

- p. 188, ll. 15–16: *Hussards de la Mort*: strictly speaking, only the 10th Regiment of Hussars was so named, because of their adoption in 1792 of black uniforms with a death's head.
- p. 189, l. 8: *Dumourier*: Charles François Dumouriez (1739–1823) was a Jacobin general who became minister of foreign affairs in 1792. After the failure of his attempt to overthrow the Revolutionary government he wandered Europe, settling in England, where he died.
- p. 191, ll. 13–14: *doné son Tete a coupé*: have his head cut off.
- p. 192, l. 1: *gasconading*: boasting (*OED*).
- p. 194, l. 12: *eight-and-twenty years*: West dates the 'havoc' caused by the Revolution from 1793, the date of the execution of the King.
- p. 195, ll. 5–6: *to die with harness on one's back*: actually Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, V.v.51–2: 'Blow, wind! come, wrack; / At least we'll die with harness on our back'.
- p. 196, l. 1: *Jemappe*: Jemappes, near Mons in modern Belgium, was the site of a battle between the French and the Austrians in 1792.
- p. 198, ll. 9–10: *the king ... Varennes*: The royal family and a small escort were arrested at Varennes near midnight on 21 June and actually taken to the house of the local Procureur, Jean-Baptiste Saucé.
- p. 206, l. 12: *a Louis-d'or*: a gold coin first struck in 1640 and issued up to the Revolution.
- p. 209, ll. 24–5: *to Paris ... future king*: Marie Antoinette left the Austrian court at the age of 14 in 1776 and travelled to Versailles to meet Louis.
- p. 210, l. 5: Oh, tempora! Oh, mores!: 'Oh, times! Oh, manners!' (Cicero).
- p. 212, ll. 23–4: *dog days*: 'the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year' (*OED*).
- p. 216, ll. 2–3: *the duke of Brunswick*: see note to p. 138, l. 14.
- p. 222, l. 17: *Camp-de-la-Lune*: Dumouriez's headquarters in 1792 at Sainte Ménehould near the village of Valmy were known as the Camp de la Lune.
- p. 225, ll. 3–4: *tenth of August*: the date in 1792 on which Louis XVI was deposed after the storming of the Tuileries palace. The royal family sought protection from the legislative Assembly.
- p. 226, ll. 6–7: *voted the death of Louis Seize*: by a single-vote majority of the National Convention.
- p. 227, ll. 9–11: *description ... of the death of Prince Arthur*: Shakespeare, *King John*, IV.ii.185–202, 'Old men and beldams in the street ...'
- p. 230, ll. 20–1: *Rowlandins ... Bresotonians*: alternative names for the Girondins, the liberal faction in the Legislative Assembly and the National Convention, so called because of the prominence of Jean-Marie Roland and Jacques Pierre Brissot, deputies from the Gironde. Both men advocated preserving and advancing the Revolution by war against Austria and favoured a decentralized government in which the departments would determine their own affairs. The Girondins had the support of English radicals including Thomas Paine and Helen Maria Williams, who had entertained several of its leaders in her salons, but the group was proscribed on 2 June 1793. Brissot himself was executed and Roland killed himself after the execution of his wife.
- p. 231, l. 13: *Charlotte Corday*: Charlotte Corday, born in 1768 was guillotined for the assassination of Marat on July 17, 1793.
- p. 232, l. 9: *expedition to Quiberon*: On June 27 1795, an army of French émigrés and British regulars landed in Quiberon to retake Brittany from the Revolutionaries. More than 13,000 were killed, wounded or captured.

- p. 234, l. 1: *point d'argent* point Swiss: 'point d'argent, point de suisse', that is 'no money, no Swiss', was a saying derived from Swiss mercenaries serving Francis I in 1521 who supposedly quit because they had not been paid.
- p. 260, ll. 11–12: "*sent to Coventry*": More than one origin has been suggested for the phrase, which may relate to Royalist prisoners in the Civil War, confined in St John's Church, Bablake, shunned by the townspeople of Coventry; alternatively there may have been an unpopular garrison in the town.
- p. 264, l. 4: *Diligence*: a public stagecoach.
- p. 264, l. 8: *French took Holland*: the French drove William V from Holland, made a treaty with Prussia and occupied the Netherlands, which was renamed the Batavian Republic.
- p. 266, l. 13: *declared war again[s]t the Convention*: this occurred on 13 Vendémiaire (5 October) and led to the dissolution of the Convention.
- p. 268, l. 2: light troop: that is light cavalry; infantrymen were 'heavy' troops.
- p. 268, l. 10: *Victualling Office*: the Victualling Office in London was the body charged by the Navy Board with provisioning ships.
- p. 271, ll. 5–6: *flattering disorder a decline*: The *OED* gives no reason why this should be 'flattering'. A decline, however, does presuppose a prior state of strength or a superior position.
- p. 274, l. 13: *words of the Litany*: The Litany in the Book of Common Prayer includes the call to be delivered 'from battle and murder' and then in the next item from 'all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion.'