

# The PhilateliKid

## The newsletter for Stamp Collecting Clubs for Kids (SCCFK)

Collect Stamps (The Most Educational Hobby)

[www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org](http://www.stampcollectingclubsforkids.org)

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In the May 2022 issue of *The PhilateliKid*, we began brief descriptions of various “Back of the Book” (“BOB”) listings in the Scott Catalogues. In subsequent issues we looked at stamps which begin with the letter “B,” “BK,” “C,” “CB,” “CE,” “CL,” “CM,” “CO,” “CVP,” “D,” “E,” “F,” “FA,” “J,” “JQ,” “K,” “L,” “LO,” “O,” “-P,” “PN,” “PR,” “PS,” “Q,” “QE,” “QI,” “R” (Part 1), “R” (Part 2), “RC,” “RD,” “RE,” “REA,” “REF.” “RN-D.” “RV,” “RY,” “SPCVP,” “U,” “UC,” “UX,” “UY,” “WS,” “WX,” “#X,” and State, followed by a number. This month we will look at “RG,” “RH,” and “RK”

### Stamps Beginning with the prefix “RG”



Stamps with an “RG” prefix are Silver Tax stamps. The United States passed a law in 1934 creating a tax on the sale of silver bullion. The first silver tax stamps were issued in 1934, but were discontinued in 1963. Scott Catalogue lists 132 different Silver Tax stamps. The first Silver Tax stamps were just a Documentary Tax stamp overprinted with the word “Silver Tax.” Then in 1941, Silver Tax stamps were created that were not overprints. Some Silver tax stamps had an overprint indicating what year it was issued, such as “Series 1942.” Because of an error, some stamps were overprinted “Series 5942” !!



With Overprint

Without Overprint

### Stamps Beginning with the prefix “RH”



Scott RH 1

Stamps with an “RH” prefix are Cigarette Tubes stamps. Imagine a cigarette without any tobacco in it. That hollow paper tube is called a cigarette tube. Scott Catalogue lists only four different Cigarette Tubes stamps, but RH 1 and RH 2 are the same stamp with different perforations. Cigarette Tubes stamps were first issued in 1919, and were discontinued in 1933.

### Stamps Beginning with the prefix “RK”

Stamps with an “RK” prefix are Consular Service Fee stamps. In 1906, the United States passed a law requiring that a stamp be attached to documents created by a Consular representing the fee charged. The use of these stamps was discontinued in 1955. Because these stamps were not sold to the public, all Consular Service Fee stamps bear a cancellation.

A consul is a representative of the U.S. federal government who is living in a foreign country to assist and protect American citizens. The place where the Consul works is called the Consulate. An Ambassador lives in a foreign country but works in what is called the Embassy, which is normally located in the city which is the capitol of the foreign country. Consuls work in other cities in the foreign country, and work under the direction of the Ambassador, who works for the U.S. Department of State, which is led by the U.S. Secretary of State, who reports directly to the U.S. President.



## DEAD COUNTRIES

Beginning in October 2024, we illustrated stamps from two “Dead Countries.” We looked at Newfoundland, and Hawaii. Newfoundland is now part of Canada, and uses Canadian postage stamps, and Hawaii is now part of the United States, and uses U.S. postage stamps. Stamp collectors refer to countries that are no longer issuing their own stamps as “Dead Countries.” The land and people are still existing – but they are using stamps of a different country. This happens when a country splits up into smaller countries, a country changes its name, the type of government changes, a new country is created, and when a group of countries combine to form one country.



1941 issue by Croatia  
OZALJ Castle, Scott 30

Croatia issued its own stamps from 1941 to 1945. It became part of **Federal People’s Republic Yugoslavia** in 1945, the name chosen after the **Kingdom of Yugoslavia** was abolished. The kingdom was established by the merger of the Kingdom of Serbia with the State of the Slovenes and Croats. The currency was 100 Banicas = 1 Kuna. In 1945, the new government was a communist government, which began under the rule of President Josip Broz Tito (commonly known as “Tito”).

He ruled until his death in 1980. During his leadership, the name of the country was formally changed to the **Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)**. Then in 1991, Croatia declared its independence, and began using its own stamps again. (The rest of Yugoslavia was divided among the other five major states of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. There will be more about those other states in future editions of The Philatelikid.)

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