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Globe of 1593

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who were strong on the mainland ; by the French scholar, Anquetil du Perron (1758), who says that the cotton socks knitted by the Portuguese women were very superior, an industry which flourished on Anjdiv, until comparatively recently ; by Parsons (1775), who says that the whole coast, with the exception of Anjdiv, was in Itaidar Ali's hands ; and, again, it is mentioned by Buchanan (1801) as being one of the Portuguese possessions. During the eighteenth century the Portuguese seem to have used the island as a convict settlement for prisoners deported from Goa—a use to which they put it until a few years ago.

As to the meaning of the word Anjdiv, there are no less than five contending derivations ; three are so fanciful that they may be put out of court at once. Of the other two, the one makes it the island of the goddess Aja ; the other “ the five islands.” The latter was accepted by the Portuguese, and is undoubtedly the correct one, there being islands in the vicinity making up five with Anjdiv.

Though Anjdiv seems at the present day to have little to recommend it, there is much evidence that it was identical with Camoen's “ Island of Love.” The description seems to have been elaborated with the poet's reminiscences of Zanzibar and Brazil, and the island was a haven of refuge for many an early Portuguese navigator. Its former popularity may be usefully contrasted with the dislike evinced by the small present-day garrison towards the island in its now depopulated state.

GLOBE OF 1593.

By C. RAYMOND BEAZLEY.

MR. H. J. PFUNGST, F.S.A., has lately acquired an interesting and most artistic ivory globe of 1593 (formerly the property of the Kempenaer family of Leeuwarden), executed by Antonio Spano, and dedicated to the Infant Philip, afterwards Philip III. On the Unknown Southern Continent it bears the arms of Spain ; above the Spanish arms is the inscription *Principi Philip. Philip. II. Hisp. Indiar. Neap. e Siciliae Cathol. Regis Filio*. Below the *Circulus Antarcticus* is a salutation addressed to the same prince : *Princeps felicissime totus Orbis ad se gubernandum te vocat et expectat*. Close to the south pole is the signature *Antonius Spano tropiensis fecit, 1593*, thus assigning the work to the sculptor of Tropea (near Naples), who was, in 1595, granted a pension of 100 ducats by his master and patron Philip II. This pension Spano seems to have enjoyed down to his death at Madrid in 1615 ; it was continued to his son Francisco Spano by Philip III.

This globe is hollow, and consists of two parts (N. and S.), which fit together, and are pierced by small holes at the two extremities. It has been suggested that it was intended to serve as a scent-box, but it was perhaps rather meant to hold string. Its size is diminutive ; in diameter it measures 81 millimetres, or $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Its execution is admirably clear and fine, and even its minutest legends can be easily read with a magnifier. Frederick Muller, of Amsterdam, in whose possession

it has lately been, describes it in his Catalogue as giving the 'impression of the highest point of geographical science then attained,' but this is not always the case. Everything, indeed, points to its being primarily a work of art.

It may be of interest to note the chief peculiarities of this beautiful little curio, whose world-conceptions are extremely curious and cannot easily be assigned to any known type. In Europe, the coast-contours, as in the more ambitious maps of the sixteenth century, show but scanty reference to the results painfully acquired by generations of portolano-draughtsmen from 1300 onward. The Black sea (*Mare Magiore*) is excellent, but a double Sea of Azov is supplied. In the Baltic, the Gulf of Finland is given a highly original form. In the Mediterranean proper, the Cyrenaic peninsula is disregarded, and the Gulf of Lyons is flattened down to a very slight indent. The direction of Italy is strongly inclined to the S.E. The Morea is square in shape. The southern extremity of Sardinia is in the same latitude as the northern extremity of Tunis. Constantinople is not marked; and in the British Isles no towns, rivers, or mountains appear. In Russia, *Novogardia* appears immediately to the south of the White sea, and *Moscovia* to the north of *Permia*, *Livonia*, and *Lithuania*, while *Astrachan* is about as far east as Orenburg.

In Asia the Caspian is turned round, as in Ptolemy, its length being given as from W. to E.; the Volga (*f. Vhjon*), the Ural (*Iaic ubi f. horda*), and the Oxus (unnamed) flow into it. There is no sign of the Sea of Aral. *Sibir* is indicated west and south of the Ob. At the name of *Tangut*, in what we may here call Chinese Asia, between the Ob and the Lena, is the inscription *Ille artem imprimendi ante mille años habuerunt*. Close to *Ritai* (Kitai, i.e. Cathay) is another legend, reminiscent of Marco Polo, *Hic magnus Cham Tartarorum et Chataiae imperator longe lateque dominatur*. Only two of the North Asian rivers are given; one being the *Obi* (close to and in the same latitude as *Mogol* and *Tartaria*); the other, though unnamed, corresponding roughly, in position and course, to the Lena. Along the north-east and east coast we have the following names in regular order from north to south: *Tabin*, *Ania*, *Quinsai*, *Catigara*, *Tenduc*, *Cataio*, *Tainfu*, *China*, *Quiniza*, *Siapo*, *Zaiton*—a curious jumble of Ptolemy, Marco Polo, and Portuguese information. The name *India Orientalis* is almost exactly on the same parallel with *Samarchand* and *China*. The home of rhubarb is shown in the west of China (*hic rhubarbum*). The Straits of Anian (*Stretto Anian*), dividing Asia and America, are made a lengthy channel stretching along a good half of East Asia, from *Quinsai* to beyond *Tainfu*, from 60° to 45° N. lat.

In Africa, the weak point of the coast is the west and north-west, from Tunis to Sierra Leone. The contour of the southern portion is excellent; and though the Guinea coast, from Cape Palmas to the Bight of Benin, is exaggerated in length, its delineation is good. A western Nile, fully as long as the Egyptian, but not joined to it, is indicated (with the name *Niger* attached to its upper part) issuing in a delta exactly at Cape Verde. The kingdom of Prester John is depicted between the uppermost course of the two Niles (*Hic Imperator magnus Presbiter Africae Rex potentissimus*); while the Egyptian Nile apparently communicates with a river that issues on the south-east coast (the *Zambesi*?). None of the great lakes appear definitely attached to the Nile as we know it, but one is depicted close to the source of the western Nile or *Niger* (Lake Chad?), and two are inserted far down in South Africa (*Tanganyika* and *Nyassa*?). In these details we may compare the almost contemporary delineation of Inner Africa by Duarte Lopes, 1587–91, the high-water mark of old Portuguese knowledge in Negro-land. Madagascar appears as the *Insula S. Laurentii*; and, on the

east coast, while the famous ports of Mombasa and Mozambique are passed over, Magadoxo, Quiloa, Brava, and Malindi are marked.

In America, the whole continent (*America sive India nova*) is given as a vast land-mass, wholly detached from Asia; the coast-line of the northern part is far better than that of the southern, paradoxical as that may seem. The St. Lawrence is clearly indicated, but there is no sign of the lakes from which it springs. Peru is placed in the very middle of the South American continent; the Amazon is well conceived, but the Marañon (*Maragnō*) is made wholly distinct; the Peruvian and Chilian coast-line is extraordinarily erratic.

The Polar sea is entirely detached, and called sometimes *Mare glaciale*, sometimes *Oceanus Scythicus*. In the North Atlantic the mythical or half-mythical islands of Estland, Frisland, and St. Brandan appear. The south pole is surrounded by the vast Austral continent, covering all the area of our Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica, and stretching away to *Terra del Fuoc* (Fuego). Here occur all the official inscriptions (dedication, signature, etc.) already noticed, and the general description of the *Terra Australis*: *Vastissimas hic esse regiones ex M. Pauli Ven. et Lud. Vartomani scriptis peregrinationibus constat*. Marco Polo and Ludovico Varthema are here made responsible, by the way, for a good deal more than was ever in their mind. Just opposite the Cape of Good Hope is the *Psitagorum regio* of this Southern Land (*sic a Lusitanis appellata ob incredibilem avium multitudinem*). New Guinea (*Nova Guinea*), whose shape is a rough square, is separated by a narrow strait from the *Terra Australis*, but it is expressly stated *an sit insula an pars Continentis Australis incertum est*. On the other hand, the outline of the Gulf of Carpentaria seems to be suggested—a good twelve years before the known discovery of any part of Australia, though fifty years after a knowledge of certain coasts of the same is first clearly traceable in French cartography. Off the extreme north-west appears the island of *Iava maior*, a designation we should rather expect, from the analogy of the Dieppese Maps of 1540, etc., to be applied to the Austral continent itself.

RUSSIAN TRAVEL AND RESEARCH IN ASIA.

I. THE AMUR REGION.

WE have received from the Amur branch of the Russian Geographical Society, which has its seat at Khabarovsk, a most interesting series of five volumes of its 'Memoirs' (*Zapiski*), published mostly at Khabarovsk in 1897–1902. As all such publications soon become, as a rule, a bibliographical rarity (the first volumes of the Irkutsk branch cannot be got now for any money), we shall at least give the chief contents of these volumes.

In volume i. we find a detailed description of the navigability of the Amur and its tributaries, by R. Yurgenson. All details concerning the spots where navigation is difficult, as also the duration of navigation, are given for this system, which represents an aggregate length of 3414 Eng. miles. N. Krukoff gives interesting statistics of the fishing in the Amur region, from which we learn that in Western Transbaikalia, both in the Selenga river and Lake Baikal, about 50,000 cwt. of fish, chiefly of the Baikal *Salmo omul*, are caught every year; 9000 cwt. in Eastern Transbaikalia; 421,000 cwt. in the Amur—chiefly below its junction with the Usuri, and chiefly salmon (343,000 cwt.); and about 37,000 cwt. in the sea of Okhotsk. In the same volume we find a most interesting work by D. V. Ivanoff, on the orography and geology of the Sikhota-alin range, formerly almost quite unknown. It consists of several ranges, parallel to each other, and from 3300 to 6700 feet high. The pass over the Omoa range (Northern Sikhota-alin) was 3900