



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

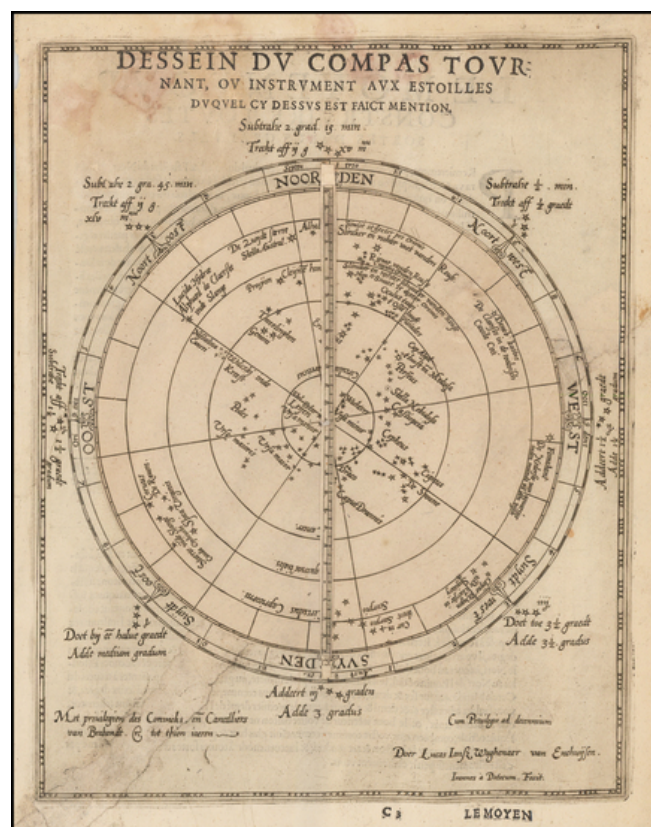
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Dessein Du Compas Tournant, ou Instrument aux Estoilles Du ques Cy Dessus Est Faict Mention

Stock#: 51677
Map Maker: Waghenaeer
Date: 1583
Place: Antwerp
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 10 x 13 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Moveable Compass Included in the First Engraved Sea Atlas

Finely engraved compass, which accompanied Lucas Waghenaeer's important *Speigel der Zeevaerdt*, the first engraved sea atlas.

The document depicts a design for a compass with a moving hand; it is a volvelle, a wheel chart with moving parts called rundells. It is both a directional compass and a star chart. Navigators were expected to find their way by comparing the constellations on the compass' face to the night sky. They would also measure the altitude of the stars, that is, their vertical angle above the horizon to calculate position. The taking of a sight (measuring altitude), with a quadrant (in Waghenaeer's era) or a sextant (invented in 1731), when paired with the time the sight was taken, allows a navigator to calculate a position line on a chart.



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Volvelles

One of the most interesting aspects of this compass is its moving hand. The word volvelle comes from the Latin word *volvere*, to turn. Volvelle appeared in many early printed books, including Martin Cortes' *Breve Compendio de la sphaera y de la arte de navegar* (1551) and Peter Apian's *Cosmographia* (1564). However, volvelles are older than printing itself.

Volvelles have ancient origins and were part of Arabic scholarship in the medieval period. Volvelles first entered European manuscript culture in 1302, thanks to writer, artist, and mystic Ramon Llull. Llull lived in Majorca and was a religious philosopher. His first volvelle was made to produce combinations of nine letters that would represent the nine names of God. Another of his volvelles more closely mirrors this one; it used the position of the stars to calculate time at night. Rather than find a ship's position, Llull's star volvelle was meant to calculate the precise times to administer medicine.

Most volvelles were used for calculation of some sort, particularly for astronomical measurements. Waghenauer's volvelle is in this vein. This volvelle is not only beautiful and informative, it is also extremely rare. Due to their moving parts, volvelle are at high risk of wear and tear; they are frequently ripped, if they were completed by a book-owner in the first place, and survive at very low rates. The existence of this one is a uncommon treat indeed.

Waghenauer and the waggoner

Lucas Janszoon Waghenauer (c. 1533-1606) was a Dutch marine cartographer and navigator. He grew up in the important port of Enkhuizen, which explains his proclivity for navigation and the sea. He actually served at sea from 1550 to 1579, which increased his practical knowledge of sailing and charting.

His first publication was the famous *Speigel der Zeevaerdt*, where this compass featured. The charts and illustrations were engraved by the famous van Doetecum brothers and published by Plantin as a two volume work from 1584 to 1585. The work covers the coastline from the Zuider Zee to Cadiz, that is, most of the western coast of Europe. It also shows the North Sea and the Baltic. Waghenauer's work fulfilled a real need on the part of sailors and merchants who were dependent on navigation for their lives and livelihoods. The work was popular across Europe; it appeared in Dutch, French, and German editions and was re-released for decades.

Somewhat surprisingly, the *Speigel* was the first time much of the English coastline appeared in print. Waghenauer's sea atlas included the coast from Wash to Cornwall. The importance of the work was quickly grasped by the Earl of Effingham, then Lord High Admiral, who had the plates re-engraved and the text



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translated into English as the famous *Mariner's Mirrour*, published in 1585.

Waghenaer's innovative combination of detailed charts with complete sailing directions set a precedent and model for subsequent sea atlases, which came to be called waggoners. Waghenaer himself published more works, specifically *Thresoor der Zeevaert* (*Treasure of navigation*) in 1592 and the *Enchuyser zeecaertboek* (*Enkhuizen sea-chart-book*) in 1598. He died in 1606.

Detailed Condition:

Minor soiling.