ANTIQUE GAMES PLAYING CARDS







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STEFFEN VÖLKEL RARE BOOKS



ANTIQUE GAMES **PLAYING CARDS**

GEOGRAPHIC WAR GAME (1660)

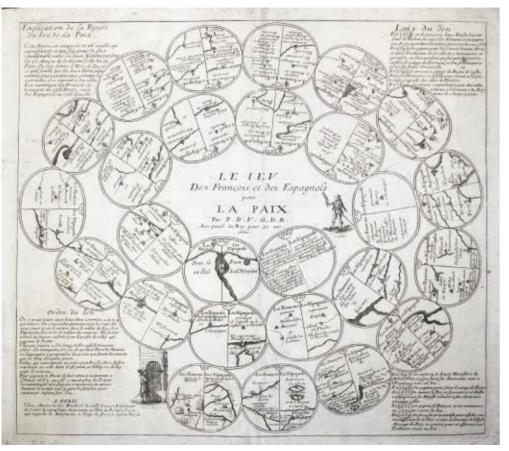
Le Jeu des François et des Espagnols pour la Paix Par P.D.V. G.D.R. Avec privil. du Roy pour 20 ans, 1660. By Pierre du Val. Paris, Antoine de Fer, 1660.

Sheet: 433 x 556mm; etching

A very rare geographic game of the Franco-Spanish War (1635-1659). The game consists of 26 compartments, each labelled with a date between 1635 until the peace treaty of 1660. Each panel is divided in half: the left half details the progress made by the French in that year, and the right half details the progress made by the Spanish. On the right hand side of the board is a list of rules. outlining the various penalties or prizes for landing on certain compartments. It is a game for up to four players with two dice, and each player has to put up their stake before joining the game. The aim is to be the first to land on the final space of 1660 with an exact throw of the dice. Pierre du Val (1619-1683) was the nephew of the French geographer Nicolas Sanson. He was appointed geographer to the King. There exist several board games by him.

Bibliography: Henry René d'Allemagne - Le noble jeu de l'oie en France, de 1640 à 1950. Paris, 1950. p. 213

USD 6500,-





LA BOISSIERE, Gilles de and Pierre Lepautre (engraver) - *Le jeu de la guerre*. Paris, Mariette, n.d. (1698) Sheet: 493 x 686 mm; Etching.

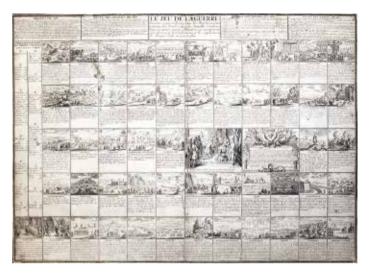
Gilles de La Boissière was an ordinary engineer of the Roy. The first version of this game was created by him for the education of the Duke of Berry, son of Louis XIV. He created the present second version for the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of the monarch. The game reflects the political climate of the time and the importance given to the art of war. Edited as a board, it is used as a game of goose; cut out, it becomes a set of fifty-two playing cards. Each space, or card, depicts an illustration with a precise term, accompanied by its definition, corresponding to an action of the siege war. - skillfully restored.

Bibliography: d'Allemagne p. 221

USD 1100,-







RARE UNCUT SHEET (1705)

[LUYKEN, Caspar] - *Jeu des metamorphoses d'Ovide*. Amsterdam, Covens et Mortier, n.d. (1705). 1 plano leaf with 26 engraved playing cards.

Very rare uncut sheet of playing cards depicting scenes from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. The complete set of clubs and spades are present. - skillfully restored.

v. Eeghen / v.d. Kellen - Het werk van Jan en Caspar Luyken (1905) $\rm N^o$ 406.

USD 3000,-

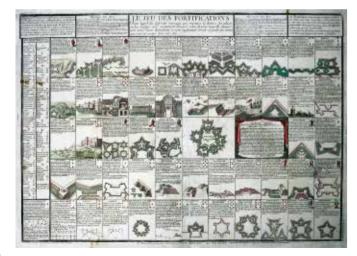
HERALDIC PLAYING CARDS (c. 1710)

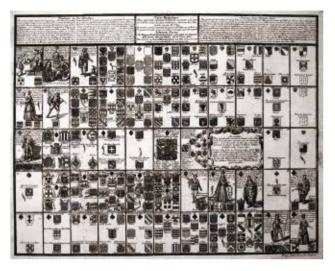
Carte Methodique pour apprendre aisement le Blason... / Lehrende Carten die Wappen-Kunst spielend zu fassen... Augsburg, Philipp Ernst Kieni, n.d. (c.1710) Sheet: 570 x 664mm; etching

This is an uncut sheet of 52 heraldic playing cards, with an extra card numbered 53. This very rare German edition is copied from a game published by Charles Francois Silvestre in Paris. The game could also be used as a board game. The rules are printed at the top. Nothing is known about the publisher Philipp Ernst Kieni.

Bibliography: Henry-René d'Allemagne - Le noble jeu de l'oie en France, de 1640 à 1950. Paris, 1950, p. 221 and plate 30 (for a later edition by Daumont and Crepy)

USD 2000,-





FORTIFICATION GAME (c. 1712)

Le jeu des fortifications. Paris, Daumont and Crepy, n.d. (c. 1712) Sheet: 555 x 745 mm; Hand-colored etching; with some restorations; with slight text loss at one space

This is a somewhat later edition of a game originally published by Jean Mariette in Paris. It is an uncut sheet of 52 playing cards showing different examples of fortifications and, used as a board, could also be played as a game of goose.

Bibliography: Henry-René d'Allemagne - Le noble jeu de l'oie en France, de 1640 à 1950. Paris, 1950. (p. 221)

USD 1100,-

WOODEN DRAUGHTS-PIECE (1720)

Wooden draughts-piece. Nuremberg, Martin Brunner, early 18th century.

Pear tree wood; Signed: MB; diameter: 53mm; very good condition

obverse: SUB AQUILAE ROMANAE ALIS QVIUS-CO / NORIBERGA VRBIUM REGINA. - A view of the city of Nuremberg.

reverse: SIC PUBLICA COMMODA STABUNT. - Justice and Peace with their attributes hand in hand with each other, above them two putti holding a laurel wreath. Bibliography: Georg Himmelheber - Spiele. Munich, 1972. (item 299)

USD 650,-

WOODEN DRAUGHTS-PIECE (1720)

Wooden draughts-piece. Nuremberg, Martin Brunner, early 18th century.

Wood; Signed: MB; diameter: 53mm; very good condition

obverse: SUB AQUILAE ROMANAE ALIS QVIUSCO / NORIBERGA VRBIUM REGINA. - A view of the city of Nuremberg.

reverse: SIC PUBLICA COMMODA STABUNT. - Justice and Peace with their attributes hand in hand with each other, above them two putti holding a laurel wreath. Bibliography: Georg Himmelheber - Spiele. Munich, 1972. (item 299)

USD 650,-



MEDICINE AND LOVE AT THE GAME (1720)

Wooden draughts-piece. Nuremberg, Martin Brunner, early 18th century. Pear tree wood; Signed: MB; diameter: 57mm; very good condition

obverse: VULVA DOLET VRINA DOCET (The vulva hurts, the urine indicates it.) - A doctor sits on the edge of a woman's bed, feels her pulse and looks at a urine glass. In the background, Armor aims at the woman. - The depicted scene is not free of erotic allusions. reverse: EN ELEVATO PEDE FORAMEN! (With the foot up, here is the orifice!) - A noble doctor, kneeling on the ground in front of a lady, placing her foot on his knee and showing to her old, bespectacled husband a small wound. - The legend has an obvious double meaning. Bibliography: Georg Himmelheber - Spiele. Munich, 1972. (item 255); Augustin Cabanès - La Chronique médicale: revue bi-mensuelle de médicine historique, littéraire & anecdotique. Vol 20. Paris, 1913. (p. 251)

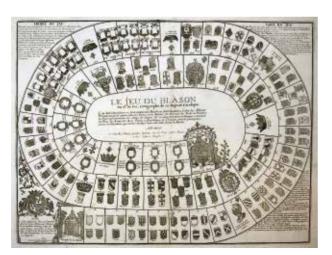
USD 550,-

HERALDIC BOARD GAME (1721)

DE FER, Nicolas - Le jeu du blason. Paris, Guillaume Danet, n.d. (after 1720)

Plate: 418 x 553 mm; Sheet: 58 x 807 mm; Etching; folds; slightly restored Heraldic board game with 63 spaces containing heraldic symbols or coats of arms. The final space depicts the coat of arms of the king. The rules of the game are printed in three of the four corners. Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720) was a French cartograpger, geographer, engraver and publisher. He was the official geographer of Louis of France, Philip V, Louis XIV and the Pope. The British Museum owns a copy of the game with the publisher's address of Nicolas de Fer. After his death in 1720, two of his sons-in-law, Guillaume Danet and Jagues-Francois Benard, took over the company.







ONLY COPY KNOWN (1740)

Sheet: 186 x 150mm; Woodcut

Au Grand Vizir. / Cartes tres fines faites par Louis Pasque Me. Cartier a parisdem. au melieu de la rue des graveliers Vend de bon papier & tout ce qui concerne l'eriture au grand vizir. / Si le jeu vient comme je i antens je serav du nombre des cont ans a paris i. 1740. / L. PE.

(pp. 344-363)

USD 950,-



Le Jeu de l'oye, renouvelle des Grecs. Toulouse, M. Peyrane, n.d. (c. 1750)

Sheet: 394 x 480 mm: Stencil-coloured woodcut. Small restorations. Very rare game of the goose from the 18th century. D'Allemagne p. 201

USD 1350,-

USD 1700,-

Packaging for playing cards. Paris, Louis Pasque, Rue des Gravilliers, 1740. 1 page.

From the early 17th century onwards, card envelopes were used as a control of the payment of the card taxes. They were distributed by the landlord according to the manufacturer-declaration and the number of decks printed. The envelopes were made of plain paper. Only a few have survived until today. We were unable to trace any playing cards by Louis Pasque and the present envelope is apparently the only copy known. // wrinkled, verso with some handwritten calculations Bibliography: Henry René d'Allemagne - Les cartes à jouer du XIV au XX siècle. Paris, 1906.



24 WOODEN DRAUGHTS-PIECES (c. 1745)

24 wooden draughts-pieces. Nuremberg, c. 1745. Wood; diameter 49 mm

These draughts-pieces are a rare example of composite tokens. The embossed pieces are inserted into a turned ring. As a result, a few pieces have slightly warped. While the representations on the black draughts-pieces remain very detailed, the depicted scenes on the white pieces are here and there depressed. A few pieces are slightly burst.

The collection includes social scenes, dwarfs, fools and portraits of Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine (1712-1780), Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736), Louis William, Margrave of Baden-Baden (1655-1707), John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), Charles VII (1697-1745), Frederick I of Sweden (1676-1751), Augustus III of Poland (1696-1763), Charles VI (1685-1740), Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1711-1740), Charles Henri de Lorraine-Vaudémont (1649-1723), Frederick William I or Prussia (1688-1740), Maria Theresia (1717-1780), Stanislaw I Leszczvnski of Poland (1677-1766), Louis XV of France (1710-1774), Frederick I of Prussia (1657-1713), William IV, Prince of Orange (1711-1751) as well as views of Munich, Gdansk, Berlin, Hamburg and Nuremberg.

A detailed description of the pieces is available upon request.

USD 7500,-





ORIGINAL WOODCUT BLOCKS (c. 1750)

Two woodcut blocks for Tarot of Marseilles playing cards with Italian suits. Suisse (?), c. 1750. 381 x 305mm and 382 x 307mm. Signed on verso: R.P.



Antique playing cards are sought-after rarities today. Much rarer than the cards themselves are the printing blocks with which they were printed. Woodcut is the most common and longest used printing technique for playing cards. The present woodcut blocks represent the Minor Arcana of a pack of tarot cards with Italian suits. Marseille' tarot cards, with Italian suit symbols on the minor cards, first arrived in France from Italy in the first half of the sixteenth century and then flourished in South-Eastern parts of France and neighbouring parts of Switzerland and North-West Italy. The present court cards resemble a game by Charles Madigne from Estavayer-le-lac from 1771 (Schweizer Spielkarten. 1978, p. 192). Both printing blocks are monogrammed with R.P. on the back, which should be the initials of the cutter.

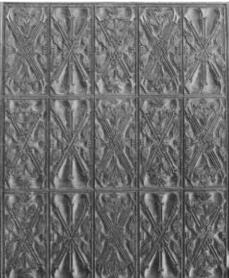
The rise of France as an international fashion center under Louis XIV (1643-1715) promoted the popularity of French court styles. Shoes were adorned with decorative buckles, a style that remained higly fashionable until the 1780s. The figures on the present woodcut blocks all wear French buckle shoes.

The first block comprises 15 court cards: Roy (King), Reine (Queen), Cavalier (Knight) and Valet (Page) of Coupes (Cups), Deniers

(Coins), Spee (Swords) and Baston (Wands) - (lacking the Page of Swords). The second block comprises the Two's, Three's and Four's of Swords (Spee), each of them 5 times. Both blocks have some wormholes. The first block has several marginal abrasions, also affecting the corner of one card (Knight of Swords). The second block has only very small abrasions.

Bibliography: Schweizer Spielkarten. Zürich, 1978. p. 192

USD 15500,-



18th-CENTURY WITCH GAME (c. 1750)

Hexenspiel. (The Witch game). (Munich)?, circa 1750/1760. (probably Franz Xaver or Franz Joseph Fetscher). 32/32 playing cards. 90 x 60mm; Hand-coloured woodcuts; Tax-stamp: 4 Kreutzer, Bavaria 1807-1816

The Witch game (or Bird game) is a traditional game that is played with either cards or wooden pieces. It has no suits nor special trumps but nevertheless ranks are very important. It was widely played in Europe under different names and has its origin in 15th-century France. It's similar to the Italian Cuccu, the Norvegian Gnav or the Swedish Kille. In Germany, the first card decks appeared in the midst of the 18th century. Our deck comprises 32 cards with 10 pairs of non-identical picture cards and 12 numeral cards. It can be dated to circa 1750/1760, according to the contemporary uniforms of the Grenadiers on the soldier cards.

The cards have substantial similarities to a deck of Franz Xaver Fetscher from Munich which was published around 1750/1760 (Radau/ Himmelheber, 233). The name of the cardmaker has been cut out from the original woodblock. The "Auszallt"-card bears the writing "Disse Karten ist zu finden bey Fra()z (...) in". "Fra()z" most probably is the rest of the name Franz, and therefore could stand for either Franz Xaver or Franz Joseph Fetscher in Munich.

The Fetschers were a cardmaker family in Munich from the 17th to the end of the 19th century. There are a few Witch games by the Fetscher family known, all dating back to the 18th century. Tax stamps can be useful for dating playing cards, but sometimes the card decks

were sold years after they were printed. Our deck must have remained several decades in the Fetscher family property since it was sold. The manipulated woodblock can also be an indication for the sale of the woodblocks to another cardmaker, which was not an unusual practice between cardmakers.

German Witch games are very rare. They never became widespread in Germany and have even disappeared from the market a century after their first appearance have been.

Our deck is one of the earliest known german Witch games. Like most playing cards from the 18th-century it is exceptionally rare.

Bibliography: cf. Radau/Himmelheber 233.

USD 5800,-





18th Century Witch Game (1750)

GAME FOR LEARNING HERALDRY (c. 1757)

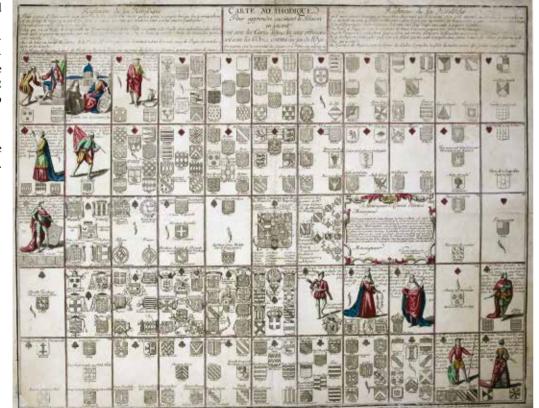
Carte Méthodique pour apprendre aisément le Blason en jouant soit avec les Cartes à tous les jeux ordinaires, soit avec les Dez comme au jeu de l'Oye. Paris, Daumont et Crepy, n.d. (c. 1757).

Sheet: 520 x 665 mm; Hand-colored etching; with some restorations This is a later edition of a game originally published in 1702. It was invented by Charles Francois Silvestre. The game consists of an uncut sheet of 52 heraldic playing cards and could also be played as a board game.

Bibliography:

Henry-René d'Allemagne - Le noble jeu de l'oie en France, de 1640 à 1950. Paris, 1950, p. 221 and plate 30

USD 1400,-



VERY RARE BAVARIAN PLAYING CARDS (c. 1760)

GÖBL, Andreas Benedikt - *Churbaierische Französische Karte*. Munich, n.d. (c. 1760) 52/52 playing cards. Coloured etching. 70 x 50mm. Very good condition.

This very rare game is another example for the artistic finesse of the Bavarian cardmaker Andreas Benedikt Göbl (1714-1786). As for his famous Bavarian marriage tarot, the designs for the present twelve court cards are very detailed and delicate. All figures wear suits and robes richly decorated with many different ornaments. Each court card is furthermore decorated with Bavarian coats of arms. The king of hearts bears the "Freisingische Wappen", indicating the tax stamp, the Jack of clubs bears the cardmaker's name ("Andreas Benedictus Cöbl") and the King of diamonds the name of the city Munich ("Minchen"). This Bavarian deck design by Göbl was later copied by various other German cardmakers. Even though the present game is not as famous as the Bavarian marriage tarot, it is much rarer than it. cf. Radau/Himmelheber 163 (a later version by Joja/Augsburg) and 167 (a later version by Backofen/Nuremberg).

USD 6300,-





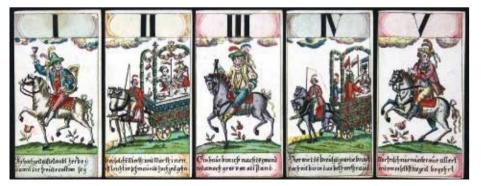
GÖBL'S FAMOUS TAROT FOR THE WEDDING OF EMPEROR JOSEPH II WITH MARIA JOSEFA OF BAVARIA (1765)

Baierische Hochzeit. Coloured woodcut. Munich, Andreas Benedict Göbl, n.d. (1765). 78/78 playing cards. 111 x 58mm. Contemporary slipcase. Very good condition.

The most beautiful of Göbl's Tarot games. The game was published on the occasion of the disastrous marriage of Emperor Joseph II with Maria Josefa of Bavaria, forced by Empress Maria Theresa in 1765. Maria Josefa was a daughter of the Bavarian Elector Karl Albrecht and Maria Amalia, a daughter of Emperor Joseph I. She is described as less attractive and witty, but was considered a warm and good-natured. She tried in vain to win the affection of Joseph II, but was consistently ignored by him. The marriage was probably never consummated. Maria Josefa got a humiliating position at the Viennese court and died only 2 years later, when a smallpox epidemic affected many members of the Maria Theresa family.

The 21 tarots represent the procession, which was held on the occasion of the marriage. The wedding loader rides ahead followed by the hosts in the first carriage and the bridal couple in the second carriage. The ones following are the pastor with his wife, and further noblemen costumed as gypsies, huntsmen and farmers. After the procession the members of the elctoral court hold a banquet. Himmelhaber/Radau 142; Sigmar Radau "Baierische Hochzeit : ein Tarock mit französischen Farben von Andreas Benedikt Göbl", Homo Ludens, III, 1993, p. 155-215; Depaulis, Tarot 1984, 67.

USD 16500,-









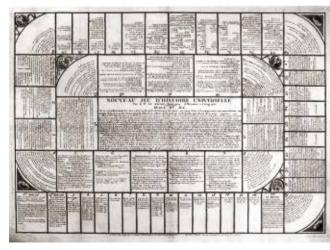
· Joseph I. ·ia (1765)

MANUSCRIPT PEEPSHOWS (c. 1770)

Anonymous - 9 manuscript peepshows with 4-5 images each, made from playing cards. Switzerland (?), n.d. (c. 1770) Sheets: 59 x 90 mm; Gouache verso on playing cards. some small losses

This extraordinary set of manuscript peepshows were probably made in Switzerland. The playing cards bear, the "Freiburger Bild" (Fribourg pattern). The Jack of Clubs bear the lettering "IOHGEORGLUZ", which could indicate an unidentified cardmaker with the name Johann Georg in Lucerne. The different peepshow scenes depict Hell, Heaven, three different architectural designs, a haven, a military camp, a room and a forest. There are 4 peepshows with 5/5 scenes, and 5 peepshows with 4/5 scenes. All cards bear later added pencil numbers. Manuscript peepshows from the 18th century are extremely rare.

USD 7500,-





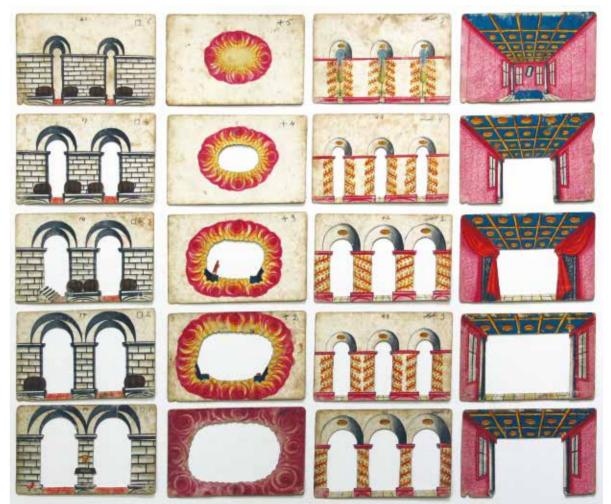
JEU D'HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE (1774)

Nouveau jeu d'histoire universelle. Paris, Crepy and the author (Le Maitre), n.d. (1774)

Plate: 520 x 718 mm; Sheet: 590 x 800 mm; etching; skillfully restored folds

This very rare historical game with two racing circles was announced in the 1774 edition of *Recueil de découvertes et inventions nouvelles*. We were not able to get any informations on the life of Le Maitre, who, according to the imprint, was a professor of History and Geography in Paris.

USD 900,-



Manuscript Peepshows (1770)



Jeu des Fables d'Esope. (French), n.d. (c. 1775) Orig. slipcase. 24/25 playing cards. Hand-coloured etching. Slipcase worn and partly damaged.

Very rare card game from the 18th century. Each card depicts a fable of Aesop's. It lacks card number 1. The rare original slipcase with the printed title and another hand-coloured etching depicting the fable "Le singe et le Perroquet", a slightly different version of card 16.

USD 950,-



THE FIRST NON-STANDARD DECK OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (c. 1776)

Monarchs of Europe. London, Rowley & Co, n.d. (c. 1774-1776). 52/52 playing cards. Etching in four colours.

This is the first non-standard deck in the United Kingdom. The suits of this pack are completely different from all other cardmakers of this period. The suit signs are 'red chalice', with a heart in the chalice, a "black pike head", an "orange topaz", cut in a diamond shape and a green clover leaf. The court cards represent the kings and queens of England, France, Spain and Portugal with court body-guards as Jacks . The Aces of chalices, topazes, and clover are in oval cartouches decorated with a mitre, crozier and croos, a winged hat, caduseus and trident, a wreath and farm tools. The ace of spades bears the official design. The ace of spades of the English pattern bore no other printed decoration than the plain pip until 1765, when it was printed by the tax office with a design showing that tax had been paid.

Hargrave p. 204-205; Willshire 1876, E.169-170; Keller 1981, ENG 150; Alfaro Fournier 1982, IsBrit 65; Berry 1995, IV, 21, n° 212 et 213).





GAME FOR CONVERTED CATHOLICS (c. 1780)

L'ecole de l verité pour les nouveaux convertis. Paris, Jean-Baptiste Crepy, n.d. (c. 1780)

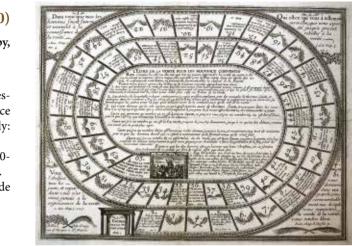
Sheet: 585 x 815mm, Plate: 405 x 525mm; etching

The present game teaches the players that Catholics are right and Protestants are wrong. If the player was lucky enough to hit field 35, the place where the Catholic Louis XIV resided, he would proceed to field 59 directly: Ierusalem.

Jean Baptiste Crepy (17..-1796) was the son of the editor Louis Crepy (1680-17..). He obtained a privilege to publish board games in 1779. - Very rare. Bibliography: Henry-René d'Allemagne - Le noble jeu de l'oie en France, de 1640 à 1950. Paris, 1950, p. 210.

USD 1100,-





18th CENTURY GAMING COUNTERS (1780)

Six leather covered gilt boxes with gaming counters. Europe and China, 18th century. Size of boxes: each 55 x 84 mm; Preserved in a suitable, contemporary cardboard box.

The earliest form of scoring in card games was with the use of counters. The present collection consists of over 190 gaming counters made from bone and mother of pearl and 11 carved bone dice. At least the ornate mother of pearl counters were imported from the Far East. The numbered leather covered gilt cardboard boxes are of European origin. The gaming pieces represent fish, round and several rectangular counters. One box contains red colored bone counters. A nice original 18th century set.

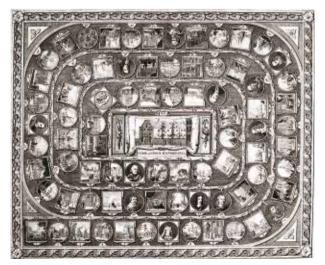
USD 1350,-

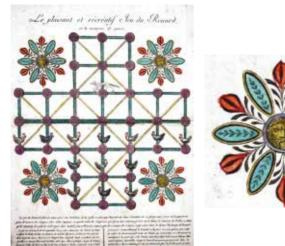
JEU DU RENARD (c. 1780)

Le plaisant et récréatif Jeu du Renard. France, n.d. (c. 1780) Sheet: 403 x 282 mm; Hand-coloured etching; mounted on board.

Very rare French hare game from the 18th century. According to the inscription, the game has its source in Lydia, Asia Minor. It is an abstract strategy board game for two players.

USD 850,-





DUTCH HISTORY GAME (1787)

BENDORP, Johannes Christian - *Vaderlandsch Historiespel*. Amsterdam, Keyzer and Vermandel, n.d. (1787) Sheet: 560 x 642 mm; Etching. Skillfully restored.

Very rare Dutch board game with 80 spaces. The game begins with the arrival of the Batavians and ends with the foundation of the Kweekschool voor de Zeevaart (maritime college) in Amsterdam. Each space depicts a scene or a portrait of Dutch history. J.C. Bendorp (1766-1849) was an important etcher and engraver from Dordrecht.

USD 1650,-

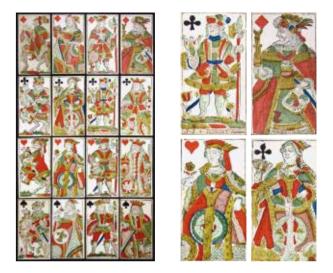


Jeu de tarot. Liege, J.J. Dubois, n.d. (c. 1790). 56/78 playing cards. Stencil coloured woodcut. (lacking all the tarot cards)

Very rare Belgian deck from the 18th century. The court cards and the number cards are complete. c.f. Cary Bel 20 (also an incomplete deck)

USD 1350,-





GAME OF HUMAN LIFE (1790)

The new game of human life. London, Johan Wallis, 1790. Sheet: 479 x 680 mm; Hand-coloured etching; dissected and mounted on linen (as published)

One of only a few English board games from the 18th century. The game consists of 84 spaces, each representing one year of a hypothetical life. There is "The Poet" at space 41, represented by Alexander Pope; "The Patriot" at space 55, embodied by William Pitt; and "The Glutton" at space 59, who resembles many popular satires on the indulgent Prince of Wales. Victory belonged to the player who arrived at the final panel, space 84, where "The Immortal Man" was pictured as Isaac Newton, who had lived to that same age.

USD 3500,-

MORALISTIC GAME (1798)

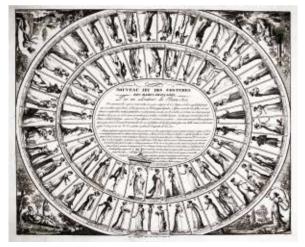
[JONGH, J. de.] - *Spel van eer.* (Amsterdam), n.d. (1798) Plate: 264 x 365 mm; Sheet: 337 x 412 mm; Etching

Very rare oval board game, divided into twelve spaces corresponding to the months of the year. Every month depicts an image from a child's life, a proposing caption and a two-line verse. Moralistic game to boost the moral standard of the citizen.

Bibliography: Papertoys p. 162-163

USD 1400,-





EARLY GAME OF FASHION (c. 1800)

Nouveau jeu des costumes des dames francaises, par un adorateur du Beau Sexe. Paris, J. Langlumé, n.d. (c. 1800) Sheet: 550 x 720 mm; Plate: 460 x 585 mm; Etching.

Very rare board game depicting French women's costumes. The game consists of 63 spaces, each representing a woman in full figure and a few men amongst them. Special interest is given to the headdress of each person. Bibliography: Allemagne p. 227 and plate 44

USD 1700,-

ANAMORPHOSES (c. 1800)

Four anamorphoses. (Germany), n.d. (c. 1800) Each c. 180 x 188 mm; Hand-coloured etching. Slightly stained.

Very rare set of anamorphoses, showing the figures stretched to a semi-circle, with a small circle in its centre. When a metal cylindrical mirror is placed on this central circle, the reflected image will show the figures correctly. Our set depicts an old man with rakes, two musicians, a priest with his assistant and a painter with his easel meeting a wanderer. Each anamorphose has a printed number in a corner (7, 10, 11 and 12), so they probably are from a set of 12 or more anamorphoses. An almost identical anamorphose of the two musicians was published by Johann Michael Burucker from Nuremberg. (c.f. Füsslin/Hentze p. 65).

USD 4800,-



COTTA'S FIRST TRANSFORMATION DECK (1805)

JENNISON-WALWORTH, Countess Charlotte von - Joan of Arc transformation deck (Karten Almanach für 1805). Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1804. 52/52 playing cards. 97 x 68mm; Handcoloured-etching.

This famous pack is the first of the six celebrated transformation decks that were published by Cotta between 1804 and 1811. It is the first set of transformation cards published as an actual deck of playing cards. The court cards depict characters from Friedrich von Schiller's tragedy *Die Jungfrau von Orleans (The Maid of Orleans)* but the transformed number cards are unrelated. The deck was published as an almanac, in which each of the 52 cards corresponded to one of the 52 weeks of the year. The playing-cards were not intended to play. Cotta's aim was to replace the inelegant designs of contemporary German playing cards with artistic high-quality decks. Cotta's transformation cards were very successful and became a role model for later transformation decks from other publishers.

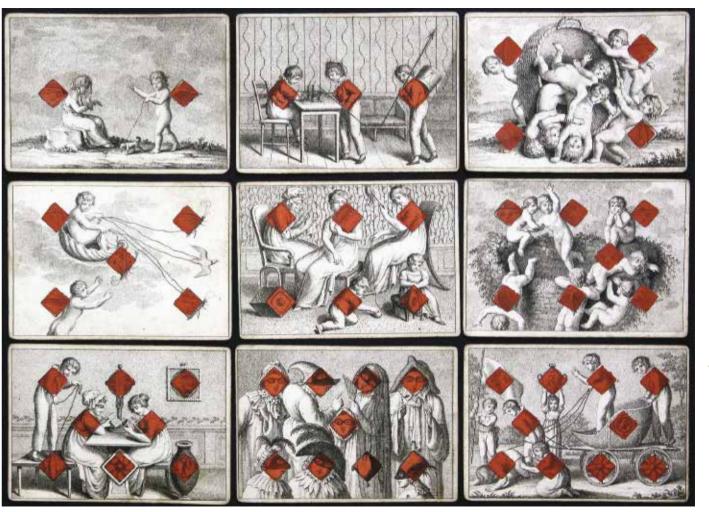
Field #7; Radau/Himmelheber 176; Hargrave p. 145

USD 4500,-









Cotta's First Transformation Deck (1805)

4 GAMES IN 1 (c. 1805)

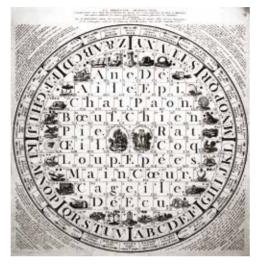
FREVILLE, (A.F.J.) - La pirouette instructive contenant les jeux de lettres, de mots, de pair-impair et des symboles. Paris, Gueffier, n.d. (c. 1805) Plate: 487 x 460 mm; Sheet: 513 x 471 mm; Etching.

Very rare board game which incorporates 4 different games: Jeu de Mots; Jeu de Lettres; Jeu de Pair-Impair and Jeu de Symboles. The playing field is surrounded by two concentric circles. The cases of the outer circle bear words corresponding to moods, the inner circle is occupied by large letters surrounding a circular table with several different tracks with cases depicting letters, emblems and animals.

D'Allemagne p. 72 and plate 8; Michaud III, p.

USD 1400,-





POPULAR PASTIME FOR JEWS (c. 1810)

Glocken und Hammer. Cloche et marteau. (Germany/Austria?), n.d. (c. 1810) Orig. slipcase with printed title. With 5 handcolored, engraved cards and 8 handcarved bone dice.

Very early Bell and Hammer game. The game first appeared around 1800 and was met with great success throughout Europe. Especially among the Jewish population, it was a very popular pastime during the Hanukkah festival. After the Second World War, the game almost completely disappeared. The dice were obviously made by an early player and did not belong to the original game.

Bibliography: Georg Himmelheber - Spiele. Munich, 1972. (p. 155); Klaus Reisinger - Glocke und Hammer. Vienna, 2005.

USD 1100,-

JEU DE CARTES MYTHOLOGIQUES (c. 1810)

Jeu de Cartes Mythologiques. Lille, Vanackere, n.d. (c. 1810) Contemp. box with printed title. 48/48 playing cards.

One of several French educational playing card sets which were published around 1800/1810. Each card bears a little woodcut image of a figure from Greek mythology and a comprehensive text below.

USD 550,-



Jo ((P R fri in E



GAME OF PEGASUS (c. 1810)

Jeu du Cheval Pegase dédié aux favoris d'Apollon. Paris, Basset, n.d. (c. 1810)

Plate: 510 x 377 mm; Sheet: 665 x 478 mm; Etching

Rare and extraordinary board game with 12 cases representing figures from Greek mythology, case 12 represents Pegasus. The rules are printed in the center.

D'Allemagne p. 211

USD 1400,-

MYTHOLOGICAL BOARD GAME (c. 1810)

Regles invariables du jeu mythologique du Phenix. Paris, Basset, n.d. (c. 1810) Sheet: 472 x 574 mm; Hand-coloured etching. With small restorations.

Very decorative board game with a mythological theme. Each case depicts a scene from Greek mythology, case 63 depicts Phoenix. D'Allemagne p. 211

USD 1450,-





GAME OF THE FOUR SEASONS AND THE HUMAN AGE (c. 1815)

Die Reise durch die 4. Jahreszeiten u. das menschliche Lebens Alter. Ein neues Gesellschaftliches Unterhaltungs Spiel. Nürnberg, Paul Wolfgang Schwarz, n.d. (c. 1815) Sheet: 397 x 316 mm; Stencil-colored etching; mounted on paper; with small paper loss

Very rare German board game with 61 spaces and printed game instructions below the playing field. The spaces show different chronologically ordered human life stations as well as the four seasons with associated scenes. Paul Wolfgang Schwarz (1766-18??) was a portraitist, vedutist, court engraver and since 1810 art dealer in Nuremberg. In 1818 he sold his printing blocks to Christian Martin Trummer (1785-1822) and moved in 1822 to Basel. He published several drawing and engraving textbooks. - We were unable to locate another copy of the game.

Bibliography: Thieme-Becker (1936), XXX, p. 366

USD 650,-



RARE CARICATURE PLAYING CARDS (c. 1815)

Karikaturen-Karte. Leipzig, Industrie-Comptoir, n.d. (before 1816). 52/52 playing cards. 85 x 55 mm. Coloured etching.

This is a very early caricature deck. In 1782 Adam Friedrich Gotthelf Baumgärtner (1759-1843) founded a bookshop in Leipzig, which he renamed "Industrie-Comptoir" a few years later. Since 1809, under the direction of the cardmaker Heinrich Müller, the Industrie-Comptoir also published playing cards, which soon became very popular in Germany due to their high quality. In an advertisment from 1811 the Industrie-Comptoir announce a "new German caricature deck" which is most likely the present one. The Jack of diamonds is probably a caricature of Napoleon Bonaparte. Schultz / Büchler - Die Spielkarten des Industrie-Comptoirs in Leipzig, No. 38; Bube Dame König, Berlin 1982, 125.

USD 5500,-







GEOGRAPHICAL BOARD GAME (1816)

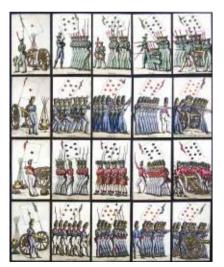
Jeu géographique du royaume de France, divisé en 86 départements. Paris, Basset, 1816.

Sheet: 570 x 818 mm; Hand-colored etching; with a few closed tears

Very rare new version of a geographical game published by Basset in 1795. The present edition originated during the First Restoration, which increased the number of departments by three to 86.

Bibliography: Adrian Seville - The Game of Goose: and its influence on cartographical race games. (in: Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society. N°115, 2008).

USD 1400,-



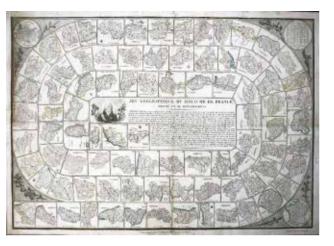
RARE NAPOLEONIC PLAYING CARDS (c. 1816)

Jeu des drapeaux. Paris, n.d. (c. 1816) 33/33 playing cards (including the title card) 101 x 65 mm; Handcoloured etching.

These famous playing cards were issued when Emperor Napoleon I returned to France after his brief exile on Elba. The deck commemorates his greatest battles, and the cards illustrate his troops and those of his enemies. Hearts depict the French, spades show English, Scottish and Irish troops. The Germans are diamonds and the Russian soldiers are clubs. The court cards have queens as female figures on the flags, the kings show Generals and their aids and the jacks portray single soldiers from their respective countries. The aces depict soldiers with cannon(s). The title card has the names of all the great victories from Ulm to Moscow on the pillar.

Hargrave p. 75; Hoffmann/Dietrich 1987, n° 14; Seguin 1966, n° 315; Berry 1995, V, 90, n° [336]

USD 1950,-

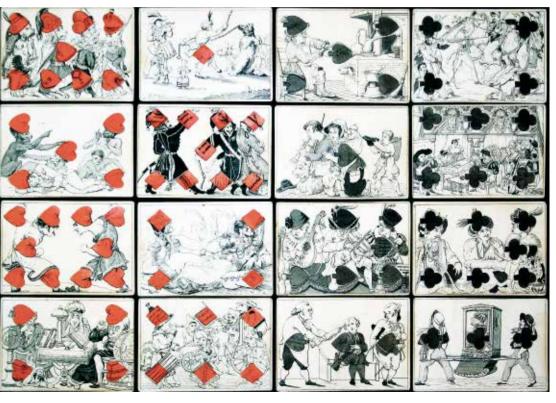


ATTHALIN'S FAMOUS SATIRICAL TRANSFORMATION CARDS (c. 1817)

(ATTHALIN, Louis Marie Baptiste) - Jeu de cartes comiques. Paris, n.d. (c. 1817) 52/52 playing cards. 95 x 66mm; Coloured etching. back sides a bit rubbed

This famous deck of transformation cards is attributed to the French Army officer, politician, painter, watercolorist, and lithographer Louis Marie Baptiste Atthalin (1784-1856). The court cards depict persons from classical literature and history, whereas the numeral cards portray a variety of contemporary scenes or imaginary cartoons in extraordinary detail. The Valet of clubs is actually a self-portrait of the artist whose name 'Louis Atthalin'

appears on the easel. The scenes on the numeral cards include: soldiers, musical gatherings, farm workers, street performers, nursery scene, sailors' sleeping berth, dancers, boxers, doctor's patients a caged bear, pipe-smoking arabs, a sedan chair, an alchemist and various allegorical scenes. Atthalin received numerous awards and distinctions during his military career, attaining the rank of Lieutenant General. In addition, Atthalin was a Knight in the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, a Grand Cross in the Royal and Military Order of Saint Ferdinand, and awarded the Order of Glory. This game is one of the most artistic playing card sets from the early 19th century. Seguin, 1963, 252; Guibert, Georges Marteau, 354-357bis; Field 31 (wrongly dating it 1832)



ANIMATED GAME BOOK (1819)

IT HER DES FAMLES.

ADDRESS OF LADORSHIPS

LA FONTAINE, Jean de - *Le jeu des fables ou fables de Lafontaine mises en action, avec ficgures coloriées et découpées, dessinées et gravées par Lambert*. Volume D. Paris, l'auteur, n.d. (1819) 32 p., with folded engraved plate, 1 hand-coloured engraved plate and 29 of 32 hand-coloured shaped engraved figures, contained in a marbled pouch; all contained in a matching marbled slipcase with a mounted printed label. Case: 17 x 13 cm.

4 volumes of Le Jeu des Fables were published, each with different figures. Each volume was lettered on its card A, B, C, or D. The first (A) was published in 1818 (Bibliographie de la France, no. 4357), the other three in 1819. The present volume is the fourth or D volume. The volume contains figures for 15 fables, lacking respectively 1 figure for fable 3, 5 and 10. The text volume is somewhat stained, the marbled slipcase is rubbed and stained.

USD 2100,-



ANIMATED GAME BOOK (1819)

Le jeu des fables ou fables de Lafontaine mises en action, avec ficgures coloriées et découpées, dessinées et gravées par Lambert. Volume B. Paris, l'auteur, n.d. (1819) 32 p., with folded engraved plate, 1 hand-coloured engraved plate and 31 of 32 hand-coloured shaped engraved figures, contained in a marbled pouch; all contained in a matching marbled slipcase with a mounted printed label. Case: 17 x 13 cm.

4 volumes of Le Jeu des Fables were published, each with different figures. Each volume was lettered on it's card A, B, C, or D. The first (A) was published in 1818 (Bibliographie de la France, no. 4357), the other three in 1819. The present volume is the second or B volume. The volume contains figures for 15 fables by Jean de La Fontaine, lacking only 1 figure for fable 12. The text volume is somewhat stained, the marbled slipcase is rubbed and bumped.

USD 2300,-

COSTUMES OF PARIS (c. 1820)

Costume Parisien. Paris, n.d. (c. 1820) 32/32 playing cards. 97 x 67 mm; Etching.

Rare complete deck of these pretty cards displaying costumes of Paris. The cards depict 16 women and 16 men, all in whole figure. The game consist of 4 series, each with two sets of 4 cards: Queue, Jambes, Bras and Tete. Whilst one set bears the fully written name of the serie, the other bears only the first letter of it. Each set depicts 4 different costumes, which are repeated on the second set, so the whole game depicts 16 different images. This is an early version of the Quartet game, in which the player has to collect complete sets of four cards. Very good condition.

USD 650,-





DRESS UP CHILDREN'S BOOK (c. 1820)

Isabellens Verwandlungen, oder das Mädchen in sechs Gestalten. Ein unterhaltendes Bilderbuch fur Mädchen mit sieben colorirten beweglichen Kupfern. Vienna, Heinrich Friedrich Müller, n.d. (c. 1820). 12to [123 x101 mm] Contemp. boards. 56 pages. With 1 colored basic plate and 5 (of 6) colored cut out costumes.

Very rare picture book in the manner of a dressable paper doll. It lacks 1 costume (the nun), and three of the costumes have lacking parts. - binding rubbed.

Bibliography: Hauswedell & Nolte - Alte deutsche Kinderbücher. Hamburg, 1974. (item 670)

Stabeltens Bermandiumgen, 2017 Interditentensen 2017 Interditensen 2017 In

USD 850,-

UNCUT SHEET OF PLAYING CARDS (c. 1820)

Series of 20 playing cards. (Nuremberg, Johann Benedikt) Wunder, n.d. (c. 1820) Sheet: 402 x 246 mm; Card-size: 85 x 45 mm; Etching

These very rare non-standard playing cards show human characters and professions. They are numbered from 1 to 20. The very finely engraved illustrations were created by the Nuremberg engraver Johann Benedikt Wunder (1786-?). Nothing is known about his life. In the Archiv für die zeichnenden Künste (1864, p. 128) he is described as "Ein sehr geschickter Zeichner." (A very skilled draftsman.)

USD 450,-





TOPSY TURVY PLAYING CARDS (1822)

Metamorphosen oder Verwandlungs-Karte. Leipzig, Carl Heinrich Zoelcke, (1822).

42/52 playing cards. Coloured etching. Some soiling.

Very rare, probably unique(?), example of this important metamorphosic transformation deck. Zoelcke was a cardmaker in Leipzig from 1812 to circa 1839. All decks by him are very rare. While the suit signs of the established transformation playing cards are transformed into pictures, the present deck is based on optical illusion. The twelve court cards reveal a different image when turned upside down. A caricature of Martin Luther from circa 1522 is supposed to be the oldest printed image using reversed images. Shortly later Matthaeus Merian used this technique for one of his etchings in his dance of death. Whilst common transformation playing cards were traditionally published since the beginning of the 19th century, decks using reversed images never became popular. The present deck is one of very few antique decks using optical illusions.

In the "Beilage zur No. 81/84 der Leipziger Zeitung" from 25/30 April 1822, Zoelcke advertised this deck as "...ganz neu ausgezeichneter... Metamorphosen oder Verwandlungs-Karten". We could not find any other bibliographical record for the present game. The 12 court cards are complete. Only lacking 10 (unillustrated) pip cards.

USD 8500,-

FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL **CARD GAME (c. 1825)**

Geographie historiques des Dames. France, n.d. (c. 1825) 87/87 playing cards. 69 x 87 mm (cards), 80 x 165 mm (box); Original gilt box. Hand-coloured etching.

Very rare French geographical game with 86 geographical cards, depicting the different departments of France, and 1 title card. The backs of the cards are divided in two, with information about the department on the left and a biography of a famous woman from there on the right. The box is worn and slightly damaged, the cards are in very good condition. The box has two further shelves probably for dice or other game pieces which are lacking.

USD 900,-



The earliest known example of an Industrie und Glück tarot was published in Vienna in 1815. Our deck bears the Austrian tax stamp from 1825 and is therefore a very early example of this Austro-Hungarian tarot deck, where the trump cards bear the designs of rural life with different national costumes. Around seven different versions of this deck were once made but the present pack does not correspond to any other deck we could find. Johann Georg Steiger (1800-1855) was an Austrian cardmaker between 1822 and 1853. He died without heirs. Playing cards by him are seldom on the market.

USD 2900,-



VERY EARLY INDUSTRIE UND GLÜCK TAROT (1825)

STEIGER, Johann Georg - Industrie und Glück. Vienna, 1825. 54/54 playing cards. Coloured etching.

GAME OF THE FOUR SEASONS (c. 1830)

Die vier Jahreszeiten. Neues Würfel- und Pfandspiel. Nürnberg, J.G. Klinger, n.d. (c. 1830). Orig. slipcase with engraved title illustration.

Sheet: 343 x 295 mm; Stencil-coloured etching. Slipcase worn.

Very rare German board game with 12 spaces. A few publishers made different versions of this game. Bibliography: c.f. Papertoys p. 205

USD 850,-





GEOGRAPHICAL PLAYING CARDS (c. 1830)

Analyse Geographique des Departements de la France. Paris, Lemerje, n.d. (c. 1830) 90/90 cards, including pictorial title card and three preliminary cards. Orig. slipcase with printed title. Hand-coloured etching. Box worn and with some loss.

Very rare geographical card game. Each of the 86 main cards depicts a map of a French "departement" with its main towns and rivers marked, surrounded by decoratively displayed images of local produce, with an extensive description below. Where possible, a list of prominent individuals born there are listed (these include writers, kings, generals, etc.). French "departements" were created on January 4, 1790 to replace the country's former provinces with a more rational structure. They were also designed to deliberately break up France's historical regions in an attempt to erase cultural differences and build a more homogeneous nation.

USD 1400,-

GEOGRAPHICAL GAME OF ENGLAND AND WALES (c. 1830)

WALLIS, Edward - Wallis's picturesque round game of the produce & manufactures of the counties of England and Wales. London, Wallis, n.d. (c. 1830). Folded into orig. blindstamped green cloth binding gilt

Sheet: 662 x 515 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph; dissected and mounted on linen. Linen some stained, binding worn.

One of the most decorative English board games of that era. The game leads the players across England and Wales, to learn about the various types of commerce that can be found in various cities and regions. Without the instruction booklet.

Gumuchian 3394; Whitehouse: Table games of Georgian and Victorian days (London: Garnett, 1951), p. 14.

USD 1400,-



Rare pre-cinema optical game. The term 'thaumatrope' was coined as a transliteration from the Greek words 'wonder' and 'turn'. Cards with different pictures on the front and back sides are turned rapidly to create the illusion of one persistent image. One card depicts a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte. The lower part of the box is probably not original. Some cords have been renewed.

USD 2900,-



FRENCH THAUMATROPE (c. 1830)

Les Trompe-l'Oeil ou les Plaisirs de Jocko. Amusement de Société. France, n.d. (c. 1830). Orig. box. 67 mm (diameter); 16 circular discs with cords. Hand-coloured etching.

MARRIAGE GAME (c. 1835)

Die Brautsleute oder Die Hochzeit auf dem Lande. Nuremberg, G.N. Renner, n.d. (before 1837) Sheet: 350 x 302mm; Hand-coloured etching; folds

Very decorative marriage board game with 11 spaces. The game takes its idea from a traditional game played at marriages, in which the blindfolded boys and girls try to knock a hanging girdle of flowers with a wooden stick. The price was a flower decorated lamm. Georg Nikolaus Renner (1803-1854) was an art dealer and publisher in Nuremberg from 1826 onward. His brother-in-law, Friedrich Schuster, became his partner in 1837 and from this year on the name of the company was "G.N. Renner & Co."

USD 850,-





MARRIAGE GAME (c. 1835)

Die Brautsleute oder Die Hochzeit auf dem Lande. Nuremberg, G.N. Renner, n.d. (before 1837) Sheet: 430 x 330mm; etching; wide-margined copy

Very decorative marriage board game with 11 spaces. The game takes its idea from a traditional game played at marriages, in which the blindfolded boys and girls try to knock a hanging girdle of flowers with a wooden stick. The price was a flower decorated lamm. Georg Nikolaus Renner (1803-1854) was an art dealer and publisher in Nuremberg from 1826 onward. His brother in law, Friedrich Schuster, became his partner in 1837 and from this year on the name of the company was "G.N. Renner & Co."

USD 750,-



GAME OF APES (c. 1836)

Sheet: 407 x 335mm; etching

USD 600,-

of the company was "G.N. Renner & Co."

Neues Affen-Spiel. Nuremberg, G.N. Renner, n.d. (before 1837)

dice.

The Bell and Hammer game first appeared around 1800 and was met with great success throughout Europe. Especially among the Jewish population, it was a very popular pastime during the Hanukkah festival. After the Second World War, the game almost completely disappeared. Bibliography: Georg Himmelheber - Spiele. Munich, 1972. (p. 155); Klaus Reisinger - Glocke und Hammer, Vienna, 2005.

USD 550,-

Rare German ape game. The different playing fields depict apes performing sundry tricks. Georg Nikolaus Renner (1803-1854) was an art dealer and publisher in Nuremberg from 1826 onward. His brother in law, Friedrich Schuster, became his partner in 1837 and from this year on the name



DISAPPEARED ALMOST COMPLETELY (c. 1840)

Glocke u. Hammer. Clocher et marteau. Bell and hammer. (Germany?), n.d. (c. 1840). Orig. wooden box with printed title. With 5 handcolored lithographic plates and 2 handcarved bone

DRESS-UP GAME (c. 1840)

Ecole du gout modes nouvelles. Paris, (chez Auguste) Rue Chapon, n.d. (c. 1840). Orig. Box with printed title. With 1 standup figure, 7 dresses and 1 cape. Size of the box: 182 x 120 mm.

Very rare French dress-up game. The different dresses correspond to the former Biedermeier fashion in Europe. - The standup figure's head reattached, box somewhat worn. Bibliography: c.f.: Papertoys p. 329ff.

USD 950,-



RARE COMPLETE SET (c. 1840) Das neue Fuchs und Hühnerspiel oder der Hühnerhof / The new Fox and Hens game or the poultry-yard. Germany (Nuremberg?), (Abel Klinger?), n.d. (c. 1840). Orig. box with printed title, folded board game, with printed rules in 4 languages, two dices and 12 number cards. Game Board: 320 x 310 mm; box: 176 x 176 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph. Very good condition

Extremely rare complete set of this very rare German board game. Complete game sets from the early 19th century are very rarely on the market.

JSD 950,-

GERMAN HARE HUNTING GAME (c. 1840)

Das neue Hasenjagd-Spiel. Germany, n.d. (c. 1840) With orig. sleeve. 392 x 316 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph; folded

Very rare German game of the goose with 63 numbered spaces. The theme of the game is hare hunting. The rules of the games are printed below the spiral track. The sleeve is soiled, stained and rubbed. The publisher printed his Monogramm on the sleeve "G.N." but we were not able to identify him.

USD 850,-





MANUSCRIPT GAME BOARD (c. 1840)

Jeu de l'oie. France, n.d. (c. 1840) 440 x 595mm. Pen and ink with watercolor on paper. Mounted on cardboard.

This is a very rare example of a handpainted French game board from the first half of the 19th century. The game consists of 63 spaces with the rules written in three out of four outer corners of the board. The individual playing fields primarily show furnishings, furniture and buildings. Who reaches the garden of the geese at the center, wins the game.

USD 1950,-

FIRST AMERICAN BOARD GAME USING A SPIRAL TRACK (1843)

The Mansion of Happiness. An instructive, moral, & entertaining amusement. Boston, W. & S. B. Ives, 1843. Original folded boards. With printed title label on upper cover.

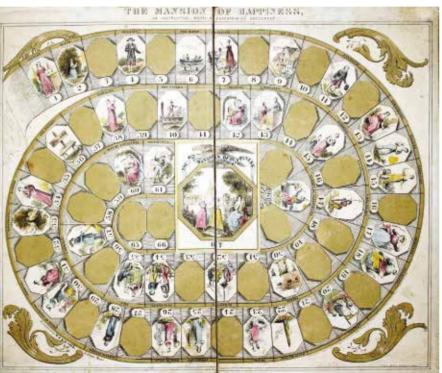
Sheet: 37,5 x 460mm; mounted on cardboard; Hand-colored lithography. Spine renewed, covers rubbed, corners bumped.

FIRST EDITION. For many years The Mansion of Happiness was considered to be the first printed American board game. The discovery of geographic games produced in 1822 by F. & R. Lockwood in New York dismissed that assumption. However, Lockwood's game did not have plaving fields but geographical maps. The player had to move along a drawn line and provide the names of cities and places. The present game board is based on the game of

goose, which has its origins in 15th-16th century Italy, and therefore is the first American board game using a spiral track. It is the first American edition of a game first published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle in London in 1800. "The game is structurally identical to the English original, though there are differences in detail. The lists of virtues and vices are the same and have the same rules. One important difference is that the game is not played for stakes; there is no reference to fines in any of the penalties. Another is that the references to Bridewell and Newgate are replaced by the House of Correction (space 30) and the Prison (space 50). Other revisions have removed anomalies in the English game, e.g., those arriving at the Summit of Dissipation must go to Ruin, without the option of a fine, and the Seat of Expectation rule is adopted." (Adrian Seville) - Without instruction sheet. - Very rare. Bibliography: Adrian Seville - The Royal Game of the

Goose. Four hundred years of printed Board Games. Catalogue of an exhibition at the Grolier Club, 2016; Brian Love - Great Board Game. Ebury Press, 1979; Caroline Goodfellow - A Collector's Guide to Games and Puzzles. New Jersey and London, 1991.

USD 2800,-





Jeu des Monuments de Paris. Paris, Bouasse-Lebel, n.d. (c. 1845) Sheet: 520 x 690 mm; Lithography; dissected in two parts and mounted on board.

This Game of Parisian Monuments has 63 playing spaces which represent places of interest in Paris with additional scenes in the corners. The end of the game is marked with the Arc de Triomphe. This game was first published by Basset around 1820 and was reprinted by several publishers in slightly different versions.

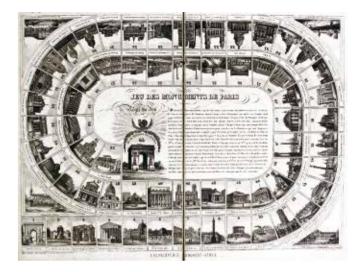
cf: d'Allemagne p. 215; de Vinck 12409 (both other editions)

USD 1200,-



Rare German game of the goose with 56 spaces. The rules are printed below the track. The publishing company Winckelmann und Söhne was established in 1830 and closed in 1930. It published many children's books as well as some games.

USD 550,-



GERMAN GAME OF GOOSE (c. 1850)

Neuestes Gänsespiel. Berlin, Winckelmann u. Söhne, n.d. (c. 1850) Sheet: 355 x 427 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph.

COSTUME PLAYING CARDS (c. 1850)

Cartes Parisiennes. Paris, Gibert, n.d. (c. 1850) 52/52 playing cards. 1 additional title card. Handcoloured-etching. Orig. slipcase.

Complete set of this very charming costume playing cards. The court cards depict French historical nobility of the regimes of Francois I, Henri III, Louis XIII and Louis XV. The pip cards are printed in gilt. The slipcase is somewhat worn and lacks the upper strap. The cards are in very good condition.

USD 650,-



COSTUMES OF PARIS (c. 1850)

JANET, Ange Louis - *Jeu des costumes Parisiens* (or: "Jeu des Modes"). Paris, Pierrat, n.d. (c. 1850) 32/32 playing cards. 86 x 54 mm; Hand-coloured etching.

This is one of several different costume decks drawn by Ange Louis Janet (1815-1872). Such costume playing cards were very popular in the midst of the 19th century in France. The various gentlemen on the court cards all hold top hats in their hands, whilst the women wear the typical Biedermeier dresses of the upper class. The backsides of a few cards are rubbed otherwise in good condition.

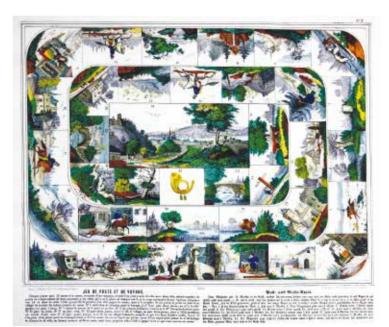
USD 600,-

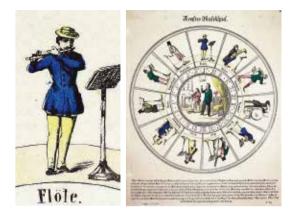
MUSICAL BOARD GAME (c. 1850)

Neustes Musikspiel. Stuttgart, C.D. Burk, n.d. (c. 1850) Sheet: 375 x 302 mm; Stencil-coloured lithograph; slightly browned.

Very rare board game with 12 spaces. Each circular space depicts a musician with a different musical instrument. The rules are printed below the spiral track. C.D. Burk was a paper and stationary merchant in Stuttgart.

USD 750,-





POSTAL GAME (c. 1850)

Jeu de Poste et de voyage. / Post- und Reise-Spiel. Wissembourg/Alsace, F.C. Wentzel, n.d. (c. 1850) Image: 360 x 415 mm; Sheet: 407 x 492 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph.

Very rare postal board game with 36 spaces. The spaces depict sceneries of a postman's journey. The rules are printed below the spiral track.

USD 550,-



BOG. Paris, Marx, n.d. (c. 1860). game board: 390 x 390 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph. Folded.

Like poker, Bog is a money game. The hexagonal board shows 5 different playing cards. The goal of the game is to collect the most chips (money) throughout the game. It can be played with 32 or 52 cards. Bog originally came from 14th century Sicily. Its name comes from the Italian "Boga" which means "fusion of two or more cards, having the same value". It was a very popular game in Italy and France.

USD 250,-



FANTASY HISTORICAL COSTUMES (c. 1860)

Cartes Moven-Age. Bruges, Daveluy, n.d. (c. 1860) 52/52 playing cards. Chromolithographs. Orig. slipcase.

These lovely deluxe double-ended fantasy "Historical Costume" playing cards are based on the popular theme of the Middle Ages. Daveluy published several editions, starting from around 1850. Later versions have corner pips on the Aces and the Kings have crowns on their suit signs. The designs suggest romantic preoccupation with the past. All cards have gilt borders. Daveluy founded his press in Bruges in 1835. Having been appointed Lithographer to the King, he filed a patent for "a method of manufacturing playing cards in chromolithography" in 1847. Many of his fantasy playing card designs influenced other manufacturers who imitated his style. The slipcase lacks the upper strap. The cards are in very good condition.

USD 450,-

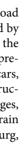
EARLY RAILROAD GAME (c. 1860)

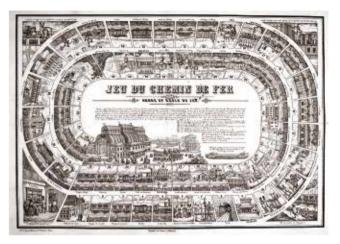
Jeu du chemin de fer. Metz, Gangel freres et Didon, n.d. (c. 1860) Sheet: 550 x 760 mm. Lithograph.

Impressive and early railroad game. At a time when the novelty of the railroad was a source of mistrust and reluctance on the part of a public frightened by modernism, the Game of the railroad proposes an initiatory journey to the players, children or adults. All the elements that make up a train are represented: locomotive, tender, first, second and third class wagons, baggage cars, flour wagon, sheep wagon, postal wagon and so on. The essential infrastructures are not forgotten: tracks, switches, signaling, level crossings, bridges, tunnels. To the technical dimension is added a geographical aspect: the train stops in some major cities of France such as Marseille, Nancy, Strasbourg, Bordeaux and Paris. - skillfully restored, slightly stained. d'Allemagne p. 226 and plate 42

USD 750,-









THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC PLAYING CARDS (c. 1860)

Avril, Stanislas-Désiré and Adolphe Bilordeaux - Parisian Actors and Opera Singers. Paris, Avril et Cie., n.d. (c. 1864) 52/52 playing cards. In Contemp. box. Box worn and with some loss.

This extraordinary deck is the first time that photographical images were used on playing cards. The publisher Avril et Cie. was only active for 7 years, 1862-1868. The photographs were taken by the famous French lithographer and photographer Adolphe Bilordeaux (1807-1872). Very rare. Seguin 356; Marteau 356

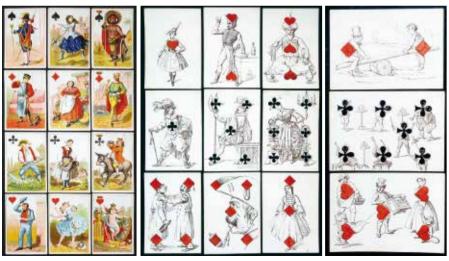
USD 2900,-

ROYAL ANAMORPHOSES (c. 1868)

Les Anamorphoses. Paris, Jullien, n.d. (c. 1868) Card slipcase with printed title. 24 anamorphosic views. Sheets: 170 x 207 mm; Stencil coloured lithograph.

Complete set. The anamorphoses show portraits of the French emperor Napoleon III and his wife Eugenie de Montijo, a squirrel, a child with his dog, a man on a donkey, an elephant, the Puss in Boots, a playing card (ten of hearts), a smoking monk, a bagpiper, a bunch of flowers, Pierrot the clown, a chorus girl and several other caricatures and portraits. - Slipcase is worn and rubbed. - slipcase restored

USD 3800,-





JEANNE HACHETTE TRANSFORMATION CARDS (c. 1870)

Tellier, E. le - *Jeanne Hachette*. - Paris, B.P. Grimaud, n.d. (c. 1870) 52/52 playing cards. Chromolithograph. Very good condition.

Lovely French transformation cards. The woman with the hatchet is Jeanne Hachette, who led the defense of the town of Beauvais in 1472 against a siege by Charles le Temeraire. The cards are lithographed by Belin.

USD 800,-





Royal Anamorphoses (1868)



JEU DE L'OIE (c. 1870)

Jeu de l'Oie. Wissembourg/Alsace, C. Burkhardt Nachf., n.d. (c. 1870) Playing field: 356 x 483 mm; Sheet: 440 x 560 mm; Hand-coloured lithograph.

Very decorative game of the goose. The spaces also depict some costumed animals.

USD 380,-





MANUSCRIPT GAME BOARD (1870)

Ch. Barbellion fils - Jeu de l'oie. France, 5 December 1877. Sheet: 387 x 428 mm; pen and watercolor on paper; mounted on linen

A rare example of a 19th century manuscript game board. According to the date, the game was most likely intended as a Christmas present. The playing field consists of 63 spaces mostly containing tools and household items of daily life. The rules are written in the center. - somewhat wavy.

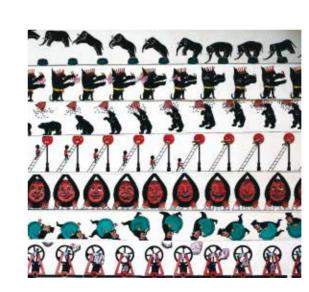
USD 1350,-

ROBINSON CRUSOE BOARD GAME (c. 1870)

Robinsons Reisen und Abenteuer. Ein neues unterhaltendes Würfelspiel. Suhl, Georg Zander, n.d. (c. 1870) Sheet: 420 x 340 mm; Lithograph. Laid on japan paper.

Very rare German Robinson Crusoe board game with 46 spaces.

USD 500,-



850/900 mm.

ed recto.



PRE-CINEMA ANIMATION GAME (1890)

Collection of 65 Zoetrope stripes with 112 different sequences. Germany and France, late 19th century. Colored prints on paper. Slightly different sizes; approx. 85/90 x

Large collection of early Zoetrope stripes. The Zoetrope is a simple optical device that mechanically generates moving images. It is one of the precursors of cinematography. The Zoetrope consists of a dark, open-top rotatable drum with narrow slits at regular intervals. On the inner wall of the drum lies a strip of paper with pictorial movement phases, with as many pictures as the drum has slots. The drum is rotated and the viewer looks through the passing slots on the strip of paper. Like the flip book, the stroboscopic effect is exploited to create the illusion of continuous movement. The functionality corresponds in principle to that of the film projector. The Zoetrope was invented in 1834 by the English mathematician William George Horner (1786-1837) under the name of Daedaleum or Daedatelum. In the 1860s, the invention was spread under the name Zoetrope or Wheel of life. It was followed by enhancements such as the Praxinoscope. To date, the Zoetrop is known primarily as a children's toy.

The present collection contains 47 strips printed recto and verso, and 18 stripes print-

MARSEILLES TAROT (c. 1900)

Marseilles Tarot. Schaffhausen & Hasle, J. Muller & Cie, c. 1900.

78/78 playing cards. 111 x 60 mm; Stencil coloured woodcut.

Major Arcana and courts are full-length figures. Roman numerals, Italian suits, French card titles. The 4 of coins depicts an "R", 2 of coins reads "Fabrique de Cartes a Schaffhouse". Backs are plaid tarotee in black and blue on tan background. - Very good condition.

USD 700,-





MANUSCRIPT GAME BOARD (1919)

Robert Müller - Müller Spiel. (Game of the miller). Vogelbeck, 1919. Sheet: 43 x 43 cm; lead pencil, pen, colored inks and watercolor on paper

This is a very decorative and detailed drawn game board. Robert Müller was council member and authorised officer of Vogelbeck, a village between the German cities of Einbeck and Northeim. In addition to his municipal function, Müller also worked as an artist. He drew the illustrations for the Heimatbuch of Vogelbeck by Wilhelm Körber which was published in 1926 and also created a richly decorated certificate on parchment, which was immured in the foundation stone of the St. Georgi-Church in Vogelbeck in 1912. According to a side note on the board, the game was the Christmas present for Waldtraut Müller, and Robert needed 17 days for the preparation of it. The board consists of 57 spaces. At the center is a figure of a miller smoking a tobacco pipe. The game's title is obviously a wordplay relating to the artist's name. - Manuscript game boards are rare, especially in such detailed execution.





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