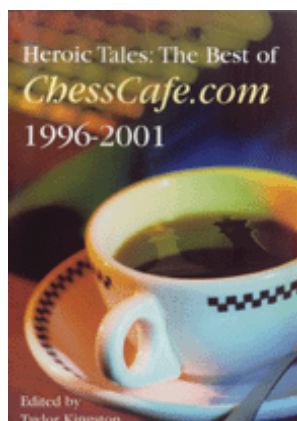




**BOOK
REVIEWS**



Don't Bet the Farm

or

Scholar's Concern Tempers Stat-Freak's Delight

Taylor Kingston

Chess Results, 1747-1900, by Gino Di Felice, 2004
McFarland & Company, Hardcover, 247pp., \$35.00.

In almost any good-sized American bookstore one can find any number of almanacs and record books, detailing the entire history of various major-league sports: year-by-year standings and championship playoff results, with statistics for batters, pitchers, and base-stealers in baseball, for runners, passers, receivers and kickers in football, for shooters and rebounders in basketball, for scorers and goalies in hockey, etc. etc. The same is no doubt true for, say, rugby in Britain or soccer throughout much of the world. Stat-freaks delight in these tomes, using them to settle many a bet and bar-room argument.



Ask about such a thing for chess, however, and the clerk is likely to react as if you want a reference on Martian agriculture. The most obvious reason is the game's lesser popularity; such books are not likely to be great sellers. Even among chess enthusiasts the market is limited; the majority intent on just improving their play are not interested. Another reason is the difficulty of gathering data. For most of the game's history there was nothing like any central administration responsible for systematic reporting and record-keeping. Nor anything like a regular

season; matches and tournaments could occur at any time anywhere in the world. Research often requires ferreting out obscure publications in many different languages, and even when such are found their data may be incomplete or inaccurate, so extensive cross-checking may be required. Very few people have the patience, persistence, resources, erudition, precision, and research skills required to do the job well.

Therefore it's not surprising that books providing any thorough, careful, organized, scholarly compilation of chess results from all over the world over many years, constitute one of the smallest sub-genres in the game's literature. The major, almost sole example is Philadelphia scholar Jeremy Gaige's *Chess Tournament Crosstables* (four volumes covering 1851-1930, self-published 1968-1974). Worth mentioning too are *Istoriia shakhmatnykh sostiazanii* (*A History of Chess Events*, 1937), by N.I. Grekov, and *Hundert Jahre Schachturniere 1851-1950* (*One Hundred Years of Chess Tournaments*, 1964) by Dr. P. Feenstra Kuiper, though they concentrate on major events and have less than ten percent of Gaige's content. Kuiper also produced one of the few good compilations of match data, *Hundert Jahre Schachzweikämpfe 1851-1950* (*One Hundred Years of Chess Matches*, 1967). There is also the well-meaning but misleadingly titled *Complete Book of Chess Tournament Crosstables* by Rick Melton (1997), which for 1851-1948 lists only 163 tournaments, compared to Gaige's first volume with almost 400 for 1851-1900 alone.

Except perhaps for Melton, all are now out of print, with probably just a few hundred copies extant. Your reviewer considered himself quite lucky to acquire all four Gaige volumes a few years ago, and Kuiper's match book just recently.

So, as an inveterate stat-freak and serious student of chess history, we were excited to see an addition to this select company. *Chess Results, 1747-1900* is a new compilation that includes not only everything from Gaige's first volume (the rarest of the four, covering 1851-1900), but surpasses it, going back 104 years earlier, adding more tournaments, and also a great deal of match data, much more than Kuiper for the same period.

Properly evaluating many chess books, but particularly one of this type, requires some of the same meticulous fact-checking and painstaking attention to detail as it takes to create one. Too often reviewers without the means or inclination for careful assessment will simply rubber-stamp the publisher's blurb, or blithely declare the book "A masterpiece of research!" without actually checking anything, or pass the buck with "Not our cup of tea, but hard-core addicts are sure to enjoy." However, as we are co-author of this site's annual trivia quiz, this type of book definitely *is* our cup of tea, and we want to be sure that it meets a hard-core addict's expectations. So bear with us as we make sure you get your money's worth.

Chess Results (hereinafter called *CR*) claims to list a total of 590 matches, beginning with Philidor-Stamma 1747, and a total of 465 tournaments, starting, perhaps surprisingly, not with London 1851 but London 1840, and ending with Vienna 1900. Round-by-round results are given for about half the matches, and full crosstables for about 95% of the tournaments. If those are not available then full final scores, absent that full or partial final standings, and finally if nothing else is known, at least the winner's name. Events are sorted by year, and indexed by player name and event name. Women's events are not included, nor are correspondence events, except for one or two involving famous over-the-board players.

In evaluating the book we consider two factors most important: (1) the extent of new research, beyond Gaige and Kuiper, and (2) the accuracy of the information, whether old or new.

Quantitatively, there is not as much new material as the author claims. His preface says "This book contains 465 tournament crosstables (in Gaige's work there are only 330)." Just to be sure, we counted everything in both books. He is more or less correct about his own total: for *CR* we counted 475 total tournaments, of which 459 had full crosstables (margin of error + /- 2%). However, for Gaige it appears Di Felice was referring to the first edition. In our copy, a 1969 second printing, we counted not 330 tables but 397. So the net increase in actual crosstables is something less than half the claimed 135. Still, this is a fairly

significant improvement for an area so difficult to research.

Counting all tournaments, and comparing the two books by decade, yields this:

Time Period	Gaige (all full tables)	Chess Results	
		Full table?	
		Yes	
		No	
Pre-1860	6	14	2
1860-1869	21	25	6
1870-1879	45	58	2
1880-1889	117	128	2
1890-1899	185	209	2
1900	23	25	2
Total	397	459	
		16	

Some of the new additions are minor if interesting, e.g. the Kling's Coffee House knockout, London 1855, won by Adolf Zytogorski over Valentine Green, or the first New Zealand Championship, Christchurch 1879, won by Henry Hookham. However, others are surprisingly major, such as London 1868-69 (Blackburne +9 –1 over De Vere, MacDonnell and Owen), Cleveland 1871 (the 2nd American Congress, won by Mackenzie), New York Café International 1876 (Mackenzie +23 –5 =2 over Alberoni, Bird and Mason), New York Clipper Tournament 1876 (Mason +16 –2 over Bird and Delmar), and St. Petersburg 1877 (Chigorin +4 –2 =1 over Schiffers). A couple of very early tournaments (London 1840 and 1849) bolster the view that Henry Buckle was at least equal to Staunton.

In some cases Di Felice seems even to have out-researched specialists. For example he provides a full crosstable for Warsaw 1883-84 (Zabinski +18 =3, with Szymon Winawer a surprisingly low 8th of 12). This tournament is not mentioned in the Winawer monograph by Polish historian Tomasz Lissowski.

Even with tournaments given by Gaige, Di Felice has done well in adding information. For example, Gaige does not

report details of playoffs for Dundee 1867, Leipzig 1876 and Paris 1878, nor that that the first draw did not count at Eberfeld 1865, nor that draws did not count at all at Hamburg 1869 and Barmen 1869, but *CR* does. And while both books report New York 1857 (Morphy's only tournament), *CR* also has full details of the concurrent minor tournament, won by one William Horner over Moses Solomons, players so obscure they are not even mentioned in Gaige's *Chess Personalia*.

Spot-checking *CR* against Gaige, we did not see any significant crosstable errors. There are some minor discrepancies on dates, but these seem due mostly to the Gregorian/Julian calendar difference in Russia during that period. Di Felice's bibliography lists about 50 sources, about 40 of them magazines and newspapers from various countries including Britain, America, Germany, Holland, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Canada, Latvia, France and others, so it appears he has gone for primary sources where possible, rather than rely on other compilers. As we will see, this has both advantages and drawbacks.

The quantitative increase is greater for matches than for tournaments, not surprising since matches were more common in the 19th century. Gaige never published much match data. Melton lists only 35 matches for 1834-1900, and his data are riddled with errors. In Kuiper we counted about 381 pre-1901 matches. *CR* claims to contain 590, but again we could not confirm the preface's stated totals. Counting the matches as listed in the index, we came up with 553. This discrepancy may be due to *CR* counting tournament playoffs as matches, but not listing them separately in the index. And, as will be seen, there is some question whether certain things *CR* calls matches actually were.

Whatever the exact count, it is still a substantial increase over Kuiper's total for the period. Here is the comparison by decade:

Time Period	Kuiper	Chess Results
Pre-1860	96	182
1860-1869	45	84
1870-1879	42	47

1880-1889	55	62
1890-1899	131	165
1900	12	13
Total	381	553

Kuiper began with the 1834 McDonnell-Labourdonnais matches, but *CR* lists ten before that, involving both famous names such as Philidor, Lewis, and Deschapelles, and some obscure figures (Conway, Von Breuhl). Among the more significant matches not in Kuiper but listed in *CR* are these:

- Philidor-Stamma +8 –1 =1, London, 1747, draw odds plus pawn and move
- Labourdonnais-Lewis +4 –1, 1823
- Boncourt-Szen +2 –1, Paris, 1836
- Von der Lasa – Anderssen +2 –2, Breslau, 1846
- Anderssen-Dufresne +12 –4 =2, Berlin, 1851
- Petrov-Urusov +3 =1, St. Petersburg 1853
- L. Paulsen-Mackenzie +2 –1, London, 1862
- Neumann-Anderssen +13 –9 =2, Berlin, 1866
- Neumann-Rosenthal +5 =6, Paris, 1867
- L. Paulsen-Anderssen +2 =1, Baden-Baden, 1870
- Chigorin-Alapin +7 –3, St. Petersburg, 1880
- Pillsbury-Barry +5 –4, Boston, 1892
- Marshall-Johnston +7 –6 =2, Chicago, 1899
- Maroczy-Olland 3-0, 1900

The added match data is interesting in several respects. It further ratifies Paulsen as one of the strongest match players of the post-Morphy era. It bolsters the reputations of less famous but strong players who were involved in few or no major tournaments, such as Neumann and Von der Lasa. A large number of Russian matches help fill out the picture of early chess development there. It is interesting to see the early results of later greats, such as Pillsbury and Marshall above. All this data may be useful if further rating calculation projects like Elo's *The Rating of Chessplayers Past and Present*, Divinsky's *Life Maps of the Great Chess Masters*, or Jeff Sonas' Chessmetrics, are ever undertaken.

Some results may interest only the trivia buff, e.g. Blijdenstein-Kloos 1851, Wayte-Minchin 1877, or Moehle-Gedalia 1879. But all are part of the game's history, and should be recorded.

Di Felice corrects some of Kuiper's errors, for example the latter put the famous Capablanca-Corzo match in 1900, while *CR* omits it because its correct date of 1901 is outside the book's time frame. Di Felice also adds month/day dates where known, which Kuiper rarely did.

So, *Chess Results* offers much stat-freaks can rejoice in. However, there are definite flaws, both of omission and commission, some minor, some fairly major. We'll list the minor first. Some may seem nit-picky, but it is appropriate to note them for a scholarly work where detailed accuracy matters, especially one with the stated goal of becoming "the standard reference work for anyone who loves the history of chess."

The sorting of events is irregular. The author's preface states that "competitions are presented in chronological order and then by day and month if that information is available." Yet that is not done; for example on pages 121-125 the 18 tournaments from 1890 are in no discernible order, beginning with August events and ending with January, while in between are others from February, June, July, January, April, and August, in that order. Nor is alphabetic sorting used; the venues in order start with M, G, S, C, B, D, W, D, P, B, R, P and Q respectively. Tournaments with year only seem to be sorted at random, and are sometimes thrown in with more exactly dated events, sometimes segregated. Alphabetic order, as Gaige used most of the time, seems preferable. Fortunately there is an alphabetic index at the back of the book (though somehow it lacks an entry for Zukertort).

The handling of matches is even more uncertain. The majority without month/day dates are sprinkled about seemingly at random. Even when month and day are known, there is inconsistency. The 1892 Lasker-Bird match, held August 29 to September 2, is listed before Lasker-Blackburne, May 27 to June 14 of the same year. Sometimes even years get mixed up, for example various 1851 matches are in with 1850's, and the first Lasker-Steinitz match, which took place entirely in 1894 (March 15 to May 25), appears among events that began in late 1893.

The technology involved in several long-distance matches is misidentified. Lichtenhein-Hammond 1860 is called a

“telephone match,” yet this was 16 years before Alexander Graham Bell first called Mr. Watson. Several England-vs-America team matches beginning in 1895 are described as “radiomatch,” yet the first trans-Atlantic radio message was not until 1901. These were in fact telegraph matches, the trans-Atlantic moves being sent by undersea cable.

Various names are misspelled. The third name of Louis Charles Mahé de Labourdonnais is given as “Mahde” everywhere but the index, while his opponent Alexander McDonnell is spelled “MacDonnell.” It pains us to see one of our favorite players, Louis Paulsen, mutated into “Ludwig.” For a match between members of the British Parliament and the US Congress, both groups are called “Parlament.” Language difficulties (Di Felice is Italian) may explain this, along with certain lapses in fluency, such as “odds 1 pawn + 1 move” instead of the normal “pawn and move,” and this note to Steinitz-Chigorin 1892: “Because after 20 games the score was even, it was decided that the match winner was who got 10 wins.”

No exact dates are given for any of the six Labourdonnais-McDonnell matches of 1834, yet it is known at least that the first began in June and the last ended in October (Gelo, *Chess World Championships*, 2nd edition, McFarland & Co., 1999).

Di Felice sometimes takes considerable license with the term “match.” Traditionally this implies some formal structure: a fixed number of games between two players, or a series of indefinite length with a certain number of wins or points required. A set of unconnected offhand games does not really qualify, especially if they occur at widely separate times or under varying conditions. Yet such unconnected games are counted as matches in *CR*, as we will see.

More important than any of these problems is a fundamental oversight, a defect in the book’s research methods, that has far-reaching effects. Despite his impressive bibliography, Di Felice has overlooked an important type of source: single-player biographies, collections and monographs. Biographers have often done extensive research very relevant to archival compilations. Comparing some of these to *CR* revealed many

discrepancies.

This is probably most true for Morphy. We compared *CR* to (a) *The Exploits and Triumphs in Europe of Paul Morphy* by Frederick Edge, the eye-witness report of Morphy's secretary (1859); (b) *Paul Morphy: The Pride and Sorrow of Chess* by David Lawson, by far the best Morphy biography (1976); and (c) *Paul Morphy and the Evolution of Chess Theory* by Macon Shibut, the largest collection of games (1993).

First, omissions. The following matches are listed by Lawson, but are not mentioned in *CR*:

- **Morphy-Owen +5 –0 =2, London 1858**, Morphy giving pawn and move.
- **Morphy-Worrall +7 –2, London 1859**, knight odds.
- **Morphy-Perrin +5 –0 =1, New York 1859**, knight odds.

Next, possible errors of commission. *CR* describes all the following as matches, at even strength. However, Edge, Lawson and/or Shibut differ in various ways. *CR*'s data is given in boldface:

- **Morphy-Schulten +23 –1, New York, 1857**. Lawson indicates this was just a set of offhand games, not a match in any formal sense (*Pride and Sorrow*, p. 80).
- **Morphy-Medley +3 –2, London 1858**. Lawson indicates these were only unrelated offhand games played at various times. According to Shibut, p. 243, in one loss Morphy gave pawn and move. *CR*'s table shows win-loss-win-loss-win for Morphy, but according to Lawson, p. 193, he won their first three games. At least one "Morphy-Medley" game, a Medley win, is thought to be spurious (Lawson, p. 322); is this included in *CR*'s tally? Edge gives Morphy's score against Medley as simply 3-0.
- **Morphy-Bird 3-0, London 1858**. Neither Lawson nor Edge consider this a match per se, and Edge gives Morphy's actual score in all games with Bird as +10 –1 =1 (*Exploits*, p. 200).
- **Morphy-Worrall 4-0, New Orleans 1858**. According

to Lawson, p. 93, these were just offhand games, Morphy gave knight odds, and the score was +8 –7.

- **Morphy-Maurian +2 –1, New Orleans 1858.** No such match is listed by Lawson. Morphy and Maurian were close friends and played many casual games with each other, Morphy almost always giving odds; it's not clear there was ever any sort of formal match. Shibut gives five Morphy-Maurian games from New Orleans in 1858, the score being +3 –2 in Maurian's favor. In four games Morphy gave rook odds, in the other knight.
- **Morphy – de Rivière +3 –2 =1, Paris 1858.** Neither Edge nor Lawson mentions any such match, and Edge gives Morphy's score against de Rivière as +6 –1 =1 in offhand games.
- **Morphy-Löwenthal +1 –1 =2, London 1859.** While Morphy and Löwenthal did play several formal matches, Lawson and Edge indicate that these four were merely offhand games.
- **Morphy-Lichtenhein +3 –2 =1, New York 1859.** This *was* a match per se, but at knight odds, and according to Lawson the score was +6 –4 =1 (p. 232).
- **Morphy-Thomas +2 =1, Philadelphia 1859.** Lawson mentions no 3-game set between Morphy and Thomas. He describes them as contesting a total of nine games in Philadelphia, November 2 through 14. On November 2nd Morphy lost twice giving knight odds and won twice giving pawn and move. On the 7th he scored 2-0 giving knight odds. On the 11th Morphy played a 4-board blindfold simul, beating Thomas along with three others. Then on the 14th Morphy again played him at knight odds, scoring +1 =1. So the overall Morphy-Thomas score was +6 –2 =1, all games at various odds (*Pride and Sorrow*, pp. 238-240).
- **Morphy – F. Sicre 2-0, Havana 1862.** No mention by Lawson of anything other than offhand games. Shibut gives two, in one of which Morphy played *sans voir*.
- **Morphy-Maurian +6 –2, New Orleans 1869.** Again it seems unlikely this was a match per se. Shibut gives 26 Morphy-Maurian games from 1869, all casual and all at

knight odds.

Similar problems abound for Howard Staunton, on whom we consulted *World Chess Champions* (edited by Edward Winter, Pergamon 1981), its article on Staunton written by R.N. Coles, an expert on the subject. The following matches are listed by Coles and Winter, but are not in *CR*:

- **Staunton-Zytogorski +2 –1, 1841**, Staunton giving pawn and two moves.
- **Staunton-Taverner +5 –1, 1843**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton–Brook-Greville 0-3 and +5 –1, 1843**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Buckle +1 –2, 1843**, pawn and move.
- **Staunton-Tuckett +7 –1 =1, 1844**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Mongredien +2 =3, 1845**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Spreckley +3 –1 =1, 1845**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Williams +3 =1, 1845**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Kennedy +7 –2 =2, 1845**, pawn and two.
- **Staunton-Hannah 7-0, 1846**, queen knight.
- **Staunton-Kenny +2 –2, 1847**, queen rook.
- **Staunton-Brien 1854**, pawn and two, score unknown.
- **Staunton-Worrall 1859**, queen knight, score unknown.

For other matches, there are these discrepancies:

- **Staunton-Popert +10 –5 =6, London 1840**. There seems to be no agreement on the exact score of this match. Coles says +8 –3 =2. *The Oxford Companion to Chess* gives no score, but says that Popert “lost by the odd game.”
- **Staunton-Stanley +2 –3 =1, 1839**, Staunton giving pawn and two. Coles and the *OCTC* date this as 1841.
- **Staunton-Williams +6 –4 =3, 1851**. Coles says +6 –4 =1.
- **Staunton – von der Lasa +4 –5 =4, 1853**. Coles says +4 –5 =3.
- **Staunton-Rives +5 –1 =2, Brussels 1853**. Not mentioned by Coles.

For Steinitz we again consulted *World Chess Champions*, the relevant article being by David Hooper, co-author of the *Oxford Companion*. Also consulted was *The Games of Wilhelm Steinitz*, a less scholarly book edited by Sid

Pickard (1995). The following discrepancies were noted:

- For 1860, *CR* lists Steinitz as playing four matches: vs. **Eduard Jenay (+2 –2)**, and vs. **Strauss, Reiner, and Max Lange (all 3-0 Steinitz)**. *WCC* lists no match at all before 1862. Pickard has games fitting these descriptions, but classifies them all as informal.
- **Steinitz-Meitner 5-0, 1862**. No such match in *WCC*. Pickard has only two offhand games, Vienna 1859-60; nothing else with Meitner until Vienna 1873.
- **Steinitz-Deacon +7 –3 =1, London 1862-63**. Not mentioned by Hooper or Pickard, though all three books list another 1863 Deacon match with a +5 –1 =1 score.
- **Handicap tournament, London 1868-69**. *CR* gives year only, no month/day. Pickard gives November-January date. *CR* mentions only the first three finishers (1. Steinitz, 2. Wisker, 3. Blackburne). Pickard supplies further information: Steinitz scored 5-0, playing Gossip (even strength), Franklin (pawn and two), Haggard (knight), Mongredien (knight), and Wisker (even).
- **Handicap tournament, London 1871-72**. *CR* gives only the fact that Steinitz won. Pickard gives the months as November-April, says Steinitz scored 12-0, and gives five games, one vs. Potter (even) and two each against Keates (pawn and two) and Snyder (knight).
- **Steinitz-Ponce +4 –1 =0, Havana 1888**. Not in *WCC*. Pickard gives only two offhand games from 1888. Four others involving Ponce are all consultation games.

For Emanuel Lasker, Ken Whyld's *The Collected Games of Emanuel Lasker* (The Chess Player, 1998) is considered an authoritative source. We also checked *Emanuel Lasker: The Life of a Chess Master* by J. Hannak (1959). They show the following discrepancies from *CR*:

- **Lasker – F.J. Lee +1 =1, London 1891**. Hannak gives a score of +1 =5, while Whyld mentions no such match.
- *CR*'s crosstable for **Lasker-Showalter, Kokomo 1892-93**, shows draws in games 5 and 10. Whyld says they were in games 3 and 6, and furthermore that no

- game 3 was really played, it was just counted as a draw when scheduling problems arose. The first two games were not played in Kokomo, but in Logansport.
- Whyld gives exact dates for the Showalter match, plus **Golmayo and Vásquez** (both 1893), but *CR* does not.
 - **Lasker-Ponce 2-0, 1893**. Whyld considers these merely offhand games.
 - More aptly described as matches would be Lasker's three-game sets against each of eight New York masters October-November 1892, and his two-game sets with five Philadelphia masters 12/1892-1/1893, but these are missing from *CR*.
 - **Lasker-Ettlinger 5-0, 1893**. Whyld gives exact dates (September 6-13) and more importantly says Lasker gave draw odds.

The sources we used in the above comparisons are not particularly obscure or rare, nor very hard to acquire, with the possible exception of the Lawson book. And some, such as Edge and Lawson, are quite famous. It is odd that Di Felice has ignored or overlooked them.

Coming too late for this edition of *CR*, but definitely to be consulted if a second ever comes out, is Richard Forster's monumental *Amos Burn: A Chess Biography* (McFarland 2004). We noted these discrepancies in their match data:

- *CR* reports **Burn-Owen +4 -4, London 1874**. Forster reports no such match.
- Forster details a 22-game Burn-Owen match, played in Liverpool in six stages 9/1874-12/1875, Burn winning +11 -6 =3. *CR* reports only the final score, gives a venue of London and the year 1875. Most of Forster's research on this match was published on this site and in the book *Heroic Tales: The Best of ChessCafe.com 1996-2001*.
- Forster reports other Burn matches: with de Soyres in 1875, Owen again in 1876 and 1884, and Skipworth in 1887. None of these are found in *CR*.

Checking other sources, various discrepancies and omissions also show for Anderssen, Kieseritzky, Winawer, Teichmann, Marshall, and Napier. This seems a major cause for concern in a book where thoroughness and accuracy are paramount. While our sources may be wrong

on some of these, it seems highly unlikely they could be wrong on most and *CR* right, even if Di Felice's loose definition of "match" is granted in borderline cases. And we wonder, if so many mistakes are being made with major players such as Morphy, Staunton, Steinitz and Lasker, how much faith can be placed in the data on lesser players?

In the amusing film *Back to the Future II* one of the characters uses a time machine to take a sports almanac from the year 2015 back to 1955, giving it to himself as a young man. His younger self uses it to place bets on horse races and ball games, knowing the results in advance, thus becoming fabulously rich. A time-traveler using *CR* for the same purpose would have to be careful not to bet the farm on the wrong match.

So our final verdict on *Chess Results, 1747-1900* must be ambivalent. For history buffs who haven't been lucky enough to find a rare copy of Gaige or Kuiper, this is clearly the best book of its kind in print, probably the best to appear in thirty years. However, our stat-freak's enthusiasm is tempered by reservations about the accuracy of the data. On the whole tournaments appear to be handled quite well, but we simply cannot be very confident about many of the matches. Signor Di Felice deserves praise for undertaking a difficult task and unearthing much new data, but it could be presented in a better-organized fashion, and considerable work still remains to correct various errors of omission and commission. We encourage him to carry on, in hopes that these problems will be addressed in a future edition.

 [TOP OF PAGE](#)
 [HOME](#)
 [COLUMNS](#)
 [LINKS](#)
 [ARCHIVES](#)
 [ABOUT THE CHESS CAFE](#)

[\[ChessCafe Home Page\]](#) [\[Book Review\]](#) [\[Columnists\]](#)

[\[Endgame Study\]](#) [\[Skittles Room\]](#) [\[Archives\]](#)

[\[Links\]](#) [\[Online Bookstore\]](#) [\[About ChessCafe.com\]](#) [\[Contact Us\]](#)

Copyright 2005 CyberCafes, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

"The Chess Cafe®" is a registered trademark of Russell Enterprises, Inc.