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


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## 'THE GAMES

In Ranmegtralilop
'THE MATCH AT CHESS,

## THECHESSTHAYERS

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ATHENaeUM, PHILADELPHIA, AND

# THE NEW-YORK CHESS-CLUB, 

 betweenTHE YEARS 1856 AND 1857,

WITH VARIATIONS AND REMARKS
by
THE ATHENEUM COMMITTEE.
philadelphia.
1857.
$\theta$

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TO<br>The ftlemory<br>or their<br>VENERATED FRIEND,<br>their<br>MASTER AND MODEL IN CHESS,<br>the late lamented<br>CHARLES VERN<br>THESE GAMES<br>are inscribed by<br>THE ATHENEUM 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 Athenawm 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 Athenrum 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. Lemis.

The first moves in the two games were exehanged on the 22nd of February. The seeond game, a Seotch 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-seeond move. The First, or New York, Game, a Giuoco Siciliano, was continued until the 9th of February, whenupon the reecipt of the forty-first move of White-Black announced checkmate in six moves.

The seeond of these games will, perhaps, be regarded with some interest by Chess-students, as having again subjeeted to the severe test of correspondence-play the Italian defence of the Seoteh Gambit. In the Fifth Edinburgh and London game, (Walker's Studies 366,) the third move of the defence (hnight takes Queen's Pawn) was adopted
from the Italians; but, at the fifth move, King's Kinight 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" (Scconda 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 defenee broke down. It may, therefore, be safely inferred, that the later theorists, beginning with Mr. Cochrane, are clearly right in eondemning, as they do, with one sonsent, the moves recommended by the illustrious triumvirate of Modena. $\dagger$

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## vii

The Athenæum Committee revert, with siucere gratification, to the harmony and courtesy, which have uniformly marked the year-long correspondence between themselves and their Chess-brethren of NewYork. 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.

> Philadelpiifa Atieneneni, March 4th, 1857.

[^1]$\rightarrow$

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## FIRS' GAME.

## BEGUN BY THE NYW-YORK CLUB.

عUJite.

1. P. to K. fourth.
. 2 P. to Q. fourth.
2. K. Kt. to B. third.
3. Q. takes P.
4. Q. to Q. square.
5. K. B. to Q. third.
6. Q. Kt. to B. third.
7. P. takes ${ }^{\text {P' }}$
8. Q. Kt. to K. fourth.
9. K. B. to Q. Kt. fifth.
10. K. B. takes Ǩt.
11. Castles.
12. Q. Kt. to K. Kt. third.
13. P. to Q. B. fourth.
14. Q. to Q. B. second. (e)
15. P. to Q. Kt. third.
16. K. Kt. to Kt. fifth.
17. P. to K. B. third.
18. K. R. to K. square.
19. B. to Q. Kt. second
20. K. R. to K. second.
21. Q. R. to K. square.

33lact.

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.
8. B. to Q. Kt. third.
9. Castles.
10. P. takes B.
11. P. to K. B. fourth. (b)
12. Q. to Q. B. second.
13. Kt. to K. B. third.
14. P. to Q. B. fourth. (d)
15. B. to Q. Kt. second.
16. Q. to Q. B. third.
17. B. to Q. B. second.
18. Q. R. to K. square.
19. P. to K. Kt. third. (e)
20. P. to K. fourth. (f)
21. P. to K. fifth.
22. P. takes P .
23. K. Kt. to K. R. third.
24. P. takes B.
25. Kt. to Kt. fifth. (g)
26. Q. to Q. B. third.
27. R. takes Q .
28. Q. takes R. (h)
29. K. to B. square.
30. R. to Q. second. (i)
31. P. takes P. (k)
32. R. to Q. seventh.
33. K. to Kt. square. (l)
34. R. to K. Kt. seventh (check)
35. R. takes K. R. P.
36. R. to K. R. eighth (check)
37. B. to K. fifth. (n)
38. K. to K. R. second.
39. K. to K. R. third.
40. R. to Q. B. eighth.
41. K. B. to K. B. fifth.
42. B. takes Kt.
43. Kt. takes P.
44. Kt. takes Kt.
45. Q. takes K. Kt. P. (check)
46. R. takes R. (check)
47. Kt. to B. sixth (check)
48. Kt. takes Q.
49. P. to B. fifth. (j)
50. Kt. to K. Kt. seventh.
51. R. takes P. (check)
52. B. to K. fifth.
53. K. to B. square.
54. Kt. to K. sixth. (m)
55. K. to B. second.
56. R. to K. B. eighth (check)
57. Kt. to K. B. fourth. (o)
58. P. to K. Kt. fourth. (p)

And Philadelphia announces mate in six mores. (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 erentually an even game. A similar result, they think, follows from the play adopted in the text.
(b) This move perhaps was injudicious, butits weakening effect on the King' $\otimes$ 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 adrance this Pawn in order to secure the open diag"nal for the Q. B ; but besides bloeking 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 in advancing K. P. New York might have obtained a severe attack ly 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 adrances to meet the danger.
(g) To a player, who examines cach succeeding position, while playing over a published game, it will not be necessary to say, that this more 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 Kuight was offered under the impression, that, if taken, the move 27. (Q. to b. third wond be
fatal, aud if not taken, that New York would obrain a winning position immediately. The Philadelphia committee saw the possibility of the move, and its sufficient answer, when at the 25 th 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. K . 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)
28. P. to K. Kt. fourth.
29. P. takes P .
30. R. takes Kt.
31. R. takes $P$.
32. Q. takes R. (check)
33. Kt. to K. B. sixth (check)
34. Q. takes B. (check)
27. K. to R. second.
28. R. to K. third.
29. P. takes $P$.
30. P. takes R.
31. R. takes R.
32. Q. to K. Kt. third.
33. R. takes Kt.
34. R. to B. second.

Even g'ame.
Nor does New York appear to have any stronger move at 30. than R. takes Kt. Neither could they obtain any adrantage by playing 28. R. takes Kt.
(A)
27. R. takes Kt.
28. R. takes R.
29. Q. takes $Q$.
30. Kt. takes Kt. P.
27. R. takes R.
28. Q. takes R.
29. B. takes Q.
30. R. to Q. square.

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 Kxt., 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.
33. B. to K. fifth. or (A)
34. B. to R. second.
35. K to K. second.
32. P. takes $P$.
33. P. to Kt. seventh.
34. R. to B. eighth (check)
35. B. to K. fifth.
36. K. to K. third.
37. K. takes B.
38. R. takes P.
36. R. to K. R. eighth.
37. R. takes B.
38. R. takes R.

And wins.
( A )
33. B. to Q. R. third.
34. R. to Q. eighth (check)
35. B. to Q. B. square.
36. K. to B. square.
37. $K$. to $B$ second.
33. R. to K. B. fourth.
34. K. to B. second.
35. R. to K. fourth (check)
36. P. to Kt. seventh (check)
37. R. to K. eighth.

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

## And must win.

(l) 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 eapturing the Bishop.
(p) Better than B. to B. sixth.
(q) Thus:
| 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 Ǩt. eighth (check)

If they reply $43 . \mathrm{K}$. to R . fifth, they are mated at onee by $43 . \mathrm{B}$. 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. I'. to Kt. fifth (check)
44. K. to K. I. second.
44. R. to K. R. eighth (mate.,
In the second place:
42. 13. to K. R. second.
43. R. to Q. B. seventh (check)
44. R. to (Q. B. sixth (check)
45. R. to K. R. sixth (check)
46. Any thing.
42. B. to K. B. sixth.
43. K. to K. Kt. third.
44. K. to K. R. fourth.
40̃. K. takes R.

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 FUM.

## edyite.

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

## Black.

1. P. to K. fourth.
2. Q. Kt. to B. third.
3. Q. Kt. takes I. (a)
4. P. takes Kt.
5. Q. to K. B. third. (c)
6. B. to Q. B. fouth.
7. (). to K. B. fourth. (d)
8. I'. takes P.
9. Kt. to K. second.
10. Q. to K. third. (e)
11. P. to Q. fifth.
12. (U to (Q. Kt. third.
13. P. to K. Kt. third.
14. B. takes K. P. (f)
15. (Q. to K. B. third. (g)
16. '' to U. thitd.
17. (2. to K. third.
18. P. takes Kt.
19. K. R. to K. B. square. (i)
20. Q. to K. B. fourth.
21. K. takes B.
22. P'. to K. fifth. (l)
23. B. to K. third. (m)
24. Q. to Q. R. fourth. (n)
2.. K. to Q. second. ( $p$ )

2(i. K. to K. square. (y)
27. K. to K. K. 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)
27. P. to Q. B. third. (s)
28. Q. R. to Q. square.
29. R. takes R.
30. P. to K. R. fourth. (t)
31. 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 Hundbuch 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 riew 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 playcd 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 mores of 12 . Kt. to K. fourth, and 13 . Kt. takes B.) one of these three will serve for all. Therefore,
12. Kt. to K. fourth.
13. Kt. takes B.
14. B. to K. B. fourth.
11. Q. to K. B. third.
12. Q. to K. fourth.
13. Q. takes Kt.

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 flrst place :
15. Q. to K. second.
14. P. to Q. B. third.
16. Q. R. to Q. B. square and must win a piece.

In the second place:
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:


If they do not take B., but play their Queen to Q. second, it is still morse from the replies 18. B. to Q. Kt. fifth and 19. R. takes Kt. (check.)
18. B. to Kt. fifth (check)
19. Q. to K. second and wins.
(A)
16. B. to K. third, or (B)
17. B. takes Q. P.
17. Kt. to Q. fourth. See Var.
18. R. takes B. (check)
18. P. takes R.
19. Q. to Q. R. fourth (check) and wins.

Variation.
18. R. takes B. (check)
19. Q. to K. R. fifth (check)
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. P. takes R.
19. P. to K. Kt. third.
20. K. to Q. square.
17. Kt. to Q. B. third.
18. B. to Q. Kt. fifth (check) and wins.
(f) The capture of the Parm 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.
15. P. to Q. third.
16. P. takes R.
17. R. to B. square.
(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 dangerons, and the New York players eertainly 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.

In the first place:
20. B. to Q. B. fourth.
21. B. takes Q .
22. B. takes B.
23. R. takes P. (check)
24. R. takes Q. B. P. and wins.
19. P. to K. B. third
20. Kt. to B. fourth.
21. Kt. takes Q.
22. P. takes B.
23. K. to B. square.

And if at 23. they should play K. to Q. square, they would lose Q. R. In the second place :
20. B. to Q. B. fourth.
21. Q. to Kt seventh.
19. B. to Q. second.
20. Q. to K. B. fourth.

2i. R. to K. Kt. square.
22. Q. takes K. P. and must win a piece.

In the third place:
19. Kt. to B. fourth.
20. B. takes Kt. 20. Q. takes B.
21. Q. to Kt. seventh. and wins.

In the fourth place :
20. Q. takes R. P.
21. B. to Q. B. fourth.
22. R. takes K. P.
23. Q. takes B. P. (check)
19. R. to K. Kt. square.
20. B. to Q. second, or (A)
21. Q. to K. B. fourth.
22. Q. takes K.
23. K. to Q. square.
24. Q. takes R. (check) and wins.

Had they answered 20 . K. to B. square, the attack would have gone on precisely as above i.e.21. B. to Q. B fourth, and 22. R. takes K. P.
(A)
21. R. to Q. B. fifth.
22. B. takes B. P..
23. Q. R. takes K. P. and wins.

In the fifth place:
20. B. to Q. B. fourth.

> 19. P. to Q. B. third.
> 20. Q. to K. B. fourth.

To interpose the Kt. would be bad, becanse of 21. Q. to Kt. serenth.
21. Q. to Kt. seventh. . 21. R. to Kt. square.
22. Q. takes K. P. and wins a piece.

In the sixth place:
20. K. R. to Q. square.
21. B. to Q. Kt. fifth.
22. Q. to Kt. seventh.
23. R. takes Kt.
24. Q. to K. B. sixth.
19. Q. to Q. third.
20. P. to Q. B. third, or (A)
21. Kt. to Q. fourth.
22. R. to B. square.
23. Q. takes R.
24. Q. to Q. second.
25. R. to K . square and mates in two or three moves.
(A)
21. Q. to Kt. seventh.
20. Q. to Q. Kt. third, or (B)
22. B. to Q. Kt. fifth (check)
21. R. to K. Kt. square.
22. P. to Q. B. third.

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. secoud.
25. B. takes B. (check) and wins.
(B)
21. B. to Q. B. fourth.
22. Q. to Kt. seventh.
23. R. to Q. eighth (check)
24. Q. takes R. (check) and wins.
(C)
21. Q. to Kt. seventh.
22. R. takes Q. B. P.
23. B. to Kit. fifth (checik)
24. R. takes Q.
25. Q. takes K. P. (check)
20. Q. to K. third, or (C)
21. Q. to K. B. fourth.
22. R. to B. square.
23. K. takes $R$.
26. Q. to K. seventh (check) and wins.

Variation First.
23. B. to Kt. fifth (check)
24. R. takes Kt.
20. Kt. to Q. fourth.
21. R. to B. square.
22. Kt. takes R. See Var. 1 st.
23. Kt. takes B.
24. Kt. takes R.
25. K. to Q. second.
22. Q. takes R. See Var. 2nd.
24. B. takes B.
25. R. takes K. P. (check) and wins the Queen.

Trariation Second.
23. B. to Q. Kt. fifth.
24. R. takes Kt.
22. 13. to Q. second.
23. B. takes B.
25. R. to K. seventh (check) and wins.
(j) Here Philadelphia might have won the exchange by playing 20. Q. to Kt. serenth, 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 NeN York 21. R. to B. second.
(k) By playing at this point Q . to Kt serenth, Philadelphia wonld certainly have had a winning game ; but after so chivalrous a beginning, it would have made but a tame conclusion, as follows.
22. Q. to Kt. seventh.
23. R. takes K. P.
22. B. to K. third.
23. R. to K. lit. square.

## 18

24. B. takes B.
25. B. takes Q. (disc. check)
26. R. to Q. Kt. fifth.
27. R. takes (Q.
28. K. to B. third.
29. P. takes B.
30. R. takes Q. Kt. P. with a winning game.

Any other move at 23 . than R. to Kt. square would cause immediate loss.
( $l$ ) 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 tatal. There remains to be examined,
23. R. takes K. P.
22. B. to K. third.

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

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. (A)
25. K. to Q. third.
26. Q. takes K. R. P.
20. 1N. to (2. -
26. K. R. to Q. sq. See Var. 1 s $\%$.

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.
28. Q. takes K. Kt. P.
27. Q. to K. R. square.
28. Q. to K. square.
29. Q. to Q. third (check.)
29. K. to B. third.
30. Q. to Kt. fifth (check) and mates next move.
$I^{\top}$ ariation First.
26. Q. takes K. B. P.
27. R. takes K. P. (check)
27. K. takes R.
28. Q. to K. seventh (check)
29. R. to B. fifth (check)
30. P. to R. third (check)
28. K. to B. 4th. See Var. 2nd.
29. K. to. Kt. fifth.
31. R. to B. third (check) and mates next move.

Variation Second.
29. R. to Q. seventh (check)
30. Q. to K. sixth (check)
31. Q. to Q. fifth (check)
28. K. to Q. fourth.
29. K. to Q. B. fifth.
30. K. to B. 4th. See Var. 3rd.
32. K. takes K. 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) de.

## Variation Third.

31. Q. to. Q. Kt. third (check) $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 30. K. to Kt. fifth. } \\ & \text { 31. K. to B. fourth. }\end{aligned}\right.$ 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 $3 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{Q}$. to K. R. fourth. In the latter case they would have lost a a piece by 24. R. talkes 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. sisth.
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, Pliladelphia wonld 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)
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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (A) } \\
& \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l}
\text { 24. K. to Q. second, or (B) } \\
\text { 25. Q. to Kt. third (check) }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

23. Q. to Q. R. fourth.
24. K. to K. square, or (A)
25. Q. takes R.
26. Q. or B. to Q. second.
27. R. takes K. P.
28. Q. to K. B. third.
29. Q. to Q. fifth (check)
30. B. to K. third.
31. P. takes P.
32. Q to $Q$. third.
33. Q. to Q. B. third.
34. K. to K. square.
35. R. to K. Kt. srquare.
king B. with ll. next move.

If they played 25 . R. to K square, mate would follow in three mores; and if $25 . \mathrm{P}$. to K. B. third, they would be mated in four moves.
26. K. to R. square.
26. Q. to Q. third.
27. B. to K. second and wins easily.
25. R. takes K. P.
24. K. to Q. third.

25 . B. to K. third.
26. R. to Q. fourth (check)
27. Q. to B. sixth (check)
28. B. to B. fifth (cheek)
29. Q. takes P. (check)
26. B. to $Q$. fourth.
27. K. to Q. second.
28. P. takes B.
29. K. to Q. third.
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 $25 . \mathrm{K}$. to K. square, the battle would have been decided in the following style :
25. K. to K. square.
26. P. to B. fifth.
27. B. takes P.
28. R. takes Q. B. P.
29. Q. to Q. K.t. fourth.
30. R. to Q. B. fifth.
26. P . takes P .
27. Q. takes B.
28. P. to B. third.
29. R. to B. second.
30. Q. takes R.

Cau they do anything better than this?
31. Q. takes Q .
31. R. to K. second.
32. R. takes B.
32. R. takes R.

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 moses show. The situation required great care, and the defence played this part of the game exceedingly well.

> 26. K. to Q. B. square.
27. Q. to K. seventh.
28. R. to Q. sixth. 27. R. to K. Kt. square.
29. P. to Q. Kt. fourth and wins.

No move at 28 . could aroid the consequences of the threatened adrance of the Q. Kt. P. Nor would it avail anything to check with Queen at ${ }_{2}$ it.
(r) A tame-looking move, but threatening, from the offer to capture the (?. Kt. P. with B.
(s) If, instead of this move, they had played 27. Q. to Q. Kt. third. the fotlowing variations show that they would equally have lost.
28. B. to Q. fifth.
29. R. takes B.
30. Q. to K. R. sixth.
31. Q. R. to Q. square.
32. R. to Q. seventh (check)
27. Q. to Q. Kt. third.

2s. B. takes B. or (A)
29. I. to K. Kt. square.
30. Qto K. B. Th. See T'ar. Ist.
31. K. to K. second.
32. K. tn B. 3d. See Var. 2nd.
33. (. to Kt. fitth (check)
34. R. takes K. B. P. (check)
34. R. takes K. B. P. (check)
35. R. to (2. serenth (check) and mates in two mover.

I'ariation First.
31. Q. R. to K. square (check)
30. K. to K. second.
32. K. R. to K. B. fifth (check)
31. K. to B. third.
33. Q. to Kt. fifth (mate.)

Variation Second.
32. K. to K. square. 32. K. takes R.

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.
30. B. takes B.
31. Q. takes K. R. P. and wins.
${ }^{(t)}$ The very worst move they could have adopted. They might insteard 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 eorrect 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 onee, by saying that the variations on 30 . Q. to Q. B. second, are equally applicable to it.
In the first place :
32. B. takes Q. Kt. P.
33. R. to K. square (check)
34. Q. to K. seventh (check)
35. 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)
30. Q. to B. second.
31. R. to Kt. square, or (A)
33. Q. to K. B. sixth and wins.
32. B. to Q. fifth.
(A)
31. B. to Q. second, or (B)
32. R. to Kt. squarc.

Have they any move better than this to provide for the threatened chech of R. to K. square? If they play 32. B. to K. third, they lose by 33. B. to B. sixth (check.)
33. Q. to B. sixth and wins.
(B)
31. P.to K. B. thind.
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.
33. P. to B. fifth. | 33. B. t kes B. P. See Var.2nd

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.
32. Q. to Q. second.
33. P. takes P.
35. R. takes B. and wins.

Tariation Second.
33. Q. takes B.
34. P. takes B. (check)
35. P. to K. seventh.
34. K. to Q. B. square.
35. R. to K. square.
36. Q. takes K. B. P. and wins.

Finally we come to the more 30. P. to K. B. fourth, of which it has been already remarked, that it was the proper play.
31. B. to Q. B. second.
30. P. to K. B. fourth.
32. R. to K. square.
31. R. to K. B. 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), wimning a piece.
33. B. to Q. Kt. third.
34. Q. takes Q.
33. Q. takes R. (check)

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., threateuing 33. B. to Q. B. sixth.
$(w)$ It must not be supposed that this move was made merely to win the Rook for the Bishon. The following moves will show that the loss inflicted was much greater:

## 23

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 murd.
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. (2. takes B. (check)
35. Q. to (Q. sixth (cheek)
36. Q. to Q. seventh (mate.)
32. B. to $Q$ second.
33. B. takes B.
34. K. to K. second.
$35 . \mathrm{K}$. to K. square.
32. B. takes B.
33. Q. to Kt. third.
34. K. to Q. second.
35. K. to B. third.
35. K. to 13. third.

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[^0]:    * In the attack, however, the Athenæum Players substituted for 4. Queen takes I'aun the move of 4. King's Bishop to Queen's Bishop's fourth-a move adopted lyy Mr. Cochrane in three brilliant games with Mr. Stannton, (Walker 621623) to which Mr. Staunton uniformly answered by 5. King's Kinight to King's Lishop's third.
    $\dagger$ This game was quite probably invented (Vogt's Letters p. 60)—as it was certainly first made known-by the Anonimo Modenese, (Ereole Del Rio,) in 1750. In the fifth Chapter of the original work, (Milan Ed. pp. 33-34,) be makes Black play 3. Ǩing's Paun takes Queen's Paun; lut when, in 1763, he furnished a treatise on the Defence (Trattato pratico della Difesa contra il Vantaggio del primo T'ratto $^{\prime}$ to the folio of his friend and commentator, Lolli, he made the second player adopt, as his best move, 3. Queen's Ínight takes Queen's Puwn. 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, Osservuzioneteorico-prutiche, p. 312.) Ponziani (the Autore Modenese) substantially repeats Del Rio, by whom, in fact, he was assisted in the second edition of his Gíuoco incomparabile (Modena, 1782.)

    Mr. Cochrane appears to have been the first to create an interest, and to make improvements, in this game. In bis Treatise (1822) he translated the Fifth Chapter of Del Rio, with a protest against taking King's Pawn with Queen's Knight, (pl. 214-218) ; and in another section of his work, he deroted 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 Lomdon and Edinburgh game (Walker's Studies p. viii and Walker's Janisch p. 167, note)-a circuntstance, which gave rise to all the valuable analyses, that now enrich the

[^1]:    Chapter on the Scoich Gambit in our hest Chess-books. Mr. Cochrane does not allude to the sally of the Queen, at the fifth move of the defenee, probably because he considered it included in the condemnation of the third move, which leads to it.-: Major Jænisch, however, says pointedly of that sally, (which he seems to consider as a move of Ponziani's, ) that it has "Ic désavantage ordinaire d'une sortic prématuréc de la Damc." (Analyse Noureble, Tome II. p. 80.)

