

The Colony Greenland

Starting around the year 1721 a number of different Trade or Missionary companies navigated Greenland. In 1776 the Danish state took over and established a trading monopoly with local goods. Consequently it was of great interest of the Danish state to have control over the general mail.

Officially Greenland only include the Colonies along the West coast. According to a treaty with USA and England in 1905 Angmagssalik, located on the east coast of Greenland, was not mentioned directly. The sale of Danish West Indies 1917 changed the picture because USA acknowledged the entire island of Greenland as a Danish Colony. This fact was published 1921 by the ministry of the internal affairs. It resulted some years later a change of the name for the Greenland post office in Copenhagen from "Styrelsen af Kolonierne i Grønland" to "Grønlands Styrelse".

Special treaties were made with Norway, England and France regarding North east Greenland. A disagreement with Norway was brought to the international Hague court and settled in 1933, probably influenced by a speech by the famous polar traveller Knud Rasmussen. Greenland remained as one island.

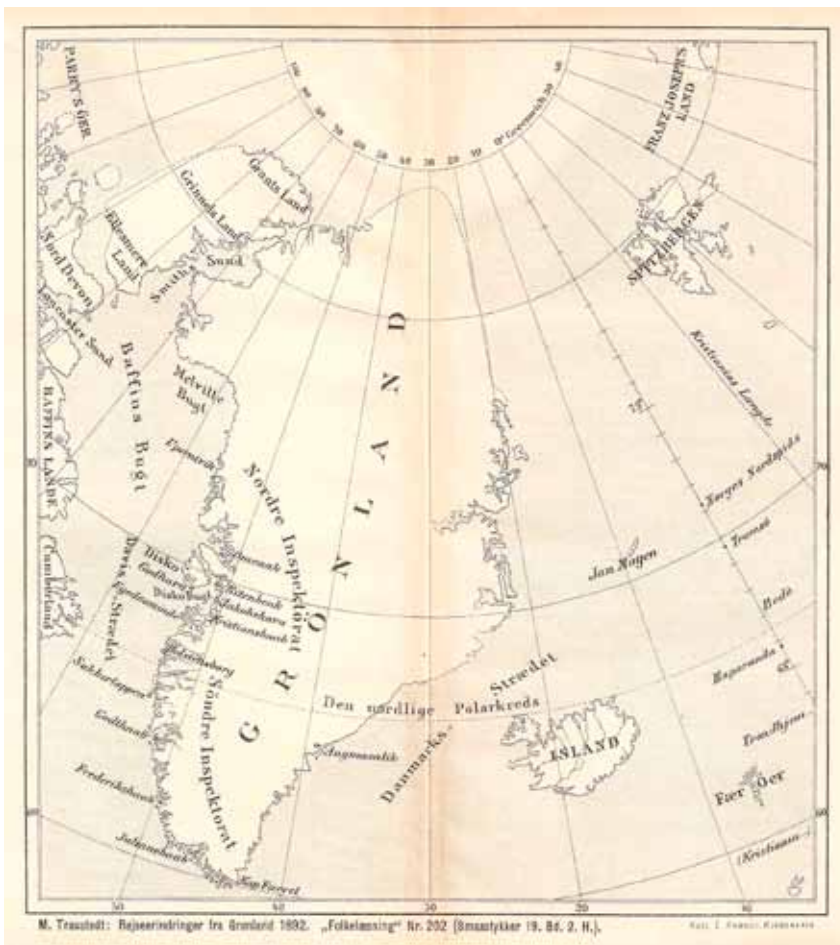


Figure 1. Map from 1892 with the Colony Angmagssalik. Most of North and East coast are still unknown.

In 1884 an expedition discovered Angmagssalik where in 1894 a new Colony was established.

In the following years to 1908 most of the northern coast line was discovered and mapped out. A great number of scientists have contributed their research results of Greenland. The German mineralogist Karl Ludwig Giesecke described the Ivigtut mine 1806-13. Fridtjof Nansen a Norwegian explorer crossed the Inland Icecap of Greenland in 1888. Robert Peary, USA, reached the Kap Morris Jesup (Greenland northernmost point) in 1900 and 1909 even the North pole. Knud Rasmussen, born in Jakobshavn and later Lauge Koch contributed largely to the knowledge of Greenland.

The government's interest in Greenland was executed through decrees by the minister of internal until the 1908 Danish law was implemented. This law established a local voice from a council. However, Angmagssalik, had to wait until 1947 for its local council, or Thule district with own law from 1929. The Colony status is changed 1953 when Greenland became a direct part of Denmark.

Grønland her i postal Hensende altid seset
 i Tjeneste til Sømandet som til selv Kongeriget været
 betragtet som en del af dette rige, og det er i Anledning
 om Postens Renselse af 19 September 1902 - se dens
 første Stykke - i Freden at den ved Postloven af 4 April
 1888 givne Bestemmelse Hver Post, at de mellem
 Kongeriget og Grønland udvekslede Postforsendelser skulle
 behandles som bestemte til, henholdsvis afsendes fra, det
 Københavnske Postdistrikt saaledes at, den hgl. grøn-
 landske Handel i København betragtes som Adress-
 samt, henholdsvis Afsender, af disse Forsendelser. Det

Fig. 2b 1905. Answer from the Danish P&T:
 "the Greenland post office in Copenhagen is
 regarded as addressee or as sender for all
 Greenland mail."

P&T took the consequences by accepting local rates even to and from Greenland. Also expect use of the Copenhagen address. The Pakkeporto period was rather short in years. 1936 Greenland applied for full membership of UPU which was granted. Greenland stamps were issued 1938, the Pakkeporto stamps lost their postal use.

Ministeriet for offentlige Arbejder.

og Telegrafvæsenet.

København V., den 18. Februar 1928.

Generaldirektoratet for Post

III. N. 556.

Register
 Nr. 253

I Anledning af den neds. Styrelses i Skrivelse af 6. ds. Nr. 8
 89 J. Nr. 194/27 hertil rettede Anmodning om Ombytning af 39 Stk. 60
 Øres, 258 Stk. 20 Øres, 43 Stk. 7 Øres, 184 Stk. 5 Øres, 100 Stk. 3 Øres
 Frimærker, 43 Stk. 10 Øres og 38 Stk. 5 Øres Korrespondancekort samt
 83 Stk. 5 Øres og 79 Stk. 3 Øres Brevkort, der er ugyldige og som er
 indsendt til Styrelsen fra Kolonierne i Grønland, meddeles herved efter
 Omstændighederne Tilladelse til, at Frimærkerne m. m. ombyttes med gyl-
 dige Frigørelsesmidler uden Betaling af Ombytningsafgift.

De nye Frigørelsesmidler kan faas udleveret ved Købmagergades
 Postkontor.

P. G. V.

Christensen

København
 2 Ark 15 Øres Frimærker 30.00
 5 - 10 - " 50.00
 1 - 5 - " 5.00
 100 Stk 10 - Brevkort 10.00
 100 - 7 - " 7.00
 102.00

W. Rindal
 1928

Grønlands Styrelse.

K.

Nr: 102-93

Minial Post 118.
 1928

Figure 2: Beside Danish stamps, lettercards
 and correspondence cards were forwarded
 for sale in Greenland.

Udvalgte Skibe
1869

No.	Skibets Navn	Aars	Løst og Bort		Aars	til
			1868	1869		
1	Skib "Hels" 1 ^o Ruffe	9	19	19	Hamburg	
2	Skib "Ladewill" 1 ^o "	9	21	22	Philadelphia	
3	Skib "Fox" 1 ^o "	30	7	10	Kjøbenhavn	
4	Skib "Elsed" 1 ^o "	2	18 1/2	10	Kjøbenhavn	
5	Skib "Porker" 1 ^o "	2	13 1/2	13	Philadelphia	
6	Skib "Nanna" 1 ^o "	2	42 1/2	15	"	
7	Skib "Frøttel" 1 ^o "	2	19	13	Hamburg	
8	Skib "Apollonia" 1 ^o "	6	25 1/2	19	Philadelphia	
9	" " "Gampbell" 1 ^o "	6	28 1/2	20	"	
10	" " "Thor" 1 ^o "	14	18	3	"	
11	" " "Bordland" 1 ^o "	15	18 1/2	3	Rotterdam	
12	" " "Elsed" 1 ^o "	26	21 1/2	11	Philadelphia	
13	Skib "Normandij" 1 ^o "	23	16 1/2	30	"	
14	Skib "F. L. S. S." 1 ^o "	27	15 1/2	2	"	
15	" " "Thors" 2 ^o Ruffe	14	19	2	Kjøbenhavn	
16	" " "Frederik VII" 2 ^o "	17	18 1/2	27	Peterhead	
17	Skib "Hors" 2 ^o Ruffe	19	13	27	Philadelphia	
18	" " "Frøttel" 2 ^o "	30	18 3/4	5	Peterhead	
19	Skib "Elsed" 2 ^o "	2	16 1/2	13	Kjøbenhavn	
20	Skib "Nanna" 2 ^o "	8	42 1/2	19	Philadelphia	
21	" " "Apollonia" 2 ^o "	13	24 3/4	19	"	
22	" " "Gampbell" 2 ^o "	14	27 3/4	20	"	
23	Skib "Charlotte" 2 ^o "	22	26 3/4	31	"	
24	Skib "Bordland" 2 ^o "	2	17 3/4	18	Peterhead	
25	" " "Elsed" 2 ^o "	26	21	11	Philadelphia	
26	Skib "Normandij" 2 ^o "	3	16	11	Philadelphia	
27	Skib "Titianus" 2 ^o "	2	30	20	Philadelphia	
28	Skib "Fox" 2 ^o Ruffe	27	24	"	Kjøbenhavn	
Talt			274	579 1/4		

Oversat den 24^{de} Jan. 1869 af 170 Toner 11.2 affibndt i 1. C. Europejsk Post
 409 1/4 Toner i 1. C. Amerisk

Svendborg den 13^{de} Oktober 1869
 J. J. Jørgensen

Figure 3. List of sailing 1869 for Ivigtut. 28 ships left the mine for Philadelphia, Hamburg, Peterhead, Rotterdam and Copenhagen. At that time the Colony Julianehaab had 2 yearly visits. Ships from Copenhagen made 10 voyages and had totally visited 20 Colonies. The state and the mine had an agreement in 1885 where mail duty is mentioned. The official "Kontrolløren ved Ivigtut" packed a special mailbag in which mail to and from the mine can be forwarded. This mail can later go directly to the Danish post office as it already has been controlled. Mail from Ivigtut consequently rarely received a transit cancel.



Figure 1: Northern part of the West coast with Colonies (yearly ship from Copenhagen) and Udsteder (settlements with shop) from the 1930es.

Figure 2: Southern part of the West coast with Colonies and Udsteder from the 1930-th.

Goods for a European had to be ordered directly from Copenhagen and forwarded in parcels: clothing, boots, books, newspapers and children's toy are examples of parcels content.

“General –Takst 1904”

In “General –Takst 1904” (Tariff) is a list of available goods at the local shops. Nearly 100 shops were scattered along the west coast in the settlements “Udsted” and “Colonies”.

Indhold.

	Side.
A. Udhandlingstakst for udsendte Varer.	
1. Proviantsorter	3
2. Skyde-Rekvisiter	3
3. Urtekram	4
4. Malerverer	5
5. Manufakturvarer m. m.	6
6. Isenkram	8
7. Værktøj og Redskaber	12
8. Emallerede Varer	14
9. Tobak	15
10. Porcellæn, Fajance samt Glas	16
11. Trævarer	17
12. Rebslagerverer	18
13. Kobbersmedevarer	18
14. Blikkenslagerverer	19
15. Skrivematerialier m. m.	19
16. Fædeværk og Bødker-Materialier	20
17. Brændsel og diverse Materialier	20
18. Kommissionsgods (Fordelingsgods), hvoraf kun udsendes, hvad der hos Kolonibestyrelsen forud er rekvireret	21
19. Vin og Spirituosa til navngivne Rekvirenter	24
B. Indhandlingstakst for grønlandske Produkter	25

Two pages shown, one with objects for sale, the other is a buying list, “Indhandling” of local products: blubber, shark liver (3-4 øre per pound) and furs from polar bear (each 8 to 40 kroner) or seal (each 45 to 75 øre). Note the last line “Adressebreve 1 øre” (Parcel card).

15. Skrivematerialier m. m.	
Spillekort	Spil - 75
Skrivpapir, Nr. 1	25 Ark - 50
—, —, liniert	— - 60
—, Nr. 2	— - 45
Konceptpapir	— - 45
—, liniert	— - 55
Karduspapir	Bog - 75
Brevpapir i Kvart	— - 45
— i Oktav	— - 25
Konvolutter, gule, til Folio-Ark	100 Stk. 5 -
—, —, større	1 25 -
—, —, mindre	— - 80
Brevkonvolutter, hvide	— - 70
Segllak (Pd. 20 Stænger)	Pd. 3 -
Paklak (mrkt. London) (Pd. 20 Stænger)	Pd. 2 40 -
Normal-Blæk (med Flaske)	Fl. 1 20 -
Almanakker, islandske	Stk. - 10
Blanketier til Koloni-Regnskaber	3 50 -
— Udligger	— - 50
Protokoller paa 3 Bøger, linierede	7 -
Bøger i Folio, 1 1/2 Bogs, —	2 -
—, 1 —, —	1 50 -
—, 3/4 —, —	1 25 -
—, 1/2 —, —	1 -
Notitsbøger	— - 20
Adressebreve	— - 01

Pakkeporto production



Fig. 3a Invoice from 1905 from H. H. Thiele covering 1000 sheets of Pakkeporto stamps, reproduction of the values 1 and 5 øre, perforation, applying gum and the production of 75 clichés. Further a bill from the artist behind the stamp for the drawing of the 3 values of Pakkeporto, Gerhard Heilmann.



Fig. 3b Mother drawing in Indian ink on carton, the frame measure 44 x 55 mm made by Gerhard Heilmann.



Fig. 3c Drawing of the cipher "5" to be reproduced to the 5 øre Pakkeporto stamp. Note the differences in the drawings of the two 5 øre figures.

Pakkeporto

From 1905 to 1938 Pakkeporto stamps were printed in 38 various prints, of which only the 3 kroner value appeared in one print. Totally 9 values and close to 1 million copies. The values 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 øre were printed by use of 25 loose clichés while 70 øre, 1 and 3 kroner were printed with only one plate covering a full sheet. New clichés were made for 10 øre



Fig. 3d A special cliché was made both in 1905 and 1930 to select colour. Reprint of the two special clichés for colour proofs were issued 1983/1985. Lachmann issue, 1937 and 10 øre Schultz, 1938 are known without perforation in the original colour and could be regarded as a kind of proof. Proofs from issue 1915 are all considered to be faked.

Schultz print 1938 but the Lachmann print, issued 1937, was done by offset print.



Fig. 3e The artist Gerhard Heilmann made frames to many Danish and Danish West-Indian stamps. But Heilmann's most known contribution is absolutely his paper money set used from around 1910 to 1960-th. The nickname "plovmand" (ploughman) still stand for a 500 kroner note.

Sheets from all prints are not known. Even reconstruction of all sheet positions have not yet been finished. We still miss the 1918 print of 5 and 10 øre both on heavy carton paper. Largest block known of the 5 øre is a block of 15, of the 10 øre it is a block of 12. Change in colour shades, quality of paper, and perforation, makes it possible to identify most of the different prints. 10 øre were totally issued in 6 different prints and both 1 and 5 øre in 5 different prints. See special literature.

The small size of the sheets for the issues 1910 and 1915 made it possible to save the perforation on the outer margins. Whether economic reasons were behind, collectors fooled KGH for the profit. In 1918 the remaining stock of sheets had to be returned to the printer, due to the collectors dislike of imperforated margins: "...please try to perforate in the margin." Today both reperforated and imperforated Pakkeporto are widely collected in "blocks" of 9 stamps, each with a relevant margin. The small values with the official reperforation were sold out within 1918 and 1 and 2 øre are unknown used on card. The 5 øre is only known on one card. Most values show frequently significant cliché flaws that are described in the literature, see list of literature.

New research disclose that the 70 øre Lachmann offset print, issued 1937 show a tiny identifiable characteristic in each column:

1. Tiny cut in frame line, below left "7"
2. Tiny cut in frame line, below right "0"
3. Growth on top left side of P(AKKE)
4. Weak dot in centre of (P)O(RTO)
5. Colour dot at foot in (P)O(R)T(O)

Grønlandske Pakke-Porto-Mærker.

Direktionen for den kgl. grønlandske Handel, som ved sine Skibe besørger Postforbindelsen mellem Danmark og Kolonierne i Grønland, har i Aar udstedt Pakke-Porto-Mærker til Værdi 1, 5 og 10 Øre*). Disse Mærker benyttes til at angive Porto for Pakker, der indleveres direkte til „Handelen“s Kontor i København for Viderebesørgelse til Grønland (1 Øre pr. Pd.; Minimum 10 Øre), medens Pakker, der fremsendes til Kontoret gennem-Postvæsenet som hidtil besørges videre uden Særbetaling. Mærkerne, der er tegnede af Gerhard Heilmann, bærer i Midten den grønlandske Handels Vaaben. foroven Indskriften Pakke-Porto og forneden Angivelse af Værdien.



Mærkerne er ikke Genstand for almindeligt Salg, men paaklæbes Pakkerne af Kontorpersonalet samtidig med Portoens Erlæggelse.

Breve besørges indtil videre som hidtil uden Betaling, naar de indleveres paa Direktionens Kontor.

Georg Neerborg.

*) Farverne er: 1 Øre olivengrøn, 5 Øre brunrød, 10 Øre matblaa.

Figure Early introduction note of the Pakkeporto in NFT 1905: "The Pakkeporto stamps can not be purchased but are stuck on to the parcels by the KGH clerk after payment of the rate." Curious enough, it appears that sales of Pakkeporto to collectors was not open until 1915. Hard to imagine by the today's collectors.



Figure 1: Each column show a tiny characteristic.

Distribution in Greenland

The 1905-Circular informs: "Pakkeporto will be distributed to each Colony and Ivigtut and used as receipt for prepaid postage." The Colonies and other places with regular connection to Copenhagen received Pakkeporto, totally ¼ of the 1905 print. However the consumption was limited and so small that Pakkeporto from 1905 were used from several Colonies even 25 years later.



Figure 2. Two new steamships in the Godthaab harbour. "Hans Egede" being the first steel ship.

Together with use of Pakkeporto in 1905 infrastructure was improved. Steel steamship "Hans Egede" had three voyages from Copenhagen this year and S/S "Fox" visited 33 local harbors, for instance Kap York to inspect the possibilities of opening of a station at the place later known as Thule. In 1930 there were a new general distribution of stamps to cover the higher new rate. Pakkeporto had to be ordered separately up to 1929 and again from 1931. Distribution of the Lachmann and Schultz are known but knowledge have not yet been published.

Distribution of the Pakkeporto for sale in Greenland are listed in the annual "Balance sheet". Some prints were never officially offered in Greenland like 1 øre I and III-print, 2 øre I-print and the lower values with reperforated margin.

Tabel 204 b. Salget i Grønland fra 1905/06—1938/39, fordelt efter Salg

Kolonien	3 Kr.	1 Kr.	70 Ø.	20 Ø.	15 Ø.	10 Ø.	5 Ø.	2 Ø.	1 Ø.
Julianehaab ...	21	1.063	451	521	200	1.175	400	200	600
Ivigtut	14	78	50			40			
Frederikshaab .	13	128	61	59		396	128		274
Godthaab	43	873	501	395	112	1.000	289	100	379
Sukkertoppen .	46	464	302	300		866	250		300
Holsteinsborg .	38	381	265	172	100	605	250	100	300
Egedesminde ..	52	4.099	252	27.469		722	300		500
Christianshaab		1.701	53	26.176	50	368	100		200
Jakobshavn ...	30	1.603	320	24.738		611	100		200
Ritenbenk	56	3.146	74	8.874		134	50		100
Godhavn	114	1.198	357	16.423	100	726	250	150	150
Kutdligssat ...	100	2.878	276	6.367		1.250			
Marmorilik ...	3	16	17	125		335			
Umanak	478	7.598	140	123.150		414	126		155
Upernavik	330	9.025	264	45.716	300	528	175	100	200
Thule		3	1			2			
Angmagssalik .	34	307	76	195		197	5		30
Scoresbysund .	34	66	42	87		74			
	1.406	34.627	3.502	280.767	862	9.443	2.423	650	3.388

Figure 3: Pakkeporto total sales in Greenland by face value and place, estimated in KGH official statistics from 1945. Note that some smaller values have only been sold at few Colonies. the first steel ship.

Regnskab over Postmarkered. 1917

	20 ø	15 ø	10 ø	5 ø	2 ø	1 ø
Beholdning d. 1/11 16	8396	8556	5004	3160	7955	9201
do. 12/11 17	6912	6940	2946	1126	5528	6277
Udgang	1484	1616	2058	2034	2427	2924
Modtaget til Gorthavn		200				
- Gorthavn			100	100		
Salgt	1484	1416	1958	1934	2427	2924

Figure 4: Annual balance (1917) for Pakkeporto covering stock per November 1916 and stock per November 1917. Knowledge of the print from 1915 makes it possible to estimate previous sales covering 2 years regarding 2, 15 and 20 ore to: 2045, 1444 and 1604. Somehow, it confirms that sale to collectors was not opened before 1916.



Figure 5: Forwarded for sale in Greenland are 5, 10 and 15 ore, certainly all Pakkeporto from prints with imperforated margins. 5 and 10 ore are known canceled "Logen Godhavn".

Regnskab over Postmarkeder for 1918

	20 ø	15 ø	10 ø	5 ø	2 ø	1 ø
Beholdning 12/11 17	6912	6940	2946	1126	5528	6277
Salgt m.v. 1918			10000	10000		
alt	6912	6940	12946	11126	5528	6277
Modtaget til Christiansh.			100	50		
Beholdning 29/11 18	5089	5094	10210	7515	585	280
alt	5089	5094	10310	7565	585	280

Figure 6: Balance (1918) for Pakkeporto which include a print of 5 and 10 ore, carton paper.



Figure 7: Christianshaab had 5 and 10 ore from 1910 print with mixed re/imperforated margins.

Regnskab over Postmarked.
1919.

	20 ø.	15 ø.	10 ø.	5 ø.	2 ø.	1 ø.
Betællning 23/1 19.	✓ 5089	✓ 5094	✓ 10210	✓ 7518	✓ 585	✓ 280
Tykt med Oplag					✓ 11625	✓ 10980
ialt	✓ 5089	✓ 5094	✓ 10210	✓ 7518	✓ 12210	✓ 11180
til Christianshaab						✓ 180
- Julianehaab	✓ 200	✓ 200	✓ 200	✓ 200	✓ 200	✓ 200
Betællning 3/1 20	2936	2991	7252	4682	8540	5765
ialt	✓ 3136	✓ 3191	✓ 7452	✓ 4882	✓ 8740	✓ 6065

Figure 8: Balance (1919) for Pakkeporto. New prints of 1 and 2 øre, grayish war paper.



Fig. Christianshaab are likely to be 1 øre warprint. Julianehaab 1 and 2 øre also warprint, 5 and 10 øre carton paper and 15 and 20 øre must have been official reperforated sheets. xxxCard with label CI, 911 (our page 40)
Parcel card with Udsted Igdorsuit per Colony Umanak. The ship from Copenhagen visited only Colonies and from there it was forwarded by smaller boats.

Mindre Meddelelser.

Breve til Grønland skal, som Besejlingslisten udviser ikke sendes til „Administrationen for Kolonierne i Grønland Stormgade 3, men derimod til Grønlandske Handels Kontor den kgl. grønlandske Handels Plads, København C. Ligeledes gøres man opmærksom paa, at Postpakker fremtidig skal ledsages af Adressebreve.

Figure 9: From 1909 it is obligatory to use parcel cards on all Greenland parcels.

Postal use of Pakkeporto

KGH advertise 1909 officially that all parcels must be accompanied by a parcel card.

Three different types of cards were printed:

1. Cards used internally in Greenland are free-of-charge (until 1958). Not known with Pakkeporto.

2. Cards for parcels to be collected at the Greenland post office in Copenhagen. Franked with Pakkeporto when postage prepaid. (for og bagside suktop): Front and rear sides of parcel card from Sukkertoppen 1920, collected in Copenhagen. Card number “17+19+18” noted in blue crayon.

Enhver Skibsfører, Fartøjsfører eller Embedsmand, der modtager Kasser eller Pakker fra et Kolonidistrikt til et andet, anmodes om at afvise enhver sådan Forsendelse, som ikke er ledsaget af Fragtbrev.

Disse Fragtbreve vil ogsaa være at anvende, naar officiel Pakkepost eller Sendingsgodts fremsendes fra en Koloni til en anden.

Den paagældende Skibsfører, Fartøjsfører eller Embedsmand samler de indtagne Fragtbreve og afgiver ved Ankomsten til Bestemmelsesstedet saavel disse Fragtbreve til Kolonibestyrelsen, der sender Fragtbrevene til de paagældende Adressater, hvorefter Kolonibestyrelsen udliverer Forsendelserne mod Tilbagelevering af Fragtbrevet i kvitteret Stand.

Adressebrevene maa ikke forblive paa Pakkens under Transporten, men skal lægges i den officielle Brevpakke i sædlig Konvolut eller i Konvolut med eventuel Postmeddel eller nedlægges i Fartøjs Brevkasse, saaledes at effektiv Kontrol paa Pakkens Antal haves i Brevposten.

Fragtbrevene opbevares i 2 Aar i Koloniens Arkiv, hvorefter de kan blindegøres.



Figure 10: Rear side of parcel card used internally. Pakkeporto not known as parcels up to 10 kilo were forwarded free-of-charge.



Figure 11: Rear side of parcel card from Greenland to be collected in Copenhagen. Labels are not used, instead the receiver always had to sign. Note printer: “Jensen & Kjeldskov A/S, Kbhvn”

3. Cards with print: “Adressekort til Grønland” delivered to the addressee in Greenland, normally franked with Pakkeporto. XX page 31- label 36-37 (fig uden text.) Pakkeporto stamps were up to 1930 only in use for prepaid parcels forwarded to or sent from the Greenland post office in Copenhagen. From 1930 all prepaid parcels had to be franked with Pakkeporto stamps, according to rates.

1905-rate.

No surcharge is charged for parcels delivered to or from the Danish P&T when accompanied by a proper "Adressekort". **Xxside 11, "894"**

Danish parcel card 1913, from Odense via KGHs postoffice in Copenhagen, where a label type A was added, no further fee than the Danish domestic rate 20 øre. **Xx page 2, "678"** KGH parcel card "Adressebrev til Grønland" with label type A.



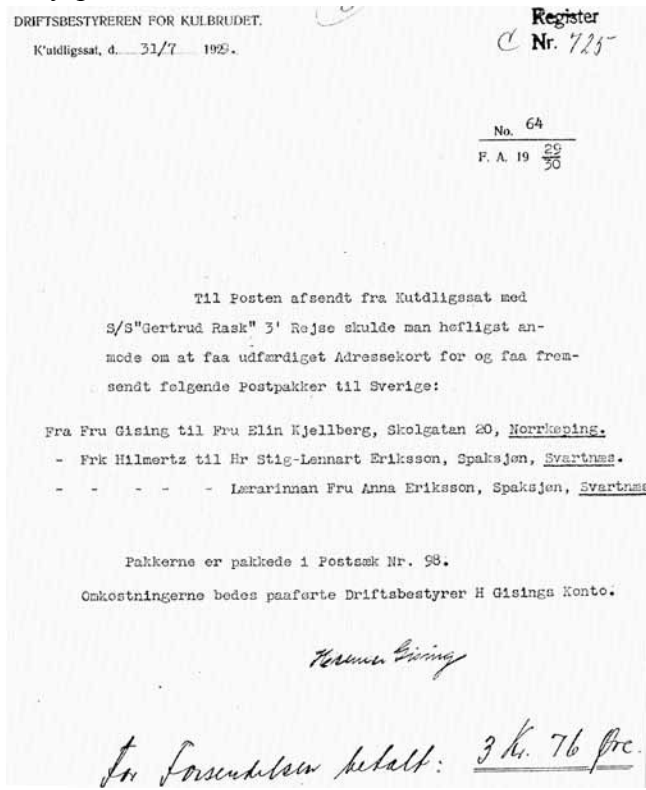
Figure 12 Free-of-charge as delivered through the Danish P&T.

No change of 1905-rate regarding internal charge up to 10 kilo, the free-of-charge continued.

Only parcels handed over or collected at the Greenland post office in Copenhagen had to pay the 1905-rate: 1 øre per ½ kilo, minimum 10 øre per parcel.

Mail from Greenland had equal procedure.

Either use of a Danish parcel cards with Danish stamps or a KGH parcel card with Pakkeporto. Without prepayment no use of Pakkeporto. Exception was 1905-08 before use of cards, our knowledge is abso-



Figur 13: 1929. International parcel cards were not for sale until 1935, KGH therefore had to fill in the form and bill the sender.



Figure. KGH decide to introduce a new rate like the general rate to Iceland. But it was not considered that the Greenland rate are an additional rate. Payable to two different organizations, Danish and Greenland postal authorities.

lute zero. Very little information have survived. The circular from 1905 states that Pakkeporto had to be placed directly on the parcel!

1930-rate

The free-of-charge parcels through P&T end. The Greenland 1930-rate is charged for all normal parcels. Further the rate are calculated according to 4 groups, weight up to 1 kilo, 3kilo, 5kilo or 10 kilo. Similar weight groups for printed matters are also introduced autumn 1931. The original rate for printed matters had to be changed: 100 øre (up to 10 kilo). The rate look like an extra tax and caused quite a lot of complaints!

Xx Page 55 "1315-17"

Official parcel card with 3 parcels free-of-charge without Pakkeporto to a Hospital for children. Label CI "1315-17".

XX Page 71 "1381"

Both Danish stamps and Pakkeporto on a Danish parcel card from Eiby via KGH. Label CII "1381"

XX page 77 "1104"

Danish parcel card from Bornholm, 4 kilo, via KGH, Slotsholmsgade, Copenhagen to Julianehaab. The Greenland rate charged at the receiver, label CII "1104"

Xx page 53 "617"

KGH parcel card with label CI "617" and noted that the Greenland rate is charged at the receiver.

Xx page 71 "1153"

Form with label from Odense, to Ivigtut via Kryolithselskabet, Gammel torv, Copenhagen. Cash on delivery, further charged the Greenland rate "3,40".

CII "1153"

Xx page 85 "B519"

International parcel card from Karlstad, Sweden via KGH to Skansen per Godhavn. Greenland rate charged 170 øre.

Ministeriet for Overveiede Arbejder.

Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet.

III. Nr. 1012.

København V., den 11. April 1930.

Register
Nr. 579.

Efter Modtagelsen af den erede Styrelses Skrivelse af 3^d ds. og under Henvisning til Telefonsamtale med Direktøren meddeles det herved, at man D.D. har udsendt følgende nye Bestemmelse:

"For Befordringen af Postforsendelser fra København til Adressater i Grønland opføres Grønlands Styrelse hos Adressaten følgende Beløb:

For Brevforsendelser	
over 250 g	1 Kr. 10 Øre
For Postpakker	
indtil 1 kg.....	1 " 10 "
1 kg. indtil 3 kg.....	1 " 70 "
3 " " 5 ".....	1 " 90 "
over 5 kg.....	3 " 40 "

For Postpakker, der udelukkende indeholder Aviser, er Særtaksten 8 Øre pr. kg., dog mindst 1 Kr. Både Pakken og Adressekortets Kupon paategnes "Avispakke".

Afsendere, der selv ønsker at betale de ovennævnte Beløb, kan samtidig med Forsendelsens Afsendelse indsende Beløbet i Fri- mærker eller pr. Postanvisning til Grønlands Styrelse, København K. Forsendelsen og Adressekortets Kupon paategnes da, at Betaling for Befordring fra København til Grønland er fremsendt til Styrelsen pr. Post."

Figur 14: Circular from the Danish P&T explaining senders how to prepay the full rate between Denmark and Greenland. The possibility to prepay a parcel in full does not exist!



From Greenland the procedure was the same, except that cancelled Pakkeporto next to the unused Danish stamps would not be accepted by the Danish post office.

Pakkeporto for the Greenland rate either had to be put on the back side of talon to the address card or simply directly on the parcels wrapping paper.



Figure xx. Wrapping paper from 190 øre parcel (up to 5 kilo) with part of a Danish registration label and most certainly accompanied by a Danish address card. The addressee: "Universitetets patologiske anatomiske institut, Frederik Vs vej 11, Ø"

Figure xx Front and back of the talon, cancelled at "Kolonien Godhavn" and additionally cancelled "Grønlands Styrelse" before passed on to a Danish post office. In Denmark the talon could be handed over to the receiver while the card had to be held for control purpose. Later the stamps from the cards were sold as kilo ware to collectors.

However on the talon there is only space for 2 copies of the Pakkeporto stamps. In cases with more than two stamps, these had to be put on the parcel itself.

If a parcel was to be collected at the KGH post office, a special cards made for that purpose had to be used. Unfortunately no card with 1930-rate and forwarded to KGH office is known today. The printed text explain a plausible explanation, the signed card had to be handed over before the receiver got his parcel and those cards never again entered on the market.



Figur 1: The unusual situation of usage of stamps from two different postal organizations did not completely end all together with Pakkeporto. The "Avis Porto", a special rate for newspapers continued and this special rate had to be paid separately to the Greenland post office in Copenhagen. The card shown here followed a parcel of newspapers from "Korsør 17.5 39" to the KGH post office where the printed matter rate of Greenland - 120 øre in Danish stamps - was added. Canceled "Grønlands Styrelse 19.5 39". Weight up to 10 kilo.

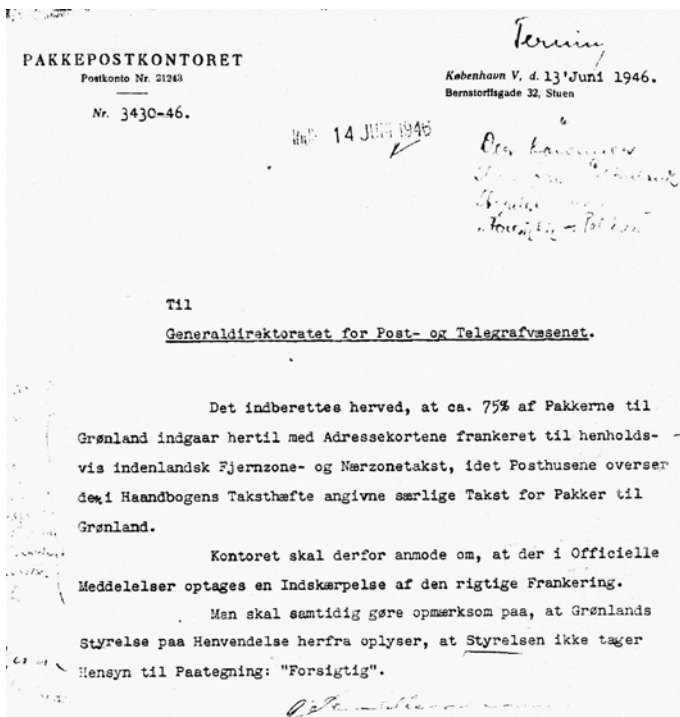


Figure 2. In 1946 the Danish postal authorities state that 75% of the parcels are forwarded with a incorrect rate. Possibly a reminiscence of the curious rates for parcels to Greenland.

Insurence

A statistic from 1946 (table 202, page 676 of what book?????) states data about number of insured parcels. Only very few parcels were insured and through the years this rate got even lower. Reason must have been that KGH had a reasonable safety systems that satisfied most senders. The premium had to be paid in cash.

Tabel 202.

For Aarene	Antal Pakker	Værdiangivelse Kr.	Præmie (% af Værdien)	Beløb Kr.
1910	50	2.665	2%	53
1920	22	2.373		47
1930	20	2.245		45
1955	27	1.755	1 1/2%	26
1958	5	795		12
1959	9	832		12

Figure 3: Statistics for use of insurance showing the very limited use of insurance. The fee was always paid cash.

The history of the Copenhagen post office

It is easy to imagine that together with the establishment of the Norwegian missionary in 1721 a need rose for mail storage. An office where mail could be kept and forwarded until the annual ship departed to the colonies as well as being able to handle mail arriving from the collonies was needed. The first collecting post office most probably was established in Bergen, Norway, but a few years later it moved to Copenhagen. The precise location of the Greenland post office in Copenhagen was still unknown for certain years.

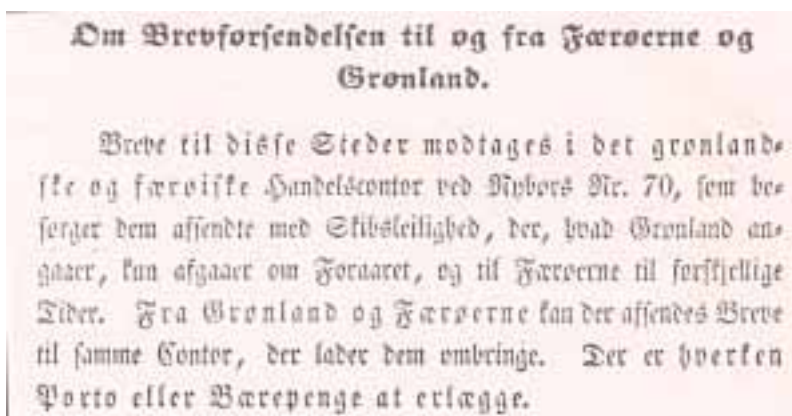


Figure 4: A private postal guide 1841 mentioned that the Greenland (and Faroe) Trade company had an office at Nybørs 70 and stored the mail to Greenland: “..which are forwarded by ship in the spring time.” Mail from Greenland were distributed free-of-charge at same office.

KGH post office, local addresses:

Year	Name of the Copenhagen office	Adresse
1841	"Kongelige grønlandske Handel"	Nybørs 70
1879	-	Slotsholmsgade 10
1891	-	Lille Torvegade 4, I
1898	-	Stormgade 3, I
1909	"Adm. for kolonierne i Grønland"	Handlens Plads, C
1910	-	Rådhuspladsen 77
1914	"Styrelsen af kol. i Grønland"	Knippelsbrogade 3
1925	"Grønlands Styrelse"	-
1931	-	Kristiansgade 4
1934	-	Slotsholmsgade 10



Figure 5: Mail to Greenland were collected at the KGH post office in Copenhagen. The office maintained an up dated list of all inhabitants in Greenland. This card shown therefore never actually visited Greenland but was returned from the KGH office with a note: "Addressee unknown in Greenland", and cancelled "Kongelige grønlandske handel". However the date in the cancels also indicate that the post office was closed for the winter: "Budapest 2.nov 99" and returned "København 22.mar 00".

In 1909 it was decided that all parcels should be accompanied by a card. This parcel was obviously not accompanied by a parcel card so a form had to be used.



Figure 6: It seems to have been a general practice in Copenhagen that the receiver had to sign for the parcel

Simultaneously the KGH post office in Copenhagen introduced registration labels to be used.

Figure 7: Extract from the parcel ledger. The columns indicate: label number, date, sender, receiver, destination and ship's name.

together with the parcel card: one label to be placed on the parcel and one smaller for the parcel card.



Fig. Different types of labels from the Pakkeporto period. Type A, CII and D are used without cancel while type B and CI always were used with an added cancel on the label.

Label type A (1909-1922) with size 9 mm

Label type B (1922-1927), size 4mm

Label type CI (1927-1934), size 6mm

Label type CII (1934-1936) same without cancel

Label type D (1937-1938) number with a letter in front.



“Adressekort til Grønland” are made in carton as a printed card (not in letter form) and sold at KGH post office, each at 1, later 2 øre.

Apparently the office routine with registration of parcels continued through the years with Pakkeporto without major change. The office has surely worked as an very official office with a high duty standard. “Same procedure as last year”! The sender hand in an address card filled in with sender address on reverse and the address of the receiver on the front. Then labels with numbers are placed both on parcel and another one on the card making it possible to copy all the data into the parcel ledger. Up to three parcels could be forwarded with one card. Then the total rate is calculated corresponding to the weight and noted, usually in blue crayon on the card. Normally the rate had to be paid in cash.

Later, after office time, Pakkeporto stamps were put on the cards by the staff who finally cancelled the stamps with the official office cancel. Normally the Pakkeporto were placed so they completely covered the rate noted.

Generally Pakkeporto on parcel cards are valued as the most valuable stamp on card. With addition of the single stamps value for other Pakkeporto. The most common stamps often demand a rather substantial value, up to 20 times. Clip with Pakkeporto have equally a surplus value, estimated to be from 20% of the value of a parcel card. Especially when the face value of the Pakkeporto correspond to the noted rate underneath the stamps.

Office name in Pakkeporto period

In the Pakkeporto period the KGH office had several official names. As the name of the office forms part of the text in all official cancels the following codes are used:

K1: “Administrationen for Kol. i Grønland”

K2: ”Styrelsen af kolonierne i Grønland”

K3: ”Grønlands Styrelse”

The period before the obligatory parcel cards. Postmarks with the office name is not known as text postmarks on Pakkeporto:

K0: “Kongelige grønlandske handel”

Being the official name of the Greenland post office in Copenhagen cancels were changed autumn 1908 to K1, autumn 1912 to K2, autumn 1924 to K3, without any exceptions.

The reason behind change to period K1 was a demand to separate Trade from Administration. But it was unsuccessful to have two directors so after 4 years with both trade and administration directors, everything went back to previous status. K3 period followed after a political accept of Greenland. Greenland was no longer regarded just as some colonies along the coast but as a complete island.



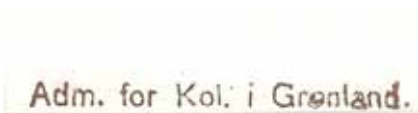
Fig. Label type B “883” with side cancel “GRØNLAND” (inverted N!). Label type CI “108” with another side cancel “Grønland”. Further clip with a readable rate “1,00”, the rare early printed matter rate.

Postal cancels in Copenhagen

Based on studies of used cancels on parcel cards with Pakkeporto and confirmed by the “Nordlicht” collection only the following cancels have been postal used.



K0 period: one postmark known. Copenhagen Shield cancel without text. Postal use on card or clip unknown.



K1 period: two postmarks known. 1-line with and without crown.



K2 period: five postmarks all with crown known. 1-line. 3-line, “Styrelsen” measure 14, 15 or 17 mm. In framed oval.



K3 period: 7 rubber postmarks with crown. 1-line, measure 40, 43, 44, 48 and 51 mm. 2-line. In framed oval.



*K3-date cancel in metal.
Postal used from 4.july 1936 as
the only postmark for Pakkeporto
on cards.*



*Figure 9. A written text: "2 sets
with this cancels" give reason to
believe that some cancels known
used as postal transit marks or on
letters served for philatelic purpo-
ses only.*



*Figur 8. So far this cancel has not been recognized on card with Pakkeporto! It is
a possibility, that one of the officials took care of parcels free-of-charge and that he
had his personal cancel. The label is cancelled K2. Note the written rate correspond-
ing to weight, 9½ x 2 øre or 19 øre.*

Cancels used on request by collectors

Apparently it was generally not possible for collectors on request to have Pakkeporto cancelled with the cancels used postal. For this purpose some other cancels were used.

In the K2 period, three cancels:
1-lined without crown
1-lined with wide crown (11 mm.)
and the Copenhagen shield cancel



In the K3 period, two cancels are known:
1-lined without crown 51 mm.
(until 1929) the Copenhagen shield cancel.

GRØNLANDS STYRELSE

In spring 1939 the KGH post office reopened after the winter with same cancels but now Danish stamps and Pakkeporto only for collectors.

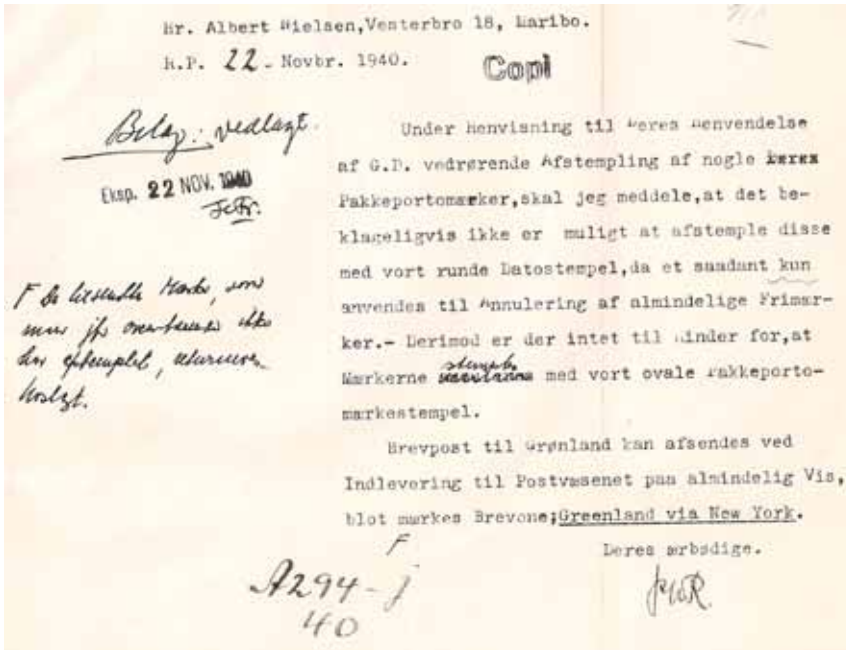


Figure 1: Request 1940, to have some Pakkeporto stamps canceled with the date cancel was denied: the date cancel is now used solely for normal postal stamps alone. Pakkeporto might instead be canceled with the oval cancel.

K3 period was used until 1950 and in the period up to 1953, when the office changed name to “Departementet”:



2-lined without crown, known used as side cancel on cards from 1939.
1-lined 51 mm. with wide crown (mm)



In framed oval, slightly different, typical with S under R. This cancel was used to cancel on order Pakkeporto until 16. January 1953
Delivered to Danish postal museum with a note about previous use.



Last period when still possible to have pakkeporto cancelled to order: “Grønlands Postkontor, København K” Circular date cancel.

I Henhold til Skrivelsen af 15. August 1922 fra Grønlands Styrelse, skal jeg herved meddele, at de otte Postpakker, der afsendes herfra ikke indholder monopoliserede Produkter.

Handl. Stn. Thule, den 25/11-1928
M. A. Nielsen

Til
 Bestyreren af Kolonien Upernavik.

Figure 4. Statement from Trade station Thule regarding 8 parcels. No monopoly goods included. Pakkeporto was in use from 1937 but no knowledge of a used postal cancel.

1934 Bestyreren Umanak J. 896/33

647

Bestyreren har forsynet et større Antal Brevkort med Koloniens officielle Stempel. Dette kan ikke tillades og ikke frentidig finde Sted.

Det var Flyveren Udet, der havde arrangeret dette inden Færgek Selskabet kom til Upernavik her. - Jeg har sagt, at man ikke må bruge sådanne Postkort uden med Koloniens Stempel
 27. 11. 34

Figure 5. Reprimand from 1934 to the Colony manager at Umanak for using the Colony official cancel on a larger number of lettercards. The manager used in defence that it was the well known pilot, Ernst Udet who did it.

Brevk. Marmorilik C No = 855
 Skj. 15. Sept 1937. *CGH*

*3 Pakkeporto af Marmorilik Postpost
 afleveret i Upernavik den 7. d. og er
 omgående sendt med den indskete Flyvevej
 fra Upernavik til Umanak for videre transport
 med denne Post til postene i Upernavik.
 Man skal være opmærksom på at
 alle Pakkeporto afleveret til Postposten
 i Upernavik skal være betalt med
 20 Øre i B og K og 20 Øre for
 de andre.*

*[i]n Hensigten for Postposten, som er en
 af de vigtigste Gt. St. J. Nr. 1937/14 C + 42/11/11*



Figure 7. Pakkeporto 70 øre 1930 cancelled "Marmorilik Marmorbrud" and 20 øre Schultz from 1937 additionally cancelled in transit in Copenhagen.

Figure 6. September.15 1937. To the manager of "Marmorbrudet" some Pakkeporto stamps are forwarded together with instructions in postal use.

The KGHs post office have had a complicated work with payment of the parcel rate. This letter suggests that Pakkeporto used for saving purpose and for postal use were kept totally separated.

Pakkerne afsendt den 27/8 32

*Det henstilles, at Kontrolløren
 skal afsende Pakkeportokontroller
 i Løbet med Kolonien*
A. Nielsen

100	-	3	Øre
200	-	1	Øre
300	-	10	Øre
400	-	10	Øre

Figure 8. Rather surprising facts: no high values were available at Ivigtut in the years 1930, 1931 and large part of 1932.

Kolonien Holstensborg, den 5. September 1920.
A. Nielsen



Figure 9. Cancels used practically, as sender address in 1920 and as postal cancel on Pakkeporto in 1930es. Clip with rate covering weight up to 5 kilo and with transit mark from Copenhagen.



Figure 10. 1940. Rear side of a censored envelope with copy of Ritenbenk's different cancels and also copy of a red wax seal with shield.

Fiscal use of Pakkeporto

From 1927 Pakkeporto served saving purpose in the North Greenland Colonies and Udsteder. Stamps bought at face value were put into a small booklet during the catching season and then paid-out each year at Christmas time.

Tabel 205. Indfrieede Sparemærkebøger og Nettosalg ti og til Samlere i Aarene 1927/28-19

Aar	Totalsalg	Indfrieede Sparemærkebøger	
		Antal Bøger	Paalyd. Værdi
1927/28	5.347,80	ubekendt	4.299,25
1928/29	7.332,21	426	4.858,40
1929/30	4.972,22	330	4.768,40
1930/31	6.784,79	445	6.035,20
1931/32	7.078,17	375	5.105,45
1932/33	8.869,14	553	8.009,75
1933/34	7.152,92	508	6.451,60
1934/35	9.467,75	607	8.761,90
1935/36	11.392,40	605	10.340,60
1936/37	8.756,55	528	7.483,40
1937/38	8.488,50	539	7.641,70
1938/39	12.051,60	606	10.640,10
Ialt...	97.694,05	(5.522)	84.395,75

Figure 11: 1946 statistic. Number of Saving books and the face value of included Pakkeporto.

Figure 12. Notes from summer 1926, from North Greenland province council meeting: "The councils hope for approval of the proposition about saving books from the Landsfogeden. It should develop peoples independence and liberate the Manager for a lot of request for loans in tuff times.

for Erhververe, der ønsker at anskaffe Erhvervsredskaber.

Landsraadet takkede for, at dette Spørgsmaal, som Befolkningen ofte indbyrdes har drøftet, nu foreligger til Behandling. De gældende Regler strækker ikke længer til under vore Dages raske Erhvervsstampe, hvor det gælder om at udnytte Chancerne, naar de er der, thi Laan til Erhvervsredskaber gennem Landsraadet tager ret lang Tid til faa gennemført og drejer sig kun om Laan til Anskaffelse af mere kostbare Erhvervsredskaber, saasom Aabenivandsgaen, Træbaad og lign.

Man savner altsaa et Sted, hvor den driftige Fanger, der ønsker at sætte noget i Gang, kan henvende sig, naar han mangler Kapital. I. Eks. naar han

De ubehdige Folger af, at man længe har savnet en saadan Laanordning, har vist sig i de forskellige Kommuners Maade at administrere Kasserne paa, saaledes har der mange Steder udviklet sig den Usikik, at Kommuneraad, naar Højfiskeriet eller Hellefiskerieret tager sin Begyndelse, bevilger Bindegaen som Understøttelse, skent disse Folk i Løbet af faa Dage vilde være i Stand til at tilbagebetale Beløbet og ej heller opfylder Betingelserne for at faa Understøttelse. Andre Kommuner har uden videre bevilget Laan, og endelig har man andre Steder overhaengt Handelsbestyrerne med private Laanansmodninger, som disse daadligt har kunnet afslaa, fordi de indsaa Nødvendigheden af, at disse Mennesker ikke stod uden Erhvervsredskaber, men Folgen har efter Landsfogedens Udtalelse været, at mange af disse Handelsbestyrere er kommet i Gæld.

1927 648

Derfor hilser Landsraadet dette Forslags Fremkomst med Glæde, Egasom de i denne Forbindelse ønsker at tilføje, at det af Landsfogeden i Aar hjemsendte Forslag om Indførelse af Sparemærker og Sparemærkebøger, med hvilket de var bleven gjort bekendt, maas finde Styrelsens Tilslutning, da dette vil udvikle Folks Selvstændighed og stille dem mere uafhængige af Handelsbestyrerne og samtidig befri Handelsbestyrerne for de mange Laanansmodninger i den trænge Tid.

Aar 1926, den 26. Juli Kl. 10 Form., fortsattes Mødet i Overværelse af de samms Medlemmer og ovenfor nævnt med Undtagelse af Medlemmet for 12. Kred, der var sygemeldt, hvor da vedtoges følgende:

Forslag til Regulativ for Udlaan af de grønlandske Kommunekasser til Anskaffelse af mindre Erhvervsredskaber.

Figure 13: Cover of an Saving book, paid 22.December 1927 at the amount of 2 kroner and 20 øre.

At least 5 different cover prints of the Saving books are known. One print with error “Ore” instead of øre, see special literature.



Figure 13: Cover of an Saving book, paid 22.December 1927 at the amount of 2 kroner and 20 ore.



Figure 14: Correct use of fiscal cancels on clip from Saving books. Many different cancels are used beside the general use of “avane Nr. x”.

Note: “Landsfogeden i Nordgrønland”, “Kolonien Christianshaab”, “Udstedet Proven”, “Nûgâtsiak”, “Udstedet Uvkussigssat”, “Udstedet Rhodebay”, “Kangatsiak” and “Tugssâk”.

Pakkeporto were canceled with a numeral cancel “avane” (north) using 1 to 38, each representing one local municipal. Corresponding to this, cancels with text K’avane and a number represent the south municipal.

Some numbers are unknown used in books: 10,14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 34. However some are known made philatelically: 15, 17, 20, 22.

The Avane cancels are found in different shapes, number 11 and 37 are framed inside an oval and number 38 look like typewriter letters. Number 38 is known in normal types but all of them seems to be of philatelic origin.

Angmagssalik, East coast Colony, used a 1-line cancel with its name.

The Saving books were sold at an auction in Copenhagen, 1946. Some books without cancels had a “Grønlands Styrelse” in red ink, just before the auction sale.

In the statistics of KGH 1946 is mentioned: “A special saving feature in Northern Greenland are saving books. Every Greenlandic inhabitant can in the summertime in which the major incomes appear, buy saving stamps to buy goods at the groceries during poor times. By means of this it has been possible to avoid private loans as in previous times.”

Mr. Fuldmægtig K. Lindsog, Grønløkkevej 13. Odense.

R.F. 27 August 1940.

Idet jeg tilbagesender Deres hertil indsendte Postkort samt Lister i udfyldt og korrigeret Stand skulde jeg meddele, at det antagelig i Aar ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ paa Grund af Forholdene er for sent at tilskrive nordgrønlandske Poststationer om Afstempling af Frimærker, da Posten til og fra Grønland befordres via Fyskland-Rusland Sibirien og U.S.A.

Med Hensyn til Stemplet "avane" skal jeg endvidere oplyse, at dette Stempel, hvis Ordlyd oversat til Dansk betyder "Nord" ikke har været anvendt til Annulering af Pakkeportomærker, der ~~xxxxxxx~~ benyttedes som Porto for Pakkeforsendelser mellem Grønland og Danmark, idet saadanne kun afstempledtes med Koloniernes officielle Stemppler, men har været benyttet til Annulering af Pakkeportomærker, der har været anvendt som Sparemærker. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Anvendelse af Pakkeportomærkerne som Sparemærker har kun fundet Sted ~~xxx~~ ved Handelsstederne i Nordgrønland fra ~~Uper~~ Agto i Syd til Kraulshavn i Nord samt ved Angmagssalik i Østgrønland. ~~Stemples~~ Nummeret i Stemplet er det Kommunen tildelte Nummer i Landsdelen og svarer til Deres Fortegnelse over "avane" Stemppler.

Med Hensyn til Deres forespørgsel om hvorvidt en afstemplig med "avane" Stemppler vil kunne lade sig foretage ved de paa Deres anden vedlagte Liste anførte Pladser vil ~~de~~ saaledes ikke kunne lade sig foretage samt-

De
Figure 15: Answer to a collector 27 August 1940. "Use of Pakkeporto as saving stamps took place from Agto to Kraulshavn and at Angmagssalik in the East. The number in avane cancels are the numbers given to each municipal."

Eksp. 27 AUG. 1940