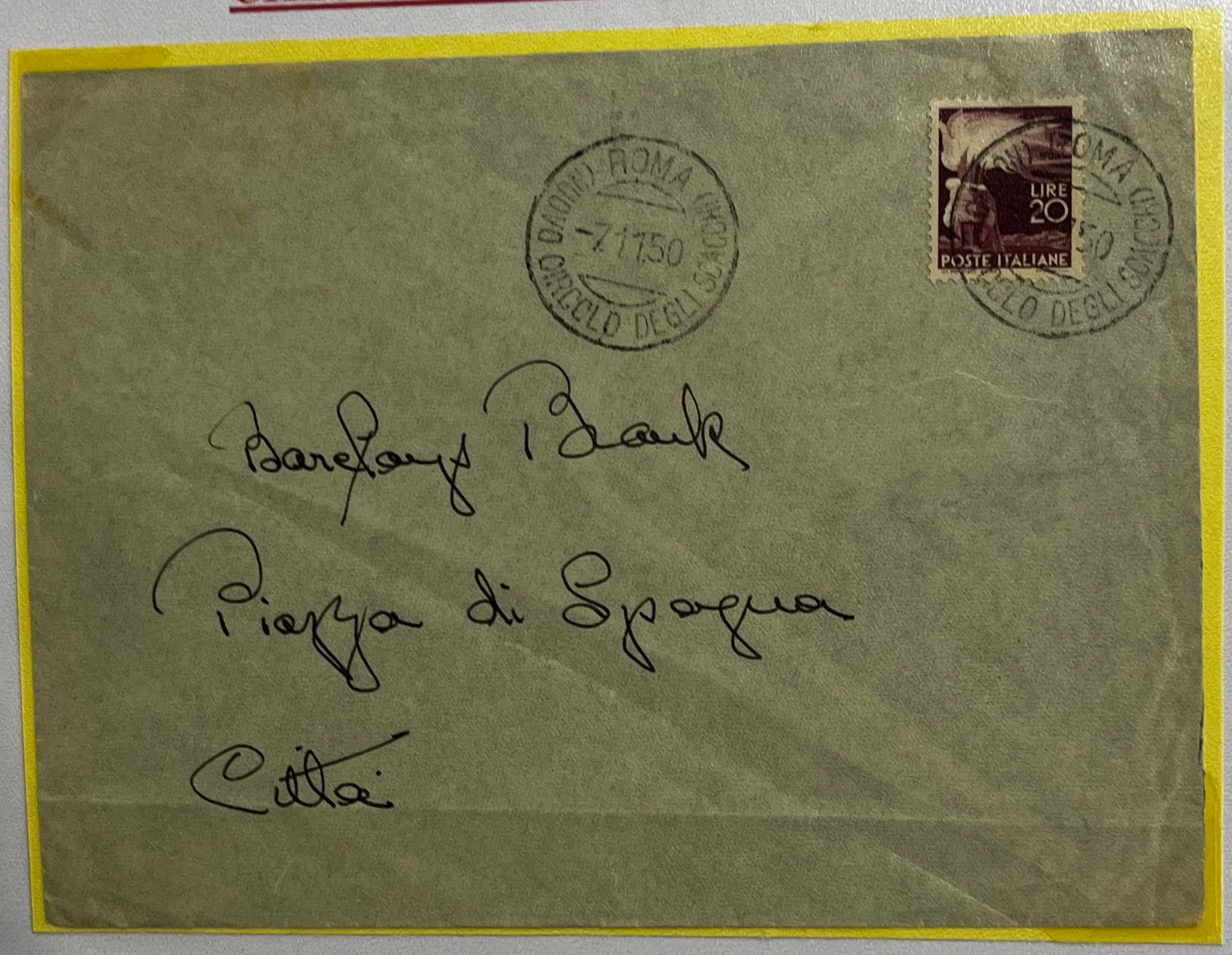
CHECKMATE

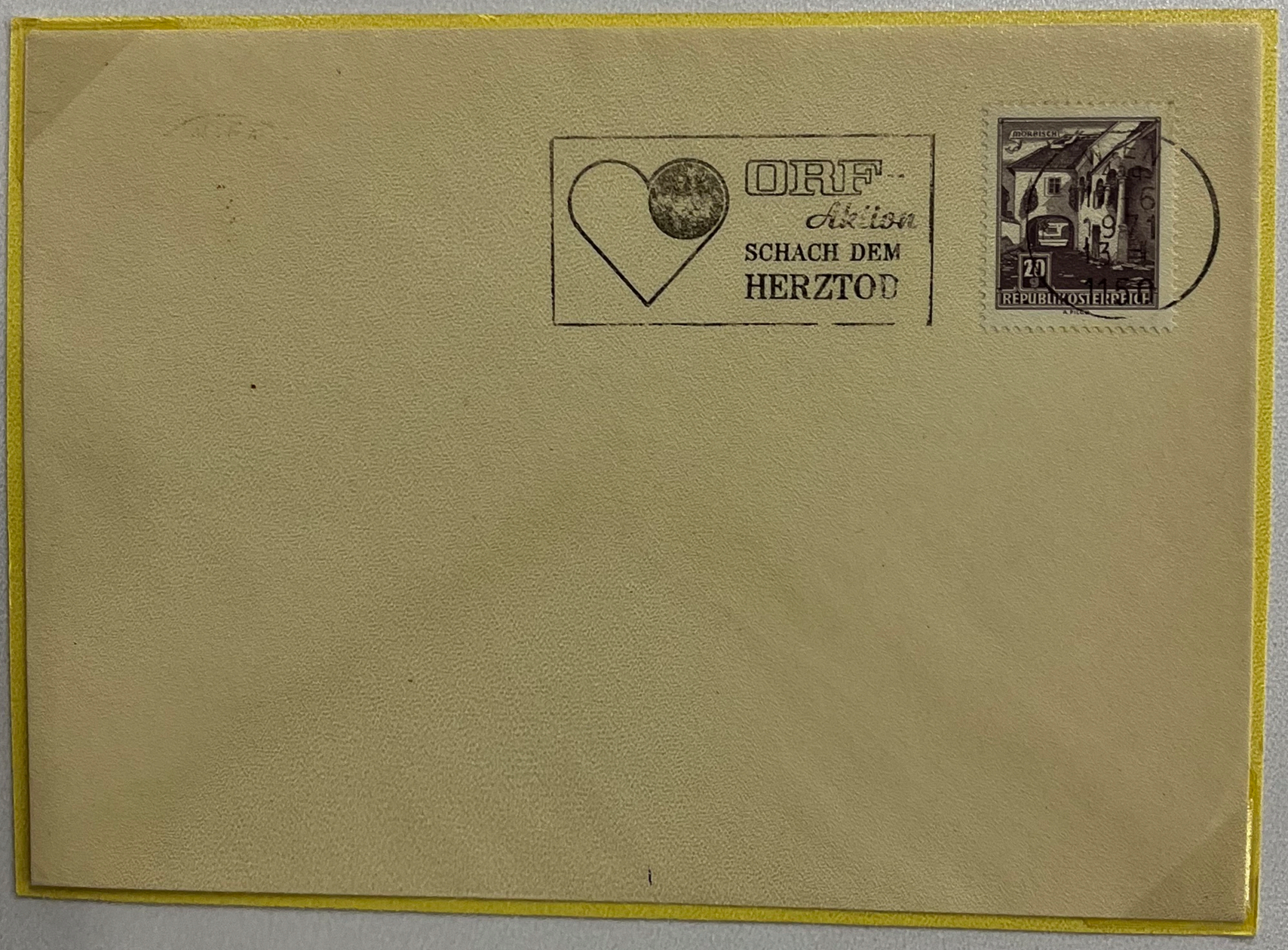
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – P 1-A



Nuovo Circolo Scacchi (The New Chess Club),
Rome, Italy. An exclusive night and gaming club which,
despite its name, hase nothing to do with chess.
A: Semi – official postmark. Used by the club's administration to frank
correspondence to its members. Used since the 1920's.
B: Current design. Used: 1969-

CHECKMATE

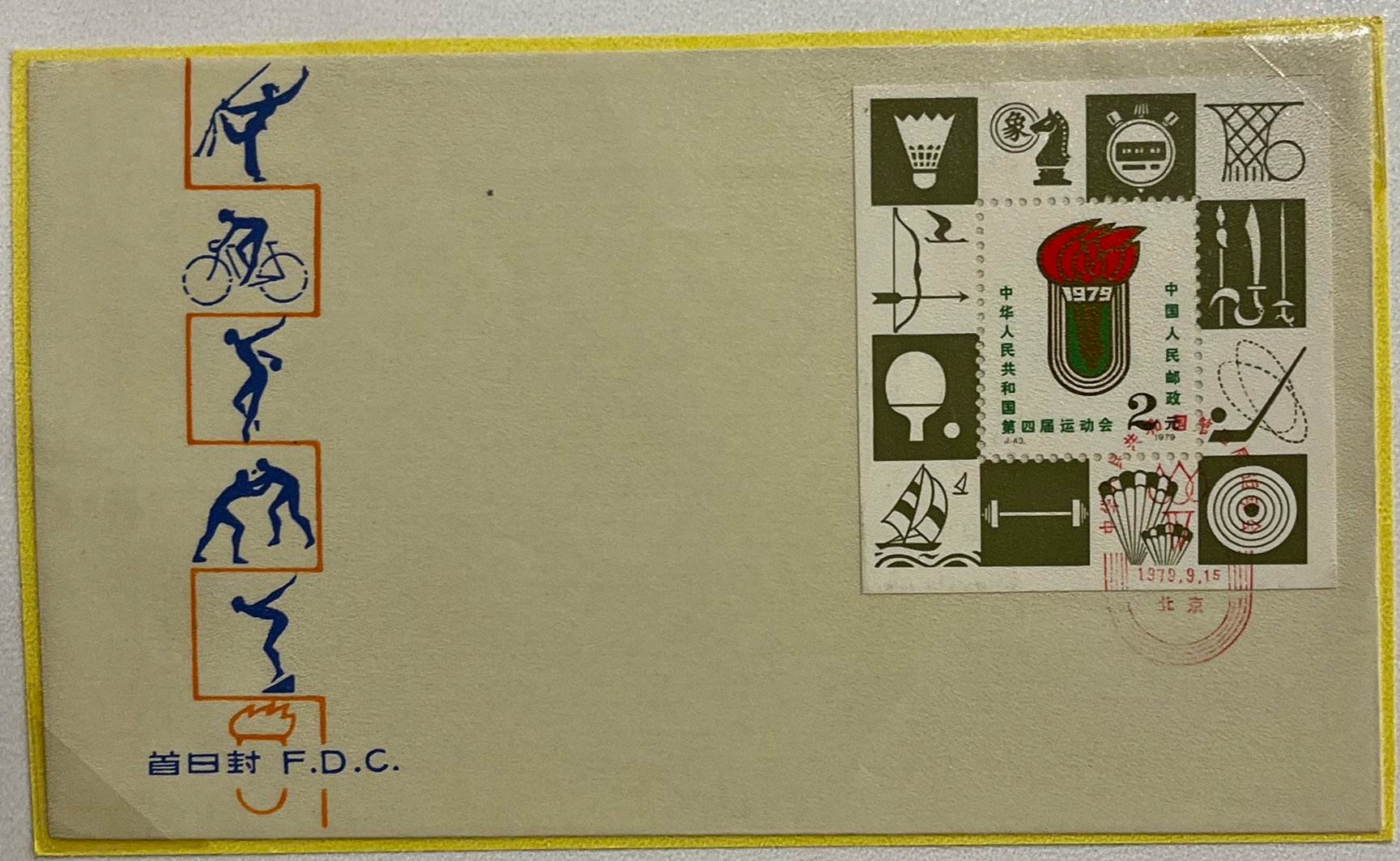
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – P 6



Action Against Heart Disease.
A: Machine slogan postmark, Vienna, Austria. Used : 25.4.-31.12.1971.
The original cliché was worn out and renewed during the period of use. The text "Schach dem Herztod" means " Check heart diseasea".

CHECKMATE

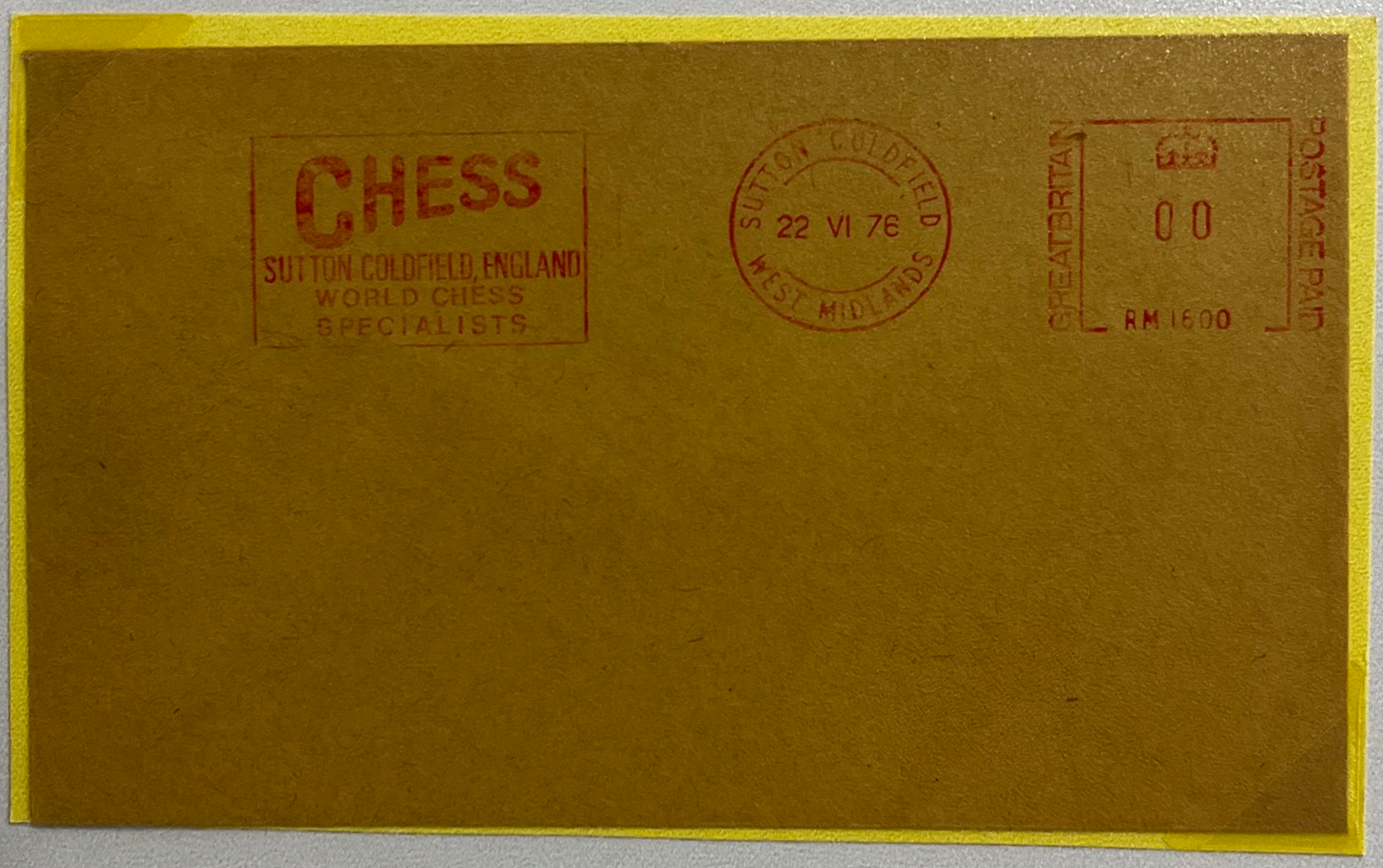
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – P10 A



China 15.9.1979. Sports stamp (2 Y) issued in miniature sheets of 1
With a chess knight on the top margin.
China 15.9.1979. Sportbriefmarke (2 Y), herausgegeben in Kleinbogen
zu 1 mit einem Schachspringer auf dem oberen Bogenrand.

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 01 – E



Chess, Sutton Coldfield, Endgland. Dealers in chess goods and publishers of the magazine "Chess".

A: Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. Monogram of king George VI, "G VI R". (Illustrated) Used: 1951-1954. (King George VI died in 1952)

B: Same as "A", but with monogram of queen Elizabeth II, "E II R". Used: 1952(?)–1961.

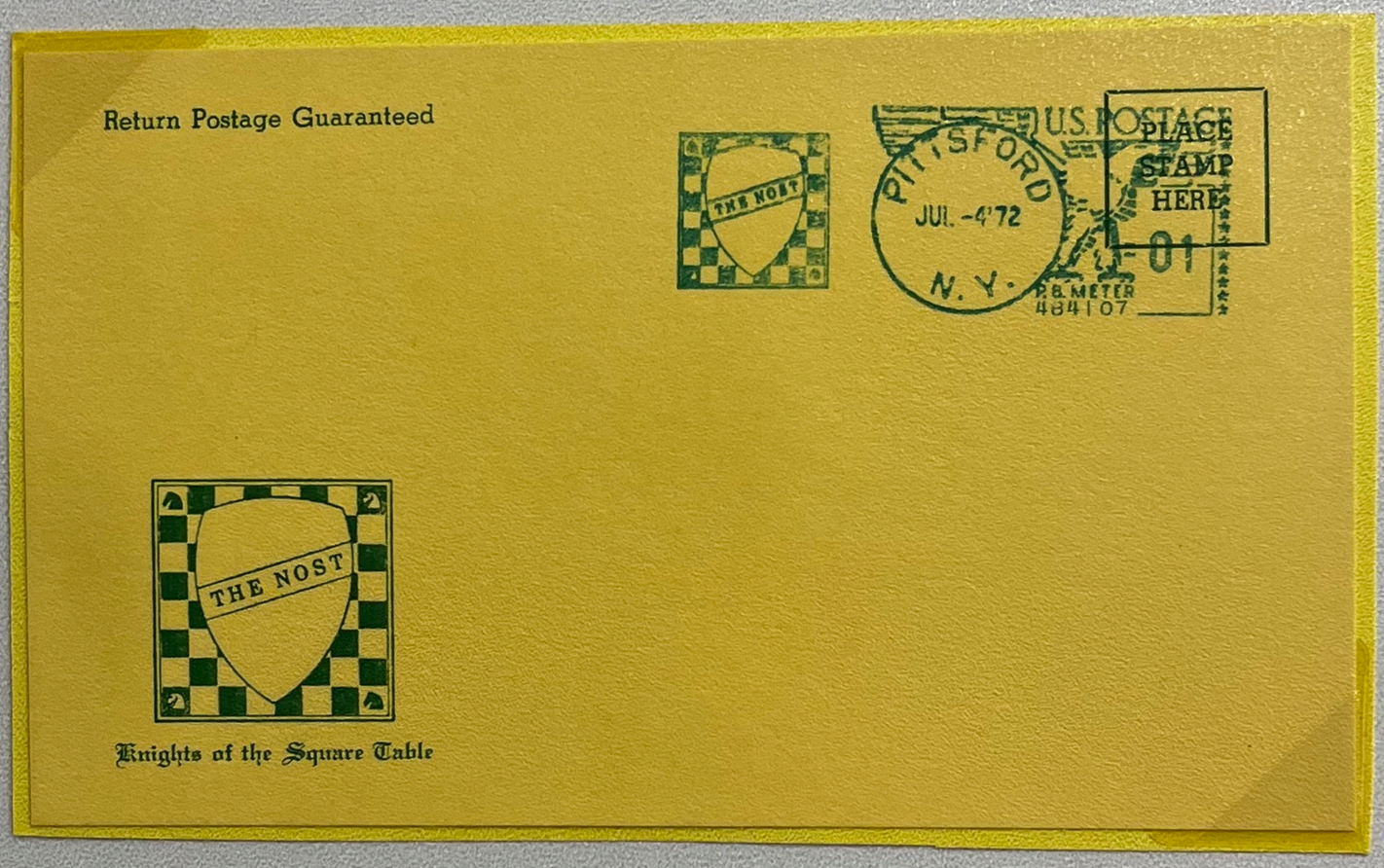
C: Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. (Illustrated) Used 1962-1969.

D: New design. (Illustrated) Used: 1969-1975.

E: Same as "D", but Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands. Used: 1975 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 3



"The Nost", Pittsford, USA.
Correspondence Chess Club.
A: Meter publicity, green.
Used 1960 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 5

Fritz Lohmann, Wildberg,
West Germany.
Manufactrers of boards for
chess and other games.

DURABLE 2660 MADE IN GERMANY

HOOGOVEN SCHAAKTOERNOOI

IJMUIDEN 1-171

NEDERLAND CENT ≅000

DRUKWERK

HOOGOVEN SCHAAKTOERNOOI

SECRETARIAAT:
HOOGOVENS IJMUIDEN BV
IJMUIDEN

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER — M 09 - C

Meters used by the organiser to publicise the annual hoogoven chess tournaments. Ijmuiden, Holland.

A: Defective cliché, omitting the word "SCHAAK". Used: early 1967.

B: same as "A", but with new clische. (Illustrated). Used: 1967 – 1971.

C: New Design. (Illustrated). Used: 1971 -

DURABLE 2660 MADE IN GERMANY

HOOGOVEN SCHAAKTOERNOOI

IJMUIDEN 1-I 71

NEDERLAND CENT 000

DRUKWERK

HOOGOVEN SCHAAKTOERNOOI

SECRETARIAAT:
HOOGOVENS IJMUIDEN BV
IJMUIDEN

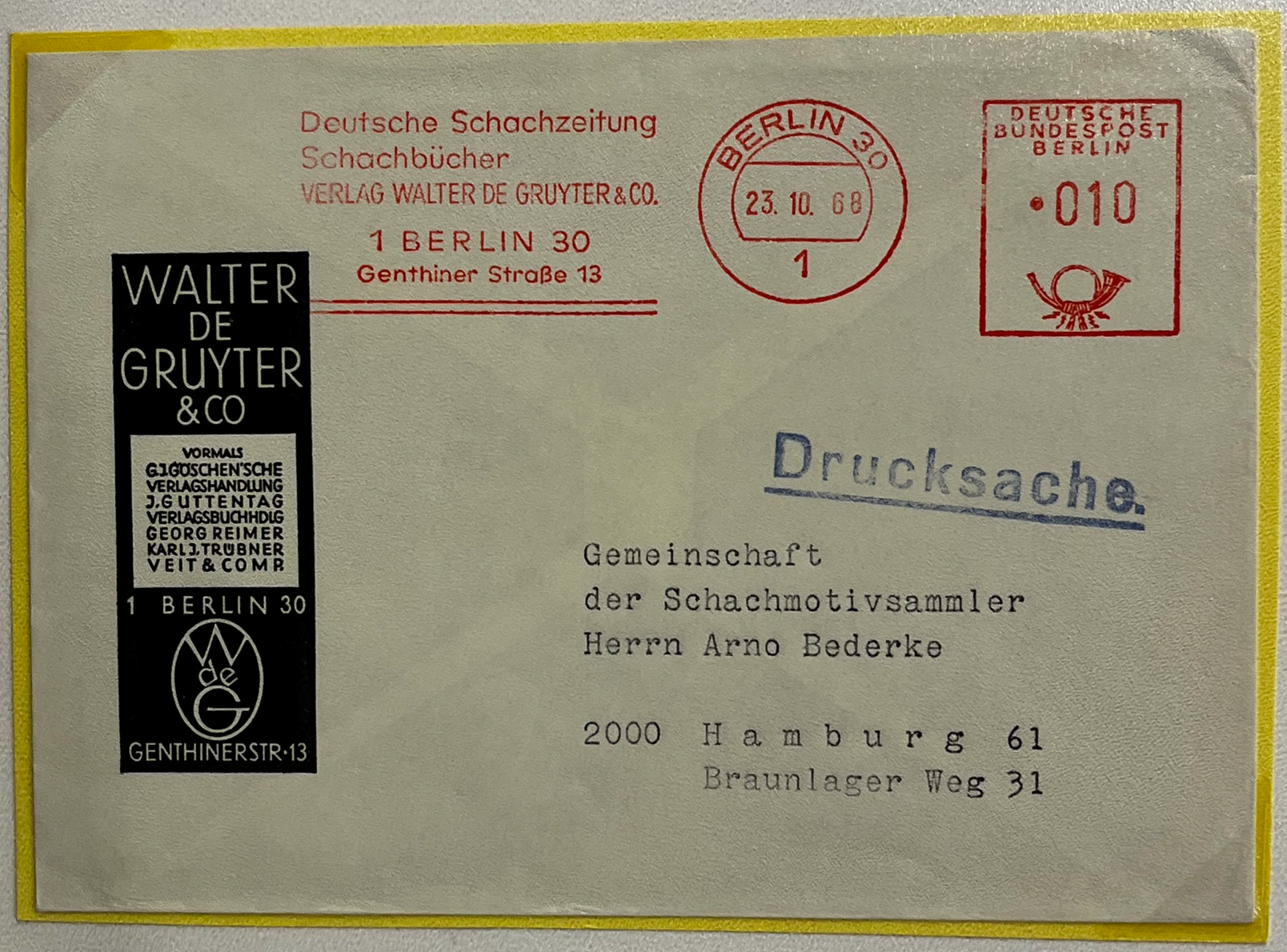
CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 09 - C

Meters used by the organiser to publicise the annual hoogoven chess tournaments.
Ijmuiden, Holland.
A: Defective cliché, omitting the word "SCHAAK". Used: early 1967.
B: same as "A", but with new clische. (Illustrated). Used: 1967 – 1971.
C: New Design. (Illustrated). Used: 1971 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 10



Verlag Walter de Gruyter & Co., West Berlin. Publishers of the Chess magazine "Deutsche Schachzeitung" and chess books.
A: Meter publicity.
Used:

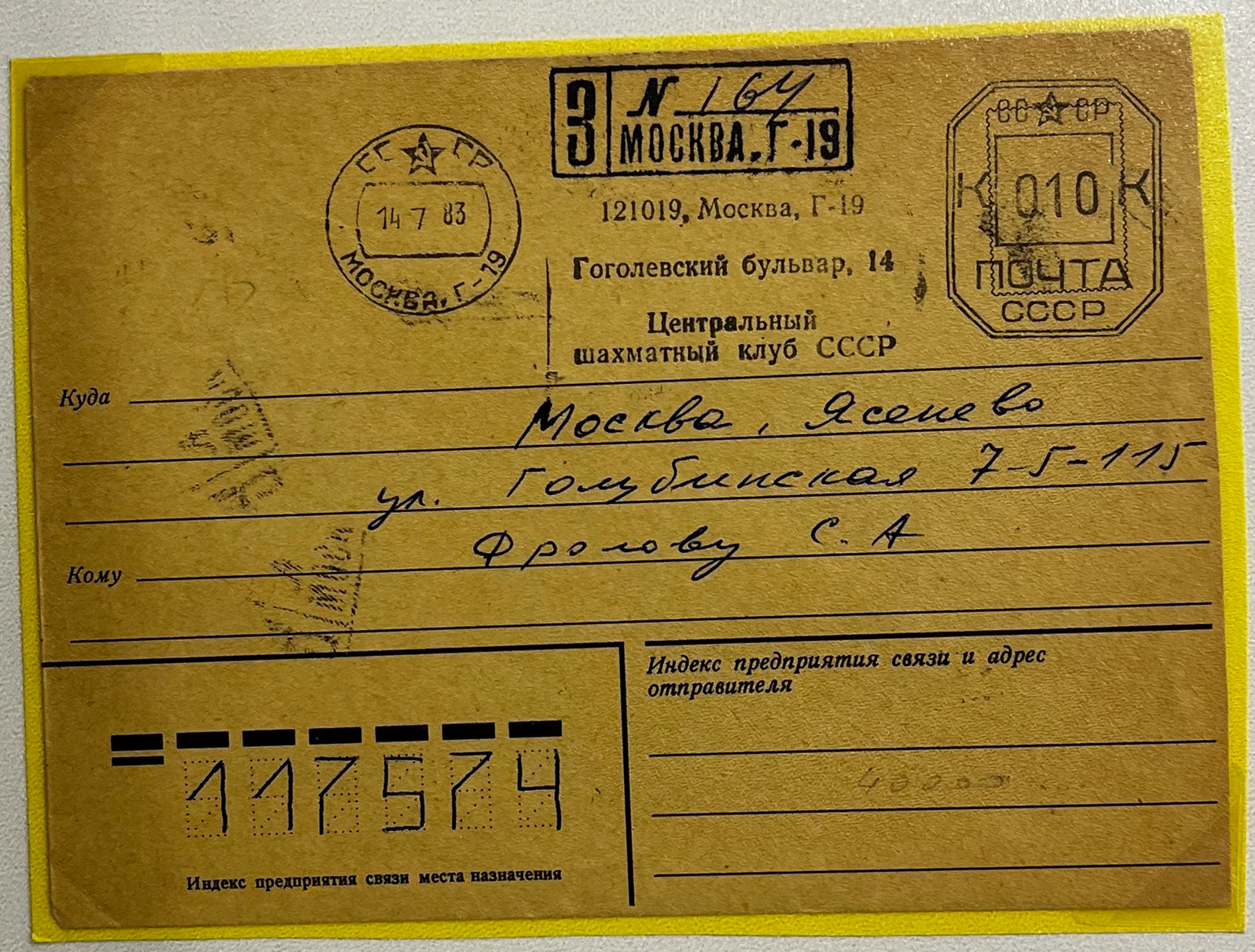
CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 11

Editions Carlit, Attenschwiller, France.
Manufacutres of a veriety of games,
Including chess.
A: Meter publicity, Hegenheim, France.
Used 1969 -

CHECKMATE

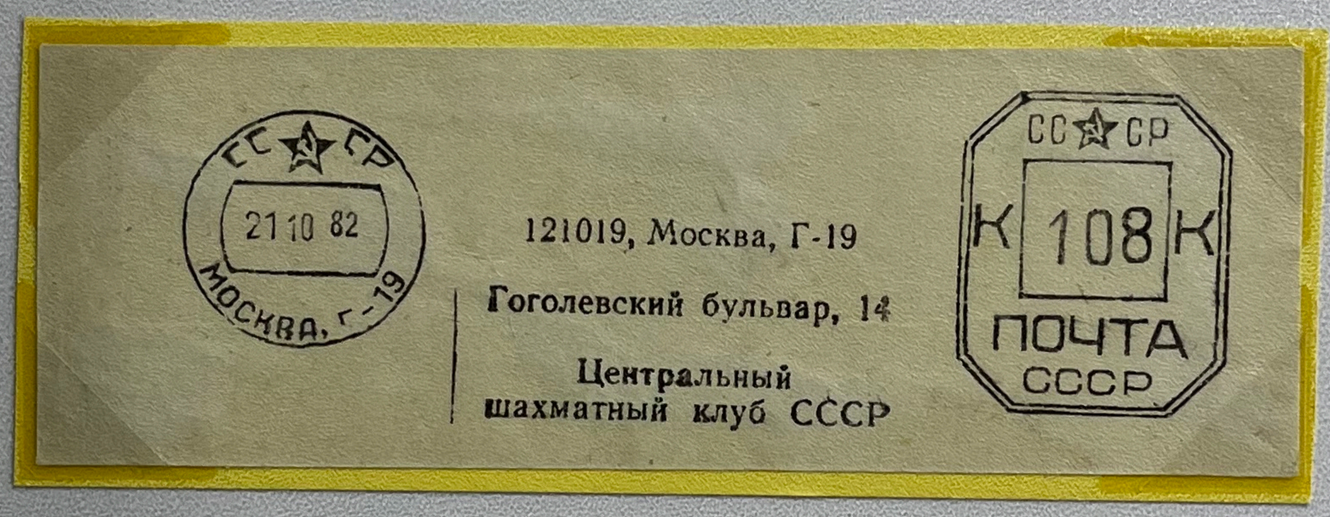
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 13-B



The Central Chess Club of
the USSR, Moscow, USSR.
A: Meter Publicity, black.
It gives the name of the club.
Used: 1966 – 1974.
B: Meter publicity, black.
Redesigned to include
The post code.
Used: 1975 -

CHECKMATE

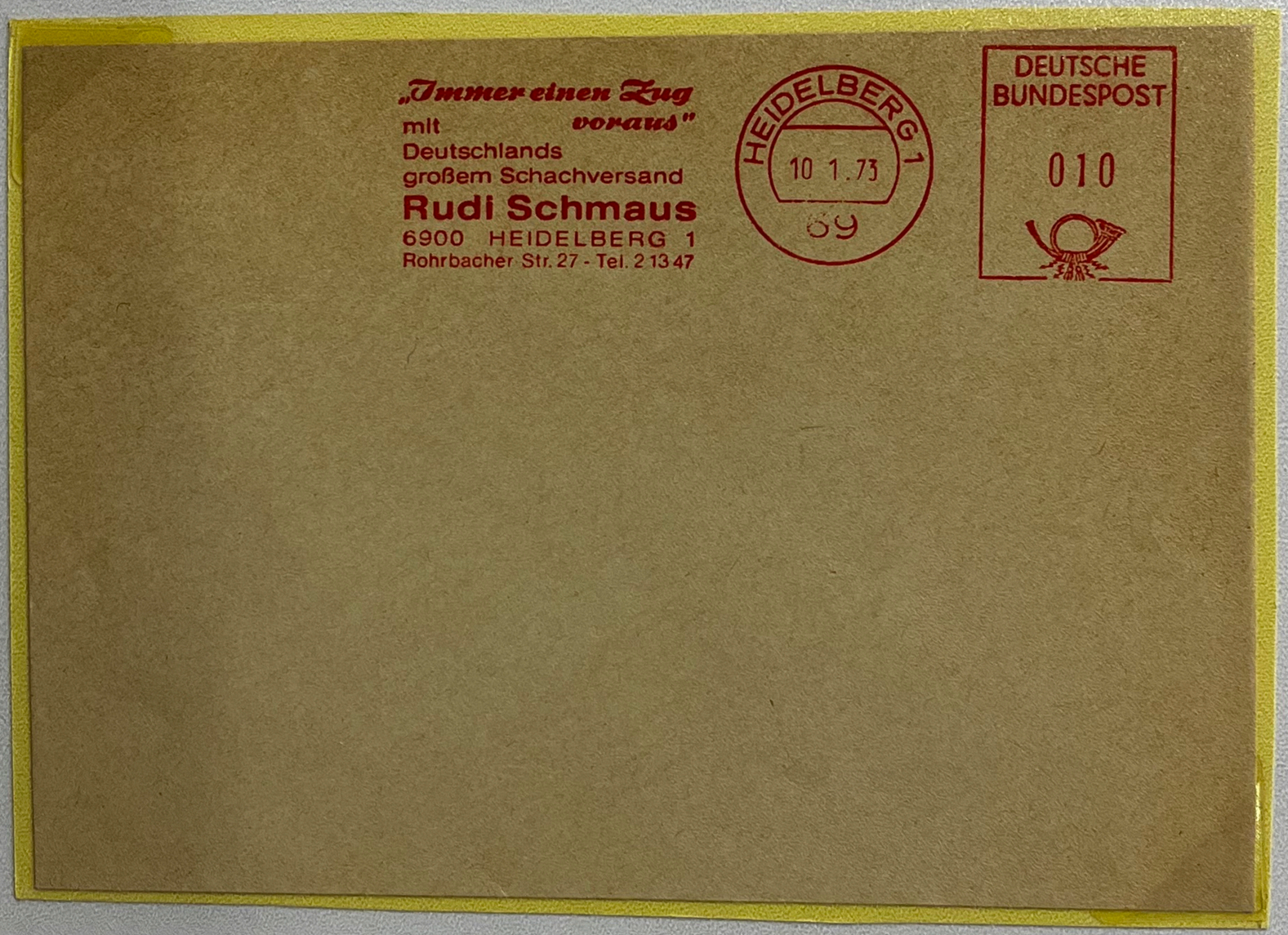
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 13-B



The Central Chess Club of
the USSR, Moscow, USSR.
A: Meter Publicity, black.
It gives the name of the club.
Used: 1966 – 1974.
B: Meter publicity, black.
Redesigned to include
The post code.
Used: 1975 -

CHECKMATE

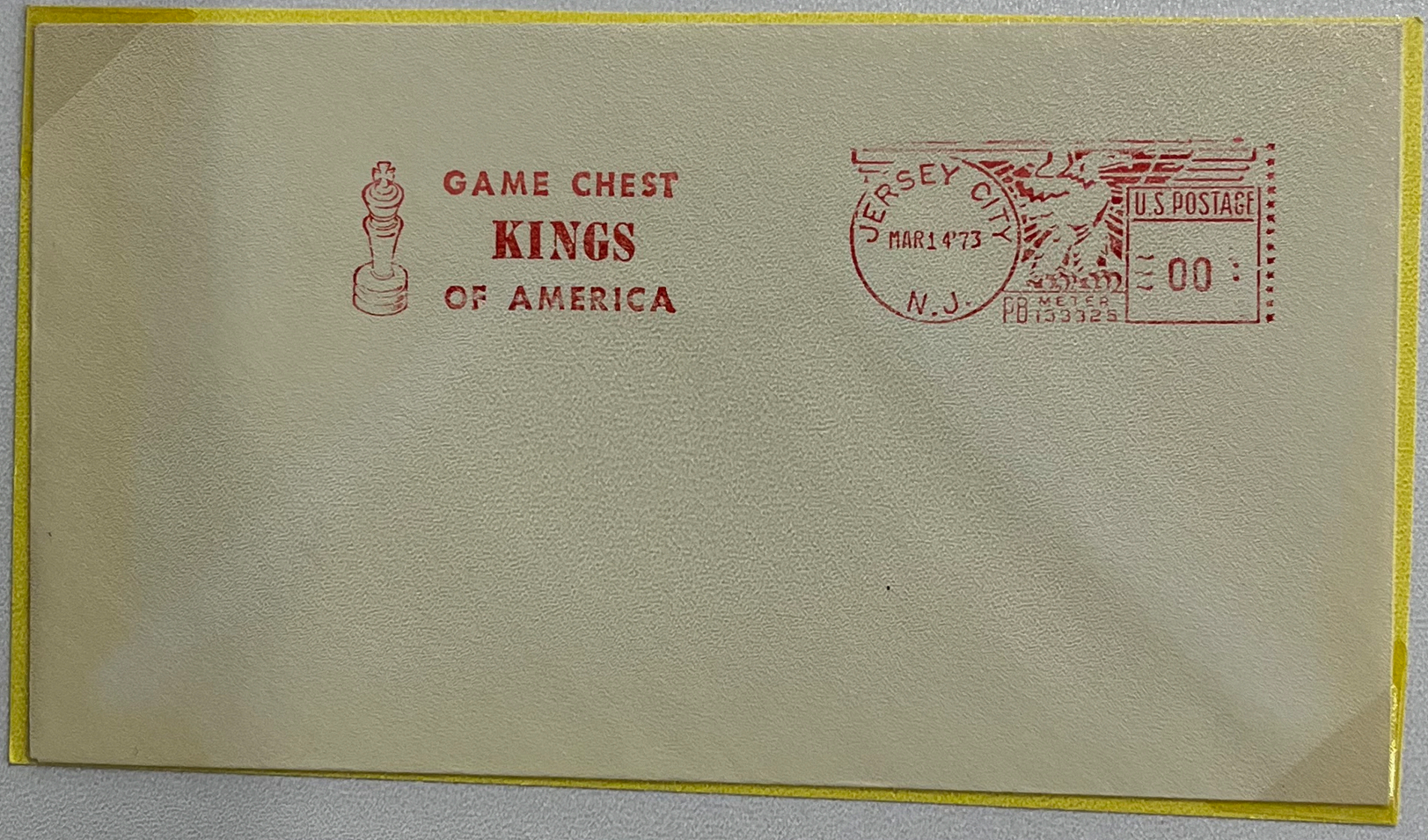
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 14



Rudi Schmaus, Heidelberg,
West Germany.
A Mail-order firm which
sells chess books.
"Always one move ahead"
A: Meter publicity.
Used :

CHECKMATE

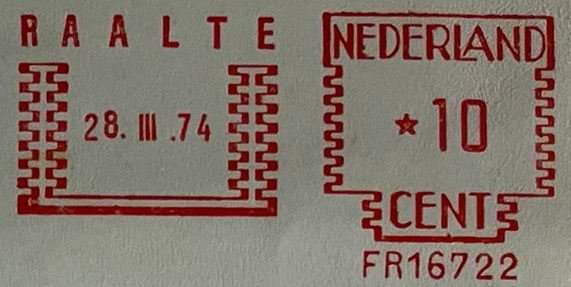
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 16 – A



"Bar-Zim", Jersey City, USA.
Dealwes in Chess and toys.

A: Meter publicity.

B: same as "A", but green..



Merckenburg 28 - Amsterdam - 1011

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 17 – B

(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used: 25.1.1972-31.1.1974.
B: Used: 1.2.1974-15.9.1975.
C: Same as "B", but Arnhem.
Used: 16.9.1975 -

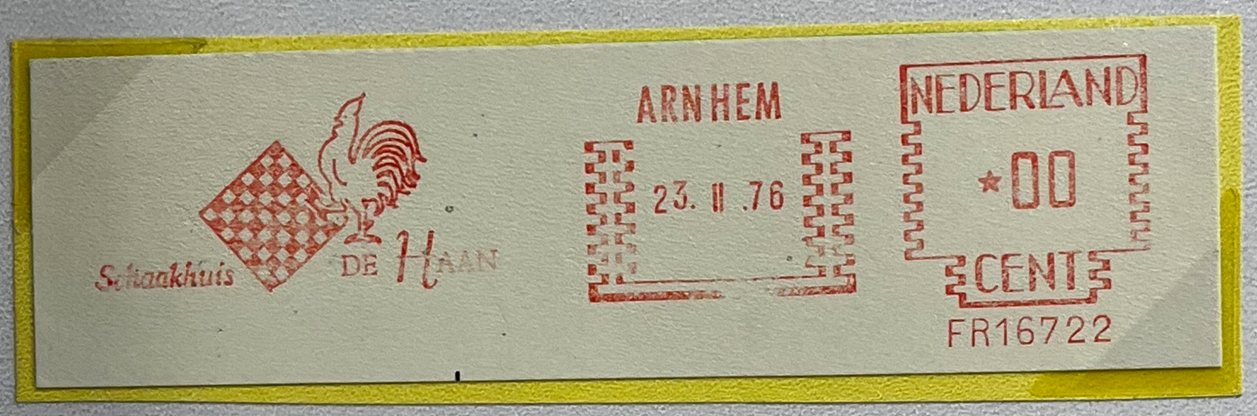
CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 17 – C

(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used: 25.1.1972-31.1.1974.
B: Used: 1.2.1974-15.9.1975.
C: Same as "B", but Arnhem. Used: 16.9.1975 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 17-C



(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used: 25.1.1972 – 31.1.1974.
B: Used: 1.2.1974 – 15.9.1975.
C: Same as 'B', but Arnhem.
Used: 16.9.1975 -

DURABLE 2660 MADE IN GERMANY

DRUKWERK

Schaakhuis DE HAAN

ARNHEM 09.XI.77

NEDERLAND 120 CENTS FR16722

De heer J. Brinkhuis
Eduard Bramerstraat 12
Arnhem 1700.

Schaakhuis
DE HAAN
Hommelseweg 284
Arnhem

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER - M 17 - C

(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used:
25.1.1972-
31.1.1974.
B: Used:
1.2.1974-
15.9.1975.
C: Same as "B", but
Arnhem.
Used:
16.9.1975 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 17 – C

Kan ongefrankeerd verzonden worden

Schaakhuis
DE HAAN

ANTWOORDNR. 27
ARNHEM

(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used: 25.1.1972-31.1.1974.
B: Used: 1.2.1974-15.9.1975.
C: Same as "B", but Arnhem. Used: 16.9.1975 -

DURABLE 2660 MADE IN GERMANY

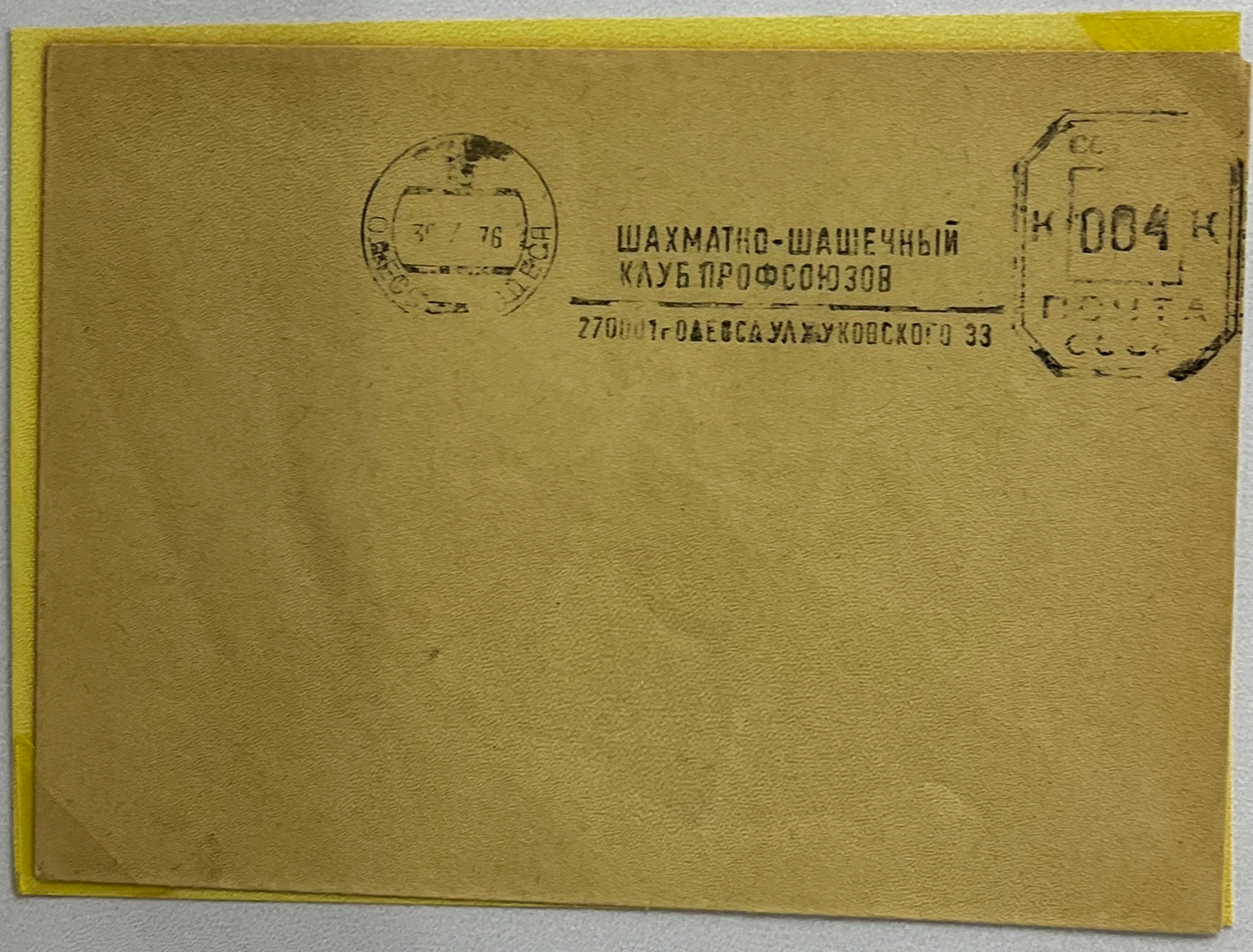
CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 17 – C

(Schaakhuis de Haan.)
A: Used: 25.1.1972-31.1.1974.
B: Used: 1.2.1974-15.9.1975.
C: Same as "B", but Arnhem. Used: 16.9.1975 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 18 – B



The Chess and Draught Club of the Labour Union, Odessa, USSR.

A: Meter publicity, black.

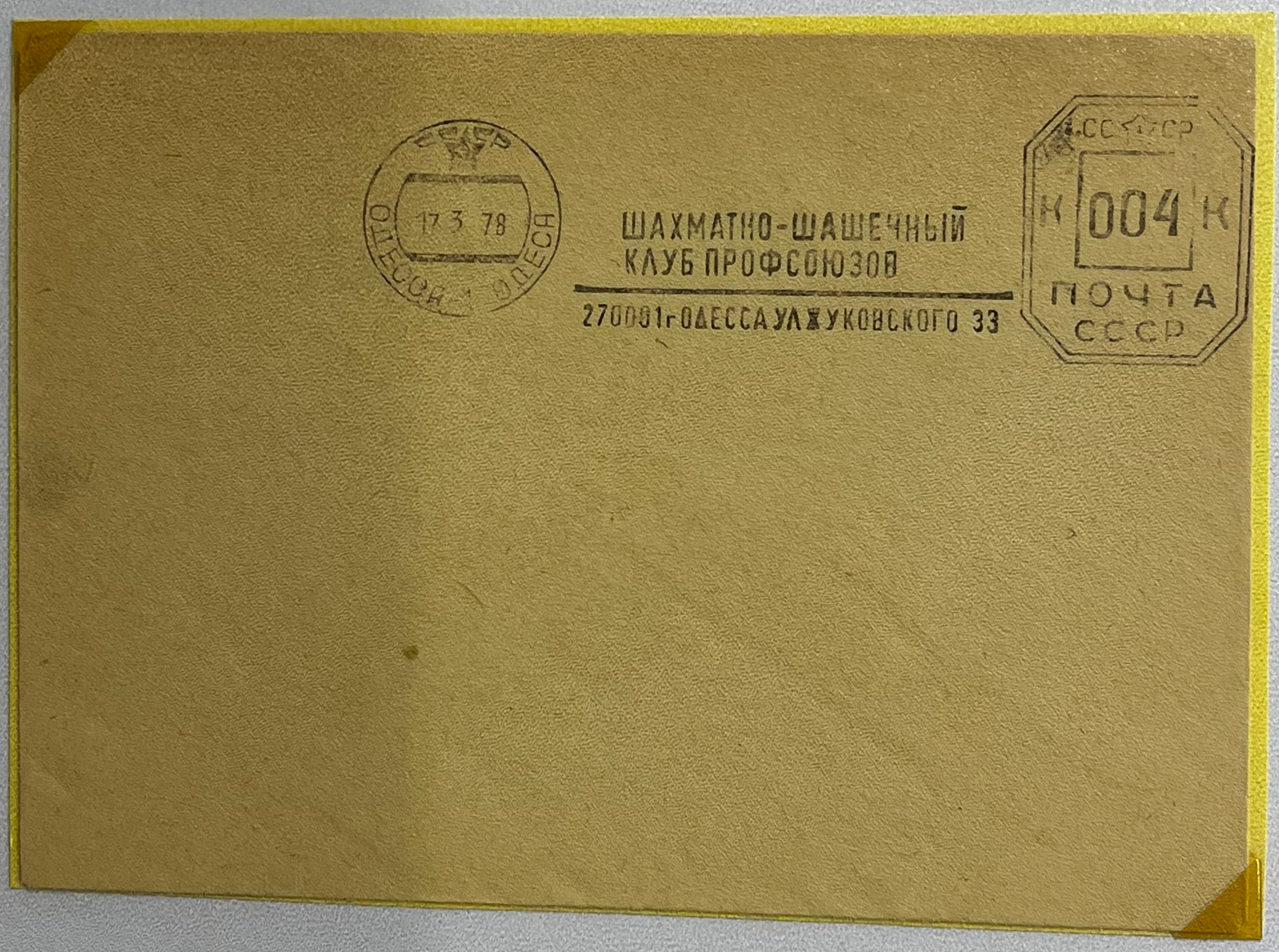
It gives the name and address of the club. Used 1971 -1973.

B: Meter publicity, black.

Redesigned to include the post code 270001 Used: 1973 -

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 18 – B



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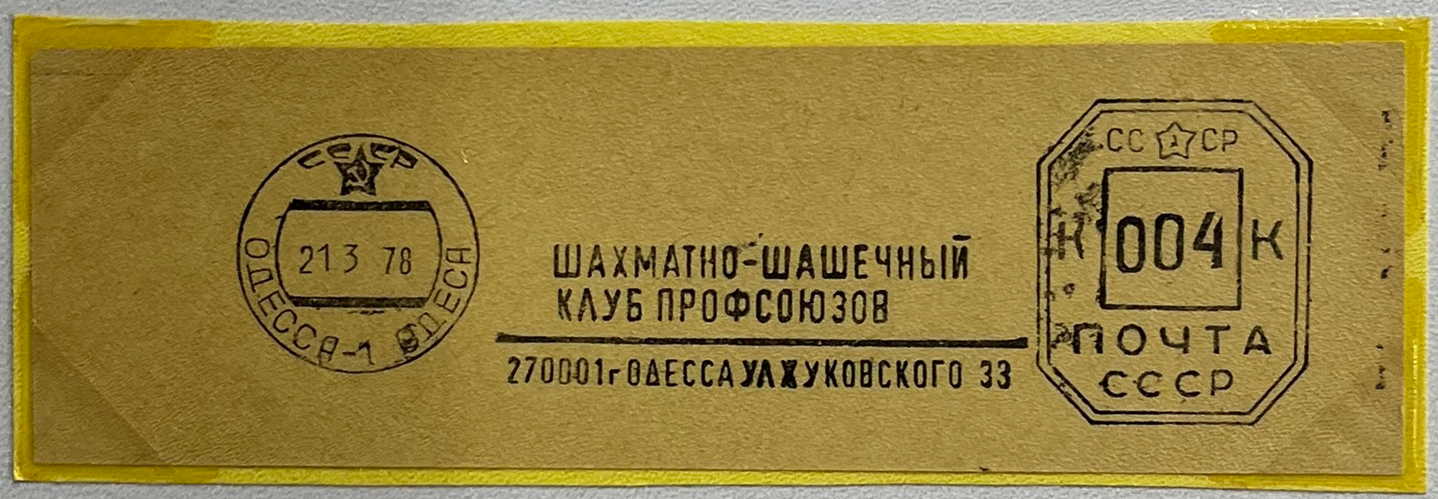

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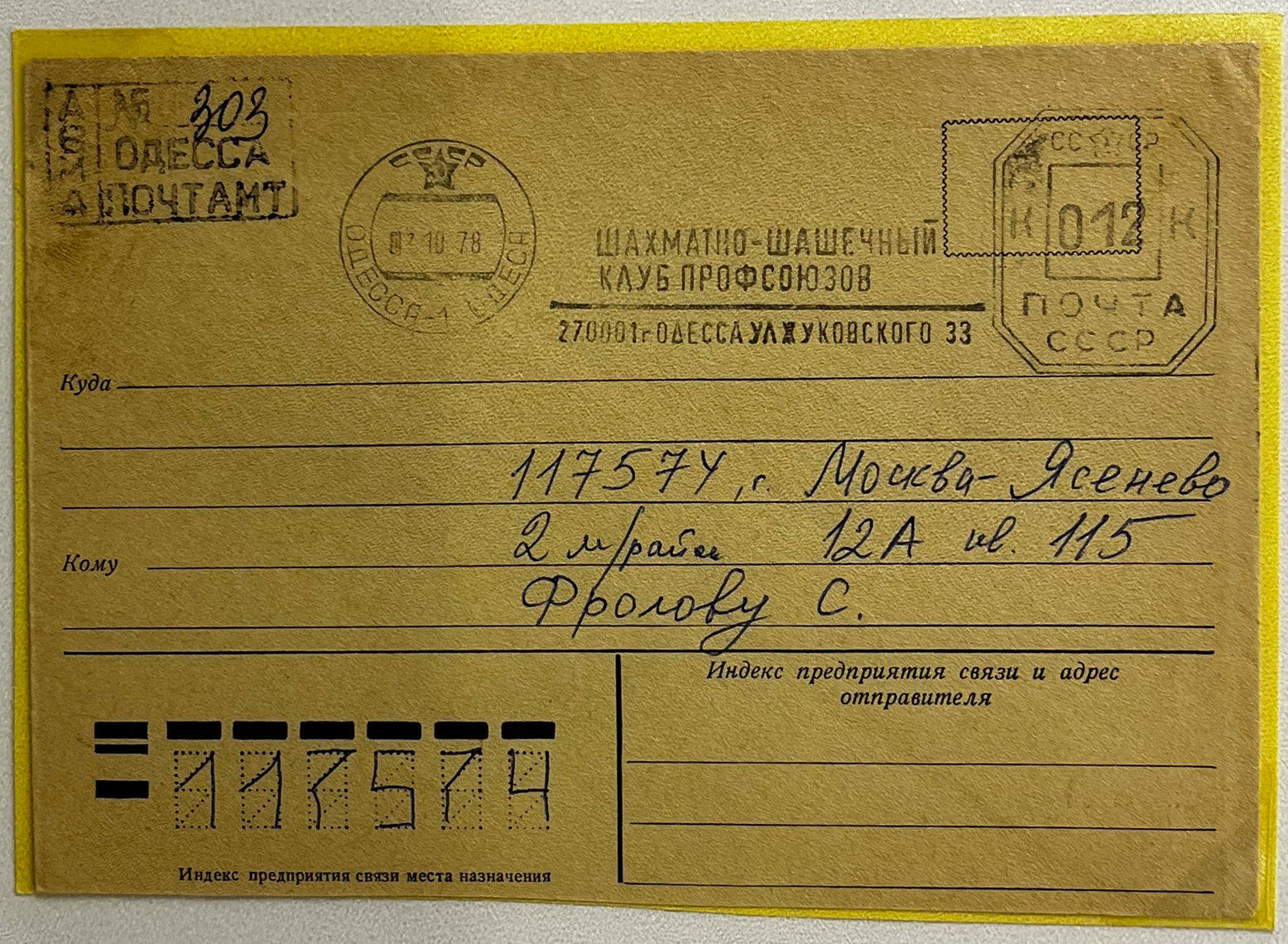


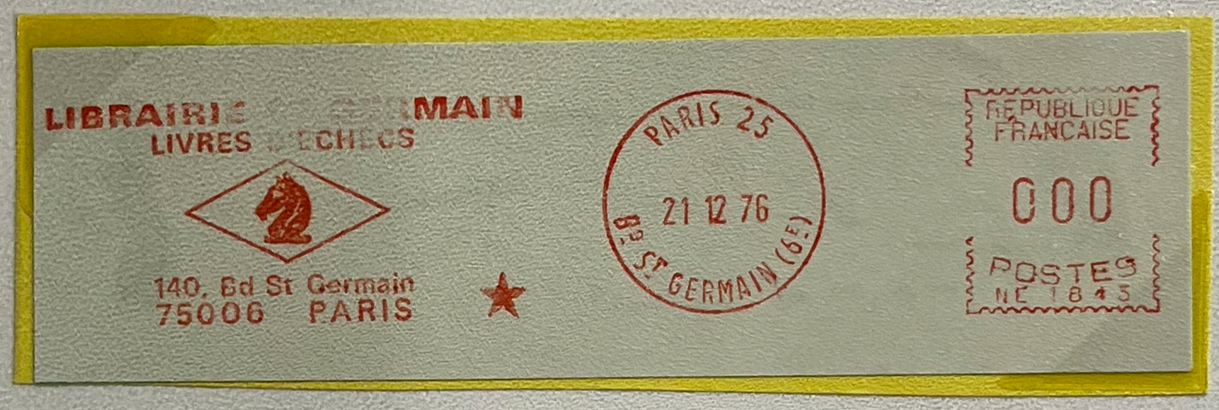
The Chess and Draught Club of the Labour Union, Odessa, USSR.

A: Meter publicity, black.
It gives the name and address of the club. Used 1971 -1973.

B: Meter publicity, black.
Redesigned to include the post code 270001 Used: 1973 -

CHECKMATE

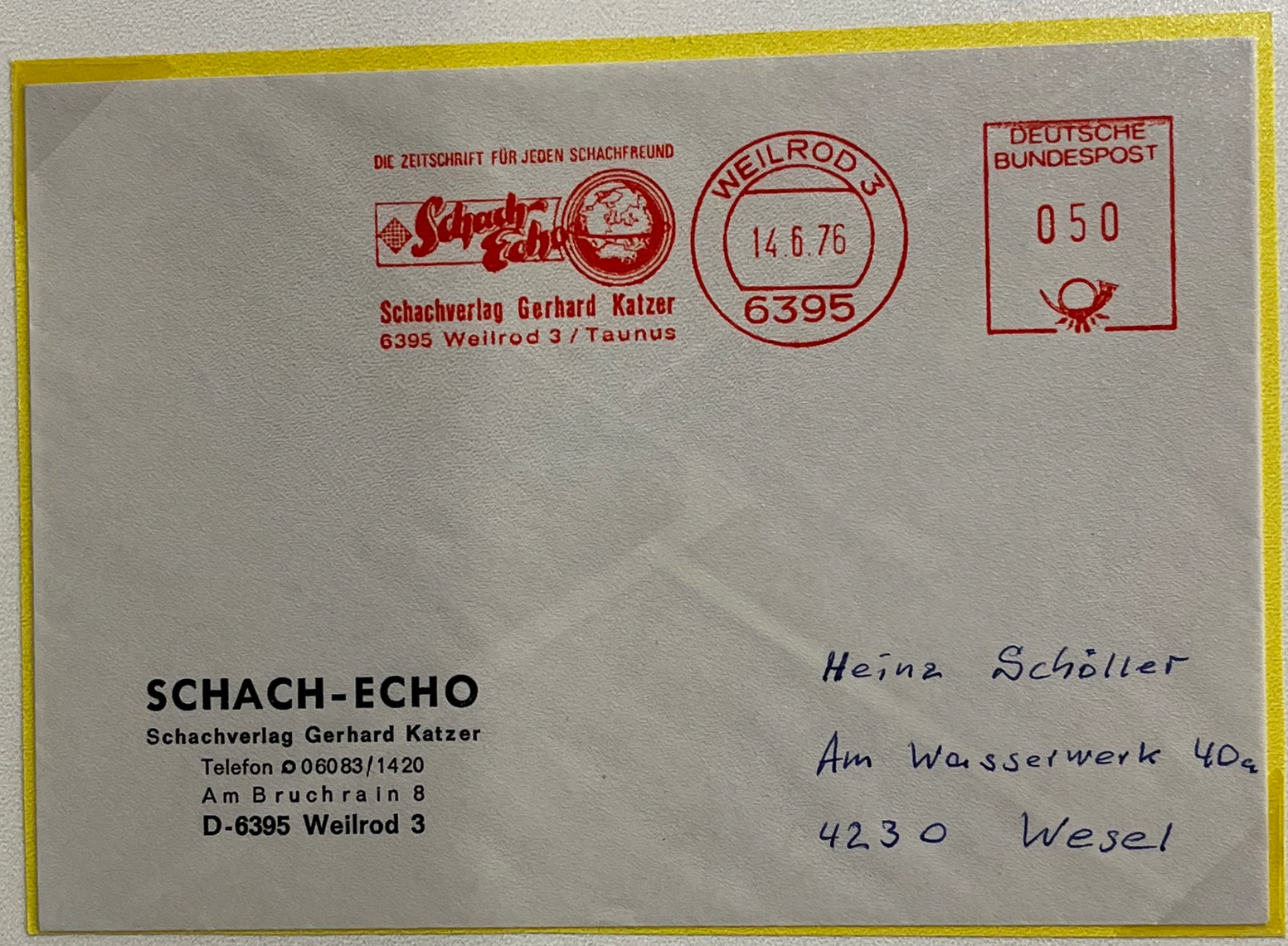
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 19



Librairie Saint – Germain,
Paris, France.
Chess literature.
A: Meter publicity.
Used: 21.11.1972 -

CHECKMATE

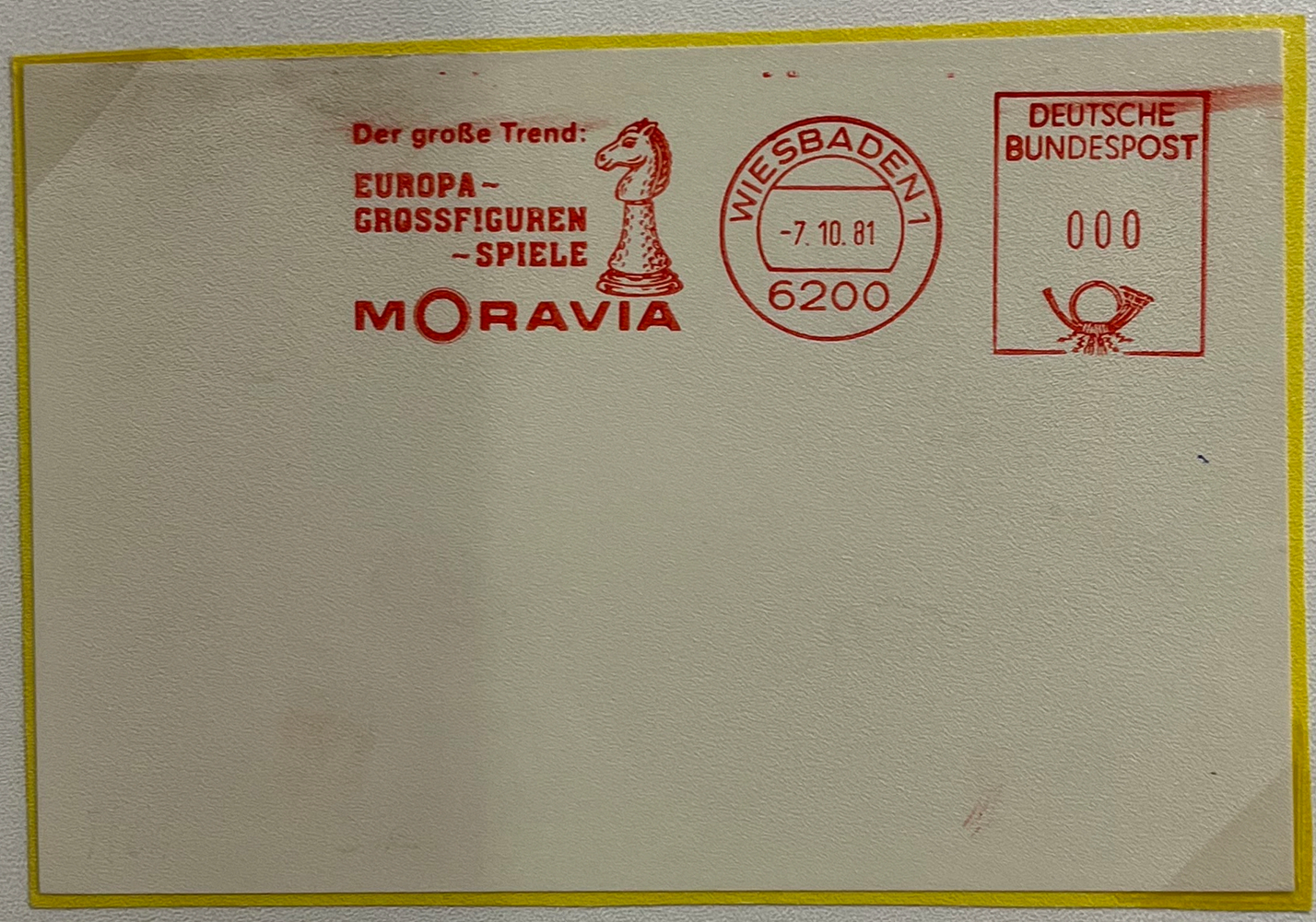
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 21



"Schach – Echo", Weilrod,
West Germany.
Chess magazine.
A: Meter publicity.
Used: .3.1976 -

CHECKMATE

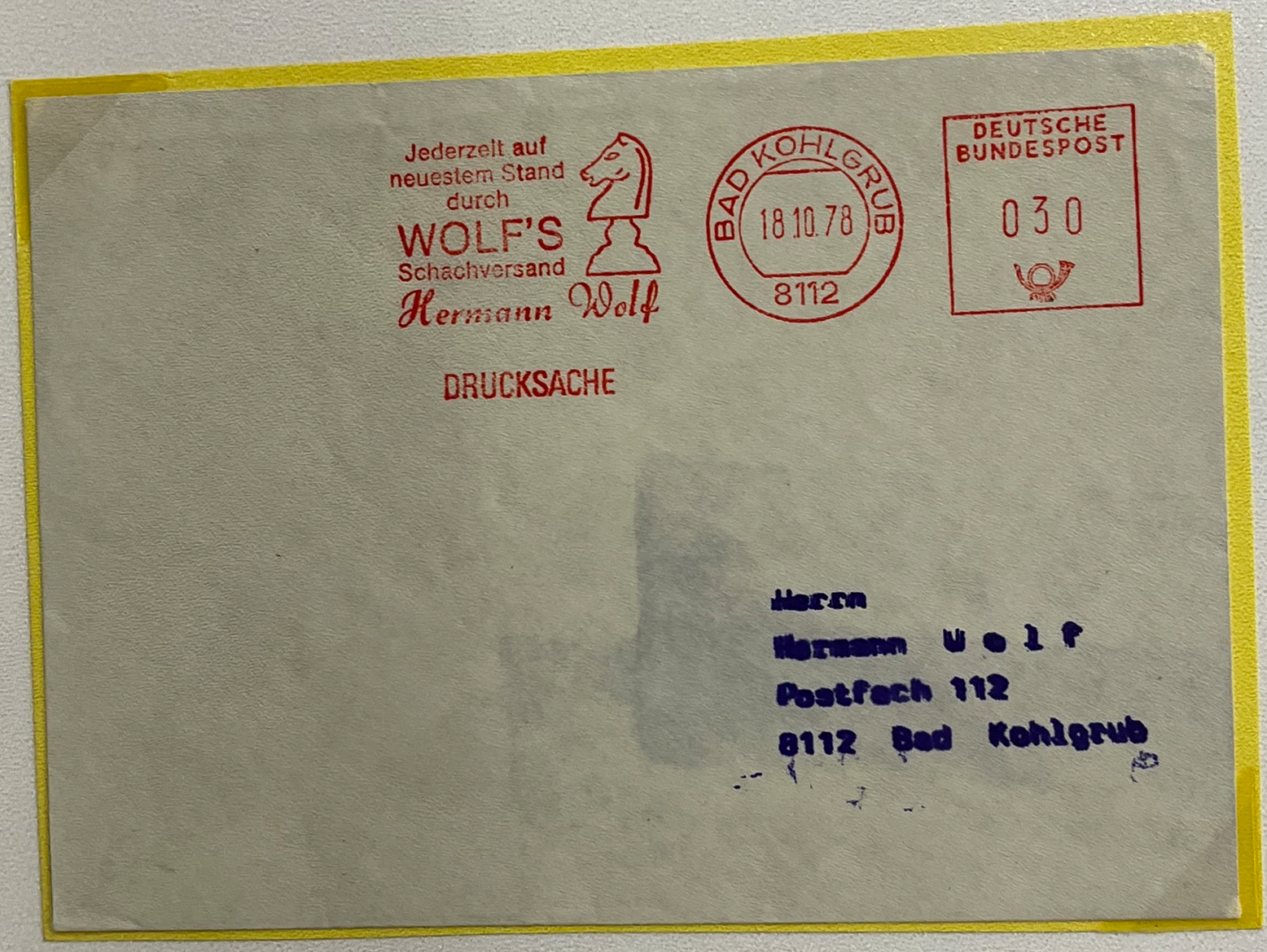
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 24



EUROPA – GROSSFIGUREN – SPIELE, MORAVIA", Wiesbaden 1, West Germany

CHECKMATE

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – M 26



"WOLF'S Schachversand", Bad Kohlgrub, West Germany.

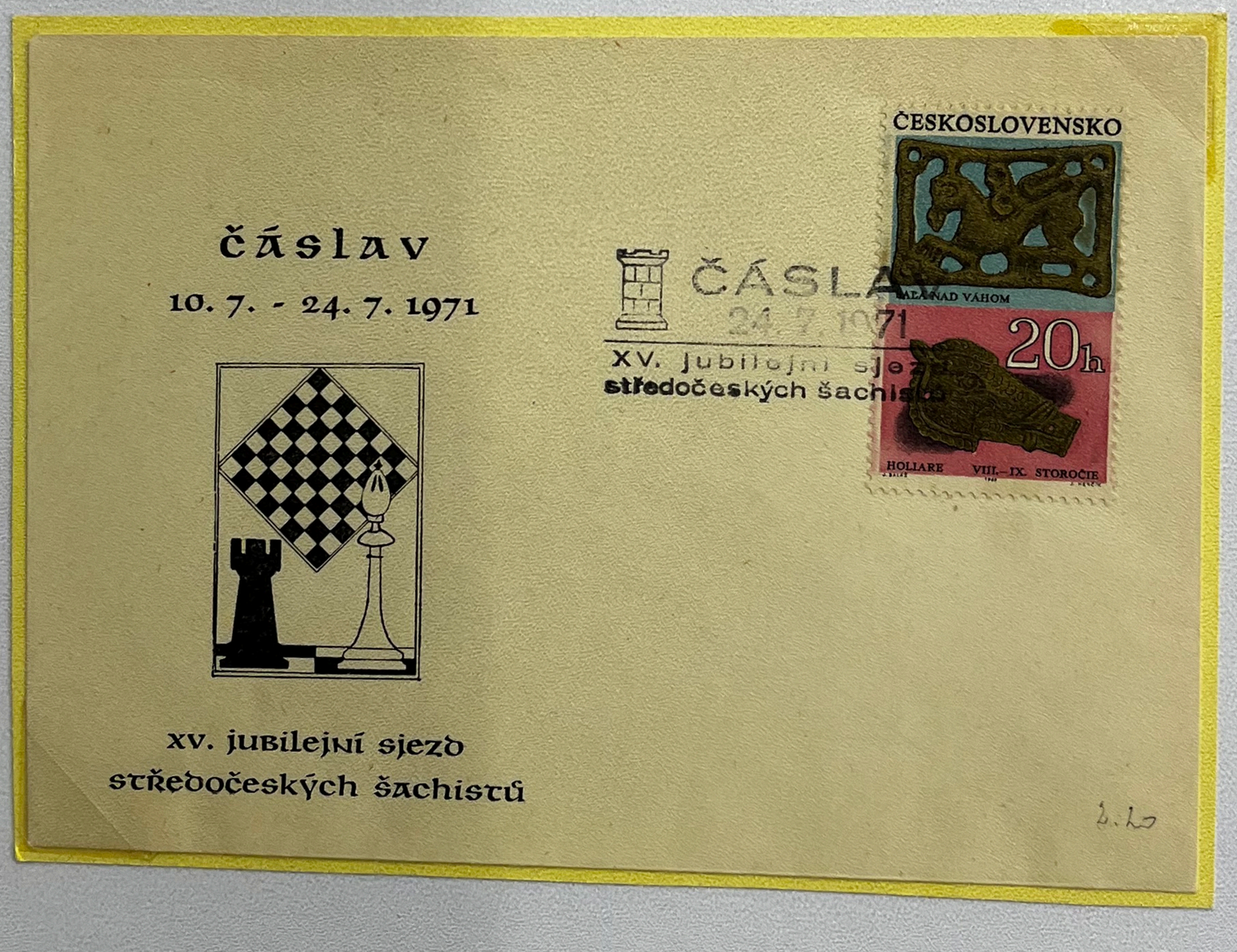
CHECKMATE

MORASTICA SOUVENIR CARD

Morastica Living chess pieces Special Card
For the occasion of XVII Chess Olympaid.

HENNINGER

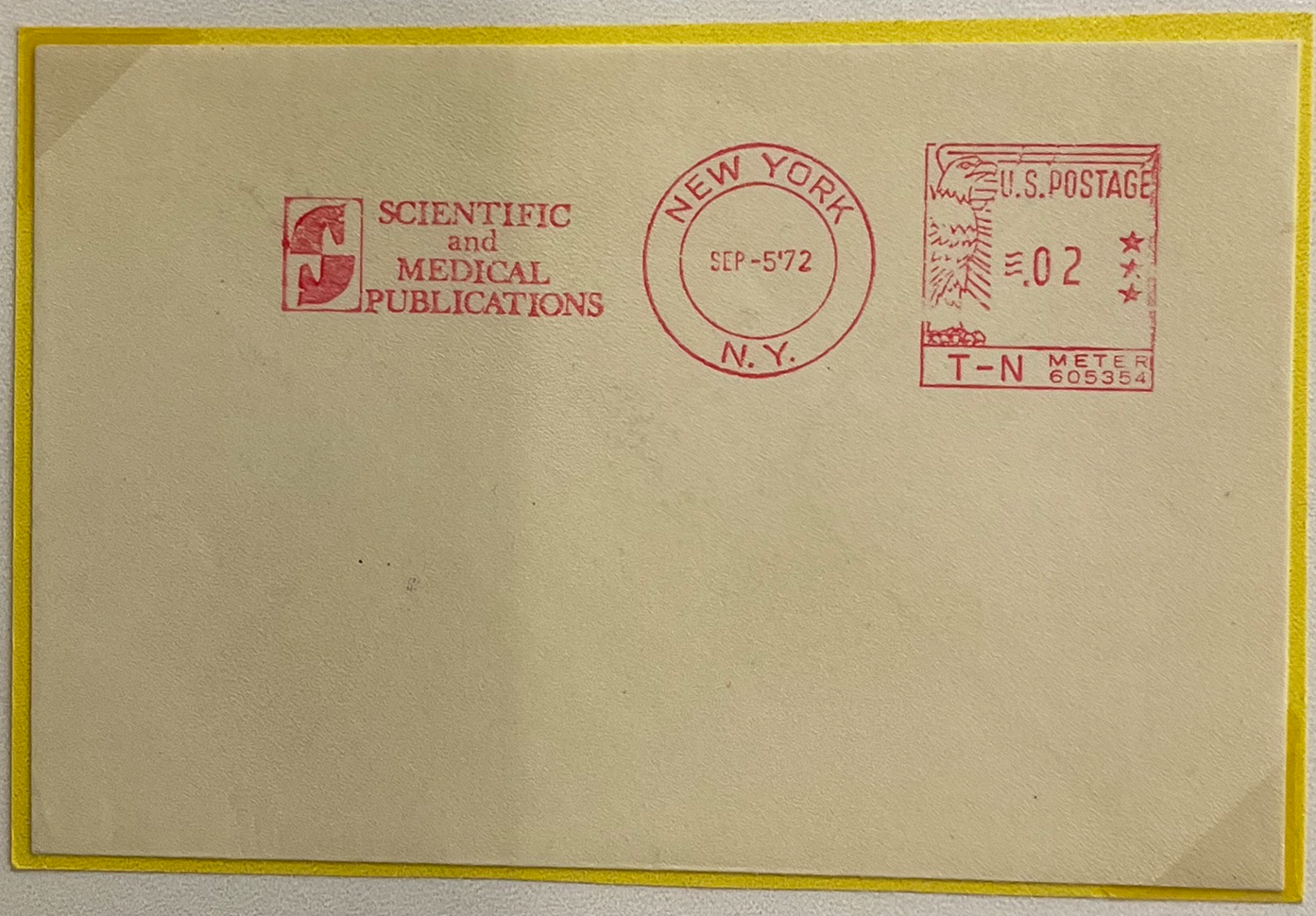
CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – 19



Special Chess Cancel for chess festival held in caslav from 10. 7- 24.7.1971.

HENNINGER

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – 53



New York 1972 - USA.
"Scientific and Medical
Publications
Souvenir covers.

FIDE GOLDEN JUBILEE

1924 - 1974

Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Fide.
The International Chess federation.

CHESS COFFEE SHOP

BERLIN POSTMARK 1929.

The name of the coffee shop is chess coffee shop (Druck Sache)
The cover was post marked in Berlin on 17.12.1929.

CC GOLDEN JUBILEE

50 JAHRE WELTFERNSCHACH
50 YEARS OF WORLD CC
München 1978

Special commemorative cover
Colden Jubilee
50 Years of World.
Correspondence chess.
Munchen 1978.

2660
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SILVER JUBILEE

25 Years DTSB.

7th women's International tournament
24 – 10 -16.11.73
Halle, East Germany.
Souvenir Cover.

SILVER JUBILEE

25 Years DTSB.

7th women's International tournament
24 – 10 -16.11.73
Halle, East Germany.
Souvenir Cover.

HENNINGER

CHESS CANCEL NUMBER – 22

Poiana Brasov 1973 – Rumania.
Nebenstempel zu den Balkan –
Schachspielen.
Souvenir Cards, covers.
Listed as check mate xxx.

CHESS . . .
THE GAME OF KINGS

PLAN **EXHIBIT PAGES**

INTRODUCTION 1

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1.4. 18th & 19th Century 3
1.5. Modern Time 2

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Total Pages 80

1. HISTORY

1.2. Ancient Time

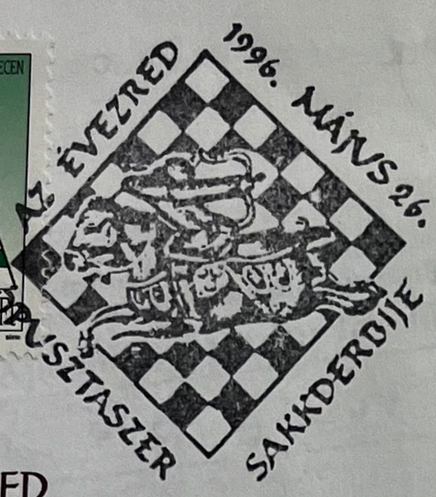
Some people say that the chess might be older than what it is thought.

Having originated in India and spread to China and Persia. Chess was frequently used to illustrate sermons and to press home moral lessons.

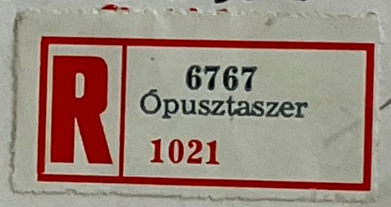
The ancient chess men were a real image of the actual ancient army.

The Bishop was always shown as an elephant in its ancient form

1.HISTORY
1.2. Ancient Time



Hevertle László úr
Budapest
Nagyszeben u 3o b
1182



Chess game was the peaceful form of the real game of war.

Lord Carnarvon discovered during his excavation in the valley of kings in 1922 the tomb of Tutankhamon with the Senet game board. (an early form of chess)

1. HISTORY

1.3. Medieval Ages

A miniature art work of chess "Shah Namah" "The book of kings" written in 1010 by the Persian poet Firdusi (935 – 1020).

Commemorating 1000 years of Shah Namah who was written for him one of the earliest works on chess in history.

1. HISTORY

1.3. Medieval Ages

ALFONSO "The wise" (1226 – 1284) King of Castile. In 1283 he compiled the famous "ALFONSO Manuscript" which contains an important chess section with a great number of miniature paintings, which is the first European work on chess.

Design of chess piece in the medieval ages represented the heritage of geographical area it belonged to as illustrated in the 11th century Persian chess pieces and the 12th century European King.

1. HISTORY

1.3. Medieval Ages

A wood cut (The Philospher) from William Caxton's book (The game and play of chess) published in 1482.

Error Queen's head shifted.

As written in the 14th century manuscript, which was, inspired by the allegorical Jacobus de Cessolis a Lombard priest of the Dominican order. The aim of his sermons "on the custom of men and their noble actions with reference to the game of chess" was to teach ethics. For instance, the Rook was a "Royal Legate" or "stateholders".

Various Medieval Chess Paintings

(4C) Duke Albert of Bavaria and his consort by German painter Hans Muelich.

(5C) Buzugmhr explains the game of chess from an early 14th century manuscript.

(10C) An Indian miniature painting, of the 17th century.

(20C) Game of chess by the German painter Johann Hummel.

(40C) A chess players by the American painter Thomas Eakins.

1. HISTORY

1.3. Medieval Ages

In 1454 two young noble men fell in love with Lionora, daughter of the governor of Marostica. To prevent a mortal combat, it was decided to settle the dispute by playing a game of chess. A giant chess board was laid out and people representing the various

pieces moved according to the contestants' orders. The winner Rinaldo then married Lionora.

Today this living chess game has been actualized with people dressed in ancient costumes responding to moves being called out by a herald.

A copper engraving by Gustavus Selenus the Duke of Brunswick (1578 - 1666), who published in Leipzig the first German chess book in 1616.

1. HISTORY

1.3. Medieval Ages

The title page from the poem chess written in the 16th century by Jan Kochanowski.

Jan Kochanowski a Polish author (1530 - 1584) wrote the poem (chess).

The cachet shows an illustration from the poem Szachy (chess) written in 1564 by Jan Kochanowski.

1. HISTORY

1.4. 18th & 19th Century

A chess engraving called the "Education" by the German - Polish artist Daniel Ghodowiecki (1726 - 1801)

"The Turk was a chess automaton constructed by Hungarian engineer, Farkas Kempelen (1734 - 1804).

The Turk later toured Europe and America for 60 years, before it was destroyed by a fire. Its famous opponent was Emperor Napoleon (at Schonbrun in 1809)

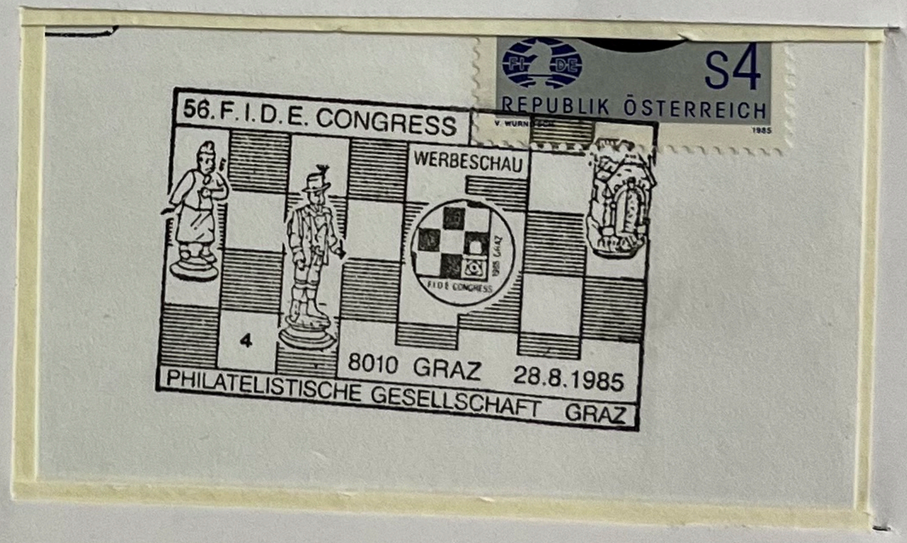
1. HISTORY

1.4. 18th & 19th Century

A GAME OF CHESS H.J. SMITH 1802

A GAME OF CHESS JOSEPH JAMBOR 1916

Two famous paintings, illustrating art works by H.J Smith in 1802 and Joseph Jambor in 1916.



Chess pieces in the 18th & 19th century were reflecting the costume and society in Europe.

1.HISTORY

1.4. 18th & 19th Century

Some chess pieces were specially produced to decorate the royal courts and European places.

Very distinguished chess pieces all made of porcelain at Gien France in 19th century.
They are displayed in museum in Humburg.

1. HISTORY

1.5. Modern Time

This is the modern and official form of chess pieces used in all Tournaments.

Leonardo Torres Quevado invented the first chess machine in the modern time.
His machine is still in order and can be seen in Madrid's museum of Polytechnics.

1. HISTORY

1.5. Modern Time

It took until 1947 to see the first stamp depicting chess theme in history. It was for the international Balkan games team competition held in Sofia – Bulgaria from 2 to 5 November 1947.

In 1947 the first world computer chess championship was held in Stockholm. Nowadays very strong computer chess programs successfully defeated the world champion Gary Kasparov.

In the course of time many famous people have been linked to chess although stamps depicting them are not showing them playing chess. Among them prominent political leaders, as Lenin, Churchill and Colonel Gaddafy who all have enjoyed playing the chess.

2. THE GAME

2.1. The Board

The board is the chess battle field. It is divided into 64 squares, arranged of eight rows of eight. The squares are alternately light and dark.

The board is further divided into the Queen side and the King side.

The board is always positioned with a light square at the lower right hand corner facing each player.

The chess board has eight vertical columns called files identified by one of the letters (a to h) and eight horizontal columns called ranks and each rank is given one of the numbers (1 to 8).

CHESS...

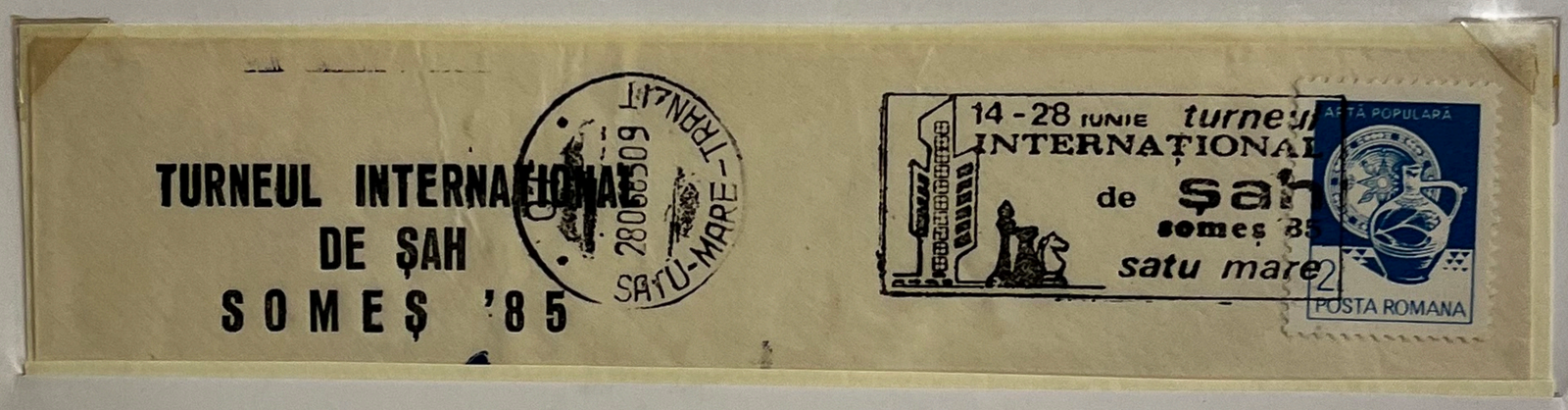
THE GAME OF KINGS

Chess game is primarily an exercise in logic that was invented in India some time before A.D 600. Until the present century chess was regarded as a game for the wealthy classes in society. Today chess has a universal appeal and is played by millions of people throughout the world, because among all board games, chess has a perfect blend of strategy and tactics and combines elements of both art and science. It is not a solitary exercise but a battle between two individuals and a struggle of mind and will. Chess is officially recognized by the international ruling body of the game, FIDE (Federation Internationale Des Echecs).

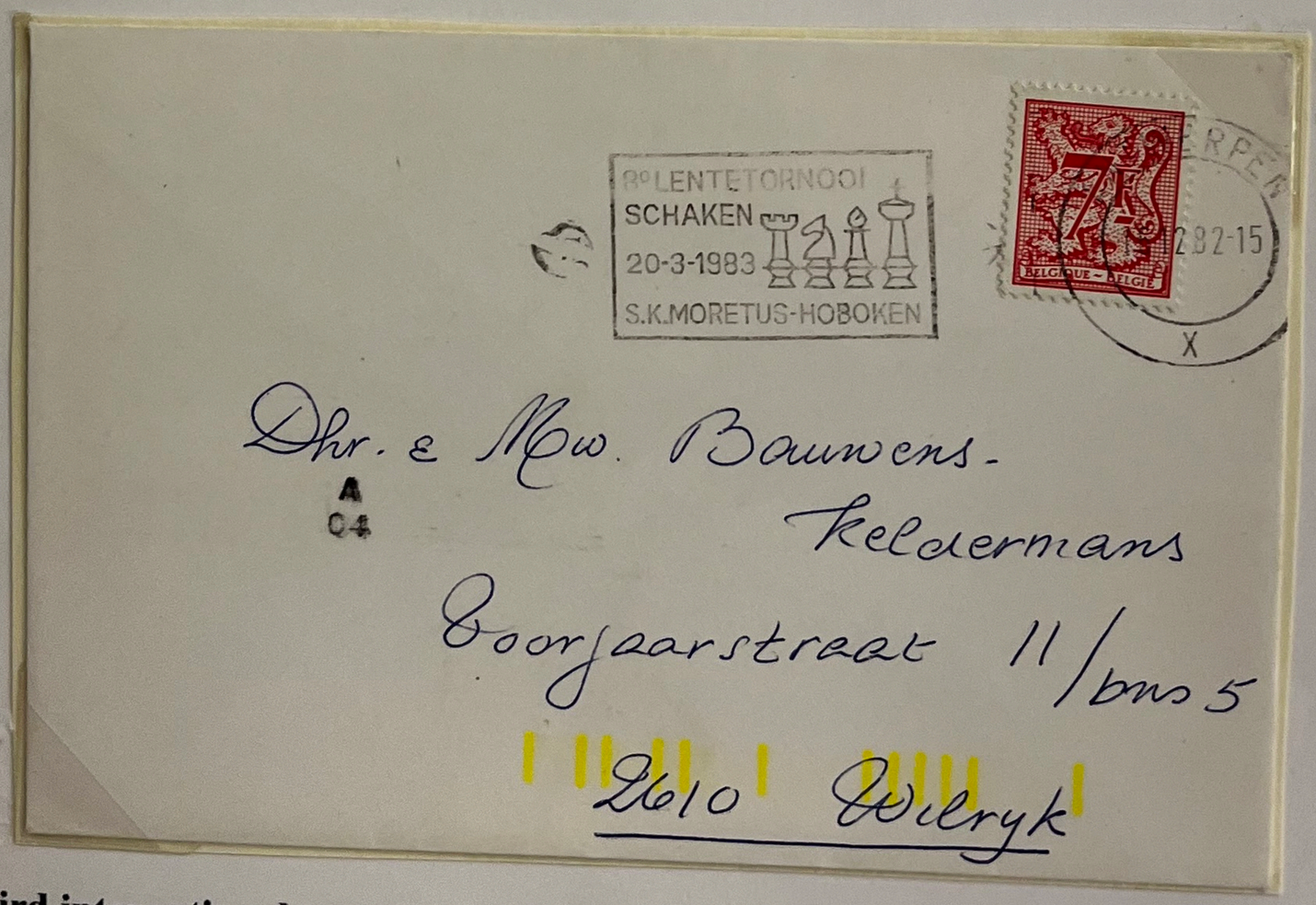
4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

There are many international chess events other than the world championship like the fifth students team championship held in Varna Bulgaria in 1958 and won by the Soviet Union.



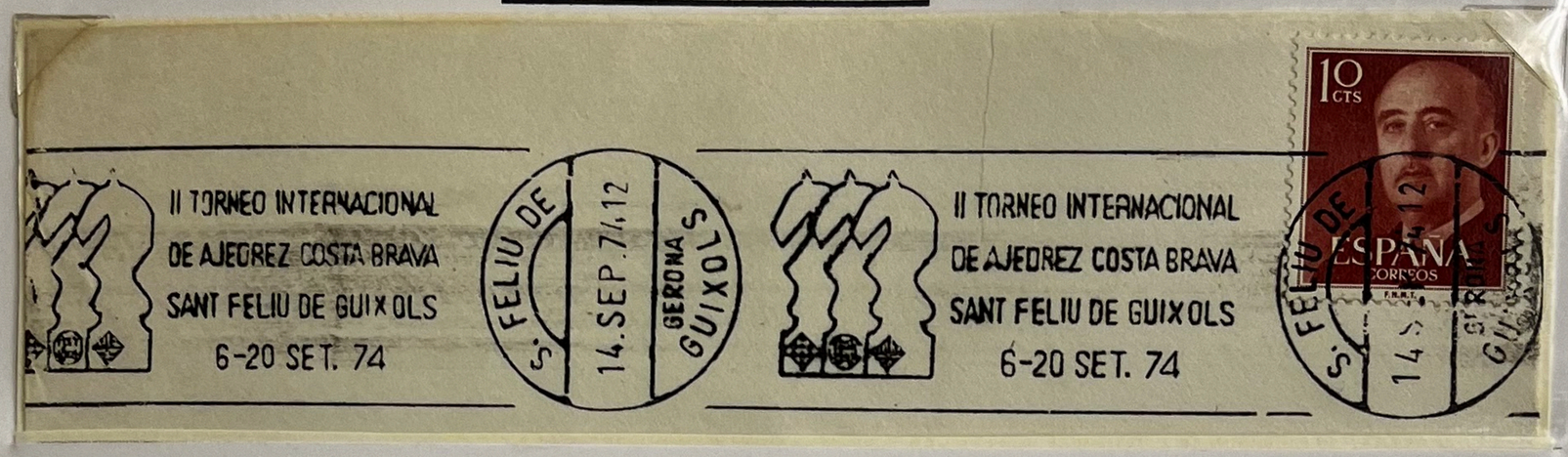
A grand international tournament held in Romania from 14 to 28 June 1985.



The third international tournament held in April 1974 in Las Palmas Spain was won by the grand master Ljubomir Ljubojevic from Yugoslavia.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International



There are many international competitions take place world wide like the II international tournament held in Sant Feliu De Guixols, Spain in 1974 and won by the Yugoslavian grand master Kurajica.

Almost every major European City try to host an international chess tournament as San Marino did in 1965.

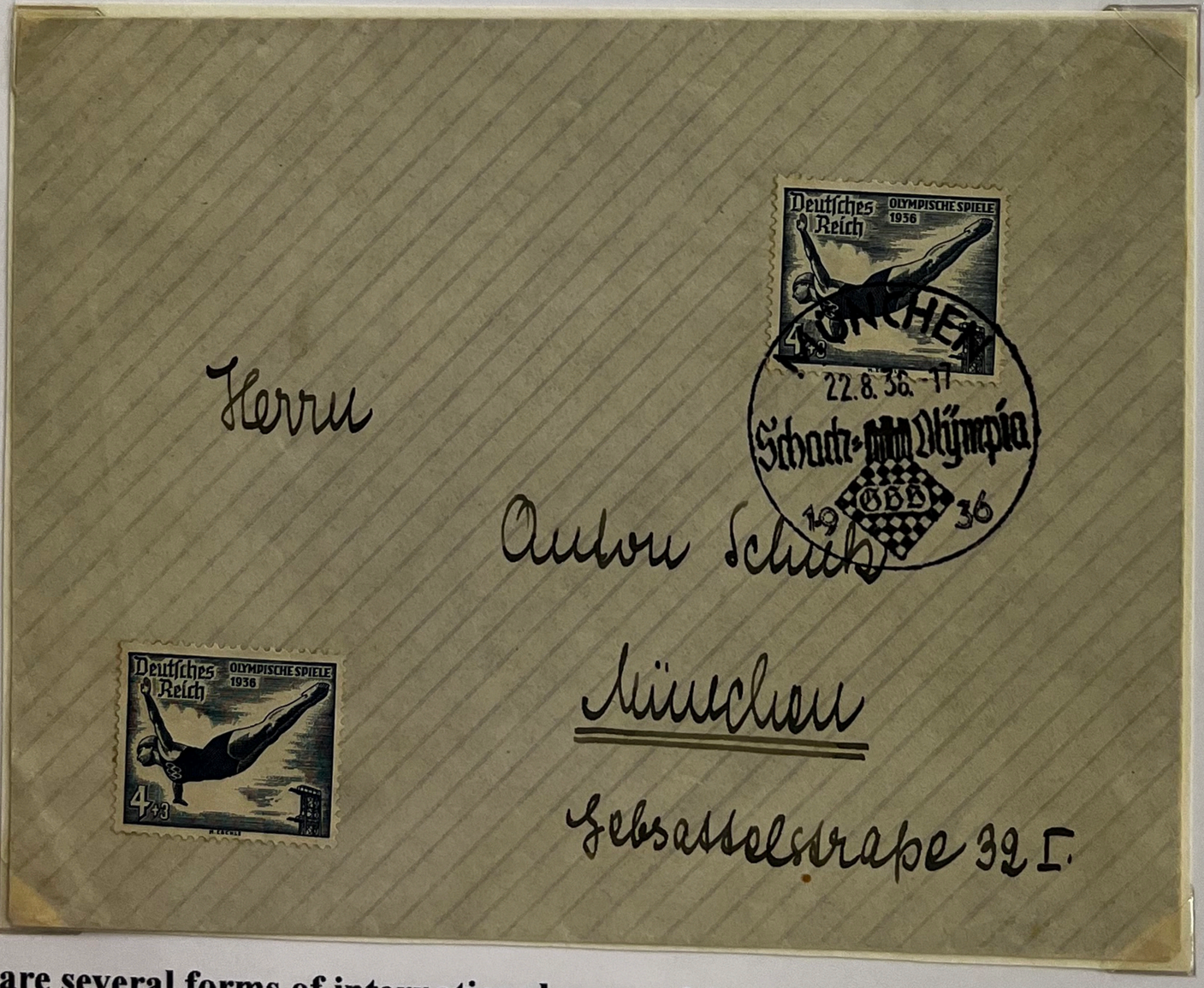
Every year Poland organizes an international tournament in memorial of the Polish chess legend Rubinstein.

4. THE COMPETITIONS
4.2. International

An international chess grand prix tournament was held in Monaco 1967 and won by Robert Fischer of the United States.

GEIDER Nadine
10 Parvis de l'église
cité 12
62300 LENS

Some chess festival could be at an international large scale attended by the most prominent chess figures.



There are several forms of international competitions for teams and individuals. This is the international team competition held in Berlin from 16 August to 1st September 1936 in conjunctions with the Olympic games.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

The 18th international IBM tournament held in Amsterdam in July 1978 and won by the Dutch grand master Jan Timman.

The international (Alexander memorial) tournament held in September 1975 at Cleveland England and won by Efim Geller from USSR.

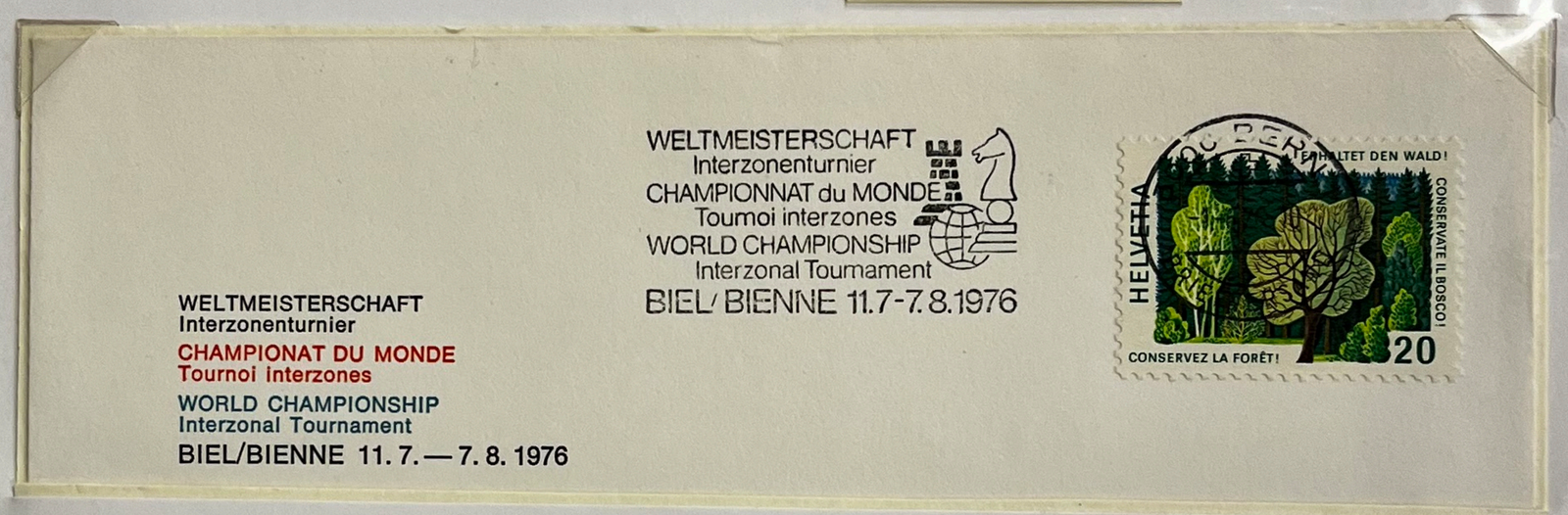
Linares at Spain is the most elite annual chess international competition, which is usually attended by the world champions Kasparov and Karpov and the other strongest players in the world.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

The 8th European chess team championship held in Plovadiv, Bulgaria in 1983 and won by USSR.

The second interzonal tournament held in Biel Switzerland in 1976 was won by Bent Larsen from Denmark.



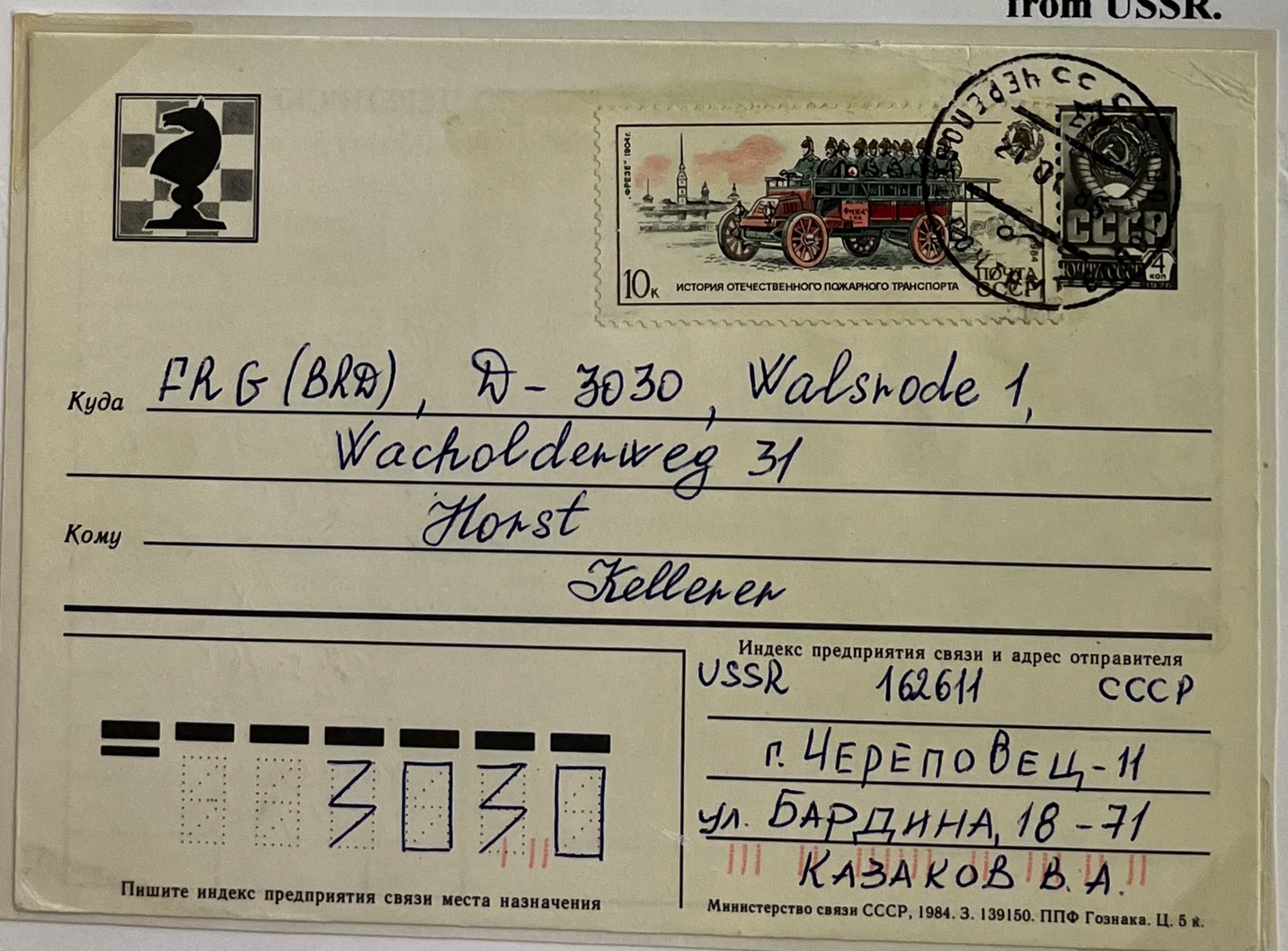
The sixth international European team championship held in Moscow in April 1977 and won by USSR.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

The international candidates tournament held from 9 April to 20 May 1950 in Budapest Hungary and the qualified winner was David Bronstien from USSR.

The 14th International Rubinstein memorial tournament held in Poland in August 1976 and the winner was Gannadi Timoschenko from USSR.



The 3rd international team competition held in Pontevedra Spain in August 1973 and won by the (real club sportive) of Lacoruna, Spain.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

Retiho memorial international tournament held in Trnava from 10 to 24 March 1989.

The international Keres memorial tournament held in Tallin USSR from 20 February to 15 March 1977 and on by Mikhail Tall.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.2. International

The international 15th Balkan championship tournament held in February 1984.

An international chess tournament held in Bydogoszcz Poland in September 1990.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.3. World Championships

Five grand masters contested in a world champion tournament to select a new world champion after the death of Alexander Alekhine.
First part took place from 1 to 25 March 1948 in Hague, Holland.
Second part was from 10 April to 18 May 1948 in Moscow, USSR.
The winner as the new world champion was Mikhail Botvinnik.

Botvinnik kept his title from 1948 till 1957 when he lost it briefly to Smyslove but the next year in a revenge match held in Moscow from 2nd of March till 9th of May 1958 Botvinnik regained the title.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.3. World Championships

Petrosian defeated Botvinnik in the world championship match held in Moscow from 22nd March till 20th May 1963 and became the new world champion.

Petrosian successfully defended his title against Spassky in the world championship match held in Moscow 1966, but Spassky challenged him again, and defeated him in the next match held in Moscow from 18 April till 17 June 1969.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.3. World Championships

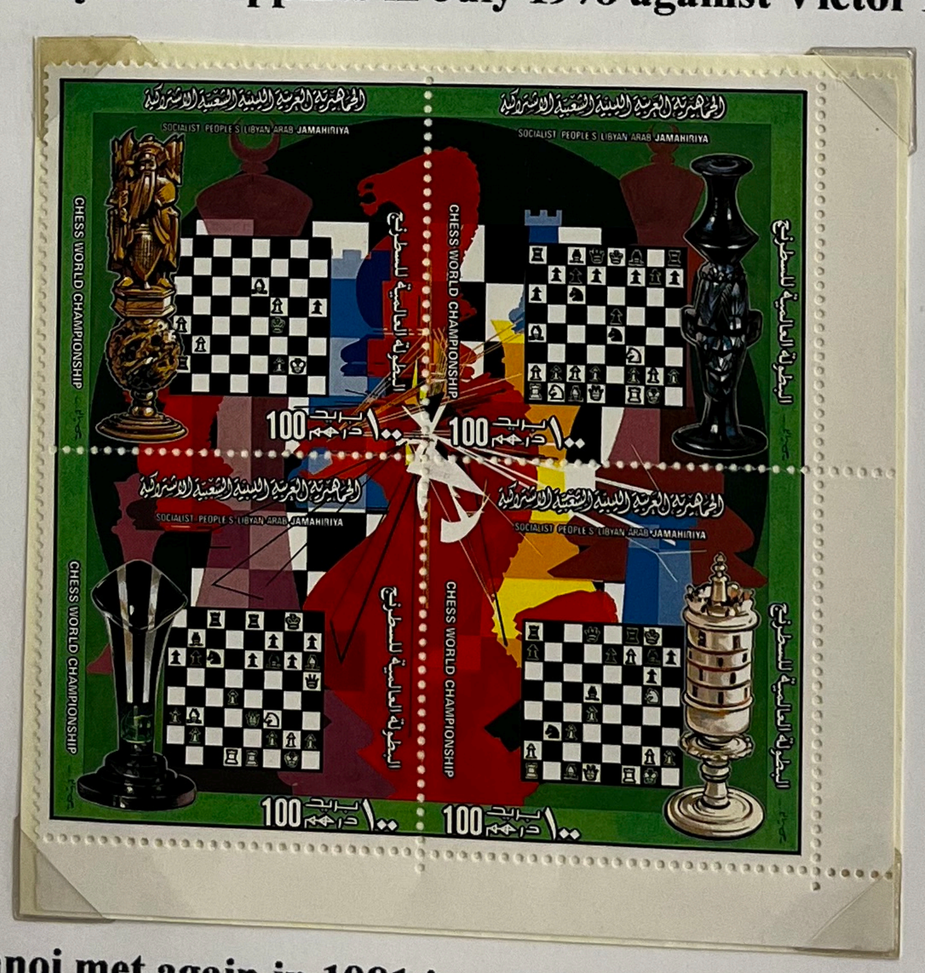
The world championship match between Spassky and Fischer held in Reykjavik Island in 1972 and Fischer won the title easily.

The world championship match between Spassky and Fischer attracted a world wide unprecedented attention for the chess game.

4. THE COMPETITIONS

4.3. World Championships

Anataloy Karpov is the first world champion in history who won his title by default as Fischer refused to play him in 1975 but Karpov later brilliantly defended his title in Baguio city in Philippines in July 1978 against Victor Korchnoi.



Karpov and Korchnoi met again in 1981 in another world championship match and for their second time Karpov successfully retained his title.