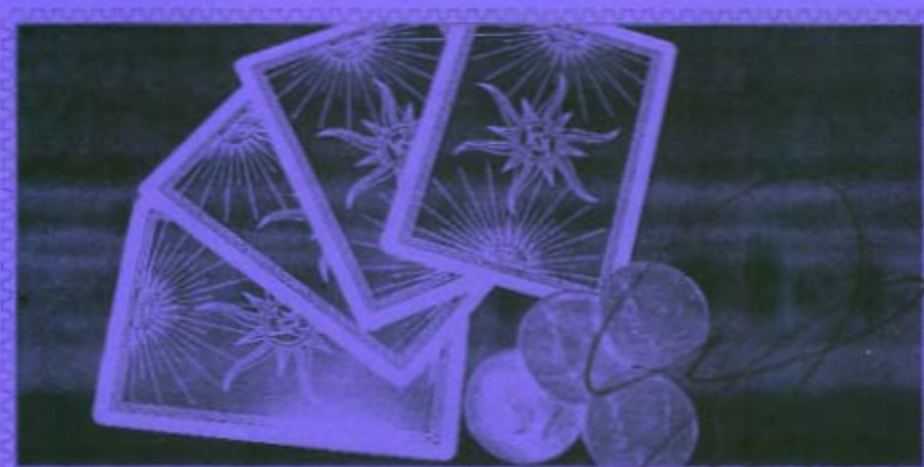


UNBELIEVABLE



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WIZARDS' INN

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IMPOSSIBLE CARD LOCATION

Effect:

This is a simple card location using a borrowed deck. As you know there are infinite ways of locating a chosen card. However this method is different from most of the others in that the audience is able to put his card back into the spread, gather the cards, and give the deck a cut. No force, crimps, peek, or control is used in this routine. With this method it is possible to make the audiences believe that you have apparently never touched the cards through out the routine.

The Basic Technique

The Break Spread:

This routine depends on the use of a single method called a "break spread". Retain a break with the right thumb in the middle of the deck while holding the deck in the right hand biddle-grip position, (photo 1) Ribbon spread the deck on the table. You will see that the card at the break will be angle jogged in the spread slightly. You do not need a large break in order to get the card to be angle jogged. Just make sure you apply constant pressure through out the spread. In actual performance the spread should be in a slight arc rather than a straight line. (photo 2) The jogged card is camouflaged much better this way.



Photo 1

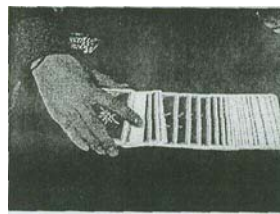


Photo 2

Getting Ready for the Break Spread:

After the spectator has selected a card, take the deck in the right hand biddle-grip. Secretly memorize the bottom card of the deck. This will be the key card. Cut the deck in half and maintain a right thumb break while holding the deck in the right hand biddle-grip. Now the key card is the card above the break. You are now in position ready for the spread break.

Locating the Card:

Let's assume that the cards have been spread on to the table and the spectator has put back his card into any place in the spread.

Then you will have to count how many cards there are from the selected card to the key card with your eyes only. This seems very difficult at first but with practice you will be able to count very quickly and accurately.

The key card (the angle jogged card) should come to about the center of the spread so there are about 26 cards on either side of the key card. I think you now understand the importance of the large and equal spread.

Performance

1. Borrow a deck of cards from the spectator and ask him to take the jokers out and shuffle the deck thoroughly. Then have him select a card and let him show it to the other audiences too.
2. While the spectators are memorizing the card, take the balance of the deck and do the spread break explained above. That is secretly memorizing the bottom card, cutting the deck at the middle while securing a break, and spreading the cards of the table.
3. Have the spectator place his card back into the spread where ever he wants. It is a good idea to make him insert the selected card only halfway in. This makes the spectator place the card back more carefully and slowly thus enabling you to count the cards with much more ease. Let's assume here that the spectator placed his card back fifteen cards from the key card.
4. After you have counted how many cards there are from the key card to the selected card (fifteen cards in this case), ask the spectator to gather the spread and square the deck. Ask him to cut the deck once while you are turning your back to him. This is to prevent the spectators from thinking that there are any estimation involved.
5. Because you already know how many cards there are from the key card to the selected card, you can locate the selected card in any way you prefer. My presentation for this effect is to review what I have done up to this point. And during this process, I persuade the spectator in thinking that I have never touched the cards from the beginning to end. Of course in reality, I have done the "break spread" but because this move seems so innocent and casual from the spectator's point of view, it is an easy matter to erase this memory from his mind with my presentation.

VISIBLE REVERSE MATRIX

Effect:

This is a reverse matrix using only one card as a cover. It is very visual and at the same very entertaining.

Preparation:

You will need one playing card and four half dollars. It is strongly suggested to use a close-up mat because it does not make any noise when the coin is placed. Place four coins on the center of the mat and you are ready.

Method:

1. Hold a card in the left hand and place it perpendicular to the table on the long side of the card at the upper left corner of the mat. (photo 2)

2. Take the first coin with the right hand and place it behind the card. The spectator can not actually see the coin being placed because the card acts as a cover, (photo 2).

3. Take the second coin and pretend to place it behind the card but actually retain it on the right hand finger balance position, (photo 3 & 4).

4. Classic palm that coin when you **pick up** the third coin. This will hide the clenching action which will be very obvious if you palm it without any hiding action.

5. Take the third coin and place it behind the card (photo 5). The spectator thinks that three coins have been placed at the upper left corner, but in reality there are only two coins there.

6. Place the card over the coins.

7. Pick up the last coin with the right hand and toss it into the left hand (photo 6 & 7). The right hand is still classic palming a coin.

8. Do a coin roll with the left hand and do a spider coin vanish above the card. That is classic palming the coin while pretending to throw the coin on to the card at the upper left.



Photo 1



Photo 2

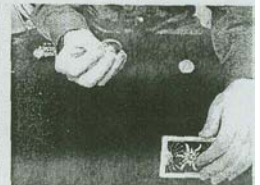


Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7

9. Make sure that both hands are totally relaxed and seem natural so it gives an empty appearance.

10. Point to the card with the right hand and ask the spectator how many coins he thinks there are under the card (photo 8). Most people will say three at this point but whatever the answer is, you go on.

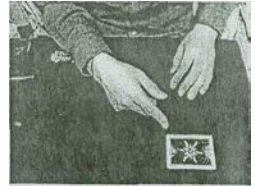


Photo 8

11. Pull the right hand back to the lower right corner and secretly place the classic palmed coin at that spot (photo 9). To do this just simply relax your right hand muscle and let the palmed coin drop on to the mat. The spectator cannot see the coin because your right hand and arm is in the way from his point of view.



Photo 9

12. Reach the card with the right hand and do a pick-up move, that is pinching the coin with the thumb and first finger while picking up the card. (photo 10).



Photo 10

13. Simultaneously, drop the coin in the left hand at the lower right corner. (photo 10).

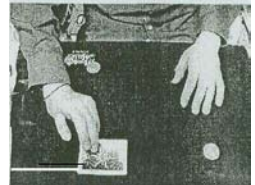


Photo 11

14. Move the the card (with a coin hidden under it) straight from the upper left to the upper right corner and leave the coin there (photo 11). This movement of the right hand to the right will automatically reveal the coin at the lower right corner.

15. At the same time reveal the lower left coin by simply moving the left hand to the left.

16. In actual performance, move 12 through 15 is done very quickly and smoothly. For the spectators, the coins seem to move to the four corners in a flash. This reverse-matrix-like routine is very visual because there is only one card covering the coins.



COIN ASSEMBLY (Double Steal Method)

Effect:

This is a matrix routine using four half dollars and four cards. The coins assemble under the card very quickly.

Method:

Start out by having four coins at each corner of the mat and four playing cards in your left hand. (photo 1).

The four cards are held with your thumb, first and second fingers. Make sure those fingers extend well below the cards so the coin on the mat can be easily picked up. (photo 2).

Bring the left hand over the upper right coin and while placing the first card at that spot, steal that coin with your left thumb and second finger, (photo 3).

Of course from the spectator's point of view, it should look as though you have simply placed a card over the coin.

Now bring your left hand over the lower right coin and during this movement, secretly take the coin held in the left fingers on to the right hand finger tips and classic palm it. (photo 4).

Now repeat the same movement as you did on the first coin stealing the coin with the left fingers.

Bring your hands above the upper left corner and this is where the two coins are loaded. While peeling off the third card from the left packet, the coin in the right hand classic palm (the first coin) is dropped on to the finger tip and loaded under that card. (photo 5). Simultaneously, load the coin in your left hand (the second coin). (photo 6). Now there are three coins under the upper left card.

Place the last card on to the last coin at the lower left corner. All these moves, up to this point should look as though you have just simply placed four cards on the four coins of the table.

Place your right hand on the lower right card and your left hand on the lower left card. (photo 7). Snap and lift both cards off the mat at the same time doing a pick up move at the lower left card, picking up the coin beneath the card. (photo 8). From the spectator's point of view, you have just vanished two coins.

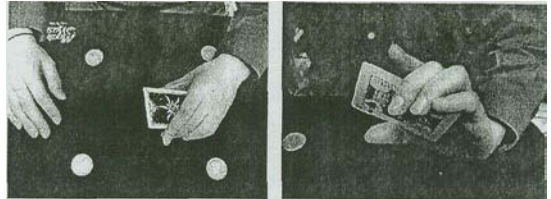


Photo 1

Photo 2

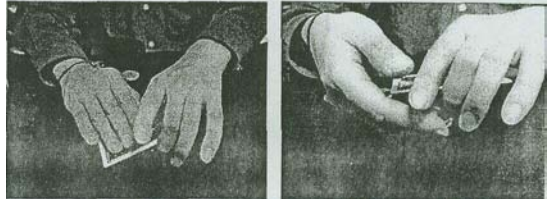


Photo 3

Photo 4



Photo 5

Photo 6

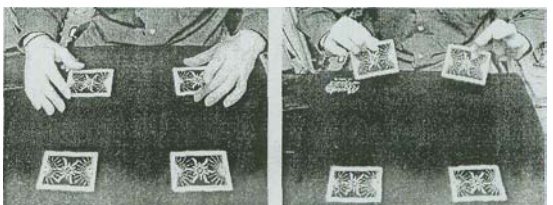


Photo 7

Photo 8

Now insert the left hand card under the upper left card leaving the hidden coin there, (photo 9). Simultaneously insert the right hand card under the upper right card. Pull all cards back revealing the four coins at the upper left corner, (photo 10).

This routine should be performed smoothly and quickly, thus giving the appearance that the coins have transferred under the upper left card very quickly.

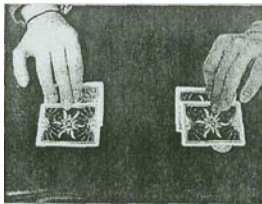


Photo 9

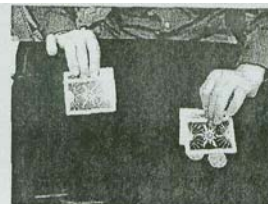


Photo 10

