# A Renaissa Riddle A brief look into mysterys of The Sola Bus Tarot Deck **LOUIS STORE**

Introduction	01
Trahor Fatis	01
The virtuoso of the Tarot	02
0 — Mato	03
I — Panfilio	04
II — Postumio	05
III — Lenpio	06
IIII — Mario	07
V — Catulo	08
VI — Sesto	09
VII — Deo Tauro	10
VIII — Nerone	11

IX — Falco 12 X — Venturio 13 XI - Tulio 14 XII - Carbone 15 XIII — Catone 16 XIIII - Bocho 17 XV - Metelo 18 XVI - Olivo 19 XVII - Ipeo 20 XVIII - Lentulo 21 XVIIII - Sabino 22

23

XX - Nenbroto

XXI — Nabuchodenasor	24
Two of Cups	25
Five of Cups	26
Seven of Cups	27
Nine of Cups	28
Ten of Cups	29
Ace of Coins	30
Three of Coins	31
Four of Coins	32
Eight of Coins	33
Nine of Coins	34
Ten of Coins	35

**Two of Wands** 36 **Three of Wands** 37 **Five of Wands** 38 Nine of Wands 39 **Ace of Swords** 40 **Two of Swords** 41 **Seven of Swords** 42 **Ten of Swords** 43 **King of Swords** 44

#### Introduction

A Renaissance riddle. The oldest complete seventy-eight card Tarot sequence-this mysterious deck contains a multitude of puzzles for both scholars and cartomancers.

Below you can browse the complete Trump suite as well as selections from the Cups, coins, Wands and Swords.

#### **Trahor Fatis**

The Latin adage TRAHOR FATIS (I am drawn by Fate) shows up yet multiple times in the Tarot work of art of the Italian Renaissance, the Sola Busca deck, but it balances unquestionably over the cards' whole brilliant parade of old Greek and Roman legends. Defensively covered in the style of late-fifteenth century northern Italy, they bear bagpipes, safeguards, lyres, flags, staffs, and lights, while joined by basilisks, crows, birds of prey, pigeons, and falcons. Each and every card is a small scale show — the statements of the exceptionally individualized figures welcoming us to guess, similar to the actual Tarot, on the past and fate of this mysterious world.

At the point when the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage in Milan bought the Sola Busca tarot deck in 2009, it had existed for 500 years, but had scarcely at any point been seen — an exceptionally bizarre thing for a deck of playing a card game. Before a spate of studies showed up in Italian after 1990, it had just been expounded on multiple times: by Count Leopold Cicognara in Memoirs to Serve the History of Intaglio Printing (1831); by William Hughes Willshire in A Description of Playing and Other Cards (1876); and in 1935, when British Museum workmanship student of history Arthur Mayger Hind's Early Italian Engravings progressed the main speculation about the beginning of the deck and its creator. Albeit still controversial, the contemporary insightful agreement is that the Sola Busca deck — presently housed at the Pinacoteca de Brera — was engraved in 1491, probably in Ferrara, and was hued by hand about 10 years after the fact, in Venice. (Different variants of this deck exist in divided, unpainted structure, safeguarded by the Albertina in Vienna, the British Museum, and somewhere else.)