

amateur, 6 francs. Here the series of the "Initiateurs-inventeurs" ends, and that of the "Chefs de Gouvernement" begins. Louis XI., then Dauphin of the Viennois, to the Duke of Orleans, proposing the exchange of a mule against a greyhound, 500 francs; Henri II., despatch in cipher, with translation, in 1578, details concerning Philippe II.'s projected marriage with the new Queen of England, Elizabeth, in order to cement a lasting union between England, Flanders, and Spain (the King urges his ambassadors to prevent the Pope from giving his consent to the marriage of the Catholic and the heretic), 200 francs; Catherine de Médicis to Charles IX., in 1569, giving him news of the war, 200 francs; Mary Stuart, signature as Queen of France (the rarest of all), on a captain's brevet, "maitre d'hôtel" of the Duc de Guise, in 1586, 120 francs; Charles IX., note to the Queen, his mother, 150 francs; Henri III., a mystical love-letter to M^{me}. de Montaigne, 122 francs; Louis XIV., to Cardinal Mazarin, in 1651—he has just been declared of age, and recalls him to his side—(autographs of the *roy-soleil* are very scarce, because the practice of keeping secretaries "de la main" dates from this reign), 360 francs; Marie Antoinette, note to the Duchess de la Trémoille in 1775, 650 francs; the downfall of Louis XVI., August 10, 1792, historical document signed by Genouonné and Lecointe-Puyraveau, 550 francs; the preservation of objects of art, in 1793, document signed by Collot d'Herbois and Billaud Varennes:—

"Tous les cuivres inutiles qui se trouvent dans les églises et dans les collèges de Paris et qui peuvent servir à la fabrication des canons, doivent être envoyés à l'arsenal; mais il est à remarquer que parmi les monumens en cuivre qui se trouvent dans les églises de Paris, il en est qui sont de véritables chefs d'œuvre de l'art. Il faut donc avant de les faire enlever, examiner s'ils ne doivent pas être conservés à la postérité, et, dans le cas d'un doute à cet égard, prévenir le Comité d'instruction publique"—

55 francs and 75 francs; similar instructions concerning thefts of valuable objects committed in the churches by private persons, which have naturally since been put down by royalist historians to the republican Government; Louis XVIII., letter to his cousin, the Count of Provence, relating to the Quiberon affair in 1795, 400 francs; and from the same, in 1815, a vigorous protest against the depredations committed in France by the allied armies, 300 francs; Louis Philippe, intimate letters written during his sojourn in England, in 1803 and 1804, 140 francs; Ebles comte de Poitiers, Latin charter, date 924, 299 francs; Treaty of Gien, date 1410, bearing autograph signatures of Jean duc de Berri, Charles duc d'Orléans, Jean VI. duc de Bretagne, Jean duc d'Alençon, and Bernard comte d'Armagnac, 650 francs; Eléonor d'Aquitaine, charter discharging abbés and monks, date 1200, 310 francs; Edward III., treaty of alliance in 1372, 100 francs; John Plantagenet, letters patent given as coin of the realm of France, in 1429, 66 francs; Edward IV., prorogation of treaties of neutrality and alliance in 1468, 155 francs; Richard III., treaty with François duc de Bretagne, in 1484, 450 francs; Henri VIII., French letter to Margaret of Austria, 1,000 francs; Elizabeth, French letter to Charles IX., telling how her ambassador, Lord Beaumont, has, by her authorisation, visited Scotland and judged for himself of Mary's Stuart's position with regard to her subjects, 310 francs; from the same Elizabeth to Catherine de Médicis, concerning her intervention in favour of Mary Stuart, date 1574, 1,500 francs (it was adjudged to M. A. W. Thibeaudeau); by the same hand again, letters patent in Latin to an equerry, date 1600, 62 francs; Charles I., signed document, licence granted to Spanish fishing-boats, 40 francs; Oliver Cromwell, order to pay 2,250 pounds sterling to Col. Daniel Axtell for the troops under his command in Ireland, in 1649, 200 francs; from the same, recommending to Cardinal

Mazarin, the French Ambassador in England, M. de Bordeaux, 1,105 francs; Richard Cromwell, letter signed, to Cardinal Mazarin, in 1658, with magnificent seal, 500 francs; William III., French letter to the Prince de Vaudemont, in 1694, 20 francs; Mary Stuart, French letter to Catherine de Médicis, in 1568, after her removal to Bolton to "faire entendre à la royne mère l'état de ses affaires," 450 francs; William of Nassau, answer to an envoy of the English Queen's, Robert Réal, in 1516, 45 francs.

Lastly, to conclude this list, which I should like to have made longer, and, above all, more detailed: Charles V., autograph letter, signed, to his prisoner François I., in 1525—he thanks him "cordially" for having said that he should ever be his good brother, his true and lasting friend—555 francs; Frederic II., letter to Cardinal Fleury, in 1742, relating to political and military events of the time. He draws a picture of the condition of Europe: "Tout l'orgueil de la reine d'Hongrie s'est fondée sur ses succès d'Autriche et sur une somme de 900,000 florins qu'elle a reçue d'Angleterre par Nuremberg." This is one of the finest autographs of the great Frederic ever seen at a sale, 550 francs; Washington, asking the President of the Convention to use his authority in raising and equipping troops in 1777, 75 francs; from the same, a letter to Colonel Humphrey relating to the pillage of the Newark mail, 130 francs; J. Adams, letter on the death of his friend, the Count Sarsfield, in 1780, 26 francs; Jefferson, two letters, one French, 15 and 20 francs; Monroe, laudatory letter on Lord Holland, 20 francs. PH. BURTY.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

DOYLE, Sir F. H. Lectures on Poetry delivered at Oxford. Smith, Elder & Co. 3s.

VINCENT, CH. Histoire de la chaussure, de la cordonnerie, et des cordonniers célèbres depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à nos jours. 1^{re} partie. Paris: Lecuir. 5 fr.

History.

MAZADE, CH. de. Le comte de Cavour. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50c.

TESTA, J. de. Recueil des traités de la Porte ottomane avec les puissances étrangères. T. 4. France. Paris: Amyot, 12 fr. 50c.

TSCHACKERT, P. Peter v. Ailli. Zur Geschichte d. grossen abendländ. Schisma u. der Reformconcilien v. Pisa u. Constanz. Gotha: Perthes. 9 M.

VIVIE, A. Histoire de la Terreur à Bordeaux. T. I. Bordeaux: Féret.

Physical Science.

CLAUS, C. Zur Kenntniss d. Baues u. der Organisation der Polyphemiden. Wien: Gerolds Sohn. 5 M.

FUCHS, TH. Studien üb. die jüngeren Tertiärbildungen Gröchenlands. Wien: Gerolds Sohn. 4 M.

Philology, &c.

CORPUS inscriptionum atticarum. Vol. 2. Pars 1. Inscriptiones atticæ ætatis quæ est inter Euclidis annum et Augusti tempora. Ed. U. Koehler. Berlin: Reimer. 42 M.

MIKLOSICH, F. Ueb. die Mundarten u. die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas. VII. Wien: Gerolds Sohn. 4 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOLOGNA.

Trieste: March 9, 1877.

A most interesting discovery is reported from this venerable city. Cav. Antonio Zannoni, C.E., can now add to his fine serial, now publishing, substantial proofs that Etruscan Felsina dates from the same age as Villanova—that is, from the end of the Bronze and the beginning of the Iron Age. On January 17 the municipal engineer (Cav. Zannoni) unearthed, in the Prato di S. Francesco, a *dolium*, 1 mètre 35 centimètres high, with a breadth of 0.95 centimètres at the mouth, and 0.51 centimètres at the base. It contained about a ton and a half of bronze articles, whole and broken, including metal "loaves" and ingots already run into their moulds. There were *Paalstabs* in numbers (some with ornaments); sickles, many of them unusually large; the so-called razors, chisels, gouges, centre-bits (*trapani*), saws and files; buckles, hooks, pincers, bridle-bits, and other articles of harness; thousands of *fibulae*, bracelets, spirals, pendants, *phalerae*; huge pins; fragments of breast-plates in *repoussé* work,

as well as incised, and vases with twisted and moveable handles. The weapons were axes, lance-heads, and arrow-piles; knives, daggers, and sword-blades, of which Cav. Zannoni has kindly provided tracings for my *Book of the Sword*. The double-razor was not found; and two knife-axes with a few dagger-knives were exceptional; while the most perfect types were the lances, sickles, chisels, pins, and *Paalstabs*. The Abbé Chierici (*Bullettino di Paleontologia Ital.*, Jan. 1877) compares the collection with the broken metal of a *fripier's* store, and supposes that some bronze-smith, or merchant, had thrown promiscuously together what was wanted for his craft. That authority dwells upon the high archaeological value of this casual store; and in the total absence of the articles from the *Terramare*, or pile-villages, he sees two distinct peoples. Cav. Zannoni will soon publish drawings of this remarkable find, which has surprisingly enriched Circumpadan palæo-ethnography.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

THE VERB "TO ERN" IN SHAKSPERE.

Cambridge: March 19, 1877.

The verb *to ern*, signifying *to grieve*, occurs no less than six times in Shakspeare, but has never yet been either rightly spelt (*except in the First Folio*), or properly accounted for; though it has always, thanks to the numerous uses of it, been rightly understood.

I proceed to cite the passages, all correctly given by Dr. Schmidt, s. v. *Yearn*, with the remark that the old copies have also the spelling *ern* or *earn*, which I shall show to be perfectly right.

In three passages the verb is transitive, and means to grieve, to afflict, to vex:—

(1.) "Well, she laments, sir, for it that it would *ern* [First Fol. *yearn*] your heart to see it."—*M. Wives*, III., v., 45.

(2.) "Oh, how it *ern'd* [First Fol. *yearn'd*] my heart, when I beheld," &c.—*Rich II.*, V., v., 76.

(3.) "It *erns* [First Fol. *yearnes*] me not when men my garments wear."—*Hen. V.*, IV., iii., 26.

In three others, it is intransitive, and means to grieve, sorrow, mourn:—

(4.) "No, for my manly heart doth *ern*" [First Fol. *erne*].—*Hen. V.*, II., iii., 3.

(5.) "For Falstaff, he is dead, and we must *ern* [First Fol. *erne*] therefore."—*Id.* 1. 6.

(6.) "The heart of Brutus *erns* [First Fol. *earnes*] to think upon."—*Jul. Caesar*, II., ii., 129.

It is a little curious that, in the three first instances, the verb is *yearn*, with an initial *y*; in the three last, it is properly spelt *ern*. This is not quite an accident, perhaps, as I shall show. It is of rather more importance to observe that in four out of the six passages the word *heart* occurs; in two cases we are told that "a heart *erns*;" in two others, that "it *erns* one's heart."

Observe, too, that when the verb is transitive, it is also impersonal.

Also, that it has almost the opposite sense to the modern Eng. *yearn*. "My heart *erns*" means "my heart grieves, or sorrows;" but "my heart *yearns*" signifies "my heart desires," almost with a sense, or at least a presage, of gladness.

Again, the verb *to yearn*, to desire, wish for, does not occur in Shakspeare once, either in his plays or in his poems; he expresses the idea by *longs*, a word which occurs a vast number of times.

On account of the prefixed initial *y*, due to the occasional pronunciation of the word as *yearn* (exactly analogous to that in *earn*, often spelt *yeare*, with its substantive *eanling*, also *yeantling*), the lexicographers have mixed up the two words in a most puzzling manner. However, I think the following additional instances, taken from Richardson, are tolerably clear.

(1.) "Craving mercie and pity, with greevous plaints and lamentations, bewailing their hard state and wofull case; in such case that the people's hearts