



2023, BIOGRAPHIES, BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS, CORRESPONDENCE, ENGLISH, HISTORY, HONOUR, PLAYERS, REMEMBERING

REMEMBERING GM DR. JONATHAN PENROSE OBE (07-X-1933 30-XI-2021)

NOVEMBER 30, 2021 | JOHN UPHAM | 11 COMMENTS

BCN remembers GM Dr. Jonathan Penrose OBE who passed away on Tuesday, November 30th, 2021.

In the [1971 New Years Honours List](#) Jonathan was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) The citation read “For services to Chess.”

In 1993 following representations by [Bob Wade](#) and [Leonard Barden](#) FIDE granted the title of Grandmaster to Jonathan. [Here is a detailed discussion](#) of that process. Note that this was *not* an Honorary title (as received by [Jacques Mieses](#) and [Harry Golombek](#)).

From *British Chess* (Pergamon Press, 1983) by Botterill, Levy, Rice and Richardson : (article by [George Botterill](#))

“Penrose is one of the outstanding figures of British chess. Yet many who meet him may not realize this just because he is one of the quietest and most modest of men. Throughout the late 1950s and the whole of the 1960s he stood head and shoulders above any of his contemporaries.



See caption below

BRITISH BOY CHAMPION IN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK TIMES PHOTO SHOWS- J. Penrose, 14-year-old
1947 boy champion of Britain, competing in the
Premier Open of the British Chess Federation
Congress at the Bishopsgate Institute, London today.
J.6627 30th. Aug. 1948. CECIL PHILLIPS.

Press agency caption for photograph above

His extraordinary dominance is revealed by the fact that he won the British championship no less than ten times (1958-63 and 1966-69, inclusive), a record that nobody is likely to equal in the future.

At his best his play was lucid, positionally correct, energetic and tactically acute. None the less, there is a 'Penrose problem': was he a 'Good Thing' for British chess? The trouble was that whilst this highly talented player effectively crushed any opposition at home, he showed little initiative in flying the flag abroad. There is a wide-spread and justifiable conviction that only lack of ambition in the sphere of international chess can explain why he did not secure the GM title during his active over-the-board playing career.



THE LONDON BOY'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP - WINNER TO
COMPETE IN BRITISH BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.....29-11-47

The London Boys' Chess Championship
1948 for the Griffith Cup is being held at the
William Ellis School, Highgate Road. The winner
of this contest will go to Hastings to take
part in the British Boys' Championship..

KEYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS:- Fourteen year old J. PENROSE,
the youngest competitor - studies the board - during
the contest this morning..

BIR/JSS

KEYSTONE

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Press agency caption for above photograph

It would be unjust, however, to blame Penrose for any of this. The truth is simply that he was not a professional chessplayer, and indeed he flourished in a period in which chess playing was not a viable profession in Britain. But even if the material awards available had been greater Penrose would almost certainly have chosen to remain an amateur. For he was cast in that special intellectual and ethical tradition of great British amateurs like [H. E. Atkins](#), [Sir George Thomas](#) and [Hugh Alexander](#) before him.



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Walter Bellamy

25 YEARS

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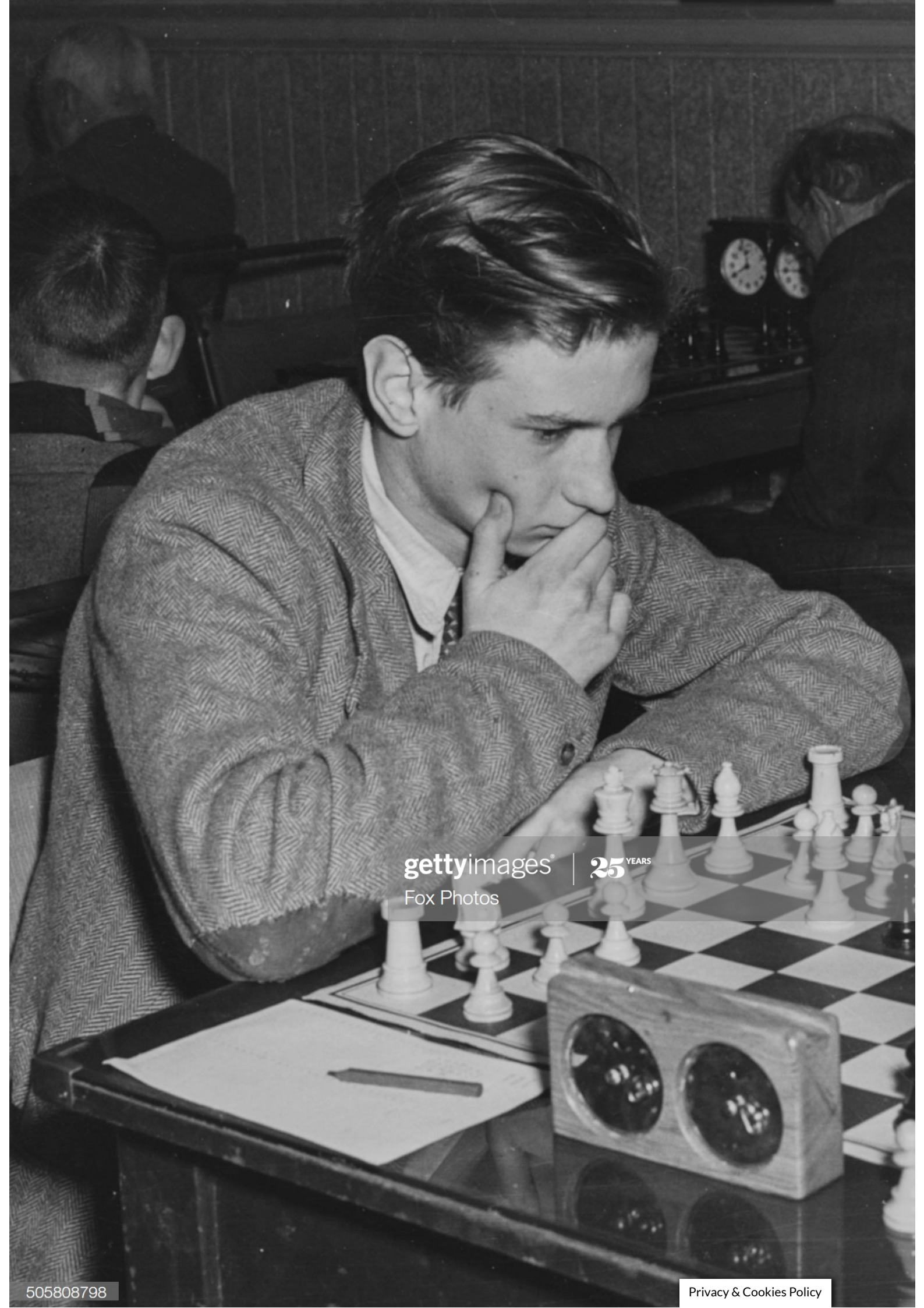
His family background indicates early academic inclinations in a cultural atmosphere in which chess was merely a game something at which one excelled through sheer ability, but not to be ranked alongside truly serious work. It is noteworthy that Penrose, unique in this respect amongst British chess masters, has never written at any length about the game. He has had other matters to concentrate on when away from the board, being a lecturer in psychology. (His father, Professor L. S. Penrose, was a distinguished geneticist.)



Jonathan Penrose

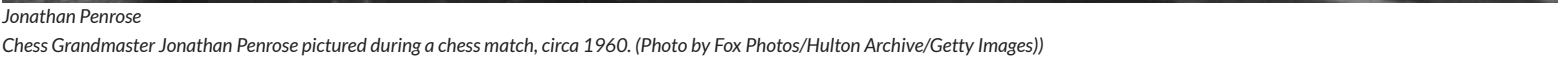
IM Dr. Jonathan Penrose OBE

Being of slight physique and the mildest and most amiable of characters, it is probably also true that Penrose lacked the toughness and 'killer instinct' required to reach the very top. Nervous tension finally struck him down in a dramatic way when he collapsed during play in the Siegen Olympiad of 1970. We can take that date as the end of the Penrose era.



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25 YEARS



Jonathan Penrose
Chess Grandmaster Jonathan Penrose pictured during a chess match, circa 1960. (Photo by Fox Photos/Hulton Archive/Getty Images))

Since, then though he has not by any means entirely given up, his involvement in the nerve-wracking competitions of over-the-board play has been greatly reduced. instead he has turned to correspondence chess, which is perhaps the ideal medium for his clear strategy and deep and subtle analysis. So Penrose’s career it not over. He has moved to another, less stressful province of the kingdom of chess.



IM Dr. Jonathan Penrose OBE

For the first game, however, we shall turn the clock right back to 1950 and the see the Penrose in the role of youthful giant killer.

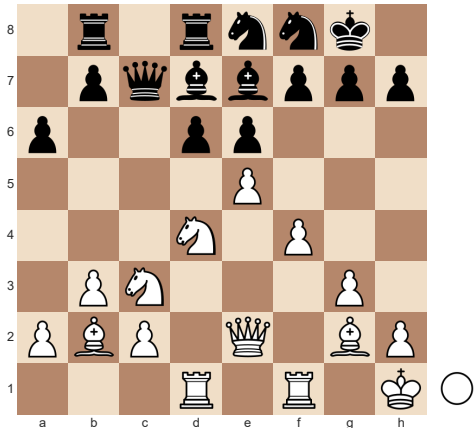
- Penrose, Jonathan
- Bogoljubow, Efim

Southsea (3)

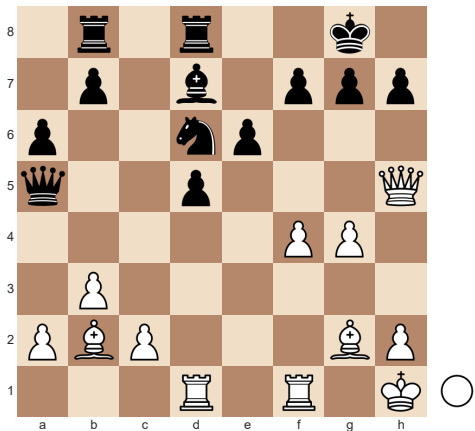
1950 – Southsea

Annotated by George Botterill & BCN

Jonathan was 17 years old when this game was played. 1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♟xd4 ♟f6 5.♟c3 ♟bd7 A pretty rare continuation, not hitting White’s centre but maybe aiming for c5 at some point. 6.g3 a6 7.♟g2 e6 8.O-O ♟e7 9.b3 (9.♟e3) 9...♝c7 10.♟b2 O-O 11.♟h1 N This was a novelty in 1950 (11.a4 ♞b8 12.a5 b5 13.axb6 ♝xb6 14.g4 was Dubov – Korobov, 2017.) 11...♞d8 12.♝e2 N (12.f4 ♟c5 was Rayner – Arakhamia Grant, 2001, 0-1.) 12...♟f8 ? “With a knight on f8 I cannot be mated”, as Larsen is fond of saying. But here it is more important that Black loses control over e5. (12...♟f8 to be followed by ...Rb8, ...b5 and ...Bb7 seems a better scheme of development. With the rooks on d8 and b8 Black must beware of White’s little tactic e5 dxe5 Nc6 forking the rooks. But in most cases Black should get at least one pawn and fair value for the exchange.) 13.f4 ± ♞b8 14.♞ad1 ♟d7 15.e5 (15.g4 d5 16.e5) 15...♟e8



16.♟f5 ! A familiar trick in the Sicilian 16...♟g6 (if 16...exf5 17.♟d5 +-) 17.♟xe7+ ♟xe7 18.♟e4 d5 19.♟d6 ! ♝a5 ? (19...♟c6) 20.♝h5 (20.g4) 20...♟xd6 21.exd6 ♟f5 22.g4 ♟xd6



(Of course not 22...♟e3 ?? 23.♝e5 +- with a double attack on g7 and e3 (23.♝g5 is crushing also 23...g6 24.♝f6 d4 25.♟xd4 e5 26.fxe5 ♟xg4 27.♝xf7+ ♟h8 28.e6+ ♟e5 29.♝f6+ ♟g8 30.♟xe5 and its mate in 6.)) 23.f5 ! ♝xa2 24.♟e5 (24.fxe6 ♟xe6 25.♝e5) 24...♟e8 Giving up the exchange does not help much. (24...♟b5 25.♞f2 threatening Ra1 25...♝a5 26.fxe6 wins quickly) 25.fxe6 ♟xe6 26.♟xb8 ♞xb8 27.♝e5 ! ♞c8 28.♟xd5 ♟f6 29.♟xe6 ♞e8 30.♟xf7+ ♟xf7 31.♞xf6+ ! 1-0

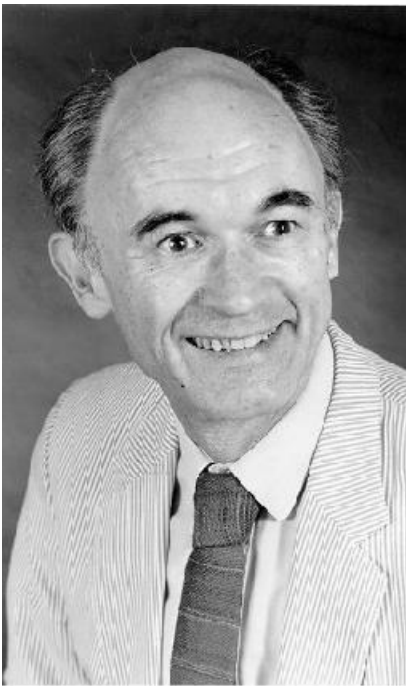
From *The Encyclopedia of Chess* (BT Batsford, 1977) by [Harry Golombek](#) :

“British international master and ten times British Champion, Penrose was born in Colchester and came from a chess-playing family.



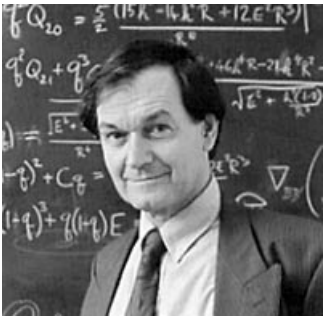
Lionel Sharples Penrose, FRS (11 June 1898
– 12 May 1972)

His father and mother (Margaret) both played chess and his father, Professor Lionel Sharples Penrose, in addition to being a geneticist of world-wide fame, was a strong chess-player and a good endgame composer. Jonathan’s older brother Oliver, was also a fine player.



Oliver Penrose FRS FRSE (born 6 June 1929) is a
British theoretical physicist

Roger Penrose won the Nobel prize for physics in 2020.



Roger Penrose. Nobel Laureate

Shirley Hodgson (née Penrose) is a high flying geneticist.



Prof. Shirley Hodgson

Jonathan learnt chess at the age of four, won the British Boys championship at thirteen and by the time he was fifteen was playing in the British Championship in Felixstowe in 1949.



Press agency caption for photograph above

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN LONDON
FOURTEEN YEAR OLD JONATHAN MEETS THE EXPERTS..
30-8-48

The Annual Congress of the British Chess Federation opened today at the Bishopsgate Institute.. Fourteen year old London Schoolboy - one of Britain's Chess Hopes - JONATHAN BENROSE, of Golders Green, a pupil of University College School and winner of the 1947 Boys' Chess Championship - meets some of the experts - his first match today was against MR. E.G. SERREANT - who is old enough to be his grandfather..

STONE PHOTO SHOWS:- JONATHAN BENROSE studies his next move during his match with E.G. SERREANT at the Institute this afternoon.
RBE/JSS KEYSTONE 535310.

Press agency caption for photograph above

A little reluctant to participate in international tournaments abroad, he did best in the British Championship which he won a record number of times, once more than [HE Atkins](#). He won the title consecutively from 1958 to 1963 and again from 1966 to 1969.



Boy Chess Champion. New York Times photo shows 14 year old J. Penrose 14 year old by chess champion of Britain, in play at the British Chess Championships at Bishopsgate Institute today. He has had great success in the tournament so far, beating men far above his age and experience. 2nd September 1948. Photograph by Reginald Webster

BOY CHESS CHAMPION HAS SUCCESS.

NEW YORK TIMES PHOTO SHOWS—

J. Penrose, 14 year-old Boy Chess Champion of Britain, in play in the British Chess Championships at Bishopsgate Institute today.

He has had great success in the tournament so far, beating men far above his age and experience.

J.6678. 2nd. Sep. 1948. REGINALD WEBSTER.

Press agency caption for photograph above

He also played with great effect in nine Olympiads. Playing on a high board for practically all the time, he showed himself the equal of the best grandmasters and indeed, at the Leipzig Olympiad he distinguished himself by beating Mikhail Tal, thereby becoming the first British player to defeat a reigning World Champion since **Blackburne** beat Lasker in 1899.



ARB Thomas and Jonathan Penrose at the Hastings Congress of 1950/1951

☐ Penrose, Jonathan

☐ Tal, Mikhail

Olympiad-14 Final A (11)

8 November 1960 – Leipzig

Annotated by Knaak,R

Jonathan Penrose war Jahre lang einer der führenden englischen Spieler. 1979 spielte er seine letzten Partien, die auch von der Mega Datenbank erfasst sind; seine Schachlaufbahn war damit aber noch lange nicht beendet, denn nun stieg er im Fernschach zur absoluten Weltspitze auf. Doch im Nahschach wird sein Name wohl für immer mit dieser einen Partie von der Schacholympiade in Leipzig verknüpft sein. Die Sowjetunion war auf einem Triumpfmarsch sondergleichen – jedes einzelnen Match wurde gewonnen und bis zur letzten Runde gab es auch keine einzige Niederlage in einer Einzelpartie, bis eben zu dieser. **1.d4 !** Penrose war ein e4-Spieler und warf Tal nun aus der Vorbereitung. **1...♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 c5** Tal will den vollen Punkt. Objektiv ist Ben-Oni aber leider minderwertig. **4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 g6 6.e4 d6 7.♟d3 ♟g7 8.♟ge2 O-O 9.O-O** Ich spiele diesen Aufbau selbst und glaube an ihn. Weiß wird das Feld g4 mit h2-h3 schützen und steht dann schon zu f2-f4 bereit. Schwarz krankt an seiner Raumnot – ein Zug wie Bg4 steht hier nicht zur Verfügung. **9...a6** Alternativen wie Na6-c7 und erst dann a6 sowie auch 9...b6 gelten heute als aussichtsreicher. RR: Diese aus schwarzer Sicht pessimistische Einschätzung gilt seit dem Buch von John Watson über die Ben-Oni-Verteidigung nicht mehr. Viel mehr scheint der Aufbau mit 9...a6 sogar am besten zu sein. **10.a4 ♖c7 11.h3 ♟bd7 12.f4 ♞e8 13.♟g3 c4 14.♟c2 ♟c5** (14...♞b8 ! 15.♟e3 ♟c5 ist die Hauptvariante.) **15.♞f3** (15.♟e3 ♟fxe4 16.♟cxe4 ♟xe4 17.♟xe4 f5 18.♞e2 fxe4 19.f5 ∞) **15...♟fd7** (Schwarz sollte 15...♞b8 spielen, um möglichst schnell b5 durchzusetzen. Nach 16.e5 dxe5 (16...♟fd7 17.♟ce4 ♟xe4 18.♟xe4 dxe5 19.f5 ↑) 17.fxe5 ♞xe5 18.♟f4 ♟fd7 erhält Schwarz Spiel für die Qualität.) **16.♟e3 b5 17.axb5 ♞b8 18.♞f2 axb5** Das nun folgende Bauernopfer ist zum Standardverfahren für diesen Stellungstyp und die ganze Variante mit Ld3 und Sge2 geworden. **19.e5 ! dxe5 20.f5 !** (20.fxe5 ♞f8 21.d6 ♞c6 22.♟ce4 ♟xe5 ∞) **20...♟b7 21.♞ad1 ♟a8 ?** (Es gibt eine Grundregel bei dieser Bauernstruktur: Wenn Schwarz den “störenden” Bauern e5 zurückkopfern kann, sollte er es auch tun. 21...e4 ! mit unklarer Stellung; Schwarz kann z.B. nach Bf4 immer ganz gut die Qualität opfern, weil der Bg7 dann noch mehr zum Riesen wird.) **22.♟ce4 ±** Ein Traumfeld für jeden Springer. **22...♟a4 ?!** Verliert glatt. **23.♟xa4 bxa4 24.fxg6 fxg6 25.♞f7+ ♜h8 26.♟c5 ♞a7 27.♞xd7** (27.♟ge4 !) (27.♞f2 ! droht Springerabzug) **27...♞xd7 28.♟xd7 ♞xb2 29.♟b6 ♞b3 30.♟xc4 ♞d8 31.d6 ♞c3 32.♞c1 ♞xc1 33.♞xc1 ♟d5 34.♟b6 ♟b3 35.♟e4 h6 36.d7 ♟f8 37.♞c8 ♟e7 38.♟c5 ♟h4 39.g3 1-0**



Jonathan Penrose vs Mikhail Tal, Leipzig Olympiad, 1960, 1-0, Modern Benoni

A deep strategist who could also hold his own tactically, he suffered from the defect of insufficient physical stamina and it was this that was to bring about a decline in his play and in his results. He collapsed during a game at the Ilford Chess Congress, and a year later, at the Siegen Olympiad of 1970, he had a more serious collapse that necessitated his withdrawal from the event after the preliminary groups had been played. The doctors found nothing vitally wrong with him that his physique could not sustain.

British Chess Championship 2014 Previe...



He continued to play but his results suffered from a lack of self-confidence and at the Nice Olympiad of 1974 he had a wretched result on board 3, winning only 1 game and losing 6 out of 15.



Darga V Penrose
29th December 1955: Klaus Darga of Germany in play against Britain's Jonathan Penrose during the International Chess Congress at Hastings. (Photo by Folb/Topical Press Agency/Getty Images)

Possibly too his profession (a lecturer in psychology) was also absorbing him more and more and too part less and less in international and national chess.



Jonathan Penrose

Yet, he had already done enough to show that he was the equal of the greatest British players in his command and understanding of the game and he ranks alongside [Staunton](#), [Blackburne](#), [Atkins](#) and [CHO'D Alexander](#) as a chess figure of world class."

[Here is his](#) Wikipedia entry

From *The Oxford Companion to Chess* by [Hooper](#) & [Whyld](#) :

"The leading English player during the 1960s, International Master (1961), International Correspondence Chess Master (1980), lecturer in psychology. Early in his chess career Penrose decided to remain an amateur and as a consequence played in few international tournaments. He won the British Championship from 1958 to 1963 and from 1966 to 1969, ten times in all (a record); and he played in nine Olympiads from 1952 to 1974, notably scoring + 10=5 on first board at Lugano 1968, a result bettered only by the world champion Petrosyan.



In the early 1970s Penrose further restricted his chess because the stress of competitive play adversely affected his health."

The second edition (1996) adds this :

"He turned to correspondence play, was the highest rated postal player in the world 1987-9, and led the British team to victory in the 9th Correspondence Olympiad."

☐ Penrose, Jonathan

☐ Tompa, Janos

olm8 fin B4 corr

1977 - ICCF corr

Annotated by Andrew Martin & BCN

1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♟xd4 a6 The Sicilian Kan or Paulsen **5.♟c3** It's a matter of taste between this (and 5.c4 although in correspondence play the more lively alternative is generally preferred.) **5...♞c7 6.♟d3 ♟c6 7.♟e3 ♟f6 8.O-O ♟e5** (Alternatives are 8...♟xd4 9.♟xd4 ♟c5) (or 8...b5) **9.♟e2 !** Perfectly justified by the fact that Black is wasting time with his knight. White withdraws in order to kick back with f4. (9.Be2! is a clear improvement on 9.h3, which does rather weaken the king position for no other reason than to prevent the illusory threat of Ng4.) **9...b5 10.f4 ♟c4 11.♟xc4 ♞xc4 12.e5**



12...♟d5 (Some thought must have been given to the complicated alternative 12...b4 which gives White a dangerous attack but nothing clear. A sample line illustrates the difficulty Black would face is 13.♞f3 (13.exf6 bxc3 14.b3 ♞d5 15.fxg7 ♟xg7) 13...♞b8 (13...bxc3 ! 14.♞xa8 cxb2 15.♞ab1 ♟d5 16.♟f2 ♟b4 17.♞b8) 14.exf6 bxc3 15.b3 ♞c7 16.f5 ♟b7 17.♟f4 d6 18.♞e3 e5 19.fxg7 ♟xg7 20.f6 ! Perhaps he could survive such a position but the king would be trapped and uncomfortable on his central perch.) **13.♟xd5 ♞xd5 14.♞e2 ♟b7 15.♞ad1 ♞e4** It is essential for the black queen to remain in the centre to try and inhibit the white attack by keeping active. (To that end grabbing material with 15...♞xa2 would be equivalent to suicide; after 16.b3 ! shutting off the white square escape followed quickly by f5 White would have a winning attack.) **16.♞f2 ♟e7 17.f5 ♟h4 N** (17...O-O ? 18.f6 +-) (17...O-O-O 18.♞d3) **18.♞d2** threatening Rf4 and a double capture on e6 **18...♞d5 19.c3 h5** attempting to get the pawn to h3, a very slow procedure which is rapidly punished. (better was 19...♟d8 20.a4 keeping the black king centralised.) **20.a4 !** Stopping any thoughts of queenside castling and weakening Black's hold on the critical white squares. **20...♟e7 21.axb5 ♞xe5 ?**



(21...axb5 22.fxe6 dxe6 23.♞f2 O-O-O ±) **22.♟c6 ! dxc6 23.♞d7+ ♟f8 24.♟d4 +- ♟c8** (If 24...♞b8 25.fxe6 f6 26.♟xf6 wins) **25.♞xc6 ♞b8 26.fxe6 f6 27.♟c5 ! ♟xe6 28.♟xe7+ ♟f7** (If 28...♟xe7 29.♞fe1 ♞c8 30.♞d6 +- (30.♞xe6+ ♞xe6 31.♞b7+ ♟f8 32.♞xa8+ +-)) **29.♟xf6** An excellent final stroke. **29...gxf6 30.♞d7+ and Black resigned.** If **30...♟xd7 31.♞xf6+** is a quick mate. **1-0**

[Here is a discussion about Jonathan](#) on the English Chess Forum

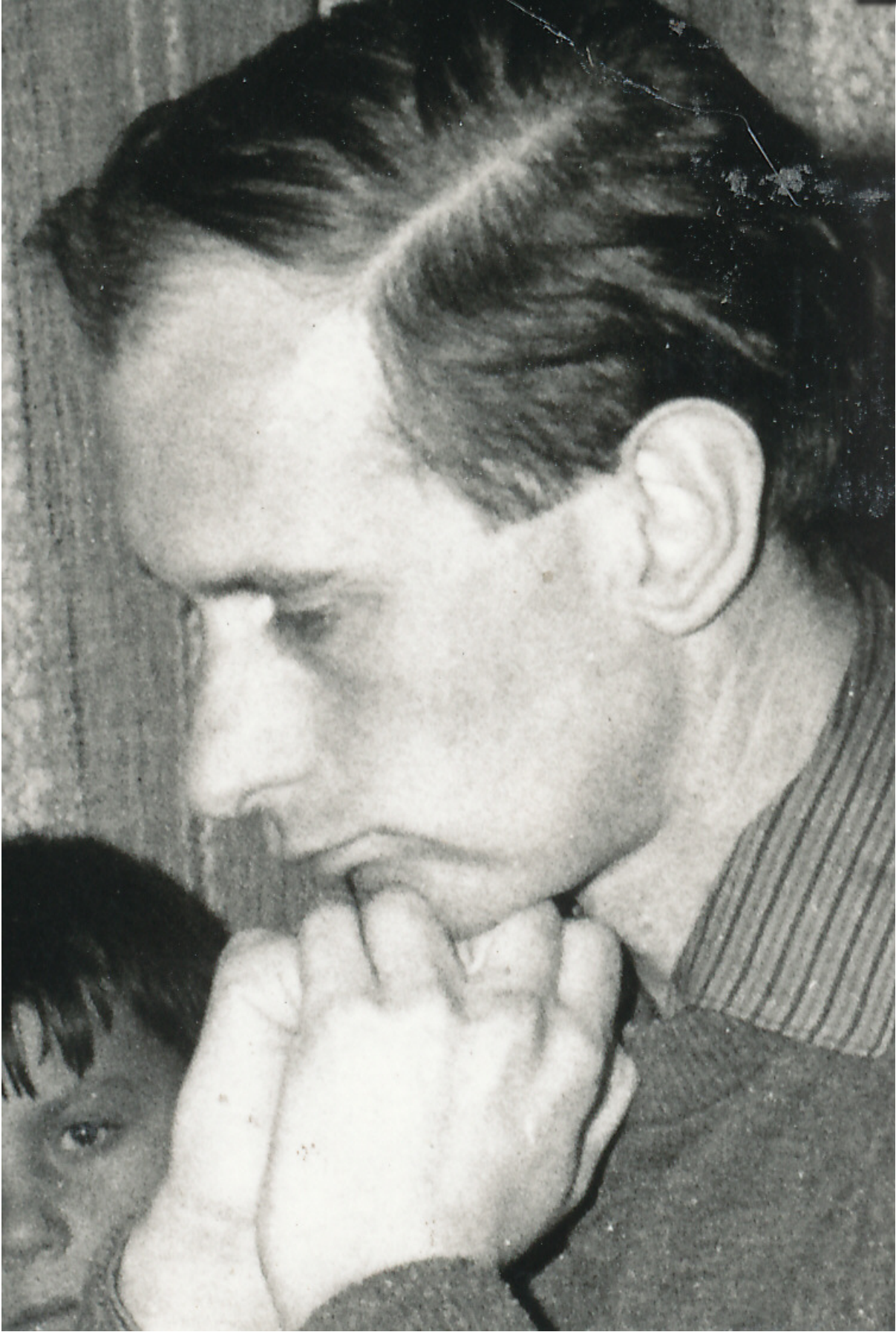
“International Master (1961) and British Champion in 1958 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Jonathan Penrose was born in Colchester on 7th October 1933, the son of Professor LS Penrose, the well-known geneticist, who was also a strong player and composer of endgame studies.

The whole Penrose family plays chess and Jonathan learned the game when he was 4. At the age of 12 he joined Hampstead Chess Club and the following year played for Essex for the first time, won his first big tournament, the British Boys’ Championship, and represented England against Ireland in a boy’s match, which was the forerunner of the Glorney Cup competition, which came into being the following year.

By the time he was 17 Penrose was recognised as one of the big hopes of British Chess. Playing in the Hastings Premier Tournament for the first time in `1950 – 1951, he beat the French Champion Nicholas Rossolimo and at Southsea in 1950 he beat two International Grandmasters, Effim Bogoljubov and Savielly Tartakower.

Penrose played for the British Chess Federation in a number of Chess Olympiads since 1952. In 1960, at Leipzig, came one of the best performances of his career, when he beat the reigning World Champion, Mikhail Tal. He became the first British player to beat a reigning World Champion since JH [Blackburne](#) beat Emmanuel Lasker in 1899, and the first player to defeat Tal since he won the World Championship earlier that year. Penrose’s score in this Olympiad was only half-a-point short of the score required to qualify for the International Grandmaster title.



IM Dr. Jonathan Penrose OBE

His ninth victory in the British Championships in 1968 equalled the record held by [HE Atkins](#), who has held the title more times than any other player.

Penrose is a lecturer in psychology at Enfield College of Technology and has never been in a position to devote a great deal of time to the game. He is married to a former contender in the British Girls Championship and British Ladies's Championship, Margaret Wood, daughter of Frank Wood, Hon. Secretary of the Oxfordshire Chess Association.

Again from *British Chess* : "In updating this report we find striking evidence of Penrose's prowess as a correspondence player. Playing on board 4 for Britain in the 8th Correspondence Chess Olympiad he was astonishingly severe on the opposite side. He drew in

twelve games! Here is one of the eleven wins that must change the assessment of a sharp Sicilian Variation.”

Penrose, Jonathan

Krantz, Kjell Erik

olm8 corr7384

1973 – ICCF corr

Annotated by George Botterill & Hugh Myers

1.e4 Myers Botterill **1...c5** **2.ϣf3** e6 **3.d4** cxd4 **4.ϣxd4** ϣf6 **5.ϣc3** ϣc6 **6.ϣdb5** d6 **7.♙f4** e5 **8.♙g5** a6 **9.ϣa3** ♙e6 **10.ϣc4** ♚c8 **11.♙xf6** gxf6 **12.ϣe3** ϣe7 **13.♙d3** ♚b6 **14.O-O** ♚xb2 Larsen (14...♙h6 15.ϣed5 ϣxd5 16.exd5 ♙d7 17.♚h5 ♙g7 18.♚ab1 h6 19.ϣh1 O-O 20.f4 ♚c7 21.♚f3 ♙c8 22.♚g3 ϣh8 23.♚f2 ♚xf2 24.♚xf2 b5 25.a4 b4 26.ϣa2 a5 27.c3 bxc3 28.ϣxc3 ♚c5 29.♚d1 ♙b7 30.♙b5 ϣg8 31.g3 ♚d8 32.ϣg1 ϣf8 33.ϣf1 ϣe7 1/2-1/2 Koch,H-Bergmann,H/corr 1989/) (14...♚g8 15.ϣcd5 ♙xd5 16.ϣxd5 ϣxd5 17.exd5 h6 18.a4 (18.c3 ♚c7 19.♚b1 ♚a5 20.a4 ϣd8 21.c4 f5 22.b4 ♚b6 23.♙e2 f6 24.a5 ♚a7 25.♚e1 ♚cg7 26.♙f1 f4 27.b5 axb5 28.♚xb5 ♚c7 29.♚d3 ♚g5 30.h4 ♚gg7 31.♚f5 ♚gf7 32.♙e2 f3 33.♙xf3 ♚xc4 34.♚e6 1-0 Miettinen, K-Pickett,C/corr ICCF 1995/) 18...♚c7 19.♚f3 ♚xb2 20.♚xf6 ♚d4 21.♚ad1 ♚g4 22.g3 h5 23.♚de1 ♙e7 24.♚h6 ♚g5 25.♚xg5 ♙xg5 26.♚b1 ϣe7 27.♚b2 a5 28.♚fb1 ♚b8 29.♙a6 ♙d2 30.♙xb7 ♚c4 31.♙c6 ♚xb2 32.♚xb2 ♚b4 33.♚a2 ♙c3 34.♚a3 ♙d4 35.♚d3 h4 36.ϣg2 hxg3 37.hxg3 ♙c5 38.♚b3 1/2-1/2 Fishbein,A-Agdestein, E/Stavanger 1989/) (14...♚c6 15.a4 ϣd8 16.♚f3 f5 17.ϣed5 f4 18.a5 ♚g8 19.h3 f5 20.ϣb6 ♚c7 21.ϣh1 ♙f7 22.♚d1 ♚g5 23.♚g1 h6 24.♚d2 ♙h5 25.exf5 ϣxf5 26.♙e4 ♚e8 27.ϣcd5 ♚cg7 28.♚a4 ϣd4 29.ϣxf4 ♙f7 30.♙xb7 ♚b5 31.♙e4 ♚xb2 32.ϣfd5 ♙xd5 33.ϣxd5 ♚b7 34.♚b4 ♚c8 35.♚gb1 ϣb5 36.c4 ϣa3 37.♚1b3 ϣxc4 38.♚c3 ϣb6 39.♚xb6 ♚xc3 40.♚xc3 ϣd7 41.♚b8 1-0 Conde,J-Jordaan,W/corr 2003/) (14...♙g7 15.ϣcd5 ♙xd5 16.exd5 O-O 17.♚h5 ϣg6 18.ϣf5 ♚c7 19.♚ae1 ♚e8 20.♚e3 ϣf4 21.♚g4 ϣg6 22.h4 ♚xb2 23.h5 ♚xa2 24.hxg6 fyg6 25.ϣxd6 f5 26.ϣxf5 gxf5 27.♚xf5 ♚xd5 28.♙e4 ♚d6 29.♚xh7+ ϣf8 30.♚f3+ ♚f7 31.♚xf7+ ϣxf7 32.♚h5+ ϣf8 33.♚d1 ♚e7 34.♚d3 ♙f6 35.♚f3 ♚g7 36.♚g3 ♚h8 37.♚f5 ♚d8 38.♚h3 ♚g7 39.♚h7 ♚g5 40.♚h8+ ϣe7 41.♚h7+ ϣf8 42.♚e6 ♚d1+ 43.ϣh2 ♚f4+ 44.g3 ♚xf2+ 45.ϣh3 ♙g7 46.♚c8+ 1-0 Borngaesser,R-Gelzenlichter,S/Dortmund op 1987/)

15.ϣcd5 ♙xd5 **16.exd5** (16.ϣxd5 !? ϣxd5 17.exd5 ♚d4 (17...♚c7 18.♚f3 ϣe7 19.♚e3 h5 20.a4 ♙h6 21.♚a7 ♙d2 22.♚ab1 ♚d4 23.♚xd4 exd4 24.♚b3 ♙a5 25.♚fb1 b6 26.♚d1 ♙c5 27.♙xa6 ♚xd5 28.♙c4 ♙e5 29.♚xd4 ♚e1+ 30.♙f1 ♚c8 31.c4 ♚a1 32.g3 ♚c5 33.♚d5 ♚xd5 34.cxd5 ♚xa4 35.♚e3+ ϣf8 36.h4 ♚d4 37.♚d3 ♚xd3 38.♙xd3 ϣg7 39.f3 ♙e1 40.ϣg2 ϣh6 41.ϣh3 1/2-1/2 Dickl,E-Kammer,R/ Saarlouis op 1999/) 18.♚f3 (18.c4 ♙h6 19.♚e1 ϣe7 20.♚e4 ♚c3 21.♚b1 ♚c7 22.♚f3 ♙f4 23.♚e2 h5 24.♚c2 ♚d4 25.c5 ♚xc5 26.♚xb7+ ϣf8 27.♚xc5 ♚xc5 28.g3 ♙g5 29.h4 ϣg7 30.hxg5 ♚c1+ 31.ϣg2 ♚xg5 32.♚f5 1-0 Grabics,M-Gosztola,I/ HUN 1998/) 18...♙g7 (18...ϣe7 19.♚ab1 ♚c7 20.♚b3 ♙h6 21.♚fb1 b5 22.♚b4 ♚c5 23.a4 ♙d2 24.♚h4 ♙g5 25.♚g4 h5 26.♚e4 ♚xd5 27.axb5 axb5 28.h4 ♙d2 29.♚xb5 ♚a8 30.♚e2 ♙c3 31.♚c4 ♚hc8 32.♚xc7+ ♚xc7 33.♙e4 ♚a1+ 34.ϣh2 ♚e1 35.♚xe1 ♙xe1 36.ϣg1 ♚c4 37.♙f5 ♚f4 38.♙h3 ♙xf2+ 39.ϣh2 ♚xh4 40.g3 ♚c4 41.♚b7+ ϣf8 42.♙f5 ♚c3 43.♚b3 ♙xg3+ 44.ϣh3 ♚xb3 45.cxb3 ♙e1 46.b4 ♙xb4 47.ϣh4 d5 48.ϣxh5 ϣe7 49.ϣg4 ϣd6 50.ϣf3 0-1 Bely,M-Brinck Claussen,B/Hastings ENG 1963/) (18...h5 19.♚ab1 b5 20.a4 ♚g4 21.♚xg4 hxg4 22.axb5 axb5 23.♚xb5 ♚h5 24.♚b7 ♙e7 25.♚a1 e4 26.♙xe4 ♚e5 27.f3 f5 28.♙d3 gxf3 29.gxf3 ♚xd5 30.♚aa7 ♚e5 31.f4 ♚e1+ 32.ϣf2 ♙h4+ 33.ϣg2 ♚e7 34.♙xf5 ♚xb7 35.♚xb7 ♚c4 36.ϣf3 ♙e1 37.♙d3 ♚b4 38.♚a7 ♙d2 39.f5 ♙c3 40.♙e4 ♙e5 41.h4 ♚b1 42.h5 ♚f1+ 43.ϣe2 ♚f4 44.♙c6+ ϣf8 45.h6 ϣg8 46.♙d5 ϣh7 47.♚xf7+ ϣxh6 48.c4 ϣg5 49.♙e6 ♙d4 1/2-1/2 Lakos,N-Horvath,S/HUN 1997/) 19.a4 h5 20.♚fd1 ♚c5 21.♚ab1 ♚c7 22.♚b3 ♚a5 23.♚e4 ϣe7 24.♚db1 ♚b8 25.♚b6 ♚d2 26.g3 a5 27.h4 ♙f8 28.♚f5 ♚h6 29.♚1b5 ♚g6 30.♚xg6 fyg6 31.♙xg6 ♙h6 32.♚xa5 ♚g8 33.♙xh5 ♚xg3+ 34.fyg3 ♙e3+ 35.ϣg2 ♙xb6 36.♚b5 ♙c5 37.♙g6 b6 38.a5 bxa5 39.♚xa5 ϣf8 40.ϣf3 ϣg7 41.♙d3 ♚b7 42.♚a8 ♚b1 43.♚d8 ♚a1 44.ϣg4 ♚a7 45.ϣf5 ♚e7 46.♙e4 1-0 Lang,J-Wohlleben,M/corr 1998/) (16.♚b1 ♚d4 17.ϣxd5 ϣxd5 18.exd5 ♚c7 19.♚e1 ϣe7 20.c4 ♙h6 21.♚f3 b6 22.♚e4 ♚c5 23.♚h5 ♙d2 24.♚g4 ♙e3 25.ϣh1 ♚a3 26.♚f5 h5 27.♚e4 ♙c5 28.f4 ♚h6 29.♚ee1 ♚g6 30.♚f1 ♙d4 31.fxe5 dxe5 32.♚bd1 ♚xa2 33.♚f3 ♚h6 34.♚de1 ♚d2 35.♙b1 ♚xc4 36.d6+ ϣxd6 37.♚b7 b5 38.♙f5 ♚c3 39.♚xf7 ϣc6 40.♚f8 ♚d2 41.♚b1 h4 42.♚c8+ 1-0 Tsenkov, L-Veloso Fargnoli,R/corr IECG 2006/)

16...♚d4 (16...♚c7 17.a4 ♚d4 18.♚f3 ♚f4 19.♚e2 f5 20.g3 ♚g8 21.♚fb1 ♚g5 22.♙xa6 f4 23.♚xb7 ♚xb7 24.♙xb7 ♙h6 25.ϣf1 ϣf5 26.c3 ♚h4 27.♚b1 ♚h3 28.♙c6+ ϣe7 29.♚b7+ ϣf6 30.♙d7 ♚g5 31.♚e4 fyg3 32.hxg3 ♚h5 33.a5 ♙f4 34.♚g2 ♚g4 35.gxf4 ♚xf4 36.♙xf5 ♚xf5 37.ϣg3 ♚g5 38.♚b4 ♚c1+ 39.ϣh2 ϣg7 40.♚f3 ϣg6 41.♚g4 h6 42.a6 1-0 Mainka, R-

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30.c4 ♖e1+ 31.♙f1 ♖e7 32.♗d3 ♗a5 33.♗c2 ♙d4+ 34.♖h1 ♖he8 35.♗f2 ♖e1 36.♗d3 ♖8e2 37.♗b3 ♖xb1 38.♗xb1 ♗xa2 39.♗xb7 ♖e7 40.♗b4 ♗a1 41.c5 a5 42.♗b5 h4 43.♗f4 ♙f6 44.cxd6 ♗xd6 45.♗b8+ ♗c8 1/2-1/2 Bussmeyer,H-Zeltwanger,A/corr 1998/) (19...♙h6 20.♗c4 ♗c8 21.♖b4 ♗g5 22.♗e3 f5 23.♗xf5 ♗d2 24.♗xd6+ ♗xd6 25.♗xe5+ ♖d7 26.♖b6 ♗e8 27.♗xh8 ♙e3 28.♙f5+ 1-0 Ghinda,M-Tseitlin,M/Pernik 1978/) (19...♙g7 !?) (19...♖g8 !?) (19...f5 !?) **20.♙xa6 ! bxa6 21.♖b8+ !** (21.♗xa6 ! f5 22.♖b8+ ♗c8 23.♖xc8+ ♖xc8 24.♗xc8+ +-) **21...♗c8** Botterill: It is easy to see that the piece sacrifice is amply justified by the fact that Black’s king’s rook and king’s bishop canot communicate with the other side of the board. (21...♖c8 22.♖xc8+ ♗xc8 23.♗xa6 ♖d8 24.♖b1 +-) **22.♗xa6 ♖d8 23.♖fb1 ♗e5 24.♖xc8+ ! ♖xc8 25.♗a5+ ♖e8** (25...♖c7 26.♖b8+ ♖d7 27.♗b5+ ♖c6 28.♗xc6+ ♖e7 29.♗e8#) **26.♗a4+ ♖d8 27.♖b7** (27.♖b7 ♗e7 leading to a disastrous endgame. (If 27...♖c7 28.♖b8+ ♖c8 29.♗a5+ ♖d7 30.♖b7+ and mates shortly. 30...♖e8 31.♗a4+ ♖d8 32.♗d7#) (27...♗a1+ 28.♗f1 ♖c7 29.♖b8+ ♖c8 30.♗a5+ ♖d7 31.♖b7+ ♖e8 32.♗a4+ ♖d8 33.♗d7#) 28.♖xe7 Botterill 28...♙xe7 29.♗xe4 ♖b8 30.f3 ♖b5 31.♗f5 ♖b1+ 32.♖f2 ♖e8 33.♗a4 h6 34.♗a5+ ♖c8 35.♗a8+ ♖d7 36.♗a7+ ♖d8 37.♗g7 ♖f8 38.♗e6+ fxe6 39.dxe6 ♖c8 40.♗xe7 +- Myers) **1-0**

Penrose was awarded the O.B.E. for his services to chess in 1971.”

Penrose was [Southern Counties Champion](#) for 1949-50.

In 1983 Jonathan became England’s fifth Correspondence Grandmaster (CGM) following [Keith Richardson](#), [Adrian Hollis](#), [Peter Clarke](#) and [Simon Webb](#).

Sadly, there is no existent book on the life and games of Jonathan Penrose : a serious omission in chess literature.

