ALFONS STACH: WWII ERA CZECH STAMP DEALER

This single-frame exhibit presents World War II era material related to Alfons Stach. Stach was a prominent stamp dealer in Prague (Praha) who emigrated to the United States shortly before (sometime in 1938) WWII started and continued his stamp business in the U.S.A. Stach's New York City stamp shop was initially located at 116 Nassau St., later moving to 99 Nassau St. In philatelic history and legend, Nassau St. was a street famous for being the home of many dozens of stamp dealers at this time.

For the purposes of this exhibit, "WWII Era" is defined as June, 1938 (from the Praha 1938 FIP international stamp show, 26 June-4 July, the last major Czechoslovak show before the war started) through August, 1946 (until the Brno 1946, 3-15 August, the first significant Czechoslovak national stamp show after the war ended).

Material is presented in chronological order.

Scans of cover backs are shown reduced, generally at 60%.

Translations are shown in Helvetica type.

Postage rates are detailed.

100 heller (h) = I koruna (K, Kč, or Kčs)

PROLOGUE

Stach's retail shop in Praha was located at Národní 30 (Palais Chicago), Praha II. This was in one of the myriad labyrinthine passageways extending off of Wenceslas Square, the main shopping district in central Praha. There is still (as of 2012) at least one stamp shop in the Palais Chicago section of passageways.



Stach advertising in selvedge (tabs or coupons) of Czechoslovak postage stamps.

Auction House Postage Stamps ALFONS STACH PRAHA II., Národní 30 (Palais Chicago)



The postmark date (18 December 1935) was the day Edvard Beneš became Czech President, replacing T.G. Masaryk who had resigned (14 December). The bottom text on the postmark reads: Election of President of the Republic

New York

From: Praha Registered

September, 1938 covers from Praha (Prague). Czechoslovak stamps bear Stach's advertising labels.

WORK 1938

8 September 1938

New York 9/19 and 9/20 receivers

5.50Kč franking: 2.50Kč postage (to 20g); 2.50Kč registry; overpaid 50h







Alfour Stach

Mb, Vassaur street

Praha 5
4120

Praha 5
4120

Alfour Vew York City

15 September 1938

CENSUROVÁNO = Censored

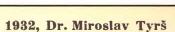
Return address handstamp from Stach's shop in Praha

New York 10/2 and 10/3 receivers

10Kč franking: 7Kč postage (2.50Kč to 20g; 1.50Kč each add'l 20g = 4.50Kč to 80g); 2.50Kč registry; overpaid 50h Stach's 1939 Specialized Czechoslovakia Catalog

All text is in Czech Values in \$/¢

Published from his 116 Nassau St. address but printed in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia



známky byly vydány na oslavu jeho 100. narozeniu. Letopočet na známkách 1832—1932. Střední formát, zoubkování 9³/₄, desková označení 1, 1A, též bez deskového označení. Pruhy na klížené straně.



360	50 h	zelená	- .30	— ·02
360a		hez pruhů		05
361	1 Kč	červená	50	− ·02
362	2 Kč	modrá	1.20	-'04
363	2 K %	hnědá	1.50	03

1933, pamětní známky Pribinovy



byly vydány u příležitosti oslav 1100. výročí založení prvého křesťanského chrámu knižetem Príbinou v Nitře.

Střední formát, zoubkování 98/4, desková označení 1, 1A, též bez desk. označení. Pruhy na klížené straně.

364	50 h	zelená			٠			10	- ∴02
365	50 h	v páru -	meziarší					10	
366	1 Kč	červená.						- .65	一 ·02
366a	1 Kč	červená -	meziarši					70.—	

1933/36, různé portréty

malý formát, zoubkované 93/4, pruhy na klížené straně









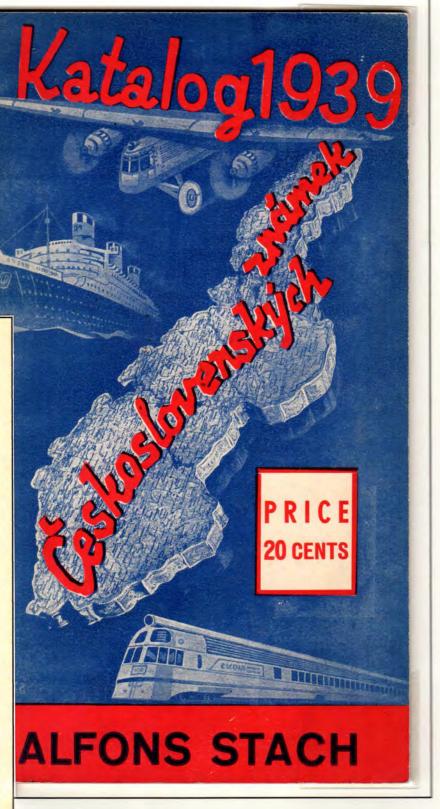
367	50	h	žlutozelená B. Smetana	—·12	02
367a			sytě žl. zelená	—·18	06
			bez pruhů	—·40	− .03
368	50	h	tm. zelená A. Dvořák	— ·08	− ·02
368a			bez pruhů	—·40	03
369	50	h	zelená M. R. Štefánik	08	05
369a			zlomená deska	 ·40	— ⋅35
370	60	h	fialová M. Tyrš	− :08	— · 02
370a	-0		perg. papir	—·25	

malý formát, zoubkování 121/2 pruhy na klížené straně









April, 1938 cover from Brno, Czechoslovakia's second largest city.

25 April 1939

Correct 2.50Kč postage (to 20g)



I' : C 6 THE SPECIALIST

THE

Only Specialist

OF

All Stamps of Czecho-Slovakia

COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL ISSUES.
RARITIES, ESSAYS, PROOFS AND
OTHER SPECIALIZED ITEMS

Alfons Stach

116 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y

KORESPONDENCE CESHA A SLOVENSKA



Devisová kontrola =
Foreign Exchange (currency) Control

(repeated below in French, the official international postal language)

Stach's first advertisement (full page, reduced at left) in *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, the journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, was in the June, 1939 issue, the second edition of the journal. He remained a regular advertiser until his last ad in October, 1983. See last page in exhibit.

(see next page for details)

July, 1939 From: New York Registered



From: New York Registered

Cover sent from the Czecho-Slovak Pavilion at the 1939-40 New York World's Fair.

Czechoslovakia had planned for a pavilion at the 1939-1940 New York World's Fair (30 April 1939 to 31 October 1940; open April-October each year). The pavilion was unfinished and only partially filled with Czech products when Nazi Germany occupied Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. The pavilion was supported and maintained by donations of American-Czechoslovaks and others. One of the money raising campaigns was the overprinting of souvenir sheets, wholly donated by stamp dealers, and sold at the pavilion. See interview (below) with Stach from the December, 1973 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist* (pp. 149-50).

6 July 1939

Correct 18¢ U.S. franking: 3¢ postage, 15¢ registry

Czech stamp and souvenir sheet are superfluous. Czechoslovak Pavilion "Czechoslovak Day" postmark



Czechoslovak Speciane

A Chat With An Old Friend—Alfons Stach

There is hardly anything that can take the place of a first hand ac-count of a philatelic happening, and if there is anyone amone us who stood by the cradle of the 1939-40 New York World's Fair overprints, it is our own ALFONS STACII.

Our interest in this issue was aroused (though only mildly) in October of last year. when our president, Mirko Vondra exhibited some interesting varieties of this overprint at NOJEX 72. Looking through the philatelic literature, we find no

as well as a fairly comprehensive story in the SPECIALIST of some thirteen years ago'. Yet, many questions remain to be answered, some of which, it answerable, would almost certainly enhance interest in this somewhat controversial issue. We therefore exchanged several letters with Mr. Stach. The gist of our correspondence follows:

Question: STAMPS2 says that the initial issue was 5000 sheets each of Scott 239 (Bratislava) and Scott P-26. The initial quantity of the Scott 251 sheet (Praga) is not known. The numbers apply only to the black seal overprint; colors supposedly came later. Do you think the numbers and facts are

Answer: Yes, these numbers appear correct. However, we were far too busy to keep an accurate count of this "hot" item, which at that time was selling very well at the Fair.

- Q: How much of the fancy colored, gold and filter material was made?
- A: This is not known; my guess is 500 each or thereabouts. Q: What quantities of the 1940 overprint do you think exist.
- A: Less than of the 1939 overprint . . . may 1000 to 3000 of some items, though as far as I recall there were only 200 of some, and of one only 50 pieces. Nobody knows exactly.
- Where was the overprinting done and by whom? Who did the contracting ?
- A: The Czechoslovak Consulate contracted with the printer and the Consulate lent him the die.
- Q: Who pur hased the "raw material" for overprinting, and from whom was it purchased?
- A: The Czechoslovak Consulate purchased it from Mr Pelix Branner (4 dealer from Progue; and from me
 - Q: How did the "CZECHOSBOVAK" error come about?
- With every printing there occur errors, and as you know the printer MUST turn everything in. The errors were sold at the Fair for higher prices. However, NONE OF THESE ERRORS WERE PRODUCED ON PURPOSE.
- Q: How do you explain the fact that you had such a difficult time rounding up Bratislava and other sheets which even today are still a drug
 - A: That's easy to explain. It's like the stock market. When an issue

Page 143



is stable, nobody wants to sell. And these sheets were indeed strong then, We bought up all we could because it was asked of us. But even today, I don't consider these sheets a "drug on the market." I don't have 20 such sheets in my stock-such as Pragu and the others. I hought a large quantity of these after the war except Bratislava and all sold very well-Q: When Pres. Benea signed the stamps, were there just 1000 of the profile stamp or did he also sign the carlier a profile stamp. I believe i read somewhere that there were actually 2000 signed, counting both types.

A: On one occasion Pres. Beneš signed exactly 1000 stamps, and these are numbered. I myself banded them to him and pasted them. Occasionally Pres. Bones signed other stamps but not in any significant number. I myself had him sign a Masaryk sheet which I had in my collection. How-

ever, I eventually sold it for \$200. Q: Mr. Lowey in STAMPS- says that when the Fair closed they were NOT sold out, but that the extra stock was sold to dealers. You say they were always short and sold out everything. What is the real story??

A: All I know for certain is that I did NOT buy any remaining or left over stock from the Consulate at closing time. However, later on I bought some of this material as part of the stock of Parker (Tribune Stamp), the stock of Kantor (Kent Stamp) and later as part of the stock of the United Stamp Co. (Franta Voticky). In my opinion, if indeed there was material left over after the Fair closed, any dealer would have gladly bought it. At the time, the Worlds I tir issue was BIG HIT. Remember, that Czechoslovakia was then a favorite Nation, loved by the whole free world. Not only Czechs, but everybody hought the overprints- particularly on "Czechoslovak Day.'

O: How many overprint dies were there? I think I can distinguisa two varieties by looking at the dash between Czecho Slovak.

A: You may be right-but I'm not sure. I was not informed of this detail by the Consulate.

Were you present or do you have any real proof that the die was indeed destroyed by filing?

A: I am 100' certain that the die was filed across the face. Consul-Nový brought it to me and showed it to me. I insisted that the die be destroyed entirely, but they did not want to do it us it was property of the Con-

Obviously. Mr. Stach's forthright answers shed some additional and much needed light on the origin of the Worlds Fair averprints. Not, do these items belong in our collection

Were Hirsch still alive and editing his excellent TRIBUNA, the issue would no doubt be conditioned, as it is for possibly different reason in Czechoslovakin today. Having neither Hirsch's stature nor politically motivated philatelic taste we shall refrain from telling collectors what to collect. As for us, we'll simply stick this issue together with our black prints (cernotisky). limited denominations (varate hodnoty) and other such gems and see whether time will be as kind to them as it was to the Lions issue or the 1918 Revolutionary Overprints

REFERENCES

- STAMPS, vol. 28, no. 2, July 15, 1939, p. 41
- STAMPS, vol. 33, no. 10, Dec. 7, 1946, p. 339 STAMPS, vol. 28, no. 5, Aug. 5, 1939
- THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST, October 1960, p. 116-119

From: Brno Airmail, Registered



30 April 1940

German censor tape & handstamp

U.S. Customs FREE OF DUTY handstamp

Praha 5/1 and New York 5/11 and 5/13 receivers

21.50K franking: 2.50K postage (to 20g), 16K airmail surcharge (4K per each 5g) 3.50K registry; underpaid 50h



Stach's 1941 Specialized Czechoslovakia Catalog

Text is in English Values in \$/¢

Published from his 116 Nassau St. address and printed in New York.



1941

SPECIALIZED

of the Stamps of

STO AVKIV

Eastern Silesia Siberia

PUBLISHED BY

ALFONS STACH
116 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK CITY

PRICE: 35¢

DR. MIROSLAV TYRS

1932

Issued in honor of the 100th Birth Anniversary of the founder of the Sokol Gymnastic Movement.

Perforation 9%. With Rotary Lines.





372	50	h,	yellow green	.55	.(12
323	1	T.	a) without rotary lines	1.50	.(15
324	2	K	dark blue	75 1.50	.01
325			red brown	2.50	.0.1

NITRA ISSUE

1933

Commemorating Duke Pribina, who in 933 erected the first Catholic church on Czechoslovak soil.

Perforation 9%. With Rotary Lines.





320	50	h. yellow green	.30	.03
327		A) gutter pair	15.00	.03
		a) gutter pair	200.00	

VARIOUS PORTRAITS

1933-1936

Perforation 934









25 Monroe Place, Apt. 3F Brooklyn *April, 1941* From: Praha 28

Airmail

April 1941

To Stach's wife, Greta, at their Brooklyn home address

German censor tape & handstamps

Correct 8K franking: 4K postage (2.50K 1st 20 g, 1.50K add'l 20 g) 4K airmail surcharge



Alfons Stach 116 Nassau Street New York

December, 1943
From: Leyton, Great Britain
Airmail



Note address change from 116 Nassau St. to 99 Nassau St.

From: Innsbruck & Praha I APO; Airmail, Registered

27 June 1945

APO 470 = Innsbruck, Austria (APO = Army Post Office)

Special military overseas 6¢ airmail rate; overpaid ½¢

The Bohemia & Moravia Hitler Head stamp is superfluous





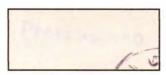
28 October 1945

Praha I backstamp. New York 11/14 receivers

28.6K franking: 4K postage (2.5K to 20g, 1.50K add'1 20g) 20K airmail surcharge (4K per each 5g), 3.50K registry; overpaid 1.1K

Přezkoušeno = Examined

At this time, all envelopes addressed to a foreign—destination had to be presented to the post office unsealed so they could be inspected.





Bohemia & Moravia (occupied Czechoslovakia) postmarks and registration labels were dual language: German above and Czech below.

The German "Prag 1" on the registry label has been crossed out.

The original German inscription (PRAG 1) in the postmark has been removed.

Airmail



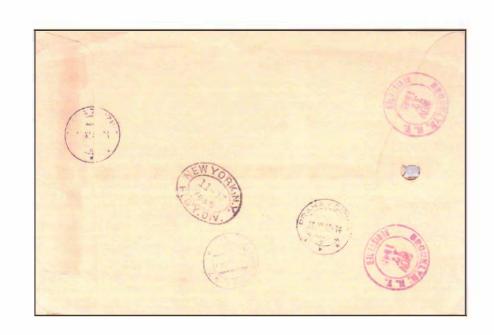
11 November 1945

Airmail, Registered

From Stach's wife, Greta, at their Brooklyn home address

Brooklyn & New York 11/17 backstamps; Praha 11/26 receiver; 2 indistinct Czech receivers

Correct 80¢ rate: 60¢ quadruple weight (15¢ per ½ ounce) airmail; 20¢ registry



Alfons Stach 99 Nassau Street

New York

From: Praha II Airmail, Registered

5 December 1945

Airmail, Registered

39.30K franking: 4K postage (to 20g), 24K airmail surcharge (12K per each 5g), 8K Registry; overpaid 1.40K



Note use of Czech language only postmark on both covers and change to Czech language only registration label on bottom cover.

29 January 1946

Airmail, Registered

37.40K franking: 4K postage (to 20g), 24K airmail (12K per each 5g), 8K registry; overpaid 1.40K







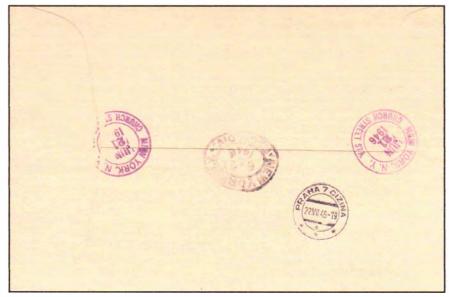
17 June 1946
First Flight from Praha to New York
PRAHA LETECKA POŠTA = Prague Airport Post Office

Airmail, Registered

Correct 24Kčs franking: 4Kčs postage (to 20g), 12Kčs airmail surcharge, 8Kčs registry

New York





21 June 1946 Registered

Correct 25¢ rate: 5¢ surface, 20¢ registry

Reduced letterhead of enclosed letter shown at right.







10 August 1946 Registered, Airmail

Return address on reverse is from Headquarters of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Association in Prague

Correct 24Kčs franking: 4Kčs postage (to 20g), 12Kčs airmail surcharge, 8Kčs registry

Postmarks, cachet, & registration label from Brno 1946 National Stamp Show. This was the first national stamp show in Czechoslovakia following World War II.

Note that envelope was evidently delivered without street name, only street address number.

