the United States and Canada.

In the United States in 1836, two professors, Andrews and Stoddard, undertook to remodel Dr. Adam's book, so as to bring it up to the existing standard of classical knowledge. But on close examination they found it expedient, they say in their preface, to depart from their original purpose, and mould the materials which they had gathered, especially from the writings of the German scholars, almost into an independent work. In this production, which after all must be regarded as virtually a reproduction of Adam, we hear no more of Rules in Latin verse. I have the edition of the American work which appeared in 1836; and I have placed by its side the edition of the year 1866, which is stated on the title page to be the 98th.

Bullion's Latin Grammar, dated at Albany Academy, 1841, and in its seventeenth edition in 1847, is another United States work based on Adam.

It should be remembered that at the periods when Ruddiman and Adam flourished, Teutonic philology had not yet assumed the high scientific tone. The Grammar of Gerard John Vossius, a stray copy of which has found its way from some quarter into my collection, might be almost mistaken for Ruddiman's