

Richard Shorman

Chess

MORE CHESS FROM LONE PINE

Here are some more powerfully played games from the strongest Swiss system tournament ever held in the United States. The moves have been recorded in USCF approved coordinate chess notation (files lettered "a" to "h", ranks numbered "1" to "8", always counting from White's lower left corner regardless of whose turn to move; pawn captures designated by file letters only).

White: Leonid Shamkovich (2505). Black: William Martz (2415). Lone Pine, Apr. 20, 1975. Ruy Lopez 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 O-O Ne4 5 Re1 Nd6 6 Ne5 Be7 7 Bd3 O-O 8 Nc3 Ne5 9 Re5 Bf6 10 Re3 g6 11 b3 b6 12 Ba3 c5 13 Qg4 Bd4 14 Re2 Bb7 15 Rael f 5 16 Qf4 Qf6 17 h4 Ne4 18 Bc4 Kh8 19 Nd5 Qg7 20 d3 b5 21 de bc 22 bc fe 23 Qe4 Qf7 24 Kh2 Ba6 25 f4 d6 26 Rd2 Rae8 27 Rd4 Re4 28 Rde4 Qg7 29 Re7 Qd4 30 Rb1 Kg8 31 Bb2 Rb8 32 Bd4 Rb1 33 Bg7 Resigns.

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White: David Parr (2355). Black: David Berry (2258). Lone Pine, Apr. 22, 1975. French Defense 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2 cd 8 cd f6 9 Nf4 Qe7 10 Qh5 Qf7 11 Bg6 hg 12 Qh8 Nd4 13 O-O Ne5 14 Nb3 Nb3 15 ab Bd7 16 Be3 Nc6 17 Bb6 e5 18 Nd3 Bf5 19 Rfd1 d4 20 b4 Qb3 21 Nc5 Qb4 22 Qg8 Qb6 23 Ne6 Be6 24 Qe6 Kd8 25 Qf7 Qb4 26 Qg6 Kc7 27 h4 Qe7 28 h5 e4 29 b4 b5 30 Rdc1 Kb6 31 Qf5 Rd8 32 Rc5 e3 33 Qd3 ef 34 Kf1 Qe1 35 Re\$ feQ 36 Ke1 Bc5 37 bc Kc5 38 Qg6 Rd7 39 Kd2 Ne5 40 Qe8 Nc4 41 Kc1 Rd6 42 Qe7 d3 43 Kd1 d2 44 Resigns.

White: Michael Rhode (2328). Black: James Tarjan (2489). Lone Pine, Apr. 13, 1975. Sicilian Defense 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 Nf3 g6 4 d4 cd 5 Nd4 Bg7 6 Be3 Nf6 7 Nc6 bc 8 e5 Ng8 9 f4 Nh6 10 Bd3 d6 11 Af3 O-O 12 O-O de 13 Qc6 Ng4 14 Bc5 Bd7 15 Qa6 ef 16 Nd5 Qb8 17 h3 Qe5 18 Ne7 Kh8 19 b4 Ne3 20 Qb7 Be6 21 Rael Qg5 22 Rf2 Rae8 23 Kh1 Bf6 24 Nc6 Bd5 25 Be3 fe 26 Rfe2 Qg3 27 c4 Bc6 28 Qc6 Be5 29 Resigns.

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White: David Berry (2258). Black: Peter Biyiasas (2468). Lone Pine Apr. 23, 1975. King's Indian Defense 1 d4 g6 2 c4 d6 3 Nc4 Bg7 4 e4 Nf6 5 Be2 O-O 6 Nf3 e5 7 d5 a5 8 Be3 Na6 9 Nd2 Nc5 10 b3 Bd7 11 f3 Nh5 12 Qc2 Nf4 13 Bf1 Bh6 14 Kf2 Qh4 15 g3 Nh3 16 Ke2 Qh5 17 Nd1 f5 18 Bc5 fe 19 Bh3 Rf3 20 Bd7 Re3 21 Kf2 Rf8 22 Kg2 Re2 23 Bf2 Bd2 24 Rf1 Qf3 25 Kg1 e3 26 h3 ef 27 Kh2 Bf4 28 Rf2 Bg3 29 Resigns.

AN EPISODE IN THE CAREER OF PAUL MORPHY

Philip Sergeant

Note: The fascinating historical glimpses into the life of Paul Morphy presented in this article by Philip Sergeant from "The British Chess Magazine" (June, 1928, pp. 233-37) somehow missed publication in his popular biography and games collection of America's first world chess champion.

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Through the courtesy of Mr. L. C. Ingram, I am enabled to publish for the first time certain evidence concerning an episode in the chess career of the most famous player in the history of the game. Mr. Ingram bought an old copy of the "Handbuch", which had once belonged to the Hungarian master, Ernest Falkbeer. In a pocket in the binding of the book were some letters, all but one addressed to Henry Harris, an American born in Paris in 1830, who wrote a number of biographical and geographical works on the discovery of America. These letters form the basis of the present article.

In 1857 Paul Morphy, aged 20 and only just admitted to the United States Bar, carried off with the greatest ease the chief prize in the first chess congress ever held in the States. The only one of his 15 opponents who made any stand against him — and he suffered defeat by 5-1, with two draws — was Louis Paulsen, who was born in Lippe-Detmold some four years previous to Morphy's birth in New Orleans, and had come to the States in 1854 with his elder brother Wilfried, also well known later as a chessplayer. At the time of the New York congress Louis Paulsen was engaged in Iowa as a tobacco-broker, and had already made a name for himself in Western America as a conductor of several games simultaneously blindfold.

After his sensational tournament victory Morphy wrote to Frederick Perrin, secretary of the New York Chess Club, offering to concede the odds of Pawn and move in a match with any member of the club. The challenge was taken up by Charles Henry Stanley, an Englishman by birth, who 20 years previously had beaten Staunton in London, receiving the odds of Pawn and two. The stakes were \$100, and after losing four games out of five Stanley threw up the match. No one else came forward; and when he got back to his home in New Orleans Morphy extended the challenge (through "The Chess Monthly", of which he was part-editor) to any American player, without drawing a response. Paulsen is alleged to have said, at the time, that Morphy was strong enough to concede him the odds.

Nothing more was heard of the matter for the present. In the following June, Morphy started on his trip to "win his spurs among the chess chivalry of Europe," in Staunton's phrase. As far as Staunton was concerned, Morphy crossed the Atlantic in vain. He did his utmost to bring about an encounter, but had to content himself with meeting those masters who were willing to risk their reputations against the prodigy from New Orleans.

To be continued next week.