

# The PhilateliKid

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

Collect Stamps (The Most Educational Hobby)

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

August 1, 2025

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,” “CBO,” “CE,” “CL,” “CM,” “CO,” “CVP,” “D,” “E,” “F,” “FA,” “J,” “JQ,” “K,” “L,” “LO,” “LOX,” “M,” “MR,” “O,” “OXF,” “-P,” “PC,” “PN,” “PR,” “PS,” “Q,” “QE,” “QI,” “R” (Part 1), “R” (Part 2), “RC,” “RD,” “RE,” “REA,” “REF,” “RF,” “RG,” “RH,” “RK,” “RL,” “RN-D,” “RO,” “RS,” “RV,” “RY,” “-S,” “SPCVP,” “TD,” “U,” “UC,” “UX,” “UXC,” “UY,” “UZ,” “WS,” “WX,” “#X,” and State, followed by a number. This month we will look at “RA,” and “RAJ.”

All stamps illustrated are from the author’s personal collection, unless otherwise noted.

### Stamps Beginning with the prefix “RA”



In the Scott Catalogue, items listed with the prefix “RA” are revenue stamps that are Postal Tax stamps. The United States has never had a Postal Tax stamp. Postal Tax stamps are issued by some countries as **mandatory** stamps to be applied to mail, in addition to the postage stamps. The Postal Tax stamps were a method to raise money for a specific purpose.

**Note:** **Semi-postal** stamps, that begin with the prefix “B” in the Scott Catalogue, raise money for various causes, but semi-postal stamps are purchased voluntarily, and are **not mandatory**.

**Postal Tax** stamp Yugoslavia Scott RA 26 This stamp symbolizes a flying bird holding a flower in its beak. It was mandatory on all domestic mail in Yugoslavia from October 1 to October 7, 1961. It raised money for Children’s Week. “Domestic mail” is a term used to denote mail that originates and terminates in the same country.

### Stamps Beginning with the prefix “RAJ”



In the Scott Catalogue, items listed with the prefix “RAJ” are revenue stamps that were **Postal Tax Due** stamps. The United States has never had a Postal Tax stamp, and therefore no **Postal Tax Due** stamps. In the countries that have had Postal Tax stamps when a mandatory Postal Tax stamp was not on a letter, (just the regular postage was on the letter,) the Post Office would affix a **Postal Tax Due** stamp to the letter which would charge a fee to the recipient for the Postal Tax stamp that should have been on the letter, because it was **mandatory**. Note the tiny word “**Porto**” beneath the number “2” signifying a **Postal Tax Due** stamp.

# DEAD COUNTRIES

Beginning in October 2024, we illustrated stamps from “Dead Countries.” The term “dead country” is a philatelic term applied to a geographic area that once issued stamps under one name, and then changed to issue stamps under a different name, usually because of a change of the form of government. Of course, the people who lived there remained unchanged. We have looked at Newfoundland, Hawaii, Croatia, Bavaria, Cyrenaica, Basutoland, British Honduras, Dahomey, French Congo, Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, and the Peoples Republic of the Zaire, and Eastern Rumelia, Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Zimbabwe Rhodesia. This month we will look at Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate (Nyasaland), and Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Note: Northern Rhodesia is now **Zambia**, and Nyasaland is now **Malawi**.



**Northern Rhodesia** was a landlocked country located in Africa, just south of the Equator. Its latitude was from 8° S to 8°15' S. That means that even though the name “Northern Rhodesia” contains the word “Northern,” the country actually was entirely located in the Southern Hemisphere!

Northern Rhodesia was a British **protectorate** in Southern Africa. Although I often have used the word “**colony**” interchangeably with “**protectorate**,” there is actually a difference. I looked it up, and here is what Wikipedia has to say: **A protectorate is different from a colony as it has local rulers, is not directly possessed, and rarely experiences colonization by the suzerain state. A “suzerain” is a sovereign or state having some control over another state that**

is internally autonomous.

Northern Rhodesia was created in 1911 by combining the two protectorates of Barotziland-North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia. From 1911 to 1924 it was administered by the British South Africa Company, a chartered company, on behalf of the British Government. From 1924 until its independence in 1964, it was administered by the British Government as a protectorate. When it became independent, it changed its name to **Zambia**.



**Nyasaland Protectorate** was located in Africa, east of what was Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia.) Nyasaland Protectorate was created when **British Central Africa Protectorate** (“BCA”) changed its name in 1907 to **Nyasaland Protectorate**. During the reign of King George V the stamps of Nyasaland Protectorate started saying simply “**Nyasaland**.” The monarch of Great Britain in 1907 was King Edward VII. The Nyasaland Protectorate issued stamps featuring King Edward VII, King George V, King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth II. On August 1, 1953, **Nyasaland** became part of **Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland**. That lasted until December 31, 1963, when that federation was dissolved. Six months later, on July 6, 1964, Nyasaland gained its independence, and changed its name to **Republic of Malawi**.



Note: “Protectorate” dropped ^^

## << Rhodesia and Nyasaland

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