



Author	Message
<p data-bbox="67 210 185 243"><b>Batgirl</b></p>  <p data-bbox="67 521 404 614">Joined: 06 Dec 2003 Posts: 165 Location: North Carolina</p>	<p data-bbox="497 220 1323 284">■ Posted: Wed Jan 07, 2004 8:36 pm    Post subject: Chess History: Early Modern Writers - Salvio/Carrera/Greco</p> <p data-bbox="1405 215 1576 291"> quote</p> <hr data-bbox="497 313 1582 315"/> <p data-bbox="497 342 1533 433">There were three important writers in the 17th century: Dr. Alessandro Salvio, Pietro (Peter) Carrera, and Gioachino Greco.</p> <p data-bbox="497 555 1166 588">Dr. Alessandro Salvio wrote three books:</p> <ul data-bbox="558 700 1559 904" style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Trattato Dell'Inventione Et Arte Liberale Del Gioco Di Scacchi Del Dottor Alessandro Salvio Napolitano. Diviso in Discorsi, Sbaratti, e Partiti.</b> was published in Naples in 1604 and again in 1634. It's considered the first</li></ul>

comprehensive chess book.

1612

- **La Scaccaide** was a tragic Chess poem by Salvio published in 1612
- **Il Puttino, altramente detto, il cavaliere errante, sopra il gioco de' scacchi**, a romanticized story of Leonardo da Bono, was also published in Naples 1634.

Salvio also gave us the gambit that bears his name:

*Salvio Gambit* 1.e4 e5 2.f4 ef4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4 g4 5.Ne5 Qh4+ 6. Kf1 Nh6 7.d4 d6

Pietro Carrera's book, **Il gioco degli scacchi diviso in otto libri ne' quali si insegnano i precetti, le uscite, ed i tratti posticci del gioco e si discorre della vera origine di esso.** , published in Militello, Sicily, in 1617 was a comprehensive manual, but it had several interesting and original ideas. Already, it showed that people were considering variants to standard chess. Carrera developed a game using an 8 x 10 squared board with an extra two men, one called champions who would possess the combined abilities of the rook and the knight and the other called centaurs who would possess the combined abilities of the bishop and the knight. The rules for this game can be found [here](#). You can actually play a game of Carrera Chess [here](#).

Carrera, writing under the pseudonym, Valentino Vespaio, published a scathing response to Dr. Salvio's own criticism of Carrara, **Altramente detto IL CAVALIERO ERRANTE DEL SALVIO Sopra il gioco de' Scacchi, con la sua Apologia contra il Carrera, diviso in tre Libri** in a pamphlet called **Risposta all'Apologia**

Carrera, like Salvio, gave us a gambit bearing his name:

*Carrera Gambit* (King's Gambit) 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Qh5 (C33)

Gioachino Greco never published a book yet his influence was felt beyond Italy and throughout Europe. Greco was an itinerant chess master, by far the strongest of his day, who left his benefactors and patrons manuscripts of his chess ideas, particularly having to do with gambits, which were published posthumously under a single title.

Greco, also called *Il Calabrese*, lived from 1600 until 1634. In 1656 his manuscripts were published in London by Henry Herringman, the book to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Anchor in the lower walk of the New Exchange. The translation was prepared by Francis Beale with Peter Stent as engraver. It bore the cumbersome title:

**The Royall Game of Chess-Play.**

**Sometimes The Recreation of the late King, with many of the Nobility.**

**Illustrated with almost an hundred Gambetts.**

**Being the study of Biochimo [Gioachino] the famous Italian**

A French edition, **Le Jeu des Eschets; Traduit de l'Italian de Gioachino Greco Calabrois.**

was printed in 1669 by Perpingvé in Paris and again in 1689 by Jacques Le Febvre in Paris

You can read a long translated excerpt from the *The Royal Game* **here.**

Greco gave us a counter-gambit bearing his name:

*The Greco Counter Gambit:* 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5

[Greco's analysis of the Greco Counter Gambit appeared in his very first manuscript, entitled **Tratato del nobilissimo e militare esercizio de Scacchi nel quale se contengano molti bellissimi Tratti e la vera Scienza di esso Giuoco composto da Cioachino Calabrese**, which he dedicated to the Duke of Lorena in 1617. The opening was renamed the Latvian Gambit at the FIDE Congress, 1937 to reflect the work of the Latvian players, such as Karlis Betin, who analyzed this opening deeply.]

Greco demonstrated the maturity of tactics during the Renaissance period of chess and the games offered in his book are quite beautiful.

Here are two variations of Greco's Mate:

[Greco's Mate 1](#)      and      [Greco's Mate 2](#)

[View some of Greco's games](#)

Other sites offering some of the games of Il Calabrese:

[page 1](#)      and      [page 2](#)

~**Batgirl**

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