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DEFAULT

MICHAEL DUMMETT'S RESEARCH LED HIM TO CONCLUDE THAT (BASED ON THE LACK OF EARLIER DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE) THE TAROT DECK WAS PROBABLY INVENTED IN NORTHERN ITALY IN THE 15TH CENTURY AND INTRODUCED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE WHEN THE FRENCH CONQUERED MILAN AND THE PIEDMONT IN 1499. THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE TAROT DE MARSEILLE WOULD THEN HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AT AROUND THAT TIME. THE 78-CARD VERSION OF THE GAME OF TAROT DIED OUT IN ITALY BUT SURVIVED IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. WHEN THE GAME WAS REINTRODUCED INTO NORTHERN ITALY, THE MARSEILLES DESIGNS OF THE CARDS WERE REINTRODUCED WITH IT. ALL ITALIAN-SUITED TAROT DECKS OUTSIDE OF ITALY ARE DESCENDED FROM THE MILAN-MARSEILLES TYPE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME EARLY FRENCH AND BELGIAN PACKS WHICH SHOW MIXED INFLUENCE FROM BOLOGNESE TAROT (SEE BELOW). THE EARLIEST SURVIVING CARDS

STYLISTIC SET 1

MICHAEL DUMMETT'S RESEARCH LED HIM TO CONCLUDE THAT (BASED ON THE LACK OF EARLIER DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE) THE TAROT DECK WAS PROBABLY INVENTED IN NORTHERN ITALY IN THE 15TH CENTURY AND INTRODUCED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE WHEN THE FRENCH CONQUERED MILAN AND THE PIEDMONT IN 1499. THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE TAROT DE MARSEILLE WOULD THEN HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AT AROUND THAT TIME. THE 78-CARD VERSION OF THE GAME OF TAROT DIED OUT IN ITALY BUT SURVIVED IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. WHEN THE GAME WAS REINTRODUCED INTO NORTHERN ITALY, THE MARSEILLES DESIGNS OF THE CARDS WERE REINTRODUCED WITH IT. ALL ITALIAN-SUITED TAROT DECKS OUTSIDE OF ITALY ARE DESCENDED FROM THE MILAN-MARSEILLES TYPE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME EARLY FRENCH AND BELGIAN PACKS WHICH SHOW MIXED INFLUENCE FROM BOLOGNESE TAROT (SEE BELOW). THE EARLIEST SURVIVING CARDS

Tracheostomy
Expansionism
Enforcements
Apprehending
Transgression
Consideration
Verisimilitude
Imperfections
Unmeasurable

Michael Dummett's research led him to conclude that (based on the lack of earlier documentary evidence) the Tarot deck was probably invented in northern Italy in the 15th century and introduced into southern France when the French conquered Milan and the Piedmont in 1499. The antecedents of the Tarot de Marseille would then have been introduced into southern France at around that time. The 78-card version of the game of Tarot died out in Italy but survived in France and Switzerland. When the game was reintroduced into northern Italy, the Marseilles designs of the cards were reintroduced with it. All Italian-suited tarot decks outside of Italy are descended from the Milan-Marseilles type with the exception of some early French and Belgian packs which show mixed influence from Bolognese tarot (see below). The earliest surviving cards of the Marseilles pattern were produced by Jean Noblet of Paris around 1650. The documentary "Les mystères du Tarot de Marseille" (Arte, 18 February 2015) claims that the work of Marsilio Ficino can be credited as having inspired imagery specific to the Marseilles. Etymology and English translation The name Tarot de Marseille is not of particularly ancient vintage; it was coined as late as 1856 by the French card historian Romain Merlin, and was popularized by French cartomancers Eliphas Levi, Gérard Encausse, and Paul Marteau who used this collective name to refer to a variety of closely related designs that were being made in the city of Marseilles in the south of France, a city that was a centre of playing card manufacture, and were (in earlier, contemporaneous, and later times) also made in other cities in France. The Tarot de Marseille is one of the standards from which many tarot decks of the 19th century and later are derived. The term Tarot de Marseille has, in the past, most often been translated into English as Tarot of Marseilles because of the English exonym Marseilles for the city whose name in French is spelled "Marseille". The spelling Marseille is gradually enjoying greater, concurrent usage in the English language to describe the city generally; likewise, the alternative English translation Tarot of Marseille for the French term Tarot de Marseille is gradually increasing in usage. Others have also tended to use the initials TdM, allowing for ambiguity as to whether the M stands for Marseille or Milan, a region claimed for the origins of the image design. In deference to the common appellation Marseille for the style and in recognition that the deck appears in other places, the term "Marseille-style" is at times also used. Traditional North Italian playing cards, like the Tarot of Marseilles, distinguish batons from swords by the use of straight versus curved lines. Like other Tarot decks, the Tarot de Marseille contains fifty-six cards in the four standard suits. In French-language