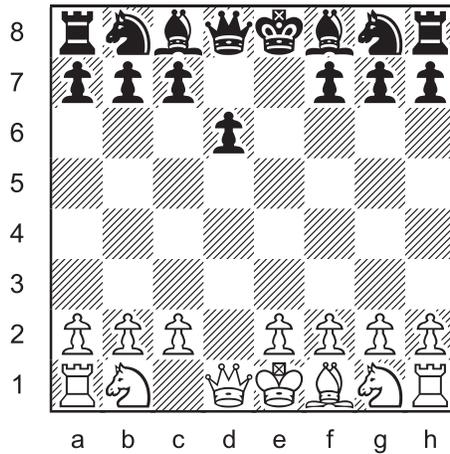




## Longer Proof Game 63

(4.5 moves)



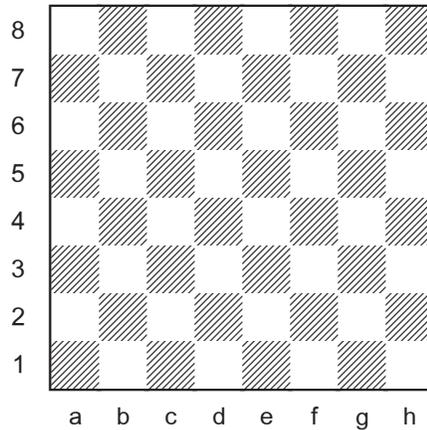
This position was reached after White's fifth turn. What were the moves?



The orange blossom is a fragrant white flower used in perfumes and scented oils. Frequently seen in bridal bouquets, it is also the “official flower” of Florida, the state which produces 75% of the oranges grown in the U.S. The rest come mostly from California.

Curiously, the majority of Florida oranges are sold as juice, while those from California are shipped as fresh fruit.

## Pawn Mate Maximizer



Construct a legal position in which White has the most pawn moves that mate in 1.

part a. Discovered checks are not allowed.

part b. Discovered checks are allowed.

*“Legal” means reachable in an actual game. Promotions on the same square to a different type of piece are counted separately. In part b, each move by a piece that uncovers mate is counted separately.*

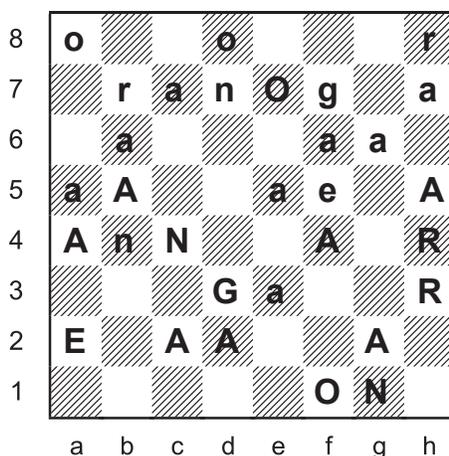


The *Orange Blossom Special* was a passenger train that ran between New York City and Miami, Florida from 1925 to 1953. Known for its speed and luxurious accommodations, the train only operated during the winter months. A relaxing 35 hour ride to fun in the sun.

The dessert special for this week's smorgasbord is a fruity *almost full board* rebus. Can you squeeze the "orange" into a legal chess position?

### Rebus 20

"Orange"



Each letter represents a different type of piece. Uppercase is one colour, lowercase is the other. Determine the position and the last move.

For more explanation on this type of puzzle, see column 133.



*All aboard!*

"*Orange Blossom Special*" is a popular bluegrass song written by Ervin Rouse in 1938. It is a favourite of fiddlers, who usually take centre stage in the fast-paced instrumental.

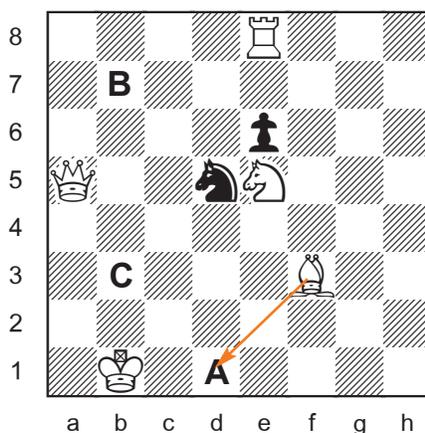
## SOLUTIONS

All problems by J. Coakley, *Puzzling Side of Chess* (2018). Rebus 20 is a joint composition with Andrey Frolikin.

**PDF hyperlinks.** You can advance to the solution of any puzzle by clicking on the underlined title above the diagram. To return to the puzzle, click on the title above the solution diagram.

**Archives.** Past columns and a detailed index of problem-types and composers are available in the *Puzzling Side of Chess* archives.

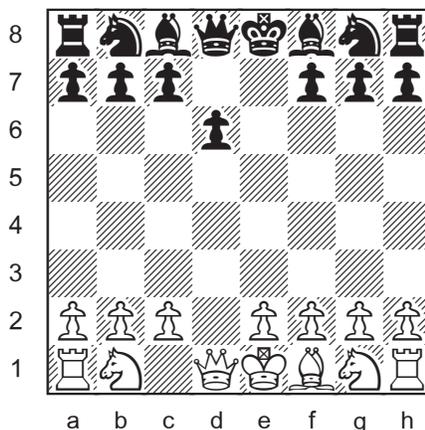
### Triple Loyd 76



- A. Kd1#
- B. Kb7=
- C. Kb3 (Bd1#)

Mobile black pieces always give away the stalemate.

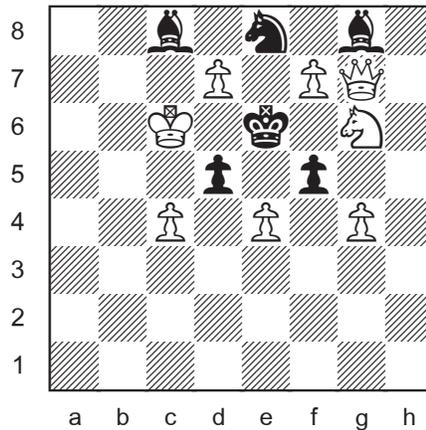
### Longer Proof Game 63 (4.5 moves)



1.d4 e5 2.Bd2 exd4 3.Bc3 dxc3 4.Nxc3 d6 5.Nb1  
A switchback on b1 conceals the fate of the missing pieces.

## Pawn Mate Maximizer

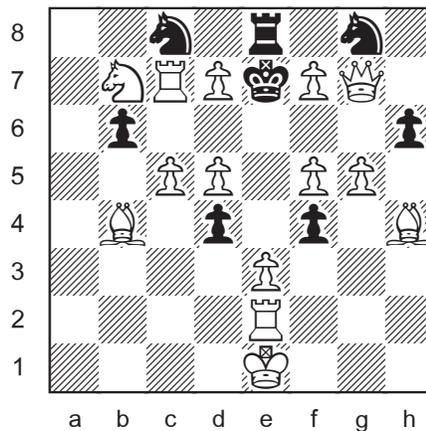
a. no discovered checks



14 mates in one with a pawn move  
(1 + 5 + 2 + 5 + 1)

Mates by d-pawn: dxc8=Q#, dxc8=B#, d8=N#, dxe8=Q#, dxe8=R#

b. with discovered checks



32 mates in one with a pawn move  
(2 + 1 + 12 + 2 + 1 + 12 + 2)

Mates by d-pawn: dxc8=Q#, dxc8=R#, dxc8=B#, dxc8=N#,  
d8=Q#, d8=R#, d8=B#, d8=N#,  
dxe8=Q#, dxe8=R#, dxe8=B#, dxe8=N#

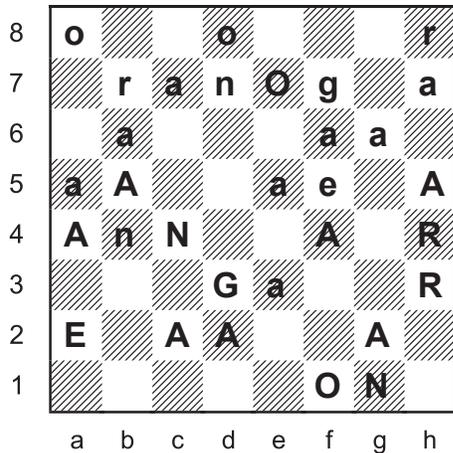
These positions have not been verified by a computer as the maximum solutions for the task. But they seem like unbeatable records to me.

## Rebus 20

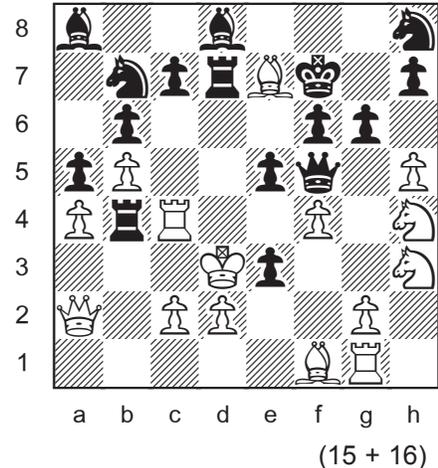
Andrey Frolkin & Jeff Coakley 2018

*Puzzling Side of Chess*

“Orange”



O = bishop  
 R = knight  
 A = pawn  
 N = rook  
 G = king  
 E = queen  
 caps = white  
 last move  
 1...d4xe3+ e.p.



(15 + 16)

**A = ♙**

There are 31 pieces on the board, so it is easily deduced that the pawns are A's and the capital letters are white. The missing piece is the white e-pawn.

♔ ♕ = (EG)

The two letters with one uppercase, one lowercase.

♖ ♗ ♘ = (NOR)

The three letters with two uppercase, two lowercase.

E ≠ ♕

If E = ♕

G = ♖ (d3+) Check.

N ≠ ♘ (b4+) Both kings in check.

O ≠ ♗ (e7+) Impossible double check.

R ≠ ♘ (h4+) Impossible double check.

♞ = ∅? No letter can be a knight.

**G = ♔**

**E = ♕ (f5+)**

White king on d3 is in check by black queen on f5.

N ≠ ♘ (b4+)

Impossible double check.

N ≠ ♗ (c4+)

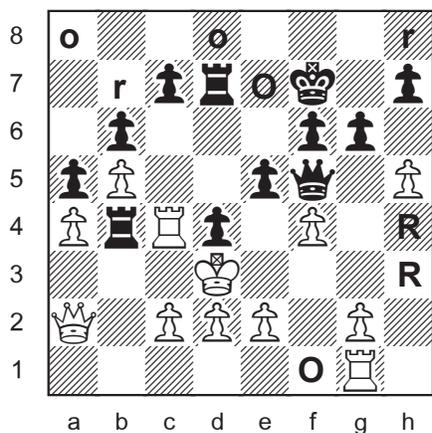
Both kings in check.

N = ♖ (d7+)

Double check by rook on d7 and queen on f5.

last move: **1...d4xe3+ e.p.** Only way to explain the double check.

So White's previous move had to be 1.e2-e4. The partially decoded position before these two moves is shown on the next page.



before 1.e2-e4 d4xe3+ e.p.

Rebus 20 continued.

O = 

With white pawns on e2 and g2, the piece on f1 must be a bishop.

R = 

Problem solved. Time for another slice of marmalade pie.



Until next time!

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