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Waltzemüller's Globe of 1507

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Waltzemüller's Globe of 1507.

MR. CHISHOLM (*Geographical Journal*, vol. xix., p. 389) is quite right when he assumes the word *solidum* in the title of Waltzemüller's 'Cosmographiæ Introductio' to refer to a globe. The lunes of a small globe, corresponding in every respect to the description there given, are now in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein. These lunes were first recognized by Varnhagen as being the work of Waltzemüller (*J. Schoener e P. Apianus*, Vienna, 1872), whilst the learned French geographer, L. Gallois (*Les Géographes allemands de la Renaissance*, Paris, 1890), who publishes a facsimile of them, holds the same opinion, and advances solid arguments in favour of the date 1507 being assigned to it. Prof. Wieser's preliminary notes on the large map of the world recently discovered at Castle Wolfegg (see Mr. B. S. Soulsby's article, *Geographical Journal*, xix. p. 201) go far to confirm these hypotheses, for, apart from differences of scale and the resultant fuller nomenclature, the map and the globe seem to be absolutely identical. Nor can there be a doubt that the map, of which an edition of one thousand copies was printed, was freely made use of by Glareanus (1510), Joannes de Stobnicza (1512), Boulenger (1519), Peter Apianus (1520), and Schöner (1515 and 1520). It has been suggested that Schöner (or Waltzemüller) copied Behaim's globe of 1492. This, however, could refer only to Eastern Asia, and especially the chain of islands stretching from Madagascar and Zanzibar to Candym and Cipangu, for only in this quarter of the world do the two delineations agree. I cannot for a moment admit this suggestion. Both Behaim and Waltzemüller had evidently access to maps of an earlier date, maps which were likewise drawn upon by the engraver of the Laon globe. On this globe there certainly is a legend, below the *Mons Niger*, the furthest point reached by Cão in 1483, that "thus far did the Portuguese ships advance up to 1493," but a glance at its outline should satisfy the most sceptical that this document is of a date much more ancient than that to be inferred from this legend. Its author knew nothing even of the discoveries made by direction of Prince Henry the Navigator, and still less of those made subsequently by Cão and Diaz. I believe, in fact, that the names *S. Thomas* and *Mons Niger*, as well as the legend above referred to, were added years after the globe had been completed, just as some of our modern map publishers have added a recent date to an old and obsolete map, in the hope of thus giving it a new lease of life.

I avail myself of this opportunity to point out that Dr. L. Henkel's map of the Mediterranean, showing the visibility of land, is not the first map of that description (*Geographical Journal*, xix. p. 502), but has been preceded by a similar map designed by me in illustration of the voyages of Cão and Diaz, which was published in your *Journal* for December, 1900, or more than a year before Dr. Henkel's map appeared in the *Mitteilungen*.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

The Shwe-li and Tai-ping.

The following is an excerpt from a letter from Mr. H. Hayter Duff to myself on this subject (see *Geographical Journal* for July, 1902).

R. L. JACK.

Sima, North-East Frontier, Upper Burma, July 24, 1902.

With reference to the Shwe-li and Tai-ping, I would wish to add the following remarks and corrections to my first letter to you.