A Linguistic Study of G. W. Cable's Novel The Grandissimes.

by

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Before I had a course in Anglo-Saxon under Professor Josephine M. Burnham, isolated words held no particular interest for me. Groups of related phrases gave me ideas and here my curiosity stopped. However, through the study of our parent language Professor Burnham opened to me a field of infinite possibilities and interest: the semantic history of words. One day the method of composition for the Historical Dictionary of American English and the American Dialect Dictionary was sketched briefly in the Old English class. After a conference with Professor Burnham, I decided that this was the field in which I should enjoy working because it contained the possibility that my thesis could be of some practical use. Immediately I began a survey in the University library of first editions which might be used. This list of possibilities I sent to Doctor W. A. Craigie of Chicago University who is supervising the work on these dictionaries. He chose from my list G. W. Cable's works. I wrote at once asking Professor Craigie if he would reserve The Grandissimes for me.

I had checked my proposed list for dictionary study by The United States Catalogue of books in print.
January 1, 1912. In this catalogue, the first edition of *The Grandissimes* was listed for 1899 and a new edition of the "same" for 1908. Professor Craigie had chosen *The Grandissimes* from my list with a copy dating only eight years after the so-called first edition. When he chose this novel, I began trying to locate a first edition. Imagine my consternation when I discovered that *The Grandissimes* had been first published in 1880. Then, too, the *American Catalogue* gave the pagination for the first edition as 453 pages. I wrote to Scribner's, several second-hand book stores, and advertised in two book store magazines for an 1880 edition. Every available relative and friend in a city of any size helped me search for a first edition. One can readily see how many different editions of *The Grandissimes* I collected in this way; but all of them were copies containing only 448 pages. Finally I secured a first edition containing 453 pages from Siler's Bookstore in New Orleans. I shall never forget opening this first edition and discovering that the five additional pages for which the long search had been made were . . . advertising! Thus my study is based on the 1880 first edition of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
As I understand it, the purpose of the dictionary is to make a complete record of the American language; one should include, therefore, common words in common uses in the glossary as well as unusual words. The other lines of observation for the glossary of The Grandissimes include: expressions characteristically local, expressions I infer to be characteristically American—dialect, American Indian terms, place names, etc., and tendencies characteristic of Cable's style.

To Professor Josephine Burnham I very gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness, not only for her helpful suggestions, but also for her patience and her inspiration.

To Professor C. S. Skilton, I wish to express my gratitude for information and for books and to Professor Craigie for the directions he has so kindly sent me in his letters.

D.G.

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## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

The Historical Dictionary of American English is an attempt by scholars to serve scholars of American English as the New English Dictionary has served and is serving scholars of the language as used in Great Britain. Professor W. A. Craigie, who was one of the editors of the New English Dictionary, is supervising the work at the University of Chicago. In a recent issue of American Speech, Dr. Craigie sketches "The Progress of The Historical Dictionary of American English" in an article which bears the title just quoted. He writes:

The collecting of material for the new dictionary has now been in progress for four years, and has already yielded notable results. The bulk of the work has been done at the University of Chicago by graduate students, either in regular classes on dictionary work or in the preparation of M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations. Similar contributions have been made from some other universities. Altogether during the four years the number of quotations thus collected amounts to about 190,000, of which 68,000 have been added during the past year. This material is all the more valuable because much of it has been specially selected to illustrate the history either of definite American uses, or of words which have a close connection with the development of the country and the people... The number of separate slips now accumulated

1American Speech, V (April, 1930), 259-260.
in these ways for the dictionary amounts to over 400,000, and the greater part of this is of good quality, affording good illustrations of either the general or the special vocabulary of American speech and writing, from the seventeenth century to the present day.

This dictionary, as has just been shown, is to cover a period of three hundred years. The longer one studies the semantic history of words, the more he is impressed with the evolution that has taken place in our own American language. The present glossary of The Grandissimes was made for the purpose of adding a small link belonging to the early nineteenth century (1803 and 1804 are the exact dates Cable gives for this novel) in the piecing out of this language history. At once, one is confronted by the question: is G. W. Cable an accurate reporter for his New Orleans characters of 1803 and 1804? The first step in solving this problem is to study Cable's life and try to discover whether or not he was equipped for writing about this region and its people. Of course removed as one is, he can not say absolutely that Cable is an accurate reporter of the speech in New Orleans in the early nineteenth century, yet it seems wholly probable to assume that he records correctly the language of this Creole region during his lifetime -- 1844 to 1925. The novel, as
the reader will recall, is dated from September of 1803 until the late summer of 1804. By 1853, fifty years after the date given for *The Grandissimes*, Cable was nine years old and was, no doubt, language conscious. The changes which might take place in a language over a period of fifty years would probably be comparatively few. Cable is accurate in the names and policies of the governmental officials of this period as well as in details of setting as proved by a limited check with volumes one and two of Alcée Fortier's *History of Louisiana*.

I.

Mr. Cable, in my opinion, had the necessary background for writing this type of Southern, historical, moral and political novel. He was born in New Orleans and at the time of writing this novel had lived there thirty-six years, was a continuous student of history, and saw slavery at first hand.

As a boy, Mr. Cable thoroughly delighted in the early morning trips to the market with his father. Before breakfast, all the Cable children were dressed by slaves to accompany the father who went each day to buy meat. The market was always in a delightful uproar
at this early hour. The languages spoken were chiefly German and French\(^1\) (undoubtedly Creole French). These two languages combined with that of the negro slaves within his own home provided a varied language environment. In his childhood, he also enjoyed watching the sailing-ships that lay moored against the wharves. The hours he spent along the canals and in suburban regions fishing proved fruitful material for his stories and novels with their excellent pictures of the moss-draped swamps and water ways around New Orleans. Another of his youthful occupations was to watch the cotton compress. Gangs of negroes, naked to their waists and singing lustily, were used to press the cotton under the huge machines. Several times in *The Grandissimes* Cable inserts negro songs to create atmosphere.

Mr. Cable senior came from a slave holding family in Virginia and was himself a wealthy broker. G. W. Cable's mother was a native of New England—a puritan of the strictest sect. Possibly, it was her influence which made her son such a moralist. No doubt his literary taste and standard were influenced by his early home training. History was a delight to him.

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\(^1\)Bikle, L. C., *George W. Cable*, p. 6.
"At ten I had read Hume's 'England'. I cannot remember when I first knew the Revolutionary history of America, but at nine I was memorizing the Declaration of Independence under a mother's promise of an American flag for reward." However, he was not allowed to read novels because they were considered too frivolous.

In 1849, his father's business was wrecked when two Mississippi River steamboats, in which he had invested a great deal of money, were burned. The Cable family was forced to move from the beautiful home and gardens on Annunciation Square to a plainer house, without a garden, on Constance Street. Because of misfortune and an inability to repair his losses, Mr. Cable senior's health broke, and he died in 1859. Thus, at fourteen, with a high school education George Cable became head of the family and with his sister, Mary Louise, assumed its entire support. George secured work in a custom warehouse until the Civil War came on and the uses of these warehouses were changed. In the evenings after work, he watched the New Orleans volunteers drill to commands given chiefly in French. Day after day the boy saw older clerks leave their desks and join the Confederate Army, but George's boyish height and general appearance

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1 Bikle, E. C., George W. Cable, p. 8.
prevented his joining. Then one day the Federalists captured New Orleans. Cable's two sisters refused to swear allegiance to the National Government and consequently were banished beyond the Union lines. Because Cable looked so young and incapable of military service, he was allowed to accompany his sisters. In reality he lacked only three days of being nineteen years old. Once beyond the Union lines he asserted his age and enlisted in Colonel Wilburn's Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, which was part of a division left, after the fall of Vicksburg, to protect the railroads in Mississippi. During Sherman's march to Meridian, Mississippi, in 1864, Cable was shot but he soon recovered. Since Mr. Cable's horse had been stolen during his convalescence and he was unable to provide another, he was transferred to the artillery.

Mr. Cable, being young, had joined the Confederate Army without weighing the principles for which he was daily risking his life. After he had been in the army nearly a year he began facing the issues for which he was fighting. He relates the beginning of his awakening in his preface for The Silent South, which he entitled "My Politics".
Always fond of debate, I now began at last, at nineteen, nearly twenty, to have thoughts and convictions of my own. One morning when we had had a very slight brush with the enemy and were marching again, a group of us, messmates, fell to chatting over a bit of headquarters gossip. The rumor was that Toombs and others, of Georgia, were threatening their State's secession from the Confederacy. My silence was remarked and I was 'bantered' . . . to speak. 'This shows me,' I replied, 'that we are fighting to establish a scheme of government that will work our destruction as sure as we succeed. We shall go to pieces as soon as we are safe from outside enemies.' 'Then why do you fight for it?' 'Because I am a citizen of this government, a soldier by its laws, sworn into service and ordered, not to think, but to fight.'

Further on in this same preface, "My Politics", Cable tells how, after returning from the war, he happened to change his ideas on the principles for which he had been fighting. The Southern newspapers led him to a study of the doctrine of secession.

I rose at last from this study indignant against the propagators of that doctrine . . . it was to protect slaveholding. Did that shock me? Not at all. Secession was rebellion and revolution; but rebellion and revolution might be right; if only slaveholding was right. Was it right? I turned to look into that.

I began to see that these poor fellow-creatures were being treated unfairly . . . there began to be much talk about 'our black peasantry'. I joined a debating

1 Bickle, L. C., George W. Cable, pp. 20-21.
society... among these companions I spoke with abhorrence against this Un-American, undemocratic and tawdry delusion. I made it my private maxim, 'There is no room in America for a peasantry.'

Immediately after the close of the war, as a paroled prisoner, he returned to New Orleans with his gray uniform and $155.00 in Confederate paper money.

The following story about the first days after the war is quoted by Lucy Cable Bkle in her biography of her father, George W. Cable.

I was a youngster in the counting-house of ..., and was sent on an errand to General Bank's headquarters, on the outskirts of the city. I had to sit waiting some time for him to appear. When he did so, he was in the Federal uniform. Imagine my feelings! For three years I had been supposed to shoot when I saw that uniform. I advanced with my letter and handed it to him, -- boiling mad inside. He looked me over and said, 'What do you mean by coming here in that uniform? Don't you know that there is a law that forbids you to wear that uniform?' I drew myself up to my fullest height and replied: 'Yes, sir; I know that, sir. But I know of an older law which I am bound to regard which forbids a man to appear without any clothes at all, sir.'

General Banks then wrote out and gave Cable an order on his employer for a suit of citizen's clothes.

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1 Bkle, L. C., George W. Cable, pp. 155-156.
2 Ibid., p. 24.
Bookkeeping occupied his daylight hours but at night Cable continued studying engineering and French as well as literature. In 1866 he was rewarded by being allowed to join a State surveying expedition sent out to reestablish the lines and levees along the banks of the Atchafalaya River. The surveying party was attacked by a virulent form of malarial fever from which Cable did not fully recover for nearly two years. While he was convalescing in the camp on the Atchafalaya River he studied the natural history of the region.

After his recovery, he started working again at a counting-room desk. During his leisure hours he wrote skits and verses which he contributed anonymously to The Daily Picayune of New Orleans. He was offered a position as reporter on this paper and for about a year and a half wrote a weekly column of criticisms and humor under the title of "Drop Shot". But he lost his position on the paper because of his religious scruples. The following quotation from a letter to his Mother, February 27, 1866, also shows his intensely religious disposition. "Jim & I have just returned from the regular weekly meeting of the 'Young Men's Weekly Prayer-meeting.' We have formed a society of young men for religious reading & study & add to these
prayer & singing. It is very pleasant & highly improving. 1 I would not violate my conscientious scruples, or, more strictly, the tenets of my Church, by going to a theatre to report a play. 2

In 1869 he married Louise Stewart Bartlett, who, though born in New Orleans, came from a long line of New England Ancestors.

Once more he returned to the counting-room, but he spent his leisure hours in reading and collecting material for short stories he was writing about old New Orleans. The following account which Cable gives himself, in a letter to his daughter Lucy in February of 1899, is a sidelight on the sources and motivating principles causing him to write the Brax-Coupe episode which he later enlarged into The Grandissimes.

When I was first enjoying the impulse to write stories and had been reading in the colonial history of Louisiana some account of the characteristic traits of various tribes of negroes from which slaves were imported into this country, I came upon an account of a tribe which was distinguished by the untamable self-regard of its men. This led them so frequently to poison themselves fatally or to mutilate themselves, that the importers of slaves were warned

1Bikle, L. C., George W. Cable, p. 32.
2Ibid., p. 40.
against them and cautioned to keep a constant
watch upon them to prevent them from doing
this. A quaint old French writer upon
Santo Domingo offered this warning point-
edly and I had already picked up hints of
it from other writers. My impression is
that the tribe was known as the Aradas.
In those days I took great pains to talk
with old French-speaking negroes, not trust-
ing to the historical correctness of what
they told me, but receiving what they said
for its value as tradition, superstition or
folklore. Talking to one of these -- a
little old fellow who was porter and cleaner-
up in the counting-room where I was book-
keeper and cashier, Wm. C. Black & Co. --
he spoke often of Bras-Coupé. Bras-Coupé,
he said, was one of those Aradas (let us
say), -- an imported African chief. As such
he disdained to work, and, true to his
tribal pride, he seized a hatchet and struck
off his right hand. He was saved by prompt
surgery and on still finding himself required
to work, escaped to the swamp. Here he lived
for years, through the negligence of the
police, the terror of hunters and woodcutters
and the hero of terror—stories among children
and slaves. He was finally captured and,
the supposition is, executed. Behind all
these facts I was deeply moved to make a
story of them by the very natural revolt
of feeling I experienced about this time in
becoming acquainted with the harsher pro-
visions of the Old Black Code of Louisiana.

It was not until after I had published The
Grandissimes, which I was moved to write as
an expansion of the Bras-Coupé story, that
I heard that a certain well-known Creole
family, with one or two members of which I
had some acquaintance, confirmed the story
of Bras-Coupé. They considered, however,
that my version of it was faulty, because
I had taken the liberty of saving Bras-
Coupé's arm whole. The fact that he
certainly did chop it off seemed to them
to be a precious verity of history not to
be impiously trifled with, and I believe the insistence upon this point was a conscious tribute to the African's magnificent courage.¹

No doubt in the twentieth century it is difficult to see how a law code of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries could incense an author to produce such a searching social indictment; but several articles from the old Code Noir will remove all doubt as to Cable's being righteously aroused. Add to this experience of Cable's the fact that negro slaves around him were being flogged daily.

In March, 1724, the King issued at Versailles an "Edict concerning the negro slaves in Louisiana". This is generally known as the Black Code, which remained in force in colonial times, and of which some of the provisions were incorporated into the code of American Louisiana. The edict, according to the official certificate of Rossard, Clerk of the Superior Council, was read, recorded, and published in New Orleans on September 10, 1724 . . .

Article II orders that all slaves in the province be instructed and baptized in the Catholic religion.

Article XI orders that masters shall have baptized slaves buried in consecrated ground; those who die without being baptized be buried at night in a neighboring field.

Article XIII forbids slaves belonging to different masters to assemble in crowds, by day or by night, under pretext of weddings or other causes, either at one of their masters or elsewhere, and still less on the highways or secluded places, under penalty

¹Bikle, L. C., George W. Cable, pp. 179-180
of corporal punishment, which shall not be less than the whip and the fleur-de-lys; branded on the shoulder and in case of repetition of the offense and other aggravating circumstances, capital punishment may be applied, at the discretion of the judges. It also commands all subjects of the King, whether officers or not, to seize and arrest the offenders and conduct them to prison, although there be no judgment against them.

Article XXVI orders prosecution of slaves in criminal cases in the same manner as for free persons, with exceptions hereafter mentioned.

Article XXVII. Any slave who shall have struck his master, his mistress, or the husband of his mistress, or their children, so as to produce a bruise or shedding of blood in the face, shall be put to death.

Article XXIX. Important thefts, even the stealing of horses, mares, mules, oxen or cows, committed by slaves or manumitted persons, shall make the offender liable to corporal punishment, and even to capital punishment, according to the circumstances.

Article XXX Thefts of sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, grain, fodder, peas, beans, or other vegetables and provisions, committed by slaves, shall be punished according to the kind of theft, and the judges may sentence them to be whipped by the public executioner and branded with the fleur-de-lys.

Article XXXI Masters shall be bound, besides the corporal punishment inflicted on their slaves, to repair the harm done, unless they prefer to abandon the slaves to the sufferer . . .

Article XXXII Any runaway slave who shall continue to be so for one month from the
day his master shall have denounced him, shall have his ears cut off and be branded with a fleur-de-lys on one shoulder. For a second offense he shall be hamstrung and branded on the other shoulder. For a third offense he shall suffer death.

Article XXXVIII forbids the application of the rack to slaves, under any pretext, on private authority, or mutilation of a limb, under penalty of confiscation of the slaves and of criminal prosecution of the masters. The latter are allowed only, when they believe that their slaves have deserved it, to put them in irons and to have them whipped with rods or ropes.

Article XL Slaves are considered moveables, exempt from seizure under mortgage, to be equally divided among co-heirs.¹

On summer afternoons when the counting-room was idle, Cable would go to the city archives and read old newspapers. From these he was either inspired or incensed (it seems as though most of Cable's writing occurred when he was thoroughly inflamed against some situation which he considered unjust) to write 'Tite Poulette', and 'Posson Jones'.²

In 1872 Edward King was travelling through the South collecting material for the "Great South" papers which he was writing for Scribner's. A lasting friendship was begun when he and Mr. Cable met in New Orleans. Mr. King read several of Cable's manuscripts and enthus-

² Bikle, L. C., George W. Cable, p. 45.
astically sent them to *Scribner's*. In July of 1873, George King wrote from St. Louis to Cable telling him that "Monsieur George" was to be published in *Scribner's Magazine* in the near future. Although King encouraged Cable, he also added this bit of advice:

> It now behoves you, however, to take special pains with whatever you do hereafter. The main criticism upon your work is that the plot is not always worked out as lucidly as could be desired...  

In his eagerness to become an author, Cable arose at four o'clock each morning and wrote until breakfast time. After he spent all day at his office desk, he wrote and studied several hours at night; the result was a breakdown in health. Two years later, in 1878, his eyes and general health improved enough for him to hire a part-time secretary and begin definitely on *The Grandissimes*. Several of the episodes in the novel had already been written. Cable said himself of *The Grandissimes*:

> It was impossible that a novel written by me should escape being a study of the fierce struggle going on around me, regarded in the light of that past history--those beginnings--which had so differentiated Louisiana civilization from the American scheme of public society. I meant to make *The Grandissimes* as truly a political work as it has ever been called.  

His friends and relatives urged Cable not to offend his own people by writing such a novel. In spite of his environment and the fact that he had fought in the Confederate Army for "States Rights" and for slavery, his convictions impelled him to write denouncing the treatment of the so-called freed black race. Even today caste lines remain in the South.

In the above quotation concerning the political nature of The Grandissimes, it is apparent also that, in this novel, Cable definitely faced a contemporary social problem. The North had won the war and freed the slaves by law, but in the South they were held in a social bondage of tradition and ignorance which no legislature could erase by a statute. How much courage it must have taken for the son and grandson of slaveholders to plead the cause of the ex-slave and to oppose the dominant idea of his state only fifteen years after the Civil War. Thus, although the chronological date for the novel is 1803 and 1804, the underlying moral issues were actually those which broadminded social reformers were advocating in 1880 and it is only in 1930 that they are beginning to be realized.

It is noteworthy that, besides being an author, Cable was a philanthropist, reformer, religious
leader, and Bible class teacher. During most of his life he was perpetually attempting to change some existing condition which he thought to be bad. He seems to have attempted everything from prison and asylum reforms in his native city to attack on the caste system which ostracized the quadroon. Because of his zeal in writing about and actually trying to effect his reforms, he alienated many of his southern friends. As a result he moved to Northampton, Massachusetts in 1885. Of course there were other reasons but Dr. Sevier, published in 1884, and The Silent South, published in 1885, aroused a resentment in his native region which was never wholly removed during his lifetime.

George W. Cable born and bred in the South, of an old Southern family, whose fictions are saturated with the South and reflect its life accurately—if such a man was not equipped to be a Southern writer, to whom may that phrase be applied? The view that Mr. Cable was equipped for writing about the New Orleans region is supported by Mr. Joseph Pennell, a noted illustrator, who was in New Orleans in 1882 for the purpose of studying the Creole city and making a number of etchings for Mr. Cable's Creoles of Louisiana. In his Adventures
of an Illustrator, Mr. Pennell writes:

We walked over to Canal Street and turned down the Rue Royale, and right into old France. America stopped in the middle of Canal Street. The people on one side were Americans, and on the other were Creoles. The signs on one side were English, and on the other French, and newsboys yelled 'The Picayune' on the left and 'L'Abeille' on the right. As soon as we got into the Rue Royale, we stepped right into Cable's stories.¹

A number of historical facts which Cable used in The Grandissimes (the writer of this thesis has verified most of the historical portions²) if given at the outset will no doubt simplify this rather complex historical-social novel. The Louisiana Colony was founded by Iberville in 1699, and New Orleans by Bienville in 1718. Most of the members of the colony, belonging to a good class of society, spoke a pure French. Since Louisiana had cost France so much money and brought no return, in 1763 King Louis XV ceded the colony to his cousin Charles III of Spain. In 1768 the colonists, despairing of remaining Frenchmen, revolted, expelled the Spanish Governor, and attempted to set up a republic. O'Reilley, in restoring Spanish

¹Bikle, L. C., George W. Cable, p. 79.
²Fortier, A., Louisiana Studies.
Fortier, A., A History of Louisiana.
dominion, is said by historians to have been extremely cruel to the daring conspirators, but the Spanish rule afterward was mild. Although Louisiana was a Spanish colony from 1763 until 1801, French was the spoken language and Spanish was used chiefly as the official medium. A large number of Spaniards in the Colony were those men who came in an official capacity. Since these men usually married women of French descent, the language spoken within the home was that of the mother. The chief traces of Spanish control were a few geographical names and a remnant of their laws in the Civil Code.

The immigration of the Acadian exiles in 1765 did not contribute toward keeping the French language in a pure state. In fact their dialect was distinctly provincial.

Napoleon took Louisiana away from Spain in 1801, but being unable to hold the Colony, he sold it to the United States in 1803 during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In that same year, Claiborn was appointed territorial governor. Again the official language was changed; this time it became English. However, various dialects of French must have been the
dominating language medium. Fortier, in his *Louisiana Studies*, writes:

For about forty years after the cession to the United States, the Louisianians of French descent studied little English, and, in reality did not absolutely need that language in their daily pursuits. The Hon. Chas. Gayarre, the venerable historian of Louisiana, has told me that in the Legislature of the State there was a regular interpreter appointed for each house, ... whose duty it was to translate, if required, the speeches and motions of the members ... The laws, however, are to this day, [1894] published in English and French.

Many of the wealthy young men during the old regime were educated in schools on the continent which helped to maintain a purer French. (Both of the Honoré Grandissimes were educated in France.) These facts help to establish language conditions for the novel under consideration.

II.

A rather full resume of the plot of *The Grandissimes* is given in the following paragraphs. This summary seems worth incorporating here in order that the richness and naturalness of the speech to be studied may be seen in relation to the events of the story.

Three important characters in the novel are
respectively the progeny of three young Frenchmen in
M. D'Iberville's exploring party: Béaminodas Fusilier
who married Lufki-Humma, an Indian Queen was repre-
sented in the novel by Agricola Fusilier; Zephyr
Grandissime who married a lady of rank sent from France
under a lettre de cachet was represented by the two
Honoré Grandissimes; Demosthenes De Grapion who took
a wife from the first cargo of House of Correction
girls was represented in the novel by Aurora and
Clotilde De Grapion Nancanou. At a time about half
way between that of M. D'Iberville's exploring party
and (September of 1803) the date at which the novel
opens, a De Grapion married Clotilde, an orphan of a
murdered Huguenot. It was from this Fille à la
Cassette that Clotilde Nancanou, being a direct
descendent, received her name.

One day when Agricola Fusilier and M. Nan-
canou were gambling the latter staked and lost every
slave and acre in his large plantation, Cannes Brulées.
M. Nancanou accused Agricola of cheating. In the
duel which resulted, Nancanou was killed and a lasting
feud was initiated between the Fusilier and De Grapion
Nancanou families. About eighteen years later, the
widow, Aurora De Grapion Nancanou with her daughter
Clotilde came to New Orleans to earn a living, since her father had died and left her practically penniless. On the other hand, the Fusilier and Grandissime families had intermarried; Agricola being the uncle of Honoré Grandissime.

The novel opens with a masked ball at which these leading characters, just mentioned, are dressed to represent their ancestors: Lufki-Humma, a Dragoon, a Monk, and Fille à la Casette. At this bal masque representatives of the rival families, Aurora and Honoré, meet, dance together, and fall in love without knowing that one is a Montague and the other a Capulet.

Joseph Frowenfeld with his German family arrives in New Orleans from New York. All die of fever except Joseph, who recovers and opens a drug store in a building which he rents from Honoré Grandissime, f. m. c. (free man of color). The reader through the eyes of this Yankee outsider, Joseph Frowenfeld, sees the cosmopolitan city of New Orleans unfold before him in such a way that he can not help but denounce with Joseph the injustices of a caste system which bars charity between half brothers whose father, Numa Grandissime, had only under the pressure of his kin-men married the aristocratic Fusilier who became the
mother of the younger, white Honoré. Honoré the elder, a quadroon, and M. Honoré the younger, a white, both went to France for their education. Not until they returned to Louisiana did M. Honoré succumb to the caste dictates prevalent in his native territory.

The De Grapion family also numbered a quadroon within its ranks. Although Palmyre Philosophe was three fourths white and "shared the blood of the De Grapions", yet it bequeathed her none of its prerogatives. As a child on the Cannes Brulées plantation, she was given to Aurora, as was customary, for a playmate. Because Palmyre had become, of the two, the dominating leader M. De Grapion was pondering over what disposition to make of her. About this time a corn dealer who came to Cannes Brulées told of Agricola's search for a beautiful lady's maid to be presented to his niece, Mademoiselle Grandissime. In spite of Aurora's pleadings, Palmyre was sent as a loan to become a lady's maid. She had spent two happy years with her kind mistress when her whole life was changed by the appearance of a slave; an ex-African prince called in Congo Mioko-Koanga, in French Bras-Coupé, "the Arm Cut Off".

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1The Grandissimes, p. 229.
Agricola Fusilier, who was managing the business affairs of the Grandissime estate while the young Grandissimes were being educated in France, was impressed with the physical prowess of the chieftain, bought him, and induced Don José Martinez' overseer to become his purchaser. Bras-Coupe refused to work in the fields with the other slaves and gave the driver a blow which caused his death. The overseer regarded the assertion to the Senor "that Bras-Coupe was an animal that could not be whipped". Don José quietly commanded the overseer to come to an understanding with Bras-Coupe. Palmyre and Agricola Fusilier mutually hated each other; consequently, when the overseer from the Martinez plantation asked Agricola to suggest an interpreter the latter sent Palmyre secretly hoping she would never return.

At the first glance Bras-Coupe bestowed on Palmyre, he loved her and agreed to become a driver if Palmyre would become his wife. Agricola promptly gave his consent making the date of the wedding the same as that on which Mademoiselle Grandissime should become Señora Martinez. When M. De Grapion heard of

1*The Grandissimes*, p. 223.
the approaching wedding of Palmyre to a negro, he wrote warning Agricola that death awaited the man who should agree to the marriage of a negro with a quadroon who shared the De Grapion blood; Agricola wavered, but his old hatred for Palmyre was stronger. First within the mansion, Mademoiselle Grandissime became Señora Martinez, then the darker couple was married on the back veranda. After the white guests had enjoyed a banquet in the salon, the slaves all gathered in the big hall in the basement for their wedding supper. Bras-Coupe became drunk, and when his demands for liquor were met by a departure of all the colored guests, he strode upstairs, laid his huge hand upon his fellow-bridegroom's shoulder and demanded more liquor. The master swore a Spanish oath, lifted his hand, but fell beneath the blow of his slave.

Dolorous stroke!—for the dealer of it.
Given, apparently to him—poor, tipsy savage—in self-defence, punishable, in a white offender, by a small fine or a few days' imprisonment, it assured Bras-Coupe the death of a felon; such was the old Code Noir. (We have a Code Noir now, but the new one is a mental reservation, not an enactment.)

Bras-Coupe escaped to the swamp where Don José's pack of Cuban hounds could not sniff the trail.

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1 The Grandissimes, p. 235.
See above p. xviii, Article XXVII of the Black Code governing this offense.
of a stolen canoe.

Palmyre had always loved M. Honore Grandissime. Now she was a black man's wife and even he was not present to learn the lesson of Insurrection she had hoped to teach him. In despair, she dedicated her life to bring about Agricola's ruin.

While Bras-Coupé was hiding in the swamp, everything on the don's plantation languished. More slaves died of the fever than had ever died before. Those few who lived remained sickly and extremely thin. Then the worm ate every leaf on the indigo between sunset and sunrise. The blacks were confident that Bras-Coupé had bewitched them and attempted by rum-pourings and night charm-singing to lift the curse, but when the master heard the weird monotone, he stopped it.

In the spring the two young Grandissimes returned from France. At once the f. m. c. loved Palmyre. As he had inherited the bulk of the Grandissime estate, upon the advice of his fairer brother he wrote to Cannes Brulées offering to buy her. Colonel De Grapion repeated his threat to kill whoever should marry Palmyre to a black man. When Agricola also opposed the match by stubbornly insisting that Palmyre was married, the matter was deferred for a while.
Then one Sunday afternoon Bras-Coupe, "drunk again", was captured while dancing in a semi-religious ceremony the negroes were holding in Congo Square. Palmyre pleaded for Bras-Coupe though aware that his death would leave her free. The Spaniard mercifully spared his life because of the pleading of the señora and delivered the captive to the law to suffer only the penalties of the crime he had committed by trying to be free. The next day after they beat him, cut off his ears, and ham strung him, Bras-Coupe died.

In 1804, probably fifteen years after the Bras-Coupe episode, Palmyre la Philosophe, manumitted, was living in New Orleans as a professional voudou. The years had intensified her hatred for Agricola until one night she stabbed him. One of Agricola's companions fired and wounded the milatraisse. Doctor Keene, a friend of both Honoré and Frowenfeld, understood the situation so well that he attended both the wounded man and the woman. But when Doctor Keene's tuberculosis grew worse, he sent for Frowenfeld to go and dress Palmyre's wound.

Meanwhile Aurora and Clotilde Nancanou were unable to meet their rent. Aurora with Palmyre's assistance had used basel and a number of infallible charms, but the money did not appear for paying the
rent. In desperation, she went to her supposed renter, Honoré Grandissime, only to discover him the unknown man with whom she had been enamored at the bal masque. Honoré explained that it was Honoré Grandissime, f. m. c., who owned the house in which Aurora and her daughter lived. Madame Nancanou, haughtily thanked M. Honoré and withdrew to weep with her daughter over their plight—the next day was the one on which they must pay the rent or be put into the street.

M. Honoré, who handled the business affairs for the Grandissime clan, also had troubles. The new Territorial Government was not recognizing many old land titles which had been accepted under Spanish dominion. The Grandissime holdings could be questioned because of "shady" titles. Agricola Fusilier had deeded the Cannes Brulées to Honoré for a gift. Because the latter had secretly doubted Agricola's right to the plantation, he had never used any of the money made from this walthy ex-De Grapion holding. This plantation had made money while the Grandissime plantations had not. Honoré was hard pressed for immediate cash to finance the lawsuits necessary in protecting the Grandissime titles. The accumulated wealth from the Cannes Brulées was the only available credit which Honoré
might use. The blunt German apothecary aroused Honoré's sleeping conscience. Aurora and Clotilde's immediate need of money furnished another conscience prick. If he deeded Cannes Brulées to the widow and her daughter, as he felt he should, it meant financial disaster for the large number of Grandissimes whose entire livlihood rested in Honoré's hands. He loved Aurora. Should he marry her, all the Grandissimes would accuse him of selfish plotting. In desperation, he turned to the uncompromising Frowenfeld who counseled justice even though the livlihood of dozens should be impaired. Honoré slipped the deed for Cannes Brulées under the Nancanou door and then turned to face the ostracism of his kinsmen. Honoré Grandissime, f. m. c. offered to give his white brother financial aid in order to save from bankruptcy the clan which had always ostracized its quadroon relative. Honoré agreed to accept the help on the condition that they should become partners under the title of Grandissime Frères. For this atrocity, Madame Fusilier Grandissime, Honoré's own mother, joined the group which refused to have any intercourse with him.

Others besides Honoré were having troubles. A mob, incensed at the new "Yankee Government" wrecked
Joseph's drug store because he was a Northerner. Doctor Keene loved Clotilde Nancanou who in turn loved Joseph Frowenfeld who was too bashful and poor, especially after his recent disastrous experience, to make any advances. Honoré, f. m. c., attempted suicide because Palmyre refused to marry him. One day in Frowenfeld's drug store, Agricola Fusilier slapped Honoré, the quadroon, who in turn stabbed the man who had struck him. In the Nancanou appartment above the drug store where they carried the dying Agricola, the Grandissime-De Grapion Nancanou feud was blotted out when Agricola clasped Aurora and Honoré's hands in one of his own and gasped that he had promised their dead parents twenty years before, that he would unite the two in marriage. Agricola's assassin committed suicide when Palmyre finally refused to marry him. M. Honoré, according to the will of his quadroon half brother, sent the income from his large estate to the unhappy Palmyre in France. The novel closes with the happy engagements of Aurora with Honoré and Clotilde with Joseph.

As is at once apparent, the central plot is the feud between the Grandissime and De Grapion houses which are eventually reconciled and united in the
marriage of the lovely Aurora and the chivalrous Honore, but this is almost lost in a maze of episodes which stand out as a series of short stories rather than as a well knit continuous plot.

In this beautiful, quaint, sincerely ethical story of humble slaves, maladjusted quadroons, and haughty ancient families, one finds real, human heroes struggling against tradition, selfishness, and depravity toward the complete realization of their ideals. Cable succeeds in maintaining a balance between the use of the novel as an instrument of reform and as a work of art. The story has dramatic power. His style is simple, even poetic when he describes the Louisiana swamps, yet it lives in one's memory because he has subtly and closely mingled the humor and pathos of living and breathing characters. Cable uses Creole dialect and French phrases so naturally, interchanging English and French with such ease, that his reader is transplanted at once to live and breathe in the old Crescent City with its French-American background. Professor C. S. Skilton\(^1\) who formerly lived in Northampton, Massachusetts, was a close friend of Mr. George W. Cable. In a personal interview with Mr. Skilton, the writer

\(^1\) Composer and Professor of Organ, University of Kansas.
asked whether Mr. Cable used French phrases in conversation. Mr. Skilton answered in the negative and added that in his opinion the French words and phrases in *The Grandissimes* were the result of conscious striving on the part of the author to create for the reader a more vivid background.

Any student of American literature will readily recall that Mr. Cable's representation of Creole characters has been challenged; it has been charged that he drew his characters from the lower section of the Creole population and implied that no higher grade existed. In my opinion, he chose very interesting, maladjusted types of Creoles and quadroons without pretending to give every phase of their complex social life. Because a man writes about one type of people in a certain community, the inference would not necessarily be that he had exhausted the subjects of the region or the types of people living there. Whether one challenges or accepts Cable's interpretation, the fact that he portrayed a unique civilization with skill cannot, in my opinion, be doubted.

The strongest elements in the novel are the

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cruelty of the traditional caste system, the characterization of Palmyre la Philosophe, and the vivid pictures of Creole life in its semi-tropical setting.

III.

From the summary which has just been given, it is easily seen that Cable used, in The Grandissimes, many localities and types of characters. In working on the novel as a study of vocabulary and of style one becomes aware of the local quality of the language in various aspects. Geographically the novel includes the region lying north of the gulf marshes (which extend at an average width of fifteen miles across the southern end of the State of Louisiana from the Sabine Lake to Candeleur Bay); that is the delta country bounded on the west by Bayou Teche and on the east by the Mississippi River. Topographical terms present one of the interesting phases of a language because they reveal local conditions. Natural features remain stationary when compared with the varying languages spoken successively on the same soil. The topographical nomenclature of Louisiana contains many terms from the respective dominions of the French, Spanish, and English.
Each had an opportunity to develop a peculiarly local usage for the local features. In N.E.D. prairie (12) was given as adopted from French prairie. In Pickering's Vocabulary,¹ he wrote that the noun prairie was a "French term, which has been used of late by American writers, to designate those remarkable meadows or plains, which are described by travellers in Louisiana. Mr. Webster writes it prairy, and defines it 'a natural meadow, or a plain naturally destitute of trees'. None of our writers, that I recollect, have adopted this orthography. The word prairie is censured by the Edinburgh Reviewers, as a Gallicism." The Spanish nomenclature for a similar open plain was savannah (11).² In N.E.D. the form of this word given for the seventeenth century was zavana and for the eighteenth century savanah. From the same dictionary, one discovers further that "in the sixteenth century zavana ad. from Sp. zavana, gavana given by Oviedo 1535 as a Carib word. The later form savana (mod. Sp. sabane) is an instance of the usual N. Am. Sp. substitution of s for z. Cf. F. savane".

¹Pickering, J., A Vocabulary.
²Numbers in parenthesis following a cited word or group of words refer to pages of The Grandissimes.
Areas of salt or brackish water were called lagoons (357) ("ad. F. lagune, ad. Sp. laguna:—L. lacuna pool")¹, as well as salt pools and passes (357); the latter being English adoptions. Here the French and English language influences are immediately obvious in the different names for the same bodies of water.

Today in ordinary conversation marsh (10) and swamp (11) are applied indiscriminately to the same place. It is noteworthy that marsh and the compound sea-marsh (354) are from English. N. E. D. gives as the origin of marsh "O. Teut. *mari — sea lake," while swamp and swamp-rangers (29) are probably American coinages — "it [swamp] was first recorded as a term peculiar to N. Am. Colony Va. [the first quotation was from Captain John Smith's Virginia IV. 163] but probably in local use in England. Possibly taken from L. G. swampen."²

To return to the French influence on the topographical nomenclature of Louisiana, bay (312) and gulf (312) come, respectively, from French baie and golfe. Levee (272), also a French adoption, comes from levée feminine of levé the past participle of lever,³ to raise;

¹N. E. D.
²N. E. D.
³N. E. D.
hence, a levee is a raised embankment to prevent over-flowing of a river. In N. E. D. the first quotation for levee was dated "1718 - 20, Dumont, Plan N. Orleans in J. Winsor, Mississ. Basin (1895) 151." Another echo of French dominion is bayou (21). N. E. D. gives it as "prob. a corruption of Fr. boyau. Name given (chiefly in Southern states of N. Am.) to marshy off-shoots and overflowings of lakes and rivers." The first quotation, in the same dictionary, is dated 1818 from Cabett's, Residence U. S.

Other topographical terms in The Grandissimes, from a variety of ultimate sources, are attributed by N. E. D. to the common English stock. Illustrations are: delta (27), quagmire (11), overflow (355), sand-keys (34), sound (34), ridge (355), and lakes (357).

Such non-English place names as Baton-Rouge (205), Terre Aux Bocufs Gate (100), Place d'Armes (321), and Cabildo (14), which abound in Louisiana, show traces of American Indian, French, and Spanish occupation. Noteworthy, also, are the generic place names province (361), parish (221), and cantons (121).

In names connected with the vegetation of
Louisiana, we find illustration of the multifarious sources of the English vocabulary. *Catalpa* (24) is from the language of the Indians of Carolina;\(^1\) *bay* (27), a shortened form of bay-tree, is from French *boye, baie*;\(^2\) *magnolia* (13) is a modern, feminine Latinization of the name Magnol (Pierre), professor of botany at Montpellier in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries;\(^3\) *cypress* (11) is an assimilation from English which came from the late Latin form *cypressus*;\(^4\) *willow* (97), also English, came from the Middle English form *wilowe*.\(^5\)

A number of characteristic plants, which are brought out in the setting of the novel, include *indigo* (40), *coffee* (220), *rice* (91), *tobacco* (75), *sugar-cane* (57), *basil* (64), *acacias* (49), *flags* (43), *reeds* (43), *bulrushes* (43), *pond-lilies* (357), and *candleberry-myrtle* (34). The following list of animals is very much what

\(^1\) N. E. D.
\(^2\) Ibid.
\(^3\) Ibid.
\(^4\) Ibid.
\(^5\) Ibid.
one would expect to find in the setting of a Louisiana novel: gar fish (27), alligator (27), water-fowl (357), rhinoceros (224), pelican (230), crane (43), starlings (42), mocking-bird (43), oriole (42), mallows (357), cicada (439), serpents (222), and deer, bear, wildcat (230).

Many local color words reveal characteristics of the setting. Chess (18) was played. Another amusement was tombola (114) listed by Webster among rare and dialectal words¹ and defined as a "kind of lottery or game in which each number of a set or series on one card must be drawn to win; cf. lotto." The aristocratic whites also amused themselves with the contra-dance (2) and cotillion (3). The latter in its original French signification was a lively dance, but in the United States the word generally means a round dance.² The negroes, half

¹In Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, foreign words, unusual spellings for words, etc., are grouped alphabetically at the bottom of the pages.

²Webster's New International Dictionary.
naked, often with a live snake and jingling bells around their necks, danced in semi-religious orgies in Congo Square. The Calinda dances, which lasted for hours, frequently terminated for the more enthusiastic by their being dragged from the ring foaming at the mouth. The weird music was furnished by chanting and beating the chest, palms, and thighs in time with the bones and drums of the musicians.

The white people, in the Crescent City (410) or Buffalo's Grazing-ground (21) or Franco-Spanish-American City (220) as Cable variously called New Orleans (1), drank lemonade (396), cordial (93), and claret (313) while the slaves drank tafia (113). (Cable uses the word tafia, the first time without italics but later

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1 The Grandissimes, p. 121.

Fortier, A., in his Louisiana Studies, pp. 126 - 128, gives a description of slave dances which he had seen. His account corroborates the dramatic scene Cable gives in The Grandissimes, pp. 246 - 247, when Bras-Coupé was captured.
he italicized it in the form taffia (178) and again with the spelling tafia.) N. E. D. gives the following information under tafia:

Origin uncertain: given in 1722 as native name in West Indies (Labat Voy. Aux Iles de l'Amer. III 410 L' eau-de-vie qu'on tire des cannes est appelée guildive [see Kill-Devil]; les sauvages et les nègres l'appellant tafia); but tafia is also given in Malay dictionaries as 'a spirit distilled from molasses'. The word appears therefore to be widely diffused in east and west. A rum-like spirituous liquor obtained from the lower grades of molasses, refuse brown sugar, etc.

A very evident contrast existed in the early nineteenth century between the clothing of a white man and a negro slave. The former wore silver-buckled (144) shoes, black stockings (212), a neckerchief, shirt frill, high-collared coat (96), hat (299) etc., while the latter, if his feet were covered, had moccasins (247) and "breeches of Indienne -- the stuff used for slave women's best dresses --" (247).

Local color words showing the modes of transportation are significant of the time of the novel. Bras-Coupé was lifted into a cart drawn by oxen (221). Aurora and Clotilde rode in a volante (378), while Doctor Keene and Honoré rode in a gig (393). The
The following description of the course of the Nancanou volante into their own home gives an interesting bit of setting.

Through a large port-cochère, opening upon the banquette immediately beside and abreast of the store front one entered a high, covered carriage-way with a tesselated pavement and green plastered walls, and reached, -- just where this way (corridor, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres, -- a broad stairway leading to a hall over the "corridor" and to the drawing-rooms over the store. 1

Some words which apply definitely to slavery are: "a driver, a sort of foreman to the overseer. . . ." (222), slave-yard (121), slave-woman (93), slave-made crops (205), slave-schooners (205), slave trade (310), runaway slaves (12), negro (12), niggers (329), negress (16), négresse (132), black-nurse (16), black-girl (16), wench (425), coon (391), milatraisse (113), quadroon (19), blacks (416), black-boy (53), mulattoes (73), darky (126), and darkey (390). If a slave was out after gun-fire, eight o'clock, without a master's written "pass", he was liable to arrest and imprisonment by the

1 The Grandissimes, pp. 376 - 377.
street-watch. Those who championed the negro were negrophiles (206) and therefore outcasts. Agricola Fusilier summed up the theory underlying slavery for Joseph Frowenfeld:

Beware, my son, of the doctrine of equal rights — a bottomless iniquity. Master and man — arch and pier — arch above — pier below. . . . society has pyramids to build which make menials a necessity, and nature furnishes the menials all in dark uniform.

It is not surprising that tragedy often resulted from such a theory and institution in the hands of a typical Creole. Agricola's theory helps explain the existence of such words as driver, wench, etc. listed above as directly connected with slavery.

Words significant of time and place are noteworthy as filling in a background for The Grandissimes. Louisiana's money system in the early nineteenth century was a curious mixture of American dollars (8) and drafts (369), Spanish gourde dollars (227), French francs (438) and livres (34), and English pounds (43).

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1 The Grandissimes, p. 121.
2 Ibid, p. 432.
While M. Nancanou gambled away his last *arpent* (38) (French) and *quarti* (38) (not in N. E. D.; perhaps a corruption of quarter), M. Honoré Grandissime thought in *pennyworths* (43). Even an American slang phrase for money was introduced through Doctor Keene's speaking of cotton being "two bits a pound" (363). *Picayune* (59) was mentioned more times than any other one kind of money. According to N. E. D., *picayune* is of "uncertain origin; name given in Louisiana, Florida etc. to Spanish half-real, value six and one-fourth cents." The first quotation for *picayune* (in N. E. D.) was from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. *Pistareen* (67), another coin mentioned in the novel, was listed in N. E. D. as a "popular formation from *peseta*. An Am. and W. Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there."

A number of nautical terms occurred and reoccurred in the novel, reminding one of the fact that New Orleans is a seaport. The vessels used in sea-coast navigation (358) were chiefly: a *skiff* (407); a small sailing craft (358); a *sloop* with a *half deck* (358); and a small, stanch, single-masted, broad and very light *drought boat* (358). On one *schooner* (358), a *master*
(356) with his glass (356) was directing a helmsman (357) at the tiller (359). The usual sea vernacular of after-larboard-quarter (357), astern (357), helm (360), leward (437), etc., was used. In one boat, a passenger was described as sitting on the centre-board-well (358), while two others sat with their arms thrown out upon the wash-board (359). Nautical terms were used in contrasting Clotilde's cheerful apartment with Frowenfeld's store beneath -- it was "like going from the hold of one of those smart old packet-ships of his day into the cabin" (381). Sea phrases occur again at the close of the novel when an old sea captain tells of Honoré Grandissime's (f. m. c.) proposing to Palmyre in France: "'He wants to charter her'," the seaman concluded, "'but she doesn't like his rates.'"

The local quality of the language in The Grandissimes reveals many words associated with superstition. When Aurora first moved into the house on Bienville Street, she entered in advance of all her other movables, carrying into the empty house a new broom, a looking-glass, and a silver coin to keep off bad luck. She never received Monday callers unless good luck had already been secured by smearing the front walk or the
the banquet with Venetian red. When Aurora needed money to pay the rent, she rubbed basil on the door sill to make the money come into her home. Another device for getting money was to thrust her hand whenever it itched into her pocket so as to make the money come there.¹ Once when she wanted a very special love charm worked, she went to Palmyre la Philosophe's to have a professional voudou (68), whose rites were more potent than her own, bring about the desired charm and result. Such a very important mission required Aurora to take an extra precaution in leaving home; therefore, she did not allow her daughter to watch her out of sight because it was dangerous (66). Both the setting and procedure of the love spell wrought within the voudou's home, as well as the words used, are interesting as indicative of the credulity of certain classes of Creoles.

The articles brought in by the servant were

¹The Grandissimes, pp. 79 - 81.
simply a little pound-cake and cordial, a tumbler half-filled with the sirop naturelle of the sugar-cane, and a small piece of candle of the kind made from the fragrant green wax of the candleberry myrtle. These were set upon the small table, the bit of candle standing, lighted, in the tumbler of sirup, the cake on a plate, the cordial in a wine-glass. This feeble child's play was all; except that as Palmyre closed out all daylight from the room and received the offering of silver that "paid the floor" and averted guillons (interferences of outside imps), Aurora . . . silently called on Assonquer (the imp of good fortune) . . . she only watched the burning wax. When the flame rose clear and long it was a sign that Assonquer was enlisted in the coveted endeavor.¹

At first the wick turned away from Aurora, but after Palmyre passed between her client and the burning candle, the wick bent toward her, an omen that the unknown man with whom she had been enamored at the bal-masque would return her love. As Aurora walked home she augmented the effectiveness of the spell by holding between her teeth some charmed basil (94). That night she was awakened by the bell striking midnight. To be awakened at that hour meant the fates had already started fulfilling the prophesy of the afternoon. By offering another charm to M. Assonquer she hoped further to enlist him in making the handsome Honoré love her. For

¹The Grandissimes, pp. 93 - 94.
this rite "she stood a moment in the centre of the chamber, then sank upon one knee, rapped the floor gently but audibly thrice, rose, drew a step backward, sank upon the other knee, rapped thrice, rose again, stepped backward, knelt the third time, the third time rapped, and then, rising, murmured a vow to pour upon the ground next day an oblation of champagne — then closed the doors and window and crept back to bed."1 Because Clotilde frowned upon all superstitions rites, Aurora promised to resort to them no more. She resolved to take only "such ordinary precautions against misfortune as casting upon the floor a little of whatever she might be eating or drinking to propitiate M. Assonquer."2

Aurora's superstition is so real to her that it is one of the vital factors determining her character. If one has ever been closely associated with an old person who was tended by a negro mammy, he will know that Cable has not overdrawn the influence of negro maids on

their white charges during the slave regime in America. One old person, with whom the writer has been closely associated, was a young lady when the Civil War was fought. In spite of a good education this elderly person believes in and observes several superstitions which were learned from a negro attendant in childhood. Cable's treatment of Aurora's superstition is consistent and a source of many glossary words pertaining to superstitions of the New Orleans region in the early nineteenth century.

Another character whose life was dominated by superstition was Bras-Coupé. All the slaves thought that this man, who was hiding in the swamp from his injured master, had voudoued them and attempted to lift the curse but Don José stopped the rum-pouring ceremony (240). Bras-Coupé's superstition belongs to a very old kind -- the belief that a pronounced curse would be effective. For example, one day the huge negro appeared in Don José's bedroom door, lifted his arm and said: "May this house and all in it who are not women be accursed." The overseer on the Martinez plantation

1 The Grandissimes, p. 243.
thought that on Bras-Coupe's death his spirit had entered his wife Palmyre and as a result she had become the best monture (Plutonian medium) in the parish. Palmyre, who hated Agricola, attempted several times to bring voudou curses upon him; One morning the old man awoke and found in the four corners of his pillow four infallible bad luck omens:

In one corner was an acorn drilled through with two holes at right angles to each other, a small feather run through each hole; in the second a joint of cornstalk with a cavity scooped from the middle, the pith left intact at the ends, and the space filled with parings from that small callous spot near the knee of the horse, called the "nail"; in the third corner a bunch of particolored feathers; something equally meaningless in the fourth. No thread was used in any of them. All fastening was done with the gum of trees.¹

Any number of words were glossed which are significant of the time of the story. These do not come under any specific classification, yet a few representative words from the group might be significant in connection with the period: dirk (414), flint-lock pistol (415), scroll (419), guille (for writing) (137), American volunteer militia (370), bar (312), pirates

Possibly the most significant phase of the language in _The Grandissimes_, so far as local quality is concerned, is that of the dialect of important characters. It will be worthwhile in touching on individual variance in the Creole dialect to interweave brief personal descriptions so that the shadings of dialect will be more apparent. The number of characters from whom quotations could be selected for the glossary was limited since Doctor Craigie suggested, in a letter March 17, 1930, "omitting . . . all conversation in the French-English of some of his characters." This was interpreted to exclude specifically the conversation of all characters who spoke broken English rather than the Creole dialect. Raoul Innerarity, the impetuous painter and drug clerk, conversed in a broken English with an occasional pure French word. Apparently the novelist had not worked out any consistent principles on which to write Raoul's speeches, as the following quotation shows:

". . . I think it is a foolishness to be too proud, eh? I want you to say, 'my frien',"
'Sieur Innerarity, never care to sell anything; 'tis for egshibbyshun'; mais -- when somebody look at it, so, • • • you say, foutre tonnerre! What de dev'! -- I take dat ris - pon - sibble - ty -- you can have her for two hun'red fifty dollah!'"

Aurora's speech is called by Cable "broken English." These quotations from a dialogue between the charming mother, a coquette, in her thirties, and her religious daughter, Clotilde, about the injured Frownfeld, are representative of their speech throughout the novel.

"'E godd his 'ead strigue! 'Tis all knog in be'ine! 'E come in blidding --"
"Mais, oo strigue 'im?" demanded Aurora impatiently.
"Addunno!" replied the other. "Bud I does know 'e is hinnocen'!"
"Innocen' from wad?"

Another character from whose speech no quotations were taken for the glossary is Honoré Grandissime, f. m. c. His life is a gripping tragedy in which he

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1Raoul Innerarity, The Grandissimes, p. 146.
was understood only by his white brother and the German apothecary. "And with slow, painstaking phrase this man of strong feeling and feeble will (the trait of his caste) told -- as Frowenfeld felt he would do the moment he said "listen" -- such part of the story of Bras-Coupé as showed how he came by his deadly hatred of Agricola.

"Tell me . . . w'ry deen Bras-Coupé mague dad curze on Agricola Fusilier? Becoze Agricola ees one sorcier! Elz 'e bid dade sinz long tamm."

"Is there no one who can make peace between you?" [Joseph Frowenfeld]

"'Tis impossib'; we don' wand."1

Thus the most interesting character in the book, and one whose language was also classed in the French-English not glossed, is Palmyre la Philosophé. Cable's vivid description of her barbaric beauty, "her mental acuteness, conversational adroitness, concealed cunning and noiseless but visible strength of will"2 all combine to make her feline. She is not only a unique but also a fascinating character. "It was a femininity without humanity, -- something that made her with all her

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1 Honore Grandissime, f. m. c., The Grandissimes, p. 257.
2 The Grandissimes, p. 75.
all her superbness, a creature that one would want to find chained."¹ Cable uses two methods for recording Palmyre's speech. One is an idiomatic English translation of "the plantation French"² of her childhood, the other is an occasional short speech like the following: "'Eh bi'n, miche?'"³

Usually Bras-Coupé's speeches were written in an English translation with an occasional awkward phrase to imply that the author had translated the actual Joloff speech which was supposed to have been native with the man.⁴ Thus, occasionally, the driver spoke in his own idiom, but the speech was usually followed by a translation like the following one:

"Mo courri c'ez Agricola Fusilier 'pou oir n'amourouse (I go to Agricola Fusilier to see my betrothed), . . . ."⁵

¹The Grandissimes, p. 89.
²Ibid., p. 90.
³Palmyre, Ibid., p. 172.
⁴Ibid., p. 221.
⁵Bras-Coupé, Ibid., p. 228.
So far the characters in this group, whose speeches were not quoted in the present glossary, spoke Creole or French - English, but an interesting person, Clemence *la marchande des calas*, who philosophized in a negro - French dialect, must be added. The following quotation is from a dialogue between Clemence and Doctor Keene. The former has said that white people lie when they say that slaves are the happiest people in the world. With mock ferocity Doctor Keene asks her if she is charging white people with lying. Clemence replies:

"Oh, sakes, Mawse Chawlie, no! De people don't mek up dat ah; de debble pass it on 'em. Don' you know de debble ah de grett cyount'-feitch? Ev'y piece o' money he mek he tek an' put some debblemen' on de under side, an' one o' his pootiess lies on top; an' 'e gilt dat lie, and 'e rub dat lie on 'is elbow, an' 'e shine dat lie an' 'e put 'is bess licks on dat lie; entel ev'ybody say: 'Oh, how pootty!'"

"Oh," said someone at Doctor Keene's side, disposed to quiz, "you niggers don't know when you are happy."

"Pass so, Mawse -- c'est vrai, oui!" she answered quickly: "we donno no mo'n white folks!"1

It seemed necessary to analyze carefully the language of one character who spoke the Creole dialect.

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While the writer was trying to discover the underlying principles upon which M. Honoré Grandissime's speech was written (his appeared to be the purest and most consistent) this bit of information was discovered in Mr. Calbe's novel Bonaventure.¹

We need not inexorably render the dialect of the white man; pretty enough to hear, it would often be hideous to print. The letter r, for instance, that plague of all nations — before consonants it disappeared. Before vowels the tongue failed of that upward curve that makes the good strong r's of Italy and Great Britain.

In M. Honoré's speeches in the Grandissimes, Cable did drop the letter r before consonants as shown in these examples: sco'rn, affo'nd, con've'sation, im'port, colo'rd, housekeepe's (46). Internal as well as initial r was dropped or followed by h when preceding a vowel. The formation of r followed by h before a vowel is the most frequent, single, dialect characteristic in M. Honoré's speech: wrhong, Frhownfeld, Crheole, prhactice, differhent, Afrhicans, brhibe (46). In rhashly and rhemembeh (47) the h is shown following an initial r. As a general rule, the Creole dropped final r in such words as: fo' (for), do' (door) (68), favo' (favor) and

¹Cable, George W., Bonaventure, p. 74.
wo' (your) (69). If r is pronounced at the end of a word it is followed by h as in longer - h, for - h, hear - h (49); but sometimes h replaces r at the end of a word, as in othep, whethep, remembeh (47), and is used to indicate a clearly pronounced vowel. Two of the foregoing observations are united in the expression, my - de' - seh (47), which was used frequently and consistently throughout Honoré's speeches. On the boat in which the Brownfelds came to Louisiana, there was an unnamed character who regularly substituted a for voiced th -- din (then), de (the) (12) -- but Honoré Grandissime consistently pronounced the initial th sound.

Agricola Fusilier, a Creole, was a pompous, garrulous, old uncle of Honoré Grandissime. His petty demand that he be called Citizen Fusilier because he passionately hated the democratic Yankee Government is characteristic of his mental plane. Agricola represented the type of Creole who had degenerated until drawn far outweighed brain capacity. Because his Latin blood predominated, he acted impetuously and consequently often unwisely. He was as tyrannical as he was superstitious. Agricola spoke idiomatic English with one exception -- he prefixed initial h's indiscriminately to words within
or at the beginning of a sentence. For example, he would say **h— you** (301), **H—I**, **H— why** (300) and then in a succeeding speech leave off the prefix **h**. The following quotation from Agricola's conversation is both characteristic and illustrative of his one outstanding peculiarity because it shows the inconsistency with which he added the aspirate. 

"'H— innocent? H— of course he is innocent, sir! We will make him innocent."

Charlie Keene, the wiry, tubercular doctor with red curls, is the connecting link between the D. Grapion Nancanou family and the Grandissime-Fusilier families. He used slang or such exclamations as: "'Fudge!'" (57) and "' . . . that pestiferous darky Bras-Coupé . . . !" (128) which are probably character tags. For want of a better term the following underlined quotations from his speeches might be grouped as colloquial expressions:

"I have taken a heap of trouble to keep you alive, and if you should relapse now and give us the slip, it would be a deal of good physic wasted; . . . "

"By the by, Frowenfeld," he [Dr. Keene] said

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one evening . . . "You haven't made the acquaintance of your pretty neighbors next door."¹

"Their name is DeGrapion -- Oh, DeGrapion, says I! their name is Nancanou."²

... that darkey . . . will get his deserts -- sure!"³

"You want to get me into the sort of scraps I got our 'professor' into eh?"⁴

"And I must be mum, eh?"⁵

"You've got it bad," said Doctor Keene, mechanically.⁶ [Meaning "you are madly in love."]

"... you'd as well all go in there."⁷

The speech of Joseph Frowenfeld, a more serious type, is in marked contrast with that of the other characters because, unlike them, he does not insert French phrases. Unquestionably, he is the mouthpiece of the author; through his insistence, even mild preaching, Cable's principles are uttered in the language which the author would use were he speaking in the first

¹Dr. Keene, The Grandissimes, p. 18.
²Ibid., p. 19.
³Ibid., p. 390.
⁴Ibid., p. 393.
⁵Ibid., p. 393.
⁶Ibid., p. 397.
⁷Ibid., p. 430.
A thorough phonetic interpretation of the Creole speech used by the larger number of characters in *The Grandissimes* would furnish a thesis problem by itself. The method of procedure for this comparatively short dialect study involved first of all the selection of a given form which was thought to be phonetic and not merely a printer's error. Innumerable difficulties arose through the apparent inconsistency of the author. Thus, before one could accept a dialect principle, the hypothetical conclusion had to be tested by checking it in all the recorded speeches of the character under consideration. After the foregoing conclusions had been formulated, the writer discovered one day in the Library of the University of Kansas a book by Cable himself, *The Creoles of Louisiana*, in which he gives an excellent summary of the phonetic principles underlying Creole dialect. As the reader will doubtless discover, not all, but some of the conclusions which the present writer thought were original had already been in print since 1684. The dialect principles in the following quotation apply especially to the speech of Aurora De
Grapion Nancanou and others in the group whose language was characterized as broken-English. Their language, as has been said, was eliminated from the glossary study in accordance with Doctor Craigie's directions.

Its [the summer's] languid airs have induced in the Creole's speech great softness of utterance. The relaxed energies of a luxurious climate find publication, as it were, when he turns final k into g; changes th, and t when not initial, to d; final p to b, drops initial h, final le, and t after k; often, also, the final a of past tenses; omits or distorts his r, and makes a languorous s of all s's and soft c's except initials. On the other hand, the old Gallic alertness and wire-edge still asserts itself in the confusing and interchanging of long e and short i — sheep for ship, and ship for sheep — in flattening of long i, as if it were coming through cane-crushers, in the prolonging of long a, the intrusion of uncalled— for h's, and the shortening and narrowing of nearly all long and broad vowels.\(^1\)

IV.

Another result of a study of the vocabulary and style of The Grandissimes has been the classification of words which are more broadly representative of American speech. This category includes, first of all, words and idioms characteristic of America. Such words, under the

\(^1\)Cable, George W., The Creoles of Louisiana, pp. 317-318.
influence of G. P. Krapp, G. M. Tucker, J. R. Bartlett, R. H. Thornton, H. L. Mencken and others, have commonly been called "Americanisms." Cable makes the usual American distinction between store (14) and shop (152); a store being a place where things are sold while the word shop is confined to the place where things are made or done,¹ as a blacksmith's shop (152). Where the English say someone was ill, Cable, like most persons in the United States, uses the word sick (1) and the compounds sick-bed (15) and sickly-looking (153). Some definite Americanisms are: in-doors (72), candleberry-myrtle (34), myrtle-wax (414), palmetto (22), Creole (1), lodge (22), leggings (3), mosquito-bar (16), acacia-bush (287), and plantation (36). This list could be extended to a considerable length, but the few words given are sufficiently representative. Certain subconscious boundary lines exist and are peculiar to the United States. When Cable wrote that Joseph Frowenfeld had come from his Northern to his Southern home (13) the different parts of the country thus mentioned hold for the American reader a particular connotation. H. L.

¹Thornton, R. H., An American Glossary.

Doctor Craigie, (in a letter to a worker on the dictionary) emphasized the importance of glossing common words in common uses. At once the reason is apparent; if *The Historical Dictionary of American English* is to be truly a history, it must include common words in ordinary uses as well as unusual words. Since Cable wrote idiomatic, American-English, locutions selected from his writing, though there is nothing remarkable about them, give an idea of the actual glossing process: North American Indian (23), foster-mother (23), freckles (16), theater (4), Cavalier (6), bark (10), hybrid (13), etc.

Cable used a number of common words in what seems to the writer an unusual way. He wrote of a sad headache (205) when one would have expected him to have said a severe headache. He wrote of "... that sorry streak once fondly known as Champs Elysées ... "1 Sorry in this instance means ugly, unkept instead of having the usual connotation of regret. Ordinarily one would speak

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of a body of water, but the author of *The Grandissimes* mentions a piece of water (358) instead. To Cable smart (163) meant considerable and grand (231) meant large. He uses tenement as a noun: a *low-roofed tenement* (78). In this novel the verb *fortify* with the meaning to protect occurred four times in the following passages:

The Dragoon helped the Monk to *fortify* herself against the outer air.\(^1\)

Fortified by the *acumen* and self-collected *ambition* of Listening Crane. . . .\(^2\)

. . . she was but a guest, fortified against the street-watch with her master's written "pass" . . . .\(^3\)

. . . As you *fortify* yourself with an inward smile . . . .\(^4\)

According to N. E. D., this verb was adopted from French *fortifier* which was adopted in turn from Latin *fortificare*. Most of the varying meanings for *fortify* in N. E. D. come under two chief divisions: to make strong;

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\(^1\) *The Grandissimes*, p. 8.


to strengthen against attack, but no examples are given for this sense of protection.

Several common words in striking uses occur in colloquial or catch phrases which can best be illustrated through examples: "Raoul burst in all sweat and rage . . ." (376); "At the bottom [opposite end] of the room . . ." (445); " . . . Spanish police were putting their heads together . . ." (248); " . . . a man of parts" (98); " . . . leaving only two descendants -- females . . ." (36); " . . . a chaste and graceful complement of -- skirts" (61); " . . . a smart majority of physicians" (56); " . . . Aurora took in [comprehended] . . . Clotilde's project . . ." (277); " . . . without ever [even the] process of court." (323); "stone dead" (428); "to scrape acquaintance" (438); " . . . weatherwise as to its indications she perceived an impending shower of tears" (442); " . . . the buttered side of the world . . ." (220).

Cable employed a number of unusual expressions, as for example: casket of clothes [trunk of clothes] (31), wag [noun] (57), depot-house (199), her don't wants (309), thrill of disrelish (382), apartment [private office] (370), apartment [bedroom] (78),
Westwego (199), goodly [large] company (230), and ventriloquous note of the rain crow (237). He also used several noteworthy adverbs. Illustrations are: grumly (41), "passably good productions . . ." (79); "... hard by the Principal . . ." (103); "It sits as fast on the ground as a toad." (78); "... spurred his horse toward a tree hard-by . . ." (199); "... he pauses a moment to hear out the companions . . ." (211); "rising up (212); "... he rose up . . ." (296); "He had to go clear to the end of the counter . . ." (421).

All over the United States the language history has been a mingling of certain elements, although the ingredients vary from section to section. The varied background for American-English in Louisiana is well illustrated in The Grandissimes. The successive dominions of the American Indian, French, Spanish, and English in Louisiana have created a unique language product. Cable adds to these influences that of German, which he heard spoken in the market in New Orleans.¹ Another contribution is that obviously coming through

¹See above, p. ix.
the slave traffic which was an important part of the commerce between New Orleans and the West Indies. As a criterion for glossing foreign words in The Grandissimes, those words were chosen which are not yet fully naturalized or those which reflect American conditions. The following lists of foreign words and phrases will show the comparative quantity of the various languages used by Cable.
AMERICAN INDIAN WORDS

A number of words customarily associated with the Indian tradition in the United States, though not originating in American Indian speech, have here been included to show the varied sources of this special vocabulary.

_calumet_, "... the atmosphere of her lodge blue with the smoke of ambassadors' calumets ... " (25).
N. E. D.: _calumet_, [ad. Fr. _calumet_ (Norman form of _chalamet_), given by the Fr. in Canada to plants whose stems serve as pipe tubes.] Peace pipe used among Am. Indians.

canoe, "... two overbold young Frenchmen ... ventured away from their canoes on the bank of the Mississippi into the wilderness" (26).

_hatchet_, "It may have been ... the mere wind of her hasty-tempered matrimonial master's stone hatchet as it whiffed by her skull ... " (22).

Indian tribal names in _The Grandissimes;_
Chickasaw (228)
Choctaw (60)
Mohican (25)
Natchez (21)
Tohoupitoulas (26)
lodge, "Outside the lodge door sat and continued to sit, as she passed out, her master or husband." (22).


pecan, "... a great rabbit-hawk sat alone in the top of a lofty pecan-tree..." (43).

Webster: pecan [Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonquian pecan nut, walnut; cf. F. pecane the nut.] A species of hickory (Carya pecan) of the south central United States, with roughish bark.

squaw, "Among the squaws... was one who had in her own palmetto hut an empty cradle..." (22).

Webster: squaw [Massachusetts Indian aqua or Narragansett squaw, akin to Delaware oochheu, Cree iskwaw.] A female; a woman; -- among the Algonquins, correlative of moomup.

tomahawk, "... a humble 'black-gown'... holding forth the crucifix and backed by French carbines and Mohican tomahawks" (25).

Webster: tomahawk [From Algonquian (prob. Virginian); cf. Delaware toahican, Micmac toehagan, Mohican tumahagan, Massachusetts tomhegan.] A light ax used both as a missile and as a hand weapon by the North American Indians.

The list of Indian terms and words associated with the Indian, in The Grandissimes, can be extended, but one sentence, from the description of the court of Lufki-Humma, Indian Queen and ancestress of Agricola
Fusilier, will suggest the number in the novel. In the following quotation, the words which were glossed are underlined.

The queen sat down with them, clothed in her entire wardrobe: vest of swan's skin, with facings of purple and green from the neck of the mallard; petticoat of plaited hair, with embroideries of quills; leggings of fawn-skin; garters of wampum; black and green serpent skin moccasins, that rested on pelts of tiger-cat and buffalo; armlets of gar's scales, necklaces of bear's claws and alligators' teeth, plaited tresses, plumes of raven and flamingo, wing of pink curlew, and odors of bay and sassafras.¹

¹The Grandissimes, pp. 26 - 27.
FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES

à la Turque, "... Raoul sat upon the deck à la Turque." (361).

attaché, "... an attaché of ... Honoré's counting-room ..." (275).

bras-coupé, "... a negro's bloody arm cut off near the shoulder -- a bras-coupé -- with a dirk grasped in its hand." (414).

carte blanche, "... this little waif came to be tossed ... with carte blanche as to the disposal of it." (22).

capstan, "The stranger sat upon the capstan ..." (13).

Webster: capstan [F. cabestan or Provencal cabestan, cabestran, fr. Sp. cabestrante, cabrestrante, fr. cabestrar to bind with a halter, cabestro halter, L. capistrum fr. capere to hold.] Apparatus used for raising or moving heavy weights.

dormer, "It was a long, narrowing prospective of arcades, lattices, balconies, zaguanes, dormer windows, ..." (131).


Cestre's Francais-Angeais Dictionary
dormer vi. to sleep.

domino, "The four maskers at once turned their glance upon the old man in the domino ..." (3).
Webster: domino [F. domino, or It. dominó, domino, or Sp. dominó (the It. Sp. words are from F.) fr. L. dominus master. The domino was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral] A masquerade costume, consisting of a robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure and including a light half mask.

fête de grandpère, "... the day of this fête de grandpère." (203).

Fille à la Cassette, "'But see that Huguenotte Girl ... she carries a little trunk. She is a Fille à la Cassette!'" (3) [This title was first given, in the winter of 1727-28, to a ship load of sixty maidens from the hearthstones of France, (unlike the houseless girls from the streets of Paris who had previously come to the Louisiana colony), to be married at the discretion of the Ursuline nuns. Each maiden had a trunk and both maidens and trunks were gifts of the French king. Similar groups came in subsequent years. In the traditions of their colonial descendants, these girls with trunks were known by the honorable distinction of filles à la cassette -- the casket girls.]

jalousie, "She mounted a chair and peeped through that odd little jalousie which formerly was in almost all New Orleans street-doors ..." (60). Webster: [At bottom of page] ||2 jalousie [F.] A blind or shutter having slats, usually sloping upwards from without, to admit air and light while excluding sun and rain.


2|| = Foreign Word.
marchande des gateaux, "... she being but a
marchande des gateaux (an itinerant cake-
vender) ..." (98).

porte cochère, "Here he was ushered through
the wicket of a porte cochère into a broad,
paved corridor ..." (51).
"Through a large porte-cochère ..." (376).
Webster: [F. porte-cochère
[F. porte, L. porta, cf. AS. port, a gate
or portal; coach] Arch. A large gateway
allowing vehicles to drive into a court-
yard.

porte-monnaie, "He drew out his porte-monnaie."
(63).
Webster: porte monnaie, [F. porter to
carry + monnaie.] A small pocket-book or
purse.

trottoir, "... he was ... killing time along
the dim, ill-lighted trottoirs of the rue
Chartres ..." (116).
N. & D.: trottoir, [F. (16 cent.), f.
trotter to trot + oir, L. -ōrium.] A
paved footway on each side of a street; a
pavement.
SPANISH WORDS

Calaboza, "In the midst of the ancient town, stood the Calaboza with its humid vaults." (249).

calaboza, "... the squat hall of the cabildo with the calaboza in the rear." (14).
N. E. D.: calaboza (listed under calaboose)
[Negro French (of La.) calaboose, ad. Sp. calabazo, dungeon]

calaboose, "'You'd oughteh tek me and put me in calaboose, an' let de law tek 'is co'se.'" Clemence. (425).

caramba, "'Caramba!' exclaimed the master, with gentle emphasis, "how so?" [Don Jose] (223).
Webster: /// caramba (at the bottom of the page)
[Sp.] An exclamation expressing chiefly vexation or admiration. 'Caramba = carambola (given in the main part of the dictionary). [Portuguese from some native name] An East Indian oxalidaceous tree (Averrhoa carambola), and its acid fruit, which is eaten as a preserve; -- called also caramba and coromandel gooseberry.

don, "One other member of the group was a young don ..." (187).
"Don Jose Martinez fell deeply in love with Honoré's sister." (187).
Webster: don [Sp. don; akin to Portuguese dom, It. dono; fr. L. dominus master.] [Cap.] Sir; Mr.; Signior; -- a title in Spain formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen.
only, but now common to all classes.

plaza, "There were the forts, the military bakery, the hospitals, the plaza..."
(14).

Webster: plaza [Sp.] A public square in a city or town.

rusk, "An inspiring smell of warm rusk, coming from a bakery in the paved court below..."
(153).

Webster: rusk [Sp. rosca de mar sea rusk, a kind of biscuit, rosca, prop. a screw, spiral.] A light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs.

siesta, "And I must go back as soon as I can take a little siesta." [Aurora] (96).

Webster: siesta [Sp., prob. fr. L. sessitare to sit much or long, v. freq. of sedere, sessum, to sit.] A short sleep at midday or after dinner.
GERMAN WORD

Deutsch apotheke, "In very truth, it seemed as though that . . . Deutsch apotheke . . . had bewitched Agricola as well as Honoré." (418).

WEST INDIES WORDS

pistareen, "But a single pistareen." (67).

N. E. D. pistareen

tafia, "Come, gentlemen, a little tafia will do us good." (113).

" . . . come across the street and take a glass of tafia with Agricola Fusilier." (178).

" . . . from the same sugar-cane comes sirop and tafia . . . ." (254).

N. E. D. tafia

1 See above, p. xlviii.

2 See above, p. xlv.
V.

One who makes a close study of *The Grandissimes* is struck by certain facts concerning Cable's style and diction. His language, when he is speaking directly, has peculiarities besides those found in the speech of his characters. The most noticeable is his apparently unconscious interchange of French and English forms: *Aurore* and *Aurora* (88), *Agricole* (58) and *Agricola* (62), *Louisiane* and *Louisiana* (56), *New Orleans* (1) and *Nouvelle Orleans* (55) (Nouvelle Orleans, sometimes in italics, again without), *American* (10) and *Américain* (20). By a rough count, it was discovered that American was used three times in *The Grandissimes* as compared with the use of Américain thirteen times.

Within the same paragraph the author speaks first of "a tumbler half-filled with the *sirop naturelle*" and three lines later of "the tumbler of *sirup*". Occasionally Cable will write Royal street, but he generally uses the French names: *rue Royale* . . . *rue Bourbon* (169). He interchanges such French and English words or forms as

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1 *The Grandissimes*, p. 93.
grandpapa (206) and grandpère (208), mother (16) and maman (337), theater (4) and théâtre (1), mask (4) and masque (3). In the case of loan words, Cable tends to conform to the original spelling. Illustrations are: diplomate (21), embassadore's (25), manœuvre (63), casque (3), Huguenotte (9), rentier (52), quartette (406), parquette (1), adieux (141), etc. French influence is evident in the -re ending of such words as: rent-spectre (78), sombre (134), meagre (230), fibre (298), ochre (76), centre (395), and saltpetre (410).

Cable writes, "... the city is full of the fever."1 thereby using an idiom which at least by Bartlett is considered a Gallicism: "American speakers and writers very commonly use the definite article in the French manner, and contrary to the genius of the English language, before names of diseases."2

A prominent feature in Cable's style is his tendency to hyphenate, as, for example, all-pure-Creole (144), matter-of-fact (165), castles-in-air (165), eye-ans-ear-shot (168), depot-house (199), music-

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scholar (268), up-ward-writing (89), old-family-history (18), forest-and-water-covered (355). The list might be made much longer. Frequently he affixed like to the noun with a hyphen. Illustrations are: home-like (14), child-like (45), woman-like (51), Creole-like (39), and machine-like (121).

Another interesting formation, in The Grandissimes, is that of nouns made from the verb by affixing er to the infinitive stem, as in masker (2), waltzers (3), promenaders (2), weeper (430), and killer (435).

The extensive use of verbal adjectives gives Cable's writing a distinct character. When he wrote about the unsated (14) fever, he used a transitive verb passively, negatively, and adjectively. In the case of relapsed (6) patients, he used an intransitive form as an adjective. Other verbal adjectives may be noted: loitering gossip (1); baffled (2) scrutiny; recording (7) angel; learned (24) excavatings; hope-forsaken (26) strength; many-stranded (38) family line; and much-loved (29) fellows.

Frequently, Cable uses such elliptical phrases as sidewalks next the ditch (88); magnate next the throne
"... enlargement of his present place or removal to a roomier..." (179); "She was in poor plight" (167); "... the basement, below stairs..." (234); "... next to that from which which Raoul had issued..." (273); "'I would like you to feel so..." (193); "... her affections, spite of her..." (280); "... one with broken heart..." (388), etc. Possibly elipsis is too stringent a term to apply to Cable's dramatic climaxes; however, he is exceedingly deft in conveying an entire emotional background with a few compact sentences. The abridgment Cable uses when having Doctor Keene tell Frownfeld of the Fusilier-Nancanou duel is interesting. The Grandissimes multiplied again and again while each jealous Nancanou left only a single successor. In desperation M. Nancanou, the husband of Aurora De Grapion Nancanou, decided to change the family policy. Then one day --

Bang! Bang!
Alas, Madame De Grapion!
It may be recorded that no affair of honor in Louisiana ever left a braver little widow.¹

¹The Grandissimes, p. 36.
Notwithstanding Cable's power of compression, at times when he is building a panoramic background he favors the "listed" variety of sentence, which runs on and on almost indefinitely. At the close of such a sentence one feels as if he had been studying an oil painting in which a skillful artist had omitted nothing of importance. Professor Burnham suggested calling these "presentative sentences" because they give images without statements. In the following one, which is representative of numerous other passages showing the same trait, Cable anticipates a technique somewhat freely used in very recent fiction.

Endless colonnades of cypresses; long, motionless drappings of gray moss; broad sheets of noisome waters, pitchy black, resting on bottomless ooze; cypress knees studding the surface; patches of floating green, gleaming brilliantly here and there; yonder where the sunbeams wedge themselves in, constellations of water-lilies, the many-hued iris, and a multitude of flowers that no man had named; here, too, serpents great and small, of wonderful colorings, and the dull and loathsome moccasin sliding warily off the dead tree; in dimmer recesses the cow alligator, with her nest hard by; turtles a century old; owls and bats, raccoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like vileness; great vines of beautiful leaf and scarlet fruit in deadly clusters; maddening mosquitoes, parasitic insects, gorgeous dragon-flies and pretty water lizards; the blue heron, the snowy crane, the
red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; a solemn stillness and stifled air only now and then disturbed by dismal ventriloquous note of the rain-crow, or the splash of a dead branch falling into the clear but lifeless bayou.  

Cable has the rare gift of giving a universal human quality to inanimate objects in his setting. The following is a description of a house near the Grandissime estate:

Another has two dormer windows looking out westward, and, when the setting sun strikes the panes, reminds one of a man with spectacles standing up in an audience, searching for a friend who is not there and will never come back.  

He wrote of another old New Orleans home:

standing, battered into half ruin, high and broad, among foundries, cotton and tobacco-sheds, junk-yards, and longshoremen's hovels, like one unconquered elephant in a wreck of artillery.  

He frequently uses parallel sentence structure to intensify the situation. In the following quotation,

1The Grandissimes, p. 237.  
3Ibid, p. 192.
each repetition of a clause introduced by *when* adds momentum to the sweep of the sentence:

> We are ever giving to our days the credit and blame of all we do and mis-do, forgetting those silent, glimmering hours when plans -- and sometimes plots -- are laid; when resolutions are formed or changed; when heaven, and sometimes heaven’s enemies, are invoked; when anger and evil thoughts are recalled, and sometimes hate made to inflame and fester; when problems are solved, riddles guessed, and things made apparent in the dark, which day refused to reveal.¹

Cable’s writing is slightly blemished through his carelessness. One is surprised at the lack of agreement in the following clause: "... who keeps the invisible keys of all the doors that admits suitors ..."² He frequently fails to use the subjunctive in an expression like: "She held the letter out before them as if she was lifting something alive by the back of the neck ..."³

Sometimes he uses such obsolete words as *casque* (3) (*Webster*) and *batten* (170), a door made of boards of the whole length of the door secured by

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battens nailed crosswise (Webster). One often finds archaic expressions. Illustrations are: "... the speaker addressed himself to the dance ..." (6); "... the Diana of the Tchoupitoulas ... fell sick of love." (25); "... long wearied of the ocean ..." (10); "The plow went not out ..." (244).

All in all, varied types of linguistic interests, including local traits, a reflection of history and civilization, and personal style of the author, are afforded by a study of The Grandissimes. The foregoing discussion and illustrations are typical of the much larger number of words and idioms in the glossary which follows.
GLOSSARY

A

à, prep.  p. 361.

••• Raoul sat upon the deck à la Turque.

abode, n.  p. 409.

••• the cottage in which Agricola had made his new abode, •••

about, adv.  p. 360.

••• the Pique-en-terre was going about close abreast of the schooner, •••

abreast, adv.  p. 376.

Through a large porte-cochère, opening upon the banquette immediately beside and abreast of the store-front, •••

absolve, v.  p. 298.

Professor Frowenfeld, absolve te!"

acacias, n.  p. 49.

By and by the way led through a broad, grassy lane ••• among some wild acacias.

acacia-bush, n.  p. 287.

"Come Mr. Frhowenfeld, take righth hold of the acacia-bush."

H. Grandissime


"••• you're not 'acclimated', as they call it, you know, and the city is full of fever."

Captain
acorn, n.  
In one corner was an acorn drilled through with two holes at right angles to each other, ...  

acquaintance, n.  
... he tried to scrape acquaintance with her ...  

address, v., addressed  
... the two ladies addressed their energies to the previous English.  

address, v., addressed  
The music struck up; the speaker addressed himself to the dance; but the lady did not respond.  

adieu, n.  
"Hush!" she said, "the enemies of religion are watching us; the Huguenotte saw me. Adieu"—and they were gone.  

adieux, n.  
... the ladies, leaving adieux sweeter than the perfume they carried away with them, ...  

adjure, v.  
"I adjure you, don’t go!"  
Frowenfeld  

adobe, n.  
... now they are of brick instead of adobe.
aërial, adj.  
... the head imp of discord, had been among the aërial currents.

afflatus, n.  
We have afflatus in Louisiana, if nothing else.

afford, v., affo'd  
"You cannot affo'd to be enti'ely differrent to the community in which you live; ..."  
M. Honoré

afresh, adv.  
He and his neighbors put in their crops afresh.

Africains, n., Afrhicans  
"... they impit cah-goes of Afrhicans, ..."  
M. Honoré

after, prep.  
He did not use it after the voudou fashion; ...

after-larboard-quarter, n.  
... the eastern end of Las Conchas is on the after-larboard-quarter, ...

agreeably, adv.  
... agreeably to his gesture, the Monk and he sat down ...
aground, adj.  

"So the brig Equinox is aground at the head of the Passes," said H. Grandissime.

alien, n.  

"Most noble alien, give you good-day-stay where you are."

alligator, n.  

... in dimmer recesses the cow alligator, with her nest hard by; ...

altar, n.  

... she [Clotilde] knelt upon the low prie-Dieu before the little family altar, ...

amateur, adj.  

... in the dark négligé of amateur fishermen ...

ambush, n.  

... a small boy in unintentioned ambush.
American-Protestant-poisoned, adj.  p. 332.

... a pious comment or two upon the wickedness of the times generally and their Américain-Protestant-poisoned community ...

American, n.  p. 10.

He was an American by birth ...


... into such a place came the young Améri-cain ...

Americanization, n.  p. 309.

... Louisiana, no longer incredulous of her Americanization, had laid hold of her new liberties ...

Amérique, n.  p. 437.

... Nouvelle Orleans, Etats Unis, Amérique.

and, conj., n.-and  p. 2.

"H-the cool rascal!... h-and I will guess who you are!"

Agricola Fusilier

andiron, n.  p. 85.

The daughter took her foot from the andiron ...


It is not certain that they entered deeper than a comparison of ... Anglo-American and Franco-American conventionalities ...
antelope, adj. p. 231.
"But he declines to dress himself - has painted himself all rings and stripes, antelope fashion."

. . . the stranger thrust the male dancer aside, faced the woman and began a series of saturnalian antics, . . .

anti-voudou, n. p. 296.
. . . Agricola was an anti-voudou.

"apart", adj. p. 352.
So Joseph and his friends . . . were as we nowadays say of buyers and sellers, "apart."

apartments, n. p. 376.
The apartments for the store were entirely isolated.

apartment, n. p. 78.
There is . . . directly behind it, a sleeping apartment.

apostasy, n. p. 208.
But the next move was Honoré's making the whole town aware of his apostasy.

apotheigm, n. p. 152.
Their economy knew how to avoid what the Creole-African apothegm calls commerce Man Lizon.

appointee, n. p. 57.
. . . their allegiance to the President's appointee, . . .
The apothecary said nothing.

... that drivelling, woman-beater Deutsch apothek.

"I appreciate yo' position, Mr. Frowenfeld, . . ."
M. Honoré

... in the generous proportions in which physicians prescribe aqua.

The river . . . creates a ridge which thus becomes a natural elevated aqueduct.

... he [Honore] saw his clerks . . . standing idle and shabby in the arcade of the Cabildo . . .

Rising over the levee willows . . . it [breeze] flutters among the balconies and in and out of dim Spanish arcades . . .

"Master and man - arch and pier - arch above - pier below."
Agricola
arch-usurper, n. p. 208.

• • • he had ridden through the Place d'Armes with the arch-usurper himself.

arpent, n. p. 60.

"... Napoleon Buonaparte" (Italian pronunciation) "will make good every arpent within the next two years."

Agricola

_____, n. p. 38.

• • • wrote his pledge for every arpent of his land • • •

arrows, n. p. 237.

His arrows send no tell-tale reverberations to the distant clearing.

asafoetida, n. p. 375.

• • • others were gleefully making off with jars of asafoetida • • •

assignats, n. p. 312.

"... assignats, liberanzas, bons - Claiborne will give us better money than that when he starts his bank."

astern, adv. p. 357.

• • • Petites Coquilles has been passed and left astern, • • •

athwart, adv. p. 439.

Once more the shadows of cathedral and town-hall lie athwart the pleasant grounds • • •
a-tremble, adv. p. 399.

... the Grandissimes were set all a-tremble.

attaché, n. p. 275.

... there came in one whom he recognized as an attaché of his cousin Honoré's counting-room.

auctioneers', n. p. 314.

... an establishment which seems to have served for a long term of years as a sort of merchants' and auctioneers' coffee-house.

auburn-curléd, adj. p. 144.

... a young, auburn-curléd, blue-eyed man, whose silver-buckled feet and clothes of perfect fit, pronounced him all-pure-Creole.

aught, n. p. 402.

... few ... could do aught but listen to his foreign tongue.

Aurora, n. p. 89.

Aurora sat down beside this table.


It is averred he did this without interruption for twenty years.

awnings, n. p. 131, 132.

It was a long, narrowing perspective of low tiled roofs, of canvas awnings with fluttering borders, and of grimy lamp-posts dangling a lamp from its end.
Aztec, n.

... before it yielded its Mexican splendors to the conquering Aztec, ...
Babouille, adj.  

... the unutterable songs of the Babouille and Counjaille dances, ...

back-set, n.  

"... but if you don't mind her you'll have a back-set, and the devil himself wouldn't engage to cure you."

Dr. Keene

back-turned, adj.  

... he bent a baffled scrutiny at the back-turned face of an ideal Indian Queen.

bad, adv. You are madly in love.  

"You've got it bad," said Doctor Keene, mechanically.

badinage, n.  

Much more of this child-like badinage followed, and by and by they came around again to the same last statement.

baffled, adj.  

... he bent a baffled scrutiny at the back-turned face of an ideal Indian Queen.

bal, n.  

It was like hustling her out ... to give a select bal masqué ...
balancings, n.

... the slightest one ... with the prettiest and most graceful gestures and balancings, was leading the conversation, ...

balconies, n.

Rising over the levee willows ... it [breeze] flutters among the balconies and in and out of dim Spanish arcades ...

balustrade, n.

Valentine Grandissime ... leans against the balustrade.

back, adj.

On the great back piazza, ... was Palmyre ...

banana, n.

They were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges ... the banana, the fig ...

bane, n.

"The bane of all Creole art-effort ... is amateurism."

J. Frowenfeld

bank, n.

"... Claiborne will give us better money than that when he starts his bank."

bankruptcy, n.

... extricated from bankruptcy by an agreement ...
banquette, n. p. 373.

On the banquette he harangued his followers.

... n. p. 81.

... when good luck has already been secured by smearing the front walk or the banquette with Venetian red.

bar, n., fastening of a door p. 263.

He [Frowenfeld] ... cast the bar from the street-door and plunged out, hatless, bleeding, and stunned.

bar, n. p. 312.

Four men, leaning or standing at a small bar, were talking excitedly in the Creole patois.

bareback, adj., on bareback horses p. 417.

... errands were being carried by negro boys on bareback horses, ... .

bare-headed, adj. p. 310.

Just in sight of the bare-headed and anxious Frowenfeld, Raoul let himself be stopped by a friend.

barge, n. p. 15.

The crew was a single old negress ... who stood at the prow, and by a singular rotary motion, rowed the barge with a tea-spoon.

bark, n. p. 10.

... this simple-hearted family awoke to find the bark that had borne them from their far northern home already entering upon the ascent of the Mississippi.
barracks, n.  
... there was a green parade-ground, and yellow barracks, ...

barracoon, n.  
Many a wretch ... has Bras-Coupé ... driven to just such an existence, to escape the chains and horrors of the barracoons, ...

barter, n.  
Passing out of first hands in barter for a looking-glass, he was shipped ... on board the good schooner Egalité, ...

basil, n.  
"Is this what that lady was getting?" he asked, touching the remnant of the basil in the box.

Grandissime

... , n.  
One day, ... he noticed in Joseph's hand a sprig of basil, and spoke of it.

basin, n.  
She [Ciotilde] found water and a basin, ...

basket, n.  
"You lak dat song?" she asked, with a chuckle, as she let down from her turbaned head a flat Indian basket of warm rice cakes.

bats, n.  
... owls and bat, ...
Joseph Frowenfeld was making room on a narrow door-step for the outward opening of a pair of small batten doors, . . .

The daughter presently threw open the batten shutters of its single street door . . .

The merchants of the city met the smugglers who came up from the Gulf by way of Barrataria bay . . .

The queen sat, . . . and odors of bay and sassafras.

The mother . . . bore the infant to the neighboring bayou . . .

Beads of sweat stood out upon his face.

She attired herself in a resplendence of scarlet and beads . . .

They sat down to bear’s meat and sagamite and beans.
bear, n.

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together ... making war upon deer and bear ... .

bear's, n.

They sat down to bear's meat ... .

beer, n.

She would have liked ... to pour upon the doorsill an oblation of beer ... .

beneficiary, n.

... that beneficiary of eighty subscribers, the "Moniteur de la Louisiane," ... .

beauties, n.

As we have said, the story of Bras-Coupé was told that day three times: to the Grandissime beauties once, to Frowenfeld twice.

bell-rope, n.

He pulled a bell-rope and ordered his gig to the street door.

belvidere, n.

... the belvidere, whence you could see the cathedral, ... all have disappeared ... .

belvedered, adj.

... glimpses of white or yellow wall, spreading back a few hundred yards behind the cathedral, and tapering into a single rank of gardened and belvedered villas ... .
belvideres, n.  p. 376.

Hence, ... so many store-buildings with balconies ... and sometimes even belvideres.

bewitched, v., p.p.  p. 239.

... but now his [Don José] heart conceived and brought forth its first-born fear sired by superstition—the fear that he was bewitched.


She did as she was bid, and made as if to leave the room.


The family rented a two-story brick house in the rue Bienville, ... 

billet, n.  p. 263.

... Palmyre's slave woman ... stood brandishing a billet of pine and preparing to repeat the blow.

Biloxi, n.  p. 27.

When the expedition reached Biloxi, there were two suitors for the hand of Agricola's great ancestress.

bird-haunted, adj.  p. 356.

... the widespread, flower-decked, bird-haunted prairies of Lake Catherine.


"I could be ... a bird-seller, ... ."

Clotilde
bird's skins, n.

"And that one behind in the fawn-skin leggings and shirt of bird's skins is an Indian Queen."

bind-weed, n.

... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled ... for standing-room--rag-weed, smart-weed, sneeze-weed, bind-weed, ... 

bits, n.

"... the Américains have a newspaper, and that cotton is two bits a pound."

Dr. Keene

black, adj., nurse

... but the lids fell over his eyes, and when he raised them again the blue-turbaned black nurse was tucking the covering about his feet.

blacks, n.

Once the blacks attempted ... to lift the curse; ... 

"blacks," n.

... our South ... at the slightest provocation active ... concerning her "blacks!".

black-beard, n.

A tall, bronzed, slender young man, ... sits down on a step, with Jean Baptiste de Grandissime, a piratical-looking black-beard. ...
black, adj., boy

... a small, nearly naked, black boy, ...
brought to the apothecary a luxuriant bunch of
this basil, growing in a rough box.

___, adj., girl

"There has been no one here but this black
girl and me."

Dr. Keene

black-coffined, adj.

... he [Agricola] turned cold with horror to
find on his door-step a small black-coffined
doll, ...

"black gown", n.

... when the year 1682 saw a humble "black
gown" dragging and splashing his way with La
Salle and Tonti, ...

blacksmith's, n.

... opposite a blacksmith's shop ... Aurora
Nancanou ... had halted ... inquiring ... the where-abouts of the counting-room of M.
Honord Grandissime.

black-stockinged, adj.

... he stands smoking a cigar, with his black-
stockinged legs crossed, ...

bled, v.

... the policy they then adopted ... bled
them to penury ...
blow-gun, n.  
... if only some man would pass with a gun on his shoulder, were it only a blow-gun ... 

blue, adj.  
... the blue heron, the snowy crane, the red-bird, the p Moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow, ... 

'blue,- turbaned, adj.  
... the blue-turbaned black nurse was tucking the cover about his feet. 

board, n., table  
He folded his arms on the edge of the board and rested his forehead on them, ... 

... gazed upon the glass which he was slowly turning around with his attenuated fingers as it stood on the board, ... 

bois-d'arc, n.  
They [the homes] were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges of Cherokee rose or bois-d'arc ... 

bolt, adv.  
And, thereupon, what did Clotilde do but sit bolt upright, ... 

bond, n.  
Still they moved in--it was written in the bond, ...
bonnet, n.  p. 87.
The flaring bonnet and loose ribbons gave her a more girlish look than ever.

boon, n.  p. 373.
... a Congress which had bound itself to give them all the rights of American citizens--sorry boon! ...

The old man drew back from the door and stood in the corner against the book-shelves ...

Who could hope to catch and reproduce the continuous lively thrill which traversed the frame of the escaped book-worm ...

"bossals", n.  p. 248.
"But", said Agricola, "these 'bossals' must be taught their place."

bottom, n.  p. 269.
... she was persuaded to take a chair against the half-hidden door at the bottom of the shop ...

..., n.  p. 445.
At the bottom of the room, ... a soft note told the half-hour.

bottomless, adj.  p. 237.
... broad sheets of noisome waters, pitchy black, resting on bottomless ooze; ...
Bourse, n.  
Exchange Alley was once Passage de la Bourse, ...  

bow, n.  
A human figure ... ran toward the bow of the boat, ...  

bracelet, n.  
It was merely to find for her heaviest bracelet a purchaser.  

braggart, n.  
It would open up to the old braggart a line of retreat, ...  

brain-weary, adj.  
For he was brain-weary.  

brand, v.  
"... the runaway slave who shall continue to be so for one month from the day of his being denounced to the officers of justice shall have his ears cut off and shall be branded" ...  

French Code  

bras-coupe, n.  
... a negro's bloody arm cut off near the shoulder—a bras-coupe—with a dirk grasped in its hand.

Bras-Coupé, they said, had been, in Africa and under another name, a prince among his people.


... the droll bravados she uttered against the powers that be ...

bravissimo!, interj. p. 233.

"Bravissimo!"

bread, n. p. 282.

Boiled shrimps, rice, claret-and-water, bread—they were dining well the day before execution.

breast-pocket, n. p. 19.

He stooped to the floor, where his coat had fallen, and took his handkerchief from a breast-pocket.

"bredouille", adj. p. 5.

Behind them sat unmasked a well-aged pair, "bredouille", as they used to say of the wall-flowers, ...

breeches, n. p. 247.

... there bounded into the ring the blackest of black men, an athlete of superb figure, in breeches of "Indienne"—...
bribe, v., bribes

"... they bribe the officials, ..."

M. Honoré

brick-and-stucco, adj.

The Veau-qui-tête restaurant occupied the whole ground floor of a ... brick-and-stucco building ...

brick-kilns, n.

... the open plain was dotted with country-houses, brick-kilns, clumps of live-oak and groves of pecan.

brig, n.

"So the brig Equinox is aground at the head of the passes," said M. Grandissime.

brig-master, n.

... the brig-master described them ...

briny, adj.

... the briny waters of Lake Borgue flash far and wide ...

broken-windowed, adj.

In ten minutes, Frowenfeld's was a broken-windowed, open-doored house, ...
... that vacant look in her large, white-balled, brown-veined eyes ... 

bucket, n. p. 46.
"my-deh, the wata must expect to take the shape of the bucket; eh?"

H. Grandissime

bulrushes, n. p. 42,43.
... clouds of starlings, in their odd, irresolute way rose from the high bulrushes and settled again, with discernible cause, ... 

bumper, n. p. 234.
The moment quickly came when he wanted the eleventh bumper.

bureaus, n. p. 311.
It was ... convenient to the court-rooms and municipal bureaus.

burned-out, adj. p. 408.
... a burned-out candle at the head and another at the feet.

'burnt-back', n. p. 46.
"and be called a dos brûlée--a 'burnt-back'."

H. Grandissime
buttered, adj. p. 220.

... Bras-Coupe had come to the upper—the favored—the buttered side of the world, ...

butterfly, n. p. 439.

... the dancing butterfly, ...

buffalo, n. p. 224.

Where might one find an interpreter—... as would bring an "understanding" with this African buffalo?"

... n.

The queen sat... on pelts of tiger-cat and buffalo;...


... not far removed from that "Buffalo's Grazing-ground," now better known as New Orleans, ...

buffalo-robes, n. p. 25.

... the carpet of buffalo-robes about her throne covered with trophies of conquest...

buzz, n. p. 311.

There was a loud buzz of conversation throughout the room...

by, adv. p. 237.

... in dimmer recesses the cow alligator, with her nest hard by;...
By the by, expletive phrase

"By the by, Frowenfeld," he said one evening,

... Dr. Keene

by-word, n.

But instead of so doing he would now be the by-word of the street.
... the squat hall of the Cabildo with the Calabozo in the rear.

cabin, n., house

He [Bras-Coupe] was ... taken to a white-washed cabin ...

cabin, n., of a ship

... like going from the hold ... into the cabin.

cacique, n.

"And now we are invited to meet at the fête de grandpère, in the house where he is really the chief—the cacique!"

cadet, v.

... whom the Grand Marquis, to the great chagrin of the De Grapions, had so early cadetted.

'Cadian, n.

... Agricola Fusilier ... loth to resell him [Bras-Coupe] with the rest to some un-appreciative 'Cadian, induced Don José Martinez' overseer to become his purchaser.
cages, n.

In the midst of the ancient town, ... stood the Calaboza, with its humid vaults, grated cells, iron cages and its whips; ...

cake-merchant's, n.

Little supposing he is the object of even a cake-merchant's attention, he is lost in idle meditation.

cake-vender, n.

It is a self-confession ... and very pardonably so it is, she being but a marchande des Câteaux (an itinerant cake-vender), and he, she concludes a man of parts.

calaboose, n.

"You'd oughteh tek me and put me in calaboose, an' let de law tek 'is co' se."

Clemence

Calaboza, n.

In the midst of the ancient town, ... stood the Calaboza ...

calabozo, n.

... the squat hall of the Cabildo with the calabozo in the rear.

calas, n.

The marchande des calas was out.
calas, n. p. 133.
Frowenfeld entered after him, calas in hand, with a grave "good-morning, sir."

Calinda, n. p. 121.
There our lately met marchand led the ancient Calinda dance . . .

calumet, n. p. 21.
For the father . . . had so prevailed with--so outsmoked--their "Great Sun", as to find himself, as he finally knocked the ashes from his successful calumet, possessor of a wife . . .

Canadienne, n. p. 312.
They made frequent . . . mention of a certain Pointe Canadienne.

candelabras, n. p. 117.
. . . its candelabras glittering on the mantel, . . .

candle, n. p. 93.
The articles brought in by the servant were simply a little pound cake . . . and a small piece of candle of the kind made from the fragrant green wax of the candleberry myrtle.

candleberry-myrtle, n. p. 34.
The northern shore of Biloxi Bay was rich in candleberry myrtle.
candio, n. p. 224.
"See his fine, straight nose; moreover, he is a candio—a prince."
That evening at candle-light . . .
cane-brakes, n. p. 373.
We know not what is being plotted in the cane-brakes of Louisiana.
canes, n. p. 245.
"... while they [negroes and negroes] sing their song of those droll African numerals, counting the canes they cut," . . .
cantons, n. p. 121.
... some fifteen or twenty Grandissimes, scattered through different cantons of Louisiana, . . .
cauterisation, adj. p. 315.
Somebody saw the apothecary and laid a cautionary touch on Valentine's arm, but he brushed it off.
... two overbold young Frenchmen ... ventured away from their canoes on the bank of the Mississippi . . .
It was a long, narrowing perspective . . . of low tiled roofs, . . . of canvas awnings with fluttering borders, and of grimy lamp-posts . . . dangling a lamp from its end.

"The slave who, having struck his master, shall have produced a bruise, shall suffer capital punishment'—a very necessary law!"

Agricola

The stranger sat upon the capstan, . . .

. . . backed by French carbines and Mohican tomahawks, . . .

"I would say, take ca'e---"

K. Honore

Just abreast of them lay a "flatboat", emptied of its cargo and moored to the levee.

They stopped at the carriage-door of a large brick house.
Honore led the doctor through the cool, high, tessellated carriage-hall, ... 

one entered a high, covered carriage-way.

The sound of carriage-wheels attracted his attention by ceasing before his street door.

He was lifted into a cart drawn by oxen ...

... with carte blanche as to the disposal of it.

"I hope this is not the case."

The king himself pays your passage and gives you a casket of clothes.

"The king himself pays your passage and gives you a casket of clothes."

Clotilde, the Casket-Girl, ...
casque, n.  
"One of Iberville's Dragoons! don't you remember great-great-grandfather Fusilier's portrait--the gilded casque and heron plumes?"

Cassette, n.  
This delightful nonsense was interrupted by the return of the Fille à la Cassette and her aged, but sprightly escort, from a circuit of the floor.

cast, v.  
He [Frownfeld] . . . cast the bar from the street-door and plunged out hatless, bleeding and stunned.

caste, n.  
. . . a woman of the quadroon caste, of superb stature and poise, . . .

catalpa, n.  
. . . like the pleasing sound of bees among the blossoms of the catalpa, albeit the catalpa is now dropping her leaves . . .

cathedral, n.  
. . . there was a green parade-ground, . . . and a most inviting jail, convenient to the cathedral --- . . .
"In these times," responded the cavalier, "A medicine-man cannot dance long without professional interruption, even where he dances for a charitable object." ..

cavalry, adj. p. 220.

... was a green parade-ground, ... and cavalry stables, ... .

cells, n. p. 249.

In the midst of the ancient town, ... stood the Calabaza, with its humid vaults, grated cells, ... .

centre, n. p. 187.

In a great chair in the centre sat the grandpère, a Chevalier de Grandissime . . .

___, n. p. 242.

... suddenly, right in the centre of the room, with the open door behind him stood the magnificent, half-nude form of Bras-Coupé.

centre-board-well, n. p. 358.

... another member of the company who sits on the centre-board-well, . . .

Cession, n. p. 56.

The Cession had become an accomplished fact.
centipedes, n. p. 237.

... owls and bats, raccoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like viliness; ...

cemetery, n. p. 115.

"In no cemetery--being Protestants, you know ----" Joseph Frowenfeld

chaffering, n. p. 328.

Once, in the course of chaffering over the price of calas, he enounced an old current conviction . . .

chains, n. p. 223.

They brought him [Bras-Coupe] out--chains on his feet, . . .

chair-back, n. p. 337.

... she laid her head upon the high chair-back and stretched out her feet.

chalybeate, adj. p. 396.

"I'll send you a chalybeate tonic; . . . " Dr. Keene

change, n. p. 55.

She still held in her hand the small silver which Frowenfeld had given her in change, . . .
chant, n.  
Faintly audible to the apothecary . . . came from a neighboring slave-yard the monotonous chant and machine-like tune-beat of an African dance.

chapeau-bras, n.  
. . . . his chapeau-bras pressed under his arm.

chaperon, n.  
The monk laughed, and her chaperon opened her eyes and smiled apologetically.

charm, n.  
But the charm which she [Palmyre] was meditating had no reference to rent money.

charms, n.  
"These things that you want, Momselle Aurore, are easy to bring. You have no charms working against you."

Palmyre

charm-singing, n.  
Once the blacks attempted by certain familiar rum-pourings and nocturnal charm-singing to life the curse; . . .

charter, v.  
"He wants to charter her," the seaman concluded, "but she doesn't like his rates."
Chartres, n. p. 114.
As they turned up the rue Chartres she broke the silence.

chat, n. p. 395.
By pleasant talk that seemed all chat, the physician soon acquainted himself with the case before him.

Monsieur D'Embarras, the imp of death thus placated, must have been a sort of spiritual Cheap John.

chérie, n. p. 96.
"Give me something to eat, chérie," cried the exhausted lady, dropping into Clotilde's chair and trying to die.

Aurora

Cherokee, adj. p. 192, 193
They [the homes] were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges of Cherokee rose or bois-d'arc, . . .

chess, n. p. 18.
He had conceived a great liking for Frowenfeld, and often, of an afternoon, would drift in to challenge him to a game of chess . . .

chevaliers, n. p. 203.
All that pretty crew of counts, chevaliers, . . . who loved their kings' moneys, . . .
Chickasaws, n. p. 228.

. . . the overseer would sooner have intercepted a score of painted Chickasaws than that one lover.

chieftain, n. p. 220.

. . . Agricole Fusilier . . . struck with admiration for the physical beauties of the chieftain . . . bought the lot . . .

china, n. p. 314.

. . . a sort of merchants' and auctioneers' coffee-house, with a minimum of china and a maximum of glass . . .

chloroform, n. p. 320.

Those who in such moments wait for clear views, find . . . they were only yielding to the devil's chloroform.

Choctaw, n. p. 60.

"I speak it, [English] but I also speak Choctaw."

Choctaws, n. p. 246.

. . . a band of Choctaws . . . drew the populace across the fields to . . . Congo Square . . .

chuckle, n. p. 132.

"You lak dat song?" she asked, with a chuckle, as she let down from her turbaned head a flat Indian basket of warm rice cakes.

Clemence
chuckwill's, n. p. 237.

... the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night hawk and the chuckwill's widow; ... 

cicada, n. p. 439.

... the ear-piercing note of the cicada; ... 


He saw meanwhile-rallied fortunes of his clan coming to the rescue, ... 

clans, n. p. 206.

The clans classified easily into three groups: ... 


... he would clap up the shutters ... 

clap, n. p. 234.

Have you ever heard it thunder and rain in those Louisiana lawlands? Every clap seems to crack the world. 


... had not Louisiana just passed into the hands of the most clap-trap government in the universe, ...
"What we want," said a dark, ill-looking, but finely-dressed man, setting his claret down..."

Boiled shrimps, rice, claret-and-water, bread—they were dining well the day before execution.

"I could be a cleaner, ..." Clotilde

He had to go clear to the end of the counter and come down the outside again to reach the two men.

... Louisiana... had laid hold of her new liberties... like a boy dragging his kite over the clods.

... his tribe, in losing him, [Bras-Coupe] had lost its strong right arm close off at the shoulder..."

"It was to rescue my friend—my vicar—my co-adjutor..." Agricola
cocked, adj.  p. 264.
The middle one, ... wore a cocked hat, ...

cocks, n.  p. 411.
The cocks had finished a round and were silent.

(We have a Code Noir now, but the new one is a mental reservation, not an enactment.)

coffee, n.  p. 220.
There were ... the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town.

A group came out of a "coffee-house."

coffee-house, n.  p. 314.
... a sort of merchants' and auctioneers' coffee-house, ...

coffin, v.  p. 268.
He was coffined alive.

collusion, n.  p. 405.
And did the intruder get in by magic, by outside lock-picking, or by inside collusion?
colonels, n.

... all that pretty crew of counts, chevaliers, marquises, colonels, dons, etc., who loved ... their king's moneys, ...

color, n.

"By morning the gentlemen of color will know their places better than they do to-day; ..."

Agricola

colored, adj., colo'd

"... they have colo'd housekeepe's."

M. Honoré

commodity, n.

... he [Bras-Coupe] ... became a commodity.

commons, n.

... none dreamed of looking for him ... on the lonely suburban commons, ...

compacted, adj.

... love had entered into his [Frowenfeld's] still compacted soul ...

condemner, n.

... its proprietor ... was an impudent condemner ...
confectioner, n.  
"I could be a confectioner, . . . ."  
Clotilde

Congress, n.  
"I know that Congress has divided the province into two territories; . . . ."  
Dr. Keene.

Congo, n.  
His name . . . he [Bras-Coupe] by and by con-descended to render into Congo: . . . .

Congo, adj.  
A dwarf Congo woman, as black as soot, had ushered her in, . . . . and now the mistress of the house entered.

connoisseurs, n.  
. . . Honore Grandissime . . . purchased this painting and presented it to a club of natural connoisseurs.

consentingly, adv.  
Clotilde paused aside for a moment and then confronted her questioner consentingly.

constables, n.  
He saw Aurora and Clotilde . . . offering woman's pleadings to deaf constables.
contemn, v.  

p. 171.

In Frowenfeld's mind an angry determination was taking shape, to be neither trifled with nor contemned.

contra-dance, n.  

p. 2.

... when a masker—one of four who had just finished the contra-dance and were moving away in the column of promenaders--...

convalescence, n.  

p. 17.

... he Joseph spent a slow convalescence just within his open door...

convalescent, n.  

p. 19.

The convalescent wondered what there could be to laugh at.

converse, n.  

p. 216.

They had but a moment of hand-in-hand converse.

conversation, n., conversation  

p. 46.

"You must get acclimated . . . not in body only . . . but in mind--in taste--in conversation . . . ."

M. Honoré

coon, n.  

p. 391.

"She's a coon;" and the little doctor rose up and crawled away...
cookery, n.

It was a frugal one, but ... included coffee, that subject of just pride in Creole cookery.

copartnership, n.

... they signed regular articles of copartnership, blushing frightfully.

coquette, v.

... then the two went coquetting again for another moment.

cordial, n.

The articles brought in by the servant were simply a little pound-cake and cordial, ...

corn, n.

About this time ... one of those Kentuckian dealers in corn and tobacco ... .

cornstalk, n.

... in the second a joint of cornstalk ...

coronals, n.

... the fair women who each eve of All Saints came, attended by flowerladen slave-girls, to lay coronals upon the old man's tomb ... .
corridor, n.  p. 376.

... this way (corridor, the Creoles always called it) ...

corsairs, n.  p. 34.

... the possible advent of corsairs ...

corslet, n.  p. 154.

There, opposite her on the wall, was the portrait of a young man in a corslet who might have been K. Mandarin himself.

cotillion, n.  p. 3.

Two partners in a cotillion were speaking in an undertone, behind a fan.

cottage, adj.  p. 250.

"Put him on my cottage porch."

Overseer

cottons, n.  p. 231.

Here Congo girls were dressed in cottons and flannels worth, where he came from, an elephant's tusk piece.

counts, n.  p. 203.

Here clustered the earlier aristocracy of the colony; all that pretty crew of counts, chevaliers ...

Cônhjaille, adj.  p. 247.

... the unutterable songs of the Babouille and Cônhjaille dances ...
counter-attraction, n.

"Bravissimo! "but just then a counter-attraction drew the white company back into the house.

court, n.

... a green mass of fig-trees that stood in the paved court below, ...

court-rooms, n.

It was ... convenient to the court-rooms and municipal bureaus.

cow, adj.

... in dimmer recesses the cow alligator, with her nest hard by, ...

coy, adj.

"I would prefer to leave that choice with you," said the coy would be purchaser, ...

crack, v.

... he Frowenfeld rejoiced ... in the conviction that the egg was cracked.

crackers, n.

... he was still able ... to buy a dinner or two of sausages and crackers; ...
cradle-straips, n.  p. 23.

... but if by any good fortune her impressible little cranium should escape the cradle-straips, the shapeliness that nature loves would soon appear.

craft, n.  p. 358.

... the superior skill of landmen over seamen in the handling of small sailing craft.

cram, v.  p. 60.

"English is not a language, sir; it is a jargon! And when this young simpleton, Claiborne, attempts to cram it down the public windpipe in the courts, ... he will fail!"

Agricole

crane, n.  p. 43.

... from a place of flags and reeds a white crane shot upward ... and suddenly disappeared, like one flake of snow.


... those whose scientific hunger drives them to dig for crania Americana; ... 


Under the twinkle of numberless candles, ... the little Creole capital's proudest and best were offering up the first cool night of the languidly departing summer to the divine Terpsichore.
Creole, adj., Creole

"... you may hold in contempt the Creole sco'n of toil--- . . ."

M. Honore

Creole-African, n.

Their economy knew how to avoid what the Creole-African apothegm calls commerce Man Lizon--- . . .

Creole-like, adj.

"Creole-like, they managed to bestir themselves to that extent and there they stopped."

Dr. Keene

Creoleized, adj.

... the most thoroughly Creoleized Americain--

Creole-made, adj.

The furniture was of rude heavy pattern, Creole-made, and the walls were unadorned; the day of cheap pictures had not come.

crickets, n.

A few tiny crickets made the quiet land seem the more deserted.

crisp-growing, adj.

... watery acres hid under crisp-growing greenth starred with pond-lilies . . .
crow, n. p. 43.

... that petted rowdy, the mocking-bird, ... drove a crow into ignominious retirement beyond the plain, ... 


... he crowded his hat fiercely down over his curls and plunged out.

Cuban, adj. p. 237.

The pack of Cuban hounds that howl from Don José's kennels cannot snuff the trail of the stolen canoe ... 

culverines, n. p. 34.

... a few old culverines and one wooden mortar.

cuirass, n. p. 322.

He ... stood looking up at that picture of the man in the cuirass which Aurora had once noticed.


... those famous cupping-leeching-and-bleeding establishments of Louisiana.

curlew, n. p. 27.

... wing of the pink curlew, ... 

curse, n. p. 95.

"But, oh! I wish to God I could work the curse I want to work!"

Captain Jean-Baptiste was ... a stranger at the custom-house ... 

customer, n. p. 309.

As Mr. Innerarity entered, he was saying good-day to a customer ... 

cypress, adj. p. 237.

... cypress knees studding the surface; ... 

cypresses, n. p. 11.

A land hung in mourning, darkened by gigantic cypresses, submerged; a land of reptiles, silence, shadow, decay.
dagger, n.  p. 421.

... his antagonist restored his dagger to its sheath, ... 

dames, n.  p. 204.

Even in Honoré's early youth ... he was found "inciting" (so the stately dames and officials who graced her front veranda called it) a Grandissime-De Grapion reconciliation ...


"I could be ... a dancing-teacher, ..."

Clotilde


From the night of the bal masqué she had--we dare say no more than that she had been haunted; ...

dark, adj.  p. 386.

The apothecary understood the dark speech.

darkey, n.  p. 390.

"... that darkey ... will get his deserts--sure!"

Dr. Keene

darky, n.  p. 128.

"Why it would take until breakfast to tell ... the story of that pestiferous darky Bras Coupé ..."

Dr. Keene
and if you should relapse now and give us the slip, it would be a deal of good physic wasted; ..."

Dr. Keene

decant, v.  p. 149.
Raoul ... fell to work decanting something, with the understanding that his salary ... should begin from date if his cousin should recommend him.

decayed, adj.  p. 378.
... employed [Aurora and Clotilde] a decayed lady as housekeeper, ...

Listening Crane ... after the silence of a decent hour ...

decline, v.  p. 335.
Elsewhere, although the day was declining, few persons felt such a need; ...

decree, n.  p. 25.
... sometimes a decree of bloody justice, ...

deep-chested, adj.  p. 372.
... one deep-chested voice roared above all others.

Delta, n.  p. 355.
An oddity of the Mississippi Delta is the habit the little streams have of running away from the big ones.
Delta, n.

Thus, while the pilgrim fathers of the Mississippi Delta with Gallic recklessness were taking wives . . . arose . . . the royal house of the Fusiliers.

deer, n.

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together . . . making war upon deer . . .

define, v.

But she had hardly defined this decision clearly in her mind, . . .

degree, n.

Frowenfeld, vexed beyond degree, restrained himself . . .
dejection, n.

Clotilde let a little nervous laugh escape through her dejection.

den, n.

It was a sorcerer's den-- . . .

Deutsch, adj.

. . . that drivelling, woman-beaten Deutsch apothecary . . .
depot-house, n.

. . . the yellow depot-house of Westwego.
dervishes, n.  
at the slightest opposition in the breeze to whirling and leaping like a herd of dervishes across to . . .

deserts, n.  
"... that darkey ... will get his deserts -- sure!"

Dr. Keene

desiderata, n.  
a few minutes later, the apothecary and both ladies . . . were engaged in an animated running discussion on art, society, climate, education--
all those large, secondary desiderata . . . with all the liveliness . . . of a game of pussy-wants-a-corner.

death, n.  
Those who in such moments wait for clear views, find . . . they were only yielding to the devil's chloroform.

die, n.  
the die was cast--restitution made.

different, n., different  
"You cannot affo'd to be enti'ely different to the community in which you live; . . . ."

M. Honoré

dilettante, n.  
"I am but a dilettante, whether-h in politics, in philosophy, morals, aw religion."

H. Grandissime
diplomate, n.  p. 21.
... the father was not only the diplomate we have already found him, but a chief of considerable eminence ...

dirk, n.  p. 414.
... a bras-coupé—with a dirk grasped in its hand.

_, n.  p. 228.
... there was a dirk in her bosom, for which a certain hard breast was not too hard.

disclaimer, n.  p. 353.
The solemn man offered no disclaimer.

... when they are uncertain about the perfection of their dishabille ...

disrelish, n.  p. 382.
At first sight of her a thrill of disrelish ran through him ...

_, n.  p. 141.
... this young lady was most unjustly harboring toward him a vague disrelish ...

distended, adj.  p. 221.
Down in the rich parish of St. Bernard (whose boundary line now touches that of the distended city) lay the plantation ... La Renaissance.
distich, n.  
There was a new distich to the song to-night, ...  

divine, v.  
... but they could not divine his wish. ...  

dollars, n.  
"Two hundred and fifty dollars, cash, into the hands of the managers!" 

Aurora  

domestics, n.  
The domestics, ... suddenly rushed from the room like stampeded cattle, and at that moment appeared Palmyre.  

domino, n.  
The four maskers at once turned their glance upon the old man in the domino; ...  

don, n.  
One other member of the group was a young don of some twenty years' age; ...  

dons, n.  
... all that pretty crew of counts, chevaliers, dons, etc., who loved their kings' moncys, ...  

don, v.  
... he seemed to have donned whatever he thought his friends would most have liked him to leave off.
don't-wants, n.  

p. 309, 310.

In his way back toward the shop Mr. Innerarity easily learned Louisiana's wants and don't-wants by heart.

Doodle, n.  

p. 332.

She sold some of her goods . . . to Claiborne's soldiers and sang them Yankee Doodle . . .

don't-wants, n.  

p. 309.

"And her don't-wants," volunteered one whose hand Paul shook heartily.

door, n., do'  

p. 68.

"They rub it on the sill of the do' to make the money come into the house."  

M. Honoré

door-knob, n.  

p. 322.

Somebody touched the door-knob.

door-yard, adj.  

p. 76.

. . . at variance with his own door-yard ethics . . .

dormer, adj.  

p. 131, 132.

It was a long, narrowing perspective of arcades, lattices, balconies, loggias, dormer windows, and blue sky-- . . .

dotchian, n.  

p. 231.

". . . his [Bras-Coupe] answer is-- . . . that you are a contemptible dotchian (white trash)."

Overseer
Who he was whose image would not down, for a long time she did not know.

two mighty drafts of equal amount on Philadelphia.

maddening mosquitoes, parasitic insects, gorgeous dragon-flies and pretty water-lizards.

"One of Iberville's Dragoons!"

the draining-canal tapered away between occasional overhanging willows.

drew and lifted a pistol.

With a single bound Brass-Coupe reached the drawing-room door.

How dream-like the land and the great, whispering river!

"I could be . . . a dressmaker."

Clotilde
drivelling, adj.  

And it is worthy of note in passing, . . . that in this drivelling species of gambling he saw nothing hurtful or improper.

----, adj.  

. . . that drivelling, woman-beaten Deutsch apòteke . . . had bewitched Agricola as well as Honoré.

driver, n.  

. . . he was invited out into the sunshine, and escorted by the driver . . .

drollery, n.  

The mincing drollery with which she used this fine phrase brought another peal of laughter.

drop, v.  

A nameless fellow in the throng . . . dropped two bricks through the glass of the show-window.

drum, n.  

. . . he [Honore] heard the auctioneer's drum; . . .

drummers, n.  

Now a fresh man, . . . revived the flagging rattlers, drummers and trumpeters; . . .

drug-store, n.  

The business of the American drug-store was daily increasing.
dubiety, n.  p. 383.
She . . . raised her elbows with an expression of dubiety, . . .

du, contr.  p. 347.
. . . a noticeable figure stood alone at the corner of the rue du Canal and the rue Chartres.

duck, n.  p. 237.
. . . a solemn stillness and stifled air only now and then disturbed by the call or whir of the summer duck, . . .

duel, n.  p. 70.
The fair strangers were the widow and daughter of the man whom Agricola had killed in duel-- . . .

dwarf, adj.  p. 424.
. . . a dense growth of willows and vines and dwarf palmetto . . .

You may dwarf a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.

dye, n.  p. 15.
He seemed to awake somewhere between heaven and earth reclining in a gorgeous barge, . . . cushioned with rich stuffs of every beautiful dye, . . .

dyer, n.  p. 336.
"I could be . . . a dyer, . . ."

Clotilde
ear-piercing, adj. p. 439.

... the ear-piercing note of the cicada; ...

caves-dropper, n. p. 333.

"All, old coves-dropper," he said, as Clemence came, "what is the scandal to-day?"

Dr. Keene


Before the view lies the Place d'Armes ... dotted with the délicte of the city for decorations.


... Raoul suspended the murmur of his song, absorbed in the fate of some little elf gliding from one black shadow to crouch in another.

emaciation, n. p. 222.

True, there was more emaciation than unassisted conjecture could explain ... .


... her lodge blue with the smoke of embassadors' salutes; ...

empire, n. p. 354.

The Kentuckians kept the question at a red heat by threatening to become an empire ... .
employé, n.  p. 376.

... Joseph treated with that person's ... employé.

employments, n.  p. 386.

He was glad to get back to his employments.

en, prop.  p. 30.

... the long-deceased heroine en masque, ... 

en, prop.  p. 179.

Their black hair, ... knotted en masque.

ennui, n.  p. 219.

In a certain war of conquest, to which he had been driven by ennui, he was captured, ... 


Once, ... he enounced an old current conviction ... 

entire, adv.  p. 283.

Clotilde felt as though she had been laid entire upon a slide of his microscope.

envelopes, n.  p. 345.

It was ... folded in one of those old, troublesome ways in use before the days of envelopes.
... a showy equipage surrounded by a clanking body-guard of the Catholic king's cavalry.

essay, v.  
She essayed to speak ... 

... he ... essays to engage Agamemnon in conversation ... 

estate, n. 
... the business adventures of the Grand-issime estate, ... 

Etats, n.  
... Nouvelle Orleans, Etats Unis, Amerique. 

evening, n.  
"First go home; eat your dinner; and this evening (the Creoles never say afternoon), about a half-hour before sunset, ... pass entirely around the square and return up Royale."

Palmyre

ever, adj. , even  
"... all holders under Spanish titles are to be immediately dispossessed, without ever process of court."
ever-amiable, adj.  

"You may say," said the ever-amiable Creole, "that you allowed debate to run into contro-

H. Grandissime

evergreen, adj.  

... Biloxis, a beautiful land of low, ever-

... evergreen hills looking out across the pine-covered 
sand-keys of Mississippi Sound to the Gulf of 

Mexico.

eye-kindling, adj.  

... to tell in particular of one and another 
eye-kindling face, ...

eye-witness, n.  

"I understand the whole matter like an eye-

Agricola

excell, v.  

Aurora answered promptly, with the air of one 
not to be excelled in generosity:

Exchange Alley, n.  

Exchange Alley was once Passage de la Bourse; 

exorcists, n.  

But if Rome commissioned exorcists, could not 
he employ one?
extra-marriageable, adj.  

that made their daughters extra-marriageable
The animals picked their steps down the inner face of the levee and resumed their course up the road at a walk.

"I fancy it [the whip] would even make a Christian of the inexpugnable Bras-Coupé."

Priest

... chess—a game, by the way, for which neither of them cared a farthing.

... Raoul ... made everything fast, ...

... adv.

It sits as fast on the ground as a toad.

"... I believe you said that was yo' fatha's name.

K. Honoré
father-confessor, n.  

... she [Clotilde] ... had submitted it to her father-confessor in the cathedral,...

faubourgs, n.  

... a similar game being about to end between the white champions of two rival faubourgs,

favor, n., favo  

"I ask you the favo' that you will not let her know I have filled it with gold."

M. Honoré

fawn-skin, adj.  

"And that one behind in the fawn-skin leggings and shirt of bird's skins is an Indian Queen."

feather, n.  

... leggings of fawn-skin,...

fear-compelling, adj.  

... inheriting her father's fear-compelling frown,...

feathers, n.  

... she [Palmyre] attired herself in a resplendence of scarlet and beads and feathers...
feathered, adj.  

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes . . . the gayly feathered Indian, . . .

feline, adj.  

The united grace and pride of her movement was inspiring but--what shall we say?--feline?

females, n.  

. . . leaving only two descendants--females--how shall we describe them?

feud, n.  

Even in Honoré's early youth . . . he was found . . . reducing the flames of the old feud, . . .

fête, n.  

. . . seven years before this present fête de grandpère, . . .

fetters, n.  

. . . Bras-Coupé's fetters fell off . . .

fever, n.  

"H--I hope the yellow fever may spare you to witness it."

Agricola
"Victims of the fevers," . . .

M. Honore

The spring waned, summer passed, the fevers returned, the year wore round, but no harvest smiled.

. . . having told Frowenfeld a rousing fib. . .

"Of our mental fibre--our aspirations--our delights--our indignations? I answer for you, Joseph, yes!--yes!"

Agricola

. . . the others were here and there, some in the Grandissime households or field-gangs, . . .

The call of the field-lark came continually out of the grass, where now and then could be seen his yellow breast; . . .

They were seen by glimpses through chance openings . . . and the lemon . . . the banana, the fig . . .
fig-tree, n.

... the air ... coming in over a green mass of fig-trees ... 

filch, v.

... a man who, they said had ... forced upon the woman he had hoped to marry a fortune filched from his own kindred.

fillette, n.

"... think of that these times, fillette; ..."

finale, n.

... now a wearied dancer ... rallied to a grand finale and with one magnificent antic, fell, foaming at the mouth.

finger-points, n.

"It was to rescue my friend ... from the laughs and finger-points of the vulgar mass."

Agricola

fire-dog, n.

... they stood beneath their lofty mantelshelf, each with a foot on a brazen fire-dog,

fire-place, n.

The scanty fire in the fire-place was ample to warm the room; ...
fire-flies, n. p. 411.

... the twinkle of myriad fire-flies on the dark earth below.

fixed, adj. p. 282.

They had a fixed hour for dinner.

fixed-hour, adj. p. 232.

Alphonsina was not in perfect harmony with this fixed-hour idea.

flags, n. p. 43.

... from a place of flags and reeds a white crane shot upward ... and suddenly disappeared, like one flake of snow.

flambeau, adj. p. 27.

... the nights were made brilliant with flambeau dances and processions.

flannel, n. p. 132.

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes ... the sugar-planter in white flannel and moccasins, ...

flannels, n. p. 221.

Here Congo girls were dressed in cottons and flannels worth, where he came from, an elephant's tusk apiece.
flaring, adj.  

p. 87.

The flaring bonnet and loose ribbons gave her a more girlish look than ever.

flat, n., flat-boat

p. 199.

"He is on the flat; I saw his hat over /levee."

H. Grandissime

flat-boat, adj.

p. 75.

About this time . . . one of those Kentuckian dealers in corn and tobacco whose flat-boat fleets were always drifting down the Mississippi, . . .

florist, n.

p. 336.

"I could be . . . a florist---"

Clotilde

flounce, n.

p. 86.

Clotilde was stooping behind her mother, with a ribbon between her lips, arranging a flounce.

flower, n.

p. 248.

". . . the runaway slave . . . shall be branded with the flower de luce on the shoulder, . . . ."

French Code

flower-decked, adj.

p. 356.

. . . the widespread, flower-decked, bird-haunted prairies of Lake Catharine.
flint-lock, adj.

He put his long flint-lock pistol close to her face.

for, prop., because of

From that advent ... sprang that change in Palmyre, which ... ended in a manumission, granted her more for fear than for conscience' sake.

__, prep., for-h

"... if I had no spoken so rashly for-h 'is rights."

M. Honoré

__, prep., fo'

"I will pay you fo' the repair-h of this instrument; have you change fo'---"

M. Honoré

foreclosure, n.

Then he saw ... so much from Fausse Rivière Plantation account retained to protect that mortgage from foreclosure; ... .

Foreigner, n.

"Very well, who is he? Foreigner or native?"

Agricola

foreman, n.

... he was invited out into the sunshine, and escorted by the driver (a sort of foreman to the overseer), ... .

Not to be foolhardy, he quietly slipped down every day to the levee, . . .


. . . one of these forest-and-water-covered basins . . .

Fort Plaquemines, n. p. 12.

The barking of a dog in Fort Plaquemines seemed to come before its turn in the panorama of creation—before the earth was ready for the dog's master.

foster-mother, n. p. 23.

. . . but the blood—. . . as distinguished from the milk of her Alibamon foster-mother, was the blood of the royal caste of the great Toltec mother-race, . . .

fortify, v. p. 121

There our lately met marchande (albeit she was but a guest, fortified against the street-watch with her master's written "pass") . . .

. . . v. p. 8.

The Dragoon helped the Monk to fortify herself against the outer air.

forts, n. p. 220.

There were little forts that showed their whitewashed teeth; . . .
fortune-hunters, n.  
"I do not propose to abridge the liberties of even this army of fortune-hunters."

Valentine Grandissime

founder, v.  
... Aurora's accumulated fortune, would founder in a sea of liabilities ... 

founderies, n.  
The homes ... were those old ... villas ... standing, battered into half ruin, ... among founderies, ... like one unconquered elephant in a wreck of artillery.

four, n.  
"I have, myself, some interest ... in the othah fo'."

H. Grandissime

fractions, n.  
It is not a laughable sight to see the comfortable fractions of Christian communities everywhere striving ... to make their poor brethren contented with the ditch.

Franco-American, adj.  
It is not certain that they entered deeper ... than a comparison of ... Angle-American and Franco-American conventionalities ...
francs, n.  p. 438.

... the equivalent, in francs, of fifty thousand dollars.

fraternize, interj.  p. 206.

"Yes; associate—fraternize!"

freckles, n.  p. 16.

... a little man [Mr. Keene] ... with small freckles in a fine skin ... .

free-livers, n.  p. 29.

... such adventurous swamp-rangers, and such lively free-livers, ... .

frenzied, adj.  p. 244.

... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled and throttled each other in a struggle for standing-room ...

Frères, n.  p. 438.

... H. Grandissime, successor to Grandissime Frères.

frigid, adj.  p. 165.

The next morning came in frigid and gray.

frilled, adj.  p. 236.

... there was a rush of frilled and powdered gentlemen to the rear veranda, ... .
"Mr. Frhowenfeld, it is of no use to talk, . . ."

M. Honoré

"fudge", interjection.

"Fudge!" said Doctor Keene.

fugleman, n.

... the very bottom culpability of this thing rested on the Grandissimes, and specifically, on their fugleman Agricola, . . .

further-most, adj.

Honoré and Frowenfeld are walking arm-in-arm under the further-most row of willows.
gage, n.  
The Creole bowed, as a knight who takes up the gage.

ghods, n., Gods  
"H-the ghods preserve us!"  
Agricola Fusilier

gain, v.  
As Aurora . . . gained the corner, . . . she stopped and looked back to make sure that Clotilde was not watching her.

gala, adj.  
Those were the gala days of license, . . .

galaxy, n.  
But there was a degree of impracticability in these ladies, which, . . . made the absence of any really brilliant outlook what the galaxy makes a moonless sky.

game-keeper, n.  
. . . the master [Don José] . . . promoted him [Eras-Coupe] to be his game-keeper.

gaming-table, adj.  
. . . there was, moreover, positive effort being made to induce a restitution of old gaming-table spoils.
garb, n.  p. 2.
"... get into the garb of your true sex, sir, and I will guess who you are!"
Agricola

garden-walk, n.  p. 403.
... Clemence appeared in the front garden-walk... 

gardened, adj.  p. 409.
... it merged into the green confusion of gardened homes in the vicinity of Bayou St....

gars', n.  p. 27.
... armlets of gars' scales, ...

garish, adj.  p. 131.
... the garish day that changed the rue Enghien into Ingien street, and dropped the 'e' from Royale.

gash, n.  p. 271.
But while she was asking her question she had found the gash... 

gateaux, n.  p. 98.
... she being but a marchande des gateaux (an itinerant cake-vender)... 

Gates were opening and shutting...
He pulled a bell-rope and ordered his gig to the street door.

"Did Agricola believe in the supernatural potency of these gimcracks?"

sold her calas and ginger-cakes.

a sort of merchants' and auctioneers' coffee-house, with a minimum of china and a maximum of glass: . . .

On the other hand, the master of the distant schooner shuts his glass, . . .

As Mr. Innerarity entered, he was saying good-day to a customer . . .

Now, . . . without so much as the invariable Creole leave-taking of "Well, good-evening, sir," he hurried out.

A goodly company had assembled.
goose, n.

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together ... making war upon deer ... or on the Mississippi after wild goose ...

gourde, adj.

Bras-Coupé ... in six months was the most valuable man ever bought for gourde dollars.

gourds, n.

... rattling beans in gourds and touching hands and feet.

grandpapa, n.

... not if the grandpapa did express his wish; ...

grandpère, n.

In a great chair in the centre sat the grandpère, a Chevalier de Grandissime ...

______, n.

The great mansion, with the old grandpère sitting out in front, shivered.

______, n.

Odd to say, it was not the grandpère's birthday that had passed.

grant, n.

... he has quietly purchased the grant made by Carondelet ...

grated, adj.

In the midst of the ancient town, ... stood the Calaboza, with its humid vaults, grated cells, ...
"Palmyre!" gasped the negress, and grovelled on the ground.

graves, n., grhaves p. 44.
"I have, myself, some interest in two of these grhaves, . . ." M. Honoré

Grecque, n. p. 179.
Their black hair . . . was knotted on Grecque, . . .

greenth, n. p. 357.
. . . watery acres hid under crisp-growing greenth starred with pond-lilies . . .

great, adj. p. 216.
. . . they were hustled forth by a feminine scouting party and thrust into one of the great rooms of the house, . . .

great-coat, n. p. 218.
At the same hour, Honoré Grandissime, wrapping himself in a great-coat . . . had wandered from the paternal house, . . .

The matrons, rising, offer the chief seat to the first comer, the great-grandsire-- . . .

"Great Sun", n. p. 21.
For the father . . . had so prevailed with--so outsmoked--their "Great Sun," as to find himself . . . possessor of a wife . . .
grumly, **adv.**

"Um-hum," he said grumly--

Dr. Keene

grizzled, **adj.**

... a heavy grizzled lock fell down upon his dark, frowning brow, ...

guava, **n.**

... the mango and the guava, joined "hands around"...

guitar, **adj.**

... Aurore sallies forth, leaving Clotilde to resume her sewing and await the coming of a guitar scholar.

guillons, **n.**

... the offering of silver that "paid the floor" and averted guillons ... 

Gulf, **n.**

... the merchants of the city met the smugglers who came up from the Gulf ... 

..., **n.**

Out on the far southern horizon, in the Gulf--the Gulf of Mexico--there appears a speck of white.

gumbo, **adj.**

... the lickings of the gumbo plates.

Bras-Coupé • • • mastered the "gumbo" dialect in a few weeks • • •  

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**gum, n.**  p. 406.

No thread was used in any of them. All fastening was done with the gum of trees.  

**gun-fire, n.**  p. 72.

"It is very dangerous for you to be out alone. It will not be long until gun-fire."

Frowenfeld  

**gunpowder, n.**  p. 314.

"We have • • • a right to protect them from the attack of interlopers, even if we have to use gunpowder."

Valentine Grandissime  

**gun-shop, n.**  p. 308.

There was a gathering of boys and vagabonds at the door of a gun-shop.  

**gunwales, n.**  p. 88.

In old times, most of the sidewalks of New Orleans • • • were • • • lined • • • with the gunwales of broken-up flat-boats—ugly, narrow, slippery objects.  

**gyrated, v.**  p. 246.

They gyrated in couples, • • •
hag, n. p. 334.

"Now, you old hag ... you know you're telling me a lie."

Dr. Keene

hair-brained, adj. p. 328.

... hair-brained Grandissimes, Mandarins and the like--were silently, ... charging their memories with her [Clemence's] knowing speeches ...

half-deck, n. p. 358.

... the little sail just visible toward the. Rigolets is a sloop with a half-deck, ... 

half-hidden, adj. p. 269.

... she was persuaded to take a chair against the half-hidden door ... 


"... on a second offence ... he, the slave shall be hamstrung, and be marked with the flower de luce on the other shoulder."

French Code

hamstrings, n. p. 251.

But the fallen prince would not so much as turn one glance from his parted hamstrings.
The doctor lay down in a low-slung hammock, and Raoul sat upon the deck à la Turque.

... there advanced into the light of his hanging lamp ... 

They had but a moment of hand-in-hand converse ... 

The Creole extended his hand (his people are great hand-shakers).

On the banquette he harangued his followers.

... who might be presumed to harbor feelings of revenge, ... 

Aurora was finding it hard to conceal her growing excitement ... 

He rubbed his face all over, hard, with one hand and looked at the ceiling.
hard, adv., hard by

... in dimmer recesses the cow alligator, with her nest hard by; ...

____, adv., hard by

... M. Grandissime uttered a low ejaculation and spurred his horse toward a tree hard by, ...

hasty-tempered, adj.

It may have been, ... the mere wind of her hasty-tempered matrimonial master's stone hatchet as it whiffed by her skull; ...

hat, n.

"He left his hat where it had fallen, ..."

Agricola

hatchet, n.

... her hasty-tempered matrimonial master's stone hatchet ...

hatchway, n.

A splendid picture to the eyes ... as his head came up out of the hatchway, was the little Franco-Spanish-American city ...
hatches, n.  p. 220.

... the reopened hatches let in the sweet smell of the land, ...”

hatter, n.  p. 309.

Raoul's hatter was full of the subject.

headache, n.  p. 305.

"I have a sad headache."

Agricola

head-stone, n.  p. 238.

The world (so-called) would bury him in utter loathing, and write on his head-stone one word — hypocrate.

heap, n.  p. 17.

"I have taken a heap of trouble to keep you alive. ..."

Dr. Keene

hear, v, hear-h  p. 48.

"Did you ever hear of Erhas-Coupé, Mr. Frehwenfeld?"

M. Honoré

heart-dissolving, adj.  p. 296.

He [Agricola] was trying to get ... the night's heart-dissolving phantasms from before his inner vision.
Mr. Innerarity easily learned Louisiana's wants and don't wants by heart.

They were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges of Cherokee rose . . .

Amid redoubled outcries he gave the helm to Camille Brahmin, . . .

A triumph for the helmsman--- . . .

He hemmed, commenced a sentence twice, and finally said; . . .

the herds wandered through broken hedges from field to field and came up with staring bones and shrunken sides; . . .

Raoul Innerarity was chafing in the shop like an eagle in a hen-coop.
heron; adj; p. 3.

"One of Iberville's Dragoons! don't you remember great-great-grandfather Fusilier's portrait--the gilded casque and heron plumes?"

hide-and-seek; n; p. 215.

The moon shone so brightly that the children in the garden did not break off their hide-and-seek; ...

high-bred; n; p. 7.

... a laugh which was as exultantly joyous as it was high-bred.

high-strung; adj; p. 437.

He was haggard, woe-begone, nervous; she high-strung; ...

high-water; adj; p. 87.

The high-water marks are gone from her eyes.

hill-top; n; p. 299.

The old man looked around with the air of a bull on a hill-top.

hither-thither, adj; p. 282.

... which suited the hither-thither movement of her conflicting feelings.

"Louisiana rif-using to hanter de h-union!" replied the Creole, with an ecstasy that threatened to burst forth in hip-hurrahs.

Raoul Invierarity

hit, v., to hit upon  p. 7.

"Pardon," said the Cavalier, "if by accident I have hit upon your real name--"

H. Grandissime

hive, n., hive of patriots.  p. 57.

"One of the things I pity most in this vain world," drawled Doctor Keene, "is a hive of patriots who don't know where to swarm."

hoe, v.  p. 222.

They reached a field where some men and women were hoeing.

hold, n.  p. 381.

... the hold of one of those smart old packet-ships ...


... that vacant look ... with which hope-forsaken cowardice waits for death.
horns, n.  p. 246.

... the beating of tom-toms, rattling of mule's jaw-bones and sounding of wooden horns drew the populace across the fields ...

hospital, n.  p. 220.

... there was a green parade-ground, and ... hospital, ...

hound, n.  p. 78.

The house's only other protector is a hound, ...

House-of-Correction-girl, adj.  p. 31.

"Me, I am no House-of-Correction-girl stock; ..."

housekeepers, n., housekeepe's  p. 46.

"... they have colo'd housekeepe's:"

M. Honore

house-keys, n.  p. 320.

... he Honore saw his kinsmen handing house-keys to strangers ...
"Howards", n.  p. 17.

There were no "Howards" or "Y. M. G. A.'s" in those days; . . .

howlings, gerund.  p. 22.

Among the squaws who came to offer the accustomed funeral howlings, . . . was one who had in her own palmetto hut an empty cradle scarcely cold, . . .

huddle, v.  p. 231.

Among the servants who huddled at the window . . . a frightened whisper was already going round.

Huguenotte, n.  p. 4.

But the Monk and the Huguenotte are not on the floor.

humor, n.  p. 29.

. . . keep up a ruffled crest and a self-exalting bad humor.

hundred-fold, adv.  p. 416.

He had retired . . . to construct an engine of offensive warfare which would revenge him a hundred-fold.
hunting-lodge, n. p. 238.

He [Don José] took his señora to his hall, and under her rule it took on for a while a look and feeling which turned it from a hunting-lodge into a home.


Another, his cousin, Charlie Mandarin, ... in a flannel hunting-shirt ...

hurricane, n. p. 233.

... the hurricane struck the dwelling.

hush!, exclamation. p. 9.

"Hush!" she [Aurora] said, "the enemies of religion are watching us; the Huguenotte saw me."

hustling, gerund. p. 1.

It was like hustling her out, it is true, to give a select bal masqué at such a very early--such an amusingly early date; ..."n

huzza, n. p. 374.

With a huzza the crowd moved off.


... [Fownenfelds] found themselves before the little, hybrid city of "Nouvelle Orleans."
"H-I might as well have stayed at home--..."

Agricola Fusilier

A warm affection was all she and her husband could pay such ministration in, ..."

"Professor Frowenfeld, friendship—society—demands it; our circle must be protected in all its members."

Agricola

... the great Toltec mother-race... throned the jeweled and gold-laden Ince in the South...

Possibly between the two sides of the occipital profile there may have been an Incaean tendency to inequality; ...

... Madame Inconnue--of Bordeaux, ...

"... There are no nuns to trouble you there; only a few Indians and soldiers."

Marchioness de Vandreuil
Indian, adj.  

"... the proudest old turkey [Agricola Fusilier] in the theater was an old fellow whose Indian blood shows in his very behavior ..."

Dr. Keene

Indian-fighters, n.  

... but they [De Grapion] were such inveterate duelists, such brave Indian-fighters, ..."

Indian file, n.  

... Gallic blood tripping jocundly along in attenuated Indian file.

Indian Queen, n.  

Doctor Charlie Keene, speaking from under the disguise of the Indian Queen, had indeed so said; ..."

"Indienne", n.  

... there bounded into the ring the blackest of black men, ... in breeches of "Indienne" -- the stuff used for slave women's best dresses -- ..."

indigo, n.  

"... He must have left everything smothered in debt; for, like his race, he had stuck to indigo because his father planted it ..."

Dr. Keene
indigo, n.  p. 220.

There were ... the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town.

indigo-planter, n.  p. 37.

"... young Nancanou, an indigo-planter on the Fausse Rivière--- . . ."

Dr. Keene


... every ruined indigo-vat ... 

inflammatory, adj.  p. 313, 314.

... he [Frowenfeld] ... saw it to be one of the inflammatory publications which were a feature of the times ... .

ill, adj.  p. 400.

Not many weeks afterward his bride fell suddenly and seriously ill.

_, adj.  p. 27.

Thus, while the pilgrim fathers ... were taking wives and moot-wives from the ill specimens ... 

ill-concealed, adj.  p. 271.

There was an ill-concealed wildness in her eyes ... .
ill-mannered, adj.  p. 17.

"... if you ever want a friend, --- one who is courteous to strangers and ill-mannered only to those he likes, -- you can call for Charlie Keene."


... what a wicked, ill-stifled merriment ...

immigrant, n.  p. 97.

The Place d'Armes offered amusement to everyone else rather than to the immigrant.


Monsieur D'Embarrass, the imp of death thus placated, must have been a sort of spiritual Cheap John.

impetuosity, n.  p. 306.

... he [Nacul] had intended to unburden his mind to the apothecary with all his natural impetuosity; ...

import, adj.  p. 310.

... she [Louisiana] wanted an unwatched import trade! ...

import, v., impo't  p. 46.

"... they impo't cargoes of Africains, ..."

Honoré
Eight o'clock P.M. -- the gun to warn slaves to be in-doors, under pain of arrest and imprisonment.

"H-innocent? H—of course he is innocent, sir!"

Agricola Fusilier

Don José sent this intelligence to his kinsman as glad tidings...

the inspiring odor of interclasped sea and shore, ...

Suddenly the conversation began to move over the ground of inter-marriage between hostile families.

And she went to the don's plantation as interpretress...

"I have, myself, some interest in two of these graves..."
interlopers, n.  p. 314.

"We have . . . a right to protect them from the attack of interlopers, even if we have to use gunpowder."

Valentine Grandissime

interrupted-looking, adj.  p. 44.

"Without doubt, this oversized, bare headed, interrupted-looking convalescent who stands before me . . . is Joseph Frowenfeld . . . ."

Honoré Grandissime

ire, n.  p. 401.

It was not possible for such as he to guess the ire with which his presence was secretly regarded.

iris, n.  p. 237.

. . . yonder . . . constellations of water-lilies, the many-hued iris, . . .

iron-railed, adj.  p. 394.

They . . . ascended a broad, iron-railed staircase.

iron-weed, n.  p. 244.

. . . a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled . . . for standing-room-- . . . sneeze-weed, bind-weed, iron-weed, . . .
jail, n.  

... there was a green parade-ground, ... and a most inviting jail, ...

Jaloff, adj.  

His name, ... was _____ _____, something in the Jaloff tongue, ... .

jalousie, n.  

She mounted a chair and peeped through that odd little jalousie ... .

jaw-bones, n.  

... the beating of tom-toms, rattling of mule's jaw-bones ...

jest, n.  

The subject of his jest felt their four eyes on his back.

jettison, v.  

... from time to time during the voyage he jettisoned the unmerchantable.

juice, n.  

Raoul's words were addressed to a man who, ... ratified the Creole's sentiment by a spurt of tobacco juice and an affirmative "Hm-m."
junk-yards, n.  p. 192.

The homes . . . were those old . . . villas . . . standing, battered into half ruin . . . among founderies, cotton and tobacco-shed, junk-yards, . . .

junto, n.  p. 320, 321.

He saw the junto of doctors in Frowenfeld's door charitably deciding him insane; . . .
kaleidoscope, n.  
This throng, shifting like the fragments of colored glass in the kaleidoscope, had its far-away interest to the contemplative Joseph.

keen-edged, adj.  
... he sat before them calm, unmoved, handling keen-edged facts ... 

Kentuckian, adj.  
About this time ... one of those Kentuckian dealers in corn ... 

killer, n.  
"And you say your family decline to accept the assistance of the police in their endeavors to bring the killer of your uncle to justice?"

kinks, n.  
That was one thing that kept their many-stranded family line so free from knots and kinks.

kinsmen, n.  
M. Grandissime's meeting with his kinsmen was a stormy one.

kinswomen, n.  
... he [Honoré] saw kinswomen pawning their plate; ...
kite, n. p. 309.

... Louisiana ... had laid hold of her new liberties ... like a boy dragging his kite over the clods.

kitten, n. p. 2.

"H-you young kitten!"

Agricola Fusilier

knees, n. p. 227.

... cypress knees studding the surface; ...


And the Creoles--the Knickerbockers of Louisiana --but time would fail us.

knightiest, adj. p. 168.

... but the knightiest man in that old town, ...


The Creole leaned back smilingly in his chair and knit his fingers.

knots, n. p. 112.

As the populace floated away in knots of three, four, and five, ...
She was never recalled to the Cannes Brulées, and in New Orleans became Palmyre la Philosophe.

labored, adj.  
In his labored way the quadroon stated his knowledge.

lagoons, n.  
The day broke across bayous and lagoons.

lakes, n.  
The day broke across bayous and lagoons.

lamp, n.  
... there advanced into the light of his hanging lamp.

landlord, n.  
The landlord shrugged.

land-grants, n.  
... fifty-nine soldiers of the king were well wived and ready to settle upon their riparian land-grants.
On the great back piazza, which had been lighted with lanterns, was Palmyre.

While in this mood, and performing at a sideboard the solemn rite of las onze, news incidentally reached him.

But Bras-Coupé kept beyond the reach alike of the lash and of the Latin Bible.

... a lasso fell about his neck and brought him, [Bras-Coupé] crashing like a burnt tree, face upward upon the turf.

... a glazed double door with a clumsy iron latch.

It was a long, narrowing perspective of arcades, lattices, balconies, zaguans, dormer windows, and blue sky---

... Louisiana... had laid hold of her new liberties.
lay, v.  

... they strapped Bras-Coupe face downward and laid on the lash.

lead-pencil, adj.  
The note was a lead-pencil scrawl, without date.

leather-breeched, adj.  
The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes ... the leather-breeched raftsmen, ...

leave-taking, n.  

Now, ... without so much as the invariable Creole leave-taking of "Well, good-evening, sir," he hurried out.

leggings, n.  

"And that one behind in the fawn-skin leggings and shirt of bird's feathers is an Indian Queen."

leggings, n.  
The queen sat down with them clothed in her entire wardrobe: ... leggings of fawn-skin; ...

lemon, n.  

... and the lemon and the pomegranate ... joined hands around and tossed their fragrant locks above the lilies and roses.
lemonade, n.  

... the hospitality of Clemence had placed glasses of lemonade.

Levee, n.  

... she [Marchioness De Vandevui] ... exchanged two or three business-like whispers with him at a window overlooking the Levee.

Levees, n.  

She [Clotilde] ceased suddenly with a wild look, as if another word would have broken the levees of her eyes, ...

leeward, n., lew-ard  

"She's a-sendin' him 'way to lew-ard," thought he.

liberanzas, n  

"... assignats, liberanzas, bons--Claiborne will give us better money than that when he starts his bank."

life-buoy, n.  

... but he [Agricola] saw him [Frowenfeld] in a predicament and cast to him this life-buoy, ...

light-draught, adj.  

... a small, stanch, single-masted, broad and very light-draught boat, ...
lint, n.  

"Give us plenty of light, Frowenfeld, ... a chair and some lint . . ."

Dr. Keene

"Little Manchac," n.  

. . . there were commercial gentlemen . . . who knew their trading rendezvous by the sly nickname of "Little Manchac."

live-oak, n.  

. . . the next moment the rider drew rein under an immense live-oak . . .

_____, n.  

The apothecary recognized the Creole whom he had met under the live-oak.

livres, n.  

"This good soldier of mine buys it for our king at twelve livres the pound."

Marchioness

lock-picking, n.  

And did the intruder get in by magic, by outside lock-picking, or by inside collusion?

lodge, adj.  

Outside the lodge door sat and continued to sit, as she passed out, her master or husband.
lodging-house, n.  
She dressed him hastily, and he went down the stairs of his lodging-house and out into the street.

logs, n.  
He [Bras-Coupe] was . . . taken to a white-washed cabin of logs . . .

lolling, adj.  
. . . the dog . . . with roping jaw and lolling tongue; . . .

long-horned, adj.  
The long-horned oxen that drew him [Bras-Coupe] and the naked boy that drove the team stopped before his cabin.

longer, adv., longer-h  
"One of the occupants of those two graves . . . might have lived longer-h . . ."  
M. Honoré

loitering, adj.  
For summer there, bear in mind, is a loitering gossip, that only begins to talk of leaving when September rises to go.

lot, n.  
. . . Agricola Fusilier, . . . struck with admiration for the physical beauties of the chieftain . . . bought the lot, . . .
longshoremen's, adj.

... cotton and tobacco-sheds, junk-yards, longshoremen's hovels, ...

Louisiana, n.

... the First Consul of France gave away Louisiana.

Louisiane, n.

With due drum-beatings and act-reading ... Nouvelle Orleans had become New Orleans, and Louisiane was Louisiana.

lowlands, n.

Have you heard it thunder and rain in those Louisiana lowlands?

low-roofed, adj.

Number 19 is the right-hand half of a single-story, low-roofed tenement, washed with yellow ochre, which it shares generously with whoever leans against it.

luce, n.

"... the runaway slave ... shall be branded with the flower de luce on the shoulder; ...,"

French Code

lug, v.

Many participants had been lugged out by the neck ... 

lute-string, adj.

She had lost ... a small piece of lute-string ribbon about so long ...
Madame, n.  

... he saw the Madame twice or thrice, ... 

made, v.  

She did as she was bid, and made as if to leave the room.

Mademoiselle, n.  

"Mademoiselle!" he cried, striving to reach her. 

Gov. Claiborne

Madras, adj.  

The crew was a single old negress, whose head was wound about with a blue Madras handkerchief ...

magazines, n.  

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together in the dismal swamps ... 

magnate, n.  

At home it would have been the part of piety for the magnate next the throne to launch him heavenward at once; ...
magnolia, adj., magnolia groves

So passed the time as the vessel ... now warping along the fragrant precincts of orange or magnolia groves ...

maiming, adj., v. pres. active part

He [Eras-Coupe] made himself a type of all Slavery, turning into flesh and blood the truth that all Slavery is maiming.

make-believe, adj.

... but kindly covering up the discovery with make-believe reproaches.

mallard, n.

... vest of swan's skin, with facings of purple and green from the neck of the mallard;

mallows, n.

... hundreds of thousands of white and pink mallows clapping their hands in voiceless rapture ...

maman, n.

"Ah! maman, what makes you look so sick?"

Clotilde
maman's, n.  

Glotilde ... leaning affectionately forward and holding the maman's eyes with her own, she said: ...

mandate, n.  

The mandate came from his master's sick-bed that he must lift the curse.

mango, n.  

... the shaddock, and at times even the mango and the guava, joined "hands around" ...

Manitou, n.  

... conferred in her [Junke-Humme] regal title by the white man's Manitou through the medium of the "black gown", ...

manoeuvre, n.  

Was not some financial manoeuvre possible which might compass both desired ends?

manteau, n.  

"The Cession is a mere temporary political manoeuvre!" growled M. Fusilier.

mantel-shelf, n.  

... they stood beneath their lofty mantel-shelf, ...
manumission, n.  
From that advent ... sprang that change in Palmyre, which ... ended in a manumission, granted her more for fear than for conscience' sake.

many-hued, adj.  
... yonder ... constellations of water-lilies, the many-hued iris, ... 

marchande, n.  
The marchande des calas was out.

marchandes, n.  
... the air sweetened with the merchandise of the flower marchandes.

marchioness, n.  
But the Grand Marquis, ... loved his ease almost as much as his marchioness loved money.

mariner, n.  
The mariner picked it up; ... 

mark, v.  
"Mark my words," said one, "the British flag will be floating over this town within ninety days!"
market-place, n. p. 320.

... he [Honore] saw the old servants of the great family standing in the market-place; ...

marsh, n. p. 10.

We can easily imagine the grave group, ... looking out across the waste, and seeing the sky and the marsh meet in the east, the north, and the west, ... 

marshy, adj. p. 347.

... the sky was reflected from marshy ponds.


Then he saw ... so much from Fausse Rivière Plantation account retained to protect that mortgage from foreclosure; ... 

marquises, n. p. 203.

... all that pretty crew of counts, chevaliers, marquises, colonels, dons, etc, who loved their king's moneys, ... 

masker, n. p. 2.

Being bumped against, he moved a step or two aside, ... when a masker---... brought him smartly around with the salutation; ...

... the blue heron, the snowy crane, the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; ...

master, n. p. 358.

On the other hand, the master of the distant schooner shuts his glass, ...


... the long-deceased heroine en masque, ...

mate, n. p. 3.

"... the little Monk on his arm is a lady, as you can see, and so is the masque that has the arm of the Indian Queen; ...


It was like hustling her out ... to give a select bal masqué ...

materialistic, adj. p. 410.

Captain Jean-Baptiste Grandissime was ... materialistic ...

mats, n. p. 89.

On it [floor] were here and there in places, white mats woven of bleached palmetto-leaf.

"I could be ... a mattress-maker, ..."

Clotilde


It was merely to find for her heaviest bracelet a purchaser ... to pay to-morrow's "maturities."

meagre, adj. p. 230.

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together in the dismal swamps and on the meagre intersecting ridges, ...


... she called to the little mulattress, who responded by searching wildly for a cup and presently bringing a measuring-glass full of water.


He saw meanwhile-rallied fortunes of his clan coming to the rescue, ...


Listening Crane, the tribal medicine-man, one day stepped softly into the lodge of the great chief, ...

...... n. p. 6.

"Say, rather, your medicine-man ..."

Aurora
medium, n.  

"Why, Palmyre has become the best monture (Plutonian medium) in the parish."

Overseer

merchant, adj.  

Frowenfeld's merchant friend came from his place of waiting, and spoke twice before he attracted the attention of the bewildered apothecary.

merchant, n.  

... for this Creole gentleman was a merchant,

mess, n.  

"It's a terrible bad mess; corruption to-day---I tell you what--it will be disruption to-morrow."

messieurs, n.  

"... Oh, messieurs, ... I do not want to be his wife!"

Palmyre

"meteor", n.  

... it became known from all other volantes as the "meteor"

Mexican, n.  

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes ... the slashed and tinselled Mexican, ...
Mexican, adj. p. 21.

... the Mexican origin of her nation ... 

mid-angle, n. p. 442.

As she turned its mid-angle she remembered Aurora.


... it would have gone hard with the "milatraise" but for the additional fact that suspicion had fastened upon another person; ... 

milatraise, n. p. 113.

"But she was not alone; she had a milatraise behind her."


"I could be a confectioner, a milliner ... ."

Clotilde

militia, n. p. 310.

"It is exasperating to see that coward governor ... hurrying on the organization of the Américain volunteer militia!"


The mincing drollery with which she used this fine phrase brought another peal of laughter.

(Aurora took pains to explain that she received these minutiae from Palmyre herself in later years.)

miscalculate, v.  p. 443.

But she miscalculated; ... 

miscreants, n.  p. 419.

But they have apprehended the miscreants; ... 


We are ever giving to our days the credit and blame of all we do and mis-do, ... 

Mississippi, n.  p. 312.

It was a portion of the Mississippi River ... 

...  n.  p. 27.

Thus, while the pilgrim fathers of the Mississippi Delta with Gallic recklessness were taking wives ... arose ... the royal house of the Fusiliers.

moccasin, n., snake  p. 237.

... the dull and loathsome moccasin sliding warily off the dead tree; ... 


... black and green serpent-skin moccasins,
moocasins, n.  

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes . . . the sugar-planter in white flannel and moccasins, . . .

mocking-bird, n.  

. . . that petted rowdy, the mocking-bird, dropped down into the path to offer fight to the horse . . .

mock-martial, n.  

The playful mock-martial tread of the delicate Creole feet is all at once swallowed up by the sound of many heavier steps . . .

mock-startled, adj.  

In a little while there came a light footstep, and a soft, mock-startled "Who is that?" . . .

Mohican, adj.  

. . . a humble "black gown" . . . holding forth the crucifix and backed by French carbines and Mohican tomahawks, . . .

molasses, n.  

She would have liked . . . to pour upon the front door-sill an oblation of beer sweetened with black molasses to Papa Lébat (who keeps the invisible keep of all the doors that admits suitors . . .)
Monselle, n.

She was determined to see who it was that could so infatuate her dear little Monselle;

monsieur, n.

The monsieur grew thinner than ever, and sadly feeble.

monture, n.

"Why Palmyre has become the best monture (Plutonian medium) in the parish."

Overseer

moons, n.

For the father . . . had ten moons before ventured northward into the territory of the proud and exclusive Natchez nation . . .

moor, v.

Just abreast of them lay a "flatboat", emptied of its cargo and moored to the levees.

moot-wives, n.

Thus, while the pilgrim fathers . . . were taking wives and moot-wives . . .

mosquito-bar, n.

. . . and through the white gauze of the mosquito-bar saw, for an instant, a strange and beautiful young face; . . .
mosquitoes, n. p. 11.

"These mosquitoes, children, are thought by some to keep the air pure."

Mr. Frowenfeld Sr.

moss, n. p. 237.

... long, motionless drapings of gray moss;

morning-glory, n. p. 357.

... that amazon queen of the wild flowers, the morning-glory, ... .

mortar, n. p. 34.

... a few old culverines and one wooden mortar.

mortgager, n. p. 322.

It was a mortgager.

mortgageor, n. p. 323.

"Yes," replied the mortgageor,"it is true . . . ."

mulatto, n. p. 374.

"Kinsmen, friends," continued Agricola, "meet me at nightfall before the house of this too-longed-spared mulatto."
mulattos, n. p. 73.

"Could you suppose, sir the expression which you may have heard me use---'my down-trodden country' includes blacks and mulattos?"

Agricola

mulattress, n. p. 272.

... she [Clotilde] called to the little mulattress...

mules, n. p. 313.

"... everybody in Louisiana is to be a citizen, except negroes and mules; ..."

mum, adj. p. 393.

"And I must be mum, eh?"

Dr. Keene

municipal, adj. p. 31.

It was ... convenient to the court-rooms and municipal bureaus.

mushrooms, n. p. 284.

"Tell him we are poisoned on mushrooms, ha, ha, ha!"

Aurora
music-scholar, n.  
That same morning Clotilde had given a music-
scholar her appointed lesson. 

mutineer, n.  
Whatever her [Palmyre] secret love may have 
been in kind, its sinking beyond hope below 
the horizon had left her . . . the mutineer 
who has nothing to lose.

My-dear-sir,   My-de'-seh  
"My-de'-seh, there-h is no sa-a-ale for-hit! 
it spoils the sale of othh goods, my-de'-
seh."

M. Honore

myrtle-berries, n.  
"No", said the lady, "not if you gather enough 
myrtle-berries to afford me a profit and your 
living."

myrtle-wax, n.  
He removed the lid and saw within . . . the 
image, in myrtle-wax . . .
Natchez, n.

For the father . . . had ten moons before ventured northward into the territory of the proud and exclusive Natchez nation . . .

native, n.

"Very well, who is he? Foreigner or native?"

Agricola

natural, adj.

. . . Honore Grandissime . . . purchased this painting and presented it to a club of natural connoisseurs.

naturelle, adj.

. . . a tumbler half-filled with the sirop naturelle of the sugar-cane, . . .

nearer-seeming, adj.

. . . a nearer-seeming and greener opposite shore, . . .

neckerchief, n.

The little that seems lacking is woman's care.
. . . a mere touch on the neckerchief and shirt-frill.

need-be's, n.

. . . constitutes [her] woman in a large degree an autocrat of public sentiment and thus accepts her narrowest prejudices . . . as a very need-be's of social life.
négligé, n. p. 359.

... in the dark négligé of amateur fishermen ...

negress, n. p. 16.

The negress shook her head.

négresse, n. p. 132.

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes ... the blue--or yellow-turbaned négresse, ...

negro, n. p. 12.

But he was assured that to live in those swamps was not entirely impossibly to man --- "if one may call a negro a man."

négrphiles, n. p. 48.

"Do not mistake me for one of yo' new-fashioned Philadelphia 'négrphiles', ... ."

H. Grandissime

négrphiles, n. p. 206.

"Yes; associate-fraternize! with apothecaries and négrphiles."

new-blown, adj. p. 10.

... two sisters, new-blown flowers of womanhood.
new-fangled, adj.  
"... the new fangled measuring-rods of pert, imported theories ..."  
Agricola

New Orleans, n.  
It was in the Théâtre St. Philippe ... in the city we now call New Orleans, in the month of September, and in the year 1803.

New Orleans, n.  
... Nouvelle Orleans had become New Orleans, and Louisiane ans Louisiana.

news-bearer, n.  
"And if Etienne is successful," cried the news-bearer, "and gets the juice of the sugar-cane to crystallize, so shall all of us, ..."

next, prep., next the ditch  
In old times, most of the sidewalks of New Orleans ... were lined on the side next the ditch with the gunwales of broken-up flat-boats-ugly, narrow, slippery objects.

nickname, n.  
... there were commercial gentlemen ... who knew their trading rendezvous by the sly nickname of "Little Manchac."
niggers, n. p. 329.

"You niggers don't know when you are happy."

night-hawk, n. p. 237.

... the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; ... 

noblesse, n. p. 374.

"... mixed blood has asked for equal rights from a son of the Louisiana noblesse, ..."

Agricola

Noir, adj. p. 235.

(We have a Code Noir now, but the new one is a mental reservation, not an enactment.)

noisome, adj. p. 237.

... broad sheets of noisome waters, pitchy black, resting on bottomless ooze; ... 

nook, n. p. 78.

Somewhere back of this there is a little nook where in pleasant weather they eat.

noose, n. p. 426.

... who responded by dropping a rawhide noose over her head.
North American Indian, n.

... she [Red Clay] had the blood of her mother and the nerve of her father, the nerve of the true North American Indian...

norther, n.

It was the apothecary ... bowing his head against the swirling norther.

Northern, adj.

... the whole journey from their Northern home to their Southern goal, ...

nosegay, n.

Their black hair, ... was knotted en Grecque, and adorned only with the spoils of a nosegay given to Clotilde by a chivalric small boy in the home of her music scholar.

Nouvelle Orleans, n.

With due drum-beatings and act-reading ... Nouvelle Orleans had become New Orleans, and Louisiana was Louisiana.

"Nouvelle Orleans", n.

... [Frowenfeld family] found themselves before the little, hybrid city of "Nouvelle Orleans".

nudge, v.

... once or twice he saw elbows nudged.
nunnery, n.  p. 370.

... she would have no use for money--in a nunnery.
oats, n.  p. 357.
Waving marshes of wild oats, . . .

obloguy, n.  p. 324.
. . . he would go about the streets of his town . . . the community's obloguy, . . .

oblation, n.  p. 167.
She would have liked . . . to pour upon the doorsill an oblation of beer . . .

occipital, adj.  p. 23.
Possibly between the two sides of the occipital profile there may have been an Incaean tendency to inequality; . . .

ochre, n.  p. 78.
Number 19 is the right hand half of the single-story, low-roofed tenement, washed with yellow ochre, which it shares generously with whoever leans against it.

of, prep.  p. 144.
And it is worthy of note in passing . . . that in this drivelling species of gambling he saw nothing hurtful or improper.
... the Diana of the Tchoupitoulas ... came upon them in all the poetry of their hope-for-saken strength and beauty, and fell sick of love.

__, prep., wearied by the ocean p. 10.
... long wearied of the ocean ...

__, prep., H-of p. 301.
"H-innocent? H-of course he is innocent, sir!"
Agricola Fusilier

offendedly, adv. p. 377.
Clotilde's lips parted, she was going to smile, when her thought changed and she blushed offendedly.

offices, n. p. 283.
... her dependence upon his good offices was gone.

... whose one act of summary vengeance upon a few insurgent office-coveters has branded him ... as Cruel O'Reilly.

oft-encountered, adj. p. 368.
... the oft-encountered apparation of the dark sharer of his name had become a slow-stepping, silent embodiment of reproach.
They [the houses] were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges ... above their groves of orange or down their long, over-arched avenues of oleander, ...

And she hunted and hunted ... (not that she cared for the omen), and struck the hound with the broom, and dropped into a chair—crying.

While in this mood, and performing at a side-board the solemn rite of las once, news incidentally reached him, ...

... broad sheets of noisome waters, pitchy black, resting on bottomless ooze; ...

These ... have been pausing proudly ... to understand the opaque motives of Numa's son.

In ten minutes, Frowenfeld's was a broken-windowed, open-doored house, ...

... owls and bats, raccoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like vileness; ...
oracles, n. p. 167.

It was based on an unutterable secret ... about which she still had trembling-doubts; this, too, notwithstanding her consultation of the dark oracles.

orange, n. p. 192, 193.

They [the houses] were seen by glimpses through chance openings in lofty hedges ... above their groves of orange ...%

orange-leaf, adj. p. 15.

... perfumed ad nauseam with orange-leaf tea.

orange, adj. p. 15.

So passed the time as the vessel ... now warping along the fragrant precincts of orange or magnolia groves ...%

orang-outang, n. p. 129.

"Seventy-five, if he is a day ... but strong --as an orang-outang."

Dr. Keene

oriole, n. p. 42.

... the orchard oriole was executing his fantasies in every tree; ...
other, adj., otheh

"I have, myself, some interest . . . in the otheh fo'."

H. Grandissime

other, adj., otheh

". . . it spoils the sale of otheh goods, my-de'-seh."

M. Honore'

out, adv.

Before he sits down he pauses a moment to hear out the companion on whose arm he had been leaning.

outsmoked, v.

For the father . . . had so prevailed with--so outsmoked--their "Great Sun," as to find himself . . . possess or of a wife . . .

overolimb, v.

But he feared laughter would overolimb speech;

overflow, n.

The river makes its own bed . . . through ages of alternate overflow and subsidence, . . .
over-shoulder, adj.  

As they did so, they saw the *Fille à la Cassette* join in this over-shoulder conversation.

overstretch, n.  

It seems no overstretch of fancy to say she sometimes gazed down upon his erring ways with a look of penitent sadness in her large and beautiful windows.

 overseer, n.  

... *Agricola Fusilier*, managing the business adventures of the Grandissime estate, ... induced Don José Martinez' overseer to become his *Bras-Coupé's* purchaser.

owls, n.  

... owls and bats, racoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like vileness; ...  

oxen, n.  

He *Bras-Coupé* was ... lifted into a cart drawn by oxen ...  

oxen, n.  

The long-horned oxen that drew him *Bras-Coupé* and the naked boy that drove the team stopped before his cabin.
pack, n.  

The pack of Cuban hounds that howl from Don José's kennels cannot snuff the trail of the stolen canoe ...  

packet, n.  

His brig became a regular Bordeaux packet, ...  

packet-ships, n.  

... the hold of one of those smart old packet-ships ...  

palisades, n.  

... the draining-canal ... tapered ... beside broken ranks of rotting palisades ...  

palmetto-leaf, n.  

On it [floor] were here and there in places, white mats woven of bleached palmetto-leaf.  

palmetto, adj.  

Among the squaws, ... was one who had in her own palmetto hut an empty cradle scarcely cold, ...  

palmier, adj.  

Many a wretch in his native wilderness has Bras-Coupé himself, in palmier days, driven to just such an existence, ...
parade-ground, n. p. 220.

... there was a green parade-ground, ...

parasitic, adj. p. 237.

... maddening mosquitoes, parasitic insects,

parbleu, interj. p. 205.

On top of all the rest, he ... engaged in commerce--"shop-keeping, parbleu!"

pardon, v., pahdon p. 44.

"... you will pahdon my freedom . . ."

M. Honoré


... a joint of cornstalk with a cavity scooped from the middle, ... and the space filled with parings . . .

parish, n. p. 221.

Down in the rich parish of St. Bernard . . . lay the plantation, known before Bras-Coupé passed away, as La Renaissance.

parishes, n. p. 208.

... they of the interior parishes . . . slaked and crumbled when he [Honoré] wrote each a letter . . .
"If I attempt to parley I shall break every bone in his body."

Frowenfeld.

... the apothecary stopped, as a man should who finds himself unloading large philosophy in a little parlor.

Alphonsina ... was called upon to light a fire in the little parlor.

... he sat ... parrying their expressions of appreciation ...

... this way ... opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres, ...

Joseph, on his bench, sat contemplating the two parties to this scandal as they came toward him.

... coveys of partridges ran across the path close under the horse's feet, and stopped to look back almost within reach of the riding-whip; ...
parts, n.

... he, she concludes, a man of parts.

parvenues, n.

... by trickery Louisianians had been sold, like cattle, to a nation of parvenues, ...

parquette, adj.

It was in the Théâtre St. Phillippe (they had laid a temporary floor over the parquette seats) ... in the year 1803.

"pass", n.

(albeit she was a guest, fortified against the street-watch with her master's written "pass"). ...

passably, adv.

... are passably good productions.

passes, n.

The day broke across ... crisp salt pools and passes, lakes, bayous and lagoons, ...

patent, adj.

The fact became patent in a few hours.
Four men, leaning or standing at a small bar, were talking excitedly in the Creole patios.

The stranger sat upon a capstan, and ... told in a patois difficult, but not impossible, to understand, the story of a man ...

... a green mass of fig-trees that stood in the paved court below ...

... he [Honore] saw kinswomen pawning their plate; ...

"Peabody Reliefs," ... There were no "Howards" or "Y.M.C.A.'s" in those days; no "Peabody Reliefs".

The mincing drollery with which she used this phrase brought another peal of laughter.

... a great rabbit-hawk sat alone in the top of a lofty pecan-tree; ...
pecuniary, adj. p. 438.

"But that is only a part of the pecuniary loss . . .


. . . he . . . re-embarked, and in the middle of the stream surreptitiously cast a picayune over his shoulder into the river.

peeping, adj. p. 55.

She accompanied her words with a little peeping movement . . . to his box of basil, on the floor in the rear room.


It [the house] stands up among the oranges as silent and gray as a pelican, . . .


. . . on pelts of tiger-cat and buffalo; . . .


. . . he sat and sharpened a small pen-knife on his boot.

penknife, n. p. 411.

. . . the Captain might well have that quietude of mind which enabled him to find occupation in perfecting the edge of his penknife . . .
penny, adj.  

Agricola's best roar was a penny trumpet to Bras-Coupé's note of joy.

pennyworths, n.  

... he ... is never so generous with his pennyworths of thought as when newly in possession of some little secret worth many pounds.

penury, n.  

... the policy they then adopted ... bled them to penury ... 

perforce, expletive  

We look, perforce, toward the old bench where, six months ago, sat Joseph Frowenfeld.

pert, adj.  

"... the new-fangled measuring-rods of pert, imported theories ..."

Agricola

pestiferous, adj.  

"Why it would take until breakfast to tell--... the story of that pestiferous darky Bras-Coupé'

..."  

Dr. Keene
phantasms, n.  p. 296.

He Agricola was trying to get . . . the night's heart-dissolving phantasms from before his inner vision.

pharmacy, n.  p. 92.

"That evening at the pharmacy--was there a tall handsome gentleman standing by the counter."

pharmacies, n.  p. 400.

. . . the earliest opened of all the pharmacies in New Orleans.

philosophe, n.  p. 90.

Both laughed a little, the philosophe feebly, and Aurora with an excited tremor.

Philosophe, n.  p. 89.

It was the woman who had received the gold from Frowenfeld--Palmyre Philosophe.

phonograph, n.  p. 136.

Alas! the phonograph was invented three-quarters of a century too late.

piazza, n.  p. 231.

On the great back piazza . . . was Palmyre . . .

picayune, n.  p. 59.

. . . a child with a picayune in one hand and a tumbler in the other.
piece, n.  
He knew every pass and piece of water like A, B, C, . . .  
p. 358.

pier, n.  
"Master and man--arch and pier--arch above--pier below."

Agricola  
p. 432.

pilgrim, adj.  
Thus, while the pilgrim fathers of the Mississippi Delta with Gallic recklessness were taking wives and mout-wives . . .  
p. 27.

pine-knot, n.  
. . . a gibbering black fool here on the edge of civilization merely swings a pine-knot, . . .  
p. 267.

pine-covered, adj.  
. . . Biloxis, a beautiful land of low, ever-green hills looking out across the pine-covered sand-keys of Mississippi Sound to the Gulf of Mexico.  
p. 34.

pinion, v.  
. . . three others quickly pinioned him and bore him off . . .  
p. 375.

Pique-en-terre, n.  
. . . boat . . . was further accentuated by the peaceful name of Pique-en-terre (the Sandpiper).  
p. 356.
there were commercial gentlemen who tittered over, their complicity with the pirates of Grand Isle.

A tall, bronzed, slender young man sits down on a step, with Jean Baptiste de Grandissime, a piratical-looking black-beard.

"Bras-Coupé had one pirogue with six paddles--"
Raoul

"But a single pistareen."
Frowenfeld.

He put his long flint-lock pistol close to her face.

... he ... fell to his knees, rocking from side to side under the effect of a pistol-ball from the overseer.
pistol-shots, n.  
Three or four men had shouted at once, and three pistol-shots, almost in one instant, had resounded just outside his shop.

placard, n.  
... he [Frowenfeld] suddenly found himself one of a crowd standing before a newly-pasted placard, ...

Place d'Armes, n.  
The Place d'Armes offered amusement to everyone else rather than to the immigrant.

places, n., know their places  
"By morning the gentlemen of color will know their places better . . ."

Agricola

plain, n.  
... drove a crow into ignominious retirement beyond the plain; ...

plaque-miniers, n.  
The ... plaque-miniers, were putting out their subdued florescence as if they smiled in grave participation with the laughing gardens.
plantation, n.

Her son, the heir and resident of the plantation at Cannes Brulées . . .

planter, n.

"... One night they were at the Piety Club, playing hard, and the planter lost his last quarti."

Dr. Keene

plastered, adj.

... one entered a high, covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls, . . .

plate, n.

... he [Honore] saw kinswomen pawning their plate.

play-mate, n.

... a little quadroon slave-maid as her constant and only play-mate.

plaza, n.

There were the forts, . . . the plaza, the Almonaster stores . . .

pleasantries, n.

... after a few pleasantries, he drew his chair up gravely, . . .
Plutonian, adj. p. 244. 245.

"Why Palmyre has become the best monture (Plutonian medium) in the parish."

Overseer

paddles, n. p. 217.

"Bras-Coupe had one pirogue with six paddles--"

Raoul

point, v. p. 111.

She pointed him in gasping indignation to his empty saddle, and, . . . waved away all permission to apologize and turned her back.

Pointe, n. p. 312.

They made frequent . . . mention of a certain Pointe Canadienne.

police, n. p. 246.

"The police. We may say he is virtually in our grasp."

Agricola

pomade, n. p. 144.

A pair of statuettes . . . which must be sold to keep up the bravery of good clothes and pomade that hid slow starvation . . . to be disposed of by tombola.
They [the home] were seen . . . through . . . hedges . . . and the lemon and the pomegranate . . .

. . . watery acres hid under crisp-growing greenth starred with pond-lilies . . .

. . . the sky was reflected from marshy ponds.

The day broke across . . . crisp salt pools and passos, lakes, bayous and lagoons, . . .

Through a large porte-cochère . . .

He drew out his porte-monnaie.

. . . in the third corner a bunch of parti-colored feathers; . . .

There was a short French postscript on the opposite page . . .
practice, n., practice p. 46.
"... but in theory, my-de'-seh, not too much in practice."
M. Honoré

practicability, n. p. 306.
Raoul's face bore an expression of earnest practicability that invited confidence.

prairies, n. p. 12.
How sweet the soft breezes off the moist prairies!

... the prairie-bordered waters of Chef Menteur ...

pranks, n. p. 297.
Pages of print could not comprise all the meanings of his smile and accent; ... charity for pranks, patronage----... .

... but there is plenty of life in their eyes, which glance out between the curtains of their long lashes with a merry dancing that keeps time to the prattle of tongues.

predicament, n. p. 298.
... but he saw him in a predicament and cast to him this life-buoy, ...
prefect, n.  p. 100.

... the French colonial prefect, Laussat, ...

prelates, n.  p. 373.

... the prelates of trickery are sitting in Washington ...


They [the houses] were seen by glimpses through chance openings ... under boughs of cedar or pride-of-China ...

price, n.  p. 333.

The invalid, sitting up in bed, drew a purse from behind his pillow and tossed her a large price.

prie-Dieu, n.  p. 125.

... she [Clotilde] knelt upon the low prie-Dieu before the little family altar, and committed her pure soul to the Divine keeping.

prince, n.  p. 219.

Bras-Coupe, they said, had been in Africa and under another name, a prince among his people.

principle, n.principle  p. 47.

"Yo' principle is the best, ..."

M. Honoré
privily, adv. p. 231.

There is nothing to do but privily to call the very bride---the lady herself.

promenaders, n. p. 2.

... when a masker—one of four who had just finished the contra-dance... the column of promenaders---...


"It was quiet, I hear; a sort of quiet ball, all promenading and no contra-dances."

proselyte, n. p. 298.

The old man was not so confident as he pretended to be that Frowenfeld was that complete proselyte which alone satisfies a Creole; ... "

protectress, n. p. 7.

She turned to her protectress.

province, n. p. 308.

Their talk was in the French of the province.

province, n. p. 362.

"I know that Congress has divided the province into two territories; ..."

Dr. Keene
prow, n. p. 15.
The crew was a single old negress, ... who stood at the prow, ... 

punctilio, n. p. 39.
"... and anoints himself from head to foot with Creole punctilio."

Dr. Keene

purse, n. p. 69.
He extended his open palm with the purse hanging across it.

pusillanimously, adv. p. 374.
... those sacred rights have been treacherously, pusillanimously surrendered ...
quadroon, adj.  
... a woman of the quadroon caste, of superb stature and poise, ...

quagmire, n.  
A gradually matured conviction that New Orleans would not be found standing on stilts in the quagmire, enabled the eye to become educated to a better appreciation of the solemn landscape.

quail, v.  
Had Bras-Coupé's eye quailed but once--just for one little instant--he would have got the lash; ... 

Quarter, n.  
... reminding one of the shabby and swarthy Creoles ... on the banquettes of the old French Quarter.

quarti, n.  
"... the planter lost his last quarti ..."  

Dr. Keene
In the middle of the veranda pauses a tall, muscular man of fifty, with the usual smooth face and an iron-gray queue.

Paper, quills, and ink were handed down from a shelf and Joseph retired into the shop.

. . . . petticoat of plaited hair, with embroideries of quills; . . .

. . . her feet in quilled and painted moccasins,

For Louis Quinze was king.

. . . . the dreamy quietude of birds . . .

. . . . [Honoré] cast his eyes quite around the apartment, and then covered his face with his palms--- . . .

"Oh," said some one at Doctor Keene's side, disposed to quiz . . .
rabbit-hawk, n. p. 43.

... a great rabbit-hawk sat alone in the top of a lofty pecan-tree; ...

raccoons, n. p. 237.

... owls and bats, raccoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like vileness; ...

racquette, n. p. 246.

... a band of Choctaws having just played a game of racquette ... 

raftsman, n. p. 132.

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes ... the leather--breathed raftsmen, ... 

rag-weed, n. p. 244.

... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled for standing-room--rag-weed, smart-weed, ...

rain-crow, n. p. 237.

... a solemn stillness and stifled air only now and then disturbed by ... the dismal ventriloquious note of the rain-crow, ...
rain-fall, n.  

... the valued rain-fall ...  

rash, adj.  

He set off ... in search of the rash invalid,  

rats, n.  

... owls and bats, raccoons, opossums, rats, centipedes and creatures of like vileness;  

rates, n.  

"He wants to charter her," [Palmyre] the seaman concluded, "but she doesn't like his rates."

rattlers, n.  

Now a fresh man, ... revived the flagging rattlers, drummers and trumpeters; ...  

rawhide, adj.  

... who responded by dropping a rawhide noose over her head.  

real estate, n.  

"He sent Agricole a clear title to the real estate and slaves, --- . . ."
recession, n.  p. 308.

"Twelve weeks next Thursday, and no sign of recession!" said one of two rapid walkers just in front of him.

recital, n.  p. 274.

During the recital, Raoul was obliged to exercise the severest self-restraint to avoid laughing, --- • • •

reckon, v.  p. 397.

"... why stickle upon such fine-drawn points as I reckon you are making?"

Dr. Keene

Recording Angel, n.  p. 7.

(More work for the Recording Angel.)

red-bird, n.  p. 237.

... the blue heron, the snowy crane, the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; • • •

red-haired, adj.  p. 15.

... one of whom appeared to be a beautiful girl another a small red-haired man, • • •

reeds, n.  p. 43.

... from a place of flags and reeds a white crane shot upward ... and suddenly disappeared, like one flake of snow.

There is Bras-Coupé, . . . in ridiculous red and blue regimentals, . . .

relapsed, adj. p. 6.

"He had been called to two relapsed patients."


". . . I rhemembeh when I did so."

M. Honoré

rendezvous, n. p. 56.

. . . the apothecary shop in the rue Royale would be the rendezvous for a select company of English-speaking gentlemen, with a smart majority of physicians.

rendezvous, n. p. 312.

. . . there were commercial gentlemen . . . who knew their trading rendezvous by the sly nickname of "Little Manchad".

rentier, n. p. 139.

The elder bought houses and became a rentier.

rentier, n. p. 52.

Such was the immigrant's first conjecture; . . . he was evidently a rentier.
rent-spectre, n. p. 78.

A Call From The Rent-Spectre.

resolve, n. p. 85.

"Clotilde," she said, a minute after, turning with a look of sun-bright resolve, "I am going to see him."

Aurora


... and, for the rest of the town ...

restaurant, n. p. 311.

The Veau-qui-tête restaurant occupied the whole ground floor ...

rhinoceros, n. p. 224.

... but this was as though he had come face to face with a rhinoceros.

rice, n. p. 91.

"For rice and potatoes," said Aurora ...

rice, adj. p. 132.

"You lak dat song?" she asked, with a chuckle, as she let down from her turbaned head a flat Indian basket of warm rice cakes.
ridge, n.  

The river . . . creates a ridge which thus becomes a natural elevated aqueduct.

ripparian, adj.  

. . . fifty-nine soldiers of the king were well wived and ready to settle upon their riparian land-grants.

Rivière, n.  

Here Aurora carefully omitted that episode . . . her own marriage and removal to Fausse Rivière . . .

rods, n.  

Some rods within the edge of the swamp, . . .

roomier, n.  

The apothecary answered that he was contemplating the enlargement of his present place or removal to a roomier, and . . .

roods, n.  

. . . they were many---for roods around.

rope, n.  

"Bring a few feet of stout rope."

Agricola
rope-walk, n.  

... everyone of them with a Spanish grant as long as Clark's rope-walk, ...

roping, adj.  

... the dog, dropping upon the grass and looking up to his master with roping jaw and lolling tongue; ...

rousing, adj.  

... having told Frowenfeld a rousing fib ...

round-topped, adj.  

... here and there among the low roofs and lofty one with round-topped dormer windows ...

rowdy, n.  

... that petted rowdy, the mocking-bird, ...

rubbish, n.  

In ten minutes, Frowenfeld's was ... full of unrecognizable rubbish ...

rue, n.  

There were the forts, the military bakery, ... and the busy rue Toulouse; ...
rue, n.  

p. 76.

The apothecary of the rue Royale found better ways of measurement.

rum, n.  

p. 296.

To do this he had resort to a very familiar, we may say time-honored prescription—rum.

rum-pourings, n.  

p. 240.

Once the blacks attempted by certain familiar rum-pourings and nocturnal charm-singing to lift the curse; . . .

runaway, adj.  

p. 248.

"The runaway slave," said the old French Code . . . "Who shall continue to be so for one month . . . shall have his ears cut off and shall be branded . . . ."

runaway, n.  

p. 249.

. . . as much to teach the Grandissimes a lesson as to punish the runaway, he [Don Jose] would have repented his clemency, . . .

rusks, n.  

p. 153.

As inspiring smell of warm rusk s. . . rushed through the archway and up the stair and accompanied her into the cemetary-like silence of the counting-room.
sad, adj.  p. 305.
"I have a sad headache."
Agricola

sail, n.  p. 358.
... the little sail just visible toward the Rigolets is a sloop with a half-deck, well filled with men, ...

sail-cloth, n.  p. 231.
On the great back piazza, which had been inclosed with sail-cloth ... was Palmyre ... 

salon, n.  p. 235.
... he [Bras-Goupil] strode upstairs and into the chirruping and dancing of the grand salon.

... they furnished their ... salon with artistic, not extravagant, elegance, ...

sally, v.  p. 300.
"Is it for naught, that I have sallied forth from home, ... "
Agricola

salt, n.  p. 151.
The apothecary found very soon that a little salt improved M. Raoul's statements.
salt, adj.  

The day broke across ... crisp salt pools and passes, lakes, bayous and lagoons, ...

saltpetre, n.  

Captain Jean-Baptiste Grandissime was ... sure in matters of saltpetre, ...

sandalled, adj.  

An old French priest with sandalled feet and a dirty face had arrived.

sand-keys, n.  

... Biloxis, a beautiful land of low, evergreen hills looking out across the pine-covered sand-keys of Mississippi Sound to the Gulf of Mexico.

sassafras, n.  

The queen sat down with them ... and odors of bay and sassafras.

saturnalian, adj.  

... the stranger thrust the male dancer aside, faced the woman and began a series of saturnalian antics ...

saucy, adj.  

It was not merely the tutoiement that struck him as saucy, but the further familiarity of using the slave dialect.
savannah, n. p. 11.

There were long openings ... of emerald-green savannah ... 

say, v., says I p. 19.

"Their name is De Grapion—Oh, De Grapion says I! their name is Nancanou ... ."

Dr. Keene

scant, adv. p. 328.

But in one direction her wisdom proved scant.

scarlet, n. p. 225.

... with the aid of her mistress she [Palmyre] attired herself in a resplendence of scarlet and beads ... .

schooner, n. p. 219.

... he [Bras-Coupé] was shipped in good order and condition on board the good schooner Egalité.

scion, n. p. 246.

"Another scion of the house of Grand—-I mean Martinez!" exclaimed Agricola.

scorn, n., sco'n p. 46.

"... you may hold in contempt the Creole sco'n of toil—-... ."

M. Honoré
scouting-party, n. p. 277.

A small scouting-party of tears reappeared on the edge of her eyes.

scrape, n. p. 393.

"You want to get me into the sort of scrape I got our 'professor' into, eh?"

Dr. Keene.


... he tried to scrape acquaintance with her ... 


The writing had been roughly scratched down with a pencil.

scroll, n. p. 419.

The old man flourished his scroll.


It was so funny to see her scuttling and tripping and stumbling.


Would anyone hereafter dispute with him on the subject of Louisiana sea-coast-navigation?
sea-marsh, n.

For Orleans Island . . . is a narrow . . . sea-marsh lying east and west . . .

self-punitive, adj.

It seems to be one of the self-punitive characteristics of tyranny . . . to have pusillanimous fear of its victim.

semicircle, n.

But the answer came aglow with passion, from one of the semicircle, . . .

semi-circle, n.

There was a double semi-circle of gazers and listeners in front of him; . . .

seneschal, n.

With much tact, Agricola was amiably crowded off the dictator's chair, to become, instead, a sort of seneschal.

señora, n.

On her right is her daughter; the widowed señora of José Martinez; . . .

señor, n.

When he ventured to reveal the foregoing incidents to the señor . . .
seraph, n.  

The conversation became discussion, Frowenfeld, Raoul and Raoul's little seraph against the whole host, . . .

serpents, n.  

The serpents were as nothing; an occasional one coming up through the floor—that was all.

serpent-skins, n.  

. . . the daughter of the Natchez . . . with girdles of serpent-skins and of wampum . . .

serpent-skin, adj.  

. . . black and green serpent--skin moccasins, . . .

set, adj.  

He had reached there and paused, just as the brighter glare of the set sun was growing dim . . .

shabby, adj.  

. . . reminding one of the shabby and swarthy Creoles whom we sometimes see . . . on the banquettes . . .

shaddock, n.  

. . . the fig, the shaddock . . . joined "hands around" . . .
shadow-play, n.  

... members of the family began to arrive and display their outlines in impatient shadow-play upon the glass door...

sham, adj.  

... ashamed to find himself Frowenfeld] going over these sham battles again...

shawl, n.  

... a bright-colored woolen shawl covered her from the waist down...

sheath, n.  

... his antagonist restored his dagger to its sheath...

sheriff, n.  

"Ah! ... we shall get them to-morrow, when the sheriff comes."

ship, n., gives up the ship.  

... nobody ever gives up the ship in parlor or veranda debate...

shirt-frill, n.  

The little that seems lacking is woman's care, ... a mere touch on the neckerchief and shirt-frill.
"... And that one behind in the fawn-skin leggings and shirt of bird's skins is an Indian Queen...."

... the apothecary shop in the rue Royale would be the rendezvous for a select company...

There are times when mere shop-keeping—any peaceful routine—is torture.

"It is no more than we owe to the community to go and smash his show-window."

The quadroon shrugged.

The whole time that had elapsed since the shutting of the doors had not exceeded five minutes, ... 

... the daughter presently threw open the batten shutters of its single street door...

"... how much will you give to the sick and destitute?"

Aurora
sick, n.  

... but it was fitting that something should be done for the sick and destitute; ...

sick-bed, n.  

... there came to him a positive knowledge that he was on a sick-bed...

sickly-looking, adj.  

There sat there at a large desk a thin, sickly-looking man ... plying a quill with a privileged loudness.

side-board, n.  

While in this mood, and performing at a side-board the solemn rite of las onze, the news incidentally reached him...  

sidewalks, n.  

In old times, most of the sidewalks of New Orleans ... were lined with the gunwales of broken-up flat-boats--ugly, narrow, slippery objects.

sidewise-bended, adj.  

... he gazes with sidewise-bended neck upon the ruin wrought upon him.

sieste, n.  

"And I must go back as soon as I can take a little sieste."

Aurora
sight-seers, n. p. 269.

... a crowd of sight-seers ... had rushed up to the doors ...


... Aurora, who responded ... adding the crossing of her silk-stockinged ankles before the fire.

silver, n. p. 55.

She still held in her hand the small silver which Frowenfeld had given her in change, ...

silver-buckled, adj. p. 144.

... a young, auburn-curled, blue-eyed man, whose, ... silver-buckled feet and clothes of perfect fit, pronounced him all-pure-Creole.

single-masted, adj. p. 556.

... a small, stanch, single-masted ... boat, ...

single-story, adj. p. 78.

Number 19 is the right hand half of a single-story, low-roofed tenement, ...

sir, n., seh p. 43.

"Good-morning, seh." M. Honoré
• a tumbler half-filled with the sirop naturelle of the sugar-cane, • • •

"You know it, sirrah."

Agricola

• the bit of candle standing, lighted, in the tumbler of sirup, • • •

He had long sittings with his Uncle Agricola to the same end, but they always ended fruitless and often angrily.

• Chef Manteur, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of "passes" between the lakes and the open Gulf.

• he had a slave boy row him across the river in a skiff. • •

• a chaste and graceful complement of ---- skirts.
slashed, adj. p. 132.

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes . . . the slashed and tinselled Mexican, . . .

slave, n. p. 226.

Bras-Coupé understood . . . that he was a slave --- . . .

____, n. p. 373, 374.

. . . prelates . . . allowing throats to go un-throttled that talked tenderly about the "negro slave" . . .


. . . he . . . had a slave-boy row him across the river in a skiff, . . .

slave-made, adj. p. 205.

. . . when suddenly . . . fell this other cession . . . threatening the wreck of her children's slave-schooners and the prostration alike of their slave-made crops . . .

slave-maid, n. p. 74.

. . . a little quadroon slave-maid as her constant and only play-mate.


The previous ceremony on the Grandissime back piazza need be no impediment; all slave-owners understood those things.
slave-schooners, n.  

... when suddenly ... fell this other cession  
... threatening the wreck of her children's  
slave-schooners ...  

slave-yard, n.  

P faintly audible to the apothecary ... came from  
a neighboring slave-yard the monotonous chant  
and machine-like tune-beat of an African dance.  

slight, adj.  

... the slight one ... was Hippolyte Brahmin-  
Mandarin ...  

slip, n., give us the slip  

"... if you should relapse now and give us the  
slip, it would be a deal of good physic wasted;  
..."  

Dr. Keens  

slippered, adj.  

The slippered feet of the happy girl, ... made  
no sound.  

sloop, n.  

... the little sail just visible toward the  
Rigolets is a sloop ...  

slumbrous, adj.  

The speaker ... went to investigate the slumbrous  
silence of the kitchen.
sly, adj.  
there were commercial gentlemen who knew their trading rendezvous by the sly nickname of "Little Manchac."

smart, adj.  
the hold of one of those smart old packet-ships . . .

smart, adj., considerable  
By and by again—"Patient had smart fever—but will be gone—time you get—there."

Dr. Keene

_____, adj., considerable  
the apothecary shop in the rue Royale would be the rendezvous for a select company of English-speaking gentlemen, with a smart majority of physicians.

smart-weed, n.  
frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled for standing-room—rag-weed, smart-weed,

smartly, adv.  
Being bumped against, . . .—brought him smartly around with the salutation:
smashed, adj. p. 405.

... a fresh egg, not cracked, according to Honoré's maxim, but smashed, ... 


They went to his counting-room—to smite their hands into the hands of their far-seeing young chamarion.

smithing, n. p. 409.

He was the same person who ... superintending a piece of smithing.

smugglers, n. p. 312.

... the merchants of the city met the smugglers ... 


... he [Raoul] sang to himself, in a soft undertone, a snatch of a Creole song:

sneeze-weed, n. p. 244.

... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled ... for standing-room—rag-weed, smart-weed, sneeze-weed, ... 

sniff, v. p. 57.

... he found himself—to his bewilderment and surprise—sniffed at ...
snoring, **n.**

... to moderate by a push with the foot the snoring of Clemence's "boy", ... 

snowy, **adj.**

... the blue heron, the snowy crane, the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; ... 

sober-sided, **adj.**

"Honore in mask? he is too sober-sided to do such a thing."

solitary, **n.**

Certainly so young a solitary, coming among a people whose conventionalities were so at variance with his own door-yard ethics, was in sad danger of being unduly... Timonized.

sombre, **adj.**

... a navigable stream of wild and sombre beauty.

p. 356.

... The pack of Cuban hounds ... cannot snuff the trail of the stolen canoe that glides through the sombre blue vapors of the African's fastness.

sorcerer's, **n.**

It was a sorcerer's den---...
"But if you do not enforce it, Mr. Grandissime," quickly responded the sore apothecary.

... a Congress which had bound itself to give them all the rights of American citizens—sorry boon—... .

Sojourners in New Orleans who take their afternoon drive down Esplanade street will notice... that sorry streak once fondly known as Champs Elysees... .

"... in this sort of nonsense."

He found the apothecary in the rear room, dressed, but just rising from the bed at sound of his voice.

... the whole journey from their Northern home to their Southern goal... .
souvenirs, **n.** p. 24.

... nor yet will all their learned excavations ever draw forth one of those pale souvenirs of mortality ...

Spanish-colonial, **adj.** p. 435.

... their old Spanish-colonial ferocity was gradually absorbed by the growth of better traits.

Spanish-Creole, **adj.** p. 224.

The Spanish-Creole master had often seen the bull ... standing in the arena; ...

sparrows, **n.** p. 43.

... little wandering companies of sparrows undulated from hedge to hedge; ...

speck, **n.** p. 43.

... she [crane] became a tiny white speck ...

spell, **n.** p. 90.

"Do you wish me to work a spell for you?"

Palmyre

specially, **adv.** p. 253.

Specially, that it was a great pity to have hamstrung Bras-Coupé, a man who even in his cursing had made an exception in favor of the ladies.
specimens, n.  

Thus, while the pilgrim fathers ... were taking wives and most-wives from the ill specimens ...

spike, n.  

"... Professor Frowenfeld lost his footing on a slippery gunwale, fell, cut his head upon a protruding spike, ..."

Agricola

spite of, prep.  

... regular meals, on the contrary, gave him anxious concern, yet had the effect--spite of his apprehension that he was being fattened for a purpose--- ... 

spite, n.  

... her [Aurora's] affections, spite of her, were ready and waiting for him and he did not come after them.

spot, n.  

The thought of laughing at nothing made her alugh a little on the spot.

spouse, n.  

... he said to his spouse ...
Raoul's words were addressed to the man who, . . . ratified the Creole's sentiment by a spurt of tobacco juice and an affirmative "Hm-m."

. . . they of the interior parishes and they of Agricola's squadron, slaked and crumbled when he [Honore] wrote each a letter . . .

. . . the squat hall of the Cabildo with the calabozo in the rear.

Among the squaws who came to offer the accustomed funeral howlings, . . .

. . . there was a green parade-ground, . . . and cavalry stables, . . .

"Ah-h!" said Agricola, further nettling his victim by a stagy admiration.

. . . the consequent stampede of the mob.
staple, *n.*

... an enterprising Frenchman was attempting to produce a new staple in Louisiana, ... .

star, *v.*

... watery acres hid under crisp-growing greenth starred with pond-lilies . . .

starlings, *n.*

... clouds of starlings, in their odd, irresolute way, rose from the high bulrushes and settled again, without discernible cause; . . .

starry, *adj.*

Clotilde, Raoul found to be, for him . . . starrily, starrily inaccessible . . .

starrily, *adv.*

Clotilde, Raoul found to be, for him . . . starrily, starrily inaccessible; . . .

State House, *n.*

Exchange Alley . . . led down (as it now does to the State House--late St. Louis Hotel) . . .

states, *n.*

"... for the election for President of the states comes on in the fall, ..."
"The conversation we had some weeks ago, Mr. Frohovenfeld, has started a train of thought in my mind."

H. Grandissime

A pair of statuettes . . . to be disposed of by tombola.

She was caught in a huge steel-trap.

". . . why stickle upon such fine-drawn points as I reckon you are making?"

Dr. Keene

"Give us plenty of light Frohovenfeld, . . . a chair and some lint, . . . some towels and sticking-plaster, and anything else you can think of."

Dr. Keene

The residuum in the nuns' hands was one stiff-necked little heretic, named, in part, Clotilde.
stock, n., stock in trade  p. 376.

... the apothecary's stock in trade was destroyed;

stone, adj.  p. 428.
The negress leaped into the air and fell at full length to the ground, stone dead.

stool, n.  p. 333.
"Sit down there on that stool, and tell me what is going on outside."

Dr. Keene


There were the forts, the military bakery, the hospitals, the plaza, the Almonaster stores ... 

---  p. 299.

"Professor Frowenfeld ... immediately hurried out again and came to his store."

Agricola


... so many store-buildings with balconies ... 

store-front, n.  p. 376.

Through a large porte-cochère ... immediately beside and abreast of the store-front ...
"Bring a few feet of stout rope."

Agricola

... the undermined tree which settles, roots and all, into the swollen stream, ...

(stout, adj.)

stream, n.

... the undermined tree which settles, roots and all, into the swollen stream, ...

stream-watch, n.

(although she was but a guest, fortified against the street-watch with her master's written "pass")

street-urchin, n.

... the odd English of the New Orleans street-urchin was at that day just beginning to be heard.

strike, v.

The music struck up; the speaker addressed himself to the dance; but the lady did not respond.

... "Indienne"--the stuff used for slave women's best dresses--...
stuffs, n.  

He seemed to awake somewhere between heaven and earth reclining in a gorgeous barge, . . . cushioned with rick stuffs of every beautiful dye, . . .

subsidence, n.  

The river makes its own bed . . . through ages of alternate overflow and subsidence, . . .

suburb, n.  

. . . Doctor Keene tarried all night in suburb St. Jean.

suburban, adj.  

. . . none dreamed of looking for him . . . on the lonely suburban commons, . . .

sugar-planter, n.  

. . . the sugar-planter in white flannel and moccasins, . . .

sugar-cane, n.  

"And sucking our sugar-cane, too, no doubt!" said the wag; but the old man took no notice.
So passed the time as the vessel now warping
along the fragrant precincts of orange or magnolia
groves or fields of sugar-cane, . . .

"... well, so it is--higher than the swamp, but
not higher than the river" . . .

Captain

... whole swampfuls of Indian queens.

... but they [De Grapions] were . . . such
adventurous swamp-rangers, . . .

... vest of swan's skin, with facings of purple
and green from the neck of the mallard, . . .

Children are again playing on the sward; . . .

... reminding one of the shabby and swarthy
Creoles whom we sometimes see . . . on the
banquettes . . .
sweat, n. p. 433.

Beads of sweat stood out upon his face.

swell, v. p. 300.

The old man began to swell with complacency.

swollen, adj. p. 344.

... the undermined tree which settles, roots, and all, into the swollen stream, ...

When Clemenae was searched, there was found on her person an old table-knife with its end ground to a point.

taciturn, adj.  p. 213.

That taciturn man's only retort was to survey the company above him ... 

tafia, n.  p. 113.

"Come, gentlemen, a little tafia will do us good."

tafia, n.  p. 234.

"... from the same sugar-cane comes sirop and tafia; ... 

tafia, n.  p. 178.

"Come—I dropped in purposely to ask you—come across the street and take a glass of taffia with Agricola Fusilier."

tambourine, n.  p. 247.

Snatching a tambourine from a bystander as he entered, the stranger thrust the male dancer aside, ... 

tapestries, n.  p. 144, 145.

But "in Frowenfeld's window" appeared ... the wonderful tapestries of a blind widow of ninety ...
tasteful, adj.  
... the hull being yellow below the water line and white above, with tasteful stripings of blue and red, ...

tawny, adj.  
... the sometimes tawny waters of Mobile Bay...

Tchoupitoulas, adj.  
... Tchoupitoulas gate on the left...

te, pron.  
"Professor Frowenfeld, absolve te!"

tear, n.  
... nor even for the repair of the properties' wear and tear...

temporize, v.  
Had not a man better temporize a while, and see what Ex-Governor-general Casa Calvo and Trudeau were going to do?

temper, n.  
Frowenfeld lost his temper...

tender, n.  
... he met her with a deferential bow and the silent tender of a chair.
tenement, n.  p. 78.

Number 19 is the right-hand half of the single-story, low-roofed tenement, washed with yellow ochre, which it shares generously with whoever leans against it.

Terre aux Boeufs, adj.  p. 100.

... Terre aux Boeufs gate on the right ...

territories, n.  p. 362.

"I know that Congress has divided the province into two territories; ..."

Dr. Keene

tesselated, adj.  p. 376.

... one entered a high, covered carriage-way with a tesselated pavement ...


"... the city is full of the fever."

Captain

the, adj., h-the  p. 2.

"H-the cool rascal!"

Agricola Fusilier

theater, n.  p. 4.

They were sitting ... in one of the boxes of the theater ...
It was in the Théâtre St. Philippe ...

thong, n. p. 427.
He saw Sylvestre ... jerk away the hands that had drawn the thong over the branch, ...

thorns, n. p. 244.
... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled and throttled each other ...

He heard the woman's last cry, and came threshing through the bushes on foot.

Under the twinkle of numberless candles, and in a perfumed air thrilled with the wailing ecstasy of violins, ...

throttle, v. p. 244.
... a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled and throttled each other in a struggle for standing-room--- ...

thumb-screws, n. p. 373.
... that laws, so-called, had been forged into thumb-screws, ...
ticketed, adj.  p. 144, 145.

But "in Frowenfeld's window" appeared . . . bunches of flowers . . . whose ticketed merit was that they were composed exclusively of materials produced upon Creole soil; . . .


. . . on pelts of tiger-cat and buffalo; . . .

tiled, adj.  p. 131, 132.

It was a long, narrowing perspective . . . of low tiled roofs, . . .

tiller, n.  p. 359.

. . . the young man at the tiller jerks himself to a squatting posture, . . .

time-honored, adj.  p. 296.

To do this he had resort to a very familiar, we may say time-honored, prescription-rum.

tinselled, adj.  p. 132.

. . . the slashed and tinselled Mexican, . . .


Raoul began to sing and Clemence to . . . tip-toe with crossed ankles . . .
"May be she was going to make a little tisane, eh?"

M. Honoré

toad, n.

It sits as fast on the ground as a toad.

tobacco, n.

About this time . . . one of those Kentuckian dealers in corn and tobacco . . .

tobacco-sheds, n.

The homes . . . were those old . . . villas . . . standing, battered into half ruin, . . . among founderies, cotton and tobacco-sheds, . . . like one unconquered elephant in a wreck of artillery.

tomahawks, n.

. . . a humble "black gown" . . . backed by French Carbines and Mohican tomahawks . . .

tombola, n.

A pair of statuettes; . . . to be disposed of by tombola.

tombstones, n.

While Captain Jean-Baptiste had been trying to guess what the tombstones were, a woman had been coming toward him in the shadow of the hedge.
tom-toms, n.  p. 246.

... the beating of tom-toms, rattling of mule's jaw-bones ...

tonic, n.  p. 396.

"I'll send you a chalybeate tonic; ..."

Dr. Keene


... Aurora took in without further explanation Clotilde's project and its failure.


"Kinsmen, friends," continued Agricola, "meet me at nightfall before the house of this too-
longed-spared mulatto."

totter, v.  p. 304.

He took two or three steps forward, tottered, clung to the apothecary, ...


There were the forts, the military bakery, ... and the busy rue Toulouse; ...

toutoiement, n.  p. 2.

It was not merely the toutoiement that struck him as saucy, ...
some half dozen of Frowenfeld's townsmen had gathered ... all discussing the popular topics of the day.

It seems that Clemence ... had sallied out with the resolve to set some person on his track.

Illustrating the tractive power of basil.

... she [Louisiana] wanted the slave trade.

"... but you know, sir, h-tradition is much more authentic than history!"

Agricola Fusilier

Even in Honoré's early youth ... he was found "inciting" a Grandissime-De Grapion reconciliation by means of transatlantic letters ... .

"... you have taken an inoculation of Quixotic conscience from our transcendental apothecary... ."

Dr. Keene
treat, v.

... Joseph treated with that person's inadequately remunerated employé.

tribal, adj.

Listening Crane, the tribal medicine-man, ...

trickle, v.

... their indignation trickled back from steam to water...

trough, n.

"... that is the kind of liberty they give us—all eat out of one trough."

trottoirs, n.

... killing time along the dim, ill-lighted trottoirs of the rue Chartres, with Aurora at his side.

trumpet, n.

Agricola's best roar was a penny trumpet to Bras-Coupé's note of joy.

trumpeters, n.

Now a fresh man, ... revived the flagging rattlers, drummers and trumpeters; ...

tumbler, n., a gladd

... a child with a picayune in one hand and a tumbler in the other.
tune-beat, n. p. 121.

Faintly audible to the apothecary ... came from a neighboring slave-yard the monotonous chant and machine-like tune-beat of an African dance.

turkey, n., nickname p. 19.

"... the proudest old turkey [Agricola Fusilier] in the theater was an old fellow whose Indian blood shows in his very behavior, ... ."

Dr. Keene

turf, n. p. 88.

In old times, most of the sidewalks of New Orleans not in the heart of town were only a rough, rank turf, ... .

Turque, n. p. 361.

... Raoul sat upon the deck à la Turque.

turtles, n. p. 237.

... turtles a century old; ... .

tutelage, n. p. 84.

... one embroidery scholar then under her tutelage, ... .
ugliness, n.  p. 271.

But while she was asking her question she had found the gash and was growing alarmed at its ugliness . . .

unbidden, adj.  p. 315.

"Let them remember they are unbidden guests."

Valentine Grandissime

uncalled-for, adj.  p. 277.

. . . exclaimed Clotilde, with the most uncalled-for warmth . . .

unconscionable, adj.  p. 327.

"Clotilde, dear" said the unconscionable widow, . . .

Aurora

under-clothing, n.  p. 401.

. . . and showed her all her beautiful new under-clothing.

under-officials, n.  p. 411.

. . . the grants with which theirs were salessed ---grants of old French or Spanish under-officials ---were bad.
unis, adj. p. 437.

... Nouvelle Orleans, Etats, unis, Amerique.

unmerchantable, adj. p. 220.

... from time to time during the voyage he jettisoned the unmerchantable.


... all unsanctioned by his will, the voice of despair escaped him in a low groan.


On the second day while the unsated fever was running through every vein and artery, ...

unthrottled, adv. p. 373, 374.

... prelates ... allowing throats to go unthrottled that talked tenderly about the "negro slave" ...

unwatched, adj. p. 310.

... she [Louisiana] wanted an unwatched import trade! ...

unwontedly, adv. p. 417.

... his younger kinsmen were stirring about unwontedly, ...
up, adv.  

. . . the herds wandered through broken hedges from field to field and came up with staring bones and shrunken sides; . . .

. . . adv.  

. . . he rose up, looking back mentally at something in the past.

upholsterer, n.  

"I could be . . . an upholsterer, . . ."  

Clotilde

upstarts, n.  

"It implies the exchange of social amenities with a race of upstarts!"  

Agricola

Uptown, adj.  

. . . that social variety of New Orleans life now distinguished as Uptown Creoles .
vacuity, n.  p. 335.

Before this fire the two ladies sat down . . . in that silence and vacuity of mind which come after an exhaustive struggle . . .

vagabonds, n.  p. 308.

There was a gathering of boys and vagabonds at the door of a gun-shop.

vail, n.  p. 344.

She came back . . . with a bonnet and vail in her hands.


Who could hope to catch and reproduce . . . the knowledge that he was walking across the vault of heaven with the evening star on his arm-- . . . with Aurora listening sympathetically at his side.

vaults, n.  p. 249.

In the midst of the aneint town, . . . stood the Calabozza, with its humid vaults, grated cells, . . .

veil, n.  p. 344.

. . . the veil dropped over the swollen eyes, and Aurora was gone.
ventriloquous, adj.  

. . . a solemn stillness and stifled air only now and then disturbed by the call or whir of the summer duck, the dismal ventriloquous note of the rain-crow, . . .

veranda, n.  

. . . whose business had narrowed down to sitting on the front veranda . . .

veritas, n.  

To a student of the community he was . . . a Creole veritas.

vest, n.  

. . . vest of swan's skin, with facings of purple and green from the neck of the mallard, . . .

vest-maker, n.  

"I could be . . . a vest-maker, . . ."

Glotilde

vial, n.  

. . . the apothecary . . . pouring the tonic into a vial.

vicar, n.  

"It was to rescue my friend—my vicar—my co-adjutor—my son, from the lauges and finger-points of the vulgar mass."

Agricola
... glimpses of white or yellow wall, spreading back a few hundred yards behind the cathedral, and tapering into a single rank of gardened and belvedered villas ... 

vines, n.  

... a dense growth of willows and vines ... 

vistas, n.  

... the long-familiar vistas of the town ... 

volante, n.  

... they agreed upon one bold outlay—a volante. 

volunteer, adj.  

"It is exasperating to see that coward governor ... hurrying on the organization of the Américain volunteer militia!" 

voudou, adj.  

"Many of our best people consult the voudou hosses." 

H. Grandissime 

... adj.  

"But—the truth is, sir, Bras-Coupé is a voudou."
"Maybe, too, it is true as he says, that he is voudoued."

"Bras-Coupé will call Voudou-Magnan!"
wag, n. p. 59.

"And sucking our sugar-cane, too, no doubt," said the wag; but the old man took no notice.

wag, v. p. 316.

... the speaker wagged his chin and held his clenched fists stiffly toward the floor.

wake, n. p. 111.

He Agricola had followed Joseph's wake as he pushed through the throng; but as the lady turned her face he wheeled abruptly away.

wall-flowers, n. p. 5.

Behind them sat unmasked a well-aged pair, "bredouille", as they used to say of the wall-flowers ...

walking-stick, n. p. 72.

Frowenfeld was sure no walking-stick had been left there.

waltzers, n. p. 3.

The floor was immediately filled with waltzers and the four figures disappeared.


The queen sat down with them, clothed in her entire wardrobe: ... garters of wampum; ...
wampum, n.

... with griddles of serpent-skins and of wampum, ... 

warp, v., warping along

So passed the time as the vessel ... now warping along the fragrant precincts of orange or magnolia groves ...

warrior, n.

Bras-Coupé understood ... it was the fortune of war, and he was a warrior; ...

wash-board, n.

... sitting with their arms thrown out upon the wash-board, ... 

wash, v.

"... that he washed his hands of it."

waste-basket, n.

It was a paper Sylvestre had picked out of a waste-basket ...

water-fowl, n.

... watery acres hid under crisp-growing greeneth starred with pond-lilies and rippled by water-fowl; ...

... yonder where the sunbeams wedge themselves in, constellations of water-lilies, ...


... maddening mosquitoes, parasitic insects, gorgeous dragon-flies and pretty water-lizards:

water-willow, n. p. 424.

... a big and singularly misshapen water-willow.

wax, n. p. 33, 34.

"... I am sending an aged lady there to gather the wax of the wild myrtle."

way, n. p. 376.

... this way (corridor, the Creoles always called it) ...


It was an October dawn, when, long wearied of the ocean, ...

weary-looking, adj. p. 440.

... a small, thin, weary-looking man, ...

weather-wise, n. p. 442.

... weather-wise as to its indications she perceived an impending shower of tears.
She uttered an inaudible exclamation, drew the weeper firmly into her bosom, . . .

Behind them sat a well-aged pair, "bredouille", as they used to say of the wall-flowers, . . .

Frowenfeld, for the moment well-nigh oblivious of his own trouble, turned upon his assistant a look . . .

". . . you sorter owes it to yo' sev's fo' to not do no sich nasty wuik as hangin' a po' ole nigg'a wench; . . .".

Clemence

The gardens had been long left behind, . . . and . . . the Mississippi where its waters, . . . at the slightest opposition in the breeze go whirling and leaping like a herd of dervishes across to . . . the yellow depot-house of Westwego.

She wheels half around and looks over her shoulder.
whether, conj., whether

"Yo' principle is the best, . . but whether you can act it out—rhefe? me's do not make money, you know."

H. Grandissime

whiff, v.

It may have been, . . . the mere wind of her hasty-tempered matrimonial master's stone hatchet as it whiffed by her skull; . . .

whilom, adj.

The man . . . recognized, his whilom driver.

whip; v.

. . . the señor . . . brought his account to a climax by hagarding the assertion that Bras-Coupé was an animal that could not be whipped.

whips, n.

In the midst of the ancient town, . . . stood the Calaboza, with its humid vaults, grated cells, iron cages and its whips; . . .

whirligig, n.

We can easily imagine the grave group, . . . (with a whirligig of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head) . . .
white-armed, adj. p. 357.

... the white-armed waves catch her [Pique-en-terre] and toss her like a merry babe.

white-balled, adj. p. 425.

... that vacant look in her large, white-balled, brown-veined eyes ...

white-trash, n. p. 231.

"... his [Bras-Coupé's] answer is—... that you are contemptible dotchian (white trash)."

whittle, v. p. 56.

"Mark my words," said one, "the British flag will be floating over this town within ninety days!" and he went on whittling the back of his chair.

whitewashed, adj. p. 221.

He [Bras-Coupé] was ... taken to a whitewashed cabin. ..

why, interj., H-why p. 300.

"H-why, really---"

Agricola Fusilier

wicket, n. p. 379.

One night, when she had heard the wicket in the porte-cochère shut ...
widow, n.  p. 237.

... the red-bird, the moss-bird, the night-hawk and the chuckwill's widow; ...

wildcat, n.  p. 230.

Many a day did these two living magazines of wrath spend together ... making war upon deer and bear and wildcat; ... 

willow-copse, n.  p. 347.

Out to westward rose conspicuously the old house and willow-copse of Jean-Poquelin.


... the vessel ... moored by night in the deep shade of mighty willow-jungles; ...


... this blacksmith's shop stood between a jeweller's store and a large, balconied and dormer-windowed wine-warehouse ... 

winter, v.  p. 238.

Bras-Coupé let the autumn pass, and wintered in his den.

witches, interj.  p. 69.

"Witches!" whispered Frowenfeld.
withal, expletive

... he Frowenfeld retained withal a white-hot process of thought...

wife, v.

... fifty-nine soldiers of the king were well wived...

woe-begone, adj.

He was haggard, woe-begone...

woman-beaten, adj.

... that drivelling, woman-beaten Deutsch apotheke...

wont, n.

... the doctor turned sidewise in his chair, as was his wont...

wonted, adj.

... she turned her steps toward her wonted crouching-place...

woollen, adj.

... a bright-colored woollen shawl covered her [Palmyre] from the waist down...
one night the worm came upon the indigo and between sunset and sunrise every green leaf had been eaten up.

a frenzied mob of weeds and thorns wrestled and throttled each other in a struggle for standing room.
There was a new distich to the song tonight, signifying that the pride of the Grandissimes must find his friends now among the Yankees:

For there, in the presence of these good citizens... Honoré... rode side by side with the Yankee governor and was not ashamed.

She sold some of her goods... to Claiborne's soldiers and sang them Yankee Doodle...

The human life which dotted the view displayed a variety of tints and costumes... the blue--or yellow-turbaned nègresse,...

The only object to be seen on the corner... was a small, yellow-washed house...

There were no "Howards" or "Y.M.C.A.'s" in those days;

They brought him out--chains on his feet, chains on his wrists, an iron yoke on his neck.
"(It is that accursed alligator, Bras-Coupé, down yonder in the swamp)."

Overseer

you, pro. n., h-you

"Ha, ha! my b-hoy, h-you are right."

Agricola Fusilier

___, pro. n., h-you

"H-you young kitten!"

Agricola Fusilier

your, pro. n., yo'

"But M. Frhowenfeld, I wish you to lend me yo' good offices."

M. Honoré

___, pro. n., yo'

"I apprheciate yo' position, . . . ."

M. Honoré
zaguans, n. p. 131, 132.

It was a long, narrowing perspective of arcades, lattices, balconies, zaguans, dormer windows, and blue sky---- . . .

zombis, n. p. 234.

"Bras-Coupé hears the voice of zombis; . . . ."
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