

QUARTERLY FOR CHESS HISTORY

**Volume VI.
No. 22**

**Olomouc
Publishing House Moravian Chess**

Editor:

Vlastimil Fiala (Olomouc, Czech Republic)

Editorial Board:

Anthony Gillam (Nottingham, UK)

Alain Pallier (Avignon, France)

International Advisory Board

John Donaldson (USA)

Fabrizio Zavatarelli (Italy)

Paul Dunn (Australia)

Timothy Harding (Ireland)

Juan Sebastian Morgado (Argentina)

Tomasz Lisowski (Poland)

Mario Ziegler (Germany)

Peter de Jong (Netherlands)

Nick Pope (USA)

Ivan Bottlik (Hungary)

Translation and proofreading:

Matthew Sonter (Australia)

© Vlastimil Fiala

Moravian Chess Publishing House (www.moravianchess.cz)

Contact: fialav@hotmail.com

ISSN 1214-1372

ISBN 978-80-7189-030-0

Printed

By Moravian Chess Publishing House, Olomouc, Gorkého 31, 77200 Olomouc,
Czech Republic (December 2018)

CONTENT

| | |
|---|------------|
| CHESS ARCHIVES | 5 |
| Tournament Research, 1919-1922 <i>(Anthony Gillam)</i> | |
| CHESS BIOGRAPHIES | 179 |
| The Short Career of Wilhelm Hanstein (1811-1850) <i>(Vlastimil Fiala)</i> | |
| FORGOTTEN CHESS TOURNAMENTS | 217 |
| Chess in Displaced Person Camps after World War Two and the 1944 Riga City Championship <i>(John Donaldson)</i> | |
| CLASSICAL CHESS MATCHES | 235 |
| Two Rey Ardid's Matches, 1934-1935 <i>(Dominique Thimognier)</i> | |
| GREAT CHESS PLAYERS | 252 |
| <i>(Vlastimil Fiala)</i> | |
| L. C. M. De La Bourdonnais | 252 |
| Howard Staunton | 262 |
| Paul Morphy | 285 |
| Wilhelm Steinitz | 297 |
| Emanuel Lasker | 304 |
| Jose Raul Capablanca | 315 |
| Alexander Alekhine | 320 |
| CORRESPONDENCE CHESS | 334 |
| Ireland vs. Yorkshire Correspondence Chess Match, 1887-1888 <i>(Vlastimil Fiala)</i> | |
| WOMEN'S CHESS | 356 |
| Louisa Matilda Ballard Fagan: Part Five: 1904 <i>(Vlastimil Fiala)</i> | |
| Chess Women Notes <i>(Vlastimil Fiala)</i> | 362 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| CHESS MISCELLANY | 383 |
| Numbers 526-550 (<i>Vlastimil Fiala</i>) | |
| CHESS RESEARCH | 484 |
| 100 years French Chess Association: The significance of France for the development of chess in other European countries | 484 |
| Recovered Sources for Kolisch's Games (<i>Fabrizio Zavatarelli</i>) | 485 |
| Crosstables of Czech Chess Tournaments, 1910 (<i>Vlastimil Fiala</i>) | 489 |
| CHESS PROBLEMS | 502 |
| Chess Composers and the Great Terror (<i>Alain Pallier</i>) | |
| CHESS REVIEWS | 518 |
| Renette, Hans. <i>H. E. Bird. A Chess Biography with 1,198 Games.</i> | 518 |
| Renette, Hans – Zavatarelli, Fabrizio (2018). <i>Neumann, Hirschfeld and Suhle. 19th Century Berlin Chess Biographies with 711 Games</i> (Reviewed by <i>Vlastimil</i>) | 546 |
| INDEX OF THE OPENINGS | 555 |
| INDEX OF THE PLAYERS | 556 |

PLEASE

SUPPORT US BY SUBSCRIBING TO
 QUARTERLY FOR CHESS HISTORY IN 2020-2021
 VISIT OUR WEBPAGE
www.moravian-chess.cz
 TO SUBSCRIBE
 THANK YOU VERY MUCH
 THANKS TO YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS
 WE CAN CONTINUE TO PUBLISH
 QUARTERLY FOR CHESS HISTORY

The Short Career of Wilhelm Hanstein (1811-1850)

By Vlastimil Fiala

I will not hide the fact that I was inspired to write this short biography by Hans Renette and Fabrizio Zavatarelli's *Neumann, Hirschfeld and Suhle. 19th Century Berlin Chess Biographies with 711 Games* (Jefferson, N. C.: MacFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers., 2018, see Chess Review section), where in their description of the chess activities of the Berlin Pleiades the authors only devoted two incomplete pages to Hanstein. Hanstein was an integral part of the famed Berlin Pleiades (a group of seven chess masters), and alongside the others created German chess history in the late 1830s to early 1840s.

As is generally known, the Berlin Pleiades consisted of the following seven players:

- **Paul von Bilguer**, Army Lieutenant and author of the *Handbuch*, the most influential chess book for 90 years;
- **Dr. Ludwig Bledow**, professor of mathematics and Pleiades founder;
- **Wilhelm Hanstein**, civil servant;
- **Bernard Horwitz**, painter and chess professional;
- **Baron Tassilo von der Lasa**, Prussian Ambassador and chess book collector;
- **Carl Mayet**, barrister and judge;
- **Carl Schorn**, painter.

Historical accounts of this renowned generation of German chess players are relatively limited, as chess magazines did not begin to be published in Germany until after the mid-1840s. The first of these was the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (Ed. Hirschbach, 1846-1848), published in three volumes, and in the same period (also beginning in 1846) the famous *Schachzeitung* magazine commenced publication, a process which several members of the 'Berliner Schachgesellschaft' (German Chess Society), including Hanstein, were involved in. In 1849, one volume of the *Magderburger Schachzeitung* was also released. In addition to these basic sources, contemporary historians can also work with several anthologies and books devoted to openings (especially Bilguer's *Handbuch*) and correspondence games. Unlike their British counterparts, German chess columns still await an accounting of their glorious history.

Basic information about Hanstein's private life and chess career can be found in his obituary in *Schachzeitung* in 1850 (by Kossak), and of course in other books devoted to the Berlin Pleiades as well as biographies of their individual members. A major work on the forgotten history of German chess can be found in the book *Berliner Schach-Eerinnerungen* (Leipzig 1859), authored by one of the first-hand witnesses, Von der Lasa. Of course, British and French chess magazines, as well as certain British chess columns, where games from Germany appeared very often, are also important sources of information.

The following text describing Hanstein's private life is taken from Hans Renette and Fabrizio Zavatarelli's splendid book, *Neumann, Hirschfeld and Suhle. 19th Century Berlin Chess Biographies with 711 Games* (2017), which is a brief summary of details obtained from his obituary in the *Schachzeitung*: "Wilhelm Hanstein was born in Berlin on 3 August 1811. He was the second of five children of the adviser at the superior consistory and provost at Cölln an der Spree, Dr. Gottfried August Ludwig Hanstein, one of the founders of the Berlin childcare facility *Luisenstift*. Wilhelm's father died in 1821, and soon after he was followed by the youngest and, a few years later, by the eldest of his children. Wilhelm's life, too, was imperilled, when a jump and a fall resulted in a concussion and inflammation of the brain, which was the origin of his many infirmities, and perhaps his premature death as well. After attending the Berlin gymnasium, in 1830 he went to Bonn University, and from there he started his long journey to Switzerland, Northern Italy and Tyrol, which lasted until Easter 1831.¹

"In 1832 Hanstein joined the Berliner Schachgesellschaft along with his cousin Mayet.² When his mother died in the September of that year, Hanstein and his sister Marie found shelter with Mayet's family. After a first examination in 1833, he went to Wriezen, near Berlin, as a trainee; then he was moved again to Berlin to the Supreme Court and the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs. He started earning 400 thalers; when this sum was doubled, he married Luise Lieder, after a betrothal of ten years, and in autumn 1848 was moved to the Magdeburg consistory. Despite his being far from Berlin for years, Hanstein took over the editorship of the *Schachzeitung* from the time of Bledow's death until his own departure... In October 1849, he became a senior civil servant in Magdeburg. Later he contracted a "nervous fever" that brought about his death on 14 October 1850. Besides chess, Hanstein had an interest in modern languages, such as French, English and

¹ Regarding Mayet, Koch only mentioned the first of these countries; it is possible, therefore, that Hanstein went to Italy and Tyrol without his cousin.

² *Deutsches Wochenschach*, 4 October 1908, p. 364.

Italian, in order to read poems in their original languages. He was also an accomplished German poet.”³

An interesting article about the history of the Berlin Pleiades, and of course Hanstein as well, appeared in the British Chess Magazine in 1886. W. Wayte was the author: “Mayet and Hanstein were cousins, brought up together and warmly attached throughout life; both able men yet contrasted in their physical and intellectual characteristic... With Hanstein we reach a “bright particular star” in the constellation. He was a year younger than Mayet, and the cousins as mere youths were already ardent devotees of the game when in 1830 they made the tour of Switzerland in the company of a pocket chess-board. Wilhelm Hanstein was the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and found his vocation in the Prussian civil service. He died at the age of thirty-nine, the shortest life save one among the Pleiades; but not, like Bilguer, too soon for the development of his powers. Considerable pathos is thrown into the accounts of him by his admiring friends in the *Schachzeitung* for 1850; verse as well as prose is brought into requisition; and the whole ends with an “apotheosis.”

“He was small in person, with a fine intellectual head but a feeble frame; and his whole life was a struggle against narrow means and ill health, sustained by the devotion of his friends who loved him for his brilliant gifts and attractive character. His official duties were laborious and exacting, and he had to be at the beck and call of a minister who showed some want of consideration. Yet he found time for the study of English, French, and Italian literature; for the cultivation of his poetic talent, of which we printed a charming specimen in the December number; for the pleasures of music and society; for an extensive correspondence and the joint editing of the *Schachzeitung* after Bledow’s death. Of a number of pieces translated by him from Longfellow, one of his favourite authors, “The Twilight” is the only one published. To our mind it shows a power of rendering the simpler English ballad poetry into German of equal simplicity, closely yet not badly, which we had thought peculiar to Freiligrath among recent German poets.

“As a Chess-player Hanstein appears to have possessed every great quality; his style of play we are told was “slow and quiet”; and he showed himself a typical member of the Berlin school which produced the *Handbuch*. With originality fortified but not overlaid by learning; with memory and observation for his own mistakes and those of others; with a preference for attacking openings and at the same time readiness to allow his opponent to choose the opening and patience in a difficult defence – he was just the man to enlarge the bounds of Chess theory by solid and lasting acquisitions. Novelties which a solitary worker like Jaenisch poured forth, profusely indeed but in a

³ Unless otherwise specified, this information comes from the *Schachzeitung* October 1850, pp. 337-349.

somewhat crude form, when tested by Hanstein and his associates in practical play had the nonsense knocked out of them and thus in the end became “classical”. In Hanstein the union of genius with sound judgment was complete...

“Those who have followed us thus far will be prepared for the grouping of the Pleiades according to strength, on which we now venture. At the head stand Von der Lasa and Hanstein, the only two, as we think, who would now be reckoned to belong to the inner circle of the world’s great players. Next to these we place Horwitz, taking him at his best and not as he was in his Berlin days, Bledow, and Bilguer as regards actual performance. We are willing to believe, on the authority of his friends, that this last youthful genius had the capacity for

rising to the highest rank of all if he had lived longer and stronger health: but between the actual step below these Schorn brings up

The following the leading British 19th century, H. J. in *The British Chess* an interesting beginnings of chess written following member of the Given that we have Pleiades in detail in (*QCH*, No. 12, Notes No. 305



been blessed with we must distinguish and the potential. A come Mayet, and the rear.”⁴

historical study by chess historian of the R. Murray, published *Magazine* of 1899, is contribution to the in Berlin, which was the death of the last Berlin Pleiades. covered the Berlin Chess Notes No. 295 pp.402-409), Chess (*QCH* No. 13, pp.

352-356) and Chess Notes No. 349 (*QCH* No. 14, pp. 485-489), we return only to the texts that describe the history of the Berlin Chess Club and the fortunes of Hanstein.

“The first chess club in Berlin was founded about 1803, and its players can have been of no great strength, as Deschapelles was fond of telling how he visited Berlin in 1807, and found that he was able to give the odds of a Rook to the best players in the club.... The Berlin Old Chess Club seems also to have been an exclusive body; one of its rules declared military men to be ineligible for membership and in the 1830s the younger players in Berlin found themselves shut out from what had then become almost a family circle... But the club justified its existence by the playing of three series of correspondence

⁴ *British Chess Magazine*, 1886, March, pp. 77-81.

games, though singularly enough in no case were the conductors of play on the Berlin side members of the Berlin Club... The Berlin club lingered on for a few years, but finally disappeared somewhere about 1850.

“Soon after 1830, the younger generation of Berlin players, for whom the chess club had no room, began to meet together for chess in summer in the Blumengarten, in winter in the Cafe Belvedere, in the immediate neighborhood. Their club for distinction was called the Berliner Schachgesellschaft, and in 1833-4 it began its career with two correspondence games against Magdeburg (Walker, 384-385). The development of the games is one on the same plane as the earlier games of the old club. The new light had not yet shone. It was the publication of a translation of Lewis’ *Selection of Games*, from the Labourdonnais-MacDonnell match, by Bledow, in 1835, which first led to better things. And der Lasa has repeatedly acknowledged that these new ideas are the outcome of the English school, which was founded by Sarratt and developed by Lewis. The first three to attach themselves to Bledow, and rank as his equal, were the cousins Hanstein and Mayet, and Horwitz. Already in the life-time of Mendheim they were becoming noted, but it was in 1837 that their master-period began...

“W. Hanstein (born 3rd August, 1811, died 14th October, 1850) was the ‘slow player’ of the Pleiades. But he made up for it in correctness. He was specially addicted to strong attacks, and did not avoid sacrificial lines of play. The King’s Gambit was his favourite opening, but he was equally good in defending himself against such games, and he preferred a fighting defence. Thus he avoided Bledow’s favourite Giuoco Piano by the fighting Two Knight’s Defence, and it was his clever defence in the Fegatello variations to which we owe the first of the German text books, for it attracted the attention of Bilguer, and in 1839 he published his small brochure, ‘Der Zweispringerspiel in Nachzug,’ which was considered by the Berlin players to have overthrown the Fegatello as a defence. But Hanstein was not to be robbed of his favourite defence, and he, in company with der Lasa, had the satisfaction before death of rehabilitating the Two Knight’s Defence by reintroducing the defence 5...Na5. Hanstein had an excellent memory, and rarely forgot a combination, but his slow play had a habit of degenerating into extreme caution, and almost timidity, in meeting an opponent for the first time. Consequently he generally made the worst appearance of the seven in matches. He is, perhaps, the only player who has given odds in a correspondence game. He played Lange thus at the odds of Pawn and two moves.

“The question of the relative strength of the seven is not an easy one to solve. Der Lasa had an impression that in their great year 1838-1839, Hanstein was really the first player, but the games gave no clue. To settle the point they arranged that each pair should play 50 games, but these were never all

completed, and what results were obtained were contradictory. Thus Mayet beat Bilguer, made an even score with der Lasa, and lost to Hanstein. Bilguer and Hanstein were fairly even, so were Bilguer and Bledow, but Hanstein beat Bledow. Der Lasa was 9 games to the good in his 50 with Hanstein, but by 1842 the balance was even again. Published games afford no criterion. Hanstein and der Lasa were more diligent in recording games, but for the most part each only kept copies of the games that he himself won. Many more served as foundations and illustrations of the columns of the *Handbuch*. Others were kept for future investigation.

“Perhaps a better idea of their strength is afforded by their score against visitors to Berlin. In 1839, Szen visited Berlin, and played Bilguer (losing 1), Mayet (losing 2, 1 draw), der Lasa (winning 2, losing 1), and Hanstein (1 win, 1 lost). In 1842, Jaenisch played 30 games in all, with Bledow, Hanstein, and der Lasa, who more than held their own. In 1843, Buckle played der Lasa (losing 2 out of 3) and lost with Hanstein; and in 1845, Mongredien was in Berlin, and of 12 games with Mayet (3 wins, 1 draw, 3 losses). In 1853, der Lasa and Staunton played 13 games in Brussels, Staunton winning 4 and der Lasa 5, 3 were drawn and 1 abandoned. From all which we may safely conclude that the best of the seven were no whit inferior to the best players of their time, but whether they were the equals of Labourdonnais or MacDonnell may be doubted.”⁵

Based on the above texts, we can assume that in the late 1830s Hanstein was one of the strongest chess players in Berlin. By the early 1840s, Von der Lasa had risen to pre-eminence among the players of the city, however later in the decade he entered the diplomatic service, relinquishing to Hanstein his position as Berlin’s strongest player.

We have attempted below to compile some results of his matches, giving preference to Berlin players or foreigners who came to Berlin. For the first time, the complete results of five matches that Hanstein played against Von der Lasa are presented here. Further research of relevant sources should uncover the results of Hanstein’s matches against Carl Mayet, Paul von Bilguer and Ludwig Bledow in 1839. Also missing is the result of his mini-match with Buckley, who visited Berlin in 1843. Of course, it is quite possible that the summary below is not complete, and that during his chess career Hanstein played more unofficial matches (or series of games) with other German players. I have no doubt that the forthcoming book, *Chess Career of Wilhelm Hanstein, 1830-1850*, will succeed in revealing this along with other aspects of his interesting chess career.

⁵ For many of the details above I am indebted to numerous articles and obituary notices in the earlier years of the *Schachzeitung* (British Chess Magazine, 1899, pp.407-414)

HANSTEIN'S CHESS RECORD

| Years | City | Hanstein versus Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | Result |
|------------------|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1839-1841 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +17-26=7 |
| 1839 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +8-8=3 |
| 1840 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +4-8=2 |
| 1841 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +5-10=2 |
| 1841 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +19-23=8 |
| 1841-1842 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +16-23=11 |
| 1841 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +6-15=6 |
| 1842 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +10-+8=5 |
| 1842-1843 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +14-22=14 |
| 1842 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +5-8=9 |
| 1843 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +9-14=5 |
| 1843-1846 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +7-11=6 |
| 1843 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +1-1=1 |
| 1845 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +2-6=2 |
| 1846 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Tassilo H. u. d. Lasa | +4-4=3 |

| Years | City | Hanstein versus Other players | Result |
|-----------|----------|--|----------|
| 1830 | Zürich | Hanstein vs. Johann Escher | +3-1=1 |
| 1837 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Carl Mayet | +26-8=1 |
| 1839-1940 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Carl Mayet | +27-11=1 |
| 1839 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Paul von Bilguer | +0-3=0 |
| 1839 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Ludwig Bledow | |
| 1839 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Jozsef Szen | +1-1=0 |
| 1842 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Jaenisch | +4-1=1 |
| 1843 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Buckley | |
| 1844 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Carl Mayet | +1-1=1 |
| 1847 | Berlin | Hanstein vs. Carl Mayet | +12-5=1 |
| 1847 | Berlin? | Hanstein vs. A. F. von der Goltz at odds | +5-3=0 |
| 1847 | Berlin? | Hanstein vs. A. F. von der Goltz at odds | +5-2=1 |
| 1847 | Berlin? | Hanstein vs. A. F. von der Goltz | +2-0=0 |
| 1849-1850 | Corresp. | Hanstein vs. Max Lange | +1-1=0 |

Source: Lasa Manuscript, Kornik Library

During his chess career, Hanstein played hundreds of games, many of which would eventually appear in German chess magazines, especially *Schachzeitung*, and from there some would then be reprinted in foreign chess columns and magazines. In Jay Whitehead's chess database we can find a total of 155 games that were collected from these sources.

Fortunately, these sources aren't the only ones available today in which we can find long-lost treasures from the 1830s and 40s. As we have mentioned in previous issues of *Quarterly for Chess History*, the chess collection of Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa in the library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kornik, near Poznań, contains not only the games of this very strong player from the mid-19th century, but also those of his chess friends from the Berlin Pleiades, including Hanstein.

The catalogue of his chess collection, *Verzeichniss meiner Sammlung von Schriften über das Schachspiel*, under the catalogue number 10722, gives the following item: Hanstein, Wilhelm: *Blätter mit Partien gegen verschiedene Gegner aus den Jahren 1837-1845. Originalhandschriften*. For many decades, this manuscript remained unidentified and was thought to be lost. During my last visit to the library in Kornik many years ago, however, I managed to find it within the manuscript collection of Von der Lasa, and so readers can now acquaint themselves with the mostly unknown games played by Hanstein at the Berliner Chess Club between 1837 and 1845.

The manuscript consisted of 139 sheets, divided into smaller files according to the openings. The numbering goes back to the days when this collection was described; numbers were given even to the original file covers. Because of this, the number of sheets does not correspond to the number of games; on one numbered sheet sometimes two games were found, or conversely, a longer game was transcribed on two sheets. The games were obviously transcribed from the original scores by Von der Lasa, and on some sheets with games information is given about where and when the game was published in chess magazines (usually in the *Schachzeitung*).

The collection contains a total of 112 games. Not all of them, however, were played by Hanstein. There are five games here that were evidently included by Von der Lasa in order to better document some openings. There were no mistakes in the games, and thanks to the easily legible manuscript of Von der Lasa, it was easy to transcribe these games into a database.

I believe that this article will to a certain extent fill some gaps in the knowledge of German chess history in the 1830s and 40s, and will serve as one more valuable piece of the puzzle in the creation of a comprehensive account of European chess history.

342.

Hanstein - Heinemann

Berlin, 18??, Odd of White's Rook a1

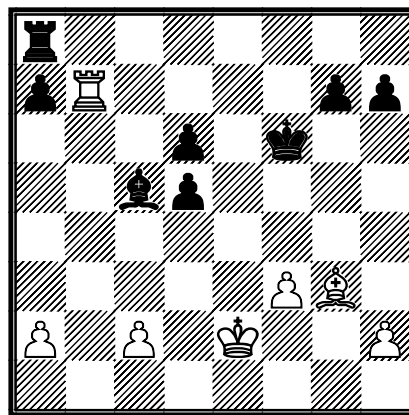
1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. ♖c4 ♔h4+ 4. ♕f1 g5 5. ♘c3 c6 6. d4 b5 7. ♘f3 ♔h5 8. ♖b3 d6 9. h4 ♖e7 10. ♘xg5 ♔xd1+ 11. ♘xd1 ♖xg5 12. hxg5 ♖g4 13. ♘f2 ♖e6 14. d5 cxd5 15. exd5 ♖f5 16. ♖xf4 ♕d7 17. g4 ♖g6 18. ♕g2 ♘a6 19. c4 ♘c5 20. ♖c1 ♘e7 21. ♖e3 a6 22. ♖xc5 dxc5 23. cxb5 ♕d6 24. a4 axb5 25. axb5 ♖ab8 26. ♖c4 ♘c8 27. ♖a1 ♘b6 28. ♖a6 ♕c7 29. ♖d3 ♖hd8 30. ♘e4 ♖xe4+ 31. ♖xe4 ♖g8 32. ♖a7+ ♖b7 33. d6+ ♕xd6 34. ♖xb7 ♘d5 35. ♖xd5 ♕xd5 36. ♖xf7 ♖xg5 37. ♖f5+ ♖xf5 38. gxf5 1:0

343. C33

Hanstein - Mayet, Carl

Berlin, 18??

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. ♖c4 ♔h4+ 4. ♕f1 d6 5. ♘c3 c6 6. d4 f5 7. ♔e2 fxe4 8. ♔xe4+ ♖e7 9. d5 ♘f6 10. ♔xf4 ♔xf4+ 11. ♖xf4 ♖f8 12. ♘f3 ♘xd5 13. ♘xd5 cxd5 14. ♖b5+ ♖d7 15. ♖xd7+ ♘xd7 16. ♖g3 ♘e5 17. ♕e2 ♖f6 18. ♖ad1 ♘xf3 19. gxf3 ♖xb2 20. ♖b1 ♖a3 21. ♖b3 ♖c5 22. ♖xb7 ♖f7 23. ♖hb1 ♕f8 24. ♖xf7+ ♕xf7 25. ♖b7+ ♕f6



26. ♖d7 ♖e8+ 27. ♕d2 ♖e6 28. h4 h6 29. a4 ♖e7 30. ♖xe7 ♕xe7 31. ♕e2 ♕e6 32. f4 d4 33. ♖e1 g6 34. ♖d2 ♖b6 35. ♖e1 ♖d8 36. ♖f2 ♖f6 37. ♖e1 ♕d5 38. ♕d3 ♕c5 39. ♖f2 ♕b4 40. ♖xd4 ♖xh4 41. ♖xa7 ♕xa4 42. ♖b8 ♖e7 43. ♕e4 ♕b5 44. ♕d5 h5 45. c4+ ♕b6 46. ♖xd6 ♖xd6 47. ♕xd6 h4 48. c5+ ♕b5 49. c6 h3 50. c7 h2 51. c8=♔ h1=♔ 52. ♔c5+ ♕a6 53. ♔c6+ ♔xc6+ 54. ♕xc6 ♕a7 55. ♕d6 ♕b7 56. ♕e6 ♕c7 57. ♕f6 ♕d7 58. ♕xg6 ♕e8 59. f5 ♕f8 60. ♕f6 1:0

344. C33

Anderssen - Hanstein

Berlin, 18??

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. ♖c4 ♔h4+ 4. ♕f1 g5 5. ♘c3 c6 6. g3 fxg3 7. ♕g2 ♔h6 8. d4 gxh2 9. ♖xh2 ♔g7 10. ♕h1 b5 11. ♖b3 a5 12. a3 ♖e7 13. ♖f2 ♘h6 14. ♘f3 d6 15. e5 d5 16. ♖g2 ♖g4 17. ♔f1 ♔g6 18. ♘d1 ♔h5+ 19. ♘h2 ♖xd1 20. ♕g1 ♖g4 21. ♘xg4 ♘xg4 22. ♔e2 f5 23. exf6 ♘xf6 24. ♔e6 ♔d1+ 25. ♕h2 ♔h5+ 26.

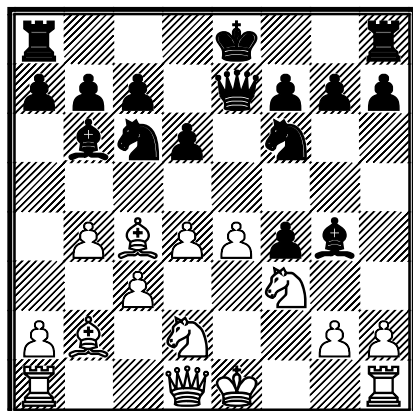
♖g1 ♜g8 27. c3 ♞a7 28. ♙d2
 ♞d7 29. ♞f1 ♞f7 30. ♞xf6 ♞xe6
 31. ♞xe6 ♖f7 32. ♞h6 ♞g7 33.
 ♞h5 ♖g8 34. ♙xg5 ♙xg5 35.
 ♞hxg5 ♞xg5 36. ♞xg5+ ♞g7 37.
 ♞xg7+ ♖xg7 38. ♙d1 ♖f6 39.
 ♙g4 ♖g5 40. ♙c8 ♖f4 41. ♖f2
 ♖e4 42. ♖e2 h5 43. ♙e6 ♜a6 44.
 ♙d7 ♜b8 45. ♙e8 h4 46. ♙g6+
 ♖f4 47. ♖f2 b4 48. axb4 axb4 49.
 cxb4 ♜a6 50. b5 cxb5 51. ♙d3
 ♜c7 52. ♙f1 ♖e4 53. ♖e2 ♖d4
 54. ♖f3 b4 55. ♖e2 ♖c4 56. ♖d2
 ♖b3 57. ♖c1 ♜e6 58. ♖b1 ♜f4
 59. ♖c1 h3 60. ♙xh3 ♜xh3 0:1

345. C30

Anderssen - Hanstein

Berlin, 18??

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♙c5 3.♜f3 d6 4. ♙c4
 ♜c6 5. c3 ♞e7 6. b4 ♙b6 7. ♙b2
 ♜f6 8. d3 ♙g4 9. ♜bd2 ef4 10. d4



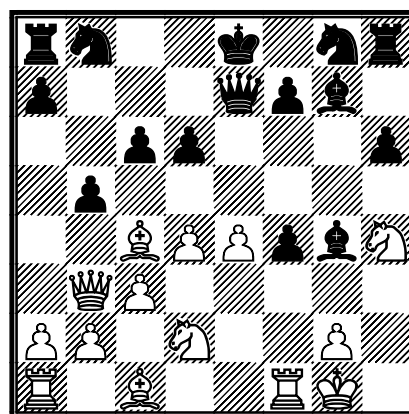
10... d5 11. ♙d3 dxe4 12. ♜xe4
 ♜xe4 13. O-O f5 14. ♞c2 O-O-O
 15. b5 ♜b8 16. ♜e5 ♜d6 17.
 ♙a3 g6 18. ♞xf4 ♞hf8 19. ♖h1
 ♞g5 20. ♙c1 ♞h5 21. c4 g5 22.
 ♞xg4 fxg4 23. c5 ♙xc5 24. dxc5
 ♜e4 25. ♙xe4 ♞f1# 0:1

346. C38

Hanstein - Mayet, Carl

Berlin, 4. 9.1837

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. ♜f3 g5 4.
 ♙c4 ♙g7 5. d4 d6 6. h4 h6 7. c3
 c6 8. ♞b3 ♞e7 9. O-O ♙g4 10.
 ♜bd2 gxh4 11. ♜xh4 b5



12. ♙xf7+ ♞xf7 13. ♞xf7+ ♖xf7
 14. ♞xf4+ ♜f6 15. e5 dxe5 16.
 dxe5 ♜bd7 17. exf6 ♜xf6 18. ♜e4
 h5 19. ♙e3 ♞he8 20. ♜xf6 ♞xe3
 21. ♜xg4+ 1:0

347. D07

Mayet, Carl - Hanstein

Berlin, 6. 9.1837

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. ♜c3 ♜c6 4.
 e3 e5 5. d5 ♜ce7 6. ♙xc4 c6 7.
 ♜f3 ♙g4 8. h3 ♙xf3 9. ♞xf3 ♜f6
 10. dxc6 ♜xc6 11. ♜e4 ♙b4+ 12.
 ♖e2 O-O 13. ♞d1 ♞e7 14. ♜xf6+
 ♞xf6 15. ♞xf6 gxf6 16. a3 ♙c5
 17. b4 ♙b6 18. ♞d7 ♞ab8 19.
 ♙b2 ♞bc8 20. ♙b3 ♞c7 21.
 ♞ad1 ♜d4+ 22. ♞1xd4 exd4 23.
 ♞xc7 ♙xc7 24. ♙xd4 ♙e5 25.
 ♙xa7 ♞a8 26. ♙c5 ♞xa3 27.
 ♙d5 ♙c3 28. ♙xb7 ♞b3 29. ♙d5
 ♞b2+ 30. ♖f3 ♙xb4 31. ♙d4

CAPABLANCA046

Rare Capablanca's Picture

Until his victorious match against Marshall in 1909, the name Jose Raul Capablanca was virtually unknown in the European press. Occasionally, a brief remark about a promising young Cuban would appear in chess columns, his impressive results in simultaneous exhibitions would receive mention, and a few of his games would be printed (JRC vs. J. F. Redding, 1905¹, e.g., JRC vs. Brackett, 1907²). Prior to 1909, The British Newspaper Archive lists a total of less than 20 references to the young Capablanca, whereas in the year 1909 itself that number jumps to more than 200. Most of them are related to the aforementioned Capablanca vs. Marshall match, where a clear victory for the experienced American champion was expected. Things did not turn out according to expectations, however, and Capablanca took the next step in his celebrated chess career, which would ultimately culminate in him claiming the title of world champion.

The editor of the *Yorkshire Weekly Post's* chess column, F. P. Wildman, wrote about the Capablanca vs. Marshall match in the final issue of June, to which he added a lesser-known portrait of Capablanca.



Source: *The Yorkshire Weekly Post*, 27 June 1909

CAPABLANCA047

Capablanca in Detroit, November 1910

Capablanca visited Detroit on 27 November 1910. Further details of his time here were unknown up to this point, however, thanks to two Michigan newspapers we have been able to partially fill in this blank spot in his chess career. Firstly, we have a short report from the *Detroit Free Press* announcing his arrival: "Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, and Newell W. Banks, champion of America at checkers, will give a public exhibition in their respective specialities at the Griswold

¹ *The Cornish Telegraph*, 2 March 1905

² *Hampshire Telegraph*, 2 February 1907.

House tonight at 8 o'clock. All players are invited to attend, and all who can, are urged to bring boards and men, twenty-five boards will be played simultaneously, if that many can be secured."³

A brief account of the outcome of the simul later appeared in *The Evening Times (Pawtucket Times)*: "Jose R. Capablanca, the celebrated Cuban chess expert, played 17 men at the Hotel Griswold here, defeating 16 opponents and losing the remaining game in the remarkable short time of 1 hour and 25 minutes. So rapidly did he go from board to board that his adversaries could not give their moves due deliberation and were therefore quickly disposed of by the Cuban, who is trying hard to break the world's record for simultaneous play, and as of now is ahead of the record, having a score to date 49 wins, 1 loss and 1 draw."⁴ According *The New York Times* "many prominent residents of the city who are interested in the royal game were present and seemed greatly to enjoy the facility with which the clever Cuban took the measure of his opponents."⁵

The *Vicksburg Evening Post* later added that "after the exhibition Capablanca presented to the audience specimens of play, showing the ludicrous entanglements that menace

the careless chess exponent, which brought forth much applause and laughter. Among those who tried conclusions with the Cuban were five players of recognized first class strength, each of whom was defeated. Capablanca's next appearance will be at the rooms of the Chicago Chess and Checkers Club, where he will meet a large number of strong local players."⁶

A big mystery that remains unsolved is the name of the Detroit player who managed to defeat Capablanca. Perhaps their name will come to light sometime in the future.

CAPABLANCA048

Capablanca in Budapest, 1911

In 1911, Capablanca undertook his second European tour, during which he visited 19 destinations, giving two simul exhibitions at some of these (Rotterdam, Prague, Budapest, Vienna and London). We have already covered some of these exhibitions in *Quarterly for Chess History* (e.g. in Prague, and the Netherlands), while his British simuls were described in detail in the book *J. R. Capablanca in United Kingdom, 1911-1920* by Vlastimil Fiala (Olomouc: Moravian Chess). Today we will briefly look at Capablanca's visit to Budapest on 13 and 14 October 1911.

Only one complete game from his stay in the Hungarian capital was known previously, Capablanca vs.

³ *Detroit Free Press*, 26 November 1910.

⁴ *The Evening Times (Pawtucket Times)*, 30 November 1910.

⁵ *The New York Times*, 30 November 1910; compare also *New York Tribune*, 30 November 1910.

⁶ *Vicksburg Evening Post*, 30 November 1910.

Zambelly,⁷ which was reprinted in a number of chess columns and magazines. It was first published in *Magyar Sakkvilág*, 1911, No. 14, p. 211.

As mentioned above, Capablanca gave two simul exhibitions in Budapest. Capablanca arrived in Budapest on the evening of Friday, 13 October, and at half past seven in the lobby of the Lipótváros casino he first briefly presented some of his games on a wall board. Then he faced ten of the strongest young players from the Budapesti Sakk-Kör (Budapest Chess Circle). After a short struggle (apparently just 45 minutes, or one hour according to another source⁸) Capablanca achieved a result of +8-2=0.⁹

A second simultaneous event was held the following day on 14 October. This time 21 local players opposed the Cuban. Capablanca won 13 games, lost 2 and made 6 draws. We have managed to discover three previously unknown games from these simul events in Budapestian chess columns.

| Budapest Lipótvárosi Kaszinóban | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 13 October 1911 | |
| Simul Exhibition (+8-2=0) | |

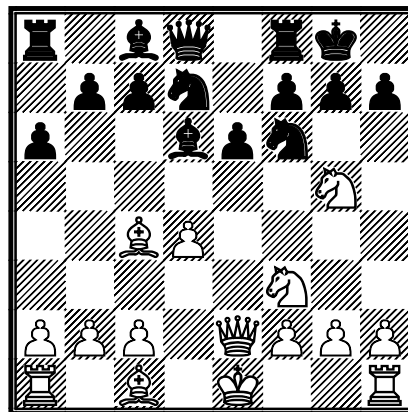
515. C10

Capablanca, J. R. - Neumann, M.

Budapest, Simul, 13.10.1911

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♖c3 dxe4 4.

♜xe4 ♜d7 5. ♜f3 ♜gf6 6. ♜eg5
♜d6 7. ♜c4 O-O 8. ♚e2 a6



9. ♜xf7 ♜xf7 10. ♜xe6 ♜f8 11.
♜xf7+ ♜xf7 12. ♜g5+ ♜g6 13.
♜e3 ♜f5 14. h4 h5 15. ♚c4 ♚e7
16. O-O-O b5 17. ♚b3 ♜e8 18.
♜de1 ♚d7 19. ♜d2 ♜e6 20. c3
♜f4 21. ♜xe8 ♚xe8 22. ♜e3
♜xg2 23. ♜g1 ♜xe3 24. ♜e4+
♜eg4 25. ♜xd6 cxd6 26. ♚d1
♚e4 27. ♜d2 ♚f4+ 0:1 (*Pesti
Naplo*, 25 November 1911)

| Budapest Chess Club | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 14 October 1911 | |
| Simul Exhibition (+13-2=6) | |

516. D00

Capablanca, J. R. - Szivos

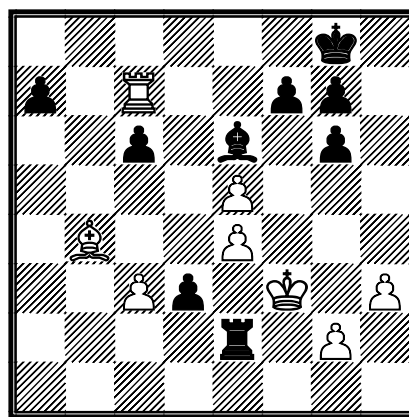
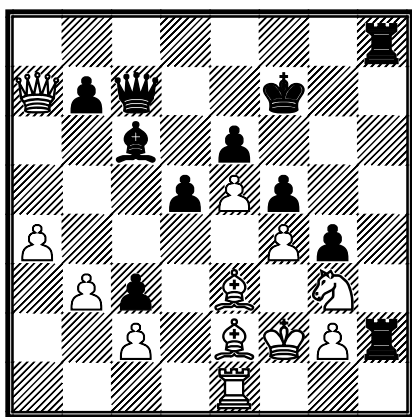
Budapest, Simul, 14.10.1911

1. d4 d5 2. e3 e6 3. ♜d3 ♜f6 4.
♜d2 c5 5. ♜gf3 ♜c6 6. O-O ♚c7
7. b3 ♜g4 8. h3 h5 9. ♜b2 f5 10.
hxc4 hxc4 11. ♜e5 ♜xe5 12. dxe5
g5 13. f4 gxf4 14. ♜xf4 ♜h6 15.
♜f1 c4 16. ♜e2 ♜xf4 17. exf4 c3
18. ♜c1 ♜d7 19. ♜e3 ♜d8 20.
♜g3 ♜c6 21. ♜f2 ♜d7 22. ♚d4
♜dh7 23. ♜e1 ♜h2 24. ♚xa7
♜f7 25. a4

⁷ Caparrós, Rogelio: *The Games of José Raúl Capablanca*. Dallas: Chess Digest 1994, p. 174, game No. 156.

⁸ *Világ*, 22 October 1911.

⁹ *Magyar Sakkvilág*, 1911, No. 14, p. 209.



25... d4 26. ♖g1 dxe3+ 27. ♔xe3
♜8h3 28. ♔c5 ♜xg3 0:1 (*Világ*,
22 October 1911)

517. C49

Capablanca, J. R. - Fluss, Gyorgy

Budapest, Simul, 14.10.1911

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♘c3 ♘f6
4. ♙b5 ♙b4 5. O-O O-O 6. d3 d6
7. ♙g5 ♙xc3 8. bxc3 ♘e7 9. ♘h4
♘g6 10. ♘xg6 hxg6 11. f4 c6 12.
♙c4 d5 13. fe5 ♔b6 14. ♙h1 ♘e4
15. dxe4 dxc4 16. ♜b1 ♔a5 17.
♔d4 ♔xa2 18. ♔f2 ♙e6 19. ♙e7
♜fe8 20. ♜xb7 ♜eb8 21. ♜c7
♜c8 22. ♜b7 ♜cb8 23. ♜c7 ♜b1
24. h3 ♜f1 25. ♔xf1 ♔xc2 26.
♔e1 ♜b8 27. ♙h2 ♜b1 28. ♔e3
♜b3 29. ♙b4 ♜b2 30. ♔f3 ♔d3
31. ♙g3 ♜e2 32. ♔xd3 cxd3 33.
♙f3

33... ♜xe4!! 34. c4 ♜xc4 35. ♙d2
♜a4 36. ♙e3 ♙d5 37. g4 ♙e4 38.
♙c3 a5 39. e6 fxe6 40. ♜xg7+
♙f8 41. ♜a7 ♙g2 42. ♙xd3 ♙xh3
43. g5 ♙f5+ 44. ♙e3 ♜e4+ 45.
♙d2 a4 46. ♙f6 ♜c4 47. ♙e5
♜c2+ 48. ♙e3 ♜c4 49. ♙d2 ♜g4
50. ♙f6 ♜g2+ 51. ♙c3 ♜g4 52.
♙g7+ ♙e8 53. ♙f6 a3 54. ♜xa3
♜g3+ 55. ♙b2 ♜xa3 56. ♙xa3
♙d7 57. ♙b4 ♙d6 58. ♙c4 e5
59. ♙d8 ♙e6+ 60. ♙d3 ♙d5 61.
♙a5 ♙f5+ 62. ♙e3 c5 63. ♙d8
♙c4 64. ♙c7 ♙d5 65. ♙d8 e4 66.
♙f6 ♙c4 67. ♙d2 ♙b3 68. ♙e5
c4 69. ♙d4 c3+ 70. ♙d1 c2+ 71.
♙d2 e3+ 0:1 (*Pesti Naplo*, 29
October 1911)

ALEXANDER ALEKHINE

ALEKHINE055

Alekhine in Kécskemét, 1936

In 1936, Alekhine played more than 40 simultaneous exhibitions in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium. For the

time being, the only source of information for a large number of these simuls is contemporary national chess magazines (such as *Oesterrichische Schachzeitung*, *Wiener Schachzeitung*, *Schach Kurier*, *Deutsche Schachblätter*, *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, *Magyar Sakkvilág*, *Šahovski Glasnik*, *Schach-Echo*, *Schackvärlden*, *De Schaakwereld*, etc.), which in addition to news and results also included full game scores. It is very likely that research in the relevant local and regional media will reveal further unknown details and games. To illustrate, we present some research on Alekhine's exhibition in Kecskemét, which Alekhine visited on 2 April 1936.

The first reports on Alekhine's intended visit to Kecskemét appeared in print as early as mid-March 1936. An article entitled "Alekhine in Kecskemét" informed readers of a statement made by László Tótha, chairman of the local chess club: "László Tóth, the managing chairman of the Circle, made an interesting announcement at the Sunday general meeting of the Kecskemét Chess. He announced that during the spring he would be an illustrious guest of the chess life of Kecskemét in the person of ex-world champion Aljechin. Aljechin visited us in 1927 when he won the famous chess tournament of the "famous city". Now, on his way to Hungary, he will probably take part in the 1936 national championship of the Hungarian Chess Association and

either before or after that, he will visit Kecskemét for a few days, where, according to his own confession, he has very pleasant memories. The ex-world master, by the way, is heavily preparing to win back his world championship."¹⁰

His arrival was announced by the same newspaper at the end of March: "Dr. Aljechin, the winner of the 1927 Kecskemét International Chess Championship, came to Hungary for a few days. He was a world champion for eight years, and in the autumn of last year Dutch Grandmaster Euwe stripped him of the proud title. Dr. Aljechin is not in the best shape and may have underestimated his opponent. He is still considered the most brilliant player in the world of chess players and there is a lot of excitement ahead for the revenge match, which has already been secured for next year. This year, Germany hosts the chess Olympics in Munich and invited Aljechin to prepare his team. Before that, Alekhine has three weeks off. During this time he arrived in Hungary on Sunday. In Kecskemét, not only the group of chess players, but also the general public kept a close eye on Alekhine's current form. This understandable interest is satisfied by Dr. Kiss Endre, the invitation of the mayor and the Chess Shows of Kecskemét, which Alekhine welcomed. The program for his stay here is now being put together. His simultaneous exhibition will be on

¹⁰ *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 11 March 1936.

Thursday night in the conservatory of Beretvás.”¹¹

The next day, local chess players learned that Alekhine would face a maximum of 40 opponents, with applications being collected by the chess club’s secretary, Béla Faragó. A fee of 1 pengő, or 50 fillérs for members of the Kecskemét Chess Club, would be charged for the chance to play against Alekhine. Admission for spectators was set at 1 pengő, 60 fillérs for club members.¹²

On the day of the simul, Kecskeméti Közlöni briefly outlined Alekhine’s chess career, recalling his victory against Capablanca and multiple triumphs over Bogoljubow, and also mentioning his defeat against Euwe and his preparations for a return match. The simultaneous was to start at 8pm, and the author encouraged participants and spectators to arrive at the game room on time.¹³

The day after the simul, which must have finished late at night and prevented any news reports from being submitted before the evening deadline, interesting information on Alekhine’s stay in Nagykörös, where Alekhine had played another simul exhibition a day earlier, was published. There he had faced the best local players from Nagykörös itself, as well as those from nearby Cegléd and Szolnok. Alekhine faced off against 25 opponents, while also playing two blindfold games at the same time.

Alekhine finished with a score of +19-2=6. According to the article, Alekhine was to travel by car and arrive in Kecskemét at around 5pm, accompanied by Mr. Ferenc Chalupetzky. A visit to Mayor Endre Kiss, with whom Alekhine had established friendly relations during a previous stay in Kecskemét in 1927, was planned immediately upon his arrival. Before the simul began, Alekhine went over his unsuccessful match against Euwe from a year earlier with the audience.¹⁴

The coverage of the simul exhibition itself filled almost an entire newspaper page. The headline proclaimed that Alekhine had beaten 33 players, suffered two defeats (István Tóth and Zsigmond Papp) and held three draws (József Donogál, László Tóth, and Dr. Barna Kiss). The author of the article first described the surroundings in which the simul was held: “A huge U-shaped table at the conservatory in Beretvás, on it a white tablecloth sporting 28 chessboards, behind which sit 38 candidates with a secret wish, to defeat Alekhine. At each board stand three or four kibitzers, whose advice sometimes helps, sometimes hurts, but whose overall impact on the game is negative. If the position is good, the kibitzers dispense advice, to the extent that their playing strength allows, but when the position worsens, the kibitzers typically fall silent. At around nine o’clock, Alekhine enters the hall, and is greeted with huge

¹¹ *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 31 March 1936.

¹² *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 1 April 1936.

¹³ *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 2 April 1936.

¹⁴ *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 3 April 1936.

applause. He looks a little older than in 1927, when he played in a tournament here. Nevertheless, his gait is confident, lithe, his handshakes firm and energetic. After the applause subsides, Alekhine is greeted in French by Professor Arnold Berkovits of the Kecskemét Chess Club. A number of those in attendance cup their hands to their ears to hear better. Alekhine also responded to the welcome speech in French. A few more sentences were spoken, then the speeches ended, Alekhine bowed, and there was applause once again. Alekhine then spoke in German and recalled his match with Euwe. “I believe that I can beat Euwe” he says, “I was not sufficiently prepared, and I underestimated my opponent a little, which was not a mistake, but a sin. If I lose to him a second time, I will acknowledge his superiority.” László Tóth, chairman of the Kecskemét Chess Club, translates Alekhine’s words into Hungarian. Then the simultaneous exhibition begins.

“Alekhine, like Nurmi¹⁵, completes the first circuit in one minute, each step punctuated with a move on another chessboard. Alekhine’s rapid tempo continues on subsequent laps. “He’s already back again,” complains one of the players. “I have no idea what he’s planning,” muses another competitor over the board next to mine. A few turns later, the pace of the game begins to

gradually slow down. Alekhine no longer sprints along the chessboards, but instead stops in front of some to think a little, stroking his chin, allowing his elbows to move freely. The players at these boards are proud to have made the master think. Laci Tóth warns onlookers to not be afraid, the newspeople are preparing to take flash photos for their articles. Despite the warnings, several players were startled enough that they almost fell from their chairs. On the 11th board, Alekhine wins a bishop, “I thought that he wouldn’t notice it” the player comments on their loss. More and more frequently the refrain “I resign” can be heard. Other voices rise through the silence of the room, “Barna Kiss has the better piece play”, “Vince stands better”, “The boy from Körös is winning,”. At 11 in the evening Alekhine offers a draw to László Tóth, which the Hungarian player accepts. He is followed by József Donogál.

Bitter disappointment from Pista Sárkozy’s game. One of the onlookers moved a piece on the board, which Alekhine noticed, and the game was immediately stopped. “I would have won”, says Sárkozy, and you can imagine what he would have liked to do to the kibitzer. ... The number of boards is decreasing. On board 24, Black’s king falls into a mating net, another victory for Alekhine. “I made the same mistake that Alekhine made with Euwe”, says the defeated player. “How so?”, ask the onlookers around

¹⁵ Paavo Johannes Nurmi, a famous Finnish runner, who won nine gold medals between 1920 and 1928.

the table, “I underestimated my opponent.”

It is after midnight. The final days of the Janissaries.¹⁶ There are only a few chessboards still left in the fight, and Alekhine demonstrates great skill in the endgames there. He saves a lost position against Dr. Barna Kiss, offers a draw to Vince Tóth, who declines. Theirs is the last game to finish, with Alekhine winning a dramatic ending. The contest ends at a quarter to two. The two winners from Kecskémet were István Tóth, who defeated his opponent in a fine game, and Zsigmond Papp, who took advantage of Alekhine’s only error. Three players drew, József Donogál, László Tóth, and Dr. Barna Kiss. 33 players were defeated.”¹⁷



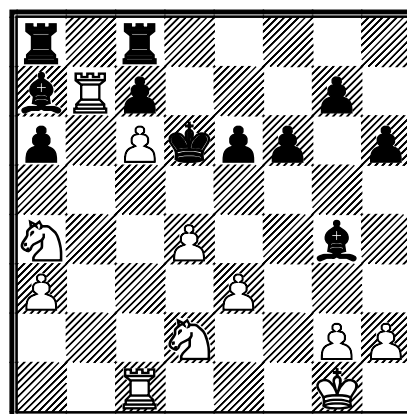
Source: *Pesti Naplo Kepes Melleklet*, 1936, p.184.

Only one game from the simul has survived, Alekhine vs. Antal Kristolofil,¹⁸ which was first printed in the daily *Keckeméti Lapok*, from where it was probably taken by *Magyar Sakkvilág*:

518. B00

Alekhine, A. A. - Kristolofil, Antal
Kecskemét, Simul, 2. 4.1936

1. e4 ♘c6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 ♙xd5
4. ♘f3 ♙g4 5. ♙e2 O-O-O 6. ♙e3
e6 7. O-O h6 8. ♘c3 ♙d7 9. ♙e1
♙b4 10. ♖d1 ♘ge7 11. a3 ♙a5
12. b4 ♙b6 13. ♘a4 ♘d5 14. c4
♘xe3 15. fxe3 a6 16. c5 ♙a7 17.
b5 axb5 18. ♙xb5 f6 19. ♙xc6
♙xc6 20. ♙a5 ♙a6 21. ♙xa6
bxa6 22. ♖b1 ♖he8 23. ♖fc1
♔d7 24. ♖b7 ♖a8 25. c6+ ♔d6
26. ♘d2 ♖ec8



27. ♘c4+ ♔xc6 28. ♘e5+ ♔xb7
29. ♖b1+ ♙b6 30. ♘c5+ ♔a7 31.
♘c6# 1:0 (*Keckeméti Lapok*, April
5, 1936; *Ujság*, April 5, 1936)

¹⁶ A member of an elite infantry unit in the Ottoman army, recruited from the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire.

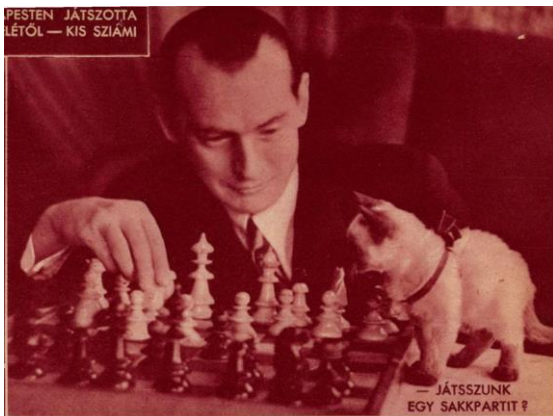
¹⁷ *Kecskeméti Közlöny*, 4 April 1936.

¹⁸ See Skinner-Verhoeven (1998): *Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, 1902-1946*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Company, Game No. 1974, p. 557.

ALEKHINE056

Alekhine and Cats

Alekhine's love of cats and their "role" in his chess career has been discussed many times over the years by chess writers. A little-known Hungarian magazine (*Pesti Naplo Kepes Melleklet*, 1936, p.160) featured a collage of Alekhine photographs, in which he 'advises' a cat on what move he should choose during a game, and also 'explains' his strategic ideas.



Source: *Magyarország*, 1 April 1936

ALEKHINE057

Alekhine in Belfast, 1938

After regaining the title of world chess champion in 1937, Alekhine

CHESS MISCELLANY

526. Game on Train

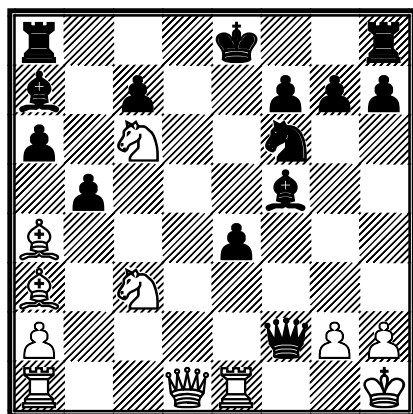
As many of our earlier chess miscellanies have shown, chess can and will be played in a variety of locations. In addition to the usual playing rooms in chess clubs, games have also taken place in hotels, restaurants, theatres, private residences or on ships. The following game between two strong British amateurs was played on a train; in addition, both players were blindfolded.¹

565. C51

Mills, D. Y. - Guest, A.

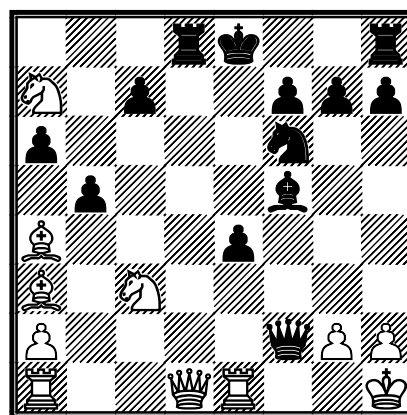
BLD in train, Free Game, 10.1888

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♕c4 ♕c5 4. O-O d6 5. b4 ♕b4 6. c3 ♕c5 7. d4 ed4 8. cd4 ♕b6 (Inferior to the usual continuation ...♘a5) 9. ♘c3 ♘f6 10. e5 dxe5 11. ♕a3 e4 12. ♖e1 ♕f5 13. ♕b5 a6 14. ♕a4 ♕a7 (In order to play ...b5 in answer to d5.) 15. ♘e5 ♖xd4 16. ♘xc6 ♖xf2+ 17. ♔h1 b5



18. ♘xa7 (18. ♘d5 ♕b6 19. ♖f1 ♘g4 20. ♘xb6 ♖xb6 21. ♖xf5 ♖xc6 22. ♕b3) 18... ♖d8

¹ *Liverpool Weekly Albion*, 3 November 1888.



19. ♖c2?? (19. ♘axb5 ♖xd1 20. ♖axd1 axb5 21. ♕xb5+ ♕d7 22. ♘xe4) 19... ♖d2 20. ♖xd2 ♖xd2 21. ♘axb5 ♕d7?? (This loses. 21...axb5 would have given Black a good game.) 22. ♖ed1 ♖e3 23. ♘c7 ♕d8 24. ♘7d5 (An effective move, to which Black has no satisfactory rejoinder) 24... ♖a7 25. ♘xf6 1:0 (*Liverpool Weekly Courier*, October 28, 1888)

527. Chess and Music

In the past, we have published several chess miscellanies that have shown many great musicians had a strong connection to the game of chess. One of the best examples of this is the life and career of Sir Walter Parratt, former leading player of the Oxford University Chess Club, who excelled at the organ. We discovered the following article in the chess column of the *Family Herald*:
Sir Walter Parratt, Musician and Chess Player.

“There is no truth in the story which has gone the round of the press

that Mr. Parratt had played a fugue on the organ and three blindfold games at chess simultaneously. The only basis for this is that when on a visit to Sir Frederick Ouseley, Mr. Parratt played on the piano and a single game at chess blindfold at the same time. This is a feat quite unique of its kind, and one that very few would try to imitate. Mr. Parratt however on one occasion played two blindfold simultaneous games, one with Prince Leopold and the other with Sir R. H. Collins, and succeeded in winning both of them. The following game was played in 1860, Mr. John Watkinson giving Mr. Walter Parratt the odds of the exchange (see below).²

A non-chess source, *The Bystander*, drew the attention of London's lovers of classical music to the extraordinary musical talents of Sir Walter Parratt, along with a photo: *Sir Walter Parratt*.

"It is not every day that Londoners have an opportunity of hearing genuine organ music well played, and the crowded condition of the Aeolian Hall at the last Broadway concert was doubtless due in some degree to the presence of Sir Walter Parratt's name on the programme. Everyone seems to know that he is Master of the King's Music and organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and it is therefore, almost superfluous to add that he is one of the finest organists of the day, and is, perhaps, unrivalled as a player of fugues. But it is doubtful if everybody has heard that he is an

enthusiastic player of chess. It is said of him that he can play a fugue on the organ and dictate the moves of several games at the same time, so great is his proficiency. Be that as it may, he proved himself so able a chess player, that he was for two years elected to lead the eight champions of castles and bishops for Oxford against Cambridge in the Inter-Varsity Chess Tournaments.

Of Organs and Organ Music

"As I have said before, it is not every day that we have the opportunity of listening to genuine organ music, at any rate in London. St. James's Hall and Queen's Hall both have organs of no means dimension or resources, and the instrument at the Albert Hall is a veritable giant. But they are very seldom heard as solo instruments. About twice in a season, Mr. Pitt mounts to his perch and accompanies the Queen's Hall orchestra, but one never hears anything more than the rumble of the pedal pipes even then, and the same may be said of the others. Yet there are any number of clever organists who are not only capable of performing, but who would rather welcome the opportunity of escaping a little from the restraint by which they are always bound when playing in a Church. And it is to the churches that one must go in the meantime if one is desirous of hearing organ music at all. Even then, it is an even chance that, after the particular service chosen, the organist will content himself with

² *Family Herald*, 21 July 1906.

playing an “arrangement from the great master.” So many players make the fatal mistake of imagining that these are the most acceptable things to play. As far as I am concerned, I always listen with greater pleasure to a single composition which was actually written for the organ than to half-a-dozen arrangements of “favourite airs” or choruses, and I have heard no a few people express the same opinion.



“Now, a series of recitals by first-class musicians at one of the big London Halls would have the merit of novelty to recommend it, and would serve to introduce to the musical

public a number of excellent compositions whose very existence they have, in all probability, never suspected. I throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, and respectfully invite the attention of musical agents to the matter.”³

528. Zukertort at Clifton, 1888

Johannes Zukertort was one of the world’s strongest chess players in the second half of the 19th century. In 1886, he tried unsuccessfully to win the title of world champion in a match with Steinitz. As a true chess professional, he made a living from publishing (he was co-editor of *Chess Monthly* along with L. Hoffer) and regular simultaneous chess exhibitions. We can note here his extensive and successful US tour in the years 1883-1884, which was intended to persuade American sponsors to support him financially in his upcoming match with Steinitz. His main hunting grounds, however, were the British Isles, where he gave the majority of his exhibitions. Like J. B. Blackburne, Zukertort was not only a fine simultaneous player, but an excellent blindfold player as well. We present below his simul exhibition at the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, which he visited on 21 February 1880. Thanks to the chess column at the *Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, we can scrutinize the exhibition in great detail, and also

³ *The Bystander*, 25 January 1905.

enjoy an incredible nine games showcasing Zukertort's skills.

"Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated chess professor, gave an exhibition of his marvellous skill *sans voir*, at the Victoria rooms, on Friday afternoon, upon the invitation of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the performance. The boards, opponents, and openings selected were as follows:

"Shortly after three o'clock the Rev. J. Greene announced that Dr. Zukertort would take first move on all the boards with odd numbers, his opponents at the even boards – Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 – having, on their part, to move first; each player would have to make his move in the rotation, except in critical cases when, if more time for consideration were required by any of

| Opponents | Openings | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| J. E. Vernon | Four Knights | 1-0 |
| G. Moncrieff | Giuoco Piano | 0-1 |
| E. Pierpoint | French | 1/2 |
| E. Thorold | Sicilian | 0-1 |
| Rev.N. Tibbits | Vienna | 1-0 |
| A. T. Perry | King Knights' | 0-1 |
| J. Burt | Bishop's Gam. | 0-1 |
| N. Fedden | Vienna | 1-0 |
| Berry+Boorne | Vienna | 1-0 |
| Total: | | +4-4=1 |

his antagonists, the learned doctor would occasionally allow them to be passed over for one turn. After an hour and half's play, Mr. Burt, at board No. 7, lost his queen in the defence to the King Bishop's gambit, and immediately resigned. The rest of the games, however, were more

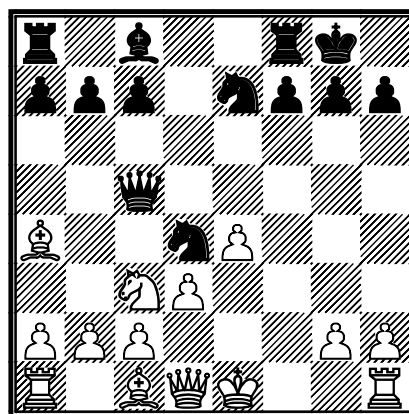
stubbornly contested, the varied fortunes of the several combatants being eagerly canvased and speculated upon by the interested bystanders, and at the termination it was found that Messrs. Vernon, Tibbits, Fedden, and the consulting players, Messrs. Berry and Boorne, were victorious. Dr. Zukertort winning against the rest, with the exception of Mr. Pierpoint, whose game was drawn.

566. C30

Zukertort, Johann - Tibbits, N. R.

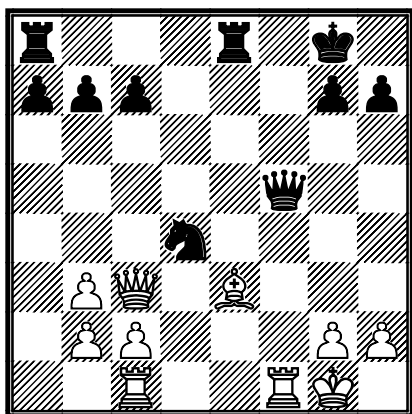
Clifton, Bld Simul, 20. 2.1880

1.e4 e5 2.♘c3 ♘c6 3.f4 ♕c5 4. ♘f3 d6 5.♕b5 ♘ge7 6.fe5 de5 7.♘e5 ♔d4 8.♘d3 O-O 9. ♘xc5 ♔xc5 10. d3 ♘d4 11. ♕a4



11... f5 (A very good move, the opening has been admirably played by Black, who has now a strong attack.) 12. ♕b3+ ♘xb3 13. axb3 fxe4 14. ♘xe4 ♔b6 15. ♔e2 ♘f5 (Again and excellent move, preventing ♕e3, and keeping up the attack.) 16. ♖f1 ♕d7 17. ♕f4 (Here 17.c3 seems best, giving up the doubled pawn.) 17... ♘d4 18. ♔d2 ♔c6 19. ♖c1 (Castling would obviously

lose the Queen at once by 19...♘xb3+; 19. ♘c3 looks dangerous, but would not, apparently, have led to inevitable disaster.) 19... ♙f5 20. ♚c3 ♙xe4 21. dxe4 (21. ♚xd4 would have been better, but even so Black must gain a winning advantage by 21... ♖ae8 etc.) 21... ♚xe4+ 22. ♙e3 (If 22. ♚e3 then Black replies 22... ♘xc2+) 22... ♖fe8 23. ♙f2 ♚f5+ 24. ♙g1



24... ♘e2+ (Which is of course fatal, for if 25. ♙h1 ♚xf1+ 26. ♖xf1 ♘xc3 27. bxc3 ♖xe3 Mr. Tibbits well deserved his victory, his game being carried on with great spirit and judgment.) 0:1 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 10 March 1880)

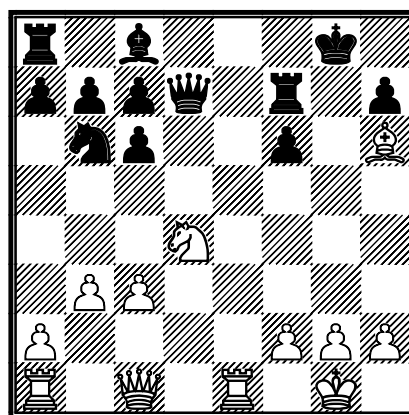
567. C49

Zukertort, Johann - Vernon, J. E.

Clifton, Bld Simul, 20. 2.1880

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘f6 3. ♘c3 ♘c6 4. ♙b5 ♙b4 5. ♘d5 ♙c5 6. c3 ♘xe4 7. d4 ♙e7 (Too timid; 7...exd4 was quite safe, then if 8.cxd4 ♙e6 9. ♚e2 0-0, and

White dare not take knight.) 8. O-O 9. ♖e1 ♘d6 10. ♙xc6 dxc6 11. ♘xe7+ ♚xe7 12. dxe5 ♘c4 13. b3 ♘b6 14. ♙g5 ♚d7 (14...♚e6 would probably have been better.) 15. ♚c1 f6 (Very dangerous; but his position is so cramped that it is difficult to suggest a better move.) 16. exf6 gxf6 17. ♙h6 ♖f7 18. ♘d4 (Dr. Zukertort thought that if he had here played 18.♚f4 he would have won by force, but Black could then have replied 18...♚d8 with a safe game.)



18... ♘d5 (The prompt action of this knight saves the game.) 19. c4 ♘e7 20. ♚e3 ♘g6 21. ♘e6 (A miscalculation which loses a piece.) 21... ♖e7 22. ♖ad1 ♚xe6 23. ♖d8+ ♙f7 24. ♚xe6+ ♖xe6 25. ♖ed1 ♖e8 26. h4 (Apparently to enable him to bring his Bishop into play, recovering the pawn.) 26... ♘xh4 27. ♖xe8 ♙xe8 28. ♙f4 ♙e6 29. ♙xc7 ♖c8 30. ♙g3 ♘f5 31. ♙f4 ♖d8 32. ♖e1 ♙f7 33. f3 ♘d4 (Laying a trap.) 34. ♙f2 ♙f5 35. ♖d1 ♘e6 36. ♖xd8

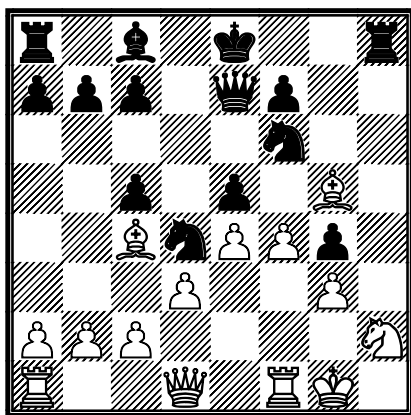
♖xd8 37. a3 ♜e6 38. ♙e3 c5 39.
 b4 b6 40. ♔e2 ♜d4+ 41. ♔d2
 (Better have taken the knight, but
 anyhow Black should win.) 41...
 ♜c2 42. bxc5 ♜xe3 43. cxb6
 (Apparently overlooking the
 check, and hoping to Queen the
 pawn by b7, etc.) 43... ♜xc4+ 0:1
 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*,
 17 March 1880)

568. C55

Moncrieff, G. R. - Zukertort, J.

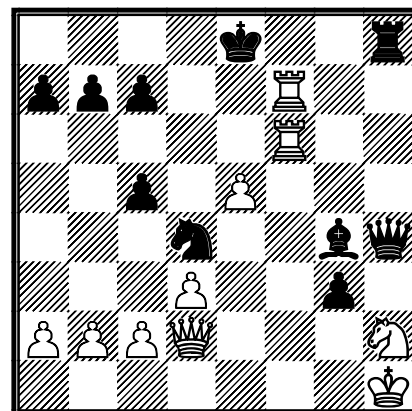
Clifton, Bld Simul, 20. 2.1880

1. e4 e5 2. ♜f3 ♜c6 3. ♙c4 ♙c5
 4. O-O ♜f6 5. d3 d6 6. h3 h6 7.
 ♜c3 g5 (A bold but unsound
 continuation, which should not
 have turned out as well as it did.)
 8. ♜h2 g4 9. hxg4 ♖g8 10. g5
 hxg5 11. ♜a4 g4 12. ♜xc5 dxc5
 13. g3 ♖h8 14. ♙g5 ♔e7 15. f4
 ♜d4



16. fxe5 (A great mistake, 16.c3 or
 16.♙xf6 would have given White
 the superiority.) 16... ♔xe5 17.
 ♙xf7+ (17.♙f4, then if 17...♔h5,
 18. ♖f2, would have given White a
 safe game.) 17... ♔xf7 18. ♙h4

(18. ♖xf6+, looks tempting; but
 would have involved White in great
 difficulties; still it would have been
 better than the course adopted.)
 18... ♖xh4 19. gxh4 ♔g3+ 20.
 ♔h1 ♔xh4 21. e5 g3 22. ♖xf6+
 ♔e7 23. ♔d2 ♙g4 24. ♖af1 ♖h8
 25. ♖f7+ ♔e8 26. ♖1f6 (Which is
 immediately fatal; but there is
 nothing better.)



26... ♔xh2+ White resigned,
 because of 27. ♔xh2 ♖xh2+ 28.
 ♔g1 ♜e2+ 29. ♔f1 g2+ 30. ♔e1
 g1=♔+ 31. ♖f1 ♔g3+ 32. ♔d1
 ♜f4+ etc. every move forced. 33.
 ♔c1 ♔g2 34. ♖f8+ ♔xf8 35.
 ♖xf4+ ♔e8 36. ♖f2 ♔xf2 37.
 ♔b1 ♔e1# 0:1 (*Clifton Chronicle
 and Directory*, 31 March 1880)

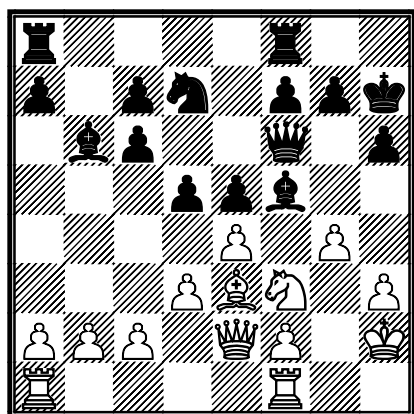
569. C65

Perry, A. T. - Zukertort, Johann

Clifton, Bld Simul, 20. 2.1880

1. e4 e5 2. ♜f3 ♜c6 3. ♙b5 ♜f6
 (This and the succeeding move
 seem to constitute quite as
 satisfactory a defence as the
 more usual 3...a6, perhaps
 better.) 4. d3 ♙c5 5. O-O d6 6.

♖xc6+ bxc6 7. h3 (7. ♖e3 or ♖g5
 would be better; followed if
 necessary by ♘d2.) 7... O-O 8.
 ♖e3 ♖b6 9. ♘c3 ♖e6 10. ♔h2
 ♘d7 11. ♘e2 d5 12. ♘g3 h6 13.
 ♘f5 ♔h7 14. ♚e2 ♚f6 15. g4
 ♖xf5



16. exf5 (Wrong Pawn.) 16... e4
 17. dxe4 dxe4 18. ♖xb6 (Losing a
 piece; why not 18. ♘d2! from this
 point Mr. Perry makes a gallant
 but hopeless fight.) 18... exf3 19.
 ♚xf3 axb6 20. c3 g6 21. fxg6+
 fxg6 22. ♚xf6 ♖xf6 23. ♖ae1
 ♖af8 24. f4 ♘c5 25. ♖e7+ ♖8f7
 26. ♖xf7+ ♖xf7 27. b4 ♘d3 28.
 ♔g3 c5 29. ♖f3 ♖d7 30. a3 cxb4
 31. axb4 ♘e1 32. ♖e3 ♖d3 33.
 ♔f2 ♖xe3 34. ♔xe3 ♔g7 35. ♔e4
 ♔f6 36. ♔d5 ♘d3 37. ♔c6 ♘xf4
 38. ♔xc7 ♘xh3 39. ♔xb6 h5 40.
 gxh5 gxh5 41. ♔c6 h4 42. b5 ♘f4
 43. b6 ♘e6 44. b7 ♘d8+ 0:1
 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 7
 April 1880)

The following game is not good
 specimen of Mr. Thorold's skill, while
 Dr. Zukertort's play is throughout of a

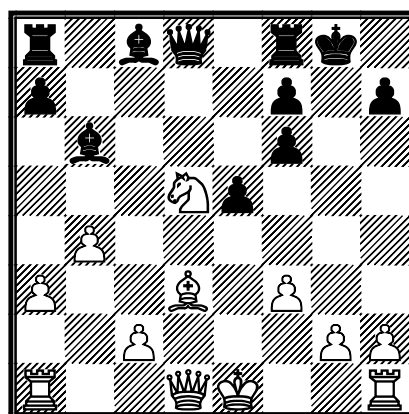
very high excellence, especially when
 it is considered that he was conducting
 eight other games at the same time.

570. B45

Thorold - Zukertort, Johann

Clifton, Bld Simul, 20. 2.1880

1. e4 c5 2. ♘f3 ♘f6 3. ♘c3 e6 4.
 d4 (A premature advance, to
 which most of his subsequent
 trouble are due. 4.e5 seems
 much better.) 4... cxd4 5. ♘xd4
 ♘c6 6. ♖e3 ♖b4 (The second
 player has already secured the
 superior position.) 7. ♖d3 d5 8. f3
 O-O 9. ♖xc6 bxc6 10. a3 ♖a5 11.
 ♖g5 e5 12. b4 (Castling here
 seems preferable.) 12... ♖b6 13.
 exd5 cxd5 14. ♖xf6 gxf6 15. ♘xd5
 (Obviously, if Black take the
 Knight, he loses his Queen by
 ♖xh5+; but Dr. Zukertort, if his
 eyes practically shut, was not
 asleep!)



15... ♖d4 (A very awkward reply for
 White.) 16. c4 (Purposely giving up
 the exchange, in the hope of an
 equivalent in the passed Pawn on
 c-file; but that pawn proved too
 feeble; it would have been more

prudent to have played c3.) 16... ♖xa1 17. ♔xa1 ♕e6 18. ♕e4 ♖c8 (The time had not yet come for ...f5, as White would have replied with ♖xe5, etc.) 19. ♔a2 f5 20. ♕c2 (If 20. ♕d3 then 20... ♕xd5 21. cxd5 ♖c1+ etc.) 20... ♔h4+ 21. g3 ♖xc4 22. ♖xc4 ♖xc4 23. ♘e3 ♖c3 24. ♙d2 ♖fc8 25. ♕xf5 ♖xe3 26. ♕xe6 ♖c6 27. ♕g4 ♖xa3 0:1 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 14 April 1880)

“Dr. Zukertort played against all comers at the rooms of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, top of Park street, on Saturday, play commencing at three in the afternoon and ceasing soon after ten. Fifty games were played, and of these the doctor won 39, lost seven, and two were drawn. From 16 to 24 games were engaged in simultaneously. Quite one-half of the players were members of the association, and the total included a half-dozen ladies. Those who successfully opposed Dr. Zukertort were Mr. W. H. Harsant, Mr. N. Fedden, Mr. J. Templar, Mr. Newton, Mr. E. J. Taylor, Mr. Burt, and Messrs. Berry and Burt in consultation. The playing generally was very good and on the part of the of the professor it presented two features as especially showing his skill. In one case, at the commencement of a game, he marked a piece with which he challenged to checkmate, and this he was successful in doing; in another case he compelled his opponent to checkmate him. The following were the results of the games:

| Opponents | 1st | 2nd |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| G. Harding | 0 | - |
| E. J. Taylor | 0 | 1 |
| Bow | 0 | - |
| Newton | 0 | 1 |
| J. Burt | 1 | - |
| J. C. Buckle | 2 | - |
| Jey | 0 | - |
| Templar | 00 | 1 |
| O. Hunt | 0 | - |
| A. T. Perry | 0 | - |
| Hall | 0 | - |
| Miss Gorham | 00 | - |
| Marriott | * | |
| Withered + | 00 | - |
| Milton ++ | 00 | - |
| C. R. Pritchett +++ | 0 | - |
| C. Montgomery +++ | 0 | - |
| C. Boorne | 1/2 | |
| W. H. Harsant | 0 | |
| J. E. Vernon | 1/2 | |
| E. Prosser | 00 | |
| W. Tribe | 00 | - |
| Mrs. Vivian | 000 | |
| Field | 0 | |
| W. Berry + J. Burt | 0 | |
| C. H. Tuckett | 0 | |
| C. Townsend | 0 | |
| Pearce | 0 | |
| K. Hunt | 0 | |
| Dillon | 0 | |
| Mrs. Hewett | 0 | |
| T. N. Linton | 0 | |
| Miss Rumsey | * | |
| N. Fedden | 0 | 1 |
| Miss Rudge | 0 | |
| Hurler | 0 | |
| +39-7=2 (2 unfinished) | | |

+ Before commencing the first game against this lady, Dr. Zukertort

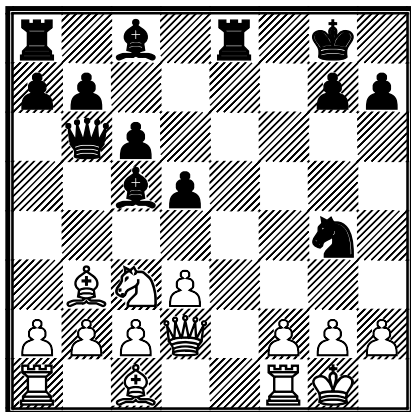
undertook to mate with his Queen's Knight; in the second he undertook to compel his opponent to inflict mate upon him. He succeeded in both cases. ++ One of these games was at the odds of Queen's Rook, given by Dr. Zukertort.

+++ Mr. Vernon being obliged to leave when half way through this contest, Mr. Franklyn took his place. Mr. Harsant joined Mr. Berry for a short time during Mr. Burt's absence.

"We subjoin a position which occurred on Saturday in a game between Dr. Zukertort and Miss Rudge:"⁴

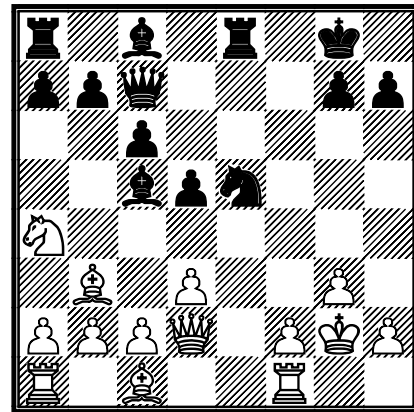
571.

Rudge, Mary - Zukertort, Johann
Clifton, Simul, 21. 2.1880



1. ♖a4 (White's best move would have been 1. ♖xd5 then if 1... cxd5 2. ♙xd5+ ♔h8 3. ♙f3 with a good chance of a draw.) 1... ♚c7 2. g3 (If 2. ♙f4 ♙d6, etc.) 2... ♘e5 3. ♔g2 (Because Black threatens ...♘f3+ winning queen. If 3. ♙e2, then 3... ♙f7,

threatening to win Queen by dis check.)



3... ♜f8?! (There was mate in eight moves: 3... ♙d7 4. ♙xd5+ cxd5 5. ♙e3 ♙h3+ 6. ♔g1 ♙g4 7. f3 ♘xf3+ 8. ♜xf3 ♙xf3 9. ♔f2 ♙g2+ 10. ♔e1 ♜xe3+ 11. ♙xe3 ♙e2# /CA/) 4. ♘xc5 (If 4. d4 ♘f3 etc.) 4... ♘f3 5. ♙e3 (If 5. ♙e2 a probable continuation would have been 5... ♙f7 6. ♘e4 ♙h3+ 7. ♔h1 ♙xf1 8. ♙xf1 ♙h5 9. ♙g2 ♜ae8 10. ♙f4 ♔h8 11. ♙d6 ♜f7 12. ♘g5 ♘e1 13. ♘xf7+ ♙xf7 and White must lose, for if 14. ♙h3 ♙f3+ 15. ♔g1 g5 16. ♙e5+ ♜xe5 17. ♙c8+ ♔g7 18. ♙c7+ ♔h6 19. ♙d6+ ♔h5 and White cannot save mate. There are other variations, but it will be found that White must inevitably suffer ruinous loss.) 5... ♙f7 6. c3 ♙h3+ (Now the beautiful combination which Dr. Zukertort had planned comes to light; if 8. ♔xh3, Black mates in two moves.) 7. ♔h1 ♙xf1 8. ♘e4 (There seems nothing better. If 8. h4 Black moves 8... ♙h5 and wins.

⁴ *Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 25 February 1880.

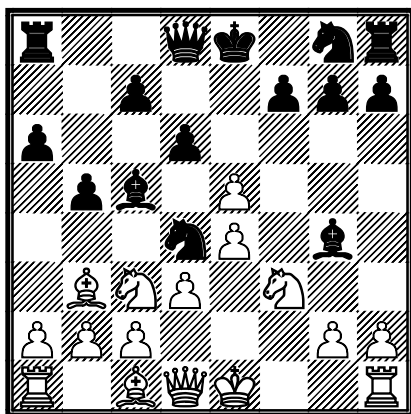
For suppose 9. ♔e6+ ♚h8 10. ♙e3 ♖ae8 11. ♔d7 ♖d8 12. ♔c7 ♔g4 and mates.) 8... ♔h5 9. h4 ♔g4 and wins. (There is nothing to be done now, for if 10. ♘g5 then 10... ♘xg5 etc.) 0:1 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 25 February, 1880)

572. C30

Zukertort, Johann - Burt, J. N.

Clifton, Simul, 21. 2.1880

1. e4 e5 2. ♘c3 ♘c6 3. f4 ♙c5 4. ♘f3 d6 5. ♙b5 ♙g4 6. d3 a6 7. ♙a4 (Seems natural enough, but the game is lost from this point. Bishop should have taken the Knight, but Dr. Zukertort had so many game in hand that he probably did not give himself time to penetrate the depths pf Mr. Burt's clever combination.) 7... b5 8. ♙b3 ♘d4 (The win-ning move. White's best reply appears to be 9. ♖f1. If 9. ♘e2 ♙xf3 10.gxf3 ♘xf3+ 11. ♔f2 ♔h4+ and Black must win. 9. ♙e3 loses a piece, the reply being 9...♘xf3, etc.) 9. fxe5



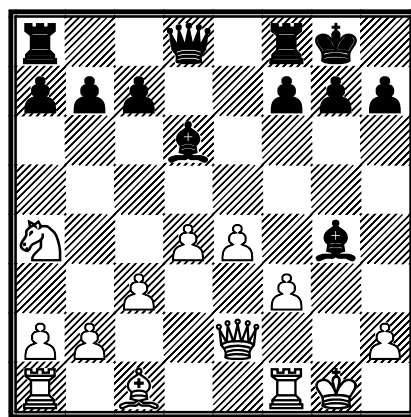
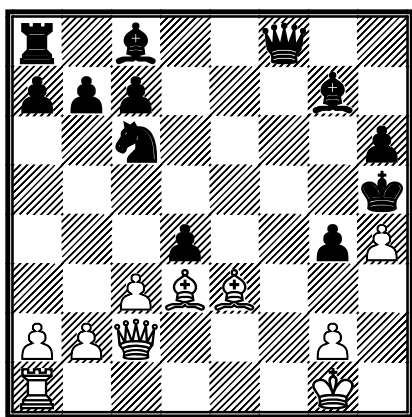
9... ♘xf3+ 10. gxf3 ♔h4+ 11. ♔d2 ♔f2+ 12. ♔e2 (If 12. ♘e2 Black mates in seven moves. Solution of this neat finish are invited. For the benefit of those who can't find it out, we will show it to be done, next week. 12... ♙e3+ 13. ♔c3 b4+ 14. ♔c4 ♙e6+ 15. ♔xb4 ♙d2+ 16. ♘c3 ♔c5+ 17. ♔a4 ♙d7+ 18. ♘b5 ♙xb5#) 12... ♙e3+ 13. ♔d1 ♙xf3 14. ♙xe3 ♙xe2+ 15. ♘xe2 ♔xe3 16. exd6 cxd6 17. ♖f1 ♘f6 18. ♖e1 ♘g4 0:1 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directo-ry*, 3 March 1880)

573. C25

Fedden, N. - Zukertort, Johann

Clifton, Simul, 21. 2.1880

1. e4 e5 2. ♘c3 ♘c6 3. f4 exf4 4. ♘f3 g5 5. h4 g4 6. ♘g5 h6 7. ♘xf7 ♔xf7 8. d4 d6 9. ♙c4+ ♔g6 (This looks very hazardous; surely 9...♔e8, though not satisfactory, was better.) 10. ♘d5 ♘ge7 11. ♘xf4+ ♔h7 12. O-O ♙g7 13. c3 ♖f8 14. ♙e3 ♘g6 15. ♘xg6 ♔xg6 16. ♖xf8 ♔xf8 17. e5 dxe5 (Better have played 17...♙f5 or 17...♔h7, but anyhow White has a fine game.) 18. ♙d3+ ♔h5 (18...♔f7 was better.) 19. ♔c2 exd4 (Ruinous; 19...♘e7 would at least have prolonged the struggle. The game is finely played by Mr. Fedden.). Now mate in four moves:



20. ♔g6+ ♔xh4 21. g3+ ♔xg3 22. ♔g2+ ♔h4 23. ♔h2# 1:0 (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 24 March 1880)

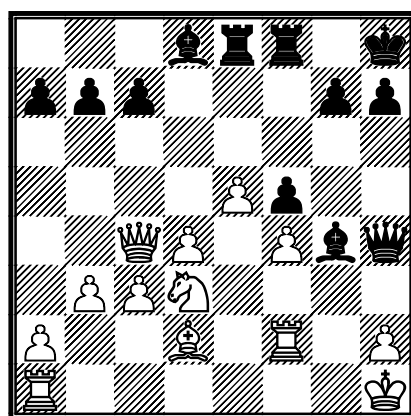
574. C30

Zukertort, Johann - Boorne

Clifton, Simul, 21. 2.1880

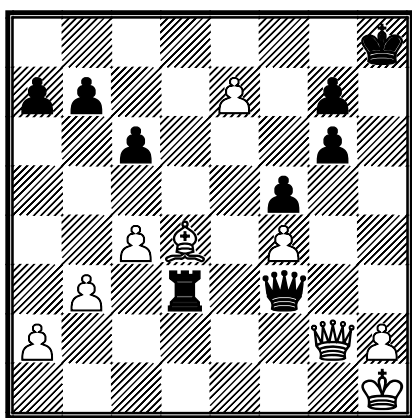
1. e4 e5 2. f4 ♔c5 3. ♘f3 d6 4. ♘c3 ♘c6 5. ♔b5 ♔g4 6. ♘a4 (To get rid of the Bishop, which prevents his castling, but it does not turn out well, as the Knight gets out of play for a long time, Mr. Boorne managing the opening with great coolness and skill.) 6... ♘ge7 7. fxe5 O-O 8. exd6 ♔xd6 9. O-O ♘d4 10. ♔e2 ♘xe2+ 11. ♔xe2 ♘c6 12. c3 ♘e5 13. d4 ♘xf3+ 14. gxf3

14... ♔h3 (Black has now much the best of the position, in spite of White's formidable-looking centre of pawns.) 15. ♔f2 ♔h4 16. e5 ♔ae8 17. ♔d2 ♔e7 18. b3 ♔g5 19. f4 (Here 19. ♔xg5, followed by ♔h1 and ♔g1 seems to afford the best chance of freeing his game.) 19... ♔d8 20. ♘b2 f5 (A bold, but very good move.) 21. ♔h1 ♔g4 22. ♔c4+ (He gains nothing by this, 22. ♔e3, and then ♔g3 seems best.) 22... ♔h8 23. ♘d3



23... ♔h5 (A quiet, effective move which admits of no good reply.) 24. ♘e1 ♔h4 (Another crushing blow, alas, for the lost chance of exchanging Bishops and so

breaking up to this formidable partnership!) 25. ♖g2 ♙xe1 26. ♖xe1 ♙f3 27. ♚f1 ♖e6 28. ♖e3 ♙xg2+ 29. ♚xg2 ♖g6 30. ♚f1 ♖h6 31. ♖e2 ♖e8 32. d5 (Bad, but something had to be done, and it is now easy to suggest anything better.) 32... c6 33. d6 (33.c4, is not wholly satisfactory; but surely it was better than this.) 33... ♖xd6 34. ♙e3 ♖d3 35. ♙d4 ♖h3 36. ♖g2 ♖e6 37. c4 ♖h6 38. ♚g1 ♖d3 39. e6 ♖g6 (Of course he dare not take the pawn, as White would play 40. ♖xg7, and must win.) 40. ♖xg6 hxg6 41. e7 ♚f3+ 42. ♚g2 Drawn by consent, for want of time, Black may continue:



42... ♖d1+ 43. ♙g1 ♚xg2+ 44. ♙xg2 ♖e1 with better game.) 45. ♙c5 ♖e6 followed by ...b6 and ...c5 and the Pawn must fall, and Black should win easily.) ½:½ (*Clifton Chronicle and Directory*, 2 June 1880)

529. Isidor Gunsberg in Salisbury, 1895

Like F. J. Lee, Isidor Gunsberg was a leading British chess player in the 1890s. However, unlike his compatriot, Gunsberg reached the very peak of the chess world by winning international tournaments in London and Hamburg in 1885, sharing first place in London with A. Burn in 1887, and winning the Bradford tournament of 1888. In the second half of the 1880s he defeated the strongest British chess players in individual matches, including J. H. Blackburne, H. E. Bird, James Mortimer and F. J. Lee. At the 1889 New York tournament, Gunsberg finished third behind M. I. Chigorin and M. Weiss, but subsequently tied a match with M. Chigorin in Havana in 1890, opening the way to a world championship match with W. Steinitz in Havana in late 1890. Steinitz won the match with a score of 6.0-4.0 with nine draws and defended his world champion title, nevertheless Gunsberg's valiant performance surprised the experts.

Despite experiencing defeat in his bid for the world title, Gunsberg continued his good form for many years, registering a number of successful results at various chess tournaments, and was also sought after as a giver of simultaneous exhibitions and lectures. In November 1895, Gunsberg accepted an invitation from the Salisbury Chess Club. His visit, during which he played a simul and presented the main ideas of modern chess openings in a lecture, was