



## COLUMNISTS

*Over the Horizons*

Stefan Bucker

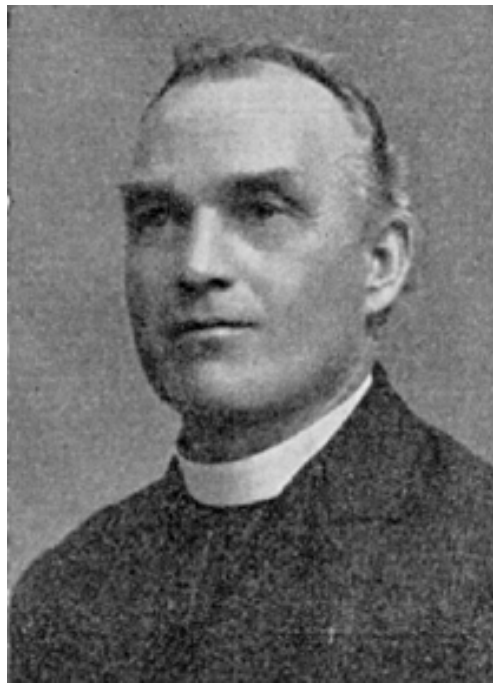


## Seven Ways to Refute the Traxler

The counter attack **1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Ng5 Bc5!?** goes back to the nineteenth century (Reinisch – Traxler, Prague 1890), but for decades many theoreticians ignored the idea, with Reuben Fine ([1], [2]) being a rare exception. Frank Marshall, wrongly believing that he was the first to analyze  $4...Bc5$ , later named it “Wilkes-Barre Variation,” after a town in Pennsylvania. In the early 1950s, Paul Keres published an excellent analysis and credited the move with an exclamation mark. From that moment the Traxler Gambit gained deserved attention and also found more supporters: Rohlicek, Pachman, Brinckmann, Estrin and many others helped to develop its theory.



In the last decades White used to play **5 Bxf7+ Ke7**, followed by either **6 Bd5** or **6 Bb3**. White may have a slight advantage, but Black keeps substantial compensation for his sacrificed pawn. Lev Gutman concentrated on **6 Bd5** [4], published in 1996, which he analyzed on dozens of pages. At that time the theoreticians still preferred **5 Bxf7+** over the alternatives. Only four years later Christophe and Moll claimed in [5] that the real refutation of the Traxler was **5 Nxf7 Bxf2+ 6 Kxf2 Nxe4+ 7 Ke3!**, a courageous winning attempt that had been underestimated by theory. In the same year, Dan Heisman’s CD [7] appeared with plenty of interesting computer analyses on the Traxler. And then Maarten De Zeeuw presented six new “refutations” of the Traxler in a series of provoking articles [10]. According to him, the strongest line begins with **5 Nxf7 Bxf2+ 6 Kf1**.



Karel Traxler (1866-1936)  
Source: *Ceskoslovensky Sach* 1936

The new winning attempts brought a fresh breeze to this opening. Adherents of the gambit have already found valuable improvements for Black [6], [12], but some questions remain. Let us see whether one of the seven propagated lines is a real refutation. The following lines all start from the diagram above.

### Refutation 1

**5 Nxf7 Bxf2+ 6 Kxf2 Nxe4+ 7 Ke3!?**

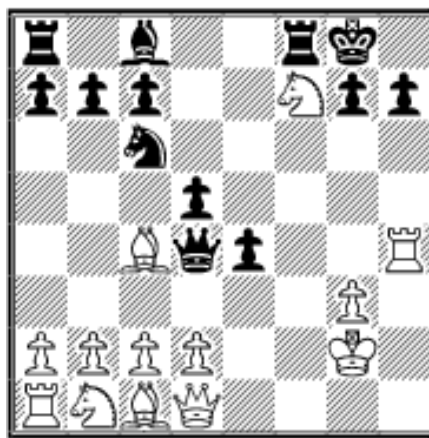


The alternative 7 Kg1 is known to lead to a draw.

**7...Qh4**

But not 7...Qe7? 8 Nxh8 d5 (8...Qg5+ is also hopeless) 9 Qh5+ (! Cramer) g6 10 Nxg6 Qc5+ 11 Ke2 Nf6 12 Qg5 Ne4 13 Qe3 [7] +/-.

**8 g3 Nxg3 9 hxg3 Qd4+ 10 Kf3 d5 11 Rh4 e4 12 Kg2 0-0**



Here Christophe/Moll detected the novelty 13 Nc3! dxc4 14 Qh5 [5], but their claimed refutation of the Traxler met the strong reply 14...Ne7! = (Bennedik [6]); for example, 15 b3 Rxf7 16 Qxh7+ Kf8 17 Nxe4 Ke8 18 c3 Qe5 =. However, the position is interesting enough to look at some other possibilities.

**13 Bb3**



Against 13 Rf4 dxc4 14 Qf1 (Oleksenko – Malktsirtis, 1984), Gregor Cramer nicely

saved Black by means of 14...Be6! 15 Ng5 Bd5! 16 Nc3 e3+ [3].

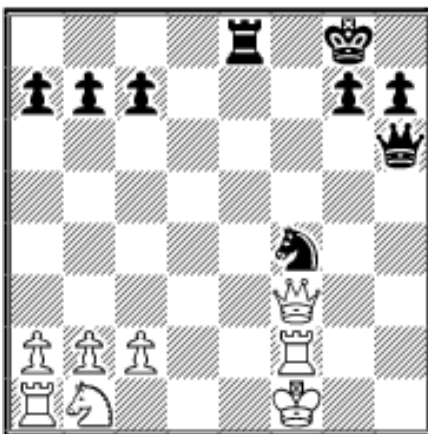
### 13...Rxf7 14 Qg1

Heisman [7] doesn't mention 14 Rf4!?, when Black has to play precisely: 14... Rxf4 15 gxf4 Be6 16 d3 Rf8 17 c3 (17 Qg1 Qf6 18 Nc3 exd3 19 Qe3?! dxc2 20 Nxd5 Qg6+, followed by Bf7 =+) 17...Qf6! 18 dxe4 Qg6+ 19 Kf2 Qh6 20 Bxd5 Qh2+ 21 Kf1 Qh1+ 22 Ke2 Qg2+ 23 Kd3 Bxd5 =.

### 14...Qe5 15 d3

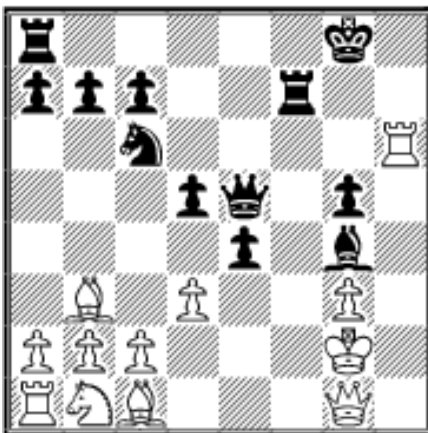
(a) 15 Nc3 (Heyken/Fette) 15...g5! 16 Rh6 Qf5 = [5]. More promising seems 16 d4 Nxd4 17 Rh5, but this doesn't change the assessment: 17...h6! 18 Bxd5 Bg4 19 Bxf7+ Kxf7 20 Qf2+ Kg6! (20...Kg7? 21 Bf4 +-) 21 Rh2 Kg7, threatening Rf8, with equal chances.

(b) The books forget to mention 15 d4!? Nxd4 16 Bxf4 Rxf4! 17 gxf4 (or 17 Rxf4 g5 18 Rf1 e3) 17...Qf6 18 Bxd5+ Be6 19 Bxe6+ (19 Nc3 Qxh4) 19...Nxe6 20 Rh2 Nxf4+ 21 Kh1 e3 22 Qxe3 Qc6+ 23 Kg1 Qg6+ 24 Kf1 Rf8 25 Rf2 Qh6 26 Qf3 Re8



Hoping for 27 Nc3? Re3!! -+. After 27 Rd2 Rf8, the result is a draw.

### 15...g5! 16 Rh5 h6 17 Rxh6 Bg4



Thanks to his superior development, Black has nothing to fear; e.g., 18 Rg6+ Rg7 19 Rxg7+ Kxg7 20 Qe3 Bf3+ 21. Kf2 Kg6 22 dxe4 dxe4 23 Nd2 Rf8 =.

### Refutations 2-5

#### 5 Nxf7 Bxf2+ 6 Kf1 Qe7 7 Nxh8 d5

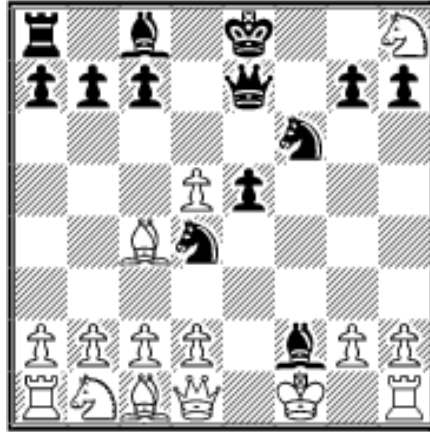
In *NIC Yearbook 68*, Maarten De Zeeuw gives a summary of his series on the Traxler Gambit. He lists six refutations;

four of these begin with the moves above. He attributes both 5 Nxf7 and 6 Kf1 with exclamation marks, thus downgrading his other refutations (6 and 7, below).

## 8 exd5

Another asserted refutation by De Zeeuw is 8 d3, “giving White the exchange for a pawn” [10]. But in [12] Pietro Pastore showed that both 8...Bg4 9 Qd2 Bh4 and 8...dxc4 9 Kxf2 Bg4 10 Qe1 cxd3 11 h3 dxc2 (11...Be2 Montcaubeig [12] is also strong) 12 hxg4 cxb1Q 13 Rxb1 (so far De Zeeuw, [10]) 13...0-0-0! are good for Black.

## 8...Nxd4



## 9 d6!

Seems best. Other so-called refutations by De Zeeuw:

(a) 9 h3 Bh4 (or 9...Bg3 10 a4 [!! 10] Qc5 11 b3 Nxb3 12 Bb5+ c6 Moncaubeig [12] 13 d4 unclear; 10...Ne4!? Pastore [12], about =) 10 d6 cxd6 (10...Qxd6 11 Nf7 Qc5 12 Na3 +- De Zeeuw [12], overlooking the attractive response 12...e4 =; e.g., 13 g3 Qf5+ 14 Kg2 e3! 15 dxe3 Bxg3 Moncaubeig, as pointed out in [12])

11 g3 +- De Zeeuw [10].



“Here Black has many choices,” believes Pietro Pastore and analyzes one line in detail: 11...b5 12 Bxb5+ Nxb5 13 gxh4 Ne4 14 Qe1 Qf6+ 15 Kg1 Bb7 16 Nc3 Ng5! 17 Qf2 Nf3+ 18 Kf1 0-0-0 19 d3 Nxc3 20 bxc3 Rf8 21 Be3 (so far Pastore [12]) 21...Qe6 -/+.

(b) 9 Be2 Bh4 10 c3 Nxe2 11 Qxe2 Bg4 12 Qb5+ Nd7 13 Kg1 “and White ends up an exchange to the good,” De Zeeuw [10]; 13...0-0-0 (or 13...Qf6 14 Qf1 Qb6+ 15 d4 0-0-0 16 g3 Rf8) 14 h3 (so far De Zeeuw [10]) 14...Bh5 15 d3 Rf8 16 Qb4

Qf6 17 Be3 Bg3 18 Nd2 (18 Na3 Be2! Pastore) 18...Bf2+, with advantage for Black.

## 9...Qxd6

9...cxd6 10 Kxf2! (Bennedik [6]) 10...d5 (Bruno Montcaubeig tries to rescue 10...Bg4 11 Qf1 0-0-0 12 Nf7 d5 13 Nc3 Rf8 14 Nxd5 Nxd5 15 Bxd5 [10] by means of 15...Rxf7! = [12], but 13 Kg1! Rf8 14 c3 Nc2 15 Na3 Nxa1 16 Bxd5 Nxd5 17 Qc4 + +/- looks more critical). For example:



(a) 11 Be2 Ne4+ 12 Kg1 Qc5 13 Kf1 +- De Zeeuw [10], but 13...Qf8+ 14 Bf3 Bg4 15 d3 Nxf3 16 gxf3 Bxf3 17 Qe1 Bxh1+ 18 Kg1 (Pastore [12]) is better for Black.



(b) 11 c3!? Ng4+ 12 Ke1 Qf6 13 Rf1 Qh4 + 14 g3 Qxh2 15 Bb5+ Ke7 16 Rf7+ Kd6 17 cxd4 Qxg3+ 18 Ke2 Nf6 19 Bd7 Bxd7 20 Rxd7+ Nxd7 21 Nf7+ Ke7! = Pastore [12].

(c) 11 h3 dxc4 12 d3 deserves attention; e. g., 12...cxd3 13 cxd3 Be6 14 Be3 +=.

## 10 Nf7

Another variation leading to +- by De Zeeuw was 10 Be2, but Da Costa Junior [12] suggests 10...Bh4 11 Nc3 Qf8 12 Kg1 Bf2+ 13 Kf1 Bh4 =, with a draw by repetition.

## 10...Qc5 11 d3 Bh4



*Gambit Play*  
by Zygmunt Nasiolkowski, Germany

Heisman's main line, which De Zeeuw mentions only in passing. The line is extremely complicated, and Heisman believes that Black gets sufficient chances. 6 Kf1 *may* be strong, but until now the solution has not been demonstrated. The following line is just an example.

## 12 b4 Qe7 13 Nd2

A new idea, not mentioned by Heisman [7].

## 13...Bg4 14 Nf3 Bxf3 15 gxf3 b5 16 c3 bxc4 17 Ng5 Nb5 18 dxc4 Nxc3 19 Qd3

Or 19 Qb3 h6 20 Qxc3 hxg5 21 Kg2 0-0-0 22 Rf1 Qe6 23 Qc2 e4!.

## 19...h6 20 Nh3





20...Qe6! 21 Nf2 (21 Kg2 Nfe4!) 21... Bxf2 22 Kxf2 Qh3 23 Qg6+ (23 Qxc3? Ne4+) Kf8 24 Bd2 e4 25 Qg2 (25 Qg3 e3 +) 25...e3+ 26 Bxe3 Qh4+ 27 Kg1 Qxc4 +=.

### Refutation 6

5 Bxf7+ Ke7 6 Bb3

There is enough theory on this line to fill a book. Here I'll only look at a single variation recommended by De Zeeuw.

6...Rf8 7 d3 d6 8 Be3 Qe8 9 Bxc5 dxc5 10 Nc3



Maarten De Zeeuw continues with 10... Nd4 11 f4! +/- . Instead, I'd suggest 10... Qg6; for example, 11 Nf3 Bg4 12 Ba4 Bh5 13 Rg1 (13 Bxc6? Qxg2 14 Rg1 Qxg1 +) 13...Bxf3 14 Qxf3 Nd4 15 Qg3 Qxg3 16 hxg3 c6 =.

### Refutation 7

5 d4!



If there is a refutation of the Traxler, it may well start with 5 d4. Reuben Fine recommended the move, as some sources state correctly, but in 1939 he criticized it! In [1] "his idea" only appeared as a sideline (to 5 Bxf7+): "If 5 d4? d5!! 6 exd5 Nxd4 7 d6 0-0 +=." Nine years later [2] he recognized that 6 Bxd5 was an improvement, and so "5 d4!" became his main line. Not many authors have followed him, but De Zeeuw [10] considers the move "at least as good as 5 Bxf7+."

5...d5! 6 Bxd5 Nxd4 7 Bxf7+ Ke7

7...Kf8 is new, but interesting. In some lines Black profits from the position of his king:

(a) 8 c3 (since Qd8 is now unprotected), but after 8...h6 9 cxd4 hxg5 10 dxc5 Qxd1 + 11 Kxd1 Kxf7 12 Nc3 g4, Black has no problems. Or 8 Bb3 Qe8 9 Qd3 Bg4 10 Qc4 b6 =.

(b) 8 Bc4 b5

(b1) 9 Bd3 (9 Bxb5 Bg4 10 f3 Nxb5 11 fxg4 Qxd1+ 12 Kxd1 Ke7 =) 9...Bg4 10 f3 (10 Nf3 Bxf3 11 gxf3 Nh5 =) 10...Bc8 11 c3 h6 12 cxd4 Qxd4 13 Qc2 hxg5 14 Bxg5 c6



15 Nc3 (15 Nd2 Qf2+ 16 Kd1 Be6 17 Nb3 Rxh2! 18 Qxf2 Rxh1+ 19 Ke2 Bxf2 20 Rxh1 Bb6 =) 15...Rh5 16 h4 (perhaps 16 Bxf6 Qe3+ 17 Qe2 gxf6, but here White's extra pawn isn't too important) 16...Nh7! (with the king on e7 this knight would be pinned) 17 0-0-0 Nxc5 18 hxg5 Rxh1 19 Rxh1 Qe3+ 20 Kb1 Be6, and the position is about equal.

(b2) 9 Be2! h6 10 Nf3 Nxe4 11 0-0 Bf5 (or 11...Bb7 12 Nbd2) 12 Nxd4 (12 Nbd2? Nxf2!; the text move is also stronger than 12 Be3 Qf6 13 c3 Rd8!

unclear, or 13 Bd3 Rd8 14 Nbd2 Nxd2 15 Nxd2 Bb6, almost =) 12...Qxd4 13 Qe1 Rd8 14 Nc3 (14 c3 Qd6 15 Bxb5 Qg6) 14...Nxc3 15 bxc3 Qa4 16 Rb1! +/-, intending 16...a6 17 Bxb5! axb5 18 Qxe5, with a double attack on the black bishops.

**8 Bc4 b5**



**9 Bd3**

De Zeeuw favors 9 Be2 (!, "with a sound extra pawn," De Zeeuw). However, his observation that "the f3 square ... is in greater need of overprotection than the e4 pawn" is quite strange. 9...h6 10 Nf3 Nxe4 11 Be3!. Heisman [7] now gives 11...Qd5 12 Bxd4, which is repeated by De Zeeuw [10]. But Black should choose 11...Bb7!? 12 Nxe5 (12 0-0 Nxf3+ 13 Bxf3 Qxd1) 12...Qd6



13 Nf3 (or 13 Nd3 Bb6 14 Nd2 Rad8 15 Nxe4 Bxe4 16 0-0 Rhe8, Black has

compensation) 13...Nxe2+ (or 13...Nxf3+ 14 gxf3 Ng5 15 Qxd6+ Bxd6 16 Nd2 a6 17 h4 Ne6 18 0-0-0 Rhf8 19 Rhe1 Rad8 +=. White's extra pawn is doubled) 14 Qxe2 Rhe8 15 0-0 Kf7 with compensation; for example, 16 a4 b4 17 Nbd2 Nxd2 18 Nxd2 Qd5 19 Nf3 Kg8 20 Rad1 Qf7.

### 9...h6

(a) 9...Qe8 10 h3 Qg6 11 0-0 Rd8 12 Kh2, Black is in trouble.

(b) 9...Bg4 10 f3 Bc8 11 c3 h6 12 cxd4 Qxd4 13 Qc2 hgx5 14 Bxg5 +/- pins the knight, an important difference to the same variation with 7...Kf8.

(c) Unfortunately, 9...Rf8 10 c3 Ng4 11 Rf1 Nxf2 does not work, because of 12 Rxf2 Rxf2 13 Kxf2 Nc2+ 14 Kf1! Nxa1 15 Ne6! +/-.

### 10 Nf3! Ng4

The main alternative is 10...Bg4 11 Nbd2 Qd6 (Pálkövi [8]; 11...Qe8 12 h3? Qh5 13 0-0 Rad8!, but 12 Nb3! Nxb3 13 axb3 Qh5 14 Be3 etc.) 12 0-0 [10]



“White can liberate himself by 12 0-0 intending 13 Nxd4,” De Zeeuw [10] in 2002. In the meantime Jan Pinski [11] has continued the discussion: 12...Rh8 13 Nxd4 Bxd4 14 Be2 Bd7 15 Nf3 Bc5 16 Qxd6+ cxd6! “Black has good compensation because of the c-file and a lead in development,” Pinski [11]. This is optimistic. White should play 14 Qe1! c6 15 h3 Bh5 16 Nb3 Bb6 17 Be3 +/-.

**11 Be3! +=.**



Heisman's [7] main line is 11 Rf1, but De Zeeuw [10] is right to prefer the direct development of the bishop. White has an advantage. – When De Zeeuw compares 5 Bxf7+ and 5 d4, he writes: “Both moves yield White an extra pawn and leave Black's king stranded in the centre (e7), but 5 d4 also results in an open d-file.” The last observation may seem a bit far-fetched at first, as long as Black holds the initiative. However, the situation may quickly change; for example, 11...Rf8 [7] 12 Bxd4! Bxd4 13 0-0 Bxb2 14 Nbd2, and with every exchange Black's king loses some shelter.



None of the seven lines proposed in [5] and [10] comes close to being a theoretical refutation. But those who want to practice Traxler's Counterattack with success have to do some homework concerning 5 d4!

#### Sources:

- [1] R. Fine (editor): *Modern Chess Openings*, sixth ed. 1939
- [2] R. Fine: *Practical Chess Openings*, New York 1948
- [3] G. Cramer: *Traxler-Gegenangriff, Fritz-Variante, Ulvestad-Variante*. Hollfeld 1993
- [4] L. Gutman: (analysis in:) *Schach-Archiv*, Hamburg 1996
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- [6] M. Bennedik: "Really a Refutation?," reader's letter in *New in Chess Yearbook* 56 (2000)
- [7] D. Heisman: *The Traxler Counterattack CD-Rom*, Wylie 2000
- [8] J. Pálkövi: *Two Knights' Defence and Traxler Counter-Gambit*, Kecskemét 2001
- [9] T. Harding: "Turmoil in the Traxler Two Knights," in: *Chess Mail* 1 and 2/2001.
- [10] M. De Zeeuw: "Another Look at the Traxler Gambit," in: *NiC Yearbook* 63, 65, 66, 67, 68 (2002-2003)
- [11] J. Pinski: *The Two Knights Defence*, London 2004
- [12] P. Pastore, B. Montcaubeig, L. R. da Costa Junior: "It's Hard to Kill the Traxler Gambit," in *NiC Yearbook* 70 (2004)

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#### Corrections

**Otti Keller** from **Switzerland** sends valuable comments on [\*Don't Name the Gambit after Me\*](#), the article on the Closed Sicilian published in May:

– In **Bronstein – Keres**, my remark on Black's 18<sup>th</sup> move contains a mistake, because 18...Qe5 loses a queen. The reader is right. The moves that Erich Eliskases had analyzed on two and a half pages were not "18...e5 and 18...Qe5!", but 18...e5 and 18...Nc6. Only after 18...Nc6 19 c3 follows 19...Qe5!, according to Eliskases. My apologies.

– Halfway through the article, in the section "Food for Thought I," I gave the following line: 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 d6 6 f4 e6 7 Nf3 Nge7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Be3 b6 10 d4 Ba6 11 Rf2 Qc7 12 a4 Rad8 13 Nb5 Bxb5 14 axb5 Nxd4 15 Nxd4 cxd4 16 Bxd4 e5 17 Be3 exf4 18 Bxf4 Bxb2 19 Ra4! Qd7 20 Qb1 Be5 21 Bh6. Here Mr. Keller writes: "My computer finds **21 Bxe5** +– (instead of 21 Bh6). What is the idea behind 21 Bh6?"

The sequence 21 Bh6 Rfe8 22 Qf1 seemed logical, to create a weakness (pawn f7). White then has a slight advantage. But any stronger suggestion is certainly welcome! The immediate 21 Bxe5 dxe5 is interesting; perhaps White can in fact find a way to bring his bishop to d5, beginning with 22 Qb3 or 22 Qb2. From d5 the bishop would exert plenty of pressure on Black's position. But I fail to see a concrete win; for example, 22 Qb2 Qc7 23 Bf1 Nc8 24 Bc4 Rd4. Perhaps the solution is beyond the horizon – of my computer.



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