

**CHESS FOR BEGINNERS. IN A SERIES OF
PROGRESSIVE LESSONS. SHOWING THE
MOST
APPROVED METHODS OF BEGINNING
AND ENDING THE GAME. WITH VARIOUS
SITUATIONS AND CHECKMATES**

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Chess for Beginners. In a Series of Progressive Lessons. Showing the Most Approved Methods of Beginning and Ending the Game. With Various Situations and Checkmates by William Lewis

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WILLIAM LEWIS

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PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.



WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.



P R E F A C E.

HAVING often been requested to write a small work on Chess for young players, I have composed the following pages, which I hope may be found useful to those who commence the study of that delightful game.

The object of this work is to teach the beginner how to open his game properly, to take advantage of those mistakes which are so commonly made in the first few moves, and by general reasoning and numerous remarks, to enable him to acquire a good style of play.

When he has carefully gone through this work, he may, with advantage, study those which treat more fully of the intricacies and difficult combinations of the game; and if to this be added frequent practice, with

C H E S S .

CHAPTER I.

THE game of chess is played by two persons upon a board divided into sixty-four squares (eight on each side), coloured alternately black and white; when properly placed the nearest corner on each player's right hand is white. The ranges of squares from right to left are called *ranks*, and those across the board from one player to the other, *files*.

Each player has *eight* pieces and *eight* pawns (one set is usually black, and the other white); the pieces are a king, a queen, two rooks (or castles), two bishops, and two knights; these may be called the officers of our little army, the eight pawns are the soldiers.

The method of placing the pieces and pawns previous to the commencement of a game is as follows: Having placed the board with a white square on your right-hand corner, place a rook on that square; on the corner square on your

left hand (which of course is a black one), place the other rook ; next to each of the rooks place a knight, next to each knight a bishop: you will then have two squares left for the king and queen. If you play with the white pieces you must place the queen on a white square, the remaining black square is for the king : the black pieces are placed in a similar way on the opposite side of the board, the black queen being on a black square, and the black king on a white one, each player places the eight pawns in front of the pieces on the square immediately before them. The frontispiece shows the proper position of the pieces and pawns before a game is begun.

Before teaching you the movements of each piece, I must inform you of the manner in which the moves are described in most chess works. The square on which the king is originally placed, is always called the king's square; the bishop which stands close to the king is called the *king's* bishop, next to this piece stands the *king's* knight, and in the adjoining corner the *king's* rook ; the squares they stand on are always called the king's bishop's square, the king's knight's square, and the king's rook's square. You will observe that the squares are called after the piece that is originally placed on them. On the other side of the king stands the queen, and the square she occupies is called the queen's square ; next to her is a bishop, which, because it is on the queen's side, is called