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Games of the Match at Chess between Philadelphia and New York, 1856-1857



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Kurt Lowenstein

# The Games of the Match at Ehess

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between

Philadelphia and New-York.

1856-1857.

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# THE MATCH AT CHESS,

PLAYED BY

## THE CHESS PLAYERS

OF THE

# ATHENÆUM, PHILADELPHIA,

AND

# THE NEW-YORK CHESS-CLUB,

BETWEEN

THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857,

WITH VARIATIONS AND REMARKS

ΒY

THE ATHENÆUM COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia. 1857.

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The filemory of their VENERATED FRIEND,

THEIR

MASTER AND MODEL IN CHESS, THE LATE LAMENTED

CHARLES VEZIN

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THESE GAMES Are inscribed by THE ATHENÆUM COMMITTEE.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

In the month of February, 1856, a proposal was made, by the New York Chess Club, to the amateurs who frequent the Athenaeum in Philadelphia, to play a Match at Chess by correspondence. The proposal was accepted; and it was agreed, that the Match should consist of two games, to be played simultaneously, each party to have the White pieces and the move in one of the games. The Athenaeum players fixed, by general consent, upon a committee for conducting the games, on their part. It was composed of the following gentlemen : Mr. P. Randolph, Mr. H. P. Montgomery, Mr. W. G. Thomas, Mr. L. Elkin, Mr. A. E. Dougherty, and Dr. S. Lewis.

The first moves in the two games were exchanged on the 22nd of February. The second game, a Scotch Gambit, in which the Athenæum players had the White and the move, was the first concluded : it was resigned by the New York Committee on the 12th of January, 1857, at the thirty-second move. The First, or New York, Game, a *Giuoco Siciliano*, was continued until the 9th of February, when upon the receipt of the forty-first move of White—Black announced checkmate in six moves.

The second of these games will, perhaps, be regarded with some interest by Chess-students, as having again subjected to the severe test of correspondence-play the Italian defence of the Seotch Gambit. In the Fifth Edinburgh and London game, (Walker's Studies 366,) the third move of the defence (Knight takes Queen's Pawn) was adopted

9

from the Italians; but, at the fifth move, King's Knight to King's second was substituted for Del Rio's Queen to King's Bishop's third. In the first of the two games between Nottingham and Cambridge, (Walker 375,) the fifth move of Black was precisely that of Ponziani's game "In primo luogo" (Seconda Edizione, p. 116.) The defence adopted by the New-York Committee, again, was strictly conformable, in its characteristic moves of 3. Queen's Knight takes Pawn and 5. Queen to King's Bishop's third, to the Italian model.\* In all of these games, the defence broke down. It may, therefore, be safely inferred, that the later theorists, beginning with Mr. Cochrane, are clearly right in condemning, as they do, with one consent, the moves recommended by the illustrious triumvirate of Modena.<sup>†</sup>

<sup>+</sup> This game was quite probably invented (Vogt's Letters p. 60)—as it was certainly first made known—by the Anonimo Modenese, (Ercole Del Rio,) in 1750. In the fifth Chapter of the original work, (Milan Ed. pp. 33—34,) he makes Black play 3. King's Pawn takes Queen's Pawn; but when, in 1763, he furnished a treatise on the Defence (Trattato pratico della Difesa contra il Vantaggio del primo Tratto) to the folio of his friend and commentator, Lolli, he made the second player adopt, as his best move, 3. Queen's Knight takes Queen's Pawn. He then indicates two modes of prosecuting the game, in both of which the Queen is made to sally out to King's Bishop's third, at the fifth move of the defence (Lolli, Osservazione teorico-pratiche, p. 342.) Ponziani (the Autore Modenese) substantially repeats Del Rio, by whom, in fact, he was assisted in the second edition of his Giuceo incomparabile (Modena, 1782.)

Mr. Cochrane appears to have been the *first* to create an interest, and to make improvements, in this game. In his *Treatise* (1822) he translated the Fifth Chapter of Del Rio, with a protest against taking King's Pawn with Queen's Knight, (pp. 214—218); and in another section of his work, he devoted several pages (251—259) to an excellent analysis of the opening. It was by his agency, also, that the Scotch Gambit was adopted in the first London and Edinburgh game (Walker's Studies p. viii and Walker's Jænisch p. 167, note)—a circumstance, which gave rise to all the valuable analyses, that now enrich the

<sup>\*</sup> In the attack, however, the Athenæum Players substituted for 4. Queen takes Pawn the move of 4. King's Bishop to Queen's Bishop's fourth—a move adopted by Mr. Cochrane in three brilliant games with Mr. Staunton, (Walker 621— 623) to which Mr. Staunton uniformly answered by 5. King's Knight to King's Bishop's third.

The Athenæum Committee revert, with sincere gratification, to the harmony and courtesy, which have uniformly marked the year-long correspondence between themselves and their Chess-brethren of New-York. A contest with such antagonists, conducted in such a spirit, could only result, as it has done, in the increase of mutual good feeling and respect.

PHILADELPHIA ATHENÆUM, March 4th, 1857.

Chapter on the Scotch Gambit in our best Chess-books. Mr. Cochrane does not allude to the sally of the Queen, at the fifth move of the defence, probably because he considered it included in the condemnation of the third move, which leads to it. 7 Major Jænisch, however, says pointedly of that sally, (which he seems to consider as a move of Ponziani's,) that it has "le désavantage ordinaire d'une sortie prématurée de la Dame." (Analyse Nouvelle, Tome II. p. 80.)

# FIRST GAME.

## BEGUN BY THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

#### White.

1. P. to K. fourth. .2 P. to Q. fourth. 3. K. Kt. to B. third. 4. Q. takes P. 5. Q. to Q. square. 6. K. B. to Q. third. 7. Q. Kt. to B. third. 8. P. takes P. 9. Q. Kt. to K. fourth. 10. K. B. to Q. Kt. fifth. 11. K. B. takes Kt. 12. Castles. Q. Kt. to K. Kt. third.
 P. to Q. B. fourth.
 Q. to Q. B. second. (c) 16. P. to Q. Kt. third. 17. K. Kt. to Kt. fifth. R. R. R. to R. B. third.
 R. R. to K. square.
 B. to Q. Kt. second 21. K. R. to K. second. 22. Q. R. to K. square.

#### Black.

- 1. P. to Q. B. fourth.
- 2. P. takes P.
- 3. P. to K. third. (a)
- 4. Q. Kt. to B. third. 5. K. B. to Q. B. fourth.
- 6. K. Kt. to K. second.
- 7. P. to Q. fourth.
- S. K. Kt. takes P.
- 9. B. to Q. Kt. third.
- 10. Castles.
- 11. P. takes B.
- 12. P. to K. B. fourth. (b)
- 13. Q. to Q. B. second. 14. Kt. to K. B. third.
- 15. P. to Q. B. fourth. (d)
- 16. B. to Q. Kt. second.
- 17. Q. to Q. B. third.
- 18. B. to Q. B. second.
- D. to K. b. square.
   P. to K. Kt. third. (e) P. to K. fourth. (f)
- 22. P. to K. fifth.

23. K. B. to K. B. fifth. 23. P. takes P. 24. K. Kt. to K. R. third. 24. B. takes Kt. 25. P. takes B. 25. Kt. takes P. 26. Kt. to Kt. fifth. (g) 26. Kt. takes Kt. 27. Q. to Q. B. third. 27. Q. takes K. Kt. P. (check) 28. R. takes Q. 28. R. takes R. (check) 29. Q. takes R. (h) 29. Kt. to B. sixth (check) 30. K. to B. square. 30. Kt. takes Q. 31. P. to B. fifth. (j) 31. R. to Q. second. (i) 32. P. takes P. (k) 32. Kt. to K. Kt. seventh. 33. R. to Q. seventh. 33. R. takes P. (check) 34. K. to Kt. square. (1) 34. B. to K. fifth. 35. R. to K. Kt. seventh (check) 35. K. to B. square. 36. R. takes K. R. P. 36. Kt. to K. sixth. (m) 37. K. to B. second. 37. R. to K. R. eighth (check) 38. B. to K. fifth. (n)38. R. to K. B. eighth (check) 39. K. to K. R. second. 39. Kt. to K. B. fourth. (0) 40. K. to K. R. third. 40. P. to K. Kt. fourth. (p) 41. R. to Q. B. eighth.

And Philadelphia announces mate in six moves. (q)

#### Notes.

(a) The authors of the *Handbuch* are of opinion, that the Pawn gained may be defended by 3. P. to K. fourth, yielding eventually an even game. A similar result, they think, follows from the play adopted in the text.

(b) This move perhaps was injudicious, but its weakening effect on the King's side, was not apparent for some time.

(c) The New York players are taking up a good position for their future operations.

(d) It was necessary to advance this Pawn in order to secure the open diagonal for the Q. B; but besides blocking the K. B. it made a weak point from its isolation.

(e) Had the Philadelphians at this time played Kt. to Q. second, with a view to advancing K. P. New York might have obtained a severe attack by replying 21. Kt. takes B. P.

(f) It was plain that the brunt of battle was about to be borne by the King's Pawn, and he boldly advances to meet the danger.

(g) To a player, who examines each succeeding position, while playing over a published game, it will not be necessary to say, that this move was not a blunder. It was an error indeed, but an error of calculation; one which would have been natural in the ardour of a game played over the board, but in the cold blood of correspondence scarcely pardonable. The Knight was offered under the impression, that, if taken, the move 27. Q. to B. third would be

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fatal, aud if not taken, that New York would obtain a winning position immediately. The Philadelphia committee saw the possibility of the move, and its sufficient answer, when at the 25th move they took P. with Kt. Had they not had the resource of 27. Q. takes Kt. P. check, they would have played 25. P. takes P. An excellent move on the part of New York would have been 26. Kt. to B. fourth, the consequences of which we examine below.

26. Kt. to B. fourth. | 26. P. to K. R. third.

We do not think any other move would save the game.

27. Kt. to Q. fifth. or (A) 27. K. to R. second. 28. P. to K. Kt. fourth. 28. R. to K. third. 29. P. takes P. 29. P. takes P. 30. R. takes Kt. 30. P. takes R. 31. R. takes P. 31. R. takes R. 32. Q. to K. Kt. third. 32. Q. takes R. (check) 33. Kt. to K. B. sixth (check) 33. R. takes Kt. 34. Q. takes B. (check) 34. R. to B. second.

## Even game.

Nor does New York appear to have any stronger move at 30. than R. takes Neither could they obtain any advantage by playing 28. R. takes Kt. Kt.

27. R. takes Kt. 27. R. takes R. 28. Q. takes R. 28. R. takes R. 29. B. takes Q. 29. Q. takes Q. 30. R. to Q. square. 30. Kt. takes Kt. P.

#### Even game.

And if at 29. they had played Q. to Q. B. third, the defence would have replied 19. Q. to Q. fifth. (check.)

(h) Had they played K. to R. second, they would have lost another piece; and K. to B. second would have given them a position inferior to that yielded by the move adopted.

(i) Very well played; for if Philadelphia attempt to withdraw the Kt., New York would move R. to Q. seventh.

(j) A handsome move. It was very easy to save the Knight by playing 31. R. to K. square ; but the advance of the Pawn is much more effective.

(k) The following variations will show, that they could not play 32. K. takes Kt.; or 32. R. to Q. seventh; or 32 P. to K. Kt. fourth to any advantage. Of 32. B. to K. fifth it may be observed that it is only an inversion of the first two moves in the first variation. In the first place:

	-	
32.	K. takes Kt.	1 32. P. takes P.
33.	B. to K. fifth. or (A)	33. P. to Kt. seventh.
34.	B. to R. second.	34. R. to B. eighth (check)
35.	K to K. second.	35. B. to K. fifth.

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36. R. to K. R. eighth. 37. R. takes B.

38. R. takes R. 38. R. takes P. And wins. (A) 33. R. to K. B. fourth. 33. B. to Q. R. third. 34. R. to Q. eighth (check) 34. K. to B. second. 35. B. to Q. B. square. 35. R. to K. fourth (check) 36. K. to B. square. 36. P. to Kt. seventh (check) 37. R. to K. eighth. 37. K. to B second. And wins. In the second place: 32. P. takes P. (disc. check). 32. R. to Q. seventh. If now New York play 33. K. to Kt. square, Philadelphia replies 33. R. to K. B. seventh. 33. K. takes Kt. 33. R. to K. square (check) 34. K. to B. square. 34. P. to Kt. seventh (check) 35. R. to K. eighth. 35. K. to B. second. And wins. In the third place : 32. P. to K. Kt. fourth. 32. R. to K. square. 33. B. to Kt. seventh (check) 33. R. to Q. seventh. 34. K. to B. second. 34. B. to K. B. sixth.

And must win.

(1) It would have made but little difference, had they played 34. K. to K. second. Further variations indeed are useless, after demonstrating, that the advantage of the piece, or something better, remained with the Philadelphians.

(m) After this move Philadelphia must win both the remaining pieces of their adversaries within nine moves.

(n) It is a matter of wonder, that the New York Committee should continue the game, if they had no better play than to put the B. where it is lost in three moves.

(o) More speedy than capturing the Bishop.

(p) Better than B. to B. sixth.

(q) Thus:

36. K. to K. third.

37. K. takes B.

41. R. to K. R. eighth (check)

Here they have the choice of 42. K. to Kt. fourth ; or 42. B. to K. R. second. In the first place:

42. K. to Kt. fourth. 42. R. to Kt. eighth (check) If they reply 43. K. to R. fifth, they are mated at once by 43. B. to B. sixth (mate) and if they played 43. B. to K. Kt. third, they are mated by 43. R. takes

B. check ; and 44. B. to B. sixth (mate.)

43. K. to K. R. third.	43. P. to Kt. fifth (check)
44. K. to K. R. second.	44. R. to K. R. eighth (mate.)
In the second place:	
42. B. to K. R. second.	1 42. B. to K. B. sixth.
43. R. to Q. B. seventh (check)	43. K. to K. Kt. third.
44. R. to Q. B. sixth (check)	44. K. to K. R. fourth.
45. R. to K. R. sixth (check)	45. K. takes R.
46. Any thing.	46. P. to K. Kt. fifth. (mate.)
And if at 44. they had played R. to	K. Kt. seventh (check,) mate followed
in one move less.	

## GAME SECOND.

## BEGUN BY THE PLAYERS OF THE ATHEN ÆUM.

White.

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1.	P. to K. fourth.	1. P.
2.	K. Kt. to B. third.	2. Q.
3.	P. to Q. fourth.	3. Q.
4.	Kt. takes Kt.	4. P.
5.	K. B. to Q. B. fourth. $(b)$	5. Q.
6.	Castles.	6. B.
7.	P. to K. fifth.	7. Q.
8.	P. to Q. B. third.	8. P.
9.	Kt. takes P.	9. Kt
0.	K. B. to Q. third.	10. Q.
1	Kt. to K. fourth.	11. B.
2	Kt. to Kt. fifth.	12. 0.
3.	Q. to K. R. fifth.	13. P.
4.	Q. to K. R. sixth.	14. B.
5.	K. R. to K. square.	15. Q.
6	Kt. to K. B. third. $(h)$	16. P.
7.	B. to K. Kt. fifth.	17. Q.
S.	Kt. takes b.	18. P.
9.	Q. R. to Q. B. square,	19. K.
0.	B. to Q. B. fourth. $(i)$	20. Q.
1.	B. takes Kt.	21. K.
2.	P. to K. B. fourth. $(k)$	22. P.
3.	B. to Q. third.	23. B.
4.	B. takes P.	24. Q.
5.	Q. to K. R. fourth $(ch.)$ (0)	25. K.
e.	F R to O rouge (check)	90 K

Black.

- to K. fourth. Kt. to B. third. Kt. takes P. (a)takes Kt. to K. B. third. (c) to Q. B. fourth. to K. B. fourth. (d.) takes P. to K. second. to K. third. (e) to Q. fifth. to Q. Kt. third. to K. Kt. third. takes K. P. (f)to K. B. third. (g. to Q. third. to K. third. takes Kt. R. to K. B. square. (i) to K. B. fourth. takes B. to K. fifth. (l)to K. third. (m)to Q. R. fourth. (n) to  $\tilde{Q}$ . second. (p)
- **26.** K. R. to Q. square (check) 26. K. to K. square.  $(\hat{q})$

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27. K. to K. R. square. (r)
28. R. takes Q. B. P.
29. Q. R. to Q. B. square.

30. R. takes R.

31. Q. to K. B. sixth. (u)

32. B. takes Q. Kt. P. (w)

P. to Q. B. third. (s)
 Q. R. to Q. square.
 R. takes R.
 P. to K. R. fourth. (t)
 B. to Q. B. square. (v)

And New York resigns.

Notes.

(a) This move is condemmed by Staunton, but is thought by the authors of the *Handbuch* to give an even game.

(b) This method of carrying on the attack is not examined by either of the above authorities. It was adopted by Cochrane against Staunton in a few games.

(c) This move is the chief cause of the disorder into which the New York game fell.

(d) Better to have gone home.

(e) The New York Committee of course believed it to be unsafe to take the King's Pawn, and in view of the immense attack, to which it would have subjected them, it was a wise discretion to let it alone not only at this move, but also at the next. Suppose they had taken it at this time; the following moves will show the result. 10. Q. takes K. P.

#### 11. R. to K. square.

In reply to this move, the Queen may be played to Q. third or fifth, or to K. B. third. As the attack would be conducted in the same way in each case, (*i.e.* by the moves of 12. Kt. to K. fourth, and 13. Kt. takes B.) one of these three will serve for all. Therefore,

			$\circ$	1 17	D 11:1
		11.	Q.	to K.	B. third
12.	Kt. to K. fourth.	12.	Q.	to K.	fourth.
13.	Kt. takes B.	13.	Q.	takes	Kt.
14	B to K B fourth				

Here they may reply 14. P. to Q. B. third; or 14. Castles; or 14. P. to Q. third. In each case they must lose.

In the first place :

14. P. to Q. B. third. 15. Any thing.

- 16. Q. R. to Q. B. square and must win a piece.
  - In the second place :

15. Q. to K. second.

15. Q. R. to Q. B. square. | 14. Castles. 15. Q. to Q. Kt. fifth.

16. Q. R. to B. fourth, and wins a piece. In the third place:

14. P. to Q. third. 15. Q. to Q. Kt. third. 15. Q. R. to Q. B. square. 16. Q. takes R. or (A) 16. Q. R. takes Q. B. P. 17. B. takes Q. P. 17. O. takes B.

If they do not take B., but play their Queen to Q. second, it is still worse from the replies 18. B. to Q. Kt. fifth and 19. R. takes Kt. (check.) 18. B. to Kt. fifth (check) 18. Q. to Q. second.

19. Q. to K. second and wins.

### (A)

- 17. B. takes Q. P.
- 18. R. takes B. (check)

18. R. takes B. (check)

19. Q. to K. R. fifth (check)

19. Q. to Q. R. fourth (check) and wins.

Variation.

- 17. Kt. to Q. B. third.
- 18. P. takes R.
- 19. P. to K. Kt. third. 20. K. to Q. square.
- 20. B. takes P. (check)
- 21. Q. to K. Kt. fifth (check) and wins.

### (B)

16. B. to Q. second. 17. K. takes R.

17. R. takes B.

18. B. to Q. Kt. fifth (check) and wins.

(f) The capture of the Pawn at this time was compulsory, as otherwise the Philadelphians would play next move Q. to Kt. seventh, and the game would be hopeless.

(g) Suppose they had played instead P. to Q. third. the game would go on thus;

16. R. takes B.

17. Q. to Kt. seventh.

18. Kt. takes R. P. and wins.

(h) Here the Philadelphia players would have taken the K. R. P. with Kt. if they had not feared that their adversaries would reply with R. takes Kt.. Had New York, in answer to the play in question, moved Q. to K. Kt second, the game would have been very short.

(i) The situation was dangerous, and the New York players certainly selected the best among the moves at their disposal. Indeed this and the next ten moves are played by them with much judgment. Beside the move in the text, they might have played, 1st. P. to K. B. third ; 2ud. B. to Q. second ; 3rd. Kt. to B. fourth ; 4th. R. to K. Kt. square ; 5th. P. to Q. B. third ; or finally Q. to Q. third.

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15. P. to Q. third. 16. P. takes R. 17. R. to B. square.

- 16. B. to K. third, or (B) 17. Kt. to Q. fourth. See Var.
- 18. P. takes R.

In the first place :	
	19. P. to K. B. third
20. B. to Q. B. fourth.	20. Kt. to B. fourth.
21. B. takes Q.	21. Kt. takes Q.
<b>22</b> . B. takes B.	22. P. takes B.
23. R. takes P. (check)	23. K. to B. square.
24. B. takes Q. B. P. and wins.	+
And if at 23, they should play K, to (	), square, they would lose Q. R.
In the second place '	e equare, mey near root de te
In the second place.	19 B to O second
20 B to O B fourth	20 O to K B fourth
20. D. to Kt seventh	20. Q. to K. D. Iourun.
21. Q. to Kt seventh.	21. R. to K. Rt. square.
22. Q. takes K. F. and must will a	pièce.
In the third place :	to Fait D. C. H
	19. Kt. to B. fourth.
20. B. takes Kt.	20. Q. takes B.
21. Q. to Kt. seventh. and wins. l	
In the fourth place :	
	19. R. to K. Kt. square.
20. Q. takes R. P.	20. B. to Q. second, or $(\mathbf{A})$
21. B. to Q. B. fourth.	21. Q. to K. B. fourth.
22, R. takes K. P.	22. Q. takes R.
23. O. takes B. P. (check)	23. K. to Q. square.
24 0 takes B (check) and wins	
Had they answered 20 K to B see	are the attack would have cone on
manifold an above i a 21 P to O P for	with and 22 P takes K P
precisely as above i. e. 21. D. to Q. D for	11 th, and 22. It. taxes A. I.
( 2	L)
	20. R. to B. square.
21. R. to Q. B. fifth.	21. P. to K. B. thrd.
22. B. takes B. P	22. Q. takes B.
23. Q. R. takes K. P. and wins.	
In the fifth place :	
	19. P. to Q. B. third.
20 B to O B fourth	20 0 to K B fourth
NO. D. to Q. D. Iouru.	and only The state
To interpose the Kt. would be bad, bee	cause of 21. Q. to Kt. seventh.
21. Q. to Kt. seventh.	21. R. to Kt. square.
22. Q. takes K. P. and wins a piec	e.
In the sixth place :	
^	19 0 to Q third.
20 K R to O square	20 P to $O$ B third or $(A)$
<b>91</b> $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{O}$ Kt fifth	21 Kt to Q fourth
$\Omega = 0$ to $V_{t}$ seconth	99 R to R source
22. Q. to Kt. seventu.	22. It. to D. square.
25. R. takes $\mathbf{X}$ t.	20. Q. takes IV.
24. Q. 10 K. D. SIXIN.	24. Q. 10 Q. Second.

25. R. to K. square and mates in two or three moves.

Variation Second. 22. B. to Q. second. 23. B. takes B. 24. Q. takes K. R. (i) Here Philadelphia might have won the exchange by playing 20. Q. to Kt. have had a winning game ; but after so chivalrous a beginning, it would have made but a tame conclusion, as follows. 22. B. to K. third. 22. Q. to Kt. seventh. 23. R. to K. Kt. square. 23. R. takes K. P. Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

(A) 20. Q. to Q. Kt. third, or (B)21. R. to K. Kt. square. 21. Q. to Kt. seventh. 22. P. to Q. B. third, 22. B. to Q. Kt. fifth (check) It is plain that if they took B. with Queen, they would be mated in two moves. 23. R. takes Q. B. P. 23. P. takes R. 24. B. takes P. (check) 24. B. to Q. second. 25, B. takes B. (check) and wins. (B) 20. Q. to K. third, or (C)21. Q. to K. B. fourth. 21. B. to Q. B. fourth. 22. R. to B. square. 22. Q. to Kt. seventh. 23. R. to Q. eighth (check) 23. K. takes R. 24. Q. takes R. (check) and wins. (C) 20. Kt. to Q. fourth. 21. Q. to Kt. seventh. 21. R. to B. square. 22. Kt. takes R. See Var. 1st. 22. R. takes Q. B. P. 23. Kt. takes B. 23. B. to Kt. fifth (check) 24. Kt. takes R. 24. R. takes Q. 25. Q. takes K. P. (check) 25. K. to Q. second. 26. Q. to K. seventh (check) and wins. Variation First. 22. Q. takes R. See Var. 2nd 23. B. to Q. second. 23. B. to Kt. fifth (check) 24. R. takes Kt. 24. B. takes B. 25. R. takes K. P. (check) and wins the Queen. 23. B. to Q. Kt. fifth. 24. R. takes Kt. 25. R. to K. seventh (check) and wins.

seventh, and on their opponents playing 20. P. to K. B. third, replying 21. B to Q. B. fourth, when the best rejoinder will be found to be on the part of New York 21. R. to B. second. (k) By playing at this point Q. to Kt seventh, Philadelphia would certainly

24. R. takes Q.

24. B. takes B.

25. B. takes Q. (disc. check)

26. R. to Q. Kt. fifth.

25. K. to B. third. 26. P. takes B.

27. R. takes Q. Kt. P. with a winning game.

Any other move at 23. than R. to Kt. square would cause immediate loss.

(1) Instead of the move in the text, New York might have played 22. B. to K. third, or Q. to K. Kt. fifth, or P. to K. B third. The two last are easily disposed of. If 22. Q. to K. Kt. fifth, Philadelphia would have answered 23. P. to K. R. third winning at once. And if 22. P. to K. B. third. the move 23. Q. to Kt. seventh, cheek, followed by 24. P. takes K. P. would have been equally fatal. There remains to be examined,

23. Q. to B. third. 23. R. takes K. P. If they had played 23. Q. to K. Kt. fifth, she would be lost. 24. P. takes B. **2**4. B. takes B. 25. R. takes Q. B. P. (check) 25. K. to K. square, or (A) 26. Q. to K. R. third. 26. K. to Q. square. 27. Q. takes K. R. P. and wins.

We may remark that if at 25 they had played K. to Q. square, the Philadelphians would reply with 26. Q. takes K. R. P. at once.

### $(\mathbf{A})$

25. K. to Q. third. 26. K. R. to Q. sq. See Var. 1st.

22. B. to K. third.

26. Q. takes K. R. P.

It would not be so good to play 26. Q. R. to Q. square, as the attack would win easily by 27. R. takes Q. Kt. P.

- 27. R. to K. B. seventh. 27. Q. to K. R. square. 28. Q. to K. square.
- 28. Q. takes K. Kt. P.

29. Q. to Q. third (check.) 29. K. to B. third.

30. Q. to Kt. fifth (check) and mates next move.

### Variation First.

27. R. takes K. P. (check)

- 28. Q. to K. seventh (check)
- 29. R. to B. fifth (check)
- 30. P. to R. third (check)

31. R. to B. third (check) and mates next move.

### Variation Second.

28. K. to Q. fourth. 29. K. to Q. B. fifth.

26. Q. takes K. B. P.

29. K. to. Kt. fifth.

30. K. to Kt. sixth.

28. K. to B. 4th. See Var. 2nd.

27. K. takes R.

- 29. R. to Q. seventh (check)
- 30. Q. to K. sixth (check)
- 31. Q. to Q. fifth (check)
- 30. K. to B. 4th. See Var. 3rd.
- 31. K. to Kt. third or fifth.
- 32. R. takes Kt. P. (check) and mates next move.

And if at 29, they had played K, to Q, B, third, they would still have lost by 30. Q. to K. sixth (check) &c.

Variation Third.

30. K. to Kt. fifth.

31. Q. to. Q. Kt. third (check) 31. K. to B. fourth.

32. Q. to Q. fifth (check) and mates in two moves.

(m) Here they might have played 1st. Q. to K. B. third; 2d. Q. to Q. R. fourth; or 3d. Q. to K. R. fourth. In the latter case they would have lost a a piece by 24. R. takes K. P. (check), and (on B. covering) 25. Q. takes Q. and then 26. P. to B. fifth. The other methods of play are examined below.

In the first place :

24. B. takes P. 25. K. to R. square.

26. P. to B. fifth.

27. B. takes P.

28. Q. R. to Q. square.

29. Q. to K. R. fourth (check)

30. Q. to K. B. sixth.

31. R. to Q. second and wins by taking B. with B. next move.

And if they had played 24. B. to K. third, Philadelphia would have answered 25. P. to B. fifth, in which case they game would have gone on as above, or New-York would have lost a piece.

In the second place :

24. Q. to R. fourth (check	)
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25. R. takes Q. B. P.

26. B. to Kt. fifth (check)

26. R. takes K. P. (check) and wins.

And if at 25. they had checked with Q., and then played 26. Q. to Q. third, it would have made no difference.

25. R. takes K. P.

If they played 25. R. to K square, mate would follow in three moves; and if 25. P. to K. B. third, they would be mated in four moves.

26. K. to R. square. 27. B. to K. second and wins easily.

(B)

24. K. to Q. third. 25. B. to K. third.

26. Q. to Q. third.

25. R. takes K. P.

24. Q. to Q. fifth (check) 25. B. to K. third. 26. P. takes P. 27. Q to Q, third. 28. Q. to Q. B. third. 29. K. to K. square. 30. R. to K. Kt. square.

23. Q. to K. B. third.

23. Q. to Q. R. fourth. 24. K. to K. square, or (A)

25. Q. takes R.

26. Q. or B. to Q. second.

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 $(\mathbf{A})$ 24. K. to Q. second, or (B) 25. Q. to Kt. third (check) 26. R. to Q. fourth (check)

27. Q. to B. sixth (check) 28. B. to B. fifth (check)

29. Q. takes P. (check)

30. Q. to K. fifth (ch.) and wins.

The defences 24. K. to K. third ; 24. P. to K. B. third ; 24. P. to K. Kt. fourth, are too obviously bad to require examination.

(n) They might, again, have played 24. Q. to B. third, in which case they would have lost by the process described in note (m) on the same play at move 23.

(o) Here the Philadelphians would have advanced P. to B. fifth, but for one variation which afforded their adversaries too great a chance for a draw.

(p) Well-played. Had they played 25. K. to K. square, the battle would have been decided in the following style :

	20. K. to K. square.
26. P. to B. fifth.	26. P. takes P.
27. B. takes P.	27. Q. takes B.
28. R. takes Q. B. P.	28. P. to B. third.
29. Q. to Q. Kt. fourth.	29. R. to B. second.
30. R. to Q. B. fifth.	30. Q. takes R.
Can they do anything better tha	n this?
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31. Q. takes Q.32. R. takes B.

31. R. to K. second. 32. R. takes R.

26. B. to Q. fourth.

29. K. to Q. third.

27. K. to Q. second. 28. P. takes B.

33 Q. to Q. fifth and must win one of the rooks.

(q) Suppose they had played 26. K. to Q. B. square. They would have lost speedily, as the following moves show. The situation required great care, and the defence played this part of the game exceedingly well.

		26.	К.	to	Q.	B. s	quare.
27.	Q. to K. seventh.	27.	R.	to	К.	Kt.	square.
28.	R. to Q. sixth.	28.	К.	to	Q.	Kt.	square.

29. P. to Q. Kt. fourth and wins.

No move at 28. could avoid the consequences of the threatened advance of the Q. Kt. P. Nor would it avail anything to check with Queen at 27.

(r) A tame-looking move, but threatening, from the offer to capture the Q. Kt. P. with B.

(s) If, instead of this move, they had played 27. Q. to Q. Kt. third, the following variations show that they would equally have lost.

		1	27. Q. to	Q. Kt. th	ird.
28. B. to	Q. fifth.		28. B. ta	kes B. or	(A)
29. R. tak	es B.		29. R. to	K. Kt. sc	uare.
30. Q. to	K. R. sixth.		30. Q to 1	K. B. 7th.	See Var. 1st.
31. Q. R.	to Q. square.		31. K. to	K. second	1.
32. R. to	Q. seventh (check)		32. K. to	B. 3d. S	ee Var. 2nd.

33. Q. to Kt. fifth (check) 33. K. to Kt. second

34. R. takes K. B. P. (check) 34. K. takes R.

35. R. to Q. seventh (check) and mates in two moves.

Variation First.

- 30.	К.	to	К.	second.
31.	К.	to	В.	third.

**31.** Q. R. to K. square (check) 32. K. R. to K. B. fifth (check) | 32. K. takes R.

33. Q. to Kt. fifth (mate.)

Variation Second.

32. K. to K. square.

33. Q. to Kt. fifth and wins.

And so if they played 32. K. to K. third, they would lose by the same reply 33. Q. to Kt fifth.

> (A) 28. R. to K. Kt. square. 29. P. takes B.

29. B. takes B.

30. Q. takes K. R. P. and wins.

(t) The very worst move they could have adopted. They might instead have played 30. B. to Q. B. square ; or 30. Q. to B. second ; or 30. Q. to Q. Kt. third; or 30. P. to K. B. fourth. This last was the correct play, because it presented the only chance of making a draw, for which they could hope. The moves above-mentioned will be examined in their order. The move of 30. Q. to Q. Kt. third may, however, be disposed of at once, by saying that the variations on 30. Q. to Q. B. second, are equally applicable to it.

In the first place :

31. B. takes Q. Kt. P.

32. R. to K. square (check)

33. Q. to K. seventh (check)

34. R. to Q. B. square (check) and wins.

And if at 32. they played Q. takes R., they would subsequently lose one of their remaining pieces.

In the second place :

- 31. B. takes Q. Kt. P.
- 32. B. to B. sixth (check)
- **33.** Q. to K. B. sixth and wins.

32. B. to Q. fifth.

30. B. to Q. B. square. 31. B. takes B.

32. K. to Q. second.

33. K. to Q. B. third.

30. Q. to B. second. 31. R. to Kt. square, or (A)

32. K. to B. square.

 $(\mathbf{A})$ 

31. B. to Q. second, or (B)

32. R. to Kt. square.

Have they any move better than this to provide for the threatened check of R. to K. square? If they play 32. B. to K. third, they lose by 33. B. to B. sixth (check.)

22

33. Q. to B. sixth and wins.

31. P.to K. B. third. 32. R. to K. square. 32. K. to Q. second. See Var. 1st If they should play 32. Q. takes B., then the Philadelphians would win by 33. R. takes B. (check), 34. R. takes B. P., having two pawns and a fine position.

(B)

33. B. t. kes B. P. See Var. 2nd 33. P. to B. fifth. If they should play 33. P. takes P., they would lose by the reply 34. Q. to Q. fourth (check).

34. Q. to Q. fourth (check) 34. Q. to Q. third.

35. Q. takes Q. R. P. and must win.

Variation First.

33. P. to B. fifth. 34. Q. to Q. B. fourth.

35. R. takes B. and wins.

Variation Second.

34. P. takes B. (check)

35. P. to K. seventh.

36. Q. takes K. B. P. and wins.

Finally we come to the move 30. P. to K. B. fourth, of which it has been already remarked, that it was the proper play.

31.	В.	to	Q.	B. second.
32	R.	to	Κ.	square.

31. R. to K. B. second. 32. R. to K. second.

Any attempt to defend the B. with Queen would be fatal ; and if they should play 32. K. to Q. second, Philadelphia would win by 33. R. takes B., aud 34. B. to Kt. third (check), winning a piece.

- 33. B. to Q. Kt. third.
- 34. Q. takes Q.

33. Q. takes R. (check) 34. B. takes B.

And Philadelphia ought to win.

(u) This clenches the game. There is no longer any hope for the defence.

(v) Had they taken Q. R. P. with B., mate would have followed in five moves by 32. B. to B. sixth (check), &c. Had they played 31. B. to Kt. fifth, or 31. R. to Kt. square, their adversaries would have replied 32. B. takes Q. Kt. P.; and if they had played 31. B. to Q. second, the answer would still have been 32. B. takes Q. Kt. P., threatening 33. B. to Q. B. sixth.

(w) It must not be supposed that this move was made merely to win the Rook for the Bishop. The following moves will show that the loss inflicted was much greater :

30. P. to K. B. fourth.

33. P. takes P.

- 32. Q. to Q. second. 34. K. to B. second.
- - 33. Q. takes B.

34. K. to Q. B. square.

35. R. to K. square.

33. P. to Q. Kt. fourth.

34. R. to K. square (check)35. Q. to K. seventh (check)

36. P. to Q. R. fourth. and must win the Queen at least.

And if at 32, they had played B. to Q. second, they would have been mated in four moves, as follows :

33. B. to Q. B. sixth.

34. Q. takes B. (check)

35. Q. to Q. sixth (check)

36. Q. to Q. seventh (mate.)

32. B. takes B.

33. Q. to Kt. third. 34. K. to Q. second. 35. K. to B. third.

32. B. to .Q second.

33. B. takes B.

34. K. to K. second. 35. K. to K. square.

3 3

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