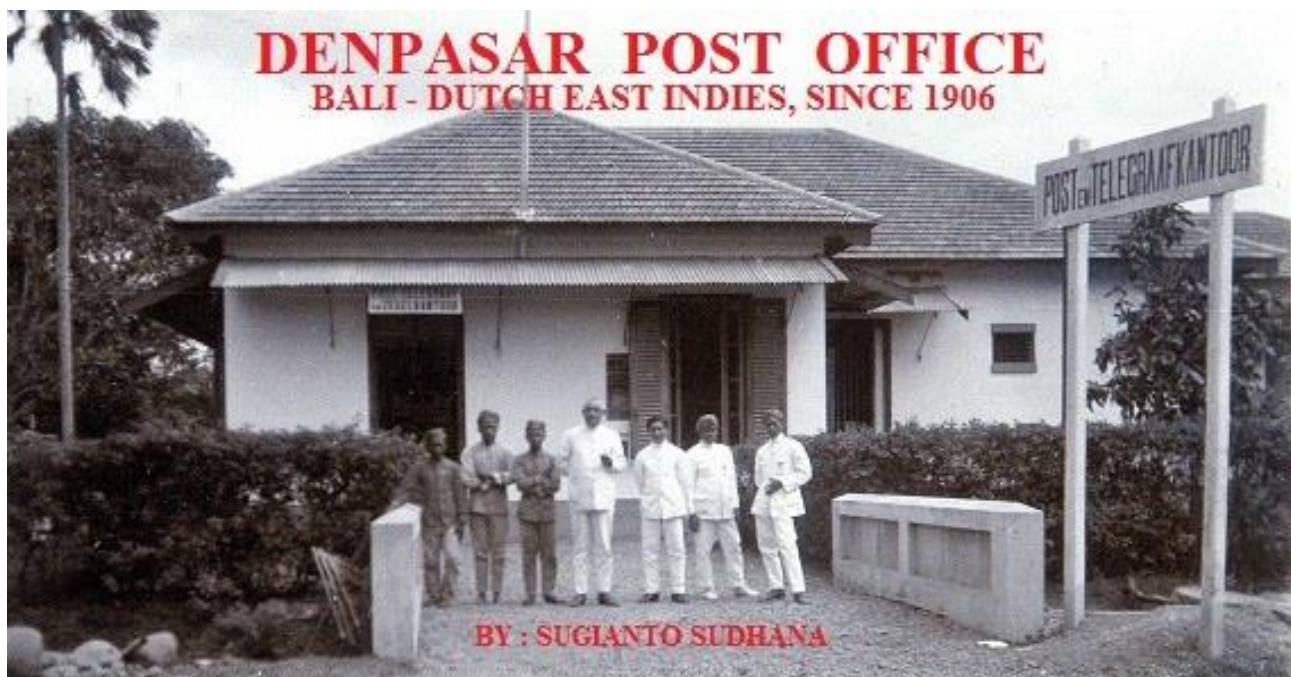




INTRODUCTION

In the past, the capital of Bali Island was Singaraja. Denpasar, at that time, was only a small town, the center of South Bali region, led by an assistant resident based in Denpasar. Later on, Denpasar became a strategic city, witnessing various major historical events in the region, even now becoming the capital of Bali Island Province. The first Post Office in Denpasar was opened in 1906 as a field post office. This post office has changed its name and moved to some locations several times.

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DENPASAR POST OFFICE

BALI – DUTCH EAST INDIES, SINCE 1906

DUTCH INTERVENTION IN BALI

The Netherlands had conquered North Bali in the middle of the 19th century with three military expeditions. This conquest created the integration of the kingdoms of Jembrana, Buleleng and Karangasem into the Dutch East Indies authority. The southern kingdoms of Tabanan and Badung firmly resisted Dutch control, influenced by their close connection with the kingdom of Klungkung. On September 14, 1906, the Sixth Military Expedition of the Dutch colonial army, landed at the northern part of Sanur beach. It was under the command of Major General M.B. Rost van Tonningen.



Dutch troops landing in Sanur. (Photo : H.M. van Weede, 1906)



Major General M.B. Rost van Tonningen. (Photo : H.M. van Weede, 1906)



Dutch cavalry troops in Sanur. (Photo : H.M. van Weede, 1906)

On September 20, 1906, the force marched to Denpasar, described by Dutch participants as if they were in a dress parade. They approached the royal palace or *puri*, no smoke rising from it and only echoing a frantic beating of signal drums (slit wooden gongs) coming from behind the palace walls. Upon their reaching the palace, a silent procession emerged, led by the King (*Raja*). The King was dressed in traditional white cremation garments, wore magnificent jewellery, and carried a ceremonial *kris*. The other people in the procession consisted of the Raja's officials, guards, priests, wives, children and retainers, all of whom were similarly attired. They had received the rites of death, all were dressed in white, and had had their ritual *kris* blessed. The rite known as *Puputan* ("Fight to the death").

When the procession still took place, a hundred paces from the Dutch force, they opened fire on the Balinese people moving outside of the palace gate, who only equipped with traditional krises, spears and shields. The whole procession led to a death toll of at least 1,000, although that figure was not officially released by the Dutch government. The soldiers removed any valuables things from the corpses of the valuables and sacked the ruins of the burned palace. The palace of Denpasar was razed to the ground.

The massacre is remembered locally as the "Badung Puputan" and is glorified as an example of resistance to foreign aggression. A huge monument was elevated on the central square of Denpasar, where the royal palace used to stand, glorifying Balinese resistance in the Puputan.



*I Gusti Ngurah Made Agung (1876 – 1906),
King of Badung.
(Collection of Puri Agung Denpasar)*



*The body of I Gusti Ngurah Made Agung who died during the Puputan.
(Photo : H.M. van Weede, 1906)*

FIELD POST OFFICE (VELDPOSTKANTOOR) – BALI

On September 15, 1906, the day after the landing of Dutch troops in Sanur, the Field Post Office – Bali was opened. ¹⁾ Andries Eugenius Tuybens was appointed as the postmaster of that field post office. ²⁾ Delivery of letters from and to the post office is carried out by the military. Squared circle cancellation written ‘Veldpostkantoor – Bali’ was taken in used in that post office.

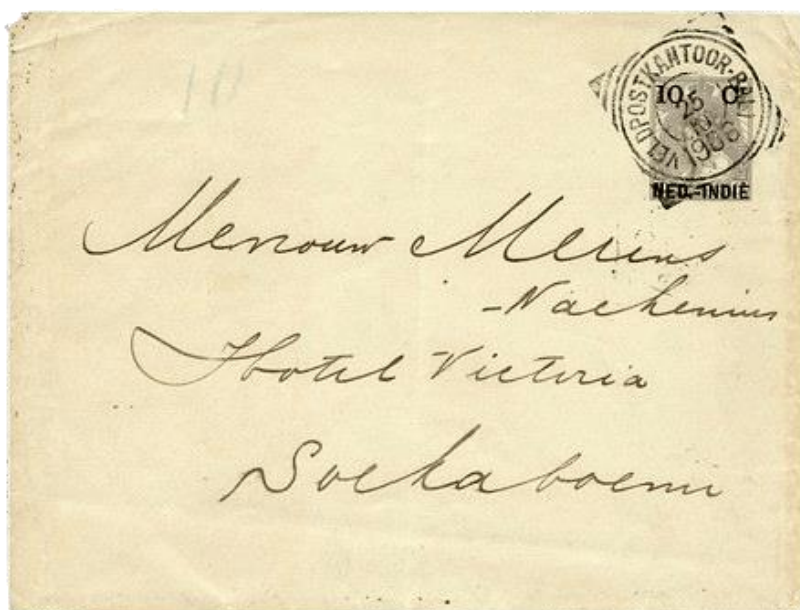


Earliest recorded date of use September 18, 1906
Latest recorded date of use January 11, 1907



¹ Gouvernements Besluit van 4 September 1906 No. 3

² Genealogieonline



Cover from Veldpostkantoor – Bali, 25.10.1906 via Soerabaja, 28.10.1906 to Soekaboemi, 30.10.1906. Transit time : 5 days
Rate : domestic letter rate 10c (valid since January 1, 1863). ¹⁾

BALI POST OFFICE

On October 28, 1906, a Government Decree was issued to finish the Bali expedition on November 1, 1906. ²⁾ Thereafter, since November 1, 1906 the Bali Field Post Office became Bali Post Office that served to the public. Veldpostkantoor – Bali cancellation was still in use in the Bali Post Office.



Postcard from Bali Post Office, 14.12.1906 via Weltevreden, 18.12.1906 to Padang, 28.12.1906. Transit time : 14 days.
Rate : domestic postcard rate 5c (valid since April 1, 1874), ³⁾ over rate 2½c.

¹⁾ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1862, No. 103a

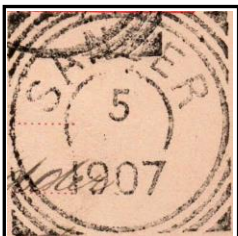
²⁾ Gouvernements Besluit van 28 Oktober 1906 No. 1

³⁾ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1874, No. 53

SANOER POST OFFICE

On February 15, 1907 the Bali Post Office was renamed to Sanoer Post Office. Antonius van Esch was appointed as the postmaster of Sanoer Post Office. ¹⁾ Squared circle cancellation was taken in used in Sanoer Post Office.

A postal service ran once a week between the Sanoer Post Office and the Singaradja Post Office in North Bali, carried by a postman. From the Singaradja Post Office to the Banjoewangi Post Office in East Java, a postal service ran once a week by boat.



Earliest recorded date of use February 17, 1907

Latest recorded date of use July 8, 1908



Postcard from Sanoer, 5.10.1907 via Soerabaja, 7.10.1907 and Weltevreden, 9.10.1907 to Olehleh. Rate : domestic postcard rate 5c (valid since April 1, 1874). ²⁾

MOVED TO DENPASAR

On July 13, 1908 the Sanoer Post Office moved to Denpasar and it was elevated to be a post and telegraph office. ³⁾ On May 5, 1908 Hendrik Willem Victor Waerseggers was appointed as the postmaster of Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office. ⁴⁾

¹⁾ Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië 1908

²⁾ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1874, No. 53

³⁾ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1908, No. 447

⁴⁾ Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië 1911

SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELLATION 1908 – 1910

Squared circle cancellation was taken in used in Denpasar Post Office since 1908. ¹⁾ It was used as departure, transit and arrival cancellation. Squared circle cancellation was used until 1910, it was replaced by large round cancellation.



Earliest recorded date of use August 30, 1908

Latest recorded date of use April 30, 1910

LARGE ROUND CANCELLATION 1910 – 1911

Large round cancellation was used in Denpasar Post Office since 1910 until 1911. It was used as departure, transit and arrival cancellation. In 1911, it was replaced by short bar cancellation.



Earliest recorded date of use April 22, 1910

Latest recorded date of use October 21, 1911



Registered cover from Denpasar, 25.4.1910 to Madioen. Rate : domestic letter rate 10c (valid since January 1, 1863), ²⁾ registered fee 10c (valid since May 1, 1877). ³⁾ Correct rate.

¹ Circulaire post- en telegraafdienst 1893, No.29

² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1862, No. 103a

³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1873, No. 130 & 1877 No. 85

SHORT BAR CANCELLATION 1911 – 1918

Short bar cancellation was taken in used in Denpasar Post Office since 1911 until 1918. It was used as departure, transit and arrival cancellation. Short bar cancellation was a type of cancellation where the segment was filled with vertical lines. In 1917, it was replaced by long bar cancellation. There are 2 types of short bar cancellations used in Denpasar Post Office :

* SB1 :

Short, narrow bar; closed outer ring; 12 vertical lines, unconnected shading; with 3 center-facing open crosses.



Earliest recorded date of use November 11, 1911

Latest recorded date of use January 15, 1917



* SB2 :

short, wide bar; intermittent outer ring; 12 vertical lines, connected shading; with 3 center-facing open crosses.



Earliest recorded date of use December 20, 1916

Latest recorded date of use June 27, 1918

THE FIRST POST OFFICE BUILDING IN DENPASAR

Following the Puputan Badung incident in 1906, Denpasar was rebuilt. Several important buildings were constructed, including the assistant resident's office, the assistant resident's residence, and the Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office. These three buildings stood side by side, located north of the town square on the former site of Denpasar Palace.

Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office was built in 1911 – 1913, including the residence for the postmaster.¹⁾



Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office.

On August 1, 1916, the Negara Sub Post Office in West Bali was opened. Postal connections from the Denpasar Post Office to Java changed. A postal service ran once a week between the Denpasar Post Office and the Negara Sub Post Office, carried by a postman. From the Negara Sub Post Office to the Banjoewangi Post Office in East Java, a postal service ran once a week by boat.

¹ Gouvernements Besluit van 16 Februari 1911 No. 16

LONG BAR CANCELLATION 1917

Long bar cancellation has full date bar that contains date and hour character. The segment was filled with 10 or 12 vertical lines. ¹⁾ Long bar cancellation was used since 1917 in Denpasar Post Office. There are 5 types of long bar cancellations used in Denpasar Post Office.

* LB1 :

Long, narrow bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; two digits hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use April 14, 1917

Latest recorded date of use January 1941



Registered airmail cover (10gr) from Denpasar, 13.2.1940 to New York, U.S.A.

Rate : foreign letter rate to U.S.A. 15c (valid since January 1, 1929), ²⁾

registered fee 20c (valid since January 1, 1922), ³⁾

airmail fee 180c (90c per 5gr), valid since July 1940. ⁴⁾ Correct rate.

¹ Circulaire post- en telegraafdienst 1916, No.74

² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1928, No. 459

³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 793

⁴ Soerabaiasch Handelsblad van 30 juli 1940

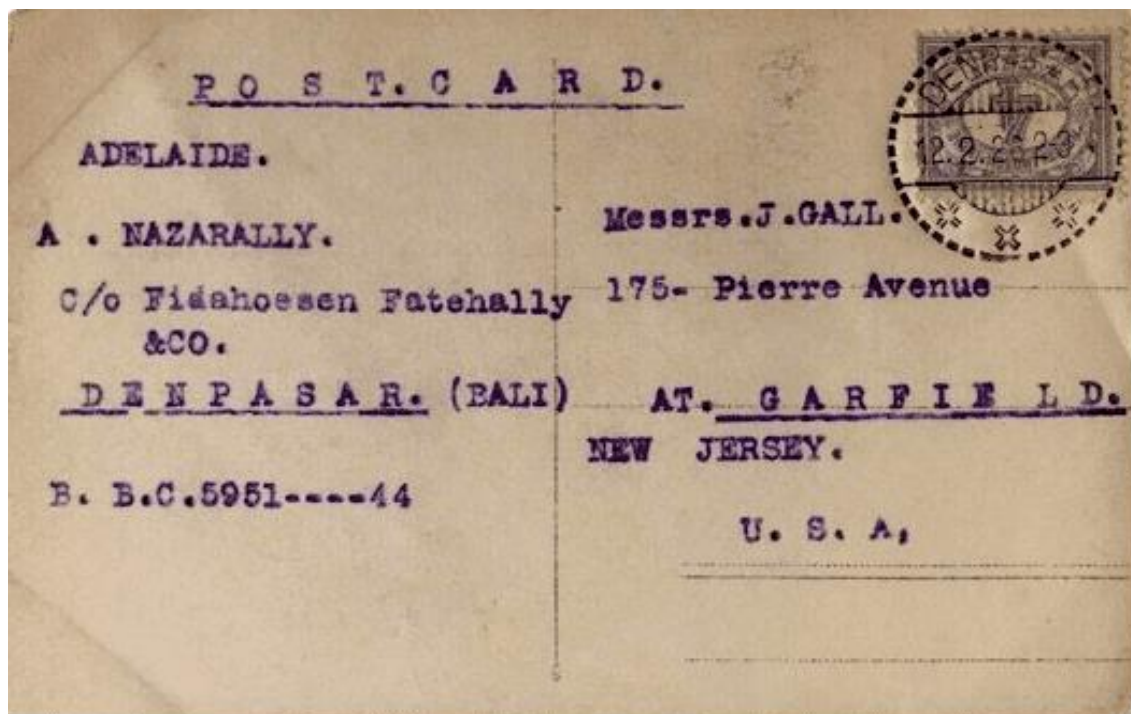
*** LB2 :**

long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 12 vertical lines; big numeral; two digits hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use March 26, 1917

Latest recorded date of use June 26, 1936



*Printed matter from Denpasar, 12.2.1926 to New Jersey, U.S.A.
Rate : foreign printed matter rate to U.S.A. 4c (valid since October 1, 1925). ¹⁾*

¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1925, No. 518

*** LB6 :**

Long, narrow bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use June 9, 1939

Latest recorded date of use September 2, 1941



Cover from Denpasar, 12.9.1940 to Alabama, U.S.A, censored in Batavia.

Rate : foreign letter rate to U.S.A. 15c (valid since January 1, 1929).¹⁾

*** LB7 :**

Long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 12 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use November 16, 1934

Latest recorded date of use May 28, 1939

¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1928, No. 459

*** LB9 :**

Long, wide bar; with intermittent or closed outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use October 26, 1941

Latest recorded date of use December 22, 1941

THE POSTMASTERS OF DENPASAR POST OFFICE

The postmasters of Denpasar Post Office from 1906 to 1922 are :

- * Andries Eugenius Tuybens, September 15, 1906, postmaster of Field Post Office (Veldpostkantoor) – Bali and Bali Post Office. ¹⁾
- * Antonius van Esch, 1907, postmaster of Sanoer Post Office
- * Hendrik Willem Victor Waerseggers, May 5, 1908, postmaster of Denpasar Post Office
- * Willem Frederik Lodewijk Bogaardt, April 29, 1910
- * Karel Eduard van Domburg Scipio, January 1, 1914
- * Robert Willem Albertus van der Mull, August 1, 1918 – 1922 ²⁾

After 1922 there is no data about the postmasters of Denpasar Post Office.

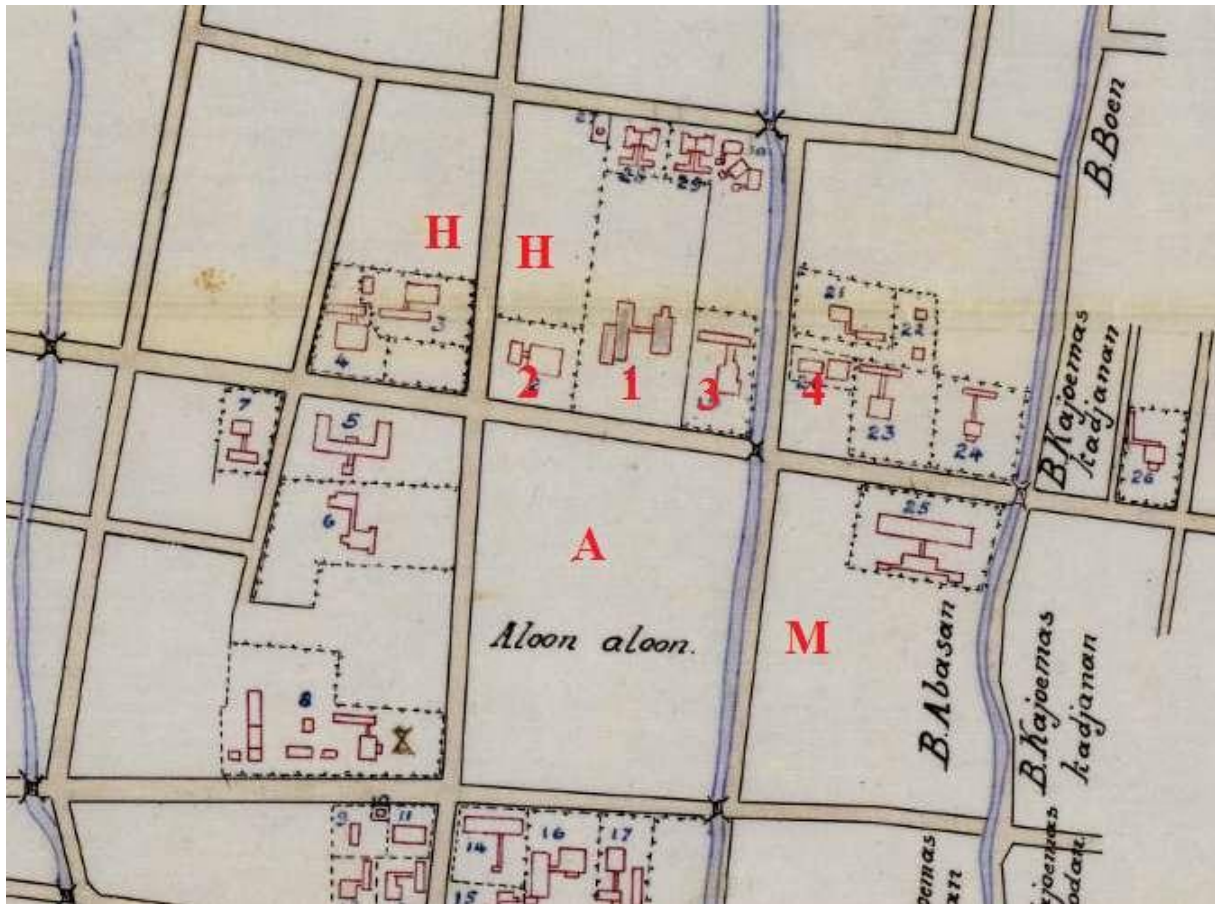


*Willem Frederik Lodewijk Bogaardt
(WikiTree collection)*

¹ Genealogieonline

² Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië 1907 – 1922

MAP OF DENPASAR



Map of Denpasar, 1915. (Publisher : Waterstaat-bureau te Singaradja)

- 1 = assistant resident's residence.
- 2 = assistant resident's office.
- 3 = Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office
- 4 = Denpasar Telephone Office
- A = Town square (alun-alun), today : Puputan Badung Square.
- M = Bali Museum
- H = Bali Hotel, today : Inna Bali Heritage Hotel.

DUTCH EAST INDIES POSTAL RATES

LETTER

Date	Domestic	Foreign				
		Netherlands		UPU Member	Curacao Suriname	P.Timor Str. Sett
		Land Mail	Sea Mail			
Jan 1, 1863 ¹⁾	10					
May 1, 1877 ²⁾		25	20	25	25	20
Jul 1877 ³⁾						15
Aug 1879 ⁴⁾						12½
Jun 1, 1886 ⁵⁾			12½			
Apr 1, 1888 ⁶⁾		15				
Aug 1, 1889 ⁷⁾			10			
Mar 1, 1907 ⁸⁾		12½		12½	12½	
Feb 1, 1921 ⁹⁾	12½		12½	20	20	
May 1, 1921 ¹⁰⁾		15				
Jan 1, 1922 ¹¹⁾		20				20
Oct 1, 1926 ¹²⁾		12½				
Oct 1, 1927 ¹³⁾					12½	
Jan 1, 1929 ¹⁴⁾				15		15
Jun 14, 1937 ¹⁵⁾		15	15		15	
Oct 1, 1937 ¹⁶⁾	10					

¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1862, No. 103a

² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1871, No.155 & 1877, No.85; Javasche Courant 1877, No. 30

³ Gouvernements Besluit 14 Jul 1877 No. 14; Javasche Courant 1877, No. 59

⁴ Javasche Courant 1879, No.62; Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1879

⁵ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1886, No. 96

⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1888, No. 62

⁷ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1889, No. 160 & 163

⁸ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1907, No. 83 & 84

⁹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1920, No. 852 & 1921, No. 4 & 6

¹⁰ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 149 & 254

¹¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 793

¹² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1926, No. 416

¹³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1927, No. 459

¹⁴ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1928, No. 459

¹⁵ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1937, No. 372

¹⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1937, No. 550

POSTCARD

Date	Domestic	Foreign				
		Netherlands		UPU Member	Curacao Suriname	P.Timor Str. Sett
		Land Mail	Sea Mail			
Apr 1, 1874 ¹⁾	5					
May 1, 1876 ²⁾		15				
Jan 1, 1877 ³⁾						10
May 1, 1877 ⁴⁾		12½		12½	12½	
Jul 1877 ⁵⁾						7½
Apr 1, 1879 ⁶⁾		7½		7½	7½	
Aug 1879 ⁷⁾						5
Mar 15, 1882 ⁸⁾			5			
Mar 1, 1907 ⁹⁾		5		5	5	
Feb 1, 1921 ¹⁰⁾				7½	7½	
May 1, 1921 ¹¹⁾		7½				
Jan 1, 1922 ¹²⁾	7½	12½	7½	12½	12½	12½
Oct 1, 1926 ¹³⁾		7½				
Oct 1, 1927 ¹⁴⁾					7½	
Jan 1, 1929 ¹⁵⁾	5	5	5	10	5	10
May 1, 1937 ¹⁶⁾	3½	3½	3½		3½	

¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1874, No. 53

² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1876, No. 99; Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1876

³ Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1876; Javasche Courant 1877, No. 2

⁴ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1877, No. 85; Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1877

⁵ Gouvemements Besluit van 14 Juli 1877, No. 14

⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1879, No. 115 & 263; Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1879

⁷ Javasche Courant 1879, No.62

⁸ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1882, No. 75

⁹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1907, No. 83 & 84

¹⁰ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 6

¹¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 149 & 254

¹² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 790 & 793

¹³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1926, No. 416

¹⁴ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1927, No. 459

¹⁵ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1928, No. 457 & 459

¹⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1937, No. 87; Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië 1937

PRINTED MATTER

Date	Domestic	Foreign				
		Netherlands		UPU member	Curacao Suriname	P.Timor Str. Sett
		Land Mail	Sea Mail			
1 Jul 1902 ¹⁾	1	2½		2½	2½	
15 Mei 1913 ²⁾			1			
1 Feb 1921 ³⁾	2½		2½	5	5	
May 1, 1921 ⁴⁾		5				
Jan 1, 1922 ⁵⁾						5
Oct 1, 1925 ⁶⁾		4		4	4	4
Jan 1, 1929 ⁷⁾	2	3	2	3	3	3

REGISTERED FEE

Date	Domestic	Foreign	Explanation
Jan 1, 1863 ⁸⁾	10	100	Foreign:letter per mail to Netherlands
Aug 1867 ⁹⁾		50	Foreign:letter per mail to Netherlands
Jan 1870 ¹⁰⁾			Foreign for all mail to Netherlands
May 1872 ¹¹⁾			Foreign to Neth. per mail & sea mail
May 1,1876 ¹²⁾		25	
May 1, 1877 ¹³⁾	10	10	Foreign to all UPU member
Feb 1, 1921 ¹⁴⁾	20		Domestic more than foreign
May 1, 1921 ¹⁵⁾		20	Foreign only to Neth. Per mail
Jan 1, 1922 ¹⁶⁾			Foreign to all countries

¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1902, No. 189 & 188

² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1913, No. 232 & 329

³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1920, No.852 & 1921, No. 4 & 6

⁴ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 149 & 254

⁵ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 793

⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1925, No. 518

⁷ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1928, No. 457 & 459

⁸ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1851, No.72; 1854 No.24; 1862 No.103a; 1864 No.5

⁹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1867, No. 93

¹⁰ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1870, No. 1 & 2

¹¹ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1872, No. 26

¹² Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1876, No. 99 & 114

¹³ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1873, No. 130 & 1877 No. 85

¹⁴ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 4

¹⁵ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 149 & 254

¹⁶ Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië 1921, No. 793

JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD 1942 – 1945

On the night of February 18, 1942, Japanese troops landed in Sanur, Bali and occupied Denpasar on February 19, 1942. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Dutch East Indies stamps were over printed with anchor on the Cijfer (numeral), Kreisler (buffalo and queen), Konijnenburg (queen) and Danser (dancer) issues.



In 1943, the Kaigun Minseifu (Japanese Naval Administration) in Makassar issued definitive stamps for the Eastern Region consisting of 11 denominations. These stamps were printed in Tokyo, Japan.



POSTAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN DENPASAR POST OFFICE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD 1942 – 1945 :

Postmarks of Dutch East Indies time type LB6, LB9 and LB14 remained in use during this period and the Japanese date (Showa) was used, in which 17 = 1942, 18 = 1943, 19 = 1944 and 20 = 1945. On the postmark, the year was placed on the left, the month in the middle and the date on the right. The rightmost was the hour denotation. Sometimes the hour denotation was omitted or blocked with a black box.

There are 4 types of cancellations used in Denpasar Post Office during this period :

* LB6 :

Long, narrow bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use September 26, 1944
Latest recorded date of use July 26, 1945



Postal money order from Kloengkoeng, 25.9.1944 to Denpasar, 26.9.1944.
Rate : 20c for amount up to f 25 (valid since July 1, 1944). Correct rate.

* LB9 :

Long, wide bar; with intermittent or closed outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use January 15, 1943
Latest recorded date of use March 31, 1945

差出人宿所氏名 Nama dan Alamat sipengirim	番號 No. W. 4 5	郵便爲替證書 POSWESEL	金銀像 GOLD NEDELL. INDEE
金額 14/5 ROEPIAH 15 SEN		受取人宿所氏名 Nama Alamat Kloengkoeng Dengeradjo	
差出年月日 Tanggal	振出日附印 cap Kantor pengirim KLOENGKOENG 20.3.31	爲替番號 No. Wesel 6	取扱者署名 Tanda tangan pegawai pos Mif
		帳簿番號 No. W 15	

Postal money order from Kloengkoeng, 31.3.1945 to Denpasar, 31.3.1945.
Rate : 100c for amount up to f 200 (valid since July 1, 1944). Correct rate.

* LB14 :

Long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation; sharp 3 (3).



Earliest recorded date of use March 9, 1943
Latest recorded date of use April 21, 1945

整理番號 No. W. 4 5	郵便爲替證書 POSWESEL	郵便切手貼付欄 Perangko
金額 37 ROEPIAH 94 SEN		料金徵收 30
受取人宿所氏名 Nama Alamat Kloengkoeng Dengeradjo		
振出日附印 cap Kantor pengirim TABANAN 20.4.20	爲替番號 No. Wesel 12	取扱者署名 Tanda tangan pegawai pos R 75
帳簿番號 No. W 15 133		

Postal money order from Tabanan, 20.4.1945 to Denpasar, 21.4.1945.
Rate : 30c for amount up to f 50 (valid since July 1, 1944), handwritten on the right. Correct rate.

* S4 :

Postmark in the Katakana script. The letters 大日本 (Dai Nippon) were written above, in the middle : デンパサル (Denpasar), and the letters 帝国政府 (Teikoku Seifu = Empire Government) under, without date.



Cover from Denpasar to Soerabaja. Rate : domestic letter (10gr) rate : 10c (valid since January 1, 1943).

SOME KINDS OF POSTCARDS USED IN DENPASAR POST OFFICE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION PERIOD :

* Hinomaru Postcard 4 sen (Bu.258)



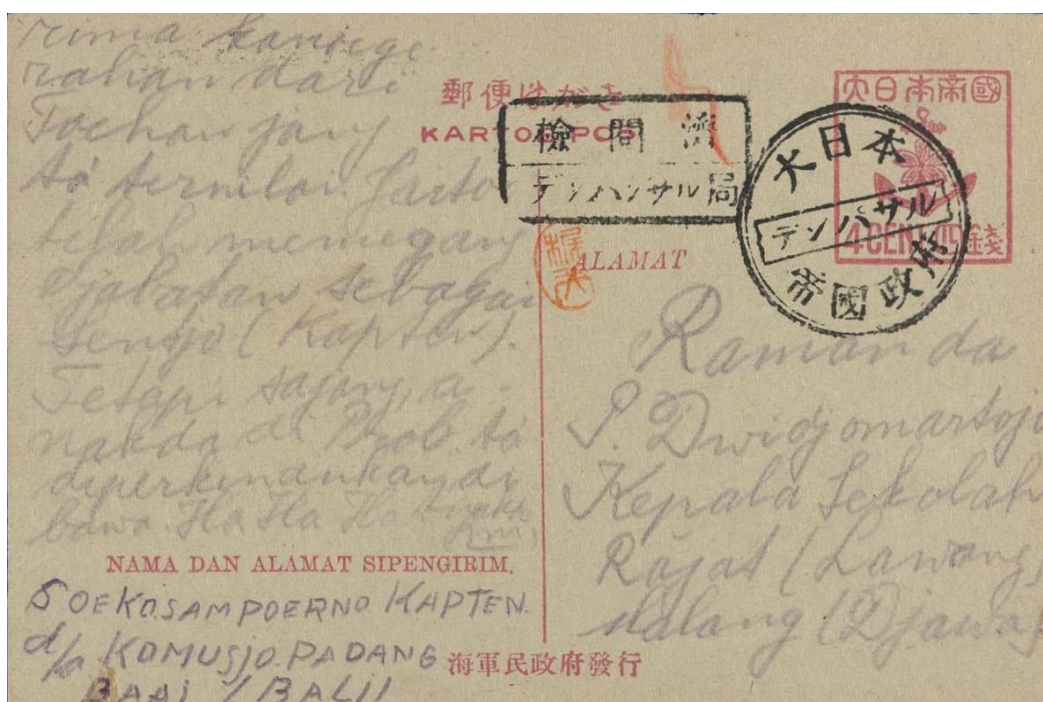
Postcard from Denpasar to Lawang. Rate : domestic postcard rate : 4c (valid since July 1, 1944).

* Buffalo Postcard 3½ sen on gray paper with red anchor overprint (Bu.266)



Postcard from Denpasar to Ampenan, Lombok Island. Rate : domestic postcard rate : 3½c (valid since 1941).

* Red anchor and cherry blossom postcard 4 cent on greenish gray paper (Bu.271a)



Postcard from Denpasar to Malang. Rate : domestic postcard rate : 4c (valid since July 1, 1944).

* Red anchor and cherry blossom postcard 4 cent on blue thick paper (Bu.271b) issued : November 1944



Postcard from Denpasar to Lawang. Rate : domestic postard rate : 4c (valid since July 1, 1944).

* Black anchor and cherry blossom postcard 4 cent on orange paper (Bu.271b) issued : 1944.



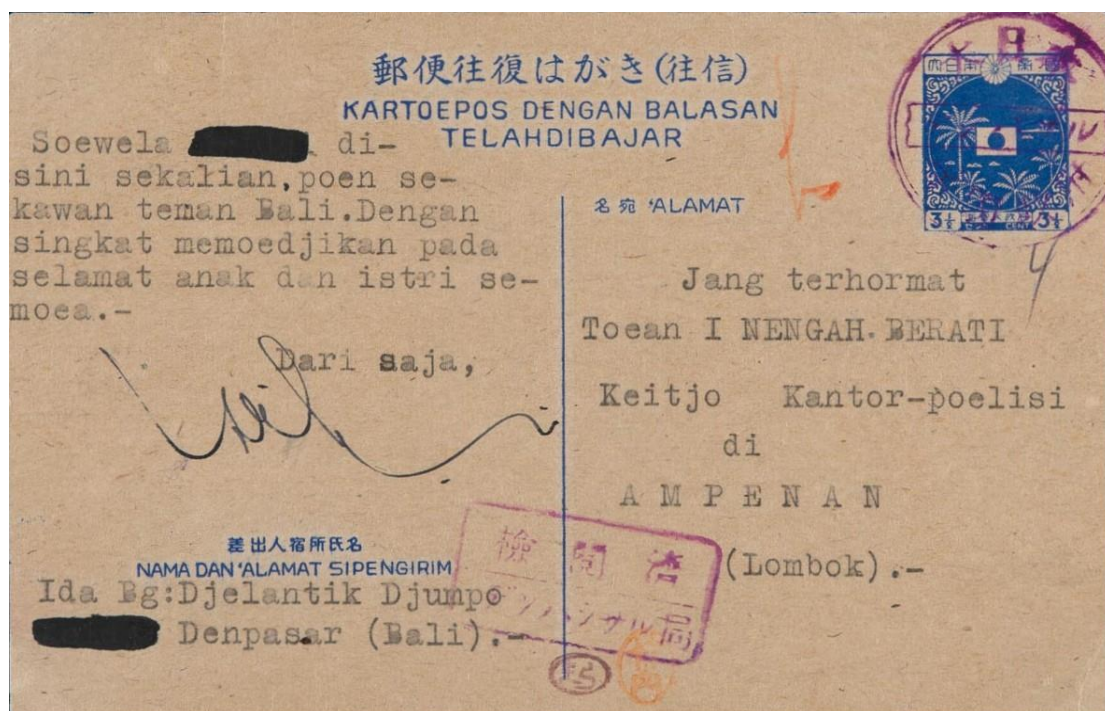
Postcard from Denpasar, 17.10.1944 to Lawang. Rate : domestic postard rate : 4c (valid since July 1, 1944).

* Definitive postcard 3½ sen (Bu.284)



Postcard from Denpasar, 12.1.1944 to Lawang. Rate : domestic postard rate : 3½c (valid since 1941).

* Definitive Postcard 3½ sen with reply card.



Postcard from Denpasar to Ampenan, Lombok Island. Rate : domestic postard rate : 3½c (valid since 1941).

JAPANESE OCCUPATION POSTAL RATES

LETTER

Valid since January 1, 1943

Weight up to	Rates
10gr	10c
50gr	20c
100gr	30c
200gr	40c
300gr	50c
400gr	60c
500gr	70c
1000gr	80c
2000gr	100c

POSTCARD

1941 : 3 ½ c

July 1, 1944 : 4c

POSTAL MONEY ORDER

Amount up to	1941	January 1, 1944
f 5	5c	10c
f 25	10c	20c
f 50	20c	30c
f 100	40c	50c
f 150	60c	-
f 200	80c	100c
f 300	100c	120c
f 500	140c	150c
f 1000	200c	200c

REPUBLIC PERIOD 1945 – 1946

On August 17, 1945, after the capitulation of Japan, Soekarno and Moh.Hatta proclaimed Indonesian independence in Djakarta. Denpasar Post Office was occupied by the Republic from October 1945 to April 1946. The Japanese Occupation stamps and postcards were still in use. Postmarks of Dutch East Indies time remained in use during this period by using the Christian date. Around January 1, 1946 the Dai Nippon 10 ct stamp was also overprinted with “+ 5 SEN”.



*Overprint +5 SEN
Denpasar, 11.1.46*

DUTCH OCCUPATION (PTT – NED. INDIE) 1946 – 1949

On November 19, 1945 the X Infantry Battalion was created in Tamuan and the XI Infantry Battalion was created in Cholbury, Siam (Thailand). The soldiers were veterans of the Japanese POW at the Birma-Siam “death” railway. These battalions were called the Infantry Battalion “Gadja Merah”.

The name “Gadja Merah” was selected by its troops : it meant ‘Red Elephant’ (Rode Olifant). This referred to the sturdy Indian elephants which carried the same burden during the soldiers POW camp period. Some of these elephants were also mistreated by the Japanese while carrying heavy materials. The name “Gadja Merah” honored these strong friends which never gave up. The elephants had saved many soldier lives since they took much hard labor for their part. Knowing this, “Gadja Merah” is a very powerful name. Then, it in turn refers to the post-war X KNIL Battalion soldier, who bled at the Birma railway POW camps but still remained strong and steadfast as these elephants.



Symbol of the Gadjah Merah Battalion.

Eventually the X Infantry Battalion would disembark in Sanur, Bali on March 2, 1946 and in Lombok on March 27, 1946. Most forces would be concentrated in Bali.



The Gadjah Merah (Red Elephant) Battalion of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army (KNIL), including the Marine Company, landed on a beach in Sanur Bay, Bali, on March 2, 1946. This was to reassert Dutch authority in Bali after the surrender of the Japanese occupation. (Mariniersmuseum collection)



Equipment was unloaded from two Landing Ship Tanks (LST) landing craft. Two medical service trucks, among others, were driving on the beach. (Mariniersmuseum collection)



*Japanese officers stand on a beach in Sanur Bay, Bali, during the landing of the Gadjah Merah battalion on the morning of March 2, 1946.
(Koleksi Mariniersmuseum)*

On the same day, March 2, 1946 at 01.00 p.m. the handover of authority from Japan to the Allies was held in the Denpasar square (today : Lapangan Puputan Badung).



*Colonel Hobungo Tsunoka from the Japanese Army handover of authority on Bali to General Mansergh from the British Army.
(Nederlands Instituut voor Beeld & Geluid collection)*

On May 13, 1946, Field Post Office – Denpasar (Veldpost Denpasar) was opened. There are some types of cancellation used in this field post office all of which depict red elephants.

*** Type 1 :**

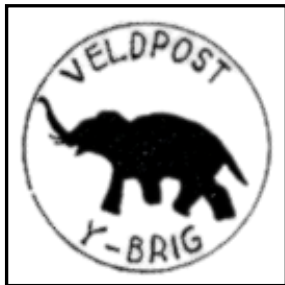
Eerste Veldpost Luchtdienst / Bali, 13 Mei 1946 (First airmail fieldpost service / Bali, May 13, 1946), depicting a red elephant facing left.



*Cover from Batavia-Centrum, 8.5.1946 via Veldpost Denpasar to Singaradja.
Rate : domestic letter rate 10c (valid since 1945).*

* Type 2 :

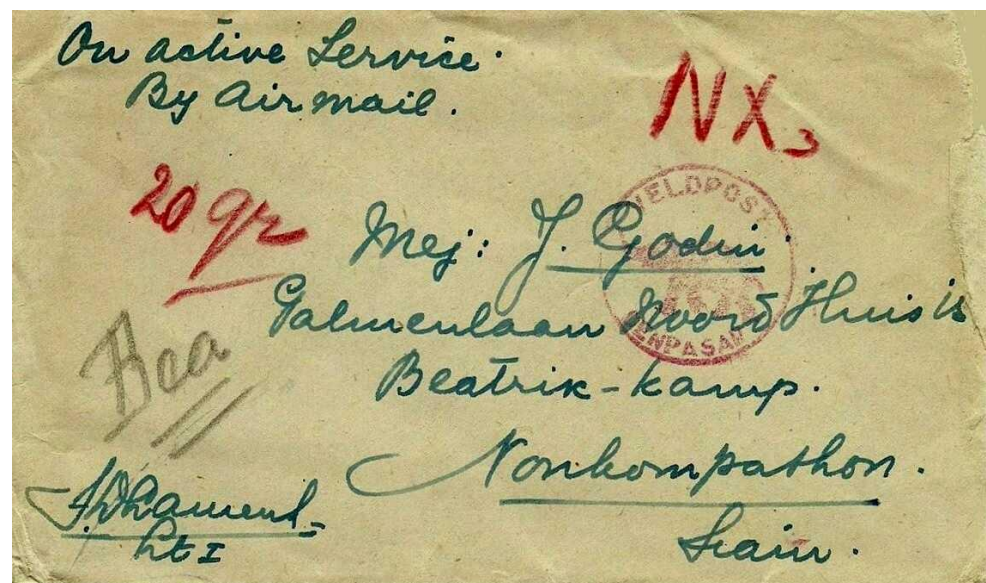
VELDPOST Y-BRIG (Y – Brigade Field Post Office), depicting a red elephant facing left.



Cover from Denpasar Field Post Office to Maassluis, Netherlands.

* Type 3 :

VELDPOST DENPASAR (Denpasar Field Post Office), depicting a red elephant facing left.



Cover from Denpasar Field Post Office to Nakhon Pathom, Siam (Thailand).

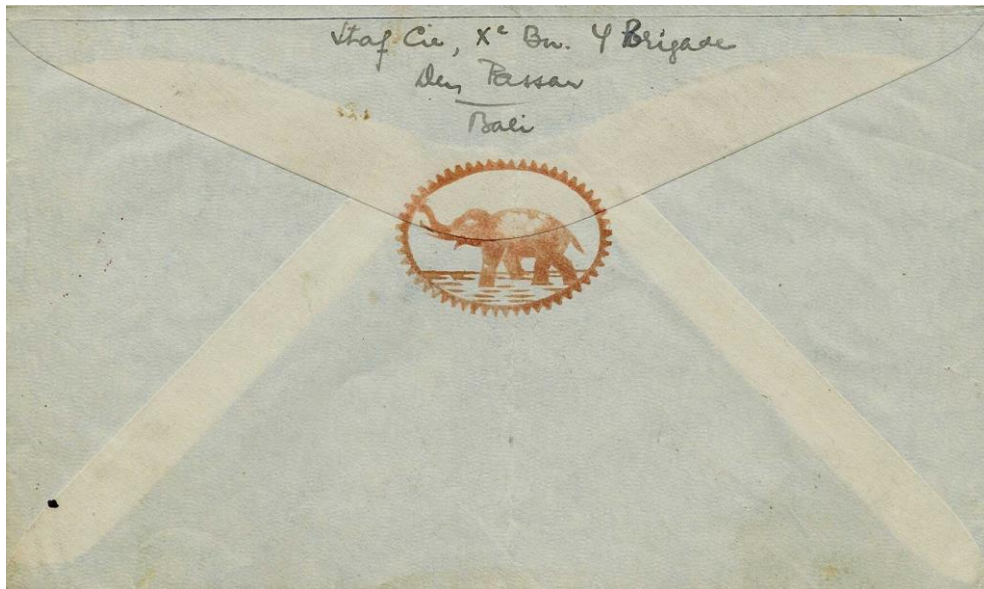
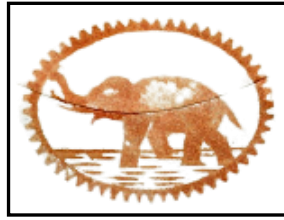
* Type 4 :

Detachment Negara, depicting a red elephant facing right.



*** Type 5 :**

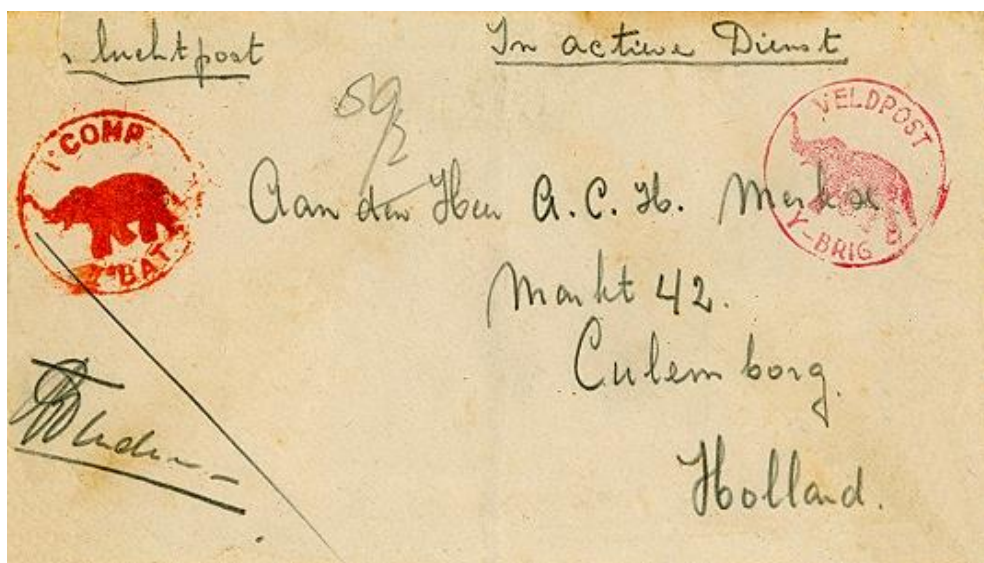
Oval, depicting a red elephant facing left, used by Staf Company, the X Infantry Battalion.



Cover from Staf Company, the X Infantry Battalion, Denpasar via Veldpost Denpasar to Soerabaja.

*** Type 6 :**

1^e COMP / II^e BAT, depicting a red elephant facing left, used by Company 1 of the XI Infantry Battalion.



Cover from 1^e COMP / II^e BAT via Veldpost Denpasar to Culemborg, Netherlands.

Denpasar Post Office remained in the hands of the Republic until April 1946. In May 1946 it was occupied by the Dutch. After it was reopened by the PTT-Ned. Indië, postmarks of Dutch East Indies time type LB7, LB9 and LB14 were reused.

*** LB7 :**

Long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 12 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation



Earliest recorded date of use July 30, 1948

Latest recorded date of use November 21, 1949

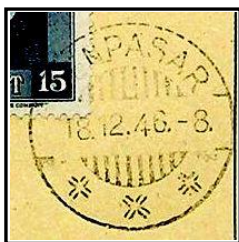


Registered airmail cover from Denpasar, 4.10.1948 to Praha, Czechoslovakia, 11.10.1948, travel time : 7 days. Route : By KNILM to Batavia, by KLM to Amsterdam and onward airtransmission to Czechoslovakia. Rate : foreign letter (20gr) rate to Czechoslovakia 20c, registered fee 25c, airmail fee 180c (45c per 5gr) valid since October 1, 1947. ¹⁾ Total due 225c, over rate 38c . Cancelled with 'Cla Pros' in Czechoslovakia means customs duties.

¹ Verslag omtrent den Gouvernements PTT in Nederlandsch-Indië 1947

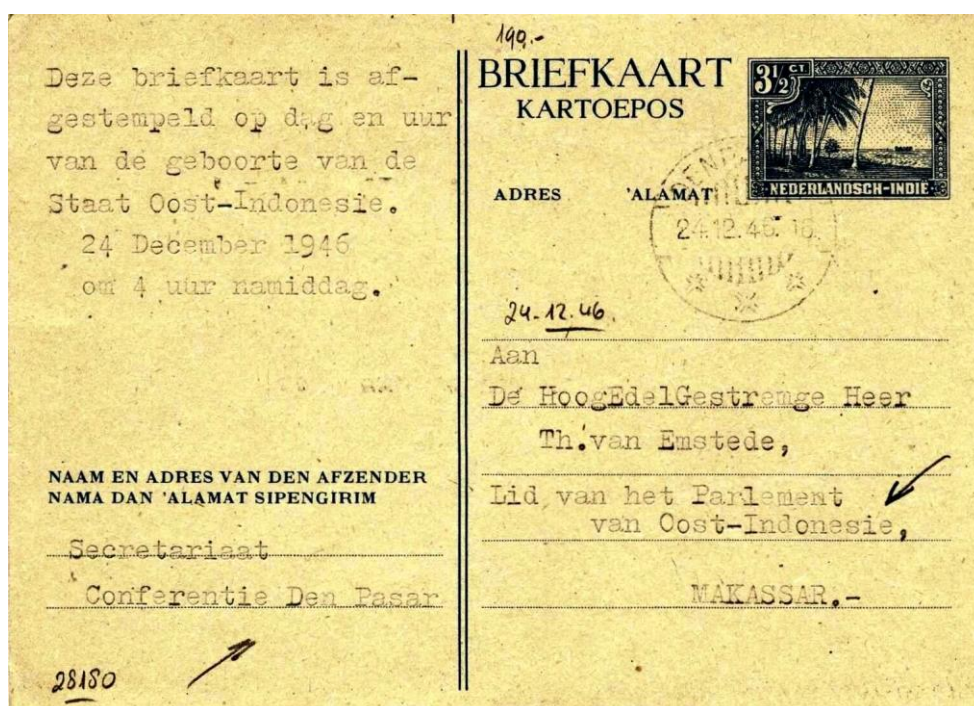
*** LB9 :**

Long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation.



Earliest recorded date of use October 23, 1946

Latest recorded date of use September 14, 1949



*Postcard from from Denpasar, 24.12.1946 to Makassar
Rate : domestic postcard rate 3½c (valid since 1945).*

*** LB14 :**

Long, wide bar; with intermittent outer ring; 10 vertical lines; big numeral; a digit hour denotation; sharp 3 (3).



Earliest/latest recorded date of use August 12, 1946

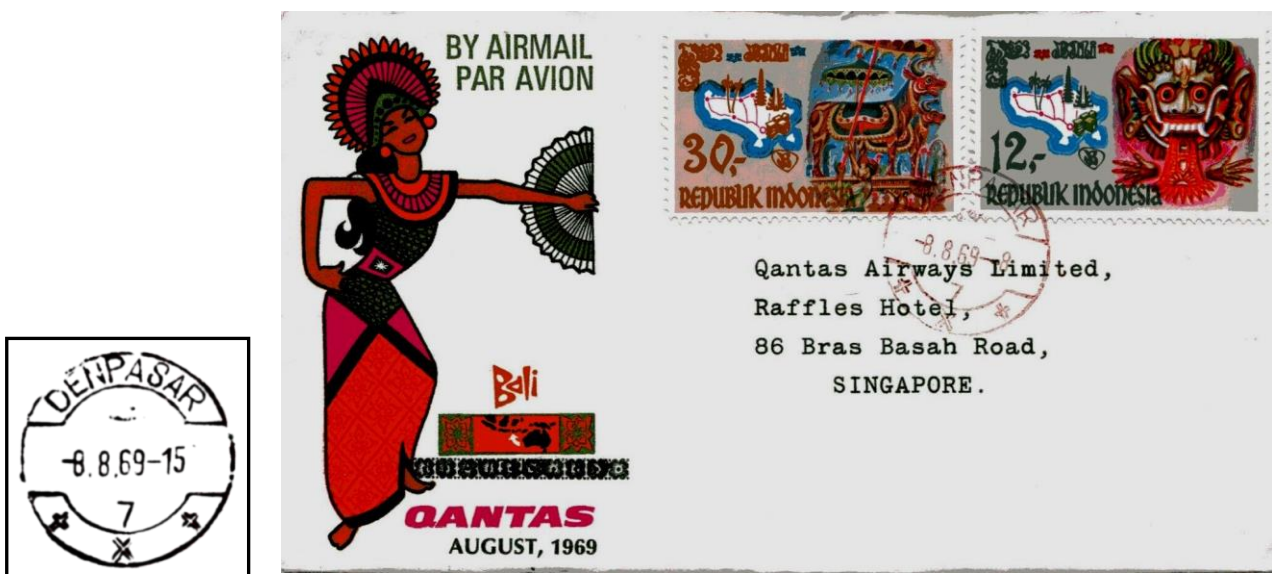
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA PERIOD SINCE 1950

On January 1, 1950 the Indonesian PTT (PTT-Repoeblik) and the Dutch PTT (PTT-Ned. Indië) had merged into a new PTT of the Republic of Indonesia. Cancellations of the Dutch East Indies time remained in use.



Cover from Denpasar, 12.12.1955 to Würzburg, Germany.

Around 1954 a new type of cancellation without vertical lines appeared.



First flight cover from Denpasar, 8.8.1969 to Singapore.

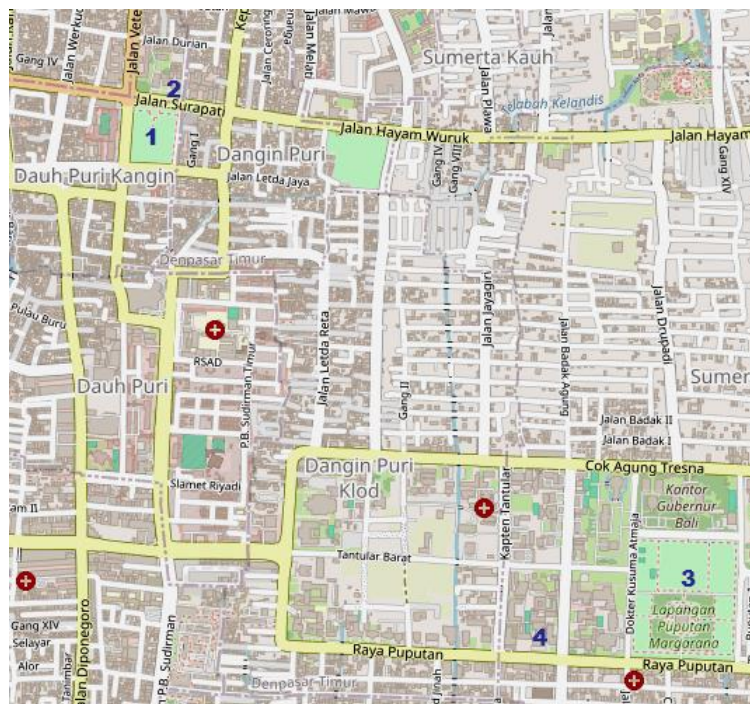
1978 MOVED TO JALAN RAYA PUPUTAN RENON

On June 21, 1978 a new Denpasar Post Office building was inaugurated, located at Jalan Raya Puputan Renon No 37.



The new Denpasar Post Office building at Jalan Raya Puputan Renon No 37.

The old post office was demolished and built for the official residence of the governor of Bali.



Map of Denpasar

- 1 = Denpasar Square (today : Lapangan Puputan Badung)
- 2 = The first post office building in Denpasar
- 3 = Puputan Renon Square
- 4 = Recent Denpasar Post Office

TIME LINE OF DENPASAR POST OFFICE

- 1906 On September 14, 1906, the Sixth Military Expedition of the Dutch colonial army, landed at the northern part of Sanur beach, under the command of Major General M.B. Rost van Tonningen.
- 1906 On September 15, 1906, the day after the landing of Dutch troops in Sanur, the Field Post Office – Bali was opened. Andries Eugenius Tuybens was appointed as the postmaster of that field post office.
- 1906 Since November 1, 1906 the Bali Field Post Office became Bali Post Office that served to the public. Veldpostkantoor – Bali cancellation was still in use in the Bali Post Office.
- 1907 On February 15, 1907 the Bali Post Office was renamed to Sanoer Post Office. Antonius van Esch was appointed as the postmaster of Sanoer Post Office. Squared circle cancellation was taken in used in Sanoer Post Office.
- 1908 On July 13, 1908 the Sanoer Post Office moved to Denpasar and it was elevated to be a post and telegraph office. On May 5, 1908 Hendrik Willem Victor Waersegers was appointed as the postmaster of Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office.
- 1908 Squared circle cancellation was taken in used in Denpasar Post Office until 1910.
- 1910 Large round cancellation was used in Denpasar Post Office until 1911.
- 1911 Short bar cancellation was taken in used in Denpasar Post Office until 1918.
- 1913 Denpasar Post and Telegraph Office was built in 1911 – 1913.
- 1917 Long bar cancellation was used since 1917 in Denpasar Post Office.
- 1942 On the night of February 18, 1942, Japanese troops landed in Sanur, Bali and occupied Denpasar on February 19, 1942. During the Japanese Occupation period, the Dutch East Indies stamps were over printed with anchor.
- 1946 On March 2, 1946 the Gadjah Merah Battalion disembarked in Sanur, Bali. On the same day, at 01.00 p.m. the handover of authority from Japan to the Allies was held in the Denpasar square. Denpasar Post Office remained in the hands of the Republic until April 1946.
- 1946 On May 13, 1946, Field Post Office – Denpasar (Veldpost Denpasar) was opened.
- 1950 On January 1, 1950 the Indonesian PTT (PTT-Repoeblik) and the Dutch PTT (PTT-Ned. Indië) had merged into a new PTT of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 1978 On June 21, 1978 a new Denpasar Post Office building was inaugurated, located at Jalan Raya Puputan Renon No 37.

POSTAL CANCELLATIONS USED IN DENPASAR POST OFFICE 1906 – 1978



*Squared Circle
Cancellation
Velpostkantoor-Bali
1906 – 1907*



*Squared Circle
Cancellation
Sanoer 1907-1908*



*Squared Circle
Cancellation
Denpasar
1908-1910*



*Large Round
Cancellation
1910 – 1911*



*Short Bar
Cancellation
1911 – 1918*



*Long Bar
Cancellation
since 1917*



*Long Bar
Cancellation
Dai Nippon
1942 – 1945*



*Dai Nippon
Cancellation type S4*



*Veldpost Denpasar
1946*



*Long Bar
Cancellation
with vertical lines*



*Long Bar
Cancellation
without vertical lines*



*Short Bar
Cancellation*

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3. Gouvernements Besluiten.
4. Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië.
5. Verslag omtrent den Gouvemements Post-, Telegraaf- (en Telefoon-) dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië.
6. Verslag over de Burgerlijke Openbare Werken in Nederlandsch Indië.
7. Koloniaal Verslag van Nederlandsch Oost Indië.
8. Circulaire Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoondienst.

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4. M.H. Severijn, *Poststempelatlas van Nederlands-Indië*.
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8. J.R. van Nieuwkerk, *De 5 SEN en +5 SEN opdrukken van Bali*, Dai Nippon.
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NOTES :

1. Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië :
is a periodical publication that has been authorized to publish for the public or legal notices in the Dutch East Indies period from 1808 to 1949.
2. Javasche Courant :
or the Government Gazette is the newspaper published by the Dutch East Indies Government containing new laws and various governmental announcements.
3. Gouvernements Besluit :
government decree
4. Regeerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië :
is a directory of the governmental officials.
5. Verslag or jaarverslag :
annual report.
6. Circulaire post- en telegraafdienst :
a written statement of Post and Telegraph Service policy