

This document lists all the errors and alleged errors in *Endgame Magic* that have so far been brought to our attention. It is divided into four sections: (i) studies which are unsound; (ii) studies where our presentation is faulty or incomplete; (iii) corrections and clarifications regarding sources; (iv) a claim which has been made in print but appears to us to be unjustified. We have cited the first reader to bring each error to our attention, but we thank all who have taken the trouble to write in with queries.

1. Unsound studies (starred items appear easy to correct)

- 2.5** **1 Rd3** also wins: **1...Be6** (if **1...Bf7** then **2 Rf3** and as follows) **2 Re3 Bf7 3 Rf3 Be6 4 Bh7 K-- 5 Rf8** and either **5...Ne7 6 Re8** or **5...Nh6 6 Rf6**. (Harold van der Heijden)
- 2.6** **4 Bg2+** also wins; it puts this wB out of reach of any counterattack, and bB cannot extricate itself in time. (Marco Campioli)
- * **3.6 *** **1 Ke7** also wins: **1...Ne4 2 Bg7+ Kg8 3 Bh6 Nc5 4 Nf6+ Kh8 5 Ne4 Nxe4 6 Kf8**, or **1...h5 2 Kf7 Ne4 3 Kg6 Kg8 4 Bg7**. (Marco Campioli)
- The rest of the solution is correct, so the study can be rectified by starting with wB on h6 and bN on e4. A little is lost thereby, but the essentials are preserved.
- * **4.5 *** Position **4.5a** *isn't* reciprocal zugzwang! White to move (suppose **1 Ke4 Kc8 2 Ke5 Kc7**) can draw by **3 c4! Kc8** (only hope) **4 Kf4 Kd8 5 Kg5 Ke8 6 Kg6 Kf8 7 c5! Kg8 8 Kh5! Kf7 9 Kg5 Kf8 10 Kg6 Kg8 11 Kh5**.
- It follows that **1 Ke4** is an alternative way to start, but fortunately the remedy is simple: put the kings back on d2 and a8, reverting to the corrected Zhigis setting (see Appendix B, p 183). Now the direct attack 1-2 Ke4 is met by playing 1-2...Kb6, the “unwanted alternative refutation” that the shortening was intended to eliminate.
- 4.6** Black wins by **3...Bd6**. This threatens **4...Na4+ 5 c5+ Bxc5+ 6 Kb3 Nc1+** and mate next move, and if **4 Bd4** then **4...Nxd4 5 h8Q Ne4+**. (Marco Campioli)
- 4.7** Black wins by **2...Kh3**, after which **3 Nc5** can be met by **3...Rg4** leading to **4 Nb3** (else **4...Rg1+**) **Rg3 5 Nd2 Rg1+** etc. (Marco Campioli)
- 7.9** **7 Bf5+ K-- 8 Bc2** also draws: **8...Bc6** (hoping to create an escape square for bN on a4) **9 Kb3/Kc3 Na4 10 Kb4 Nb6 11 Kc5**, or **8...Bf3 9 Kc3 Nd1 10 Kd2 Nf2 11 Ke3**. (Harold van der Heijden)
- 7.10** **2 Re1** also draws: **2...Kg8** (else mate follows shortly) **3 Rxc1 Kf8 4 Rf1+ Ke7/Ke8 5 Rf3 e2 6 Re3+ Kf8 7 Rf3+** and Black has nothing better than the repetition of moves. (Marco Campioli)
- 8.5** Black draws by **2...Kg6**: **3 Ka6** (nothing better) **c5 4 b5** (after **4 bxc5** Black can stalemate himself) **c4 5-7 b8Q c1Q** and White has nothing. (*Schach-Report*, December 1996, quoting an unnamed reader; reported in *EG* 126, 1997, p 173)
- 10.8** **2 Ka6** also wins: **2...Rb8 3 Bg3 Rg8 4 Bxh2**, or **2...Ra1+ 3 Ba5**. (Marco Campioli)
- * **11.6 *** **2 Ka3** also draws: **2...Ng6 3 Bd5 Be8 4 Bb3+ Kc3 5 Ba4**. (Fabrice Liardet quoting Rico Zenklusen)
- Jürgen Fleck supplies a simple correction (*EBUR*, March 1999): move wB to h3 and bNh7 to b5. The play is essentially unchanged: **1 e7 Bf7+ 2 Ka1 Ng6** (even though there is no longer a bN on h7 to shield, this move is still compulsory) **3 Bd7 Nc7/Nd6 4 e8Q Nxe8 5 Be6**.
- 14.9** **10 Bb4+** is an alternative winning move. If Black responds with **10...Kb6** to keep in touch with c6, there follows **11 a8Q Bc6+ 12 Nd5+**, after which White can extricate the queen. (Marco Campioli)

2. Faulty or incomplete presentation

- 2.10** The statement “the advance **2...h2** can be met by **3 Be4**” needs amplification, because **3...Bf5** puts White under pressure. White meets it by **4 Bf3 e4 5 Bh1 Ke2** (**5...Kf2** allows **6 Bd4+** with an iron grip on e3) **6 Be5 e3** (hoping for **7 Bxh2 Kf2 8 Bf4 e2** with a draw) **7 Bd5**. If **7...Bh3**, intending **...Kf1/Kf2** and **...Bg2**, then **8 Bf4 Kf2 9 Bxe3+ Kg3 10 Bd2**, and now **10...Bg2** can be met by **11 Be1+ Kh3 12 Be6** mate; and if **7...Kd3** then White can play **8 Bxh2**, because with bK on d3 the e-pawn is not a significant threat and **8...Kd4** is met by **9 Nd6 Kxd5 10 Nxf5**. (Analysis by Hiarcs 7.32)
- 7.8** The composer produced an extended version of this study (1/2 Pr *Krasnoye znamya* (Vladivostok), 1971) with wK on e8 and bR on f6, play **1 Ke7 Rc6** etc, which we disregarded on account of a claim of unsoundness by G. M. Kasparian. Kasparian’s analysis has now been refuted (see Khait and Kuryatnikov, *50 izbrannykh etjudov V. Evreinova*, 1997), and if we were writing today we would use this version.
- 11.2** There are unimportant duals at the end. **6 Kg2** is undoubtedly the simplest, but **6 Kh3** and even **6 Kh4** also draw. (Marco Campioli)

- 15.1 A note is needed to cover the line 4...e1Q 5 d8Q Qc3+. This was highlighted by V. A. Chekhover as requiring further analysis (*Shakhmaty v SSSR*, August 1936), but “Dorus Jansen” (T. C. L. Kok) showed that 6 Kxe6 leads to a draw (*Tijdschrift van den KNSB*, June 1938). If Black continues with 6...e3, White starts a series of checks. The Black queen is bound to the defence of the pawn on e3 and the knight on h8, and if the queens are exchanged White still draws, provided the Black king is not too close, by attacking the knight in the corner. Thus, 7 Qe7+ Kc6 (or 7...Kb6 8 Qf6! Qxf6+ 9 Kxf6 e2 10 Kg7 e1Q 11 Kxh8) 8 Qe8+ Kb6 (or 8...Kc5 9 Qc8+ Kb4 10 Qxc3+) 9 Qb8+ Ka5 10 Qa7+ Kb4 11 Qb6+ Ka3 12 Qa7+ Kb3 13 Qb7+ Kc2 14 Qe4+.
- 15.5 There is an unimportant dual at the end. 5 Qa8+ is quickest and simplest, but 5 Qf4 also forces mate in a few moves. (Marco Campioli)
- 15.9 The study should have been presented with **6...Bd3 7 Bg6! Bc4 8 Bf7!** as the main line, all subsequent move numbers being increased by one. (Lars Falk)
- 17.9 After 2...Ka5, White has several winning moves. Although 3 Rxb2 is perfectly adequate, 3 Rh8 forces mate more quickly. (Marco Campioli)

3. Corrections and clarifications regarding sources

- 2.8 *Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham Journal*, 20 March 1946, rotated through 180 degrees (the kings were originally on f5 and f3). A cutting from the original newspaper is among the Lommer papers currently lodged in the library of the British Chess Problem Society. Lommer published the rotated position the following year and it was this setting that he subsequently included in *1357 End-Game Studies*.
- 3.11 The date should read “1967”.
- 8.3 1 Comm. (Alain Pallier)
- 9.2/3 *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* 1913, reproduced in *Op de Hoogte* later in the same year.
- 9.7 We should have pointed out that this study has a number of predecessors, in particular P. Joița, *Revista de Șah* 1965, wKf3, Pd5/e4/d3, bKc1, Pd4/c3, play 1 d6 Kd2 (1...Kd1 2 d7 c2 3 d8Q) 2 d7 and either 2...c2 3 d8B or 2...Kxd3 3 d8R. Joița was the first to show the theme with only seven men in a king-and-pawn setting. (Alain Pallier)
- 9.8 The note regarding the Liburkin study should stress the need to consult the 1968 edition of *1234 Modern End-Game Studies*. The 1938 edition gives the original setting which the composer later amended.
- 10.7 The same idea was used earlier by W. Leick, *Vossische Zeitung* 1925, wKg8, Nd8, Pb7/g7, bKc7, Rd3, play 1 Ne6+ Kb8 2 Kh7 Rg3 3 Nd8 Rh3+ 4 Kg6 Rg3+ 5 Kf7 Rf3+ 6 Ke7 Re3+ 7 Kf8 Rf3+ 8 Nf7 etc, as in Korn’s study after 5 Nb7. Note that Korn brings the rook to the third rank during play. (Alain Pallier)
- 11.2 5 HM *Bohemian Chess Club of Brno* 1934. The international tourney organized by this club was conducted in the pages of *Československý Šach*. (Alain Pallier)
- 11.6 The tourney was for studies showing a Black bishop blocked by two Black knights, the knights having moved into position during the course of play. Our description of the theme in 2.6 was not quite accurate: in the critical position, it was not essential for both knights to be on “squares adjacent to the bishop”.
- 12.1 2 Pr.
- 13.1 The position with kings on b6 and d8 turns out to be a study by Kling and Horwitz, *The Chess Player*, October 1852, p 76. (Harold van der Heijden)
- 15.3 28. *Řijen*, April 1925 (quoted in *La Stratégie*, March 1926, p 67). (Alain Pallier)
- 16.1 The study was shown with a different starting position (White knights on a6 and a3, Black king on c3) when it was quoted from the *American Chess Journal* in *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, September-October 1880, p 256. The starting position we give is the one shown by Meyer in his book of 1882. (Alain Pallier)
- 16.9 *Bohemia*, 24 January 1915 (see articles by Evgeny Umnov, *Thèmes-64* 124, 1986, pp 2512-3, and Jan Mortensen, *EG* 121, 1996, p 869). (Alain Pallier)
- 17.1 1 Pr *Theme Ty of Springaren* 1949. The tourney was for “baby studies” showing underpromotion by White.

4. A claim that appears to be incorrect

- 15.1 In the 1938 edition of *1234 Modern End-Game Studies*, this study was given in its original form. However, for the Dover edition of 1968 the diagram was altered: the bPe6 was moved to e5. Several reviewers and other commentators have drawn attention to the “amended” setting and have claimed the study as presented in *Endgame Magic* to be unsound. In fact, the version with bPe5 is cooked by 1 Bd5 (1...e2 2 Bxf7, or 1...Nh8 2 Bc4), while Chekhover’s query about the original version has been answered by Kok as described above.