

THE DICTION IN VOLUME I OF  
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NOVEL DRED



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PREFACE

A natural interest in language phenomena, heightened by the inspiring influence of Dr. Josephine M. Burnham, led to the study here presented. The material contained in the glossary is to be offered as a contribution to the Historical Dictionary of American English and the American Dialect Dictionary, both of which are now under process of composition. Professor W. A. Craigie of Chicago University, who is supervising the work on these dictionaries, suggested Harriet Beecher Stowe as an author whose works might yield useful material for historical treatment. Dred was chosen as the basis of the study because, being a two-volume novel, it offered an opportunity for two individuals to do related work, thereby making possible interesting and helpful comparisons. Miss Hazel Scandrett has prepared a glossary of Volume II of Dred, while my study is concerned mainly with Volume I.

For the glossary of Volume I, I have selected material as follows: words and idioms which seem to be peculiar to America, including specimens of negro dialect; words which are suggestive of the time and setting of the novel; and common words which differ in form <sup>or meaning</sup> from

the modern uses. Except in cases where two or more illustrations of the same word seem necessary for clearness of meaning, I have not repeated examples; though in many instances numerous illustrations might have been quoted. Whenever possible I have recorded definitions given by the various dictionaries which are available, including the dictionaries of Americanisms by Thornton and Bartlett. Unfortunately, only a few volumes of the New English Dictionary have been in the library during the process of the study, the majority of the set having been sent to the bindery for repair. My study of Volume I of Dred is based upon an 1856, or first edition, which was obtained from the library of the University.

I very gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Josephine M. Burnham, whose helpful suggestions and advice have made this study possible. I wish also to express my gratitude to Dr. J. H. Nelson for information provided on the study of negro dialect and to Dr. E. M. Hopkins for valuable suggestions offered.

B. E. C.

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## INTRODUCTION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VOCABULARY  
FOUND IN VOLUME I OF DRED

I

Professor Craigie's Historical Dictionary of American English, to which the study of Dred is intended as a contribution, is the first extensive work of its kind to be undertaken in America. The extent to which "the American language" has undergone metamorphosis is not generally appreciated today, notwithstanding the fact that we speak in a vastly different medium from that employed by our earliest American ancestors. New words have been added to the language; words once possessed have been lost; meanings and spellings have altered; dialects have changed or faded from existence; idioms have lost their significance, and others have taken their places; all, within the brief span of three hundred years. A survey of the vocabulary of Dred reveals many of these phenomena, furnishing striking and interesting evidence of our evolution in language, provided that Mrs. Stowe is to be regarded as an accurate reporter of the speech of her pe-

riod. The value of such a work as Dred cannot, therefore, be adequately measured, without an understanding of the author's literary and linguistic background.

Mrs. Stowe was better equipped for writing the type of novel represented by Dred and Uncle Tom's Cabin than one might at first think after critically reading those books. Three important qualities requisite for writing such stories are, first, a knowledge of literature in general and a talent for composition; second, acquaintance with the southern negro and familiarity with the general setting to be used; third, a profound conviction of the evils of slavery, accompanied by an abiding desire to convince the world of those evils. The first quality Mrs. Stowe had acquired through education and individual reading; the second,--though in this respect her preparation was least adequate,--she had attained by actual contact with former slaves and by reading and inquiry; the third was evolved naturally from the author's religious training and environment.

As a girl Mrs. Stowe attended the Litchfield Academy at Litchfield, Connecticut, where it is said

she received good training,<sup>1</sup> especially in composition, and showed remarkable ability in that phase of study. She later attended a school at Hartford which was conducted by her sister Catherine, and at length became a teacher in the same school. In addition to her general schooling she read widely in theology, in the secular writers of the eighteenth century, in Burns, Byron, and Scott. Undoubtedly her literary taste and standards were influenced by this reading, though it is evident that she had no foreign masters. In her humanitarian novels she adhered to a native tradition, following the style set by women novelists of the eighteenth century.

In 1832, at the age of 21, she went to live in Cincinnati, Ohio, where her father had been called as president of Lane Seminary. Here she was married, in 1836, to Calvin E. Stowe, an instructor in the seminary, and here also her seven children were born. In 1850 she removed with her family to Brunswick, Maine, where her husband had accepted a position in Bowdoin College. During her 18 year's residence in Cincinnati she acquired the knowledge of the southern

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridge History of American Literature, Book III, Part II, p. 69.

negro which she used later in her two anti-slavery novels. Ohio, bordering the slave state of Kentucky, was the goal of many run-away negroes from the states farther south, and Cincinnati was an important city on the route of the "underground railroad." Hence it was inevitable that Mrs. Stowe should come in contact with escaping negroes and learn something of their experiences as slaves.

The subject of slavery was first brought to Mrs. Stowe's immediate attention in 1833, when, in company with a friend, Mrs. Dutton, she made a trip across the Ohio River into Kentucky. On this journey she visited an estate which afterwards served as the model for a plantation pictured in Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was on this estate that she received her only first-hand knowledge of the negro as he actually lived under conditions of slavery. In 1839 Mrs. Stowe received into her household as a servant a negro girl who had formerly been a slave in Kentucky. During the girl's stay in the home, her former owner came looking for her, but Dr. Stowe and his wife's brother succeeded in conducting her to a safe hiding-place, where she remained until the search was abandoned. This incident gave Mrs. Stowe her idea for the episode in Uncle Tom's Cabin dealing with the

escape of fugitives.<sup>1</sup> This is only one of the numerous applications in writing which Mrs. Stowe made of her personal experiences or observations. From time to time, when the author was engaged in writing or was inconvenienced by poor health, so that she could not attend to her household duties and care for her children, she secured the help of various negro women, all of whom had experienced service as slaves in the South. In a letter written to a friend in England, who had inquired concerning her literary background, Mrs. Stowe tells of her frequent employment of negro girls for domestic purposes.<sup>2</sup> She speaks especially of a cook, Eliza Buck, who had been a slave in Virginia. "Time would fail to tell you," says Mrs. Stowe in this letter, "all that I learned incidentally of the slave system in the history of various slaves who came into my family, and of the under-ground railroad, which, I may say, ran through our house."

There is no evidence that Mrs. Stowe ever visited North Carolina, the setting of Dred. It is certain, however, from personal records which are available, that in all her work she made as careful investigation of ac-

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<sup>1</sup> Charles Stowe, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, p. 93.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Stowe, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, pp. 200-202.

tual conditions as possible, in the effort to make her pictures true to life. While she was engaged in writing Uncle Tom's Cabin she wrote a letter to "Frederick Douglas, Esquire" inquiring for some one who might be able to give her information about a cotton plantation. In this letter she speaks of a certain southern paper which she has read and which contains one point of view concerning plantation life. She wishes to have a picture presented from a different viewpoint. She concludes by expressing the wish to be able to "make a picture that shall be graphic and true to nature in its details."<sup>1</sup> The author was further aided in her endeavor for accuracy by the slave codes and court proceedings of various states. These sources are recorded in her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," a number of records from which furnished material for Dred also. The "Key" is discussed at length by Miss Hazel Scandrett in her treatment of Dred, Volume II.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs. Stowe's religious background, which is so plainly revealed in Dred, especially in the language of the character for whom the book is named and in the author's own didactic discussion, was the predom-

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<sup>1</sup> Charles Stowe, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, p. 150  
<sup>2</sup> This work is a master's thesis, written in 1928, on file in the library of the University of Kansas.

inating influence of her whole life. Growing up in an extremely pious family, of which the traditional occupation was the ministry, she naturally acquired an evangelical point of view and a kind of scriptural eloquence. In a letter written to a southerner answering a charge that the church was pro-slavery, Mrs. Stowe herself points out the influence of her religious training. She says: "I am a minister's daughter and minister's wife and I have had six brothers in the ministry; . . . I certainly ought to know something of the feelings of ministers on this subject. I was a child in 1820 when the Missouri question was agitated, and one of the strongest and deepest impressions on my mind was that made by my father's sermons and prayers, and the anguish of his soul for the poor slave at that time."<sup>1</sup>

Dred was written in 1856, after Mrs. Stowe's triumphal visit to Europe following the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin. In many respects the later novel was a supplement to its predecessor. In preparing her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" the author had collected much new material, and she wove these hitherto unused facts into the new novel. The plot for the story, however, was suggested by the famous insurrection of 1831,

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<sup>1</sup> Charles Stowe, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, p. 152.

one of the principal participants in which was named "Dread."

## II

The primary purpose of Dred was to illustrate the evil effects of slavery, especially upon the white population. In her preface to the English edition of this novel she wrote:

"The author's object in this book is to show the general effect of slavery on society; the various social disadvantages which it brings, even to its favored advocates; the shiftlessness and misery and backward tendency of all the economical arrangements of slave states; the retrograding of good families into poverty; the deterioration of land; the worse demoralization of all classes, from the aristocratic tyrannical planter, to the oppressed and poor white, which is the result of the introduction of slave labor.

"It is also the object to display the corruption of Christianity which arises from the same source; a corruption that has gradually lowered the standard of the church, North and South, and been productive of more infidelity than the works of all the encyclopedists put together."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Charles Stowe, Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, p. 266.

Again, in her preface to the American edition of 1856, she speaks of a two-fold reason for her choice of subject, one being the opportunity such a subject offers for exercise of artistic powers, the other being its moral appeal. The latter reason, she says, has had the chief influence on her selection.

The plot of Dred may be briefly summarized as follows:

Nina Gordon, left an orphan by the death of her father, returns from New York, where she has been attending school, to become Mistress of Canema, the family estate in North Carolina. By the terms of the will of Colonel Gordon, the place has been left to Nina; and to her wandering irresponsible brother, Tom, has been bequeathed a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the estate. Colonel Gordon has also arranged that Harry Gordon, his young quadroon son, shall serve as overseer of the plantation and as personal guardian of Nina's interests. Harry, though still bound as a slave, has received an education which fits him for this responsible position. The fact that he is a half-brother to Nina and Tom is unknown to every one except himself, he having been informed of the

fact by the Colonel on his death-bed. It is understood that Harry may in time buy his freedom. Near Canema is a vast swamp, impenetrable to the average person, but used frequently as a refuge by slaves wishing to escape from their tyrannical masters.

Dred, a negro whose father was put to death for inciting a negro revolt, has taken up his abode in the swamp and serves as a guide to others who wish to escape. With mystic eloquence he preaches to the negroes of the community, prophesying a time when God will liberate them from their bondage. His followers, therefore, call him a prophet. He has in mind a scheme for delivering his race and looks upon Harry as the most likely assistant in his plan.

Nina, who has never known responsibility or care, takes up her duties at Canema light-heartedly, but is soon grievously affected by the evils of slavery which she sees about her. She is kind and indulgent with her negroes, despite her Aunt Nesbit's urging to the contrary, and in frank disregard of her brother's storming orders when he visits the plantation. In addition to meeting the obligations of a plantation mistress, she must also solve an embarrassing courtship entanglement, which is the result of simultaneous engagements

to three different men. A visit from two of them at the same time causes her to see the folly of her career of flirtation, and she dismisses two of her suitors, retaining for further consideration the most sensible one of the group, a young lawyer named Edward Clayton. Clayton has a plantation in South Carolina, but he is opposed to slavery and has adopted a policy of educating his negroes and thus fitting them for freedom. About the time of Clayton's arrival for a visit at Canema the wife of a poor white "squatter" dies in a cabin on the estate, and Old Tiff, the woman's faithful servant, persuades Nina to assist in the funeral arrangements. At the funeral, the service of which is spoken by Clayton, Nina experiences a strengthening of her religious faith. This new faith is further deepened by attending a camp-meeting, at which both negroes and whites are present.

A scourge of cholera sweeps over the country, taking hundreds of lives. Nina cares personally for her afflicted negroes until she herself succumbs to the disease, leaving the place unencumbered by will, so that Tom, as next of kin, becomes her unquestioned heir. He immediately begins a reign of terror, venting special spite upon Harry, whom he has always disliked. Harry,

finding all chance of buying his freedom denied, escapes with his wife to the swamp, where he joins Dred in his conspiracy. Old Tiff, upon the remarriage of his former mistress' husband, also flees to the swamp with the two children for whom he has always cared. Tom Gordon offers a reward for Harry, dead or alive, and sends a searching party into the swamp. Dred is killed by a member of this gang. The remaining negroes flee from Canema and, uniting with the band in the swamp, escape with them to the North.

Clayton, after encountering opposition to the plan of negro-education practiced on his plantation, removes his negroes to Canada, where he establishes a colony. He later admits as members of this colony the negroes from Canema.

It is certain that Dred, like Uncle Tom's Cabin, is more important as an instrument of reform than as a work of art. It has serious faults of construction, and its many passages of "sermonizing" make it, at times, tedious reading. Yet the story has dramatic power, some of its scenes being more intensely forceful and moving than those of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The strongest elements in the novel are the pervading mysticism of Dred, the characterization of Nina, and

idealization of the negro character, which is most typically represented in Old Tiff.

The characters of Volume I of Dred from whom quotations have been selected are thirty-five in number. Less than half that number, however, have parts of prominence in the story or are quoted at any length in the material collected for this study. Perhaps the language of these characters will be best interpreted and understood if the circumstances of their lives and a few of their individual traits are known.

Of all the negro characters Tiff is most characteristic of his race--in dialect, behavior, and point of view. He has formerly served in an aristocratic family by the name of Peyton. When a daughter of the Peytons elopes with a poor white and is consequently disowned by her relatives, Tiff voluntarily accompanies her to share the hardships she faces. Throughout the story he is faithful, optimistic, and pious. Milly is a servant in the Gordon household. She is a woman who has suffered much because of her bondage but has emerged from her wrongs with a stoical heart and a devout faith in God. To Nina she is like a second mother. Other negroes of the Canema estate are Tomtit, a wag-gish little grandson of Milly, always into mischief

and yet always appearing innocent; Old Hundred, the coachman, who is indolent, independent, and worldly; Aunt Rose, the cook, who runs affairs to suit herself in the kitchen and scolds Old Hundred, her husband, for his lying and his laziness.

Three negro characters might easily be taken for white people. One of these is Dred, the lord of the swamp, who is characterized chiefly by his mystic eloquence and his religious faith. Harry, the quadroon half-brother of Nina, has traveled in Europe, serving as valet to his father, and has received an education fitting him for a rank in life far above that which he holds. He has no traits of the negro. Lisette, his wife, is also of mixed blood, but, like her husband, has the characteristics of one of pure white birth.

Nina, the heroine of the novel and the young mistress of Canema, is, at the beginning of the story, fresh from boarding-school. Though at first a "flirt and a jilt,"--she is so pronounced by Anne,<sup>1</sup>--with her predominating interests in dress, in dancing, and in general frivolity, she gradually becomes serious-minded and religious, having a greater interest in

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<sup>1</sup> Dred, I, p. 34.

relieving the needs of others than in seeking her own pleasure. Clayton, Nina's favored suitor, is an adept both as a lawyer and as a minister. He is marvelously patient and calm under all circumstances. Russel is a dashing young northerner who is a good friend to Clayton, though apparently his exact opposite in temperament. Anne is Clayton's sister. Tom, Nina's worthless brother, is a drunkard and a loafer. He is coarse, unscrupulous, and profane. His chief friend is a lawyer named Jekyl, who, though less outspoken than Tom, is fully as evil in nature. Mr. John Gordon is a good-natured uncle of Nina who indulges his servants and is kind even to the poor whites. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Nesbit, the latter an aunt of Nina who makes her home at Canema, believe in strict discipline and a general adherence to tradition.

The remaining characters need only be identified. Mr. and Mrs. Cripps are the master and mistress of Tiff, and Teddy and Fanny are their children. Ben Dakin and Jim Stokes are chasers of runaway slaves. Abijah Skinflint is a trader and Polly is his daughter. Father Dickson and Father Bonnie are ministers. Carson is a rejected suitor of Nina. Nance, Jim, and Jake are

negro slaves from plantations other than Canema.

### III

It has been pointed out by various authorities on negro dialect that Mrs. Stowe's use of it is very inaccurate.<sup>1</sup> This is undoubtedly true; yet there are certain characteristics of her dialect that are worth noticing, since they indicate that she had made some observation of negro speech. Of the traits of language commonly associated with the southern negro, perhaps the one most uniformly employed by Mrs. Stowe is the substitution of d for voiced th. The characters speaking dialect usually say dat for that,<sup>2</sup> dis for this,<sup>3</sup> de for the,<sup>4</sup> dey for they,<sup>5</sup> and dar or dere for there.<sup>6</sup> There are striking inconsistencies, however, in these practices. Tiff occasionally says the instead of de; Milly uses there as well as dere, then as well as den, also than, they, them. Tomtit shows the same variation in speech, even

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<sup>1</sup> P.N. Krapp, the English Language in America, Vol. 1, pp. 246-265; Cambridge History of American Literature, Vol. II, pp. 347-360; J.H. Nelson, The Negro Character in American Literature, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> Tiff, Dred I, pp. 99, 122, etc; Milly, I, 213, 320, 245; Tomtit, I, 56, 79; Old Hundred, I, 90, 289; Rose, I, 275.

<sup>3</sup> Tiff, I, 100, 101; Milly, I, 189, 190; etc.

<sup>4</sup> Tiff, I, 122, 280, 308; Milly, I, 84; etc.

<sup>5</sup> Tiff, I, 101, 278; etc.

<sup>6</sup> Tiff, I, 98, 99, 134; Old Hundred, I, p. 90; etc.

finding it possible to pronounce the th in such a word as together.<sup>1</sup> Other negroes show similar irregularities. Whether these inconsistencies are evidence of Mrs. Stowe's inaccuracy as a reporter, or were really characteristic of the negroes of the time is hard to determine. The voiceless th sometimes becomes t but more often remains th. Tiff says ting for thing and tink for think, occasionally, however, reverting to the correct forms. Other characters seldom vary from the voiceless th.

Another negro trait of speech which is adhered to with considerable consistency is the use of broad a, especially before r. Tiff, for example, says car, scarr, prars, respectively for care, scare, prayers; Milly uses whar for where, bar for bear, larnin' for learning; Aunt Rose says tar for tear; and all the negroes commonly say dar for there.

A few characteristics which are usually associated with the language of the southern negro are rarely found in the speech of the negroes in Dred. One of these is the unpronounced r. With the exception of massa for master, da for there, do' for door, all of which are used by Tiff, and hosses and do' used

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<sup>1</sup> Dred, I, p. 79.

by Old Hundred, no instance is recalled of the omission of this sound. In addition to massa' Tiff also says master and mas'r. Final consonants are usually sounded, except in cases where words end with two consonants, as in child, world, etc. Thus chile and worl frequently supplant the regular forms. The f of of is often omitted also. N is sometimes substituted for the ng in progressive verb forms but the usual ending is more often retained. Tiff, for instance, says press-in', haulin', pickin', livin'; but he pronounces the final g at other times, as in marrying, sweeping, scrubbing, preaching. B is sometimes substituted for v, as is illustrated in Old Hundred's use of berry for very.

A trait common to all the negro speakers is the frequent contraction of words. Prefixes are more often omitted than any other part of words, as is seen by the following examples: 'speckable, 'fore, 'pinion, 'couraged, 'bout, sp'rit, 'cept, 'spect, cur'ous, 'sperience, 'rections, 'quatic.

The negroes sometimes use surprisingly good English. Tiff, for instance, at one time says, "Poor little lamb, lying here suffering all alone!"<sup>1</sup> Milly, more frequently than Tiff, utters fragments of speech with no traces of

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<sup>1</sup> Dred, I, p. 120.

dialect, as in this sentence: "You won't want to have a lawsuit with your own brother; and if you did 't wouldn't bring Harry to life!"<sup>1</sup> These lapses, however, are of brief duration and the reader never loses sight of the fact that these characters are negroes.

Tiff is most consistent in his use of dialect, and he speaks the most nearly typical dialect of all the characters. His speech, therefore, warrants special consideration. He differs from the other negroes, too, in having a real theory of language,--in knowing the difference between the language spoken by whites and that which he believes should be used by his own race. In the following speech, directed to the white children under his care, he explains that theory:

"Miss Nina's allers good to ye, an't she? Speaks to ye so handsome! Ye must memorize dat ar, and talk like Miss Nina. I's 'feard, now yer ma's dead, ye'll fall into some o' my nigger ways of talking. 'Member you mustn't talk like Old Tiff, 'cause young ladies and gen'lemen mustn't talk like niggers. Now I says 'dis and dat, dis yer and dat ar.' Dat ar is nigger talk, and por white folksy, too. Only de por white folks, dey's mis'able, cause niggers knows what's good talk,

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 170.

but dey doesn't. Lord, chile, Old Tiff knows what good talk is. An't he heard de greatest ladies and gen'lemen in de land talk? But he don't want de trouble to talk dat ar way, 'cause he's a nigger! Tiff likes his own talk, it's good enough for Tiff. Tiff's talk sarves him mighty well, I tell you. But, den, white children mustn't talk so. Now, you see, Nina has got de prettiest way of saying her words. Dey drops out one after another, one after another, so pretty! Now, you mind, 'cause she's coming to see us off and on--she promised so."<sup>1</sup>

This passage serves also to illustrate some of the characteristic features of Tiff's speech. One of these is his habitual use of the third person singular form of verbs for all subjects. This habit is seen again in the expressions "Dey does;" "Dey works, dey does;" "Dey cuts up," taken from other examples of his speech in the same book. Other distinctively negro traits of language possessed by Tiff are his coinings of new words and his corruptions of regular ones. Thus he uses bettermost for best, kiverlet for coverlet, misfortunate for unfortunate. Additional corruptions in his speech are purty, breff (breath), gwine (going),

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 278.

blacksmisshin', grad (glad), gwin (go in), dish yer, fustest (first), Virginnny, oughter, hissself, agin (again, against), arter (after). Some of these words he occasionally fails to corrupt, speaking them in the proper manner.

Milly, the second most prominent negro in the story, is much less consistent in her dialect, as are all the remaining negroes, than Old Tiff. The distinction of her language lies in her habitual use of such characteristic words and phrases as laws, a going, 'cause why, 'tis so, did so, heaps, fur to, right smart, weety, spirity, such like.

The language spoken by the poor and ignorant whites in the story is not far different from that used by the average negro. We find, for instance, in the speech of such characters as Cripps and Ben Dakin, expressions like this yer and that ar, which differ from the corresponding negro phrases only in failing to have d substituted for th. The broad a is used before r, just as is practised in the negro dialect, this practice being observable in the words sarve (serve)<sup>1</sup> and warr (wear).<sup>2</sup> Another similarity in the two dialects is the use in both of contracted and corrupted words. The following

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 311.

<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 112.

words appear in the language of various poor whites: sneptia (dyspepsia), 'tend (attend), afore (before), despit (desperate), hearn (heard).

Three negro characters speak no dialect. They are Harry and Lisette, both of whom are of mixed blood, and Dred, who is apparently a full blooded African. Harry and Lisette speak in highly idiomatic English, which very closely resembles that of Mrs. Stowe herself, but which is probably intended to be typically southern, like that of the educated southern whites.<sup>1</sup> Harry's speech, especially, is marked by as careful regard for correct English as Mrs. Stowe exercises in her direct discussion. This practice, however, is consistent with the training he has received. Dred's mysticism has already been referred to. His entire speech is colored with a Biblical tinge, which distinguishes him from all other characters. The following sentence aptly illustrates this characteristic of his speech, as well as the denunciatory attitude with which he regards the slave-owning whites: "Ye oppress the poor and needy, and hunt the stranger; also in thy skirts is found the blood of poor innocents!"<sup>2</sup> His mysticism is

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<sup>1</sup> See discussion of this language, pp. xxx, xxxi.  
<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 319

seen in a sentence like the following: "The word of the Lord saith unto me, 'Go unto this people, and break before them the staff of beauty and the staff of bands, and be a sign unto this people of the terror of the Lord.'"<sup>1 2</sup>

The remaining white characters may be divided into two groups, the division being based on more or less prominent linguistic differences. The first group is composed of individuals who are permanent residents of the South and who speak a language suggesting their association with that section. The second group consists of northerners sojourning in the South and of residents who have spent some time in the North. Their language is, in general, more refined than that of the southerners, in that it is more remote from the speech of the negro and the poor white. Some characteristics, however, are possessed in common by individuals of different groups, a southerner speaking sometimes in the idiom of New England, an erstwhile northerner adopting occasionally a quaint southern expression. Thus we find Nina, whose speech is characteristically like that of New England, using such expressions as O law, I don't

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 294

<sup>2</sup> Dred's linguistic traits are more fully discussed in Miss Scandrett's treatment of Volume II, since he speaks more extensively in that Volume.

know as, right off, such kind, etc.,<sup>1</sup> all of which are common in the negro speech of the volume.

By far the most representative of the southern whites is Mr. Gordon, Nina's Uncle John. In so far as Mrs. Stowe's understanding of the setting makes it possible, his speech is genuine North Carolinian, for, as he himself admits, he has never been outside that region. "I thank the Lord," he says, "I never was in New York, and I never mean to be! Carolina born and raised, I am; and my wife is Virginia--pure breed!"<sup>2</sup> One is not surprised, therefore, to find him saying wan't (wasn't), an't, cussed, and spre and referring to "poor white trash," to "niggers" or "nigs" and to "us upper crust."<sup>3</sup> His language gives a general impression of listless drollery and genuine good nature. Idioms peculiar to his speech are sad dog, run a tilt, flare up, blow off, and blow out.<sup>4</sup> Other typical southerners are Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Nesbit, Tom, and Jekyl. Mrs. Gordon's speech is similar to her husband's, with the exception that she usually speaks with a little more restraint. Mrs. Nesbit is a lady of refined temperament, yet her

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for these expressions.

<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 235.

<sup>3</sup> See Glossary for these expressions.

<sup>4</sup> See Glossary for these expressions.

language is frequently colored by traits of the lower class southerner. Thus she uses the terms squat, lay out to do, I'll give it to you.<sup>1</sup> A low grade of slang pervades the speech of Tom and Jekyl. Their connection with the South is shown by the terms of contempt, with which they refer to the negroes almost as things: "nigger,"<sup>2</sup> "a choice article,"<sup>3</sup> "a pretty concern."<sup>4</sup> Terms which seem to be popular with the whole group of southern whites are uppish, down upon, take care, have a mind, being as, do a turn.

The characters who seem not so strictly to belong to the South are Nina, Clayton, Russel, Anne, and Carson. The language of these characters appears to be a little less restrained and somewhat more natural than that of the group just discussed. This is not surprising, since Mrs. Stowe undoubtedly felt more at home with characters to whom she could give some traits of speech with which she was entirely familiar.

Nina's language is perhaps the freshest and most individual to be found in the volume. Her slang and her idioms are very expressive and sometimes quite modern,

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for these expressions.

<sup>2</sup> See Glossary under nigger.

<sup>3</sup> See article.

<sup>4</sup> See concern.

so that it is not difficult to understand her meaning in such expressions as "here goes," "cut him out," "no go," "set the world on fire," "tripped up," "setting down."<sup>1</sup> Her disregard for correct English is not unnatural in one of a frivolous disposition such as she displays in the early stages of the story, even though she has just been released from a period of schooling. We can therefore understand the usages, "those kind," "Everything looks beautifully," and "How delightfully that smells," as well as her repeated use of don't<sup>1</sup> in the third person singular. However, some of her grammatical errors are such as are made by Mrs. Stowe herself; and we may therefore assume, either that they were characteristic of the period or that Mrs. Stowe's knowledge of the fundamentals of grammar was deficient.<sup>2</sup> Expressions like the following are also characteristic of a person of Nina's temperament: "horridly polite," "horrid sensible," "lovely," "up-and down quarrel," "at your service."<sup>1</sup> Russel manifests a lightness of speech and an ease in using it which makes him similar to Nina and different from all other characters. Like Nina he makes free use of slang, which is suggestive, in form and expressiveness, of modern college slang. Some of

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary.

<sup>2</sup> A discussion of Mrs. Stowe's grammar is found on pp. xxxiv, xxxv.

his favorite utterances are "How goes the world," "old boy," "She is my fate," "Jerry-go-nimbles like me."<sup>1</sup>

Clayton and Anne are more serious types than either Russel or Nina, and their speech is marked by an almost complete absence of slang. Clayton uses the most cultured language to be found in the book, exerting his eloquence chiefly on religious and legal themes. He is unquestionably the mouthpiece of the author, and he preaches the sermon which she wishes delivered in the language that she herself would use. The following speech reveals both the nature of his language and his purpose in the story: "There isn't a sublimer power on earth than God has given to us masters. The law gives us absolute and unlimited control. A plantation such as a plantation might be would be 'a light to lighten the gentiles.' There is a wonderful and beautiful development locked up in this Ethiopian race, and it is worth being a life-object to unlock it. The raising of cotton is to be the least of the thing. I regard my plantation as a sphere for raising men and women, and demonstrating

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary.

the capabilities of a race."<sup>1</sup>

#### IV

The language which Mrs. Stowe uses when speaking directly has its own peculiarities, in addition to showing many traits which are found in the speech of certain characters. Her grammar, which has already been referred to in connection with the language used by Nina,<sup>2</sup> will now be considered more fully. The most noticeable of her irregularities is her frequent use of improper verb forms. It is not at all uncommon for her to confuse principal parts, as is seen in her use of sprung, sung, and begun for past tense and of drank as a past participle.<sup>3</sup> She also confuses the forms of lie and lay, for example in "Roses laid training," and "I've laid awake."<sup>4</sup> Another common verbal error is the use of don't in the third person singular. Although Mrs. Stowe does not herself make use of this construction,--she speaks only in the past tense,--she may be held responsible for its repeated use by her more cultured characters. As a matter of fact, don't is much more common in Volume I than doesn't. The following

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> See p. xxxii.

<sup>3</sup> See Glossary.

<sup>4</sup> See laid.

sentence spoken by Harry, illustrates one of the rare uses of the latter form, and it furnishes an example of the author's inconsistency by containing also the incorrect don't: "She doesn't know anything about accounts and she don't know how I feel."<sup>1</sup>

She frequently uses adjectives for adverbs, as in "exceeding loud and bitter cry" (Biblical), "full charged," "full a third," "full as idle" (archaic).<sup>2</sup> Pronouns often do not agree with their antecedents or are left dangling without definite reference to any other word. Examples are "She tells each one how many times a day they may wink," "Lisette, which was her name, was the slave of a French Creole woman."<sup>3</sup> Dangling participles are also found. Occasionally a coordinate conjunction is used to connect two different parts of speech.

A second feature which is very prominent in Mrs. Stowe's diction is her evident striving for poetic effect, which generally results in stilted phrasing. At all times the author seems to prefer an unusual, unfamiliar word to a simple one. Numerous illustrations of stilted and figurative language are found in

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<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 73.

<sup>2</sup> See exceeding and full.

<sup>3</sup> For further illustrations see Glossary under which.

the glossary which follows this introduction. A few examples of this tendency will suffice here.

"The same clear stream prattled its way, with a modest gurgle, through the forest."<sup>1</sup>

"Evergreen trees mingled freely with the deciduous children of the forest."<sup>2</sup>

"The little wicked nose. . . seemed to assert its right. . ."<sup>3</sup>

"The presence of her mother's sister in the family caused it to be said that she was residing under the care of an aunt."<sup>4</sup>

Notwithstanding this conscious effort to select new and strange words, there is some monotony in the recurrence many times of certain words and phrases. An example is the word drive, used in "drive a brisk trade," "drive a brisk talk," "drive a brisk bargain," "drive an advantageous trade."<sup>5</sup> Words used habitually include turn, in the phrases "a turn for theology," "of an adventurous turn," etc.; flirt, in "flirting a shower of peanut shells into the air," "She flirted her finger," etc.; career as in "career through the woods."<sup>6</sup> In

<sup>1</sup> Dred I, p. 296.

<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 255.

<sup>3</sup> Dred I, p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Dred I, p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> See Glossary under drive.

<sup>6</sup> See Glossary.

description, Mrs. Stowe frequently refers to persons or things as having a certain "air" or as being "one of those" sorts or kinds.

Words are sometimes used with a slightly different meaning from that which they generally have today. Illustrations are relish, meaning general enjoyment or pleasure; train, meaning to trail; escort, meaning accompaniment; establishment, referring especially to a wagon or other vehicle; enact, meaning to occur or transpire; numerous, used with a singular, collective noun, as in "a numerous family;" discover, meaning to reveal; consist, meaning to be consistent; American race; good, meaning considerable.<sup>1</sup> For some words the meaning is rather obscure, this being the case with oily in "He had an oily, rollicking fulness of nature;" also with organ, in "The perceptive organs jutted like dark ridges over the eyes. . . ;" and with moonshiny, in "moonshiny wisp of a wife."

A few words are given meanings which are only occasionally used today. An example is want, meaning to lack or need. Mrs. Stowe's use of old or archaic forms is illustrated by swap, batch, stave, helpmeet, sou, fip; also by the old verb forms spilt, staid, learnt, and lent. Her freedom in coining words is seen in turnipy.

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for applications of these meanings.

somnambolic, leathery, and mulattress. Of her more unusual words caricoling, potation, empresment, whelm, and garble are common examples. Odd spellings include fulness, nasturtions, brier, springes (traps) and somer-set.

## V

Volume I of Dred contains a great deal of local color, many characteristic words reflecting the time and the setting of the story. From words alone one can get a very good picture of domestic life as Mrs. Stowe represents it. Muslin, linen, and calico seem to have been the most popular dress-materials for white women, while the negroes evidently dressed in a coarse material which is referred to as negro-cloth.<sup>1</sup> Brocade was probably considered very rich and gorgeous, as Nina is especially proud of a dress of that material.<sup>2</sup> Women's dresses are usually spoken of as gowns, even when a garment of the poorest sort is considered. Wrapper, sack, and basque are more specific terms, indicating special styles or patterns of dress. Other articles of apparel include bonnets, morning-caps, and chomisettes. There is one mention of a gear-coat. Nina's wardrobe, which

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for these words.

<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 52.

probably represents New England rather than the South, includes a riding-dress, an opera-hat, scarfs, and dainty drapery. The dresses must have been made with pockets, as handkerchiefs are called pocket-handkerchiefs. Negro women are spoken of as wearing kerchiefs on their necks and turbans made of Madras handkerchiefs.<sup>1</sup> Men wore great-coats, which are sometimes called surtouts. Tiff's overcoat is described by Nina as having "long skirts and large buttons." The plantation negroes consider themselves well-dressed if they can wear ruffled shirts, while Nina's city friends are distinguished by wearing "shiny dickies" and boots. The only other article of apparel referred to is the weed which Tiff wears at the funeral of his mistress.<sup>1</sup>

Three interesting articles of food are mentioned. They are corn-dodger, stuffing, and gumbo. Other domestic terms relate to the home and its furnishings. The Canema mansion is referred to as "the hall." It contains a saloon and various apartments, elaborately furnished. Articles mentioned are a writing-table, with its wafers and sealing-wax, an ottoman, sofas, couches, curtained-beds, bronzes, plaster-casts, and numerous master-pieces of art. Equipment in the commoner homes includes such

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for illustrations of these terms.

articles as ironing-tables, trundle-beds, and braziers. Tiff fashions a cradle-trough from a gum-tree log, thereby demonstrating his resourcefulness, just as do other negroes who make dippers from gourds. In the aristocratic homes the windows are shaded by blinds, or shutters. A favorite floor covering is matting.<sup>1</sup>

Language significant of time and place includes, in addition to domestic terms, words associated with general customs, conditions, and background. Features of interest outside the home were dancing; traveling; attending horse-races, cock-fights, and gander-pullings; and attending camp-meetings. The chief reference to dancing is Nina's mention of having practised this art in New York. The dance with which she is particularly fascinated is the cachucha. Traveling in those days was by stage-coach. Words associated with travel are stage, stage-depot, watering-place, and cross-run. A great many of the terms which are significant of time and place relate to slavery. Some of the words which apply definitely to this institution are servant-man, waiting-woman, helot, slave-coffe, soul-driver, drove (n.), hands, and blacks. The South is suggested by a number of names of plants, including gum-tree, cat-brier, gall-

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for illustrations of these terms.

bush, cape-jessamine. Other plants, which do not exclusively belong to the South, yet are distinctive enough to deserve notice, are chincapin, summer-savory, crape myrtle, moss rose, lamarque rose, lavender, camelia, oleander.<sup>1</sup>

## VI

There are a few miscellaneous traits of language which are more or less general throughout the book. One of these is the odd use of prepositions. Sometimes a preposition is used without a definite object, as in this sentence: "She did not wish to marry--was happy enough without." Occasionally prepositions are used when they seem unnecessary, as, for instance, in these cases: "facing to Tom Gordon," "I went for to hear" (an archaism), "from off the plantation," "when I was of your age." The use of for to is especially characteristic of negroes; the other forms are frequently used by various characters. The commonest peculiarity in the use of prepositions is the frequent employment of inappropriate ones. Two irregularities are common with negroes, the use of on for of and that of of for with, which uses are illustrated in the following phrases: "all on us," "de matter of you." Other strange uses,

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for illustrations of these terms.

which are not peculiar to definite characters, are seen in "at the North," "into the porch," "always for doing something," "trouble coming of marriages," "break my heart after him," "in fault," "pattern in which."<sup>1</sup>

Prepositions and pronoun subjects are often omitted. The omission of prepositions is illustrated in "spite of all he could do,"<sup>2</sup> "up the front of the house,"<sup>3</sup> "a mark for arrows, both sides."<sup>4</sup> A pronoun is omitted in "Haven't got any heart,"<sup>5</sup> "Shouldn't give way to this temper, Nina,"<sup>6</sup> "Just end in my having to take care of you,"<sup>7</sup> "Consequence is."<sup>8</sup>

Other peculiarities are hyphenated words, unusual interjections, and isolated idioms. The abundant and almost promiscuous use of hyphenated words is illustrated in "light-wood kindlings," "pale-blue eyes," "coarse-grained man," "belle-ship," "rough-pine slabs," "handy work," "pink-an-white men," "high-and-mighty people," "rough-split planks."<sup>9</sup> There are many unique interjections, some of which are obscure as to their significance. Examples are selah (Biblical), hi, high, heirho, sho, and hush.<sup>9</sup> A few idioms, heretofore unmentioned,

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary for these illustrations.

<sup>2</sup> Dred I, p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Dred I, p. 179.

<sup>4</sup> Dred I, p. 28.

<sup>5</sup> Dred I, p. 11.

<sup>6</sup> Dred I, p. 82.

<sup>7</sup> Dred I, p. 231.

<sup>8</sup> Dred I, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> See Glossary.

are of special significance, being, in the usual case, genuinely American. Some of these are full-chisel, meaning at full speed;<sup>1</sup> keeled up, meaning worn out or dead; go in for,<sup>2</sup> meaning to be in favor of;<sup>2</sup> lay out, meaning to intend to do;<sup>3</sup> make tracks; split foot; tooth and nail; make the agreeable; cut and dried; strike off; square off; strip up; run a tilt.<sup>4</sup> High feather is an expression used to mean extreme happiness or satisfaction. Critter is a word used especially by negroes, always in reference to a horse. Many other characteristic words and idioms are included in the glossary which follows.

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<sup>1</sup> Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, Thornton's Glossary of Americanisms.

<sup>2</sup> Thornton's Glossary of Americanisms.

<sup>3</sup> Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms.

<sup>4</sup> See Glossary for these idioms.

## GLOSSARY

A

abridge, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 97.

On the mantle over it was a shelf, which displayed . . . a turkey's wing, much abridged and defaced by frequent usage. . .

abroad, adv.

Vol. I, p. 210.

And den it was go, go, all de time, carousing and drinking,--parties at home, parties abroad,. . .

Milly.

abstracted, adj.

Vol. I, p. 56.

"Laws, now, wonder if I did," said Tomtit, assuming an abstracted appearance.

access, n.

Vol. I, p. 194.

I have no doubt . . . that these missionaries. . . actually think that the only way to get access to the negroes at all is, to be very positive in what will please the masters.

Clayton

account ('count), adj.

Vol. I, p. 116.

It's no 'count talking to him!

Tiff

Bartlett. Of no account, of no value (A Western word).

acknowledgement, n.

Vol. I, p. 195.

The tone in which this was said was so frank and sincere, that Tom was silenced, and could not help a rather sullen acknowledgment.

advance, n.

Vol. I, p. 206.

He even made some off-hand advances toward Clayton.

aforesaid, adj.

Vol. I, p. 283.

to say nothing of the barrel of whisky aforesaid.

aforesaid, adj.

Vol. I, p. 289.

There were dressed chickens and rabbits, the coon aforesaid, bundles of herbs. . .

afraid (feared), adj.

Vol. I, p. 206.

Laws, chile, I isn't much feared but what I'll get along well enough.

Milly

afraid (feared), adj.

Vol. I, p. 79.

She done got scared, spects; feared they'd all come together.

Tomtit

afraid (feared), adj.

Vol. I, p. 215.

An dat ar was de time I felt feared.

Milly

after, prep., because of.

Vol. I, p. 93.

Though I don't think I'll break my heart after him,  
yet I like to get them [his letters].

Nina

after, prep.

Vol. I, p. 215.

He took after larnin' mighty. . .

Milly

after, (arter), prep.

Vol. I, p. 308.

But 'pears like I an't clear, arter all, about dat  
ar.

Tiff

after, (arter), prep.

Vol. I, p. 84.

But to de love, dat ar went arter your ma.

Milly

afternoon (arternoon), n.

Vol. I, p. 89.

Can't have the carriage and hosses dis yer arter-  
noon.

Old Hundred

against (agin), prep.

Vol. I, p. 275.

But, I tell you, any one dat says a word agin de  
Peytons got me to set in with.

Tiff

aggravating, adj.

Vol. I, p. 219.

So Stiles, when he was laying off Alired's task, was real aggravating to him.

Milly

a going

Vol. I, p. 138.

and I wonder if they have been keeping a going ever since.

Nina

a hurting of

Vol. I, p. 82.

Who's been a hurting of it?

Milly

air, n.

Vol. I, p. 227.

His blue eyes, fair, rosy, fat face, his mouth adorned with brilliant teeth, gave him when in good-humor, the air of a handsome and agreeable man.

air, n.

Vol. I, p. 179.

She was therefore uncomfortably struck with the air of poverty, waste, and decay. . .

alight, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 227.

Occasionally, it is true, she alighted upon a chair.

all, adv.

Vol. I, p. 208.

Well, to be sure, I didn't mind much about it--all dancing around. . .

Milly

all, pron.

Vol. I, p. 118.

And I've seen all why I've suffered so much.

Mrs. Cripps.

alley, n.

Vol. I, p. 121.

She was walking up and down in one of the alleys. . . .

allow ('low), v., to think, believe.

Vol. I, p. 87.

He "'lowed he'd ask the blacksmith about it. . ."

[Old Hundred]

Bartlett. allow, to think, suppose. Western.

all that

Vol. I, p. 11.

and then my lord would settle his collar, and say he hadn't quite made up his mind to take her, and all that.

Nina

alterative, n.

Vol. I, p. 38.

I want a wife for an alterative; all the vivacities of life lie in differences.

Clayton

always (allers), adv.

Vol. I, p. 89.

. . . Harry's allers usin' de critturs.

Old Hundred

American race, n.

Vol. I, p. 248.

He conceived the hopeless project of imitating the example set by the American race.

amphibious, adj.

Vol. I, p. 277.

And the amphibious old creature rollicked over the idea with infinite merriment.

ancient, adj.

Vol. I, p. 289.

His family was no less ancient and honorable for that.

ancient, adj.

Vol. I, p. 180.

Rolls of costly wall-paper lay on the table, on which appeared the fragment of some ancient luncheon.

and, conj.

Vol. I, p. 20.

The diviner part of man is often shamefaced and self-distrustful, ill at home in this world, and standing in awe of nothing so much as what is called common sense.

and, conj.

Vol. I, p. 65.

Very cool and pleasant it is, with its white window curtains, its matted floor, and displaying in the corner that draped feather-bed. . .

an one (such an one)

Vol. I, p. 195.

Please God, you shall see such an one, if you'll  
come to mine. [plantation].

Clayton.

answer, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 244.

It don't answer to go to telling about a heavenly  
Jerusalem!

Harry.

an't

Vol. I, p. 57.

Lord's mercy that we an't 'sumed.

Tomtit

anybody wants, If any body wants. . .

Vol. I, p. 270.

Anybody wants to convert me here I am.

Mr. Gordon

any how, adv.

Vol. I, p. 208.

'Who is God, mammy,' says I, 'any how.'

Milly

anything, n.

Vol. I, p. 166.

Well, but it is so long since I prayed, that I  
don't know anything how to pray, Milly.

Nina

appears ('pears), v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 85.

Well, now, Miss Nina, 'pears though you've talked enough about dat ar.

Milly.

aquatic ('quatic), adj.

Vol. I, p. 164.

It's some 'quatic disorganization of dese yer creeks, I s'pose.

Jim

aright, adv.

Vol. I, p. 263.

To be sure . . . if we only use books aright.

Clayton

article, n. [ref. to slave]

Vol. I, p. 282.

But that article, had it ever existed, was now so small and dry, that one might have fancied it to rattle. . . like a shriveled pea in a last year's peascod.

article, n.

Vol. I, p. 50.

Mrs. Nesbit considered herself very religious; and, as there is a great deal that passes for religion, ordinarily, of which she may be fairly considered a representative, we will present our readers with a philosophical analysis of the article.

article, n. [ref. to slave]

Vol. I, p. 200.

Smally said he had seen no better article sold for two thousand dollars.

Mr. Jekyl.

article, n.

Vol. I. p. 61.

Milly's children, from their fine developments,  
were much coveted articles.

as, rel. pron.

Vol. I, p. 128.

There's no reason for risking our lives, as I  
know of. . .

Mrs. Nesbit.

Bartlett, For that, which. A vulgarism confined  
to the illiterate.

as, conj.

Vol. I, p. 158.

I don't really know as I can say what I do wish.

Nina

as, conj.

Vol. I, p. 274.

At last, coming up, like a wicked fellow as he  
was, he launched his javelin at Old Tiff. . .

as appeared

Vol. I, p. 293.

Dred came up in time to kill the dog, but the wound,  
as appeared, had proved a mortal one.

As good as

Vol. I, p. 214.

Once gone, we can't write, and it is <sup>as</sup> good as being  
dead.

Milly

Bartlett. I'd as good as, I might as well as.

aspect, n.

Vol. I, p. 254.

He could not be admitted to his father's prison, but he was a witness of the undaunted aspect with which he and the other conspirators met their doom.

aspirant, n.

Vol. I, p. 286.

"Stop your noise, sir-ee!" he added to the young aspirant for bread and molasses. . . .

as who should say

Vol. I, p. 289.

And, therefore, putting on all his dignity, he gave his beast an extra cut, as who should say, "I don't care."

attend, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 285.

And she, without seeming to attend to the child, was giving earnest heed to her husband.

attendant, n.

Vol. I, p. 259.

This ability of profound secrecy is one of the invariable attendants of a life of slavery.

attendant, n.

Vol. I, p. 281.

We can give no better idea. . . than by taking our readers from scene to scene, on the morning when different attendants of the meeting were making preparations to start.

attend upon, v.

Vol. I, p. 234.

There's two gentlemen there, attending upon Miss Nina.

Harry

attenuated, adj.

Vol. I, p. 98.

But the . . . attenuated limbs . . . told that . . .  
she was not long for this world.

at the North

Vol. I, p. 47.

In despair, he was at length sent to an academy  
at the North. . .

at your service

Vol. I, p. 10.

Well, his name is Clayton--Mr. Edward Clayton, at  
your service.

Nina

avocation, n.

Vol. I, p. 279.

He accordingly kindled a splendid bonfire. . .  
slung over it his kettle and proceeded to some  
other necessary avocations.

B

back, adv., in return. Vol. I, p. 84.

O, if she only would get angry with me back again!

Nina

backbiting, n. Vol. I, p. 315.

Think over your backbitings and your cheatings!

Father Bonnie

balcony, n. Vol. I, p. 44.

The outside of the house was built . . . with two tiers of balconies.

bale, n. Vol. I, p. 261.

She cuts out clothes by the bale.

Nina

basis, n. Vol. I, p. 279.

Then he . . . brought . . . a fatted coon, which he intended to take with him to serve as the basis of a savory stew.

basque, n. Vol. I, p. 63.

Her round, plump childish form is shown to advantage by the trim blue basque. . .

batch, n.

Vol. I, p. 298.

"Sit down!" said Aunt Rose, kneading him down as if he had been a batch of biscuits.

bear (bar), v. tr., to endure, tolerate. Vol. I, p. 84.

and yet our people, they couldn't none of dem bar her.

Milly

beat out, adj., tired out.

Vol. I, p. 309.

And I's been shouting till I's most beat out, but I hasn't got it.

Tiff

Bartlett. Tired or fagged out.

beautifully, adj.

Vol. I, p. 268.

And everything in the house looks beautifully.

Nina

beaux, n. pl.

Vol. I, p. 234.

What about those beaux of hers?

Mr. Gordon.

because why ('cause why)

Vol. I, p. 190.

I's seen gen'lemen handsome, and rich, and right pleasant, too, dat de people wouldn't want at all; 'cause why?

Milly

before (afore), prep.

Vol. I, p. 220.

And I went afore de altar, and I heerd preaching.

Milly

before (afore), prep.

Vol. I, p. 285.

O, Ben, you ought to 'tend to your salvation afore anything else!

Mrs. Dakin

begun, v. (p.t.)

Vol. I, p. 193.

Now, when they begun religious instruction, there was a great prejudice against it in our part of the country.

Mr. Jekyl

being, n.

Vol. I, p. 204.

He assumed that the white race had the largest amount of being.

being as

Vol. I, p. 313.

I'll let you have her for eight hundred dollars, being as you are a minister.

Trader

Bartlett. Being as--equivalent to because.

belle-ship, n.

Vol. I, p. 50.

in the days of her belle-ship.

beset, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 296.

Consequently, Nina was beset to allow her people to have a tent. . .

beside, prep.

Vol. I, p. 273.

The announcement of the expected camp-meeting produced a vast sensation at Canema, in other circles beside the hall.

be still, v., to cease

Vol. I, p. 233.

Be still saying "Yes, mas'r," and hear what I've got to say!

Mr. Gordon

betray, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 258.

Neither he nor any of the rest of them ever betrayed before any white person the slightest knowledge of the fact.

better, adv. (ellipsis of verb)

Vol. I, p. 163.

You better believe me, she hasn't seen me for three years!

Tom

bettermost, adj. (subst.), best.

Vol. I, p. 99.

and it does very well for Teddy to wear. . . to save his bettermost.

Tiff

black, n., negro

Vol. I, p. 248.

He conceived the hopeless project of imitating the example set by the American race and achieving independence for the blacks.

blacksmithing, n. (blacksmis'in')

Vol. I, p. 101.

Lord, dey might have used me in blacksmis'in'!

Tiff

blast, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 234.

She blasts at him every time he comes here and he blasts at her.

Mr. Gordon

bless (bress) v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 99.

Why, Lord bress you, missis, we'll be all up right agin in a few days.

Tiff

blind n., shutter.

Vol. I, p. 179.

Blinds were hanging by one hinge.

blind side

Vol. I, p. 19.

At school he was the . . . "good fellow" of the ring, heading all the mischief among the boys, and yet walking with exemplary gravity on the blind side of the master.

blow off, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 233.

Mrs. Gordon will blow off on him first, so that rather less of it will come upon me.

Mr. Gordon

blow out, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 276.

Dere's the Methodists, dey cuts up de Presbyterians; de Presbyterians pitch into de Methodists, and both are down on the Episcopals. . . and while dey's all blowing out at each other dat ar way, I's wondering whar's de way to Canaan.

Tiff

Bartlett. To talk violently or abusively.

blow out, v. intr., to entertain festively.

Vol. I, p. 236.

But if they'd agree not to blow out more than once a month, or something in that way.

Mr. Gordon

Bartlett. Blow out, n., a festive entertainment.

blow up, v. tr., to destroy.

Vol. I, p. 183.

Why don't we blow it up, right off?

Nina

blue, n.

Vol. I, p. 145.

I have no opinion of making blues of young ladies; but still, I think. . . that a little useful information adds greatly to their charms.

Mr. Carson

bluff, adj.

Vol. I, p. 184.

In fact, Ben was a tall, broadshouldered, bluff, hearty-looking fellow, who would do a kind turn for a neighbor with as much good will as anybody.

body, n., person

Vol. I, p. 42.

She wisely concluded not to interfere with Aunt Katy's reign, and to get by persuasion and coaxing, what the old body would have been far too consequential and opinionated to give to authority.

body, n., person

Vol. I, p. 55.

Forty or fiity times a day did the old body assure him. . .

bold, adj.

Vol. I, p. 102.

And immediately a bold, bright, blue-eyed girl. . . came rushing forward.

bonnet, n.

Vol. I, p. 111.

You see, this yer fellow had a case of bonnets just the height of the fashion.

Mr. Cripps

bonnet-strings, n.

Vol. I, p. 31.

She stands there untying her bonnet strings.

boots, n.

Vol. I, p. 9.

One of those little, bobbing men that always have  
. . . such bright boots and such tight straps.

Nina

bore, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 93.

as for having that creature boring around her<sup>e</sup>, I  
won't.

Nina

bosom, adj.

Vol. I, p. 275.

"Dar, now, you aggravating old nigger," said Rose,  
turning to her bosom lord. . .

both sides, from both sides.

Vol. I, p. 28.

You will be a mark for arrows, both sides.

Russel

bound, v.

Vol. I, p. 52.

I'm on my way to be as sombre and solemn as you  
are, but I'm bound to have a good time first.

Nina

Bartlett. Determined, resolved.

bouquet-holder, n.

Vol. I, p. 141.

Why, he was my bouquet-holder!

Nina

bowels, n.

Vol. I, p. 294.

Thou, O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer; thy ways are everlasting;--where is thy zeal and thy strength, and the sounding of thy bowels towards us?

Dred

brave, adj.

Vol. I, p. 100.

Ah, brave! See him missus!

Tiff

brazier, n.

Vol. I, p. 67

And the pug-nosed kettle reigned in their stead on the charcoal brazier.

Webster. A pan for burning coals.

break off, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 326.

And now my advice to you is, break off your sins at once.

Father Dickson

breath (breff), n.

Vol. I, p. 101.

Bress de Lord, I's dreadful strong in my breff!

Tiff

brisk, adv.

Vol. I, p. 11.

He's been turned off by three girls, now; and his shoes squeak as brisk as ever, and he's just as jolly.

Nina

bridle, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 142.

"Nina, how you talk!" said aunt Nesbit, coloring and bridling.

Webster. To toss the head, as with scorn.

brier, n.

Vol. I, p. 309.

But I love briers, dead limbs, and all, for their very savage freedom.

Clayton

bring round, v.

Vol. I, p. 159.

He's a man that one night's rest would bring round from anything in creation.

Nina

bring up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 270.

And Mr. Gordon has brought them up so that they feel dreadfully abused if they are not in with everything that's going on.

Mrs. Gordon

broad, adj.

Vol. I, p. 306.

His discourse was. . . grave, gay, grotesque, solemn, fanciful, and even coarse caricature, provoking the broadest laughter.

brocade, n.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Now, look at this pink brocade!

Nina

bronze, n., statue wrought in bronze Vol. I. p. 18.

Bronzes and plaster casts . . . gave evidence of artistic culture.

brown, adj., serious Vol. I, p. 10.

And sometimes he'll get into a brown study, and let you stand ten minutes before he thinks to give you a chair.

Nina

bunch, n. Vol. I, p. 79.

a fine bunch of strawberries. . .

bush, n. Vol. I, p. 34.

Anne picked off dry leaves and green promiscuously, threatening to demolish the bush. [geranium]

bush, n. Vol. I, p. 244.

It's so pleasant like to be a walking along in de bush here, in de morning.

Milly

bub, n. Vol. I, p. 98.

So, ho, Teddy!--bub dar!--my man!--sit still!

Tiff

Webster. Corruption of brother, short for bubby.

but, adv.

Vol. I, p. 178.

I have a sum of money. . . in the bank, and it's  
but drawing a check which will be honored at sight.

Clayton

but, but that

Vol. I, p. 308.

I didn't know but some of de quality would know  
more 'bout it.

Tiff

by the by

Vol. I, p. 7.

By the by, what do you think of that?

Nina

cachucha, n.

Vol. 1, p. 12.

O, do you know we girls have been trying to learn the cachucha.

Nina

calico, adj.

Vol. 1, p. 283.

Polly hastily squeezed her fat form into a red calico dress.

Bartlett. Calicoes. In England, white cotton goods are called calicoes. In the U. S. the term is applied to printed cotton goods.

camelia, n.

Vol. 1, p. 53.

and, there--that heliotrope, and these jessamines. . . and that wax camelia--

Nina

Webster. A greenhouse shrub with evergreen leaves and red or white double, rose-like flowers.

campaign, n.

Vol. 1, p. 279.

A busy day was before Old Tiff; for he was to get his house in order for a week's campaign.

camp-meeting, n.

Vol. 1, p. 281.

The camp-meeting is one leading feature in the American development of religion. . .

can (ken), to be able

Vol. 1, p. 113.

I's bound for the land of Canaan, myself, the best way I ken.

canting, adj.

Vol. I, p. 194.

When one of these canting fellows comes round to my plantation, let him see what he'll get, that's all.

Tom

cap, n.

Vol. I, p. 227.

In fact Madam Gordon's cap habitually bristled with horror, and she was rarely known to sit down.

cap, n.

Vol. I, p. 50.

Nor did she dream that the intensity with which her mind travelled the narrow world of self, dwelling on the plaits of her caps. . . .

cape jessamine, n.

Vol. I, p. 181.

She . . . spoke most feelingly of the oleanders, crapo myrtles, and cape jessamines, of her native state.

Nina

Webster. A climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers. Southern U. S.

care, n.

Vol. I, p. 268.

There isn't a soul in my whole troop that pretends to take any care, except me. . . .

Mrs. Gordon

career, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 49.

Then she would call for her pony and . . . would career through the woods.

career, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 66.

She perfectly exhausted herself. . . in pursuit of the buzzing intruders, who soared, and dived, and careered, after the manner of ilies in general. . .

caricole, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 139.

and the moment after, Tomtit appeared, caricoling, and cutting a somerset.

Webster. Caracole, to caper. Applying to the movements of a trained horse.

caricole, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 79.

He reappeared on the roof of the little cabin, caricoling and dancing.

carry, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 171.

I want you to take your horse and go over to Uncle John's plantation and carry a note for me.

Nina

cast, n.

Vol. I, p. 97.

The room was of the coarsest and rudest cast.

cast down, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 222.

and she was cast down 'bout her sins.

Milly

castinets, n.

Vol. I, p. 12.

We girls have been trying to learn the cachucha,  
and I've got some castinets.

Nina

Webster. Castanet, an instrument consisting of  
two small ivory or wooden shells clicked together.

cat-brier, n.

Vol. I, p. 291.

And nature. . . has interlaced the framework thus  
made with thorny cat-briers. . .

censer, n.

Vol. I, p. 291.

The pendants of the yellow jessamine swing to and  
fro in the air like censers. . .

certain, adj.

Vol. I, p. 180.

And certain half-opened rolls of costly wall-paper  
lay on the table. . .

certain (sartain)

Vol. I, p. 89.

It's sartain you can't ride. . .

Old Hundred

chair (cheer), n.

Vol. I, p. 245.

Does ye s'pose dat I thinks folks has any business  
to be sitting on der cheers all der life long, and  
working me. . .

Milly

chemisette, n. Vol. I, p. 63.

Her. . . form is shown to advantage by the trim  
blue basque. . . over a chemisette of white linen.

child (chile), n. Vol. I, p. 83.

Poor chile!

Milly

child (chile), n. Vol. I, p. 276.

I don' know, chile, how dey works it. . . Dey  
gets dar somehow.

Tiff

children, n. Vol. I, p. 255.

Evergreen trees mingling freely with the deciduous  
children of the forest. . .

children's (chil'ns), n. Vol. I, p. 99.

Work has been kinder pressin', lately, and chil'ns  
clothes an't quite so 'speckable.

Tiff

chincapin, n. Vol. I, p. 213.

Always, when she was a girl,--whether it was eggs,  
or berries, or chincapins, or what,--it was Miss  
Harrit's nature, to get an to keep.

Milly

Thornton. Chinkapin, a kind of nut growing in a  
bur like a chestnut.

chord, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 39.

Nina has just that difference from me which chords with me.

Clayton

chord, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 39.

One doesn't want a repetition of the same notes, but differing notes that chord.

Clayton

Christian, adj.

Vol. I, p. 232

But if they will live, they ought to eat Christian things!

Mr. Gordon

circumvent, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 225.

He wouldn't quarrel with her. . . for stealing out after one o'clock to convict Pompey, or circumvent Cuff, if she only wouldn't bother him with it.

class-meeting, n.

Vol. I. pp. 313.

A sound, strong, hearty woman. . . ; a real pious Methodist, a member of a class-meeting!

Trader

clear, adj.

Vol. I, p.

Clear Gordon, every inch of her!

Mrs. Gordon

clear, adj., free

Vol. I, p. 107.

He was . . . far more clear of religious training than a Mahometan or a Hindoo.

clear-starch, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 123.

Milly was going to clear-starch my caps this morning. . .

Mrs. Nesbit

close, adj.

Vol. I, p. 326.

"My friend," said father Dickson, using the words of a very close and uncompromising preacher of old. . .

Father Dickson

coarse-grained, adj.

Vol. I, p. 204.

Mr. Jekyl, though a coarse-grained man, had started from the hands of nature no more hardhearted or unfeeling than many others.

coat, n.

Vol. I, p. 59.

Her hair, without approaching to the character of the Anglo-Saxon, was still different from the ordinary woolly coat of the negro. . .

cock-fight, n.

Vol. I, p. 107.

To . . . attend horse-races, cock-fights, gander-pullings. . . were pleasures to him all-satisfactory.

coffle, n. Vol. I, p. 302.

"There's into him!" said a Georffin trader, who, having camped with a coffle of negroes in the neighborhood, had come up to the camp meeting.

colony, n. Vol. I, p. 279.

Tiff had. . . a flourishing young colony of onions.

come, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 217.

Well, so, come Sunday morning, I tood his coat and his shoes. . .

Milly

come, v. (p.t.) Vol. I, p. 69.

Those Old Mist gave me--they come from Florida.

Lisette

come into, v. Vol. I, p. 11.

Lately he's come into a splendid property.

Nina

come it round Vol. I, p. 116.

. . . and I'll come it round mas'r, and make him buy the books for her.

Tiff

Bartlett. To come round, to coax, wheedle, entice.

come on, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 230

He had a cold in his head coming on.

come on, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 142.

He came on to know when you'll fix the day to be married!

Mrs. Nesbit

come round, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 100.

But times 'll mend and massa 'll come round and be more settled, like.

Tiff

come up, v. intr., to grow

Vol. I, p. 96.

How could anyone expect it, when I've just come up by myself. . .

Nina

comment, n.

Vol. I, p. 271.

It's a comment on our religion, that these should be thought peculiar offices of clergymen.

Clayton

company, n.

Vol. I, p. 279.

Tiff had a thriving company of pot-herbs.

concern, n.

Vol. I, p. 16.

I'm a selfish little concern, that's a fact.

Nina

concern, n.

Vol. I, p. 172.

"'Pon my word, if that isn't the prettiest concern!" said Tom, as he started up and ran down the walk to meet her.

Tom

consarned (consarned), v.

Vol. I, p. 103.

Railly I'm consarned, and I wish yer pa'ud come home.

Tiff

confounded, adj.

Vol. I, p. 252.

When he was informed that he was convicted, and was advised to prepare for death, he appeared perfectly confounded.

conscience-bound, adj.

Vol. I, p. 322.

I must say that as conscience-bound.

Father Dickson.

consequence is

Vol. I, p. 10.

Well, consequence is, as my lord won't court the girls, the girls all court my lord.

Nina

consequent on, adj.

Vol. I, p. 88.

In various skirmishes. . . consequent on his misdeeds, Jeff had lost an eye. . .

considerate, adj.

Vol. I, p. 287.

From this was suspended a morsel of salt pork, which this young scion. . . sucked with a considerate relish.

considerate, adj., thoughtful.

Vol. I, p. 81.

Mrs. Nesbit looked calm and considerate.

consideration, n.

Vol. I, p. 297.

On the outskirts were. . . booths, . . . <sup>where</sup> sundry articles of provision were dispensed for a consideration.

consist, v.

Vol. I, p. 288.

His nether garments were in too dilapidated a state to consist with the honor of the family.

conversation, n., discourse.

Vol. I, p. 233.

Harry felt in no wise inclined to reply to any of this conversation.

convict, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 225.

He wouldn't quarrel with her. . . for stealing out after one o'clock to convict Pompey. . .

convulse, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 256.

He had read of kingdoms convulsed by plagues.

corn-dodger, n.

Vol. I, p. 111.

Soon coffee was steaming over the fire and corn-dodger baking in the ashes.

Thornton. Dodger, a soft cake of wheat or maize, somewhat resembling a pancake.

count, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 210.

I'd always counted that I wanted to belong to your ma. . .

Bartlett. To reckon, think. <sup>Milly</sup>

countenance, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 200.

I never countenance anything like untruth.

Mr. Jekyl.

countenance, n.

Vol. I, p. 280.

Lord, it's de sun dat puts de fire out o' countenance.

Tiff

countenance, n.

Vol. I, p. 201.

Nina had been sitting regarding Mr. Jekyl with a fixed and determined expression of countenance.

countenance, n. Vol. I, p. 188.

On entering the house, Nina was met at the door by Milly, with a countenance of some anxiety.

countryman, n. Vol. I, p. 249.

He was continually taking opportunities to animate and inspire the spirits of his countrymen [negroes].

coverlet (kiverlet), n. Vol. I, p. 99.

and dat ar hole in the kiverlet, dat ar 'll be stopped 'fore morning.

Tiff

cowhide, n. Vol. I, p. 57.

"Well, now, Tomtit," said Mrs. Nesbit, drawing out a little blue cowhide. . .

Thornton. A whip of that material.

crack, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 275.

Go 'long and clean your knives, if yer don't mean to be cracked over!

Rose

cradle-trough, n. Vol. I, p. 287.

The gum-tree cradle-trough took precedence of all other articles.

crank, adj. Vol. I, p. 311.

You wouldn't be so crank about it if you didn't.

Bystander

grape myrtle, n. Vol. I, p. 181.

She. . . spoke most feelingly of the oleanders, grape myrtles, and cape jessamines, of her native state.

Nina

Webster. myrtle, a shrub having evergreen leaves and solitary white or rosy flowers.

cream candy, n. Vol. I, p. 9.

He's one of your pink-and-white men, you know, who look like cream candy.

Nina

creature (crittur), n. Vol. I, p. 120.

I's boun' to get up the crittur, and go up to the old plantation. . .

Tiff

Thornton. A word especially applied to horses.

creature (crittur), n. Vol. I, p. 244.

I never wants no critturs to tug me round, when I can walk myself.

Milly

creature (creatur), n.

Vol. I, p. 223.

We's all poor creaturs, and de dear Lord he loves us all.

Milly

creature, n., person

Vol. I, p. 82.

The good creature was alarmed.

cringe, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 250.

He would never cringe to the whites.

crochety, adj.

Vol. I, p. 21.

It's what I call a crochety conscience--always in the way of your doing anything like anybody else.

Russel

croon, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 183.

Aunt Nesbit's minister was at our house, and they sat crooning together, as they always do.

Nina

cross, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 239.

If he crosses me, let him take care!

Harry

cross, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 170.

But don't you quarrel! don't you cross him, come what may!

Milly

cross run, n.

Vol. I, p. 89

I want to take a ride over the cross run.

Nina

cross run, n.

Vol. I, p. 89.

But I must go over to cross run to the post-office.

Nina

crow, n.

Vol. I, p. 274.

Had the slant fallen upon himself, personally, Old Tiff would probably have given a jolly crow. . .

cry up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 96.

Boarding schools are not what they're cried up to be.

Nina

cuff, v. tr., to slap.

Vol. I, p. 58.

she cuffed his ears.

curious (cur'ous), adj.

Vol. I, p. 86.

But the fact is, Old Hundred has got so kind of cur'ous lately. . .

Milly

curious (curus), adj.

Vol. I, p. 227.

Got Jake tied up dar! Ho! ho! ho! Real curus!

Pomp

Bartlett. Curious frequently used in New England  
in the sense of excellent.

curiosity, n.

Vol. I, p. 65.

There, now! Who's curiosity now, I wonder!

Lisette

curtained bed

Vol. I, p. 242.

You sleep in a curtained bed.

Dred

cussed, adj.

Vol. I, p. 267.

These cussed lazy nigs won't do anything with them.

Mr. Gordon

cut, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 139

. . .and the moment after, Tomtit appeared. . .  
cutting a somerset.

cut, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 218.

And den Alfred, he cut and run.

Milly

cut, n., manner

Vol. I, p. 21.

You have exactly the cut for a conscript father.

Russel

cut and dried, adj.

Vol. I, p. 87.

And he always had a store of them [excuses] cut and dried for use. . .

cut out, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 185.

But, I wonder, now, what Tom will think of my cutting him out so neatly?

Nina

cut out, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 95.

Don't think I was cut out right in the first place. . .

Nina

cut up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 276.

Dere's de Methodists, dey cuts up de Presbyter'ans.

Old Tiff

D

damask, adj.

Vol. I, p. 235.

Her cheeks were like damask roses!

Mr. Gordon

Webster. A deep rose color.

damasked, adj.

Vol. I, p. 66.

A little table stood at the door draped with a spotless damasked table-cloth. . .

dash, n.

Vol. I, p. 32.

Sense she had, shrewdness, and a pleasant dash of humor, withal.

dash, n.

Vol. I, p. 38.

You have a little dash of this merit yourself, Anne.

Clayton

deadly, adv.

Vol. I, p. 173.

He turned deadly pale.

dead-set, adj.

Vol. I, p. 224.

Uncle Jack found the whole course of nature dead-set against him.

deal, n., a considerable amount. Vol. I, p. 96.

I've learnt a deal that isn't of the most edifying nature.

Nina

deal, n. Vol. I, p. 232.

But she has an awful deal of energy, that woman!

Mr. Gordon

decayed, adj. Vol. I, p. 19.

A once distinguished and wealthy, but now almost decayed family.

deep, n. Vol. I, p. 46.

. . . who lay in a yet lower deep of degradation.

Webster. That which is deep.

delightfully, adv. Vol. I, p. 307.

I say, Tiff, how delightfully that smells.

Nina

deliver, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 181.

But pray let us be delivered from this place!

Nina

demean, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 276.

Ladies don't demean demselves with sweeping and scrubbing, and dem tings.

Tiff

demijohn, n.

Vol. I, p. 113.

Tiff, pull my boots off! and hand out that ar demi-john.

Mr. Cripps.

Webster. A large glass bottle, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

department, n.

Vol. I, p. 273.

In the servants' department, everybody was full of the matter. . .

department, n.

Vol. I, p. 310.

Meanwhile, the department of Abijah Skinflint exhibited a decided activity. . .

department, n.

Vol. I, p. 226.

And then he would. . . declare that he would send them. . . all severally to a department which politeness forbids us to mention.

department, n.

Vol. I, p. 240.

The head, . . . was large and massive, and developed with equal force both in the reflective and and perceptive department.

depository, n. Vol. I, p. 12.

. . . bracelets, billets-doux, French Grammars,  
. . . and all the et-ceteras of a school girl's  
depository.

depute, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 87.

as if he had been deputed to look out for appli-  
cations while his master dozed.

despatch, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 206.

She found Milly, who had been waiting for her,  
having despatched her mistress to bed some time  
since.

despatch, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 286.

The young aspirant for bread and molasses, who,  
having despatched one piece, was clamoring vigor-  
ously for another. . .

desperate (despert), adv., very. Vol. I, p. 280.

We don' know but a desperet leetle.

Tiff

dewy, adj. Vol. I, p. 289.

There were. . . bundles of savory herbs, crisp,  
dewy lettuce . . .

dicky, adj., wearing a dicky. Vol. I, p. 11.

That smooth-dicky man . . .

Nina

dicky, n., stiff shirt-front Vol. I, p. 11.

For his heart is rubbed as smooth and as hard as his dicky, with falling in love and out again.

Nina

diggings, n. Vol. I, p. 266.

They'll do as they have a mind to, in my 'diggings.'

Nina

dilate, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 307.

He really seemed to dilate with satisfaction.

ding, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 262.

And, then, Aunt Nesbit is always dinging at me about improving my mind.

Nina

directions ('rections), n. Vol. I, p. 90.

Now, Miss Nina, I'se always a walking in the steps of the Colonel's 'rections.

Old Hundred

dirt cheap Vol. I, p. 313.

It's dirt cheap for her, I can tell you!

Trader

discover, v. tr., to reveal. Vol. I, p. 18.

The curtain rises on our next scene, and discovers a tranquil library.

.discovery, n. Vol. I, p. 225.

Cuffy, who came in the morning. . . to announce the theft, and to propose measures of discovery. . .

dish, n. Vol. I, p. 261.

. . . and there they will have a comfortable dish of lamentation over me.

Nina

dishonor, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 179.

roses, . . . laid training, dishonored, upon the ground.

disperse, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 287.

and a quantity of loose straw dispersed inside was the only seat.

display, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 171.

Her trim little figure was displayed in a close-fitting gown of blue. . .

dispose, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 281.

The various articles which he disposed for sale were many of them surreptitiously conveyed to him. . .

dissipate, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 147.

For my part. . . I have a great horror of novel-reading. . . It dissipates the mind.

Mrs. Nesbit

do, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 233.

She thinks there's no use doing,--and there an't.

Mr. Gordon

do, v.

Vol. I, p. 90.

Now, do you get up immediately and get out those horses.

Nina

do you think

Vol. I, p. 94.

And, do you think, there's a postscript from his sister. . .!

Nina

don't, v. 3 s.

Vol. I, p. 16.

Come, Harry, don't this suit you?

Nina

don't, v. 3 s.

Vol. I, p. 186.

But this man don't even know what good is.

Nina

don't, v. 3 s.

Vol. I, p. 83.

She don't scold--she don't care enough about me to scold.

Nina

don't, v. 3 s.

Vol. I, p. 73.

She doesn't know anything about accounts and she don't know how I feel.

Harry

don't you think

Vol. I, p. 92.

Don't you think, this very morning, . . . Tomtit brought up these two letters.

Nina

dose, n.

Vol. I, p. 197.

All the fussing and arguing in the world isn't worth one dose of certainty on that point.

Tom

down, adv.

Vol. I, p. 238.

Everybody will stand up for him, and put me down.

Harry

down, adv.

Vol. I, p. 217.

You folks have de say all on your side, with your ministers preaching us down out of de Bible.

Milly

down, adv.

Vol. I, p. 232.

She'll be down upon me about this woman.

Mr. Gordon

drank, v.

Vol. I, p. 113.

. . .which, having drank, he called up Teddy, and offered him the sugar. . .

drank, v. tr., (p.p.)

Vol. I, p. 308.

And then, by the time I have drank two or three glasses of wine, it's all gone.

Mr. Gordon

drapery, n.

Vol. I, p. 143.

There was always something floating and buoyant about the arrangement of her garments and drapery.

draw, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 178.

I have a sum of money. . . in the bank, and it's but drawing a check which will be honored at sight.

Clayton

draw, v. tr., to pull up

Vol. I, p. 207.

And, drawing a low ottoman, she sat down. . .

dreadful (drefful), adv.

Vol. I, p. 100

It's drefful hard, so 'tis.

Tiff

dressy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 156.

After all, she was dressy, expensive, and extravagant.

drive a bargain

Vol. I, p. 328.

Father Bonnie drove a brisk bargain with the same trader for three new hands.

drive a talk

Vol. I, p. 191.

Carson drove a brisk talk with the lawyer. . .

drive a trade

Vol. I, p. 281.

Abijah drove a brisk underhand trade with the negroes. . .

drive a trade

Vol. I, p. 259.

They could drive an advantageous trade with him, . . .

drove, n.

Vol. I, p. 300.

Now, I hear that you've got a pretty snug little place, and a likely drove to work it.

Mr. Gordon

dying, adj.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Ah, child! such a dying world as this! To spend  
so much time and thought on dress!

Mrs. Nesbit

dyspepsia (speptia), n.

Vol. I, p. 106.

warranted to cure janders. . . speptia and every-  
thing else that I ever hearn of.

Mr. Cripps

E

earth (arth), n.

Vol. I, p. 105.

What an arth now?

Tiff

easy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 224.

He was one of those joyous, easy souls. . .

echo, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 292.

A whole choir of birds is echoing in the branches.

egress, n., an outlet.

Vol. I, p. 291.

The only egress from it is a winding path cut through with a hatchet.

either way

Vol. I, p. 204.

Either way, . . . the two partners attained the same practical result.

electric fluid

Vol. I, p. 248.

A free colored man. . . was the one. . . to seek to use the electric fluid in the cloud thus accumulated.

embark, v.

Vol. I, p. 252.

He. . . exhibited an evident anxiety for the success of their plan, in which his whole soul was embarked.

empresment, n. Vol. I, p. 149.

Mr. Carson, with great empresment, handed Nina to the door.

enact, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 51.

One of these scenes is just now enacting in this good lady's apartment. . .

enclosure, n. Vol. I, p. 287.

There it stands now, before the enclosure of the little cabin.

end of man Vol. I, p. 27.

I do mean to settle down on my plantation, but not to raise cotton or negroes as a chief end of man.

Clayton.

enlivening, adj. Vol. I, p. 191.

The company assembled at the dinner-table was not particularly enlivening.

enough, adv. Vol. I, p. 233.

She's a kind-hearted woman enough!

Mr. Gordon

entertain, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 327.

The earnestness with which Father Dickson spoke, combined with the reverence commonly entertained for his piety. . .

entertain, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 258.

This woman he made his wife, and appeared to entertain a very deep affection for her.

enviable, adj.

Vol. I, p. 224.

The young man went upon his errand in no very enviable mood of mind.

equally, adv.

Vol. I, p. 24.

I'm not at all sure that she loves me now; but I'm almost equally sure that she will.

Clayton

errand, n.

Vol. I, p. 220.

I had an errand to him, and I must find him [God].

Milly

escort, n.

Vol. I, p. 144.

And Nina found herself obliged to accept the delighted escort of Mr. Carson. . .

especially, adv.

Vol. I, p. 258.

And, after that, he was more especially known in that locality.

establishment, n.

Vol. I, p. 281.

Between the grounds of Mr. John Gordon and the plantation of Canema stood a log cabin, which was the trading establishment of Abijah Skinflint.

establishment, n. ('stablishment), a vehicle.

Vol. I, p. 289.

If dat ar an't a poor white folksy 'stablishment, I n never saw one!

Old Hundred

esteem, v. tr., to deem, think

Vol. I, p. 224.

He esteemed it a good fortune that it was so. . .

et-ceteras, n., miscellaneous articles

Vol. I, p. 12.

. . .all the et-ceteras of a school-girl's depository.

every way, in every way.

Vol. I, p. 35.

See if you do not find me every way as devoted.

Clayton

example (zample)

Vol. I, p. 288.

It's a mighty good zample to us, any way.

Tiff

exceeding, adv. (Biblical)

Vol. I, p. 119.

He wept with an exceeding loud and bitter cry.

excited, adj.

Vol. I, p. 243.

And to Harry's excited ear, there seemed in it a fierce challenge of contempt. . .

expand, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 219.

Milly . . . sat leaning forward, . . . her powerful frame expanding and working with the violence of her emotion.

expect (spect), v.

Vol. I, p. 84.

Ah, Miss Nina, we must'nt spect more of folks than there is in them.

Milly

experience (sperience), n.

Vol. I, p. 167.

Some time, chile, I'll tell you my sperience.

Milly

explode, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 283.

The hooks of her dress successively exploding and flying off, . . .

exploit, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 47.

Tom Gordon exploited gloriously through college,  
. . .

F

face, n.

Vol. I, p. 108.

He thought it proper to put the best face on all his actions.

fact, n.

Vol. I, p. 9.

I am now--fact.

Nina

factotum, n.

Vol. I, p. 19.

At school he was the universal factotum. . . , heading all the mischief among the boys.

fairly, adv.

Vol. I, p. 270.

Before anybody can get you fairly on to the bank, you are flapping and floundering back into the water.

Nina

fall in, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 23.

There is about her a mixture of energy. . . which makes her. . . , more piquant and attractive than any woman I ever fell in with.

Clayton

fall in, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 200.

and I happened to fall in with the man. . .

Mr. Jekyl

fanciul, adj.

Vol. I, p. 13.

And the little hands went pawing over the heap, making the fanciful collection fly in every direction.

fancy, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 35.

She is not, in the least, the person I should have expected you to fancy.

Anne

fate, n., wife-to-be.

Vol. I, p. 25.

Well, she is my fate.

Russel

fatigue, n.

Vol. I, p. 128.

It was a disagreeable fatigue to cross her.

fatted, v. (p,p.), fattened

Vol. I, p. 110.

He took a survey of the remains of one of his best-fattened chickens. . .

feather in cap

Vol. I, p. 10.

And they seem to think it's such a feather in their cap to get attention from him.

Nina

feel, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 199.

I have naturally always felt a good deal of interest in it.

Mr. Jekyl

feel, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 202.

Nina could feel her way out of a sophistry much sooner than she could think it out.

felt, adj.

Vol. I, p. 238.

In the ability to . . . transact business unfettered by any felt control. . .

ferret out

Vol. I, p. 225.

She . . . disturbed his repose by constantly ferretting out. . . all the plots, . . .

fervor, n.

Vol. I, p. 318.

He turned his face up to the moonlight with an earnest fervor of expression. . .

fiction, n.

Vol. I, p. 47.

By a pleasant fiction, he was said to be reading law. . .

figure, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 22.

But as to figuring in purple and fine linen. . . you would make a dismal business of it.

Russel

find, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 93.

I never find any trouble with him. . .

Nina

fip, n.

Vol. I, p. 242.

By and by he will give you a fip to buy slave for those outs!

Dred

Bartlett. Contracted form of fipenny bit. Fivepence.

fipenny-bit, adj.

Vol. I, p. 235.

What do we want to send our girls there, to get fipenny-bit ideas?

Mr. Gordon

Bartlett. Fivepence.

first rate (fust-rate), adj.

Vol. I, p. 277.

Fust-rate times dere.

Old Tiff

fit, v. intr., to train.

Vol. I, p. 23.

I'm really much like the minister in our town where we fitted for college.

Clayton

fit, adv.

Vol. I, p. 91.

You laid here snoring fit to tar de roof off.

Aunt Rose

fitting out, n., preparation.

Vol. I, p. 125.

The fitting out of Milly to the cottage, had produced a most favorable diversion in Nina's mind. ...

fit to split

Vol. I, p. 227.

Why, mas'r, he done got one of he fits! Tarin' round dar, fit to split!

Pomp

Thornton. Fit to kill; at a great rate; immoderately.

fizz, n.

Vol. I, p. 234.

Just enough fizz in her to keep one from flatting out.

Mr. Gordon

flare up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 267.

I suppose that fellow, up there, would flare up turribly at being put in with my niggers.

Mr. Gordon

flat, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 234.

Just enough fizz in her to keep one from flatting out.

Mr. Gordon

flat, adv.

Vol. I, p. 263.

I don't like Shakespeare, there! I'm coming out flat with it.

Nina

fleece, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 224.

Uncle Jack was systematically. . .cheated and fleeced. . .

flirt, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 14.

"But there isn't one of the train that I would give that for!" said she, flirting a shower of peanut-shells into the air.

flirt, n.

Vol. I, p. 278.

And when she sits down she kind o' gives a little flirt to her clothes, . . .

Tiff

flirt, n.

Vol. I, p. 55.

With a flirt and a spring. . . he was seated in a moment astride the foot-board. . .

float off, v. [ref. to steam treatment for cold].

Vol. I, p. 114.

I thought my soul, I should have been floated off.

Mr. Cripps

flossy, adj. Vol. I, p. 143.

Nina reappeared in a flossy cloud of muslin. . .

flout, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 107.

To lie idle in the sun, . . . to flout out occasionally in a new waistcoat. . . were pleasures to him all-satisfactory.

flower-picce, n., flower-bed. Vol. I, p. 78.

He looked a very pretty center to the flower-picce.

fond, adj. Vol. I, p. 43.

The family mansion was one of those fond reproductions of the architectural style of the landed gentry in England. . .

for, prep. Vol. I, p. 209.

She. . . was always for doing something.

for, prep. Vol. I, p. 64.

There, go now, for a pretty little picture, as you are.

Harry

for shame Vol. I, p. 15.

Harry, now, for shame!

Nina

for the rest. Vol. I, p. 59.

For the rest, her dress consisted of a well-fitted gown of dark stuff. . .

forth-putting, n. Vol. I, p. 153.

Nina was as much annoyed at Clayton's silence, . . . as with Carson's forth-putting.

for to, to Vol. I, p. 220.

And I went for to hear de preaching.

Milly

for to (fur to), to Vol. I, p. 216.

He'd always promise fur to be kerful.

Milly

fortune, n. Vol. I, p. 224.

And he esteemed it a good fortune that it was so.

fowl, n. (pl.) Vol. I, p. 274.

On the present occasion, . . . he had enriched her, own particular stock of domestic fowl.

fringy, adj. Vol. I, p. 276.

. . . the intense blue sky which appeared through the fringy hollows of the pine trees above them.

frolic, n.

Vol. I, p. 157.

I have been . . . saying and doing anything . . .  
that came into my head, just for frolic.

Nina

from off, prep.

Vol. I, p. 126.

They always will steal from off the plantations. . .

Mrs. Nesbit

fry, n.

Vol. I, p. 180.

Nina sent up her card by one of the small fry. . .

Webster. A swarm or brood of young.

flourish, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 181.

Why, I flourished out the little French I have at  
command.

Nina

full, adv.

Vol. I, p. 107.

Who was full as idle. . . as he.

full, adv.

Vol. I, p. 236.

Full a third of them. . . get the delirium tremens  
before they are fifty.

Mr. Gordon

full chisel

Vol. I, p. 311.

I intend to go into it and sarve the Lord, now,  
full chisel!

. Ben Dakin

Bartlett. Full chisel, at full speed.  
Thornton. Strenuously; at full tilt.

full tide

Vol. I, p. 260.

Nina's gayety, when in full tide, had a breezy  
infectiousness in it.

fulness, n.

Vol. I, p. 110.

He had an oily, rollicking fulness of nature. . .

furnishing, n.

Vol. I, p. 19.

Everything in his mental furnishing was always  
completely under his own control. . .

fuss, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 188.

And what little money she wants to fuss with. . .  
we can give her.

Nina

fustest, adj.

Vol. I, p. 120.

. . . married to one of the very fustest families  
in old Virginny.

Tiff

G

gall-bush, n.

Vol. I, p. 290.

and below are clusters of evergreen gall-bushes.

gander-pullings, n.

Vol. I, p. 107.

To . . . , to attend horse-races, cock-fights,  
gander-pullings. . .

Thornton. A survival in the South of the brutal  
old Kelso custom of "plucking at a goose."

garble, v. tr., to pervert.

Vol. I, p. 249.

Union, perhaps garbled and misrepresented, furnished  
him with ample means. . .

gauze, n.

Vol. I, p. 69.

Well, there's a lovely pink gauze. . .

Harry

gazette, n.

Vol. I, p. 69.

And that will save my making a gazette of myself.

Harry

gear-coat, n.

Vol. I, p. 283.

This yer old durned gear-coat's all off my back!

Polly

generally, adv.

Vol. I, p. 42.

It is true that she [Rose] . . . very generally passed the compliment of inquiring what she [Nina] would have done.

get, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 8.

Well, do you believe, the very night I wore it to the opera, I got engaged?

Nina

get asleep

Vol. I, p. 262.

Racing through the garden, . . . improves it faster than getting asleep over books.

Nina

get on, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 72.

We shall get on nicely.

Lisette

get ready, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 127.

Just as if the funeral couldn't have got ready without her.

Mrs. Nesbit

get up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 120.

I's boun' to get up the crittur, and go up to the old plantation. . .

Tiff

get up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 270.

There's the greatest fun getting up!

Nina

gilded, adj.

Vol. I, p. 13.

The gilded missile flew from the little hand.

give it to you, to punish.

Vol. I, p. 79.

I'll give it to you, same time!

Harry

given, adj. (participial)

Vol. I, p. 285.

She was greatly given to eating clay. . .

given, (gin), v. (p.p.).

Vol. I, p. 122.

I's gin to Miss Sue's mother.

Tiff

glad (grad), adj.

Vol. I, p. 102.

So grad you's come!

Tiff

glaze, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 292.

The blood wells up with the effort, the eye glazes.

go, n.

Vol. I, p. 262.

But' it's no go, I can tell you.

Nina

go along (go 'long)

Vol. I, p. 274.

You go 'long, talking 'bout what you don't know  
nothing 'bout!

Old Tiff

goblin, adj.

Vol. I, p. 88.

The remaining ones. . . stood up in a protesting  
attitude, imparting something still more sinister  
to his goblin appearance.

godsend, n.

Vol. I, p. 191.

There are times when a lively, unthinking chatter-  
box is a perfect godsend.

go in, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 209.

And she liked me because I would always go in with  
her.

Milly

go in (gwin)

Vol. I, p. 103.

You gwin, now, and speak to yer ma. . .

Tiff

go in for, v.

Vol. I, p. 28.

I'll warrant you've got her to go in for it.

Russel

Bartlett. To advocate, be in favor of.

going (gwine), v. (part.)

Vol. I, p. 101.

I's kep dis yer chimney a gwine dis many a day.

Tiff

goings on

Vol. I, p. 22.

All these old-fashioned goings-on would suit you to a T.

Russel

good, adj.

Vol. I, p. 96.

It 's good fun no doubt.

Nina

good, adj.

Vol. I, p. 247.

The result of this was the development of a good degree of intelligence.

good morrow

Vol. I, p. 185.

Good morrow, Nina.

Tom

good soul, interj.

Vol. I, p. 159.

O, don't pity him! Good soul!

Nina

go off, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 263.

Now, did you ever hear people talk. . . as his characters do when they go off in long speeches?

Nina

gourd, n.

Vol. I, p. 323.

A respectable looking mulatto woman was sitting beside her, with a gourd full of water.

gown, n.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Every rustle of her silvery silk gown. . .

great-coat, n.

Vol. I, p. 161.

And Nina felt herself roughly siezed in the arms of a shaggy great-coat. . .

grit, n.

Vol. I, p. 312.

Why. . . his dogs an't no breed 't all! Mine's the true grit, I can tell you.

Jim Stokes

grog-shop, n.

Vol. I, p. 107.

To lie idle in the sun in front of some grog-shop,  
. . .

Thornton. A low-drinking den.

ground, n. Vol. I, p. 184.

I was strong for our institutions, and would not give them an inch of ground.

Nina

grow, v. intr., to become. Vol. I, p. 215.

Miss Harrit, she grew a great Christian.

Milly

grown up, v. (p.p.) Vol. I, p. 46.

The history of Tom Gordon is the history of many a young man grown up under the institutions. . . which formed him.

gumbo, n. Vol. I, p. 145.

Will you take some of this gumbo?

Nina

Webster. A soup thickened with okra pods.

gum-tree, n. Vol. I, p. 287.

The gum-tree cradle trough took precedence of all other articles.

gypsy, n. Vol. I, p. 143.

Dress was one of those accomplishments for which the little gypsy [Nina] had a natural instinct.

H

habit, v. tr., to dress.

Vol. I, p. 185.

The man was habited externally as a gentleman, . . .

hall, n., mansion

Vol. I, p. 273.

The announcement. . . produced a vast sensation at Canema, in other circles beside the hall.

hallo, interj.

Vol. I, p. 77.

Stop there! hallo!

Harry

hand, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 140.

Mr. Carson. . . handed Nina to the door.

hand, n., a laborer.

Vol. I, p. 270.

Then of course all the hands will want to be off.

Mrs. Gordon

handy-work, n., handwork.

Vol. I, p. 315.

Father Bonny. . . repeated the words of the Psalmist:  
"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament  
showeth his handy-work."

hankering, n.

Vol. I, p. 315.

Does she see. . . your hankerings after money. . .

Father Bonnie

have, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 269.

Sometimes I think life is such a burden that I don't think it's worth having.

Mrs. Gordon

have (a), v.

Vol. I, p. 221.

I could a kept in.

Milly

heaps, n.

Vol. I, p. 207.

Heaps and heaps my mother has told me about dat ar.

Milly

heard (heard), v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 220.

And I went afore de altar, and I heard preaching.

Milly

heard (hearn), v.

Vol. I, p. 106.

Warranted to cure janders, tooth-ache, . . . and everything else that I ever hearn of!

Mr. Cripps

hector, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 224.

Uncle Jack was . . . continually hectored and lectured by his wife therefor.

heigho, interj.

Vol. I, p. 236.

Heigho! I'm sorry!

Mr. Gordon

helot, n.

Vol. I, p. 283.

"You, Sam!" said Abijah to his only negro helot. . .

Webster. A slave

help, v. tr., to prevent, avoid.

Vol. I, p. 179.

She could not help a feeling of depression.

helpmeet, n.

Vol. I, p. 225.

And her good helpmeet declared that he believed she never slept. . .

here goes

Vol. I, p. 7.

O, those bills!--Yes--well, here goes--here--perhaps in this box.

Nina

hers(hern), pron.

Vol. I, p. 213.

Now, dere was dat uncle of hern.

Milly

hey, interj.

Vol. I, p. 25.

I must get into practice. . . and then, hey for Washington!

Russel

hi, interj.

Vol. I, p. 90.

Mud! Hi! Ought for to see de mud down dar by de creek!

Old Hundred

high, interj.

Vol. I, p. 236.

High! There comes Jake. . .

Mr. Gordon

high, adj., independent, haughty.

Vol. I, p. 14.

And they were quite high, telling they wouldn't marry this, and they wouldn't marry that.

Nina

high, adj., proud.

Vol. I, p. 210.

Well, she wan't very happy. . . . because Mr. Blair, he was a high fellow.

Milly

high-and-mighty, adj.

Vol. I, p. 10.

He's one of your high-and-mighty people.

Nina

high feather

Vol. I, p. 229.

Now, Jake. . . whistled his way in high feather.

highfelutin, adj.

Vol. I, p. 91.

Where'd dem horses a been now, if I had been one of your highfelutin sort, always driving round?

Old Hundred

Bartlett. Highfaluten, high-flown language, bombast.

Thornton. High-falutin, bombastic in talk or behavior.

highty-tighty, interj.

Vol. I, p. 169.

Highty-tighty! We are coming up, to be sure.

Tom

himself (hissself), pron.

Vol. I, p. 90.

And Jeff, he's been acting like the berry debil hissself. . . .

Old Hundred

hire, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 216.

'Cause I was thinkin' to get my missis to let me hire my time.

Milly

hire, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 189.

I's just a going to hire out.

Milly

hobgoblin, n.

Vol. I, p. 236.

Now for something to send down to those poor hobgoblins.

Mr. Gordon

hold forth, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 268.

I'm going to make him hold forth on the duties of wives.

Mr. Gordon

hold to, v. tr., to be in favor of.

Vol. I, p. 25.

I never held to marrying for money.

Russel

hollow, n., an opening.

Vol. I, p. 276.

. . . sky which appeared through the fringy hollows of the pine trees.

horrid, adv.

Vol. I, p. 10.

Because, you know, he's horrid sensible.

Nina

horridly, adv., very, extremely.

Vol. I, p. 9.

He's a rich old bachelor--horridly polite.

Nina

horse-race, n.

Vol. I, p. 107.

To. . . attend horse-races, cockfights, gander-pullings. . .

housekeepy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 262.

For sometimes the fit comes over me to try to be housekeepy, . . .

Nina

how goes the world

Vol. I, p. 20.

I say, old boy, how goes the world now?

Russel

hull, n.

Vol. I, p. 79.

Lisette stood picking the hulls from a fine bunch of strawberries.

humbug, n.

Vol. I, p. 197.

Both these ways of managing are humbugs.

Tom.

humbuggery, n.

Vol. I, p. 26.

There's no path in life, . . . where humbuggery and fraud. . . are not essential to success.

Clayton

hush, interj.

Vol. I, p. 173.

I'm ashamed of you! Hush! Hush!

Nina

hutch, n.

Vol. I, p. 285.

Ben displayed to view a low kind of hutch.

Webster. A hut; hovel.

I

idea, n.

Vol. I, p. 269.

Nina has a great idea of patronizing them.

Mrs. Nesbit.

I declare

Vol. I, p. 58.

I declare, I should think you'd get out of all  
patience with him.

Nina

if you will

Vol. I, p. 23.

Nina Gordon is a flirt and coquette--a spoiled  
child, if you will.

Clayton

ill part

Vol. I, p. 88.

That the scolding was a settled thing between  
them, and that he wasn't going to take it at all  
in ill part. . .

image, n.

Vol. I, p. 58.

I could pull your hair for you, you little image!

Nina

in, adv.

Vol. I, p. 270.

They feel dreadfully abused if they are not in with  
everything that's going on.

Mrs. Gordon

in, prep., by, according to.

Vol. I, p. 16.

Each one got a new sack pattern in which they are going to make up the prints I brought them.

Nina

in, prep., at

Vol. I, p. 29.

It isn't you, but our planet and planetary ways, that are in fault.

Russel

in, prep.

Vol. I, p. 81.

There was a long pause in which Nina sat vexed and coloring.

institution, n.

Vol. I, p. 184.

And, of course, when I was there I was strong for our institutions, . . .

Nina

instrument, n., being, person.

Vol. I, p. 20.

Instruments of a vastly different quality <sup>they</sup> had hitherto played the concerts of life with scarce a discord.

intent, adj.

Vol. I, p. 280.

"Well, bress de Lord, . . ." said Tiff, intent on upholding the sunniest side of things.

interrupt, v. tr., to disturb. Vol. I, p. 19.

But Mr. Jekyll's composure was not in the slightest degree interrupted.

into, prep. Vol. I, p. 154.

. . . said Nina, springing into the porch.

ironing-table, n. Vol. I, p. 62.

She stands there at her ironing-table.

irons, n., the iron parts of a carriage. Vol. I, p. 87.

There was something the matter with the irons.

Old Hundred

I tell you what Vol. I, p. 189.

And I tell you what, I's just a going to hire out.

Milly

J

jaw, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 308.

And dere an't no fighting, 'cept when Ben Dakin and Jim Stokes get jawing about der dogs.

Tiff

Jerry-go-nimble, n., an agile person. Vol. I, p. 26.

But our national ship has to be navigated by second-rate fellows, Jerry-go-nimbles like me, . . .

Russel

jilt, n.

Vol. I, p. 34.

Well, the world says. . . that she is a coquette, a flirt, a jilt.

Anne

jointed, v. (p.p.), jointed.

Vol. I, p. 97.

The floor was made of rough-split planks, unevenly jointed together.

just as certain.

Vol. I, p. 92.

I'm tired to death of that creature, and he'll be here just as certain!

Nina

just as easy

Vol. I, p. 104.

My arm is long and strong, and I'll raise you up just as easy!

Tiff

K

keeled up, v. (p.p.)

Vol. I, p. 116.

When we get keeled up, that will be the last of us.

Mr. Cripps

Bartlett. Keeled up, laid up or worn out from sickness or old age. Seaman's phrase.

Thornton. Keel up, to kill.

keep in, v.

Vol. I, p. 272.

I feel more Christian when I let out than when I keep in.

Mr. Gordon

kerchief, n.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Every fold of the snowy kerchief on her neck. . .

key, n.

Vol. I, p. 56.

Striking up in a very high key. . .

kind along

Vol. I, p. 210.

Well, things dragged kind along in this way.

Milly

kiss the rod

Vol. I, p. 242.

It's sweet to kiss the rod, isn't it?

Dred

knead, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 298.

"Sit down!" said Aunt Rose, kneading him down as if he had been a batch of biscuits.

knowed, v. p.t. and p.p.

Vol. I, p. 84.

I knowed your Ma, and I's knowed Miss Loo. . .

Milly

L

lady, n., wife.

Vol. I

The elders came to inquire if she had the requisite qualifications for a pastor's lady.

Clayton

lady, n., ~~ministra~~stress

Vol. I, p. 91.

Telling our dear, sweet young lady about your being up with Pete all night. . . . !

Aunt Rose

lady's man, n., one who wishes to please a lady.

Vol. I, p. 10.

He isn't a bit of a lady's man.

Nina

laid, v. (p.t.) intr.

Vol. I, p. 179.

And the twining roses. . . laid training, dishonored, upon the ground.

laid up

Vol. I, p. 228.

I shall be <sup>a</sup>lid up a month.

Mr. Gordon

lamarque rose, n.

Vol. I, p. 62.

It was. . . garlanded with a magnificent lamarque rose.

latterly, adv.

Vol. I, p. 132.

The expression of exhaustion. . . which the face had latterly worn, . . .

launch javelin

Vol. I, p. 274.

He launched his javelin at Old Tiff.

lavender, n.

Vol. I, p. 67.

Blossoms of yellow jessamine, spikes of blue lavender, and buds of moss roses. . . .

Webster. A European mint bearing spikes of lilac purple flowers.

law, interj.

Vol. I, p. 147.

"O law!" said Nina. "we used to write compositions about that. . . ."

law

Vol. I, p. 58.

"Good law, though," said he, checking himself. . .

Tomtit

laws

Vol. I, p. 56.

Laws, missus, dat are hot?

Tomtit

lay hold, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 56.

Then gravely laying hold of the handle of the teapot, she stopped short. . .

lay off, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 218.

So Styles, when he was laying off Alfred's task, was real aggravating to him.

Milly

lay out, v. tr., to intend.

Vol. I, p. 87.

Either "it was muddy and he was laying out to wash it. . ."

Old Hundred

Bartlett. To lay out, to intend to do anything.

lay to heart

Vol. I, p. 322.

I hope you'll lay to heart the solemn warning you've heard tonight.

Father Dickson

lead off, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 305.

Father Bonne led off an animated strain.

learning (larnin'), n.

Vol. I, p. 215.

He took after larnin' mighty. . .

Milly

learnt, v. (p.t.), learned.

Vol. I, p. 96.

It's good fun no doubt, but we never learnt anything there.

Nina

leathern, adj.

Vol. I, p. 199.

Nina threw herself carelessly into the leathern arm-chair.

leathery, adj.

Vol. I, p. 282.

Abijah was a shrewd fellow, long, dry, lean, leathery.

leisurely, adv.

Vol. I, p. 82.

Nina. . . stood regarding her as she leisurely picked out each bow.

lent, v. (p.t.)

Vol. I, p. 190.

Mr. Clayton lent it to me.

Nina

let out, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 272.

I feel more Christian when I let out than when I keep in.

Mr. Gordon

let's [ref. to person addressed]

Vol. I, p. 84.

Well, bless you, honey, when you knows what folks is, don't let's worry.

Milly

.license, n.

Vol. I, p. 319.

In the universal license of the hour. . . no one knew exactly whence it came.

life-artery, n.

Vol. I, p. 292.

The red blood spurts out. . . telling too plainly that it is a great life artery which has been laid open.

life-object, n.

Vol. I, p. 27.

There is a wonderful. . . development . . . in the Ethiopian race, and it is worth being a life-object to unlock it.

Clayton

light-wood, adj.

Vol. I, p. 280.

Well, I'll just have to come out wid my light-wood kindlings.

Tiff

like, v.

Vol. I, p. 190.

I've something to tell you which I had liked to have forgotten.

Nina

like, adj.

Vol. I, p. 136.

I never felt anything like that cold!

Nina

like, adj.

Vol. I, p. 110.

Pity they couldn't have something like to be sot on!

Tiff

like, adj.

Vol. I, p. 110.

But times 'll mend and massa 'll mend and massa 'll come round and be more settled, like.

Tiff

like a judgment (intensive)

Vol. I, p. 110

Dis yer. . . will be for eating like a judgment, I 'pose.

Tiff

likely, adj.

Vol. I, p. 300.

Now, I hear that you've got a pretty snug little place, and a likely drove to work it.

Mr. Gordon

Thornton. Able-bodied, good-looking, serviceable.

like sixty

Vol. I, p. 232

But there's these poor miserable trash have children like sixty.

Mr. Gordon

linens, n.

Vol. I, p. 171.

Lisette. . . balancing on her head a basket of newly ironed muslins *and linens*.

litter, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 232.

They come and litter down on me.

Mr. Gordon

living, n.

Vol. I, p. 192.

He gets. . . ten dollars a month wages, and his living.

Mr. Jekyl

long, adj.

Vol. I, p. 225.

Cuffy, who came in the morning, with a long face, to announce the theft. . .

look, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 189.

Why just look on it, Miss Nina

Milly

look, v. intr., to appear, seem.

Vol. I, p. 78.

He looked a very pretty center to the flower-piece.

lookout, n.

Vol. I, p. 278.

And den you keep a good lookout how she walks.

Old Tiff

look up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 237.

Look 'em up an old skillet. . .

Mr. Gordon

loose ends

Vol. I, p. 238.

Here I must skulk around. . . allowing everything to run at loose ends. . .

Harry

lor

Vol. I, p. 91.

. . . lor knows what all. . .

Aunt Rose

lor

Vol. I, p. 100.

Lor, if he hasn't got his mammy's eye, for all dis worl!

Tiff

lors

Vol. I, p. 102.

Lors, Miss Fanny, so grad you's come!

Tiff .

love, v., to like

Vol. I, p. 113.

No, thank you, pa. I don't love it.

Teddy

lovely, adj.

Vol. I, p. 7.

What do you think of this scarf? Isn't it lovely?

Nina.

low, adj.

Vol. I, p. 129.

These little low stores where they sell whiskey. . .

Harry

low, adv.

Vol. I, p. 130.

Why, I've heard of them coming so low as actually to sell their children to traders. . .

Harry

lush, adj.

Vol. I, p. 305.

His discourse was like the tropical swamp, bursting out with a lush abundance of every kind of growth.

Webster. Luxuriant.

M

Ma, n.

Vol. I, p. 83.

If Ma was alive she could help me.

Nina

Madras, adj.

Vol. I, p. 59.

Her usual head-dress was a high turban of those brilliant colored Madras handkerchiefs. . .

Mahometan, n.

Vol. I, p. 107.

He was. . . far more clear of religious training than a Mahometan or a Hindoo.

main chance

Vol. I, p. 282.

Abijah maintained a constant and steady devotion to the main chance--the acquisition of money.

make off, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 232.

The scarlet-fever or whooping-cough makes off with 'em.

Mr. Gordon

make the agreeable

Vol. I, p. 139.

And there Nina saw. . . her Aunt Nesbit. . . making the agreeable to Mr. Carson.

make tracks

Vol. I, p. 79.

She wants you to get on dat ar horse, and make <sup>tracks</sup> for home like split foot.

Tomtit

make up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 76.

There's a kind of remorse and pity about it which they make up to themselves by petting us.

Harry

mammy, n., mother.

Vol. I, p. 100.

If he hasn't got his mammy's eye. . .

Tiff

manage, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 232.

If they manage one or two children, the scarlet-fever or whooping-cough makes off with 'em.

Mr. Gordon

manner, n.

Vol. I, p. 201.

There is no manner of doubt of it.

Mr. Jekyl

mark, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 328.

Harry, did you mark those men?

Dred

maroon, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 20.

How considerate of them to go off on that marooning party.

Russel

Webster. To picnic or camp out.

Bartlett. To go on a picnic. Used in Southern U.S.

marshal, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 180.

Mina and Clayton were now marshalled by the whole seven of them into an apartment. . .

master (massa), n.

Vol. I, p. 100.

Massa'll come round and be more settled, like.

Tiff

master-piece, n.

Vol. I, p. 18.

The walls were hung with prints of the great master-pieces of European art.

matting, n.

Vol. I, p. 18.

The floor covered with white matting . . .

mean, adj., small

Vol. I, p. 46.

Nature had endowed him with no mean share of talent.

mean, v. tr., to intend

Vol. I, p. 89.

I mean to go and look. Nina

Nina

meet, adj.

Vol. I, p. 326.

Break off your sins at once, and do works meet for repentance.

Father Dickson

mend, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 100.

, , . But times 'll mend. . .

Tiff

merchantable, adj.

Vol. I, p. 61.

. . . the children so dear to her . . . were, . . . merchantable articles. . .

mercy (marcy), n.

Vol. I, p. 57.

Lord's marcy that we an't 'sumed.

Tomtit

might (mout), v.

Vol. I, p. 89.

Mout go, perhaps, to-morrow, or next week.

Old Hundred

Bartlett. Mought. Obsolete preterite of may.  
Heard among old people in New England.

mighty, adv.

Vol. I, p. 216.

He took after larnin' mighty . . .

Milly

mind, n., well, wish.

Vol. I, p. 27.

I . . . have a right to take what I have a mind to.

Clayton

mind, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 55.

Mind yourself, now.

Nina

Bartlett. To watch, take care of.

mind you

Vol. I, p. 74.

I don't believe she would, mind you.

Harry

misfortunate, adj.

Vol. I, p. 121.

She was so misfortunate as to get married. . .

Tiff

mistress (missis), n.

Vol. I, p. 216.

. . . 'cause I was thinkin' to get my missis to  
let me hire my time.

Milly

mode, n.

Vol. I, p. 44.

The outside of the house was built . . . with two tiers of balconies. . . as being much better suited to the American climate than any of European mode.

modest, adj.

Vol. I, p. 296.

The same clear stream . . . prattled its way, with a modest gurgle. . .

mood of mind

Vol. I, p. 238.

Harry. . . arose the next morning in a very discontented mood of mind.

moonshiny, adj.

Vol. I, p. 284.

He had a little, pale, withered, moonshiny wisp of a wife. . .

more, adv.

Vol. I, p. 75.

She never has known, more than a child, where the money came from.

Harry

morning cap, n.

Vol. I, p. 82.

Aunt Nesbit. . . took off her morning cap. . .

mortal, adj.

Vol. I, p. 287.

Like all mortal darlings, . . . it had its weak points and failings.

moss-rose, n.

Vol. I, p. 67.

Blossoms of yellow jessamine, spikes of blue lavender, and buds of moss-roses. . .

most, adv., almost

Vol. I, p. 190.

'Peard like he was most crazy.

Milly

mourner, n.

Vol. I, p. 221.

I went to de altar, and I kneeled down with de mourners.

Milly

mulattress, n.

Vol. I, p. 45.

The beautiful Eboe mulattress who was his mother. . .

muslins, n.

Vol. I, p. 171.

Lisette . . . balancing on her head a basket of newly-ironed muslins.

muss, n., state of confusion.

Vol. I, p. 11.

If they could, when they come rustling together in the bag, wouldn't there be a muss?

Nina

Bartlett. A corruption of mess, a state of confusion.

Thornton. An entanglement; state of confusion.

must needs, v.

Vol. I, p. 127.

But why they must needs take Milly's time, just as if the funeral couldn't have got ready without her.

Mrs. Nesbit

musty, adj.

Vol. I, p. 17.

Why, yes, Harry, study is horrid for you or me either, or anybody else, except musty old people.

Nina

my soul, interj.

Vol. I, p. 114.

I thought, my soul, I should have been floated off. . .

Mr. Cripps

N

narrow, adj., small.

Vol. I, p. 51.

. . . the saving of her narrow income. . .

nasturtions, n.

Vol. I, p. 66.

How pretty the light falls through those nasturtions!

Lisette

near proximity

Vol. I, p. 255.

The near proximity of the swamp. . .

neatly, adv.

Vol. I, p. 185.

But I wonder, now, what Tom will think of my cutting him out so neatly?

Nina

negro (nig), n.

Vol. I, p. 267.

These cussed lazy nigs won't do anything with them.

Mr. Gordon

negro-cloth, n.

Vol. I, p. 241.

His nether garments, of coarse negro-cloth, were girded around the waist by a strip of flannel. . .

Bartlett. A light cloth made of cotton and wool, expressly for the clothing of negroes.

nether, adj.

Vol. I, p. 288.

His nether garments were in too dilapidated a state to consist with the honor of the family.

never-failing, adj.

Vol. I, p. 282.

And he rolled in them [his cheeks] a never failing quid of tobacco.

nice, adj.

Vol. I, p. 139.

Mr. . . . Carson was one of those nice little epitomes of conventional society. . .

nigger, n.

Vol. I, p. 168.

. . . and that nigger of a Harry riding around with his boots shining.

Tom

no matter

Vol. I, p. 324.

I shan't trouble any one that way no more! So that's no matter!

Emily

no odds, no difference

Vol. I, p. 245.

It's no odds to me what I does here.

nooning, n., noon luncheon.

Vol. I, p. 306.

Nina selected a spot for their nooning at no great distance.

nor, conj., than.

Vol. I, p. 288.

Dat ar's better now nor't was before.

Tiff

no saying

Vol. I, p. 191.

There's no saying whether any of the company could have spoken.

nothing loth

Vol. I, p. 229.

Now, Jake, . . . started upon his errand, nothing loth . . .

no way, adv.

Vol. I, p. 103.

Never had no 'pinion on it, no way!

Tiff

no ways, adv.

Vol. I, p. 234.

It's no ways comfortable to a man wanting to have everybody happy about him.

Mr. Gordon

numerous, adj.

Vol. I, p. 61.

She had a numerous family of children.

object, n.

Vol. I, p. 82.

The first object that she saw was Milly. . .

observing ('serving), adj.,

Vol. I, p. 117.

But I's been very serving and kept my ears open  
in the camp-meeting.

Tiff

occasion, n.

Vol. I, p. 171.

You may say or do something that will give him  
occasion against you.

Nina

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 52.

A . . . little woman of some five feet . . .

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 52.

. . . When I was of your age. . .

Mrs. Nesbit

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 72.

I've seen enough trouble coming of marriage.

Harry

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 178.

Lisette, I believe, hires her time of her.

Nina

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 169.

You have no right to dictate to me of my own affairs.

Nina

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 192.

I have a good talent of buying.

Mr. Jekyl

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 208.

Mammy, what makes you groan so? What's de matter of you?

Milly

of, prep.

Vol. I, p. 11.

So, if I don't take him, poor man, there are enough that would be glad of him.

Nina

off, adv., away.

Vol. I, p. 93.

I wrote a letter to keep Carson off this morning.

Nina

off, adv.

Vol. I, p. 270.

Then of course all the hands will want to be off.

Mrs. Gordon

off-hand, adj.

Vol. I, p. 206.

He even made some off-hand advances toward Clayton.

of' old

Vol. I, p. 28.

I know you of old.

Russel

oily, adj.

Vol. I, p. 110.

He had an oily, rollicking fulness of nature.

old man, master

Vol. I, p. 286.

Nance, you think your old man will whale you when he gets you?

Ben Dakin

on, adv.

Vol. I, p. 142.

He came on to know when you'll fix the day <sup>to</sup> be married!

Mrs. Nesbit

on, prep.

Vol. I, p. 249.

. . . as he himself artfully remarked in his defence on his trial.

on, prep., of

Vol. I, p. 189.

Cause all on us together ~~an't~~ done much more than  
an't done much more than wait on Miss Loo.

Milly

on a message

Vol. I, p. 79.

And she sent you on a message and you haven't told  
me, all this time!

Harry

one or other

Vol. I, p. 297.

Occasionally, one or other would vary the exercises  
. . .

on my word

Vol. I, p. 196.

On my word, I think so.

Carson

on purpose

Vol. I, p. 65.

I was up at three o'clock, this morning, on pur-  
pose to get all my ironing done today. . .

Lisette

on the way

Vol. I, p. 52.

I'm on the way to be as sombre and solemn as you  
are.

Nina

on this side

Vol. I, p. 32.

She carries her . . . head . . . with a positive, decided air, only a little on this side of haughtiness.

opera-hat, hat worn at opera,

Vol. I, p. 7.

No--that's my opera-hat.

Nina

opinion ('pinion) n.

Vol. I, p. 103.

Never had no 'pinion on it, no way!

Tiff

organ, n.

Vol. I, p. 240.

The perceptive organs jutted like dark ridges over the eyes. . .

ottoman, n.

Vol. I, p. 207.

And, drawing a low ottoman, she sat down . . .

Webster. A stuffed seat with a back. Originally used in Turkey.

ought to (oughter)

Vol. I, p. 122.

He oughter be 'couraged to behave hisself . . .

Tiff

ours (ourn), pron.

Vol. I, p. 212.

'Paul," said I, 'dis yer child an't ourn.'

Milly

outlandish, adj.

Vol. I, p. 241.

He wore a . . . turban, which added to the outlandish effect of his appearance.

outspoken, adj.

Vol. I, p. 80.

It was her outspoken habit to talk to anybody or thing which happened to be sitting next to her.

overseer, n.

Vol. I, p. 255.

The near proximity of the swamp had always been a considerable check on the otherwise absolute power of the overseer.

P

pack, n. Vol. I, p. 284.

He had the best pack of dogs within thirty miles around.

pall, n. Vol. I, p. 52.

Had the brocade been a pall, it could scarcely have been regarded with a more lugubrious aspect.

parrot-wise, adv. Vol. I, p. 28.

You won't be satisfied with teaching a catechism and a few hymns, parrot-wise . . .

Russel

particular (tickler), adj. Vol. I, p. 56.

O, sure I was tickler to set the nose round to the fire.

Tomtit

pass, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 42.

It is true that she [Rose] . . . very generally passed the compliment of inquiring what she [Nina] would have done.

pass, v. intr., to extend. Vol. I, p. 143.

It was a large, cool apartment, passing, like a hall, completely through the centre of the house.

pass in review, v. tr., to inspect. Vol. I, p. 279.

Teddy's clothes, also, were to be passed in review.

pasture, n. Vol. I, p. 196.

I tell you, sir, it will never do, this turning out a set of ignorant people to pasture in the Bible!

Mr. Jekyl

pate, n., head. Vol. I, p. 55.

The first sentiment . . . seemed yet wholly unawakened in his curly pate.

patter, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 48.

It was Nina's delight . . . to patter about over the plantation . . .

pealer, n. [ref. to fierceness]. Vol. I, p. 286.

I declar, if that ar dog an't a pealer!

Ben Dakin

peart, adj. Vol. I, p. 100.

. . . and I'm sure dere isn't a pearter young un dan dis yer puppet!

Tiff

Bartlett. Brisk; lively. Probably a corruption of pert.

peculiar, adj.

Vol. I, p. 271.

It's a comment on our religion, that these should be thought peculiar offices of clergymen . . .

Clayton

persuasion, n.

Vol. I, p. 310.

. . . a fat little turnipy brother of the Methodist persuasion.

pert, adj.

Vol. I, p. 106.

You'll be round agin, as pert as a cricket!

Mr. Cripps

Thornton. Sprightly, joyous, healthy. (N. E.)

pester, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 213.

She was pestered for money.

Milly

potted, adj.

Vol. I, p. 172.

"Please let me alone!" said Lisette, coloring, and in a potted, vexed tone.

piece of property

Vol. I, p. 60.

Milly was . . . considered . . . as a most valuable piece of property.

plague, n.

Vol. I, p. 232.

It would have saved me all this plague.

Mr. Gordon

plague, v. tr., to torment.

Vol. I, p. 190.

But just as long as you's alone he'll plague you.

Milly

plaguest, adj.

Vol. I, p. 275.

De plaguest old nigger cat ever I see!

Rose

plague take it

Vol. I, p. 233.

Plague take it! why can't we pass a law to take them all in with our niggers . . .

Mr. Gordon

plantation, n.

Vol. I, p. 120.

I's boun' to get up the crittur, and go up to the old plantation . . .

Tiff

plaster, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 285.

She's busy a plastering down her hair.

Mrs. Skinflint

play off, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 76.

They . . . play off all our passions as if we were instruments to be played on.

Harry

please God

Vol. I, p. 195.

Please God, you shall see such an one if you'll come to mine plantation .

Clayton

pocket-handkerchief, n.

Vol. I, p. 278.

And den you keep a good lookout how she walks, and how she holds her pocket-handkerchief.

Tiff

poky, adj., dull, lifeless.

Vol. I, p. 54.

And, if religion is going to make me so poky, I shall put it off as long as I can.

Nina

poor white folks, n.

Vol. I, p. 226.

And then he would curse . . . the poor white folks round . . .

poor white folksy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 277.

. . . But, beside, I don't like to be called poor white folksy.

Fanny

porringer, n. Vol. I, p. 103.

. . . Tiff . . . had taken off the porringer . . .

Webster. A dish from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten.

portion, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 107.

. . . anything . . . wherewith to portion her, . . .

potation, n. Vol. I, p. 113.

. . . compounding his potation of whiskey and water.

pot-herb, n. Vol. I, p. 279.

Tiff had a thriving company of pot-herbs. . .

powder-box, n., a box containing explosives.

Vol. I, p. 170.

He is just as full now as a powder-box.

Milly

prattle, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 296.

The same clear stream . . . prattled its way . . . through this forest. . .

prayers (prars), n. Vol. I, p. 114.

. . . And don't you forget your prars . . .

Tiff

precipitate, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 295.

. . . he precipitated himself through an opening into the thicket . . .

predominate, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 296.

Aunt Rose predominated about the door.

prejudicial, adj.

Vol. I, p. 288.

. . . their mammies, whom otherwise they might pine for in a manner prejudicial to their health.

press, n.

Vol. I, p. 285.

There's a despit press of business now!

Ben Dakin

pretty (purty), adj.

Vol. I, p. 101.

. . . dat an't purty, now!

Tiff

pretty, adj.

Vol. I, p. 991

I thought it was . . . a pretty thing to get married!

Mrs. Cripps

pretty much, adv.

Vol. I, p. 71.

The ground is pretty much worked up.

Harry

pretty well, n. Vol. I, p. 208.

. . . pretty well don't need much help.

Milly

prime, adj. Vol. I, p. 110.

Dis yer, now, was my primest chicken . . .

Tiff

principle, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 148.

I'm principled against it.

Mrs. Nesbit

privilege, n. Vol. I, p. 260.

But she was mistress of the mansion, and had an Arab's idea of the privileges of a guest.

professor, n., a person professing religion.

Vol. I, p. 280.

If dese yer an't the very sp'rit of de camp-meeting professors!

Tiff

propitiate, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 273.

Old Tiff . . . never failed to propitiate Rose . . . with the gift . . .

pro tem Vol. I, p. 288.

The corn, however, was emptied into it pro tem . . .

proud, n. Vol. I, p. 293.

Lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth, render a reward to the proud.

Dred

provision, n. Vol. I, p. 297.

. . . sundry articles of provisions were dispensed for a consideration.

provisions, n. Vol. I, p. 109.

. . . where his provisions were wearing fur coats . . . only for safe keeping till he got ready to eat them.

pulpit-cushion, n. Vol. I, p. 26.

. . . put up a pulpit-cushion and big Bible between you and the fiery darts of the devil.

Russel

puppet, n., a baby. Vol. I, p. 100.

I'm sure dere isn't a pearter young un dan dis yer puppet!

Tiff

purple and fine linen Vol. I, p. 21.

But as to figuring in purple and fine linen . . .  
you would make a dismal business of it.

put, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 231.

. . . the first question of Mr. Gordon, put in no  
very decided tone.

put, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 195.

. . . till finally they put for the free states.

Mr. Jekyll

Bartlett. To start, go, be off.

put down, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 14.

Now, I really didn't mean anything by it, except  
to put down these men, and stand up for my sex.

Hina

put in, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 230.

I'm worried . . . to be obliged to be away just  
at the time of putting in the seed.

Harry

put it to him Vol. I, p. 220.

I wanted to put it to him, if he'd stand up for  
such a thing as that.

Milly

put out, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 288.

You see, Miss Fanny, you never see birds put out,  
nor snarly like, rain or shine.

Tiff

put to, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 76.

I know he never would learn anything at any of  
the schools he was put to.

Harry

put up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 213.

He was always putting her up to it.

Milly

Q

quality, n.

Vol. I, p. 103.

Dis yer comes of quality marrying these yer poor white folks!

Tiff

quality, adj.

Vol. I, p. 307.

Der's a good deal o' quality preaching.

Tiff

quarters, n.

Vol. I, p. 175.

Your father should rather have put me into quarters and made me work like a field negro . . .

Harry

quid, n.

Vol. I, p. 163.

He continued, spitting a quid of tobacco at Aunt Nesbit's feet.

quite, adv.

Vol. I, p. 214.

She wasn't quite a bad woman, . . . and wouldn't have done so bad, if it hadn't been for him.

Milly

R

rain or shine Vol. I, p. 288.

. . . you never see birds put out . . rain or shine.

Tiff

rally, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 191.

He . . . rallied Tom on his preoccupation.

rankle, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 240.

The sting of it seemed to rankle more bitterly.

rather, adv. Vol. I, p. 262.

I have rather a talent for that.

Nina

real (raal), adj. Vol. I, p. 91.

Whar de world be if everybody was such fools to  
tell the raal reason . . .

Old Hundred

receive, v. tr., to find. Vol. I, p. 108.

. . . and poor John Cripps . . . actually was made  
to believe that he had at last received his true  
vocation.

reckon, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 236.

Full a third of them I should reckon, get the de-  
lirium tremens before they are fifty.

Mr. Gordon

recreate, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 310.

Abijah . . . was recreating himself by carrying on a discussion . . .

relish, n., enjoyment.

Vol. I, p. 179.

A troop of negro children and three or four dogs were playing at hide-and-go-seek with great relish and noise.

remark, v. tr., to observe, notice.

Vol. I, p. 176.

Clayton . . . had remarked that Nina was engaged in a very exciting conversation . . .

reprehensible, adj.

Vol. I, p. 199.

Well, he . . . lived in a very reprehensible union with a handsome quadroon girl . . .

Jokyl

reside, v. intr., to live.

Vol. I, p. 49.

The presence of her mother's sister in the family caused it to be said that she was residing under the care of an aunt.

resign, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 196.

I'm willing to resign any rights to any one that I am not able to defend in God's word . . .

Clayton

respectable ('speckable), adj. Vol. I, p. 99.

Chil'ns clothes an't quite so 'speckable.

Tiff

retreat, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 289.

But he retreated stoutly upon the idea . . .

riding-dress, n. Vol. I, p. 128.

. . . arrayed in her riding dress, she was cantering through the pine woods . . .

riff-raff, n. Vol. I, p. 270.

. . . They collect all the scum and riff-raff of the community.

Mrs. Gordon

right, adv. Vol. I, p. 189.

He said he could find me a right good place up dar to the town . . .

Milly

Bartlett. Very. Southern.

right, adj. Vol. I, p. 99.

Why, Lord bress you, missis, we'll be all up right agin in a few days.

Tiff

right hand Vol. I, p. 170.

Harry's your right hand.

Milly

right off, immediately. Vol. I, p. 170.

Let me go right off and find him.

Milly

Bartlett. Directly, immediately.

right smart Vol. I, p. 209.

She had right smart of life in her.

Milly

Bartlett. A good deal. Southern.

right smart, adv. Vol. I, p. 276.

I's gwine to fix you up right smart . . .

Old Tiff

rile, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 110.

It jist riles me to see him gobbling down every-  
thing.

Tiff

Bartlett. To make angry. Colloquial in U.S.

rip out, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 271.

. . . I rip out with an oath, every now and then.

Mr. Gordon

Bartlett. To utter with vehemence; to swear.

rollick, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 277.

And the amphibious old creature rollicked over the idea with infinite merriment.

roost, n.

Vol. I, p. 112.

Anyway, I's found out one ting--where de women gets dem roosts of bonnets dey wars at camp-meetings.

Tiff

rough-pine, adj.

Vol. I, p. 296.

. . . a sort of rude amphitheater of seats was formed of rough-pine slabs.

rough-split, adj.

Vol. I, p. 97.

The floor was made of rough-split planks . . .

round, n.

Vol. I, p. 38.

Is she not one of the sort that must have a constant round of company . . .

Anne

rouse, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 175.

. . . I know I've as much energy as Tom has, when I'm roused . . .

Nina

ruffled shirt

Vol. I, p. 289.

Old Hundred, arrayed in his very best ruffled shirt.

run a tilt

Vol. I, p. 267.

It's astonishing to me how, . . . any decent man can be so stone blind as to run a tilt against slavery.

Mr. Gordon

rush, n.

Vol. I, p. 24.

There's not one of them that she cares a rush for.

Clayton

S

sack, n., a lady's garment Vol. I, p. 16.

Each one got a new sack pattern . . .

Nina

sad dog Vol. I, p. 234.

Drunk? O, what a sad dog! Tom gets drunk too often.

Mr. Gordon

sail, n. Vol. I, p. 296.

And the Gordon tent spread its snowy sails . . .

sakes alive, interj. Vol. I, p. 190.

Sakes alive, we's used to looking out for the weather.

Milly

Thornton. A meaningless interjection

saloon, n. Vol. I, p. 144.

She was in the middle of the saloon again . . .

Webster. A spacious apartment for reception of company, etc.

sat, v. tr. (p.t.) Vol. I, p. 80.

Nina . . . sat herself down to read them.

saucy (sarcy), adj.

Vol. I, p. 228.

And I didn't mean fur to be sarcy, nor nothin'.

Jake

savor, n.

Vol. I, p. 196.

That blessed book is a savor of life when it's used right.

Mr. Jekyl

savory stew, n.

Vol. I, p. 279.

Then he . . . brought . . . a fatted coon . . . to serve as the basis of a savory stew.

saw (seed), v. tr. (p.t.)

Vol. I, p. 207.

I never yet seed de folks I couldn't suit . . .

Milly

say, n.

Vol. I, p. 202.

"I have said my say," said Nina as she rose and left the room.

scarce, adv.

Vol. I, p. 49.

A young person could scarce stand more entirely alone . . .

scarce, (scarr), v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 112.

'Nough to scarr a weakly woman into iits.

Tiff

scrape, n.

Vol. I, p. 74.

Giving him her money and her jewels to help him out of a scrape.

Harry

scream, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 91.

Why, scuses is like dis yer grease that keeps de wheels from screaming.

Old Hundred

Scripture, adj.

Vol. I, p. 202.

. . . A wrong application of the Scripture language.

Mr. Jekyl

scum, n.

Vol. I, p. 270.

They collect all the scum and riff-raff of the community.

Mrs. Gordon

second, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 59.

The lips . . . had something decided and energetic in their outline, which was still further seconded by the heavy moulding of the chin.

second future tense

Vol. I, p. 181.

. . . everything is left in the second future tense.

Nina

second-hand, adj.

Vol. I, p. 275.

I spects you some olā, secondhand nigger . . .

Old Tiff

secure, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 203.

I advise you to . . . have the woman and children secured.

Jekyl

see, v. [in to have seen, v. n.]

Vol. I, p. 175.

Nina remembered to have seen her father in transports of passion.

selah, interj. (Biblical)

Vol. I, p. 27.

"Selah!" said Russel.

sell, n.

Vol. I, p. 115.

It's all a sell--a regular Yankee hoax.

Mr. Cripps

Bartlett. A practical joke.

sell to Georgia

Vol. I, p. 226.

He would pour out awful threats of . . . selling to Georgia.

servant-man, n.

Vol. I, p. 153.

Their old servant-man says that their mother was a Peyton.

Nina

set, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 69.

. . . you laughed at me, last summer, when I set those strawberry-vines . . .

Lisette

set (sot), v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 110.

Why, dey does get so sot on husbands!

Tiff

set, n.

Vol. I, p. 269.

A poor worthless set! but Nina has a great idea of patronizing them.

Mrs. Nesbit

set in with, to reckon with.

Vol. I, p. 275.

. . . any one dat says a word agin de Peytons got me to set in with.

Tiff

set off, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 227.

. . . a round, high forehead, set off with grizzled hair.

set out, v. tr., to make a rule. Vol. I, p. 14.

Mme. Ardaine set out that we girls should keep account of our expenses.

Nina

set the world on fire Vol. I, p. 54.

I'm not . . . likely to set the world on fire with my beauty.

Nina

setting down, n. Vol. I, p. 261.

Such a setting down as I shall get!

Nina

settle, v. tr., to arrange, adjust. Vol. I, p. 11.

And then my lord would settle his collar . . .

Nina

set up, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 290.

There . . . I've set Tiff-up for six weeks, by one word.

Nina

set up, v. tr. Vol. I p. 199.

Mr. Jekyl is going to make some statements to us, . . . which . . . will set us up in the world.

Tom

set up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 266.

But among us the hands try to set up for themselves.

Mr. Gordon

shake, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 246.

"Well," said Harry, a little shaken but not convinced . . .

shake up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 275.

Tiff. . . under cover of the applause, shook up his reins . . .

shamble, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 232.

Jake come shambling along up to his master.

share, n.

Vol. I, p. 200.

. . . she's a pretty shrewd woman--has a considerable share of character . . .

Mr. Jekyl

sharp, adj.

Vol. I, p. 73.

We come to be very sharp.

Harry

sharp's the word

Vol. I, p. 26.

. . . Sharp's the word and the sharpest wins.

Russel

shell out, v., to leave.

Vol. I, p. 163.

Hallo! shelling out there; are they?

Tom

sho, interj.

Vol. I, p. 236.

Sho! Sho! . . . See what a boy that is now!

Mr. Gordon

shot-pouch, n.

Vol. I, p. 241.

A shot-pouch was suspended to his belt.

short of the matter

Vol. I, p. 90.

The short of the matter is . . you are determined not to go.

Nina

shrug up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 209.

"I wish," said Uncle John, shrugging up his shoulders . . .

sign, v. tr., to signal.

Vol. I, p. 185.

"Good morrow, Nina," said her brother, drawing his horse up to meet hers, and signing his companion to arrest his also.

sill, n.

Vol. I, p. 179.

The door had sunk down into the rotten sill.

since, adv., before, previously. Vol. I, p. 206.

She found Milly, who had been . . . waiting for her, having despatched her mistress to bed some time since.

sir-ee Vol. I, p. 286.

Stop your noise, sir-ee!

Ben Dakin

sixes and sevens Vol. I, p. 168.

Everything going at sixes and sevens.

Tom

skirt, n. Vol. I, p. 273.

Tomtit, who hung upon the skirts of the crowd, . . .

skirt, n. Vol. I, p. 319.

Ye oppress the poor and needy . . . also in thy skirts is found the blood of poor innocents!

Dred

skirt, n. Vol. I, p. 120.

Tiff took down . . . a coarse, light woollen coat, with very long skirts . . .

skirt, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 273.

. . . the cluster of negro houses that skirted the right side of the mansion . . .

slack-twisted, adj.

Vol. I, p. 181.

She's one of the tow-string order of women. Very slack-twisted, too, I fancy.

Nina

slang oath, n.

Vol. I, p. 312.

A crowd gathered round. . . and betting, and cheering on the combatants with slang oaths . . .

slant, adj.

Vol. I, p. 277.

. . . Rose's slant speech . . . had . . . effect upon Fanny's mind.

slant, n.

Vol. I, p. 268.

I hope that isn't a slant at me, . . .

Mr. Gordon

slap, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 278.

Why dey jist slaps down into a chair like a spoonful o' mush.

Tiff

sleepy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 146.

We literary men, then would have found less sleepy reading.

Clayton

sling, v. tr., to hang, suspend.

Vol. I, p. 279.

He . . . kindled a . . . bonfire . . . slung over it his kettle . . .

small, adj.

Vol. I, p. 297.

And no small curiosity was expressed . . .

smart, adj.

Vol. I, p. 69.

. . . How does she look?"  
"Pretty and smart as ever,"

Harry

snuffle, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 192.

. . . if he came snuffling to me, pretending it was his duty, I'd choke him!

Tom

snuffy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 181.

She's one of the tow-string order of women . . . tall, snuffy, and sallow.

snug, adj.

Vol. I, p. 25.

She . . . has a snug little fortune.

Russel

so, adv.

Vol. I, p. 126.

The poor old creature, he actually cried, and I  
felt so for him!

Nina

so, adv.

Vol. I, p. 170.

And, laws, chile, dere may be bloody work--dere may  
so!

Milly

soft, adv.

Vol. I, p. 242.

. . . You wear broadcloth and sleep soft.

Dred

so it is (so 'tis)

Vol. I, p. 100.

It's drefful hard, so 'tis.

Tiff

solid, adj.

Vol. I, p. 23.

Do you think you have come to anything really solid  
with this little Venus of the sea-foam?

Russel

solid, adj.

Vol. I, p. 75.

Taught everything elegant, nothing solid.

Harry

some, adj.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Mrs. Nesbit, a . . . little woman, of some five feet high . . .

somerset, n.

Vol. I, p. 56.

Tomtit cut a somerset.

some time or other

Vol. I, p. 198.

I hope the man will go, some time or other.

Nina

somewhat, n.

Vol. I, p. 241.

. . . a tone of familiar recognition, in which there was blended somewhat of awe and respect. . .

somewhat, adv.

Vol. I, p. 288.

Being somewhat of the oldest, the fall broke it asunder.

somnambolic, adj.

Vol. I, p. 294.

. . . a sleep-walker in a somnambolic dream.

sort, n. Vol. I, p. 72.

She runs on abusing the man, after her sort.

Nina

sou, n. Vol. I, p. 14.

O, if I only cared a sou for any of them perhaps I should.

Nina

Webster. An old French coin worth about a cent in the 18th century.

soul-driver, n. Vol. I, p. 213.

Dese yer soul-drivers is always round, tempting folks dey know is poor.

Milly

Thornton. An opprobrious name applied by the abolitionists to overseers of slaves.

speak, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 70.

But who should speak the astonishment and rapture which widened Lisette's dark eyes.

speak . . . fair Vol. I, p. 170.

And then speak your brother fair, and then may be he will go off.

Milly

spike, n. Vol. I, p. 67.

. . . spikes of blue lavender, and buds of moss-rose . . .

spilt, v. tr. (p.t.)

Vol. I, p. 67.

Harry . . . spilt the water on the ironing-table

spirity, adj.

Vol. I, p. 215.

All dat made me 'fraid for him was, dat he was  
so spirity.

Milly

spite, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 10.

And I plagued him, and laughed at him, and spited  
him.

Nina

spite, in spite.

Vol. I, p. 119.

But, then, spite of all he could do, the face  
settled itself . . .

split foot

Vol. I, p. 79.

She wants you to . . . make tracks for home like  
split foot.

Tomtit

spree, n.

Vol. I, p. 234.

Says I, 'Tom, it does very well for a young man to  
have a spree once in one or two months.

Mr. Gordon

Thornton. A frolic, a carousal, usually associated  
with drinking.

spreed, v. Vol. I, p. 254.

'But,' says I, 'Tom, to spreed all the time won't do, Tom.'

Mr. Gordon

springes, n. Vol. I, p. 279.

Then he went to one of his favorite springes, and brought from thence . . . a fatted coon.

spring house, n. Vol. I, p. 268.

Livy's mother has a beautiful dairy, spring house, and two strong women to help her.

Nina

sprung, v. intr. (p.t.), sprang. Vol. I, p. 43.

. . . the aristocratic caste from which they sprung.

square off, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 312.

He stripped up his sleeves, and, squaring off, challenged his rival to a fight.

squat, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 120.

I dare say it's that Cripps family, that's squatted in the pine woods.

Mrs. Nesbit

Bartlett. To settle on another's lands, or on public lands, without having a title.

staff, adj.

Vol. I, p. 294.

The word of the Lord saith unto me, 'Go unto this people, and break before them the staff beauty and the staff bands . . .

Dred

stage, n., a stage-coach.

Vol. I, p. 244.

O, bless you, honey, chile, I's gwine on to take the stage.

Milly

stage-depot, n.

Vol. I, p. 239.

Tom Gordon and Mr. Jekyl . . . had . . . started off on horseback, in order to reach a certain stage-depot . . .

staid, v. intr. (p.t.), stayed.

Vol. I, p. 107.

There he staid certain days . . .

stanch, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 292.

A wild figure . . . is . . . busy in efforts to stanch a desperate wound in the neck.

stand, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 284.

And his advertisements, still to be seen standing in the papers of his native state . . .

stand up, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 255.

. . . there wasn't a girl in Virginia that could stand up with her.

Mr. Gordon

stand up for

Vol. I, p. 220.

I wanted to put it to him if he'd stand up for such a thing as that.

Milly

stave, n.

Vol. I, p. 245.

And Milly uplifted her voice in a favorite stave.

stay, v. intr., to delay.

Vol. I, p. 228.

Stay, I'll come myself.

Mr. Gordon

steal march

Vol. I, p. 191.

Tom Gordon . . . had discovered the march which his sister had stolen upon him.

stentorian, adj.

Vol. I, p. 303.

They uplifted, in stentorian voices, the following hymn.

Webster. Very loud.

stiffish, adj.

Vol. I, p. 271.

Fine man--a little stiffish, and don't call things by good English names.

Mr. Gordon

stick and stock

Vol. I, p. 274.

You Car'lina folks come from dem, stick and stock.

Old Tiff

stir, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 244.

He always did stir me up so that I could hardly live.

Harry

stock, n., a supply.

Vol. I, p. 52.

Look at this box of artificial flowers. . . I thought I'd bring a stock on from New York.

Nina

straight, adj.

Vol. I, p. 290.

For a round stone and big nail had made all straight.

straight, adv.

Vol. I, p. 238.

I'll keep straight about my business, and if he crosses me, let him take care.

Harry

straits, n.

Vol. I, p. 211.

'You can send out and sell one if you happen to be in any straits . . .

Milly

straps, n.

Vol. I, p. 9.

One of those little, bobbing men that always have such . . . , and such bright boots and such tight straps.

Nina

strike off, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 43.

He struck off for himself into Virginia.

strike up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 243.

He who retreated struck up . . . one of those peculiar melodies . . .

strip up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 312.

He stripped up his sleeves. . .

strong, adj.

Vol. I, p. 184.

. . . I was strong for our institutions . . .

Nina

stuff, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 148.

I've seen them used so much for stuffing Turkeys.

Nina

stuff, n., material.

Vol. I, p. 59.

For the rest her dress consisted of a well fitted gown of dark stuff . . .

stuffing, n.

Vol. I, p. 81.

. . . the onion in that stuffing does not agree with me.

Mrs. Nesbit

such kind

Vol. I, p. 95.

. . . sensible men get their heads turned by such kind of girls as I am.

Nina

such-like, adj.

Vol. I, p. 216.

He used to wipe de dishes . . .

Milly

suit, v. tr., to please.

Vol. I, p. 207.

I never yet seed de folks I couldn't suit . . .

Milly

summer-savory, n.

Vol. I, p. 148.

. . . when I've been in the garden, that summer-savory . . .

Nina

Webster. A European mint much used in cooking.

sung, v. intr. (p.t.)

Vol. I, p. 305.

He sung with enthusiasm . . .

suppose ('pose), v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 110.

Dis yer . . . will be for eating like a judgment,  
I 'pose.

Tiff

surtout, n.

Vol. I, p. 126.

. . . I saw . . . this queer old black man . . .  
with an old white hat and surtout on . . .

Nina

Webster. A man's overcoat, especially when long  
and close-fitting.

sustain, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 251.

. . . he by no means sustained a bad character.

swap, v. tr., to trade.

Vol. I, p. 300.

Father Bonnie had the reputation . . . of having  
more expertness in swapping a horse . . . than any  
other man . . .

Webster. Colloquial and dialect.

sweet-majoram, n.

Vol. I, p. 148.

When I've been in the garden, that summer-savory,  
sage, and sweet-majoram . . .

Nina

Webster. Any of various mints.

T

take, v. tr., to affect deeply. Vol. I, p. 221.

Well, you see, the first sound of dis took me, because I'd lost my son.

Milly

take, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 141.

So provoking, to take that way towards me.

Nina

take a turn, to walk about. Vol. I, p. 118.

. . . he . . . took a turn to awaken himself.

take care, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 168.

And while he plays gentleman, who takes care?

Tom

take care of, v. Vol. I, p. 13.

Take care of your head, Harry!

Nina

take off, v. tr., to drink. Vol. I, p. 113.

. . . take it off like a man. . .

Mr. Cripps

take on, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 188.

I found her taking on quite dreadful!

Milly

take up for

Vol. I, p. 265.

. . . [Nina] had determined to take up for the poor whites . . .

tall, adj.

Vol. I, p. 202.

Mr. Jekyl is a pious man--one of the tallest kind!

Tom

taached, v. (p.p.), taught.

Vol. I, p. 116.

You was taached how to read when you was young. . .

Mr. Cripps

tete-a-tete, adv.

Vol. I, p. 154.

And away she went with him, leaving Clayton tete-a-tete with Aunt Nesbit.

tete-a-tete, adv.

Vol. I, p. 159.

We may as well go down into the parlor, where Aunt Nesbit and Mr. Carson are tete-a-tete.

Nina

that (dat), adv.

Vol. I, p. 220.

Sometimes I got dat wild, it seemed as if I could  
tear a hole through de sky . . .

Milly

that's flat

Vol. I, p. 232.

But the woman must have some ham, that's flat!

Mr. Gordon

that there (dat ar)

Vol. I, p. 99.

Dat ar needle scratch yer little fingers!

Tiff

their, pron.

Vol. I, p. 59.

No one could regard her as a whole and not feel  
their prejudice . . .

the other side, on the other side.

Vol. I, p. 150.

The other side of the grave stood Mr. Carson and  
Mr. Clayton.

there (dar)

Vol. I, p. 58.

"Dar, Miss Nina," appealing to her when she appeared.

Tomtit

there's into him, that refutes him (?) Vol. I, p. 302.

"There's into him!" said a Georgia trader.

there you are

Vol. I, p. 35.

I thought you were an exception, Edward; but there you are.

Anne

they, pron.

Vol. I, p. 82.

I don't care how foolish anybody has been; if they are in trouble I'd help them if I could.

Nina

thieve, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 88.

Uncle Jeff thieved with an assiduity and skill which were worthy of a better cause.

thing, (ting), n.

Vol. I, p. 99.

. . . Play wid yer pretty tings . . .

Tiff

think, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 216.

. . . I was thinkin' to get my missis to let me hire my time.

Milly

this (dish), adj.

Vol. I, p. 117.

Says he, it was dish yer way.

Tiff

this here (dis yer) Ref. to a person Vol. I, p. 110.

Dis yer . . . will be for eating like a judgment,  
I 'pose.

Tiff

those kind Vol. I, p. 158.

. . . she is one of those very proper kind of  
people . . .

Nina

thoughtful, adj. Vol. I, p. 8.

The face . . . had about it many care-worn and  
thoughtful lines.

threshing-floor, n. Vol. I, p. 220.

Den I heard 'em read . . . 'bout how de Lord met  
a man on a threshing-floor . . .

Milly

thumps, n. Vol. I, p. 89.

Pete was desperate sick last night; took with de  
thumps, powerful bad.

Old Hundred

Webster. Vet. A peculiar throbbing movement of  
the sides of the chest . . . analogous to hiccups  
in man.

thus much

Vol. I, p. 259.

Thus much with regard to one who is to appear often  
. . .

tickle, n.

Vol. I, p. 289.

. . . de hosses is so full of tickle . . . I couldn't  
let, go, no ways!

Old Hundred

time of day

Vol. I, p. 202.

And what's the use of being more religious than the  
very saints themselves at our time of day?

Tom

time of day

Vol. I, p. 270.

That's the time of day! . . . I enrol myself under  
your banner, at once.

Mr. Gordon

tinker, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 237.

. . . and see if you can't tinker up the house a  
bit.

Mr. Gordon

tip-top, adv.

Vol. I, p. 287.

Tiff . . . added . . . an improvement, which placed  
it . . . tip-top among cradles.

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 217.

'I'll pray de Lord to curse every cent of dat ar money to you and your chil'en.'

Milly

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 119.

Tiff . . . pointed indignantly to the still figure on the bed.

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 239.

A sudden turn of the road brought him directly facing to Tim Gordon . . .

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 274.

. . . You, cook to the Gordons, and making yourself so cheap.

Old Hundred

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 175.

Trust to me.

Nina

to, prep.

Vol. I, p. 215.

He was so handy to anything . . .

Milly

to Vol. I, p. 155.

. . . but please now to understand how we stand.

Nina

to a T Vol. I, p. 22.

All these old-fashioned goings on would suit you  
to a T.

Russel

tooth and nail Vol. I, p. 180.

. . . and the whole group . . . fought, tooth and  
nail, for the honor of carrying it upstairs.

topmost, n. Vol. I, p. 79.

He reappeared . . . shouting at the topmost of his  
voice.

top of lungs Vol. I, p. 227.

. . . She . . . was in a moment up again to . . .  
shout, at the top of her lungs, . . .

touchy (techy), adj. Vol. I, p. 84.

'Peared like Miss Loo wan't techy . . .

Milly

towards, prep. Vol. I, p. 294.

Where is thy zeal and thy strength, and the sound-  
ing of thy bowels towards us?

Dred

tow- string Vol. I, p. 181.

. . . She's one of the tow-string order of women.

Nina

train, n., a group of persons. Vol. I, p. 14.

But there isn't one of the train that I would give that for.

Nina

train, v. intr. Vol. I, p. 179.

. . . and the twining roses . . . laid training, dishonored, upon the ground.

trip up, v. tr., to catch. Vol. I, p. 12.

And then to think of his being tripped up before me.

Nina

trot, v. tr., to bring Vol. I, p. 91.

. . . I just trots out scuse.

Old Hundred

troubles (stroubles), n. Vol. I, p. 134.

. . . and dar she is now, and stroubles brought her dar!

Tiff

trumpet, v. tr., to announce.

Vol. I, p. 273.

Tomtit had trumpeted the news . . .

trundle-bed, n.

Vol. I, p. 114.

. . . drawing out a trundle-bed.

tug, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 244.

I never wants no critturs to tug me round, when  
I can walk myself.

Milly

turban, n.

Vol. I, p. 63.

Her head is wreathed with a gay turban . . .

turn, n.

Vol. I, p. 282.

For Aibjah had a turn for theology . . .

turn, n.

Vol. I, p. 189.

Why you's got servants enough of your own to do  
every turn that wants doing in dis yer house.

Milly

turn, n.

Vol. I, p. 83.

Milly, I've had dreadful turns of wanting to be  
good . . .

Nina

turn a penny

Vol. I, p. 258.

The poor whites . . . are never particularly scrupulous, provided they can turn a penny to their own advantage.

turnipy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 311.

. . . a fat, little, turnipy, brother, of the Methodist persuasion.

turn off, v. tr., to reject.

Vol. I, p. 11.

He's been turned off by three girls, now.

Nina

twirl, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 97.

. . . twirling her slender fingers nervously. . .

U

ugly, adj.

Vol. I, p. 74.

And he was always ugly and contrary to her.

Harry

Uncle, n. applied to an elderly colored man

Vol. I, p. 90.

The short of the matter is, Uncle John, you are determined not to go.

Nina.

uncommon, adj.

Vol. I, p. 215.

O, he was most uncommon!

Milly

under-bred, adj.

Vol. I, p. 185.

. . . there was still about him an under-bred appearance . . .

underhand, adj.

Vol. I, p. 281.

. . . Abijah drove a brisk underhand trade with the negroes. . .

undress, adj.

Vol. I, p. 139.

. . . which . . . are so out of place in the undress, sincere surroundings of country life.

unmoved, adj.

Vol. I, p. 193.

"And pray what is your objection?" said Mr. Jekyl with an unmoved countenance.

untold, adj.

Vol. I, p. 291.

A thousand twining vines, with flowers of untold name . . . help to fill up the mosaic.

up, adv. (in come up, to grow independent.)

Vol. I, p. 169.

Highty--tighty! We are coming up, to be sure.

Tom

up, adv.

Vol. I, p. 173.

Ah! Pretty well up for her! But she'll find it's casier said than done, I fancy!

Tom

up, adv.

Vol. I, p. 174.

I never knew him to want money when his will was up.

Harry

up-and-down, adj., genuine.

Vol. I, p. 10.

And we had a real up-and-down quarrel.

Nina

up the front of Vol. I, p. 179.

Their horses came up the front of the house.

upbear, v. tr. Vol. I, p. 325.

. . . as if the soul were upborne on the tender  
pinions of the song.

upon my word ('Pon my word) Vol. I, p. 172.

"'Pon my word, if that isn't the prettiest concern!"

Tom

upper crust Vol. I, p. 266.

Who?--why, we upper crust, to be sure.

Mr. Gordon

Bartlett. The higher circles; the aristocracy.

uppish, adj. Vol. I, p. 193.

You see they were afraid that the niggers would  
get uppish.

Mr. Jekyl

up to the hub Vol. I, p. 311.

. . . I shouldn't commune with nobody that didn't  
believe in election, up to the hub.

Abijah Skinflint

Bartlett. To the extreme point.  
Thornton. Thorough, thoroughly

us, pron. (addressed to a child)

Vol. I, p. 101.

Bress my soul, Mas'r Teddy! Now us been haulin'  
out de needles from Miss Fanny's work!

Tiff

use up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 221.

'Peared like he was using his heart up for us, all  
de time.

Milly

Bartlett. To exhaust, wear out.

V

very (berry), adv.

Vol. I, p. 91.

It's the berry best thing for the critturs can be.

Old Hundred

villainous, adj.

Vol. I, p. 114.

Cripps had now filled a pipe with tobacco of the most villainous character . . .

virulent, adj.

Vol. I, p. 261.

Why, there's Aunt Maria, is a perfectly virulent housekeeper. . .

Nina

vocation, n., duty, function.

Vol. I, p. 284.

. . . both the great political parties of our Union solemnly pledged themselves . . . to accept a similar vocation.

volume, v.

Vol. I, p. 256.

As the mind, looking on the great volume of nature, sees there a reflection of its own internal passions . . .

W

wad, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 98.

At his foot was a rude cradle . . . wadded by various old fragments of flannel . . .

wadding, n.

Vol. I, p. 117.

. . . but dat ar was tore up to make wadding for the gums . . .

Tiff

wafer, n.

Vol. I, p. 156.

. . . the . . . colors of the wafers and sealing-wax, were plainly revealed [on a writing table.]

waiter (waity), n.

Vol. I, p. 58.

. . . forgot to put them on a waity. . .

Tomtit

waiting-woman, n.

Vol. I, p. 58.

This was Milly, the waiting-woman of Aunt Nesbit.

wake up, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 298.

I suppose because the nervous excitement wakes up and animates their spiritual natures . . .

Clayton

wallop, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 286.

. . . and I'll make the old fellow promise not to wallop you.

Ben

Bartlett. To beat. Colloquial in U.S.

waltzing-tune, n., tune of a waltz.

Vol. I, p. 7.

The slight little figure . . . humming a waltzing-tune, skipped across the room.

want, n., lack.

Vol. I, p. 33.

. . . She keenly felt the want of confidence . . .

want, v. tr., to need.

Vol. I, p. 12.

Oh, he wants humbling! . . .

Nina

want, v. tr., to need.

Vol. I, p. 268.

You want me here to manage this place.

Tom

warrant, v.

Vol. I, p. 266.

I'll warrant not.

Nina

wasn't (wan't), v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 84.

'Peard like Miss Loo wan't techy . . .

Milly

wasn't (wan't), v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 235.

For if it wan't for her . . . we should all go to  
the devil in a heap.

Mr. Gordon

was so

Vol. I, p. 90.

Man drowned in dat dar creek once! Was so!

Old Hundred

watering-place, n.

Vol. I, p. 260.

. . . and Carson . . . had started for a Northern  
watering place.

way, n.

Vol. I, p. 29.

. . . I've got my way to make.

Russel

we, pron. [Used in derision.]

Vol. I, p. 169.

Highty-tighty! We are coming up, to be sure.

Tom

wear (warr), v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 112.

Folks don't always warr both shoes alike.

Mr. Cripps

weed, n.

Vol. I, p. 150.

Tiff stood by the side of the grave, . . . a deep weed of black upon his arm.

*Cf.*  
Webster. A mourning band of crape worn on a man's hat. Colloq.

weety, adj., tiny.

Vol. I, p. 209.

Chile, your ma was a weety thing like you.

Milly

well, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 292.

. . . the blood wells up with effort. . .

well-looking, adj.

Vol. I, p. 25.

. . . she's . . . reasonably well-looking.

Russel

wicked, adj.

Vol. I, p. 8.

The little wicked nose, which bore the forbidden upward curve, seemed to assert its right to do so . . .

whale, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 286.

Nance, you think your old man will whale you when he gets you?

Ben Dakin

Bartlett. To thrash; to beat.

what (for why)

Vol. I, p. 235.

What do we want to send our girls there to get fipenny-bit ideas?

Mr. Gordon

what with

Vol. I, p. 235.

. . . what with the overseer, and the neggers, and the poor white trash . . . .

what-do-you-call-them (what-d'-ye-call-em)

Vol. I, p. 22.

. . . your too sensitive moral what-d'-ye-call-ems.

Russel

whatever, pron.

Vol. I, p. 177.

I can't tell . . . whether he was jealous of my poor father's love for me . . . or whatever the reason might be . . .

Nina

whelm, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 256.

. . . How Samson . . . whelmed his triumphant persecutors in one grave with himself.

where, adv.

Vol. I, p. 255.

Tom's ugliness is nothing but because he's drunk.  
There's where it is.

Mr. Gordon

which, rel. pron.

Vol. I, p. 74.

But, then, to be sure, it all comes upon me, at  
last, which makes it all the more aggravating.

Harry

which, rel. pron.

Vol. I, p. 62.

Lisette, which was her name, was the slave of a  
French Creole woman . . .

white-headed, adj.

Vol. I, p. 282.

Sons and daughters were born unto this promising  
couple, white-headed, forward, dirty, and ill-  
mannered.

will, n.

Vol. I, p. 174.

I never knew him to want money when his will was  
up.

Harry

witch, n.

Vol. I, p. 69.

I think you're a wonderful little thing--a perfect  
witch.

Harry

witchy, adj.

Vol. I, p. 69.

Just the same witchy, wilful ways with her.

Harry

with (wid), prep.

Vol. I, p. 99.

. . . play wid yer pretty tings . . .

Tiff

with, prep.

Vol. I, p. 110.

Tiff could darn a stocking with anybody in the country.

without, prep.

Vol. I, p. 32.

She did not wish to marry--was happy enough without.

wonder, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 84.

Miss Loo . . . was that pretty that everybody was wondering after her.

Milly

wonted, adj.

Vol. I, p. 81.

"Nina, child, you astonish me!" said Aunt Nesbit, with her wonted placidity.

work, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 276.

I don' know, chile, how dey works it . . . Dey gets dar somehow.

Old Tiff

work, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 300.

Now, I hear that you've got a pretty snug little place, and a likely drove to work it.

Mr. Gordon

work, v. tr.

Vol. I, p. 245.

Does ye s'pose dat I thinks folks has any business to be . . . working me, and living on my money?

Milly

work, v. intr.

Vol. I, p. 219.

Milly . . . sat leaning forward . . . her powerful frame . . . working with the violence of her emotion.

worked, adj., agitated.

Vol. I, p. 190.

Harry was dreadful worked, dis yer morning, 'bout what Mas'r Tom said.

Milly

work up, v. tr., worn out.

Vol. I, p. 71.

The ground is pretty much worked up.

Harry

worked-up, adj.

Vol. I, p. 264.

I knew . . . that their liking for him was all a worked-up affair. . .

Clayton

wrapper, n.

Vol. I, p. 48.

It was Nina's delight, however, in her muslin wrapper . . . to patter about over the plantation.

writing-table, n.

Vol. I, p. 156.

A large mahogany writing-table . . . stood in the middle of the room . . .

Y

yet, adv.

Vol. I, p. 117.

I thought I was better a little while after he came home, but I'm more tired yet.

Mrs. Cripps

yet a while

Vol. I, p. 328.

The trader had discovered that the judgment-day was not coming yet a while.

you (yer), pron.

Vol. I, p. 101.

. . . Plenty o' moss on it yer can be pickin' out!

Tiff

you better believe me

Vol. I, p. 163.

You better believe me, she hasn't seen me for three years!

Tom

your (you), pron.

Vol. I, p. 89.

Laws bless you sweet face, honey, chile. . .

Old Hundred

your (yer), pron.

Vol. I, p. 99.

Dat ar needle scratch yer little fingers!

Tiff



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