

A LESSON IN ALGEBRAIC

BLACK

8	a8	b8	c8	d8	e8	f8	g8	h8
7	a7	b7	c7	d7	e7	f7	g7	h7
6	a6	b6	c6	d6	e6	f6	g6	h6
5	a5	b5	c5	d5	e5	f5	g5	h5
4	a4	b4	c4	d4	e4	f4	g4	h4
3	a3	b3	c3	d3	e3	f3	g3	h3
2	a2	b2	c2	d2	e2	f2	g2	h2
1	a1	b1	c1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

WHITE

Nh3+: 15 gh Qh3: 16 Resigns

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K3 P-QN3 5 P-QR3 BxNch 6 PxB N-K5 7 B-Q3
B-N2 8 N-B3 P-KB4 9 Q-B2 O-O 10 O-O R-B3 11 N-R4? R-R3 12 P-B3? QxN 13 P-R3 N-N4!
14 Q-B2 NxPch 15 PxN QxRP 16 Resigns

The United States Chess Federation(USCF) in its August 1972 meeting, decided to start an "educational campaign to teach chess players the algebraic notation. Chess Life & Review started this campaign with a short article in its January, 1973, issue.

The horizontal ranks are numbered 1-8, starting from the rank nearest white. The verticle files are lettered a to h from left to right (white) and right to left (black). "Check" is shown by + instead of ch. Pawn captures are given by naming the two files involved. Pawn moves show only the file. Captures are usually indicated by ":" instead of the "x".

The following example shows a game first in the algebraic notation and then the English descriptive.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE Lucky Open #2(Amateur)
White: Richard Hargrove Black: Peter Lahde
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 b6 5 a3 Bc3:
6 bc Ne4 7 Bd3 Bb7 8 Nf3 f5 9 Qc2 O-O 10 O-O
Rf6 11 Nh4? Rh6 12 f3? Qh4: 13 h3 Ng5 14 Jf2

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MEMPHIS CHESS CLUB

By John Hurt

The MEMPHIS CHESS AND CHECKER CLUB was founded in 1900 just after a simultaneous exhibition by Pillsbury. It was originally sponsored by the Business Mens Club and later by the Chamber of Commerce when the latter replaced the Business Mens Club. There were 125 members at the peak of membership. The members used to play after meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. Later the Chess Club met at 1028 Falls Building every afternoon from 1:30 to 5:00 PM. In August of 1913, B. B. Jefferson won the 14th Annual Western Open Chess Championship and as this was a repeat of his triumph of the preceding year in Chicago, he was given permanent custody of the trophy. R. S. Scrivener was 5th in this very strong tourney. Jefferson was Southern Champion for 40 years between 1912 and 1952. R. S. Scrivener won his 1st Memphis title in 1905, and repeated many times until he won again in 1955 - - 50 years later! J. W. Fry of Charleston, west Virginia, attended the 1913 tournament in Memphis and the present City Champion, John F. Hurt, lived next door to Fry when a boy in grade school. Memphis won a radio match over New Orleans in this period. The New Orleans Chess Club had a waiting list of over 1,000 for membership in those days, when their most famous player was Paul Morphy, the World Champion. The Memphis Chess Club has been host to many famous players, over the years, such as Pillsbury in 1900, and Emanuel Lasker in 1907 when he won three of his World Championship match games over Frank Marshall, the American Champion. Other famous chess personalities that visited the Club here were Capablanca, Mieses and Maroczy. Rosa Jefferson, sister of B. B. Jefferson, edited a chess column in the Sunday Commercial Appeal for years. She drew with Emanuel Lasker in his Simultaneous Exhibition here. R. A. McDonald of Memphis won from Lasker in this same Exhibition. In 1915, Jefferson was selected as one of 8 Champions to play in the Master's Tournament in New York for the Championship of Great Britain, America, Cuba, and Canada.

Editors note: Your editor will follow up on this article with a more recent history of the Memphis Chess Club. Also we plan to publish an account of the first city tourney in Nashville. We also want to publish a history of the Tenn. Open in the near future. But at the present time information before 1954 is quite sketchy. Can anyone help?