



AN ALPHABET BOOK

FROM

REUNION ISLAND

A is for AUSTRAL WINTER because we live in the southern hemisphere :

Austral Winter

- **Temperature:**
 - Coastal areas: The temperatures in the coastal regions, such as Saint-Denis, typically range from 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F).
 - High-altitude areas: In the higher mountain regions, such as Cilaos or Piton des Neiges, temperatures can drop significantly, especially at night. Daytime highs are around 10°C to 15°C (50°F to 59°F), while nighttime temperatures can fall below 5°C (41°F), and sometimes even near freezing at the highest elevations.
 - **Rainfall:** The austral winter is generally drier than summer, but it can still rain, especially in the higher elevations. The island can experience sporadic showers, but heavy rains are less frequent than during the warmer months.
 - **Weather conditions:** The weather can be quite variable, with some sunny days and cool nights. However, cold fronts occasionally bring strong winds and lower temperatures, particularly in the mountainous regions.
 - **Outdoor activities:** Winter is a popular time for outdoor activities like hiking, trekking, and exploring Réunion's natural beauty, such as its volcanic craters, waterfalls, and lush forests. The cooler weather makes it more comfortable for long hikes, especially in areas like Mafate or the Cirque de Cilaos.
 - **Cyclones:** While cyclones are most common in the austral summer (from November to April), it's still important to keep an eye on any weather changes, as the island can experience the occasional storm during the austral winter, especially in the event of an unusual weather pattern.
- In summary, the austral winter on Réunion Island is a mild, pleasant season, offering a break from the intense heat of summer, making it a great time for outdoor activities and exploring the island's natural landscapes.

B is for BOUCHON

Presentation of Réunionese "bouchon":

Hello, so today we're going to introduce you to one of the traditional snacks of Reunion Island. These little pastries are stuffed with meat. The « bouchon » can be served with a spicy sauce, accompanied by French fries or slipped into a hot sandwich. The « bouchon » are a real souvenir of tastiness and conviviality.

When we think of Reunion « bouchons », we inevitably think of those we bought after school, afternoons spent with friends enjoying a good « bread and 'bouchon' and grated cheese », and even more of the family picnics where everyone fights over the last bite.



and also for La BUSE, a famous pirate :

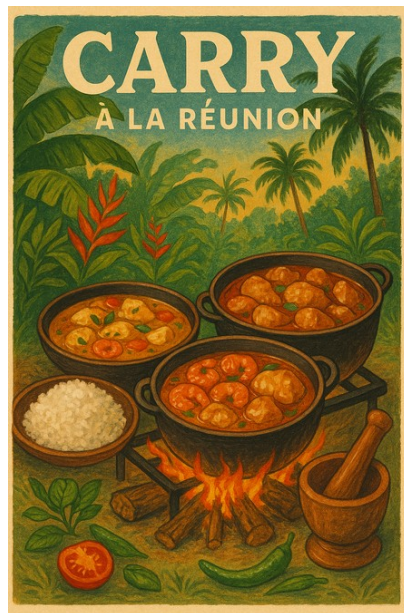
The most impressive piracy of the 18th century

La Buse of his real name Olivier Levasseur was a pirate who sailed the seas to reach more and more wealth.

He became a pirate, first under the banner of the Englishman Benjamin Hornigold, then on his own. Levasseur then forged a solid reputation. That of a formidable predator, basing on its prey at the speed of a raptor... We will call him La Buse!. the hawk

In 1721 he arrived in the capital of the Reunion, Saint Denis. He found a boat containin a booty estimated to 8 billion euros. Because he did a lot of bad actions, he was sentenced to death. On the day of his execution, on the scaffold, with a rope around his neck, he would have thrown to the crowd a mysterious cryptogram shouting: "My treasure to whom will know how to take it! The beginning of a myth and, with it, that of a formidable treasure hunt. Can you believe it, some people are still looking for the treasure but no one has found it yet.

C is for CARRY :



Tradition of Réunion Island le Carry

-What is curry:-



THE SECRET OF PERFECTLY SEASONED DISHES WITH DIFFERENT FLAVORS, EVEN IF WE MOST OFTEN PREFER SIMPLICITY IN THE KITCHEN. THE WORD CURRY COMES FROM THE TAMIL WORD "KARI" AND REFERS TO A CULINARY PREPARATION. THE ENGLISH CHANGED THE WORD TO "CURRY" (WITH AN ACCENT...), THE FRENCH CHANGED IT TO "CARI".

-Where does curry come from?:



A delicious speciality that is a symbol of the island of REUNION! the famous carry, has a delicious, exotic, spicy taste, made from meat or fish, tomatoes, onions, garlic, ginger, thyme, turmeric and pepper. This delicious dish is usually eaten with rice, and is much appreciated by the Reunionese, who gather with their families on Sundays for the occasion. There's nothing better than chicken carry to appreciate the subtle flavours of Reunionese cuisine.

D is for DODO :

Dodo



The people of Reunion seem to be amused by the past existence of this species. However, in reality it would seem that the dodo did not exist at Reunion but only at Mauritius. Indeed, studies have shown that the «white dodo» of Reunion is based on misinterpretations of the Ibis de la Réunion also called the Solitaire. It turns out that in reality no dodo skeleton was found on Reunion.

**But also at present
the dodo is an
alcoholic drink at
the reunion**



E is for ENDORMI :

L'ENDORMI



The panther chameleon is an animal native to Madagascar. Arrived in the seventeenth century in La Réunion, it moves extremely slowly. This is why the Reunion Islanders call it z'endormi. Males can reach 50 cm and are always bigger than females



F is for FREEDOM :



Hi everyone! Today we're going to be talking about Radio Free Dom, the radio station that's been rocking Réunion and beyond! If you haven't heard of it yet, let me tell you that this station is a real mainstay here, reaching out to everyone. Created in the 80s, Free Dom has established itself as the voice of Réunion's people. And that's not for nothing! It's a radio station that talks about everything that's happening on the island, from local events to more important subjects like politics and social problems. What I like about Free Dom is that it's never patronising, it's direct, it's frank and, often, it's even a bit spicy! It speaks in Creole, it really touches everyone, and you feel connected to the island. What about the music? Oh dear, we haven't forgotten the classics! Sega, maloya, sounds that remind you of where you are at every moment. And if you haven't listened to a programme yet, believe me, you won't be bored. We talk about local culture, but also important current affairs, with debates that sometimes get a bit heated. In short, this is a radio station that lives with the times, while retaining its Réunionese soul. And you know what else? It's not just a radio station, it's a real means of expression for all the people of Reunion. It's where you'll hear opinions from all sides, stories you won't hear anywhere else, and discussions that really make you think. So, if you want to hear what's really going on here, with an unfiltered tone and a love for local culture, Radio Free Dom is the station to follow, that's for sure!



G is for GRAMOUNE :

Gramoune

Hi everyone! Today we're going to talk about a very special term in Reunionese Creole: gramoun. If you've ever been to La Réunion, you've probably heard the word. But what does it really mean? Well, "gramoun" simply refers to the elderly, but it's much more than that! It's not just a word for "old", it's a term charged with respect, affection and, above all, wisdom.

In La Réunion, gramouns are guardians of culture, witnesses to the past, bearers of tradition. It's thanks to them that we continue to pass on our customs, our stories, our Creole and our dishes. They have a special place in Reunionese society, and not just because they're old. It's a role we respect and cherish. They have the ability to tell stories, to pass on from generation to generation, and when a gramoun speaks, we listen, because we know that he has lived, seen and often has truths to share.



The term gramoun is also used to represent the family, the hard core around which everything revolves. In our Reunionese families, gramouns are at the center of everything: they bring people together, they unite them, and sometimes, they are even the source of those little wisdoms of life that touch us deeply. And even in old age, many gramouns are still very active in social life, whether helping their neighbors, taking part in community events, or even reviving traditions such as sega or maloya.

When you listen to a gramoun tell you his story or give you some advice, you really feel connected to a whole era, to a culture that hasn't aged a day despite the passage of time. In short, to be a gramoun in La Réunion is to embody the wealth of experience, culture and love of family and community. A simple word, but so powerful, isn't it?

H is for HIKING :

Hiking in Réunion

The history of hiking goes back several centuries, but it gained in popularity in the 19th century, particularly in Réunion. Marked trails were developed to facilitate access to nature and encourage people to explore the surrounding countryside. Over time, hiking became a popular sport, allowing people to connect with nature and discover new horizons. Today, it is considered one of the most popular outdoor activities in Réunion, with initiatives to preserve paths and promote hiking.



I is fir l'ILE INTENSE :

Intense island



The island is nicknamed "Intense Island" for its wild, unspoilt character. It offers an extreme experience, where nature manifests itself in all its power. Between its rugged landscapes, unpredictable climate and unique biodiversity, every element of the island seems amplified, almost as if the island itself were exaggerating the forces of nature. It's a place where every moment is marked by the intensity of the environment, whether it's the scorching heat of the sun, the sudden rains or the breathtaking beauty of the landscapes. In short, it's an island that leaves no one indifferent, and its name perfectly reflects this.

The intense, mysterious and fascinating island stands as a testament to the raw power and rugged beauty of nature. Set in the heart of the ocean, it seems to have been shaped by Earth's wildest dreams and most untamed forces. Its landscape, as diverse as it is striking, offers an incredible range of environments that arouse both wonder and admiration.



From towering cliffs plunging brutally into the sea to dense jungles vibrant with the sounds of exotic wildlife, Intense Island is a place where nature reigns supreme. It's a true paradise for adventurers, ecologists and those wishing to reconnect with the primitive beauty of the planet. The air is saturated with the scent of salt water and vegetation, and the sun shines intensely, casting shadows across the rugged terrain.



Visitors come not just to observe, but to feel the power of the land and ocean in every breath of air, every step through the forest, every animal call. It's a place where nature imposes its power, and where you feel both small and awed.

In short, "l'île intense" is not just a name, it's the very essence of the place: a challenge from nature, an invitation to confront the extraordinary.



Those who succeed leave changed, with a new understanding of the raw power of nature, but also a deep sense of gratitude for having been able to touch such a wild and unspoilt world.

The island is also a true sanctuary of biodiversity, with rare species and spectacular landscapes that leave a deep impression on those who discover them. But what makes it truly intense is the feeling of living in symbiosis with wild nature.

The island's inhabitants, if there are any, live in harmony with this imposing nature, their daily lives punctuated by the elements. Visitors who venture here often have to adapt their pace, learn to listen to the island, respect its rules and be prepared for anything.

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J is for JAMBLON :

Jamblon



Native to southern Asia, the jamblon is a tropical tree of the myrtaceae family. It can reach up to 30 meters high and live up to 100 years.

Present in the island of Reunion, the flowering of the jamblon begins in December-January, with small white flowers very fragrant. It is often found on the coast of La Réunion, either by the roadside or even in our Creole gardens.



The fruit, initially green, turns pink and then black when it is ready to be tasted.

Its sweet, slightly acidic and astringent taste is appreciated by many amateurs.

It is rich in vitamin A and vitamin C, and contains anthocyanin (that's what makes the tongue blue:)). Fruits are eaten ripe and can be used to make rum, wine and even vinegar.

K is for KOMAN I LE ?

Koman i lé ?

"Koman i lé": an emblematic expression of Reunionese Creole

The phrase "koman i lé" is commonly used in Reunionese Creole, the vernacular language of Reunion Island, a French overseas department in the Indian Ocean. In standard French, it translates as "Comment il est?" or, more colloquially, "Comment ça va?". Used in everyday life, it's a warm, colloquial way of asking about someone's condition or news.

Reunionese Creole is the product of a complex linguistic mix, born of contact between French and various languages brought by populations from Africa, Madagascar, India, China and elsewhere. This mixture has given rise to an original, lively language, which today constitutes a strong identity pillar for the people of Reunion.

"koman i lé" literally means "how he is", but is used as a casual way of saying "how are you?" or "how's it going?". It's a typically Reunionese greeting, marked by friendliness and closeness.

On the island, "koman i lé" is one of the first expressions you learn as you immerse yourself in the local culture. It reflects not only the warm way in which Reunionnense people interact with each other, but also their pride in a language that is unique to them.

L is for LETCHEE (it sounds like Christmas time for us) :

LETCHEE

Christmas in Reunion Island is associated to a lot of colours and good tastes. Because for us Christmas time is also summertime, we find exotic fruit on the table and one of them is the letchee.

People who have the trees in their gardens sell the fruit on the side of the road.



M is for MALOYA :

MALOYA

The Maloya is a local music of the Reunion Island. You like style of music because musical instrument traditional (Roulèr, sati, pikèr, kayamb, triangle, bob). We can have different styles of "Maloya"(Maloya-fusion, maloya électrique, maloya-jazz, maloya-rock, maloggae).

"Le 20 desamb "we can play that for a tribute for slaves of the Island. Because, they have fun as they can after work .

Here are the most influential titles :

Danyèl Waro – Batarsité

<https://youtu.be/12OZsoOJM0o> (Maloya)

Progression – Sourire empoisonné

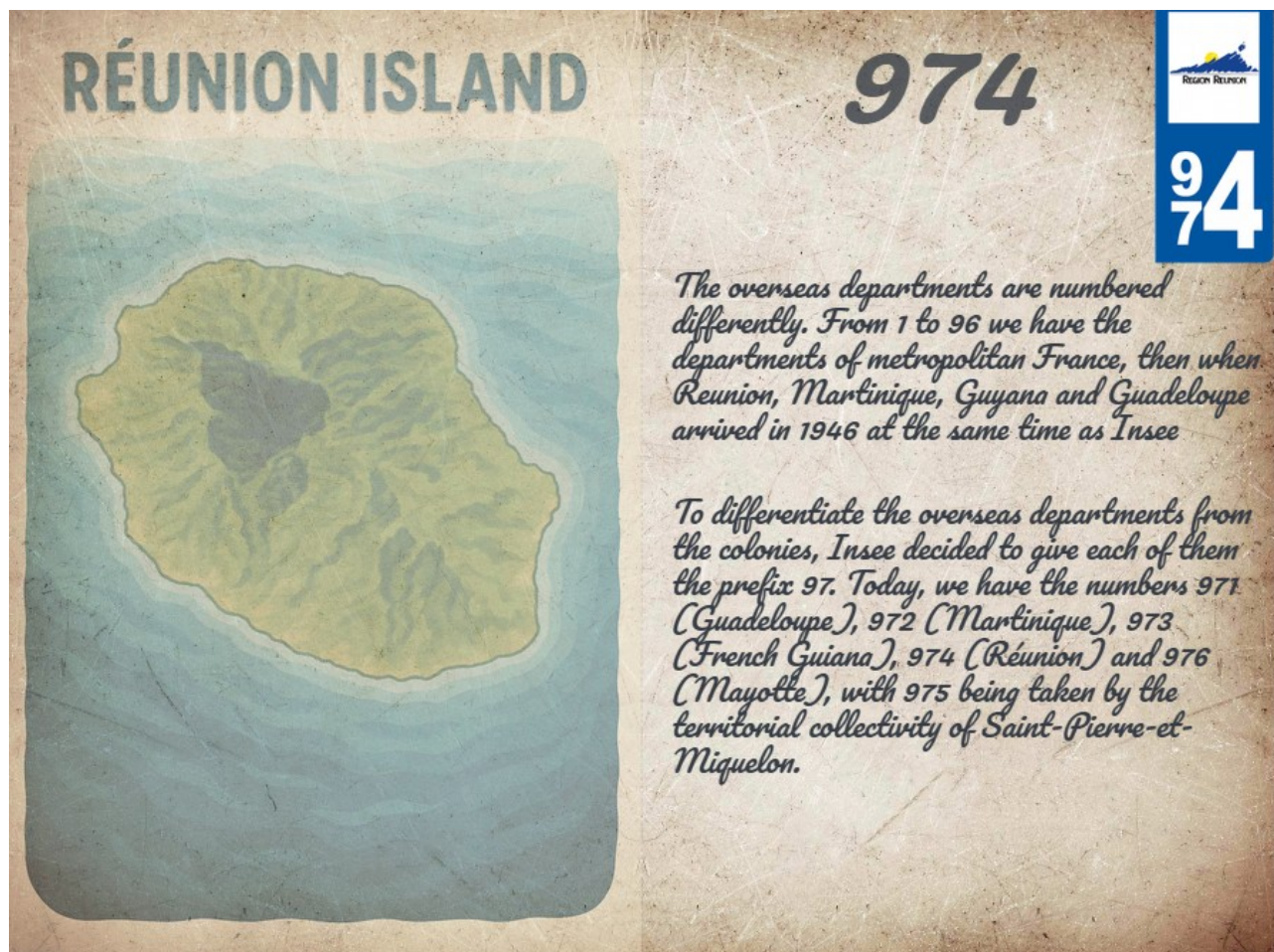
<https://youtu.be/hLjgtSD9kMo>(Maloggae)

Bastèr – Batay Mimit

https://youtu.be/_Cw7ymLBSTk (Maloya)



N is for NEUF SEPT QUATRE (France is divided into « départements » which all have a number, here, it is, or should I say « we are » 974:)



O is for OCEAN, like in INDIAN OCEAN



The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean in the world, situated between Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Indian subcontinent. It has been a crucial hub for trade and cultural exchange, connecting various civilizations and facilitating maritime routes that influenced the development of maritime empires and global trade from 1200 to 1450.

5 Must Know Facts

- 1.The Indian Ocean trade routes connected major civilizations such as those in East Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, facilitating the exchange of goods like spices, textiles, and precious metals.
- 2.The rise of powerful maritime empires such as the Portuguese and the Ottoman Empire significantly transformed trade dynamics in the Indian Ocean during this period.
- 3.Trade in the Indian Ocean was not limited to goods; it also included cultural exchanges, which led to the spread of religions like Islam and Hinduism across different regions.
- 4.Ports along the Indian Ocean, such as Calicut, Malacca, and Kilwa, became thriving centers of commerce and culture due to their strategic locations along trading routes.
- 5.The use of monsoon winds allowed for more efficient shipping schedules, leading to an increase in trade volume and a greater variety of goods exchanged across the ocean.

P is for PICNIC, of course, everyone knows what a picnic is, but nothing is like the friends or even more important, family gatherings that take place here. If you ever come to Reunion Island and the people you meet invite you to a picnic, do go there, you will never forget it !

Picnic

The Réunionese picnic is a veritable institution, quite different from those organized in mainland France. Here on Reunion Island, picnics are held for all occasions and in a variety of locations: along the volcano path, on the beach, or in picnic areas like the one at Étang-Salé. It's a moment of sharing and conviviality that brings the whole family together. I remember one picnic in particular, when I was 7. The whole family was together, and nearly 50 of us boarded a bus to explore the island. We set off from Saint-Leu and went as far as Saint-Philippe, returning in the evening at around 9pm. That day remains one of my fondest family memories.

At a typical Réunionese picnic, the central figure is always the grandmother, affectionately known as "mémé".

She prepares at least five different carries to satisfy all her children and grandchildren,



who have varying tastes and dietary restrictions (some don't eat beef or pork for religious reasons, for example). As a result, we have to manage to fit all the pots and pans in the boot of the car or bus, not forgetting the real stainless steel cutlery, because our uncle isn't a fan of plastic cutlery. For him, it doesn't make sense, and he never fails to make this clear when chatting to everyone. That's what a Reunion picnic is all about: a culinary, logistical and family adventure, where we laugh, chat and enjoy the island together.



My childhood memory is of an outing with my family and friends, when there were at least 60 of us. I must have been 10, and everyone brought something to eat, lots of rice, rougail, everything was good, and I remember eating so much I thought I was going to explode.



Afterwards, to burn off some energy, we'd do a little sport like soccer or, for the older kids, a board game. This usually takes place on weekends, from Sunday lunchtime to the evening, to start the week rested and recharged!



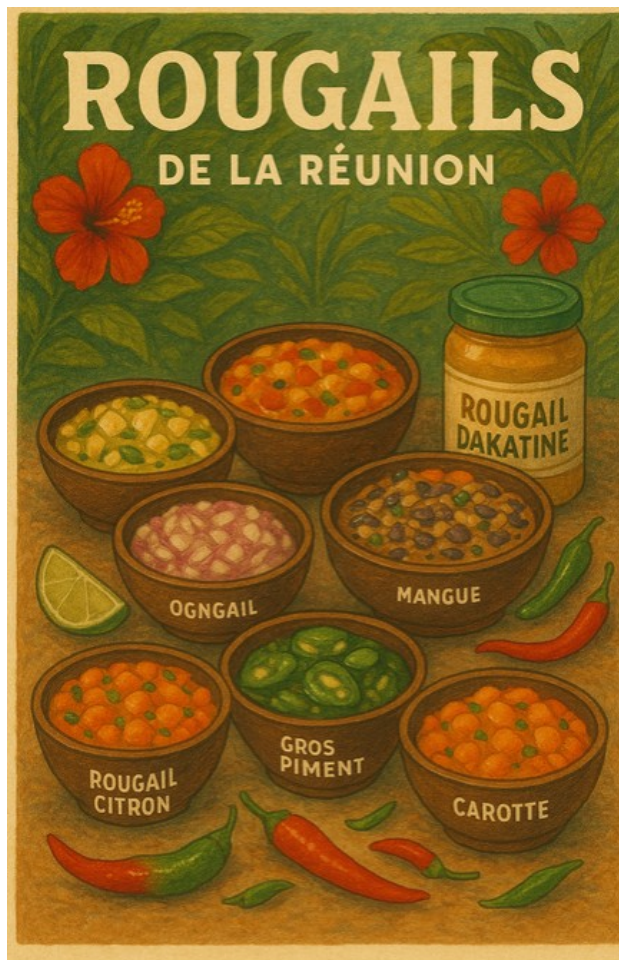
Q is for QUATRE EPICES :

It was difficult to find a word or phrase starting with the letter Q because in Reunionese Creole, the words that start with a [k] sound are usually written with the letter K.

So we thought of this little tree that grows in most gardens and which is called QUATRE EPICES, (i.e. Four Spices, although it is only one actually,) and whose leaves we drop in the bubbling pot of the bubbling carry :)



R is for ROUGAIL :



ROUGAIL IS A SPICY PREPARATION OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE CARRY IT'S OFTEN COMPOSED OF ONION AND MANY SPICES SUCH AS TURMERIC, CURRY, GARLIC, THYME, GINGER, AND DIFFERENT VEGETABLES OR FRUIT SUCH AS MANGO, TOMATO, CARROT, ONION, LEMON, CUCUMBER, ZEVIS, THERE IS ALSO PEANUT BUTTER ROUGAIL HERE WE CALL IT DAKATINE .

Unfortunately, S is for SHARKS :

Sharks

On Reunion Island, sharks are present in large numbers, as have been the number of attacks since 2011.

A spike in attacks represents a major social and environmental challenge.

There are 3 species that dominate Reunion : the bulldog shark, the tiger shark and the Grey reef shark.

Of these 3 species, the 2 most aggressive are the bulldog shark and the tiger shark.

In Reunion Island, measures were put in place to reduce attacks and protect surfers and swimmers.

The various devices are, for example, lookouts and ropes to prevent them from entering the bathing area.

Between 2011 and 2019, eleven people were killed by sharks on Reunion Island



Bulldog shark



Tiger shark



Grey reef shark

T is for TRAIL :

TRAIL

LA DIAGONALE DES FOUS

Every year, a very special kind of tourists lands on the island : trailers.

They do not come to enjoy the beaches, the sun or the food, they are going to run across the island.

Now that you have seen some pictures of what our island looks like, can you imagine running up and down the mountains ? Almost 200 kilometers ?



The next edition starts this October 16th, are you in ?



U is for USINE (i.e. factory) :

Gol Sugar factory

The Usine du Gol, located in Saint-Louis on the island of Réunion, is an emblematic sugar factory founded in 1817.

Today, it is one of the last two sugar factories in operation on the island, alongside the Bois Rouge factory.

Cette usine joue un rôle clé dans la transformation de la canne à sucre en sucre raffiné, un processus fascinant qui comprend le broyage, l'évaporation et la cristallisation

It is also equipped with a thermal power station, enabling the co-products of sugarcane production, such as bagasse, to be recycled.

Every year, from July to December, the sugar factory opens its doors to the public for immersive guided tours, offering a unique sensory experience where visitors can see, smell and taste sugar at different stages of its production.

**A journey to the heart of
Réunion's industrial heritage!**



Usine du Gol does more than just produce sugar: it is also a key player in Réunion's economy, supporting many local farmers and helping to preserve the island's sugar-making expertise. Its commitment to sustainable development is reflected in its initiatives to reduce its ecological footprint, notably by converting sugarcane by-products into energy. Today, it remains a symbol of Réunion's industrial heritage, combining tradition and modernity to perpetuate a history of sugar production that goes back several centuries.

and the second sugar factory of the island :



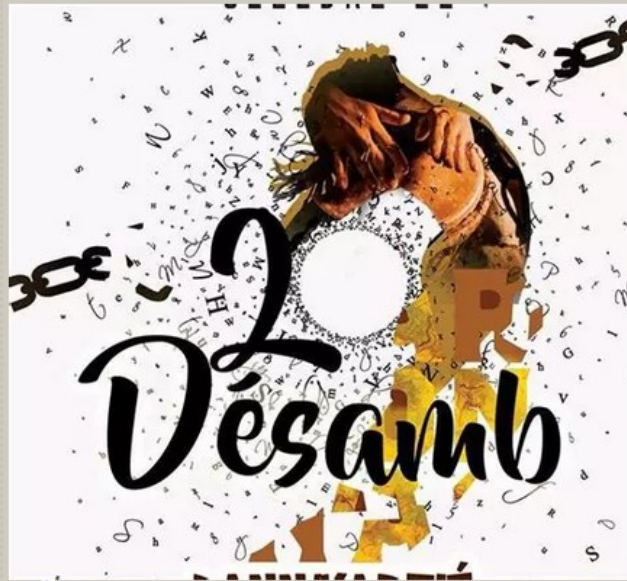
The Usine de Bois Rouge, located in Saint-André on the island of Réunion, is one of the last two sugar factories in operation on the island, alongside the Usine du Gol. It plays a key role in transforming sugar cane into refined sugar and various by-products, including bagasse, which is used to produce energy¹. In addition to its sugar business, the plant is linked to the Distillerie de Savanna, which makes rum from the molasses produced during the sugar-making process. Every year, during the sugar campaign from July to December, the factory offers immersive guided tours, enabling visitors to discover the different stages in the processing of sugar cane. It's a journey to the heart of Reunion's industrial heritage!

V is for VINGT DESAMB (i.e. December 20th) :

"VINGT DÉSAMB"



"FÊT KAF"



« Fête Kaf » or « Vingt désamb' » is the celebration of the abolition of slavery in Reunion Island. Sarda Garriga arrived on the island on the 20th December 1848 to free the slaves. This day became a public holiday in 1983. It is celebrated only in Reunion Island, although we are a French island, because we are a French overseas territory, we do not have the same history as the mainland France.

POSTER



HOW IT IS CELEBRATED ?

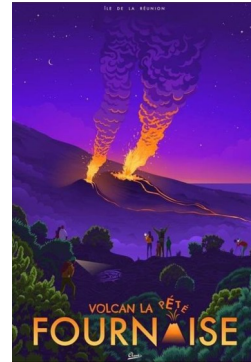
For me, when this day comes, we invite family members -aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc.- and we eat authentic Reunion Island food, like chicken « carri », « rougail » sausages – you will see what that is explained on another page.

For others, when this day comes, they celebrate it by doing concerts, where they play local music like « Maloya » -you will also see what this is explained on another page.

And ... usually, in mainland France, the Christmas school break starts on the 22nd or 23rd of December but thanks to this celebration, we are off school on the 19th. Sounds cool, isn't it ?

but, we have another one for letter v here ,

V is for VOLCANO :



THE PITON DE LA FOURNAISE

We live on an island with two major volcanoes: the Piton de la Fournaise and the Piton des Neiges. These volcanoes left their mark on my childhood. Piton de la Fournaise is a volcano that often erupts. In 2016, I saw an eruption. At night, the sky turned red and orange. It was beautiful and a little scary. I remember my whole family were there, watching together. It was a special moment.

The Piton de la Fournaise

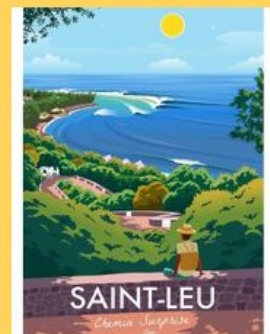
Recently, in 2023, the Piton de la Fournaise was once again the talk of the town. The lava flowed all the way to the sea and enlarged the island. It was impressive to see how nature can change things.

The Piton des Neiges

The Piton des Neiges, on the other hand, is calmer. It's the highest peak on the island. My parents and I went hiking up there. It was difficult, but when we got to the top, the view was incredible. You could see the whole island. I was proud to have done it.



And then there's Petit Sable beach. This beach didn't exist before. It was created by lava flows from the Piton de la Fournaise. It's a wild and magnificent place. I went there with my friends in 2023, just after the eruption. We walked on the still hot rocks and saw the solidified lava. It was like walking on another planet.



Piton de la Fournaise is one of the most active volcanoes in the world. It erupts on average once or twice a year. Since 1640, more than 200 eruptions have been recorded. Each eruption is a unique spectacle, and each time it changes the face of the island a little. Réunion is my island. The volcanoes, the beaches, the walks... they're all part of me. They're memories I'll always treasure in my heart. And then there's Petit Sable beach. This beach didn't exist before. It was created by lava flows from the Piton de la Fournaise. It's a wild and magnificent place. We walked on the still hot rocks and saw the solidified lava. It was like walking on another planet. Piton de la Fournaise is one of the most active volcanoes in the world. It erupts on average once or twice a year. Since 1640, more than 200 eruptions have been recorded. Each eruption is a unique spectacle, and each time it changes the face of the island a little.



Réunion is my island. The volcanoes, the beaches, the walks... they're all part of me. These are memories I'll always treasure in my heart.

As you have read before, Reunion Island is nicknamed « l'île intense », sometimes, before walking into the classroom, we watch the whales and their babies jumping out of the water.

W is for WHALES :

WHALES



Whales are a widely distributed and diverse group of fully aquatic placental marine mammals. As an informal and colloquial grouping, they correspond to large members of the infraorder Cetacea.



The most common species we can find at Reunion Island is humpback whale. They arrive from Antarctica, where they spend time in a region to the south of South Africa, more than 5,000km -around 3100 miles- from the coast of Reunion. During the southern winter, humpback whales frequent the coastal areas of Saint-Gilles.

OK, for this one, we have cheated a little, it doesn't start with letter X but the name of the Saint is « EXpedit », so it works, doesn't it ?

So X is for Saint Expedit :

Saint expedit

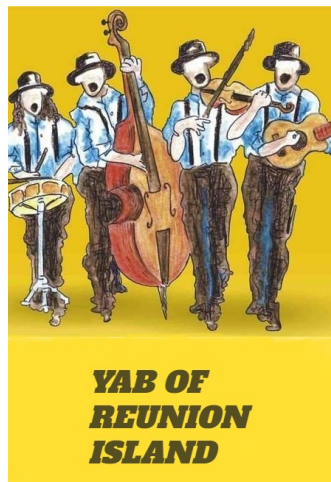


The cult of Saint-Expédit was introduced to Reunion by settlers of European origin (it is, for example, present in the cathedral of Clermont-Ferrand). Recourse to difficult causes, this saint of the Catholic religion has "creolized" and is now sometimes assimilated to the goddess Karli of Hinduism.

Saint Expédit is a particularly revered saint in Catholicism, recognized for his role as an intercessor in urgent situations. It is often invoked by believers in times of distress or immediate need, seeking a quick solution to their problems.



Y is for YAB :



Origines

The term comes from isolated rural areas. These communities have developed a unique way of speaking. Their language is preserved from outside influences.

Ti blan (little white man) is often the descendant of the first settlers. They were often forced to settle the island from Madagascar. They ran plantations, often of coffee, on behalf of the Compagnie des Indes, and often earned only enough to live on. Those who were unable to produce enough, due to the vagaries of the weather or other reasons, withdrew to the highlands to live off subsistence crops



yab : White Creole from the top of the islands. They are also known as the « p'tits blancs ». They are the descendants of the first settlers who arrived on Réunion in the 17th century and found themselves ruined following the abolition of slavery. They went in search of new arable land in the upper reaches of the island.

fun fact :

One day, I went to see a concert by the music group les pat jaunes. They were a bunch of yab who sang really well. I often go to concerts, but this one was particularly memorable, I've been able to listen to their songs, and they talk about traditional Yab life, something you don't see every day.

STORY OF NOAH.



My family lives in La Plaine des Cafres, a town in the heights of Le Tampon. We had Yab neighbors, and I remember they used to help us pick chouchous, and I remember we had a big sheepdog that belonged to my godfather, and one evening we went to eat a gratin of chouchous.

STORY OF MANOA

You remember letter B dedicated to the pirate « La BUSE » ?
In Reunionese Creole, a treasure is called a « ZARLOR »,

so Z is for ZARLOR :

Le Zarlör

Zarlör in Reunionese Creole means treasure, golden jar. It dates back to the time of the pirates, the jars in which they hid their gold coins, their treasures.

Convicted of the crime of piracy, Olivier Levasseur, nicknamed "La Buse", was executed in Saint-Paul on July 7, 1730 and his body laid out on the seashore. The exact place of burial remains unknown.



The story and exploits of Olivier Levasseur are becoming less and less hazy, as precious historical documents have come to light, revealing his many exploits and changes of name depending on the ocean.

Since 2010, it has been known that the tombstone used came from an abandoned grave, that of former slave Delphine Helod. Having been freed in 1835 by her masters, the Mallac family, she had been able to be buried in the white and cemetery, unlike the pirate in 1730. The stone had been turned over.
in the years to come, could a "zarlör" make an appearance? is there anyone looking for it, or is it located this marvel of reunion history.



Thank you everyone for your attention, we had a great time working on this Alphabet Book, we hope you enjoyed it too.

Les élèves de la classe de 1ère STI2D
du Lycée STELLA
(Gérard Ethève).