

FORUM Games, magic & sports









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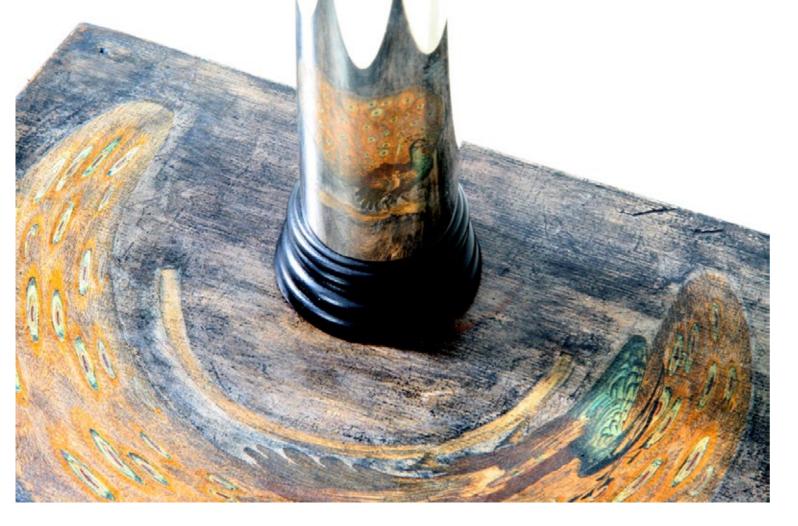
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Antiquariaat FORUM BV

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Anamorphic print series, ca. 1750

2. [ANAMORPHIC PRINTS]. [A series of 6 anamorphic prints].

[Holland, ca. 1750]. Oblong 4° (23.5 × 29.5 cm). A series of 6 engraved anamorphic prints, mounted on wooden panels and coloured by a contemporary hand. With a modern cylindrical mirror for viewing them. \in 25 000

A rare series of 6 engraved anamorphic prints, mounted on wooden panels and coloured by a contemporary hand. They are designed to be viewed in a cylindrical mirror, and each has a half circle in the plate to indicate where to stand the mirror. They contain no text, series numbers or makers' names.

In the 18th century anamorphic prints became very popular and several series were available, including sets published by Elias Baeck, Hertel, Musschenbroek and Pieter Schenk, all very different from the present set.

The set includes: a bust of a bald man; a man in a black three-corner hat, holding a book in his hands; a peacock; a long-horned and long-haired goat, sitting; a greyhound; and a boy or young man in a broad-brimmed hat, playing a recorder.

Other sets with the same prints but different colouring are located in the collections of the Getty Library (2002.R.27; 7 prints) and the Dutch Museum Boerhaave (P02554–P02558; 5 prints). At least 2 of the 6 prints reappeared in the 19th century as part of a print series lithographed by A. Bökel.

In 3 of the prints, part of a watermark can be made out: a Strasbourg coat of arms and the name of Jean Villedary in Angoulême who supplied much paper used in Holland and England. The closest matches are Heawood 1829 (Holland 1743) and 1835A (England? 1762), and Churchill 411 (London 1766).

The goat with a small scuff mark in the background and the man with the book somewhat rubbed generally, but overall in very good condition, with only minor scratches not interfering with the image. Given the nature of the material, the condition is remarkably good.

Cf. Baltrušaitis, Anamorphoses ou magie artificielle des effets merveilleux (1969); Buijnsters, Papertoys, pp. 31–32 and 371 (2 Dutch series, ca. 1720 and 2nd half of 18th century); Leeman, Anamorfosen (1975).



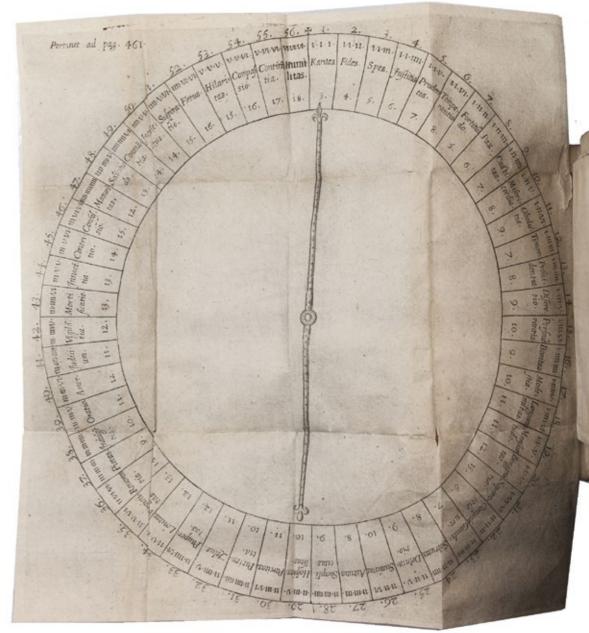
Including the first printing of game boards and rules for a 10th-century dice game

3. BALDERIC, Bishop of Noyon and Tournai (ed. George COLVENEER). Chronicon Cameracense et Atrebatense, sive historia utrisque ecclesiae, III libris, ab hinc DC sere annis conscripta. Nunc primum in luce edita, & notis illustrata.

Douai, Jean Bogard, 1615. 8°. With Bogard's engraved device on the title-page, I large folding engraved game board, and 2 large folding letterpress rectangular game boards, each of the letterpress ones with the same 4 small engravings in the centre (representing the sides of 3 cubic vowel dice and I tetrahedronal consonant die) and explanatory text on the backs, the same 4 engravings of dice in the text along with 3 small engravings of seals (plus 4 repeats). 17th-century vellum. \in 7000

Rare first edition, in the original Latin, of a mediaeval chronicle of Cambrai and Arras, written ca. 1100 and containing the earliest known description and representation of a "virtuous" dice and board game invented ca. 965 by Wibold, Archdeacon of Noyon, named Bishop of Cambrai shortly before his death, along with a simplified version where the virtue is chosen by a spinning pointer instead of dice. Wibold's game, called "Ludus regularis seu clericalis", is described in detail in a 12-page chapter (pp. 142–153) of the chronicle itself, with extensive notes in a 13-page commentary (pp. 460-472) where the three folding game boards are also inserted. The two rectangular boards are very similar, with rectangular spaces representing 56 virtues arranged along the edges of the rectangle. The goal is to acquire as many virtues as possible. Some virtues are easier to obtain than others. The Mediaeval church often regarded dice games as tools of the devil, and Wibold developed this virtuous alternative to turn the dangerous tool to good work. The chronicle itself is an important source for the history of Cambrai and Arras, beginning with the Roman Empire under Julius Ceasar and the Franks under Clovis, and continuing to about 1090. Its greatest value lies in its last centuries, where it provides many details not found in other sources. With two owner's inscriptions and a bookplate. With a few small tears in the folding game boards and a faint water stain in one letterpress game board and some text leaves, but still in good condition. The binding lacks two pair of ties and has minor damage to the turned-in fore-edges but is otherwise very good.

Goldsmith BMC STC French, B135; Wilson & Watkins, Combinatorics: ancient & modern, p. 10.



Nommer I. Ontwerp.	Nommer 2. Tevreden- heid.	GING EN Nommer 3. Goede ge lukking.	Nomme 4. Hoop.	Nommer 5. Het geval.	Nommer 6. Begeerte.	Nommer 7- Onrecht- vaardig- heid.	Nommer 8. Ondank- baarheid.	Nommer 9. t'Saamver. bintenis.
A . Bladz. 46.	Bladz 47.	Bladz. 48.	B. Bladz. 49.	C. Bladz. 49.	C. Bladz. 51.	C. Bladz. 53.	D. Bladz. 54.	D. Bladz. 56.
Nommer 10. Verlies.	Nommer 11. Leedwee- zen.	Nommer 12. Staat.	Nommer 13. Blydfchap.	Nommer 14. Liefde.	Nommer 15- Voorfpoed.	Nommer 16. Huwelyk.	Nommer 17. Droef heid.	Nommer 18. Genieting.
F. Bladz. 57.	A. Bladz. 58	B. Bladz. 59.	Bladz. 59.	Bladz. 60.	Bladz. 61.	Bladz. 62.	E. Bladz. 63	D. Bladz. 64.
Nommer 19. Erffenisfe	Nommer 20. Verraad.	Nommer 21. Medevryer.	Nommer 22. Gefchenk.	Nommer 23. Minnaar oi Minnaa- resfe.	Nommer 24. Verheffing.	Nommer 25. Weldaad.	Nommer 26. Ondernee- ming.	Nommer 27. Verande ring.
F. Eladz. 65.	B. Bladz 66.	A. Bladz 66.	G. Bladz. 68.	G. Bladz 68.	Bladz. 69.	H. Bladz. 71.	E. Bladz. 71.	E. Bladz- 72.
Nommer- 28. Dood.	Nommer 29. Belooning.	Nommer 30. Ongenade.	Nommer 31. Geluk.	Nommer 32. Rykdom.	Nommer 33. Onverfchil- ligheid.	Nommer 34- Begunfti- ging-	Nommer 35. Eerzucht. H.	Nominer 36. Ziekte. H.
F. Bladz. 73.	Bladz. 74	G. Bladz. 75.	Bladz. 75.	Bladz. 76.	Bladz. 77.	Bladz. 78-	1	

DDDDDD

Telling fortunes with playing cards

4. [BOHEMILLON, P.B.]. Beknopte handleiding tot de kunst van het kaartleggen, of aanwyzing om door middel van zesendertig speelkaarten iemants horoscoop te trekken. Uit het Fransch vertaald. Tweede druk.

Amsterdam, P.G. and N. Geysbeek, [ca. 1810]. 8°. With letterpress folding table. Original publisher's printed stiff paper wrappers. € 850

Only copy located of the second edition of a very rare manual explaining how to tell fortunes using 36 playing cards. It contains detailed descriptions of the meaning of each card, together with the interpretation of all the combinations. Telling one's fortune from cards was a very popular pastime at winter. A preface by the publisher assures people that educated and religious people do play the game as well.

According to the title-page it is a translation from the French. The first editions were published by Geysbeek, followed by later editions by Moolenyzer, who started the numbering of the editions anew and added the fictitious name P.B. Bohemillon.

Only some faint thumbing and a minor stain in the fore-edge margin of the first two leaves, but otherwise in very good condition. Both ends of the spine missing, affecting the first two letters of the letterpress spine title, but the sides still good.

Cf. NCC (4 copies in total of 1st, 3rd & 4th eds.); Saakes IV (1807), p. 306 (1st ed); Waller 672–673 (2 Moolenyzer editions).

Rare popular book with entertaining riddles in prose and verse

5. CROON, Petrus. Grabbelingh oft vermakelijcke raetsels op keucken en disch, inde griel gheworpen ende stichtelyck op-gheraept. Brugge, Widow of Johannes Clouwet, 1666. Oblong 16° (7 × 9.5 cm). With an engraved frontispiece. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. \in 6500



Rare first and only edition of a book with entertaining riddles in prose and verse, for use within the family or at social parties, by the popular author Petrus Croon IV (1634–1682). He states in his preface, that because his earlier published book *Moy-al* was so graciously received, he presents his readers with another collection of riddles and epigrams, to feed both their lust for pleasure and their lust for learning. All riddles are presented to Philoxenus, a lover of guests, and are told by Conviva, an invited friend. The riddles are given in verse and the answers are afterwards discussed in dialogues, with the solutions hinted at but not bluntly given, because Croon believed it would keep interest when the answer was not fully known. Included at the end is a section containing the solutions to all riddles and emblems of the *Moy-al*.

With library stamps and bookplate. Frontispiece and titlepage closely trimmed, but without loss of the image or text. Rebacked, lacking last flyleaf. Overall in good condition.

STCV 3151545 (3 copies); Verberckmoes, Laughter, jestbooks and society in the Spanish Netherlands, p. 189

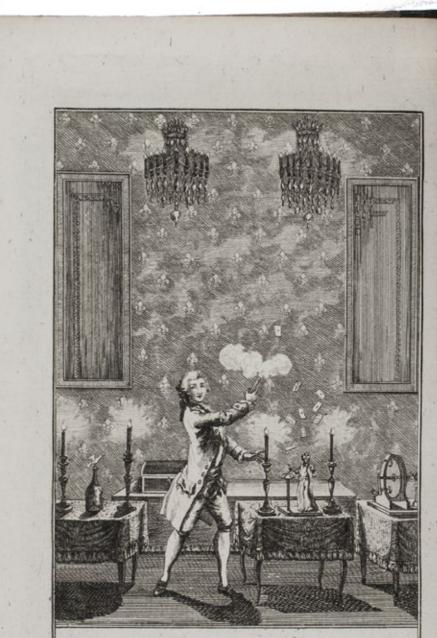
The conjuror unmasked

6. DECREMPS, Henri. La magie blanche dévoilée, ou explication des tours surprenans qui sont depuis peu l'admiration de la capitale & de la province.

Paris, Liège, Brussels, F.J. Desoer, 1789–1791. 5 volumes. 8°. With 2 engraved frontispieces, 3 frontispieces with letterpress text and a woodcut, 184 woodcuts (several fullpage) in the text and 2 folding tables. 3. Near contemporary green half sheepskin, goldtooled spines. € 4500

Rare complete set (second edition?) of Decremps's popular work on conjuring and physics tricks, first published in 1784. Henri Decremps (1746–1826), a Parisian lawyer and amateur conjuror, sought to unmask Giovanni Giuseppe Pinetti, the most celebrated magician of the 18th century. Pinetti had gained fame as a flamboyant performer, but Decremps considered him a charlatan who cheated people for personal profit. In the first volume Decremps unveils several of his most famous tricks, including one named "Theophrastus Paracelsus", involving a pigeon supposedly being beheaded, a mechanical singing bird, an automaton chess-player and a dancing egg that jumps out of a hat. The frontispiece in vol. I shows the magician throwing a deck of cards in the air and nailing shooting a card with a pistol. As a reaction to Decremps's attack Pinetti published his own instruction book, Physical amusements, and prepared a new show. Decremps then published a supplement revealing Pinnetti's latest tricks, followed by three subsequent volumes almost entirely devoted to physics tricks: Testament de Jérome Sharp, Les petites aventures de Jérome Sharp and finally Codicile de Jérome Sharp. Decremps's work proved very popular: it was reprinted and translated numerous of times. Sets comprising all five volumes are rare. In very good condition. A rare complete set of an important conjuring book, in lovely uniform near contemporary bindings.

Cf. Caillet 2861–2864 (first eds); Hall, Old Conjuring Books, pp. 156–158, 174; Christopher, Magic: a picture history, pp. 28–31.



Professeur et Démonstrateur de Physique amusante, qui après avoir réduit en cendres une l'arte choisie au hazard, jette le Jeu en l'air pour la faire reparaître en la clouant au mur d'un coup de Ristolet.



French conjurer's flip book from 1775, with 168 hand-coloured engravings

7. [FLIP BOOK-FRENCH]. Ambigué magique.

[Paris?, Jacques-François Chéreau?, 1775]. Large 16° (15.5 × 11 cm). A conjuror's magic flip book (or blow book) with tabs in 5 positions, with 1 letterpress page of instructions, 168 full-page engravings (7 series of 4 prints each, each series printed 6 times) and 24 pages deliberately left blank. Contemporary dark green paper wrappers, with an engraved spine label and with a 2-page letterpress calendar for the year 1776 pasted to the inside front and back wrapper. \in 17 500

Extremely rare engraved conjuror's "magic book", also known as a flip book or blow book, displaying eight different series of pages, namely seven series of hand-coloured engravings plus a series of blank pages. Remarkably, it is here preserved with the single page explaining how to use the book tipped onto the first (blank) page and in its original wrappers as published. The fore-edge has tabs that vary from 1/5 to 4/5 of the length, sometimes from the head and sometimes from the foot, so that flipping through the book from back to front you can chose which series of engravings will appear by shifting your thumb between the five positions from head to foot with the book rightside up or upside down. The seven series of coloured engravings show playing cards, mother superiors, flowers, soldiers, abbots, priests and harlequins. So if you wish to perform a conjuring trick you can first flip through the book so that only the blank leaves appear and the audience thinks the book is blank. You can then tap it with a wand, blow on it or carry out some other magical action and flip through again so the a series of flowers magically appears in what seemed to be a blank book. You can then continue to magically change it to show each of the other series in turn.

On 4 pages the caption has been shaved. The fore-edge tabs of the first few and last few leaves are slightly tattered, the black pips on the cards occasionally show through on the other side of the leaf and a few pages show very faint offsetting, but the book is otherwise in very good condition (remarkable in this genre). The wrappers are damaged, with the back wrapper detached and part of the spine label lost. An extremely rare French flip book from 1775.

Cf. Gumuchian 3843–3846, esp. 3843; KVK & WorldCat (1 copy of similar flip book); Stafford & Terpak, Devices of wonder, pp. 252–255.

Conjuror's flip book of Prussian, Russian and Habsburg musketeers and cavalry

8. [FLIP BOOK-GERMAN]. [Magische[s] Buch, mit welchem man zehen Veränderungen machen kann ... Livre Magique, avec lequel on peut faire 10 Changemens].

[Germany, 1790/92]. Large 16° (14.5 × 11 cm). A conjuror's magic flip book (or blow book) with tabs in 5 positions. With 14 full-page engravings of 7 subjects (6 of uniformed soldiers and 1 of tents), plus 5 repeats of each. With the original letterpress instructions in German and French on a single leaf tipped in. Coloured by a contemporary hand. In a contemporary decorated paper wrapper printed from woodblocks in green and ochre paste. \in 15 000

A rare conjuror's "magic book" of uniformed musketeers and cavalry, also known as a flip book or blow book, from the reign of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold 11 (1790–1792). Remarkably, even the original printed instructions, in German and French, are preserved. The instructions bear the drop-titles "Unterricht zu diesem Magischen Buch, mit welchem man zehen Veränderungen machen kann" and "Instruction pour ce Livre Magique, avec lequel on peut faire 10 Changemens". The conjuror holds the book by its spine in his left hand so that it faces the audience and flips through it with the thumb and fore-fingers of his right hand. He first does this using the lowest tabs and the book appears to be entirely blank. He then magically changes it (perhaps by blowing on it, tapping it, or saying magic words) and flips through it using the next tab. Now every page shows a Royal Prussian muskateer. He continues with the next tabs to reveal Imperial Russian musketeers, musketeers of the Holy Roman Empire and finally tents with flags. He then turns the book upside down and flips through in the same way. The book again first appears to be blank, then shows cavalry from Prussia, Russia and the Holy Roman Empire, and then the tents again. The Imperial musketeers have an "L" on their hats for the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold 11, who reigned only from 1790 to



1792, and the other uniforms are also consistent with this date. Stafford & Terpak notes that no early English examples are known to survive and mentions no German ones, but notes that several Italian and French examples are known from the second half of the 18th century.

In very good condition, with even the spine only slightly rubbed. A remarkably well-preserved conjuror's flip book, with even the separate printed instructions. Cf. Gumuchian 3843–3850 (examples from France, ca. 1780–1848); Kinderen lazen/Kinderen lezen 647, 663 & 668 (examples from France 1778 & Germany ca. 1850); Stafford & Terpak, Devices of wonder, pp. 252–255.

Costume game comprising 20 original watercolour and gouache drawings

9. [GAMES-COSTUMES]. [Game of costumes for titles and professions].

[London?, ca. 1814]. 16°? (13 × 10.5 cm). Series of 20 finely designed and executed original gouache and watercolour drawings (the drawn images about 9×8 cm), 1 mounted on paperboard showing a bust portrait of a young man with his head turned in profile, in a multi-line frame drawn in grey ink, and 19 others showing richly coloured costumes for noblemen, gentlemen, military men and commoners of various titles and professions with their associated hats or crowns, each cut out as designed, to be overlaid on the portrait to transform the portrait into any of the 19 costume figures.



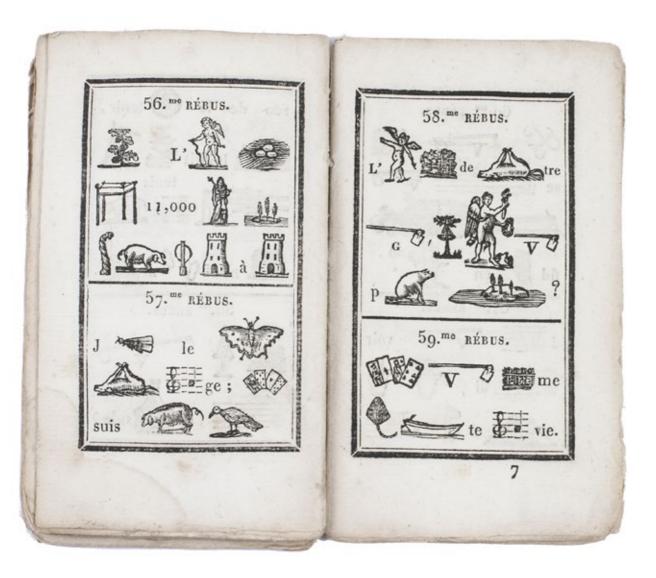
gouache drawings nal gouache and watercolour bust portrait of a young man hers showing richly coloured d professions with their assoinsform the portrait into any \in 19 500 Beautifully designed and skilfully executed game, drawn in gouaches and watercolour, comprising a colour portrait of a young man and 19 cut-out costume drawings in bright colours

gouaches and watercolour, comprising a colour portrait of a young man and 19 cut-out costume drawings in bright colours (including their associated hats or crowns) that can be overlaid on the portrait to dress the man to suit any of 19 different professions or titles: a sort of metamorphosis game of ranks and professions. It was probably intended both as entertainment and education for children and as a pastime for adults (especially women?). Eleven drawings have contemporary or near contemporary manuscript captions on the back in English, identifying the profession, military rank, title or ethnic group associated with the costume, and some of the others can be identified. Two of costumes are explicitly labelled as an English and a French style of "dress for the year 1814" and another is labelled "Member of the Whix Club 1814".

The portrait is very slightly foxed, one costume drawing has lost its hat, the left margin has been torn off another without affecting the drawing (though the hat has been reattached), and there are a couple very minor tears or bent parts, but further in very good condition and with the colours fresh and bright. A beautiful English watercolour costume game that can transform its portrait into 19 different figures.

Cf. Gumuchian 3229 bis.

On the art of the rebus, including 65 woodcut rebuses



10. [GAMES-PASTIMES]. Nouvelle clef des rébus, ouvrage propre à faciliter la lecture des petits symboles, ou figures parlantes qui accompagnent, dans les festins, les bonbons offerts pour l'amusement des convives. Suivi de la règle du jeu des rébus.

Paris, Delarue (colophon: Lille, Imprimerie de Blocquel), [ca. 1820]. 16°. With a woodcut rebus as frontispiece, a woodcut dictionary of rebus-pictures 65 woodcut rebus plates, and some small woodcut rebus-pictures in the "rules of the game of rebus". Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. € 950

Rare first(?) edition of a work on the art of the rebus, starting with a dictionary of rebus-pictures, arranged alphabetically according to the words or part of words they stand for. It is followed by a brief explanation of the art of the rebus, followed by 65 rebuses of varying length. These brief rebuses were often used on small pieces of papers in pieces of candy or sweets bought at fairs etc. Our copy includes one of those rebus-papers, loosely inserted, showing a picture of a horse-rider with a rebus of two lines underneath (5×4 cm). The book closes with the answers to the 65 rebuses and the frontispiece rebus and a few leaves listing the rules of the "rebus game".

Edges slightly frayed and a few marginal water stains, otherwise in good condition. Paper wrappers stained, creased and lacking the spine. Quires only very loosely attached.

Not in Gumuchian.



Hiertoe plaatsen een of meer jongens zich weder in eene gebogene houding; als zij achter elkander staan, leunt de voorste met het hoofd tegen eenen muur of tegen eenen boom aan. Een andere knaap springt nu op den rug zijns makkers, houdt een of meer vingers in de hoogte en zegt: »bok, bok, sta vast, hoeveel horens heeft hij op zijn bast?» Indien de aangesprokene het juiste getal raadt, wordt hij van zijnen last ontslagen en mag op zijne beurt voor ruiter spelen; raadt hij het echter niet, dan springt een der anderen op zijnen rug, en hij moet op nieuw de bok wezen, zoo lang tot hij gelukkiger is.

Somtijds haalt men eene streep op den grond; een der jongens gaat gebukt daarbij staan, terwijl zijne makkers, een voor een, over hem heen springen, zonder die streep te mogen raken. Die hiertegen zondigt, moet op zijne beurt gebukt in het midden gaan staan.



Om deze te vormen, waar men geene wezenlijke wip heeft, legt men eene plank over een' omgehouwen boomstam en op beide einden van

Games and activities for young boys and girls

II. [GAMES & PASTIMES]. De onvermoeide speelmakker, of volledige verzameling van nuttige en aangename spelen, uitspanningen, ligchaamsoefeningen en andere bezigheden, zoowel in huis, als in de open lucht voor jongens en meisjes. Versierd en opgehelderd door eene menigte fraaije houtsneêfiguren.

Gouda, G.B. van Goor, [1853]. 8°. With numerous wood engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary gold-tooled blue-green morocco. € 1250

Rare first edition of a book on conjuring, magic, games and pastimes for young boys and girls. It contains both in- and outdoor games, games to measure strength and speed, swimming, gymnastics, ice-skating, dancing, music, fencing, fishing, and catching and preserving birds, including a list with different fish and bird species. Besides sports it also gives the rules for various card games and other games like chess, draughts (checkers), etc., and contains about 100 different kinds of magic and conjuring tricks. Also included is an alphabet for deaf people. The book closes with popular explanations of electricity, magnetism, optics, mathematics and arithmetic, the use of the magic lantern and the microscope, etc.

With owner's inscription. Slightly browned and foxed but otherwise in very good condition. Spine somewhat discoloured.

NCC (8 copies).

One of the earliest separate works devoted entirely to ice-skating, printed by a typefounder praised in Balzac's "Illusions perdues"

12. GARCIN, Jean. Le vrai patineur, ou principes sur l'art de patiner avec grace, précédé de réflexions et de remarques critiques sur la manière de quelques patineurs inélégans, ainsi que sur les différens formes de patins, le choix quel'on doit en faire, et les variations dont cette chaussure est susceptible.

Paris, Delespinasse, Delaunaux, Nepveu, the author (printed by Joseph-Gaspard Gillé fils), 1813. 12° (18 × 10.5 cm). With 8 numbered engraved plates, namely a frontispiece view of a skating rink with many skaters, engraved by Ambroise Tardieu, and 7 images of individual skaters, each in a different pose. Set in roman and italic types, with a few lines in a "ronde" script type. Later blue paper wrappers. Preserved in modern half morocco slipcase. \in 5500

First edition of the first French ice-skating manual, describing many movements and poses with an emphasis on grace and form, illustrated with 8 engraved plates. Unlike English skaters, who advocated a more straightforward approach, Garcin compared skating with dancing, stressing grace and artistry rather than technique and precision. It is dedicated to Mademoiselle Gosselin, principal dancer at the Académie Imperial de Musique. One of the earliest separate works in any language devoted entirely to ice-skating.

The printer, described only as Gillé fils, is better known as the typefounder and punchcutter Joseph-Gaspard Gillé, and the book therefore serves as a display of types that almost certainly come from his foundry. His father, also Joseph, was the leading French typefounder and punchcutter between Fournier and Didot, and Joseph-Gaspard produced some of the best types following the Didot style. He added a small printing office to the foundry ca. 1793. Among its few productions are several printed for Napoleon's Imperial government. Although awarded medals and honours in 1801 and 1808, Gillé went bankrupt in the year the present book appeared. He attempted to revive his firm in 1816 but remained in difficulties and seems to have no imprints after 1818. From 1827, the year after Gillé's death, the foundry was continued by the writer Honoré de Balzac and his associates. Balzac's *Illusions perdues*, written in 1837 and set in 1821/22, refers to the "ronde" script types of Gillé, former printer to the Emperor, and contrasts his excellent and up-to-date types with the outdated work of a provincial typefounder.

In very good condition, with only very minor foxing and one or two pages very slightly dirty. Wholly untrimmed copy.

Foster, Bibliography of Skating 35; Lipperheide Thb 7; cf. Brown, Ice-Skating, pp. 57–64; for Gillé: Lane, Early type specimens, pp. 277–279; CERL Thesaurus.



LE JEU DES ESCHETS

Traduit de l'Italien de Gioachino Greco, CALABROIS.



A PARIS, Chez DENIS MOUCHET; I'entrée de la Grand'-Salle, du Palais à la Justice. M. D. C. C. XIV. AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROT.

An early treatise on chess, by a famous Calabrian chess player

13. GRECO, Giocchino. Le jeu des eschets. Traduit de l'Italien.

Paris, Denis Mouchet, 1714. 12°. With a woodcut decoration on title-page and a woodcut headpiece in text. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 1100

Late edition of the French translation of one of the most famous early chess books, originally written in Italian and first presented in manuscript by the author, the famous Calabrian chess player Giocchino Greco (ca. 1600–1635) to the King of Naples in 1619. At first only manuscript transcriptions were made. The first French edition appeared in 1669, after the first English edition of 1656. After a short explanation of the general principles of the game of chess, it teaches chess players by presenting chess games and problems only, often with a possible defense added as well. The book is divided into two parts, the first with 39 games, extensively recorded, and the second part with 55 more advanced chess problems. With a partly removed owner's inscription on the title-page, repeated and partly removed at the first page of the main text. Slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed and with slightly soiled paste-downs, otherwise very good.

Bibl. Van der Linde-Niemeijeriana 404; Cat. Schaakboekerij Niemeijer 989; Coll. Rimington-Wilson 566.

Important work on navigation and an early mention of playing cards

14. GUEVARA, Antonio de. Epistres dorées moralles & familieres.

Lyon, Macé Bonhomme, 1558–1559.

Including:

GUEVARA, Antonio de and Jean de GUTERRY (translator). Tome second des epistres dorées et discours salutaires.

GUEVARA, Antonio de. Le troisieme livre des epistres illustres.

With:

(2) GUEVARA, Antonio de. Traité des travaux et privileges des galeres & des inventeurs de l'art de naviger.

Lyon, Macé Bonhomme, 1560.

2 works (the first in 3 parts) in 1 volume. 4°. With the titles of the first 3 books in woodcut architectural borders; 2 woodcut illustrations in the text and a number of large woodcut historiated initials. 18th-century tree calf, rebacked with the original backstrip laid down, later endpapers. € 2750

First edition in French of Guevara's *Arte de marear* ("Art of navigation") and a complete collection of the French edition of his *Epístolas familiars* ("Familiar epistles"), both translated from the original Spanish. The *art of navigation* chronicles its subject from classical antiquity onward, but most of the text focuses on Guevara's own era. Often humorous are the descriptions of the horrendous food aboard the galleys and his tongue-in-cheek listing of the 58 "privileges" reserved for those who take to life at sea. Ultimately, the art of navigation is something that separates the man from the beast, since beasts flee when they see they danger yet man willingly navigates into unknown waters.

Guevara's *Familiar epistles* were his most popular work, and highly influential in the 16th century. It was because of the popularity of Guevara's style that his epistles became known as "golden" an adjective which was used by his French translation in the title. The first part of this French translation went through three editions over the course of two years (here in its third edition), whereas the subsequent two volumes only went through one edition. This French translation is also the first to mention playing cards in Spanish history by form of a translation of a 14th century source. Some scholars attribute this to a mistranslation of the original Spanish, whereas others find "no positive proof of such an interpolation" (Taylor).

With an old owner's entry on the first title page, a number of annotations in text and the text ruled in red throughout the book. In good condition with the binding somewhat worn but expertly restored, water stain in the upper margin.

Ad 1: Baudrier X, p. 256, 260, 263; Taylor, The history of playing cards, pp. 42–43; USTC 6477, 27011, 27012 (5 copies); cf. Crone Library 42 (1st Spanish ed.); ad2: Baudrier X, p. 263; USTC 61577 (2 copies).

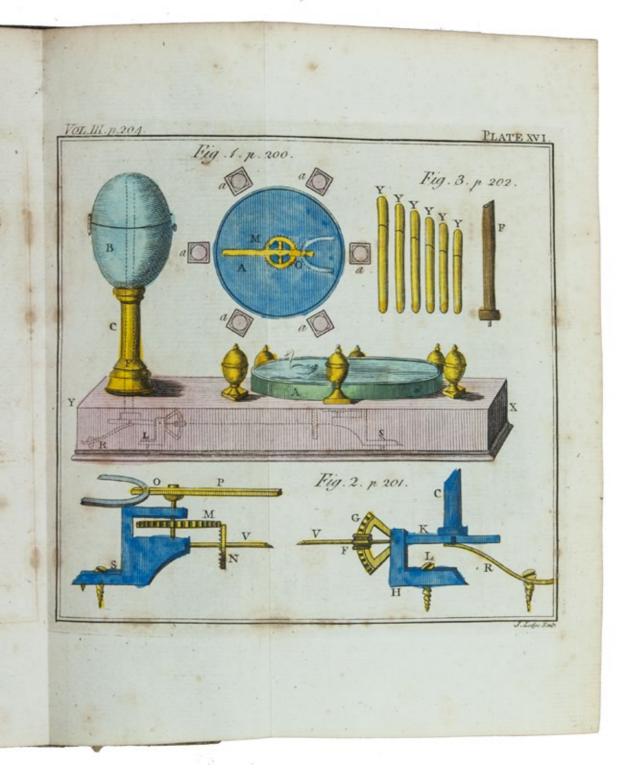
xit , Regnum Romarust ferro , Flamma , fame , frigore. Nous mettrons icy les Caracteres des lettres, & l'exposition en Latin soubz chalcune de la façon que la Sybille les expoía. S D D Т RR R Romulo, Regnante, Roma, Triumphante, Sybilla, Delphica, Dixit F F R* R R F Regnum, Roma, Ruet, Flamma, Ferro, Fame, Frigore, Voila done, Seigneur, voftre Epitaphe declaré, voftre courtant gaigné, & vostre Romain confus. Mais voila le mal, que i'auray prista peine, & vous aures le courtaut. Si plus amplement defirez fauoit ce fte hiftoire comandez lire en Libe, Vulpice, Trebelius & Poge, lefquelz opt eferit des antiquitez des Romains, & defdites Sybilles. Non autre chole que de prier le Seigneur estre vostre protection, & à vous & moy veuille donner la grace amen. De Madrid ce 27. Ianuier 1534 Lettre à Don Inigue Manrrique, en laquelle est recité ce, que aunt en Rome vn efclaue auer vn lyon, cest vne Histoi. re gracieufe. RESMAGNIFIQ VE Et tresprudent Seigneur. Au fortir du confeil voftre Soliciteur me donna vn vostre lettre : & pour vous dire verité il ne me dit qui elle eftoit, ny ie ne luy demanday qui la m'enuoy oit, Dont à mon aduis, l'vn de nous deux fit bié, & l'au tre ne fit pas mal:parce qu'il venoit bien las du che min, & ie fortois faché du Confeil. Le Philosophe Mime difoit. Qui com delsffsto & famelico loquitur, rixam quarit : voulant dire : que celuy, qui veut parler auce vn homme ayant enuie de se mettre à table : & vouloir auoir fon despesché de celuy, qui est las : Ce sont deux assez suffian tes occasions pour se courroucer. Partat que si au temps que le famelique veut manger, & à l'heure que celuy, qui est las, veut reposer, le met quelqu'vn pour railler, ou à negotier, il donnera à Barrabas le negote & à Satanas le negocier. L'experience nous monftre, qu'a l'heure qu'va homme commence eftre delaisé, il commence à parler : & à l'heure qu'il aura commence vn peu à manger, il commencera à cauter. Et pource difons que lors, & non pas en autre heure, est le temps commode pour

EPISTRES DORE'ES

dites lettres, comme fi elle mesme les eut elerites, ou composées. L'ex. rosition est telle, Romulo, regnante, Roma, Triumphante, Sybilla delphica Di.

Popular handbook of recreational science, with 65 handcoloured plates, including pyrotechnic experiments and a card trick

15. HOOPER, William. Rational recreations, ...



London, L. Davis, J. Robson, B. Law, G. Robinson, 1782–1783. 4 volumes. 8°. With numerous illustrations on 65 folding plates engraved by J. Lodge, all coloured by a contemporary hand, and woodcut diagrams and other illustrations in text. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, re-backed in modern calf. € 2500

Second edition of a popular recreational science handbook written by William Hooper (1770–1810). The first edition appeared in 1774. It is chiefly a compilation of works from writers on recreational science. While the book is intended to be scientific and educational, it is also clearly designed as a manual for a magician or someone who wishes to put on public science demonstrations, noting what one should hide from the audience and what one should let them see. It explains and illustrates the principles of mathematics and science through a series of mathematical, mechanical, optical, electrical, magnetic, pneumatic, hydrological and pyrotechnic experiments, including some performed with cards. The information in the section devoted to pyrotechnics stems mainly from Guyot and includes a description of his method of imitating artificial fireworks. The plates in this section show artificial lightning, among other things. Other plates show a carriage that goes without any external force, an air chronometer, a portable camera obscura, a magical dial and theatre, an organ, the refraction of light, optical appearances, an air gun and a thermometer.

With the sewing of volume 3 broken and one quire nearly detached; each volume with engraved bookplate of the 1790 Worcester Library (printed in red) on the paste-down and later embossed stamps of Worcester Public Library on the plates and some text pages; offsetting of colours to adjacent plates; some foxing; a few plates with tears restored (especially plate 1v in volume 1, whose upper corner is also torn off, without loss to the printed image). Popular work on recreational science containing many experiments and tricks for public demonstrations or magic shows.

Hall, Bibliogr. of books on conjuring 180-4; Hall, Old conjuring books, p.118, 155; Mottelay, p. 241; Philip H110.2–5; Wheeler Gift 508.

The tricks of the celebrated magician Joseph Pinetti explained

16. KOSMANN, Johann Wilhelm Andreas. Nieuw natuurlyk toverboek, of alle de kunststukken van den ridder Pinetti de Mercy, tot navolging gemaklyk gemaakt en uitgelegd.

Amsterdam, Gerbrand Roos, 1817. 8º. Modern paper wrappers.

Very rare first edition of the Dutch translation of a description and explanation of 70 conjuring and magic acts performed by the famous Italian magician Jean Joseph Pinetti Willedall de Merci (1750–ca. 1803). The German philosopher and mathematician Johann Wilhelm Andreas Kosmann (1761–1804) based his explanations on Pinetti's own work *Amusemens physiques* (Paris, 1784), and on Henri Decremps's *Magie blanche devoilée* (Paris, 1789). All the tricks are described in great detail, they often including the voluntary help of persons chosen from the public, and are subsequently explained by the author. The original German was first published at Berlin in 1799. Kosmann mentioned he had refrained from publishing the book until Pinetti had finished his shows at Berlin. Still, the book raised Pinetti's anger, who took the matter to court, accusing the author of insult.

Some minor foxing, some leaves creased, otherwise in good condition, wholly untrimmed. *Cf. Cat. Van Rijn 1184 (other work on Pinetti); not in NCC; Saalmink; WorldCat.*

DNIE LIE DECAS

-34

€ 2950

Men ga dan op den afftand van vyf of zes voeten van de tafel flaan, en fchiete een piftool met gewoon buskruid geladen, daar op los. Het buskruid bluscht de vlam der aangestoke kaarssen uit, terwyl hetzelve de bosphorus doet vuur vatten, die de andere kaarsfen ontsteekt.

Men kan op dezelve wyze eene kaars, in welks lemmet men insgelyks bosphorus gebragt heeft, door middel van een degen aansteken, welke men in een ander vertrek behoorlyk heet gemaakt heeft. Men raakt flegts het lemmet met de punt van den degen aan, en beveelt, dat de kaars brande.

Men moet zich hier by echter wagten, om de bosphorus niet met de vingers aan te raken, maar zich liever van een klein tangje of mesje bedienen.

Ook moet men de zoo even gegotene kaarsfen eerst te dege laten koud worden, of ze ten minsten laten verkoelen, voor dat men 'er de bosphorus (*) in brengt; want anders zou dezelve terstond ontsteeken.

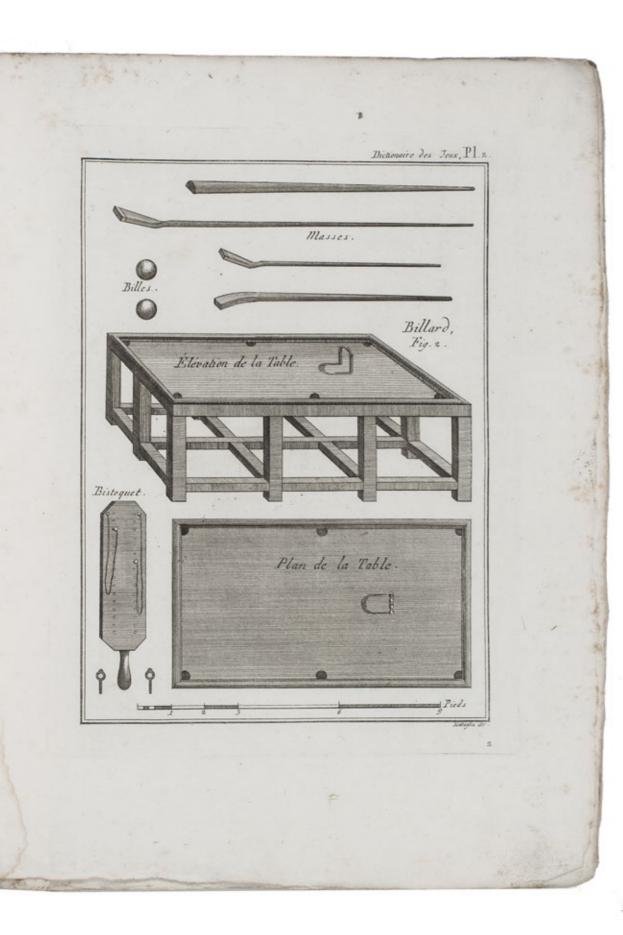
VERREAARINO.

TWAALFDE

RO

EFNEEMI

De Ridder zette een fchryftuig, dat overtrokken of van zilver fcheen te zyn, en uit een inktkoker, een (*) Zie over den bosphorus, en deszelfs onderfcheide toebereiding, het Natuurlyk Toverboek, Deel 4, pag. 30. — Of het voor alle beminnaars der Chymie onöntbeerlyk Werk van Jacquin, Lehrbuch der allgemeinen und Medicinifchen Chymie Deel 2. pag. 158 en vervolgenz – in het jaar 1798 te Weenen uitgegeeven, by C. F. Wappley,



Encyclopedia of games, with 13 engraved plates

17. [LACOMBE, Jacques]. Encyclopédie méthodique. Dictionaire des jeux avec les planches relatives, faisant suite aux amusemens des sciences mathématiques &c.

Padua, 1800. Large 4° (31×23 cm). With engraved illustration on title-page, and 13 engraved plates (5 folding) by P. Scattaglia. Contemporary stiff paper wrappers. € 2500

First separately published edition of an encyclopedia of games (mainly board and parlour games, but also including some outdoor sports and ball games). The plates, engraved by P. Scattaglia, show board games like chess, dominoes, different games of goose, strategic war games, card games, etc., but also billiards. Alphabetically arranged, it describes some eighty games with all their rules and special terminology. It is based on the volume devoted to games in Panckoucke's *Encyclopédie méthodique*, an enormous encyclopedia devoted to various subjects, published mostly from 1792 to 1823. The encyclopedia volume, edited by Jacques Lacombe, also included conjuring tricks and scientific and mathematical games, which are left out in the present publication.

With some occasional minor foxing and water stains, but otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, leaving wide margins. Paper wrappers water stained and worn, spine damaged.

Bibl. Van der Linde-Niemeijeriana 3552; Cat. Schaakboekerij Niemeijer 786*; ICCU 120781.

Extensive work on conjuring and magic

18. [MAGIC-CONJURING]. Natuurlyk toverboek, behelzende de verbaazendste geheimen van natuur en konst, opgehelderd met plaaten.

Amsterdam, Johannes Allart; Harlingen, Volkert van der Plaats, 1791–1794. 8 parts in 4 volumes. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece and 12 engraved plates (including 9 folding), each depicting several figures and 1 containing musical scores. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spines. € 4800

First edition of a Dutch encyclopedic textbook on the art of conjuring, anonymously published in 4 volumes over 4 years. The book contains information on "white magic", based on many earlier published works of that time, describing and explaining numerous conjuring tricks with ropes, knifes, watches, playing cards, etc, most of them clarified in the illustrations. Also explained are various disappearing tricks, mind reading, chemical tricks, number- and word-tricks, secret alphabets, etc. The author gives 13 basic rules for performing magicians, which derived from the *Testament de Jerome Sharp*, which was included in Henri Decremps's *La magie blanche dévoilée*. In very good condition. Bindings slightly rubbed along the extremities.

Buijnsters, Verzamelen van boeken, p. 222; STCN 160528283.





An interesting collection of documents, mostly in Dutch, including a manuscript travel journal, official documents, photographs, issues of three automotive magazines and newspaper clippings, all concerning the 16th Monte Carlo Automobile Rally of 1937, described by one of the Dutch participants, Bastiaan Cornelis Pieter Hendrik van Baak (1914–2010). Van Baak was a member of the "Wageningsche Studenten Motor Club", a group of 15 motoring and automobile enthusiasts, all students at the University of Wageningen. In 1936 the club joined forces with Jan van de Weerd, the owner of a neighbouring coach company, to take part in this challenging and iconic road trip over a distance of more than 1700 kilometres from Amsterdam to Monte Carlo and the French Riviera.

Detailed list of contents available on request

Dutch participant's memorabilia from the 1937 Monte Carlo Automobile Rally

19. [MONTE CARLO AUTOMOBILE RALLY]. [A collection of manuscript documents, photographs, magazines and newspaper clippings concerning the 1937 Monte Carlo Automobile Rally].

€ 1950

[The Netherlands, Monte Carlo, etc.], 1937.





Classic chess manual, with plates printed in gold, red and black

20. [MONTIGNY, Alfred de]. Les stratagèmes des échecs ou collection des coups d'échecs les plus brillans et les plus curieux, tant dans la partie ordinaire que dans les différentes parties composées; tirés des meilleurs auteurs, et dont plusieurs n'ont point encore été publiés... Paris, Strasbourg, Amand König (colophon: Strasbourg, Jean-André Fischer), An x [= 1801/1802]. 2 volumes. 16°. Text volume with a woodcut chess board printed in gold, with all chess pieces (printed in red and black) set up in the starting position. Plate volume with 120 identical chess boards, illustrating different chess problems, also printed in gold, red and black. Contemporary red half morocco, gold tooled spine. $\in 2250$

First edition of a chess manual, a classic in its field, with 121 woodcut chess boards printed in gold, with the positions of the pieces printed in letterpress on the boards in red and black. The text volume starts with a general exposition of the rules of the game, followed by tables with the full proceedings of all the chess games depicted in the plates volume, accompanied by short explanations. The work was published simultaneously at Strasbourg in a German translation and was translated into English in 1816. Both the French and the German went through several editions.

Title-pages slightly browned, and a water stains at the end of the plates volume, otherwise in good condition. Bindings slightly rubbed along the extremities.

Bibl. Van der Linde-Niemeijeriana 2152; Coll. Rimington-Wilson 991–994; Anton Schmid, Lit. des Schachspiels, p. 325.



L Es rondaches, les cyméterres, les masses à feu, les gourdines & choses semblables sont les armes dequoy se font les combats de nuict. Les gourdines sont comme masses à feu (entre lesquelles aussi nous les representons) & sont construites auec vne sorte de panier, plein de petites fuzées, collées & accommodées en ligne s'autre, & les enuoyer par l'air en roulant & s'esclattant A a If all the gunpowder in the world were put in a globe of glass or paper and set on fire all at once, what would happen?

21. MYDORGE, Claude. Examen du livre des recreations mathematiques.

Rouen, Charles Osmont, 1643, 8°. With numerous woodcut illustrations illustrating the problems. Contemporary limp vellum. € 1400

Very rare fourth edition of the commentary of Claude Mydorge (1585–1647) on the *Récreations mathématiques* by "H. van Etten" (Jean Leurechon). Mydorge corrected the numerous mistakes made by Leurechon in these mathematical diversions and "added several physical experiments... as well as comments that he claimed were intended only for his friends". Several of examples and comments by Mydorge, also appear in the works of his friend Descartes, making it "reasonable to conclude that many of the other mechanical problems discussed by Mydorge in this work were also known to Descartes... and one can easily imagine Descartes as one of the friends participating in the discussions of these problems alluded to in the prefatory remarks" (Hattab).

The "diversions" consist of numerous problems for which a mathematical solution is presented, most of them illustrated by a woodcut. For instance, Mydorge (following Leurechon) informs the reader how to make water in a glass boil without fire, "to make a door open from both sides; ... to build a bridge all round the earth which will not fall when its supports are removed; to keep all the water in the world in the air without a single drop falling to earth". The third chapter, on fireworks, contains even more spectacular problems, such as "if all the gunpowder in the world were put in a globe of glass or paper and set on fire all at once, what would happen? Nothing, since the pressure would be equal in every direction" (Thorndike).

Binding soiled and spine with a few holes; lower part loose in binding. First 50 pages creased; several marks and thumbing throughout. A fair, probably well-used copy.

Worldcat (1 copy); for Mydorge: DSB IX, pp. 598–599; Hattab, Descartes on forms and mechanisms, pp. 90–92; Thorndike VII, pp. 593–594.

Analysis of chess by the famous French composer & chess player "Philidor"

22. PHILIDOR, André Danican. Analyse du jeu des échecs. Avec une nouvelle notation abrégée et des planches ou se trouve figurée la situation de jeu pour les renvois et les fins de parties. Nouvelle édition.

Paris, Chez Causette (colophon: Strasbourg, printed by Amand Koenig), 1820. 12°. With engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, 42 full-page colour-printed plates and numerous chess-notations in text. Contemporary half morocco. € 750

New edition of the analysis of the game of chess by the famous French composer and chess player François André Danican, called Philidor (1727–1795), first published at London in 1749. In 1803 Philidor's book was renewed by Montigny, who introduced a more concise chess notation. The present edition contains a large number of plates with chess positions, also by Montigny. The chess boards on the charming plates are printed in green and white, and the chess pieces indicated by capitals in black and red. Philidor's book, a practical manual, became very popular and was many times republished and translated into almost every European language.

Hinges weak, some occasional minor foxing. Good copy.

Bibl. Van der Linden-Niermeijeriana 456; Cat. Schaakboekerij Niemeijer 1799; Coll. Rimington-Wilson 1085.



Activities for children, including magic tricks, games, crafting and chemistry

23. ROCKSTROH, Heinrich. Magazijn van belangrijke en leerzame kunststukjes, voor jonge lieden.

Zaltbommel, Johannes Noman, 1828. 12°. With a hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece, 6 lithographed plates, and many smaller wood engraved illustrations in text. Original publisher's printed paper boards. € 950

First edition of the Dutch translation of work containing a wide variety of activities for children, including magic tricks, games, crafting with paper, glue, cord etc., scientific experiments, exercises, and many more. The text was translated from the German periodical *Journal für Kunst und Kuntsachen* of 1811 by W. van Lingen. The book contains 33 chapters, each devoted to a different kind of activities for children in they pastimes at home. Most of them are intended to educate children, like microscope exercises, the collecting of plants, flowers and insects, mathematic riddles, chemistry, conjuring tricks with glasses, magnets, mirrors, playing cards, dices, etc. Text leaves in very good condition. Binding stained and worn along the extremities, mostly along the spine.

Saalmink, p. 1668; cf. Cat. Van Rijn 1187; Wegehaupt I, 1804–1805; Seebass 1633.



The art of swimming

24. THEVENOT, Melchisedech. L'art de nager, demontré par figures, avec des avis pour se baigner utilement.

Paris, Thomas Moette, 1696. 12°. With 35 engraved plates of people swimming by Charles Moette. Contemporary calf. € 7500

First edition of a delightfully illustrated manual on swimming. It is one of the earliest works on the subject, being preceded, according to the author's preface, only by the works of the Englishman Everard Digby and the Dutchman Nicholas Wijnman.

Melchisedech Thevenot (ca. 1620–1692), was a French traveller and learned book collector. He published collections of voyages, and wrote several curious treatises, including a Tartar grammar and this illustrated guide to swimming. It was translated into English in 1699, but the next French edition did not appear until 1769, when swimming became more widely popular; it remained the standard manual for the rest of the 18th century.

A few occasional spots and the binding slightly rubbed. With old owner's comments in a neat hand in ink on first free endpaper and the plates numbered by hand in ink. Fine copy of the rare first edition.

Hofer, Baroque Book Illustration 56; Thomas, Swimming (1904), p. 180; WorldCat (9 copies).



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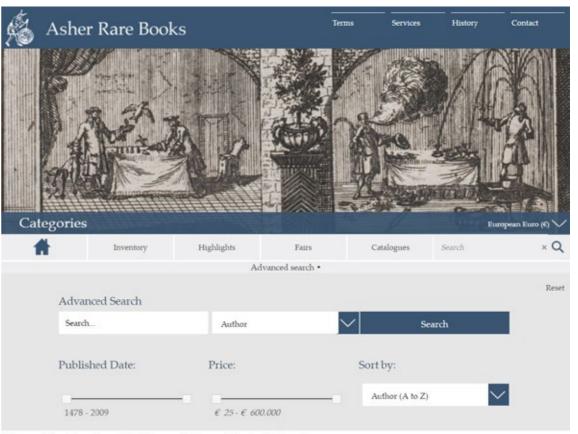
Art & Architectur



[Paris,] Les jeux et jouets Français, 1898. 20 wooden blocks ($4 \times 4 \times 4$ cm), with chromolithographed illustrations mounted on all sides showing letters of the alphabet and images illustrating words starting with a certain letter. In a wooden box ($22 \times 17.5 \times 5$ cm) with a chromolithographed image by H. Roy mounted on top, showing children exiting a school and playing with the blocks. <u>Full description</u> $\notin 450$

A Scotsman, an elephant and a ladder ...

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One of the earliest books against the polular belief in witchcraft

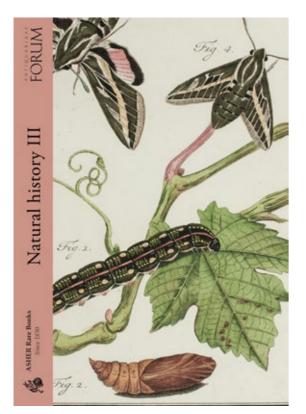


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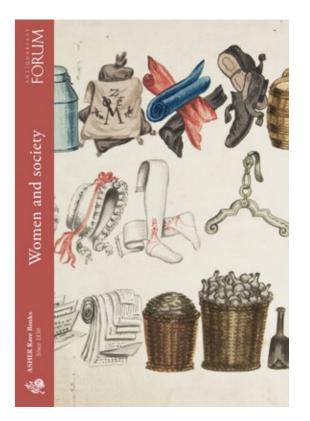




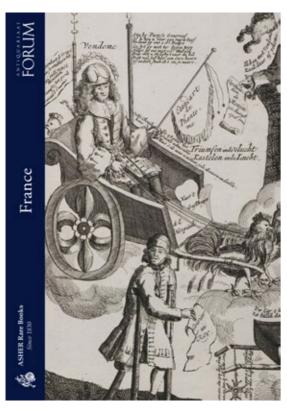
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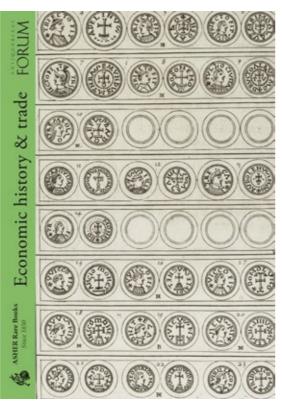
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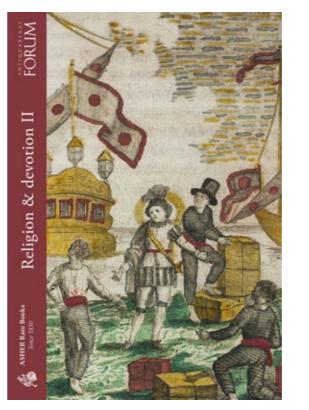
Women & Society



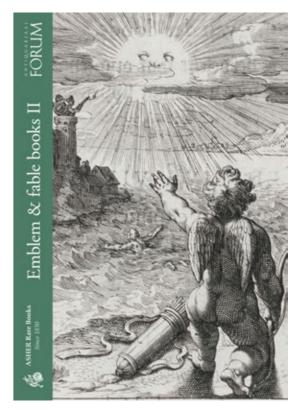
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