

56. *préfecture*. See *Tartarin de Tarascon*, chap. 7, note 18.
 57. *Va pour la préfecture! et le voilà parti*: *All right, we'll see the governor about it — and off he goes.*
 58. *en permanence*: *in constant session.*
 59. *porta la parole au nom de*: *spoke in behalf of.*
 60. *de ceux*. A repetition of the force of *en*, to introduce the succeeding relative clause.
 61. *punch d'adieu*: *farewell supper*. The punch-bowl was the chief feature of the entertainment.
 62. *toasts*: *toasts.*
 63. *mirage*. See *Tartarin de Tarascon*, chap. 7.

IV.

LÉTTRES DE MON MOULIN.

Daudet spent the winter of 1863-4 at a farm-house in Provence, a few miles east of Arles, near the western end of the ridge of hills which he has celebrated in the *Tartarin* romances as *les Alpines*. Some of the stories included in this volume were written at that time. The first of them appeared in a Paris newspaper in 1866, but the volume was not published until 1869. Though *Lettres de mon Moulin* was his first prose volume, he says of it twenty years later, "*C'est encore là mon livre préféré.*" For a review of its origin see his *Trente Ans de Paris*, published in 1887.

I. AVANT-PROPOS.

Nothing could be more delicious as a preface to this volume than the accompanying Bill of Sale with its stately legal phraseology interwoven with touches of poetic humor. As a matter of fact, however, Daudet never really owned the mill, "*ce qui ne m'empêchait pas,*" he says later, "*d'y passer de longues journées de rêves, de souvenirs.*"

1. *Pampérigouste*. An imaginary place in Provence. It here represents the village of Fontvieille, a few miles east of Arles. In *Port-Tarascon* it figures very prominently as a monastery near Tarascon.
 2. *le sieur*: *Master*; as in old English. It is generally equivalent to *seigneur* and *sire*. Each of these three words has been at some time a title of nobility = *lord*. But *sieur* and *sire* have served also as mock titles.

3. *sous les garanties de droit et de fait*: *legal and actual ownership guaranteed.*
 4. *privilèges*: *liens.*
 5. *à ce présent et ce acceptant*: *personally present and acknowledging the bargain.*
 6. *appert*: *appears*; from *apparaître*.
 7. *dont quittance sous réserve*: *receipt for which is hereby given with the usual reservation.*
 8. *les parties*: *the principals.*

2. INSTALLATION.

This title has a double reference to his formal occupation of the mill and to the autumnal return of the flocks and herds to their neighboring winter quarters.

1. *depuis si longtemps qu'ils voyaient*: *they had so long seen.*
 2. *Jemmapes*. A small town in Southern Belgium, an important strategic point where the French defeated the Austrians November 6, 1792.
 3. *du premier*: *of the first story*. See *Un Réveillon dans le Marais*, note 22.
 4. *l'arbre de couche*: *the main axle of the mill.*
 5. *ces diables de penseurs*: *these blessed dreamers.*
 6. *ça*: *folks of that sort.*
 7. *blanchie à la chaux*: *whitewashed.*
 8. *les Alpilles, les Alpines*. See *Tartarin sur les Alpes*, page 36.
 9. *brouillard*. Paris is disagreeably foggy from November to April.
 10. *que de*: *how many.*
 11. *premières*: *opening-nights at the theatre*. For a graphic description of one, see Daudet's *Nabab*, chap. 25.
 12. *Eyguières, Paradou*. Villages near the eastern and western end of *les Alpines*.
 13. *gloire*: *halo.*
 14. *dans les pattes*: *at their heels.*
 15. *cadis*: *serge.*

3. LE SECRET DE MAÎTRE CORNILLE.

1. *vin cuit*: *mulled wine.*
 2. *il s'y faisait un grand commerce de meunerie*: *the milling business went briskly on.*
 3. *toile*: *canvas.*

4. dia! hue! *haw! gee!*
5. aides-meuniers: *mill-boys.*
6. payait le muscat: *treated us to Muscatel wine.*
7. farandole. The name of a favorite dance of Provence, in which the participants join hands and move back and forth in a long line.
8. minoterie à vapeur: *large steam-mill.*
9. plus de: *no more.*
10. enragé pour son état: *enthusiastically devoted to his trade.*
11. grand: *grandfather; for grandpère.*
12. magnans, olivades: *silk-culture, olive-gatherings.*
13. balles: *shepherds.*
14. taillolle: *red sash.* A conspicuous part of a Provençal's gala costume.
15. le dimanche: *on Sundays.*
16. nous autres, les vieux: *we old men.* *Autres* in such expressions is untranslatable.
17. banc d'œuvre: *church-warden's pew.*
18. bonnes vêpres: *good evening.* See *vespers* in Eng. Dict.
19. Dieu merci: *thank God; for que Dieu soit remercié.*
20. motus! *sst!* An expletive enjoining secrecy and silence.
21. sentait le mystère: *had an air of mystery.*
22. en faisant danser la jeunesse: *while leading the young folks in the dance.*
23. pour en toucher deux mots au grandpère: *to have a word or two about it with the grandfather.*
24. il y avait ce coquin de chat maigre qui soufflait: *there was that lean, rascally cat spitting at me.* Notice here, as frequently, the propriety of rendering the present or imperfect verb with *qui* by the present participle.
25. fermée à double tour: *shut and locked.*
26. voir un peu: *have a peep at.*
27. minotiers: *managers of the steam-mill.*
28. laissez-moi, que je le regarde: *let me look at it.* A mixed construction, partaking of the poetical and the humorous. Compare *voyons voir, que je voie, pour que je regarde*, in *Le Misanthrope et l'Avoué* de M. de Molière.
29. personne ne prit sa suite. *Que voulez-vous? he had no successor. Why should he?*
30. coches: *packets, passenger-boats; now superseded by the railroad.*
31. parlements: *old provincial assemblies.*
32. jaquettes à grandes fleurs: *flowered waistcoats.*

4. LA CHÈVRE DE M. SEGUIN.

1. Pierre Gringoire. Though there was a historic Pierre Gringoire, a French poet of the fifteenth century, the reference here is to a poor poet of that name, one of the principal characters in Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris.*
2. bien: *certainly.*
3. chroniqueur: *city editor.*
4. aplomb: *self-confident bluntness.*
5. pourpoint troué: *coat in holes.* The *pourpoint* was a close-fitting jacket, the English *doublet.*
6. dans les pages du sire Apollon: *in the service of Master Apollon.* Apollon was the god of lyric poetry.
7. écus à la rose: *rose crowns; coins of medieval France, bearing the figure of a rose.*
8. Brébant. A popular Parisian restaurant on the Boulevard Poissonnière.
9. première. See *Installation*, note 10.
10. à vouloir: *by wishing.*
11. cabri d'Esméralda. The young girl Esméralda and her pet goat were familiar figures in the streets of Paris in *Notre Dame de Paris.* She was the heroine of the story.
12. un amour de petite chèvre. Compare the English, "a love of a bonnet."
13. du large: *room.*
14. mon Dieu: *good gracious!*
15. Blanquette: *Whitey; a diminutive of Blanche.*
16. autrement encornées que toi: *with better horns than yours.*
17. pécaire: *alas!*
18. coquine: *you silly thing.*
19. parbleu: *heavens! a softened form of par Dieu.*
20. genêts d'or: *golden broom.*
21. des sucres capiteux: *with rich juices.*
22. la voilà partie: *there she goes.* *Partie* is the participle of *partir.*
23. maquis: *thickets.*
24. pauvrete: *poor little thing; diminutive of pauvre.*
25. en train de croquer une lambrusque à belles dents: *busily eating wild grapevine with good appetite.*
26. coureuse: *runaway.*
27. train de derrière: *haunches.*
28. se mit à rire méchamment: *set up a fiendish laugh.*

29. *babines d'amadou*: *black chops*. *Amadou* means *tinder*.
 30. *entrèrent en danse*: *began their work*.
 31. *pourvu que je tienne*: *if I can only hold out*.
 32. *ménagers*: *peasants*.
 33. *cabro de moussu Seguin*, etc. = *La chèvre de monsieur Seguin* qui se battit toute la nuit avec le loup, et puis, le matin le loup la mangea. Compare the Provençal with the French equivalent.

5. LA MULE DU PAPE.

1. It will be a satisfaction to the pupil to be told at the outset that *mule* here means *mule*, not *slipper*.
 2. *connaît son légendaire provençal sur le bout du doigt*: *has the legends of Provence at his tongue's end*.
 3. *couleur du temps*: *time-stained*.
 4. *sentait la lavande*. Notice that *sentir* admits the direct object.
 5. *fil de la Vierge*: *Virgin's threads*; fine cobwebs floating in the air.
 6. *Avignon du temps des Papes*. Avignon, a city of 41,000 inhabitants, stands on the left bank of the Rhone about forty-eight miles from its mouth. It was the residence of the Popes from 1309 to 1377, a period which is sometimes called the Babylonish Captivity of the Holy See. Its medieval aspect is well preserved by the massive walls and towers of the castle-palace of the Popes.
 7. *tapissées de hautes lices*: *hung with long tapestries*.
 8. *frères quêteurs*: *begging-friars*.
 9. *du haut en bas*: *from garret to cellar*.
 10. *tic-tac des métiers à dentelles*: *click of the lace-bobbins*.
 11. *tables d'harmonie qu'on ajustait chez les luthiers*: *the tuning of instruments at the lute-makers*.
 12. *ourdisseuses*: *warpers*.
 13. *tambourins*: *drums*. The Provençal drum is very long and of small diameter; the *tambourinaire* carries it hung from his neck, beating it with a single stick held in his right hand, while with his left he plays on a three-holed fife, *fifre*. See *Mon Tambourinaire in Trente Ans de Paris*.
 14. *sur le pont d'Avignon*. One of the most widely-known of the popular songs of France is "*Sur le pont d'Avignon, on y danse, on y danse*."
 15. *Comtat*. *Le Comtat Venaissin* was a small tract of country about Avignon; it belonged to the Popes from 1228 to 1791.

16. *Boniface*. The introduction of this name is an intentional anachronism. Boniface VIII. died in 1303, and Boniface IX. held his court at Rome from 1390 to 1404.
 17. *tireur de garance*: *madder-gatherer*; a boy employed to pull up stalks of madder.
 18. *grand viguier*: *mayor*; Latin, *vicarius*; the chief administrative civil office of the city.
 19. *Yvetot — Jeanneton*. In allusion to Béranger's *Le Roi d'Yvetot*.

"Il était un roi d'Yvetot,
 Peu connu dans l'histoire,
 Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,
 Dormant fort bien sans gloire;
 Et couronné par Jeanneton
 D'un simple bonnet de coton."

20. *au pied des souches*: *among the vines*.
 21. *du cru*: *native*; grown on the spot.
 22. *aromates*: *spices*.
 23. *sèche*: *knowing*.
 24. *dans le principe*: *from the first*.
 25. *effronté galopin*: *brazen-faced rogue*.
 26. *on le vit traîner sa jaquette dans tous les ruisseaux*: *you might have seen him scooting about all the alleys*.
 27. *malin*: *mischievous*.
 28. *Sa Sainteté*: *His Holiness, the Pope*.
 29. *l'empereur d'Allemagne*. At that time the Emperor of Germany, as the head of the Holy Roman Empire, was the most important sovereign of Europe.
 30. *garçonnet*: *urchin*; diminutive of *garçon*.
 31. *camail*: *camail*. See Eng. Dict.
 32. *maîtrise*: *choir-school*.
 33. *bottelée de sainfoin*: *wisp of clover*. *Sainfoin*, though not precisely clover, is very much like it.
 34. *tant et tant qu'à la fin*: *so well did he play his part that finally*.
 35. *clercs de maîtrise*: *choir-boys*.
 36. *passe, je t'ai vu! presto, change!* Formula of a sleight-of-hand performer.
 37. *coup de reins*: *jerk of the haunches*; a kick.
 38. *on n'est pas pour rien la mule du Pape*: *it's no light matter to be the Pope's mule*.

39. *maîtrise*: *school-house*; that part of the palace devoted to the instruction of the choir-boys.
40. *la pointe*: *the corner*.
41. *vous figurez-vous*: *imagine, if you can*. The interrogative form is thus more forcible than a simple imperative.
42. *Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?* *What's the matter?*
43. *on dirait deux hirondelles*: *they looked like two swallows*.
44. *veux-tu descendre, malheureuse!* *For goodness' sake, come down, you poor thing!*
45. *ça se monte, ces choses-là*: *easy enough to get up such places*.
46. *un cric*: *a jack*. It is hard to see how a jack could have been of any use; a crane (*grue*) or a pair of sheers (*des bigues*) would have been more to the purpose.
47. *la reine Jeanne*. Jeanne was Queen of Naples from 1343 to 1382. She sold Avignon to Pope Clement VI. in 1348.
48. *gavotte*: *gavotte*. See Eng. Dict.
49. *hochaient*: *shook*; a gesture of suspicion and distrust.
50. *elle aiguisait avec un petit rire le fer de ses sabots sur le pavé*: *she chucked a little as she sharpened her shoes on the pavement*.
51. *premier moutardier*. An imaginary official, like the English "high-cockalorum."
52. *palme de Dieu, la brave bête!* *upon my word, what a fine beast!*
53. *tant pis*: *so much the worse for them*.
54. *Allons! va —*: *Come! we'll see about it*.
55. *tirer au mur avec ses sabots de derrière*: *to practise kicking at the wall with her hind feet*.
56. *l'avocat du diable*: *the devil's advocate* was an ecclesiastical officer whose place it was in council to suggest all possible objections to the canonization of a saint. Hence, he had to appear as an opponent of the church, and as an advocate of her chief enemy.
57. *St. Agricol*. One of the most ancient churches in Avignon.
58. *pénitents*: *penitents*. See Eng. Dict.
59. *mont Ventoux*. A mountain about 6200 feet high, twenty-eight miles north-east of Avignon.
60. *frères flagellants*: *flagellants*. See Eng. Dict.
61. *fleuris*: *red-faced*. Compare our expression, "a blooming face."
62. *allume*: *lights the altar candles*.
63. *enragés de tambourins*: *crazy drums*. For a similar use of *de*, see *La Belle Nivernaise*, chap. 4, note 34.
64. *le sire de Védène*: *Master Védène*. See *Lettres de Mon Moulin*, chap. 1, note 2.

65. *prit son élan*: *gathered himself up*; *i. e.* for an effective kick.
66. *Tiens! attrape, bandit!* *There! take that, you scamp!*
67. *elle vous lui détacha*: *she let fly at him*. *Vous* is here merely an ethical dative, as in the English, "There's a magnificent mountain for you."

V.

LE SIÈGE DE BERLIN.

1. *Champs-Élysées*. The broad Avenue des Champs-Élysées, the best-known promenade in Paris, runs with a gentle ascent a mile and a third north-west from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de l'Étoile. Its lower half is bordered by parks and concert-gardens. In the center of the Place de l'Étoile, so called from the fact that a dozen fine avenues radiate from it, stands the imposing Arc de Triomphe, built in commemoration of the victories of the first Napoleon.
2. *Paris assiégé*. War was declared by France against Prussia July 19, 1870. The Germans gained a series of victories in Northeastern France, Wissembourg, August 4, Reichshoffen, August 6, and Sedan, which resulted in the capture of Napoleon III., September 1. Three weeks later they had completely invested Paris. The city was forced by the lack of provisions to capitulate January 28, 1871, and the Germans made their formal entry March 1.
3. *rond-point de l'Étoile*. The same as *Place de l'Étoile*.
4. *foudroyante*: *paralyzing*.
5. *cuirassier*: *cuirassier*. See Eng. Dict.
6. *premier Empire*. Napoleon I. was proclaimed emperor by the senate May 18, 1804. The first Empire practically ended with his abdication June 21, 1815, three days after his defeat at Waterloo. His son, the King of Rome, was acknowledged by the government as his successor with the title of Napoleon II., but Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne only seventeen days after. The second Empire began with the election of Napoleon III., December 2, 1852, and closed with the proclamation of the French Republic, September 4, 1870.
7. *entêté*: *devotee*.
8. *pour assister*: *to be present*.
9. *Wissembourg*. A small town in Alsace. See note 2.
10. *Napoléon*. Louis Napoleon was the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, brother of Napoleon I. He was born in 1808. He

was elected President of the French Republic in December, 1848. On his surrender to the Germans, at Sedan, he abdicated in favor of his son and was sent to Germany as a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he retired to England, where he resided until his death in 1873.

11. *il devait être*: *he must have been.*

12. *toison*: *shock.*

13. *on eût dit*: *they looked like.*

14. **Mac-Mahon.** Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de Mac-Mahon, duc de Magenta, was born in 1808. He served with great distinction in Algeria, the Crimea, and in Italy in 1859, when he saved the day at the battle of Magenta and thus won his title. After his defeat at Wörth (or Reichshoffen) he withdrew with the remnant of his army to Châlons-sur-Marne. Entering the battle of Sedan with a new army, he was wounded early in the engagement, and after the battle was sent with other prisoners to Germany. On his release at the close of the war he commanded the national troops against the Commune. In 1873 he succeeded M. Thiers as President of the French Republic, but resigned his office in 1879. He died October 18, 1893.

15. *belle et bonne hémiplegie*: *a most serious case of paralysis of one side; belle et bonne means "fine," from a medical point of view.*

16. *on n'en revient guère*: *one rarely recovers from it.*

17. **Reichshoffen.** A village in the Vosges Mountains in Alsace. The battle which the French call by this name was fought near Wörth, four miles to the eastward. Mac-Mahon's headquarters that day were at Reichshoffen, and his flying troops passed through there on their retreat.

18. *limbes*: *limbo.* See Eng. Dict.

19. *toujours est-il que*: *at any rate.*

20. *bien sûr*: *most certainly.*

21. *toute rayonnante*: *with radiant face.*

22. *le bonhomme*: *the poor fellow.*

23. *piquant de petits drapeaux*: *marking it off with little flags.* Pins carrying little French and German flags were used to mark the position of the armies.

24. **Bazaine sur Berlin.** According to the old campaigner, Bazaine was on his way to take the Prussian capital, Mac-Mahon to overrun the provinces along the Baltic Sea, while Frossard was to strike Germany in its second kingdom, Bavaria. In reality Mac-Mahon was trying to collect a new force at Chalons, Bazaine and Frossard were closely

besieged in Metz. The siege ended October 27, when the place surrendered to the Prussians. François Achille Bazaine and Charles Auguste Frossard were born, the former in 1811 and the latter in 1807. Both had served with great renown in Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy. Bazaine had been most prominent in the French occupation of Mexico from 1863 to 1867. After the establishment of the French Republic he was tried on a charge of treason for surrendering Metz, and was condemned to death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, but he escaped after a year's confinement, and died in Madrid in 1888.

25. *maintenant voilà où ils vont aller*: *now that is where they are going next.*

26. **Mayence**: *Mains*; one of the largest and best fortified cities on the Rhine, opposite the confluence of the Main and the Rhine.

27. *ça marche! ça marche*: *everything is going on well.*

28. *en province*: *into the country; i. e., away from Paris.*

29. *sitôt dehors l'état de la France lui aurait tout appris*: *but once outside, the condition of France would have betrayed the whole truth to him.*

30. *je montai chez eux*: *I went up to their apartment.*

31. *que nous donnaient à tous les portes de Paris fermées*: *which we all felt at the closing of the gates of Paris; à tous is appositive of nous. Compare Tartarin de Tarascon, chap. 8, note 14.*

32. *comment se serait-il douté de quelque chose?* *how could he have suspected anything?*

33. **le roi de Rome.** This was the title of the son of Napoleon I. He was only four years old at the time of his father's downfall. He passed the rest of his life at the court of his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, and died there at the age of twenty-one.

34. *baby*: *baby.*

35. *console*: *console.* See Eng. Dict.

36. *cuvres à trophées*: *brass scutcheons.*

37. **un rocher de Saint-Hélène sous globe**: *a model (or perhaps a fragment) of the rock of St. Helena under a glass.* Napoleon spent the last six years of his life in banishment on that island in the South Atlantic, 1140 miles from the nearest mainland.

38. *manches à gigot*: *leg-of-mutton sleeves; i. e., puffed from shoulder to elbow; the fashion has been revived.*

39. *taille montante*: *short waist.*

40. *raideur engoncée*: *awkward stiffness. Engoncée properly designates that style of dress which makes the wearer look as if the head*

were set directly between the shoulders without any neck. The word would characterize the dress of the men of that date better than that of the women.

41. *était la grâce*: was considered graceful.
42. *que*. For *parce que*.
43. *Sedan*. See note 2.
44. *dirigé sur*: sent to; i. e., as prisoners of war.
45. *à n'en plus finir*: without end.
46. *adorable prêchi-prêcha*: delightful preachments.
47. *retraite de Russie*. Napoleon occupied Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, in the middle of September, 1812. The Russians soon after burned the city to prevent his wintering there, and a month later the French army was forced to retreat from the country. Frozen by the snowy blasts of winter, and harassed by the Russian army, nearly the whole of the French force perished.
48. *la porte Maillot*. The principal western gateway of the fortifications of Paris, about three quarters of a mile west of the Place de l'Étoile, and at the end of the Avenue de la Grande Armée.
49. *Invalides*. *Les Invalides* is the name of a large "Soldiers' Home" in the southwestern part of Paris. It was built by Louis XIV., and under the center of the gilded dome of its church rests the magnificent sarcophagus of the first Napoleon.
50. *le jeudi de Buzenval*. On Thursday, January 19, 1871, the Parisian troops succeeded in taking a Prussian redoubt on the heights of Buzenval just west of the city. It was, however, of no service to them.
51. *l'avenue de la Grande Armée*. See note 48.
52. *mauvaise tenue*: bad form. The criticism applied both to the dress and the carriage of the raw troops of the national guards.
53. *Il n'en fut pas autre chose*: That was all.
54. *en grande tenue*: in full uniform.
55. *Lutzen*. After the disastrous campaign of 1812 in Russia, Napoleon collected another army and in May following inflicted a terrible defeat on the Russians and Prussians at Lützen, a little village in the west of Saxony.
56. *assister à ce défilé*: witness this review.
57. *Tuileries*. The Palace of the Tuileries at the time of which Daudet speaks lay directly in front of the long perspective as one came down the Champs Élysées. The palace was founded by Catherine de Médicis in 1564, and the central portion, alluded to here, was destroyed by the Communists in 1871.

58. *latte*: sword; a long, straight cavalry-sword.
59. *vieille défroque glorieuse*: the faded and antiquated, but glorious uniform.
60. *Milhaud*. Jean Baptiste Milhaud, born in 1766, was one of the most brilliant cavalry commanders of the first Napoleon.
61. *harnaché*: dressed.
62. *tout blancs avec des croix rouges*. The ensign of the ambulance corps.
63. *aiguilles*: spikes.
64. *tambours d'Iéna*. At Jena in Central Germany, Napoleon gained a signal victory over the Prussians, October 14, 1806.
65. *rhythmée par*: accented by; refers to *la marche*.
66. *sections*: platoons.
67. *Schubert*. Franz Schubert, one of the most noted of German composers, was born at Vienna in 1797 and died there in 1828.
68. *bien*: certainly.

VI.

LA DERNIÈRE CLASSE.

Alsace is a mountainous district, occupying, previous to 1870, the northeast corner of France. As a result of the Franco-Prussian war it became part of Germany. Though the people of Alsace, outside the large towns, spoke only German among themselves, they were in national spirit thoroughly French, and it was a real hardship when, on the cession of the province to Germany, the teaching of French in their schools was interdicted.

1. *manquer la classe*: play truant.
2. *qui faisaient l'exercice*: drilling.
3. *grillage aux affiches*: bulletin-board. The board was covered with a wire netting (*grillage*).
4. *réquisitions*: requisitions. See Eng. Dict.
5. *commandature*: headquarters.
6. *en train de lire*: engaged in reading.
7. *répétait très haut*: studying aloud.
8. *en se bouchant les oreilles pour mieux apprendre*: stopping their ears (with their fingers) the better to study.
9. *train*: confusion.
10. *mais justement ce jour-là*: but on that particular day.

11. règle en fer: *iron-tipped rule.*
12. jabot plissé fin: *carefully-crimped shirt-frill.*
13. mangé aux bords: *dogs-eared.*
14. Lorraine. The province adjoining Alsace; a part of it was annexed to Germany in 1871.
15. comme je m'en voulais: *how I blamed myself.*
16. faire des glissades sur la Saar: *sliding on the Saar*; the principal stream of Alsace and Lorraine.
17. histoire sainte: *scripture history.*
18. voilà ce que c'est: *that's just the way it is; i. e., you are just like all the rest.* Connect with what follows.
19. ç'a été. For *cela a été.*
20. ces gens-là. The German Government.
21. vous prétendiez être Français. See introductory note.
22. est-ce que je me gênais: *did I scruple?*
23. lui. Note the emphatic use of the oblique case for the nominative.
24. des exemples tout neufs: *entirely new copies.* Engraved writing-books had not yet reached this village.
25. cela faisait comme: *they looked like.* The *tringle* is a rod fastened to the front of the desk a few inches above it.
26. bâtons: *strokes*; the straight, sloping lines made by children just learning to write.
27. depuis quarante ans il était: *for forty years he had been.* Note here and elsewhere that the imperfect tense with *depuis* is translated by the pluperfect, and the present by the perfect.
28. Angelus: *Angelus.* See Eng. Dict.

 VII.

L'IMAGINATION DE M. JOYEUSE.

This sketch is taken from *Le Nabab*, published in 1878. For the prototype of M. Joyeuse see the first chapter in Daudet's *Trente Ans de Paris*.

1. quartier perdu: *distant quarter.*
2. escalier. Bear in mind that nearly all houses in Paris are divided into household suites having a common staircase.
3. Yaia. A girl's pet name, explained later.

4. serviette: *portfolio.*
5. toute cette échappée de volière remontait: *like birds let loose from a cage they all returned.*
6. au quatrième: *to the fourth story.* See *Un Réveillon dans le Marais*, note 22.
7. Hemerlingue. A banker who, like the Nabob, the hero of this story, had made a great fortune at Tunis.
8. tableau d'Assomption. In paintings of the Assumption of the Virgin the central figure is generally surrounded by child faces peering from clouds.
9. grands circuits: *long circuits.*
10. maniemment positif: *their hold on his attention.*
11. de quoi défrayer vingt romans-feuilletons: *enough to furnish material for twenty stories.* The *roman-feuilleton*, or as it is more commonly called, the *feuilleton*, is the lower third of the page of Parisian journals, devoted to light literature.
12. faubourg Saint-Honoré. The Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré is one of the principal streets of Paris, leading westward from the center.
13. la providence: *Providence.*
14. l'atteignait si bien au cœur: *went so directly to his heart.*
15. ravagée: *care-worn.*
16. bureaucrate: *clerk.* The term is applied to an employee in an office of considerable importance. It is generally applied contemptuously.
17. de ces dormeurs éveillés. This phrase is construed with *la race.*
18. soupape: *safety-valve.*
19. de fournaise: *from an engine boiler.*
20. de ces visions, les uns: *from these visions, some (dreamers); de connects sortent and visions.*
21. au terre-à-terre de tous les jours: *on the dead level of everyday life.*
22. imaginaire: *dreamer.*
23. chantier: *lumber-yard.* The term *chantier* is applied to an enclosure where lumber or fuel is stored, or where building materials are fitted.
24. gratification: *gratuity*; given on holidays to employees.
25. touchaient des appointements doubles: *drew double pay.*
26. demoiselle de Saint-Armand. The *de* is part of the name and indicates an aristocratic ancestry.

27. *tourmentée d'idées de grandeur et de mondanité*: *extravagantly ambitious of social eminence.*
28. *Bonne Maman*. The household name of the eldest daughter of M. Joyeuse. The term is often used for *grand'maman*.
29. *l'emprunt tunisien*: *the Tunisian loan*, which Hemerlingue & Son were negotiating for the Bey of Tunis.
30. *le Turc*. All Daudet's bourgeois call the people of North Africa indiscriminately *des Turcs*. See *Tartarin de Tarascon*, page 28.
31. *à un mois de là*: *a month later.*
32. *est si raisonnable*: *has such an old head.*
33. *voûte*: *the arched entrance to the court-yard.*
34. *porte battante*: *swinging door*; *i. e.*, without a latch, and closing by a spring.
35. *parquetés, grillagés*: *with hard-wood floors and with gratings along the counters.*
36. *discrets sous le jour froid*: *in the dim, cold light.*
37. *cornet*: *speaking-tube.*
38. *obèse, anhelant*: *grossly fat, and panting.*
39. *faisait comme*: *looked like.*
40. *sur la place de Tunis*: *on 'change at Tunis.*
41. *je ne saurais*: *I cannot.* This is the usual meaning of this expression.
42. *Qu'allaient-elles devenir?* *What would become of them?*
43. *sur l'avis*: *at a hint.*
44. *rue Saint-Ferdinand*. Notice here and generally the absence of the preposition before *rue*.
45. *équiper, conduire*. Notice the use of the active infinitive where the English would use the passive, a common construction with *se laisser*.
46. *énervement*: *nervous irritation and discouragement.*
47. *humiliations*: *humiliations.*
48. *monologuant*: *talking to himself.*
49. *Je l'avais bien dit*: *I told you so.*
50. *gardez-vous d'en douter, Monsieur*: *don't imagine for a moment, sir.*
51. *l'inconscience*: *preoccupation.*
52. *cancans de bureau*: *the stories he invented about his office work.*

The worthy old man succeeded in hiding from his family the loss of his clerkship until he had found a more congenial and remunerative employment.

VIII.

UN RÉVEILLON DANS LE MARAIS.

1. *eau de Seltz*. Seltzer-water is simply water charged with carbonic acid, like our soda-water.
2. *le Marais*. *Le Marais*, in the extreme eastern part of old Paris, near the Place de la Bastille, was the fashionable quarter of the city in the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries. The Place des Vosges, formerly Place Royale, occupies the center of the district.
3. *réveillon*: *Christmas Eve festival.*
4. *Saint-Paul*. The church of St. Paul and St. Louis was a few rods away in the Rue Saint-Antoine.
5. *glisse*: *is slippery.*
6. *ce diable de vieux quartier*: *this curious old quarter.*
7. *bornes*: *horse-blocks.*
8. *toasts*: *toasts.*
9. *grand portail*: *great archway*, leading from the street to the court of the house.
10. *hôtel ci-devant de Nesmond*: *former residence of the de Nesmond family.*
11. *siphons*. The *siphon* is a glass bottle holding about two quarts, and having a pewter cap with thumb-cock and delivery-pipe.
12. *fait de la lumière à toute la rue*: *lightens up the whole street.* The street is very narrow.
13. *brodées, ouvragées*. The light stone of which Paris is built is easily carved when fresh from the quarry, and all houses of any pretension to elegance are plentifully ornamented with floral designs in relief. See *encadrées de guirlandes* below.
14. *la poulie du grenier*. A pulley in a timber projecting from the eaves, used for hoisting goods into the upper stories.
15. *je ne sais quel grand air*: *a certain impressive air.*
16. *le grand silence*: *the perfect silence.*
17. *en dentelle*: *carved in lacework.*
18. *cour d'honneur*: *great court.*
19. *qu'éclairaient des jours inégaux*: *lighted by windows of various sizes.*
20. *vous a des recoins de cathédrale*: *seems to you to have nooks like those of a cathedral.*

21. **marches perdues**: *superfluous steps*. "Des marches qui ne conduisent à rien, qui aboutissent au vide." — Daudet. Imagine one or two narrow steps in front of a niche on a landing of the stairway.

22. **premier étage**. The ground floor is called the *rez-de-chaussée*. The next story, if rather low, is called the *entresol*, and the following stories the *premier*, *deuxième*, *troisième étage*, etc. In the present instance the *entresol* is omitted, and the *premier étage* is reached by a long, grand stairway.

23. **ce que c'est que d'habiter**: *that comes of dwelling in*.

24. **capuchon**: *hood*. The *capuchon* is a pointed hood, fastened to the neck of a cloak.

25. **hein? . . . tout de même, si**: *by the way, suppose*.

26. **s'ouvre à deux battants**: *swings wide open; i. e., to right and left*.

27. **timbre**: *resonance*.

28. **échafaudés**: *dressed high*. It was the fashion between 1778 and 1785 for ladies to have their hair dressed to stand a foot and often two feet above their heads.

29. **paniers**: *hoop petticoats*. These were in vogue at Paris at various times during the eighteenth century.

30. **Ah! mon Dieu! ils vont mettre le feu!** *Good heavens! they will set the buildings on fire*.

31. **tournent au plafond**: *circle about the ceiling*.

32. **rien que des paniers**: *nothing but baskets*.

33. **pelisses**: *pelisses*. See Eng. Dict.

34. **Dire que c'est moi, et que me voilà!** *And to think that I am here, and that that is meant for me!* She had probably posed for the Diana.

35. **un croissant au front**. Diana, the goddess of the chase and of the moon, is generally represented with her brow adorned with a crescent.

36. **Majestés**. What had been in their day the highest title in the land was now the name of a plain bourgeois.

37. **Du champagne! — Mais non! — Mais si!** *Here's some champagne! — It can't be! — But it is, though!*

38. **éventé**: *flat*.

39. **Rameau**. Jean Philippe Rameau was one of the most finished and prolific composers of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1683 and died in 1774.

40. **le feu des roues**: *sparks struck out by the wheels*.

IX.

LES PETITS PÂTÉS.

1. **rue Turenne**. This street runs towards the Seine through the western part of the Marais.

2. **mitron**: *errand-boy*.

3. **les Versaillais**: *the National troops*. Versailles was at this time the seat of government, and portions of Paris were still in the hands of the Communists. The Communist insurrection began March 18, 1871; the government troops gained a footing in the city May 25, and the insurrection was completely quelled May 28.

4. **tourtière**: *tart-dish*. A *tourte* is a large *pâté*.

5. **l'île Saint-Louis**. The smaller and most easterly of the two islands in the Seine at Paris.

6. **blanche**. The boy was dressed in white.

7. **quelque chose de naïf et d'endimanché**: *a certain air of Sunday innocence*.

8. **rue de Rivoli**. A long, wide thoroughfare, parallel to the Seine on its northern side.

9. **premiers de l'an**: *New-Year days*; the most important domestic holiday in France, surpassing even Christmas.

10. **dimanche gras**: *Shrove and Carnival Sundays*.

11. **se faufler**: *dodging*.

12. **képis**. The *képi* is a small, low, cloth military cap with horizontal visor.

13. **Qu'est-ce que cela lui faisait à lui, la bataille!** *What did he care about the battle!*

14. **Bonnicaire**. Proper names, when used in the plural, keep their singular form.

15. **pupilles de la République**: *wards of the Republic*. Companies of boys, organized for drill.

16. **chassepots**. See *Défense de Tarascon*, note 40.

17. **en furent quittes pour la peur**: *escaped with a thorough fright*.

18. **faire un bout de route**: *to go a little way*.

19. **l'Hôtel de Ville**: *the city hall*, standing near the river; it was burned by the Communists, May 24, 1871.

20. **froufrou d'endimanchement**: *rustling of Sunday clothes*.

21. **expansion**: *boisterous impatience*.

22. **héron**: *heron*.

23. *que midi creuse de ses douze coups répétés*: *deepened by the twelve repeated strokes of noon.*
24. *Neuilly*. A western suburb of Paris, on the Seine.
25. *à fleur d'eau*: *along the river.*
26. *pont Louis-Philippe*. The bridge connecting the western end of the Île Saint-Louis with the north bank of the Seine. It is now called *Pont du 24 Février*.
27. *fédérés*: *Communist soldiers.*
28. *réactionnaire*: *reactionary.* See Eng. Dict.
29. *Rigault*. Raoul Rigault, born in 1846, was chief of police under the Commune. He was caught by the National troops on their entry into Paris, May 24, and was shot at once.
30. *firent leur compte*: *managed it.*
31. *la ligne*: *the regular infantry.*
32. *Champs-Élysées*. See *Siège de Berlin*, note 1.
33. *se donner le bras*: *to lock arms.*
34. *vieilles sorcières qui sentaient le pétrole*: *old hags, smelling of petroleum.* Most of the conflagrations in Paris, under the Commune, were set by women, who used petroleum for that purpose. They were called *pétroleuses*, a new word coined for the occasion.
35. *éclair blanc*: *white gleam.*
36. *comme pour le narguer*: *as if to tantalize him.*
37. *Versailles*. Versailles, west of Paris, is famous for its enormous palace and park constructed by Louis XIV. M. Bonnigar had tramped about fifteen miles to reach it.
38. *tout le monde fut d'accord pour lui trouver une tête de scélérat*: *everybody agreed that he had the face of a scoundrel.*
39. *Félix Pyat* — *Delescluze*. Félix Pyat and Louis Charles Delescluze were both prominent members of the Commune. When the insurrection was suppressed, the former saved his life by disguising himself; the latter was shot on the barricades, May 25. They were both about 61 years old at that time.
40. *l'Orangerie*. A portion of the park at Versailles.
41. *couvert mis*: *table spread.*
42. *inexact*: *unpunctual.*

X.

ANDRÉ GILL.

1. *André Gill*. Louis Alexandre Gill was of about the same age as Daudet, having been born October 17, 1840. Daudet wrote a preface to his *Vingt Années de Paris*, published in 1883. He died at Charenton in 1885.
2. *hirsute*: *hirsute.* See Eng. Dict.
3. *zigane*: *Gipsy.*
4. *tyrolien*: *Tyrolese.*
5. *Clamart et Meudon*. Adjacent suburban villages southwest of Paris at the eastern end of the great Bois de Meudon.
6. *payotes*: *thatched huts.*
7. *Charles Bataille, Jean Duboys, Paul Arène*. The first of the three was about ten years older than Daudet, the others about the same age as he. Bataille died in 1868 and Duboys in 1874. Both had acquired celebrity by their writings.
8. *on faisait*: *we went the rounds of.*
9. *l'arche d'alliance*: *the ark of the covenant.* Among the ancient Hebrews this was the central point of their religious ceremonies, the rallying-point of the nation. See Exodus xxxv: 10-12.
10. *cabotinait*: *played parts in low comedy.* A *cabotin* is a fourth or fifth-rate actor.
11. *quartier latin*. The Latin quarter, so called from the location there of most of the professional schools of Paris, lies on the south side of the Seine.
12. *déhanchait*: *disjointed.*
13. *s'égailler, à hue, à dia*: *to straggle this way and that.* See *Le Secret de Maître Cornille*, note 4.
14. *populacerie*: *clownishness.*
15. *rue d'Enfer*. A street on the edge of the Latin quarter.
16. *trapèze*: *trapeze.* See Eng. Dict.
17. *âmes de poche*: *pocket friends*; such as associate with a man only while he is prodigal of his money.
18. *Tourguéneff*. Ivan Tourguéneff was born in Russia in 1818. He early developed distinguished literary ability. His freedom of speech led to his exile in 1847. He went first to Germany, but soon removed to Paris where he spent the rest of his life and died in 1883. For an estimate of his work, see Daudet's sketch of him in *Trente Ans de Paris*.

19. **Vollon et Courbet.** Antoine Vollon was born at Lyons in 1818, and Courbet at Ornans in 1819. They have both occupied the very highest rank among French painters. The latter, on account of his artistic criticism of the Colonne Vendôme, was unjustly accused of having instigated its demolition by the Commune in 1871. He died in 1877.

20. **Doré.** Paul Gustave Doré, who lived from 1833 to 1878, was perhaps the most prolific and the most celebrated of French crayonists.

21. **crayonneurs:** *crayonists.*

22. **hypnotisé:** *hypnotized.* See Eng. Dict.

23. **Charenton.** A small suburb of Paris on the south-east. It contains a large lunatic asylum.

24. **bouclé:** *locked up.*

25. **et l'on descendait au Luxembourg:** *we went down to the Luxembourg.* The palace of the Luxembourg on the edge of the Latin quarter was built mainly in 1615-1620 for Marie de Médicis. It contains, in a new addition, an extensive gallery of the works of the best living French artists. The adjoining park is one of the most beautiful in Paris.

26. **chronique:** *subject for a newspaper item.*

27. **et de friture au bord de l'eau:** *like a dish of fried fish at a riverside restaurant.*

28. **refou:** *thoroughly insane.*

VOCABULARY.

A

à, at, by, along, on, in, of, with,
upon, to, for, from, about, into.

abandon, *m.* neglect.

abandonné, free from care.

abandonner, abandon, give up.

abattre, throw down.

abbé, *m.* abbot.

abécédaire, *m.* primer.

abeille, *f.* bee.

abîme, *m.* abyss.

abjurer, forswear.

aboïement, *m.* barking.

abord, *m.* approach, neighborhood.

d'—, ahead, foremost, first.

abordage, *m.* boarding. sabre d'—,
boarding-cutlass.

aborder, attack. s'—, meet, ap-
proach.

abri, *m.* shelter.

abrupti, dull, stupid.

absent, absent.

absolument, completely.

absurde, absurd.

accélééré, quick.

accentuer, define. s'—, become
clear.

accepter, accept, acknowledge.

accès, *m.* attack.

accident, *m.* accident.

acclamer, applaud.

accolade, *f.* slapping on the back.

accompagner, accompany.

accord, *m.* agreement. d'—, agreed.

accouder, s'—, rest on the elbow.

accoutumer, accustom.

accrocher, catch. s'—, cling.

accueil, *m.* reception, welcome.

accueillir, greet, welcome.

acharné, desperate.

acharner, s'—, persist.

acheter, buy.

achever, finish, result.

acier, *m.* steel.

acompte, *m.* advance payment.

acquis (from acquérir), acquired.

acte, *f.* transaction.

acteur, *m.* actor.

action, *f.* action, act.

activité, *f.* activity.

adage, *m.* maxim.

adieu, good-bye.

adjoïnt, *m.* deputy.

admettre, admit, allow.

admirable, admirable.

admirablement, admirably, beauti-
fully.

admiration, *f.* wonder.

admirer, admire.

adorable, beautiful.

adorer, adore.

adoucir, soften.

adresser, address, send, present.

s'—, accost.

aéré, open, airy.

affable, affable.

affaire, *f.* bargain, business, task.

avoir — à, have to do with.