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Ralph Richardson F.R.S.E. ^a

^a Hon. Sec. R.S.G.S. ,

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THE SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

CORSICA.

NOTES ON A RECENT VISIT.

By RALPH RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E. ; Hon. Sec. R.S.G.S.

(*With a Map.*)

THERE are two methods of describing Corsica and the Corsicans. The usual mode has been to follow the lines so exquisitely traced by Prosper Mérimée in his classic novel *Colomba*, and to present to the reader a *melange* of history and romance in which brigandage, the vendetta, love, jealousy, and crime form a piquant flavouring to the drier details of the book. A much rarer method has been followed by the learned Corsican Abbé F. Girolami-Cortona, who in his *Géographie générale de la Corse*, published at Ajaccio in 1893, describes his native island, her physical and political geography, her natural and political history, her agriculture and commerce, her meteorology and antiquities—in a word, everything connected with Corsica—in a systematic, practical, and exhaustive manner worthy of a German philosopher.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—In the wonderfully complete “Corsican Library” of M. Louis Campi, 54 Cours Napoleon, Ajaccio, I had last April an opportunity of seeing the 1500 books and pamphlets which have been already written on Corsica. Unfortunately, owing to his official duties, M. Campi has been as yet unable to find time to prepare a catalogue; but I noticed several early accounts of Corsica by British travellers, such as that of James Boswell’s visit to the island in 1765, the Rev. Dr. A. Burnaby’s visit in 1766, and Boswell’s collection of *British Essays in favour of the brave Corsicans*, published at London in 1769.

It is generally conceded that the two greatest books yet written on

Corsica are Prosper Merimée's *Colomba*, which gives with inimitable truth, grace, and humour the salient details of Corsican life in 1840, and the ponderous, diffuse, yet exceedingly comprehensive and attractive work on Corsica by the German, Ferdinand Gregorovius, the result of his tour through the island in the summer of 1852. These no doubt are old works, and describe old Corsica; but a country's manners and customs change as slowly as its geological features, and, if we except their tales of the lawlessness which once undoubtedly permeated Corsica, both works contain information which should be consulted by the student of to-day.

Fortunately for the intending tourist, Corsica attracted the attention of two landscape-painters, one English, the other French, who each published a charmingly illustrated work upon the island. In 1870 Edward Lear published in London his *Journal of a Landscape-Painter in Corsica*, the illustrations in which seemed to me to represent such extraordinarily grand scenery that I would not believe that they were correct until I had seen that scenery with my own eyes, and found that the artist had not exaggerated its magnificence. Mr. Lear finds his French counterpart in M. Gaston Vuillier, who adds to an exquisite pencil a literary style of exceptional beauty. His description and illustrations of Corsica appeared at Paris in 1891, in the first *semestre* of *Le Tour du Monde*, one of the most attractive geographical journals in the world.

With regard to large and expensively printed works on Corsica, I ought to mention Prince Roland Bonaparte's *Excursion en Corse*, a quarto volume printed for the author at Paris in 1891, and containing four fine heliogravures.

For breezy, vigorous, fascinating writing on Corsica, nothing is better than the papers of the Rev. W. H. Hawker, Douglas W. Freshfield, and F. F. Tuckett in the *Alpine Journal*, published at London in 1870, 1882, and 1884. Members of the Alpine Club, these writers describe their ascents of the mountain peaks of Corsica in language as fresh and bracing as the snow-clad summits which they scaled.

I append a list of the works I consulted before and after going to Corsica, but I need hardly say that they represent only a tithe of the literature regarding the island which time has accumulated. As Gregorovius truly observes: "Even here the usual experience is verified, that any subject, however insulated it be, draws a continent of literature after it." The 1500 books and pamphlets in M. Campi's "Corsican Library" prove the justness of Gregorovius' remark.

In describing a country, it is customary to deal first with its physical features and geology, to pass on next to its natural history and flora, to touch on its meteorology, to glance at its archaeology, history, and the customs of its inhabitants, to detail its political divisions and commerce, and to add any general observations which a visit may occasion. After this method let us approach Corsica and the Corsicans.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The island of Corsica (lat. 42° N., long. 9° E.) is the fourth largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded by Sicily, Sardinia, and Cyprus. It is 116 miles long, 52 miles broad, and contains an area of 3376 square miles, or about that of the

counties of Argyll and Bute. Less than 60 miles separate it from Italy, less than 100 from France. Its highest mountains are Monte Cinto (8892 feet), Rotondo (8613 feet), Pagliorba (8278 feet), Padro (7846 feet), and d'Oro (7841 feet). The limit of perpetual snow is 7500 or 8000 feet high. Whilst the greater part of the island is mountainous and healthy, the eastern seaboard is often low-lying and unhealthy. Here the river Golo, the longest in Corsica (46 miles in length), and other rivers form marshes and alluvial tracts from which the population has to remove in summer to escape malaria.

The GEOLOGY of Corsica will not be authoritatively known until the sheet of the Geological Survey of France relating to Corsica is published. As yet it is only in preparation. Failing this, we may fall back upon the map accompanying the admirable paper of M. Hollande, Professeur de Physique au Lycée de Chambéry, which was published at Paris in 1877, in the ninth volume of the *Annales des Sciences Géologiques*. This geological survey of Corsica occupied M. Hollande four years, and he remarks that, even after that time, he found the stratigraphical order very difficult to establish, the stratification of Corsica being so complicated and the fossils so rare. From M. Hollande's map we perceive that the western and greater part of Corsica consists of granitic rocks, with a large area of quartziferous porphyries forming Monte Cinto and its vicinity; and, whilst the north-eastern and smaller portion of Corsica chiefly consists of primary rocks (Carboniferous), with serpentine and euphotide, secondary, tertiary, and recent rocks fringe the eastern sea-coast of the island. Concessions for working mines of copper, antimony, iron, lead, silver lead, and anthracite have been granted in the northern half of Corsica; but only four out of these fourteen concessions have been taken advantage of, the remaining ten mining areas remaining still untouched.

I have indicated on the accompanying map the localities of these mining areas, which are as follows:—

Mines.	Area in Eng. acres.	Locality.	Date of Mining Concession.
Anthracite,	980	Osani,	1889
Copper and other metals,	640	Cardo, a hamlet of Bastia,	1868
Do.,	4160	Ponte Leccia railway-junction,*	1861
Do.,	1142	Frangone, in Olmeta de Tenda,	1873
Do.,	3800	Santo Agostino, in Castifao and Moltifao,	1857-63
Do.,	1680	Linguizetta,	1855
Iron,	2687	Farinole and Olmeta, in Cap Corse,	1849
Lead,	335	Prato, in Barbaggio,	1849
Do.,	1880	Monticello,	1865
Do.,	2655	Tartagine, in Castifao,	1852
Silver Lead,	6300	Argentella, in Calenzana and Galeria,*	1856-74†
Sulphurous Antimony,	1630	Luri-Castello,*	1863
Do.,	555	Ersa (36% of metallic mercury),	1861
Do.,	742	Meria,*	1858

* Mines opened. The other mining areas unopened.

† Concession to an English company.

It may be asked whether I observed anything relating to Glacial geology in Corsica. Whilst crossing the Col de Sevi (3300 feet high) between Vico and Evisa, it seemed to me that the granite rocks there had often a rounded and polished appearance suggesting glaciation; whilst near the Col de Vizzavona (3809 feet high) a mound (on which the fort is situated) stretches for more than an English mile, covered with perched blocks of various kinds of rock, some of enormous size, the mound itself being composed apparently of moraine-like detritus. This mound (by aneroid) was 150 feet in height in front of the Hôtel du Monte d'Oro, and gradually descended from a height of about 4000 feet above the sea-level to about 3700 feet. I may add that the Abbé Girolami-Cortona is inclined to attribute the rocks in Corsica styled *in cavaletto* (literally, "riding on each other"), not to human agency, but to the action of glaciers, and he accordingly considers them erratic blocks, often carried from afar by ice.

Whether or not real *roches moutonnées* met my view, there is no doubt that the weathering of granite forms one of the most curious geological phenomena of Corsica. At the celebrated Calanches rocks near Piana, the red granite is weathered into such fantastic shapes that one seems to approach a sculptor's yard full of rough-hewn birds, beasts, and idols. Near Parata point, in the vicinity of Ajaccio, white granite is also weathered in a singular manner. The granite mountains near Vico seem crowned with ruined castles. The granite precipices near Porto are, for abruptness, unequalled in the world. Now, all this adds immensely to the picturesqueness and grandeur of Corsican scenery, for the mountains rise in jagged outline, their peaks and pinnacles fret the sky, whilst their precipices are awful in their suddenness and depth. Add to this extraordinary rocky grandeur forests of superb Corsican pines and a dense and fragrant jungle of *maquis*, whilst snowy peaks glitter in a sky of cloudless blue reflected in the lovely bays forming the Corsican coast, and one understands the reason why every writer who has visited Corsica bursts into ecstasy as he describes its scenery.

NATURAL HISTORY.—With regard to the natural history of Corsica, that which will chiefly interest the tourist relates to Sport. In his excellent *Guide*, M. Paul Joanne devotes more than twenty pages to Sport in Corsica; whilst an anonymous English author wrote in 1866 *Paul Pendril, or Sport and Adventure in Corsica*, and Emile Bergerat's *La Chasse au Mouflon* has appeared in various forms. The mouflon is the wild sheep of the mountains of Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece. It is extremely difficult to find, but two had been killed not long before our visit to Vizzavona, amid the recesses of Monte d'Oro. The mouflon has long, curving horns, and is covered with short wool, with an outer clothing of long and nearly straight hair. The wild boar is another attraction for the sportsman to Corsica, and is found chiefly in the southern part of the island. Partridges and woodcock are common, and hares also are found; but, strangely enough, the wild rabbit is not a native of Corsica, occurring, according to the Abbé Girolami-Cortona, only in the islets of Giraglia and Spano off the north coast of the island.

Looking to the abundant cover for game all over Corsica, to the

mountainous, undisturbed, and unproductive character of the greater part of the island, to the poverty of the people, and to the immense attraction sport has for thousands who would be willing to spend large sums in order to obtain it, it often occurred to me when in Corsica that, if the greater portion of it were turned into a game-preserve, much good would accrue to the islanders. Coming as I did from a mountainous country like Scotland, where the largest and most certain rents are now obtained from what are known as "sporting tenants," it seemed to me that if the Conseil Général de la Corse were to turn its attention to this subject instead of wrangling with the unfortunate French Préfet over financial problems which, in so poor a country, perhaps neither he nor they could ever satisfactorily solve, the Conseil would confer a boon upon Corsica, and money would at last flow into its impoverished exchequer.

At present very little is done to preserve game in Corsica, and for 28 francs a licence may be obtained to shoot over all the island with the exception of two "*chasses réservées*." Guns are frequently carried by peasants, who shoot without any licence at all. The consequence is that hardly any game is visible. To make Corsica a game-preserve would, of course, involve its being stocked and the game being protected. The large hawks one sees hovering in every direction would have to be kept down. Deer (which I believe are common in Sardinia) would flourish if protected.

Whilst the Mediterranean supplies Corsica with a great variety of fish, eels people her marshes and trout her streams. A dish of small trout is one of the few good things placed before the tourist in country inns. We never saw any anglers, however. Mr. C. B. Black, in his admirable *Guide*, describes "a small inn called Le Repos des Voyageurs (near the Col St. Sebastien), where bread and wine and capital sea-urchins can be had. They are eaten raw, and taken out of the shell by cutting it in two horizontally." I did not alight at this attractive hostelry; but in a high-class hotel which I stayed at, the *menu* of the table-d'hôte contained star-fish one day and sea-slugs another.

I must devote a few words to the goats and horses of Corsica. There, owing to the absence of meadows, the goat takes the place of the cow. Wherever we went we only got goats' milk, butter, and cheese. This absence of meadows distinguishes Corsica from Switzerland, and lends, as a rule, to the scenery of Corsica a much sterner and grander aspect. As for the Corsican horses, they are small, wiry, willing, and fleet. Wretchedly thin, they accomplish with ease long journeys over mountain roads. I was glad to see that their drivers were usually merciful men, attached to their horses—and, I may add, to their dogs, which almost invariably accompanied them. This trait, affection for the lower animals, distinguishes the Corsicans from the Italians and Spaniards.

FLORA.—Next, with regard to the flora of Corsica, Gregorovius, Dr. J. H. Bennet in his well-known work on the Mediterranean, and Mr. Douglas Freshfield in the *Alpine Journal*, have all divided the island into distinct "forest zones," each zone depending upon a particular temperature. Above the plains on the coast, covered with cereals and Indian corn, we find the mulberry and the vine; above them the olive-tree; and, higher

still, the chestnut-tree; above that the maritime pine; above that the Corsican pine; higher still the beech; and, highest of all, the birch; after which come the confines of eternal snow. According to Freshfield, there are three forest zones: the *first*, that of Mediterranean forests, composed of evergreen oaks and cork-trees; the *second* composed of beeches and chestnuts; and the *third* of pines and firs. Taking the Forest dell' Ospedale as an example, we find cork-oaks occupying the low ground, and ascend to evergreen oaks, and higher still to pines.

The most characteristic forest tree of Corsica is the Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio*), which grows to an immense height, and is distinguished by its long, mast-like trunk, which has been known to attain 160 feet in height. In the forest of Aitone I took the height of some Corsican pines with the hypsometer, and found it to range from 92 to 110 feet. I also measured their girths four feet from the ground, and found them to range from six to eight feet. In connection with the forests of Corsica, I may mention seeing the curious white, woolly pouches of the "army-worm" hanging from the pine-trees' branches. This army-worm is a name given to the grubs of a small black fly (*Sciara militaris*), which form caterpillars that move forward in single file, and are hence called "processional caterpillars."

Among Corsica's chief glories are her forests, which covered in 1890 an area of 305,960 English acres, and yielded half a million feet of timber. They are controlled by a special Government department, numbering 167 officials of various grades. It is calculated that one-half of Corsica is afforested, if woods of chestnuts and olives are included. But the forests proper of Corsica consist of Corsican and maritime pines, beeches, firs, and evergreen- and cork-oaks. The principal forests are those of Aitone (3400 English acres), Valdo Niello (2500 acres), Vizzavona (60,000 trees), and Bocognano (13,000 beech-trees). Near Porto Vecchio, on the south-east coast, occurs a fine wood of cork-oak trees, the bark of which is exported to England for tanning and dyeing purposes. On the accompanying map I have indicated the localities of the various forests of Corsica.

With regard to the Spanish chestnut, I measured it repeatedly in the chestnut-woods around Bastelica. There I found the height of the chestnut-trees to range from 50 to 60 feet, and their girths, four feet from the ground, to vary from 20 to 30 feet. The Spanish chestnut provides the inhabitants of Corsica with wood for building, with bark for tanning, with nuts for food. Chestnuts form the food of the Corsican poor, and are made into flour and bread.

Whilst the "Castagniccia" in the north-east of Corsica is the chosen country of the chestnut, the "Balagna" in the north-west is the special region of the *Olive*. This Balagna is called the Garden of Corsica; and although the granitic soil elsewhere throughout Corsica is not considered very fertile, it is peculiarly suited to the olive here. The tree seems to flourish on a hill-side with its roots grasping a heap of rocks. Indeed, it was rare to see an olive which did not spring forth from one or more boulders.

Nor must we forget the importance of the *Vine* to Corsica. What-

ever else the tourist may lack in the country inns of Corsica (and he will lack many things there), he is always sure of a bottle of good red wine. The "*meilleurs crus*" of Corsica are those of Sari, Cargese, Piana, and Tallano; but every innkeeper seems to have his own vineyard and to make his own wine. The Vin de Cauro is also a red wine of good body and pleasant flavour, whilst the cognac made there is quite white and also good. The red wines of Corsica reminded me of those of Spain, and like them are put on the table as *vin ordinaire*, for which no extra charge is made. Corsican wines are not so thin or sour as many French clarets; and so much did the great Napoleon's mother prefer the former to the latter, that a supply of Corsican wine was regularly sent to the Tuileries for her use.

Corsican Oranges also are excellent. Our Scottish countryman, the late Lieut.-Colonel Hagart, C.B., grew the best oranges at his lovely residence, "La Barbicaja," near Ajaccio, where I visited him. He came there twelve years ago, and built the house and laid out the grounds. His oranges were in great demand, and were sold for one franc the dozen. I was told by another orange-grower near Ajaccio that the granitic soil there is not very favourable for their culture, and certainly they do not attain the perfection of the oranges I obtained in Spain.

I come now, in the last place, to the leading feature of the vegetation in Corsica, the enormously developed *maquis*, or Bush, which, especially in the south, covers almost the entire country beyond the limits of towns and forests. This omnipresent bush is not peculiar to Corsica, being common along the shores of the Mediterranean; but nowhere does it attain the dimensions, nor has it acquired the celebrity, of the *maquis* of Corsica. This *maquis*, or Corsican bush, is mainly composed of five plants, viz., *arbutus*, *cistus*, *lentiscus*, *myrtle*, and *heath*; or, in Corsican Italian; *albatro*, *mucchio*, *lenticolo*, *murta*, and *scopa*. Growing together in one dense jungle, these plants cover the wilder parts of Corsica with a lovely mantle, sometimes gay with flowers, always rich in perfume. It was to this perfume of his native island that Napoleon referred at St. Helena when he exclaimed: "A l'odeur seule, je devinerais la Corse les yeux fermés." But the *maquis* has other uses than to perfume the air of Corsica. It has furnished her bandits or outlaws with a safe hiding-place from time immemorial. To this day, if a Corsican deals another "*un mauvais coup*," he takes to the *maquis* and lives there, as in a boundless "sanctuary," hidden by the bush, which often attains dimensions far exceeding the height of any man. Again, Mr. Barry, in his recent work, *Studies in Corsica, Sylvan and Social*, has shown the valuable economical uses to which the *maquis* is put. It furnishes the poor with firewood, the inflammable twigs of the heath being universally used for kindling fires. The same heath (in French termed *bruyère*) supplies us with the wood from which are made the hence-called "briar-wood" pipes—"briar" being an English corruption of *bruyère*. Barry says that a single French merchant in Corsica has fourteen mills in which the arborescent heath's stems are rough-hewn into blocks of convenient size for pipes. From these commonplace details we see that the *maquis* is not merely an aromatic and romantic retreat for bandits, or the most picturesque mantle which Nature

could have cast over Corsica, but that it is capable of economic uses from which the Corsicans derive comfort and employment.

METEOROLOGY.—I pass on next to the meteorology of Corsica, a subject authoritatively treated in a pamphlet entitled *Ajaccio, Station d'Hiver*, by M. Charles Guérin, Ancien Directeur de l'Observatoire Météorologique d'Ajaccio, published at Zurich in 1883. M. Guérin makes the somewhat remarkable statement that, after numerous observations in years which were reported rainy, only fifty days on an average per annum were recorded at Ajaccio during which the sun did not shine. He adds that most rain falls during the autumnal equinox, towards the close of September, less rain falling during the vernal equinox. As to winds, the worst are the Libeccio (south-west) and the Mistral (north-west), whilst the east wind and south-east wind (*Sirocco*) are extremely hot. M. Guérin declares, after a long experience, that there are really only two seasons at Ajaccio, one warm and dry, from May to September; the other genial and temperate, from October to the end of April. The temperature in winter is more constant than on the Riviera, where the icy wind from the Alps makes more victims than is generally supposed. Again, the air of Ajaccio is more salubrious for invalids than that of Algiers, where summer is scorching, and winter, owing to the vicinity of the Atlas range, more trying than some towns in the centre of France.

The fact is that we must remember, in comparing Corsica with the Riviera or Algeria, that Corsica is an island, and therefore much more exposed than they are to marine influences. Whilst these marine influences temper heat, they also prevent cold winds from having that icy character which a passage in winter over land alone is apt to entail. I am indebted to Dr. Alex. Buchan for the tables, which I annex, showing the mean temperature and average rainfall for every month in the year at Ajaccio and other places in France and Great Britain. Dr. Buchan very kindly allowed me to obtain these returns from MS. records in his possession, the returns for Mentone, however, being taken from Dr. Bennet's well-known book.

As a rule the climate of Corsica is healthy, except on the east coast and near marshes at the mouths of rivers. To overcome the malarial atmosphere at such places, eucalyptus-trees have been planted along the roads traversing them. Both Dr. Bennet and Miss Gertrude Forde agree that the best time to visit Corsica is during spring. "The climate," says the latter, "is delicious in early spring, and the flowers and trees are in their glory in April and May. The lowland towns become hot and unhealthy for visitors in June, if not before. . . . The east coast of the island is to be avoided by travellers, being rife with malarious fever."

When I visited Ajaccio last April, the shade temperature was, in early morning, always 60° and upwards, rising to 70° as the day advanced. In the country, as at Evisa (2740 feet above the sea), the shade temperature was, during April, somewhat lower, whilst in other mountainous regions, like Bastelica and Vizzavona, the mornings and evenings were distinctly cold.

ARCHÆOLOGY.—Seneca, whilst exiled in Corsica, wrote :

“ Corsica Phocæico tellus habitata colono,
Corsica quæ patrio nomine Cynrus eras.”

In this he alludes to the Phocæans, who founded Marseilles about 600 B.C., also colonising Corsica, and states that the old name of the island was Cynrus. Gregorovius, however, considers that Corsica is the more ancient name; although Cynrus was in use among the Greeks. The Romans, under the consul L. Cornelius Scipio, crossed over to Corsica in 260 B.C. and destroyed the town of Aleria on the east coast. By 162 B.C. they had completely subjugated the island. In 713 A.D. the first swarms of Saracens appeared in Corsica, and from thence they harried the Mediterranean seaports, such as Nice, San Remo, and Genoa. The Tuscan marquis, Boniface, however, annihilated them in 833, and built a fortress in the extreme south of Corsica, hence called Bonifacio. Corsica has for its armorial bearings a Moor's head. Originally the Moor was represented as having his eyes bandaged, but ultimately the bandage was placed only round his forehead. These armorial bearings date from 1296, when Pope Boniface VIII. gave James II. of Aragon the crown of Corsica, whereupon this Spanish prince added to his coat-of-arms a Moor's head in token of his suzerainty over Corsica.

Neither Greeks, Romans, nor Saracens have left many vestiges of their occupation; but the succeeding masters of Corsica—first the Pisans, and subsequently the Genoese—are still much in evidence. All round the island are towers built principally by the Genoese during their long and difficult tenure of Corsica, which lasted from 1133 to 1768. These towers had, generally, subterranean means of escape, as may be seen from the “*trou*” adjoining the road passing beneath the Tower of Sagona. They were entered by a doorway which could be reached only by a long ladder; and as this had to be placed on a most exposed rock, the garrison had every means of punishing intruders. The Genoese tower of Parata, near Ajaccio, is still entered in this way. Genoese ruined castles and old Genoese roads and bridges form picturesque objects throughout Corsica.

Whilst driving through the upper Balagna, near Aregno, I came upon an interesting old chapel which I do not see noticed in the guide-books. It is the ancient Chapel of the Trinity, and is situated about 1000 feet above the sea-level. This chapel is constructed of white and black stones, and its interior consists of a nave and choir, with well-executed frescoes adorning the roof of the choir. These frescoes bear the date 1458. The chapel has a roof of red tiles. Some strange figures are carved on the outside of the chapel, such as that of a man holding his toe, etc. An outside stone is marked 777.

HISTORY.—In this slight allusion to the archæology of Corsica, I have necessarily touched upon the earlier stages of the history of the island. Except when completely conquered by the Romans or thoroughly pacified by the French, Corsica and the Corsicans seem to have known no rest. For 635 years the Genoese struggled to retain possession of an

island whose inhabitants abhorred them. In this opinion the Corsicans were not singular, for did not Dante exclaim :

“ Ah ! Genovesi, uomini diversi
D'ogni costume, e pien d'ogni magnagna,
Perchè non siete voi dal mondo persi ! ”¹

Our Horace Walpole expressed a similar antipathy : “ I hate the Genoese,” he said ; “ they make a commonwealth the most devilish of all tyrannies.”

The more salient events in the modern history of Corsica may be made to pass before our eyes like the five acts of a great historic drama, each act having a leading personage and a number of subsidiary actors.

I. During the tenth century A.D., Corsica was the prey of contending barons, who, in their struggles for territory, ravaged the island and despoiled the people. At last, in the first year of the eleventh century, the Lord of the Cinarca (to the north-east of Ajaccio), a baron more powerful than the rest, sought to make himself ruler of the island, under the title of Count of Corsica. He had triumphed over his brother barons, but he had not reckoned with the democracy of the island. That long-suffering body arose, with Sambucuccio d'Alando at its head, and in one decisive battle swept away the Lord of the Cinarca, and proclaimed that the land of Corsica belonged to the people of Corsica. SAMBUCUCCIO and the island assembly founded in 1007 what is known as “ La Terra di Commune,” and gave it a popular constitution, which has ever since been held sacred. Under this constitution the various hamlets of a valley were formed into a *pieve* or parish, presided over by a *podesta* or mayor and two or more “ communal fathers,” who nominated a *caporale*, a sort of tribune of the people. The various *podestas* or mayors of different parishes assembled and elected a supreme council consisting of twelve men.

II. The Pisans ruled the island well during their first hundred years of supremacy ; but the Genoese occupation of Corsica is one long tale of oppression on the part of the rulers of the island, and of heroic resistance on that of the Corsicans. Foremost among the heroes of Corsica—the Sir William Wallace of the island—stands SAMPIERO, a native of Bastelica, where the site of his house is still shown, and where a statue has lately been erected in his honour. Having become in 1553 colonel of the Corsican Guards of Henry II., King of France, Sampiero induced that monarch to send an expedition to Corsica to rescue the island from the hands of its Genoese oppressors. Corsica was attacked by the French both by land and by sea, and ultimately Calvi alone remained in the hands of the Genoese. But in 1559 Genoa again acquired possession of the island, and Sampiero was left to continue alone the war of liberty. So furious was he against the Genoese, that, when he heard that his

¹ Which may be translated : “ Ah ! Genoese, at war with every virtue, and stained with every vice, why are you not banished from the universe ? ” Dante visited the Genoese Riviera early in the fourteenth century.

wife, Vanina d'Ornano, had made terms with them, he strangled her. For five years he continued the struggle against Genoa, and at last, in 1567, he fell, assassinated by his servant (bribed by the Genoese) Vittolo, whose name is accursed in Corsica, like that of Menteith, the betrayer of Wallace, in Scotland.

III. I link the third period with a name held in high veneration in Corsica—that of PASQUALE PAOLI. The son of a hero, Paoli showed himself a hero also. Landing at Aleria in 1755, he was, although only twenty-nine years of age, unanimously appointed general by the Corsican Assembly, and took the supreme direction of the island. He found the island in great disorder, without laws, without agriculture, whilst the Corsicans, torn by family feuds, decimated their number with the insane vendetta. Paoli stringently forbade the latter, and gave to Corsica a constitution founded upon that of Sambucuccio. Every citizen of twenty-five was to have a vote, and every thousand of the population sent one representative to the *consulta*, or national council. A system of justice was also established, and a university was founded at Corte, all the professors of which were Corsicans. Whilst Corsica thus breathed a new life, that of independence, the life of its ancient tyrant, Genoa, was ebbing fast. In 1764 the Genoese made a treaty at Compiègne with Louis xv., King of France, whereby it was agreed that the French should garrison the coast towns. On 15th May 1768, Genoa ceded to France the island it had so long misgoverned. But Paoli and his Corsican republic refused to ratify either of these treaties. Hating the Genoese, they had no wish to become French subjects. So they fought with all their might against the French troops, and at Borgo won a decisive victory on 1st October 1768. Next year, however, on 8th May, the island militia under Paoli was completely defeated by an overwhelming French force at Ponte Nuovo, and on 12th July 1769 Corsica became a French province.

Paoli fled to England when his Corsican republic was overthrown. In 1789 the French monarchy fell, and Corsica was made a French department. Next year Paoli was invited by the French National Assembly to reassume the command of Corsica, and on passing through Paris was fêted as a hero deserved to be. He returned to Corsica, but the atrocities following the execution of Louis xvi. in January 1793, and the uncalled-for interference by the French Convention in the government of Corsica, so alienated the patriot and his fellow-countrymen, that they resolved to place the island under British rule—a striking testimony to the high opinion which (like Voltaire) Paoli had formed of the free institutions of Britain during his twenty years of residence there. Assisted by the British fleet, the Corsicans shut up the French in the three towns of Bastia, St. Florent, and Calvi, from whence they were ultimately expelled; and on 21st June 1794 the National Assembly met at Corte, and formally tendered the crown of Corsica to George III., represented by a Scottish baronet, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who accepted it in the King's name. I may add that the brochure, *La Révolution Française en Corse*, by M. Maurice Jollivet, published in 1892, is very unjust to Paoli in condemning his advocacy of the transference

of Corsica from the Red Terror of France to the mild rule of Britain, for Paoli had at heart the happiness of his fellow-countrymen.

IV. SIR GILBERT ELLIOT was forty-three years of age when Corsica thus became a British possession by the will of her National Assembly. Gifted with every attribute likely to win the respect and affection of those with whom he came in contact,¹ Elliot was placed in a false position when the British Government nominated him Viceroy of Corsica. The Government should have imitated the French Republic, and given Paoli the chief command in Corsica, the more so as he expected it, and was chagrined when he did not get it. Thus the undoubtedly great talents of Elliot were neutralised from the very beginning; and, as is shown by the letters which he wrote home to his Government, and which were published in a French translation by the Société des Sciences Historiques et Naturelles de la Corse, at Bastia in 1893, Elliot had, during the whole of his viceroyalty, to endure the jealousy of Paoli, who, as the Corsican editor of these letters justly remarks, was the only man able to consolidate British rule in Corsica. It was to Paoli that Britain was indebted for the crown of Corsica; he possessed, as few Corsicans have ever done, the confidence of his fellow-countrymen; he knew, as few ever did, *how* to govern them; he had, in fact, governed them for years—yet a stranger was preferred. From being virtual ruler of Corsica, Paoli suddenly found himself fall to the position merely of an adviser of its new Scottish viceroy, and his proud spirit rebelled. No doubt, the admirable tact and temper of Elliot postponed the inevitable catastrophe, but the viceroy suffered cruelly during the two years of British occupation, and not least from the supreme indifference which the British Ministry showed, and the faults it committed, in regard to everything Corsican. Previous to the British occupation, Paoli and Pozzo di Borgo had worked in admirable harmony. "He was the head, I was the hand," afterwards wrote Pozzo. But whilst Paoli was now sulking in his tent or scattering sedition, Pozzo di Borgo stood loyally by the British viceroy, incurring thereby the wrath of Paoli, who considered him a traitor to his cause.

Had Paoli been appointed British viceroy instead of Elliot, it is possible that Corsica might have remained a British possession to this day; for, with the Corsicans defending it from within, and the British fleet defending it from without, the French could never have captured Corsica. As it was, the British Government, on 31st August 1796, finding from Elliot's letters that Corsica was only a source of trouble, weakness, and expense, ordered the abandonment of the island. Elliot and the British garrisons accordingly left in October 1796, Paoli having previously retired to London, where he lived and died a pensioner of King George. Elliot was created Lord Minto, and afterwards was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

V. A great figure had now arisen and filled Europe with awe.

¹ Sir Walter Scott refers to him (afterwards first Earl of Minto) in his *Journal* as "a man among a thousand," and extols his high breeding, ease of manner, and eloquence. Scott says he knew him "very intimately in the beginning of the century."

Born at Ajaccio on 15th August 1769, the son of a Corsican lawyer of noble descent who was secretary to Pasquale Paoli, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE had in 1796, at the head of the republican troops of France, invaded Piedmont and Lombardy, defeated the Austrians at Castiglione, Arcola, and Rivoli, and compelled the Pope to sue for peace. His career in Corsica had not been a successful one. In fact, he and his mother and family were chased from the island by the supporters of Paoli. In France he found room for his military genius and vast ambition, and every one knows his history. On the British retiring from Corsica, French troops immediately seized it, and have held it ever since. To do the French justice, they have proved excellent masters of the island. They have, for example, covered it with as fine a system of roads as any in Europe. These Corsican roads are divided into four classes :—(1) *Routes nationales* (703 English miles in length), among the finest in the world, so good and level that a railway could be laid down on them and ascend thousands of feet above the sea-level—that between Vico and Evisa ascends to 3300 feet; (2) *Routes forestières* (303 English miles in length), also very good, and passing through forests; (3) *Routes départementales* (130 English miles in length), also good; and (4) *Routes vicinales*, roads resembling the ordinary up-and-down British road. I understand that France loses heavily financially every year by Corsica; and if the fortification of the island is to be undertaken, as M. Ardouin Dumazet proposes in his *La Défense de la Corse*, published in 1894, Corsica will cost France many millions sterling more. Corsica, however, furnishes France with admirable soldiers and sailors, whilst her harbours, such as the noble Bay of Ajaccio, afford ample shelter for the French fleet.

As Paoli is the idol of Corte and Ile Rousse, so Napoleon is that of Ajaccio. Her inhabitants do not forget that his mother obtained from him the transference of the Prefecture of Corsica to Ajaccio from Bastia, which still remains the seat of the supreme courts of law. The Bonapartes' house at Ajaccio and their country seat near there, called the Jardin des Milelli, are now the property of the municipality; but the Bonapartes themselves are gone. The chief proprietor of land near Ajaccio is the descendant of Napoleon's lifelong foe, Pozzo di Borgo. This family have a town house in Ajaccio, but have recently erected, 2165 feet above the sea, the splendid Château de la Punta, which is built of the stones of the Tuileries Palace, burnt by the Commune of Paris. The interior of this château is one of the finest specimens of modern French decorative art on a princely scale.

RACE, AND CUSTOMS.—The Abbé Girolami-Cortona recognises in Corsica four leading racial types, viz.: (1) the *Celtic* or *Celtiberian* type, formed by the mixture of invaders from Liguria and Gaul; (2) the *Greek* or *Pelasgic* type, formed from the descendants of the Greeks or Pelasgians; (3) the *Arab* type, of mixed Arab and Moorish features; and (4) the *Saxon* type, very rare, furnished very probably by the Etruscans.

However this may be, there has always been a strong affinity between the Italians and the Corsicans; and this is what might be expected, seeing that Cap Corse is only 50 miles distant from Italy. Nomenclature

and language in Corsica are entirely Italian. French people and French names are conspicuous by their absence, although the Corsicans are getting into the way of Frenchifying their Italian names, just as the original name Napolione Buonaparte was clipped down to Napoleon Bonaparte.

It is but right to say, however, that the Corsicans consider themselves superior to Italians, and in some respects they are. If less industrious, they are graver, quieter, more religious, and more honest. Robbery is unknown in Corsica, whilst brigandage flourishes in the Italian islands of Sardinia and Sicily. The so-called "bandits of Corsica" are not, and never were, robbers like the Italian brigands. A Corsican bandit is an individual who, from some motive, probably a quarrel over a piece of property, or jealousy, or a family feud, has killed another individual, and takes to the *maquis*, or Corsican bush, to elude capture by the police. Such a bandit (and there were at least ten in hiding when we visited Corsica last spring) is quite harmless so far as tourists are concerned, being supplied by friends with food and clothing, and being only anxious to keep out of the way of the gendarmes.

I do not wish, however, to minimise the low value set by Corsicans upon each other's lives. When a Corsican visited Napoleon at Paris, the Emperor asked with a smile, "Well, are you still killing one another in Corsica as much as ever?" A friend who had lived in Ajaccio from November 1893 to April 1894 told me that ten deaths by violence had during that short period occurred there; and that of these, seven were certainly due to the vendetta, the other three being the result of ordinary quarrels. The vendetta is the revenge taken by a Corsican on some one who has slain one of the Corsican's relatives. Deaths arising from this cause were once very common. Gregorovius cites the speech of the Corsican Préfet in 1852 as proving that 4300 murders (*assassinats*) had been committed since 1821, or on an average 138 per annum. Most of these must have been due to the vendetta. At the same time, dreadful as a Corsican may become when under the baneful influence of this ancient custom, no man is more courteous, kind, hospitable, or amiable to tourists. In no country do tourists travel with greater safety or obtain more politeness and respect.

The Corsican type of man is small, strong, and well made. Deformed people are extremely rare in Corsica. Hence, as a recruiting ground, no department of France is so good, and some of the finest regiments of French "Chasseurs des Alpes" consist of hardy Corsican mountaineers, all of whom have to serve as conscripts in the French army. From the Cap Corse district, again, France obtains admirable sailors.

Writers are very fond of dwelling on the Corsican's indisposition to work. This applies solely to the men, for the women are and have always been overworked. When the French fortified St. Florent against the English and Paolists in 1793, the French commissaries reported to their Government: "We were obliged to employ foreign hands in order to transport earth and build walls to strengthen the fortifications. Pray note that the men of Corsica never work; it is the women who make

embankments and excavations." Will it be believed that towards the end of last century Hugo Arnot, in his *History of Edinburgh*, thus describes the poor Scottish labourer or mechanic of his day: "He abhors industry, and has no relish for the comforts arising from it, his chief pleasure in this life being indolence," and so on. No one would bring that charge against Scotsmen now. And why? Because since Arnot's day Scotland has, owing to the introduction of steam-power and the consequent wonderful expansion of commerce, mining, and manufactures, become a hive of industry. If the Corsicans had a similar chance, if lucrative employment offered, if mines and manufactures were established, if steamers connected their island not merely with France and Italy but directly with England, the Corsicans would have something to work for, and they would work well. But the golden shower of economic prosperity has not yet descended upon Corsica. It is a poor, over-populated island, and wants lucrative employment for its population, who, although living in poverty, sometimes in squalor, possess many sterling qualities, which make one sincerely hope that its inhabitants will some day enjoy the prosperity they deserve.

The burial customs of Corsica are curious. Although cemeteries occur, yet every family who can afford it has its own mausoleum placed on its own ground. Thus one passes a street of tombs in driving from Ajaccio to the Iles Sanguinaires. Rude crosses by the wayside are said to indicate where one Corsican has dealt another a death-blow, and where his victim lies buried.

We witnessed at Ile Rousse an imposing funeral ceremony. A youth had died, and all the members of the burial society to which he belonged turned out clothed in white and blue robes. Headed by crucifix-bearers and a church choir, and attended by the village priests, the burial society marched two by two accompanying the youth's coffin to the parish church, where a funeral ceremony, which lasted for more than an hour, took place. The procession was then re-formed, and bore the coffin to the grave. The ancient Corsican custom of singing the praises of the dead by means of a *vocero*, or lament, is still practised in some localities.

Nor are the Corsicans less respectful as regards religious ceremonies. We were present at Ajaccio on the day of its patron saint, St. Joseph. His statue, as well as that of the Virgin Mary, was carried through the streets, all the men uncovering when the latter passed, whilst women showered rice on the Virgin with a gravity which bespoke their belief in its efficacy.

I must mention the, to us, curious custom of the Corsican women of carrying burdens, waterpots, etc., on their heads. A Corsican woman went aboard the Ajaccio steamer at Marseilles carrying her baby in her arms and her portmanteau on her head. Washerwomen carry their clothes-baskets on their heads. As nearly all water in Corsica is carried from wells by women in waterpots, there is not only a great scarcity of it in houses, but also the women acquire from youth the practice of carrying burdens on their heads. This custom leads to the women in Corsica having a fine upright carriage.

However honourable and trustworthy Corsicans may be, I repeatedly

heard it stated that they do not make good servants. They are said to be too proud and independent to submit to discipline. For this reason, and also on account of their industry and economy, large numbers of Italians cross over from Italy to Corsica and work as gardeners, labourers, etc. These usually come from Lucca, which, from the industry of its inhabitants, derived long ago the title of "Lucca l'industriosa." As Rob Roy looked down on weavers, so the Corsican looks down on the Luccan, and to be called a Luccan is a term of reproach—so much so, that a lady told me that, if any Ajaccio schoolboys annoyed her, she had just to call them "Lucquains," and they crept off horrified and ashamed.

Beggary is little known in Corsica; and so proud are its inhabitants, that a sexton, who showed me over a country church, refused to accept a gratuity. But in Corte the young folks have no such scruples, and simply mob the tourist, shouting, "Anglais, Anglais, jetez un sou!" I remonstrated with an inhabitant regarding this annoyance, and was informed that British tourists had brought it on themselves by giving money indiscriminately. One of the charges levelled by M. Maurice Jollivet against "la venale Angleterre" is that in Elliot's time she "prodigua l'or" in Corsica. The Corsicans have known no such "golden shower" since.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, AND COMMERCE.—Corsica is a department of France administered by a prefect called "le Préfet de la Corse," who resides at Ajaccio (pop. 20,197), with sous-préfets at Bastia (pop. 23,397), Calvi (pop. 2162), Corte (pop. 5029), Sartene (pop. 5615), and Ajaccio. The Préfet is assisted by a Conseil de Préfecture consisting of three members; and also by the Conseil Général de la Corse, composed of 62 members, one elected in each canton of Corsica. This Conseil Général was sitting at Ajaccio when we were there last April, and very strained relations existed between it and M. le Préfet, who was a Frenchman. I remembered the trials of our Sir Gilbert Elliot, and thought that history was repeating itself. Corsica is divided into five arrondissements, viz.:

Arrondissement.	Area in hectares (1 hectare = 2½ acres).	Cantons.	Communes.	Pop. Census of 1891.
Ajaccio,	219,099	12	80	76,830
Bastia,	108,017	20	94	81,598
Calvi,	78,749	6	35	26,050
Corte,	173,526	16	108	61,776
Sartène,	169,172	8	47	43,342
	748,563	62	364	289,596

There is a mayor and municipal council in every commune. Every male citizen of twenty-one, with no legal disability, may vote (1) in his commune at an election of the municipal council; (2) in his canton at that of a councillor of arrondissement and of a member of the Conseil Général; (3) in his arrondissement at that of a deputy for his circonscription; and if he is a delegate of a municipal council he may also vote

at an election of senators of the department. Corsica returns to the French Chamber of Deputies five members, and to the French Senate three senators.

In 1887 the value in pounds sterling of the external commerce of Corsica was £1,464,598 of imports, and £378,291 of exports.

Details of the imports and exports are given in the Abbé Girolami-Cortona's valuable work. Assuming that they include everything exported from Corsica, it does seem remarkable that the export of building timber is so small—only 14 tons in 1888—considering the magnificent forests of pines and other trees suited for building purposes. The Abbé, however, touches a sore subject in pointing out how much Corsica's export trade has suffered by the repeal in 1888 of the treaty of commerce between France and Italy. "Italy," he complains, "our sole market, is now closed to us," and he calls upon the naval authorities of France to use Corsican pine-wood in the construction of French ships, so as to make up to Corsica for the loss of her commerce owing to her connection with France.

It was on account of its proximity to Italy, "notre unique débouché," as the Abbé terms it, that BASTIA became the commercial metropolis, and was for long the capital of Corsica. It is a busy town compared with Ajaccio. It is also a town of greater intellectual activity, four newspapers (two dailies) being published there. An excellent learned society has its headquarters in Bastia.

Next in commercial importance to Bastia is Paoli's creation, ILE ROUSSE. Whilst one-half of the imports and one-fifth of the exports are entered in Bastia, more than one-seventh of the imports and more than one-half of the exports are entered in Ile Rousse, her proximity to the fertile Balagna being the cause. In the third rank, as regards exports, comes AJACCIO with a little over one-fourth of the imports and one-fifth of the exports. For the tourist, however, no town in Corsica can compare with Ajaccio, especially as a winter resort; and the splendid new hotel recently erected there by an enterprising Corsican gentleman, and opened last November, completes all that was wanting to make Ajaccio a delightful tourist centre. Besides, being the birthplace of the great Napoleon, Ajaccio will attract travellers to the end of time.

THE FUTURE OF CORSICA.—What then is to be the future of Corsica? Is it to remain a little-known and seldom-visited island, with rather a bad name for assassination, or is it to become an attractive tourist centre, and a bustling mart of commerce and industry? The answer will depend partly on the French Government, partly on the Corsicans themselves. I shall, in conclusion, refer only to two respects in which Corsica requires waking-up.

In the *first* place, as regards *Tourists*, greater facilities for reaching Corsica must be afforded them. Thus, a line of swift steamers ought to be established between Nice and Ile Rousse (as is so much desired by the Ile-Roussians themselves), which should do this, the shortest passage between France and Corsica, in 9 hours. The leading lines at present are Marseilles to Ajaccio in 15½ hours, and Nice to Bastia in 10½ hours.

As Ile Rousse possesses an excellent harbour, one of the best hotels in Corsica, and is on the railway line to Bastia and Ajaccio, and as it furnishes the quickest passage between France and Corsica, it enjoys many advantages for tourist traffic. The railway line between Ajaccio, Bastia, Ile Rousse, and Calvi will be opened throughout its entire length during the autumn of 1894.

Then the country inns of Corsica must be overhauled. Whilst their sanitary arrangements, from an English point of view, are shocking, their internal accommodation leaves much to be desired. Unless these country inns are improved, tourists will not leave the railway line; they will only visit the leading towns, and they will thus miss some of the grandest scenery in the world.

In the *second* place, as regards *Commerce and Industry*, the mineral wealth of Corsica deserves particular investigation. The island possesses, as I have shown, mines of valuable minerals, but hardly any of these are worked. For example, I found that the copper-mines near Ponte Leccia railway-junction are no longer worked by the joint-stock company. Why was this? Want of copper, or want of capital, or energy, on the part of the company? Then there is an area of anthracite coal at Osani 980 English acres in extent. Can anything be made of that to assist manufactures or iron smelting?—for there is an iron-mining area in Cap Corse 2687 acres in extent. Both of these areas are still unworked.

Finally, although Corsica has three lines of steamers between Ajaccio, Bastia, and France, two between Bastia and Leghorn, and one between Ajaccio and Algeria, she has none connecting her directly with Great Britain. Now, there is no market in the world like London, which could, and probably would, for instance, take all Corsica's orange crop. I was told by a Corsican orange-grower that Spanish oranges commanded the London market because of their being shipped direct there. Then the immense timber supplies of Corsica would be taken advantage of by the British building, mining, and other trades; whilst Corsican wines, with their good body and flavour, would be appreciated by the British public. Besides, London is the greatest tourist centre in the world, and a direct line of well-found steamers between London and Corsica would be very attractive to many British tourists.

I have now concluded my notes on my recent visit to Corsica, which, although desultory, have at least the merit of being impartial, and are written with the view of benefiting an island in which we Scots, "for auld acquaintance sake," have more than a passing interest; for did not a Scotsman, James Boswell, first bring Paoli and his "brave Corsicans" under the notice of the British public? and did not another Scotsman, Sir Gilbert Elliot, act as Viceroy of Corsica during the British occupation?

APPENDIX.

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II.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN CORSICA (AJACCIO) COMPARED WITH THOSE IN BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND ALGIERS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE CLIMATE OVER A LONG SERIES OF YEARS.

1. Mean Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean for Year.
Edinburgh, .	36·3	39·1	40·0	45·1	50·6	55·6	58·3	57·7	54·0	47·7	40·9	39·8	47·1
London, .	38·5	40·9	42·4	49·0	55·1	61·3	64·6	62·9	59·0	51·8	42·5	40·6	50·7
Paris, .	37·4	40·1	43·4	51·9	57·9	63·0	66·3	65·2	60·9	52·4	42·4	38·8	51·6
Nice, .	45·4	46·5	50·9	57·1	61·0	68·3	73·8	72·6	67·3	60·8	52·0	46·9	58·6
Mentone, .	48·2	48·5	52·0	57·2	63·0	70·0	75·0	75·0	69·0	64·0	54·0	49·0	60·8
Ajaccio, .	51·0	51·3	52·5	58·1	63·3	70·8	75·3	77·2	71·8	63·6	56·8	51·8	62·0
Algiers, .	54·0	55·0	56·1	61·2	64·8	70·7	76·6	78·1	73·4	67·6	59·5	54·7	64·3

2. Average Rainfall in Inches.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean for Year.
Edinburgh, .	1·81	1·61	1·55	1·36	1·68	2·33	2·68	2·70	2·33	2·50	2·07	1·94	24·61
London, .	1·80	1·57	1·55	1·65	2·12	1·90	2·56	2·29	2·36	2·73	2·23	1·90	24·66
Paris, .	1·47	1·42	1·21	1·25	1·44	1·93	1·90	2·02	1·79	1·94	1·79	1·72	19·89
Nice, .	3·12	2·13	2·49	2·92	1·70	1·14	1·10	0·95	3·93	3·51	4·65	3·47	31·16
Ajaccio, .	2·39	1·69	1·94	2·67	1·55	0·72	0·15	1·07	1·01	2·81	4·96	2·40	22·76
Algiers, .	3·0	2·64	3·04	1·93	0·99	0·67	0·04	0·32	1·02	2·84	3·63	4·38	24·50