

ENCORE!

Ivory Chess Treasures from the Jon Crumiller Collection

May 14 - October 18, 2015

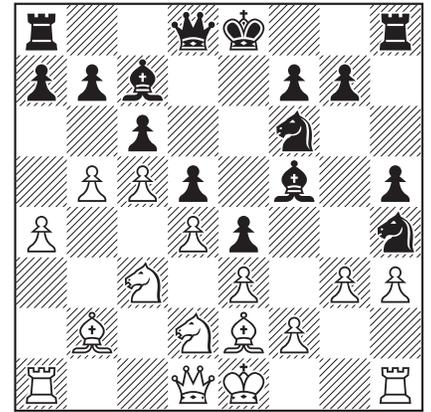
Displayed on some of the antique chessboards on view in this exhibition are positions from famous games selected by Grandmaster Alejandro Ramirez. As with many of the sets included in *Encore!*, the games date from

the 19th century, when chess saw a rise in organized tournament play. This packet presents the scores from the famous games, along with summaries of their significance by Ramirez.

Johannes Zukertort – Wilhelm Steinitz

First World Chess Championship, January 11, 1886

Wilhelm Steinitz and Johannes Zukertort contested the first World Chess Championship in three cities: New York, Saint Louis, and New Orleans. New York hosted the initial five games, and the first was an attacking jewel by Steinitz. Here he played **15...Ng2+**, preparing to sacrifice on e3 on the next move. Zukertort was unable to handle the pressure, and eventually, his position collapsed. Steinitz eventually won the match and became World Chess Champion.



1. d4	d5	13. a4	Ng6	25. Bxg4	Bxg4	37. Qxf2	Qxf2
2. c4	c6	14. b5	Nh4	26. Ne2	Qe7	38. Nxc4	Bf4+
3. e3	Bf5	15. g3	Ng2+	27. Nf4	Rh6	39. Kc2	hxc4
4. Nc3	e6	16. Kf1	Nxc3+	28. Bc3	g5	40. Bd2	e3
5. Nf3	Nd7	17. fxe3	Bxg3	29. Ne2	Rf6	41. Bc1	Qg2
6. a3	Bd6	18. Kg2	Bc7	30. Qg2	Rf3	42. Kc3	Kd7
7. c5	Bc7	19. Qg1	Rh6	31. Nf1	Rb8	43. Rh7+	Kc6
8. b4	e5	20. Kf1	Rg6	32. Kd2	f5	44. Rh6+	Kf5
9. Be2	Ngf6	21. Qf2	Qd7	33. a5	f4	45. Bxe3	Bxe3
10. Bb2	e4	22. bxc6	bx6	34. Rh1	Qf7	46. Rf1+	Bf4
11. Nd2	h5	23. Rg1	Bxh3+	35. Re1	fxe3+		0-1
12. h3	Nf8	24. Ke1	Ng4	36. Nxe3	Rf2		

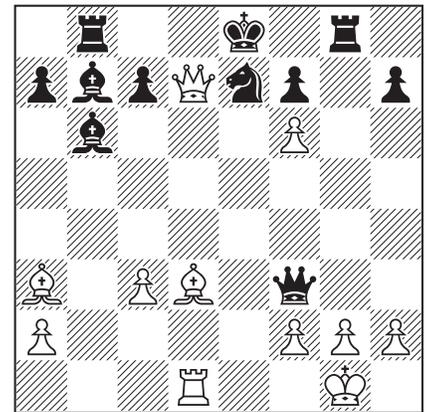


Appears with John Company Set and Indian Ivory and Ebony Chessboard

Adolf Anderssen – Jean Dufresne

Berlin “Evergreen,” 1852

Known as the “Evergreen Game,” this informal match between German players Adolf Anderssen and Jean Dufresne has been analyzed countless times due to Anderssen's success despite sacrificing material. It is true that with perfect play, White's initial attack was murky at best, but Black's defense was far from ideal, and Anderssen finished the game with one of the most famous combinations of all time. Accepting the queen sacrifice was forced, and after the discovered check **22. Bf5+!**, checkmate was soon inevitable, despite the material difference and the danger to White's king.



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|----------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1. e4 | e5 | 13. Qa4 | Bb6 |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6 | 14. Nbd2 | Bb7 |
| 3. Bc4 | Bc5 | 15. Ne4 | Qf5 |
| 4. b4 | Bxb4 | 16. Bxd3 | Qh5 |
| 5. c3 | Ba5 | 17. Nf6+ | gxf6 |
| 6. d4 | exd4 | 18. exf6 | Rg8 |
| 7. O-O | d3 | 19. Rad1 | Qxf3 |
| 8. Qb3 | Qf6 | 20. Rxe7+ | Nxe7 |
| 9. e5 | Qg6 | 21. Qxd7+ | Kxd7 |
| 10. Re1 | Nge7 | 22. Bf5+ | Kc8 |
| 11. Ba3 | b5 | 23. Bd7+ | Kf8 |
| 12. Qxb5 | Rb8 | 24. Bxe7# | 1-0 |

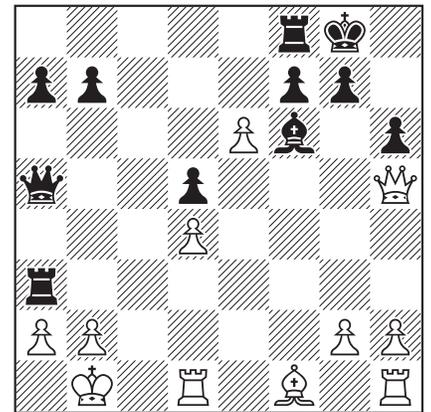


Appears with Indian Figural Ivory Set and Indian Ivory Sandalwood Board

Harry Nelson Pillsbury – Emanuel Lasker

St. Petersburg, January 4, 1896

American Harry Nelson Pillsbury was one of the greatest stars of the late 1890s and early 1900s. Both he and Emanuel Lasker played in St. Petersburg 1895/96, a tournament in which this game was played. Here Pillsbury played with White against the newly-crowned World Chess Champion Lasker. The German player uncorked the brilliant and paradoxical **18...Rc3-a3**, putting his rook en prise and eventually winning a magnificent attacking game.



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|----------|------|-----------|------------|----------|------|
| 1. d4 | d5 | 13. Bxf6 | Bxf6 | 25. Qf5 | Qc4 |
| 2. c4 | e6 | 14. Qh5 | Nxd4 | 26. Kb2 | Rxa3 |
| 3. Nc3 | Nf6 | 15. exd4 | Be6 | 27. Qe6+ | Kh7 |
| 4. Nf3 | c5 | 16. f4 | Rac8 | 28. Kxa3 | Qc3+ |
| 5. Bg5 | cxd4 | 17. f5 | Rxc3 | 29. Ka4 | b5+ |
| 6. Qxd4 | Nc6 | 18. fxe6 | Ra3 | 30. Kxb5 | Qc4+ |
| 7. Qh4 | Be7 | 19. exf7+ | Rxf7 | | 0-1 |
| 8. O-O-O | Qa5 | 20. bxa3 | Qb6+ | | |
| 9. e3 | Bd7 | 21. Bb5 | Qxb5+ | | |
| 10. Kb1 | h6 | 22. Ka1 | Rc7 | | |
| 11. cxd5 | exd5 | 23. Rd2 | Rc4 | | |
| 12. Nd4 | O-O | 24. Rhd1 | Rc3 | | |

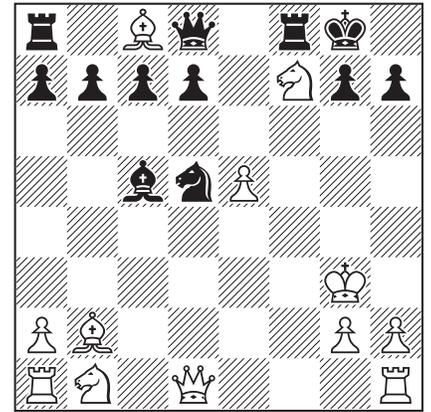


Appears with Indian Ivory Playing Chess Set and Anglo-Indian Chessboard

Alexander Hoffman – Alexander Petrov

Warsaw 1844

Besides being a player of great strength, Alexander Petrov of Russia was also known as a chess writer and a great chess composer. Here, in an informal game, he played **12...0-0** against one of the strongest players in the world at the time, Germany's Alexander Hoffman, sacrificing his queen on d8. The remaining pieces then hunted the enemy monarch until it met its doom deep in enemy territory. This brilliant victory earned the game the name of “Petrov’s Immortal.”



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|----------|------------|----------|-------|
| 1. e4 | e5 | 13. Nxd8 | Bf2+ |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6 | 14. Kh3 | d6+ |
| 3. Bc4 | Bc5 | 15. e6 | Nf4+ |
| 4. c3 | Nf6 | 16. Kg4 | Nxc6 |
| 5. d4 | exd4 | 17. Nxe6 | Bxe6+ |
| 6. e5 | Ne4 | 18. Kg5 | Rf5+ |
| 7. Bd5 | Nxf2 | 19. Kg4 | h5+ |
| 8. Kxf2 | dx3+ | 20. Kh3 | Rf3# |
| 9. Kg3 | cx2 | | 0-1 |
| 10. Bxb2 | Ne7 | | |
| 11. Ng5 | Nxd5 | | |
| 12. Nxf7 | O-O | | |

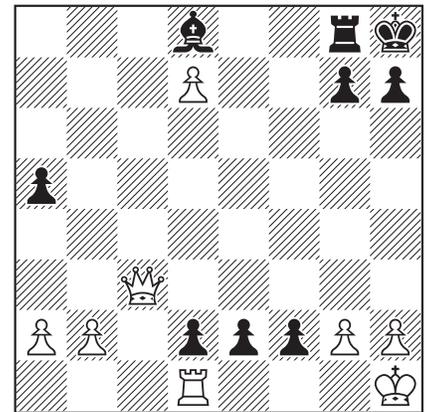


Appears with Italian 18th-century Set and South European Ivory Inlaid Hardwood Chess Board-Box

Alexander McDonnell – Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais

London m4, 1834

In 1834, Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais of France and Alexander McDonnell of Ireland contested a series of matches, which confirmed La Bourdonnais as the leading chess player in the world. They are sometimes viewed as unofficial world chess championship matches before the world chess champion title existed. After a complicated struggle in the most famous win of the matches (the 62nd game), La Bourdonnais sacrificed an enormous amount of material to create an unstoppable pawn mass. The victorious foot soldiers marched to the second rank. Their imminent promotion would have caused disastrous harm to White's position, so McDonnell was forced to resign.



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|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-----|
| 1. e4 | c5 | 13. Rd1 | d4 | 25. Rc2 | Qc3+ | 37. Rxd1 | e2 |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6 | 14. c4 | Qb6 | 26. Kh1 | Bc8 | | 0-1 |
| 3. d4 | cxd4 | 15. Bc2 | Bb7 | 27. Bd7 | f2 | | |
| 4. Nxd4 | e5 | 16. Nd2 | Rae8 | 28. Rf1 | d3 | | |
| 5. Nxc6 | bx6 | 17. Ne4 | Bd8 | 29. Rc3 | Bxd7 | | |
| 6. Bc4 | Nf6 | 18. c5 | Qc6 | 30. cxd7 | e4 | | |
| 7. Bg5 | Be7 | 19. f3 | Be7 | 31. Qc8 | Bd8 | | |
| 8. Qe2 | d5 | 20. Rac1 | f5 | 32. Qc4 | Qe1 | | |
| 9. Bxf6 | Bxf6 | 21. Qc4+ | Kh8 | 33. Rc1 | d2 | | |
| 10. Bb3 | O-O | 22. Ba4 | Qh6 | 34. Qc5 | Rg8 | | |
| 11. O-O | a5 | 23. Bxe8 | fxe4 | 35. Rd1 | e3 | | |
| 12. exd5 | cxd5 | 24. c6 | exf3 | 36. Qc3 | Qxd1 | | |

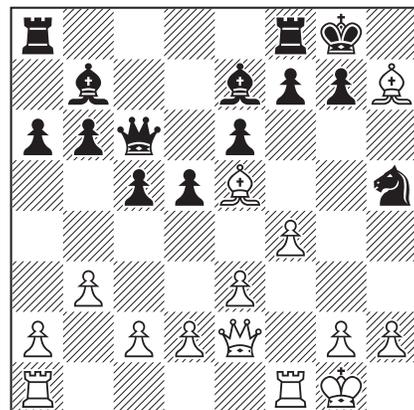


Appears with Calvert Stamped Ivory Set and Regency Chessboard

Emanuel Lasker – Johann Hermann Bauer

Amsterdam, August 26, 1889

Germany's Emanuel Lasker was already a strong player years before he challenged Wilhelm Steinitz to the World Chess Championship title. This game against Austrian Johann Hermann Bauer was one of his many tactical jewels. Today, the double bishop sacrifice, which Lasker began with **15. Bxh7!**, is a typical destruction of the kingside castled position. However, this was the first time in chess history that it was played in an over the board game between world class players.



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|----------|------|------------------|------|-----------|------|----------|-----|
| 1. f4 | d5 | 13. Qe2 | a6 | 25. Qd7 | Rfd8 | 37. h4 | d3 |
| 2. e3 | Nf6 | 14. Nh5 | Nxh5 | 26. Qg4+ | Kf8 | 38. Qxd3 | 1-0 |
| 3. b3 | e6 | 15. Bxh7+ | Kxh7 | 27. fxe5 | Bg7 | | |
| 4. Bb2 | Be7 | 16. Qxh5+ | Kg8 | 28. e6 | Rb7 | | |
| 5. Bd3 | b6 | 17. Bxg7 | Kxg7 | 29. Qg6 | f6 | | |
| 6. Nc3 | Bb7 | 18. Qg4+ | Kh7 | 30. Rxf6+ | Bxf6 | | |
| 7. Nf3 | Nbd7 | 19. Rf3 | e5 | 31. Qxf6+ | Kc8 | | |
| 8. O-O | O-O | 20. Rh3+ | Qh6 | 32. Qh8+ | Kc7 | | |
| 9. Ne2 | c5 | 21. Rxh6+ | Kxh6 | 33. Qg7+ | Kxc6 | | |
| 10. Ng3 | Qc7 | 22. Qd7 | Bf6 | 34. Qxb7 | Rd6 | | |
| 11. Ne5 | Nxe5 | 23. Qxb7 | Kg7 | 35. Qxa6 | d4 | | |
| 12. Bxe5 | Qc6 | 24. Rf1 | Rab8 | 36. exd4 | cxd4 | | |

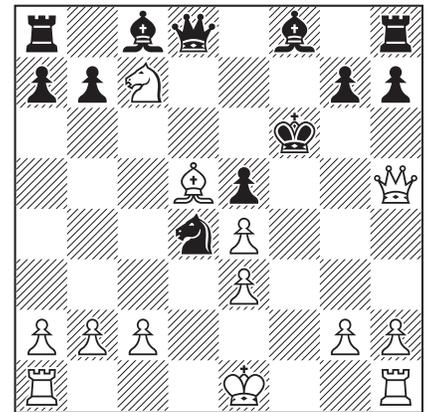


Appears with Italian Ivory Figural Set and Holly and Teak Chessboard

Paul Morphy – Adolf Anderssen

Paris m2 (9), 1858

The descendant of a New Orleans Creole family, Paul Morphy was easily the strongest player in the world at the height of his career. In an 1858 tour of Europe, he defeated all of the strong chess players of his time. His positional method was vastly superior to the flashy romantic style, but it would take many decades before his Austrian contemporary Wilhelm Steinitz deciphered what made Morphy so strong. In this game, White's pieces were excellently coordinated, after **16. fxe3**, and Black's monarch perished after only two moves.



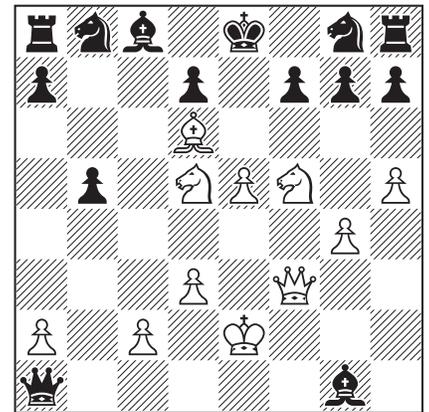
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|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1. e4 | c5 | 13. Nxf6+ d5 |
| 2. Nf3 | Nc6 | 14. Bxd5+ Kg6 |
| 3. d4 | cxd4 | 15. Qh5+ Kxf6 |
| 4. Nxd4 | e6 | 16. fxe3 Nxc2+ |
| 5. Nb5 | d6 | 17. Ke2 1-0 |
| 6. Bf4 | e5 | |
| 7. Be3 | f5 | |
| 8. N1c3 | f4 | |
| 9. Nd5 | fxe3 | |
| 10. Nbc7+ Kf7 | | |
| 11. Qf3+ Nf6 | | |
| 12. Bc4 Nd4 | | |



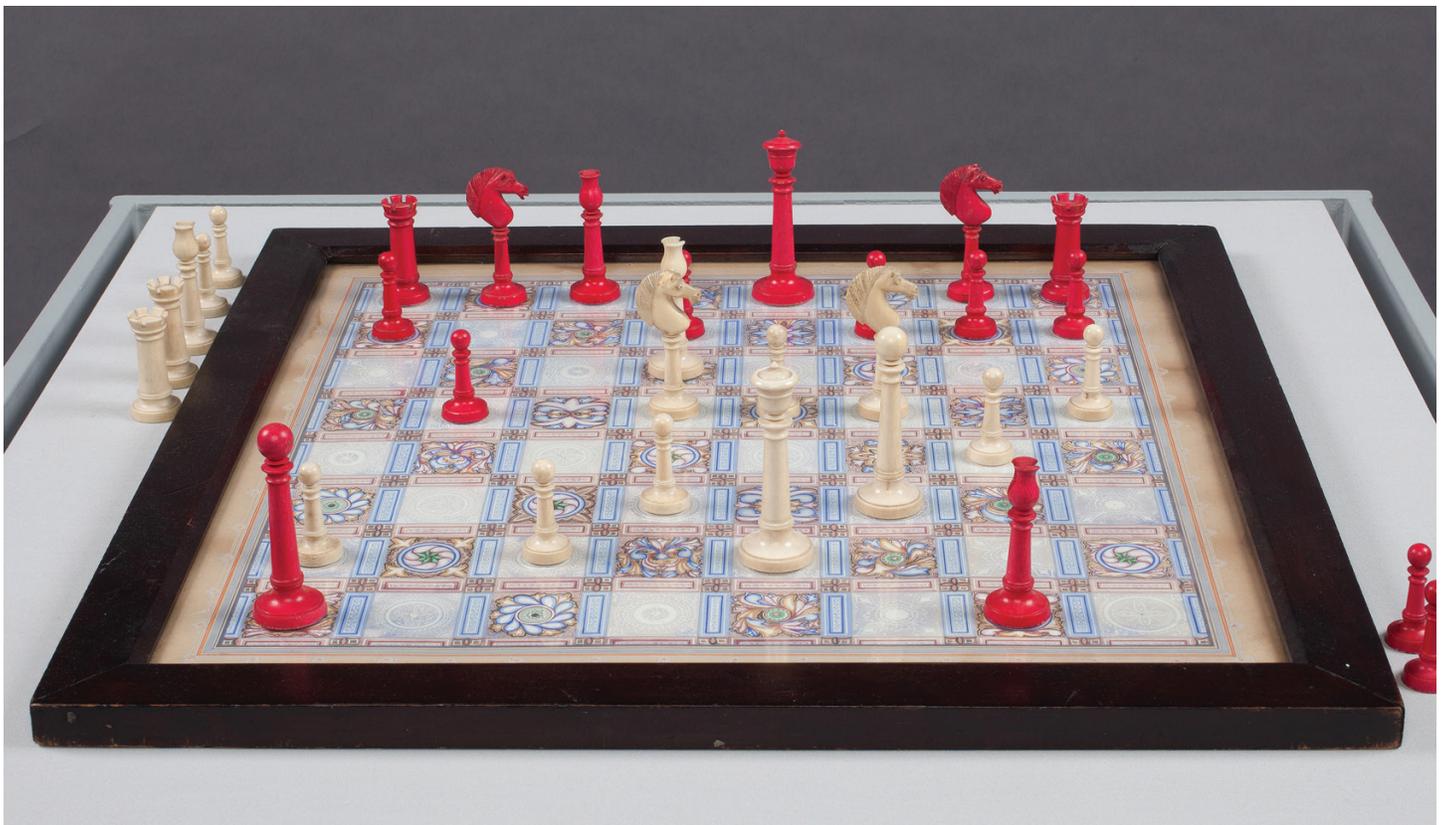
Appears with Edel Style Ivory Set and German 18th-century Board-Box

Adolf Anderssen – Lionel Kieseritzky
London “Immortal Game,” June 21, 1851

Known as the “Immortal Game,” this duel between German players Adolf Anderssen and Lionel Kieseritzky is one of the crown jewels of the romantic style—a chess philosophy that eschewed positional foundations in favor of piece sacrifices, gambits, quick development, and virulent attacks. Here, Anderssen sacrificed two rooks and a bishop, but his remaining forces were sufficient to force checkmate.



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|---------|------|----------------|-------|
| 1. e4 | e5 | 13. h5 | Qg5 |
| 2. f4 | exf4 | 14. Qf3 | Ng8 |
| 3. Bc4 | Qh4+ | 15. Bxf4 | Qf6 |
| 4. Kf1 | b5 | 16. Nc3 | Bc5 |
| 5. Bxb5 | Nf6 | 17. Nd5 | Qxb2 |
| 6. Nf3 | Qh6 | 18. Bd6 | Bxg1 |
| 7. d3 | Nh5 | 19. e5 | Qxa1+ |
| 8. Nh4 | Qg5 | 20. Ke2 | Na6 |
| 9. Nf5 | c6 | 21. Nxg7+ | Kd8 |
| 10. g4 | Nf6 | 22. Qf6+ | Nxf6 |
| 11. Rg1 | cxb5 | 23. Be7# | 1-0 |
| 12. h4 | Qg6 | | |



Appears with Northern Upright Tall Ivory Set and Antique Handpainted Chessboard