

Creole – term to describe settlers born in the colony of Louisiana. This term was for all born in this French or Spanish colony – Free or Enslave, African or European descent.

Code Noir- A system of rules and regulations regarding every aspect of slavery enacted in Louisiana in 1724 by the French. It was based on earlier codes developed in the French Caribbean colonies. It regulated the work schedule of, supplies given to, religion of, and discipline of the enslaved. Many French planters continued the system until the Civil War.

Cash Crop – Crop grown, such as sugar, for its commercial value to be sold for an income.

Manumission – The act of giving an enslaved person their freedom. Can be either the owner giving the freedom to the enslaved or the enslaved person buying their freedom for themselves.

Plantation- An estate on which crops are grown for profit and cultivated by resident (enslaved) labor.

Primary Source- Original documents and artifacts from the era being studied. An example, our Thomas Jefferson document.

Secondary Source- Someone who interprets and analyzes primary sources. An example, teachers and Destrehan Plantation's Historical Interpreters.

Free People of Color- People of color who were not enslaved. They could have been born free, given or bought their freedom. In the early 1800's, close to 30% of Louisiana's population were Free People of Color.

Inventory (Slave Schedule)- Posted on the front of the slave cabin, it was copied from the inventories done when an owner of the plantation passed away. The inventory lists each enslaved owned at that time on this plantation as well as their age, skill, sex, race, health, behavior, and their current (at that time) market value.

Revolt- The act of uprising against authority as seen in the 1811 Slave Revolt, also called the German Coast Uprising.

Resistance (everyday)- Small acts of rebellion done by the enslaved

against their enslavers such as, but not limited to, sabotaging meals.

Emancipation- The act of giving people freedom and rights through government action.

Abolition – When the government ends slavery completely.

Indigo – A perennial legume with leaves used to make a blue dye.

Indigo was the first cash crop at Destrehan Plantation and the largest cash crop in Louisiana in the 1700's.

Sugar Cane – A type of tall, perennial grass from which sugar is extracted. Sugar was the main crop grown at Destrehan Plantation starting in 1804. Today about 13 million tons of cane are produced yearly.

Owner/Planter/Master – The person who owned a plantation and the enslaved who worked on that plantation.

Enslaved – A person involuntarily owned by someone else and forced to work for the owner without pay, rights, or freedom to leave.