
Marie Alice Dugas

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A GLOSSARY OF THE VARIANTS FROM STANDARD-FRENCH
USED IN
THE PARISH OF SAINT JAMES

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY
OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BY
ALICE M. DUCAS

Baton Rouge
1955
Abstract

A GLOSSARY OF THE VARIANTS FROM STANDARD-FRENCH USED IN THE PARISH OF SAINT JAMES

This thesis is an attempt to compile a glossary of those Louisiana-French words used in the Parish of Saint James which differ in meaning or in pronunciation from Standard-French. The method employed was, first, to reproduce the word as closely as possible in conventional orthography, then to reproduce the pronunciation by the use of phonetics, followed by the definition in English. Except in those cases where the meaning was decidedly obvious, an example of the use of each word was given in French accompanied by the English translation of the example. Lastly, the equivalent of the dialectal term was given in Standard-French.

It has not been possible to give all of the Standard-French equivalents, as some of the terms originated in Louisiana.

This work shows that the French of the Parish of Saint James is, to a great extent, very similar to that of France. For the most part, except for differences in pronunciation, the variants from Standard-French are archaic or dialectal.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. N. A. Read, who first brought me to a full realization of the importance of keeping for Louisiana the things that appertain to Louisiana; to my mother, Antoinette Celpi Dugas, who led me to the observation of differences in speech; and to Dr. James Monroe Smith, without whose kindly consideration the preparation of this thesis would not have been possible.
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V BIOGRAPHY
INTRODUCTION

The object of this thesis is to present a compilation of the French of Saint James Parish and to show wherein lies the difference between this dialect and Standard-French in form, in meaning, and in pronunciation.

For the collection of this material, the author relied chiefly upon her own knowledge of the subject and that of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. B. Dugas. When the collection of the material had been achieved, she carefully checked each word as to pronunciation, use, and meaning with the present-day residents of the parish.

In the dialect of Saint James, once called the "Second Acadian coast", one finds an element of the speech of the Acadians mingled with the speech of the French and the Spanish Creoles. The Negro slaves, too, have left in the language a trace of the African dialects.

The chief violations of the principles of grammar are:

1. The frequent omission of ne in negations.
2. The use of avoir esté for être allé.

The differences in phonology are:

1. su is often pronounced like s in votre.
2. s is often pronounced like su in savure.
3. Final x and final j are [often] omitted (table, sere).
4. The sounding of p aspirates in huit, hauX, hante.
5. Agglutination in such words as laimant and sàmente.

This study does not pretend to be complete, but a serious effort was made to treat correctly all of the material that has been used.
### Abbreviations

<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>St.—Fr.</td>
<td>Standard-French</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.—Fr.</td>
<td>Old French</td>
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<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>Masculine noun</td>
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<td>f.</td>
<td>Feminine noun</td>
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<td>n. prop.</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
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<td>adv.</td>
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<td>v.tr.</td>
<td>Transitive verb</td>
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<td>v.int.</td>
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<td>Naut.</td>
<td>Nautical</td>
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<td>Bot.</td>
<td>Botanical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hort.</td>
<td>Horticultural</td>
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prop. Belonging to; used for possessive "de"; le couteau à Jean; John's knife.
St.-Fr. DE; i.e. le couteau de Jean.

ABOMINER [abŏminər]

v.tr. To beat, to whip; abominer un ennemi, to beat an adversary. In Standard-French abominer signifies to detest, to hate, to abominate.

ABNORMAL [abnormal]

adj. Abnormal, denatured, unnatural.
St.-Fr. ANORMAL.

ABREVOIR [abrəvwár]

f. Watering-trough; une pleine abrevoir, a watering-trough which is full. In Standard-French abrevoir is masculine.

ABOUTAGE [abōtāz]

f. Addition, annex; l'aboutage à cette maison est bien construit, the annex to this house is well constructed. In Standard-French aboutage, m., is a marine term and signifies the knotted joining of ropes on a vessel.

ABOUTER [abōtē]

v.tr. To add to, to build an annex to; il a abouté une cuisine à sa maison, he built an annex to his house. In Standard-French abouter is the act of joining the ropes on a vessel end to end.

ABRÉTER [abrētē]

v.tr. To shelter; abréver les brebis, to shelter the ewes.
St.-Fr. ABRÉER, ABRIT abréver les brebis, to shelter the ewes.

ABRICOOT [abrīkō]

m. A queer, peculiar fellow. (Also APRICOT) In Standard-French apricot is the fruit of the apricot tree.

ABRICOOTIER [abrīkōtē]

m. "Fine fellow." (Also APRICOTIER) In Standard-French apricotier is the apricot tree.

ACCOMPAGNEUR [a kompanjər]

m. Companion, one who accompanies or walks with one.
St.-Fr. ACCOMPAGNATEUR.
ACCOUMPTÉ [ak'stɛ]

m. Store bill; charge account; sum of money (in bank); avoir un
accompie à un magasin, to have a charge account at a store.

ACCOUMPTÉ RENDU, bill rendered, SUR ACCOMPTE, "on account", to be
paid by installments.

St.-Fr. COMPTE, m., Account; À COMPTE, "on account".

ACCOUCHEAGE [akusazj]

m. Lying-in, accouchement; un accouchage aiguë, a painful ac-

couchement.

St.-Fr. ACCOUCHEMENT.

ACCOUCHEUR [akrosɛ]

v.tr. To fasten a door or window by means of a hook; accrocher
la porte, to "hook" the door. To steal, to snatch, to take;

e accrocher un souvenir, to take (steal) a little souvenir for one's
self. In Standard-French accrocher signifies to suspend from a
hook; to fasten; to be attached or bound to someone so as not to
be able to free one's self of the tie.

ACCOUCHE-COEUR [akroskœr]

f. An appendage or projection of any kind; des accroche-cœurs
sur une maison, the fancy mouldings, gargoyles, and other trimmings
on a house. Impediment, hindrance; avoir des accroche-cœurs dans
son chemin, to have stumbling-blocks in one's way. In Standard-
French accroche-cœur is a flattened curl.

St.-Fr. ACCROC, m. Impediment, hitch, hindrance.

ACCOUCHE [akrosvar]

f. A hook, a peg on the wall used for hanging things.

St.-Fr. ACCROCHE, f.; CROCHET, m.

ACCOUSER [ak模式]

v.tr. To season (food); to dress, to make ready for cooking;

e accorder un poulet, to prepare a chicken for cooking.

ACRE [aʁ]

adj. Having a disagreeable taste (as the unripe fruit of the
persimmon tree).

St.-Fr. ACRE [akr].

ACÈUSE [aktsɛz]

f. Actress.

St.-Fr. ACTRICE, COMÉDIENNE.
AÉCHNER [ad'jne] [adone]

v.int. To happen, to occur; bien s'adéner, to occur at a favorable moment. To coincide, to happen simultaneously; deux choses qui vont s'adéner, two events that will take place at the same time. ADHÉRENCE, f. A coincidence. In Standard-French adéner, v.int., signifies to be in accord with; to give one's self up to, as pleasure, studies, etc.; to frequent (a place) habitually; (Naut.) to become more favorable.

AFFAIRE [afer]

f. An object or thing of any sort. "Donnez-moi cette affaire-là" may be a request that an object of any kind be handed to one. In Standard-French affaire signifies a business concern; a duty, a lawsuit; a battle, a fight, or a fray.

ÂGE [aʒ]

f. Time of life. VENIR EN ÂGE. To become twenty-one years of age. RETOUR D'ÂGE, m. Menopause. In Standard-French âge is masculine.

AGONISER [aɡɔnizɛ]

v.tr. To insult, to scold, to reprimand; agoniser un pauvre vieil homme, to insult a poor old man. In Standard-French agoniser, v. int., means to come to the point of death.
St.-Fr. AGONIR, v.tr. To insult.

AGÉRER [aɡɛʁe] 

v.tr. To fix; to outfit; to furnish; agréer une maison, to furnish or repair a house. In Standard-French agréer means to rig (a ship); to approve, to receive kindly; v.int. To please.

AGÉS DE NOCE [aɡrednoʒ]

mpl. Wedding garments and accessories. In Standard-French agré is used to designate the gear for sailing or steering a ship.

AIE [ɛ]

pra. subj. in first and third persons singular of the verb avoir. This pronunciation is probably the result of analogy with the similar persons and number of the verb aller.
St.-Fr. AIE [ɛ].

AIR [ɛʁ]

f. Air, atmosphere. In Standard-French air is masculine.

ALAIN [alɛ]

ALCOHOL [aalkohol]

ALENE [alEn]
f. Fish hook.
St.-Fr. HAMECON, m.

ALENTOUR [alEn tour]
adv. Approximately: avoir alentour d'une vingtaine de moutons, to have about twenty sheep. In Standard-French alentour (or à l'entour) signifies about, around, round about; entour du troupeau, all around the gathered flock; alentours, m., means neighborhood; associates, familiars.

ALONGE [alOn]
f. Annex (to a building); mettre une allonge à une maison, to build an annex to a house. In Standard-French allonge is used to designate a table leaf, a fly-leaf; addendum; leste (Naut.) mast-hook. "...sur le banc de l'autre rivière; ...maisons et hameaux, voire même des allonges..." to make a cabin larger. In Standard-French allonger means to elongate; to fetch; to strike (a blow); to contrast; to lengthen (a garment).

ALORS [alOrs]
adv. Then, therefore.
St.-Fr. ALORS

ALOUETTE [alwet]
f. Uvula.
St.-Fr. (LA) LUETTE.

ALÔRE [alter]
f. Artery; vein; capillary vessel.
St.-Fr. ARTÈRE, artery; VEINE, vein.

AMARRER [amarine]
v.tr. To preserve in fat; amarrer une saucisse, to preserve a sausage in the fat in which it was cooked. In Standard-French amarrer is a nautical term which means to rig (a ship); to insure to the sea.

AMARRER [amare]
v.tr. To tie, to make fast; amarrer un cheval, to hitch or hobble a horse. AMARE, f. Cord or string used for making fast; amarrage, hame-string. In Standard-French amarrer is a naval term which signifies to make fast to a wharf or dock; to moor.
AMIAULER [amjo.lɛ]  
V.tr. To flatter; amiauler quelqu'un, to persuade or inveigle someone.  
St.-Fr. AMIAULER, v.int.

AMICALEMENT [amikabləˈmen]  
adv. In a friendly manner; répondre amicalement, to give a friendly answer.  
St.-Fr. AMICABLEMENT.

AMMUNITION [əˌmɪnɪˈʃjən]  
f. Ammunition.  
St.-Fr. AMMUNITION

ANTERASSE [ˌɑ̃tʁas]  
f. Carbuncle.  
St.-Fr. ANTHRAX, m.

APOSTROPHE [əˈpɒstrəf]  
m. Slap; mettre un apostrophe à, to give a slap to. Contemptuous term applied to a person; un drôle d'apostrophe, a queer fellow.  
In Standard-French apostrophe designates a sudden address or an insult.

APPONDER [əˈpɒndər]  
v.tr. To appoint; apponder un officier, to appoint an officer.  
APPOINTMENT, f. A commission; recevoir son appointment, to receive one's commission.  
St.-Fr. HOMME, ESTABLIR.

ARGENT [ɑʁʒɛ]  
St.-Fr. ARGENT, m.

ARGOT [ɑʁgo]  
f. Claw; e.g. chicken's claw.  
St.-Fr. GRIPPE.

B

BASLER [bakˈlɛ]  
v.tr. To finish hurriedly; to do in a slipshod manner. Il a baslé son voyage, he did his work carelessly. In Standard-French basler signifies to obstruct; to close (a port).
Bafuer [ba:fu:ə]

v.tr. To slander; *bafuer quelqu'un,* to slander someone. In Standard-French *bafuer* signifies to scout; to make game of.

Brille [ba:ly]

f. Yawn; *yawn after l'autre,* one yawn after another.

Balaffre [ba:lafr]

f. Mouth. In Standard-French *balaffre* is a scar left as a result of a slash made with a cutting arm.

Balbutier [balˈbuːtɛ]

v.int., v.tr. To stammer; to stutter.
St.-Fr. Balbutier; Bégayer.

Bambocheur [ba:`boʃø]

v.tr. To squander (time, money, health). In Standard-French *bambocher,* v.int., signifies to debauch.

Bambocheux [ba:`boʃø]|]

m. One who squanders time or money; a bounder.
St.-Fr. Bambocheur.

Banquette [ba`kət]

f. Sidewalk. The Standard-French term for a sidewalk is *parking.* Banquette is used to designate a small upholstered bench which has no back rest. In military parlance it is the name given to a platform which is situated back of a parapet.

Baptistaire [batistɛʁ]

m. Certificate of baptism; prendre le baptistaire, to obtain a copy of the original certificate of baptism. In Standard-French *baptistaire* is an adjective; the certificate of baptism is called *l'extrait baptismaire.*

Barbu du bon dieu [barbœdy bu`dʒø]

f. A good-natured person. This expression is very commonly used and is probably a corruption of *la barbe du bon dieu,* the lamb of God.

BARĐER [barde]

v.int. To change course; to veer. In Standard-French *barder,* v.tr., means to charge, to transport; to garnish with strips of bacon. St.-Fr. VIRE, v.int. To veer.
BARGES [bar-]
f. Barge load, the contents of a barge.
St.-Fr. BARGNE.

BARRE [bar-]
f. A sharp pain, more especially in the cranial and abdominal
regions; *barre à estomach,* a pain in the abdomen.
St.-Fr. ÉLANCEMENT; DOULOUR; MAL.

BARRER [bare]
*V.tr.* To lock; *barre à porte,* to lock the door; *barre à serrure,* to turn the lock. In Standard-French *barre* signifies to
close (as a street) by means of placing a bar across to obstruct
passage; *barre à cham lingering,* to intercept one who wishes
to pass.

BATTURE [bat-yr-]
f. The bank of a stream; the land extending from the edge of the
stream to the base of the levee. In the Parish of Saint James
*batture* is not used to refer to the bank of a stream having no
levee. In Standard-French *batture* signifies a rocky embankment
against which the sea breaks.

BELLES [bebe]-]
f.pl. Toys; gaudy trimmings and adornments; frills (on garments).
Most of the people of the more rural sections have des *belles
sur le chemin,* i.e., statuettes, paper flowers, etc., on the
mantel-piece.

BEQUIER [bez-e]
*V.tr.* To crack the eggshell prior to hatching (chicks, birds).
St.-Fr. BEQUIER.

BERCE [bers]
f. A rocking-chair; the "runner" of such a chair.
St.-Fr. BER, m. (Haut.) Cradle for dry-docking a ship. BERCEAU,
m. Cradle. BERCEUSE, f. Rocking-chair; lullaby.

BEUGLÉMENT [beg-lam-a-]
m. Loud sobbing or crying. (Also BEUGLAGE, m.) In Standard-
French *beuglément* is used in speaking of the lowing of cattle.

BEURDAISE [ber-dase]
*V.int.* To waste away time; to work aimlessly; *beurdasse sur
l'ouvrage,* to lose time at work.
BISON  [be-z3]  
m., f. Twin.  
St.-Fr. BISON, m.; JUNEAU, -ELLE.

BINETTE  [bi-net]  
f. The face (of a person); mask. In Standard-French binette signifies a ridiculous head or mask; wig (of Louis XIV).  
St.-Fr. FIGURE, f.; VISAGE, m.

BIROUETTE  [bir-boot]  
f. Wheelbarrow. Standard-French, BROUETTE.

BISQUE  [bis]  
f. The stuffed cephalothorax of crayfish cooked and served in a thick gravy or soup. The Standard-French is bissue [bis].

BOBO  [bo-bo]  
adj. Dangerous, vicious; un chien bobo, a vicious dog. In Standard-French bobo, m., is a wound or sore.

BOIS-MALIN  [bo-ze mahn]  
m. The springing apparatus of the type of bird trap called the Indanet.

BOISERIE  [bo-ze yer]  
f. Woodwork, facing; mantel; boisere de cheminee, mantel-piece.  
St.-Fr. BOISERIE.

BORDURE  [bor-dy ru]  
f. The bank of a stream to which there is no "levee"; la bordure du canal, bank of the canal. Bordure in Standard-French is used to designate the edge, margin or border.  
St.-Fr. BORD, m. Shore, bank, strand.

BOSSAL  [bo-sa]  
m. Halter; mettre le bossal à, to halter (a horse).  
St.-Fr. LIQUO, m.

BOUGON  [bo-g3]  
m. Stunted ear of corn. In Standard-French bouson, m., is a person who grumbles; adj. Grumbling, given to making complaints.

BOUILLONNER  [bu-jone]  
v. int. To be very angry; faire du bouillonner, to be excessively angry. In Standard-French bouillonner means to boil, to froth, to bubble (said of a liquid).
BOURRASQUE  [burass]  
f. A sudden downpour, a heavy rain. In Standard-French bourrasque is pronounced burask, and it is used to refer to a squall, gust, attack; fit, spasm.

BOURSOLE  [busol]  
f. Compass, mariner's needle.  
St.-Fr. BOUSSOLE  [busol].

BRALINER  [braliner]  
v.tr. To bleach.  
BRALINER AU SOLEIL, to bleach in the sun;  
BRALINER AU SERAIN, to bleach at night. Silks are bleached at night because the sunshine turns them yellow. Cottons and linens are bleached in the sun.  
St.-Fr. BLANCHIR, v.tr., v.int.

BRONCHE  [broz]  
f. Either of the two bronchi or conduits of the lungs; attaque de bronche, bronchitis. In Standard-French it is pronounced bros.

BUTIN  [by tin]  
m. Collection of equipment or utensils; furniture; sum total of one's possessions. In Standard-French it is usually used in military parlance and means the booty, spoils, and plunder taken by an army.

CABANER  [ka bane]  
v.int. To remain indoors habitually; faire toujours cabard, to remain indoors as if cloistered. In Standard-French cabaner simply means to live in a cabin.

CABINET  [ka bine]  
m. An outdoor privy. In Standard-French cabinet means a closet, study, water closet; cabinet, bureau, office (of attorney or barrister); side-board; summer-house.

CABRI  [ka bri]  
m. A goat of any sex, size, or age. In Standard-French cabri is a "little goat" or kid; CHEVRE is the female goat and BOUQU is the male.

CACHER-FETE  [kasefet]  
m. Hide-and-seek (also CACHER FOUET).  
St.-Fr. CACHER-CACHE.
CADET [kaːdət]
m. (CADETTES, f.) The second child of a family. In Standard-French, "cadet" (cadette) is an adjective used in speaking of one who is younger (of two).

CAGOU [kaːɡu]
adj. Listless. In Standard-French, "cagou", m., is a leper, a beggar, or an unsociable person.

CALER [kaːlɛ]
v. int. To sink. v. tr. To drink or swallow; "caler un verre de vin", to drink a glass of wine. In Standard-French, "caler", v. tr., is a marine term which means to let go the sails of a vessel or bark; to let down.

COLDIMAGIN [kaːlimasˈʒœ]
m. Snail; a piece of machinery which is snail-like in form and which was formerly used in the irrigation process in the cultivation of rice.
St.-Fr. "COLDIMAGON.

CALOGUE [kaːloʁ]
f. (Anat.) Head. (Also "CALOQUENNE", literally "little head").
St.-Fr. "TÊTE.

CAMBRE, ÉE [kɑ̃bʁe]

CAMPBUE [kɑ̃bjuʁ]
f. Building; house; home. "Faire toujours dans le campue", to remain in one's house all of the time. In Standard-French, "campue" is a nautical term used to designate a store-room or santee. In popular parlance it is the name often applied to a tavern or a house of ill-fame.

CAMISOLE [kaːmiˈzoʁ]
f. Nightgown. In Standard-French, "camisole" is a sleeved jacket worn over the "chemise; camisole de force" is a "straight jacket".

CANALES [kanal]
m.pl. Canals. The Standard-French plural form of "canal" is "canaux".
CANGRÈNE  [kā̃g tên]
  f. Gangrene; GANGRENER, v. int. To become gangrenous.
  St.-Fr. GANGRENE; GANGRENER.

CANNELLE  [kanêl]
  f. A marble (also CANIQUE, f.); jouer en canelle, to play a game with
  marbles.
  St.-Fr. BILLE.

CANNELLE  [kanêl]
  adj. Nut-brown, of the color of cinnamon; un cheval canelle,
  a nut-brown horse. In Standard-French canelle is a feminine noun
  and is used to designate dried cinnamon bark.

CANNES MARRONNES  [kan mar ôn]
  f. Cane-reed, bamboo.
  St.-Fr. BAMBOU, m.; ROSEAU, m.

CANICROCHE  [kan i kros]
  m. Handicap, obstacle, impediment; des canicroches dans le chemins,
  obstacles in the way. Hambug, foolishness; faire des canicroches,
  to cut silly capers.
  St.-Fr. ANICROCHE, f. Slight obstacles, impediment.

CANTIER  [katje; kätse]
  m. Shoe, more especially, old shoe.
  St.-Fr. SOULIER.

CANTON  [kat sôn]
  m. Neighborhood; dans mon canton, in my neighborhood; adv.
  Thoroughouts. In Standard-French canton is used in speaking of a civil
  district.
  St.-Fr. VOISINAGE, m.; ENVIRONS, m.pl.; PAR LA, adv.

CAPICRON  [kap i sôn]
  m. A pointed hat (also CAPUCHON, m.).
  St.-Fr. CHAPEAU POINTU.

CAPORAL  [kap ora l]
  m. A proud fellow. In Standard-French caporal is used to designate
  a corporal in the infantry or a brigadier in the cavalry.

CAPOT  [kap ote]
  m. A sleeved coat of any weight or length; sfapot airé, a raincoat.
  A slight, an insult; a refusal; donner le capot à, to refuse in mar-
  riage. In Standard-French capot is a nautical term for a hood which
  is used for protecting ladders.
GARABINE, -IN [kara'bin]  
adj. Sumptuous, extravagant, excessive. Un dîner carabine is a meal at which there is a super-abundance of food. Carabine does not refer to quality but strictly to quantity. Faire un carabine, a great noise. In Standard-French it is a marine term and is used in speaking of a very strong wind.

GARÇON [kark'y]  
m. Calculation: conclusion. GARÇONNER, v. int. To calculate; to reflect; v. tr. To add, to solve (as a mathematical problem).  
St.-Fr. CALCULER, COMPTER, calculation; CALCULER, ADAPTER, to solve.

GARDEUR [kar'dzr]  
v. int. To be in the lurch; s'tre garde dans une place, to be left in the lurch somewhere; v. tr. To load; to charge with; =arguer qualités de capote, to charge someone with countless packages. In Standard-French gardeur, v. tr., is a marine term which means to hoist (a sail).

GARNAISIER [kar nas'je]  
m. (GARNAISIÈRE, f.) Mischievous, given to being troublesome. In Standard-French garnassier, adj., means carnivorous, flesh-eating; feline.

CARNIVAL [ka neval]  
m. Uproar, noise; faire un carnaval, to make noise. m. proper. Carnival Day, Mardi Gras, the day before the Lenten season begins. In Standard-French carnaval means a festival; rejoicing, merriment.

CARREAU [kar'zo]  
m. Small patch; carreau à couverture, a quilt patch. A CARREAUX, adj. Patchwork; une couverture à carreaux, a patchwork quilt. In Standard-French carreau means a small square (of tile, glass, etc.); à carreaux means checkered.

CARREAUTER [kar o'de]  
adj. Checkered (also CARREAUTER).  
St.-Fr. A CARREAUX.

CATAPLASSE [kat'a plas]  
m. Poultice (also CATAPLAISE).  
St.-Fr. CATAPLASSE.

CATECHISME [kat e'se]  
m. Catechism; more especially, the Roman Catholic catechism; aller en catéchisme, to be a member of the class which is studying the catechism.  
St.-Fr. CATECHISME.
GATIN [kate]  
F. A small doll; a rag doll. In Standard-French gatun means a harlot.

CAVALIADE [ka va li Jad]  
F. A drove of horses.  
ST.-FR. CAVALIERS, F. A gathering of horseback riders. CAVALRIS.  
F. Number of horses in a transport.

CERTAILLEMENT [ser tel ma]  
ADV. Certainly.  
ST.-FR. CERTES; CERTAINEMENT.

COUVOLANT [ser vo la]  
M. Kite, paper-kite.  
ST.-FR. COUVRANT.

CHARDON [sa dron]  
ST.-FR. CHARDON.

CHALON [salo]  
M. A flat, a flat-bottom rowboat. In Standard-French chalon is a drag-net.

CHAMANDER [tsamade]  
v.i.t.r. To beg; chamander sur les rues, to go about on the streets begging. v.i.t.r. To beg; chamander de quoi, to beg for something.  
ST.-FR. MENDER.

CHAMBRASSER [sabrane]  
v.i.t. To shake; en vent à faire chambrasser la maison, a wind that makes the house shake.  
ST.-FR. DRMILLER; SECOUER.

CHAMPOURS [tsapura]  
M. A mess; a poor sort of job. faire un champours de son ouvrage, to make a poor job of one's work.

CHANGER [tsa go]  
v.i.t. To change about; to swap; changer ses chevaux, to swap one's horses again and again. CHANGEMENT, M. Change, swap; bargain; un bon changement, a profitable swap.  
ST.-FR. CHANGER, to swap. CHANGEMENT, swap, change. PROUANTAGE, bargain.
SHANTILLON  [sətijɔ]  
  m. Sample.  
  St.-Fr. ECHANTILLON.

CHANSONNIER  [sɔtɔnje]  
  v.int., v.tr. To sing snatch of song; to hum a tune over and over again; être toujours à chansonnier, to hum tunes incessantly.  
  St.-Fr. CHANTONNIER.

CHACUANAR  [sawãnã]  
  f. A species of tailless chickens; by extension, any chicken shorn of its tail.

CHARIVARI  [sərivari]  
  m. Noisy celebration on the occasion of a marriage in which one of the contrasting parties has been married previously while the other has never been married. In Standard-French charivari is a discordant noise.

CHARLOTTE  [sərlɔt]  
  f. Shallot (also ÉCHARLOT).  
  St.-Fr. ECHARLOT.

CHARADER  [sərədɛʁ]  
  v.int. To prattle, to talk much.  
  St.-Fr. BAVARDER.

CHASSEPARILLES  [sasparɛʁ]  
  F. Sarsaparilla, extract from the sarsaparilla plant.  
  St.-Fr. VALESPARILLES.

CHÉSIS  [sasi]  
  m. Window; regarder par la chésis, to look out of the window.  
  In Standard-French chésis is the frame of the window or the window-sash.

CHAUDIERE  [sodjeʁ]  
  f. The contents of a cooking vessel; the amount required to fill a pot; une chaudière d'eau chaude, a pot of hot water.  
  St.-Fr. CHAUDIERE, CHAUDIERE.

CHEMIN DE TRAVERS  [smiːtraver]  
  m. Cross road; headland.  
  St.-Fr. CHEMIN DE TRAVERSE.
CHEMINÉE  [chaméne]  
f. Mantel, mantel-piece, the facing around a hearth.  
St.-Fr. CHAMBRAINE DE CHEMINÉE, f. MANTEAU DE CHEMINÉE, m.

CHESSER  [çeser]  
v.tr. To dry; to drain.  
St.-Fr. SECHER.

CHESSERÉS  [çesers]  
f. Period of drought; une longue sécheresse, a long drought.  
St.-Fr. SECHERESSE.

CHÉTIT  [seti]  
adj. Delicate, weak, sickly; un enfant chétit, a delicate child.  
St.-Fr. CHETIF, CHETIVE.

CHIPOTE  [sipot]  
f. Quarrel, CHIPOTEUR, m.; CHIPOTEUSE, f. One who quarrels.  
St.-Fr. CHIPOTIER, f.; CHIPOTAGE, m. Quarrel. CHIPOTIER, m. 
-Mère, f. One who quarrels.

CHIJEUX  [siki]  
f. Insult given with subtlety; mettre une chicje à quelqu'un, to insult someone without making it obvious.  
St.-Fr. AFFRONT, f.; MOTS COUVERTS, m.pl.

CHOPINE  [sopini]  
f. A large metal cup, a dipper; a metal cooking utensil of small or medium size; the contents of such a container; une chopine d'eau froide, a dipper of cold water. In Standard-French chopine is a half-pint measure.

CHOU  [sou]  [tsu]  
interj. [tsu] Cry used for calling hogs; [sou] cry used for driving away hogs.

CHOUBOULURE  [subulur]  
f. Utensous irritation; heat; rash.  
St.-Fr. ECHAUBOULURE.

CHOUCEUX  [sou]  
f. Stump of a tree; source.  
St.-Fr. SOURIS.

CHRISTINE  [kristi]  
f. Masked person; a Carnival Day masker; a boggy man.
CIMENT攀登(simā)  
- Concrete walk, the walk itself; parcour sur le ciment, to walk on a concrete sidewalk. In Standard-French ciment is cement. In the Parish of Saint James one frequently hears a concrete or cement sidewalk referred to as "the cement"; "building a cement" means to lay a walk made of cement or concrete.
- St.-Fr. TROITTOIR.

CLARITE(klar-te)  
- f. Light; sunlight; condition of being transparent.
- St.-Fr. CLARITÉ(klar-te).

CODACHE(kodas)  

COFFRE(kofre)  
- v.tr. To slap; mafffer quelqu'un, to slap someone. In Standard-French mafffer means to imprison, to incarcerate.

COLLECTER(kolek-te)  
- v.tr. To collect (debts, accounts); collecter quelqu'un, to ask someone to pay his account.
- St.-Fr. RECOURRER.

COLLECTION(koleksjō)  
- f. Collection (of money) obtained by subscription; faire une collecte pour les pauvres, to collect a sum of money for the poor.
- St.-Fr. COLLECTER.

COMMUNAISON(kōmy-nēsjō)  
- f. Combination (of a look); la communaison d'un coffre fort, the numerical combination by which a safe is opened.
- St.-Fr. COMMUNAISON.

COMPREHENSIBLE(kō-prānəb)  
- adj. Comprehensible; intelligible; capable of being understood; une histoire bien compréhensible, a plausible story.
- St.-Fr. COMPREHENSIBLE.

COMPRENSE[kō-prān-əs]  
- f. Understanding; intelligence; un enfant qui a beaucoup de compréhension, an intelligent child.
- St.-Fr. COMPREHENSION.

COMBLER[korbje]  
- v.tr. To fill; to charge, to overload; combler une chambre de meubles, to fill a room with furniture.
- St.-Fr. COMBLER.
GONZE [kɔʁɛs]  
m. Corn, young rooster.  
St.-Fr. JEUNS COQ.

COTILLER [kɔtɛje]  
v.int. To go courting. v.tr. To court; to woo; coteriller une belle fille, to court a nice-looking girl.  
St.-Fr. COURTISER, v.tr.

COTON [kɔtɔn]  
m. Mid-rib (of a leaf); stem, stalk (of a plant); cob (of an ear of corn).  
St.-Fr. BALLE (of corn); PÉTIOLE (of a leaf); TUYAU (of a quill); TROCHON (of a cabbage, etc.).

COULIS [ku琢磨]  
f. Natural drain from a swamp or marsh into a stream. In Standard-French coulis is used to designate a flow or rush of water in a torrent.

COUJGA [ku琢磨ŋa]  
m. Evil charm; "hedgeo"; donner un coujga à quelqu'un, to give a "hedgeo" to someone. v.tr. To place such a charm or spell; coujga quelqu'un, to "hedgeo" someone.

COUP [ku琢磨]  
m. Drink, a drink (of intoxicating liquor); aimer à prendre un coup, to like to take a drink.

COUPLET [ku琢磨pl]  
m. Hinges; door hinges made of two pieces, one of which is attached to the door itself while the other is attached to the door frame.  
St.-Fr. CHARNIÈRE, f.; GOND, m.

GRAI] [kɾe]  
m. Nerve; cheek; boldness; avoir du grain, to possess self-assurance; avoir le grain raide, to be defiant of authority.

GRAPAUD [kɾapɔ]  
m. Hardened excretion from the nose. In Standard-French grapaud is a teasel; a low arm-chair; a defect in a diamond; urchin; brat; ancient style of hair-dress; tumor under the hoof on a cow.

GRAPULE [kɾapyl]  
f. Rascal; est homme est une grapule, that man is a rascal. In Standard-French grapule is one who lives in vice.
CROSSE \[kreš\]
m., f., prop. Here used to refer to persons of French or part-French descent. In the Parish of Saint James the term is never applied to one having no strain of French. adj. Home-grown or bred; locally produced (stock or products); cimons crèoles; "crèole" (locally produced) animals; similarly, chien crèole, yaque crèole, pelulet crèole. Pertaining to the locality; i.e., "of the Creoles"; [hospitality crèole], the hospitality which is said to be characteristic of the Creoles.

CRÉVASSÉ \[krəˈvassə\]
f. A break in the levee through which flood waters pour; the flood thus caused. LA CRÉVASSÉ, f., prop. The place where such a break occurred; près de la Crèvassé, near the local crèvasse. These places are also named for the plantation or for the owner of the plantation where the crèvasse occurred. There are two crèvasses in the Parish of Saint James: La Crèvassé Nite (named for the plantation) and La Crèvassé Davis (named for the owner of the plantation).

CRÉVASSON \[krəˈvassɔ̃\]
m., f. Invalid, a sickly person; one who is not robust; se marier avec un (une) crévasson, to marry someone who is not robust.
St.-Fr. CREVAILE, f. Action of dying (animals); CREVAISON, f. Death, the action of dying; CREVER, v.int. To die (said of animals).

CRINIASSÉ \[kriniˈpas\]
f. Hair (collectively); avoir en criniassé en lutine, to have one's hair "matted".
St.-Fr. CRIN, m. Rough bristles of animals. CRINIÈRE, f. Coarse hair of certain animals. CRINAL, adj. Made-like.

CROCHET \[krɔˈse\]
m. Hook of a door; mettre le crochet sur la porte, to make fast the door by means of the hook. These hooks vary in size from the small two-inch ones used on the windows to the large eighteen-inch wrought-iron ones that are used on the massive doors of the old plantation houses.

CROISÉ \[krwazə\]
f. Partition; dividing wall between two rooms.
St.-Fr. CLOISON.

CROQUE-SIGNOLE \[kroksipɔl\]
m. Doughnut.
St.-Fr. CROQUINOLE, f. Hard, brittle cake.

CROUSTAILLE \[krustsɛl\]
m. End of a loaf of bread, the "heel".
St.-Fr. CROUTON.
DALLE  [dâl]  
  f. Gutter (of a roof); spout (for rain water). In Standard-French dalle is a slab or a flagstone.  
  St.-Fr. GOUTIERE.

DAMAS  [damas]  
  m. Kind of cloth used for making linens. In Standard-French dansa  
  [dama] is a silk cloth in which the designs are woven.

DAME  [dam]  
  f. Wife; la dame de M. Autin, Mr. Autin's wife. In Standard-French dame means a married woman or a dame.

DANDINER  [dâdine]  
  v.int. To loaf; to procrastinate; dandiner son ouvrage, to play around on the job. In Standard-French dandiner means to balance one's body (as on a balancing board).

DARDON  [dâr don]  
  m. A thorn; a barb; sting, dart; le dardon d'une mouche à miel (abeille), the sting of a honey-bee.  
  St.-Fr. DARD; DARDILLON.

DEBRICE  [debat]  
  m. Collapse; clearing. In Standard-French débâcle is of the feminine gender.

DEBARQUER  [debarke]  
  v.int. To get out of any conveyance; débarquer de la voiture, to get out of the carriage. In Standard-French débarquer is a nautical term and means to land, to disembark.

DÉBITER  [debit]  
  v.tr. To quarter (a slaughtered animal); to disembowel; to draw (a chicken). Débiter un cochon, to draw and quarter a hog. In Standard-French débiter means to sell, to retail; to supply.  
  St.-Fr. ÉVISCERER; ARRACHER LES ENTRAILLES À.

DEBRIE  [debri]  
  m. Giblets; le débris de cochon, the spleen, heart, liver and kidneys of a hog. In Standard-French débris means remains, wreck, débris, waste, rubbish.
Décaniller [dekanije]
v.tr. To drive away from a resting place; to unrest; décaniller une poule de son nid, to drive a hen from her nest. In Standard-French décaniller, v.int., means to abandon a given place.

DécoUasser [dekuvase]
v.tr. To unrest a sitting hen; décoUasser une poule couchée, to drive away a sitting hen.
St.-Fr. DÉNICHER, v.int., v.tr.

Défùt [defi]
m. (Défunte, f.) The deceased; the dead; prier pour l'âme du défunt, to pray for the soul of the departed.
St.-Fr. DÉFUNT, DÉFUNTS, adj.

Défrachir [defreshir]
v.tr. To clear (land) for cultivation; défrachir une pièce de terre à maïs, to clear a cut of land for planting corn. In Standard-French défrachir means to cause the loss of freshness to (fruits, vegetables). DÉFRACHISSEMENT, m. A piece of land cleared for cultivation; cut-over land; action of clearing land.
St.-Fr. DÉFRACHIR, DÉFRACHISSEMENT.

Dégobilage [degobijaz]
m. Vomited substance. In Standard-French dégobilage refers to the act of vomiting.
St.-Fr. DÉGOBILIS.

Déguillé, e [deginije]
adj. Tattered; in rags, dressed in old garments.

Déjointer [degwetes]
v.tr. To disjoin; to dislocate; déjointer une épaule, to wrench a shoulder from its socket.
St.-Fr. DÉJOINDRE, DÉJOINDE.

Démarer [demare]
V.tr. To untie; to unfasten. Démarer in Standard-French is a nautical term which means to unmoor.
St.-Fr. DÉTACHER.

Démonêlle [demwazeJ]
F. Daughter; la demoiselle de M. LeBlanc, the daughter of Mr. LeBlanc. In Standard-French demoiselle is a gentlewoman or an unmarried lady.
DENTURE [‘dentir]  
(f. Set of teeth. In Standard-French denture is a scallop.  
St.-Fr. DENTURE.

DEPÄLER [depälar]  
v. int. To talk deliriously; déparler à cause de maladie, to be  
delirious on account of illness.  
St.-Fr. AVOIR LA DELIRE.

DESSÈCHEMENT [deskëmä]  
m. Reclaimed land; a water-wheel used for draining unreclaimed  
land. In Standard-French dessèchement refers to the action of makin-  
ging dry.

DESSÈM [desë]  
m. A swarm (of honey-bees).  
St.-Fr. ESSAIM.

DEVALISER [dëvali(ze)]  
v. tr. To upset; to make disorderly; dévaliser la maison, to make  
the house disorderly. In Standard-French dévaliser means to strip  
of money, clothing, etc.

DIABLEMEN [diyablemä]  
adv. Excessively; avoir diablemement faim, to be extremely hungry.  
The Standard-French meaning is "devilishly".  
St.-Fr. EXCESSIVEMENT.

DRIGAILLE [drigaj]  
f. Trash; rubbish; un homme qui n'est qu'une drigaille, a man who  
is nothing more than trash; i.e., of low morale.  
St.-Fr. DROGUE.

ESCALER [ekale]  
v. tr. To submerge in water (clothes, raw wool, cotton); escaler le  
linge usually means to submerge clothes which are boiling in an  
open kettle by poking them with a stick. This procedure tends to  
loosen the dirt from the clothing, thereby hastening the laundering  
process.
ÉCARDER [ekarde] v.tr. To card, to comb (wool, cotton, flax). ÉCARDE, f. Card, instrument used for carding wool, etc. ÉCARDON, m. A "bat" of carded wool or cotton. Usually, such a "bat" is about four inches wide and eight inches long. St.-Fr. ÉCARDER, To card. CARD, A card. ÉCARDER, f. "Bat" or quantity carded.

ÉCARLAT [ekarlat] m. Something scarlet; cœur au point d'astre rouge comme un écarlate, to run until one's face is flushed. Here, écarlate is always used as a noun although no one knows just what the word signifies except that it is something reputed to be very red. In Standard-French écarlate, f., is the color scarlet.

ÉCHARPE [esarp] f. A sash, a girdle; une écharpe autour de la taille, a sash tied at the waist. A splinter, a splinter; avoir une écharpe au doigt, to have a splinter in one's finger. St.-Fr. ÉCHARPE, a sash. ÉCHARDES, a splinter.

ÉCOLE [ekolm] m. Overseer (of a plantation). St.-Fr. ÉCOLE, m., f. Manager.

ÉCOLEAU [ekopo] m. Chip (of wood). St.-Fr. ÉCOLEAU.

ÉCÔNE [ekor] f. Bank of a stream, shore, embankment, bluff. St.-Fr. ÉCÔNE.

ÉCOULAIR [ekuwlar] m. (Also COULAIR, m.) Colander. St.-Fr. PASCOIR, f.

ÉFFARE, EE [efare] adj. Wild, disorderly; unkempt; avoir la chevelure toute éffarée, to have one's hair disheveled. In Standard-French effaré means wild with grief and care.

ÉGALIR [egalir] v.tr. To level off (a plot of ground). St.-Fr. ÉGALISER.
AGRANDIR [egrandir]

v.tr. To make larger; to extend.
St.-Fr. AGRANDIR.

GREER [egreje]

v.tr. To outfit; to trim; to finish; greer sa maison, to furnish one's house.
St.-Fr. GREER, to rig.

LINGUE, -OUES [elinge]

adj. Lanky, lean, emaciated; un vrai linge, a rangy calf. In Standard-French linge means charm of speech.
St.-Fr. MAIGNE; DEMARNE.

EMBARQUER [cbarke]

v.int., v.tr. To get into any vehicle or conveyance; embarquer dans la voiture, to get into the carriage. EMBARCATION, f. Any conveyance or vehicle. In Standard-French embarquer is a marine term which means to embark.

EMBROUILLER [cbruje]

v.int. To become angry; se embrouiller à cause de choses, to become angry on very slight provocation. In Standard-French embrouiller, v.tr., means to make muddled.

ENCOUCE [emuse]

v.tr. To pull apart by strands as in the process of cleaning moss. In Standard-French encouiser means to strip a tree or plant of moss, leaves, and blossoms.

EMPJOISONER [apwazone]

v.tr. To bewitch; to "hexes". In Standard-French empoisonner simply means to give poison to.

ENCERER [esserne]

v.tr. To gird; to surround; to ensircle; encerer un arbre, to gird a tree; encerer un mél, to surround a sore (as by painting around it with indirne. St.-Fr. GIERER; ENCERLER.

ENCHELER [asfa/e]

v.tr. To make uncomfortable with heat (with an excessive amount of clothing); encouiser un enfant, to put too much clothing on a child. In Standard-French enchealer means to pile fagotes.
ENFERMER [äfær me]
vt. To shackle (a horse, cow, etc.) ENFERME, f. A shackle.
St.-Fr. ENTRAVER, ENTRAÎVE.

ENGAÎER, ES [äga ij]
M., F. Mixed laborer; un bon engagé, a skilful laborer.
St.-Fr. OUVÂIER.

ENJOLEUR [äz oel]
v.tr. To flatter. ENJOLEUR, -ŒUSE, m.f. One who flatters, a deceiver.
St.-Fr. ENJOLEUR, ENJOLEUR, -ŒUSE.

ENTRÉNEMENT [ät ræn mä]
M. Uplose, necessaries of life.
St.-Fr. ENTREÎNEMENT; G.-Fr. ENTREÎNEMENT.

ENTRÊTURE [ät rœ re]
v.int., v.tr. To darn. ENTRETURAGE, F. Darning, a darned section.
St.-Fr. REÎPRIÈRE, REÎPRIÈRE.

ÉPAILLER [epaj]
v.tr. To scatter wildly; épailler des feuilles de papier dans la cour, to scatter paper all over the yard. In Standard-French épailler means to strip (as a tree of its leaves).
St.-Fr. ÉPAR. ILLER.

ÉPARPILLAGE [eparpiljaj]
M. State of disorder.
St.-Fr. ÉPAR. ILLÉGAT.

ÉPÂLE [epə]-
F. (Also ÉPLUHE, f.) Hull; peel; pod.
St.-Fr. ÉPLÜHE.

ÉPLUMER [eply mar]
v.tr. To pluck the feathers from; éplumer un poulet, to remove the feathers from a chicken.
St.-Fr. ÉPLUMER.

ÉPOUSETTOIR [epusetwar]
M. Duster (cloth, feathers, wool, etc.) In Standard-French époussetoir is a small brush used by jewelers.
St.-Fr. ÉPOUSSETTE, F.
ÉPUISER [opyare]  
v.tr. To beat violently. In Standard-French Épuiser means to make pure (a language); to exclude vulgarity from (the drama, literature).

ESCOLER [eskloer]  
v.tr. To cripple; to injure by blows.
St.-Fr. ESTROPIER.

ESCORIRER [eskrimer]  
v.tr. To overwork; to work indiscriminately; escorirer une femme au travail, to work a woman to death. In Standard-French escorirer signifies to rise up in arms against an adversary.

ESQUELETTE [eskeliet]  
f. Skeleton.
St.-Fr. SQUELETTE, m.

ESTOMAC DE MULATRE [estomadmy lat]  
m. A ginger-sauce; gingerbread; literally "mulatto stomach".

ESTRASGUER [estravager]  
v.tr. To beat unmercifully; to injure permanently by beating; 
estrasguer quelqu'un, to beat someone outside the bounds of reason. 
estrasvage, -se, adj. Scatter-brained, silly.

ESTROSEPILLAU [estrofjol]  
m. Fool; dullard; simpleton; moron.

STAGÈRE [etazer]  
f. (Also STAGÈRE) Shelf. In Standard-French Stagère is a piece of furniture consisting of a series of shelves.

STAIN [etain]  
f. Aluminium. In Standard-French Stain, m., is pewter or tin.
St.-Fr. ALUMINIUM.

STON [etra]  
m. Feces; excreta. In Standard-French STON is fecal matter that is still in the colon.

ÉVANOURIR [evanwir]  
v.int. To faint; to have a fainting spell. In Standard-French this verb is reflexive; elle est à évansourir, she is about to faint.
FAIBLE [fa·bəf]  adj. Weak; in need of sustenance; avoir l'estomac faible; being weak because of hunger.
St.-Fr. FAIBLE.

FAIS-DO-DO [fə·də·də·də]  m. A country dance; for the people of the Parish of Saint James, more especially a dance on Bayou Lafourche.

FAIS [fə·s]  f. Crow, crop (of a bird or chicken); avoir la faise pleine; to be sufficiently fed (said of chicks).
St.-Fr. JABOT, m.

FANFRELUCHE [fə·fə·rə·lə·shə]  f. Frill; fancy decoration or trim; une robe pleine de fanfreluches; a frilly dress.
St.-Fr. FANFRELUCHE.

FARCE [fə·rəs]  adj. Comical; funny; une histoire farce; an anecdote. In Standard-French farce, f., is a farce or a joke.

FARCE [fə·rəs]  f. Dressing, stuffing; du farce de dinde; dressing made with the giblets of turkey.
St.-Fr. FARS, f.

FATRAS [fat·ra]  adj. Weak; slight, delicate; not very active; un cheval bien fatras; not much of a horse. In Standard-French fatras, m., means trash or jumble.

FAUCHEUSE [fə·sə·z]  f. Mowing-machine (more especially, the large ones used in the harvesting of forage crops); lawn-mower. FAUCHEE, f. Amount of grass or hay cut at one swing of the blade or scythe. In Standard-French fauche is the amount of hay cut in a day's work or the amount cut between the times that a laborer sharpens his scythe.
St.-Fr. FAUCHEZETTE, f.; FAUCHON, m. Small mowers.

FERBLANCO [fer·bə·lə·nə]  m. A pan; contents of a pan, amount required to fill a pan; un ferblanço d'eau; the amount of water which the pan will hold. In Standard-French ferblanço is tin (the metal).
FIDLENE [fildien]
St.-Fr. BOEMIKEN.

FIEVRE [fierv]
f. Fever.
St.-Fr. FIEVRE [fierv].

FIGURER [figure]
v.tr. To calculate; to add; figurer le compte, to find the total amount of the account. In Standard-French figurer, v.tr., means to represent, to typify; figurer, v.int., means to look well, to match, to suit.
St.-Fr. CALCULER.

FILETTE [filet]
m. A powder made from the dried and crushed leaves of the sassafras tree, used to flavor and thicken gumbos. The leaves of the sassafras are gathered in July or in August. They are then dried in the shade and, when all moisture has been evaporated from them, they are crushed in a mortar which is made from a log that has been scooped hollow at one end. (Also Gombo FILE)

FILLETTE [filet]
f. Little girl; young miss.
St.-Fr. FILLETTE.

FILÉ [file]
adj. Given to stealing; un garçon filé, a boy who steals at every opportunity. In Standard-French filé, m., is a sly thief.

FION [fiön]
m. Unnecessary trimming; humbug; faire des fions, to "put on airs".
FIONEUR, m.; FIONEUSE, f. One who is affected.

PIORE [piore]
m. (Also PIORELLA, m.) Round yoke (of a dress or cloak).

PIORELLE [pjorel]

FLOTTANT [flot ânt]
m. "Drifter", a person who has no home but who goes from one locality to another. In Standard-French flottant, adj., means floating.
FONDER [fon]
v.int. To lose weight, to grow thin, avoir fondu, to have lost in weight. In Standard-French fondre signifies to liquefy; to dissolve. Fonder, v.tr., means to throw (as a force) against someone or something.

FOUILLARD [fuajard]
m. (FOUILLARDS, f.) One given to rummaging; un fouillard, one who is in the habit of prying into the affairs of others. adj. Given to rummaging; un enfant fouillard, a child who touches everything that does not belong to him. St.–Fr. FOUILLEUR, -EUSE.

FOURCHON [fu:rson]
m. (Anat.) The crotch. In Standard-French fourchon is used in speaking of the fork of a tree or of the time of a fork.

FOURRER [fure]
v.tr. To put on (as one's garments) hurriedly and in any manner; se fourrer, se mettre sur la tête, to put one's hat on in any way. In Standard-French fourrer is used to refer to the action of stuffing or filling. It also means to apply too thickly (as butter); to shove.

FOUTRAIL, -AILLE [futra]
m., f. Worthless person, trash; se foutrailer, to be a worthless fellow bores me. Trash, rubbish; un tas de foutrail, a heap of rubbish.

FOUTUMASSER [futymase]
v.int. To loaf; être toujours à foutumasser, to be loafing all of the time. v.tr. To waste, to squander; foutumasser son temps, to waste all of one's time.

FOUTUMENT [futymä]
adv. Very much; être foutument dans l'embarras, to be very much in the lurch. St.–Fr. JOLIMENT.

FRANGER [fraje]
v.tr. To leap over (a fence); to cross (an obstacle or a given boundary) quickly; franger le seuil de la porte, to cross the threshold in one stride. St.–Fr. FRANCHIR.
FRINGLER [frêgle]
v.int. To gambol, to cut capers. FRINGLANT, -ANTE, adj. Given to gamboling; lively; un cheval fringlant, a spirited horse.
St.-Fr. FRINGLER, v.int.; v.tr. FRINGANT, -ANTE, adj.

PRIER [fripe]
v.tr. To steal, to snatch. In Standard-French PRIER means to spoil, to wear out.

FROTTOIR [frotwar]
 Attempts to steal, to snatch. In Standard-French FROTTOIR is a mop, scrubbing brush; back scratcher; implement for flattening the seams of a sail.
St.-Fr. PLANCHES À LAVER.

FURVOYANT [furwajánt]
adj. Terrible; exceedingly bad; une humeur furvoyante, a very bad humor. In Standard-French the adjective takes either masculine or feminine form and means leading astray, inaccurate; un conseil furvoyant, misleading advice.

GAILLARD [gajar]
m. Fellow; un mechant gaillard, a mean, dangerous person, adj. In good health; un homme gaillard, a man who is in good health. In Standard-French gaillard, m., is a merry fellow. Gaillard, adj., jolly, merry, lively.

GALER [galere]
v.tr. To smooth with a plane; galer un planche, to smooth down a board by planing it. In Standard-French GALER means to rub, to scrub.
St.-Fr. APLAUR.

GAMBIEUR [gābine]
v.int. To loaf around, to loiter about; être à gambiner d’un jour à l’autre, to loaf around day in, day out. v.tr. To waste away (time) by loafing; gambiner toute une après-midi, to waste a whole afternoon.
St.-Fr. GAMBIEUR, v.int. To play in the street (like a gamin).

GANGAN [gągą]
adj. Spry, lively; un paulin gangan, a spirited colt.
St.-Fr. AMI, VIF.

GARDE-YEUX [gardəjø]
m. Blinder (of a bridle), blinker.
St.-Fr. CHILLÈRE, f.
GARGLISER [gargalize]

v.tr. To gargle. GARGLIS, m. Gargle; un gargalix soulagent, a soothing gargle.
St.-Fr. GARGALISER, GARGALISME.

GAROUACHE [garwase]

v.int. To run around; être toujours à garouacher, to be forever going around. GAROUACHEUR, -USE. One who goes around. In Standard-French garouache, m., is a quest for nocturnal adventures.

GASHE [gob]

f. Silver chip; éter une gaube, to knock off a silver.
St.-Fr. EQLAT, m.

GIPFLADE [gipfald]

f. A slap. In Standard-French gipflade is a slap on the cheek.

GIQUELER [ziqule]

v.tr. To bother, to cause worry to; to annoy; siger un quelqu'un avec des détails, to annoy someone with unimportant details.
St.-Fr. ENNUIER: TRAQUER.

GIROFLÈS [girofle]

f. A slap; donner une giroflée à quelqu'un, to slap someone.
GIROFLÈS À CINQ FEUILLES, f. A slap in which the imprint of the five fingers remains on the cheek of the person slapped. In Standard-French girofle, f., is a flower; giroflé, -e, adj., means resembling this flower; giroflè à cinq feuilles is a slap which leaves the imprint of the fingers.

GIROFLIN [ziroflin]

m. 'Fellow' (contemptuous).

GIROUETTE [girowst]

f. A mischievous little girl who is always gamboling or being active in some other way. In Standard-French girouette is a vane, a weathercock.

GOMBO [gombo, gombo]

m. A general mixture of anything; a medley; être dans un gombo à ne plus être capable de s'en débarrasser, to be so deeply involved as not to be able to extricate one's self. A Creole dish consisting of a thin stew to which is added the powdered leaves of the cassava-fras tree (see PUE); gombo d'autres, oyster gurbo.
GOSSE
f. Ped; hall.
St.-Fr. GOSSE, GOSSE.

GOURMIES
f.pl. Distemper (in horses). In Standard-French gourm, f., is the
secretion from the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity.

GRAPEAU
m. Cluster (of cotton bolls; buds; grapes, etc.). In Standard-
French grapeau is a fragment; the siftings of a drug.
St.-Fr. GRAPHE, f.

GRAPPINER
v.tr. To steal. METTRE LE GRAPIN SUR, to help one's self to some-
ingthing, to steal something. In Standard-French grappiner means to
steal with a hook.

GRENTE
m. Court-house. GREFFIER, m. Care-taker at a court-house. In
Standard-French grante is a registry, record-office; clerk's office;
griffier is the clerk of court or other recording officer.

GREQUE
f. Coffee-pot.
St.-Fr. CAFETIÈRE.

GREENE
f. A light shower; a drizzle. GRENAKER, v.int. To drizzle.

GREENES
f.pl. Seeds selected and gathered to be kept for sowing the follow-
ing year. In Standard-French grene, f., is the action of shelling
(small, peas, etc.).

GRIBOUILLE
f. A queer sort of person; a lean animal.
St.-Fr. GRIBOURI, m.; LUTIN, m.

GRIMIE
m. A crumb; a crust; un grimie de pain, a crumb of bread. GRIMITER,
v.tr. To break into small crumbs; v.(i)tr. To crumble; un mur qui
suit à grimier, a wall that is crumbling.
St.-Fr. HITTE, f. A crumb. EMETTER, v.tr. To crumble.
GRINCHER [grʃɛʁ]

v.t. To grash; to cause to creak, grinchier les dents, to grash the teeth; faire grinchier les portières, to cause the hinges to creak (as the weight of a door). GRINCHEMENT, m. Act of grashing or creaking.
St.-Fr. GRINCHER, GRINCEMENT.

GRIST [ɡʁiːʃ] 

m. A small rock, a sod, a clinker; a particle of foreign matter; un grist de brique. In Standard-French grist is a term used by millers to refer to the "seconds" or siftings of the grain.

GRIS-GRI GRIÇ-GRIÇ 

v.t. (Also GRIÇ-GRIÇ). To place an evil charm on someone; to bewitch someone by the magic power of the rites of Voodooism; gris-gris son ennemi; to "hoodoo" one's enemy. GRIÇ-GRIÇ, m. The spell or charm placed upon someone through the medium of Voodooism.

GROCERIE [ɡʁɔsʁi] 

St.-Fr. EPICERIE, EPICERIES.

GRONDER [ɡʁɔndʁ]

v.t. To reprimand, to scold; gronder un enfant; to scold a child. In Standard-French gronder, v.int., means to grumble.

GUENILLE [ɡaɲiʁ]

f. Any piece of cloth; a rag; a bandage. In Standard-French guenille is used to designate a torn garment.

GUISUE [ɡiʒ]

m. A sulky, a light two-wheeled vehicle. (English loan-word "gig").

GUILLANE [ɡijɛs]

f. Trouble, worry, care; avoir de la guillane, to have much care.
St.-Fr. AFFLICTION, f. TRAUMES, m.

GUIX [ɡijɔ]

m. Evil luck, bad luck, trouble. GUIXEX, -EE, adj. Having hard luck; une personne guixe, one who has many unpleasant experiences.
St.-Fr. GUIXAM.

GUIXIE [ɡiʃiʁ]

m., f. A Gypsy.
St.-Fr. BOHEMIEN, MILL.
HACHER [hazh]  
**v.tr.** To beat severely; hacher un cheval à coups de fouet, to beat a horse unmercifully. In Standard-French hacher means to cut into pieces with an axe, knife, or any other chopping instrument; to hash, to mince; to hew, to cut into bits.

HAIGRE [heegr]  
**adj.** Sour; une pomme haigre, a sour apple, a crabapple. 
St.-Fr. ACIDE. Acid, sour; AIGRE. Sour, tart (as remarks).

HAILLONS, s. [hajöns]  
**adj.** Ragged, in tatters; une personne haillonée, one who is dressed in old garments. 
St.-Fr. EN HAILLONS; DÉGUENILLÉ, SS.

HALSR [halz]  
**v.tr.** To carry, to haul; halser la récolte de pommes, to transport the crop of apples to the mill. In Standard-French halser is a nautical term which means to heave, to tow (a boat by means of a cable).

HAPER [chape]  
**v.tr.** To steal. In Standard-French haper signifies to snatch, to take up (not with the idea of stealing).

HARIA [harja]  
**m.** Trash (of a person); un haria, a low sort of person; rubbish; des harias, a collection of rubbish.

HOODOO [houdoo]  
**m.** Evil charm or spell placed upon someone. See GRIS-GRIS.

HOURRA [hura]  
**m.** Noise, uproar, racket; un hourra dans la rue, a street brawl. 
St.-Fr. VACARRE; TAPAGE.

IDEA [ide]  
**f.** Intelligence; avoir bonne idée, to be very intelligent. In Standard-French idée means notion, conception; idea; intention; whim, fancy; outline, hint, suggestion.
ELECTRIQUE [elɛktriʃ]
adj. Electric; file électrique, electric cable or wire; lumière électrique, incandescent light.
St.-Fr. ELECTRIQUE.

IMMEDIATEMENT [imen'djatma]
adv. Immediately.
St.-Fr. IMMEDIATEMENT [imen'djatma].

INDICATION [edukasjɔ]
f. Education.
St.-Fr. INDICATION.

IODINE [iydɛ]
f. Iodine; teinture d'iode, tincture of iodine.
St.-Fr. IODE [ii'dɛ], m.

JABLOROCO [ˈzəblɔrɔkɔ]
adj. Lantern.
St.-Fr. LANTERNE, f. FARAL (Naut.), m.

JAMBALAYE [ʒ̃balaʃa], [ʒ̃balaʃaj]
m. A general mixture, a mess; faire un jambalaya, to make a middle of things. A dish which may include a number of vegetables and meats or scraps of these, but the bulk is always rice that has been fried and then steamed; jambalaya aux sèves plattes, a jambalaya in which there are lima beans; jambalaya aux étourneaux, a jambalaya in which there are blackbirds.

JOINTURE [ʒɔ̃tœʁ]
f. A node; an internode; une jointure de canne, the internode of a sugar-cane.
St.-Fr. MAILLE.

JOSÉ [dzoze]
m. A jacket; a waist, a shirt-waist.
St.-Fr. JACQUETTE, f. VESTON, m.

JUIF [ʒyif]
adj. (JUIVE, f.) Stingy; être juif avec son argent, to be stingy in money matters. In Standard-French Juif, n.prop., is a Jew; one who follows the teachings of Moses.
K

KINO [kino]

m. Lotte. Le kino est un bon passe-temps, lotto is a pleasing game.

KLOUGHE-KLOUGHE [klu kluk]  
m. Dogey-man; literally, a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

L

LAIMANT [lemät]  
m. Magnet; L'affaire du laimant, the drawing force of the magnet, magnetic force.
St.-Fr. AIMANT; L'AIMANT, the magnet.

LAGUER [large]  
v.tr. To end the day's work; to "knock off"; lauger le ren- 
chevêtre, to finish "laying-by" the cane crop. In Standard-French 
lager, v.int., is a nautical term which means to catch the wind in 
the sails; v.tr. To loosen, to let out; laguer la voile, to set 
the sail.

LEGITIME [legitima]  
m., f. Husband; wife; spouse; prendre quelmon pour son (son) 
Métime, to marry someone. In Standard-French legitime, f., is 
a legal portion; adj. Legal, lawful.

LICHIR [lisel]  
v.tr. To lick (as a dog licks a plate); to flatter; licher quel-
gu'un, to get around someone by means of flattery. LICHIR, -EIR, 
one who flatters.

LOUER [lupo]  
v.tr. To beat, to whip; louer un cheval rétif, to beat a stubborn 
horse. LOUE, f. A stripe, a ridge. In Standard-French leupe is 
used to designate a knob, an excrescence (on a tree).

LOURD [lup]  
adj. Cloudy (weather). In Standard-French lourd means heavy, un-
wieldy.
St.-Fr. COUVERT.
MACAQUE [makaːk]

m. Monkey; faire un macaque de soi-même, to act like a monkey.

MACAQUE, f. Humbug, monkey-shine. In Standard-French macaque is a long-tailed monkey.
St.-Fr. SINGE, m. SINGERIE, f.

MACHER [maʃaʁ]

v.tr. To smash, to crush; m彻er sous le pied, to crush under foot.
In Standard-French m彻er means to chew, to masticate.
St.-Fr. ÉCRASER.

MACHINALMENT [masnalmaʁ]

adv. Half-way; faire un effort machinallement, to do a piece of work in a slipshod manner. In Standard-French the signification of machinallement is instinctively, mechanically.

MAIORICHINE [meɡrisin]

adj. Emaciated, thin; une bête maigriche, a skinny animal.
St.-Fr. MAIGRICHON, -ONNE.

MALACOFFE [malakoʃ]

m. A wide petticoat in which there are hoops or stays.

MALCOMMODE [malkɔmɔd]

adj. Uncomfortable, inconvenient; une chaise malcommode, an uncomfortable chair.
St.-Fr. INCONGRUE.

MANSELLE [mɑ̃zel]

f. "Miss" (for mademoiselle); a miss, a young girl.
St.-Fr. MADMOISELLE, MISS (title). DEMOISELLE, f. A miss.

MANCHE [mæʃ]

f. Lane. In Vacherie (Saint James Parish) one finds la manche devant (the front lane) and la manche derrière (the back lane).
In Standard-French manche means a strait or a channel; as, La Manche, the English Channel.
St.-Fr. MANCHE.

MARDI GRAS [mardigras]

m. prop. Carnival Day, Shrove Tuesday, m. A masher (more especially, one who goes about the streets on Shrove Tuesday).
MARRON [märmɔ̃]
adj. Wild, runaway; un escallon marron, a runaway hog; herbe marron, wild grass; un nègre marron, a Negro who acts like a savage.
Formerly nègre marron was used in speaking of a runaway slave.

MARGOT [mäʁgo]
v.tr. (Hort.) To layer; manger des patates, to layer the sweet potato. MARGOT, m. "Mother" (potato, etc.) from which are obtained the "slips" for planting.
St.-Fr. MARGOTTER, MARGOTTE, f.

MELANGE [meˌlaʒ]n.
Mixture; misunderstanding; avoir un malentendu, to have a general misunderstanding among several persons.
St.-Fr. MELANCHE.

MENFOUBIN [məˈfu.bɛ̃]
adj. Careless; être tout menoubin, to be listless.
St.-Fr. SANJ GOOT.

MENDRE [mẽʁ]
F. Falsehood, lie, untruth.
St.-Fr. MENENGE, m.

MISERER [miˈzerɛ]v.int. To live in bitter poverty; miserer pendant deux ans, to spend two years in extreme poverty. v.tr. To yearn for; miserer pour du manger, to be in dire need of food.
St.-Fr. MISERE, f. Misery, grief, trouble.

MONDE [mɔ̃]n.pl.
Relatives; le monde de quelqu'un, someone's relatives. In Standard-French monde means the universe; the earth; society; the world.
St.-Fr. PARENT, m.; PARENT, f.

MONSTRE [mɔ̃stʁ]n.
Monsieur. The Standard-French monstre means monster.
St.-Fr. COQUIN; FRIVOLE; MARAUD.

MORVIA [mɔrvja]f.
Mucus secretion from the nose.
St.-Fr. MORVE; GORVE (Vet.).
Moulder [moulér]
v. int. To procrastinate; moulér on faisant son ouvrage, to delay in doing one's work. In Standard-French moulér, v. tr., means to eat away wood (said of beetles, worms, etc.).

Mousser [moused]
v. tr. To hurry, to rush; mousser l'ouvrier, to urge on the laborer. St.-Fr. MUSER, FAIRE DÉBOURRER.

Musique [myzïk]
A musical instrument; acheter une musique, to purchase a musical instrument; musique à becche, harmonica. In Standard-French musique denotes a band, a group of musicians; music.

N

Nanan [nã nã]
m. Pulp, edible portion of citrus fruit; kernel of the nut. In Standard-French naran is the name by which children refer to sweetmeats.

Néfriller [néfrije]
m. The Japan plum tree. St.-Fr. NÉFLER.

Nigrier [nimjrij]
m. One who associates with Negroes; adj. Given to associating with Negroes. St.-Fr. NIGRIER, m. Slave-dealer; pertaining to slaves.

Nigriol [nimjrijo]
m, f. Small negro child of either sex; piccanimy; little darky. St.-Fr. NÉGRIOLON.

Niér [ni:p]
v. tr. To trap, to ensnare; niper quelque chose dans l'âme, to catch someone in the act; être bien niqué, to be in a fix; niper quelque chose au commencement, to nip in the bud. St.-Fr. ATTRAPER, v. tr. To trap; to catch.

Nize [ni:k]
m. Nest, bird's nest, etc. St.-Fr. NID.
NOCOYAU [nokojo]
- m. Knuckle; joint of the finger; elbow; ankle.
  St.-Fr. JOINTURE, f. Joint. COUDE, m. Elbow. CHEVILLE DU PIED, f. Ankle.

NOIRE [nwar]
- m. (Also NOIRE À SOULIÉR). Black shoe polish.
  St.-Fr. CIRE À SOULIÉR, f.

NOIRON [nwaro]
- m. (NOIRETTE, f.) Negro.
  St.-Fr. NOIRE.

NOMBORIL [nэмури; nэмбри]
- m. Navel (Anat.).
  St.-Fr. NOMBREL [нэмбри].

NONCLE [нэкл]
- m. Uncle; NONCLE JEAN, Uncle Jean; le noncle à Marie, Mary's uncle.
  St.-Fr. ONCLE.

NOU [nye]
- m. Cloud; le nuage sombre, the dark cloud.
  St.-Fr. NOUE, f.

OBLIGER [аблйжэ]
- v.tr. To force, to compel.
  St.-Fr. OBLIGER.

OIR [вар]
- v.tr., v.int. To see.
  St.-Fr. VOIR.

OMELETTE [эмблэ; ымблэ]
- f. Omelet, scrambled eggs.
  St.-Fr. OMELETTE [ымблэ].

OPHÉR [опере]
- v.tr. To castrate; opérer un verrat, to castrate a beaver. OPHÉR, adj. Castrated; un cheval opéré, a gelding. In Standard-French opérer, v.tr., means to bring about, to perform; v.int. To work, to operate.
  St.-Fr. CHATER, To castrate. CHEVAL HOMME, gelding.
"ELLE [original]  
m., f. Rascal, scoundrel. In Standard-French original, adj., means primitive, original.

OUBLIER [obliger]  
v.tr. To forget.  
St.-Fr. OUBLIER [obliger].

OURAGAN [ouragan]  
f. Storm, tempest; une terrible ouragan.  
St.-Fr. OURAGAN, m. Ouragan.

OUVRÉ [ouvrel]  
m. "Bird's eye" cloth (used for making diapers); acheter de l'ouvré.  
In Standard-French ouvré, adj., means diapered, wrought; ouvrer,  
v.int., means to work; v.tr. signifies to figure, to diaper; there  
is no corresponding noun-form.

PAÇOTILLE [pa kō tēl]  
f. Humbug, foolishness; c'est tout de la pâcotille, that's all hum-  
bug. In Standard-French pâcotille is used to refer to small wares  
in trade.

PAGAILLE [pagail]  
f. Disorder, jumble; une pagaille dans toute la maison, general  
disorder in the house. PAGAILLER, v.tr. To upset, to make dis-  
orderly; pagaille le linge, to throw the clothing right and left.  
St.-Fr. PAGAILLE, f. EN PAGAILLE, in disorder.

PANTALON [pata lōn, pata lōn  
m. Trousers, pants (of any length); pantalon court, short pants.  
In Standard-French the word pantalon is used to designate long  
pants while culotte is used to designate short pants.

PAPIER [pap'i er]  
v.tr. To paper (with wall-paper); papeter une chambre.  
St.-Fr. TAPIER.

PARAGES [par a g]  
m., pl. Harbours; dans ses parages, around these ports. In Stan-  
dard-French parages is a naval term meaning "in these seas".

PARAVIRE [par a vi r]  
m. A slap. PARAVIRE A CINQ FEUILLES, m. A slap which leaves the  
imprint of the five fingers.
PARMA CHRISTI [parma kristi]
m. The castor bean tree. Supposedly a corruption of Palma Christi. It is said that the plant was given this name because of the resemblance of the five-lobed leaf to a hand.

PAROISSE [parwas]
f. Parish, county; any one of the several political divisions of the State of Louisiana; that section in which the members of the congregation of a Roman Catholic Church reside. PAROISSENIEN, m. (PAROISSENIENNE, f.) A resident of a parish; a member of the congregation of a Roman Catholic Church. LES PAROISSENIENS, the parishioners, the congregation.

PAROLI [paroli]
m. Speech, voice; manner of speaking; avoir le paroli clair, to speak distinctly.
St.-Fr. VOIX, f.

PARTAGE [partas]
f. Departure; une triste partance, a sad leave-taking. A start, help in a venture or undertaking; donner une partance à un jeune homme, to give a young man a start (in life). In Standard-French partance is a nautical term which means to leave shore, to sail.

PASSE-GALON [pasgalon]
m. Bodkin.
St.-Fr. PASSE-LAOST.

PASSE-LAIT [passle]
m. Milk-strainer.
St.-Fr. PASSEinaire à LAIT, f.

PASSEMENTERIE [pasmatre]
f. Braid used for trimming clothing or furniture. In Standard-French passementerie refers to the art of making laces, trade in laces.
St.-Fr. PASEMENT, m.

PASTEL [pasjel]
m. A loose picket in a fence to allow passage through the fence from one enclosure into another.

PASSE-PORTE [passport]
m. Threshold; door sill.
St.-Fr. SEUIL.
PAUBON [pou.bɔ]  
 m. Jar; quantity contained in a jar; *un paubon de miel*, a jar of honey.  
 St.-Fr. JARRE, f.

PÉTROLE [pətʁɔl]  
 f. Dandruff; *avoir de la peau morte*.  
 St.-Fr. PELLIGUEUX, f.  

PÉDESTAL [pədɛstal]  
 m. Pedestal.  
 St.-Fr. PÉDESTAL.

PELSTER [ple.sɛr]  
 v.tr. To kill by shooting; *pelster un gisant*. In Standard-French *pelster* means to make into a ball; to stuff, to beat.

PERLER [pe.ʁɛʁ]  
 v.tr. To make something taking great care as to details; *perler une pièce de lin.* PERLE, -DE, adj. Well done; perfect in every way; *un ouvrage perlé*, faultless handcraft. In Standard-French *perler* means to trim with pearls or beads.

PETRADER [pɛtʁard]  
 v.tr. To knead (dough, putty, etc.); v.int. To flounder; *pétrir dans l'embarras*.  
 St.-Fr. PETRIR, v.tr. To knead. *ÊTRE DANS LE PÉTRIR*, to be in difficulty.

PHYSIONOMIE [fy.zɔjɔnomi]  
 f. Face; physiognomy; outward appearance.  
 St.-Fr. PHYSIONOMIE.

PICAILLON [pi.kâ.jɔ]  
 m. Small piece, fragment; *briser en picailons*, to smash to smithereens. In Standard-French *picaillon* is a coin of low value.

PICOTER [pi.kɔtɛr]  
 f. Pap; *picotte volante*, chicken-pox; *mauvaise picotte*, small-pox.  
 St.-Fr. VEROLE.

PIEU DEBOUT [pjœ.dœ bœ]  
 m. A fence picot (usually made of split cypress); *barrière en pieux debout*, a picket fence.
Supposedly a "sure-word" which, when used as a name, frees the person thus called of warts. The "treatment" should begin during the last quarter of the moon and it must continue for a period of nine days. On the tenth day, if the "sure" has "worked", the warts begin to decline.

**PILS**

f. A mortar made from a log, usually the trunk of a tree, which has been sectioned hollow at one end. Such mortars are used for hulling rice, crushing hominy and meal, and for grinding pepper and gumbo file. In the parishes of Saint James and of Saint John the Baptist one may find old mortars that have been handed down from one generation to another for many years. PILS, v.tr. To thresh or grind in a pilie.

**PILON**

m. (also BATON PILON). Pestle used for threshing or grinding in a mortar. A pilon is about four and one-half feet long and about four inches in diameter except at the middle where it is cut away to form a socket or "grip".

**PIQUE**

f. Hoe. PIQUER, v.tr. To hoe, to cultivate with the hoe. In Standard-French pique is a mattock or a pickaxe.

**PIQUE**

m. (Bet.) "Spanish dagger", "Spanish bayonet", yucca.

**PIQUER**

adj. "worm-eaten"; reeked; infested with worms or beetles.

**PIQUET**

m. A game similar to rolly-polly in which the player who gets the ball tries to hit any of the other players with it.

**PIRISH**

m. Pimple; accumulation of secretion from the sebaceous glands, a blackhead.

**PIRINS**
PIROUETTE [pirwet]

f. Somersault. PIROUETTER, v.int. To make a somersault. In Standard-French piroette is a whirligig.
St.-Fr. CULBUTE.

PIVARDER [pirarder]

v.tr. To chase away; pivarder les poules du jardin.
St.-Fr. CHASER.

PLEIN [plo]

adv. Much, many; plein du monde, many people. In Standard-French plein, adj. (pleins, f.) means full, complete.
St.-Fr. BEAUCOURS.

PLOMBEAU [plom bu; plo bu]

m. Pommel (of a saddle).
St.-Fr. POMEAU.

PLOMBER [plom ber]

v.tr. To kill by shooting; plomber un canard. In Standard-French plomber means to stamp, to mark, to cover, or to connect with lead; to plumb (a wall).

PLUMET [plo met]

m. Duster, feather duster.
St.-Fr. POMBEAU.

PONGE [pom j]

f. Stomach (Anat.); trim, chitterlings.
St.-Fr. ESTOMAC. PANSE, paunch, belly.

POQUER [pok ar]

m. Poker (game of cards); jouer poquer, jouer le poquer.
(English loan-word).

PORTEUR [port ar]

m. Pall-bearer; faire porteur, to serve as pall-bearer. In Standard-French porteur means a messenger.

PORTEUR [port ar]

f. Cane-carrier; conveyor by means of which sugar-cane is taken from the "cane-shed" to the "crusher".
PORTRAIT [portre]
m. Picture; painting; photograph; portrait; etching; drawing.
St.-Fr. PORTRAIT, m. Portrait; TABLEAU, m. Picture; PEINTURE, f.
Painting; PHOTOGRAPHIE, f. Photography; GRAVURE, f. Etching; DÉSSIN, m. Drawing.

PORTRAIT [portre]

m. Screen play; les portraits, "moving pictures"; aller aux
portraits, to go to the "movies".
St.-Fr. VUES CINÉMATOGRAPHIQUES, CINÉMA.

POSTICHÉ [postis]
adj. Annexed, added on (as part of a building); galerie postiche.
In Standard-French postiche means false in the sense that one speaks
of false teeth.

POSTURE [postyr m]
f. Pos.
St.-Fr. NATURE, f.; POS, n.

POUR-ÊTRE [paurm ɛʁ]
adv. Actually, truly; earnestly; beyond a doubt; ôtre un amour
POUR-ÊTRE, to be seriously in love.

PROFITER [profite]
v. int. To develop; to grow husky; un enfant qui est à profiter,
a fast-growing child. In Standard-French profiter means to profit,
to benefit.

QUARTIER [käˈtje; kɑtʃe]
m. Old shoe.

QUARANTAINE [kaɾatɛn]
f. Uproar; scene; faire une quarantaine, to create an unpleasant
scene. In Standard-French quarantaine means "about forty". It is
also used to refer to the Lenten season.

QUARTERON [kɑtrɔ̃]
m. (QUARTERONE, f.) A person of mixed (white and Negro) blood.
Here the term is loosely applied and does not take into considera-
tion the proportion of the mixture. In Standard-French the term
quarteron means "quadroon"; that is, one whose blood is "mixed" in
the proportion of three parts to one.
QUARTI [kwarti]
m. Merchandise to the amount of two and one-half cents; half the value of a nickel. It was customary in the days of the plantation stores and "seminaries" to buy un quarti de sel et un quarti de sucre. Thus, one could purchase a small amount of each commodity with one nickel.

QUEDE [kədə]
adj. Lukewarm; tepid; de l'eau quède.
St.-Fr. TIÈDE.

QUILT [kwilt]
f. Comfort, quilt.
St.-Fr. COURTOISIE.

QUINQUE, 4e [kɛ̃ke]
adj. Dressed in one's best clothes; être bien quinqué.
St.-Fr. ENDIMANCHE.

QUINTAU [kɛto]
m. Stack, shock (of hay, rice, cornstalks).
St.-Fr. MEULE, f.

R

RABOUGRI [rabugri]
m. An unsightly person; un vilain vieug rabougrì. In standard-French rabougrì, adj., means stunted in growth.

RABOUTIR [rabute]
v.tr. To join; to piece together; rabouter des morceaux de ficelle.
St.-Fr. RABOUTIR.

RACAGHA [ракатя]
adj. Old, worn; cast-off; une vieille voiture racache; a rattletrap carriage.

RAMASIER [ramasjə]
v.int. To mumble, to mutter; être toujour à ramasher à soi-même; to mutter to one's self. v.tr. To speak badly; to recite poorly; ramasher ses paroles; to speak indistinctly.
St.-Fr. RAMASIER.
RAMASERIE [ramaséri]
  f. Whole crop, harvest; ramasserie de coton, the cotton yield.
  f.pl. Scraps, left-overs; ramasseries du diner, scraps from the
dinner table.
  St.-Fr. RÉCOLTE, f. Harvest, yield. RESTES, m.pl. Scraps.

RASPAILLE [raspail]
  f. Hide-and-seek, the game called "I spy" or "hi-spy"; jouer
  Raspail; avoir à jouer Raspail; avoir joué Raspaille.
  St.-Fr. GAGNE-GAGNE.

RATATOUILLE [ratauwi]
  f. A severe beating, a trouncing. In standard-French ratatouille
  is a coarse stew.

RAVEN [rave]
  m. Cockroach.
  St.-Fr. BLAISE.

RÈGLER [régle]
  v.int. To menstruate. LES RÈGLES, f.pl. Menstrual.
  St.-Fr. MENSTRUATION.

RENCHAUSSE [räsosel]
  v.tr. To raise a row (by plowing, hoeing, etc.); to bank with dirt
  (as a plant); renchausser les cannes.
  St.-Fr. RENCHAUSSE.

RÉSÉPÈLE [rezepel]
  n. Brycepelae.
  St.-Fr. BRYSEPELE.

RÊVEILLE [revel]
  f. Alarm clock.
  St.-Fr. RÊVEIL, m.

RHUMATISME [rymatiz]
  f. Rheumatism; attaque de la rhumatisme, rheumatic.
  St.-Fr. RHUMATISME.

RIBANDELLE [ribadel]
  f. A strip of cloth; a bandage; en ribandelles, torn to shreds.
  St.-Fr. RUBANDELLE.

RIGOLET [rigole]
  m. Drill (for sowing seeds); furrow, drain; rigolet d'égout,
  "quartet-drain".
  St.-Fr. RIGOLE, f.
RIPÔPE [ri'pop]  
*f.* Clique, following, crowd; *suivi d'una ripôpe,* with a crowd at the heels. In Standard-French ripôpe signifies a mixture of wines; slopes.

ROLLE [rɔl]  
*f.* Heavy roller for crushing sugar-cane; cane-crusher.  
St.-Fr. ROLLEAU, m.

RONDINER [rɔdine]  
v.tr. To scold; to reprimand. RONDINAZ, m. Scolding; *donner un rondinage à quelqu'un.* In Standard-French rondinier means to beat with a round stick (un rondin).

ROULAI Xuân [ru'le ʒɔ]  
*f.* "Grinding" season; the time of sugar-cane harvest; *faire la rouaison,* to work during the "grinding" season.

ROUMARIN [ru'marɛ]  
m. Rosemary. Excerpt from the old song *Dans les Illinois* (as it is sung in Saint James):

"Du Roumarin  
Pour bénir mon chagrin."

St.-Fr. ROUMARIN.

SAINTS-MITOUCHE [sɛtmituʃ]  
*f.* "Touch-me-not," one who is unapproachable; *être une Sainte-mitouche,* to be aloof.  
St.-Fr. SAINTS-MITOUCHE; MITOUCHE.

SAPÈR [sa'pe]  
v.tr. To ask (the earth); *saper la terre autour d'una plante,* to pack the soil around the roots of a plant. SAME; -5, adj. Packed.

SAUVÈR [sove]  
v.tr. To save, to economize, to put away; *sauver de l'argent,* to economize in money matters. In Standard-French sauver means to protect, to shield.
SAVANIER [savâner]

v.tr. To throw away, to waste; savanner en jeunesse, to waste away one's youth.

SAVONETTE [savoânet]

f. Soap dish; soap holder. In Standard-French savonette is used in speaking of a small soap.
St.-Fr. SOITE A SAVON.

SAVONAJE [savoânâj]

m. Scolding; donner un bon savonage à quelqu'un, to reprimand someone very severely. In Standard-French savonage is a bleaching.

SEAU [sjo]

m. Bucket, pail; contents of a pail; quantity contained in a pail; un seau d'eau, a pail of water.
St.-Fr. SEAU [soi].

SEILLON [sjo]

m. Furrow, row; SEILLONER, v.tr. To make into rows; to bank with dirt; seiller des patates, to set out sweet potato vines or "slices" along a row, heaping ground over them at intervals so as to form a row which consists of a series of small hillocks.
St.-Fr. SÉILLON, m. SÉILLONER, v.tr.

SEIGNE [sajnej]

m. Time of year during which the sowing is done; sowing-time; pendant la sémence, at sowing time.
St.-Fr. SEIGNE, f.

SERAIL [seraj]

m. Great noise, din, uproar; faire un grand sérail; to create a terrible disturbance. In Standard-French sérail is a harem.

SEROLEUR [serole]

v.tr. To weed, to "grass" (growing rice); SEROLEUR, m. The time for "grassing" rice; the action of weeding; SEROLAGE, m. SEROLEUR, m. One who does the work of weeding the growing rice.
St.-Fr. SEROLEUR, v.tr. SEROLAGE, m. SEROLEUR, m.

SERENADE serênad

f. A scolding; donner une sérenade à quelqu'un, to reprimand someone. In Standard-French sérenade is the term applied to a sérenade or a concert.
SERRER [sere]
  v.int. To economise; *serré à SERRER, to be disposed to economise.
  v.tr. To save, to put away, to spare; *serré son argent, to spend
  cautiously. In Standard-French *serrer, v.int., means to make fast;
  to tighten; v.tr. To embrace.
  St.-Fr. ECONOMISER.

SIMAGRI [simagri]
  f. Artificial mannerisms; *être pleine de simagries, to be given to
  putting on airs.
  St.-Fr. SIMAGRÉS.

SISIADANTS [sisiadâ]
  m. A mythical trap or snare of some sort against which children
  are warned. "C'est un sisia-dants" is the reply which is frequently
  given to the question of an inquisitive child as to what any article
  might be.

SODA [soda]
  St.-Fr. SODÉE.

SOGER [sogé]
  v.int. To loaf; *faire sa vie à SOGER, to spend one's life in
  loafing.
  St.-Fr. PNEUM.

SOIFFER [swafe]
  v.tr. To drink greedily; to devour; *soiffer son manger, to gulp
  down one's food.
  St.-Fr. DEVORER.

SOILIER [soleje]
  v.tr. To sun, to expose to the rays of the sun.
  St.-Fr. LETTRE AU SOIL.

SOLIVEU [solivo]
  m. Safter; joint; beam; sill.
  St.-Fr. SOUTE; SEUIL.

SOUMANIÈLE [sɔmanibyle]
  f. A fortune-teller; a "medium". In Standard-French *soumanîle
  is a soumanîlist.
SOUBRIDIER [sobrik]

v.tr. To nickname, to give a nickname to. SOUBRIJET, m. Nickname; pseudonym.
St.-Fr. SOBRIQUER, v.tr. SOUBRIJET, m.

SOURDINE [surdis]

f. A sneak; à la sourdine, like a sneak. In Standard-French la sourdine is a bugle used to warn the soldiers that they must advance noiselessly.

SOUS-JEU [sukdo]

f. Cropper (harness); mettre la sous-jeu au cheval, to put the cropper in place.

SOUTADAIRE [sutader]

f. Saddle-cloth, saddle-blanket.
St.-Fr. HOUSSE DE CHEVAL.

SPARADRAPE [sparadraf]

m. (Pharm.) Adhesive plaster; adhesive bandage; panier en sparadrap.
St.-Fr. SPARADRAP.

SUPPORTER [supporter]

v.tr. To support, to provide for; supporter sa famille, to provide for one's family the necessities of life. In Standard-French supporter means to bear (consequences); to carry the weight of; to bear the responsibility of.

TALOUT [talo]

m. Mongrel dog; un talaout de chasse, a hunt dog which is not a thoroughbred. adj. Mongrel. In Standard-French talaout, interj., is a cry used by hunters to urge on their dogs. It corresponds to the English "Tally ho!"

TALE [talo]

f. A hunter's "blind" planted in a lake and used by the huntsmen for concealing himself.
TALONNER [ta/ło/nər]

v. int. To stamp with the feet; to make noises. French: *talonner, v.tr., means to urge, to press, to push.*

TAMBOUILE [ta/bu/le, ta/mbo/le]

f. Cooking; faire bonne tambouille, to cook tasty dishes; one's private affairs; s'occuper de sa tambouille à soi-même, to attend to one's own affairs.

TAMBOUR [ta/bu/ur, ta/mbo/ur]

m. Hoop used in making embroidery; broder au tambour, to embroider a piece of cloth which is held taut by means of hoops. In Standard-French tambour is the name of a drum; a drummer.

TAMBOUR BATON [ta/bu/ar bat/oন]

adv. In abundance; avoir de l'argent tambour baton, to have a great deal of money.

TAPOTER [ta/po/tə]

v. int. To make a noise by beating; tapoter avec les pieds, to stamp with the feet.

TARAUER [ta/ro/ə]

v. tr. To tap, to make spiral threads on a bolt or pipe; tarauler un tuyau, to thread the end of a piece of pipe.

TARGET [ta/ʒe]

m. Bolt, latch; mettre le target sur la porte, to bolt the door.

TARPAULINE [tær/pəla/lin]

f. Tarpaulin.

TASSEAU [tə/sə]

m. A container made from a rectangular piece of tree-bark (usually the willow) which is doubled, the edges being held together by means of wooden pins. (Used by berry-pickers.)

In Standard-French tasseau means block; support, etc.
TELÈRER [tèler] v.tr. To pull (hens); tirer les poules, to pull hens in order to separate the layers from the rest of the flock. In Standard-French tirer means to try, to feel, to experiment with.

TELEGRÁFICO [telegrafico] v.int. To send a telegram. St.-Fr. TÉLÉGRAPHEUR.

TÉRÉIER [térjer] m. A bit used for boring holes; a brace-and-bit, a drill. St.-Fr. TÉRÉIER.

TÉTIETE [títiter] m. Ticket; note; entrance ticket; acheter un billet. St.-Fr. BILLET, m.

TÉRAILLE [tiraje] f. Pieces of tendons found in meat. St.-Fr. TENDONS, m.pl.

TIRE-POINT [tirpe] m. A small three-cornered file; limer au tire-point, to sharpen any cutting instrument with such a file. Tire-point is the Standard-French name for a bedkin.

TICHEUR [tisone] v.tr. (Also ATTICHEUR). To tease; tisser quelqu’un, to tease someone. In Standard-French tisser, v.int., means to amuse oneself by stirring the embers on a hearth.

TÉNAZ [tônas] m. Action of shearing; time of shearing (sheep); pendant le tannée de moutons, while the sheep are being sheared. St.-Fr. TÉNAILLON, f.

TOÊTE [topè] f. A bottle; a flask; liquor; monter là toûette radie, to drink to excess. St.-Fr. BOUTEILLE.
TOROKOH [tɔʁoɡ]
m. A species of gourd which, when dried, is soaked to remove the
hard outer pericarp. The tough fibrous connections which form the
matrix of the pulp is used as a scrub-cloth for scouring kitchen
utensils and otherwise generally as a scrubbing brush.

TOUMANBOUR [tuːmaboːr]
f. Ground artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke.
St.—Fr. TOUMANBOUR, m.

TRAINASSE [tʁɛnas]
f. A following (usually of children, charges, or dependents);
avoir une trainasse, to have to provide for a large number of
persons. In Standard-French trainasse is a dragnet for catching
partridges.

TRAITEUR [tʁetœʁ]
m. (TRAITEUSE, f.) One who cures by means of prayers, charms,
incantations or potions; a Voodoo doctor; a witch-doctor; a "medium";
aller au traiteur, to be under the care of one who performs "cures".

TRAINÉE [tʁale]
f. Creased; following. (See TRAINASSE)
St.—Fr. TRAINÉ.

TRANSFERT [tʁasfer]
m. Coach, bus, conveyance; le transfert d'école, the school van.
In Standard-French transfert is used in legal parlance to refer to
a transfer, a deed of transfer.

TRANSVIDER [tʁasvide]
v.tr. To empty; to pour from one container into another; transvider
du lait d'un bassin à l'autre.
St.—Fr. VIDER, v.tr. To make empty; to remove the contents of.

TRAVAILLEUR [travajɔʁ]
m. (TRAVAILLEUSE, f.) An employee; one who hires himself (herself)
for work; un travaillant de champs, a field laborer; un travaillant
de force, a blacksmith. adj. One who likes to work.
St.—Fr. TRAVAILLEUR, -EUSE.

TRAVERS [tʁaveʁ]
m.pl. Small drains which conduct the surplus water in a field to
the ditches between the "suts". In Standard-French à travers means
crossed; travers, f., is a crossroad.
TRIBUChET  [tri'bys]  
A springing-trap in which birds are caught. (See BOIS-MALIN).  
St.-Fr. TRIBUChET.

TRIBULIzE  [tri'bo-liz]  
v.tr. To disturb, to upset; tribuler quelqu'un par une mauvaise nouvelle, to cause mental agony to someone. TRIBULIzANTE, adj. Giving cause for anxiety; une nouvelle tribulerante.

TRIOLE  [tri'ole]  
v.int. To tremble, to stagger; triolier son marchant, to stagger along one's way.  
St.-Fr. CHANOLE, TREMBLOR.

TRUER  [ty'ri]  
f. Abattoir, slaughter pen; nettoyer la truie, to clean out the slaughter pen. In Standard-French truie refers to the slaughter, the act of slaughtering.

UNIR  [y'mi-ar]  
v.tr. To make even, to level off; unir la soure, to make the yard level. In Standard-French unir means to combine; to join, to unite (as in marriage).

UNIVERSE  [y'mi-ve-rs]  
f. The universe; l'universe est grand. In Standard-French universe is of the masculine gender.

V

VAIIANT  [va-jâ]  
adj. (VAIIANTES, f.) Comely, strong; un vaillant enfant, a well-developed child. In Standard-French vaillant means valiant, valorous, courageous.

VALSOVIENTE  [val'sovjên]  
f. A dance, a jig; faire quelqu'un danser en valsoviente, to make someone step lively.  
St.-Fr. VALSOVIENTE, f. A dance like the mazurka.
VEGETABLE [[vegeto] m. Vegetable (used for verteal, singular); un bon védatue. St.-Fr. VÉGÉTAL, m.s.; VEGETABLE, m.pl.

VÉRITABLE [[vérif]] m. Belly, abdominal region; ouvrir le vêr, to make a cut in the belly. St.-Fr. VÊTRE.


VÉRISTE [[verse] m. Stanza; le second verset, the second stanza. Compare with the use of the English word "verse" which is very frequently used for "stanzas". Similarly, in Standard-French, verset means "verse". St.-Fr. STANZE; STRODE, f.

VIRBREQUIN [virbrēk] m. (Also VIRBROQUIN). A brace, a drill, a brace-and-bit. St.-Fr. VILBREQUIN; TARÈRE.

VIRER [virône] v.int. To veer, to change course suddenly; vier d'un côté à l'autre. St.-Fr. VIRER.

VITRAGE [vitraz] m. Window sash; window-pane; stained-glass window. St.-Fr. VITRAIL.

VOLICHE [volis] f. Weatherboard; mettre des vêliers sur, to cover with weather-boards; to weatherboard (a building). St.-Fr. VÔLICE.

VOMIT [vomi] m. Vomited substance. St.-Fr. VÔMBEMENT.

VISION [vysj] f. Apparition; fancy, dream; ghost. St.-Fr. VISIÓN.
WAGON [wa:ɡon]  
 m. A wagon; a cart of almost any size or type.  
 St.-Fr. WAGON [wa:ɡon]

WATAFALLE [wa:tafa:li]  
 f. Style of hair-dressing; se raîsonner à la watafalle.

X

X-RAY [eksstre]  
 n.pl. X-ray; se faire passer aux X-rays.  
 St.-Fr. RAYONS X.

Y

Y [aɪˈɡreɪ]  
 m. The letter "y", the twenty-fourth letter of the French alphabet.  
 St.-Fr. Y [iɡe].

ZINO [zaɪˈkoʊ]  
 m. Metal roofing; une couverture en bon zinc, a good metal; kitchen sink.  
 St.-Fr. ZINO [zɛ;n]  
 m. Zinc. ÉVI:R, m. Kitchen sink.

ZIE [zi:ə]  
 m. Disgust; avoir prise des choses mal suées, to have a horror of poorly cooked food; faire ziez, to produce in one a feeling of disgust.  
 St.-Fr. ZIEZOT.
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BIOGRAPHY

Marie Alice Dugas was born in Saint James, Louisiana. At an early age she became a resident of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist. Her early education was received under private instructors. Subsequently, she attended the Edgard High School from which she was graduated. She studied at Loyola University, in New Orleans, and at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For several years she was a teacher in the schools of Saint John the Baptist Parish, leaving this position two years ago to enter the Graduate School of Louisiana State University.

She now submits this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.
W. A. Read
MAJOR PROFESSOR

Charl W. Dippin
DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE:

W. A. Read

Earl L. Bradsher

[Signature]