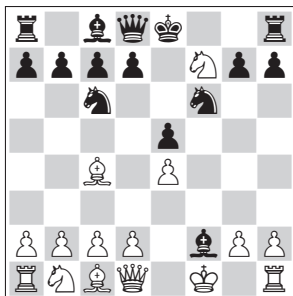


Another Look at the Traxler Gambit (5): 5. f7 f2 6. f1

Maarten de Zeeuw

1. e4 e5
2. f3 c6
3. c4 f6
4. g5 c5
5. f7 f2
6. f1!

In previous articles in this series (Yearbooks 63, 65, 66 and 67) we have discussed the variations 5.d4, 5. f7 and 5. f7 f2 6. f2. This final installment will be dedicated to the text move, which I consider to be the refutation of the Traxler.



6... e7 7. h8 d5 8. ed5

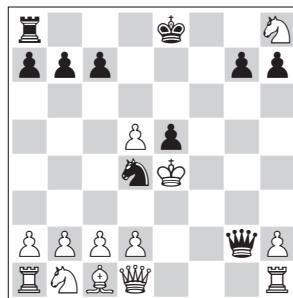
Also critical is 8.d3. Black fails to equalise after 8...dc4 9. f2 g4 10. e1 cd3 11.h3 (ignored by Heisman, who shows that 11.cd3 b4! 12. c3 0-0-0 13. d2 – to protect pawn e4 – 13... d3 is winning for Black) 11...dc2 (the point of inserting 11.h3 is 11... e6 12.cd3 b4 13. e2+-) 12.hg4 cb1 13. b1 c5 (13... f8 14.g5±) 14. g3! (14. e3 g4 15. g1 e3 16. f2 0-0-0 17. h7 d4! =) 14... c4 15.b3 d3

16. e3 e7 17. h7! h7
18. d1±.
- 8... d4

Threatening 9... g4. The immediate 8... g4 fails to impress: 9. e2 e2 and now:

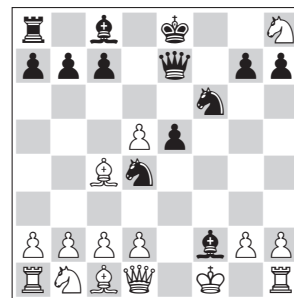
A) 10. e2 d4 11. f2 0-0-0 (at this moment Black does not threaten to capture on c2 on account of 13. f5 or possibly 13. a7) 12.b3! (12. a3? e4! 13. e3 f8 14. g1 f6 15.h3 g3 16. h2 f1!; 12. g3 c2 13.d6±) 12... e4 13. a3 g5 and now Pálkövi analyses only 14. f7=, but 14. f7 and 14. e3 are winning;

B) 10. e2 d4 11. f2 (11. f1+-) 11... e4 12. e3! (Pálkövi claims 12. g1? to be losing on account of 12... c5 13. h5 d7 14. f1! f8 15. f7 c4 16.d3 c2 17. d2 d3 18. g1 e2 19. f1 d2g3??, but he must have overlooked 20. e1 and the fork on e5; 19... d4 and 19... f4 draw) 12... g5 13. e4 g2 (13... f5 14. e3 c2 15. c2 c2 16. f1+-)



14. e5! (A winning wandering king) 14... f3 15. f4! (14. e5 has been condemned on the basis of one single game, viz. the correspondence game Stauert-Augustat, 1971/72 [Estrin 1978 p. 44], where 15. e4?! had been played) 15...0-0-0 16. f7! f8 17.d4 f2 18. e4 and now 18... e8 (which is decisive after the immediate 16.d4?! f2 17. e4?) is pointless on account of 19. e5+-.

The position after 8... d4 is the most complicated one of the entire Traxler Gambit.



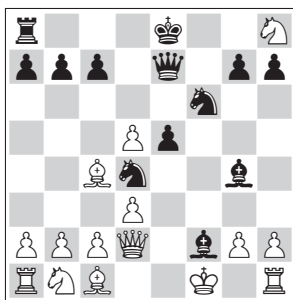
Several winning attempts have been made.

A) 9. f2? (the most obvious) 9... g4! (less convincing is 9... g4?! 10. e1 f6 11. f1 h4 12.g3 h2 13.d3! g3 14. d2 e3 15. c3 e2 16. e2 e2 17. f7±; 13... c2 14. c2 c2 15. c3 g2 16. e4?! h2±; 16. b5 g3 17. e2 g2 18. e1 g3 with a draw by repetition) 10. f1

(10.♖e1 prevents 10...♗e4 but allows 10...♗c2; 10.d6 ♖d6!) 10...♗e4!-+ 11.♗e3 (11.♗g1 ♗e2 Brancic-Maric, cr. 1963) 11...♖g5 12.♗e4 (12.♗d3 ♗e2) 12...♗f5 13.♗e5 0-0-0! (forcing mate on the 25th) 14.♗d4 ♖f6 15.♗e3 ♗e8 16.♗f3 ♗d3 17.♗g3 ♖g5 18.♗h3 h5 with mate to follow.

B) 9.b3? ♗g4 10.♗a3 ♖d7! 11.♖c1 ♖f5! and mate on the 17th move.

C) 9.d3? (in itself a sound developing move) 9...♗g4 10.♖d2 (10.d6 ♖d7! 11.♖d2 ♗h4 with the idea 12...♖f5);



C1) 10...♗e2?! (the theoretical attempt to force matters immediately) 11.♗f2 (11.♖e2!? ♗e2 12.♗e2 may be playable, e.g. 12...♗c5 13.d6 cd6 14.♗g5 d5 15.♗d5 0-0-0 16.♗c3 ♗h8) 11...♗g4 12.♗e1 (12.♗g1?? ♖h4! and mate on the 18th move) 12...♖f6 13.♖e2 ♗e2 14.♗f1 ♗f4 15.g3 ♗h2 16.♗f2 ♗g4 17.♗f1 0-0-0!? unclear;

C2) 10...♗h4! is probably better: 11.♗c3 (11.d6 ♖d7! intending 12...♖f5, White must give the queen) 11...♖f8 12.♗g1 ♗e2 13.♗e2 ♗e4-+; 12...♗e2!? 13.♗e2 ♗e4.

D) 9.c3? ♗g4! 10.♖a4 (10.d6 cd6!-+ transposes to 9.d6 cd6 10.c3 ♗g4, whereas the blunder 10...♖d6?, given by the *Ency-*

clopaedia, transposes to 9.d6 ♖d6 10.c3 ♗g4) 10...♗d7! (clearing the f-file, threatening mate by 11...♖f6, 11...♖f8 and even 11...♖h4 intending 12...♗e1) 11.♗f2 (again this logical capture, but it loses; 11.cd4 ♖f6! 12.de5 ♖f4!-+) 11...♖h4! 12.g3 (12.♗f1 0-0-0-+, White loses the queen which has to guard f8; 12.♗e3 ♖g5 13.♗f2 ♖f4! and 14...0-0-0) 12...♖f6 13.♗e1 (13.♗g1 ♗e2-+; 13...0-0-0 forces mate on the 21st move) 13...♖f5!-+ (13...♗f3 14.♗d1 ♗d4 15.♗e1 with a draw by repetition) 14.cd4 ♖e4 15.♗f2 ♖f3 16.♗e1 ♖h1 17.♗f1 0-0-0 18.♗f7 ♖e4 and mate on the 27th move.



Dan Heisman spent many hours on creating an authoritative Traxler CD

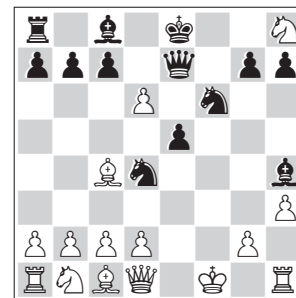
E) 9.♗c3? only prepares a self-pin after 9...♗g4 and will not be discussed here.

F) 9.h3! stops 9...♗g4 but costs a highly important tempo and weakens g3. As after 6.♗f2 ♗e4 7.♗g1 ♖h4 8.g3 ♗g3, Black should not hurry to exchange a knight on g3 for the passive ♗h1.

In this complex line, of which the main ramifications after

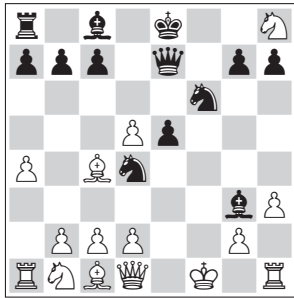
9...♗g3/h4 10.c3 will not be investigated here either, Heisman made a number of discoveries, e.g. 9...♗h4 (like 9...♗g3 creating three strong threats: 10...♗e4, 10...♗g4 and 10...♖f8) 10.c3 (the only move considered by theory; to all three threats the defence would now be 11.cd4, enabling 12.♖f3) 10...♗f5 11.d4 e4 12.♗d2 e3 13.♗e1 ♗f2 14.♗f2 ef2 15.♖c1 ♗e4 16.g4 ♗eg3 17.♗f2 ♗h1 (Lück-Augustat, cr. 1971/73; the main line after 9...♗h4) and now not 18.♖h1?? ♖e3 and Black wins the queen but 18.♗g1, winning.

In these lines (9...♗h4 and 9...♗g3) White must again decide whether or not to insert 10.d6 to be able to obstruct the f-file on f7. For instance after 9...♗h4, 10.g3 fails to 10...♗e4 11.♖h5? g6 12.♖h4 ♖f8 winning the queen, but after 10.d6! (ignored by Heisman; he analyses 10.d6 only after 9...♗g3 where it is less convincing, as g2-g3 is not possible there)



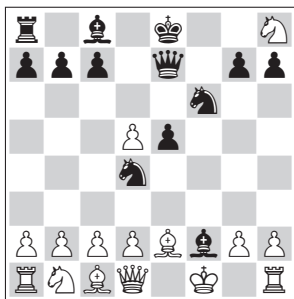
10...cd6 (10...♖f8 11.g3+-; 10...♖d6 11.♗f7+- ♖c5 12.♗a3; 11...♖b6 12.d3), 11.g3 is winning: 11...♗e4 12.♖h5! g6 13.♖h4 ♖f8 14.♗f7+-.

Another option is 10.a4 followed by 11.♗a3 to interpose the rook on f3, especially after 9...♗g3, when ♗a3 would attack ♗g3 and the g3 square is obstructed for Black's king knight: 10.a4!!



10...♖f8 11.♖a3 ♘e4 12.♖f3 ♙f4 13.♖e1 ♘f3 14.♖e4 ♘g5 15.♙b5 ♘d8 16.♖e2 ♖h8 17.♘c3 ♖f8 18.♖f2 with an extra pawn for White.

G) 9.♙e2! strengthens the d1-g4 diagonal before playing 10.c3 or 10.♘f2, and gives White the options ♙f3 (in case Black attacks along the f-file) or ♙h5 (after ...♘e4, so that ...g6 can be answered by ♘g6 and a bishop on g6 forking ♘e8 and ♘e4, as after 9...♖f8 10.c3 ♘e4).



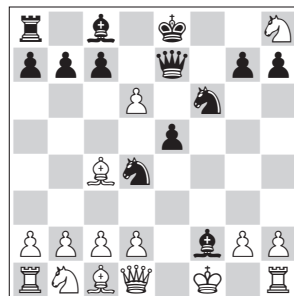
The reputation of this simple very strong move as long suffered from a correspondence game between two obscure players, Wead and Larsson, from 1967 [*Informator* 3/253], which went 9...♙h4 (avoiding 10.♘f2, but also clearing the f-file, preparing 10...♖f8 followed by 11...♘g4) 10.g3? ♙h3 11.♘e1 ♘e4 12.d3?! ♘g3+-. Crucial is 10.c3 (given a ? by Heisman, but in reality White's only move) 10...♘e2 11.♖e2 ♙g4 12.♖b5

G1) 12...♘d7 13.♘g1 (ignored by Heisman, who fully

concentrates on 13.g3) 13...0-0-0 (13...♖f6 14.♖f1+-; 13...a6 14.♖b7 ♖b8 15.♖a6 ♖c5 16.d4 ed4 17.♖a3 ♖c4 18.h3 ♙f3 19.♘h2 ♙g2 20.♙g5! ♖e2 21.♖e7! ♖e7 22.♙e7 ♙h1 23.♙h4 ♙d5 24.b3 ♘f8 25.cd4 ♘g8 26.♘c3, and while Black is regaining the ♘h8, White's rook penetrates to the 7th rank, yielding a winning ending) 14.h3 ♖f6 (14...♙f5 15.d3 a6 16.♖c4 ♘b6 17.d6! ♖d6 18.♖f7+-) 15.♖f1 ♖f1 16.♘f1 ♖f8 17.♘g1 ♙e2 18.d4 ♙g3 19.♘d2 ed4 20.cd4 followed by 21.♘f3, 22.♙g5 and 23.♙h4 (or other plans) White's pieces come out of the closet, and he will be able to bring his extra exchange to bear;

G2) In 1966 Estrin gave 12...♘f8 (ignored by Heisman) "and Black has a decisive attack". Remarkable as White can exchange queens by 13.♖b4, but still White has a serious development problem and Black has the initiative after 13...♖b4 14.cb4 ♘d5. The surprising advantage of 12...♘f8 over 12...♘d7 (which clears the f-file for the queen) is that the knight may jump to e4, with even greater effect, as after 13.d3 ♘g8 14.g3 ♖f8 15.♘g2 ♘h8 16.g4? ♘e4!!+- . Better, however, is 16.♙e3 ♘e8 17.♘d2+-, and having the option of ...♘e4 does not seem nearly enough.

9.d6!



Along with 9.h3 and 9.♙e2 the only serious winning attempt, in-

roduced by the obscure Soviet analyst Radchenko in connection with the plan 10.c3 ♙g4 11.♖a4. Up till now, the theory, largely a construction of Estrin's making, has restricted the attention it gives to 9.d6 to 10.c3 ♙g4 11.♖a4 as White's continuation after both 9...cd6 and 9...♖d6. However other plans, like the ones with the immediate ♘f2 or a quick ♘f7 might also benefit from inserting 9.d6!.

Variation A

9...♖d6

From now on White may insert ♘f7, preventing Black's queenside castling and remobilising the stranded knight, on any move.

A) 10.♘f2? (still as bad as it was on move 9) 10...♙g4 11.♖f1 (too late to contemplate 11.♘f7, on account of 11...♖b6 or 11...♖c5) 11...♘e4 12.♘g1 (the only difference with 9.♘f2? is 12.♘e3? ♘c2 and 13...♖d4 mate) 12...♘e2!+-;

B) 10.b3? ♙g4 11.♙a3 (11.♘f7 ♖b6! and White loses the queen) 11...♖d7+-, there is no essential difference with 9.b3?;

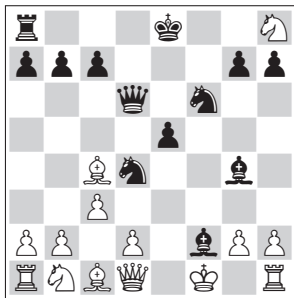
C) 10.d3 ♙g4 11.♘f7! (ignored by Heisman; 11.♖d2? ♙e2 12.♘f2 ♘g4 13.♘e1 ♖f6, and the chance to play ♘f7 with gain of tempo will never return)

C1) 11...♖c5 12.♖d2 ♙e2 (12...♘e4 13.de4 ♖c4 14.♘f2 ♖f7 15.♘e1?! 0-0-0 16.♖f1 ♖h5 17.♘c3 - protecting d1 - 17...♖h2 18.♖f2! ♙e2 with compensation for Black's rook; 15.♘g3!+-) 13.♘f2! (13.♖e2? ♘e2 14.♘e2 ♙g1+-) 13...♘g4 14.♘e1 ♘f3 15.♘e2 ♖f2 16.♘d1 ♘d2 17.♙d2 ♖g2 18.♖e1+-;

C2) 11...♖e7 12.♖d2 ♙e2 13.♖e2 (13.♘f2!? ♘g4 14.♘e1 ♖h4 15.g3 ♖f6 16.♖e2 ♘e2 17.♖f1 ♖c6 18.♘e2 ♖g2

19.♔e1 ♖h2 20.♚f5 or 20.♗d2, Black will win pawn g3 and the exchange, but White retains four pieces for the queen) 13...♗e2 14.♔e2 (White has rook, knight and bishop for the queen) 14...♗c5 15.♚e1!? intending 16.♗e5, and still Black cannot castle;

D) 10.c3 ♗g4



D1) 11.♚a4?! ♗d7 (11...b5!?) 12.♔f2 ♚f6 (as another consequence of 9.d6 ♚d6, here Black does not have 12...♚h4 at his disposal to first weaken the f3 square) 13.♔e1 0-0-0 (Radchenko warned against 14.cd4? ed4 opening Black's e-file; in fact the position then strongly resembles the one arising from 9...cd6 10.c3 ♗g4 11.♚a4 ♗d7 12.♗f7 ♚f6? 13.♗d6 ♚d6 14.♔f2 ♚f6 15.♔e1 0-0-0 16.cd4 ed4, but Black's pawn on c7 may prove more important than White's ♗h8) unclear;

D2) 11.♗f7! ♚e7 (11...♚b6 12.♚a4 – ignored by Heisman – 12...♗d7 13.♗e5+-; 12...♗d7 13.♚b4 ♗c2 14.♚b6 ♗b6 15.♗a3 ♗a1 16.♗e5!?) 0-0-0 17.♗d7 ♗d7 18.d4+-) 12.♚a4 ♗d7 13.♔f2 (now the ♗f7 prevents queenside castling and controls g5) 13...♚h4 14.♔f1 ♚f6 15.♔e1 ♚f5 16.d3 ♗f3 17.gf3 ♚f3 18.♚d7 (to eliminate the mating threat on e2) 18...♗d7 19.♚f1, Black cannot castle, and with a rook, and three pieces for the queen, White

should win;

E) 10.♗f7 (the logical attempt to exploit Black's previous move; ♗f7 prevents Black's queenside castling) 10...♚c5 (he must protect the e5 pawn, otherwise 11.♗e5 controlling g4; after 10...♚e7 White can transpose by 11.d3 ♗g4 or 11.c3! ♗g4)

E1) 11.b3?! e4 (intending 12...♚f5!; 11...♗g4? fails to 12.♗a3+-) 12.♔f2!? (12.♗b2 ♗h4!) 12...♗b3 13.d4 ed3 unclear;

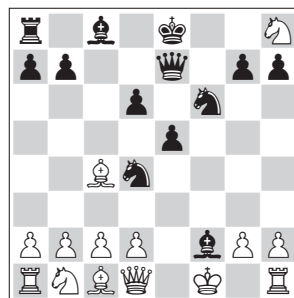
E2) 11.♗e5?! (to deflect Black's queen) 11...♚e5 12.c3 ♗g4 13.cd4 ♚f4 14.♗e2 ♗d4 15.♗f3 0-0-0 and Black has compensation for the piece, it is difficult for White to extricate himself;

E3) 11.d3!? ♗g4+- (Heisman gives much attention to the alternatives 11...b5, 11...♗h4, and 11...e4) transposes to 10.d3 ♗g4 11.♗f7 ♚c5;

F) 10.♗e2 (with points analogous to 9.♗e2!, although inserting 9.d6 was pointless) +-.

Variation B

9...cd6



B1

Theory only considers **10.c3? ♗g4 11.♚a4** without recognising that after **11...♗d7!**

White loses by force, a fact missed by Heisman.

12.♗f7

The main line as presented by theory.

To 12.cd4 Black can no longer respond 12...♚f6? 13.de5 ♚f4 in view of 14.♗f7 (exploiting the diagonal opened by 9.d6), but by 12...♗d4! 13.♔e1 ♚f6 14.♚f1 ♚h4 15.g3 ♚h2 16.♚b3 ♚c8 (threatening 17...♚c4; or 16...♚g2 17.♚d3 ♗c5) he can take advantage of the c-file opened by 9...cd6.

The most important alternative, as usual, is 12.♔f2 ♚h4!

A) 13.♔e3 ♔e7! (impossible in the line without 9.d6 because of 13.♚b4, but necessary here) 14.cd4 ed4 (-+ Estrin 1978) 15.♗d4 ♗d1; 15.♗d3 ♗c5;

B) 13.♔f1 b5 (without 9.d6 cd6, 12...0-0-0 would have sufficed) 14.♗b5 ♔e7 15.g3 ♗h3 -0-1 Tarakanov-Naftalin, cr 1971;

C) 13.g3 ♚f6 14.♔e1 (14.♔g1 ♗e2 15.♗e2 ♗e2 and White has to give the queen) 14...♚f5 (a move analogous to 9.c3, ignored by Heisman; 14...♗f3 15.♗d1 ♗d4 16.♔e1 repetition) 15.cd4 (15.♚f1 ♗c2 16.♚c2 ♚c3 17.♗a3 ♚e4 18.♔f2 ♗h3! 19.♗f7 ♔e7+-) 15...♚e4 16.♔f2 ♚f3 17.♔e1 ♚h1 18.♗f1 (another point where ...0-0-0 no longer works) 18...♔e7! (18...♗h3? 19.♚c4!) 19.♗c3 (19.d3 ♚f8 20.♗g5 ♔e8; 20.♗d2 ♚g1+-) 19...♚f8 20.♚b5 ♗h3 21.♗d5 ♔d8 22.♗e3 ed4+-.

12...♗h4!+-

Ignored by Heisman, threatening 13...♚f6 and mate. Estrin 1978 prefers the mechanical 12...♚f6? (threatening

13...♗e3/g3/h4 and mate), after which White seems to save himself by 13.♗d6 ♚d6 (otherwise 14.♗e4+-) 14.♔f2 ♚f6 15.♔e1 or 15.♔g1.

13.♔g1

13.g3 (13.♗d6 ♚d6 14.g3 ♚f6 15.♔e1 ♚f5+-) 13...♚f6

(13...b5 14.♙b5 ♖f7 wins in a very similar way, but 14.♗b4 might complicate matters) 14.♗e1 (14.♗g1 ♖e2 15.♙e2 ♙e2 16.♖d6 ♗f8 17.♗g2 ♖f2 18.♗h3 ♗h1 and mate on the 29th move) 14...♗f3 15.♗f1 ♙g3 16.hg3 ♖g3 17.♗f2 ♖f3 (supposed to be a draw by Estrin 1978 and the Encyclopaedia, which copies him) 18.♗e2 ♗e7! (this move, precluding the knight check on d6, was overlooked; now Black threatens 19...♖g5/g1 20.♗f1 ♖h3 21.♗g2 ♖f3; 19...♖c5) 19.d4 ♖b6—+

13...♗f6 14.♖d6

14.g3 transposes to 13.g3 ♖f6 14.♗g1

14...♗d6 15.g3

15.♙f7 ♗f7 16.cd4 ed4, Black's many threats such as 17...d3!, 17...♗c5, 17...♗e5 and 17...♗f8 decide.

15...♙d8

Intending 16...♙b6.

16.♙f7

To clear the 4th rank. 16.h3 is met by 16...e4! 17.hg4 ♖g3 18.♗f1 ♖f3 19.♗g1 ♖e2 20.♙e2 ♙b6, winning.

16...♗f7 17.cd4 ♙b6

Black's lead in development and wonderful pair of bishops give him a decisive advantage, e.g. 18.h3 ♙f3 19.♗h2 ♙h1 20.♗h1 ♖d5 21.♗h2 ed4.

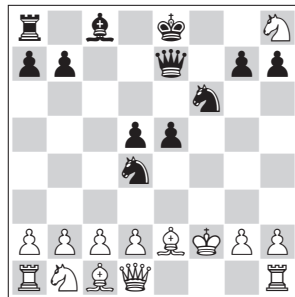
B2

This forces White to check alternative 10th moves. 10.♙e2, analogous to 9.♙e2!, is probably winning, but another one is even more obvious:

10.♗f2!

Already hinted at by Bennedik in Yearbook 56. The point is that Black cannot play the equivalent of 9.♗f2? ♙g4! 10.♖f1 ♖e4 11.♗g1 ♖e2 12.♙e2 ♖c5, because 9.d6 cd6 obstructs the diagonal e7-c5. 10...♖g4 is

powerless too for the same reason: 11.♗g1+— d5 12.h3 ♖c5 13.hg4 or 12.♙e2 ♖c5 13.♙g4 ♖e2 14.♗f1 ♙g4 15.d4.



10...d5

Heisman still gives 10...♙g4 11.♖f1 0-0-0 12.♖f7 d5 13.♖c3 ♗f8 14.♖d5 ♖d5 15.♙d5 ♙e2 as deserving attention, but after 16.♗e2 (Heisman regularly fails to steer Fritz towards favourable simplifications) 16...♖e2 17.♗e2 (with rook, three pieces and a pawn for the queen) 17...♖d7 18.c4 ♗f7 19.♙f7 ♖f7 (now it is two rooks, bishop and pawn against queen) 20.d3 White's win cannot be reasonably doubted.

11.♙e2!+—

A principal theme in these lines (the bishop defends the d1-g4 diagonal and is ready to obstruct the f-file on f3, compare 9.♙e2), but ignored by Heisman, who only considers 11.♙b3?, 11.♙d5? and 11.c3 (which may win).

11.♙b3? ♖e4!—+ (ignored by Heisman) 12.♗g1 ♖c5 (White's trouble in this line is that ♗f1 fails to ...♖f8) 13.♙a4 (13.♖h5 g6 14.♖c5 ♙e6) 13...b5! (13...♗e7? 14.♗f1, and the route to f8 is blocked) 14.♙b5 (now c2 is unguarded; 14.♖h5 g6 15.♖e5 ♙e6) 14...♗e7 15.♗f1 ♙g4! 16.♖g4 ♗f8 17.♗e1 ♖c2 and mate on the 23rd move.

11...♖e4

11...♖f8 12.♗f1+—; 11...♖c5 12.c3.

12.♗g1 ♖c5 13.♗f1

Or 13.♙h5 g6 14.♗f1+—.

Summary

The Traxler Gambit is so bold that it almost has to be thoroughly incorrect. After correcting theory regarding the drawing 6.♗f2? ♖e4 7.♗g1, our series of articles has proposed six refutations:

1) 5.♖f7! ♙f2 6.♗f1! ♖e7 7.♖h8 d5 8.d3 giving White the exchange for a pawn;

2) 5.♖f7! ♙f2 6.♗f1! ♖e7 7.♖h8 d5 8.ed5 ♖d4 9.h3 ♙g3 (9...♙h4 10.d6!) 10.a4!! with in the end an extra pawn;

3) 5.♖f7! ♙f2 6.♗f1! ♖e7 7.♖h8 d5 8.ed5 ♖d4 9.♙e2 ♙h4 10.c3 ♖e2 11.♖e2 ♙g4 12.♖b5 ♖d7 13.♗g1!, and White ends up an exchange to the good;

4) 5.♖f7! ♙f2 6.♗f1! ♖e7 7.♖h8 d5 8.ed5 ♖d4 9.d6 cd6 (9...♖d6 10.c3 ♙g4 11.♖f7 and White ends up with a rook and three pieces for the queen; or 10.d3 ♙g4 11.♖f7, or possibly 10.♖f7 ♖c5 11.d3) 10.♗f2! (with a solid extra piece) 10...d5 11.♙e2;

5) 5.♙f7 ♗e7 6.♙b3, followed by 7.d3 and 8.♙e3 with a sound extra pawn (YB/66);

6) 5.d4 d5 6.♙d5 ♖d4 7.♙f7 ♗e7 8.♙c4 b5 9.♙e2, again with a sound extra pawn (YB/63).

Given so much incorrectness, the Traxler Gambit should be regarded as unplayable. When it will ever be reduced to a footnote in the theory books of the future, that note might read approximately like: "4...♙c5? 5.♖f7! ♙f2 6.♗f1! ♖e7 7.♖h8 d5 8.ed5 ♖d4 9.d6 cd6 10.♗f2 d5 11.♙e2+— De Zeeuw". But in the history of Traxler theory so many mistakes have been made, that even regarding this one cannot be fully sure.