man from the board otherwise than in making a move (as defined in this Code)—but as if in making a move—the man must be replaced, and the player may be treated as having touched it.

#### 6. Illegal Moves.

(a) If a player has made, in his own turn to play, only one move, and that a legal move, this turn to play is ended; if he has made, in his own turn to play, only one move, and that an illegal move, this turn to play is not yet ended, but will be ended as soon as the whole change he has made in the position is the same as if he had, in the first instance, made a legal move.

(b) If a player, in his own turn to play, makes an illegal move, the opponent may at once exact Penalty A, and may then exact

one of the Penalties B and C.

(c) If a player, in his own turn to play, makes an illegal move, and then, without his opponent's consent, substitutes a move, the opponent may exact Penalty A and one of the Penalties B and C.

(d) If a player, in his opponent's turn to play, substitutes a move, without his opponent's consent, for his own preceding move, or makes a move otherwise than in substitution, the opponent (without being released from observing Law 5) may at once require the annulment of such substitution or such move; and the opponent, provided that he did not himself, in the aforesaid turn to play, touch

any man before requiring this annulment, may exact, in the offender's next turn to play, one of the Penalties B and C.

(e) If a player has made an illegal move (except in substituting, for a move already made, another move, which, had it been made in the first instance, would have been legal) or, by mistake, has removed a man from the board otherwise than, but as if, in making a move—and if this illegal move, or mistaken removal of a man, has remained uncorrected (the opponent, subsequently to it, completing a move), the position must be restored which existed at the commencement of the turn to play in which the illegal move, or mistaken removal of a man, occurred, and no penalty may then be exacted for what has been already done. If this position cannot be ascertained, the game must be annulled.

#### 7. Adjourned Game.

(a) If, after adjournment, a game has been continued from an incorrect position, the position which existed on the board immediately before the adjournment must be restored, and the sealed move (if any) must then be made on the board.

(b) If, on the resumption of an adjourned game, the position which existed on the board immediately before the adjournment cannot be ascertained, the game must be annulled.

(c) If a player has made a sealed move, and it is found on the resumption of the game that the record cannot be interpreted as expressing

a legal move, the opponent may exact Penalty C; if the record can be interpreted as expressing more than one legal move, the opponent may adopt any one of such moves. If, on the resumption of a game after adjournment, the player whose duty it was to make a sealed move is found to have made no record, it is his turn to play and the opponent may exact Penalty C.

#### 8. Games treated as Drawn.

(a) A game in which checkmate has not legally occurred may, by agreement between

the players, be treated as drawn.

(b) A game in which checkmate has not legally occurred is treated as drawn if, before touching a man, the player whose turn it is to play claims that the game be treated as drawn, and proves that the last fifty moves on each side have been made without a capture.

(c) A game is treated as drawn if, before touching a man, the player whose turn it is to play claims that the game be treated as drawn, and proves that the existing position existed, in the game and at the commencement of his turn to play, twice at least before the present turn.

(d) A game is treated as drawn if, before touching a man, the player whose turn it is to play claims that the game be treated as drawn, and proves that, should the game continue, he can subject the adverse King to an

endless series of checks.

(e) A game in which stalemate has legally occurred is treated as drawn.

#### 9. Games Forfeited or Resigned.

A player forfeits the game

(a) If he wilfully upsets the men, or wilfully falsifies the position by removing or adding any man;

(b) If, without the consent of his opponent, he uses for the conduct of the game a second

board and men;

(c) If, without the consent of his opponent, he refers during the game to anything printed or written that treats of chess;

(d) If, without the consent of his opponent, he requests assistance in the conduct of the

game;

(e) If he refuses to comply with a legal

requirement made by his opponent;

(f) If he refuses to abide by the Laws of the Game:—

Provided in any case that the opponent specifies the offence committed, and claims, on the ground of this offence, that the game be forfeited; provided also that the opponent, after knowledge of the offence, has completed no move in the game.

A game which a player has forfeited or resigned is treated as if his opponent had won it.

#### 10. Time Limit.

A. When Chess is played under a "Time Limit," the following regulations, in the absence of agreement to a different effect, are in force:

(a) The reckoning of time is separate for each player and for each game.

(b) Time is reckoned against the player

whose turn it is to play.

в. When no time is fixed for the final termination of play,

(a) Each player is allowed two hours for making his first . . . . moves, three hours for making his first . . . . moves, four hours for making his first . . . . moves, and so on; and

(b) A player who, while the game is still not finished by resignation or otherwise, fails to make his first . . . . moves in his first two hours, or his first . . . . moves in his first three hours, and so on, forfeits the game immediately.

c. When a time is fixed for the final termination of play,

- (a) Each player is allowed one hour for making his first . . . . moves, two hours for making his first . . . . moves, three hours for making his first . . . . moves, and so on, provided that every such hour is completed before the time fixed for the final termination of play; and
- (b) A player who, while the game is still not finished by resignation or otherwise, fails to make his first . . . . moves in his first complete hour, or his first . . . . moves in his first two complete hours, or his first . . . .

moves in his first three complete hours, and so on, forfeits the game immediately; and

- (c) If, at the time fixed for the final termination of play, the game is still not finished by resignation or otherwise, the number of moves due on the part of a player in respect of any incomplete hour must (without regard to any surplus moves made previously to the incomplete hour) be calculated proportionally from the number which would have been due in respect of the whole hour if completed, and the number thus calculated must be added (omitting any fraction) to the number of moves due in respect of the player's already completed hour or hours. The result is the number of moves due on this player's part in respect of the whole time which he has occupied; and
- (d) If each player has made fewer moves than the number of moves due in respect of the whole time which he has occupied, the game must be annulled; if only one player has so made fewer moves, he forfeits the game.
- D. It is the duty of each player to see that his opponent's time is recorded, and no allowance may be made for error caused by a player's neglect of this duty. If proof is given that, otherwise than by such neglect, time has been recorded incorrectly for one player or for both players, the record, or records, of time may be equitably corrected.

#### II. Penalties.

(a) When any penalty named in this Law is exacted for an offence committed by a player in his own turn to play, the exaction must be before the opponent touches a man.

(b) When Penalty B or Penalty C is exacted for an offence committed by a player in his opponent's turn to play, the exaction must be after that turn to play and before the opponent again touches a man.

(c) When a move is made in discharge of Penalty B or Penalty C, this move may not (except as provided in the statement of

Penalty B) be castling.

(d) If, when a player has committed an offence, there is a choice of penalties, the

right to choose belongs to his opponent.

(e) If a move which the opponent requires to be made by way of penalty is illegal, the requirement must be disregarded, and the opponent has forfeited his right to exact a penalty for the offence committed.

The following are the penalties referred to in these Laws as Penalty A, Penalty B, and

Penalty C:-

Penalty A. The offender restores the position which existed at the commencement of the turn to play in which the offence was committed.

Penalty B. The opponent indicates the man (or one of the men) touched by the offender in the turn to play in which the

offence was committed, and the offender moves (if his own) or takes (if his opponent's) this man; or, if of any two men so touched one can be captured with the other, and the opponent indicates these two men, the offender captures one of them with the other; or, if a King and a Rook so touched can move in castling, and the opponent indicates these two men, the offender castles with them.

Penalty C. The offender moves his King or, if this King cannot be legally moved, the offender moves a man selected by his opponent.

PART III.—LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF GAMES PLAYED BY COMMUNICATION OF MOVES (Consultation, Correspondence, and Blind-fold Games).

#### I. General Law.

The Laws in Parts I., II., and IV. apply to Games played by Communication of Moves, unless obviously inapplicable.

#### 2. Assistance.

(a) When a time not less than twenty-four hours is allowed between the receipt of a communicated move and the receipt of the reply, the players, notwithstanding the General Law, are at liberty, in the absence of agree-

ment to a different effect, to use any means that may assist them in the conduct of the game, except that neither side may request

the assistance of another player.

(b) When a time less than twenty-four hours is allowed between the receipt of a communicated move and the receipt of the reply, the sides are bound, in the absence of agreement to a different effect, by the General Law; and, if a side consists of two or more players in consultation, and one of these players touches a man or communicates a move, this side may be treated as a player who has touched that man or communicated that move.

#### 3. Interpretation of Terms.

[Errors caused otherwise than by the fault of the communicating side are excluded from this Law. It is assumed that, if a requirement is made under this Law, or under the next Law, and a move at variance with this requirement has taken place on the board of the offending side for that turn to play in which the offending communication was made, such move is annulled before compliance with the requirement.]

If the terms in which a move has been communicated cannot be interpreted as expressing a legal move, the side receiving the communication may exact Penalty C; if the terms can be interpreted as expressing more than one legal move, the side receiving the communication may adopt any one of such moves, provided that the move adopted is announced, before or with the reply, to the side that made the communication.

#### 4. More than one Move in a Turn.

If a side communicates two or more moves of its own, unconditionally and as for the same turn to play, the opposing side may adopt any one of such moves, provided that the move adopted is announced, before or with the reply, to the side that communicated the moves.

#### 5. Illegal Move in a Series of Moves.

If a side communicates at one time two or more successive moves of its own (the first of such moves being legal) together with an assumed move (or assumed moves) of the opposing side, the side communicating such moves is liable to penalty for any one such move of its own that is illegal, provided that the opposing side adopts the previous assumed move or moves, so that the illegal move is arrived at in actual play. Any subsequent moves communicated with this illegal move must be treated as if they had not been communicated.

## PART IV. — LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF GAMES AT ODDS.

#### 1. General Law.

The Laws in Parts I., II., and III. apply to Games at Odds, unless obviously inapplicable.

#### 2. Right to first Move.

In the absence of agreement to a different

effect, the player who gives odds has the right to make the first move in the game.

#### 3. Odds of a Man.

In the absence of agreement to a different effect, when a player gives the odds of a Pawn or Knight or Bishop or Rook, the Pawn given is the King's Bishop's Pawn, the Knight the Queen's Knight, the Bishop the Queen's Bishop, and the Rook the Queen's Rook.

#### 4. Odds of two or more Moves in one Turn to play.

When a player has the right to make, once in the game, two or more moves in one turn to play, he must commence the game by making these moves, and may not, in making them, move any man to a square beyond his fourth rank.

#### 5. Castling without Rook.

In the absence of agreement to a different effect, a player may castle (by moving his King as in ordinary castling) on a side from which, before the commencement of the game, the player's Rook has been removed, provided that this Rook's square is unoccupied and has been unoccupied throughout the game, and that the same conditions as to squares and as to the King are fulfilled which are required for ordinary castling on this side.

#### 6. Mating with a Pawn.

When a player undertakes to mate with a Pawn, he undertakes also that the Pawn with

which he mates shall not have been moved beyond the seventh rank.

#### 7. Mating on a given Square.

When a player undertakes to mate on a specified square, he undertakes also that, at the mate, this square shall be occupied by the King mated.

#### 8. Mating under Conditions.

When a player, before the commencement of the game, undertakes to mate in accordance with some specified condition, he undertakes also that, if the adverse King is not mated in accordance with the condition and his own King is not mated, he will forfeit the game.

#### APPENDIX.

The following may serve as a help in determining questions not expressly provided for under Part II., Law 2:—

(1) After Black's fourth move it is discovered that Black's King and Queen were exchanged in setting up. Both players, however, have been under the impression that it was otherwise. Equity requires that Black's King and Queen should now exchange squares. The same with Queen's Knight and Queen's Bishop set up on each other's squares, and other similar cases.

(2) A short game is played in which Black defends the King's Gambit badly and is mated in a few moves. It is then noticed that White's or Black's Queen's Rook's Pawn, which never was concerned in the game, has been standing, throughout the game, close to, but off, the board. Equity requires that the game be not annulled.

(3) After seven or eight moves it is discovered that White has by accident given the odds of the Queen's Knight. As a rule, such a game should be annulled as not fulfilling the conditions under which it was to have been played—those of an ordinary game. White, however, thinks he has a winning attack and wishes to continue the game. Black cannot reasonably object to such a course unless he can show that the unexpectedly rapid development of White's Queen's Rook has injured his prospects.

(4) After eight or ten moves, White perceives that, unknown to his opponent, he is giving the odds of the Queen's Knight. But White, thinking that he has a winning attack, keeps silence about this accident. The attack fails and White has a losing game. He then appeals for annulment. If White is proved to have acted thus, he cannot

complain if the game be not annulled.

(5) Speaking generally, a player should not be allowed to suffer from an unrectified error in setting up the men, unless (a) before the completion of the game he has accepted the consequences of the error; or unless (b) it is clear that the error has in no way caused his want of success; or unless (c) it is proved that, while aware of the error him.

self, he allowed his opponent to remain in ignorance of it. With the most ordinary care, a wrong initial position will not occur; but when it does occur, and is not rectified before Black's fourth move, each player is at fault and has only himself to thank for any loss of time and labour he may suffer through the annulment of the game, should annulment be considered the fairest way of dealing with the case.

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NOTE.—The Roman Numerals I, II, III, IV, indicate which of the four parts of the Code is referred to. The Arabic Numerals denote the particular Law referred to, and the letters in *italics* the particular Section (where more than one) of such Law. Example: I, 13 (d) signifies Part I, Law 13, Section d. P 321 = Preface, page 321.

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