is now known only by the former designation, while another village, formerly known as La Soie, has become Wesley to all except the local parish priest! Two more villages, whose names are both written Marigot, are distinguished in speech as [maəriɡot] (with English phonemes) and [maɪɡo] (with French phonemes and loss of [r]).

The Indian place-name, Kulihao, still so called by some of its older inhabitants, is now usually heard as [koliho], and has been diversely recorded in writing as Coulihao, Coulibau, Coulibou, Colibux, Colibux. As a rule, the best preserved names are those whose employment is most restricted or localized. So, in 1650 RAYMOND BRETON recorded the Island-Carib name of a small stream in the northern district as Aóya (three syllables); and three hundred years later, when I crossed it, I was given the same name by a peasant who lived nearby, although its meaning, ‘guardian’, must have long been forgotten. It was amusing to be told later, by the local school-teacher, that “Aóya is just the Patois corruption of its real name, Roulade.”

Indian place-names appear to have been mainly descriptive; so, Cachacrou is certainly a French adaptation of Island-Carib hasákuuru (that which is) chewed or eroded, as this headland is by the sea, whose root goes to form the verb asáku ‘to chew’; while Cachibona most probably derives from the name of a marantaceous plant, cachibou, Island-Carib hasibou ‘pointed’ (ha-, attributive prefix, isibu ‘face’, or ‘point of a knife, etc.’), in reference to the shape of the leaves. Some other place-names whose meanings are quite clear are: Baraisiri, a headland, meaning ‘turning point’; Buraráti, a cove, ‘notched or knobbly’; Séseti, a spring, ‘flowing’, or ‘it flows’; Bôduku, a steep torrent, ‘plunging’, Isulukáti, a stream, ‘it has crayfish’, Tabatônakua, a cove, ‘in between’; Patáukati, a provision ground, ‘it’s flat’; Kulúluti, a steep ravine, ‘it’s collapsing’; Butári, a piece of flat ground beside a river, ‘cassava-griddle’ (there used to be one there, I was told); Sibëli, a hamlet, is the name of a species of fish, and also means ‘boil (tumor)’; Bátìbù, a hamlet, ‘at (the) huts’; Bérekua, a village, ‘fart’ (sic). Other, apparently Indian river or place-names, which I shall not attempt to interpret or etymologize here, include (conventional spelling, which is usually French, has been used when such exists and is known to me, otherwise a broadly phonetic transcription is employed): Ákaiu, Arâturi, Barákua, Battali, Bellibou, Biamboulé, Boéry, Buëtika, Calibishi, Kásaiu, Kráibo, Kuâhùri, Kuânara, Kuânari, Kuária, Kúérek, Kùhara, Colabone, Coulibisti, Coulouacoa, Kusarakua, Kusarãua, Kusu- na, Fibàukati, Fráfratì, Hiroulà, Layou, Litachi, Macabou, Macouchery, Mágua, Malalié (so French, but stress on 2nd syl.), Mamamolou, Mamela- bou, Mayambaccazy, Pagoua (but now pronounced with é rather than a in 1st syl.), Pöttöpi, Romanbaty, Salibia, Sarisari, Charouneronille, Sineku, Sipiò, Tabieri, Tanama, Toucary, Touliament, Tûmaka, Uàïnka, Uàkumu, Uàkaresi, Uàraka, Uàrisima, Ouaynary, Ouàky-ouay, Waywaya, Úetí, Úfala, Ouyouhaou.

Creole contains a number of names for local flora and fauna that are of Island-Carib ancestry; these are given in French orthography. Balisier, from Island-Carib baliiri, is the name of two species of Heliconia known as “wild plantain” in local English; larouman, from Island-Carib urama, is that of the marantaceous plant, Ischnosiphon arowana, from which baskets