

- Line 5.—**il risqua** &c.—He was in danger of himself imperilling the liberty of his country, while believing that he was doing her a service.
- Line 6.—**il se trompa** &c.—He was mistaken, but honestly so.
- Line 12.—**au sein**—In the midst.
- Line 13.—**eût compris**—See Note, p. 9, l. 19.
- Line 15.—**sérieusement**—Solemnly.
- Line 17.—**jamais non plus** &c.—Nor would he ever—more literally, no more would he ever.
- Line 20.—**Plutarque**—Plutarch—A Greek writer of the first century who wrote the Lives of celebrated Greeks and Romans.
- Line 21.—**Cimon**—One of the most celebrated of the Athenian generals during the Persian wars.
- “ **Phocion**—Another celebrated Athenian, noted as an opponent of Demosthenes in the discussions regarding Philip of Macedon.
- “ **Paule-Emile**—Æmilius Paulus, a famous Roman consul who perished in the battle of Cannæ, in which Hannibal the Carthaginian general so signally defeated the Romans.

PAGE 123.

- Line 6.—**faubourg Saint-Germain**—This was the aristocratic quarter of Paris at the time of the Revolution.
- Line 11.—**les livrait**—Gave them up—*i.e.*, to trial and death.
- “ **par**—On account of—The meaning is that the mere fact of living in a certain part of the city, of being of noble rank, or of a certain family, &c., was sufficient to send them to the scaffold.
- Line 27.—**affamé**—Starved.
- Line 28.—**affiché**—Made a show of—displayed—derived from *affiche*, a placard or hand-bill.
- Line 30.—**bon**—Good enough—*i.e.*, sufficient to condemn.
- Line 31.—**dans sa section**—In one's district.

PAGE 124.

- Line 4.—**ils épiant**—They watched for—In Old French, the verb was written *espier*, whence our words “espy” and “spy.”
- Line 6.—**détenus**—Prisoners.
- Line 19.—**On prolongeait** &c.—The route was lengthened.