

A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

Most of the material used in writing this book was written in French using the language of the period. I have hesitated about how to refer to the populations living in Algeria when the French arrived. The expression “Algerian” is anachronistic in the nineteenth century because that term referred increasingly to the European settlers. As a result, I often use the terms I find in the sources, which I quote a good deal: indigenous, Arab, Muslim, Moor, Moresque, Kabyle, Negro, Negress. Readers should be aware that these are nineteenth-century usages which allow us as historians to understand how the French (or British or Americans) perceived and named the different populations they encountered. The expressions were used loosely and with a great deal of variation, depending on the speaker. I have also used the spellings of Arabic words or names as I found them in the sources.

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Arab: used generically to refer to nonurban inhabitants of Algeria, assumed to be Muslim.

Berber: an ethnic group in North Africa; historically they spoke the Berber language.

El Djezaïr: the Arabic name for Algiers.

Kabyle: the Berber population that inhabited Kabylia.

Kabylia: a term coined by the French to designate a region in northeast Algeria.

madrassa: an institution of secondary or higher learning under religious governance.

Moor: a male urban dweller, presumably Muslim, but distinguished from an Arab.

Moresque (Mooresque/Mauresque): a female urban dweller.

Muslim (Mussulman): used frequently to designate Arabs (or Moors) in addition to indicating an individual adhering to Islam.

zawiya: a traditional Muslim school that focused on religious learning.

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French words are italicized and translated as needed in the text.

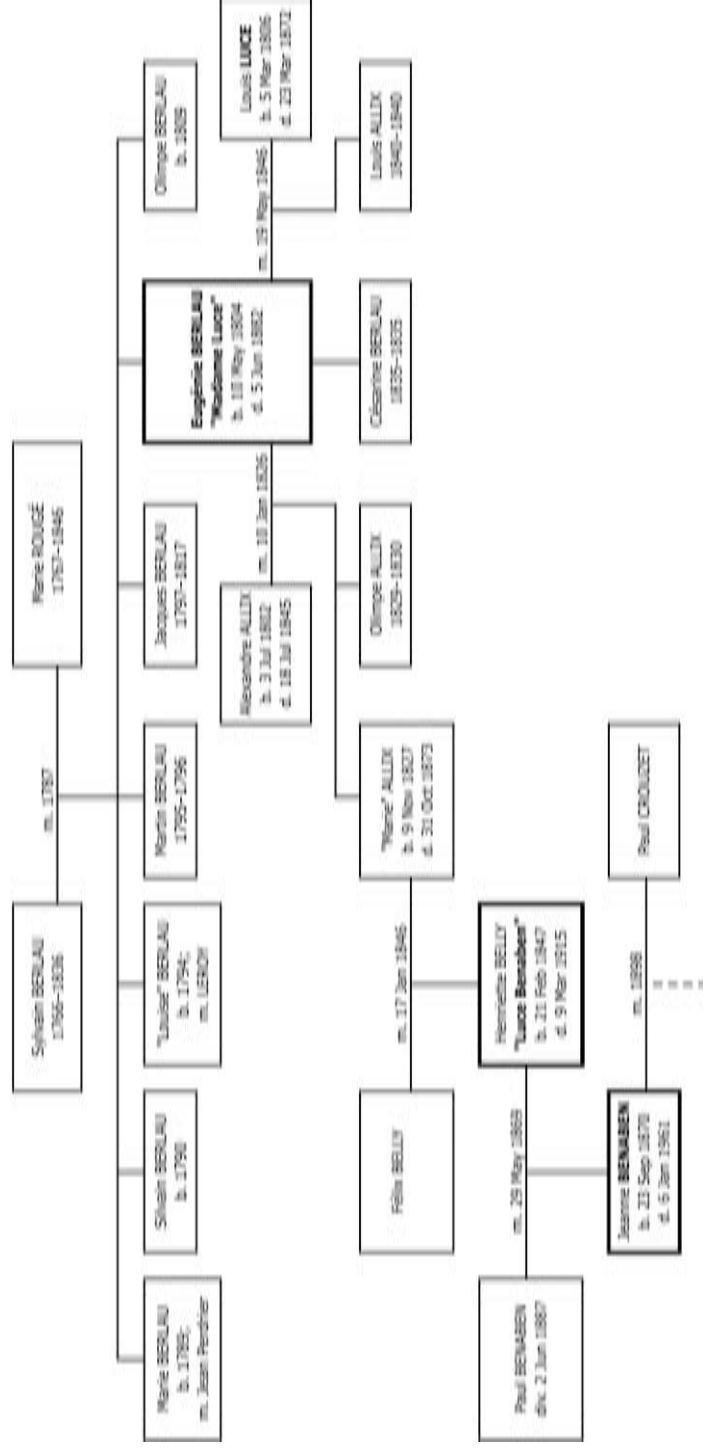
collège: a secondary level school.

école ouvroir: a school workshop.

lycée: a secondary level school with more qualified teachers than in a *collège*.

ouvroir: a training workshop.

A FRENCHWOMAN'S
IMPERIAL STORY



Madame Luce's family tree.