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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
AND
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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 Gelpi 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 été for être allé.

The differences in phonology are:

1. ay is often pronounced like o in voire.
2. s is often pronounced like su in Jason.
3. Final z and final j are [often] omitted (table, sera).
4. The sounding of h as aspirates in haut, honte.
5. Agglutination in such words as lanmont and adent.

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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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<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>m.prop.</td>
<td>Proper noun</td>
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<td>adj.</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
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<td>v.tr.</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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A

[ a ]

prep. Belonging to; used for possessive "de"; *le souteau à Jean,*
John's knife.
St.-Fr. DE; i.e. *le souteau de Jean.*

ABOMINER [a bô'miner]

v.tr. To beat, to whip; *abominer un adversaire,* to beat an adver-
sary. In Standard-French abominer signifies to detest, to hate,
to abominate.

ABNORMAL [a bôr'nal]

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

ABREVOIR [a bra'vewar]

f. Watering-trough; *une plaine abrêvoir,* a watering trough which
is full. In Standard-French abrêvoir is masculine.

ABOUTAGE [a bô'taz]

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 [a bô'ter]

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.

ABRÈVER [a bra'vè]

v.tr. To shelter; *abréver les bœufs,* to shelter the oxen.
St.-Fr. ABRÉVER, ABRIT abrêver les bœufs, to shelter the oxen.

ABRICO T [a bri'ko]

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

ABRICO TIER [a bri'ko ter]

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

ACCOMPAGNEUR [ak span'jar]

m. Companion, one who accompanies or walks with one.
St.-Fr. ACCOMPAGNÉTUR.
ACCOUTRE [ak'ste]
m. Store bill; charge account; sum of money (in bank); avoir un
accoutre à un magasin, to have a charge account at a store.
ACCOUTRE RENDU, bill rendered. SUR ACCOUTRE, "on account", to be
paid by installments.
St.-Fr. COMPTE, m., Account; A COMpte, "on account".

ACCUSAGE [ak'cez] 
m. Lying-in, accouchement; un accusage sévère, a painful ac-
ouchement.
St.-Fr. ACCUSAGEMENT.

ACROSTIE [ak'ros] 
v.tr. To fasten a door or window by means of a hook; acroster
la porte, to "hook" the door. To steal, to snatch, to take;
acroster un souveaeur, to take (steal) a little souvenir for one's
self. In Standard-French acroster 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.

ACROSTE-OEUR [ak'ros'ker] 
f. An appendage or projection of any kind; des acroste-oeurs
sur une maison, the fancy mouldings, gargoyle, and other trimmings
on a house. Impediment, hindrance; avoir des acroste-oeurs dans
son chemin, to have stumbling-blocks in one's way. In Standard-
French acroste-oeur is a flattened curl.
St.-Fr. ACROUST, m. Impediment, hitch, hindrance.

ACROSTIE [ak'ros'ce] 
f. A hook, a peg on the wall used for hanging things.
St.-Fr. ACROSTE, f.; OROSTE, m.

ACROSTIER [ak'mod] 
v.tr. To season (food); to dress, to make ready for cooking;
acroster un poulet, to prepare a chicken for cooking.

ACRE [a'kery] 
adj. Having a disagreeable taste (as the unripe fruit of the
persimmon tree).
St.-Fr. ACRE [a'kry].

ACTUBE [ak'tooz] 
f. Actress.
St.-Fr. ACTRICE, COMÉDIENNE.
ADORNER [adʒnər] [adone]
v.int. To happen, to occur; bien s'adoerner, to occur at a favorable moment. To coincide, to happen simultaneously; deux choses qui vont s'adoerner, two events that will take place at the same time. ADORNRANCE, f. A coincidence. In Standard-French adorer, 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 [afɛʁ]
f. An object or thing of any sort. "Demandez-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 [aɡɔ̃niːz] 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.

AGRÉER [aɡʁeje] 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.

AGRÉS DE NOCE [aɡʁeðno] m.pl. Wedding garments and accessories. In Standard-French agré is used to designate the gear for sailing or steering a ship.

AIE [ɛj] prs.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].


ALCOHOL [al'kohol] 
f. Alcohol. In Standard-French ALOCOl [al'kohol] is masculine.

ALÈNE [al'en] 
f. Fish hook. 
St.-Fr. HAMECON, m.

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

ALLONGER [a'lɔnʒ] 
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; (Naut.) meat-hook.

ALORS [a'lɔʁs] 
adv. Then, therefore. 
St.-Fr. ALORS.

ALOJETTE [a'lɔjət] 
f. Uvula. 
St.-Fr. (LA) LUETTE.

ALÔTRE [a'lɔtʁ] 
f. Artery; vein; capillary vessel. 
St.-Fr. ARTÈRE, artery; VEINE, vein.

AMARINER [a'mare'nir] 
v.tr. To preserve in fat; amariner une saucisse, to preserve a sausage in the fat in which it was cooked. In Standard-French amariner is a nautical term, which means to rig (a ship); to induce to the sea.

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

AMICABLEMENT [am ika blam a]
  adv. In a friendly manner; répondre amicalement, to give a friend-
  ly answer.
  St.–Fr. AMICALEMENT.

AMMUNITION [am ynisj3]
  f. Ammunition.
  St.–Fr. AMMUNITION

ANTERASSE [atras]
  f. Carbuncle.
  St.–Fr. ANTHRAX, m.

APOSTROPHE [ap strə]
  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.

APPOINTER [ap prote]
  v.tr. To appoint; appoi ter un officier, to appoint an officer.
  APPOINTMENT, f. A commission; recevoir un appointement, to re-
  ceive one's commission.
  St.–Fr. APPOINTER, EXPL.

ARGENT [ary a]
  f. Money. ARGENT OBLIGE, f. Coin money. ARGENT COMPTANT,
  "cash"; payer en argent comptant, to pay with cash.
  St.–Fr. ARGENT, m.

ARGOT [argo]
  f. Claw; e.g. chicken's claw.
  St.–Fr. GRiffe.

B

BORDER [bok ler]
  v.tr. To finish hurriedly; to do in a slipshod manner. Il a bord-
  é en courant, he did his work carelessly. In Standard-French border
  signifies to obstruct; to close (a port).
BAFOEUR [ba:fwe]  
v.tr. To slander; bafouer quelqu'un, to slander someone. In 
Standard-French bafouer signifies to scout; to make game of.

BRILLE [baj]  
f. Yawn; une brille après l'autre, one yawn after another.  
St.-Fr. BRILLEMENT, m. Yawn. BRILLER, v.int. To yawn.

BALAFRE [balaf]  
f. Mouth. In Standard-French balafre is a scar left as a result  
of a slash made with a cutting arm.

BALBUTIER [balbute]:  
v.int.; v.tr. To stammer; to stutter.  
St.-Fr. BALBUTIER; BÉGAIER.

BAMBOCHE [bə bosome]  
v.tr. To squander (time, money, health). In Standard-French bam-  
bocher, v.int., signifies to debase.

BAMBOCHEUX [bə bosome]  
m. One who squanders time or money; a bounder.  
St.-Fr. BAMBOCHEUR.

BANJETTE [bə kie]  
f. Sidewalk. The Standard-French term for a sidewalk is  
banquette. 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 [batister]  
m. Certificate of baptism; prendre l'extrait de baptiste, 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 baptistaire.

BARBUC DU BON DIEU [barbe dy bɔ dju]  
f. A good-natured person. This expression is very commonly used  
and is probably a corruption of la brebis du bon Dieu, the lamb  
of God.

BARDE [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. VIBER, v.int. To veer.
BARGE [barge]

f. Barge lead, the contents of a barge.
St.-Fr. BARQUE.

BARE [bar]

f. A sharp pain, more especially in the cranial and abdominal regions: une barre d'estomac, a pain in the abdomen.
St.-Fr. BLANCIÈRE; DOULEUR; MAL.

BARRIER [bare]

v.t. To lock: barrer le port, to lock the door; barrer la serrure, to turn the lock. In Standard-French barrier signifies to close (as a street) by means of placing a bar across to obstruct passage: barrer la charnière, to intercept one who wishes to pass.

BATTERY [baty-r]

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 battery is not used to refer to the bank of a stream having no levee. In Standard-French battery signifies a rocky embankment against which the sea breaks.

BELLES [bebé]

f.pl. Toys; gaudy trimmings and adornments; frills (on garments).
Most of the people of the more rural sections have des belles cerises: i.e., statuettes, paper flowers, etc., on the mantel-piece.

BEHEXER [besé]

v.t. To crack the eggshell prior to hatching (chicks, birds).
St.-Fr. BEHEXER.

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. BERCOUE, f. Rocking-chair; lullaby.

BEUGLEMENT [beg / am]

m. Louid sobbing or crying. (Also BEUGLAGE, m.) In Standard-French beuglement is used in speaking of the lowing of cattle.

BEURDASSER [berdase]

v. int. To waste away time; to work aimlessly: beurdasser sur l'oeuvre, to lose time at work.
St.-Fr. BEZON, m./JUANEAU, -ELLE.

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

BIROUTTE  [biruɛt]  
f. Wheelbarrow. Standard-French, BROUETTE.

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

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

BOIS-MALIN  [boiz ma.lɛ]  
m. The springing apparatus of the type of bird trap called the enginchat.

BOISURE  [boiz yr]  
f. Good-work, facing, mantel; boisure de cheminée, mantel-piece.  
St.-Fr. BOISERIE.

BORDURE  [bɔʁdyʁ]  
f. The bank of a stream to which there is no "levée"; 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  [bosal]  
m. Halter; mettre le bossal à, to halter (a horse).  
St.-Fr. LICOU, m.

BOUCHON  [buʃɔ]  
m. Stunted ear of corn. In Standard-French bouçon, m., is a person who grumbles; adj. Grumbling, given to making complaints.

BOUILLONNER  [buji³ne]  
v./int. To be very angry; être à bouillonner, to be excessively angry. In Standard-French bouillonner means to boil, to froth, to bubble (said of a liquid).
BOURRASQUE [bœ̃ʁas]  
* A sudden downpour, a heavy rain. In Standard-Frenchbourrasque is pronounced bœ̃ʁask, and it is used to refer to a squall, gust, attack, fit, spasm.

BOURSOLE [bœ̃sɔl]  
* Compass, mariner's needle.  
St.-Fr. BOUSOLE [bœ̃sɔl].

BRASONER [brask]  
* To bleach. Brasoner au soleil, to bleach in the sun; brasoner au sérarin, 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.

BRANCHÉE [brask]  
* Either of the two bronchi or conduits of the lungs; attitude de branchies, bronchitis. In Standard-French it is pronounced brask.

BUTIN [by tɛ̃]  
* A 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.

CABANE [ka:bane]  
* To remain indoors habitually; faire toujours sa cabane, to remain indoors as if cloistered. In Standard-French cabane simply means to live in a cabin.

CABINET [ka:bine]  
* 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:bris]  
* A goat of any sex, size, or age. In Standard-French cabri is a "little goat" or kid; CHEVRE is the female goat and BOUC is the male.

CACHÉ-CACHÉ [kaʃeʃe]  
* Hide-and-seek (also CACHER FOURT).  
St.-Fr. CACHER-CACHER.
CADET [ka'de;]    
   m. (CADETTE, 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 [ka'gw]    
   adj. Listless. In Standard-French, "cagou," m., is a leper, a beggar, or an unsociable person.

CALER [ka'le]    
   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.

CALIMAGON [ka'li'masâ]    
   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. COLLIMAGON,

CALOQUE [ka'lôk]    
   f. (Anat.) Head. (Also CALOQUENNE, literally "little head").
   St.-Fr. TÊTE.

CAMELE, E [kä'bren]    

CAMEUSE [kä'by z]    
   f. Building; house; home. fire toujours dans la camuse, to remain in one's house all of the time. In Standard-French "camuse," a nautical term used to designate a store-room or sateen. In popular parlance it is the name often applied to a tavern or a house of ill-fame.

CAMSOL [ka'mizol]    
   f. Nightgown. In Standard-French, "camosle" is a sleeved jacket worn over the chemise; "camosle de force" is a "straight jacket".

CANALS [ka'nal]    
   m.pl. Canals. The Standard-French plural form of "canal" is "canaux."
GANGRÈNE  [kägtrɛn]

f. Gangrene. GANGLER, v. int. To become gangrenous.
St.-Fr. GANGLER; GANGLER.

CANILLE  [kanil]

f. A marble (also CANIQUE, f.); jouer canille, to play a game with marbles.
St.-Fr. BILLE.

CANILLE  [kanel]

adj. But-brown, of the color of cinnamon; un cheval canelle, a but-brown horse. In Standard-French canelle is a feminine noun and is used to designate dried cinnamon bark.

CANNE MARRONNE  [kan marɔn]

f. Cane-reed, bamboo.
St.-Fr. BAMBOU, m.; ROSEAU, m.

CANICROCHE  [kanikros]

m. Handicap, obstacle, impediment; des canicroches dans le chemin, 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  [katɔn]

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

CAPUCHON  [kapishon]

m. A pointed hat (also CAPUCHON, m.).
St.-Fr. CHAPEAU POINTU.

CAPORAL  [kaporal]

m. A proud fellow. In Standard-French caporal is used to designate a corporal in the infantry or a brigadier in the cavalry.

CAPOT  [kapɔt]

m. A sleeveless coat of any weight or length; capot aigü, a raincoat.
A slight, an insult; a refusal; donner le capot à, to refuse in marriage. In Standard-French capot is a nautical term for a hood which is used for protecting ladders.
CARABINE, adj. Extravagant, excessive. A dinner carabine is a meal at which there is a super-abundance of food. Carabine does not refer to quality but strictly to quantity. In Standard-French it is a marine term and is used in speaking of a very strong wind.

CARCUL, m. Calculation; conclusion. CARCULER, v.int. To calculate; to reflect; v.tr. To add, to solve (as a mathematical problem). St.-Fr. CALCUL, COMPTE, calculation; CALCULER, ADJUSTER, to solve.

CARGER, v.int. To be in the lurch; sterre en casse, to be left in the lurch somewhere; v.tr. To load; to charge with; carguer un camion de bagages, to charge someone with countless packages. In Standard-French carguer, v.tr., is a marine term which means to hoist (a sail).

CARNASSIER, n. (CARNASSIÈRE, f.) Mischievous, given to being troublesome. In Standard-French carnassier, adj., means carnivorous, flesh-eating; feline.

CARNIVAL, 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.

CARRÉ, m. Small patch; carré de couverture, a quilt patch. A CARRÉS, adj. Patchwork; une couverture à carrés, a patchwork quilt. In Standard-French carré means a small square (of tile, glass, etc.); un carré means checked.

CARRÉAUX, adj. Checkered (also CARRÉAUX). St.-Fr. À CARRÉS.

CATAPLASME, m. Poultice (also CATAPLASME). St.-Fr. CATAPLASME.

CATECHISME, m. Catechism; more especially, the Roman Catholic catechism; aller au catéchisme, to be a member of the class which is studying the catechism. St.-Fr. CATECHISME.
OATH [kæθ]

CAVALIADER [kaˈvali.ˈdale]
   f. A drove of horses.
St.-Fr. CAVALIADER, f. A gathering of horseback riders. CAVALRIS.
   f. Number of horses in a transport.

CERTAINEMENT [sɛrtɛ.ˈmæ̃]
   adv. Certainly.
St.-Fr. CERTES; CERTAINEMENT.

CEVOLANT [sɛr.ˈvol.ɑ̃]
   m. Kite, paper-kite.
St.-Fr. CERF-VOLANT.

CHADRON [sad.ˈrõ]
   m. Thistle. CHADRON COCHON, m. The "Canadian" thistle.
St.-Fr. CHARDON.

CHALON [sæ.ˈlõ]
   m. A flat, a flat-bottom rowboat. In Standard-French shalon is a drag-net.

CHAMANDER [tsæ.mæˈde̞r]
   v.int. To beg; chamander sur les rues, to go about on the streets begging.
   v.tr. To beg; chamander de quoi, to beg for something.
St.-Fr. MENDIER.

CHAMBRENER [sə.ˈbræner]
   v.int. To shake; un vent à faire chambrenner la maison; a wind that makes the house shake.
St.-Fr. ÉBRAINER; SECOUER.

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

CHANGEOT [tsɛ.ˈzote̞]
   v.tr. To change about; to swap; changeoter ses chevaux, to swap one's horses again and again.
   CHANGEMENT, m. Change, swap; bargain; un bon changeotage, a profitable swap.
St.-Fr. CHANGER, to swap. CHANGEMENT, swap, change. PROVANTAGE, bargain.
CHANTILLON [sätijɔ̃]
   m. Sample.
   St.-Fr. ECHANTILLON.

CHANTONNIER [sätɔ̃njɛr]
   v.int., v.tr. To sing snatches of songs; to hum a tune over and over again; *rire beaucoup à chantonnier*, to hum tunes incessantly.
   St.-Fr. CHANTONNER.

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

CHARIVARI [sariˈvɛri]
   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 [səlɔt]
   f. Shallot (also ECHARLOTTE).
   St.-Fr. ECHARLOTTE.

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

CHASSEPAREILLE [saʁpàʁe])
   f. Sarsaparilla, extract from the sarsaparilla plant.
   St.-Fr. SALSEPAREILLE.

CHIÈSSIS [sasi]
   m. Window; *regarder par le châssis*, to look out of the window.
   In Standard-French châssis is the frame of the window or the window-sash.

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

CHEMIN DE TRAVERS [smiˌtrovers]
   m. Cross road; headland.
   St.-Fr. CHEMIN DE TRAVERSE.
CHEMINE [Sémine]
  f. Mantel, mantel-piece, the facing around a hearth.
  St.-Fr. CHAMBRALE DE CHEMINE, f. MANTEAU DE CHEMINE, m.

CHERER [Seser]
  v.tr. To dry; to drain.
  St.-Fr. SECHER.

CHERRERESS [Seses]
  f. Period of drought; une longue sécheresse, a long drought.
  St.-Fr. SECHERESS.

CHÉTIT [Seti]
  adj. Delicate, weak, sickly; un enfant chétit, a delicate child.
  St.-Fr. CHÉTIF, CHÉTIVE.

CHIPOTER [Sipot]
  f. Quarrel; CHIPOTEUR, m.; CHIPOTEUSE, f. One who quarrels.
  St.-Fr. CHIPOTERIE, f.; CHIPOTAGE, m. Quarrel. CHIPOTIER, m.
  -EUSE, f. One who quarrels.

CHIQUER [Siki]
  f. Insult given with subtlety; mettre une chiquée 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 [sua] [tsu]
  interj. [tsu] Cry used for calling hogs; [sua] cry used for driving away hogs.

CHOUÇOUBOUS [subu bu]
  f. Cutaneous irritation; heat; rash.
  St.-Fr. ECHAUBOUUX.

CHOUCE [sus]
  f. Stump of a tree; source.
  St.-Fr. BOUCHE.

CHRISTINE [Kristin]
  f. Masked person; a Carnival Day masker; a bogey man.
CIMENT [simä]

m. Concrete walk; the walk itself; parcour sur le ciment, to walk on a concrete side-walk. In Standard-French ciment is cement. In the Parish of Saint James one frequently hears a concrete or cement side-walk referred to as "the cement"; building a cement" means to lay a walk made of cement or concrete.
St.-Fr. TROITTOIR.

CLARTE [klarte]

f. Light; sunlight; condition of being transparent.
St.-Fr. CLARTE [klarte].

CODAÇE [kodas]

m., f. A fool. adj. Foolish, stupid.

COFFRET [kofre]

v.tr. To slip; seoffrer quelqu'un, to slap someone. In Standard-French seoffrer means to imprison; to incarcerate.

COLLECTER [kolekte]

v.tr. To collect (debts, accounts); collector quelqu'un, to ask someone to pay his account.
St.-Fr. RECOUVRER.

COLLECTION [koleksjo]

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

COMBINAISON [komynesjo]

f. Combination (of a lock); la combinaison d'un coffre fort, the numerical combination by which a safe is opened.
St.-Fr. COMBINAISON.

COMPRENSIBLE [kompranab]

adj. Comprehensible; intelligible; capable of being understood;
une histoire bien compréhensible, a plausible story.
St.-Fr. COMPRENSIBLE.

COMPRENSION [kompranjo]

f. Understanding; intelligence; un enfant qui a beaucoup de compréhension, an intelligent child.
St.-Fr. COMPRENSION.

COMBLER [korble]

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

Courtier [kotejə]
v.int. To go courting. v.tr. To court; to woo; courtier une belle fille, to court a nice-looking girl.
St.-Fr. COURTIER, v.tr.

Coton [kotɔ]
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.).

Coulee [kule]
f. Natural drain from a swamp or marsh into a stream. In Standard-French coulée is used to designate a flow or rush of water in a torrent.

Courja [ku ndʒa]
m. Evil charm; "hoodoo"; donner un couina à quelqu'un, to give a "hoodoo" to someone. v.tr. To place such a charm or spell; couina quelqu'un, to "hoodoo" someone.

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

Couplet [kuplet]
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. CHARNIÈRES, f.; GOND, m.

Craie [krɛ]
m. Nerve; cheek; boldness; avoir du grain, to possess self-assurance; avoir le grain râpé, to be defiant of authority.

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

Grapule [krapyль]
f. Rascal; cet homme est une grapule, that man is a rascal. In Standard-French grapule is one who lives in vice.
CREOLE [kresl] 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); cuisine créole; "créole" (locally produced) animals; similarly, show créoles, vaches créoles, poulet créole. Pertaining to the locality; i.e., "of the Creoles". [hospitalité créole], the hospitality which is said to be characteristic of the Creoles.

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

CREVAISON [krevasɔ] m., f. Invalid, a sickly person; one who is not robust; se marier avec un (une) crévaison, to marry someone who is not robust.
St.-Fr. CRevailler, f. Action of dying (animals); CReVAISON, f. Death, the action of dying; CReVER, v.int. To die (said of animals).

GRINASSE [krinasp] f. Hair (collectively); avoir ses griniasses en lutte, to have one's hair "matted".
St.-Fr. GRIN, m. Rough bristles of animals. GRINIÈRE, f. Coarse hair of certain animals. GRINIAL, adj. Meas-like.

CROCHET [krose] 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 [krwazɔ] f. Partition; dividing wall between two rooms.
St.-Fr. CLOISON.

CROQUISIGNOLE [krksi pol] m. Doughnut.
St.-Fr. CROQUISIGNOLE, f. Hard, brittle cake.

CROUST [krustɔ] m. End of a loaf of bread, the "heel".
St.-Fr. CROUSTON.
DALE [dal]  
f. Gutter (of a roof); spout (for rain water). In Standard-French dalle is a slab or a flagstone.  
St.-Fr. GOUTIERE.

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

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

DANDINER [dâ din]  
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 [dardɔ]  
a. A thorn; a barb; sting, dart; le darden d'une mouche à miel (abeille), the sting of a honey-bee.  
St.-Fr. DARD, DARDILLON.

DEBACLE [debakɔ]  
a. Collapse; clearing. In Standard-French débâcle is of the feminine gender.

DEBARRAGER [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.

DEBITER [debitε]  
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.

DEBRI [debri]  
a. 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 unnest; 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.

DÉCOUVRASSER [dekuvarej]

v.tr. To unnest a sitting hen; découvrasser une poule couvuse, to drive away a sitting hen.
St.-Fr. DÉNICHER, v.int., v.tr.

DÉFUNT [defeJ]

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.

DÉFRANCHER [defresirJ]

v.tr. To clear (land) for cultivation; défraîchir une pièce de terre à mule, to clear a cut of land for planting corn. In Standard-French défraîchir means to cause the loss of freshness to (fruits, vegetables). DÉFRANCHEMENT, m. A piece of land cleared for cultivation, cut-over land; action of clearing land.
St.-Fr. DÉFRANCHER, DÉFRANCHEMENT.

DÉGIBILLAGE [degobiageJ]

m. Vomited substance. In Standard-French dégibillage refers to the act of vomiting.
St.-Fr. DÉGIBILIS.

DÉQUILLER, NE [deginijeJ]

adj. Tattered; in rags, dressed in old garments.

DÉJOINTER [degweeteJ]

v.tr. To disjoin; to dislocate; déjoindre une épaule, to wrench a shoulder from its socket.
St.-Fr. DÉJOINDRE; DÉJOINDRE.

DÉMARRER [demareJ]

v.tr. To untie; to unfasten. Démarrer in Standard-French is a nautical term which means to unmoor.
St.-Fr. DÉTACHER.

DÉMOISELLE [demvaiselJ]

f. Daughter; la demoiselle de M. LeBlanc, the daughter of Mr. LeBlanc. In Standard-French demoiselle is a gentlewoman or an unmarried lady.
DENTLURE [dəˈtɪlərɪ]  
[f. Set of teeth. In Standard-French dentlure is a scallop.  
St.-Fr. DENTURE.]

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

DESSÉCHEMENT [desɛʃmä]  
m. Reclaimed land; a water-wheel used for draining unclaimed  
land. In Standard-French desséchement refers to the action of mak-  
ing dry.

DESÉ [desɛ]  
m. A swarm (of honey-bees).  
St.-Fr. ESSAIM.

DéVALISER [dɛваліze]  
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.

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

BRIGAILLE [drigalɛ]  
f. Trash; rubbish; un homme qui n’est qu’une brigaille, a man who  
is nothing more than trash; i.e., of low morale.  
St.-Fr. DROLE.

ESCALER [ekeale]  
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.
ECARDER [ekar'de] v.tr. To card, to comb (wool, cotton, flax). CARDER, f. Card, instrument used for carding wool, etc. CARDON, m. A "bat" of carded wool or cotton. Usually, such a "bat" is about four inches wide and eight inches long. St.-Fr. CARDER, To card. CARD, A card. CARDE, f. "Bat" or quantity carded.

ECARLAT [ekar'lat] m. Something scarlet; sœur au point d'entre 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.

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

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

ECOHEAU [ekopeo] m. Chip (of wood). St.-Fr. ÉCOHEAU.

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

ECOULAIR [ekou'lar] m. (Also COULAIR, m.) Colander. St.-Fr. PASCOIR, f.

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

ÉGALIR [egalir] v.tr. To level off (a plot of ground). St.-Fr. ÉGALISER.
AGRANDIR [egrândir]
v.tr. To make larger; to extend.
St.-Fr. AGRANDIR.

AGRÉER [agrêje]
v.tr. To outfit; to trim; to finish; agrérer sa maison, to furnish one's house.
St.-Fr. AGREER, to rig.

LINGUE, JUES [élîng e]
adj. Lanky, lean, emaciated; un venu élingué, a rangy calf. In Standard-French élingué means short of speech.
St.-Fr. JIONS; DECHARNE.

EMBARQUER [ä barke]
v.int., v.tr. To get into any vehicle or conveyances; 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.

EMBOUILLER [ä bruje]
v.int. To become angry; s'ébouiller à peu de choses, to become angry on very slight provocation. In Standard-French ébouiller, v.tr., means to make muddled.

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

EMPOISONER [ä pwa zone]
v.tr. To bewitch; to "hoodoo". In Standard-French empoisoner simply means to give poison to.

ENCERER [äsørne]
v.tr. To gird; to surround; to ensnare; encerer un arbre, to gird a tree; encerer un œil, to surround a sore (as by painting around it with iodine).
St.-Fr. GERER; ENCERER.

ENCHELER [äs¿ale]
v.tr. To make uncomfortable with heat (with an excessive amount of clothing); encheler un enfant, to put too much clothing on a child. In Standard-French enceler means to pile fagots,
ENFERGER [äfɘr泽]

v.tr. To shake (a horse, cow, etc.) ENFERGE, f. A shackle.
St. Fr. ENTRAVER, ENTRAIVE.

ENGAGE, es [ägaze]

m., f. Fixed laborer; un bon engagé, a skilful laborer.
St.-Fr. OUVIER.

ENJOUER [åJw/eJ]

v.tr. To flatter. ENJOUER, -USE, m.f. One who flatters, a deceiver.
St.-Fr. ENJOLER, ENJOLEUR, -USE.

ENTRETIEN [åtrɛtjeNmäJ]

m. Upholster, necessaries of life.
St.-Fr. ENTRETIEN; O.-Fr. ENTRETIEMENT.

ENTRETIER [åtrɛtyeJ]

v.int., v.tr. To darn. ENTRETURAGE, f. Darning, a darned section.
St.-Fr. REPRISE, REPRISE.

ÉPAILLER [epajÊ]

v.tr. To scatter wildly; espiller des feuilles de papier dans le
sour, to scatter paper all over the yard. In Standard-French
Épailler means to strip (as a tree of its leaves).
St.-Fr. ÉPAILLER.

ÉPARPILLAGE [epær piJa:zJ]

m. State of disorder.
St.-Fr. ÉPARPILLEMENT.

ÉPLUER [eplyoJ]

f. (Also ÉPLUER, f.) Hull; peel; pod.
St.-Fr. ÉPLUER.

ÉPLIER [eplymcÉ]

v.tr. To pluck the feathers from; ÉPLIER un poulet, to remove the
feathers from a chicken.
St.-Fr. ÉPLIER.

ÉPONGETTOIR [epoNgeto:J]

m. Duster (cloth, feathers, wool, etc.) In Standard-French
Éponge is a small brush used by jewelers.
St.-Fr. ÉPONGETTE, f.
ÉPUNIR [épy'yr] v.tr. To beat violently. In Standard-French épunir means to make pure (a language); to exclude vulgarity from (the drama, literature).

ÉSOLOPER [éskloˈpɛ] v.tr. To cripple; to injure by blows. St.-Fr. ÉSTROPIER.

ÉSORIMER [eskrɪˈme] v.tr. To overwork; to work indiscriminately; esosermer were femme au travail, to work a woman to death. In Standard-French esosermer signifies to rise up in arms against an adversary.

ÉSQUELETTE [eskˈlekt] n. Skeleton. St.-Fr. SQUELETTE, m.

ÉSTOMAC DE MULATRE [estomadmy ˈla] n. A ginger-sake; gingerbread; literally "mulatto stomach".

ÉSTRAVAGUER [estravˈɡe] v.tr. To beat unmercifully; to injure permanently by beating; éstravaguer quelqu’un, to beat someone outside the bounds of reason. ÉSTRAVAGUE, adj. Scatter-brained, silly.

ÉTROUVILHOUX [estrufiˈjɔ] n. Fool; dullard; simpleton; moron.

ÉTAGÈRE [etaze] f. (Also ÉTAGE) Shelf. In Standard-French étage is a piece of furniture consisting of a series of shelves.

ÉTAIN [etɛ] f. Aluminium. In Standard-French étain, m., is pewter or tin. St.-Fr. ALUMINIUM.

ÉTRON [etɾɔ̃] n. Feces; excreta. In Standard-French étron is fecal matter that is still in the colon. - ÉTROUS.

ÉVANOURIR [eˈvɔ̃wɛʁ] v.înt. To faint; to have a fainting spell. In Standard-French this verb is reflexive; elle est à évanourir, she is about to faint.
FAILLE [fa:j]
adj. Weak; in need of sustenance; avoir l'estomac faille, being weak because of hunger.
St.-Fr. FAILLE.

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

FAILLE [fa:j]
f. Craw, crop (of a bird or chicken); avoir le faille plein, to be sufficiently fed (said of chicks).
St.-Fr. JABOT, m.

FANFRELUCHE [fa:freluʃ]
f. Frill; fancy decoration or trim; une robe pleine de fanfreluches, a frilly dress.
St.-Fr. FANFRELUCHE.

FAUX [fars]
adj. Comic; funny; une histoire farce, an anecdote. In Standard-French farce, f., is a farce or a joke.

FAUX [far]
m. Dressing, stuffing; du faus de dinde, dressing made with the giblets of turkey.
St.-Fr. FAUX, f.

FEATRES [fatras]
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 [fɔsœz]
f. Mowing-machine (more especially, the large ones used in the harvesting of forage crops); lawn-mower.
X FAUCHEUSE, 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. FAUCHEUSE, f.; FAUCHON, m. Small mowers.

FERBLANC [ferbløː]
m. A pan; contents of a pan, amount required to fill a pan; un ferblanc d'eau, the amount of water which the pan will hold. In Standard-French ferblanc is tin (the metal).
FIDLENE  [fid'lé-nə]
  n. A Gypsy; a Gypsy fortune-teller.
    St.-Fr. BOHMIEUSE.

FIÈVRE  [fièvʁ]
  n. Fever.
    St.-Fr. FIÈVRES [fièvr].

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

FILÂCHE  [filas]
  n. Hang-thread, loose thread. In Standard-French filets, f., is waste or tow.

FILE  [file]
  n. 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)

FILLOTE  [fiˈʒɔt]
  n. Little girl; young miss.
    St.-Fr. FILLETTE.

FILOU,-E  [filu]
  adj. Given to stealing; un garsen filou, a boy who steals at every opportunity. In Standard-French filou, m., is a sly thief.

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

FIORELLE  [fijorel]
  n. (Also FIORELLA, m.) Round yoke (of a dress or cloak).

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

FOUILLARD [fuji ard]  
**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 sɔ̃]  
**m.** (Anat.) The crotch. In Standard-French *fourchon* is used in speaking of the fork of a tree or of the tine of a fork.

FOURRE [fu re]  
**v.tr.** To put on (as one's garments) hurriedly and in any manner; se fourrer en shoes, 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 [fu tra j]  
**m., f.** Worthless person, trash; en foutrail m'en vais, that worthless fellow bores me. Trash, rubbish; un tas de foutrailles, a heap of rubbish.

FOUITEMASSER [fu ty ma sɛ]  
**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 [fu ty mɑ̃]  
**adv.** Very much; être foutumement dans l'embarras, to be very much in the lurch.  
St.-Fr. FOUITEMENT.

FRANGER [frɑ̃ de]  
**v.tr.** To leap over (a fence); to cross (an obstacle or a given boundary) quickly; francher le seuil de la porte, to cross the threshold in one stride.  
St.-Fr. FRANCHIR.
FRINGLER [frëg³] 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.

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

FROTOIR [frotwar] m. Wash-board. In Standard-French frotoir is a mop, scrubbing
brush; back scratcher; implement for flattening the seams of a sail.
St.-Fr. PLANCHES À LAVER.

FURVOYANT [fûrvwa(j)] adj. Terrible; exceedingly bad; une humour furvoyante, a very bad
humor. In Standard-French the adjective takes either masculine or
feminine form and means leading astray, inaccurate; un conseil fur-
voignant, misleading advice.

G

GAILLARD [gaj¹] m. Fellow; un escadron gaillard, a mean, dangerous person, adj. In
good health; un homme gaillard, a man who is in good health. In Stand-
ard-French gaillard, m., is a merry fellow. Gaillard, adj., jolly,
merry, lively.

GALER [galere¹] v.tr. To smooth with a plane; galérer une planche, to smooth down
a board by planing it. In Standard-French galérer means to rub, to scrub.
St.-Fr. APLAUR.

GAMBIER [gabin] v.int. To loaf around, to loit 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. GAMBIER, v.int. To play in the street (like a gamin).

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

GARDÉ [gard ə dø] m. Blinder (of a bridle), blinker.
St.-Fr. CHILLÉE, f.
CARICATUR [gargalize]  
v.tr. To gargle. CARICATES, n. Gargles; un gargalize soulagent, a soothing gargle.  
St.-Fr. CARICATURER, CARICARISME.

GAROUACHER [garwache]  
v.int. To run around; être toujours à garouacher, to be forever going around. GAROUACHEUR, -EUSE. One who goes around. In Standard-French garouange, m., is a quest for nocturnal adventures.

CAUSE [gwb]  
f. Sliver, chip; éter une caube, to knock off a sliver.  
St.-Fr. EOLAT, m.

GIFFLADE [gifflad]  
f. A slap. In Standard-French gifflade is a slap on the cheek.

CIDLER [zique]  
v.tr. To bother, to cause worry to; to annoy; siger quelqu'un avec des détails, to annoy someone with unimportant details.  
St.-Fr. ENNUIER, TRACASER.

GIFFLANE [girfla]  
f. Slap; donner une gifflane à quelqu'un, to slap someone.  
GIFFLANE 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 giflaine, f., is a flower; giflaine, adj., means resembling this flower; gifflane à cinq feuilles is a slap which leaves the imprint of the fingers.

GIFFLINE [girflin]  
m. "Fellow" (contemptuous).

GIFROUETTE [girrwe]  
f. A mischievous little girl who is always gamboling or being active in some other way. In Standard-French girouette is a verse, a weather-cock.

COMBO [g3bo, g3mbo]  
m. A general mixture of anything; a muddle; être dans un combo 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 cassave-fras tree (see PARE); combo d'huîtres, oyster garlic.
GOSSÉ [gôs']

f. Ped, hall.
St.-Fr. GOUSSE, GOSSÉ.

GOURDES [gûr']

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

GRAIN [grâ']

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

GRAPINER [grâp'ner] v.tr. To steal. METTRE LE GRAPIN SUR, to help one's self to something, to steal something. In Standard-French grapiner means to seize with a hook.

GREFFE [græf']

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

GRÈGE [græ']

f. Coffee-pot.
St.-Fr. CAFETIÈRE.

GRENADE [grɛnä']

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

GRENADES [grɛnä']

f.pl. Seeds selected and gathered to be kept for sowing the following year. In Standard-French greneade, f., is the act of shelling (corn, peas, etc.).

GRIBOUILLE [gribw']

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

GRIMIE [grim']

m. A crumb; a crust; un grimie de pain, a crumb of bread. GRIMITTE, v.tr. To break into small crumbs; v.(s)F. To crumble; un mur qui GRIMITTE, a wall that is crumbling.
St.-Fr. GRIMIE, f. A crumb. GRIMITTE, v.tr. To crumble.
GRINDER [gr′drij]
v.tr. To gnash; to cause to creak; grincer les dents, to gnash the teeth; faire grincer les penteves, to cause the hinges to creak (as the weight of a door). GRINCLEMENT, m. Act of gnashing or creaking.
St.-Fr. GRINDER, GRINCLEMENT.

GRIST [gr′stj]
m. A small rock, a chod, 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-GRISE [gri′gri′s]
v.tr. (Also GRI-GRISE). To place an evil charm on someone; to bewitch someone by the magic power of the rites of Voodooism; gris-gri son ennemi; to "hoodoo" one's enemy. GRI-GRISE, m. The spell or charm placed upon someone through the medium of Voodooism.

GROCERIE [gro′sri]
St.-Fr. EPICERIE, ÉPICERIES.

GRonder [gromad]
v.tr. To reprimand, to scold; gronder un enfant; to scold a child.
In Standard-French gronder, v.int., means to grumble.

GUENILLE [go′nij]
f. Any piece of cloth; a rag; a bandage. In Standard-French gwenille is used to designate a torn garment.

GUIN [gi′n]
m. A sulky, a light two-wheeled vehicle. (English loan-word "gig").

GUILLIÈRE [gij′jas]
f. Trouble, worry, care; avoir de la guilliere, to have much care.
St.-Fr. AFFLICTION, f. TRAUMS, m.

GUIR [gij′ar]
m. Evil luck, bad luck, trouble. GUIR, -EE, adj. Having hard luck; une personne guirée, one who has many unpleasant experiences.
St.-Fr. GIIR, -EE.

GYPSIE [gip′si]
m., f. A Gypsy.
St.-Fr. BOHEMIENNE, -NE.
HACHER [has̪e] 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 ax, knife, or any other chopping instrument; to hash, to mince; to tow, to cut into bits.

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

HAILLON [hajõ] adj. Ragged, in tatters; une personne haillonée, one who is dressed in old garments.
St.-Fr. EN HAILLONS; DÉGUENILLÉ, -ÉE.

HALER [haler] v.tr. To carry, to haul; haler le règlet de parmes, to transport the cane crop to the mill. In Standard-French haler is a nautical term which means to heave, to tow (a boat by means of a cable).

HAPPE [chape] v.tr. To steal. In Standard-French happe 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.

HODDOO [hud’o] m. Evil charm or spell placed upon someone. See GRIG-GRIG.

HOURRA [hu’ra] m. Noise, uproar, racket; un houreira dans la rue, a street brawl.
St.-Fr. VACARIE; TAPAGE.

IDEE [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 [i/etrik]
adj. Electric; file electrique, electric cable or wire; lumiere electrique, incandescent light.
St.-Fr. ELECTRIQUE.

IMEDIAMENTE [i.mediamentə]
adv. Immediately.
St.-Fr. IMMEDIAMENTE [i.mediamentə].

INDUCTION [i.djasjə]
f. Education.
St.-Fr. EDUCATION.

IODINE [i.dʒə]
f. Iodine; teinture d'iode, tincture of iodine.
St.-Fr. IODE [i.dʒd], m.

JABLOROU [jo.blorə]
f. Lantern.
St.-Fr. LANTERNE, f. FARAL (Naut.), m.

JAMBALAYA [ʒə.balajə, ʒam-balajə]
m. A general mixture, a mess; faire un jambalaya de, 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 fèves plattes, a jambalaya in which there are lima beans; jambalaya aux écorneaux, a jambalaya in which there are blackbirds.

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

JOSÉ [dʒo.ze]
m. A jacket; a waist, a shirt-waist.
St.-Fr. JAQUETTE, 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 [kîno]

m. Lotte. *le kîno est un bon passe-temps,* lotto is a pleasing game.

KLOUGUE-KLOUGUE [klúklúk]

m. Dogey-man; literally, a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

L

LAIMANT [lémā̃]

m. Magnet; *l'attirance du laimant,* the drawing force of the magnet, magnetic force.
St.-Fr. AIMANT; L'AIMANT, the magnet.

LARGUER [lar'gɛʁ]

v.tr. To end the day's work; to "knock off"; *larguer le repos chaussage,* to finish "laying-by" the cane crop. In Standard-French larguer, v.int., is a nautical term which means to catch the wind in the sails; v.tr. To loosen, to let out; larguer la voile, to set the sail.

LEGITIME [legi'tim]  
m., f. Husband; wife; spouse; *prendre quelqu'un pour sa (son) * 
Legitime, to marry someone. In Standard-French legitime, f., is a legal portion; adj. Legal, lawful.

LICHER [li'sef]

v.tr. To lick (as a dog licks a plate); to flatter; *licher quel-
qu'un,* to get around someone by means of flattery. LICHER, -SE, 
one who flatters.

LOUER [lo've]  

v.tr. To beat; to whip; *louer un cheval râtif,* to beat a stubborn 
horse. LOUE, f. A stripe, a ridge. In Standard-French louses is 
used to designate a knob, an excrescence (on a tree).

LOURD [lo'vʁ]

adj. Cloudy (weather). In Standard-French lourd means heavy, un-
wieldy.
St.-Fr. COUVERT.
M

MACAQUE [maka:k]  
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. MACAQUE, m. MACAQUE, f.

MACHER [maser]  
v.tr. To smash, to crush; mâcher sous le pied, to crush under foot.  
In Standard-French mâcher means to chew, to masticate.  
St.-Fr. MACHER.

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

MAIORICHINE [mayrizi:n]  
adj. Emaciated, thin; une bête maigrichine, a skinny animal.  
St.-Fr. MAIGRICHON, -ONE.

MALACOFFE [malakof]  
m. A wide petticoat in which there are hoops or stays.

MALCOMMODE [malk모ода]  
adj. Uncomfortable, inconvenient; une chaise malcommode, an uncomfortable chair.  
St.-Fr. MALCOMMODE.

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

MANCHE [manʃ]  
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. RUELE.

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

MARGOTTE [margotte]
v.tr. (Hort.) To layer; marrgotte 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 [mélange]
m. Mixture; misunderstanding; avoir un mélange, to have a general misunderstanding among several persons.
St.-Fr. MELANGE.

MENFOUBIN [ménfoûbin]
adj. Careless; être tout menfoûbin, to be listless.
St.-Fr. SANS GOÛT.

MÉTREES [matrices]
f. Falsehood, lie, untruth.
St.-Fr. MÉTRENCE, m.

MISÉRÈRE [miserer]
v.înt. To live in bitter poverty; misèrer pendant deux ans, to spend two years in extreme poverty. v.tr. To yearn for; misèrer pour du mangé, to be in dire need of food.
St.-Fr. MISEÈRE, f. Misery, grief, trouble.

MONDE [mônd]
m.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.; PARENTS, f.

MONSTRE [môst]
m. Rascal. The Standard-French monstre means monster.
St.-Fr. COQUIN; FRIQUE; MARAUD.

MORVIA [môrvia]
f. Mucous secretion from the nose.
St.-Fr. MORVIE; GOURNE (Vet.).
MOULDER [mouline]

v. int. To procrastinate; mouliner en faisant un suaviser, to delay in doing one's work. In Standard-French mouliner, v.tr., means to eat away wood (said of beetles, worms, etc.).

MOUSIER [moused]

v. tr. To hurry, to rush; mousser l'ouvrier, to urge on the laborer. St.-Fr. HEURER, FAIRE DEBOUR.

MUSIQUE [myziki]

f. A musical instrument; acheter une musique, to purchase a musical instrument; musique à douce, harmonica. In Standard-French musique denotes a band, a group of musicians; music.

NANAN [nã nã]

m. Pulp; edible portion of citrus fruit; kernel of the nut. In Standard-French nanan is the name by which children refer to sweet-meats.

NEFRILIER [niferij]

m. The Japan plum tree.
St.-Fr. NEFRIER.

NEGRIER [negrije]

m. One who associates with Negroes; adj. Given to associating with Negroes.
St.-Fr. NEGRIER, m. Slave-dealer; pertaining to slaves.

NEG Provider [negrije]

m., f. Small negro child of either sex; picaanimy; little darky. St.-Fr. NEGRIJON.

NIPER [nipes]

v. tr. To trap, to ensnare; niper quelqu'un dans l'acte, to catch someone in the act; être bien nipe, to be in a fix; niper quelque chose au commencement, to nip in the bud.
St.-Fr. ATTRAPE, v. tr. To trap; to catch.

NID [nik]

m. Nest, bird's nest, etc.
St.-Fr. NID.
NOSE [nɔs]  
 m. Nose; le nez.  
 St.-Fr. NEZ.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To snivel.  
 St.-Fr. NESSER.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To smell.  
 St.-Fr. ODEZ.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To show off.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To possess.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To nestle.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To nose about.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

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 v. To nose about.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

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 v. To nose about.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.

NOSE [nɔs]  
 v. To nose about.  
 St.-Fr. OESSER.
ORIGINELE [originel]

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

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

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

PAGOTILLE [pa kotî]f.
Humbug, foolishness; c'est tout de la pagotille, that's all humbug. In Standard-French pagotille is used to refer to small wares in trade.

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

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

PAPIER [pâ pie]v.tr. To paper (with wall-paper); papier une chambre.
St.-Fr. TAPIER.

PARAGES [parâ]m., pl. Haraboute; dans ses parages, around these parts. In Standard-French parages is a naval term meaning "in these seas".

PARAVIRE [para vi re]m.
A slap. PARAVIRE À CINF 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. PAROISSIEN, m. (PAROISSIENNE, f.) A resident of a parish; a member of the congregation of a Roman Catholic Church. LES PAROISSIENS, the parishioners, the congregation.

PAROLED [paroli]  

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

PARTAGE [partasy]  

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 [pasgaIz]  

m. Bodkin.  
St.-Fr. PASSE-LAON.

PASSE-LAIT [pasle]  

m. Milk-strainer.  
St.-Fr. PASSEOIRE A LAIT, f.

PASSEMENTERIE [pasmatry]  

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

PASSE-PIE [paspie]  

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

PASSE-POLE [pasport]  

m. Threshold; door sill.  
St.-Fr. ÉVUILL.
PAUsson [poussin]
  m. Jar; quantity contained in a jar; un poussin de miel, a jar of
  honey.  St.-Fr. JARRE, f.

PÉAU MORT [pomort]
  f. Dandruff; avoir de la peau morte.  St.-Fr. PELLIGUUE, f.pl.

PEDESTAL [pédésta1]
  m. Pedestal.  St.-Fr. PÉDESTAL.

PELOTER [piote]
  v.tr. To kill by shooting; peloter un oiseau. In Standard-French
  peloter means to make into a ball; to stuff, to beat.

PERLER [perl]
  v.tr. To make something taking great care as to details; perler une
  pièce de ligne. PERLE, -AL, adj. Well done; perfect in every way;
  un Ourasse pur, faultless handicraft. In Standard-French perler
  means to trim with pearls or beads.

PETRINER [petriner]
  v.tr. To knead (dough, putty, etc.); v.int. To flounder; pétriner
  dans l'embarras.  St.-Fr. PÉTRIN, v.tr. To knead. ÊTRE DANS LE PÉTRIN, to be in
  difficulty.

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

PICAILLON [pikajon]
  m. Small piece, fragment; briser en picaillons, to smash to
  smithereens. In Standard-French picaillon is a coin of low value.

PICKET [pikot]
  f. Pox; picette volante, chicken-pox; mauvaise picotte, small-pox.
  St.-Fr. VEROLE.

PIEU DEBOUT [pjød bu]
  m. A fence picket (usually made of split eypress); barrière en
  pieux debouts, 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.

**PILIS** [pil]

f. A mortar made from a log, usually the trunk of a tree, which has
been second 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 genera-
tion to another for many years. PILIS, v.tr. To thresh or grind
in a pilis.

**PILOR [pilor]**

m. (also BATON PILOR). Pestle used for threshing or grinding in a
mortar. A pilor 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** [pik]

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

**PIQUE** [pik]

m. (Bet.) "Spanish dagger", "Spanish bayonet", yucca.
ST.-Fr. YUCCA, PITE.

**PIQUE** [pik]

adj. Worm-eaten; roosted; infested with worms or beetles.
ST.-Fr. VERMOULU; ROUES.

**PIQUET-PAINTOUT** [pik part w]

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

**PIRISH** [pirish]

m. Pimple; accumulation of secretion from the sebaceous glands, a
blackhead.
ST.-Fr. BOUTON, m.; BOUTOLE, f.
**PIROUETTE**  [pir'wat]

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

**PIVARDER**  [pir'arder]

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

**PLAIN**  [plain]

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

**PLOMBEAU**  [ploom bo; plo bo]

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

**PLOMBER**  [plom bel]

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

**PLUMET**  [plum wet]

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

**PONGE**  [pong]

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

**POURER**  [p'war]

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

**PORTEUR**  [portær]

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

**PORTUE**  [portuz]

f. Cane-carrier; conveyor by means of which sugar-cane is taken from the "sugar-shed" to the "crusher."
PORTRAIT [portrait]

m. Picture; painting; photograph; portrait; etching; drawing.
St.-Fr. PORTRAIT, m. Portrait; TABLEAU, m. Picture; PEINTURE, f. Painting; PHOTOGRAPHIE, f. Photograph; GRAVURE, f. Etching; DESSIN, m. Drawing.

PORTRAIT [portrait]

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

POSTICHE [postiche]

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 [posture]

m. Pose.
St.-Fr. NATURE, f.; PUS, m.

POUR-ÊME [pour em]

adv. Actually, truly; earnestly; beyond a doubt; être en amour pour-ÊME, 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 [kätje; kätse]

m. Old shoes.

QUARANTAINE [kärätēn]

f. Unfair; 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 [kärtrōn]

m. (QUARTERONE, f.) A person of mixed (white and Negro) blood. Here the term is loosely applied and does not take into consideration 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 "commisaries" 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 [kéd]

adj. Lukswarm; tepid; de l'eau quède.
St.-Fr. TÉDÉ.

QUILT [kwilt]

f. Comfort, quilt.
St.-Fr. COURT.POINT.

QUINQUE, DE [kêke]

adj. Dressed in one's best clothes; être bien quinqué.
St.-Fr. ENDIMANCHER.

QUINTSEAU [kêto]

m. Stack, shock (of hay, rice, cornstalks).
St.-Fr. MEULS, f.

R

RABOUGRI [rabougrí]

m. An unsightly person; un vilain vieux rabougri. In standard-French rabougri, adj., means stunted in growth.

RABOUER [raboute]

v.tr. To join; to piece together; rabouer des morceaux de ficelle.
St.-Fr. RABOUTIR.

RACACHA [ракаля]

adj. Old, worn; cast-off; une vieille voiture racache; a rattle-trap carriage.

RAMASER [ramasè]

v.int. To mumble, to mutter; être toute une à ramaser à soi-même, to mutter to one's self. v.tr. To speak badly; to recite poorly; ramasier ses paroles; to speak indistinctly.
St.-Fr. RAMAÆER.
RAMASKERIE [ramasri]
f. Whole crop, harvest; ramasserie du coton, the cotton yield.
  f.pl. Scraps, left-overs; ramasseries du diner, scraps from the
dinner table.
  St.-Fr. ROÇOUE, f. Harvest, yield. RESTES, m.pl. Scraps.

RAPAILLE [rasbaj]
f. Hide-and-seek, the game called "I spy" or "hi-spy"; jouer
  rapaille; avoir à jouer rapaille; avoir joué rapaille.
  St.-Fr. GACHON, GACHADE.

RATATOUILLE [ratatwej]
f. A severe beating; a trouncing. In standard-French ratatouille
  is a course stew.

RAVOT [rave]
m. Cockroach.
  St.-Fr. BLATTE.

RÉSÉLER [režle]
  v.int. To menstruate. LES RÈGLES, f.pl. Menstrue.
  St.-Fr. MENSTRUATION.

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

RÉSIPE [rezipe]
  m. Brysipela.
  St.-Fr. KRYSPILE.

RÉVEILLE [revel]
  f. Alarm clock.
  St.-Fr. RÉVEIL ÉCLATIN, m.

RHEUMATISE [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.

RIGOLE [rigole]
  m. Drill (for sowing seeds); furrow; drain; rigolet d'égout,
  "quarrel-drain".
  St.-Fr. RIGOLE, f.
RIPÔPE [ri:pope]  
F. Clique, following, crowd; suivi d'une ripôpe, with a crowd at the heels. In Standard-French ripôpe signifies a mixture of wines; slops.

ROLLE [ro]  
F. Heavy roller for crushing sugar-cane; cane-crusher.  
St.-Fr. ROULBAU, m.

ROUNDINER [ro:di:n]  
v.tr. To scold; to reprimand. RONDINAGE, m. Scoldings; donner un rondinage à quelq'un. In Standard-French roundiner means to beat with a round stick (un rondin).

ROULAISSON [ro:le:z òn]  
F. "Grinding" season; the time of sugar-cane harvest; faire la roulaissone, to work during the "grinding" season.

ROUARIN [ru:mar]  
m. Rosemary. Excerpt from the old song Dans les Illinois (as it is sung in Saint James):  
"Du Rouarin  
Pour bénir mon chagrin."
St.-Fr. ROUARIN.

SAINTS-MITOCHE [sâ:tmitus]  
F. "Touch-me-not", one who is unapproachable; être une Saintes-mitches, to be aloof.  
St.-Fr. SAINTS-MITOCHE; MITOCHE.

SAPE [sa:pe]  
v.tr. To ask (the earth); sauper la terre autour d'une plante, to pack the soil around the roots of a plant. SAME, -e, adj. Packed.

SAUVER [so:v]  
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.
SAVANNE [savane]
v.tr. To throw away, to waste; savanner en jeunesse, to waste away one's youth.

SAVOIR [savoir]
m. Knowledge; savoir faire, to know how to do. To apprendre le savoir, to learn to know.

SAVONNETTE [savonnette]
f. Soap dish; soap holder. In Standard-French savonnette is used in speaking of a small soap.
St.-Fr. SAVONNETTE, s.

SAVONETTE [savonnette]
m. Savonette. A small soap dish.

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

SÉILLON [sjo]
m. Furrow, row; SÉILLONNER, v.tr. To make into rows; to bank with dirt; sillonner les patates, to bank out sweet potato vines or "slips" 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. SÉILLONNER, v.tr.

SÉISME [seisme]
m. Earthquake; séisme in Standard-French.

SÉJOUR [sejour]
m. Temporary lodging, temporary residence; temporary stay.

SÉNAIL [sena]
m. Great noise, din, uproar; faire un grand sénaire, to create a terrible disturbance. In Standard-French sénaire is a harem.

SÉANCEL [serkle]
v.tr. To weed, to "grass" (growing rice). SÉANCOEUR, m. The time for "grassing" rice; the action of weeding.
St.-Fr. SÉANCELER, v.tr. SÉANCOEUR, m. SÉANCE, s.

SÉRÉNADE [serenad]
2. 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.
SERRE [sere]

v.int. To economize; **aimer à serre**, to be disposed to economize.

v.tr. To save, to put away, to spare; **serre son argent**, to spend cautiously. In Standard-French **serre**, v.int., means to make fast; to tighten; v.tr. To embrace.

St.-Fr. **ÉCONOMISER**.

SIMAGRI [simagri]

f. Artificial mannerisms; **être pleine de simagrées**, to be given to putting on airs.

St.-Fr. **SIMAGRÉE**.

SISIADANTA [sisiadâ]

m. A mythical trap or snare of some sort against which children are warned. "**C'est un sisia-denta**" 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. **SODE**.

SOGER [soger]

v.int. To loaf; **faire sa vie à soger**, to spend one's life in loafing.

St.-Fr. **FLÂNER**.

SOIFFER [swafã]

v.tr. To drink greedily; to devour; **soiffer son manger**, to gulp down one's food.

St.-Fr. **DÉVORER**.

SOLAILER [soleje]

v.tr. To sun, to expose to the rays of the sun.

St.-Fr. **LETTER AU SOAIL**.

SOLIVEU [solivo]

m. Rafter; joint; beam; sill.

St.-Fr. **SOITRE; SÉUIL**.

SOMNAMBULE [somnabyl]

f. A fortune-teller; a "medium". In Standard-French **somnambule** is a somnambulist.
Soubriker [subrike]
  v.tr. To nickname, to give a nickname to. **Soubriquet**, m. Nickname, pseudonym.
  St.-Fr. **Soubriker**, v.tr. **Soubriquet**, m.

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

Sous-queue [sukφ]
  f. Cropper (harness); mettre la sous-queue au cheval, to put the cropper in place.

Soutadera [sutader]
  f. Saddle-cloth, saddle-blanket.  
  St.-Fr. **Housse de Cheval**.

Spéadrap [spéadrap]
  m. (Pharm.) Adhesive plaster, adhesive bandage; poser un spéadrap.  
  St.-Fr. **Spéadrap**.

Supporter [sypɔrte]
  v.tr. To support, to provide for, supporter as famile, to provide for one's family the necesaries of life. In Standard-French supporter means to bear (consequences); to carry the weight of; to bear the responsibility of.


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T

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

Talle [tael]
  f. A hunter's "blind" planted in a lake and used by the huntsman for concealing himself.
TALOMER [təlˈɔmər]
   v. int. To stamp with the feet; to make noises; *sté à talomér*
   dans le maison, to make unnecessary noise in the house. In Standard-
   French talomér, v. tr., means to urge, to press, to dun; v. int. (Naut.)
   to ground.

TAMBONILLE [tamˈblje; təmˈbui]  
   f. Cooking; *faire bonne tambonille*, to cook tasty dishes; one's
   private affairs; *s'occuper de sa tambonille à soi-même*, to attend
   to one's own affairs.

TAMBOUR [təmˈbwar]
   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 [təmˈbwar batɔn]
   adv. In abundance; *avoir de l'argent tambour baton*, to have a great
   deal of money.

TAPETEUR [təpesoe]
   v. int. To make a noise by beating; *tapeter avec les pieds*, to
   stamp with the feet.
   St.-Fr. TAPETER.

TARRED [tarote]
   v. tr. To tap, to make spiral threads on a bolt or pipe; *tarauder
   un tuyau*, to thread the end of a piece of pipe.
   St.-Fr. TARAUDER.

TARGET [tərʒe]
   m. Bolt, latch; *mettre le target sur la porte*, to bolt the door.
   St.-Fr. TARGETTE, f.

TAPPAULINE [tərˈpəlin]
   f. Tapaullin.
   St.-Fr. TELAUT, m.; TAPPE, f.

TASEAU [təsə]
   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.  O.-Fr. tassel.
TELERER [télatrə]
v.tr. To pull (hans); *titer les paules*, to pull hens in order to separate the layers from the rest of the flock. In Standard-French *titer* means to try out, to feel, to experiment with.

TELEGRAPHER [teligrəfə]
v.int. To send a telegram.
St.-Fr. TELEGRAPHEUR.

TERRIERS [terjɛʁ]
m. A bit used for boring holes; a brace-and-bit; a drill.
St.-Fr. TERRIERS.

TIQUETTE [tikɛt]
m. Ticket; note; entrance ticket; *acheter un billet*.
St.-Fr. BILLET, m.

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

TIRE-POINT [tirpɔ̃]
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.

TISCHER [tizœʁ]
v.tr. (Also ATTISCHER). To tease; *tisser quelqu'un*, to tease someone. In Standard-French *tisser*, v.int., means to amuse one's self by stirring the embers on a hearth.

TOURAGE [tuɔʁazi]
m. Action of shearing; *time of shearing (sheep); pendant le tourage de moutons*, while the sheep are being sheared.
St.-Fr. TOURAGE, f.

TOSTE [topɛt]
f. A bottle; a flask; liquor; *manger de la torette raide*, to drink to excess.
St.-Fr. BOUTEILLE.
TORONTO [ˈtɔrəʊ]
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.

TOUJOURS [tuˈʒoʁ]
f. Ground artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke.
St.-Fr. TOUJOURS, m.

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

TRAITEUR [trətœʁ]
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".

TRAÎNEAU [traˈlø]
f. Crew; following. (See TRAINÉE)
St.-Fr. TRAÎNE.

TRANSFER [trəˈfɜːr]
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 [trəˈviːdər]
vt. To empty; to pour from one container into another; transvider du lait d'un bassin à l'autre.
St.-Fr. VIDER, vt. To make empty; to remove the contents of.

TRAVAILLEUR [trəˈvaːlɛʁ]
m. (TRAVAILLEUSE, f.) An employee; one who hires himself (herself) for work; un travailleur de champ; a field laborer; un travailleur de forge; a blacksmith. adj. One who likes to work.
St.-Fr. TRAVAILLEUR, -EUSE.

TRAVERS [trəˈver]
pl. Small drains which conduct the surplus water in a field to the ditches between the "suts". In Standard-French à travers means across; traverser, f. is a crossroad.
TRIBUCHET [tribySe]  
**FR.** A springing-trap in which birds are caught. (See BOIS-MALIN).  
St.–Fr. TRIBUCHET.

TRIBULADER [tribulize]  
**v.tr.** To disturb, to upset, to perturb; tribulizer quelqu'un par une mauvaise nouvelle, to cause mental agony to someone. TRIBULybante, adj. Giving cause for anxiety; une nouvelle tribulbante.

TRICOLEUR [trikole]  
**v.int.** To tremble, to stagger; tricoler en marchant, to stagger along one's way.  
St.–Fr. CHANCELER, TREBULAR.

TUERIE [tye]  
**f.** Abattoir, slaughter pen; nettoyer la tuerie, to clean out the slaughter pen. In Standard-French tuerie refers to the slaughter, the act of slaughtering.

UNIT [yunit]  
**v.tr.** To make even, to level off; unir la sour, to make the yard level. In Standard-French unir means to combine, to join, to unite (as in marriage).

UNIVERSE [yuniver]  
**f.** The universe; l'universe est grand. In Standard-French univers is of the masculine gender.

VAILOVIENTE [valovijen]  
**f.** A dance, a jig; faire quelqu'un danser la valsoviene, to make someone step lively.  
St.–Fr. VALSOVIENNE, f. A dance like the mambo.
VEGETABLE [vē′zetəl]

m. Vegetable (used for végétal, singular); un bon végétarien.
St.-Fr. VÉGÉTAL, m.s.; VEGETAUX, m.pl.

VENTRAGE [vā′traz]

m. Belly, abdominal region; ouvrir le ventrage, to make a cut in the belly.
St.-Fr. VENTRE.

VERLOPER [vəl′o-pər]

f. Plane, jack-plane, VERLOPERER, v.tr. To smooth by planing;
verlopper un planche.
St.-Fr. RABOT, m. GÂLÈRE, f.

VERS [vərs]

m. Stanza; le second vers, the second stanza. Compare with the
use of the English word "verse" which is very frequently used for
"stanza". Similarly, in Standard-French, vers means "verse".
St.-Fr. STANCE; STROME, f.

VIREQUIN [vīr′brōkān]

m. (Also VIREQUIN). A brace, a drill, a brace-and-bit.
St.-Fr. VILEBREQUIN; TARÈRE.

VIRER [vīr′nə]

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

VITRAGE [vītrāz]

m. Window sash; window-pane; stained-glass window.
St.-Fr. VITRAIL.

VOLICHE [vō′līs]

f. Weatherboard; mettre des voliches sur, to cover with weather-
boards, to weatherboard (a building).
St.-Fr. VOLICHE.

VOMIT [vō′mit]

m. Vomited substance.
St.-Fr. VOMISSEMENT.

VISION [vī′zhən]

f. Apparition; fancy, dream; ghost.
St.-Fr. VISION.
WAGON [wəˈgɔ̃]

m. A wagon; a cart of almost any size or type.
St.-Fr. WAGON [vazɔ̃]

WATAFALL [wəˈtɔːfəl]

f. Style of hair-dressing; se raîner à la watafolle.

X

X-TRAY [ɛksˈtre]

m.pl. X-ray; se faire passer sur X-tray.
St.-Fr. RAYONS X.

Y [ˈiɡrɛ̃]

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

Z

ZING [ˈzɛŋk]

m. Metal roofing; une couverture en bois zing, a good metal; kitchen sink.
St.-Fr. ZING [zɛ̃k]; m. ZINC. ÉVIÈRE, m. Kitchen sink.

ZIS [ˈziːr]

m. Disgust; avoir zise des choses mal faites, to have a horror of poorly cooked food; faire zise, to produce in one a feeling of disgust.
St.-Fr. DEGOÛT.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


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.

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