

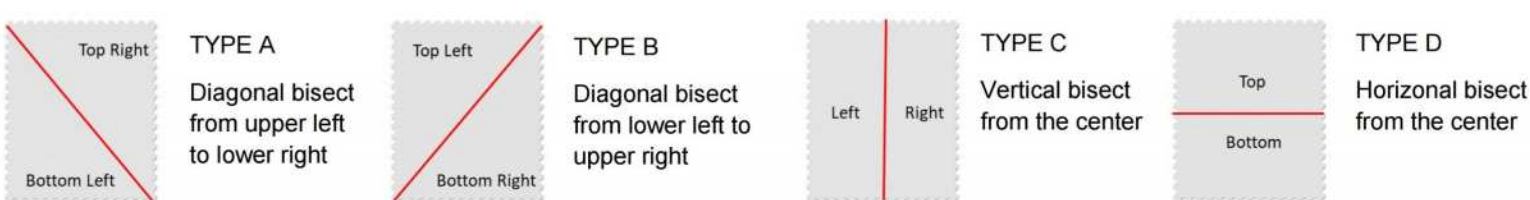
**LESSON LEARNED, THE POSTAL HISTORY OF MACAU BIASECTED STAMP**

**The Significance & Importance of This Exhibit**

This one-page exhibit tells the story of the extraordinary measure taken by postal officials over the turbulent period between the Portuguese Revolution of 1910, Chinese Revolution of 1911 until 1914 to meet recurring shortage of low value stamps. The exhibit demonstrates the resilience of the postal system by issued different types of bisected stamps, yet, with the lack of experience, the problems associated with these emergency measures and how Macau Post had learned the lesson and correct the problems. All the covers show here were used in a period of historical importance, witnessing the fall of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910, the establishment of the Portugal Republic, the fall of the Chinese monarchy in 1911 and civil war until 1914.

**Technical Background**

Bisected stamps refer to postage stamps that have been cut in half, and postally used for the proportionate value of the entire stamp, such as a 2-avo stamp cut in half and used as a 1-avo stamp. When stocks of a certain stamp ran out, postmaster sometimes resorted to cutting higher denominated stamps in half, vertically or diagonally, thus obtaining two "stamps" each representing half of the original monetary value of the uncut stamp.



There are four possible types of bisected stamps and Macau post had used all four types and this exhibition demonstrate the postal history of these bisected stamps, the methods, the problems and how the problems was solved.

**Organization**

The exhibit follows a traditional postal history presentation format. The postal covers are presented chronologically, start with the earliest cover. The exhibit has chosen to structure the presentation by time since it better explains the purpose, rate and event occurs on each surcharges.

**Index**

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9	10	11	12	Page 9-12. Second Bisected Stamp of 1911, the solutions and examples
13	14	15	16	Page 13-16. Third Bisected Stamp of 1913, the problem and solutions examples.

Items of significance are highlight in red boxes  
Discoveries and original research by the exhibitor are highlighted blue and noted by blue dots.

**References**

- Helmut Kricheldorf, "Neues Handbuch Der Briefmarken Kunde, Macau 1884 - 1942", Germany, 1953
- Chan, Stephen T.Y. and Jose Guareiro. "A Study of Postal Rate of Macau, 1910-1945" Hong Kong Philatelic Journal No. 12
- Frazao, Luis Viegas, "History and Development of Macao Postal Service and Telecommunications VOL. II (1884 - 1999)"
- Siu Fu, "Lesson Learned, the first and second issued of Macau bisected stamp" Hong Kong Philatelic Journal, 2021

**MACAU FIRST BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE**

July 1910

Because of the political uncertainty on Portugal, shipment of stamps to Macau were delayed and lack of low values stamps required for local and near by city mail made the government issued Provisional Order No 112 on July 9, 1910 to authorize the current 3a and surcharge of 6a/200r stamps be halved and used as 1/2 Avo and 2 Avos respectively.



Quantity issued: 1/2 avo 63,280; 2 avos 39,200

**Multiply Bisected Type Local Usage**



Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 4 and 2 avos x 4. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910) over paid 8 avos.

Only Known cover with 3 types of Bisected Stamp validly used in the world. Only Known cover with Surcharge Error.

**FIRST BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE EXAMPLES**

July 1910

In early usage all type of bisected type were valid to be used.

**Local Post Card Usage**



Macau (1910. 8. 1.) - Macau (1910. 8. 2.)  
Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2. Postcard rate 1 avo (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**Hong Kong Usage**



Macau (1910. 8. 23) - Hong Kong (1910.8.24)  
Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 4. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**FIRST BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE EXAMPLES**

July 1910

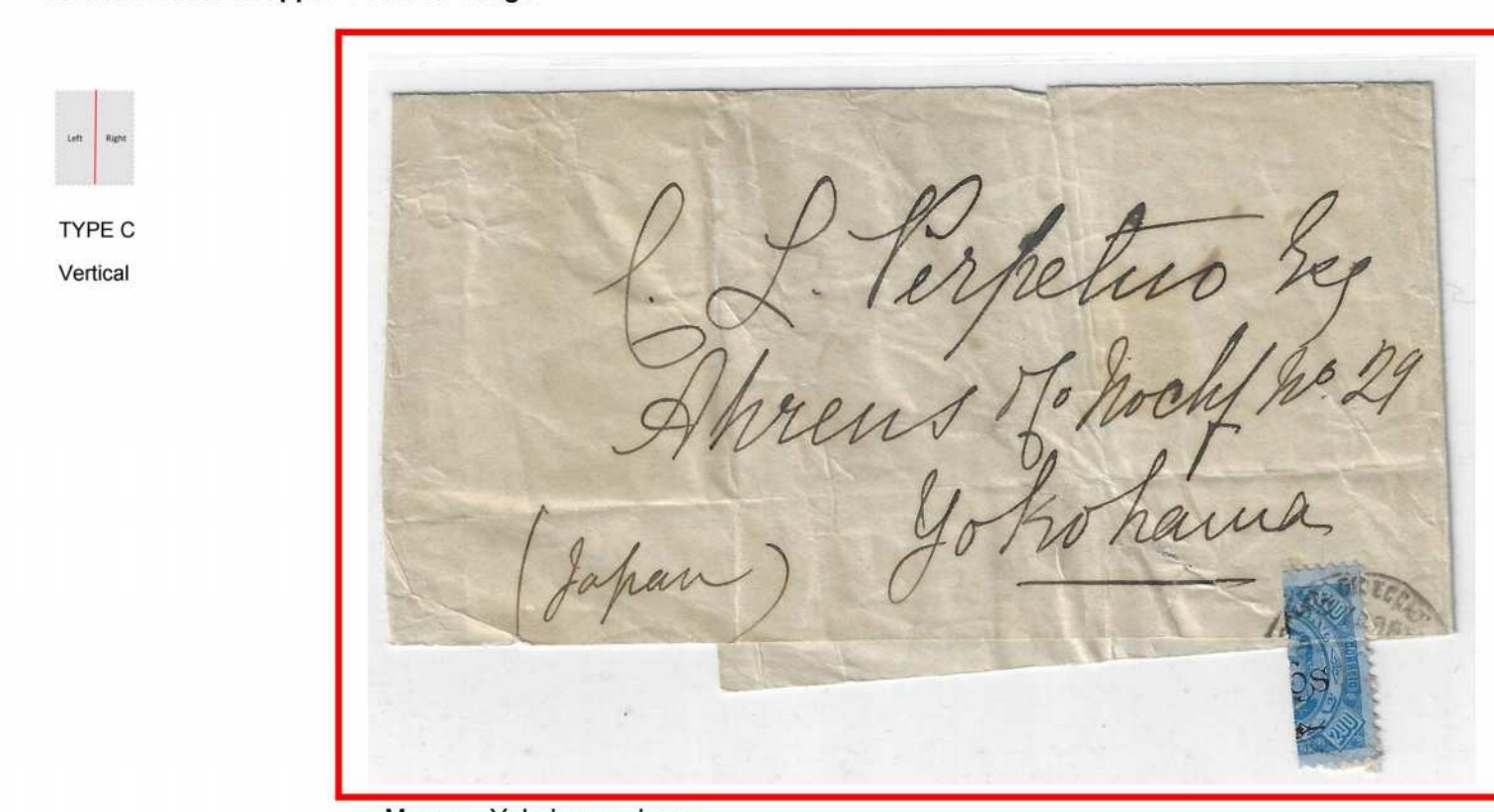
In early usage all type of bisected type were valid to be used.

**Horizontal Bisect Hong Kong Usage**



Macau (1910. 8. 28) - Hong Kong (1910.8.29)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**Vertical Bisect Wrapper Oversea Usage**



Macau-Yokohama, Japan  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)  
Only a few known wrapper usage and only known wrapper to Japan

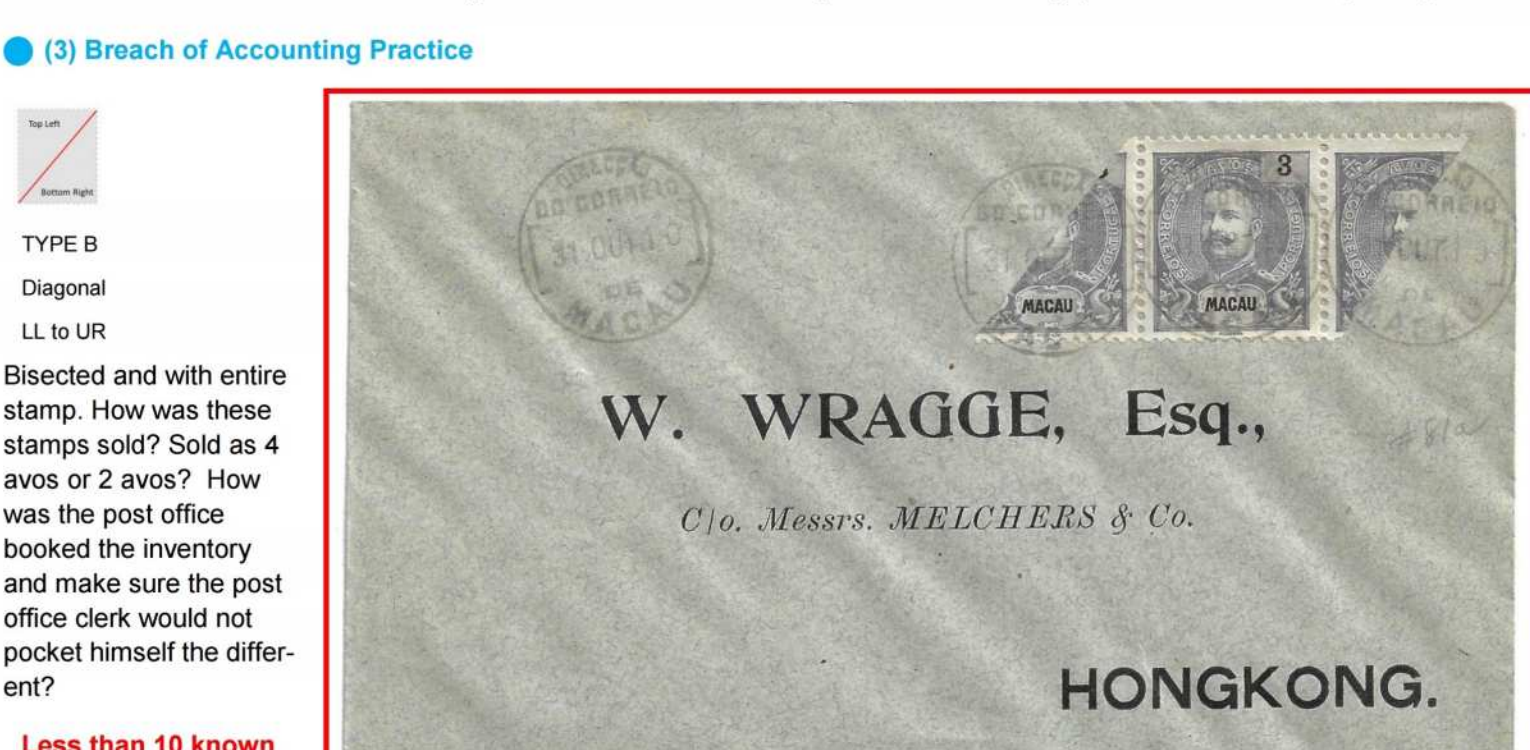
**PROBLEMS WITH THE FIRST BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE**

July 1910

- Fraud, loss of revenue, used stamp without postage cancellation might be bisected and reused.
- Confusion, no indication of denomination of the stamp, confuse to the general public.
- Breach of Accounting Practice, create difficult for book keeping and accounting the stamp value.
- Unpredictable change on regulation, loss of manpower for visual inspection for the invalid bisected stamps.



Macau (1910. 8. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.8.20)  
Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2 + 1895 regular issued 1/2 avo x 2. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)



Macau (1910. 10. 31) - Hong Kong (1910.11. 1): Is this 2 avos or 4 avos as the postage in this cover?  
Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2 + a entire 3 avos stamp not bisected. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**PROBLEMS WITH THE FIRST BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE**

1910

- Unpredictable change on regulation, loss of manpower for visual inspection and postage calculation.

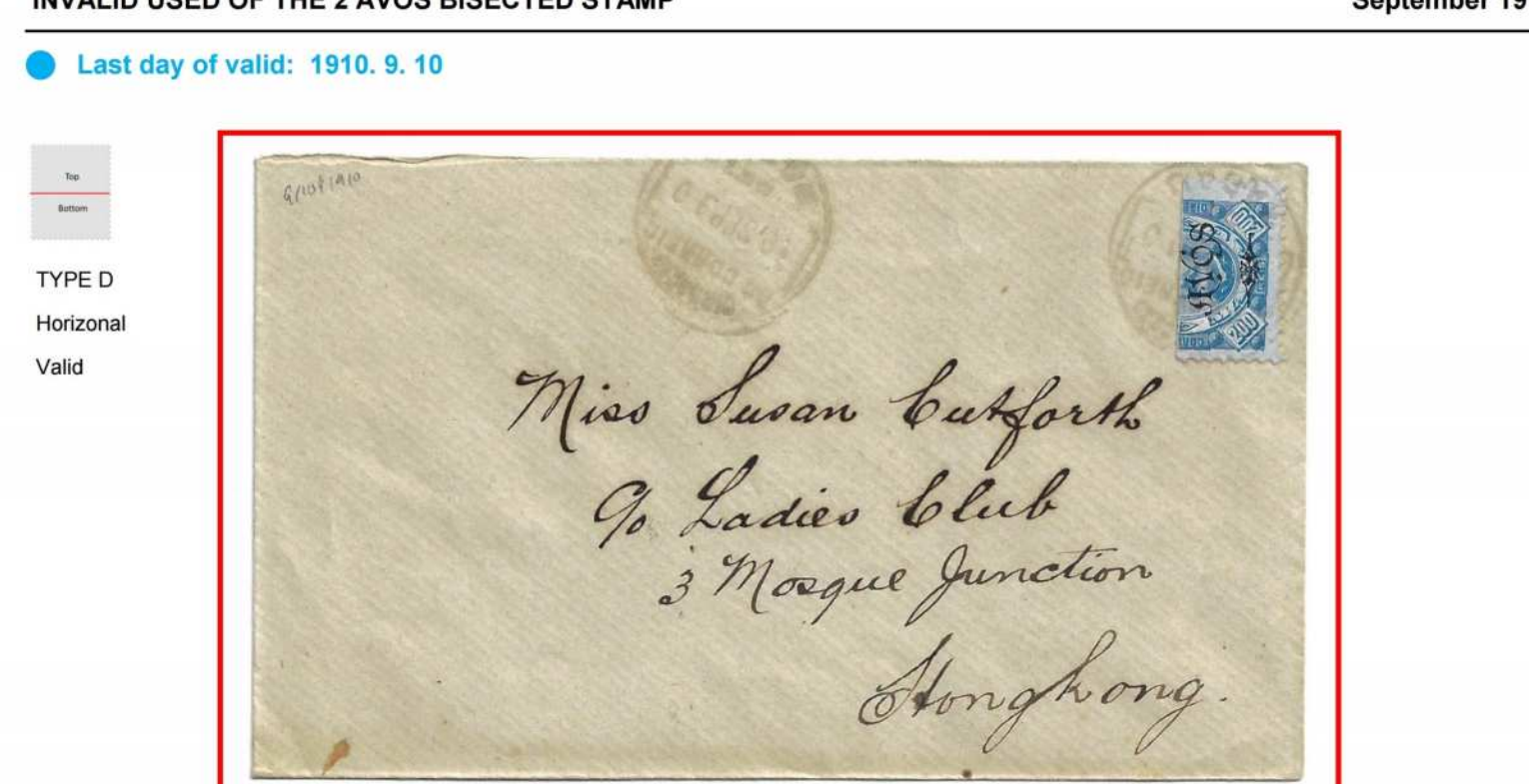


Macau (1910. 10. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.10.20)  
3 avos x 2 + bisected 2 avos x 1, bisected 1/2 avo x 16 with 5 invalids, Registered rate 12 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910) Overpaid 1.5 avos if the un-bisected 3 avos stamps rate as 3 avos instead of 1.5 avos

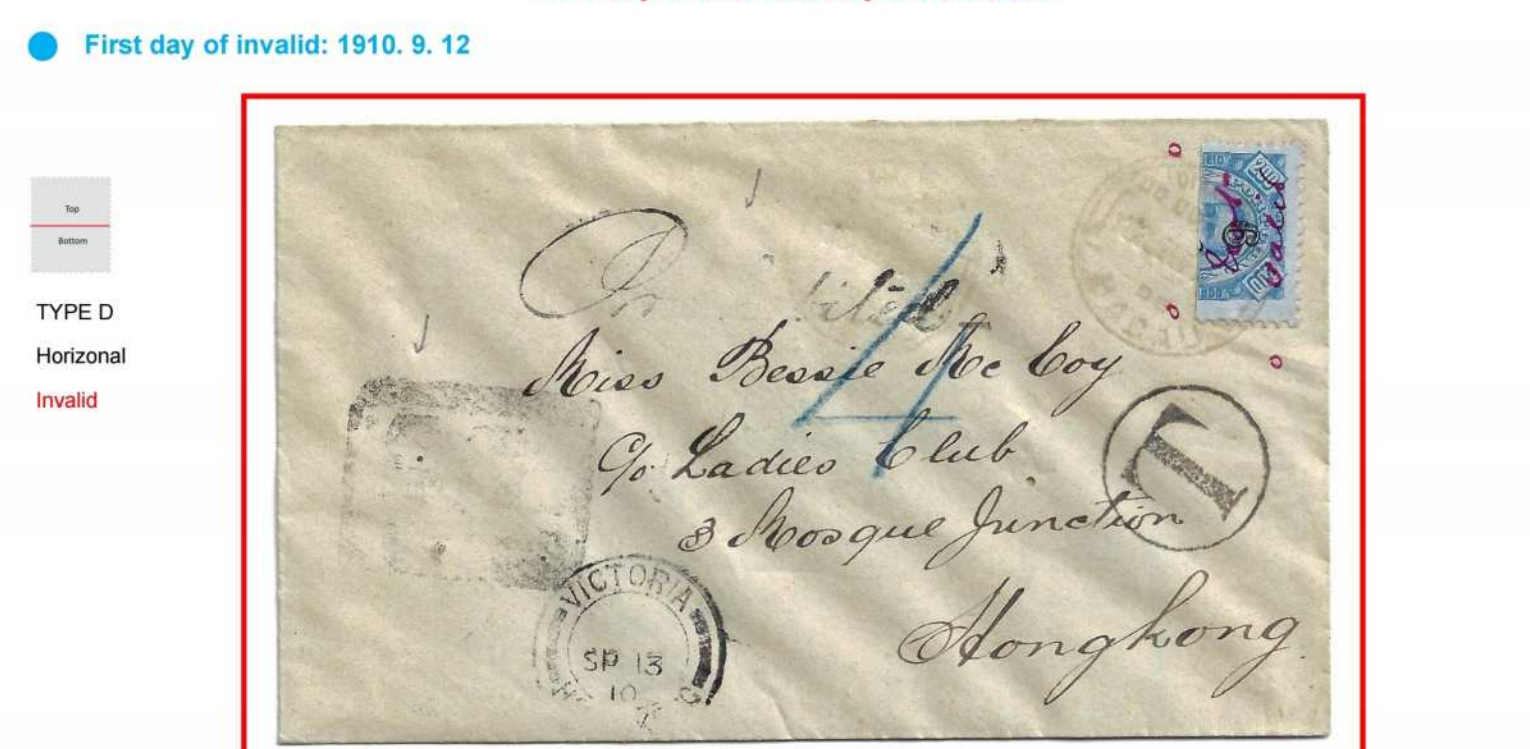
First day of TYPE A Diagonal UL to LR became invalid: 1910. 10. 19  
Less than 10 known

**INVALID USED OF THE 2 AVOS BIASECTED STAMP**

September 1910



Macau (1910. 9. 10) - Hong Kong (1910. 9. 11)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Letter rate 2 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)  
Last day of valid use, only a few known



Macau (1910. 9. 12) - Hong Kong (1910.9.13)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)  
2 Avos bisected horizontally invalid with stamp endorsed in red "Not Valid" and circles next to 4 corners of stamp (indicating its non-acceptance) in red pen, showing "PROHIBITED", circular "T" and frame "Hong Kong/L.L.C." Dead Letter Marking, adjacent charged "4" in Blue  
First day of invalid use, only a few known

**LATEST USAGE WITH INVALID BIASECTED EXAMPLES**

January 1911



Macau (1911. 1. 16) - Nanning, China (1911. 1. 19)  
Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2, 2 avo x 2. Letter rate 5 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)  
1/2 Avo bisected diagonally from upper left to lower right invalid with stamps and circles next to 3 corners of stamp (indicating its non-acceptance). Circular "T" as postage due. Missing 1 avo postage due to the invalid bisects.



Macau (1911. 1. 25) - Hong Kong (1911.1. 27)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 2 + 1 avo Letter rate 5 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)  
2 Avos bisected horizontally pair invalid with stamps endorsed "XX" and circles next to 4 corners of stamps (indicating non-acceptance) in red pen, circular "T" as postage due, adjacent charged "8 cents" in red red indicated the amount of postage due needed to be collected.  
Latest Recorded of invalid usage of Type D bisect

**LESSON LEARNED, THE SECOND BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE**

AUGUST 1911

After the 1910 revolution that overthrew the Portuguese constitutional monarchy, the newly established Republic required all stamps from the monarchy to be overprinted "Republic". The shipment of the King Carlos stamps with republic overprint was delayed and low values stamps were in shortage. Provisional Order 112 on July 4, 1911 authorized 2 avos and 5 avos bisected stamps. Unlike the first bisects, the 1911 bisected stamps were selected with stamps that have double the denomination of the bisect value and require the stamp to be first surcharged with the new value with a diagonal bisecting guide bar before the bisect. The selection of double denomination stamp to bisect helped facilitate the postal accounting, the surcharged value helped user understand the postage denomination of the bisected stamp, the diagonal guide bar helped the postal worker bisect the stamp correctly.



Quantity of issue: 2 avos : 39,200; 5 avos : 14,000

**Hong Kong Registered Usage**

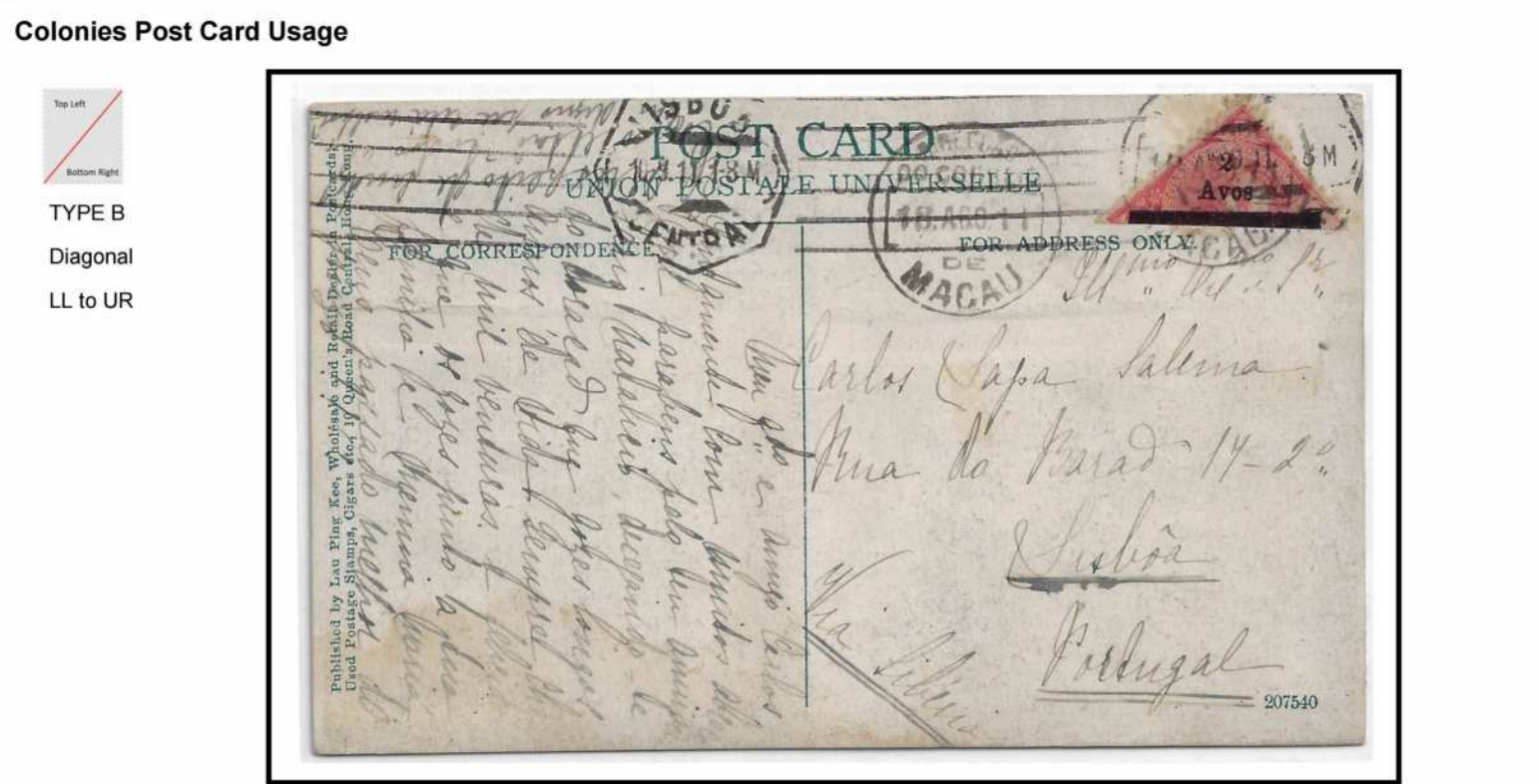


Macau (1911. 11. 17) - Hong Kong (1911.11. 18)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1 and 5 avos x 2. Regular rate 2 avos/10g + 10 avos Registered mail fee (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**2 AVOS SECOND BIASECTED STAMP USED EXAMPLES**

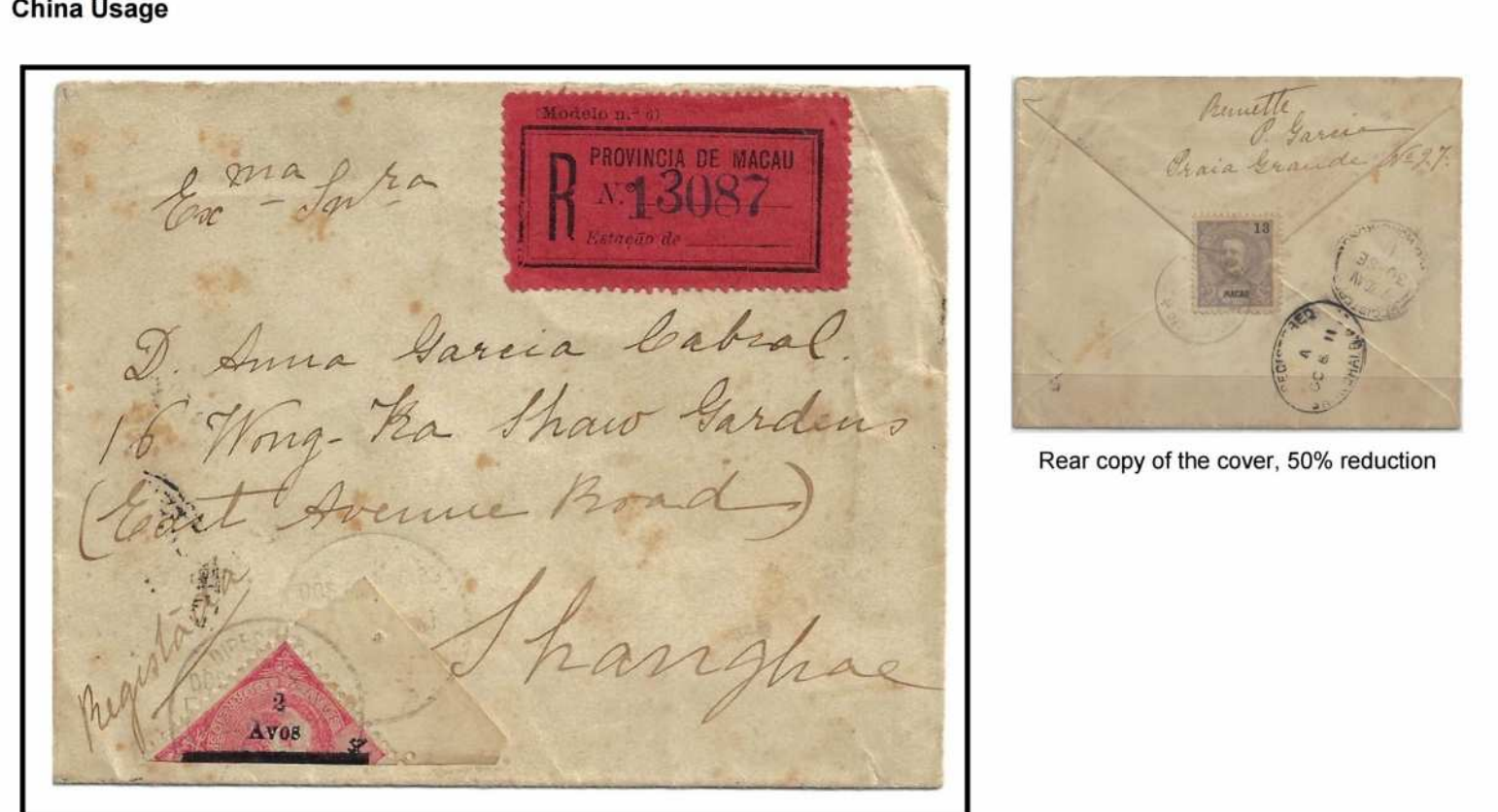
1911

**Colonies Post Card Usage**



Macau (1911. 8. 18) - Lisbon, Portugal (1910. 9. 10)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Postcard rate 2 avos to Portuguese Colonies (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**China Usage**

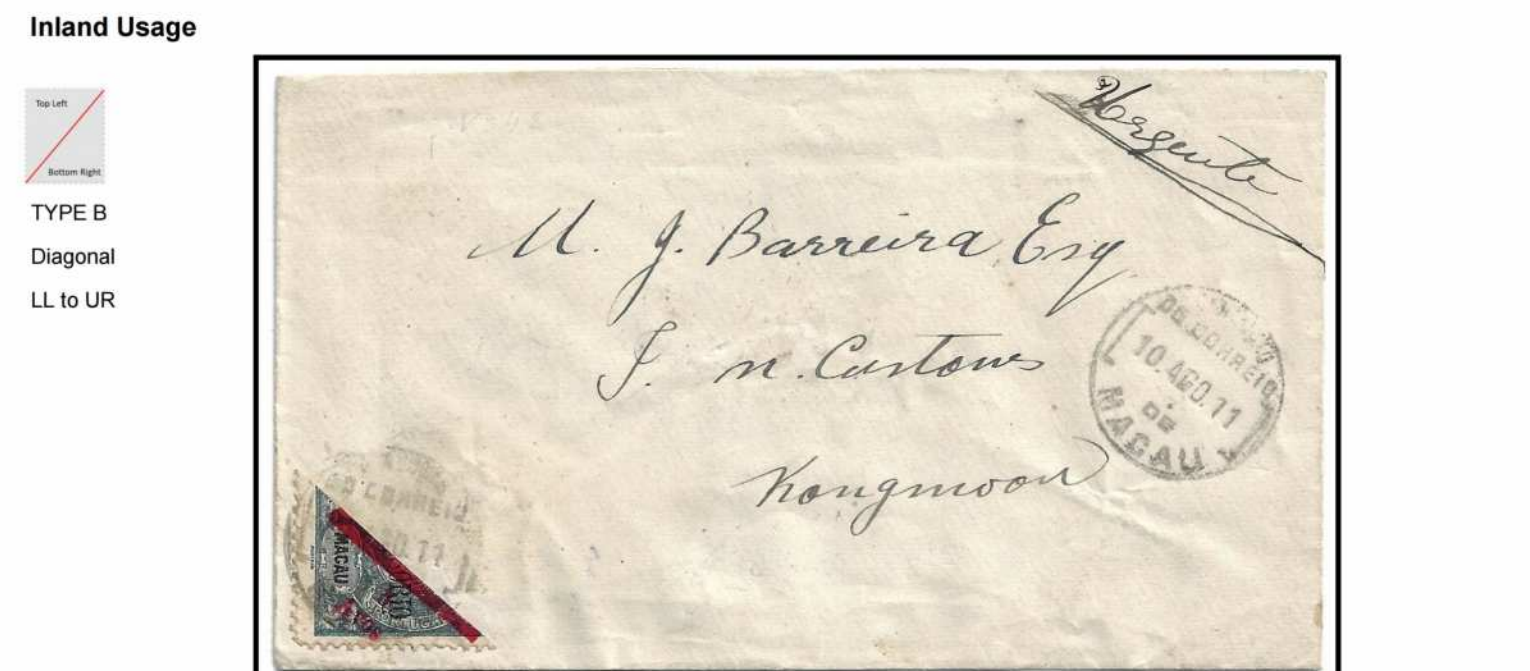


Macau (1911. 9. 28) - Hong Kong (1911.10.6)  
Bisected used as 2 avos and 13 avos. Regular rate 5 avos/10g + Registered rate 10 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**5 AVOS SECOND BIASECTED STAMP USED EXAMPLES**

AUGUST 1911

**Inland Usage**



Macau (1911. 8. 10) - Kongmoon, China (1910. 8. 11) Letter rate 5 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**Hong Kong Registered Usage**

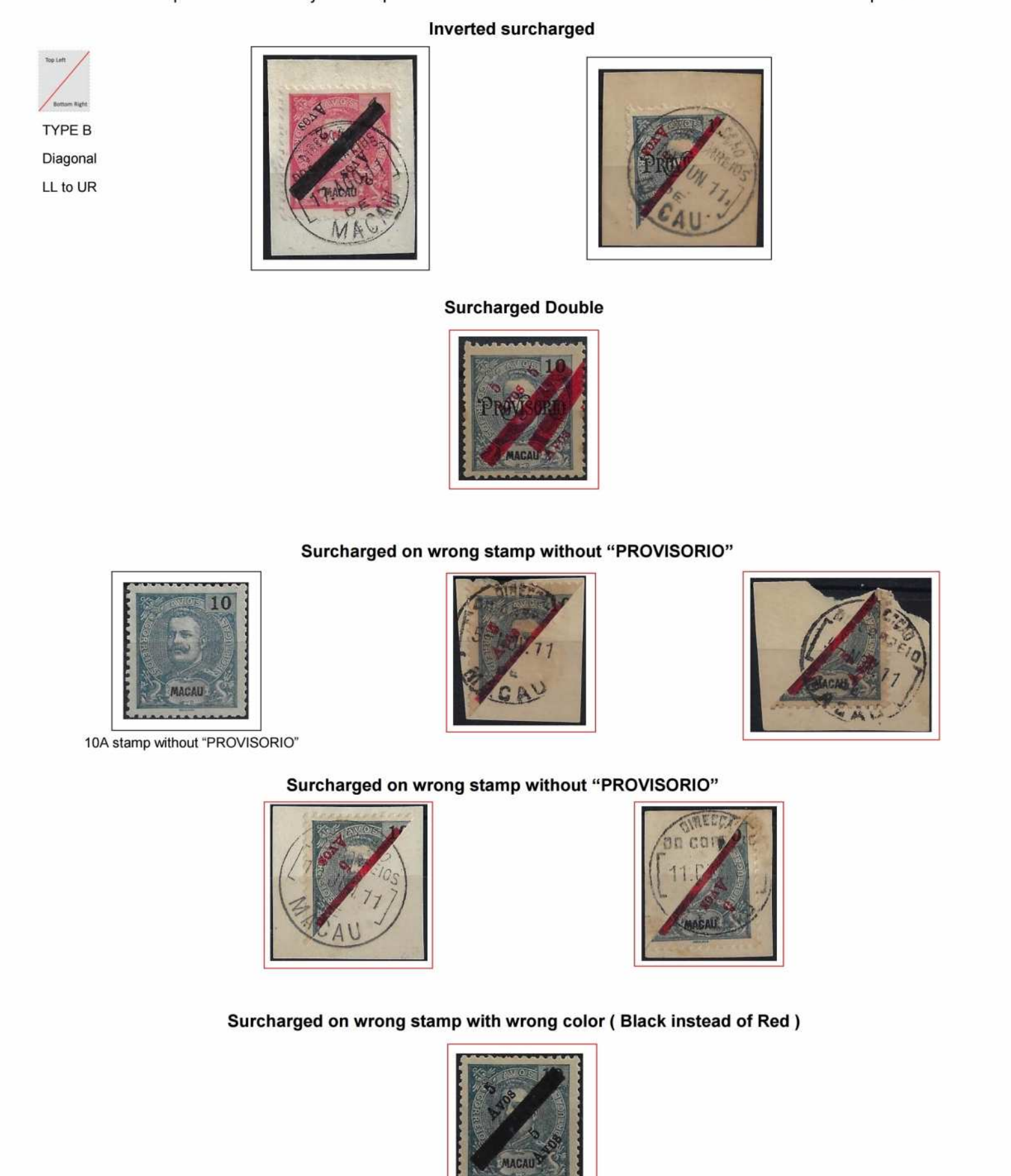


Macau (1910. 8. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.8.20) Letter rate 2 avos/10g + Registered fee 10 avos (in force since Jan 1st, 1910)

**IMPROVED BUT NOT PERFECT**

AUGUST 1911

The Second Bisected stamp helped Macau Post to correct the problems of the first bisected issue, however, failed the QC (quality control) process, errors such as used wrong color ink, inverted surcharged, and even surcharged on wrong stamp were recorded. All these problems cause by the QC process of Macau Post created some of the most valuable stamps of Macau.



**MACAU THIRD BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE**

March, 1914

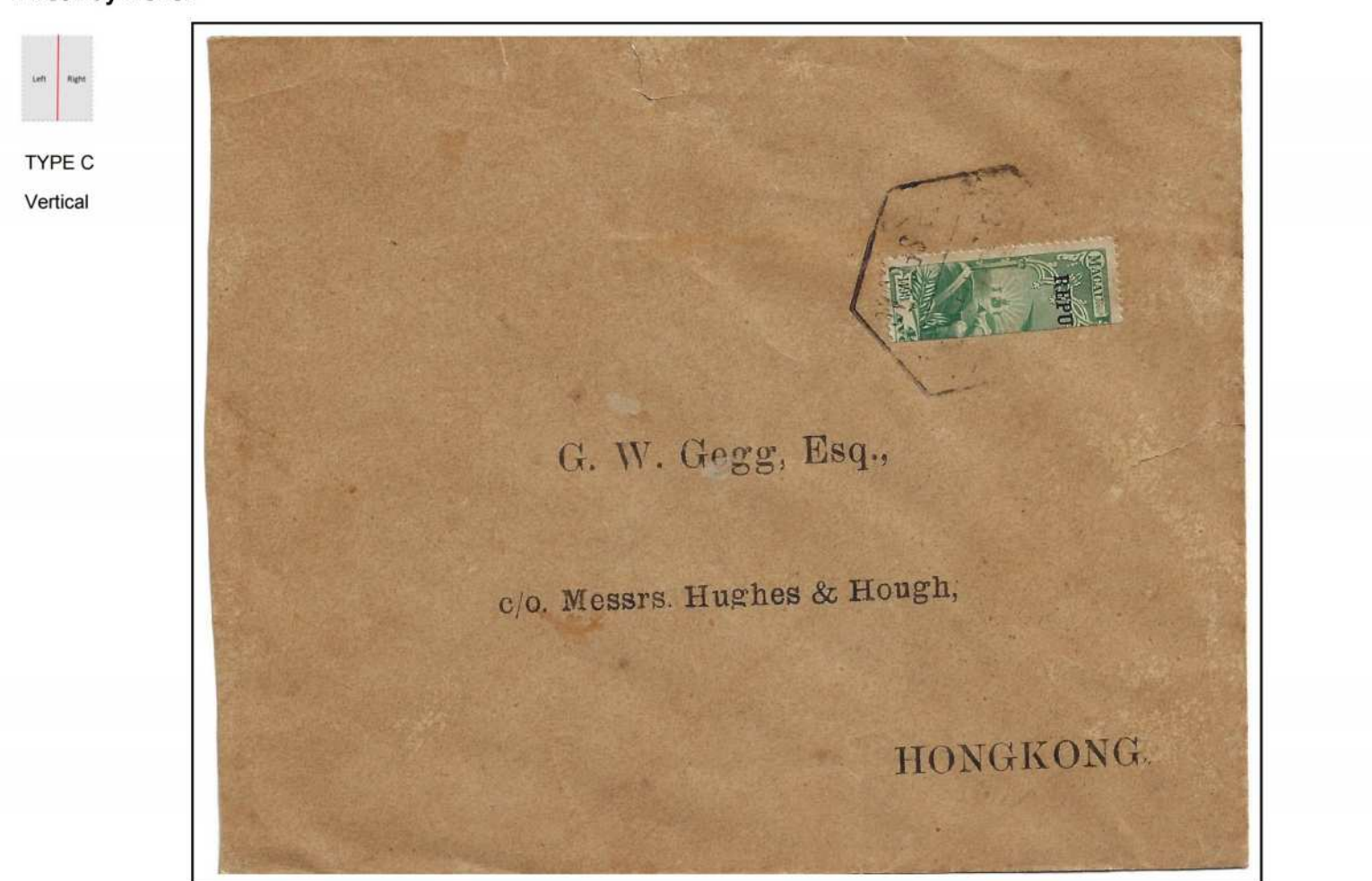
Realized the inventory of 2 avos low value stamp that was mainly used on letter to Hong Kong and Canton, the Macau Post Master sent letter to the Post Master of Hong Kong and Canton indicated the shortage problem and requested permission to bisect 4 avos stamp as postage of 2 avos. However, this provisional arrangement was not authorized by "Junta da Fazenda" (Department of Treasury) and was only used between March 14 to March 18, 1914, total 5 days.

The idea was simply bisected the 4 avos stamp vertically into Two 2-avos stamps, not affecting the ledger of the Macau Post accounting system.



Quantity of issue: 4000 total

**First Day Cover**



Macau (1914.3.14) - Hong Kong (1914.3.15)  
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 6, 1913)

**THIRD BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE EXAMPLES**

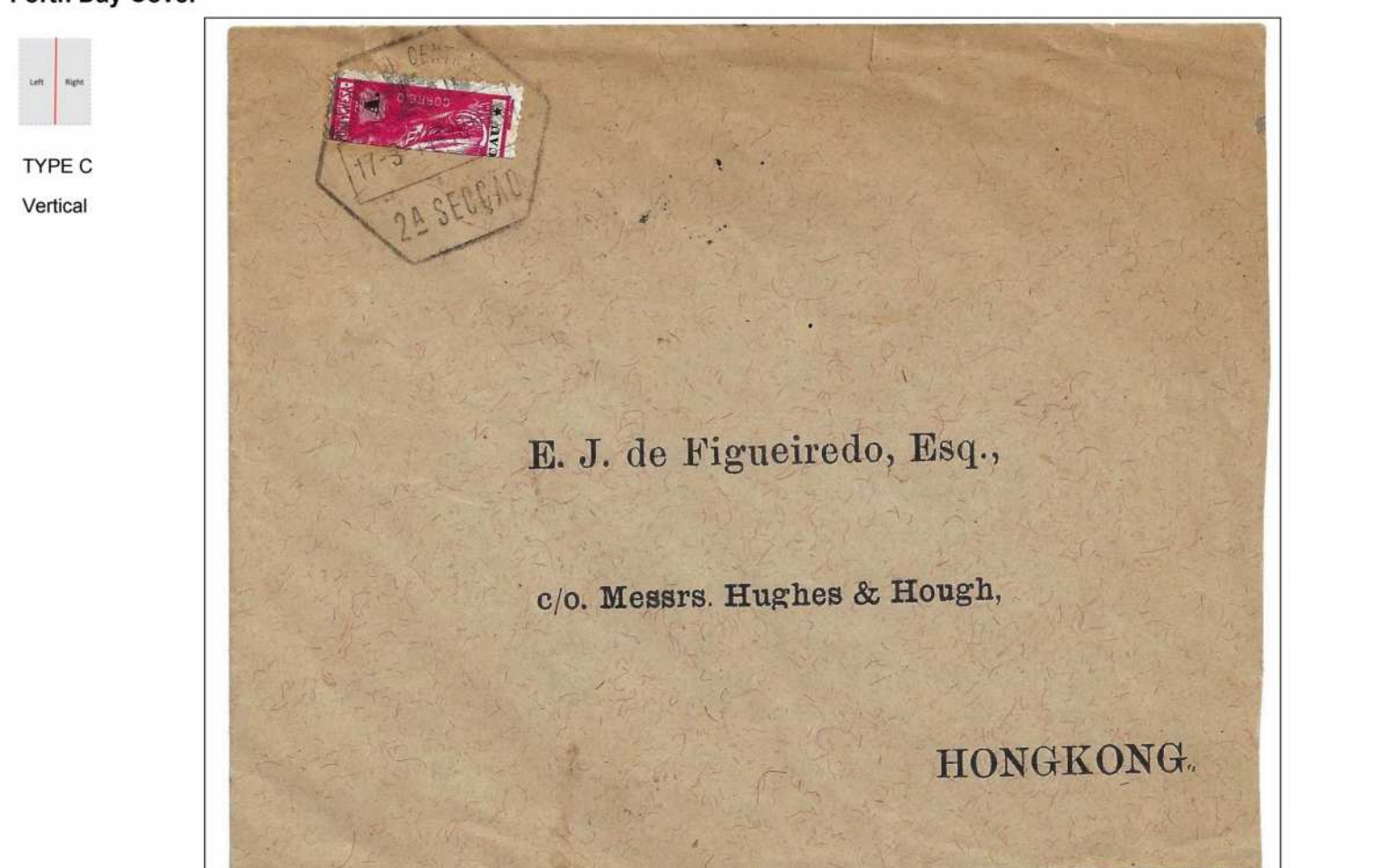
March, 1914

**Third Day Cover**



Macau (1914.3.16) - Hong Kong (1914.3.17)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 8, 1913)

**Forth Day Cover**



Macau (1914.3.17) - Hong Kong (1914.3.18)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 8, 1913)

**THIRD BIASECTED STAMP ISSUE EXAMPLES**

1914

**Last Day Cover**



Macau (1914.3.18) - Hong Kong (1914.3.19)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 8, 1913)

**Uses After March 18, 1914**

According to Helmut Kricheldorf's study on page 71 of "Neues Handbuch Der Briefmarken Kunde, Macau 1884 - 1942", the latest used example with the Ceres bisected was on May 6, 1914, but no any examples was found and exhibited.



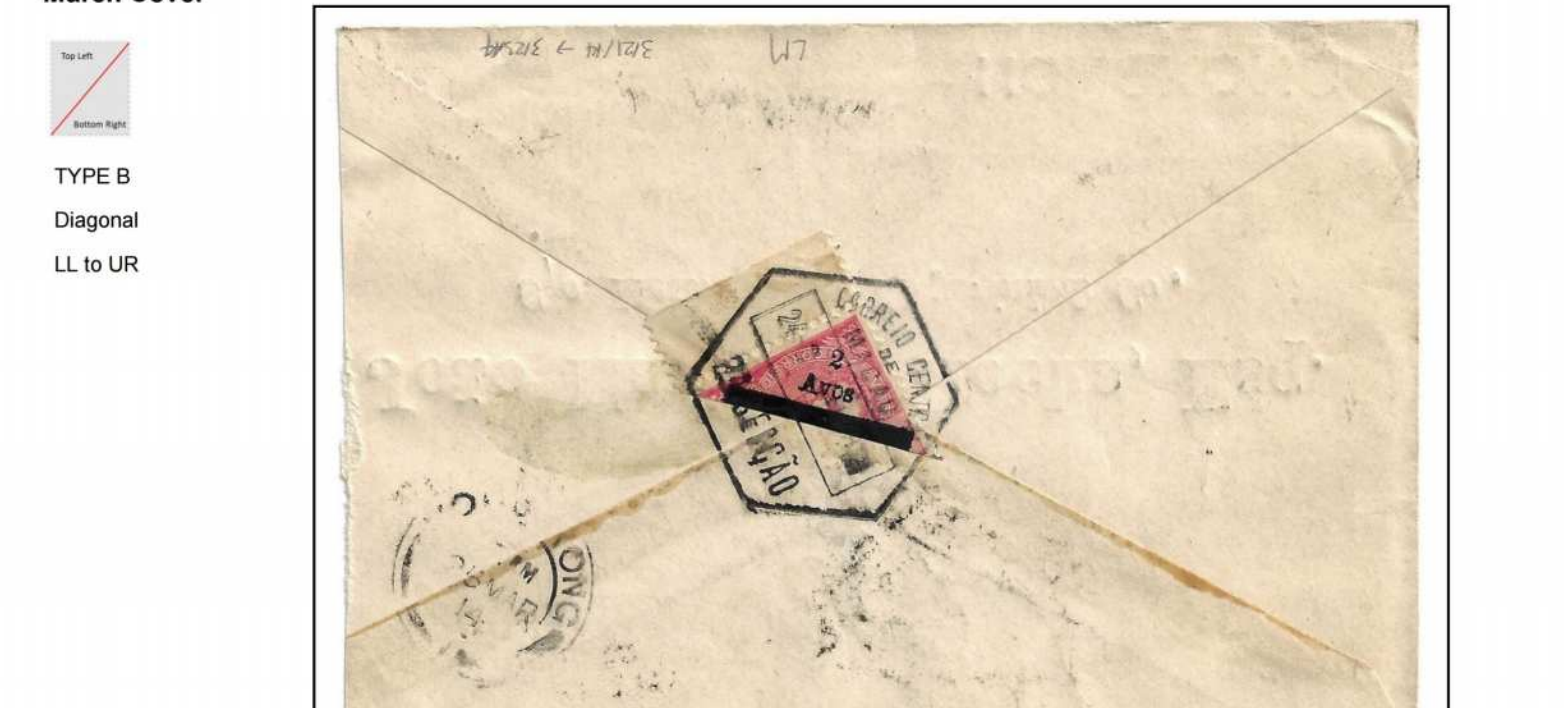
1914. 4. 16  
1914. 5. 6  
New Discovery  
Only known as today

**RE-ISSUED OF THE 1911 2 AVOS BIASECTED STAMP**

March-April, 1914

Due to the objection from the Department of Treasury "Junta da Fazenda" on the arrangement of the vertical bisected stamp on Vasco da Gama and Ceres issue, Provisional Order No 42 on March allowed the Post Office to re-issue the 1911 D Carlos Diagonal Bisected stamp second time from March 20, 1914, even though stamps of the Monarchical period without "Republic" overprint had been banned from circulation according to the Provisional Order No 234 on September 20, 1913. The re-issued of the 1911 2 avos bisected stamp circulation in March and April, 1914.

**March Cover**



Macau (1914.3.24) - Hong Kong (1914.3.25)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 8, 1913)

**April Cover**



Macau (1914.4.24) - Hong Kong (1914.4.25)  
Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g (in force since March 8, 1913)  
Latest used recorded

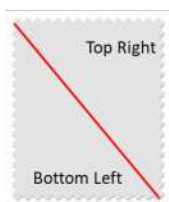
# LESSON LEARNED, THE POSTAL HISTORY OF MACAU BIASECTED STAMP

## ***The Significance & Importance of This Exhibit***

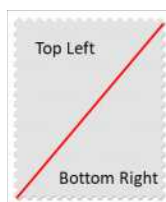
This one-page exhibit tells the story of the extraordinary measure taken by postal officials over the turbulent period between the Portugal Revolution of 1910, Chinese Revolution of 1911 until 1914 to meet recurring shortage of low value stamps. The exhibit demonstrate the resilience of the postal system by issued different types of bisected stamps, yet, with the lack of experience, the problems associated with these emergency measures and how Macau Post had learned the lesson and correct the problems. All the covers show here were used in a period of historical importance, witnessing the fall of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910, the establishment of the Portugal Republic, the fall of the Chinese monarchy in 1911 and civil war until 1914.

## ***Technical Background***

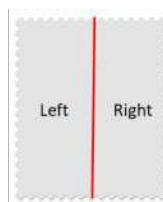
Bisected stamps refer to postage stamps that have been cut in half, and postally used for the proportionate value of the entire stamp, such as a 2-avos stamp cut in half and used as a 1-avo stamp. When stocks of a certain stamp ran out, postmaster sometimes resorted to cutting higher denominated stamps in half, vertically or diagonally, thus obtaining two "stamps" each representing half of the original monetary value of the uncut stamp.



**TYPE A**  
Diagonal bisect from upper left to lower right



**TYPE B**  
Diagonal bisect from lower left to upper right



**TYPE C**  
Vertical bisect from the center



**TYPE D**  
Horizontal bisect from the center

There are four possible types of bisect to half the stamps and Macau post had used all four types and this exhibition demonstrate the postal history of these bisected stamps, the methods, the problems and how the problems was solved.

## ***Organization***

The exhibit follows a traditional postal history presentation format. The postal covers are presented chronologically, start with the earliest cover. The exhibitor has chosen to structure the presentation by time since it better explains the purpose, rate and event occurs on each surcharges.

## ***Index***

1	2	3	4	Page 1-4. Title Page, First Bisected Stamp of 1910 with postal examples of 4 types of bisected.
5	6	7	8	Page 5-8. Problems with the First Bisected Stamp and postal examples
9	10	11	12	Page 9-12. Second Bisected Stamp of 1911, the solutions and examples
13	14	15	16	Page 13-16. Third Bisected Stamp of 1913, the problem and solutions examples.

Items of significance are highlight in red boxes

Discoveries and original research by the exhibitor are highlighted blue and noted by blue ● dots.

## ***References***

Hellmuth Kricheldorf, "Neues Handbuch Der Briefmarken Kunde, Macau 1884 –1942", Germany, 1953

Chan, Stephen T.Y. and Jose Guerreiro. "A Study of Postal Rate of Macau, 1910-1945" Hong Kong Philatelic Journal No. 12

Fraza, Luis Virgilio. "History and Development of Macao Postal Service and Telecommunications VOL. II ( 1884 –1999 )

Sio Fu, "Lesson Learned, the first and second issued of Macau bisected stamp" Hong Kong Philatelic Journal, 2021

Because of the political uncertainty on Portugal, shipment of stamps to Macau were delayed and lack of low values stamps required for local and near by city mail made the government issued Provincial Order No 112 on July 9, 1910 to authorize the current 3a and surcharge of 6a/200r stamps be halved and used as 1/2 Avo and 2 Avos respectively.



TYPE A  
Diagonal  
UL to LR



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



TYPE C  
Vertical



TYPE D  
Horizontal



Quantity issued: 1/2 avo 63,280; 2 avos: 39,200

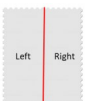
**Multiply Bisected Type Local Usage**



TYPE A  
Diagonal  
UL to LR



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



TYPE C  
Vertical



67% reduction copy, Surcharge Error

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 4 and 2 avos x 4. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 ) over paid 8 avos.

**Only Known cover with 3 types of Bisected Stamp validly used in the world. Only Known cover with Surcharge Error.**

In early usage all type of bisected type were valid to be used.

**Local Post Card Usage**



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau ( 1910. 8. 1. ) - Macau ( 1910. 8. 2.)

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2. Postcard rate 1 avo ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

**Hong Kong Usage**

**Mixed Type**



TYPE A  
Diagonal  
UL to LR



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau (1910. 8. 23) - Hong Kong (1910.8.24)

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 4. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

In early usage all type of bisected type were valid to be used.

**Horizontal Bisect Hong Kong Usage**



TYPE D  
Horizontal



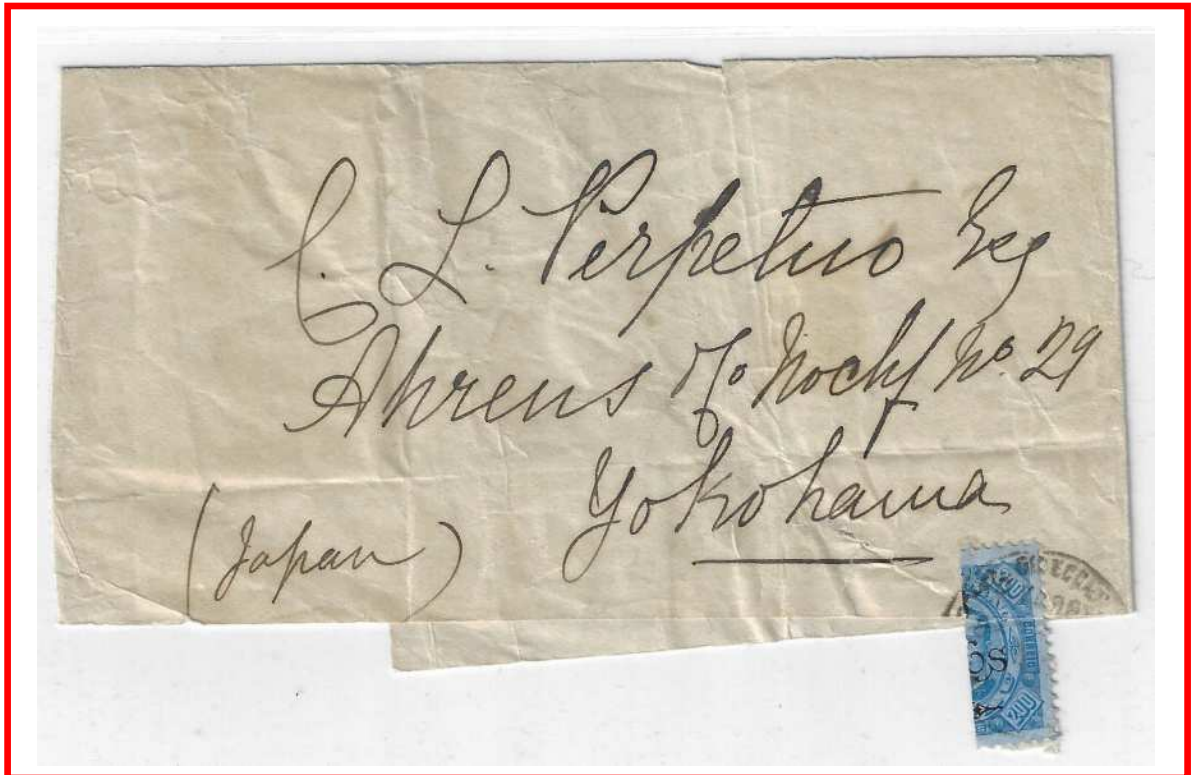
Macau (1910. 8. 28) - Hong Kong (1910.8.29)

Bisected used as 2 avo x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

**Vertical Bisect Wrapper Oversea Usage**



TYPE C  
Vertical



Macau—Yokohama, Japan

Bisected used as 2 avo x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

**Only a few known wrapper usage and only known wrapper to Japan**

- (1) Fraud, lose of revenue, used stamp without postage cancellation might be bisected and reused.
- (2) Confusion, no indication of denomination of the stamp, confuse to the general public.
- (3) Breach of Accounting Practice, create difficult for book keeping and accounting the stamp value.
- (4) Unpredictable change on regulation, lose of manpower for visual inspection for the invalid bisected stamps.

● (1) Fraud



Fraud bisect used of the 1898 slate-lilac color with the part without postmarked

**Only a few known**

● (2) Confusion



TYPE B  
Diagonal

**Only a few known combination of 1/2 avo cover, Only a few known not fully-halved bisected stamps on cover**

Macau (1910. 8. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.8.20)

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2 + 1895 regular issued 1/2 avo x 2 . Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

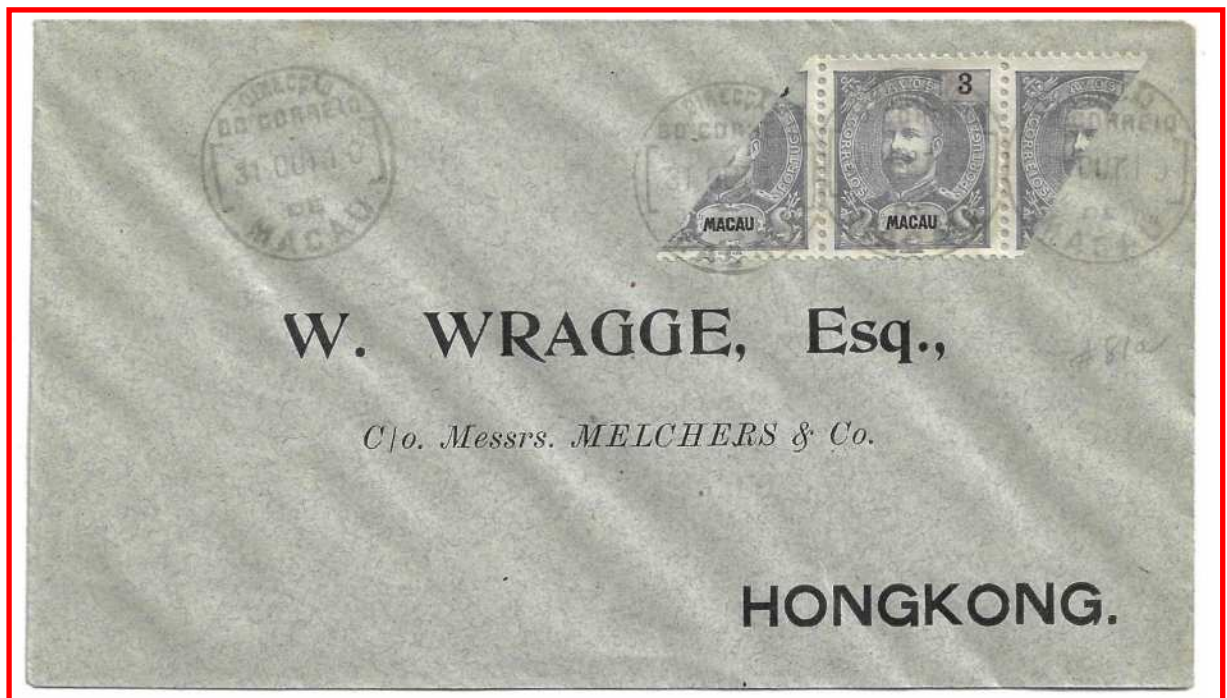
● (3) Breach of Accounting Practice



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR

Bisected and with entire stamp. How was these stamps sold? Sold as 4 avos or 2 avos? How was the post office booked the inventory and make sure the post office clerk would not pocket himself the different?

**Less than 10 known**



Macau (1910. 10. 31) - Hong Kong (1910.11. 1) : Is this 2 avos or 4 avos as the postage in this cover?

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2 + a entire 3 avos stamp not bisected. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

● (4) Unpredictable change on regulation, lose of manpower for visual inspection and postage calculation.

This cover with TWO 3-avos non-bisected stamps and 3 different types of bisected stamps shows the lost of the Post Office labor power for visual inspection of the unpredictable change on the invalid bisected stamp. The Post Office employee found 5 of the incorrect bisected stamps on various locations of the cover mixed with the correct bisected/un-bisected stamps. The inspector also need to applied the blue circular marks on three corners of each of the invalid bisected stamp and then, calculate the postage or postage due.



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



TYPE C  
Vertical



TYPE A  
Diagonal  
UL to LR  
Invalid



Rear copy of the cover, 50% reduction



Enlarge 150%

Blue color circles indicated the incorrect bisected stamps and therefore, not counted on postage

Hong Kong arrival dater stamped on the incorrect bisected stamp

Macau (1910. 10. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.10.20)

3 avos x 2 + bisected 2 avos x 1, bisected 1/2 avo x 16 with 5 invalided, Registered rate 12 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 ) Overpaid 1.5 avos if the un-bisected 3 avos stamps rate as 3 avos instead of 1 avo.

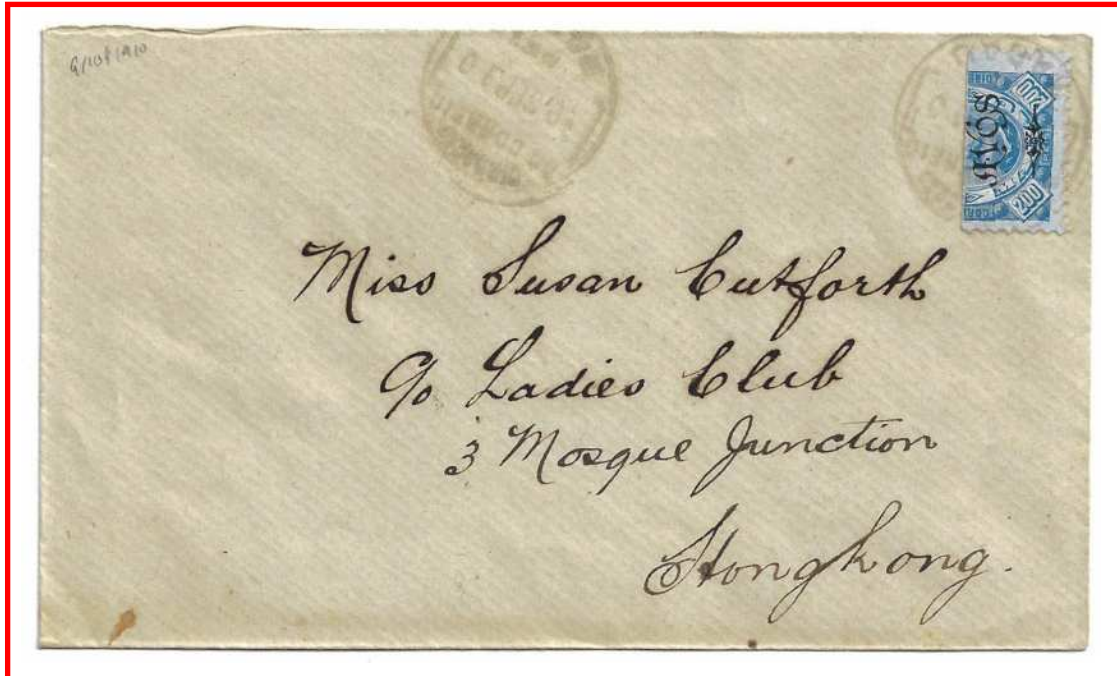
● First day of TYPE A Diagonal UL to LR became invalid: 1910. 10. 19

Less than 10 known

● Last day of valid: 1910. 9. 10



TYPE D  
Horizontal  
Valid



Macau ( 1910. 9. 10 ) - Hong Kong ( 1910. 9. 11 )

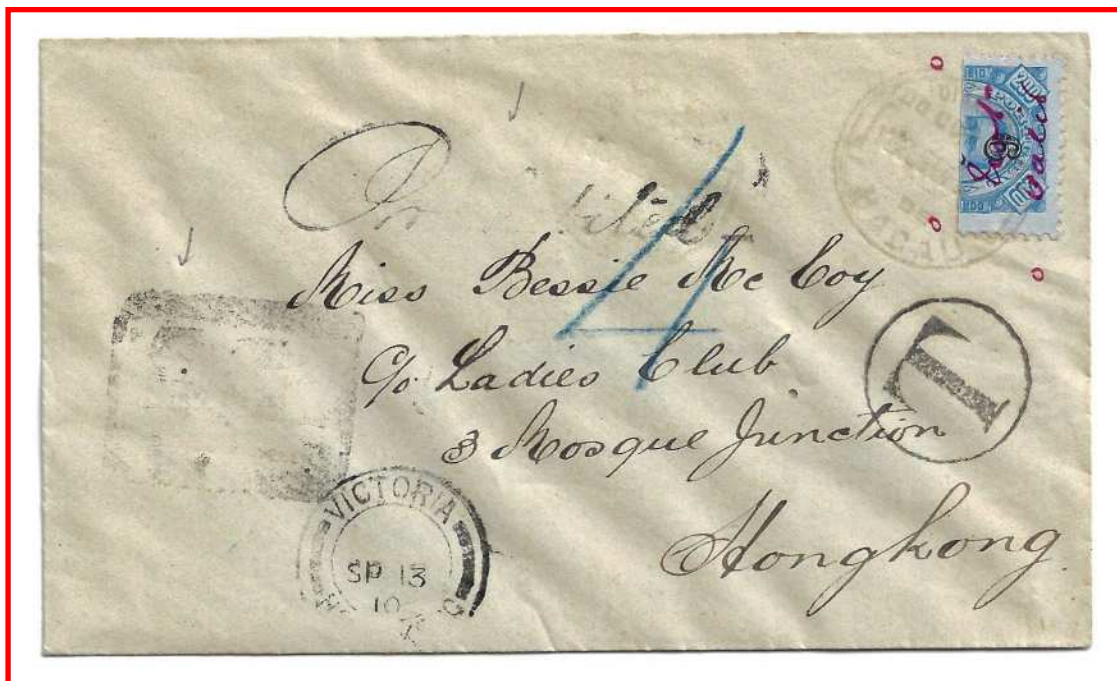
Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Letter rate 2 avos ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

**Last day of valid use, only a few known**

● First day of invalid: 1910. 9. 12



TYPE D  
Horizontal  
Invalid



Macau (1910. 9. 12) - Hong Kong (1910.9.13)

Bisected used as 2 avos x 1. Regular rate 2 avos/10g ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

2 Avos bisected horizontally invalid with stamp endorsed in red " Not Valid" and circles next to 4 corners of stamp ( indicating its non-acceptance ) in red pen, showing "PROHIBITED", circular "T" and frame " Hong Kong/D.L.O" Dead Letter Marking, adjacent charged "4" in Blue

**First day of invalid use, only a few known**



TYPE A  
Diagonal  
UL to LR  
invalid



TYPE C  
Vertical



Macau ( 1911. 1. 16 ) - Nanning, China ( 1911. 1. 19 )

Bisected used as 1/2 avo x 2 , 2 avo x 2. Letter rate 5 avos ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

1/2 Avo bisected diagonally from upper left to lower right invalid with stamps and circles next to 3 corners of stamp ( indicating its non-acceptance ). Circular "T" as postage due. Missing 1 avo postage due to the invalid bisects.

**Latest Recorded of invalid usage of Type A bisect**



TYPE D  
Horizontal  
invalid



Macau (1911. 1. 25) - Hong Kong (1911.1. 27)

Bisected used as 2 avos x 2.+ 1 avo Letter rate 5 avos ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

2 Avos bisected horizontally pair invalid with stamps endorsed "XX" and circles next to 4 corners of stamps ( indicating non-acceptance ) in red pen, circular "T" as postage due, adjacent charged "8 cents" in red red indicated the amount of postage due needed to be collected.

**Latest Recorded of invalid usage of Type D bisect**

After the 1910 revolution that overthrew the Portuguese constitutional monarchy, the newly established Republic required all stamps from the monarchy to be overprinted "Republica". The shipment of the King Carlos stamps with republic overprint was delayed and low values stamps were in shortage. Provisional Order 112 on July 4, 1911 authorized 2 avos and 5 avos bisected stamps. Unlike the first bisects, the 1911 bisected stamps were selected with stamps that have double the denomination of the bisect value and require the stamp to be first surcharged with the new value with a diagonal bisecting guide bar before the bisect. The selection of double denomination stamp to bisect helped facilitate the postal accounting, the surcharged value helped user understand the postage denomination of the bisected stamp, the diagonal guide bar helped the postal worker bisect the stamp correctly.



Quantity of issue :

2 avos : 39,200

5 avos : 14,000

Hong Kong Registered Usage



Macau (1911. 11. 17) - Hong Kong (1911.11. 18)

Bisected used as 2 avos x 1 and 5 avos x 2. Regular rate 2 avos/10g + 10 avos Registered mail fee ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

Colonies Post Card Usage



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau (1911. 8. 18) - Lisbon, Portugal (1910. 9. 10)

Bisected used as 2 avos. Postcard rate 2 avos to Portuguese Colonies( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

China Usage



Macau (1911. 9. 28) - Hong Kong (1911.10.6)

Bisected used as 2 avos and 13 avos. Regular rate 5 avos/10g + Registered rate 10 avos ( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )



Rear copy of the cover, 50% reduction

Inland Usage



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau (1911. 8. 10) - Kongmoon, China (1910. 8. 11) Letter rate 5 avos( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

Hong Kong Registered Usage



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau (1910. 8. 19) - Hong Kong (1910.8.20) Letter rate 2 avos/10g + Registered fee 10 avos( in force since Jan 1st, 1910 )

The Second Bisected stamp helped Macau Post to correct the problems of the first bisected issue, however, failed the QC (quality control) process, errors such as used wrong color ink, inverted surcharged, and even surcharged on wrong stamp were recorded. All these problems cause by the QC process of Macau Post created some of the most valuable stamps of Macau.

**Inverted surcharged**



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



**Surcharged Double**



**Surcharged on wrong stamp without "PROVISORIO"**



10A stamp without "PROVISORIO"



**Surcharged on wrong stamp without "PROVISORIO"**



**Surcharged on wrong stamp with wrong color ( Black instead of Red )**



Realized the inventory of 2 avos low value stamp that was mainly used on letter to Hong Kong and Canton, the Macau Post Master sent letter to the Post Master of Hong Kong and Canton indicated the shortage problem and requested permission to bisect 4 avos stamp as postage of 2 avos. However, this provisional arrangement was not authorized by "Junta da Fazenda" ( Department of Treasury ) and was only used between March 14 to March 18, 1914., total 5 days.

The idea was simply bisected the 4 avos stamp vertically into Two 2-avos stamps, not affecting the ledger of the Macau Post accounting system.

Quantity of issue : 4000 total



TYPE C  
Vertical



● New Discovery with postmark on 1914.3.20.

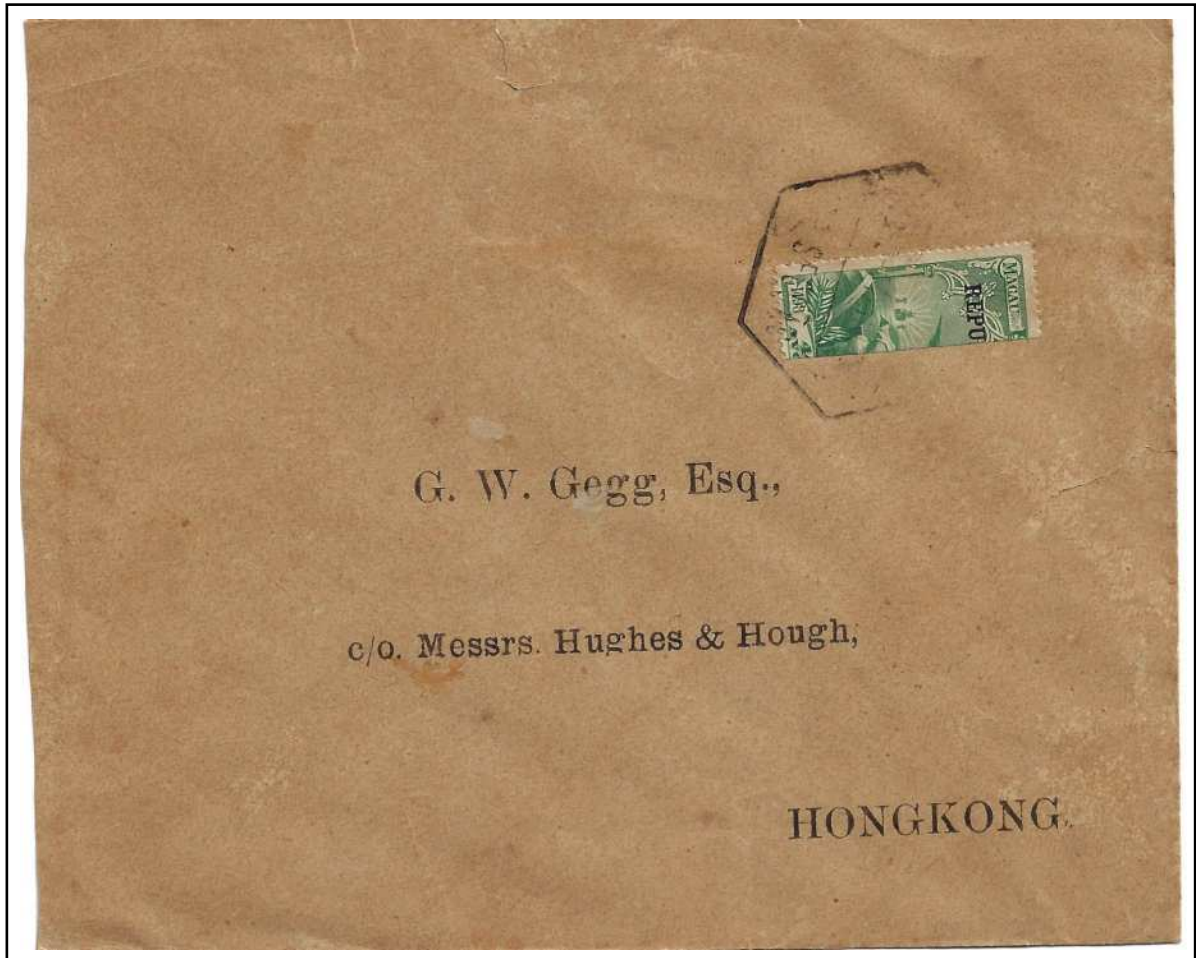
Only known on piece with postmarked on 1914. 3. 20

Only known on piece with both the Vasco da Gama and Ceres bisected stamps

First Day Cover



TYPE C  
Vertical



Macau ( 1914.3.14 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.3.15 )

Bisected used as 2 avos x 1, Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 6, 1913 )

Third Day Cover



TYPE C

Vertical



Macau ( 1914.3.16 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.3.17 )

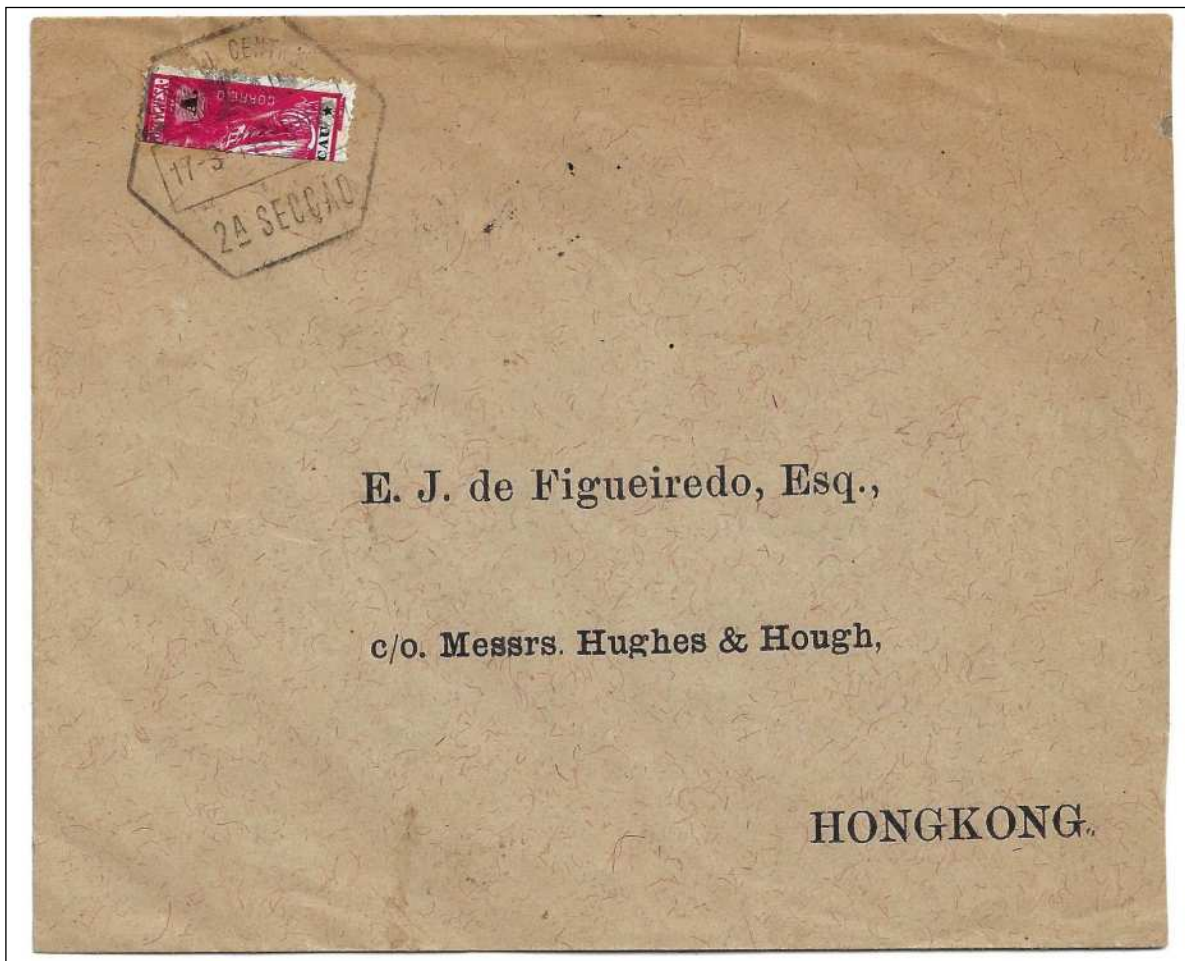
Bisected used as 2 avos , Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 8, 1913 )

Forth Day Cover



TYPE C

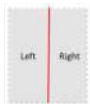
Vertical



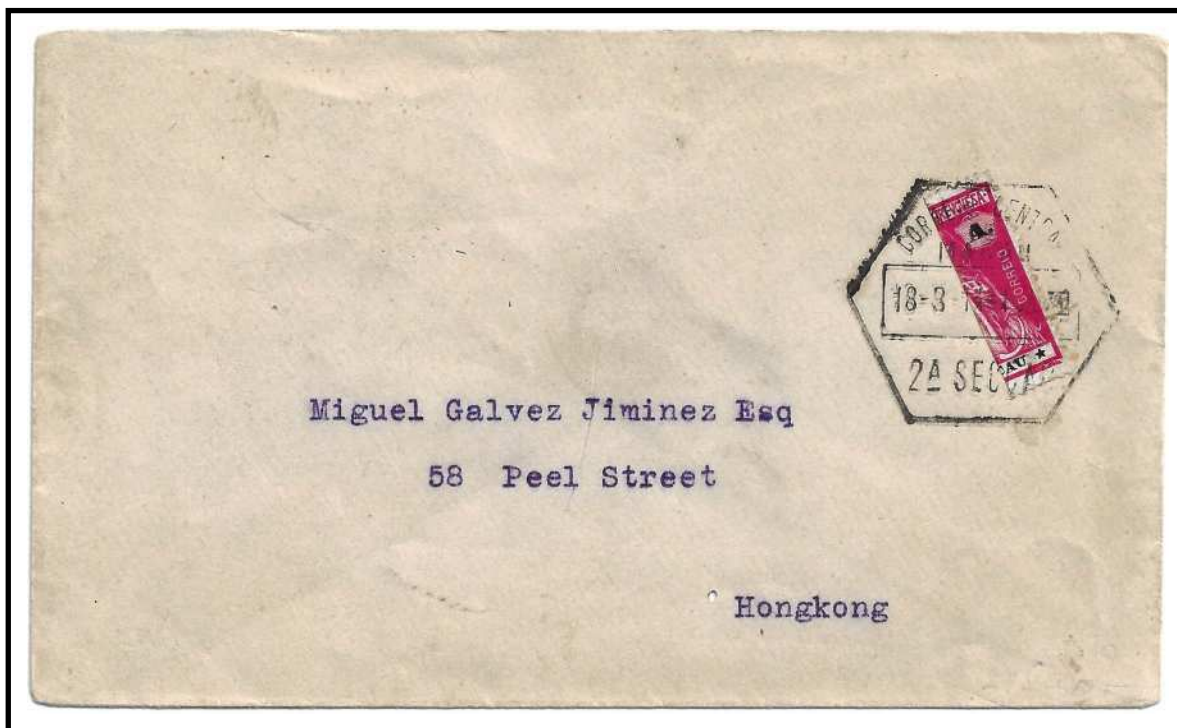
Macau ( 1914.3.17 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.3.16 )

Bisected used as 2 avos , Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 8, 1913 )

Last Day Cover



TYPE C  
Vertical



Macau ( 1914.3.18 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.3.19 )

Bisected used as 2 avos , Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 8, 1913 )

Uses After March 18, 1914

According to Hellmuth Kricheldorf's study on page 71 of "Neues Handbuch Der Briefmarken Kunde, Macau 1884 -1942", the latest used example with the Ceres bisected was on May 6, 1914, but no any examples was found and exhibited.



TYPE C  
Vertical



1914. 4. 16

● New Discovery

Only known as today



1914. 5. 6

● New Discovery

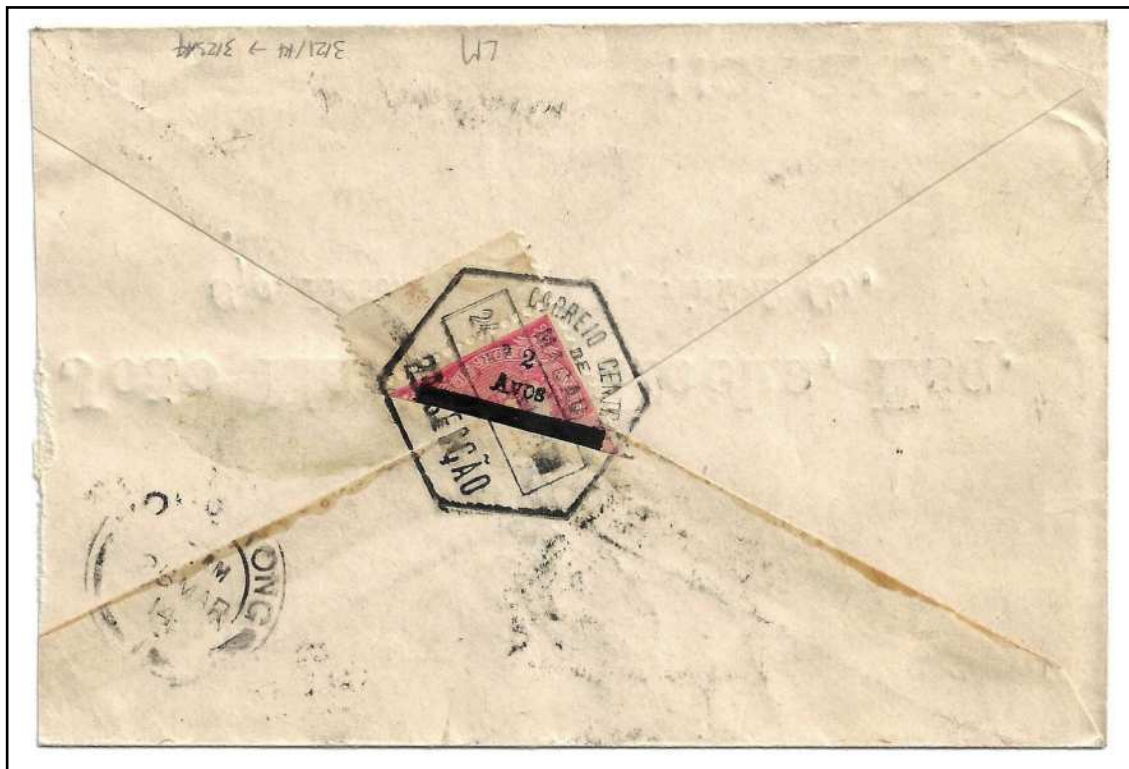
Only known as today

Due to the objection from the Department of Treasury "Junta da Fazenda" on the arrangement of the vertical bisected stamp on Vasco da Gama and Ceres issue, Provisional Order No 42 on March allowed the Post Office to re-issue the 1911 D Carlos Diagonal Bisected stamp second time from March 20, 1914, even through stamps of the Monarchical period without "Repbulica" overprint had been banned from circulation according to the Provisional Order No 234 on September 20, 1913. The re-issued of the 1911 2 avos bisected stamp circulation in March and April, 1914.

**March Cover**



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau ( 1914.3.24 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.3.25 )

Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 8, 1913

**April Cover**



TYPE B  
Diagonal  
LL to UR



Macau ( 1914.4.24 ) - Hong Kong ( 1914.4.25 )

Bisected used as 2 avos. Regular rate 2 avos/15g ( in force since March 8, 1913 )

**Latest used recorded**