

The history of chess 1 - chess magazines in Europe and the USA in the 19th century (before 1870)

1 Chess magazines in France

Overview of the French chess magazines before 1870

- 1836–1839 *Le Palamède, revue mensuelle des échecs* (1836, 1837), *revue mensuelle des jeux* (1838). Paris. Editor: Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais.
- 1842–1847 *Le Palamède, revue mensuelle des échecs et autres jeux*. Deuxième Série. Paris. Editor: Pierre Saint-Amant.
- 1849–1851 *La Régence, journal des échecs*. Rédigé par une Société d'amateurs. Au Café de la Régence, Paris. Editor: Lionel Kieseritzky.
- 1856–1857 *La Régence, revue des échecs et autres jeux*. Paris. Editor: Jules Arnous de Rivière. Jules Arnous de Rivière (1830–1905) was a French chess player and author of the book *Nouveau manuel illustré du jeu des échecs*. Paris 1861.
- 1860–1864 *La Régence, revue spéciale des échecs*. Paris. Editor: Paul Journoud. Since 1861 with the new title *La Nouvelle Régence* until the last vol. 5. Paul Journoud (1821–1882 Paris) was from 1850 to 1863 one of the leading French chess masters and the editor of several chess periodicals.
- 1864–1865 *Le Palamède français, revue des échecs et des autres jeux de combinaison*. Paris, publishing house Ch. Lahure. Editor: Paul Journoud.
- 1865–1866 *Le Sphinx: Journal des échecs*. Paris, Café de la Régence. Editor: Paul Journoud.
- 1867–1868 *La Stratégie, Journal d'échecs paraissant tous les mois par une société d'amateurs*. Paris. Editor: Jean-Louis Preti.

1.1 Le Palamède

The French chess champion Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais, was after François-André Danican Philidor the most important chess player in France. In 1834 he traveled to London, where he played 88 games against the Irishman Alexander McDonnell, who was at that time the strongest chess player in Great Britain. After this, La Bourdonnais was considered the strongest chess player in the world. He died on 13 December 1840 at the age of forty-five years, ill and completely impoverished in London.



Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais (1795–1840)

La Bourdonnais had already published an important chess book in 1833, and in 1836 he founded in Paris the world's first chess periodical *Le Palamède*. The publication was discontinued in 1839 as a result of the deterioration of his state of health and the lack of financial resources. In 1842, Pierre Saint-Amant, the strongest French chess master at the time, continued the publication until 1847. After that, Saint-Amant stopped playing and focused on his work in the diplomatic service.



P CH F. DE SAINT-AMANT
Directeur du Palamède.

Pierre Saint-Amant (1800–1872)

This is the title page of the world's first chess periodical:

LE
PALAMÈDE,

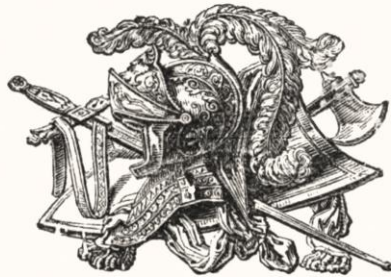
REVUE MENSUELLE

DES ÉCHECS,

PAR

MM. DE LA BOURDONNAIS ET MÉRY.

TOME PREMIER.



PARIS.

AU BUREAU DE LA REVUE, RUE NEUVE-VIVIENNE, N° 48;

CHEZ MM. { CHATET, LIBRAIRE, PLACE DU PALAIS-ROYAL;
CAUSETTE, LIBRAIRE, RUE DE SAVOIE, N° 15.

1836.

This is the first edition of the second series, published by Pierre Saint-Amant:

LE
PALAMÈDE

Revue Mensuelle

DES ÉCHECS

ET AUTRES JEUX.

La vie est une partie d'échecs.
MICHEL CERVANTES.

DEUXIÈME SÉRIE. — TOME SEPTIÈME.



Paris.

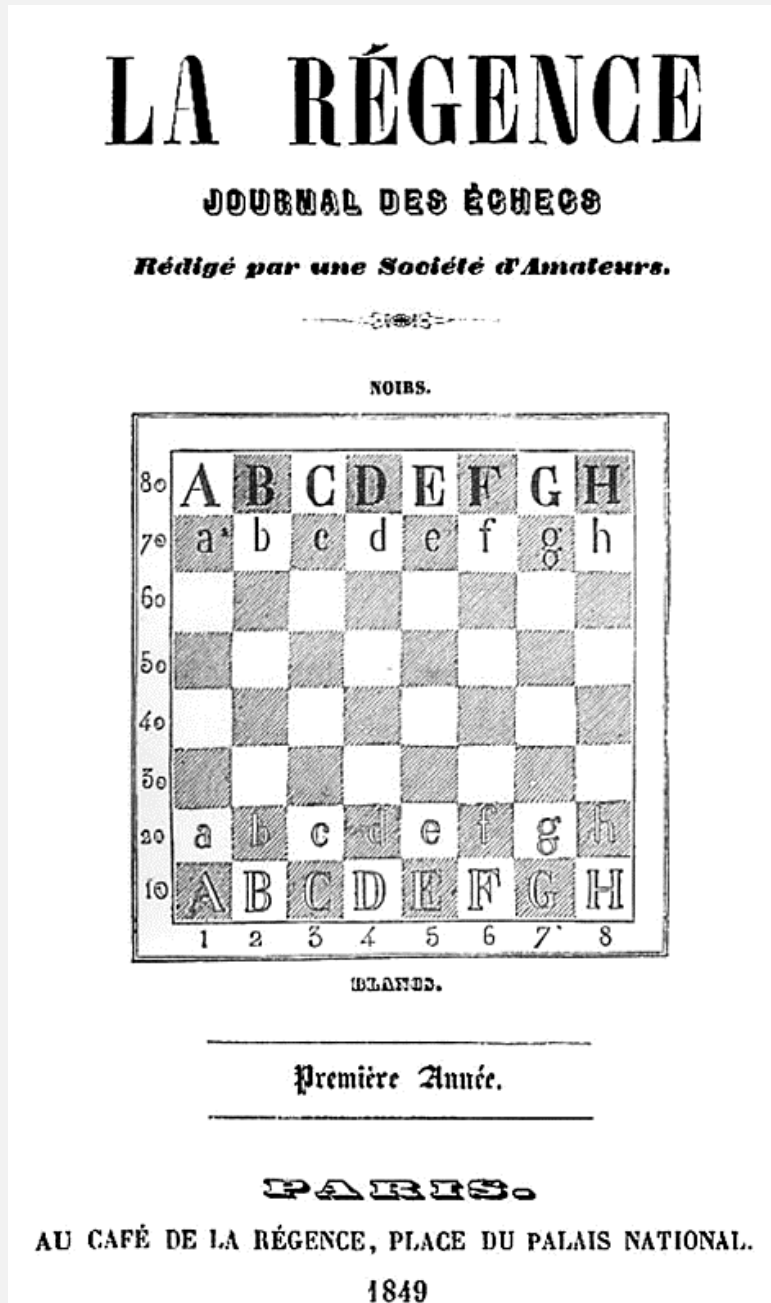
AU BUREAU DE LA REVUE,
42, RUE SAINT-THOMAS-DU-LOUVRE,
Quartier du Palais-Royal.

S. DUFOUR ET C^o,
LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS,
1 bis, rue de Verneuil, Fg. St-Germain.

1847

1.2 La Régence

At the beginning of 1849, the chess periodical *La Régence*, edited by Lionel Kieseritzky, introduced a different chess notation. This was already made clear on the title page of the first issue.



1.3 La Stratégie

This is the title page of first edition from 1867:

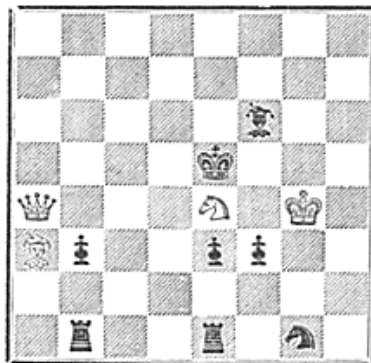
LA STRATÉGIE JOURNAL D'ÉCHECS

PARAISANT TOUS LES MOIS
PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ D'AMATEURS
SOUS LA DIRECTION DE JEAN PRETI
1^{re} Année



Problème par M. Conrad Bayer, 1^{er} prix du Concours de Paris.

Noirs.



Blancs.

Les Blancs jouent et font échec et mat en quatre coups.

ON S'ABONNE
A PARIS, CHEZ JEAN PRETI, ÉDITEUR
RUE SAINT-SAUVEUR, 72
ET AU CAFÉ DE LA RÉGENCE, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ, 161
A LONDRES, CHEZ BARTHÉS ET LOWELL
14, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, 14

—
1867

2 Chess magazines in Great Britain

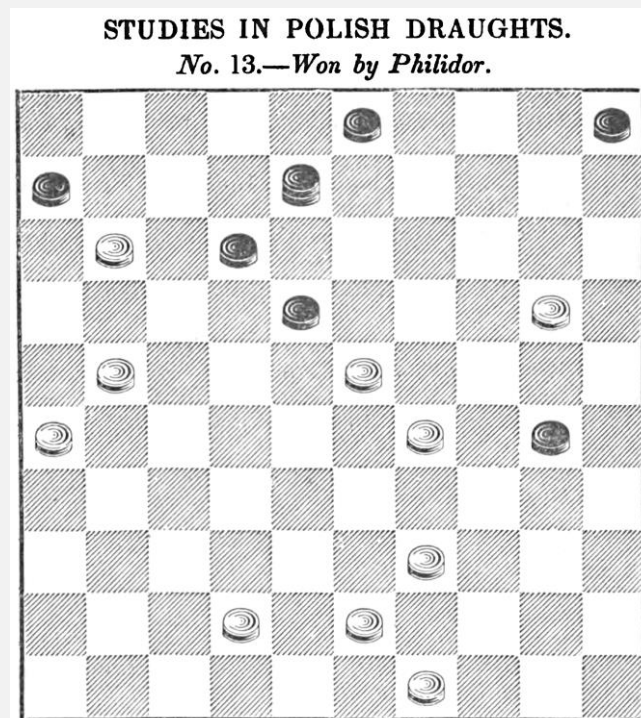
Overview of the British chess periodicals before 1870

- 1837 *The Philidorian*, London. Editor: George Walker. The magazine came out until May 1838.
- 1840 *Palamede*. London. Editor: John Henry Huttman (no copy exists in the public domain).
- 1841 *The British Miscellany*, Vol. 1 (first series from February to April 1841). Editor: Howard Staunton. *The British Miscellany* was a magazine, published since 1799. With the year 1841 (from page 90 onwards) contributions were regularly published on chess and chess problems with diagrams.
- 1841–1852 *The British Miscellany & Chess Player's Chronicle*. Vol. 1 new series from May to October 1841. Editor: Howard Staunton. From 30 October with the title *The Chess Player's Chronicle* until 1852 published in London by Hastings (Vol. 1–6), by Hurst (Vol. 7–9) and by Skeet (Vol. 11–13).
- 1851–1853 *The Chess Player*. Editor: Joseph Kling and Bernhard Horwitz. London, publishing house: Day.
- 1853–1854 *The British Chess Review*, London. Two issues were published before June 1854. Editor: Daniel Harrwitz.
- 1854–1856 *The Chess Player's Chronicle - (New Series)* published in London by W. Kent and had practically two editors, because Staunton had sold his copyright to Robert Barnett Brien(1827–1873) who was a London chess player with his best activity from 1851 to 1858. Four volumes were published. In August 1856 the series was discontinued.
- 1859–1862 *The Chess Player's Chronicle Third Series*. Four volumes were published. The members of the editorial staff are not exactly known. Chess players, who met in Starie's Philidorian Chess Rooms, such as Adolf Zytogorski, Ignaz von Kolisch and Josef Kling, were involved in the editorial.
- 1863–1864 *The Chess Player's Magazine*. First series. Editor: Ernst (also Ernest) Falkbeer, London, from July 1863 to November 1864 (without the December issue). Publishers: 1863 E. Owen and 1864 Kent & Co.
- 1865–1867 *The Chess Player's Magazine New Series*. Editor: Johann Löwenthal, London. Publishers: 1865 Kent & Co. and 1866–1867 Adams & Francis.
- 1865 *The Household Chess Magazine*. Edited by *Toz* in Liverpool. *Toz* is the pseudonym of the famous English blindfold player Joseph Henry Blackburne. There were only three editions published by *The Guardian* in Manchester.
- 1866–1869 *The Chess World*. Publisher: Trübner in London. Four issues.
- 1868–1875 *The Chess Player's Quarterly Chronicle*. York. From 1872 to 1875 without the note Quarterly (partly amateurish and provincial).
- 1868–1879 *The Westminster Papers* (Title of the first edition: *The Westminster Chess Club Papers*). A total of 11 editions were published in London. The editorship consisted of P. T. Duffy with the co-operation of J. H. Zukertort, W. N. Potter and other experts. The editorial staff used the pseudonym Telemachus Brownsmith for the publication. Patrick Thomas Duffy (1834–1888) was an English chess master and played 1865 in London against Wilhelm Steinitz. William Norwood Potter (1840–1895) was an English chess master and journalist in London. From 1874 to the beginning of 1876 he edited the *City of London Chess Magazine*.

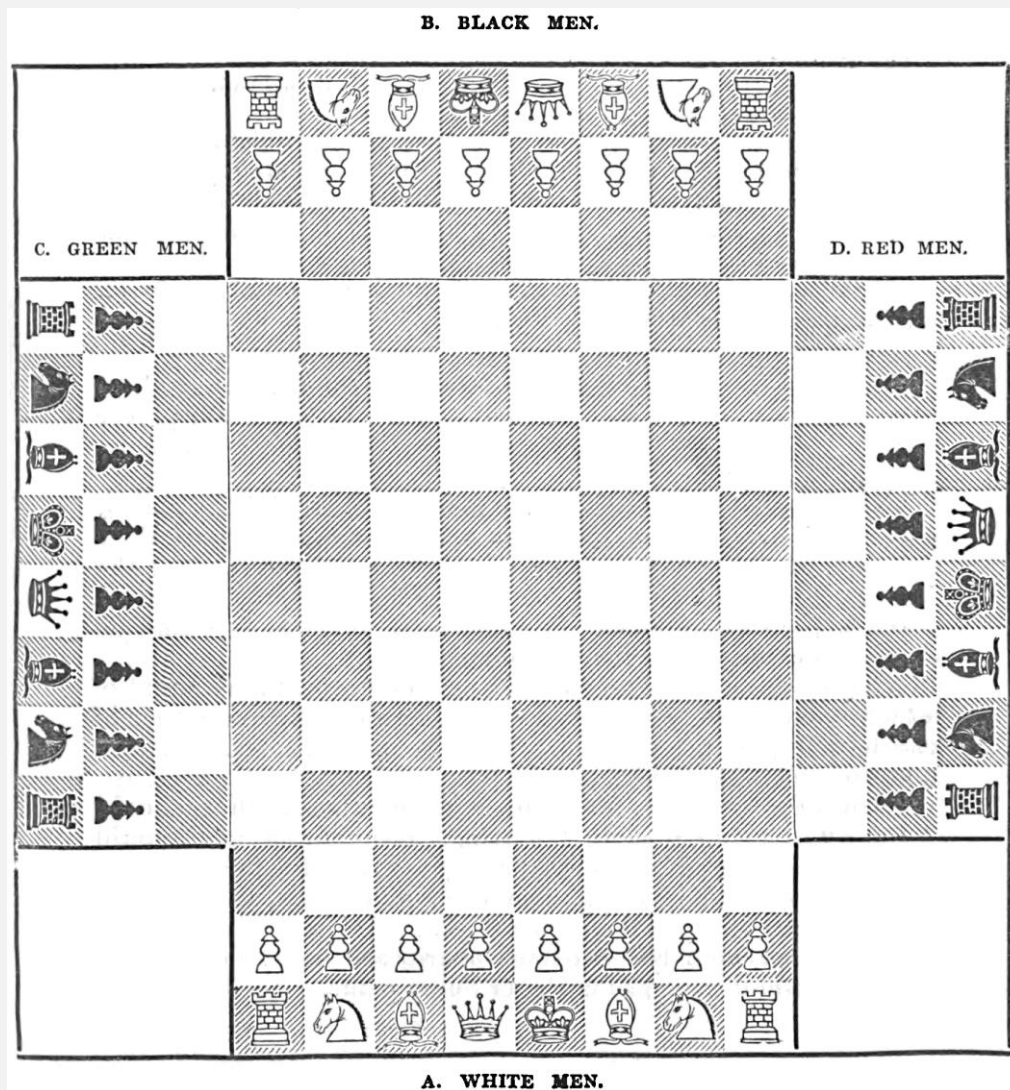
2.1 The Philidorian

In 1836, La Bourdonnais founded the first exclusively to chess dedicated magazine *Le Palamède* in Paris. La Bourdonnais was a friend of the London chess player and son of a bookseller George Walker. Almost two years later than the French *Palamède* Walker founded the first British chess magazine *The Philidorian* in December 1837. It was the first English-language chess magazine in the world. While the *Palamède* was still able to endure until 1839, Walker had to resign his *Philidorian* after only a few months in May 1838 due to a lack of demand. The chess game itself was not so widespread in England, the nation of chess players, that it was worthwhile to publish a chess magazine. Only individual newspapers reported on special chess events. 1834 was the spectacular battle between La Bourdonnais and the Irishman Alexander McDonnell (1778–1835), who played for the Westminster Chess Club. McDonnell won 30 games, lost 44 and played 14 draws. Despite the chess fight between these worlds' best chess players, only a few chess players were interested in the theoretical aspects of chess and did not spend money on a chess magazine. Only after the "power struggle" between England (Staunton) and France (Saint-Amant) in 1843 the game of chess played a greater role in the bourgeoisie. In particular, the triumphant English nation was now more concerned with chess and so the 1841 founded *Chess Player's Chronicle* now had better sales opportunities.

In the sixth and last edition of the *Philidorian* in May 1838, Walker published a bibliography of all the books published so far. The chess historian Antonius van der Linde (1833–1897) was able to make good use of Walker's compilation for his extended chess bibliography.



In the March issue of 1838, the *Philidorian* also treats other games besides chess. The above diagram shows a draughts game. *Polish drafts* is today referred to as *international drafts* or *international checkers*. As you can see, the famous French chess player François-André Danican Philidor was not just a master of chess.



The chess game for four persons (four-player chess), recommended here with black, white, green and red figures, was welcomed in May 1838 in the *Philidorian* as a special form. In 1837, Karl Enderlein published in Berlin his *Theoretisch-praktische Anweisung zum Vierschachspiele*, which was published in the same year by Sherwin in London with the title *Complete Rules for Playing the New Game of Chess for four persons, with two sets of men, on one board*.

2.2 The Chess Player's Chronicle

THE
BRITISH MISCELLANY,
AND
Chess Player's Chronicle.

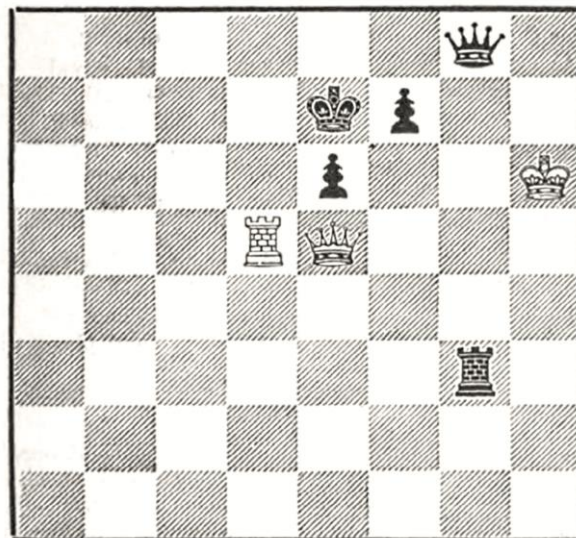
THE Games, &c., published in the BRITISH MISCELLANY and CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, will be obtained exclusively for that magazine, and no Game or Problem will be admitted into the collection which has appeared elsewhere, unless it is expressly mentioned.

PROBLEM No. 1.

By the Rev. H. Bolton.

White, playing first, to checkmate in seven moves.

Black.



White.

VOL. I.—N. 8.

B

The Chess Player's Chronicle first edition 1841

In May 1841 Howard Staunton took over the magazine *The British Miscellany*, which he continued under the title *The Chess Player's Chronicle*. His competitor was Saint-Amant, who after the death of La Bourdonnais had "revived" the chess magazine *Le Palamède* in 1842.

Staunton often used his *Chronicle* for attacks against others. George Walker was often the target. Walker founded the *Westminster Chess Club* in 1831, the first British chess magazine *The Philidorian* in 1837, the *St. George's Chess Club* in 1843, he was a friend of Louis-Charles Mahé de La Bourdonnais, author of numerous chess books and editor of the chess column of the prestigious *Sunday*

newspaper *Bell's Life*. In addition, Walker won a match against Staunton in 1845. All of this was reason enough for Staunton to fire verbal shots against Walker.

In 1845, George Walker together with Henry Thomas Buckle, William Davies Evans, George Perigal and William Josiah Tuckett played by telegraph two games (a win and a draw) against the team of Howard Staunton and Hugh Alexander Kennedy in Portsmouth.

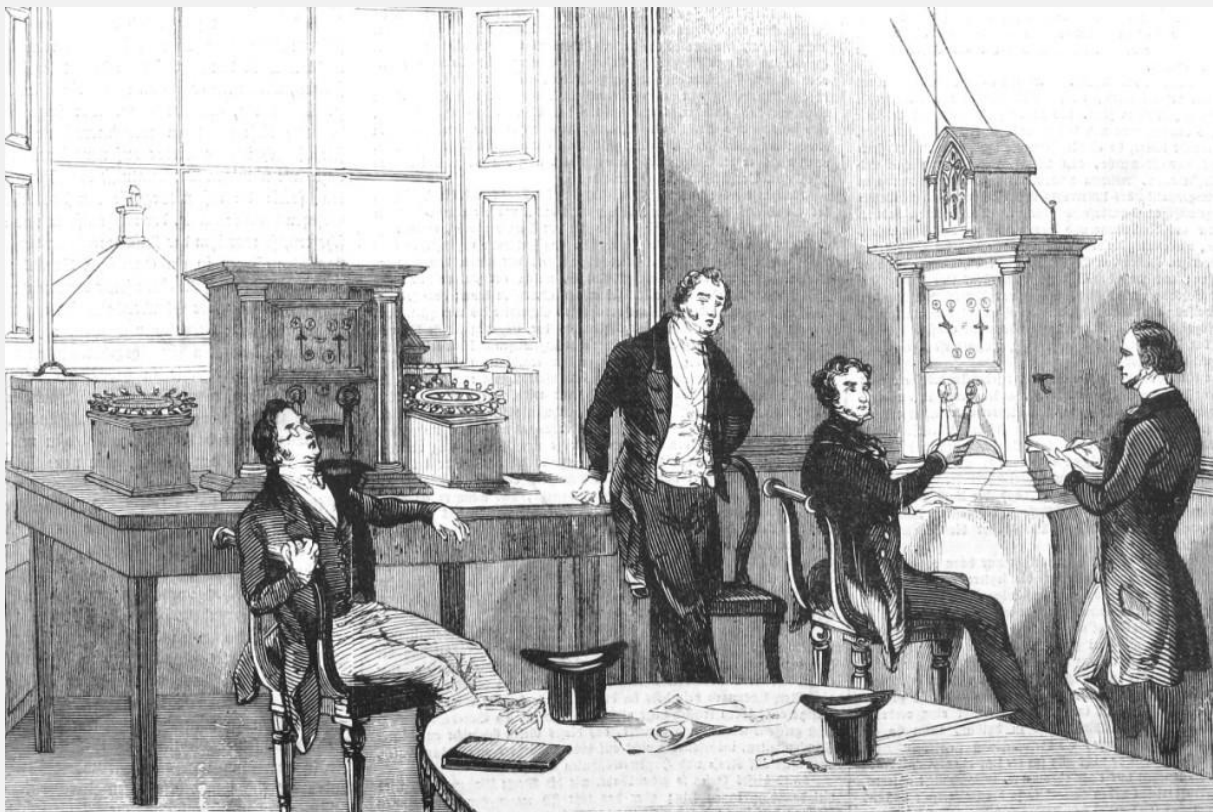
Henry Thomas Buckle (24.11.1821 in Lee, Kent – 29.05.1862 in Damascus) was a historian and a strong chess player. Adolf Anderssen attested to Buckle an above-average talent and praised his playing strength.

William Davies Evans (27.01.1790 near Pembroke – 03.08.1872 in Ostend) was a sailor, chess player and the originator of the *Evans-Gambit*. He learned the chess game at the age of 28 from a ship officer.

George Perigal (1806–01.04.1855) was an English chess player in London. He lost against Saint-Amant in 1843 and against Anderssen in 1853.

William Josiah Tuckett, was a chess player in London. In 1849, he is known for his 4 games in London. He died in 1854.

Hugh Alexander Kennedy (1809–22.10.1878) was an English chess master. In 1851 he defeated the Berlin chess champion Carl Mayet and won the sixth place in the international chess tournament in London.



Station Nine Elms: The telegraph room when Mr. Walker's first move was sent. Wood engraving from the German Illustrierte Zeitung of 9 August 1845.

2.3 The Chess Player's Magazine

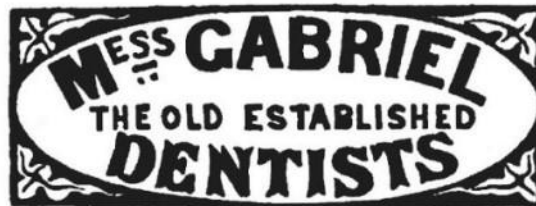
It is a magazine by the London publishers Edward Healey and E. Owen. For the first series 1863 and 1864, the Viennese chess player Ernst Falkbeer was editorially responsible. The publishers had to earn money with the magazine. Therefore they had advertisements not only for the topic chess, as can be seen in the following advertisement.



MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.
O S T E O E I D O N .

(BY HER MAJESTY'S LETTERS PATENT.)

Artificial Teeth, from one Tooth to a complete set, supplied without pain or extracting stumps, on the principle of self-adhesion, rendering unnecessary the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and at half the usual charge, by



LONDON : 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and
34, LUDGATE HILL (over Benson's, Silversmiths).
134, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the dentist. All letters and appointments receive prompt attention.

This edition also contained an advertisement for the bibliography of chess. The book dealer Richard Simpson offered a 49-page catalog with chess books.

Bibliography of Chess.

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*NOW READY,*

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON THE ORIGIN, HISTORY,  
AND PRACTICE OF THE  
**GAME OF CHESS,**



**FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY,  
COMPRISING MOST OF THE CELEBRATED WORKS OF  
ANCIENT AND MODERN CHESS-WRITERS,  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,**

Including a portion of the Collection of a well-known veteran Chess-  
Player and Author.

*Square 12mo., with Fac-Simile Early Woodcut, price Sixpence.*

Presumed to be the only printed List of Chess-Books for sale ever issued. A few copies  
struck off on large paper, interleaved with writing paper for additions.

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LONDON :

RICHARD SIMPSON, 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING
CROSS, W.C.

3 Overview of the US chess magazines

Overview of the US chess periodicals before 1870

- 1846 (from October to December) *The Chess Palladium and Mathematical Sphinx*, New York, edited by Napoleon Marache.
- 1846–1847 *The American Chess Magazine* (page title *The Chess Player's Magazine*) from October 1846 to September 1847, edited by Charles Henry Stanley and published in New York and London. Later there was a second series from 1897 to 1899.
- 1857–1861 *The Chess Monthly*, an American chess serial, edited by Paul Morphy and Daniel Willard Fiske, New York, Miller & Son. The chess problems were edited by Eugene Beauharnais Cook.
- 1858 *American Chess Association Bulletin*, New York.
- 1859 (from July to August) *The Philidorian*, Charleston, USA, no editor stated.
- 1859 (from October to November) *The Gambit*, a weekly Chess journal edited in New York by Theodor Lichtenhein. The chess problems were edited by Samuel Loyd.

After 1870 published chess magazines (Selection)

- *The Chess Journal* (*The Dubuque* and other title variants), 1870–1892, O. A. Brownson, Dubuque (1870–78) and Rockdale (1886–92).
- *The Maryland Chess Review*, 1874–1875, by John K. Hanshew.
- *The American Chess Magazine*, 1875 (from April to May) by E. A. Kunkel, B. M. Neill, T. P. Bull, I. E. Orchard und James Mason.
- *The American Chess Journal*, 1876–1877, by W. S. Hallock.
- *The American Chess Journal*, 1878–1879, by Sam Loyd, George Henry Mackenzie und James Mason, New York.
- *The American Chess Journal*, 1879–1881, by Emanuel Barbe, Chicago.
- *Brentano's Aquatic Monthly and Sporting Gazetteer*, 1879–1881 and from 1882 Brentano's Chess Monthly, New York.
- *Brooklyn Chess Chronicle*, 1882–1886.
- *The Columbia Chess Chronicle*, 1887–1891, Columbia Chess Club, 1 Second Avenue, New York.
- *American Chess Monthly*, 1892–1893, by George H. Walcott, Boston.
- *American Chess Magazine*, 1897–1899, Charles Devidé, L. D. Broughton Jr., New York.

Short biography to the names above:

- Orestes Augustus Brownson (1803–1876). *The Dubuque Chess Journal* (1870–1876) and *Brownson's Chess Journal* (1877–1887) were edited by his son O. A. Brownson Jr.
- John K. Hanshew was a chess player and chess composer. His *Book of Chess Problems* was published 1874 by O. A. Brownson in Dubuque.
- E. A. Kunkel translated the 5th edition of Paul Rudolf von Bilguer's *Handbuch des Schachspiels* for the *Maryland Chess Review* 1875, 44 p.
- Benjamin Milnes Neill (13.04.1853–16.02.1922) was an American chess player and chess composer.

- Thomas Porter Bull (07.08.1839–12.12.1890) was an American chess player and chess composer. His book *Chess Problems* were published 1875 by O. A. Brownson Jr., 52 p.
- Isaac Edward Orchard (06.12.1853–12.05.1908) was an American chess player. He played at the 1876 New York Clipper Tournament. He was the editor of the music magazine *Tone*.
- James Mason (19.11.1849 in Kilkenny – 15.01.1905 in Rochdale, Essex) was a major Irish-American chess player. His real name is unknown. As an orphan, he was adopted by an Irish family and was named James Mason. In 1861 he traveled with his family to the United States. There he learned to play chess and had an opportunity job at the New York Herald. In 1876 he won the *4th American Chess Congress* and the *New York Clipper Tournament*. In 1878 he settled in England and wrote a series of important chess books.
- W. S. Hallock was an American newspaper publisher in Hannibal (Missouri).
- George Henry Mackenzie (24.03.1837 in Scotland – 14.04.1891 in New York City) was an American chess master of Scottish descent. In 1862 he won against Adolf Anderssen in London. In 1863 Mackenzie moved to the United States and fought in American Civil War. In 1865 he became a professional chess player in New York City and the best chess master, because Paul Morphy had retired from chess. In 1887 he won the *Congress of the German Chess Federation* in Frankfurt am Main.
- Emanuel Barbe (01.08.1851–21.01.1887) was a Chicago born American chess composer, publisher and editor of the *American Chess Journal* 1879–81.
- George H. Walcott Jr. (04.05.1870–29.12.1940) founded the *American Chess Monthly* in 1892. He was a member of the *Boston Chess Club*. 1911 he played at the *New York Masters* tournament.
- Charles Devidé was an American chess player, author and publisher with Austrian roots. He wrote the book *A memorial to William Steinitz : containing a selection of his games chronologically arranged with an analysis of play*, New York, G. P. Putnam, 1901.
- Dr. L. D. (Luke Dennis) Broughton Jr. (20.08.1859–05.12.1947). His father Dr. Luke Dennis Broughton (20.04.1828–22.09.1899) was the president of the *Astrological Society of America* and attracted attention because he predicted his death.

No. 1.

25 Cents.

THE
Chess Monthly.

JANUARY, 1857.



New York:
P. MILLER & SON,
13 THAMES STREET, CORNER OF TRINITY PLACE
LONDON:—TRÜBNER & CO.,
12 PATERNOSTER ROW.

The Chess Monthly - first edition 1857

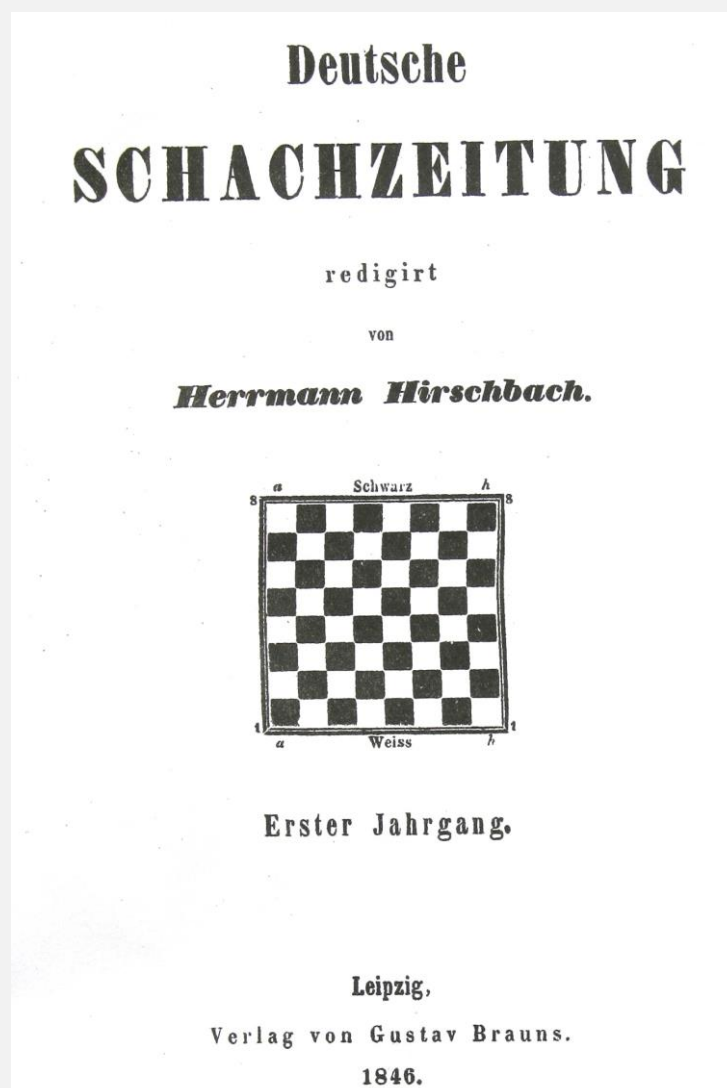
4 Chess magazines in Germany

The first German-language chess magazine with the title *Deutsche Schachzeitung* was written and edited 1846 by Herrmann Hirschbach in Leipzig (therefore also sometimes called "Leipziger Schachzeitung"). From 1846 to 1848, three volumes were published by Gustav Brauns in Leipzig.

Six months after the founding of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, Ludwig Bledow founded the *Schachzeitung* in Berlin in July 1846. Shortly thereafter, Bledow died on 6 August 1846. The *Schachzeitung* (often called "Berliner Schachzeitung") was published in monthly magazines by the *Berliner Schachgesellschaft*. Only 26 years later the *Schachzeitung* was renamed in 1872 in *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

Before 1846 there were some newspapers that sporadically reported on chess. The illustrated newspaper *Illustrierte Zeitung*, founded in 1843, had a regular chess column.

4.1 Deutsche Schachzeitung (Leipzig)



4.2 Schachzeitung (Berlin)

The publishing house was Veit & Comp. with place indication "Berlin" and only until 1854 additionally with Williams & Norgate in London. The editors of the *Schachzeitung* were until 1871:

1846 (from July to August) Ludwig Bledow
1846–1851 Wilhelm Hanstein and Otto von Oppen
1851–1852 Adolf Anderssen and N. D. Nathan
1853–1856 Adolf Anderssen and Ernst Kossak
1857–1858 Adolf Anderssen and Jean Dufresne
1858–1859 Adolf Anderssen and Max Lange
1860 Max Lange and other editors
1861 Max Lange, Berthold Suhle, Philipp Hirschfeld
1862 Max Lange and Philipp Hirschfeld
1863–1864 Max Lange
1865–1866 Eugen von Schmidt and Johannes Minckwitz
1867 various editors
1868–1871 Johannes Minckwitz

SCHACHZEITUNG.

IN MONATLICHEN HEFTEN HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON DER

BERLINER SCHACHGESELLSCHAFT.

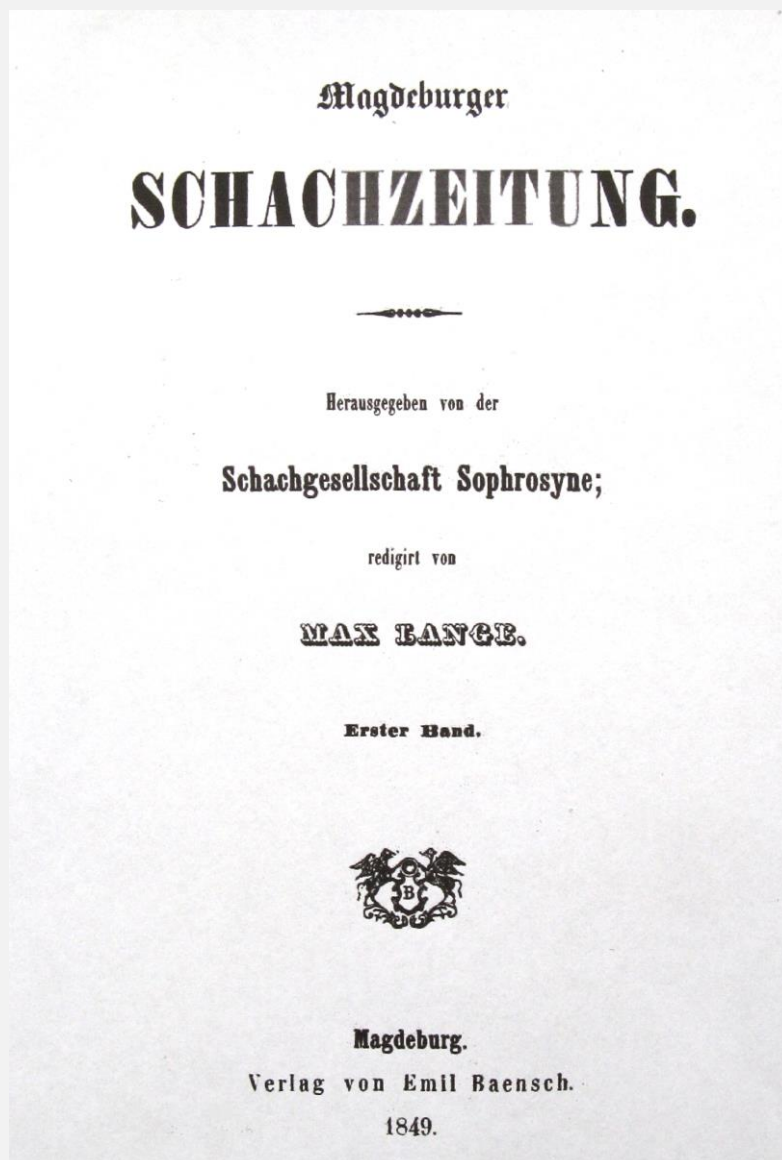
ZWEITER JAHRGANG.

BERLIN,
VEIT & COMP.

1847.

LONDON,
WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

4.3 Magdeburger Schachzeitung



Max Lange founded the chess club *Sophrosyne* in the city of Magdeburg and he edited the chess magazine *Magdeburger Schachzeitung* only from January to May 1849.

4.4 Sonntags-Blatt für Schach-Freunde

Sonntags-Blatt
für
Schach-Freunde.

N^o. 3. Sonntag, 20. Januar 1861.

Vierteljährliches Abonnement: 12 Ngr.

Alle für die Redaction dieses Blattes bestimmten Anfragen, Mittheilungen, Partien, Aufgaben und Lösungen sind unter der Adresse *Zeit & Comp.* franco nach Leipzig zu richten und finden beim Eintreffen bis Dienstag Mittag noch in der Nummer für den nächstfolgenden Sonntag Berücksichtigung.

Aufgabe 11.

F. Healey.

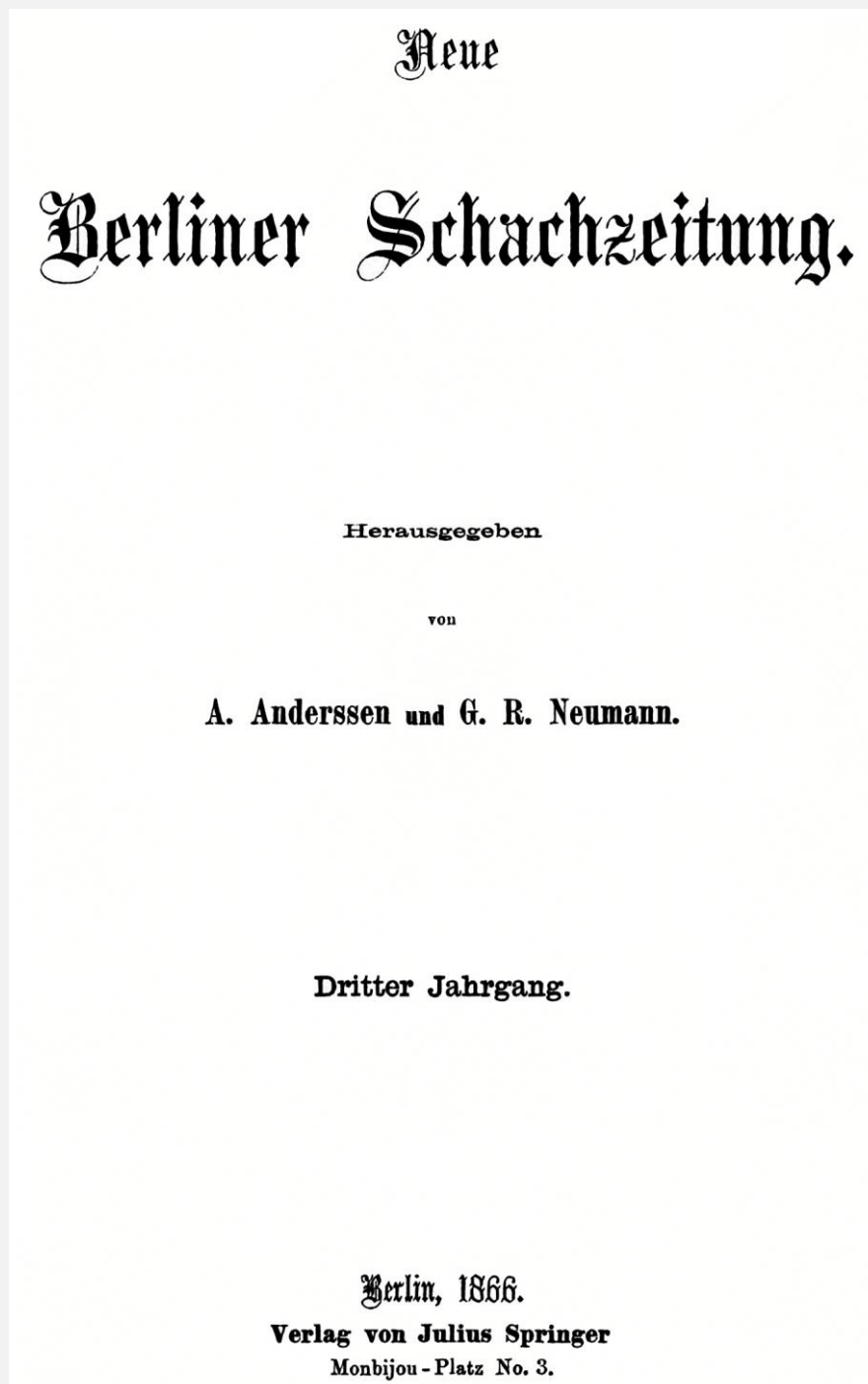
		Schwarz.									
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		
8											8
7											7
6											6
5											5
4											4
3											3
2											2
1											1
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		
		Weiß.									

Matt in vier Zügen.

Leipzig
Verlag von Zeit & Comp.

Max Lange edited this magazine from January to August 1861. It also contained essays, tales, poems for the relaxing family on Sundays.

4.5 Neue Berliner Schachzeitung



This chess magazine was edited from 1864 to 1866 by Gustav Richard Neumann and Adolf Anderssen. The magazine was in competition with the *Berliner Schachzeitung* edited by Johannes Minckwitz. In 1867 Neumann moved to Paris and the chess player Johannes Hermann Zukertort came to Berlin and worked together with Anderssen. The publication was discontinued in December 1871. In 1872 Zukertort moved to London.

5 Chess magazines in Austria

Wiener SCHACH-ZEITUNG.

1855.

Mai.

Nr. 5.

The *Wiener Schach-Zeitung* was edited in Vienna from January to September 1855 by Ernst Karl Falkbeer (1819–1885). It was the first chess periodical in Austria. Ernst Falkbeer moved to London, where he edited the chess column for *The Sunday Times* from April 1857 to November 1859. In 1864 he moved back to Vienna, where he edited the chess column from 1877 to 1885 for *Neue Illustrierte Zeitung*.

Den Lesern der Wiener Schachzeitung
als
NEUJAHRSWUNSCH
gewidmet
von Herrn Anton Nowotny in Wien.

Schwarz.

Weiss.

Weiss zieht an, und macht in acht Zügen matt.

chess problem by Anton Nowotny in Vienna

6 Chess magazines in Switzerland



The *Schweizerische Schachzeitung* was published for the first time in 1857 (weekly), 1858 (monthly) and 1860 (14 days) by Friedrich Capräz (also Capraez). In 1859, it was not published. In 1860, the magazine was printed in improved quality. It had a concentration on international news and on chess problems. Capräz was an idealist and one of the first chess pioneers in Switzerland. In October 1848 he published the first chess column in the *Bündnerische Unterhaltungsblatt*.

7 Chess magazines in the Netherlands

In the middle of the 19th century the chess game in the Netherlands was neither sporty nor scientific. The few chess players played for pleasure or recreation. There was no need for a chess magazine. Some strong chess players, who were also interested in the theory, oriented themselves to France and England. Even in England, *The Philidorian*, published by George Walker in 1838, was scarcely spread, and *Le Palamède*, founded by La Bourdonnais in 1836, was known to only a few specialists. The attempt by John Henry Huttman to establish a chess newspaper called *Palamede* in London in 1840 failed. Huttman had opened the *Garrick Chess Divan* at London's Covent Garden. Every week he had a piece of paper printed with a chess problem, which he then issued as a supplement to his sales offerings, such as Havana cigars. Soon the piece of paper grew into a folder of four pages and received the title *The Palamede*. Nowadays there are no copies in public collections (only in the private Lothar Schmid collection).

Despite this economic failure of the chess magazines in France and England, an attempt was also made in the Netherlands. Only the first issue of the chess magazine *De Nederlandsche Palamedes* was published. The cover shows two French chess players who wonder about being in Holland. It is reminiscent of the Napoleonic period and the annexation of Holland in 1810, and the time of General van Zuylen van Nijeveld, who was a great chess player. Philip Julius van Zuylen van Nijeveld (1743–1826) belonged to an old Rotterdam aristocracy. In 1767 he studied mathematics. Before he became General of the Dutch Cavalry in 1795, he published his book *La Supériorité aux échecs* in 1792, which was translated in several languages. He was the first Dutchman who wrote a chess book. Probably he is also the inventor of the random chess (today's *Fischer-Random-Chess* or *Chess960*). Van Zuylen van Nijeveld proposed a chess variant where the starting position of the main chess pieces is decided by chance. He did not like any chess openings with a constantly repeating pattern that could be memorized. In his opinion, coincidence provides a variety of different initial situations, which no one could study before.

One copy of this rare chess publication is in the National Library of the Netherlands (Koninklijke Bibliotheek) in The Hague, signature: KW 59 B 4; *De nederlandsche Palamedes: tijdschrift voor het schaakspel*, 1847, number 1 (more not published), Amsterdam: Westerman en Zoon; size 31 cm. In the *Nieuwsblad Voor Den Boekhandel* Vol. 12. No. 1 from 2 January 1845 the bookstores were asked to report the number of customers to the publisher who wanted to receive the magazine for six gulden for one year.

Although the *Nederlandsche Palamedes* was discontinued 1847 already after the first issue because of lack of interest, Willem Jan Louis Verbeek (1820–1888) started a new attempt with a chess magazine in the same year. The chess magazine *Sissa - Maandschrift voor het Schaakspel* was published in a total of 27 volumes from 1847 to 1874 (in the last three years with changed subtitle). The 1st to 10th volumes from 1847 to 1856 were published by W. F. Stramrood. The place of publication was for all 27 volumes Wijk bij Duurstede. Responsible for the chess magazine was the *Nederlandsche Schaakbond*. The first ten years were edited until 1856 by Verbeek under the pseudonym *Gustavus*. As is the case with newly founded magazines, the editorial team oriented themselves to existing material from abroad (England, France, Germany).

From 1857 to 1866 the magazine was edited as a new series in 1 – 10 volumes. From 1860 the magazine was published by Johannes G. Andriessen. A third series was edited from 1867 to 1871 in five volumes. The subtitle changed in *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor het Schaakspel* and the magazine was published by M. S. van Tussenbroer.

SISSA.

HAANDSCHRIFT VOOR HET SCHAAKSPEL,

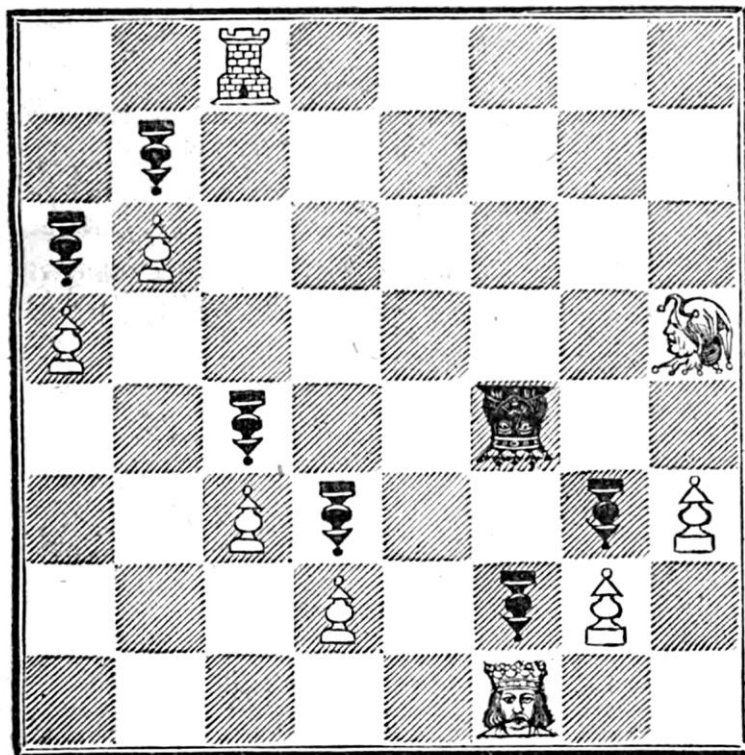
ONDER MEDEWERKING VAN VERSCHILLENDE
NEDERLANDSCHE SCHAAKSPELERS,

DOOR

Gustavus.

Zoo voeren wij een krijg, die niet verwoest of moordt,
Maar in een ledig uur ons peinzend brein bekoort;
Zij dan de heerschzucht prat op bloedige laurieren,
In 't strijdperk van 't vernuft zal ons eene eerkroon sieren.
CERUTTI.

D. D. te Haastrecht.



Wit, eerst spelende, geeft in zeven zetten Mat.

Tweede Jaargang.

WIJK BIJ DUURSTEDE.
W. F. STRAMROOD.
1848.

8 Chess magazines in Italy

The chess magazine *La Rivista degli Scacchi* was published twice a month in Rome in early 1859. The magazine was edited by the Italian chess masters Serafino Dubois (1817–1899 in Rome) and Augusto Ferrante. The magazine contains theoretical contributions on the game of chess and instructive games with elegant endgames.

— 1 —

LA RIVISTA DEGLI SCACCHI
COMPILATA
DA S. DUBOIS ED A. FERRANTE



PROGRAMMA

Utile Dulci – *Horat. Poet.*

Dubois had the problem that there were different chess rules in Italy. Nevertheless Dubois was successful against international chess players. In 1855 and 1856 he played in Paris at the *Café de la Régence* and defeated the French chess master Jules Arnous de Rivière. In 1862, he finished fifth in the London tournament and was better than Wilhelm Steinitz. Dubois was then increasingly active as a journalist. He wanted to achieve the Italian chess rules as an international standard. As a result of his long-standing insistence on these rules, Italy only got a very late connection with European chess in 1880.

From 1856 to 1859, Augusto Ferrante supervised the chess column in the illustrated newspaper *L'Album di Roma*, published by *Tipografia delle belle arti*. In 1883 he published a handbook on chess in Milan. From 1890 he was editor of the chess column of the *Tribuna Illustrata* published in Rome and Milan. Ferrante died in 1891.

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