Zachary Richard's "Faire récolte": a translation from the French

Michael D. Bierschenk

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_theses

Part of the French and Francophone Language and Literature Commons

Recommended Citation

https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_theses/353
ZACHARY RICHARD'S “FAIRE RÉCOLTE”:
A TRANSLATION
FROM THE FRENCH

A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts

in

The Department of French Studies

by
Michael D. Bierschenk
B.A., The Ohio State University, 2004
May 2006
Dedication

To my committee members, Jeff Humphries, Greg Stone, and Bernard Cerquiglini, who stayed with me through my garblings of the French language, the vagaries of La Poste France, and numerous hurried phone calls, all without any reservation.

To Barry Jean Ancelet, without whose knowledge of the Cajun literary scene and the fight for the French language in Louisiana these translations would be much the poorer.

To my friends and family, who endured endless kvetchings on the finer points of the translator's art.

And, of course, to Zachary Richard, without whose beautiful words none of this would exist.

A vous tous, merci infiniment!
# Table of Contents

Dedication ...................................................................................................................................... ii  
Abstract ......................................................................................................................................... vi  
Introduction .................................................................................................................................... 1  
References ............................................................................................................................ 9  
Zachary Richard's “Faire récolte” ............................................................................................... 10  
  Take in the harvest - Introduction ...................................................................................... 10  
  Sleepless night in Moncton ................................................................................................. 11  
  Haiku for the second day of autumn .................................................................................. 13  
  Haiku for the third day of autumn ...................................................................................... 14  
  Haiku for the fifth day of autumn ....................................................................................... 15  
  Long-haiku for the killdeer ................................................................................................. 16  
  Haiku for the risen full moon ............................................................................................. 17  
  Haiku for the first day of Spring ......................................................................................... 18  
  At the woodyard ................................................................................................................ 19  
  Cries on the bayou ............................................................................................................. 20  
  To my ancestors .................................................................................................................. 23  
  In their holes ....................................................................................................................... 24  
  Near-haiku for the Canada geese ....................................................................................... 25  
  Haiku for the hard spring rain ........................................................................................... 26  
  Owl in the night ................................................................................................................... 27  
  Thirty-three egrets ............................................................................................................ 28  
  Haiku for the April drought ............................................................................................... 29  
  First meeting ....................................................................................................................... 30  
  First day in May ................................................................................................................ 31  
  Haiku for St. Medard's Day ................................................................................................. 32  
  Take in the harvest ............................................................................................................. 33  
  End-Goodbye-O.K. ............................................................................................................ 34  
  Big rush .............................................................................................................................. 35  
  Fish ..................................................................................................................................... 36  
  Good spot ........................................................................................................................... 37  
  Haiku for the end of September ......................................................................................... 38  
  After so much drought ........................................................................................................ 39  
  22 November .................................................................................................................... 40  
  Near-haiku 25 November ................................................................................................. 41  
  Coldest Day of Winter ....................................................................................................... 42  
  Fog ...................................................................................................................................... 43  
  Young Wolf ........................................................................................................................ 44  
  Gray .................................................................................................................................... 45  
  Haiku for picking beans .................................................................................................... 46
Haiku for the first crawfish sighting ................................................................. 47
Fog on the swamp ............................................................................................ 48
Heat .................................................................................................................... 49
Fog ..................................................................................................................... 50
Hard rain .................................................................................................. 51
Cold ................................................................................................................... 52
At Louis Mailloux's ......................................................................................... 53
Plowing .............................................................................................................. 54
Annunciation ................................................................................................. 55
Drought ............................................................................................................ 56
The rainbow .................................................................................................... 57
Two rainbows ................................................................................................. 58
Rain ............................................................................................................... 59
Dark haiku ....................................................................................................... 60
Haiku for the first half moon in summer .......................................................... 61
La Fête des Acadiens ....................................................................................... 62
26 December .................................................................................................... 63
Hail ................................................................................................................... 64
Ash Wednesday haiku ................................................................................... 65
First buds ........................................................................................................... 66
Sunday afternoon laziness ............................................................................ 67
Stubborn .......................................................................................................... 68
Haiku for a rainy afternoon .......................................................................... 72
It was raining in the fireplace ...................................................................... 73
I took a chair .................................................................................................. 74
The lighthouse ............................................................................................... 75
The 12th of July ............................................................................................... 76
Did you happen to see her? ........................................................................... 77
The difference ................................................................................................. 78
Poem for you ................................................................................................. 79
Transplanting ................................................................................................. 80
Booby-trapped trap ....................................................................................... 81
Arrow ............................................................................................................... 82
The shadow .................................................................................................... 83
First fireflies of the season .......................................................................... 84
First grasshopper of the season ................................................................... 85
A Lenten wind ............................................................................................... 86
Traveler's song ............................................................................................... 87
Drinking song ............................................................................................... 88
Never let go ................................................................................................. 89
Three verses for you ................................................................................... 90
Dancing woman ........................................................................................... 91
Creole baby ................................................................................................... 92
Easter morning ............................................................................................. 93
Abstract

In the second half of the twentieth century, the Cajun language, which had been entirely oral for most of its history, began to emerge as a productive literary language. One of the prominent new authors of the period was Zachary Richard, also an important Cajun musician. One of his collections of poetry, *Faire récolte* (Les Éditions Perce-Neige, 1997), is translated here. This thesis also includes a translator's note that briefly explores the broad themes of the poems and the methods used in translating them.
Introduction

In the latter half of the twentieth century, Cajun French, which had undergone a gradual but steady decline in the face of political, social, and economic pressures from the English-speaking majority, finally began to take a turn for the better. With the foundation of CODOFIL – the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana – and a concerted effort to reintroduce French into the public education system of the state, Cajuns began to take pride in their ancestral tongue. For the first time in decades, the question of language usage shifted subtly toward the minority, and a generation which had either given up or never learned French took up its cause.

Out of this milieu came Zachary Richard. Born in Scott, La. and educated at Tulane University in New Orleans, he is better known as a musician than as a poet, and not without reason. With over a dozen albums to his credit, his is a famous name both in Louisiana and in other regions of the francophone world, most notably in Canada, where he first gained renown. The poems in the present text, Faire récolte (Take in the harvest), date between 1981 and 1994, a period which also includes some of his best known musical works (e.g. Mardi Gras Mambo, Zack's Bon Ton, Snake Bite Love). Richard's music often veers toward lively dance music, and its common themes of introspection and serious commentary must share the stage with the necessities of the dance floor. Here, they are laid bare.

Richard opens his text by presenting it as a way of legitimizing himself to his neighbors. He says in his brief introduction that he will, perhaps “give them copies and tell them the title, and since they can't read French (Cajuns are for the most part illiterate in their language) I'll be able to make them believe that it's a farmer's almanac and I'll win prestige in my little corner of the world.” He implicitly denies that Take in the harvest is any sort of almanac, but the poems
themselves give the lie to this contention. The majority of the poems, at least in the first two-thirds of the text, are brief three to fifteen line meditations on his immediate surroundings. They describe the cycles of the natural world, and are titled simply: “Heat,” “Fog,” “Hard Rain.” For almost all, he provides a date and place of composition, sometimes along with notations that give extra background to the poem, as in the notation for the “Haiku for St. Medard's Day”: Sowing grass in the yard. 8 June 1981. Taken individually, the brief notes are jewel-like delicacies, each one capturing a specific thought or sight like a mosquito in amber. Taken collectively, however, they combine to form a seasonal journal, a record of the treasures and vagaries of the Louisiana prairie: precisely the almanac he claims not to write. Richard is certainly aware of this fact; he even plays with the idea in the marginalia, presenting proverbs that would not be at all out of place in Poor Richard's Almanack: “If there be a rainbow in the eve, It will rain and leave” (“The Rainbow”).

The concern with nature also manifests itself through the titling system Richard employs. Of the ninety-five poems in the collection, fourteen are explicitly labeled as haiku, and three as variants: long-haiku and near-haiku. At first glance, the label seems incongruous, since most of the poems are more than three lines long, and none conform to the traditional Japanese syllable constraints (5 syllables, 7 syllables, 5 syllables). The key to understanding the label is, however, not any sort of metrical constraint, but rather a semantic one. Just like his Japanese models, Richard's haiku bracket specific natural action – a killdeer flying westward, a hard rainfall – and express it more or less telegraphically. In titling his descriptions as haiku, Richard instructs the reader to keep the natural world consciously in mind, making it a key element in the consideration and of his work.
At the same time as Richard writes down his profound connection to the Louisiana countryside, he also expresses a deep and abiding regard for his community, his friends and his family. We first see them in “To my ancestors,” where Richard, drunk, goes out to look for his namesake, his uncle's grave in the middle of the night. Other glimpses of community life follow, parties (“First meeting”, “La Fête des Acadiens”), festivals (“Good place”), deaths (“Rain”). Less explicitly, the lay of Richard's neighborhood is woven into his poems, ever-present in the locative markers he sprinkles throughout his descriptions: “toward your place,” “by Mrs. Roger's place,” “at Pauline's place.” The total effect is of a close-knit group of neighbors, ready marker-points in Richard's mental geography.

Where the first portion of the collection focuses on nature, the final portion of Take in the harvest tackles the issue of French in Louisiana. The five-part “Stubborn” gives us a first taste of Richard's intensity, as he commiserates with Jean Arceneaux (a fellow writer and friend) about the struggle to maintain a unique French identity in Louisiana. This first introduction lays out the framework for other poems to come, introducing themes that will be elaborated later in the collection. First, Richard comments on the tension between France, the metropole, and the other regions of the francophone world, saying that here in Louisiana, the Cajuns “don't speak blueblood French anymore,” and apologizing sarcastically for using the common word 'mirror' instead of the more formal, classical 'looking glass'. This theme is further explored in “Shotgun Shells,” whose main premise is the difference between 'standard' French and the local dialect, as revealed in an advertising gaffe.

Richard closes the poem in angry, desperate tones, expressing the anguish of the linguistically abandoned: “From the island of my revenge / I call to you at the top of my lungs /
'Don't leave me all alone.’” He further proclaims his intent to never let up, to always remain a thorn in the side, “Because we're stubborn / And we are going to win.” These same ideas come to greater fruition in “The truth might hurt you.” In this poem, the author's desire has passed from simple annoyance to full-blown anger; he would like to “plant / a bomb at Lafayette Electric, / burn the Oil Center,” “take the bishop hostage to our rage.” Nevertheless, Richard's ire is more nuanced here. While he initially, in “Stubborn,” seems to place the blame for the current situation on the anglophone majority (“But we are all / Colonized, o.k.”), he now finds fault with Cajuns themselves, “Victims of ourselves / strangled by our own hands.” He calls out society types who are, according to him, all talk and no action: “You say save French at tea parties / little finger raised stinking of politesse,” finally giving a fervent ultimatum: “Speak French, or die damned.”

And therein lies the central problem. How can one dare to translate poetry that specifically prohibits such an act? I will be honest: the problem simply didn't occur to me at the outset. I was far too enamored with the poems themselves, and with the challenge of translating them faithfully, to consider the higher-level moral aspects of the work. The reasoning came to me as an end result of the mechanical process of translation, and I will present it here in the same way.

Upon deciding to translate Take in the Harvest, I first had to figure out what I was working with. Although I had read the poems, I am not the sort of reader who performs a formal analysis while initially reading, so that was the first task. At first blush, it seemed fairly simple: no meter, no rhyme scheme – true free verse. This is true on a certain level, as none of the poems in Take in the Harvest conform to any traditional poetic form. There are no sonnets here, no blank verse, no alexandrins, not even any metrical haiku. Still, all of the poems have internally coherent
rhythms, as one would expect from a musician-poet. Richard himself reveals the key, whether intentionally or not, in “First meeting”: “Poetry is / Often silence,’ / said Isabelle.”

Isabelle is correct, and Richard's poetry reflects this Phillip Glassian thought. The poems in *Take in the harvest* are not governed by iambic or trochees, but rather by the inevitability of the carriage return. Many of the poems, if the linebreaks were removed, would read as straightforward prose sentences, as in the case of “The difference”: “The difference between / yesterday night / and tonight / is that yesterday / there were bullfrogs, / but tonight, / there are none.” The difficulty lay in reconciling the rhythm of the original with my translated rhythm.

For comparison's sake, here is the original text (Richard 77):

```
La différence entre
Hier au soir
Et ce soir
C'est que hier
Y'avait des ouaouarons,
Pis ce soir,
Y'en a pas.
```

Most of the lines, with a proper Louisiana accent, have only three syllables. The only exceptions are the first line and the fifth line, both for good reason: the first line states the theme of the poem, and the fifth reveals the distinction between the nights.

My first draft of the translation was unforgivingly literal, a quick run-through to get a basic shape down (and I will admit that it was never committed to paper; this is a reconstruction of a somewhat instinctual process):

```
The difference between
Yesterday in the evening
And this evening
Is that yesterday
There were bullfrogs,
But this evening,
There are none.
```
In addition to sounding translated, the unrelenting 'this evening's completely destroyed any possibility of trisyllabic lines, so I made a few substitutions and tried again:

The difference between
   Yesterday night
      And tonight
Is that yesterday
   There were bullfrogs,
      But tonight, 
There are none.

The slight shift from 'evening' to 'night' (more suitable to normal American English usage, anyway) solved some of the excesses, but still left some lines that were originally trisyllabic instead tetra- or, heavens forfend, pentasyllabic. The dilemma took on a different tone now, because the fact of the matter is that I liked it this way, and yet it was 'wrong'. I am inclined to agree with Willis Barnstone, both that “A translation is never an exact copy. It is different” and that, as he quotes Fray Luis de León, translated poems should appear “‘nacidas en él y naturales' (as if born and natural in the language)” (both 266). Armed with this ready rationale, I was prepared to accept the above form, but I still wanted to know why it worked. As it turns out, while the total number of syllables differs, the underlying stress patterns align perfectly, at least in my pronunciation of American English: 2 2 1 2 2 1 1; these are the number of stressed syllables in each line. While I have not used stress patterns as a litmus test for judging the 'correctness' of my translations, I do find that once I am happy with a poem the patterns tend to be reasonably in sync.

I have referred multiple times above to my personal idiosyncrasies of speech. There are certainly those who would gasp in horror at the concept of my voice, the translator's voice, insinuating itself into the original work – Nabokov comes to mind as an extreme example.
Unfortunately for the gaspers, I disagree. I certainly do not wish to imply that the author's voice should ever become obscured by the translator's own, especially in two such closely related languages as French and English, drawing on a common wordstock and intertwined literary traditions. Nevertheless, I have felt free to be swayed by my own preferences and turns of speech in cases where they seem to meld with Richard's own. Take, for example, the case of “Haiku for a rainy afternoon.” In the poem's first two lines, “Grands coups de tonnerre / Tombés dans la cour tout près” (Richard 71), I had a choice in how to translate 'tout près'. I could have said 'fell close by in the yard', shifting the adverb from the end of the sentence, or I could have weakened the meaning slightly to 'very close', again shifting, or any of a number of other methods. In the end, I chose to translate the adverbial phrase as “right close,” which had a double virtue. First, it allowed me to maintain the original word order, with a finial adverb. Second, it sounded to me like something I myself might write, even though I'm fairly sure the phrase wouldn't be in the active vocabulary of many other translators. It resonated with me on my own terms, just as the original French did.

Which leads me around to the problem of French words. Richard provides a glossary in his original collection, so that (as he puts it) 'foreigners' will be able to understand certain Louisiana specific lexical items. Originally I had the wild idea that I would search for English dialect words that would be equally as foreign to the broader anglophone readership as their French counterparts. Fortunately, I think, for everyone, I discarded this plan. Unfortunately, I did so in favor of the equally as disastrous retention of all dialect words, italicized and in French, in the English text, thus rendering otherwise perfectly transparent, enjoyable lines needlessly abstruse. Luckily for everyone involved I was disabused of the notion that I should try to render
the exact same reader experience in my English translation as in the French original; down such a road lies only madness. As Christopher Middleton puts it, “Translation does involve interpretation” (125). Gregory Rabassa quotes Jorge Luis Borges putting it even better, in telling his translator “not to write what he said but what he wanted to say” (2). As it is, I left only two of the glossary words untranslated, for reasons of aesthetics and rhythm, in “To my ancestors” and in “Bridge Down.” The glossary, however, has remained for much the same reasons as the original: there are flora and fauna that appear in the poems that may not be familiar to all readers, as well as a couple of cultural-specific customs. I have also transferred Richard's spelling of his home state's name to the English language, since I find 'Louisianna' to be just as eye-pleasing as he does 'Louisianne'.

In the end, it was my hemming and hawing over how to tackle dialect words that led me to an understanding of why I should dare to translate these proudly French poems. On word-level, I was unsuccessful in transmitting the Louisiana French experience to the anglophone reader. On a higher, metatextual level, however, I can still be successful. The plain truth is that Zachary Richard's words express, at times brusquely, at times poignantly, but always powerfully, his deep feelings on the status of his French language in the state of Lousiana. If there is to be any change (and we know from his words in “The truth might hurt you” that he wants there to be), it will necessarily involve the anglophones of the state, as well as the many Louisianans of French heritage who no longer speak or read their ancestral tongue.

George Steiner has opined that “Swift, agreed understanding between neighbouring nation states and ideologically divided communities is necessary to the survival of man” (211). To this list we could well add linguistically divided communities, such as we have in Louisiana. The
only way that the non-francophones of Louisiana will know this valuable statement on the worth of Cajun French is through translation, and I offer up my efforts. I could close with another Steiner quote, “No man must be kept from salvation by mere barriers of language” (257), but instead I will send this translation off with the same words as its original author: “Prepare the field. Burn the cane.”

References


Zachary Richard's “Faire récolte”

Take in the Harvest

I live on ten acres of land in the heart of the Louisianna countryside, but despite the garden and the orchard, I don't earn enough money from my harvest to claim to be a farmer (the real ones don't make money either). This title is, therefore, a way for me to legitimate myself to my neighbors. I'm going to give them copies and tell them the title, and since they can't read French (Cajuns are for the most part illiterate in their language) I'll be able to make them believe that it's a farmer's almanac and I'll win prestige in my little corner of the world. Or perhaps, they won't understand anything and it will only confirm their suspicion: that I am strange. Nevertheless, I associate this collection very deliberately with the farmer, the man of the earth. Not because I live in an agricultural area, or that my ancestors all lived off the land, in Louisianna, in Acadia, or even further back in France, not because the themes of my poems are often provoked by nature, but because the farmer's work is symbolic, for me, of poetic creation. Symbolic in an obvious and superficial way (planting the seed, working the field, and taking in the harvest, just like receiving inspiration, working the verse, and finishing it; or perhaps that agriculture and poetry provide nourishment, one for the body, the other for the mind), but symbolic also in a deeper way. With poetry, as with agriculture, you're engaged in a collaboration with forces that can become, with different conditions, adversaries or allies. In both cases, the farmer and the poet act in a spiritual dimension where certain elements remain mysterious and uncontrollable. A part of the success of the farmer, like that of the poet, depends on a power, an energy that you can neither describe nor imagine, but that you try to join with and guide in a positive fashion.

For the benefit of foreigners, I include a glossary of local words at the end of the book.
Sleepless night in Moncton
    to Gérald Leblanc

Candid women with
    Firm breasts the
    Beauty of love

The night
    Tumultuous I am
    Against your mouth

Against your will
    Running away from holding
    Myself to you I am

Against you the space
    That you give
    Me between

Your Top Lip and
Your Bottom Lip.

At dawn the trace
    Of orange that
    Precedes the white.
II.

Tonight I saw you
   As through a glass darkly.
        I call to you like
A wolf on
   The mountain the
        Wings of sadness,
Voyage at half-moon
   The leaves already
        Changing.

17 September 1980, Lorne Crescent.
Haiku for the second day of autumn

Second day of autumn
   First cold snap.
       Blue sky no clouds.

23 September 1980, Montreal.

Afterthought:

   To feel the void
   To fill it
   Without violating it.
Haiku for the third day of autumn

Rainy day
Just good for
Going to bed
Making love two or three times.

(She said that soon
There won't be any more leaves
On the trees.)
Haiku for the fifth day of autumn

A last look
To say it all
What you won't
Ever have the time
To say.

Trois-Rivières, 27 September 1980, to CT.
Long-haiku for the killdeer

At the setting of the sun
    Killdeer flew toward the west,
        Seeking out grasshoppers for supper.

6 November 1980, at Chênes du Marais.
Haiku for the risen full moon

On the east horizon
  The full moon rising,
  To the west, the setting sun.

The last day of winter, 19 March, North Scott Ghetto.
Haiku for the first day of Spring

I love you I love you I love you
I love you I love you I love you
I love you I love you I.
At the woodyard

Hot all day
   Except toward three
   Thirty in the afternoon
The north wind
   Threw itself across the field.

We saw it come
   Great wave of ice
   Low dark sky
Gray coming from over
   By Mrs. Roger's house.

The old carpenters
   whistled through their teeth,
      “Oh yeah, it's starting
   to get cold!”

And not long after,
   They put up their tools
      And they left.

12 December 1980, during the construction of my house, at Chênes du Marais.
Cries on the bayou

As if it's too late,
As if the battle was lost,
Everyone near to
Going back to shore and
Running to hide in the great wood.
As if no seed
Grew in the earth,
Dry and powdery,
And St. Medard's Day announced itself
Ruthlessly.
As if nothing,
Even well-anchored things,
Could resist
Being hurled
From one side to the other
In the wind great like
The Biggest Hurricane.
As if charity and hope
Had abandoned us,
And neither men,
Nor animals, nor plants,
Nor rocks, nor microbes,
Nor atoms, nor tiny traces
Understood each other, but rather threw
Grimaces and insults,
Treasons and injuries and
Fists in the dark,
Grinding teeth, red eyes,
And the courageous
Had all fallen
Like white oaks
At the end of their days,
Leaving a savage
Coffin-silence
Smothering inspiration,
Removing everything,
Even conceptions
of the destruction we endured.

When the wind
Fell abruptly,
Suddenly spreading silence
like a fog
of pestilence and blackness,
greater silence
Than could have ever
Smashed into
South-west Louisianna,
I heard a cry.
A cry on the bayou
Like I had never heard.
Strong and resounding
Like a gator in the depths of the swamp
Like the king of gators
His lungs filled with music
Splendid like the cry of a nighthawk
Courting in the evening,
Like a kestrel
In the depths of the sky,
A tranquil, handsome cry,
Like an angel,
like the voice of god
Speaking to his lover
After making love:
A cry coming from
far far away,
far far in the bayou.

And my heart started
To beat like to
Break my ribs,
And without making the smallest noise,
I looked around me,
Furtive, wondering if
Someone else
Had heard it

Too.

To my ancestors

Searching for my uncle
To give him a little drink
From my bottle,
Soothe a great thirst.

My dear grandmother
Who no longer wanted to see me,
Drunk like a tchoque,
In the middle of the night
Looking for
His tomb
In the middle
of the cemetery.

Gone far away in
Uncertainty,
Tchoque.

Sacrifice.

30 January 1981, to the late Zachary Richard, born 8 September 1913, died 23 February 1936.
In their holes

Raining tonight
Big drops of rain
Late near to quarter of three
Half-moon hidden
By the dark, heavy sky
Wetness nothing
Moving
Apart from the crawfish
In their holes.

22 February 1981, 2:45 a.m., North Scott Ghetto.
Near-haiku for the Canada geese

Two Canada geese beating
Against the north wind.
Disappearing into each other.

(Saturday just at noon
Wind rose up.
Rained all
Evening.
Thunder in the night.
Ate gumbo at Pauline's,
Uncle Badé dying.
West wind
Shook the cabin.
Turned into north
Wind.)

2 March 1981.
Haiku for the hard spring rain

Sky the color of lead and
   In the night fat rain
      Fell on the house.

29 March 1981, North Scott Ghetto.
Owl in the night
Owl in the night
   reminds me of
      the first
time.

1st of April, 1981, North Scott Ghetto.
Thirty-three egrets

Easter Day
    Thirty-three egrets
    Flew over
The house.
Haiku for the April drought

Dry and merci-
    Less days, fat
         Clouds gone by
Without sparing a drop.

22 April 1981.
First meeting

I was the first to arrive
   Earlene arrived
   Second every-
Body came
   After that.
   Lots of
Strangers we talked
   We discussed
   Richard Guidry
Argued at least
   Two times, once
   With me,
Certainly. Jean Arceneaux
   had brought
   birds
And catfish and we
   ate deciding
   To make an
Evening of it from time to time.

Drunks in the front
   Room making noise
   Amusing ourselves much
Too late. (Lucky there weren't
   any neighbors).

Carl Doucet
   left early, worried
   about his baby,
Me, I got as drunk
   as a jaybird.

“Poetry is
   often silence,”
   said Isabelle.
First day in May

Great storms out of the north
   Lightning thunder and
   Lots of rain.
The crickets sang
   Their throats finally
   Wet enough,
Choir of bullfrogs
   Resounded across
   The flooded earth.
Haiku for St. Medard's Day

St. Medard's Day cloudy without rain
   Sun shone most of the time.

Sowing grass in the yard. 8 June 1981.
Take in the harvest

It's hot enough to
    Sap all your courage,
Rained in the afternoon making
    The grass grow.
The farm all in order,
    Except in the hollow of the Swamp.

If it rains this way,
    At day's end not
Before noon, harvest will be
    all big and magnificent.

If there's no
    hurricane.

(On the night of the 22nd, returning to Louisiana, heat and stifling humidity. Jefferson, St. John, St. James, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin, and Lafayette, tired and almost drunk on the night road).
End-Goodbye-O.K.

_I have chosen to destroy_
_The images of those who_  
_Have come before me, Amon_  
_Re of Egypt, of the_  
_Ancient, evil crypt_  
_The moon over Abitibi_  
_Pow Wow Force Great_  
_Vast Northern Road Lunatic_  
_Hope to find your_  
_Number in the sky I_  
_Believe that we are lost I_  
_Believe that we are_  
_Better separated by the ocean before_  
_Me between you and me_  
_The ocean, vast and full of_  
_Waves without it we'd be_  
_Lost already._

Wherever you are,
I'll be there too.

Filled with joy.

Filled with pain.

19 August 1981, Ottawa, Canadian Capital. Without having eaten, to Gaston and Gerry, lost in the fog.
Big rush
Big rush
In the alleyway
My tabernacle
My Open House
My Last Drop of
Solace Thirst
The fabric of the night
Wound around
My head,

The enraged beast.

Montreal, 31 August 1981, 3:50:01 a.m., 18º Celsius.
Fish

Autumn flowers
Blue, violet and yellow,
Young catfish in
The creek.

18 September 1981.

36
**Good spot**

Canrê Fontenot at the
Festival Acadien. Came
late and drunk,
Dog-tired and miserable. Cloud
of dust mirage above
the dancers magic of the
Crowd, scratch out a good spot,
Push if you have to.

Bois-Sec played and Monsieur
Octa and Hector Duhon,
D. L. Menard and
Canrê, because nobody wanted him
With us.

19 September 1981.
Haiku for the end of September

End of September
   Hot day blue sky
      Without a hint
Of autumn.

25 September 1981.
After so much drought
The rain is finally falling
This afternoon.

The weather changes.
Fresh wind from the north.

1 October 1981, at Chênes du Marais.
22 November

(Rain all night,
Rain all day).

Raining since
  This morning
  The rain
Coming on even
  Harder with
  Nightfall,
The wind
  Picking up fat
  Drops like
Nails struck
  The roof and
  Swampland everywhere.

At Chênes du Marais.
Near-haiku 25 November

(Cloud cover breaking and gone)

There's wind
   But it's stopped
      Raining.

Toward nine in the evening
The rain started
My poor house not yet finished
The planks of the rafters
Night wardens
Alone and sad, in the middle
Of the naked prairie.
I'm afraid the rain
Will swell up the wood too much.
It's turning cold too,
The wild hand of winter.
Coldest Day Of The Winter

Raining all day
If it was just a little bit
Colder, it would turn to hail.

4 February 1981, North Scott Ghetto.
Fog

Fog so thick
That all the rabbits
Miss the
Headlights
On the cars
Up until
It's too late.

Young wolf

I see light
    high in this
city building
I see the moon
    I hear his cry
from the mountain
echoing
    on its third or
fourth passing
no clouds to
    hide himself
    no more instinct
to save himself
young wolf
    paw in the trap.

why do you call me
    if it's only
to tell me
that you don't love me anymore.

Montreal, 9-10 October 1981.
Gray

North wind whistled
   Large across the planks
   Winter coming on.

Gray winter wind color
   of an old knife.

II

Day colored like lead
   clearing up in the afternoon
   fogging over at the fall
   of night.

Hunters in the pasture
   The neighbor’s grandmother
   Passes into the infinite.

Haiku for picking beans

Picking beans
This afternoon,
Little rabbits
Ran everywhere.

29 October 1981.
Haiku for the first crawfish sighting

After two days of rain
    Clouds broke crawfish
    Left their holes.

4 November 1981, at Chênes du Marais.
Fog on the swamp

Fog on the swamp
    Solitude in the haze
        I hear your name
Like a cat who
    Meows all night
        Like a man
Alone in the haze
    We're fucked
        No appeal
Your love envelops
    My soul like
        This fog
Envelops my sight.

last quarter waxing
the moon in Cancer
mosquitoes in November.

Eleventh month T’ai. Flock of duck flying north at nightfall.
Heat

Raining
  Softly like
  Melted cloud.

3 December 1981, Moving from the Ghetto.
Fog

Fog so thick
   it could break a hammer
Cutting softly
   through the middle.

You see fewer shooting stars
   with this little half-moon.

You hardly see the
   road at all.

You're trapped in a grayness,
   heavy and wet,
After playing in Opelousas
   Friday and Saturday in a row.

Ill-thought, ill-meant, ill-made,
   game cock crowing his own reveille
In the wee hours of the morning.

_Cocks crowing at 3:33 a.m., North Scott Ghetto._
**Hard rain**

Great wind from the south heavy  
With rainclouds,  
    Hard rain on the swamp.

(Moon in Sagittarius,  
Mercury don't move).

Cold

Back to Monkville
In the snow,
White on white.
St-Ignace, Bouctouche
Just a useless old man coming home
Too late at night.
Black ice the next day,
Encrusting my route
Heels slip-sliding,
Rolling softly to
Keep from falling
Snow trap invisible in
This great season,
Haven't been this cold
In such a long time.

2 February 1981, Moncton.
At Louis Mailloux's

At Louis Mailloux's,
    In Caraquet on the point
    Boats stuck in
The ice, circling
    The bay, the fishermen
    Shoveling snow
In front of their houses.

Gust of wind in
    This white world
    Cut the silence
Like Poseidon's
    Frozen knife.

5 February 1981.
Plowing

Plowing the fields,
Scaring the rabbits,
Turning the soil and
The flowers of Spring.

Blue cloudless sky.
Already hot.

Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers,
Transplanted and already in the garden,

Summer work starting.

18 March 1981, at Chênes du Marais, to the god of war.
Annunciation

(The Holy Spirit came upon the Virgin Mary)

If the weather's fine,
    the harvest will be good.
(The sky was full of clouds but
    it didn't rain.
At least during
    the day).

Threat of rain at seven-fifteen
The wind fell as suddenly
    as it appeared.

Lightning to the north and
    the east, wind stopping up
The thunder's mouth.

Drought

Drought seven times seven days
Dusty earth covered
Every little thing
Dust stayed in your throat
On your tongue in your eyes
Not to mention the heat,
Blinding, flesh under sun
so merciless.

Strong, strong and hot
Burned the summer.
Drought without end
Drought just too

Long.

11 June 1981, Moon in Capricorn.
The rainbow

Rained in the afternoon
Rain like a beautiful
Woman dancing before
My leaves.
Her curves undulated
Around leaves, trunk
and root. Her mouth pregnant
with wetness, her kisses
Planted on my plants.

Rainbow
North South on
the eastern horizon.

If there be a rainbow in the eve
It will rain and leave.
Two rainbows

Back in Louisianna
    Rained off and on
    For three days.

Montreal Ottawa Rain Radio Studio
Montreal Playing In The Street.

Two rainbows
    Overhead.
Rain

North wind
South wind
Rain like a
Pill that the country
Swallows every
Eight hours.

Rained every afternoon
Every day.
And tonight
Near one in the morning
Still raining.

Fine rain good
For plants leaves
Branches and fruits.

Aunt Mathilde passed on,
Cradled in the arms of the Lord
Whom she loved so much.

Sky overcast and
Often, rain.

Dark haiku

Fog on the swamp
It's never been more
Dark than that.

7 July 1981, at Chênes du Marais.
Haiku for the first half moon in summer

Half moon
   Rocked in the high sky
       By Jupiter, Saturn, and
Mars.
La Fête des Acadiens

Jean Arceneaux sleeps
   in his bed not
   hearing the
bark of the dog.

Zachary Richard hears it
   coming back from the dance
   tonight two hundred years
Barks, the wisdom
   of the love-drunk
   Love-jealousy.

Over Pauline Boudreaux's party
   half moon and
   a lone dog barking.
26 December

Rained, hard rain, in the morning,
The neighbor's cows
    On a threatened island.
The water still rising.

All the mice in the countryside will want
    To come in the house.
Never so much water so near
    The farm.

At Chênes du Marais, 1981.
Hail

South wind like a punch
From a big, strong man, by God.
West wind, cold and gray,
Color of dark ice, met
the Mexico current,
Tornado watch
On the prairie.

(St. Augustine went
off adventuring. We
ask for any news from
him, we hope for the
best, we fear the worst.
We hope that he'll
come home soon.)

Cold front,
Warm front,
High altitude battle
Over Louisianna.

Ash Wednesday haiku

Gray day like
    a layer of lead
        Covering the earth,
Weighing on my mind.
First buds

First buds of Spring
songs on the tips of the peach tree
the fig tree, the mulberry tree.
I hear their refrain,
“Winter is over, greenery comes.”

Only the pecan tree doesn't sing.

3 March 1983, at Chênes du Marais.
Sunday afternoon laziness

On the feast of St. Boniface,
Rained softly
All afternoon.

Laziness and just the desire
To do nothing at all.

6 May 1983.
Stubborn

Loudmouth, firebrand, révolutionnaire,
   My fellow man, mon frère,
I salute you, I embrace you.

We don't speak blueblood French anymore,
   Here we say whatever we must
To make ourselves understood
   Hear me out,
My grandmother spoke
   the king's language
But we are all
   Colonized, o.k.
It comes and it goes.

Poets talking to each other
   in the bistros
      of Paris
Drinking several glasses.

Looking in the mirror,
   (pardon, I mean to say “looking glass”!)
      I saw the enemy
Tonight as if
   He was sitting
      On the porch
In front of your house.
Beggar, firebrand, traitor
   Looking in your glass
   What is it that
You saw?
   you and I are
Capsized
Cancelled
Expired
Invalid now
   and soon
Forgotten
   I salute you
   I embrace you.

II

Heart like a horse,
   A racehorse, regular beat
   Long distance and
High plateau.
   One foot in front of the other
   For a long time.

III

North South East West
Spring Summer Autumn Winter
Right Left Before Behind
Above Below Before After
IV

From the island of my revenge
I call to you at the top of my lungs
“Don't leave me all alone.”
Come find me lost here
In this great black wood
If I had the wings of a dove
I'd fly across the sky
To your side.

The message of our salvation
Was enshrouded in an
Unknown language, lost since ancient times.

Again, mon frère, you got yourself drunk
On the power of your words
Hiding yourself behind
A Mardi Gras mask.
Nom de plume worn once a year
On the eve of Lent.
V

Five times tonight
   I went
       To your bedside
To watch over your fever
       To give you water.

You called me by my name,
   Grown more and more
       Feeble through those
Dry, chapped lips,
   “Water, fresh water,
       To drink, fresh water to drink”.

Bawler, Squawler, Enemy, Friend,
   Soft music played long past day's end
       Beating of mysterious rhythms
The legacy you share with me
   Day after day until death
       Neither you nor I have
Any reason to do the stupid things
   We've done
       That we've always done. That we'll do
Again.

Together and each to his corner
   Because we're stubborn
       And we are going to win.

To Jean Arceneaux, Friday 7 March 1986, after “l'occasion de l'Apostrophe.” Beware the Ides of March.
Haiku for a rainy afternoon

Great claps of thunder
   Fell in the yard right close,
   East wind and rain.

21 August 1986, at Chênes du Marais
Two loud claps right close to the house made me jump.
The wind brusquely changed direction, the hard rain flooding in
the east window I thought I'd closed. Hard rain for a quarter of an hour.
Then a soft color in the sky and freshness impregnated everywhere.
It was raining in the fireplace

It was raining in the fireplace
The fire stronger at first.

It was raining in the fireplace
Northeast wind
At a bad angle.

22 December 1986, at Chênes du Marais.
I took a chair

I took a chair
    To sit, my Lord,
Under your light blue canopy
    To sit in your garden
To contemplate the colors of your winter.

A windless day,
    Not a bit of ruckus on the prairie
Except for the dogs barking at the arriving guests,
    The evening visits beginning
Madame in the kitchen, Monsieur dragging wood
    For the fire.

My Christmas gift, I received it
    Sitting in my garden, my Lord,
Up high, light blue and birdsong,
    Pale yellows, rust and orange
Worn-out green and the shadows growing longer
    On the ground.

The Lighthouse

Like the lighthouse
   Of a harbor seen
From a boat navigating
   The prairie,
The light of
   My neighbor's
Porch,
   Seen from afar.

As if
   Everything was going well,
As if
   I was returning from a
Trip.

28 May 1987, at Chênes du Marais, to Hubert Maître.
The 12th of July

Firefly on the porch,
   Little surprised light.

Lightning on the horizon
   To the north and
   To the west.

Did you happen to see her?

I saw a firefly
   Leaving toward the north-east, leaving toward your place
   Did she get there?

Her light like a shard
   In the corner of my eye
   That I would have missed
Without my drunkenness,
   A shooting star
   A fixed perception,
The truth existing,
   Or perhaps being projected
   Onto the sky pasted
Above my view
   Looking that way,
   When I saw her
Leaving toward your place.

1 August 1987, at Chênes du Marais.
The difference

The difference between
    Yesterday night
    And tonight
Is that yesterday
    There were bullfrogs,
    But tonight,
There are none.

16 August 1987, at Chênes du Marais.
Poem for you

Stars all over the sky
That night
Thinking of you.
Transplanting

You have to transplant in November
    After the sap
        Has stopped flowing.

Making love under the covers,
    Winter is calling.

II

Crossing the field,
    I glanced over
To see how
    Things were going at your place
The smoke from your fireplace,
    Lit like mine.

Cutting wood for
    The woodpile.

III

At 4:33 in the morning
    26 and a half days without rain
        And it finally pours.

IV

The night of the full moon,
On the lakeshore dancing.

7 November 1987, at Chênes du Marais,
passed the evening in Lake Arthur.
Booby-trapped trap

to Jean Arceneaux

Fireflies like stars,
   Shooting in from the side
   Gone toward your place again.
You must have
   A booby-trapped trap.

12 May 1988, at Chênes du Marais.
Arrow

Across this prairie
    The night like
        A love-arrow
Trace of red
    On the tip
        Of your mouth
That burns
    Your brown eyes
        That drive me to distraction.

23 April 1988, 2:40 a.m., at Chênes du Marais.
The shadow

The wind is
  on the prairie
  like the shadow
Of a stray dog
  the traveller returning
  from the other shore.
Silence in this
  big house only
  haze outside.

18 December 1987, at Chênes du Marais.
First fireflies of the season

First fireflies of the season.
   I saw one at Pauline's place,
I saw two at mine.

28 April 1989, Chênes du Marais.
First grasshopper of the season

Wednesday the first
  grasshopper,
Today the first
  fireflies of the season.

They were three
  coming across
    the pasture
  the neighbor's dog
Driven mad by their
  light and I
Barked, too, toward that
  icy moon.

A Lenten wind

A Lenten wind
  whistling across the prairie
  Fast cloud crossing
The face of the moon.

Black cat, color of
  The shadow of the night.

18 February 1989, at Chênes du Marais.
Traveler's song

At night, the oaks
    Stand guard like the
    Sentries of a
Beneficent army and
    The myrtles throw
    Their torches of enlightened,
Welcome flowers
    Brought back from the war
    Traveled so long,
Finally arrived.

20 July 1990, at Chênes du Marais.
Drinking song

At six in the morning
    The day of Mardi Gras
    No more music playing
    No more fire in the chimney
All the revelers snoring
    Me leaving all alone.

Never let go

Leave the road tomorrow,
  Today the night
  Rain in the morning
Chasing after clarity
  The beating of my heart
  The white heat
Of your love.

We are lost children
  Bound to fall
  Bound to find ourselves
Bound to make love
  Like we're bound to die
  The rain that
Hits the window
  Sleepless night
  Paradise of the fucked.

Here in folly's grotto
  Cursed poet and me
  Drinking coffee
Afraid to go to sleep
  Fleeing sleep never
  Let go never
Let go.
Three verses for you

I

Two fireflies frolicking
   in the rain
      No mosquitoes
Or almost none,
   the summer was
      surprising, the seasons
Not like they should have been
   at evening it's
      being alone
That's hard.

II

The crickets are
   content the rain
      contented them
Their noise like
   the motor of the good lord
at night.

III

Even without mosquitoes
   there are always some
      the evenings aren't
Bad but
   at night they
      are more
Evident.

To CT, 21 August 1988, at Chênes du Marais.
Dancing woman

You, because
    You are a dancing woman,
         You dance. You are
One with the universe. You are
    The wind and the rain
         You are in me
As if in my diaphragm
As if in my belly
As if in my eyes
As if in my tongue
As if in my veins
As if in my legs

and now, the dance.

That makes many times now
    That I've asked you
         To follow my steps.
But it never works.

22 July, Panama.
Creole baby

The altar of this heat
  Night's prey,
  Young girls
Full of sweat
  The odor of sex
  Their hips,
Handles for my pleasure,
  Held in my hand
  Smile perceived through
Cloud of drunkenness,
Pressed against your stomach,
Feeling your breasts through
Your wet dress.
Easter morning

Silence on the prairie
   Bathed in the soap of the
   Moon.
Crickets sing
   Waking the mockingbird
   Blue song and
First fireflies
   Of the season.

19 April 1992, at Chênes du Marais.
Suddenly winter

Suddenly winter the
Hunter flying in
The air blood
Running between your legs
Between your eyes
Between your lips
The fever
Took me after
Midnight a few days
Before Christmas I called
Your name too often
Like an emergency
Exit like
A savage
Wood the clouds
Stuck against the
Earth Orion flying
In the eastern quadrant
The half moon
Set
In the west.

13 December 1988, 11:41 p.m., at Chênes du Marais.
To Sirius, the Dog Star.
At the beginning of October

At the beginning of October
the crickets still sang
but it wasn't hot
like before.

2 October, at Chênes du Marais.
Bridge Down

The bridge on the road
  Going to Louis Arceneaux's
  Is closed.
The parish is out of money,
  Nothing's the same,
  And I'm lost
At the end of Cockpit Road.

It's a strange summer,
  No mosquitoes on
  July 27th
Despite the rain
  That's fallen on our hopes
  For a long time
Already.

It's a strange summer,
  A pilgrim returned from afar,
  Sitting on my porch
The morning the stinging caterpillar
  Stung me, his accomplice
  At hell's airport
Wished me good day
  Despite his hatred, and
  On the bridge
Going to Louis Arceneaux's,
  A barrier of tchéroqués
  Stops me from going
Farther.
There are chicken trees
   Growing up
   Through the asphalt, and
On the hillside lightning
   Lightens the country.
   I only think of you
Running across the field
   Approaching the bayou,
Plunging in, falling
   Into the heart of the water
As if onto the blade of a rusted knife,
   Torn, finding you under the bridge
Barrier of big thorns
   All around.

I only think of you.
   I heard a cry,
   It went “smack”
When you fell, the sound
   Of your hands and your nose
   Your eyes hit
The bottom, while I hoped
   In front of the bridge, held back from going forward,
   My fists tied down, my temerity
Sunk in the mud.
I thought to myself:
    They abandoned the bridge,
    There's no more money,
And yet for a hundred years
    We've crossed it, and yet for
    Still longer
We've spoken Louis Arceneaux's French
    In this country, plucked
    Like a duck
In his pot, the pride
    Of those who are stronger,
    Of those who surprised us
On the lowlands one winter morning.
    They're going to eat us,
    Seasoned with weakness
And with shame.

In front of the bridge
    Going to Louis Arceneaux's,
    I can't go
Any farther, the shadow of your cry
    Passes like a crow
Leaving a gray streak
    On this heart,
Torn by the spines
    Of the *tchéroqués*.

On the west end of the bridge
    Going to Louis Arceneaux's
    And you
On the other side.
Winter is here

Winter is here
In the middle of the afternoon
   Great big cloud the color of steel
Chasing a flock of blackbirds
   An owl and some partridges.

The wind turns over the buckets
   In the yard and
Not long after,
   Cold and rain.

29 December 1990, at Chênes du Marais.
Shotgun Shells

For the first time ever
There was an advertisement along
The highway in this lost Louisianna.

In letters the size of steers
It said, in French: “The cartridge that guarantees a lagniappe.”
For the first time in history
The Americans published their advertisements in French
And it was for shotgun shells.

It amused me in my bourgeois delinquency,
The sauce from your leg of lamb on my tie,
Burping your old champagne into the north wind.

It amused me since there aren't any hunters
That can read or speak even American
And therefore it wasn't with them the fault lay.

What was still more amusing was that
It was written well, without error, not like usual
Since we have a habit of writing poorly and

Speaking poorly in this no longer French country
Except for a few vestiges like me and
My neighbor who invited me to eat wild game and

Drink wine and coffee at his place,
His wife kissed me good night outside I saw
A billboard like a troupe of angels in

The basin of the sky selling cartridges
For hunters hunting another truth.
II

My neighbor makes a lot of noise at night,
He's a musician. My other neighbor
Goes to bed early. He's a hunter.

Me, I'm just a bon vivant bent over
A society game or a glass of wine
Drunk in the company of gentlemen

Or preferably pretty ladies.
Imagine then my curiosity to see written,
Great like the Bishop's church, French

Without fault except in terms of continent. America, ami,
Doesn't tolerate difference anymore while
Its children can't stop searching for it.

It's a funny thing, like my grandfather
Would have said if he was still with us.
Times change. The wind turns aside.

The cold of souls and hearts
Resounds in shopping malls and
Parking lots, dead at night, more dead

Than the cemetery where my grandfather
Sends me, from the other side,
A well-written message despite himself,

He says to me: “I'm still here, boy,
And my cartridge guarantees a lagniappe.”


to Jean Arceneaux, and Kerry Boutté.
Devil in the heart

Devil in my heart
    Betrayed me in
    A friendly town
Lethargic foresight,
    Tranquil like an infant
    Sucking at his mother's breast.
They took me by
    The neck, shook me,
    Heaped all sorts of
Insults on me, threw me,
    Thrown in the street
    The hard pavement
My forehead meeting
    My ruined hopes
    Scattered like
Snow flakes
    Stained with blood
    On a background of
Filth and gray
    I called your name but
    No one answered.

In the almost-night
    In Brussels my nose
    Pressed to the ground
The bourgeois going back
    To their homes, bothered by
    The sign of my weakness
Walking around
    The busdrivers
    Cursing in that
Working-class language my
   Two arms on one
      Rail my
Two legs on the other.

Crying confusedly
   Dirty, hot tears
      Making mud
In the streets of
   The capital of the beloved
      Belgians who
Today don't know
   Me anymore the
      Queen pisses on
Me her lover won't speak to me
   Anymore he who was
      My best friend
Not long ago.

But it's my fault
   I know it
      I acknowledge it
But it doesn't
   Hurt any less for
      So much wasted love
So many prayers prayed
   Even the dogs
      No longer sniff
The Queen's piss
   Like Gueuze
      Dirtying my
Pants, drying in
   The wind the whores
      In their windows
Now don't even hide
   Their laughter.
Cursed where they are
   Not the curse of
       Poets, the curse
Of lepers the disease
       Rotting the tips of my
       Fingers falling
Into my beer,
       A bit of flesh
       Rests delicately
In the bottom of my glass.

I really would have liked to cry out
   To throw cobblestones
       Through all the windows
Of this rotted city
   To rape all the
       Bourgeois and to
Shit on the altars
   Of the church of their
       Indifference.

(the crazy people
    meet up in the disco
    on the street that opens
On Place St. Vitupière
    or perhaps the Cuban
    bar next door)

Priest devil black angel
    Sends me to the bar
    Knowing what
I'm looking for, I wanted
    To cry out to
    Break the tables
But I stayed silent
    Prisoner of my
    Impotence and
Of my hypocrisy.
How can I
Correct it tied up
By the wrists
And the ankles
Disgraced
In the public square
The English sailors
Spit on me
Between their insults
I should never have come back
Leaving the glories
Of earlier times
To sweep up the dust
Of forgetfulness a bet,
Lost, the wet cold
Of this night
Stuck against my skin
Like a wound.

I would have wanted it all
Except that, stepping
Drunkenly my foot
Stuck in the rails
The streetcar arriving
Drift of quarrels
And wine chagrin,
Pitiless and
Sleepless.

Somewhere in the
Canadian north,
Indians
Sing my
Songs. I won't go
See them anymore, so that
My memory will remain
With them as a
Thing of beauty.
On the thirteenth of July
    I was stung by
        A burning caterpillar
Spent the afternoon
    Laid up suffering
        My arm swollen up
And colored like a watermelon.

After supper, the weather
    Fell on Grand Coteau
        Thunder-cannons
Shook the country
    The earth shaking
        Under the blows
Of an angry sky.

It scared the little animals
    Seeking refuge under houses
        Or hidden in their dens
Dark the night chased by lightning
    The earth lit up
        Like midday
The thunder thundering
    Birds frozen silent
        In the chimney
Their eyes wide open.

Negative positive discharge
    Practical static poetry
        Full of energy and
Ready to explode.
Quite enough rain
    This damnable weather
    The eternal clouds,
Damned this season
    This flooded country despair
    in the marsh thunderbolts
Fell all around.

Long ago but not so long
    Ago, I would have prayed to God
    To save me,
To stop the thunder
    Or maybe to strike me
    Between the eyes.

But this time, I beg
    No one walking in the mud
    Head uncovered my
Chest bare in open provocation
    Kill me, if you can,
    Great Impotent God
Who can do nothing.

I am weary and fatigued
    Weakened by insect venom
    No longer seeking the big one,
Wished for but not received,
    The thunderbolt of my love
    Indifference the
Worst of things.

Better death than boredom
    Tonight it danced all around
    All around except
Near me.
Amour's red (Namur's red), to Arthur Rimbaud

At the Cathedral of the Holy Suffering
  Vomiting up my guts
    The dried crust on my sleeve
While I slept on the ground
  The cold, hard stone
    The pure clarity
Too cruel for this season,
  I love you,
    I slit open my stomach for you,
The smell of shit and alcohol.

Tonight in Namur
  The hidden bourgeois
    Under their covers,
Isolated, truth shown outside
  On the sidewalk but in the bistro:
    The bedeviled, their faces
Lost white colored
  Their blood staining the
    Knife of wild
Intransigence, their teeth
  Black with smoke, their eyes
    Yellow, no recognition

Brussels' hope in the windows
  The whores of the disaffected night
    Their breasts falling their
Hips violet and red
  Love's wound
    On their lips and
On their sexes
  I love you, I love you
    And I want to kill you
Because you have to love,
  Because you have to love
    Someone.

St. Eligius, patron of laborers, make me a good worker.
Brambles in the snow

Along the wall
    Of my little room
        The snow melts
The brambles drop
    Their leaves burned
        By this first
Frost.

At night on the hill
    Walking on the road
        Neither cat's cry
Nor dog's bark
    Only a calf, steam
        Jumping out from its nostrils
Evaporating across layers
    Of wet black and gray
        The color of late
November.

Party noise, glasses
    Clinking bursts of laughter
        Around a table
Full of joy
    The warmth of laughter
        Filling the window
With steam.

Emerald and burgundy
    Diamond light
        Insouciance in the corner of the
Fire while
    Gnawing dog
        Walks along
The wall, the brambles
    Colored in blood
        In red and in gray
Staining the
        White.

26 November 1987, Namur, Belgium, to Jesus Christ.
The deliveryman

Valiant old villager,
   Carouser.
The spark of your eyes
   Lit up with whisky,
      A pretty melody
A beautiful young girl.
   Deliveryman whistling an air
      From olden times.
Bringing little packets
   Wrapped in bright colors,
      Stuffed with warmth.
Wily, asking only
   A little bite to eat and
      A little sip to drink.

17 June 1992, to Dewey Balfa.
The truth might hurt you

Victims of ourselves
strangled by our own hands
godfather you beat me
speak English don't speak French
don't speak at all. Silence.
shut up, do not disturb. Behave yourself
this time we give ourselves another hiding
beaten with the stick of our sadness
whipped with the switch of our dear suffering:
poor suffering Cajuns
poor Cajuns who lost their country
who lost their language
who lost their pride
who simply lost.

Poor perverted pack of fools
here we say what we want and
I don't give a damn if I've had enough to drink to
reveal to you the truth and the truth is
we're too afraid to break barriers
too afraid to upset our neighbors
we're too civilized, too sterilized,
too americanized, baptised in hypocrisy
folly makes us bend and turn aside
with remorse we dressed ourselves up
as holy martyrs the poor Cajuns
chased out of their poor country in their
poor boats, arriving poor
on the poor shores of this poor river
while my poor grandmother
sang her poor lullaby
while we had nothing to eat
and we were poor.
Pack of fools, I'd like to plant
a bomb at Lafayette Electric,
burn the Oil Center. If we're so
persecuted, let's take the Courthouse
refuge for the refugees of the earth
take the bishop hostage to our rage
if you can drive the car I've got
the matches, you bunch of skirts.

As if we could excuse ourselves
for having let it go as if there were a
reason for our poor lot
other than our poor laziness
and an accommodating lack of balls
pretending to stay within
our idiotic mythology the
poor Cajuns it's not them it's
the English, it's the Americans,
the sons of bitches, but, cher ami,
it's not like that, it's not them,
it's us, it's not him, it's you,
it's not you, son of a bitch, it's
me who did nothing to preserve
French for two hundred years,
it's me who did nothing in 1755,
it's me who chose money
comfort, it's me who's sleeping
it's me who doesn't want to be a bother
it's me, goddammit, it's me.
In 1974, I breathed fire, I rocked the boat,
I cried out alone along the bayou late at night,
the farmers hidden behind closed doors
in their beds their covers covering
their eyes and their ears
and me and my misery in the light of the moon
roaring drunk like the cousin
who drinks too much, who you don't want
to let back in but who you can't
leave outside, afraid he'll break
the bric-à-brac but don't worry,
old hens, I'm behaving, even
presentable my hair spitshined my
suit neat yes sir no ma'am, able
to go into polite society, pack of fools
pack of goddamn ball-less fools, pack of
has-beens, pack of nobodys we don't give a damn
about dressing up like a hundred years ago
playing at being miserable, playing the fool
for American tourists, you think
your grandfather would be proud to see you
in front of your mirror disguised as a shit-
licker you think you're doing well,
My Dear Throwback, coonass coonass
dance like you gotta no gestures above
the waist, don't make mistakes
don't fart at the table.
It's not your fault, it's the Americans' fault, it's not my fault, it's your fault, pack of Catholics gotta find a scapegoat the taste of shit crushed like a host on your tongue and in your mouth singing folk songs of the Louisiana Cajuns, pack of tonedeaf idiots. It's not in here, pack of fools, It's out there, pack of ball-less fools. It's not the past, pack of lost boys, it's the future; it's not the elderly, pack of fools, it's the young.

You say save French at tea parties little finger raised stinking of politesse balled-up fists who gives a shit it's not the French teachers, it's the terrorists, it's not the journalists, it's the morons with matches.

On the altar of the Holy Persecution Complex, In the name of shit, piss, and the little dick, Speak French, or die damned.
Handkerchief dance

That night my old grandmother came to dance in the kitchen on the four corners of my handkerchief, making a lot of noise, her mouth melted into a big smile, yelling out little exclamations, clacking her heels on the floor, cursing in good French that nobody had spoken since she left us, provoking my father who got up to yell at us until he saw who it was and went back to bed while me and my old grandmother we danced her jig, me who had so much trouble following her steps her eyes shining like shooting stars. My grandfather came skipping in not long after, we gave him a bottle and the corner by the fire and from time to time he yelled out encouragement but otherwise he stayed quiet because he was buried with his head in the kitchen sink catching the drops that escaped from the faucet. We danced waltzes, two-time waltzes, mazurkas, polkas, and pas de deux and finally a quadrille when their old friends arrived making my father flee, since he couldn't sleep anymore thinking about the next day's work. The noise of the soirée went all the way over to the neighbors' who came to knock on the front door. They brought a violin and some whisky the night we opened all the doors and all the windows after midnight beating on the walls yelling like savages and drinking like fish. My uncles Claude Cinquième and Charlé sang, Badé fell in a corner snoring on the floor, the best drinker in the country. We put potatoes in the coals in the fireplace and from time to time we took one out to eat it but nobody was hungry except my uncle Edvard who said nothing, the road soon filled with two or three hundred people and the yard black with humanity looking most like an anthill. Everybody sang “T'es petite et t'es mignonne” together, several rolled on the ground, others got up on the roof, still others made love in the bramble patches, getting stuck in the ass without really getting hurt. We served biscuits my uncle Cinquième made.
There were so many people that the floor bowed and the roof started to do the same. The yard was full of buggy tracks and the grass was so chopped up that despite the fine, dry weather, people went home with their boots covered in mud. I thought that Papa wouldn't like that, maybe he'd move somewhere where it's quieter where my old grandmother, his mother-in-law wouldn't be able to find us anymore and wouldn't have the occasion to annoy him with her soirées. She held her skirts in her hand her old stockings other times garters fallen down to the eyelets of her old shoes mouth music, smack your lips the biscuits spread their smell like a prayer in the chapel of cooking. Pass me the bottle, ami, I'd like to dance another jig and my heart beat itself apart but my legs stayed tied on jumping like a frog boing boing taking whatever partner for the mishmashed quadrille, color of a worn-out straw hat, smell of farmer sweat, streak of madness between my legs and in my head the liquor of love of drink ecstasy corded like wood near the fire I danced spinning like a top round and round, marie don marie dé rond ton, your spinning dancing é hé hoop pa la la ton ton ron round and around é hé hoop la pa la la ton ton ron ron ron ron ron marie ro hoop la ton ton in front behind on the ground standing up on the ground bound in the air roll on the ground burst into laughter, can't stop myself, drinking like nobody's business é hé ron ron until I slipped on the handkerchief soaked in my tears and I fell on my ass.

When I woke up at dawn, I was alone with my headache except for my father cleaning around me.

**Green oak**

Invincible oak  
   Roots sent out far all around  
Oak, confronter of hurricanes  
   The great wind hardly makes you  
Bow your head.

Elegance and savage nature  
   Shade in summer,  
Greenery in winter.

Oak, I'll lie down  
   under your branches.

27 December 1994, to Walt Whitman.
I like that

At the cypress cove
Zydeco Jo in the cabin,
Shakin' the floorboards,
Girls yellin'
I like that.

When I was sixteen
I could dance
All night,
Midnight to dawn,
Leavin' straight to my shovel
Spend the whole day
Stakin' plants
My soul weary,
But my body never
Missin' a beat.
But then when
I turned sixteen
I was tired all the time.
When me and my girl
Got together
I like that
Go into the house
Make love
'Til we conk out,
'Til we forget ourselves
Goin' to the cypress cove
Zydeco Jo in the cabin
The floor shakin'
I like that
When the girls
Were yellin'.
I like that, pissin'
In early January
'Gainst a fencepost outside
Like in summer
In the air-conditioning
Soft root
Gumbo in the kitchen
Africa in my hips
Comin' from the other
Side of the world
When the girls were yellin'.

Two hundred year old cypress
Celebratin' my sixteen years
Want to lose my
Virginity tonight
Outside in the dark
Under the porch
When it's nice
Outside in winter
Like in summer
In the air conditioning,
I like that.
Nobodies on the porch
The night studded with stars
When he crashed into me
At sixteen years old
For the first time
It hurt me
But I knew right away
That I liked that.
Smelled the
Blood runnin'
Between my thighs
The cabin jumpin'
The sky spinnin' too fast
Around the North Star
Harder than the root,
Two hundred years old
I like that
I like that.

27 December 1994, near Henderson,
St. Martin Parish, to Kristi Guillory.
Since I loved

Tonight the hope of my poetry
    Danced in the kitchen
Like a top, full
    Of voracity and fever
To show me how
    I became old and
Only good for lying down outside
    On bedsprings,
Abandoned only the memory
    Of love made long ago
Going from one side to another,
    Too demanding for these old bones
For the hernia that pierces the
    Intestines of a damned ex-poet
Old wolf who lost his teeth
    Who can't howl anymore
Can only
    Let out sighs
When you've lost your touch,
    When you've had ten years
Of writer's block when there's
    Nothing more to say that's worth
The trouble of saying
    Sitting on the porch with
Empty eyes fixing on
    Every car that goes down the street
Taking people elsewhere,
    Toward stories that I won't know anymore
That I can hardly imagine,
    Life lived through others
Old wolf recalling
    Old battles,
Exaggerating his glory.
When I was young poetry  
    Flowered from my pen like  
Piss after too much beer,  
    In the middle of the night barking  
Like a stray dog, breaking  
    Windows, annoying the neighbors,  
Dancing with Kali close by,  
    And I'm not ashamed of my  
Comfortable bourgeoisie it's just  
    That it stops me from having  
Things to say.

Pelican shredding her chest  
    To feed her little ones  
In long as she can  
    Before after during.  
Night shattered by trucks  
    On the dream road hauling  
Illusions from one end of the American  
    Continent to the other I see  
The black sky with red  
    Stars, nothing moving  
On the prairie hunter  
    Searching for truth
Naked in the kitchen with
     My dick in my hand
Not so near, but rather far,
     Use it or lose it
Power mitigated by
too much time, too much delinquency,
too much masturbation, too many
broken promises, too many deceptions,
too many dead friends, too many drugged
seasons, too much laziness, too much
bitterness, too many abandoned dreams,
too much weakness, too many lies,
too many broken hearts, too much shame
too much politesse, too much distance
between the dancer and the dance
my unprofound trance,
spinning around without getting dizzy
sinning without believing in it
too long since I loved,
too long since I loved.
Migration

Flock of red-winged blackbirds,
    Hundreds if not thousands,
    Coming from the north turned
West-northwest and returned.
    Four beats of the wings, then glide.

The females the color of old bronze,
    The males in brilliant black
Touched with red fire at the shoulder.

Coming by the dozen to knot up
    In multitudes in the heart of the neighboring field,
Cloud of black birds on the edge of the prairie,
    Or lined up like candies
In the branches of the arrow-trees denuded
    By this early winter.

Clear day to watch them
    Mount like Moses's pillar,
    Searching for the promised land,
Always one falling behind.

26 December 1994, at Chênes du Marais.
Burn the cane

Fire burning at the neighbors',
    Smell of smoke
    Filling this winter twilight.

Prepare the field. Burn the cane.

Once the harvest is brought in, you burn the leftover bits of sugar cane to make fertilizer for the next planting.
Glossary

**arrow tree**: small wild tree. The American Indians used the branches to make their arrows.

**bullfrog**: *Rana catesbiana*. A very large frog with mottled skin, with a deep resonating call. (20 cm / 8 in.)

**canada goose**: *Branta canadensis*. Large migratory goose. (63-108 cm / 25-43 in.)

**chicken tree**: *Sapium sabiferum*. More commonly called Chinese Tallow Trees. They were imported from China in the 19th century and their fruits were ground for chicken feed.

**coon ass**: A pejorative name for Louisianna's Cajuns. During World War II, Louisianna French-speakers served as translators between the French and American armies. After hearing the insult “conasse” (idiot, imbecile) they adapted it to their own experience and added the insulting term to the Louisianna lexicon.

**egret**: *Casmerodius albus*. Large white bird, native to marshes. (95 cm / 37 in.)

**kestrel**: *Falco sparverius*. Small bird of prey. (23-30 cm / 9-12 in.)

**killdeer**: *Charadrius vociferus*. A plover, common in farmlands. Its cry is loud and piercing. (23-28 cm / 9-11 in.)

**lagniappe**: A commercial bonus, common in Louisianna. With a purchase, the merchant gives a little more of whatever was sold. This is “lagniappe.”

**nightjar**: *Chordeiles minor*. Nocturnal bird, known for its acrobatic twilight flights. (24 cm / 10 in.)

**parish**: Governmental jurisdiction in Louisianna, analogous to counties in the other United States.

**red-winged blackbird**: *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Small black bird, the males are distinguished by a bright patch, or 'epaulet' on their shoulders.

**St. Medard's Day**: The feast of St. Medard is June 8th. According to tradition, if it rains on St. Medard's Day, forty days of rain will follow.

**tchéroqué**: *Rosa laevigata*, Cherokee rose. Wild, thorny white rosebushes. There served as fences for the first farmers in the southwestern prairies of Louisianna.

**tchoque**: *Euphagius carolinus*, Rusty Blackbird. Always travels in large packs; not known for being particularly intelligent. (20 cm / 8 in.)

Contrary to standard usage, I write Louisianna with two N's (as it was originally spelled), not to honor Anne d'Autriche, the wife of Louis XIV, but simply because I find it prettier that way.
Vita

Mike Bierschenk was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, where he lived throughout his childhood before leaving for the great state of Ohio to pursue a degree in something, he knew not what. After graduating with two Bachelor of Arts degrees in French and Linguistics from The Ohio State University in June of 2004, he returned to the South. After completing his Master of Arts degree at Louisiana State University, he will go on to pursue a Master of Fine Arts degree in the medium of poetry.