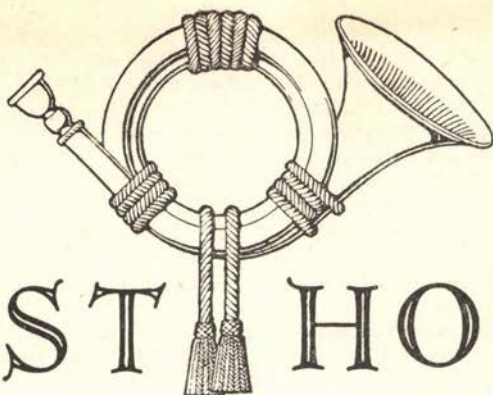


The

# POST HORN



Sponsored by the  
SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

Volume 14

January 1957

Number 1

## German Postal Franks During the Occupation of Norway

by Frederick A. Brofos (497)

Part I—Reichskommissariat



In the early part of the German occupation of Norway an arrangement was made between the German civil administration and the Norwegian postal authorities permitting official mail from German agencies destined for ad-

dresses in Norway to pass free of postage through the Norwegian postal service. Such mail was to bear the German office seal and the text "Portofreie Dienstsache"—postage free official matter. Free registration was also available if needed. The more secret correspondence of the German civil administration such as inter-office or with the government in Germany was not entrusted to the Norwegian postal system but to a special German official mail service with offices in Oslo, Trondheim, Marvik and Tromsø. This service will be discussed in a later article. Urgent local mail was stamped "Durch Kurier" and went by special messenger, while letters of the armed forces were generally handled by the various German fieldpost offices. (See *The Posthorn*, Vol. 13, no. 4).

The earliest postage-free official envelope I have run across bears the regular Oslo machine-postmark dated July 5, 1941, and was sent from the office of the head of the German civil administration in Norway, the "Reichskommissar" appointed by Hitler. Impressed on this envelope in dull violet

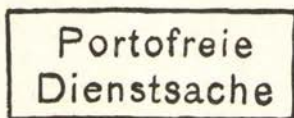


Fig. 1

are a frank mark (fig. 1) and a letter seal (fig. 2). Other handstamp seals were also used (figs. 3 and 4). However, the volume of mail must have in-



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

creased, so that what appears to be a roller or machine combining both seal and frank mark was brought into use (fig. 5). The first cover I have noted with this mark is dated Oslo, Dec. 18, 1941. This frank stamp was continued in use through 1942/43 and the latest cover I have seen is dated Oslo, Feb. 1, 1944. Colors used range from grey and light blue to dull and dark violet. It is possible that there may have been several identical rollers used by various sections of the Reichskommissariat. However this may be, there was also another distinctive type of roller or machine frank (fig. 6). The earliest date I have seen for this mark is Oslo, May 22, 1943 and the latest: Oslo, Jan. 17, 1945, with colors from dull to dark violet. As the old type (fig. 5) continued in use until at least Feb. 1, 1944, it appears that the Germans never noticed the error in spelling of the Reichskommissar's title: REISCH instead of REICHS. Since these rubber stamps were made by a Norwegian firm, the "error" may have been intentional (i.e. sabotage).

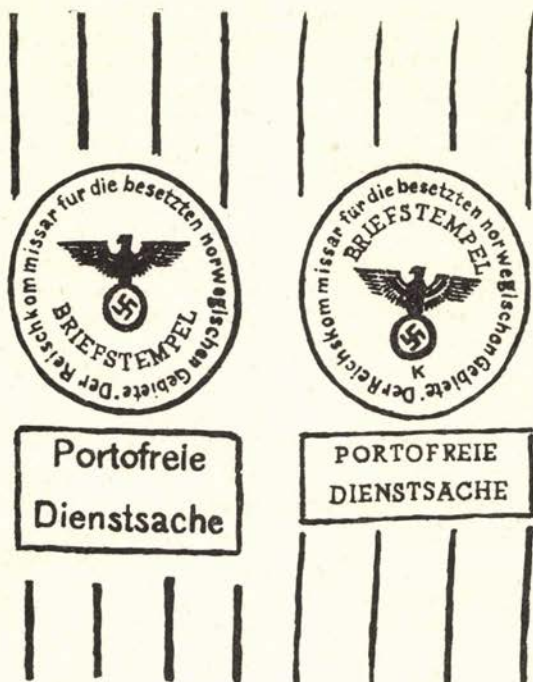


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

In addition to Reichskommissariat envelopes, fig. 5 has also been seen on a cover from "Sportverein Reichskommissariat Norwegen" and "Der Generalbevollmächtigte für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft," while fig. 6 appears also on a letter from "Deutsche Gemeinschaft, Oslo".

Part II—Police and other agencies



Following the example of the Reichskommissariat, other German agencies were quick to follow suit and take advantage of the franking privilege. Second to the Reichskommissar in the German hierarchy of officials in occupied Norway was Gestapo chief Himmler's representative, the notorious "Senior Chief of SS and Police for the North" (Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer Nord). His office used the seal and frank mark shown in figs. 7 and 14. I have seen two examples of this, the first in black, postmarked Oslo, Jan. 3, 1943, and the other in red, postmarked Oslo, May 28, 1943. The latter cover bears an additional mark, in dark violet, on the reverse reading "Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei—Grini", and appears to have originated at the infamous concentration camp outside Oslo. Other covers with the seal (fig. 7) in blue have been noted with dates between January 3 and April 26, 1945, but these were sent through the German fieldpost. (See illustration, The Posthorn, Vol. 13, no. 4).

The "Telegraph and Postal Representative in Norway" (Der Telegrafenebevollmächtigte und Postbeauftragte in Norwegen) used the frank stamp (fig. 16) and seal (fig. 8) in dark violet. This was the fellow who confiscated the King Haakon and Queen Maud stamps of Norway in 1940.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

The "Representative of the Reichskommissar for Ocean Shipping" (Der Bevollmächtigte des Reichskommissars für die Seeschifffahrt) used the frank stamp (fig. 5) and seal (fig. 9) in dull violet. Dates noted: May 5, 1943 to Nov. 11, 1944. This seal and frank mark has also been observed on an envelope postmarked Oslo, Feb. 24, 1945 from "Der Länderbeauftragte in Norw. des HAS b. Reichsmin. f. Rustung u. Kriegsproduktion"—apparently the representative in Norway of the "Reichsminister for Armaments and War Production".



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

Several square-shaped combination seal and frank stamps were used by agents of "Der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD" (Commander of the Security Police & Security Service) in Oslo. I have noted the following, all in blue: fig. 10—July 16, 1943 fig. 11—June 6 and Oct. 13, 1942; fig. 12—Dec. 22, 1943.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

Finally I have an envelope showing the seal and frank stamps of the "Military Commandant of Trondheim" (fig. 13) who apparently decided not to risk the letter in the Norwegian mails after all, crossed out the frank part, and sent it to Oslo via the German fieldpost (April 21, 1943).



Fig. 14

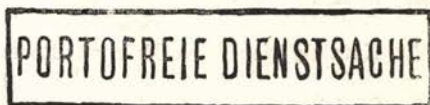


Fig. 15

Portofreie Dienstsache

Fig. 16

No doubt a number of other frank stamps were in use during the war and, in order to complete the record of this dark chapter of Norwegian postal history, it would be of interest to hear from anyone with additional information.

## Publications Available from the Swedish Postal Museum

The listing below includes all of the pertinent information on 29 books printed to 1951. Where no price is given or the price is in parenthesis, the book is out of print. Others are available from:

Generalpoststyrelsens Bibliotek  
Centralposthuset  
Vasagatan 28-34  
Stockholm 1, Sweden

Out of print issues may still be available from Scandinavian stamp dealers.

1. Handledning för besökande i Postmuseum. I. Frankoteckenssamlingen, svenska avdelningen, av Johannes Rudbeck. 1919. 74 pp. Kr. 1.00.
2. Svenska poststämplat i Postmuseum från tiden före frimärkenas införande, av Johannes Rudbeck, med tillägg av Paul Gerhard Heurgren. 1935. 2nd edition. 12 pp. Kr. 0.50.
3. Katalog I över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum åren 1922 och 1924, av Nils Strandell. 1924. 71 pp.
4. Kort översikt av samlingarna i Postmuseum, av Johannes Rudbeck. 1924. 13 pp. and 50 plates.
5. Aperçu sommaire des collections du musée postal, par Johannes de Rudbeck. 1924. 13 pp. (Kr. 1.00.)
6. Catalogue of the postage stamps of Sweden issued 1920-1926 etc. (by Johannes Rudbeck). 1926. 20 pp. Kr. 1.50.
7. Katalog II över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum dec. 1924 och april 1925, av Nils Strandell. 1926. 59 pp.
8. Katalog III över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum jan. 1926 och april 1927, av Nils Strandell. 1928. 80 pp.
9. 1698 års prickebok, en postal historisk-statistisk studie, av Yngve Nylander. 1928. 30 pp. Kr. 1.00.
10. Post och press i Sverige 1643-1791, av Paul Gerhard Heurgren. 1929. 38 pp. (Kr. 1.00.)
11. Svenska postverkets frimärkstillverkning och frimärken 1920-1928 samt frankokuvett, brevkort och kortbrev 1921-1928, av Hj. Olsson. 1929. 85 pp.
12. Skilling-banko-frimärkena, av Hj. Olsson och Nils Strandell. 1930. 159 pp. (Kr. 4.00.)
13. Katalog IV över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum febr. 1930, av Nils Strandell. 1931. 106 pp.
14. Katalog över greve Eric von Rosens frimärksdonation till Postmuseum år 1929, av Nils Strandell. 1931. 36 pp.
15. Optisk telegraf, förhistoria och uppkomst samt utveckling i Sverige i relation till postverket, av Paul Gerhard Heurgren. 1932. 48 pp. Kr. 1.50.
16. Postmuseum och dess samlingar, vägledning, av Paul Gerhard Heurgren. 1936. 95 pp.
17. Svenska postverkets brevkort, kortbrev och frankokuvett, utarbetad av Hugo Olsson. 1936. 207 pp. (Kr. 1.50.)
18. Die schwedischen Tiefdruckmarken 1920-1938, von G. Menzinsky. 1939. 80 pp.
19. Katalog V över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonation till Postmuseum 1932-1937, av Nils Strandell. 1939. 186 pp. Kr. 3.50.
20. De förste Frimärkena. Några historiska uppgifter i anledning av hundraårsminnet av frimärkenas införande, av Erik G. Lannge. 1940. 16 pp. (free.)
21. Sveriges Frimärken 1920-1942, av Georg Menzinsky. 1943. 147 pp. 2nd edition. Kr. 1.50.
22. Katalog VI över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonation till Postmuseum 1939, av Nils Strandell. 1944. 192 pp. Kr. 3.00.
23. Postage Stamps of Sweden 1920-1945, by Georg Menzinsky. 1946. 163 pp. Kr. 3.00.
24. Beskrivning över tillverkningen av svenska postverkets brevkort och frankokuvett, av Hugo Olsson. 1945. 30 pp. Kr. 1.00.
25. Sveriges fasta postanstalter 1636-1949, av Yngve Nylander. 1949. 200 pp.

Kr. 10.00 bound or 4.00 paper.

26. Katalog VII över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum 1940-1946, av Nils Strandell. 1950. 186 pp. Kr. 4.00.
27. Katalog VIII över Hans Lagerlöfs frimärksdonationer till Postmuseum 1948-1949, av Nils Strandell. 1951. 144 pp. Kr. 4.00.
28. Postmusei samlingar av Frankotecken. Vägledning (av Paul Gerhard Heurgren och Hugo Olsson). 1951. 69 pp. Kr. 2.00.
29. Catalogue VIII of Hans Lagerlöf's stamp donations to the Swedish Postal Museum 1948-1949, by Nils Strandell. Translated by Erik Hallar. 1951. 112 pp. Kr. 6.00 plus postage 0.75.

## Bibliography of Greenland

by George Stribley (507)

- Western Stamp Collector, Albany, Oregon \$1.50 yr.  
 Various articles appearing intermittently since 1949 by Kaj Blom, Vester Farimagsgade 3, Copenhagen V, Denmark.
- Chambers Stamp Journal, Kalamazoo, Mich. \$1.50 yr.  
 May 19, 1947, page 68, Greenland Parcel Post Stamps Make Interesting Sideline by Burt W. Brownier.
- Seaposter, Official Publication of Maritime Society, c/o Gustav J. Lund, 136 Highland Blvd., Berkeley 8, Calif.  
 Vol. 10, No. 5, Greenland Maritime Markings, by Geo. D. Stribley.
- War Cover Bulletin, June, 1944, c/o Scott Publication, 1 W. 47th St., New York 19, N. Y.  
 APOs in Greenland, by A. J. Tripp.
- Stamps, N. Y.  
 Oct. 26, 1940, Cover Travels 28,000 Miles in 431 days by David M. Kirk
- Nov. 5, 1938, Greenland to issue Regular Stamps, page 187.
- The Post Horn, Scandinavian Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th, New York 16, N. Y.  
 Vol. 1, No. 4 The Parcel Post Stamps of Greenland by Svend Yort  
 Vol. 2, No. 1 The Parcel Post Stamps of Greenland by Svend Yort  
 Vol. 5, No. 2 Scandinavian Lindberghiana by Geo. D. Stribley  
 Vol. 6, No. 2 The Thor Solberg Greenland Covers by Geo. D. Stribley  
 Vol. 7, No. 4 A Chapter in Greenland's Air History by Geo. D. Stribley  
 Vol. 7, No. 4 Greenlands Postal System, by Stribley  
 Vol. 8, No. 1 Greenland's Postal System, by Stribley  
 Vol. 8, No. 2 Greenland's Postal System, by Stribley  
 Vol. 9, No. 3 A Rockwell Kent "Forerunner" by Lauson H. Stone
- Vol. 13, No. 2 U. S. Army Post Office Units in Greenland by Stribley
- Sanabrias Air Post News, 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y. \$1.00 yr.  
 Vol. 15, No. 1 The Rockwell Kent Greenland 1932 Airmail stamps by Eric Hildes-Heim
- Vol. 15, No. 2/3 Same
- Grønlands Postvaesen, Saertryk af Beretninger Vedrørende, Grønlands Styrelse, Nr. 1, 1945,  
 Royal Greenland Trading Company, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- The American Philatelist, Federalsburg, Maryland \$3 yr.  
 Vol. 54 No. 2, November, Sec. 1, Whole No. 477

- The Mail Service To and From Greenland Under the Royal Greenland Company, by E. F. Hurt
- Frimaerkekatalog Denmark, Fyens Frimaerkehandel, E. Nielsen, Odense Denmark Kr. 1.50
- Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Copenhagen, Denmark  
 Aug. 1944, Nos. 6-7-8, page 102  
 Oversigh over Tidsskriftartikler m. m. vedr. den Grønlandske Posthistorie og Filateli. (This is a complete index of philatelic articles on Greenland from 1881 to and including 1942)
- Billigs Philatelic Handbook, F. Billig, 168-39 Highland Ave., Jamaica 32, N. Y.  
 Vol. II, Page 76, Greenland, The "Pakke Porto" Issues. \$3
- Priced Catalogue of the Local Postage Stamps by E. F. Hurt and L. N. and M. Williams, 12 Dalkeith Road, Harpenden, Herts., England \$1.20  
 Page 45, 2nd Sec. Greenland Parcel Post issues.
- The Stella Catalog, M. Wall, Frederiksborggade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark.

## Norway's Postal Stationery

by Dr. Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff

Translated from Norwegian by

Frederick A. Brofos (497)

with the permission of Nordisk Filatelist Forbund.

### PART V

#### Issue of 1883

Cards in large size (international size). The word "Til" above the first of four address lines.



January, 1883. 416,000 printed.

20. 5 øre ultramarine blue in shades

The small figures 5 vary greatly in size and form.



March/April, 1883. 43,450 printed.

21. 5+5 øre ultramarine blue in shades.

Variety: Missing parentheses sign in front of "Paa denne Side" etc.

At this period there occurs a few color changes of the postcards as well as for the corresponding postage stamps. This meant the issuing of new postcards, as the 5 øre cards were now to be in green and the 6 øre cards in brown color. The strange thing is that the printing of these cards in the new colors partly occurred before the issuance of the last issues in the old colors. The 6+6 øre doublecard in brown color was thus printed at the same time as the same card in green color, while the green 5+5 øre doublecard was even printed before the last blue 5+5 øre doublecards. The green 5 øre singlecard was printed in very large quantities: from Sept. 20 to Oct. 17, 1882—619,300; in the term 1883/84—1,041,600, and in 1884/85—1,031,000, totaling 2,701,900 cards, and as a result there were several different settings of the printing forms. The general appearance of the new card agrees with the blue 5 øre card, but on the new card one can find varying sizes of the frame, which can consist of 32 or 33 ornaments on the sides. However, even within these 2 groups one can, by measuring the outer straight frame line, find noticeable variations in size. These cards were announced by the

#### Circular of July 2, 1883

"V. One announces that there will be produced new . . . . postcards of 5 øre value, green of color, but otherwise the appearance as those previously issued, and that the distribution of the new postcard in the case of individual postoffices shall begin already during the present Quarter. One asks notice to be taken so that they are not put in use before stocks of the older issues are exhausted."

The first portion of these cards was, as mentioned, ready in September-October 1882, but the Superintendent of Stamps received them first on February 6, 1883. However, the supply at that time of the blue 5 øre cards was still so large—the Superintendent of Stamps had received 242,000 on February 5 and 53,600 on February 19—that the distribution to postoffices did not occur before the 3rd Quarter of 1883 according to the above circular. Hermann, however, lists June 1883 as the issue date, and "Der Philatelist" announces it in its issue of September 1, 1883 (together with the doublecard 5+5 øre green), while Moens sets the issue date as December, 1883. In all probability, certain cards may have been used already in July-August, 1883.

A short while later there followed a doublecard 5+5 øre green, in the same set-up as that in blue (no. 21). As mentioned, these cards were printed before the blue doublecards of the same value, as the printers in the period 6th to 20th of November 1882 delivered 74,900 green doublecards, and the blue doublecards only by December 2, 1882.

In the budget term 1883/84 an additional 118,050 cards were delivered. These green cards were supplied to the Superintendent of Stamps on August 16, 1883 together with the remaining stock of the blue cards, and in the:

#### Circular of September 15, 1883

"IV . . . . it is announced, that there have been produced the following new postcards:

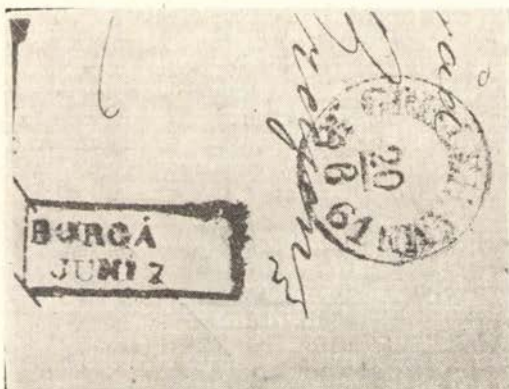
double postcards at 5 øre, green; single and double postcards at 6 øre, brown.

However, "Der Philatelist" had, as mentioned, already announced them in its issue of September 1, 1883, while Moens and the other catalog editors first list them under September, 1884.

(To be continued)

## News of Interest

Carl E. Pelander (H-1)



The first time a specimen of the 1860 10kop stamp, bisected, came to my notice, was at the Count Philipp La Renotiere von Ferrary's sale in Paris, when a cover franked with this variety was sold. Since that time I have heard of two others that were supposed to exist, however, I have never had the pleasure to either see or examine such specimens. When I wrote my book, I mentioned that this variety was known, basing my claim on the first named Ferrary specimen, however since then I, like other students of Finnish Philately, have come to look upon this variety as being of questionable origin.

Over a year ago I had a letter from my old friend and fellow student on the stamps of Finland, Mr. Erik Wohlstrom, now residing in Sweden and among other things he wrote me the following:

"About twenty years ago we corresponded with each other, regarding the bi-sected Finland 10kop of 1860. At that time I had only seen such specimens in two or three auction catalogues and only in such reduced scale, that it was impossible to determine if they were fakes or not. During my 17 year stay in Finland I had never been able to see a single specimen, however, recently the above illustrated specimen was sent to me for examination.

As you are well aware, the rate to Sweden was 10kop in 1860, yet all of the known bi-sects are on letters to Sweden, showing both Finnish and Swedish cancels. In view of this I was always doubtful as to their authenticity and now after seeing this specimen, I am certain all of them are bad.

If you examine the enclosed photograph you will find the following:

**First:** the cancellation "Borgå JUNI 7" is incorrect and should read "7 JUNI 1861", in this case the date is after the month and the year date is completely missing. This cancellation is a forgery made with India ink.

**Second:** the Swedish cancel Grislehamn once was original, but dates from 1833, because in 1861 the name was spelled with "SS", the circular date stamp with only one "S" was used only in 1831-32 and perhaps as late as 1833, but not later. (Ed. note: the arch type cancellation with "SS" was not used after 1849.) From the photograph we can see that under the "6" of "20/6" there has been a "2", besides there seems to be a trace of a "3" under the "6" of "1861". All of the corrections are made with India ink.

**Third:** the paper of the piece of folded letter is handmade, which is very unusual, because in 1861 people usually bought the much cheaper machine-

made paper and the handmade paper was only used for special purposes, which is even today a fact.

In conclusion, I would like to ask you if any of these bi-sects have turned up in the United States and if available, could I have an opportunity to study them? I shall be happy to do this service without any charge."

In conclusion I would like to add to Mr. Wahlströms letter, that since the Ferrary sale, I have seen many a philatelic gem that came from this famous collection which have been of very questionable origin.

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Support the S. C. C. by getting your friends to join

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## New and Recent Issues

by Carl E. Pelander

### DENMARK:



Sept. 12th, 1956

"The Swans of the North"

Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the first "heavier than air" flying machine, invented and flown by J. C. H. Ellenhammer on the small island of Lindholm.

Design by Viggo Bang and engraved by Bent Jacobsen. Printing in sheets of 50's.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12¼

30ø red



October 30th, 1956

United Northern Countries Issue

Commemorating the Union of the Five Scandinavian Nations in various fields of endeavour.

Stamps were designed by the Danish artist Viggo Bang and engraved by the Swedish engraver Sven Ewert. Printed by the Swedish Government Printing Works in sheets of 50 subjects.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 12½

30ø red

60ø blue

## FINLAND:



Sept. 25th, 1956

Anti T. B. Issue

This year's anti-Tuberculosis issue, depicts native birds. The designs by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and the engraving for the 10m by R. Achren, the 20m by S. Rönnberg and the 30m by B. Ekholm.

Printed in sheets of 100 subject, 500,000 of the 10m value was issued and 400,000 of the other two. The surtax is for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 11½

10m+2m red brown and red (Bombycilla garrulus)

20m+3m green and red (Bubo Bubo)

30m+5m pale blue and red (Cygnus olor)



October 2nd, 1956

Vaasa Issue

Commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the city of Vaasa (Vaasa).

The design by Olavi Vespäläinen and the engraving by R. Achren. Print-

ed in sheets of 100 subjects, 2,000,000 were issued.

Engraved

Unwmkd.  
30m sky blue

Perf. 14



November 3rd, 1956

Supplementing the new General Issue, Scott Type A94. The 40m being the first of the pictorial high values, designed by Olavi Vespäläinen and engraved by R. Achren.

Engraved

Unwmkd.  
20m red (Lion type)  
30m blue (Lion type)  
40m violet (House of Parliament)

Perf. 11½

October 30th, 1956

United Northern Countries Issue

Description and printing the same as for Denmark. Total issue 5,000,000

20m red

30m blue



November 26th, 1956

Red Cross Issue

This year's Red Cross Issue, depicts the speakers of the various "Estates" in the Diet (House of Parliament) 50 years ago.

The stamps were designed by Mrs. Signe Hammarsten-Jansson and engraved, the 5m by R. Achren, 10m by S. Rönberg, 20m by E. Pankkari and the 30m by B. Ekholm. The printing as usual was in sheets of 100's, 500,000 of the two low values were issued and 400,000 of the other two. The surtax was for the benefit of the Finnish Red Cross Society.

Engraved

Unwmkd.  
5m+1m: olive green & red (Pekka Aulin—Rep. Peasantry)  
10m+2m brown & red (Leonard von Pfaler—Rep. Burgesses)

Perf. 11½

20m+3m rose lake & red (Archbishop Gustaf Johansson—Rep. Clergy)  
 30m+5m blue and red (Victor Magnus von Born—Rep. Nobility)



December 17th, 1956

Public Health Issue

Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the first hospital in Åbo, by Royal edict of Adolf Fredrik, King of Sweden and Finland.

The design on the stamp represents the University Clinic in Helsinki by artist Aarne Karjalainen, the engraving was by B. Ekholm. Issued in sheets of 100 subjects, 2,000,000 were issued.

Engraved

Unwmkd.

Perf. 11½

30m (color to be announced later)

#### ICELAND:

October 30th, 1956

United Northern Countries Issue

For description, see Denmark.

1.50kr red

1.75kr blue



September 29th, 1956

Telegraph Issue

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the introduction of the Telephone and Telegraph service in Iceland.

Printed in sheets of 100 subjects by De La Rue & Co., London, England.

2.30kr blue

#### NORWAY:

October 30th, 1956

United Northern Countries Issue

For description see Denmark:

35ö red

65ö blue

SWEDEN:

October 30th, 1956

United Northern Countries Issue

For description see Denmark:

Coil Stamps, perf. 12½, vertically  
25ö red                      40ö blue



December 1st, 1956

Railway Issue

Commemorating the Centenary of the Swedish State Railways. The designs by Mark Sylwan and engraving by Sven Ewert (10öre stamps) and Arne Wallhorn (25 and 40öre values).

Engraved	Coil Stamps, perf. 12½ vertically	Unwmkd.
----------	-----------------------------------	---------

10ö olive green (Pioneers laying rail)
25ö blue (First Swedish locomotive)
40ö yellow orange (Arsta bridge, Stockholm)

Booklet panes of 20, perf. 12½ on 3 sides

10ö olive green	25ö blue
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FLASH: Åland Islands to become a stamp issuing country!

The Åland Islands, which are located at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, may soon issue their own stamps, according to information received from abroad.

The Åland Islands, like Finland, was lost to Russia during the war of 1808-09. After World War I, when Finland declared its independence from Russia, they became a part of Finland, however, being a Swedish speaking province, much controversy regarding the language question arose, which finally was carried to the League of Nations, which body decided that the Islands should be a part of Finland, but with complete autonomy. Åland, today has its own flag and constitution and apparently feel that the issuance of their own postage stamps would be desirable for their future.

C. E. P.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Our January Meeting will be held at the Collectors Club in New York on January 23. At this meeting we will be privileged to hear a talk concerning the Forgeries of Scandinavia by Carl Pelander. This should prove to be a highly informative meeting for all our members. The February meeting will be devoted to our annual auction.

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### OFFICERS OF SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB 1957

President: Eric B. T. Kindquist  
 Vice President: Arthur L. Lind  
 Secretary: Frederick A. Brofos  
 Treasurer: Vacancy (election postponed to January meeting)  
 Librarian: Albert Tate

---

## New Members

### New Members—Non-Resident

- 792 William M. Larkin, 84½ Kinnaird St., Cambridge 39, Mass.  
 793 Philip K. David, 1516 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, Ohio  
 794 Grandon A. Sterling, 6341 Sewalls Point Rd., Norfolk 13, Va.  
 795 Emil B. Hansen, 214 Lake Dr., So. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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### Died

- 688 William H. Steubinger, New York, N. Y. on December 9th, 1956  
 729 Helge Arnell, Göttesborg. October, 1956
- 

### THE POSTHORN

Editor: Eric B. T. Kindquist, 2 Shore View Rd., Port Washington, N. Y.  
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 Staff Photographer: Arthur I. Heim

All material and communications concerning The Posthorn should be sent to the editor, address above.