

About this Booklet

How to Print:

This booklet will print best on card stock (110 lb. paper), but can also be printed on regular (20 lb.) paper.

Do not print Page 1 (these instructions).

First, have your printer **print Page 2**.

Then load that same page back into your printer to be printed on the other side and **print Page 3**.

When you load the page back into your printer, be sure that the top and bottom of the pages are oriented correctly.

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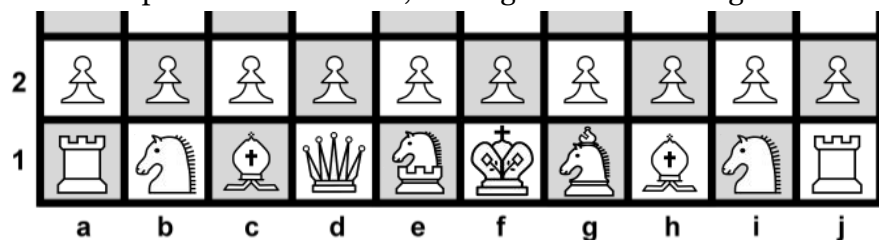
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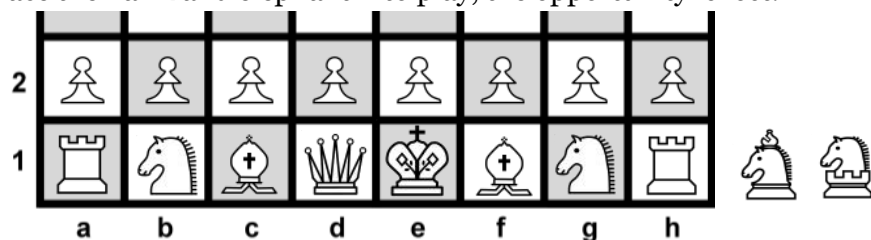
Gothic Chess (2002)

In more recent times, Ed Trice (b. 1966) developed Gothic Chess. This variant has received some good publicity and has an enthusiastic following. Dedicated sets for this game have new, abstract designs for the special pieces, *archbishop* and *chancellor* — identities borrowed from Capablanca's chess. Like the other modern variants, Gothic Chess follows the standard rules of play, and begins with the black pieces mirroring the whites. As a new development, the queen has been bumped from her throne, no longer beside the king:



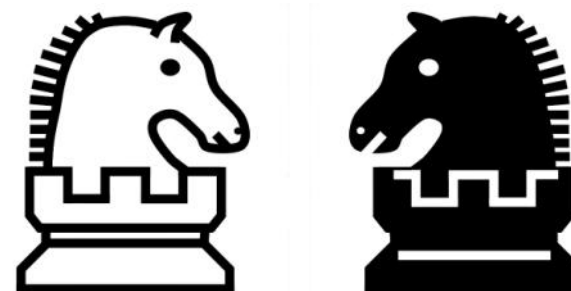
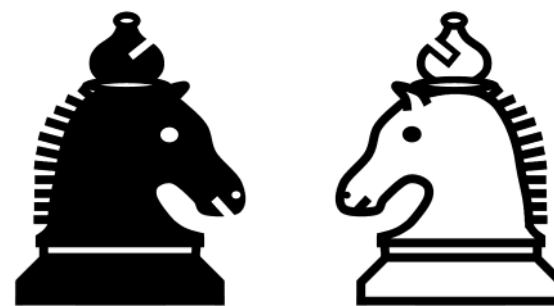
Seirawan Chess (2007)

Now well-known for his expert commentary during top level chess matches, the four-time U.S. chess champion Yasser Seirawan (b. 1960) developed this variant with FIDE master Bruce Harper (b. 1964). Unlike the variants shown above, Seirawan Chess is played on a standard 8 x 8 board. Dedicated sets have pleasant figurative designs for the special pieces, *hawk* (knighted bishop) and *elephant* (knighted rook). The game begins with the standard pieces in the standard array; the hawk and elephant wait on the side. Whenever a player moves a piece situated on the first rank, for the first time, the player may place either the hawk or elephant immediately into the vacated square. This piece placement may not be used to block check. When castling, the piece may be placed on the square vacated by either the king or rook, but not both. If all back-rank pieces have been moved from their original positions without taking the opportunity to place the hawk and elephant into play, the opportunity is lost.



Deep gratitude to Jean-Louis Cazaux, whose research and insights have made this pamphlet possible.
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Knighted Bishops and Rooks



A popular innovation in the

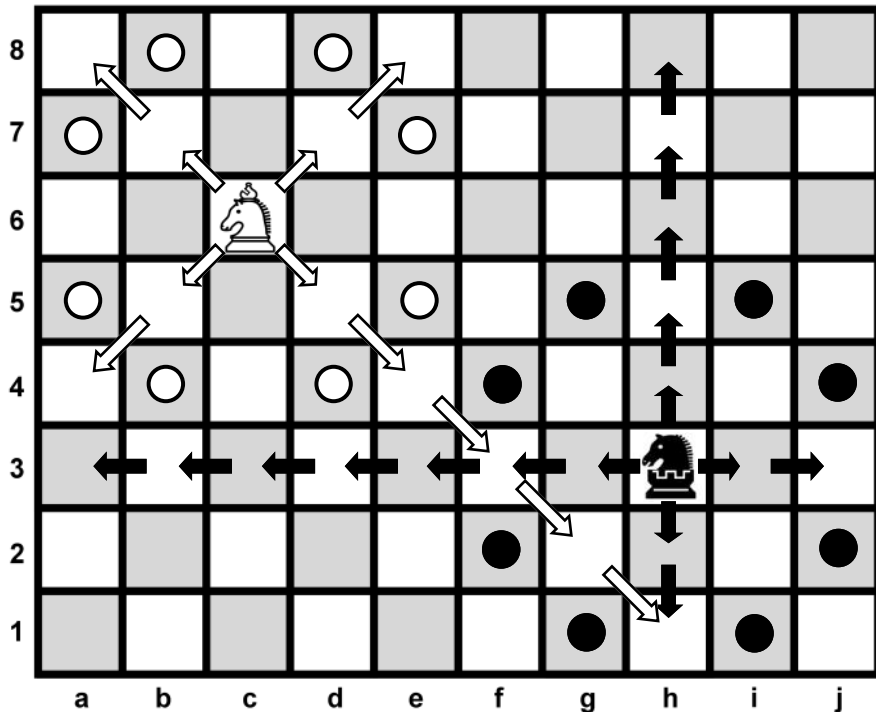
Modern Chess Variants:

Carrera's Chess
Bird's Chess
Capablanca's Chess
Gothic Chess &
Seirawan Chess

For information about Chess Variants throughout the world and free copies of this booklet, visit www.AncientChess.com

Knighted Bishops & Rooks

In the late fifteenth century, modern chess queen appeared, combining the moves of rook and bishop into a single piece. Since then, some of the world's greatest chess masters have been dreaming of chessmen that combine a bishop or rook with the move of the knight: a "knighted bishop" and a "knighted rook."



Knighted Chess Variants

The new pieces move as shown in the diagram above. The knighted bishop may move any number of unobstructed squares diagonally, or may leap as a knight. The knighted rook travels any number of vacant squares forward, backward left or right, or may take the knight's leap.

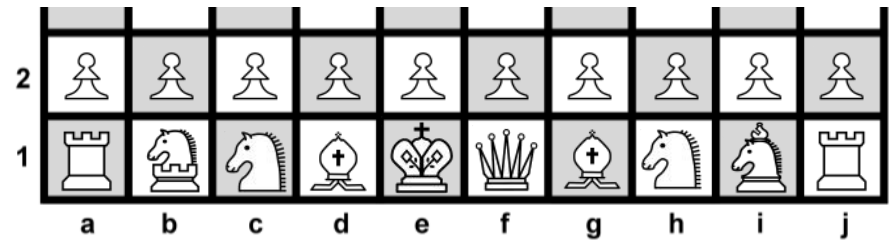
The board for most "knighted" variants consists of 10 x 8 squares, allowing for the extra pieces in the lineup, and requiring a total of ten pawns in the initial array.

Castling on the long 10 x 8 board follows all of the restrictions of normal castling (not allowed *out of* or "*through*" check), but the king first moves *three* squares toward the rook — not just two, and the rook moves around to stand next to the king on his other side.

Pawns promote to the player's choice of queen, bishop, knight, rook, knighted bishop or knighted rook.

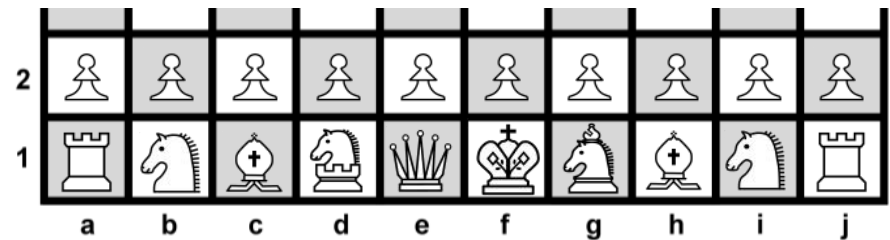
Carrera's Chess (1617)

The earliest known knighted chess variant is attributed to the Sicilian priest, historian and author, Pietro Carrera (1573-1647). It follows the modern rules, though castling and *en passant* capture were not yet well-established in Carrera's day. Here the knighted bishop and rook are named *centaur* and *champion*, respectively. In the opening array, black pieces mirror the white ones in this position:



Bird's Chess (1874)

Henry E. Bird (1830-1908) was a noted chess historian and theoretician, famous for the off-beat "Bird's opening," 1. f4. The Bird's Chess array has the powerful pieces starting at the center, as shown below. The black array mirrors the white one. The knighted bishop is an *equerry*; the knighted rook is a *guard*. All modern chess rules apply.



Capablanca's Chess (1920s)

Perhaps the greatest natural chess talent of all time, world champion José Raúl Capablanca (1888-1942) joined world champion Emanuel Lasker (1868-1941) to develop a new and improved chess, with possibilities far beyond the standard game. The knighted bishop here is an *archbishop*; the knighted rook is a *chancellor*. Here is Capablanca's array (the black pieces mirror the whites ones):

