

A LICENSE and STAMP SYSTEM for WATERFOWL CONSERVATION in the 20th CENTURY U.S.

The **PURPOSE** of this exhibit is to show how licenses and stamps played a vital role in waterfowl conservation in the United States during the 20th century. Our goal is to tell the *definitive* story by placing individual items of social, historical and philatelic importance into their appropriate context, one that has never before been fully developed. The story traces the early stages in development of the license and stamp system employed by five levels of government, whose joint responsibility it was to preserve waterfowl resources for future generations. To this end it was necessary to invent and refine an effective regulatory system as applied to harvesting this resource. Stamps perfected the system, allowing government agencies to obtain funding from the segment of society who could decimate waterfowl populations and who also stood to benefit the most from waterfowl conservation – the hunters. The **IMPORTANCE** of this exhibit is rooted in this fact: The system that was developed and perfected in the U.S. during the 20th century became the model that was subsequently adopted by nations worldwide. Their number continues to grow.

1887 Delaware
Game Protective
Association
Certificate



The story is told in five chapters. Each chapter consists of one to three frames and is organized as follows:

CHAPTER ONE – PRE-STAMP (Frame 1):

Following a rare treat (F1; P2), our story begins in the pre-stamp period of 1901-1933 with examples of early hunting licenses that were required to hunt for waterfowl. This chapter is highlighted by the 1919 California hunting license (F1; P12), that served as the inspiration for George Lawyer's proposed design for the first Federal Waterfowl Stamp in the 1920s as well as the original sketch itself (F1; P8). Subsequent chapters feature:

CHAPTER TWO – FEDERAL (Frames 2-3):

The advent of the first adhesive waterfowl stamps by the Federal Government in 1934, including the only large die proof of 1934-35 outside of the Smithsonian (F2; P1), a stamp from the first pane of 1934-35s sold to Ding Darling (F2; P7), and ending with the only privately held set of essays for the first Federal self-adhesives in 1998 (F3; P16).

CHAPTER THREE – MILITARY (Frame 4):

Licenses and stamps issued by Military branches of the Federal government starting with forerunner licenses used domestically and abroad, including the first stamp required to hunt waterfowl on a military reservation at Vandenberg AFB in 1967 (F4; P9) and the earliest recorded stamp to hunt at the West Point Military Academy (F4; P15).

CHAPTER FOUR – STATE and LOCAL (Frames 5-7):

Stamps issued by State and Local governments including the first State waterfowl stamp issued by Ohio for Pymatuning Lake in 1937 (F5; P1), the first Local waterfowl stamp issued by Marion County, Kansas in 1941 (F5; P7), the first stamp issued by any level of government (worldwide) specifically for duck hunting by Marion County in 1943 (F5; P7) and ending with a previously unrecorded error on the first stamp issued by Hawaii in 1996 (F7; P16) - the last of the 50 states to issue a stamp for conservation.

CHAPTER FIVE – TRIBAL (Frame 8):

Licenses and stamps issued by tribal governments including the earliest license for an Indian reservation (F8; P1) and the first adhesive stamp issued by a tribal government in 1959 for the Rosebud Reservation (F8; P2).

The most important items are matted in blue.

Pre Stamp Licenses Forerunner (Pre 20th Century)

1895 Michigan – The First Hunting License Issued in the U.S.

The use of cloth or paper licenses as a method to regulate hunting originated in continental Europe in the 1500s. Then, in the late 1800s, it spread to England, then to Canada and entered the United States in the upper mid-west. The first states to issue resident hunting licenses were Michigan and North Dakota in 1895.

Open season from the first day of November to the twenty-fifth day of November, both inclusive.

Sign here *Henry Neumann*

LICENSE TO HUNT DEER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of *Mason* }

License No. *233*

J Edwin Emuk, Clerk of the County of *Mason* in said State, do hereby certify that *Henry Neumann*, whose name is signed in the margin of this license in his own handwriting or who has made oath that he cannot write, has satisfied me according to law that he is a resident of the State of *Michigan* and of *Mason* County therein, and I do further certify that he has paid me the sum of \$*5.00* provided by law for a license for residents of the State and entitled to hunt deer in any county of the State for the open season in the year 189*5*. He states his age to be *22* years, has *brown* hair *blue* eyes and *52* about *5 ft 11 1/2* in high.

[SEAL]

J Edwin Emuk Clerk.

Coupon No. 3 To License No. *233* issued by the clerk of *Mason* County, Michigan, for permit to kill and ship deer. This coupon will allow holder to ship one deer to any point in Michigan, and said coupon must accompany it.

[SEAL]

Signature of Holder.

1895 Michigan License To Hunt Deer with all five coupons attached
Note the coupons have been folded to exhibit

Five examples recorded and one of two that remains intact

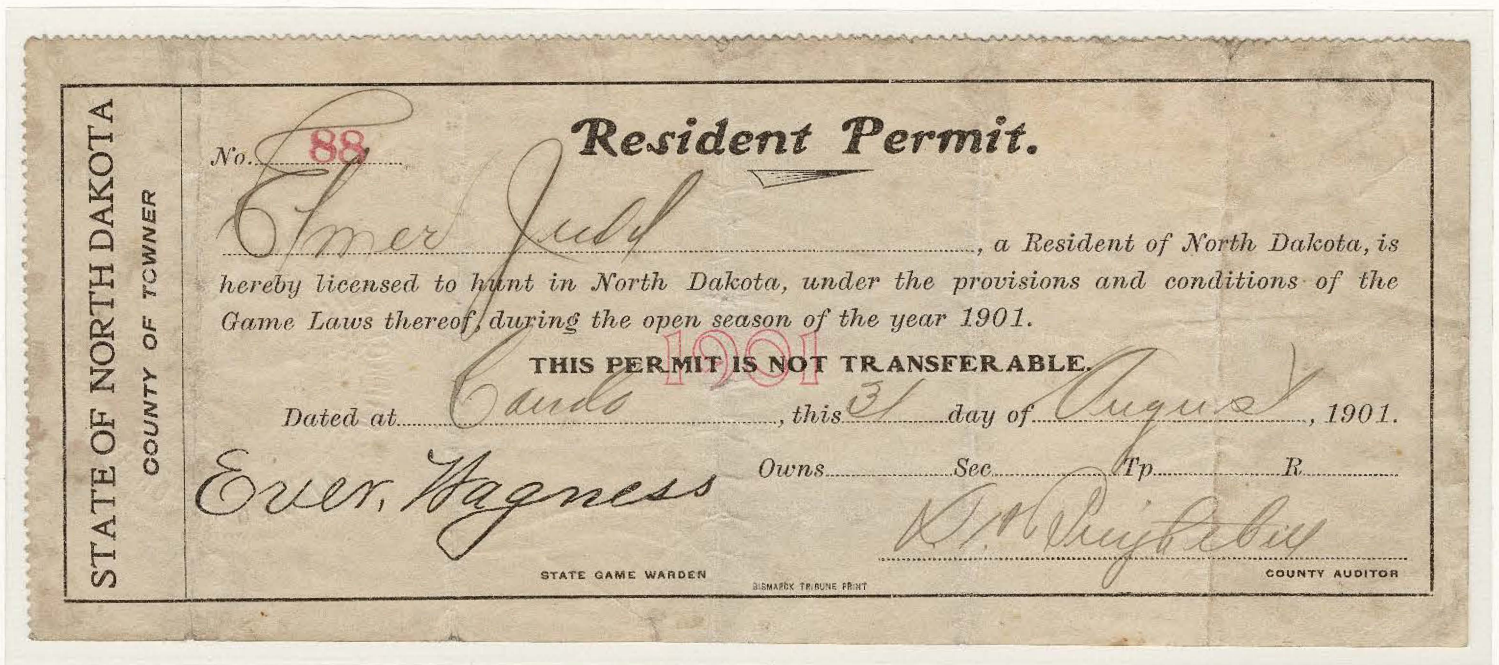
Chapter One: Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

Forerunner Chapter Introduction and 1901 North Dakota License

In the early development of the license and stamp system, **the use of licenses alone prior to the use of licenses in combination with adhesive stamps is considered the forerunner period.** By 1900, five states were issuing resident hunting licenses, including Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. To start the twentieth century, Nebraska, S. Dakota, Tennessee and Washington began requiring resident hunters to purchase licenses – bringing the total number of states to nine.

Licensing – in combination with enforcement in the form of game wardens whose duty it was to check for valid licenses in the possession of hunters - proved an effective way to limit the harvest of wildlife resources. It was also efficient, in that it allowed state governments to pass on the bill for early protection and conservation efforts directly to the hunters. Hunting license fees met with little resistance as it was the hunters who stood to benefit the most from regulation. The survival of wildlife populations for future generations was at stake. From the upper mid-west, licensing in the U.S. spread outward in all directions. The licenses were printed and issued on paper, cardboard, cloth, metal and occasionally in the form of a celluloid covered pin-back button. The button format licenses were required to be pinned to the hunter's outer garment, thereby easily visible to the game wardens. The color of the buttons was changed from year to year much like the registration sticker on a vehicle's license plate, thus allowing for compliance to be determined from a distance.

As this exhibit focuses on licensing in the *twentieth century*, our story begins with a 1901 forerunner license.



1901 North Dakota paper Resident Permit to Hunt

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1902 Indiana License

In 1902 Indiana issued a special license permitting sportsmen to "hunt, shoot or destroy or have in his possession, squirrels, wild duck and other water-fowls from the first day of October to the tenth day of November of any year." All hunting in the State of Indiana was prohibited during this 41 day period in the absence of the license and it could only be obtained by direct application to the Commissioner of Fisheries and Game.

Hunter's License.

28904

State of Indiana, ss:

This Certifies that John Newman of

Buckskin Indiana _____

is permitted to hunt, shoot or destroy or have in his possession, squirrels,
wild duck and other water-fowls from the first day of October to the tenth
day of November of any year.


J. T. Sweetney
Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, Indiana.

WM. B. BURFORD PRINT, IND'PLS.

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1903 Illinois License

In the early years of licensing, many states required *non-resident* hunters to purchase licenses at exorbitant fees. This effectively discouraged out of state hunters from entering and harvesting the state's resources. As time went on, the focus gradually shifted to licensing *resident* hunters as a revenue source. The funds were used for wildlife conservation and management of wildlife resources. Illinois issued their first resident license in 1903 and it became the largest selling license to date, with 95,000 sold. Other states took notice and the number of states licensing resident hunters soon expanded greatly.

Resident  **Hunting License.**

No. 47101

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I, Robert M. Berry Clerk of the City
of Lincoln County of Logan
do hereby certify that Charles Rehlbach
of the town of Lincoln and County of Logan
having paid the One Dollar license fee required by law, is licensed to hunt and
kill game during the open season therefor, subject to all the provisions and
penalties provided for by an Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds,
approved April 28th, 1903, and repealing certain other Acts relating thereto.
This license is not transferable and must be shown to any Game Warden of
this State on demand.

Age 23 years. Height 5-8 Weight 138 Color of eyes Blue
Color of hair Brown Distinctive marks None
Dated at Lincoln this 5th day of Aug 1903

Countersigned:
A. J. Lovejoy } Robert M. Berry
State Game Commissioner. } Clerk of City of Lincoln
County of Logan
Signature of Licensee Charles Rehlbach

1903 Illinois cloth Resident Hunting License

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1904 Colorado License

Even states with relatively small populations began to look at licensing resident hunters as a revenue source and as a way to *effectively control the harvest of their wildlife resources*. Approximately 15,000 resident licenses were sold in Colorado in 1904.

23-15M. RESIDENT GENERAL HUNTING LICENSE.

No. **12517** STATE OF COLORADO, \$1.00
DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.

DENVER, COLO. *8/9* 1904.

This certifies that *A. E. Devore*
whose signature appears hereon, and who represents himself to
be a resident of *Berthoud*, in the State
of Colorado, is entitled to hunt game quadrupeds and birds in
the State of Colorado, in conformity with law, during the season
of **1904**. This License is not transferable, does not authorize
transportation or sale, and is void unless signed by, and in the
actual possession of, the licensee. Opportunity to inspect and
copy must be afforded to any officer authorized to demand the
same.

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE:
Age _____ years, height *5' 10"* feet, weight *165* lbs.,
color of eyes *Gray*, color of hair *Dark*,
sex *Male*; other distinctive marks _____

Issued by *John E. Garner* Clerk of *Garfield* County, Colo. (SEAL)
(SEE OTHER SIDE)

SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE: _____
COMMISSIONER: *J. M. Woodard*

1904 STATE OF COLORADO, No. **12517**
DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.

DEER COUPON. Resident General Hunting License. **SEPTEMBER, 1904.**

This Coupon, when signed by _____ and dated
by punching or cutting from the margin the date at which the deer to which it is
attached was lawfully killed, authorizes the possession by him and transportation
of the carcass within this State during the open season for deer of **1904** and five
days thereafter only; also, when so signed, dated and attached to either the hide,
head, feet or horns authorizes taxidermy, possession and transportation within
this State so long as this coupon is attached thereto.

SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE: _____
COMMISSIONER: *J. M. Woodard*

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

1904 Colorado cardboard Resident Hunting License with deer coupon attached

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1905 Kansas, 1906 North Dakota and 1907 Connecticut licenses

RESIDENT'S FEE, \$1. **LICENSE TO HUNT. No. 11**

Pratt Kan., July-5 1905

By Virtue of this License

Mr. *Fred. G. Apt*

of *Lola*, County of *Allen*

is permitted to hunt in the State of Kansas in the open season under restriction of the Game Law.

This License expires June 30, 1906.

Maria Mawdsley
County Clerk
Chas. R. Mawdsley Oct.

RESIDENT LICENSE No. 5999

HUNT IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

nt to the provisions of Chapter 153 of the Public Acts of 1907,

Charles B. Gardner

of *Newtown*, County of *Newtown*

is hereby licensed to hunt game birds and quadrupeds during the period when the same respectively, may lawfully be killed, subject to the restrictions and conditions provided by law, for the term of one year from the date of issue thereof.

Date of Issue *Sept 25*, 1907.

Edw. L. Kemper
Town, City, Borough Clerk.

Top: 1905 Kansas cardboard Resident – First year of issue

Bottom: 1907 Connecticut cardboard Resident – First year of issue

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
COUNTY OF DISTRICT No. 1

No. **422**

RESIDENT PERMIT

E. A. Hatch, a Resident of North Dakota is hereby licensed to hunt in North Dakota, under the provisions and conditions of the Game Laws thereof during the open season of the year 1906

THIS PERMIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

Dated at **1906** this **30th** day of *Aug.*, 1906.

Clarence A. Hale
STATE GAME WARDEN
DISTRICT No. 1

J. W. Olson
COUNTY AUDITOR

Owns _____ Sec _____ Twp _____ R _____

THE EVENING TIMES, GRAND FORKS

1906 North Dakota paper Resident Permit to Hunt

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1908 California, 1909 Nevada and 1909 New Mexico Licenses

Early in the 20th Century materials other than paper or cloth were used for licenses. These included various metals (aluminum, copper, and brass). California Licenses were first issued in 1907, Nevada Licenses in 1909 and New Mexico issued its' first Territorial Hunting Permits in 1909. In 1909, California changed from metal to paper licenses. Along with the New Mexico permits from the same year, these were the first *fully pictorial* licenses issued in the U.S.



1908-09 California Aluminum
Resident Hunting License



1908-09 California Copper
Non-Resident Hunting License
Finest of two examples recorded



1909-10 Nevada Aluminum
Resident Hunting License

HUNTER'S LICENSE.	
No. <u>441</u>	TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.
THIS CERTIFIES THAT <u>Harlon Thurman</u> , a resident of <u>Carlsbad New Mexico</u> , has paid the sum of <u>One and 50/100</u> Dollars for a <u>General</u> HUNTING LICENSE, and is entitled to hunt <u>Larger & Small Game</u> in the Territory of New Mexico, in conformity with law, during the season of 19 <u>09</u> .	
DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE—Age <u>29</u> years, height <u>6</u> feet and <u>—</u> inches, weight <u>165</u> color of hair <u>Light</u> , color of eyes <u>Gray</u>	
Dated <u>Sep 1 st</u> , New Mex., <u>Carlsbad NM Sep 1 1909</u>	<u>Thomas P. Gable</u> Warden.
<u>Harlon Thurman</u> Licensee's Signature.	By <u>A. R. Quinn</u> Deputy.
This license is not transferable, does not authorize transportation or sale, and must be in possession of the licensee while hunting. Opportunity to inspect and copy must be afforded to any officer authorized to demand the same.	

1909 New Mexico paper Territorial Hunter's License *First Territorial License issued in the United States*
Less than five examples recorded

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1910 California, 1911 Canal Zone and 1912 Washington Licenses

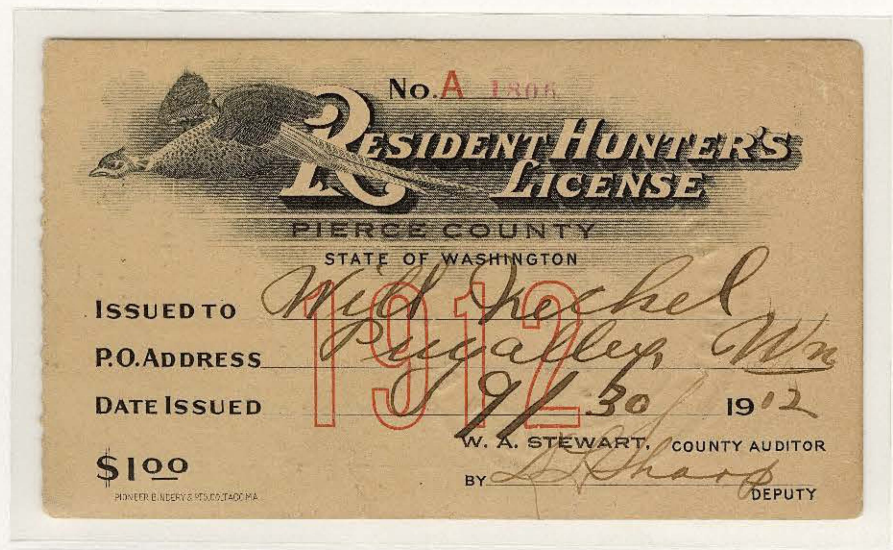
In 1903, the United States purchased land for the Panama Canal from Panama. During the building of the canal the U.S. government issued hunting licenses, examples of which have been recorded from between 1911 and 1914.



1910-11 California paper pictorial (state bird) *Resident* Hunting License
Issued to an out of state hunter



1911 Canal Zone metal fob
Government Hunting Permit
Less than 10 examples recorded



1912 Washington cardboard Resident Hunting License

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1913 Nebraska, 1914 California and 1916 Nevada Licenses

Starting in 1911, Nebraska adopted California's practice of incorporating pictures onto their licenses.



1913 Nebraska paper Resident License to Fish and Hunt
Nebraska's first fully pictorial license



1914-15 California paper Resident Hunting License

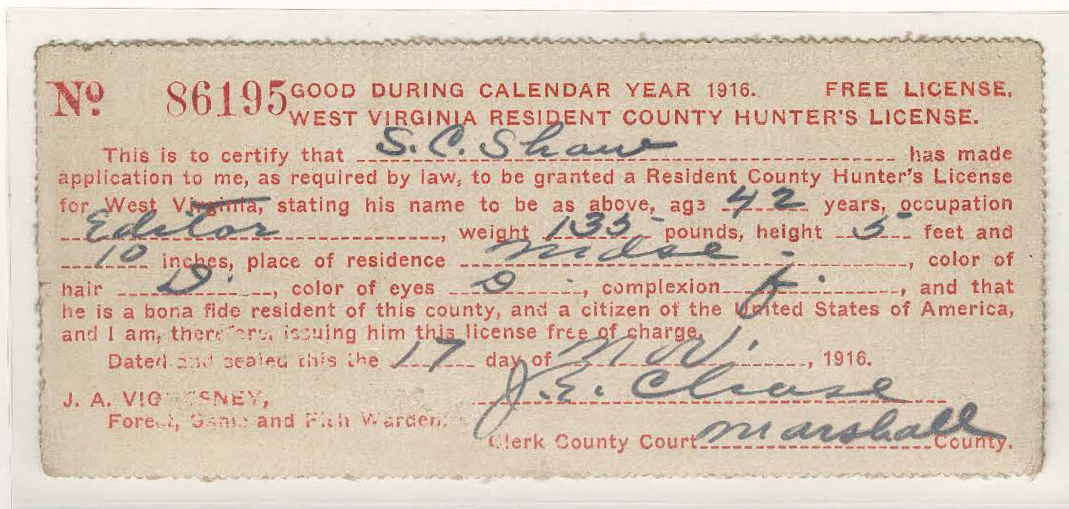


1916-17 Nevada County Brass
Hunt & Fish License

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1916 West Virginia, 1916 Maryland and 1918 Texas Licenses

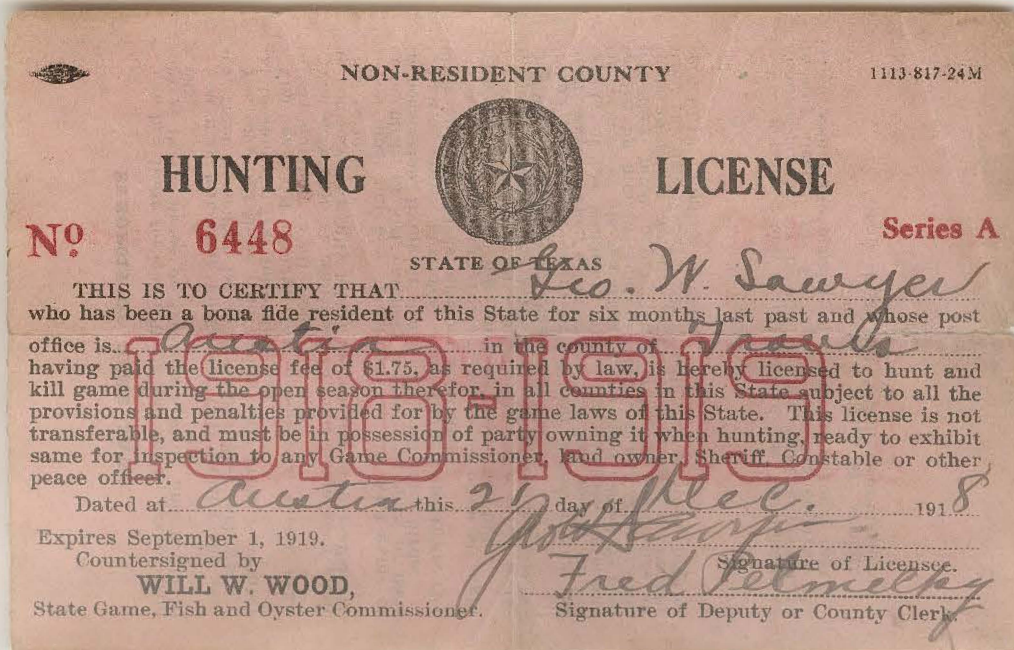
Before statewide hunting licenses were issued, individual counties sometimes printed their own. Counties issued Non-Resident licenses in very small numbers. Maryland is one of the first states to issue hunting licenses in the form of a pinback celluloid button and the first to include a picture (their coat of arms) on a license button.



1916 West Virginia cardboard Resident County Hunter's License



1916-1917 Maryland pictorial
County Hunter's License Button
Earliest pictorial button

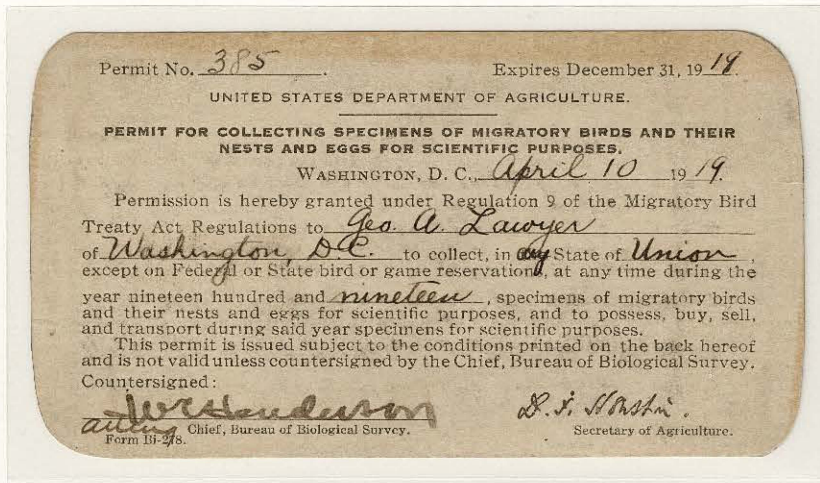


1918-19 Texas paper Non-Resident County License

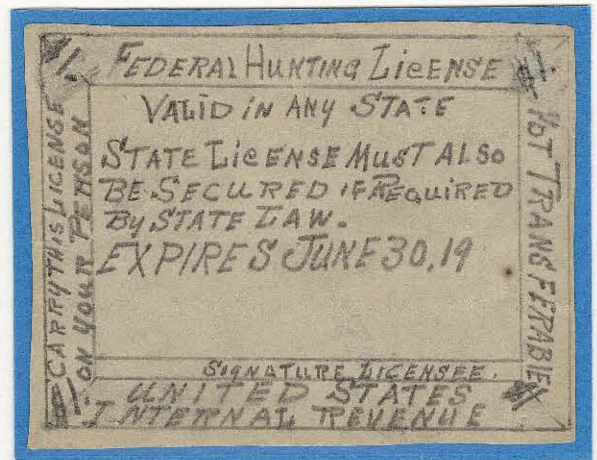
Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1919 George Lawyer Licenses and Original Drawing

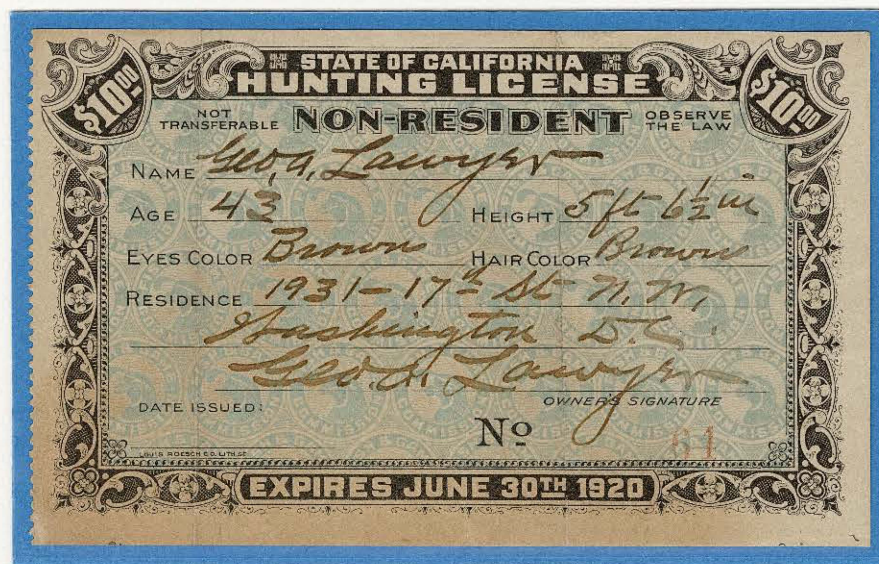
George A Lawyer was employed by what is now known as The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He held the titles of Inspector, Migratory Game Law from 1916 to 1918 and Chief U.S. Game Warden from 1918 to 1926. In these roles he traveled the country gathering data on migratory birds. He is credited with first proposing *the selling of migratory waterfowl stamps in 1919 to raise funds for their conservation*. He sketched a proposed design for the first federal stamp in the early 1920s that was heavily influenced by the California hunting license he was issued in 1919.



1919 Permit For Collecting Specimens Of Migratory Birds
 And Their Nests And Eggs For Scientific Purposes
 Issued to George A Lawyer



George Lawyer's Original Drawing
 One of the most historical and important items
 in Waterfowl Philately ex Torre



1919 California paper Non Resident Hunting and Fishing License
 Issued to George A Lawyer

HAVE YOUR LICENSE IN YOUR POSSESSION

W MONTANA \$2.00 NET

N^o 3621 RESIDENT CITIZEN'S

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE

E. E. Etan

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That *E. E. Etan* has sworn that he is a citizen of the United States, and a bona fide resident of the State of Montana, and is hereby duly LICENSED to hunt, take, kill, catch or have in his possession, any of the Game Animals, Game Birds or Fish of this State at a time and in a manner not prohibited by law.

This license is not transferable and expires on the 30th DAY of April, 1923. It must be in the possession of the holder when taking fish or game and must be shown to any Game Warden or Peace Officer upon demand and the licensee must identify himself if requested by such officer.

This license does not authorize the holder to hunt or fish within the boundaries of any National Park and Game and Bird Preserves within the State of Montana.

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE

Licensee's Signature *E. E. Etan*; Residence *Belgrade*
P. O. Address *Belgrade*; Business *Plumber*
Age *35*; Height *5* ft. *8* in.; Weight *170* lbs.
Color of eyes *Grey*; Color of hair *Brown*
Distinctive Marks _____

I Hereby Certify, That I have issued this license to the within named licensee and find him to be a citizen of the United States, and a bona fide resident of the State of Montana, according to the provisions of Secs. 2 and 5, Sub. House Bill No. 9, Session Laws 1921, and that said licensee has paid me the sum provided by law for the same.

Dated this *Twenty eighth* day of *April*, 1922.
Countersigned *Samuel Collins*
Deputy State Game and Fish Warden, or
Justice of the Peace.
County of *Gallatin*

Issued under the authority of Montana State Fish and Game Commission.

This Department appeals to all sportsmen to report any violations of our laws, to the nearest Warden.

Shipping Directions On Other Side

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD

PUT OUT YOUR CAMP FIRE

RESPECT THE RANCHMAN'S PROPERTY

1922-23 Montana paper Resident Hunting and Fishing License
Note the extensive use of graphic elements incorporated into the license – including the Mallard in flight at the bottom

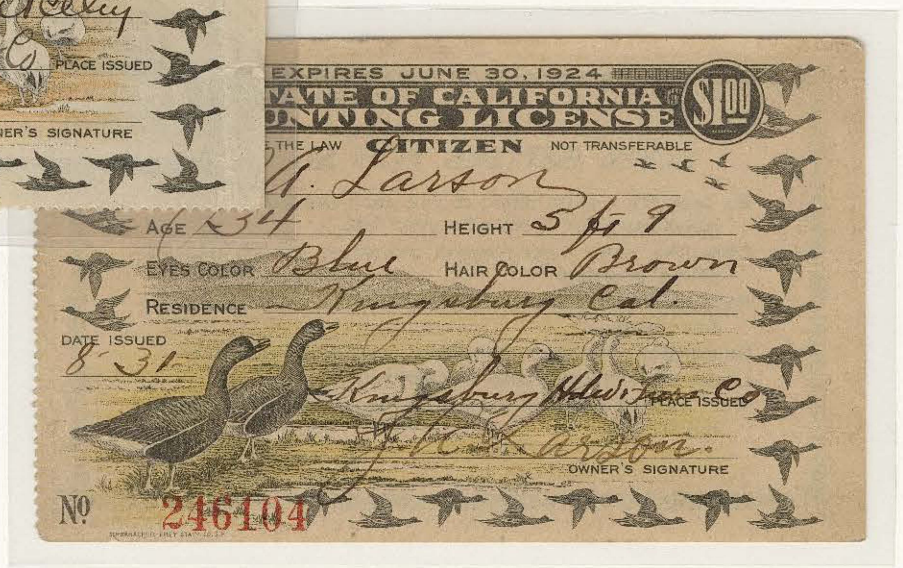
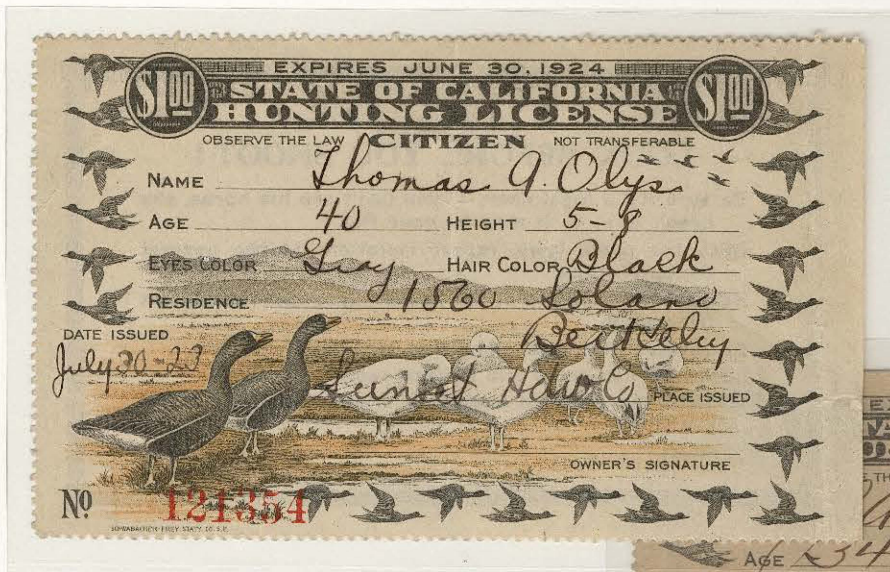
Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

Two types of California 1923 Licenses and 1924 Hawaii Permit

California licenses were printed in two formats: One is from a vertical sheet of five with perforations on at least two sides. The other is from a booklet with perforations only on the left side and printed with a separate (higher) series of serial numbers. The size, shape and hole layout of the brass Hawaii License below suggests a possible usage being affixed to the butt end of a gun.



1924 City & County of Honolulu Hawaii brass hunting permit



Top: 1923-24 California paper Citizen Hunting License - sheet type

Bottom: 1923-24 California paper Citizen Hunting License - booklet type

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1928 Louisiana and 1930 Indiana Licenses

Starting In the late 1920s, more states began to include large red year dates to speed game warden license reviews.

Nº 1526

GOOD FOR SEASON 1928-1929
STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION **\$25.00**

**NON-RESIDENT'S LICENSE FOR TAKING
MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**
(Good in all Parishes of the State)

Name Heggie Vandenberg Age 40
Address Madison, Minn. Color White

has paid the license fee required by law and is entitled to hunt such migratory game birds as are defined under the laws of the State of Louisiana during the open season, and in such manner and at such times and places as permitted by law. (See back hereof.)

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Issued by _____
Tax Collector, Parish of Orleans
this 14 day of Dec, 1928

(Signature of Licensee—Make all signatures in INK)
Under the Law You Must Show Your License on
Demand of Any Conservation Agent
or Other Officer
(This License is NON-TRANSFERABLE)

Commissioner of Conservation Wm. S. ...

PREVENT FOREST FIRES TO PROTECT THE FOREST AND THE GAME

SERI
PRICE

STATE OF LOUISIANA
UNION & JUSTICE
CONFIDENCE

STATE OF INDIANA

THE HEREIN NAMED Emmett C. Mitchell residing at
Street, City of Salem County of Wash

having paid the required fee of \$1.00, is licensed to hunt, fish and trap within the State of Indiana during the calendar year 1930. This license is issued subject to all the provisions and penalties of said State regulating the killing of birds, wild animals and fish. This license is not transferable and must be carried on the person when hunting, fishing or trapping. If lost no duplicate will be issued.

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE

AGE 46 WEIGHT 147 HEIGHT 5-10 1/2 COLOR HAIR Light
COLOR OF EYES Blue COMPLEXION Fair DISTINCTIVE MARKS _____

ISSUED AT Salem, Indiana
DATE OF ISSUE Feb. 25 1930
COUNTERSIGNED Geo. N. Mannfeld
CLERK OF THE Geo. N. Mannfeld Clerk, Washington Cir. Court

SIGNATURE OF PURCHASER Emmett C. Mitchell

Superintendent of Fisheries and Game
The Department of Conservation

CIRCUIT COURT

GET PERMISSION OF OWNER OR TENANTS OF LAND.

Top: 1928-29 Louisiana paper Non-Resident License For Taking Migratory Game Birds

Bottom: 1930 Indiana paper Resident Hunting, Fishing & Trapping License

Conservation Pre Stamp Licenses

1931 Maryland and 1933 West Virginia Licenses

In 1937 Nevada Senator Key Pittman co-sponsored the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Resoration Act. This landmark legislation created an excise tax on firearms and ammunition. The funds were distributed to the states to fund wildlife conservation efforts at the state level. His personal 1931 hunting license is shown below. The first chapter of our story concludes with an example of a license issued in 1933 – the year before the first license *adhesive stamp* was issued in the U.S.

512 MUNSEY BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

No. **11023**

1931-1932

STATE OF MARYLAND

RESIDENT STATE HUNTING LICENSE

This is to certify that in consideration of the payment of Five (\$5.00) Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, license and authority is hereby given by the State of Maryland to:

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE:

Name Key Pittman Age 59 Occupation Senator

Street and Number _____ Postoffice Sherrwood

County Talbot State Maryland

Color White Color of Hair Brown Color of Eyes Brown Height 5ft 11 1/2

To hunt, kill or shoot such game birds and animals in said State, when and as allowed by law during the year ending on the last day of May, 1932.

Given under my hand this 10th day of Nov. 1931.

Game Fund _____ \$5.00

Clerk's Fee _____ .25

Countersigned by: [Signature]

CARRY THIS LICENSE WHILE HUNTING OR FISHING \$1.00

MINERAL _____ County.

No. **82599**

WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT RESIDENT HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE

This is to certify that Richard Biggs has made application to me as required by law, to be granted a District Resident Hunting and Fishing License, stating his name to be as above, age _____ years, occupation none

Weight 135 pounds, height 5 feet 8 inches, place of residence Bridgeport

color of hair Brown, color of eyes blue

complexion Fair, and that he is a resident of this State, and a citizen of the United States of America and having received the required license fee, I am therefore, this day, issuing him this license. Dated and sealed this 7 day of April, 1933.

GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA

EDW. COOPER, JR., Chairman

ANDREW NORTHCOTT

MERRITT WILSON

Commissioners

Clerk County Court _____ County.

T. T. HUFMAN
MINERAL

Top: 1931-32 Maryland Resident Hunting License issued to Key Pittman
Bottom: 1933 West Virginia cloth District Resident Hunting and Fishing License

Chapter Two: Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

Federal Chapter Introduction and 1934-35 Large Die Proof

The early part of the twentieth century was a grim time for North American waterfowl. Man and nature combined to reduce once abundant populations to critically low levels. Hunting regulations were relatively lax, with long seasons and excessive bag limits being the rule. Starting around 1910, a nation-wide farming boom in the U.S. precipitated the drainage of huge tracts of wetlands and resulted in the destruction of many prime waterfowl breeding areas. Waterfowl restoration and conservation soon became prevailing topics for conversation.

With The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, the Federal Government accepted responsibility for the protection of migratory waterfowl in the U.S. In the 1920s, conservation leaders promoted the idea of federal waterfowl management areas. Their primary purpose would be to provide much needed habitat, food and protection for breeding and migratory waterfowl. Many conservation leaders favored the idea of a "National Hunting Stamp" to provide funding. After George Lawyer designed his proposed stamp, several attempts were made to pass a bill through congress in the 1920s – but all failed. The idea encountered opposition from those who thought it would infringe on state's rights to license hunters. A decade of lower than normal rainfall in the 1920s was followed by a devastating drought. The subsequent Dust Bowl resulted in the loss of additional hundreds of thousands of waterfowl.

In 1934, President Roosevelt appointed J.N. "Ding" Darling head of the Bureau of Biological Survey. He guided a bill through Congress on March 10, 1934, requiring migratory bird hunters to purchase federal stamps. Whereas in the past funds derived from state license sales were divided among many competing wildlife conservation needs, these new stamps allowed for 100% of the fees collected to go to waterfowl conservation – specifically the purchase of wetlands. Darling personally designed the 1934-35 stamp.



1934-35 Migratory Bird Large Die Proof signed by the engraver
The only recorded 1934-34 Large Die Proof in collectors' hands ex Rudy

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1934-35 Plate # Block

The stamps were printed in a single color through 1958, in large sheets of 112. These were cut down into four panes of 28, including a plate # in the selvage of each pane, and distributed to post offices for sale to hunters. No one was allowed to buy more than a *single affixed* copy until two weeks prior to June 17, 1935.

This means all unused 1934-35 stamps in collector's hands today were purchased during the two week period from June 17, 1935 until June 30, 1935, when they were withdrawn from sale and destroyed. Thus explaining the difficulty of acquisition for multiples, including plate blocks.



1934-35 Migratory Bird Lower Right Plate Block

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1934-35 on Hawaii and New Hampshire Licenses

Only 137 federal stamps were sold in Hawaii in 1934-35 – by far and away the fewest of any state. Legitimately used examples of the 1934-35 issue on Hawaiian hunting licenses or Form 3333 are extremely difficult to acquire.



Top: 1934 County of Hawaii Hunting License with 1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed to the reverse
The only recorded Hawaiian Hunting License with 1934-35 affixed APS 200857

Bottom: 1934 New Hampshire Resident license with 1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed to the reverse
State with the 4th fewest stamps federal stamps sold at 1,641

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1934-35 on Duplicate License and Private Hunting Permit

Most states had pre-printed or overprinted "Duplicate" licenses available at a discount for hunters whose original license was lost or stolen during the season. Private hunting permits were used while hunting on non-regulated private property.



Top: 1934 Duplicate Wisconsin Resident Hunting License with 1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed

Bottom: 1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed to a private permit to hunt on a farm in Wisner Township, Iowa
A highly unusual example of an RW1 being affixed to something other than a governmental license or form

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1934-35 on Montana Replacement License

Montana Department of Fish and Game Certificate of Identification forms were accepted as replacement licenses in lieu of a lost Game Bird and Fishing License.



STATE OF MONTANA
Department Fish and Game
CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION

This is to certify that E. L. Crook has filed with me an affidavit to the effect that the Game Bird and Fishing License which he purchased for the year 1934 has been lost. The description of the licensee as it appears on the license stub on file in this office is as follows:

Name E. L. Crook; Residence Conrad, Mont.

Street Address _____; Business Oil Jobber

Age 24; Height 6'1 1/2"; Weight 175 lbs

Color of Eyes Brown; Color of Hair Dark

Signature of Licensee E. L. Crook

License Issued June 30, 1934 License No. 49173

By Don McLean

In accordance with an order made by the Montana Fish and Game Commission, this certificate is to be accepted by all Deputy Game Wardens in lieu of the lost license.

McCamey
Secretary Montana Fish and Game Commission

1M-10-32.

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.

1934 Montana Department of Fish and Game Certificate of Identification form
with 1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps - 1934 Federal Forms

Forms 3332 and 3333

In order to manage the stamps and their revenue, a series of control forms were mandated by law and the Postmaster General. These were identified as Forms 3332 through 3338. Form 3332 was an application to buy a stamp. Form 3333 was a substitute license if none was provided with the application.

For nearly the entire period they were on sale, the law stated no 1934-35 could leave a post office unless affixed to a hunter's license or a form 3333. A big concern was that hunters would share stamps.

Form 3334 was a quarterly report from a central post office (with more than 2,500 postal customers) to Washington DC. No reference was located for Form 3335. Form 3336 was used for sending stamps from the central post offices to smaller post offices. Form 3337 was sent from small post offices to central post offices accounting for stamps sold. Form 3338 reported damaged or unsalable stamps.

Form 3332

POSTMARK OF
ISSUING OFFICE

**APPLICATION FOR
MIGRATORY-BIRD
HUNTING STAMP**

I, _____
of _____
(Street and number or R.D. route)

(City or town) (State)
hereby apply for a migratory-bird hunting stamp:
Last season I hunted for _____ days in the State
(or States) of _____
and killed _____ ducks, _____ geese, and
_____ brant. I am a member of the _____
_____ Duck Club, located at
or near _____
(City or town) (State)

Applicant.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 5-11572

This was required to be filled out by each purchaser of stamps. A pad of 20 unused Form 3332s was stolen in 1999 and has not resurfaced.

Form 3333

FEDERAL MIGRATORY-BIRD HUNTING CERTIFICATE AND STAMP

Issued by Post Office Department under Act of Congress March 16, 1934. For exclusive use of owner whose signature appears on the reverse side hereof

POSTMASTER WILL
ADHESIVELY AFFIX
A MIGRATORY-BIRD
HUNTING STAMP HERE

Postmarking
Stamp Here

5-11576 Postmaster

The 1934-35 Migratory Bird was required to be affixed to a license. Form 3333 was used when no state license was presented.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1934-35 on Washington D.C. Form 3333s

Form 3333 was used for stamp sales in places that did not print hunting licenses like Washington D.C., in states that required a license for hunting on private property, and on some military installations. They were also used when no state hunting license was submitted with the application form 3332. These circumstances expanded the range of possible usages and precipitated some of the most unusual, rare and important usages in waterfowl philately.

Legislation specified August 24, 1934 as the first day of issue. Initial sales were made on August 22, when J. N. Darling purchased 25 stamps from Postmaster General W. M. Mooney and *some* were affixed to Form 3333s. Many stamps from this first sheet were not affixed to a Form 3333 but instead went to political allies or stamp collectors like Franklin Roosevelt as loose stamps. The first reported sales to the public took place in Washington D.C. on August 24, 1934. 1934-35 on Form 3333 are much more difficult to acquire than on state hunting licenses. 1934-35 on Form 3333 from Hawaii are the most difficult, as only 137 total stamps were issued in Hawaii that year.



August 22, 1934 cancellation on *early release* of 1934-35 Migratory Bird Hunting on Form 3333
Signed by J. N. Darling on the reverse **Less than five examples recorded with this date**



1934-35 Migratory Bird affixed to Form 3333 issued September 13, 1934 in Honolulu, Hawaii
Less than five 1934-35s have been recorded on Hawaiian Form 3333s

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

Form 3336 and 1934-35, 1935-36 on Minnesota 3333

To facilitate waterfowl repopulation in the U.S., the 1935-36 hunting season was shortened to 30 days. In addition, hunting of species thought to be endangered was now prohibited.

Form No. 3336
ORIGINAL

Post Office Department
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington

Post Office Soulsbyville State Calif.

I CERTIFY that I have charged to the postmaster at the office named above a FIXED CREDIT of:

Documentary revenue stamps valued at \$ Nil

Migratory-bird hunting stamps valued at \$ 14

Date July 1, 1935 William H. McCarthy
Central Accounting Postmaster.

I certify that I have received the stamps listed above and will account for the same in kind, or money, whenever called upon by competent authority.

Bessie D. Jones
(Signature of postmaster)

(Read instructions on the reverse side before signing this receipt)

5-11801

Original of a triplicate Form 3336 sent on July 1, 1935. Along with a duplicate copy it accompanied fourteen 1935-36 Migratory Bird Hunting stamps to the Soulsbyville California post office from the central accounting postmaster for sale during the 1935-36 hunting season. The Soulsbyville Postmaster certified receiving the stamps and should have returned this original copy to the central accounting Postmaster.

Form 3333
FEDERAL MIGRATORY-BIRD HUNTING CERTIFICATE AND STAMP
Issued by Post Office Department under Act of Congress March 16, 1934. For exclusive use of owner whose signature appears on the reverse side hereof

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1935
MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1936
MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP

5-11376
J. W. Groh, West

Form 3333 issued in Minnesota with 1934-35 and 1935-36 Migratory Bird Hunting stamps affixed. The 1934-35 is unsigned, while the 1935-36 is *signed* as required by the federal regulations for that year. By 1935, the use of Form 3333 was no longer authorized. The hunter may have chosen to affix the 1935 stamp to the 1934 form as a convenient method of transport while hunting – thus creating an unusual combination 3333.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1935-36 Print and Artist Signed Stamp

In order to raise additional revenue for conservation, other markets for the federal waterfowl stamp program were explored. Philatelists, conservationists and art lovers were logical targets. *In June of 1935, the law was changed allowing collectors to buy unlimited numbers of stamps - in any format - including sheets, plate blocks and single stamps without having to be affixed to a license or Form 3333.* Conservationists could now “donate” by buying stamps. Soon, limited edition prints of the winning design were made available for sale. The federal government commissioned the finest wildlife artists to design them. This continued until a contest was initiated for 1950-51. Early designs were submitted in many mediums: color, black and white, stone lithographs, etchings etc. Noted portrait artist Frank W. Benson created the design for the second stamp, 1935-36.

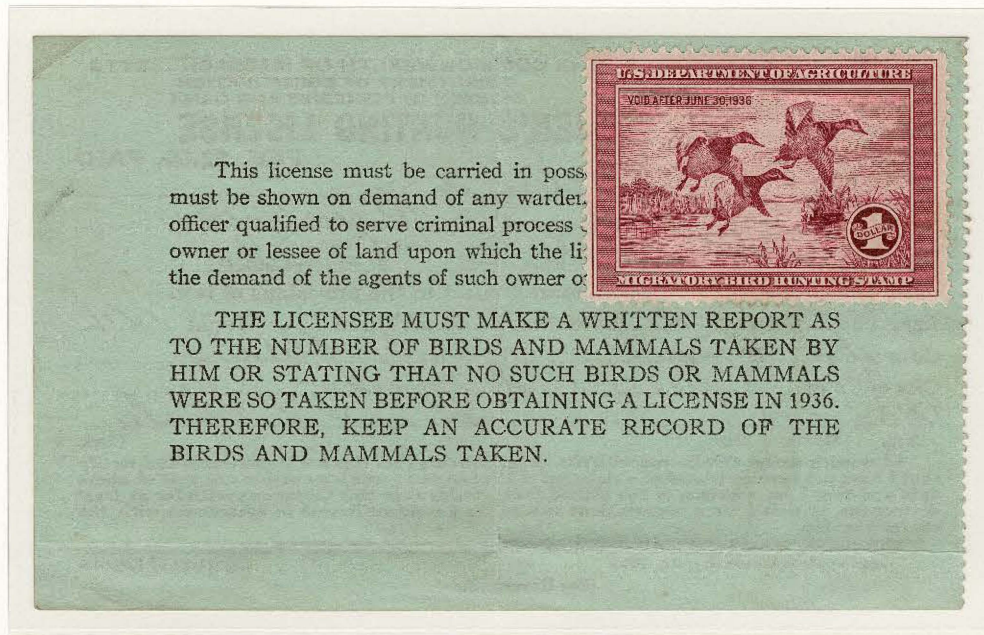


Black and White dry point etching of artwork that was originally submitted by the artist in color. The engravers added a duck blind, a boat and a hunter not seen in the original artwork. When Frank W. Benson was asked to produce prints, he asked for his original color artwork back. The Department of Interior refused, claiming ownership. They then “accidentally threw it in the trash”. Benson, well known for his etchings, subsequently produced 100 unnumbered etched prints – the fewest number of any of the Federal “Duck Stamp” prints.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1935-36 on Massachusetts License and Hawaii Form

The 1935-36 stamp usage on a Hawaiian hunting license or Form 3333 represents extremely high difficulty of acquisition, as only 97 stamps were sold on all the Hawaiian Islands *combined* in that calendar year.



1935 Massachusetts Resident Hunting License
with 1935-36 Migratory Bird affixed to the reverse

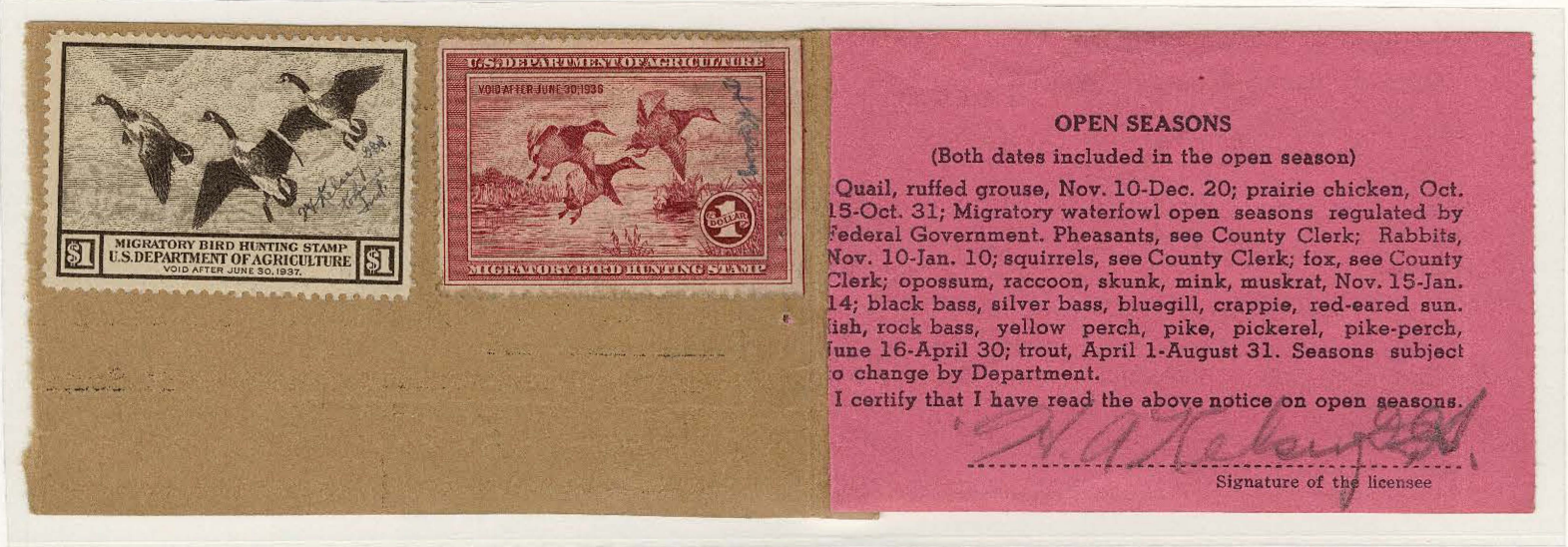


1935-36 Migratory Bird affixed to Hawaii Form 3333 issued in Lihue, Kauai
Less than five recorded 1935-36s on a Hawaiian form 3333

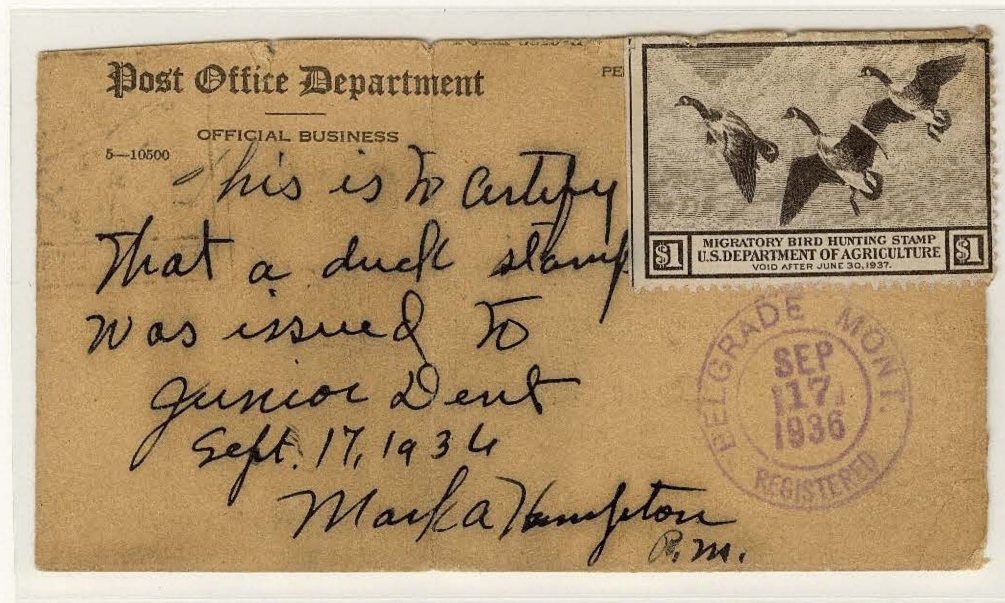
Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1935-36 Unusual Usages - Arkansas and Montana

The Migratory Waterfowl Stamps were valid for a fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). Some states issued hunting licenses on a calendar year basis. This often resulted in either: 1) the same year's stamp being needed to bridge consecutive year's licenses, or 2) consecutive year's stamps being affixed to the same license.



1936 Arkansas Resident Hunting, Fishing and Trapping License with a piece of cardboard stapled to it and both 1935-36 and 1936-37 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps affixed
The Arkansas license, issued Jan 1, 1936 overlaps the time the two Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps were valid.



1936 certification by the Postmaster, on a Post Office Department C.O.D. form, of the issuance of a "duck stamp" This document with a 1936-37 Migratory Bird affixed, is analogous to a substitute form 3333. The document was issued September 17, 1936 in Belgrade, Montana which at that time had a population of 5-600 people.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1936-37 Small Die Proof and on N.C. License and HI Form 3333

Ding Darling asked Richard Bishop to submit a design for the 1936-37 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp. Bishop insisted on designing the whole stamp, including the wording. He would not allow any printing superimposed on his stamp. Nearly all other federal duck stamps have lettering within (and obscuring a portion of) the image.

Small die proofs of federal waterfowl stamps from 1936-37 on are considered to be very desirable and are actually preferred over their large die counterparts. The reason being they lack the punch marks found on the large die proofs.



1936-37 Migratory Bird Small Die Proof

Two examples recorded



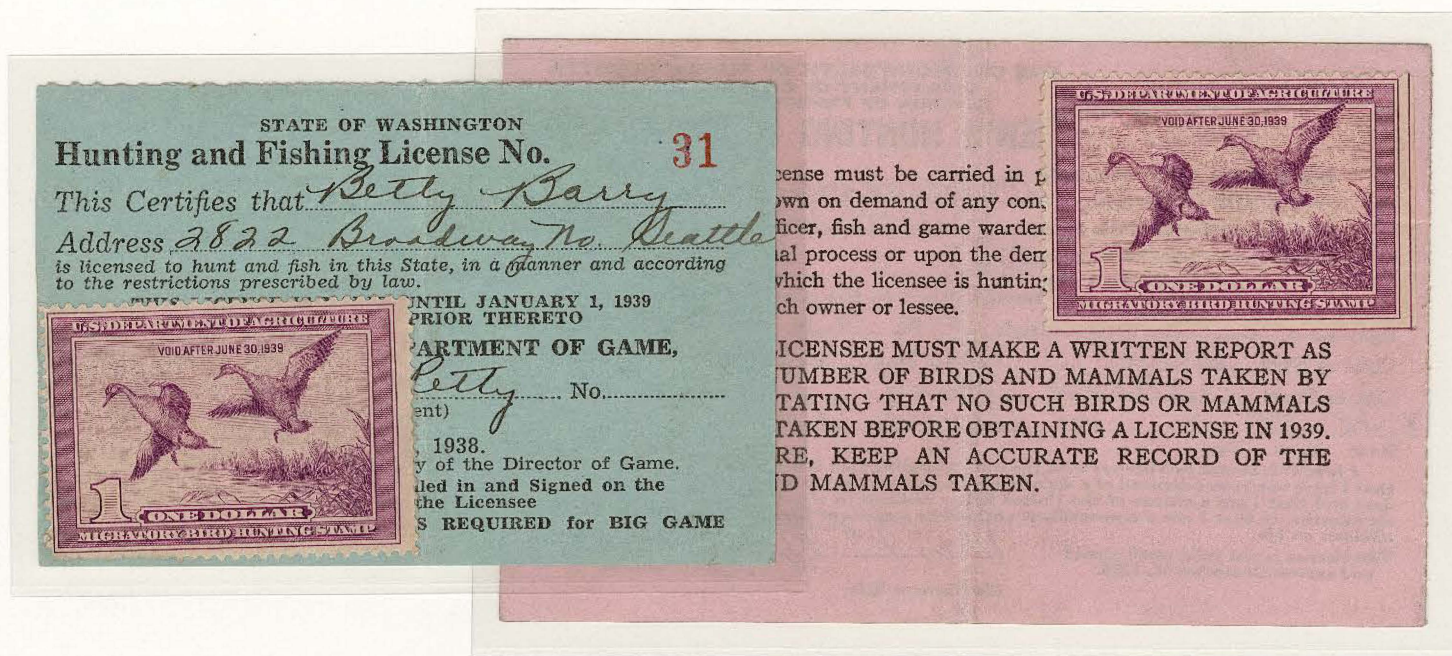
Left: Hawaii Form 3333 with 1936-37 Migratory Bird affixed

Less than five examples recorded

Right: 1936-37 North Carolina Non-Resident Hunting License with 1936-37 Migratory Bird affixed

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1938-39 on Washington License and Pennsylvania Form 3333



Left: 1938-39 Washington Hunting and Fishing License with
1938-39 Migratory Bird affixed

Right: 1938 Massachusetts Resident Hunting License with 1938-39 Migratory Bird affixed
Note the stamp shows guide lines at LR for cutting the sheets into 28 subject panes



Pennsylvania Form 3333 with 1938-39 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than ten 1938-39 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1939-40 on Alabama License and Pennsylvania Form 3333

VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1940

ALABAMA
STATE HUNTING LICENSE
Oct. 1, 1939-Sept. 30, 1940

Nº 10146

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Signature of Licent
W. B. Jones

Issued to *Jasper A. Starnes, Jr.*
P. O. *41* County *Walker*
Age *41* years. Height *5-10 1/2* Weight *150*
Color *W* Color eyes *B* Color hair *Dark*
Issued by me this *2* day of *Oct* 19 *39*
WALTER B. JONES,
Director of Conservation
L. C. Murphy
Judge of Probate.

BROWN PRINTING CO., MONTGOMERY, ALA. 1939

1939-40 Alabama Hunting License with 1939-40 Migratory Bird affixed

Form 3333
FEDERAL MIGRATORY-BIRD HUNTING CERTIFICATE AND STAMP
Issued by Post Office Department under Act of Congress March 16, 1934. For exclusive use of owner whose signature appears on the reverse side hereof.

VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1940

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HIGH SEAS
SEP 2
1939
PA.
Postmarking Stamp Here:
Repsard
Postmaster.

5-11376

Pennsylvania Form 3333 with 1939-40 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than ten 1939-40 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1940-41 Block with First Day Cancel and on Alabama Form 3333



1940-41 Migratory Bird block of four with First Day of Issue postmark, signed by Postmaster



Alabama Form 3333 with 1940-41 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than five 1940-41 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1941-42 on West Virginia License and West Virginia Form 3333

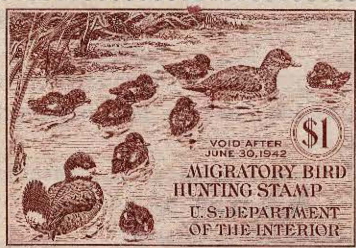
The Conservation Commission of West Virginia

Certifies that Maye Drinn

Street _____, City Engle, W. Va.,
is hereby licensed to HUNT and FISH during 1941 according to State law
and the regulations of the Conservation Commission in West Virginia.

Issued by L. W. Munton, Clerk

County MONONGALIA Date Aug 1 1941

 \$1
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1942
MIGRATORY BIRD
HUNTING STAMP
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

Nº 98936 \$2.00
**Resident State-Wide Hunting
and Fishing License**

Age 19 Hgt. 5'6" Wgt. 125 lb
Eyes Brown Hair Dark Color White

Maye Drinn
Signature


1941 West Virginia Hunting and Fishing License with 1941-42 Migratory Bird affixed

Form 3333

FEDERAL MIGRATORY-BIRD HUNTING CERTIFICATE AND STAMP

Issued by Post Office Department under Act of Congress March 16, 1934. For exclusive
use of owner whose signature appears on the reverse side hereof

 \$1
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1942
MIGRATORY BIRD
HUNTING STAMP
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR



Herbert A. Frazier
Postmaster.

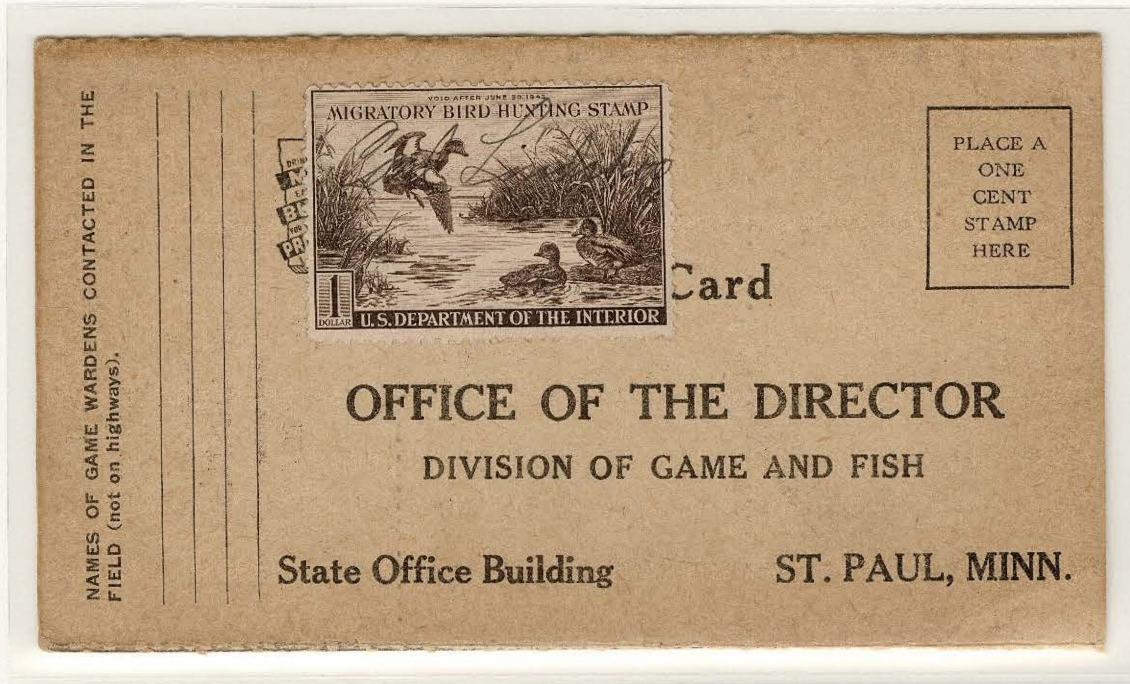
5-11576

West Virginia Form 3333 with 1941-42 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than ten 1941-42 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1942-43 on Minnesota Report Card and New Hampshire Form 3333

Minnesota small game licenses included an attached report card that was required to be filled out and returned at the end of the season. Hunters sometimes carelessly affixed their stamp to the *report card portion* and when the card was returned, the revenue stamp was carried through the mail.



1942-43 Migratory Bird used on 1942 Minnesota Resident Small Game License with a Report of Small Game Taken Card attached – *on the report card portion*

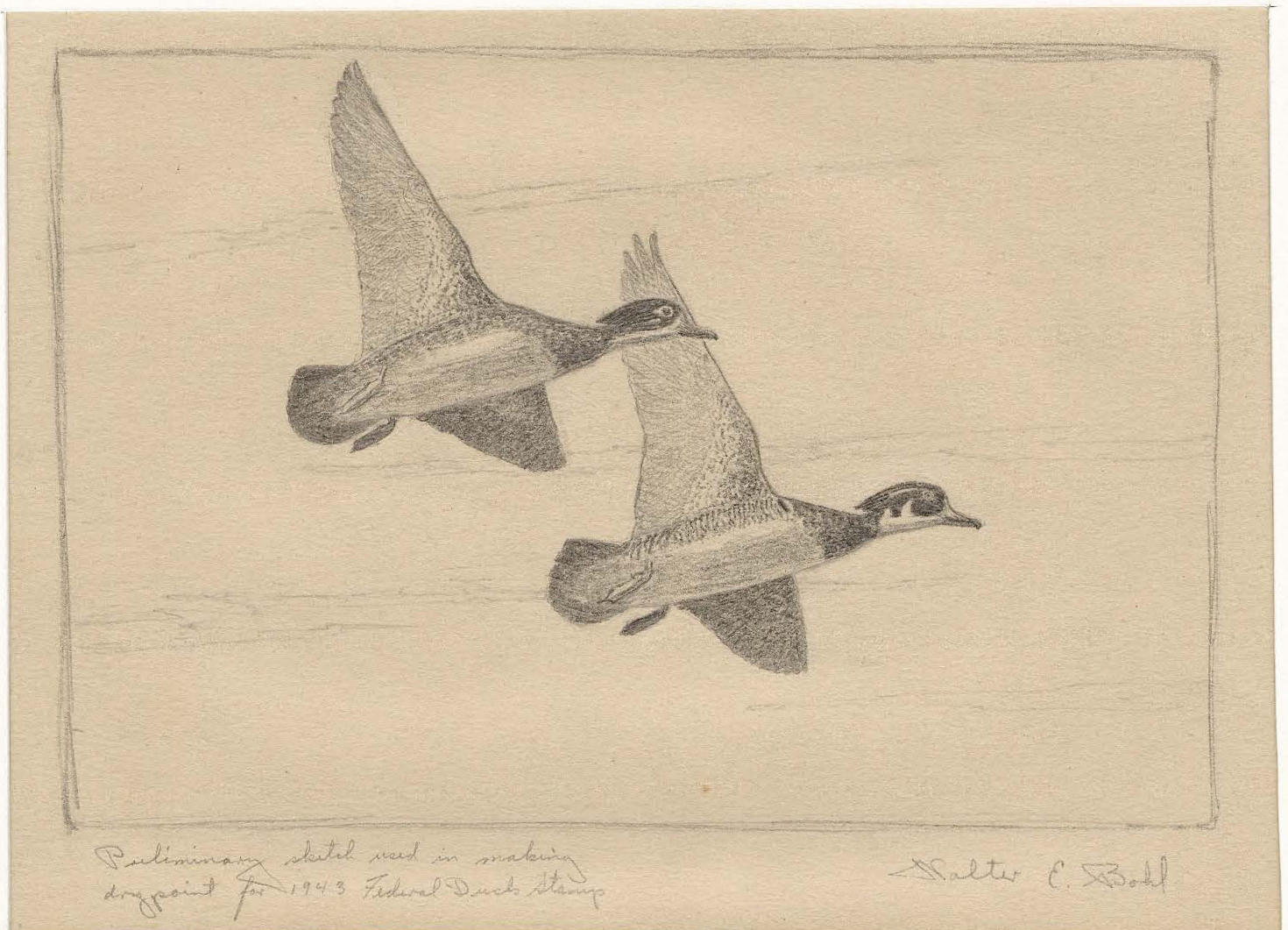


New Hampshire Form 3333 with 1942-43 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than five 1942-43 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1943-44 Original Sketch

Acquiring original artwork for the early federal waterfowl stamps presents a significant challenge for collectors. Once accomplished, the art can be revealing. In the preliminary sketch for the 1943-44 stamp shown below, we can see that artist Walter E. Bohl originally considered having the wood ducks flying toward the right. This is opposite the final stamp orientation.



Original preliminary sketch for the 1943-44 federal waterfowl stamp, by artist Walter E. Bohl.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1943-44 North Dakota Provisional and on Alaska Form 3333

For some portion of 1943 Lakota, North Dakota had no state licenses and no federal migratory bird stamps available. Lakota is the seat of Nelson County, with a population of under 1,000. In order to permit hunting, provisional licenses and stamps were created by order of the Fish and Game Commissioner in Bismarck.

1943 NORTH DAKOTA RESIDENT HUNTER'S LICENSE Fee \$1.50 No. 43502

Arnold H. Benson a resident of Nelson County

Description of Licensee: Age 39 years. Height 5 ft. 10 inches

Weight 160 lbs. Color of Eyes Gray. Color of Hair Dark

Post Office Address LAKOTA, N.D.

Dated at LAKOTA, N.D. this 28th day of August 1943

Void After 6-30-44
Migratory Bird
Hunting Stamp \$1

U.S. Department
Of The Interior

J. P. Zuan County Auditor

By Order of: Wm J. Lowe

Game & Fish Commissioner, Bismarck, ND

1943 Provisional N. Dakota Resident Hunter's license with provisional 1943-44 Federal Migratory Bird affixed
The only recorded examples of both the license and the stamp



Alaska Form 3333 with 1943-44 Migratory Bird affixed
Less than five 1943-44 Form 3333 usages recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1945-46 Photo Essay

Once the artwork has been selected, it was turned over to a *stamp designer* at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The stamp designer takes the original art and incorporates it into the actual stamp design, including frame lines, lettering and denomination. Then it is photographed for proofing purposes and turned over to the Engraving Department at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The photograph below is a *photo essay* as the decision was made to add shading across the top and bottom of the sky during the engraving process – thus drawing the viewer into the central motif. Relatively few federal waterfowl stamp photo essays have ever entered the collector market.



1945-46 Migratory Bird Photo Essay

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1945-46 Block with First Day Cancel and on Florida Form 3333



1945-46 Migratory Bird block of four with First Day of Issue postmark, signed by Postmaster



Florida Form 3333 with 1945-46 Migratory Bird affixed
The only example 1945-46 Form 3333 usage recorded nationwide

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1946-47 Reverse Plate # Block and 1947-48 on Texas Form 3333

Stamps from 1946-1953 were printed on a flat bed offset press. Starting in 1946, the first reverse inscription was used. A plate number (47510) was added to the reverse of each full sheet of 112 stamps. It was printed in the upper right pane margin of stamp UL 24, and in no other position. This plate number was used until 1953. On 1950 and later issues, the reverse plate number portion was intended to be cut off in the trimming process.



1946-47 Migratory Bird block of six stamps with a reverse inscription and plate #



1947-48 Migratory Bird on form 3333 from Brackettville Texas; home of the Fort Clark Buffalo Soldier. Historically having a large proportion of Black Seminoles, an African-Seminole language is still spoken by some.

Latest continental U.S. form 3333 recorded

Discovery and only example recorded

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1950-51, 1952-53 Gum Errors and 1953-54 on Nebraska Licenses

During this era, stamps were fed through the flat bed offset press a series of times. Gum errors occurred when the sheets were incorrectly reentered into the press. Stamps have been found with gum on the obverse, and also with gum on the obverse *and* reverse of some stamps. Unseparated licenses were very seldom issued to hunters. Those with stamps affixed are very difficult to acquire.



1950-51 Migratory Bird

Original gum on obverse *and* reverse

PSE 54650



1952-53 Migratory Bird

Original gum on obverse

PSE 77721

VOID UNLESS SIGNED

I accept this permit with the understanding that it is issued to residents only; that I am a resident of Nebraska and a citizen of the United States; that I have resided in Nebraska continuously for a period of sixty days prior to making application for this permit; that this permit is not transferable under penalty and that same is void unless signed by me.

FEE \$2.50
ISSUING .10
TOTAL \$2.60

SIGN HERE *[Signature]*

OCCUPATION _____

IS PERMITTED TO FISH AND HUNT IN STATE OF NEBRASKA DURING THE SEASON OF 1953 UNDER RESTRICTIONS OF GAME LAWS AND RULES OF FORESTATION AND PARK COMMISSION

[Signature]
GAME FORESTATION AND PARK COMMISSION

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP
2 DOLLARS
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1954
BLUE WINGED TEAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

VOID UNLESS SIGNED

I accept this permit with the understanding that it is issued to residents only; that I am a resident of Nebraska and a citizen of the United States; that I have resided in Nebraska continuously for a period of sixty days prior to making application for this permit; that this permit is not transferable under penalty and that same is void unless signed by me.

FEE \$2.50
ISSUING .10
TOTAL \$2.60

SIGN HERE *[Signature]*

OCCUPATION _____

IS PERMITTED TO FISH AND HUNT IN STATE OF NEBRASKA DURING THE SEASON OF 1953 UNDER RESTRICTIONS OF GAME LAWS AND RULES OF FORESTATION AND PARK COMMISSION

[Signature]
GAME FORESTATION AND PARK COMMISSION

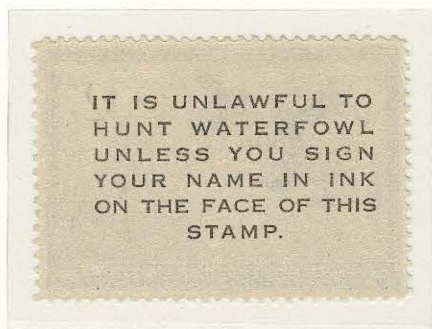
MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP
2 DOLLARS
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1954
BLUE WINGED TEAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1953 Nebraska consecutively numbered *and still attached* "husband and wife" Resident Permits to Fish and Hunt with 1953-54 Migratory Bird affixed to reverse of each license

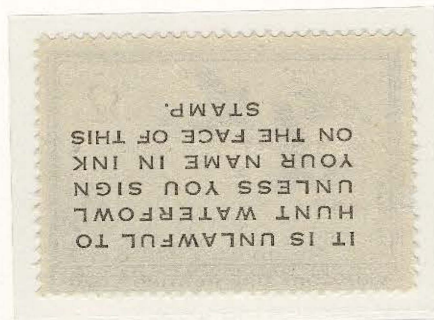
Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1955-56 Inscription Error and on Alaska Form 3333

A different error occurring from sheets incorrectly reentered into the press allowed for the reverse inscription to be printed *inverted* in relationship to the obverse stamp design.



1955-56 Migratory Bird
Normal reverse inscription



1955-56 Migratory Bird
Inverted reverse inscription
Less than five examples recorded PF 518778



1955-56 Migratory Bird on Form 3333 issued Oct. 18, 1955 in Hyder, Alaska
Previously exhibited in the National Postal Museum, this is the latest recorded usage on a Form 3333.
This ended an era and is therefore considered **one of the most important pieces in waterfowl philately.**

Ex Rudy

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1956-57 Large Die Proof

The National Postal Museum (NPM) collections include RW1–RW36 large die proofs. The impressions are die sunk on 204mm X 153mm card stock. *Very few RW large die proofs are in collector's hands.* Possible original sources to the public include designers, engravers or government officials at the time of the stamp release.



George A. Payne
Letter Engraver

1956-57 Migratory Bird (RW23) Large Die Proof signed by George A. Payne, frame lettering and numerals engraver
This is the latest recorded large die proof not in the NPM

ex Rudy

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1959-60 Plate Block and 1961-62 Inking Error

Many changes were made for 1959-60 including: 1) The fee was raised from two to three dollars; 2) 1959-60 is the first multi-colored stamp; 3) The printing press changed from a flatbed to a Giori rotary press; 4) The plate number was moved to the corner stamp creating a *four stamp* plate block compared to the previous six stamp plate block; and 5) 1959-60 was the first stamp with a conservation theme, using a retriever with the words "retrievers save game" rather than a bird as the primary subject. Subsequent years saw the conservation focus continued with "wildlife needs water" and "preserve the wetlands" printed on 1960-61 and "habitat produces ducks" on 1961-62. Prior to printing, excess ink is wiped from the press. It is believed that a technician accidentally wiped off too much - including part of the printed area - resulting in the error on 1960-61.



1959-60 Migratory Bird Plate # Block of four



1960-61 Migratory Bird
Normal obverse



1960-61 Migratory Bird UR plate # single
Ink wiped off design PSE 0095153

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1963-64 on Minnesota Game Reports

Minnesota required a game report to be sent in by hunters via post card. This card was attached to the license, torn off at the end of the year and mailed to the state. Below are three separate cards – each showing different handling by the United States Postal Service.



Top: Mailed with required four cent postage and 1963-64 Migratory affixed - correctly mailed

Middle: Mailed without postage but with 1963-64 Migratory Bird affixed - Illegal but undetected by USPS

Bottom: Same as middle card except corrected by USPS with rubber stamped "POSTAGE DUE 4 CENTS" overprint

PF 500664, 500665 and 500666

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1964-65 Plate Block and Delaware Back Tag Usage

The 1964-65 stamp was produced like previous sheet fed Giori rotary press (1959 -1963) stamps, except the plate number *was moved back to the second stamp position*. This resulted in plate blocks of six. The plate number returned to the first stamp position the next year, leaving RW31 as the only multicolored plate block of six. Confusion resulted in the majority of plate blocks mistakenly collected it as a plate blocks of four. The Nene Goose is native only to the Hawaiian Islands and is a protected species which cannot be hunted.



1964-65 Migratory Bird UL Plate Block of six



1964-65 Delaware Resident Hunter & Trapper back tag with Migratory Bird affixed
Delaware uses colorful back tags to enable them to be seen and identified from a distance.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1985-86 Color Changeling

Color Changelings are the result of a double paper splice coinciding with an omitted color. The splice occurs to connect the end of a roll of paper to the start of a new roll. A sheet like this should have been discarded because of either error - the splice or the omitted color.

Right: 1985-86
Migratory Bird two left
columns of five from a
sheet of 30, showing
changelings with the
light blue color omitted.

Bottom: Photo copy of
the full sheet.

Ex Rudy

PF 437789



Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1993-94 Printing Error and Illegal Usage

In 1993, several panes of federal stamps were discovered in Hastings, NE missing the black engraved highlights. Federal Migratory Waterfowl stamps cannot be legally used for any USPS needs, including postage due.

U.S. Postal Service
POSTAGE DUE

Name of Customer and Address
Keen

Postage due articles amounting to 61 dollars and 06 cents are delivered upon payment of this amount. Equivalent postage is attached to this and the necessary follow sheets that form a part of this bill. If you have deposited a sum in advance for postage due mail, the amount of this bill is being deducted from your account. Please see that the value of the attached postage corresponds with the amount stated.

	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \times 15 = 60.00 \\ 1.06 \\ \hline 61.06 \end{array}$
--	--

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
\$15
MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMP
CANVASBACKS • VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1994

PS Form 3582-A, December 1986

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1990 268-517

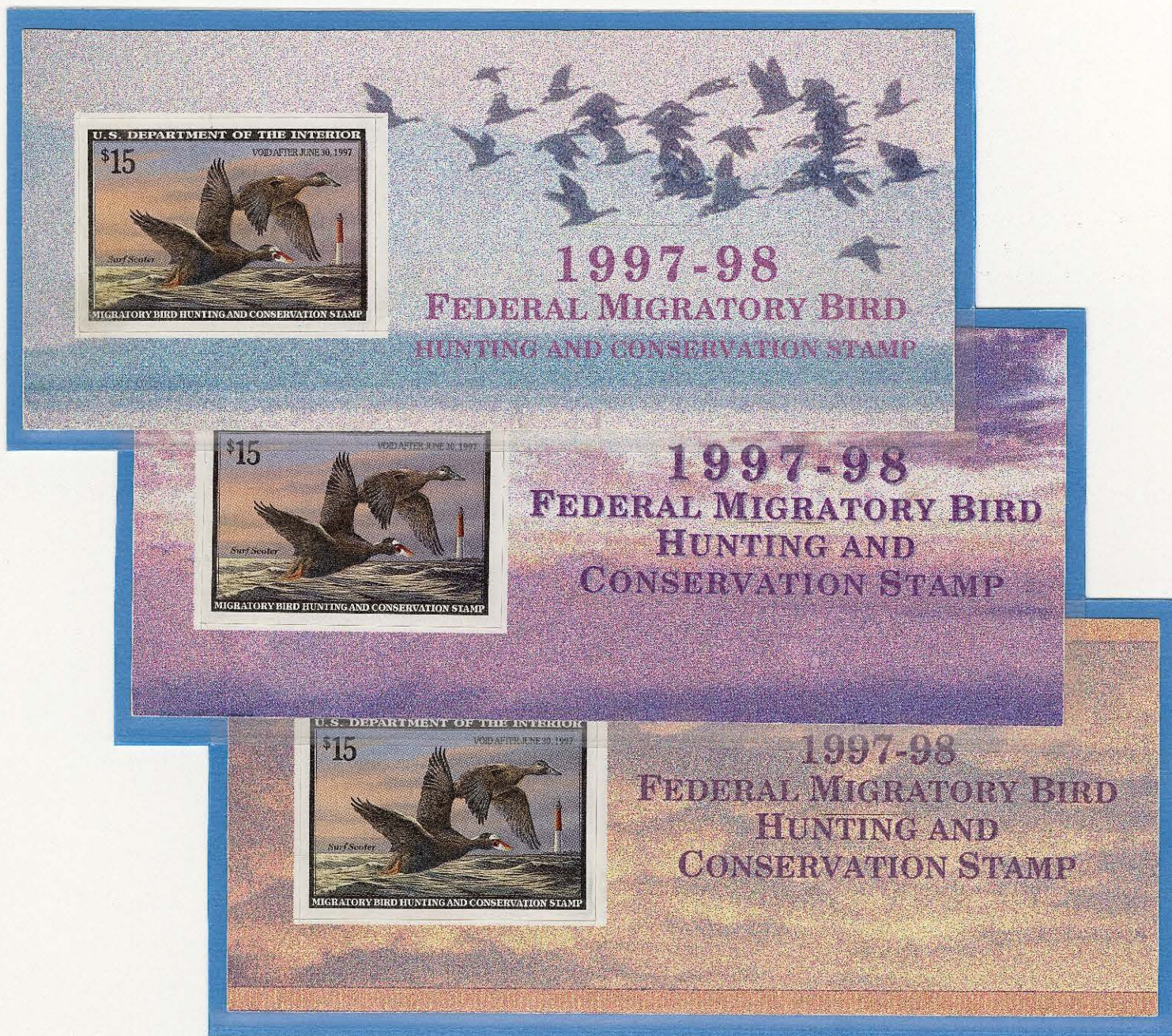
Top: 1993-94 Migratory Bird Plate Block of four with black engraving and plate number omitted

Bottom: 1994 Postage Due Bill with a horizontal strip of four \$15.00 RW60 stamps and \$1.06 of postage stamps as payment. This violates the law as all \$61.06 should go to the USPS - but \$60 went to waterfowl conservation funding.

Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamps

1998-99 Self-Adhesive Essays

The concept of a self-adhesive Federal Migratory Bird Stamp was put into action in October 1996 when BEP printers produced **two sets** of three different designs of imperforate trial color design proofs (essays). These used the actual 1996-97 engraving plates to check the integrity of the self-adhesive paper in the printing process. The 1997-98 date was used on the essays in anticipation of an earlier release. Between the time these essays were produced and issuance of the 1998-99 stamp a committee was formed to design the final layout of the 1998 stamp. This was to be the first year of a three year trial. The final design evolved with additional statistical, public relations and control information included. One set of essays was bestowed to the Smithsonian's NPM on July 1, 1998. The second (below) was auctioned to the public. **This event brings to an end the second chapter in our story.**



1998-99 Self-Adhesive Migratory Bird set of imperforate trial color design proofs (essays)
The only set of essays available to collectors

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

Military Chapter Introduction and 1922 Territory of the Philippine Islands License

Many U.S. Military bases, both domestic and overseas, allowed hunting on their land. Some licensed only base personnel and their guests while others allowed all hunters.

The U.S. military also issued licenses in occupied lands. Military hunting regulations were usually more restrictive, but also enforced both federal and state regulations. Before 1967, domestic military bases issued licenses with either no stamps affixed - or federal and/or state stamps only.

Starting in the late 1960s, two major installations printed and issued their own hunting and fishing license stamps.

1922 Hunting Permit
U. S. Naval Reservation
Olongapo, P. I.

The U.S. gained sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as a result of the Spanish American War. It was used to project power and protect U. S. interests in Asia. Olongapo was the home of the 1st Marine Brigade starting in 1902. Civil wars broke out in China in the early 1920s and turbulence persisted through most of the decade. Temporary expedients of Marines from this base were used to deal with crises as they arose until 1927.

The earliest military hunting license recorded and the only example recorded

WMS/De.

HUNTING PERMIT U. S. NAVAL RESERVATION, OLONGAPO, P. I.

Sept. 1, 1922.

Permission granted N.A. Dengel.

to hunt at Banicain, Tibawa, Tiliin, Boton, Panglibing, Sta Rita valley and Maquinaya
location Naval Reservation.

from September 1, 1922

to September 30, 1922

(a) Possession of firearms by hunters will be in strict compliance with Executive Order No. 8, Jan. 21, 1919, issued by the Governor General.

(b) Hunting of all kinds of game will be in accordance with sec. 3, Act No. 2590.

(c) Violation of game laws will result in confiscation of firearms.

The following is positively prohibited:

1. Use of service arms and ammunition within reservation for hunting purposes.
2. Establishment of camps on rivers above water work dams.
3. Entering of any rifle range buildings, or making of fires in vicinity of rifle range buildings.
4. Hunting in vicinity of Government Water Dams.

W.M. Smith
W.M. SMITH, Chief Clerk

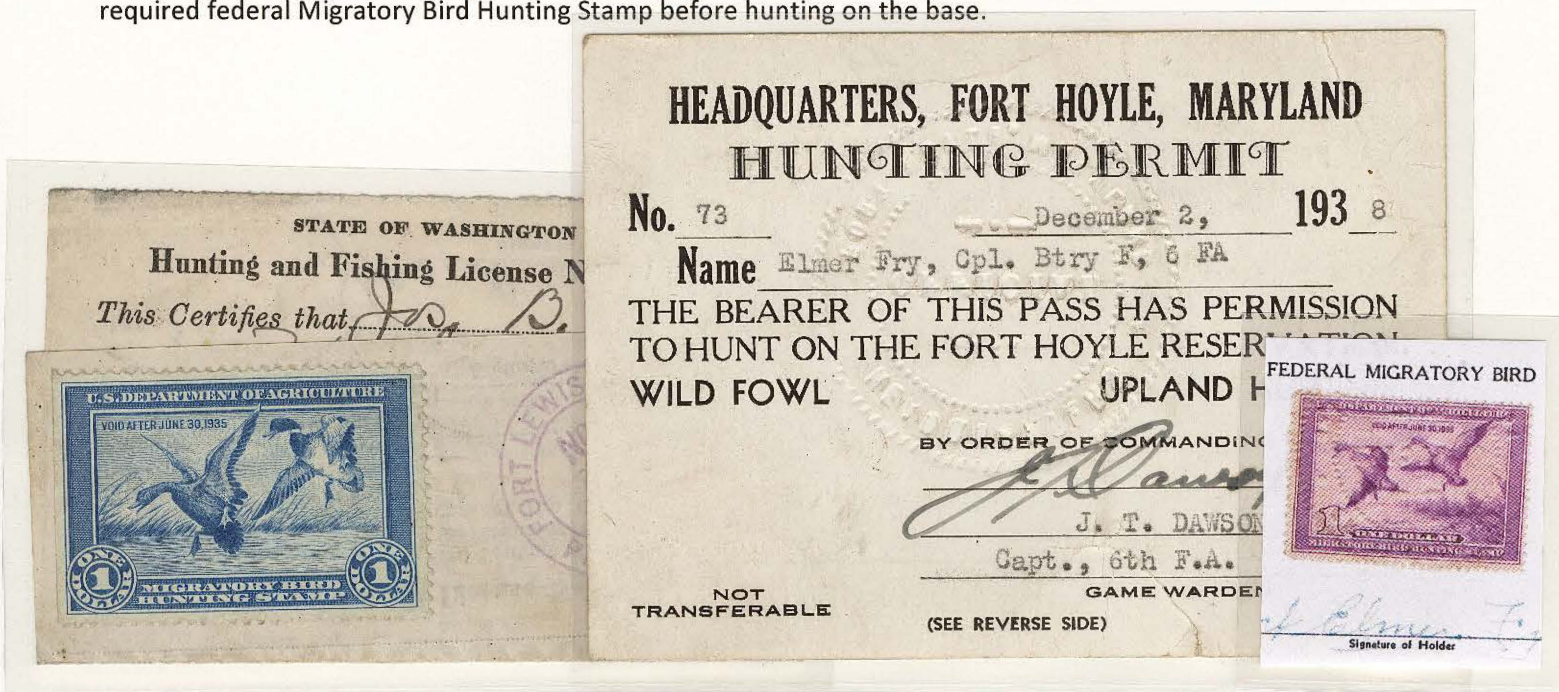
BY DIRECTION:
Lieut.-Commander, U. S. Navy,
Captain of the Yard Commanding.

(OVER.)

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

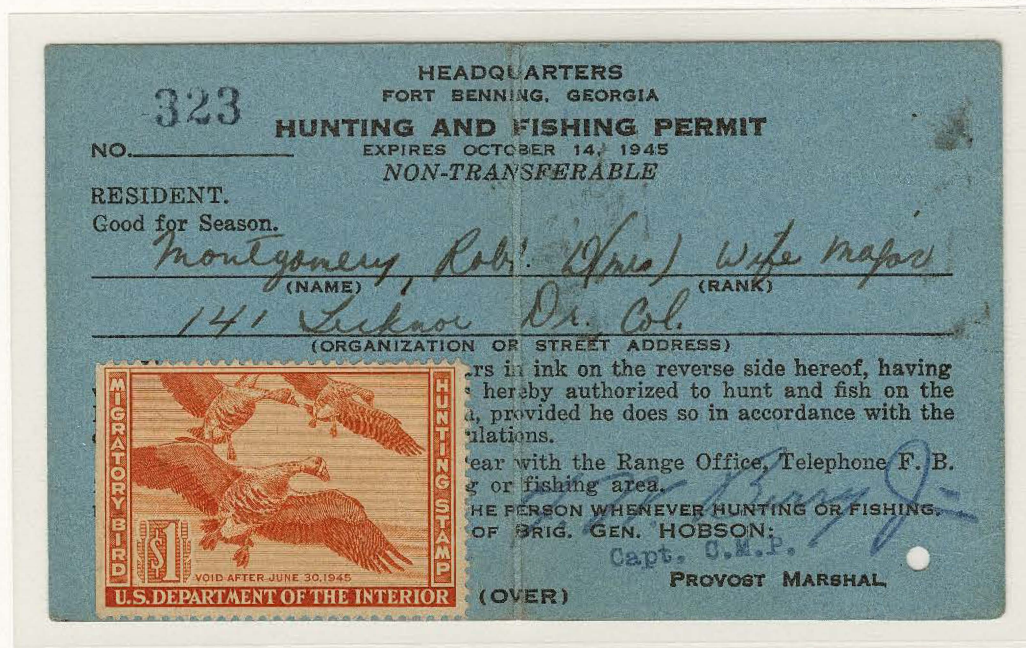
1934 Ft. Lewis, 1938 Ft. Hoyle and 1944 Ft. Benning Usages

Military installations required all hunters - using a state issued license or a military issued license - to affix the required federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp before hunting on the base.



Left: 1934 Washington Hunting and Fishing License with 1934-35 Migratory Bird (RW1) affixed Issued at Fort Lewis Washington, which was established in 1917. The fort covers 109 square miles.

Right: 1938 Headquarters, Fort Hoyle, Maryland Hunting Permit with 1938-39 Migratory Bird (RW5) affixed to the reverse. Fort Hoyle was established in 1933 and closed in 1940. (Photocopy at 66%)



1944-45 Fort Benning Hunting & Fishing Permit with 1944-45 Migratory Bird (RW11) affixed
Home of 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion,
The first Black unit to be integrated into the "Regular" Army.

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

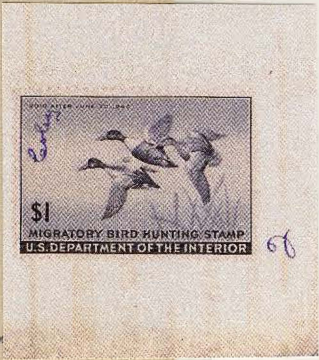
1942 Coast Guard Usage

During WW II, German saboteurs were landed by submarine on three states on the east coast of the United States. The most famous incident occurred on Long Island, where the U.S. Coast Guard shore security patrol stumbled upon one of the landings, resulting in the capture of 8 German spies. The Coast Guard also was responsible for patrolling the Connecticut coast of the Long Island Sound. The United States Coast Guard Captain of the Port of New London issued permits to carry shotguns while travelling on the coastal waters for hunting waterfowl in an area.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF NEW LONDON

PERMIT TO CARRY SHOTGUN ON COASTAL WATERS

This will permit Chester G. Coley of
Old Hyde Rd., Weston, Conn. to carry a shotgun
while travelling on the coastal waters from
Stamford to New Haven and return,
for the purpose of hunting waterfowl.
Coast Guard Identification number 248825
Hunting License number I5884
EXPIRES DECEMBER 24, 1942
NOT TRANSFERABLE
Date issued II/I2/42 Robert H. Cole

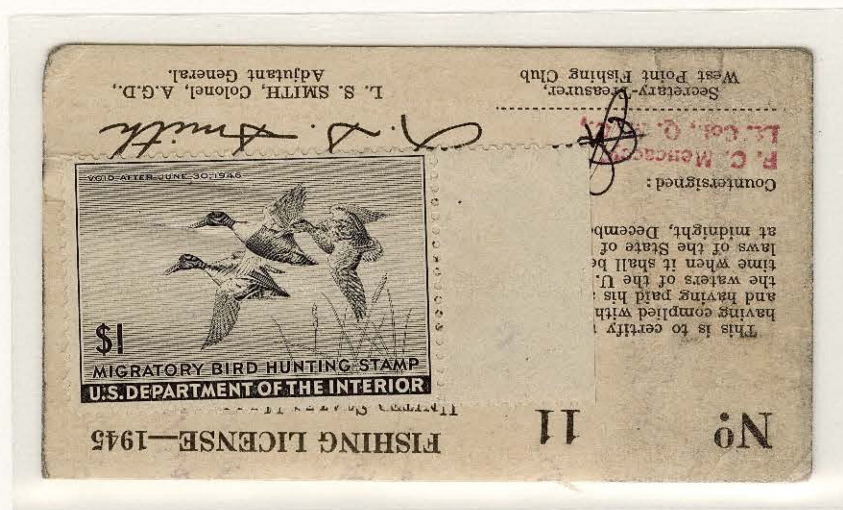


1942 United States Coast Guard Captain of the Port New London "Permit To Carry Shotgun On Coastal Waters" with The Coast Guard Seal at the lower right. The hunter must have used the permit again later as the 1945-46 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp (RW12), signed by him, is attached to the reverse.
Military personnel – unlike civilian hunters – were often not required to obtain a new license each year.
(Photocopy of signed stamp shown at 66%)

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

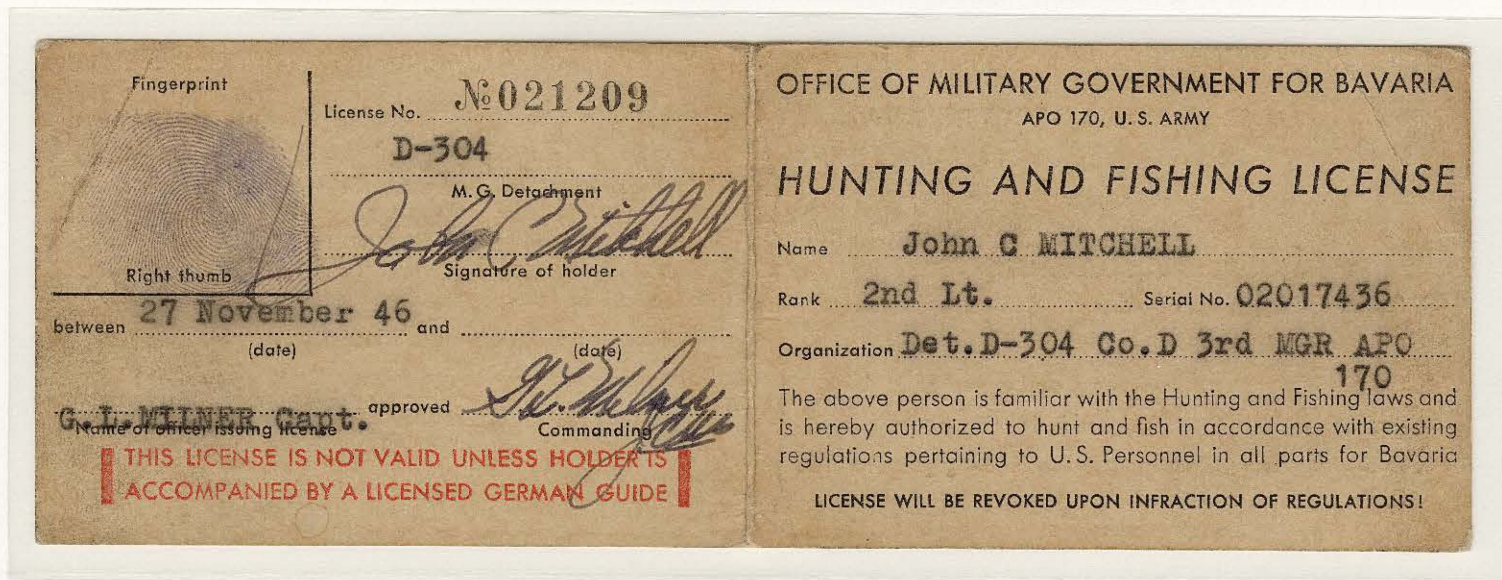
1945 West Point Usage and 1946 Forces in Bavaria License

Once U.S. forces began occupying Germany and Japan, they were required to obtain licenses to hunt (and fish).



1945 West Point U. S. Military Academy fishing license with
1945-46 Migratory Bird (RW12) affixed

By 1983, West Point began issuing their own hunting and fishing license stamps.



1946 Office of Military Government for Bavaria (Germany) Hunting and Fishing License for a single day
The hunter must be accompanied by a licensed German guide and is valid in all parts of Bavaria.
Detailed conservation and safety requirements are found on the reverse.

U.S.
Military
Licenses,
Stamps
and
Usages

1945
Forces in
Germany
license

1945-46 U.S. Forces
(European Theater)
Hunting and Fishing
License for Landkreis,
Wesermuende,
Germany.
The hunter's name,
rank and serial
number was required
information as this
license was subject to
inspection by any
military officer or the
military police (MP).

It was deemed
important to keep
servicemen abroad in
the habit of being
regulated and
licensed, pending
their eventual return
to the USA. When the
war was over,
returning servicemen
who had been trained
and used to guns put
unprecedented
pressure on public
hunting grounds.

U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE
FOR LANDKREIS WESERMUENDE

21 December 1945

ISSUING OFFICE: OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR
BREITENHAVEN

TO WHOM ISSUED: Gottfreid, Herbert C. Capt O-1717051
(Name, Rank and Serial No)

The above person is familiar with the game laws,
understands use of weapons while hunting, and is
hereby allowed to hunt and fish in accordance with
regulations governing U.S. personnel. The above
named person Gottfreid, Herbert C. is permitted
to hunt and fish in

Landkreis Wesermuende
(Describe area, give State, Kreis, and local
Sub-Division, if any)

between present date 31 March 1946

The serial number of this license is: 0182;
the license must be carried on the person of the
licensee while hunting and must be shown to any
Military Government Officer or Military Policeman
upon request.

The undersigned reserves right to revoke license
upon infraction of hunting and fishing regulations,
if considered necessary.

Charles M. H. Helander
Name of Officer Capt Fa APPROVED
issuing License Adm O Commanding

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1949 Occupied Japan and 1955 Ft. Knox Licenses

After the defeat of Japan in World War II, the U.S. led the allies in the occupation and rehabilitation of Japan. Between 1945 and 1952, the U.S. occupying forces, led by General Douglas MacArthur, enacted widespread military, political, economic and social reforms.

This permit must be carried on the person when hunting and must be shown upon request to any properly accredited Occupation authority.			Headquarters Eighth Army		
LOCAL INDORSEMENTS			HUNTING PERMIT		
Date	Prefecture	Auth. Officer	Season of:	1949-1950	
			Permit No:	1325	
			The bearer:		
			Name	Martin, George H.	
			Rank	M/Sgt Ser. No. 31482181	
			Address	Hq 7th Inf Div	
			is permitted to hunt in Japan, only in areas for which permit is indorsed by proper local authority.		
			This permit valid only for the season indicated.		
			<i>George H. Martin</i> (Signature of Bearer)		
			<i>Provest Marshal</i> (Signature of Approving Officer)		
			Lt Col, Provest Marshal (Grade and Organization)		
8A Form 50					

1949-50 Headquarters Eighth Army Hunting Permit for Occupied Japan
Conservation restrictions are found within. *Local permission also required.*

FORT KNOX HUNTING AND FISHING PERMIT		Nº	5536
By authority of the COMMANDING GENERAL, THE ARMORED CENTER, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY.			
Name	Mr. M. K. Leubner		
Unit	SOC		
is authorized to hunt and fish in unposted areas on the Fort Knox Military Reservation.			
Federal and Kentucky State Game laws, and Post Hunting and Fishing Regulations will be observed by the holder of this permit.			
This card will be carried on the person when hunting or fishing and will be shown upon request. THIS PERMIT EXPIRES 30 JUNE 1956.			
Signature	By <i>M. K. Leubner</i> <i>L. G. Greenwalt</i> Game Warden		

1955-56 Fort Knox Hunting and Fishing Permit
This military reservation is better known for being
the bullion depository for the majority of U.S. gold.

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1951 Elgin AFB, 1953 Ft. Meade, 1956 Ft. Lewis and 1960 Ft. Benning Licenses

Hunting and Fishing licenses were sometimes issued in the form of pin-back badges. When the obverse paper portion is covered in protective celluloid, these are commonly referred to as "buttons". They were required to be pinned to the sportsman's jacket or outer garment – thereby easy visible to game wardens. Much like the sticker on a vehicle license plate, the color of the buttons was changed from year to year so the warden could tell from a distance if the sportsman was in compliance with licensing regulations.



1953 Fort Meade, Maryland
License Button



1956 Fort Lewis, Washington
License Button



1960 - 61 Fort Benning, Georgia
License Button

Cost: \$2.00

Permit No. 4082

1951 - 1952 HUNTING PERMIT EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE RESERVATION FLORIDA

This permit authorizes Frank K. Brunkley whose signature appears below, and who holds (State) (County) (Non-Res) (10 day) License No. 14842 to hunt on Eglin Air Force Base Reservation in accordance with restrictions and regulations published in accompanying documents.

The right is reserved to revoke this permit at any time.

This permit is not transferable and must be carried on person while hunting.

Areas open for hunting are subject to change at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

Date: 11-14-57

Issued by: A. P. Livingston

Hunters Signature: Frank K. Brunkley

Address: Pensacola


Joshua H. Foster, Jr.
JOSHUA H. FOSTER, JR.
Col., USAF
Commanding

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1955 Aberdeen Proving Ground Usage

Aberdeen Proving Ground, located in Maryland, is the U.S. Army's oldest active proving Ground, established on October 20, 1917. This was six months after the U.S. entered World War I.

ORDBG-1320
19 Oct 51



Registry No. 163

OCT 26 1956
Date

Ballov, Alfred F
Issued to

Capt 6944664
Badge or Serial Number

OIC
Organization

John R. McDonald
Chief, Security Division

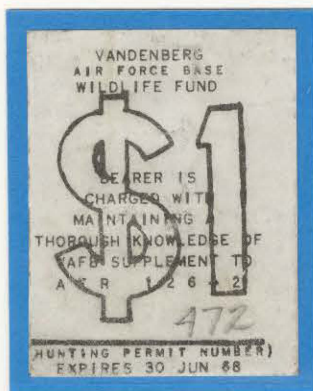
ARMY---OS---ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD-- 216

Aberdeen (Maryland) Proving Ground License with 1955
Migratory Bird (RW22) affixed

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1967 – 1969 Vandenberg Air Force Base; First Military Adhesives

In 1967, Vandenberg Air Force Base became the first military installation to print and issue their own hunting and fishing adhesive license stamps. In 1941, the Army built a training center (Camp Cooke) on the site for armored and infantry divisions. It was deactivated in 1946. In 1957, the northern two thirds was taken over by the Air Force to be used as the nation's combat-ready missile base. Renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base, the base expanded with the acquisition of Sudden Ranch to 151 square miles. It is currently the only military installation in the U. S. from which unmanned government and commercial satellites are launched.



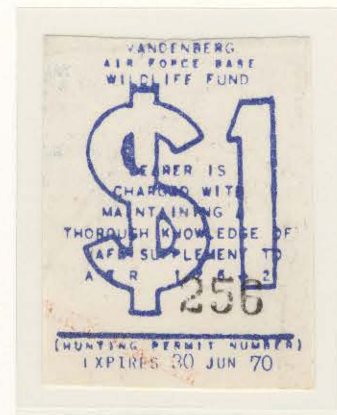
1967-68

Restricted to military personnel
Two examples recorded ex Torre



1968-69

Less than five examples recorded



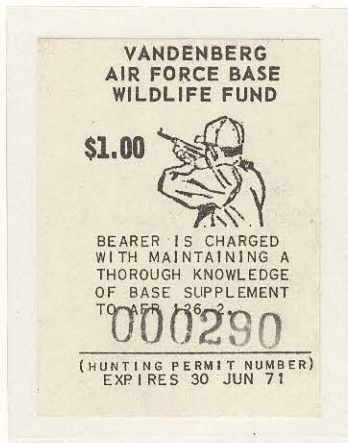
1969-70



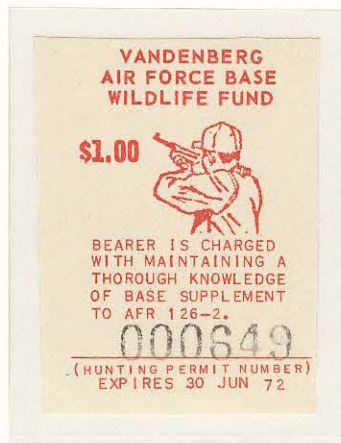
California hunting license with a 1969-70 California Junior Hunting License Validation stamp affixed to the obverse and a 1969-70 Vandenberg Air Force Base Wildlife Fund Hunting Stamp attached to reverse

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1970 – 1972 Vandenberg Air Force Base



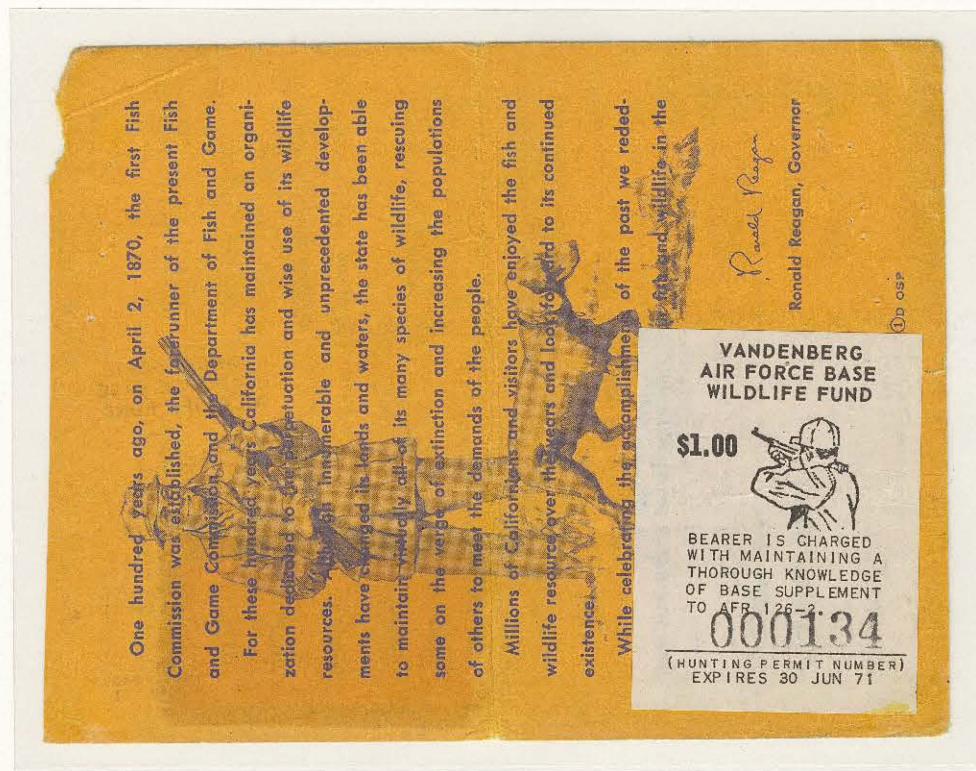
1970-71
First pictorial stamp



1971-72



1972-73



California hunting license with a 1970-71 California Resident Hunting License Validation stamp affixed to the obverse and a 1970-71 VAFB Wildlife Fund Hunting Permit affixed to reverse

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1989 Vandenberg Air Force Base

<p>VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE WILDLIFE FUND</p> <p>ALL GAME \$10.00</p> <p>BEARER IS CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF VAFB REGULATION 126-1.</p> <p>229 (HUNTING PERMIT NUMBER) EXPIRES 30 JUNE 1990</p> <p>VAN FORM 558 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.</p> <p>AFFIX WILDLIFE AREA PASS HERE</p>	<p>FOLD HERE</p> <p>AFFIX OUTDOOR CALIFORNIA DISCOUNT MAGAZINE STAMP HERE</p>	<p>AFFIX CALIFORNIA DUCK STAMP HERE</p> <p>DFG USE ONLY</p> <p>DUP. TAG: _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p> <p>EXCHANGE TAG: _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p> <p>UPGRADE TAG: _____</p> <p>TAG # _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p>
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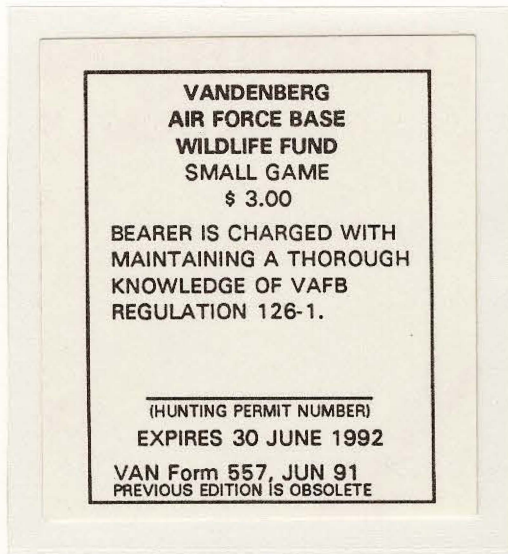
California hunting license with a 1989-90 California Resident Hunting License Validation stamp affixed to the obverse and a 1989-90 VAFB All Game Stamp and 1989-90 Migratory Bird (RW56) affixed to reverse

<p>AFFIX NATIVE SPECIES STAMP (OPTIONAL COLLECTOR'S STAMP)</p>	<p>MAY AFFIX FEDERAL DUCK STAMP HERE</p>	<p>VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE WILDLIFE FUND</p> <p>SMALL GAME \$3.00</p> <p>BEARER IS CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF VAFB REGULATION 126-1.</p> <p>039 (HUNTING PERMIT NUMBER) EXPIRES 30 JUNE 1990</p> <p>DFG VAN FORM 557 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.</p> <p>DUP. TAG: _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p> <p>EXCHANGE TAG: _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p> <p>UPGRADE TAG: _____</p> <p>TAG # _____ ZONE YEAR DFG OFFICE</p>
<p>AFFIX WILDLIFE AREA PASS HERE</p>	<p>AFFIX OUTDOOR CALIFORNIA DISCOUNT MAGAZINE STAMP HERE</p>	

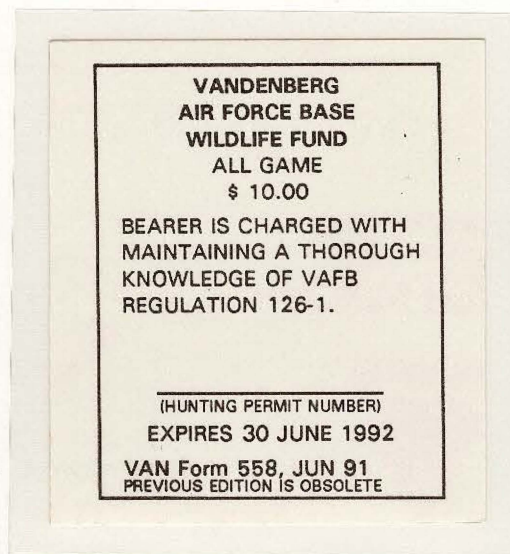
California hunting license with a 1989-90 California Resident Hunting License Validation stamp affixed to the obverse and a 1989 VAFB Small Game Stamp affixed to reverse

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

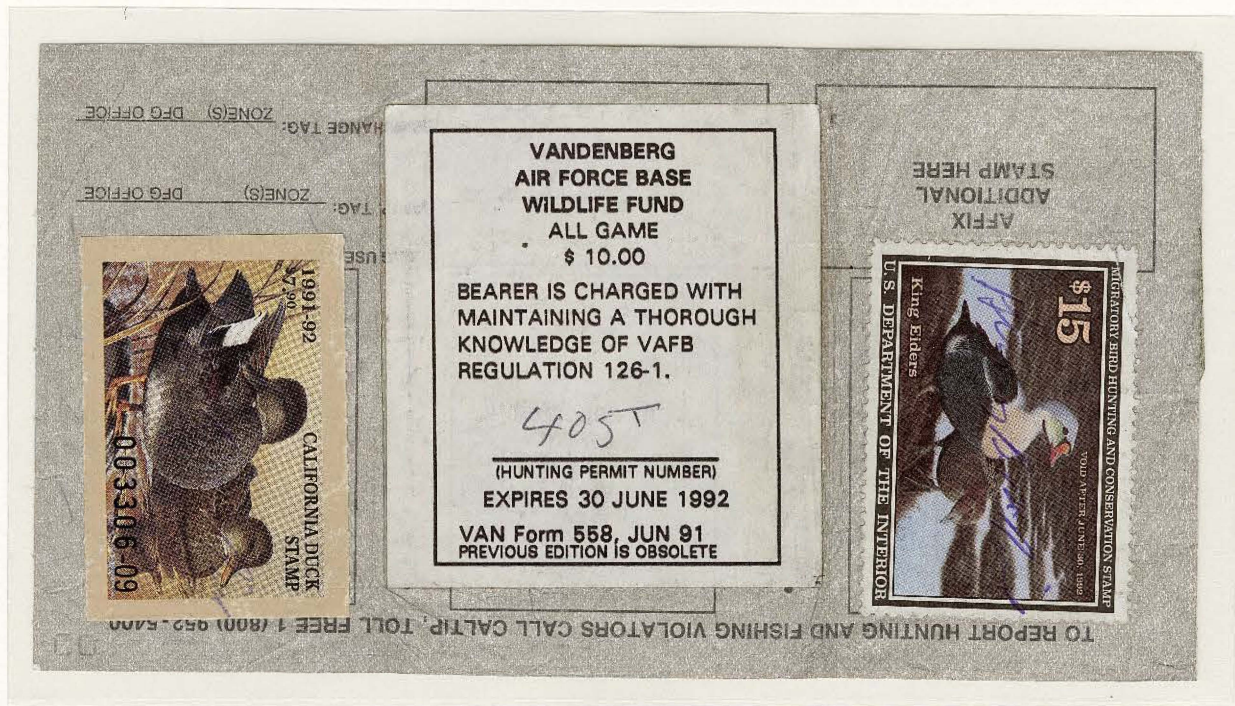
1991 Vandenberg Air Force Base



1991-92 Small Game



1991-92 All Game

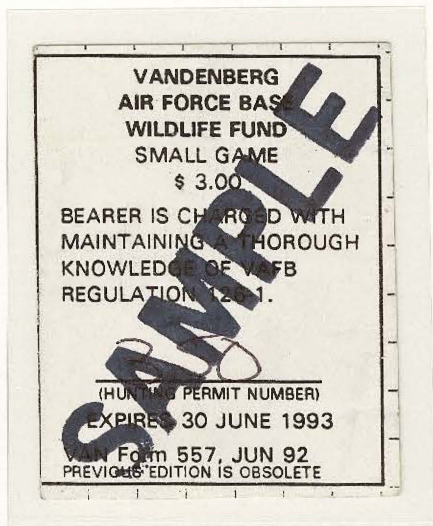


California license with a 1991-92 California Resident Hunting License Validation stamp affixed to the obverse and a 1991-92 VAFB All Game Stamp, 1991-92 Migratory Bird (RW56) and 1991-92 California Duck Stamp affixed to reverse

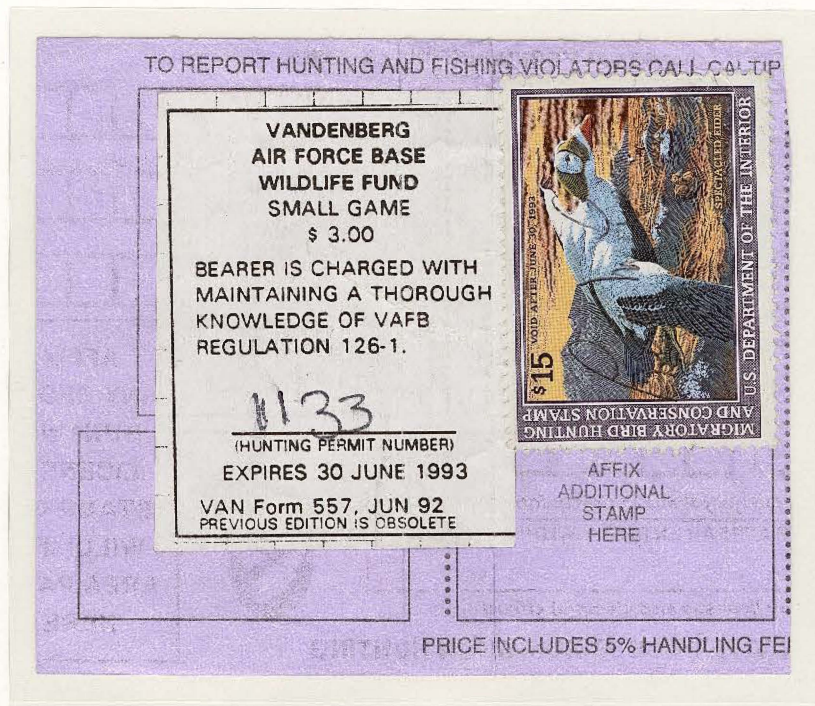
U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1992, 1993 Vandenberg Air Force Base

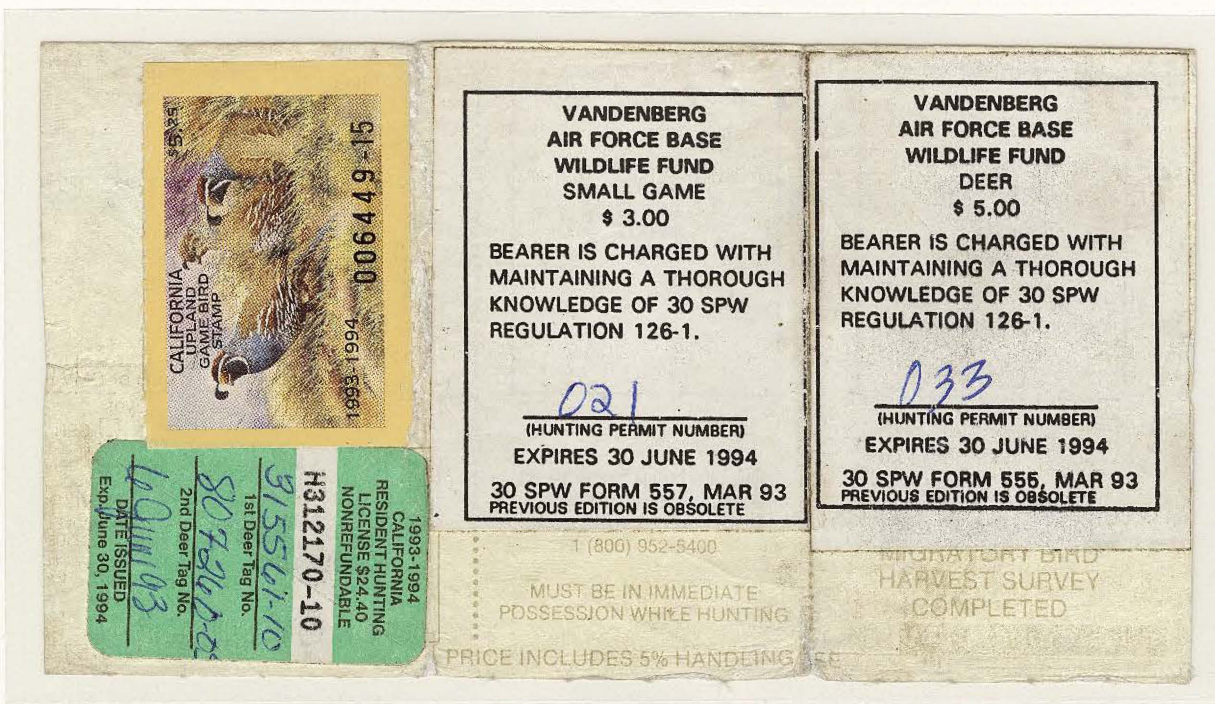
In the early 1990s, a stamp collector was able to obtain three examples of each variety of the then current VAFB stamp using the Freedom of Information Act. Before releasing the stamps, they were overprinted "SAMPLE".



1992-93 Small Game
overprinted "SAMPLE"



California Hunting License (trimmed) with a
1992-93 VAFB Small Game Stamp and 1992-93
Migratory Bird (RW59) affixed to the reverse



California Hunting License with a 1993-94 California Hunting License Validation
Stamp, California 1993-94 Upland Game Bird Stamp, VAFB 1993-94 Small Game
and 1993-94 Deer Stamps affixed to the reverse

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1993, 1994 Vandenberg Air Force Base



California Hunting License with a 1993-94 VAFB Small Game, 1993-94 Migratory Bird (RW60), 1993-94 California Duck, 1993-94 California Hunting License Validation and 1993-94 Upland Game Bird Stamps affixed to the reverse

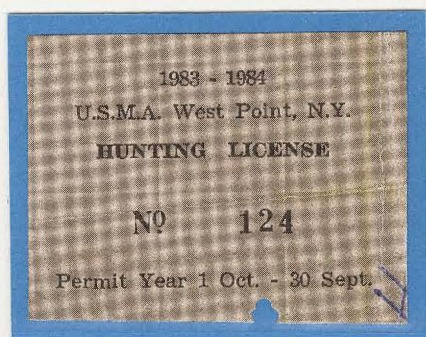


California Hunting License with 1994-95 VAFB Small Game, Deer, and Pig Hunting Stamps used with 1994-95 California Duck and Upland Game Bird Stamps and 1994-95 Migratory Bird (RW61)

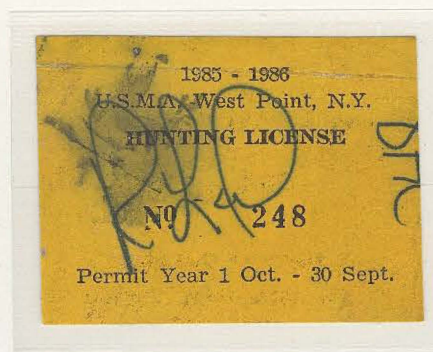
U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1983 – 1990 U. S. Military Academy, West Point

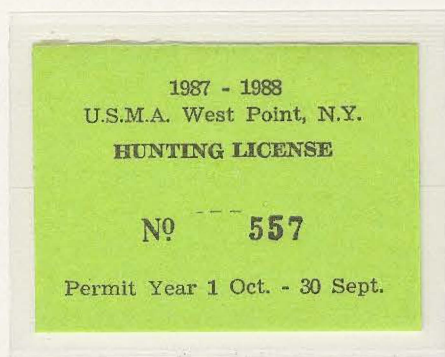
The U. S. Military Academy is the nation's oldest service academy. It was opened in 1802, on the 26 square mile site of the nation's oldest military post in continuous operation at West Point, New York. This is also the site of Benedict Arnold's becoming a traitor by attempting to allow the British to capture West Point during the Revolutionary War. The earliest recorded West Point hunting stamps were issued for the 1983-84 season. No stamps have been recorded from 1984-85. Starting with the 1990-91 season, they also issued separate combination hunting/fishing stamps.



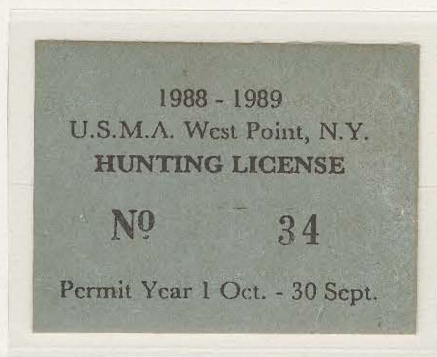
1983-1984 Hunting
Two examples recorded ex Vanderford



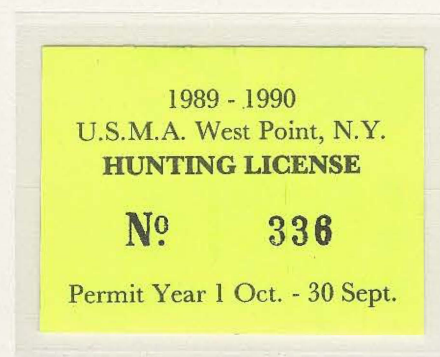
1985-1986 Hunting
Two examples recorded ex Vanderford



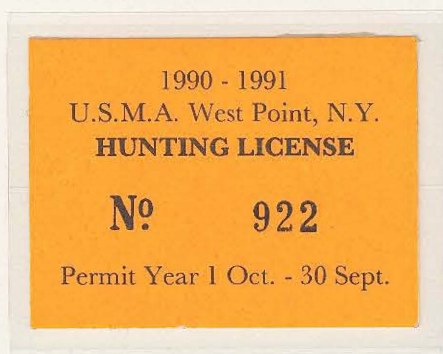
1987-1988 Hunting



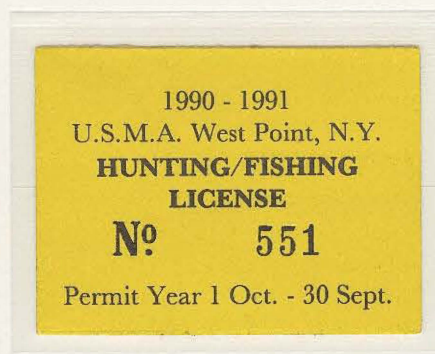
1988-1989 Hunting



1989-1990 Hunting



1990-1991 Hunting

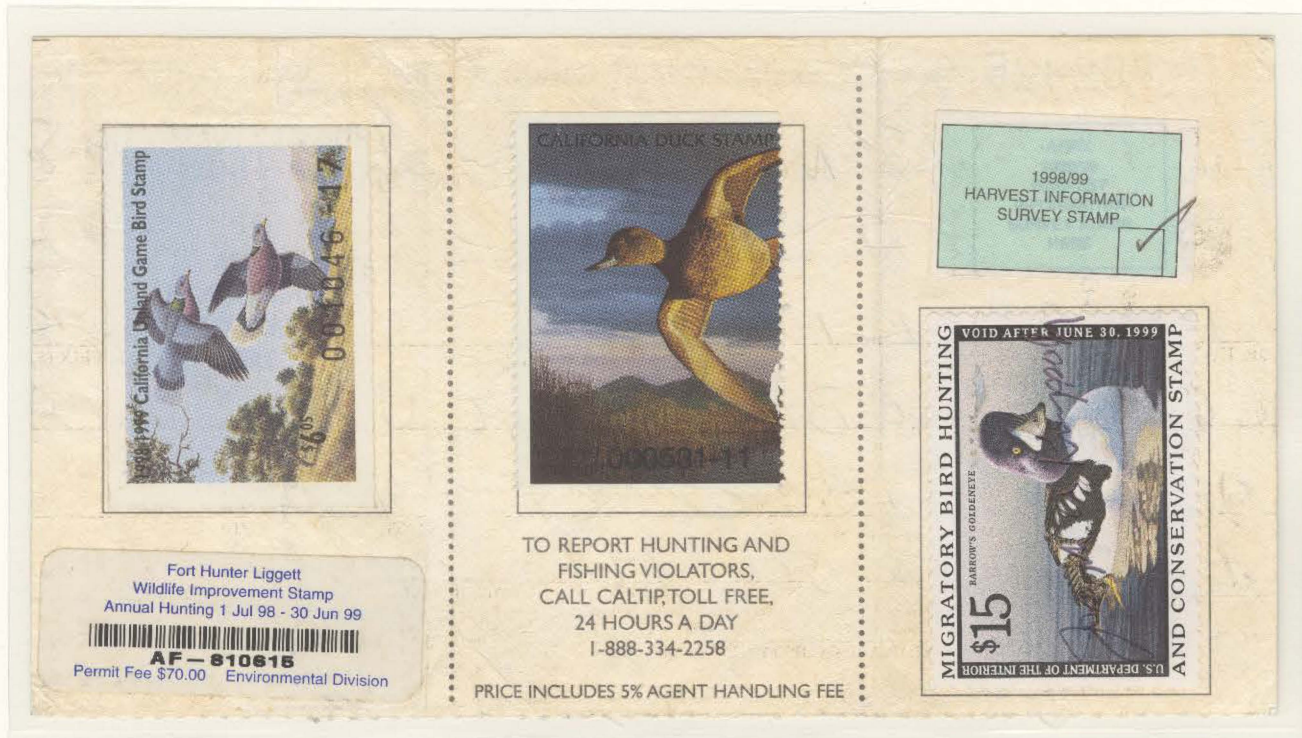


1990-91 Hunting and Fishing

U.S. Military Licenses, Stamps and Usages

1998-99 Fort Hunter Liggett and 1999 Camp Roberts

Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett are located along the California Coast, near Monterey. Little is known about the Fish and Game programs at these two Military bases. It is believed that stamps were first issued in the mid 1990s.



California Hunting License with 1998-1999 California Upland Game Bird, 1998-99 California Duck, 1998-99 Harvest Survey, 1998-99 Fort Hunter Liggett Hunting and 1998-99 Migratory Bird stamps affixed to the reverse.

Fort Hunter Liggett Hunting is the only example recorded



1999-2000 California Upland Game Bird, 1999-2000 California Duck, 1999-2000 Harvest Survey, 1999 Camp Roberts Hunting and 1999-2000 Migratory Bird stamps affixed to the reverse.

Camp Roberts Hunting is the the only recorded example.

Chapter Four: State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

State and Local Chapter Introduction and 1937 Pymatuning Lake, Ohio; First State Waterfowl Stamp

We learned in Chapter Two that the federal waterfowl stamps provided much needed funding for the purchase and development of wetlands. In addition to habitat, continuing research was necessary to collect data related to annual waterfowl *production* and *harvest*. This data plays a significant role in determining conservation policies aimed at keeping the various waterfowl populations in equilibrium. It was necessary to collect much of this data at the state and local level. **Soon, state and local governments were issuing waterfowl stamps to generate funding for their own waterfowl conservation programs and also to help regulate the harvest within their own geographical areas.**

Effective wildlife conservation and management often requires additional cooperation among various government agencies such as occurred with Pymatuning Lake. It was built in the early 1930s as a reservoir to control flooding by Pennsylvania. The lake's boundary crossed the Ohio border. Effective 18 May 1937, an agreement between the states allowed Ohio waterfowl hunters and fishermen to use the lake. As Pennsylvania licenses cost a dollar more than Ohio licenses, Ohio residents were required to pay an additional dollar above the cost of their state license to use the lake. *Purchase of special Pymatuning hunting and fishing stamps facilitated this equity.*

The undated Pymatuning Hunting stamp is the first state-issued waterfowl stamp. For over 50 years it was believed that the first Pymatuning stamps were issued in 1938. Then, research by David R Torre revealed that the Ohio Conservation Council approved a stamp for the "special Pymatuning district" on September 1, 1937 – just prior to waterfowl season. However, it was not known if stamps were in fact issued that year. Two undated hunting stamps had been recorded but it was not known when they were issued. In 2010, the license below was discovered by David Boshart and Ira Cotton and rewrote waterfowl stamp history.



1937 Ohio Resident Hunters and Trappers License with 1937-38 Federal Migratory Bird (RW4) and an undated Pymatuning Hunting stamp

Three examples recorded and the only usage on license ex Torre

The usage above provides evidence that the undated Pymatuning stamps were issued at the end of 1937

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

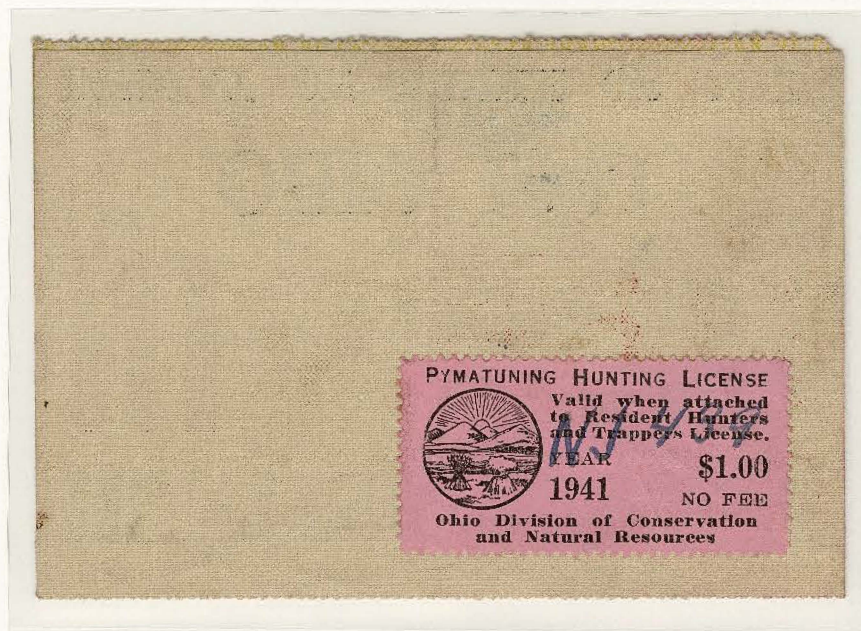
1940 and 1941 Pymatuning Lake, Ohio

Records for years available show Pymatuning hunting stamp sales *averaging only 100 per year*. They are legendary as the most difficult to acquire and the most valuable of all waterfowl stamps. For decades the unique 1938 stamp has been known as the "British Guiana" of the hobby. The most "common" Pymatuning stamps have three examples recorded.



1940 Pymatuning Hunting Stamp used with a 1940-41 Federal Migratory Bird (RW7) on a 1940 Ohio Resident Hunters and Trappers License

Two examples recorded – both on license



1941 Pymatuning Hunting Stamp affixed to reverse of Ohio Resident Hunters and Trappers License

Two examples recorded and the only usage on license

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

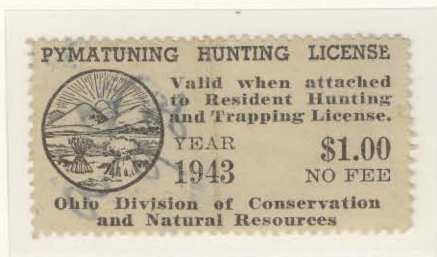
1942 – 1945 Pymatuning Lake, Ohio

In 1943, one position on the plate was defective, resulting in the "E" in LICENSE being printed more like an "L", in error. The state of Ohio repealed the 1937 Act which precipitated the use of stamps for Pymatuning Lake on May 2, 1945. Following the 1945 season, the Pymatuning hunting stamps were officially discontinued. It is interesting to note that a Pymatuning *fishing* stamp has been recorded with the 1946 year date printed on it. However, no hunting stamps.

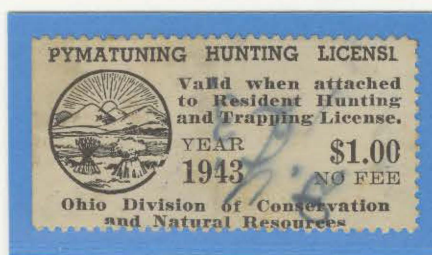


1942 Pymatuning Hunting Stamp used with 1942-43 Federal Migratory Bird (RW9)
on a 1942 Ohio hunting license

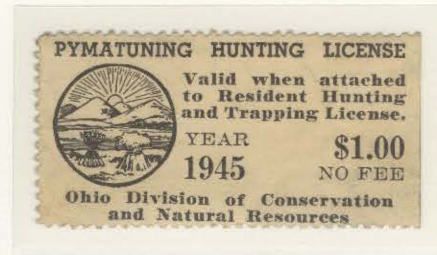
Two examples recorded ex Torre



1943 Pymatuning Hunting
"LICENSE" printed correctly
Two examples recorded



1943 Pymatuning Hunting
"L" printing error
The only example recorded



1945 Pymatuning Hunting
Three examples recorded

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1982 – 1983 Ohio Pictorial

Starting in 1982, Ohio resumed issuing stamps required to hunt waterfowl. These Wetlands Habitat Stamps were required of hunters statewide and were pictorial. In 1983, one sheet of 16 stamps was found imperforate vertically.



1982-83 Ohio Wetlands Habitat
Rubber stamped serial number



1983 Ohio Resident Hunting License Tag with
1983 Ohio Wetlands Habitat and 1983-84 Migratory Bird
Hunting and Conservation (RW50) stamps affixed



1983-84 Ohio Wetlands Habitat imperforate vertically block of four

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1937 Tennessee Shell Tax

In 1937, the Tennessee Division of Fish and Game required all boxes of hunting shells sold in the state have a Shell Tax Stamp affixed to the box. **Hunters were required to use shells from these boxes when hunting waterfowl.** This elongated stamp (51 x 26 mm) was used for one year. In 1938, similar stamps except reduced in size (32 x 27) were issued. Decals of various sizes were used starting one to two years later.

Most stamps in collector's hands were removed from shell boxes and therefore have no gum. The unused blocks below came from a defunct historical society in the Nashville area and was part of the "Garage Sale Gold" discovery in the summer of 2017. The only other unused blocks that have been recorded were purchased by famed philatelist Morton Dean Joyce in 1937.



1937 Tennessee Shell Tax unused blocks of four. Complete except for the 1 cent value.
Only two unused blocks of each denomination have been recorded.

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1979 – 1983 Tennessee Pictorial

Starting in 1937, Tennessee issued shell tax stamps that were *not* required to be affixed to a license. In 1979, they *became the first state to issue both Resident and Non-Resident pictorial Waterfowl stamps*. During production several passes are made, including: 1) Affixing the stamp to the license, 2) Printing the license number on the stamp and 3) Printing data on the license, including the license number. Incorrect positioning of any pass can cause an error.



1979-80 Resident



1979-80 Non-Resident



1980-81 Resident
Stamp inverted on license card



1983-84 Resident
License Date printed on the stamp *not the license*

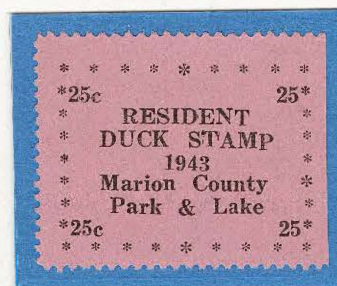
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1941 – 1947 Marion County; First Local Waterfowl Stamp

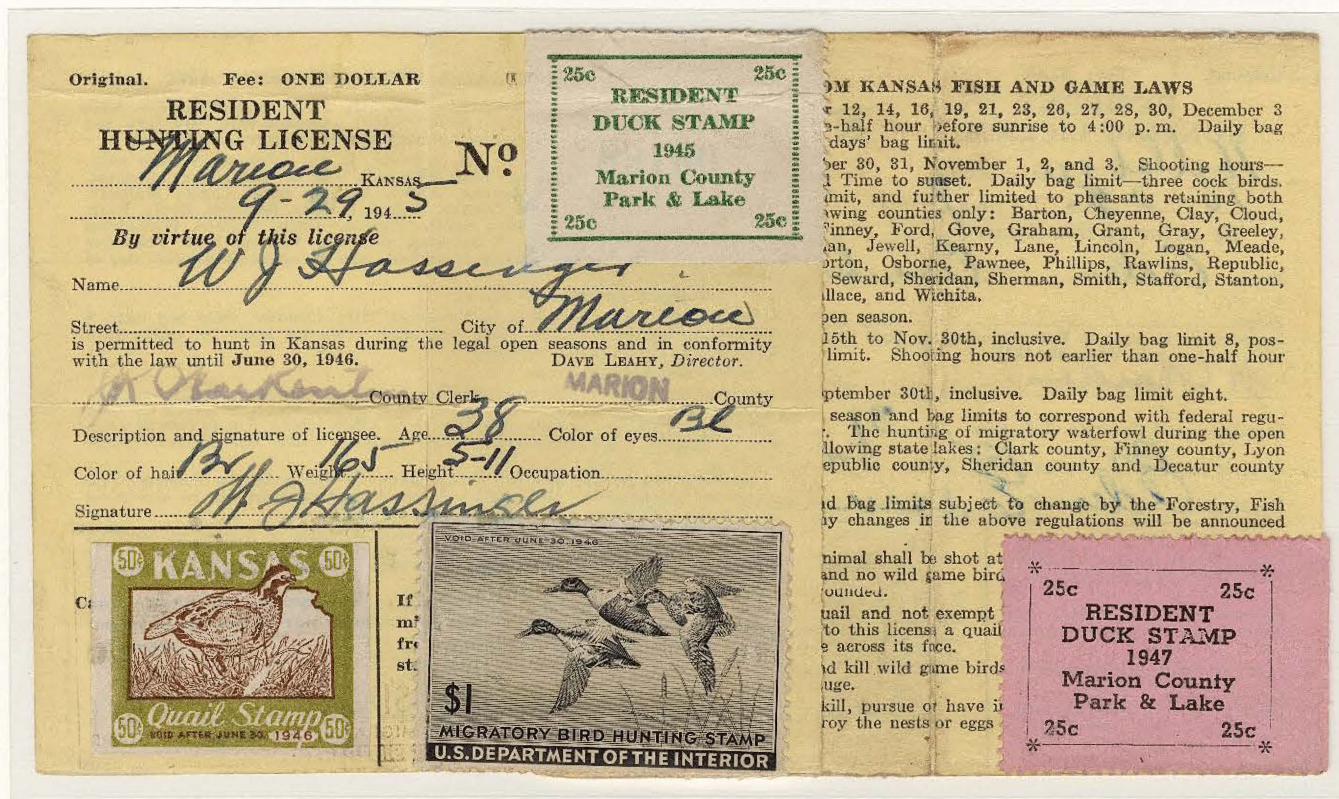
The new Marion County Park and the 1939-40 fishing season were very successful. There was an additional unexpected side benefit. *The 80 acres of new lake attracted many migratory waterfowl.* The park commissioners decided to allow hunting of these birds on park lands. **With the issuance of a 1941 Migratory Water Fowl stamp, Marion County became the first local government to issue a waterfowl stamp.** In 1943, the inscription on the stamp changed to "Duck Stamp". Thus, Marion County also has the distinction of issuing **the first duck stamp worldwide.** Since that time only California and Nevada have joined in issuing true Duck Stamps. Issued to Marion County residents only, no more than 175 stamps were sold in any single year. Owing to their historical significance and difficulty of acquisition, the early Marion County waterfowl stamps are arguably runner-up to the Pymatuning hunting stamps as the hobby's Holy Grails.



1941 Resident Migratory Water Fowl
68 sold - Four examples recorded ex Torre



1943 Resident Duck Stamp
60 sold – Two examples recorded



1945 Kansas Resident Hunting License with 1945 Marion County Duck, 1945-46 Kansas Quail (white feather var.) and 1945-46 Migratory Bird (RW12) affixed
85 sold - Three examples recorded, all on license

1947 Kansas Resident Hunting License with 1947-48 Migratory Bird (RW14) and 1948 Kansas Quail on obverse and 1947 Marion County Duck on reverse
143 sold - 12 examples recorded, seven on license

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1946 – 1950 Marion County

In 1951, there was a catastrophic flood in Marion County and the town seat of Marion was under 8-10 feet of water. The vast majority of all paper items in the town were completely destroyed or damaged beyond repair and ultimately discarded – *thus explaining the unforgiving rarity of the early Marion County stamps.*



1946 Resident Duck

Six examples recorded - Discovery copy

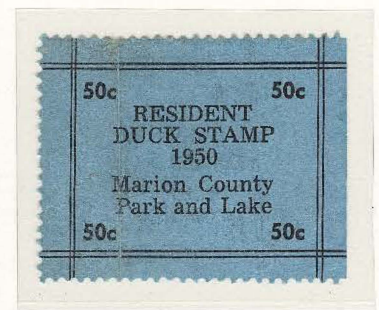
ex Willets, ex Vanderford, ex Torre



1947 Resident Duck

12 examples recorded - Discovery copy

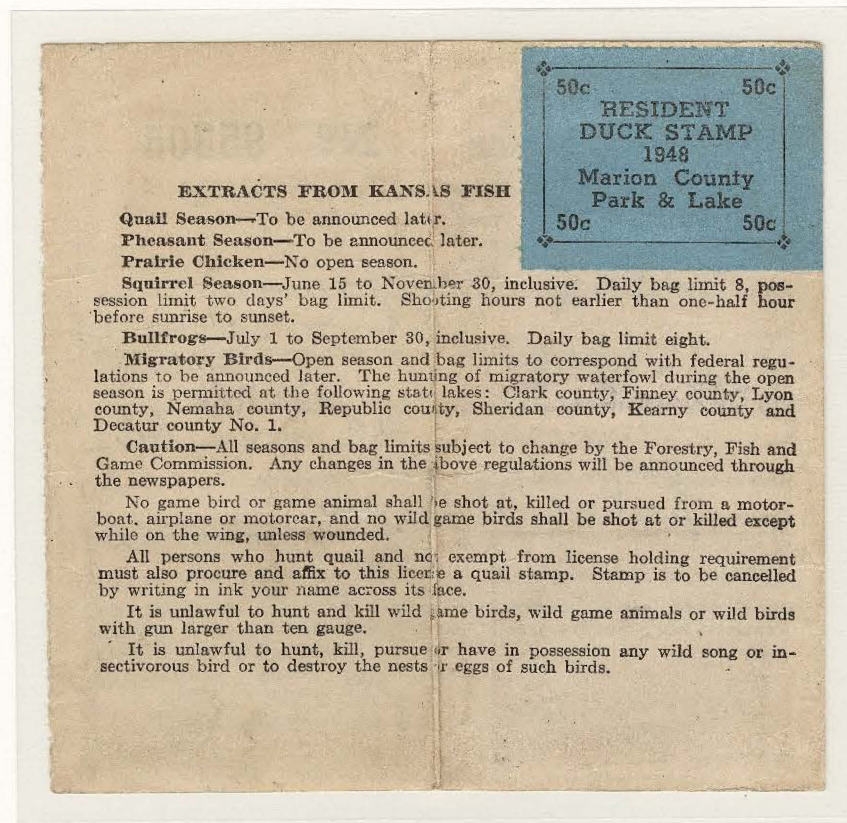
ex Willets, ex Vanderford, ex Torre



1950 Resident Duck

106 sold

Three examples recorded



1948 Kansas Resident License with 1948-49 Migratory Bird (RW15)

and 1949 Kansas Quail stamp on obverse

and 1948 Marion County Duck stamp on reverse

122 Marion County Duck sold - Five examples recorded, three on license

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1964 – 1973 Marion County, including “Dusk” Error

Starting in 1954, unused remainders entered the collector market. However, the number of stamps *printed* remained low. Crude typesetting at the local newspaper office led to several notable errors. The most famous has Duck misspelled “Dusk” in position eight. In 1968, a new federal reservoir was constructed nearby which attracted the waterfowl flying through Marion County and offered the birds protection from hunting. By 1973, stamp sales had dropped 92%. *Only 50 stamps were printed and five sold to hunters in 1973, the last year of issue.*



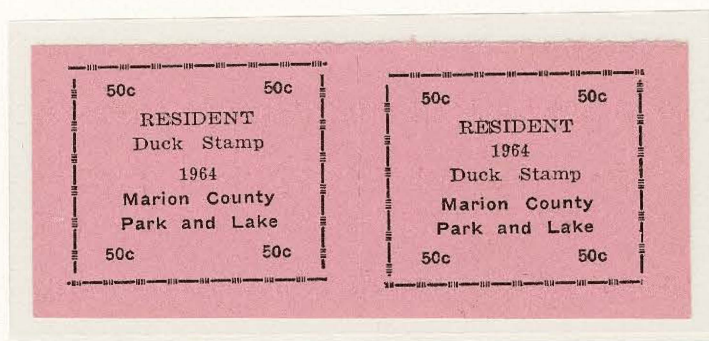
1966 Resident Duck
Three recorded examples



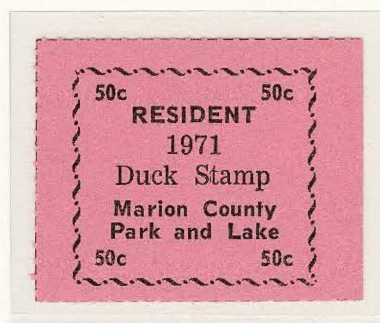
1967 Resident Duck



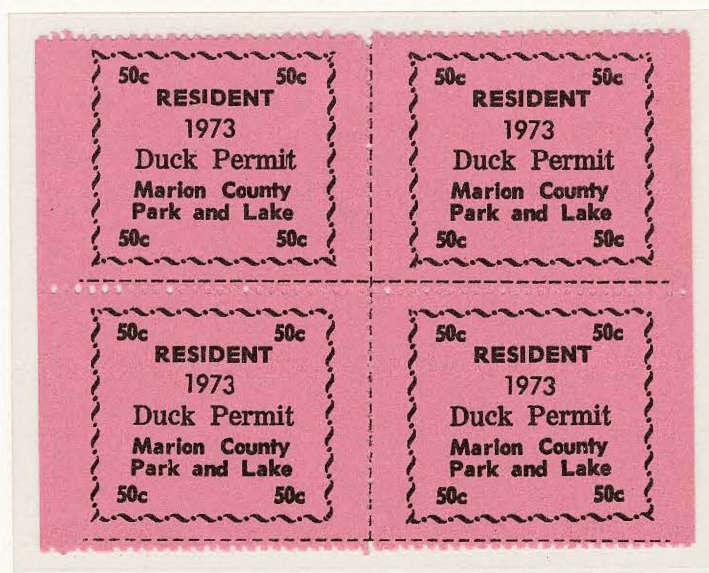
1969 Resident “Dusk” Error
Less than 10 recorded examples



1964 Duck pair including position 10 (error)
Less than ten error stamps recorded



1971 Resident Duck
Only 100 stamps printed



1973 Marion County Resident Duck block of four
27 examples recorded, including a pane of 10 in the NPM

1970 – 1972 Marion County Usages

NON-RESIDENT		10 Day Trip Fishing	
Controlled	\$3.00	Controlled	\$3.00
Shot Area	\$2.00	Shot Area	\$2.00
Hunt	\$12.00	Hunt	\$12.00
Fish	\$3.00	Fish	\$3.00
Combination Fish and Hunt	\$15.00	Combination Fish and Hunt	\$15.00
Stamp	\$1.50	Stamp	\$1.50

NO LICENSE VALID IF PUNCHED MORE THAN ON
PUNCH LETTER FOR TYPE OF LICENSE ISSUED
Class

How long a permit is valid for is indicated by number
and correct.
I certify that the information and above entered match the
Driver's license in
State of
Date of birth
Age
Weight
Height
Sex
Zip Code
County
County Clerk Signature
Date of license No.
Name

NOT TRANSFERABLE
ENTER CODE LETTER AND CLASS OF LICENSE ISSUED
LICENSING LICENSE EXPIRES ON DATE SHOWN
LICENSE EXPIRES ON DECEMBER 31, 1970.

50c
RESIDENT
1970
Duck Stamp
Marion County
Park and Lake
50c

50c
RESIDENT
1970
Fishing Permit
Marion County
Park and Lake
50c

STATE OF KANSAS
FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME
COMMISSION

1970 Kansas Resident Combination Fish and Hunt License with 1970-71 Migratory Bird Hunting (RW37) and Kansas 1970 Upland Game stamps affixed to the obverse. 1970 Marion County Duck and Fishing stamps affixed to reverse

NON-RESIDENT				RESIDENT			
10 Day Trip Fishing	Controlled Shoot Area \$3.00	Hunt \$12.00	Fish \$3.00	10 Day Trip Fishing	Controlled Shoot Area \$3.00	Hunt \$12.00	Fish \$3.00
(H)	(G)	(F)	(E)	(H)	(G)	(F)	(E)

NO LICENSE VALID IF PUNCHED MORE THAN ONCE

PUNCH LETTER FOR TYPE OF LICENSE ISSUED

Code _____ Class _____

ENTER CODE LETTER AND CLASS OF LICENSE ISSUED

NOT TRANSFERABLE

TRIP FISHING LICENSE EXPIRES ON DATE SHOWN

LICENSE EXPIRES ON DECEMBER 31, 1972

County District Name _____
County Clerk Signature _____
County _____ Date of License No. _____

Signature _____
How long a bona fide resident of Kansas _____
I certify that the description and class of this license are true and correct.

Driver License No. _____ Sex _____ Age _____
City _____ State _____
Address _____
Name _____

STATE OF KANSAS
FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME
COMMISSION

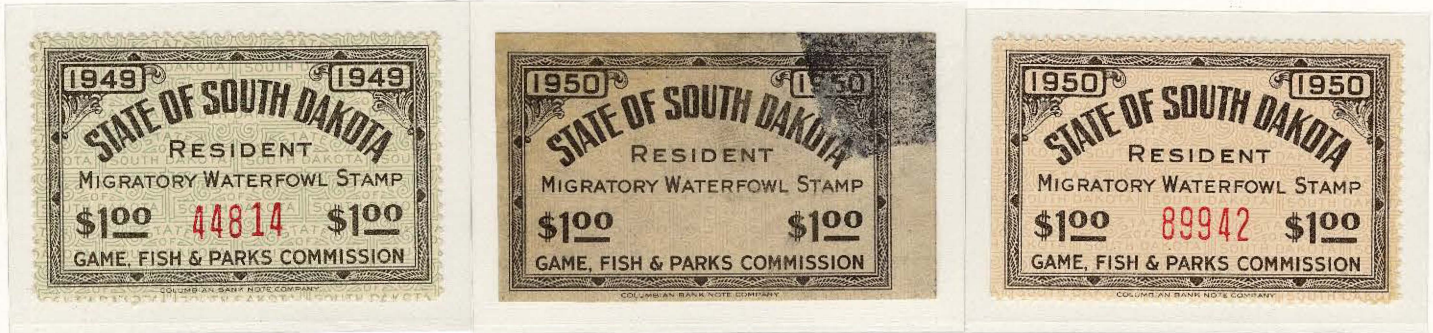
No. 478888

1972 Kansas Resident Combination Fish and Hunt License with 1972-73 Migratory Bird Hunting (RW39) and Kansas 1972 Upland Game stamps affixed to the obverse. The term "*Duck Permit*" first appeared on the Marion County stamp affixed to the reverse.

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1949 – 1950 South Dakota; First Stamps Required Statewide

In 1949 and 1950, South Dakota issued Waterfowl stamps to raise badly needed funds in response to an extended drought. *These were the first waterfowl stamps to be required statewide.* These stamps were printed on both vertically laid safety paper (type I) and horizontally laid safety paper (type II). Far less type II stamps were printed.



1949 Waterfowl (type II)

1950 Waterfowl Proof

1950 Waterfowl (type II)



1949 Waterfowl (type I) and 1949-50
Migratory Bird (RW16) stamps affixed to reverse

1950 Waterfowl (type II) and 1950-51
Migratory Bird (RW17) stamps affixed to reverse



1950 South Dakota Resident Migratory Waterfowl (type I) block of four

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1951 – 1955 Illinois Daily Usage

After WWII, returning troops put increased pressure on state owned and operated public hunting grounds. In order to meet this demand many states began to expand and upgrade existing facilities. In 1951, Illinois began requiring hunters to purchase Daily Usage stamps to help defray the costs. The stamps were issued with two different fees and until 1959 the higher fee was used only at pheasant management areas. These stamps are considered part of the set and the waterfowl stamp story. For over 50 years it was believed 1953 was the first year of issue and no stamps were recorded for either 1954 or 1955 (Scotts Specialized Catalog). Examples of 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 are shown below.



1951 \$2 Daily Usage
for Ducks or Geese
Two examples recorded



1952 \$2 Daily Usage
for Ducks or Geese
Two examples recorded



1953 \$2 Daily Usage
for Ducks or Geese



1953 \$4 Daily Usage
for Pheasant



1953 \$2 Daily Usage for Ducks or Geese
Pair with Game Warden's punch



1956 IL \$4 Daily Usage for Pheasant



1954 \$4 Daily Usage
for Pheasant
Discovery and only example recorded



1955 \$2 Daily Usage
for Duck or Goose
Discovery and only example recorded

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1956 – 1965 Illinois Daily Usage

Daily permits were used by each waterfowl management area. These were applied for by mail and issued on a first come, first served basis. The use of duck blinds was by a drawing. There were one, two and three person blinds. One stamp was required on the permit for each person in the blind. **When a hunter got a usage stamp affixed to his daily permit, he had to leave his state hunting license as collateral. When he left, he had to return the permit and stamp. Only then did he received his license back.** The permits with stamps were sent to the State for data collection, audit and then destruction. Although never sold to collectors, a few early stamps were *given* to collectors when requested.



1956 \$2 Ducks or Geese



1956 \$4 Pheasant



1958 \$4 Pheasant
Last year of Pheasant only



1959 \$5 Goose or
Pheasant (punched)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GOVERNOR
CONSERVATION

THIS IS YOUR PERMIT
FOR SHELBY COUNTY

ON DEC 4 1965

I wish to hunt on the _____ Area
(Refer to instructions and print on _____)

My first choice of date is _____ Month _____ Day _____
My second choice of date is _____ Month _____ Day _____

Print YOUR full name: first, middle and surname
Orville Cress

YOUR street number and name
Fellmore

YOUR town, postal zone no., if any and State

hunting license no. _____

CHECK IN TIME
8 A.M.

14

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GOVERNOR
CONSERVATION

DAILY USAGE
STAMP
Fee \$5.00
23430

DAILY USAGE
STAMP
Fee \$5.00
23429

If you have a partner who wishes to hunt with you,
print below

Full name of PARTNER
David Cress

PARTNER'S street address
Fellmore

PARTNER'S city and state

PARTNER'S hunting license no. _____

12/5/65 day permit for Shelby County Waterfowl Management Area with two \$5 Goose daily usage stamps affixed

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1972 – 1996 Illinois Daily Usage

In 1972, Illinois announced they would no longer print daily usage stamps. Stamps resumed in a new format in 1977 thru 1995 with different stamps for Duck, Goose and Pheasant. No printed denomination allowed for fee increases.



1972 \$3 Duck block of four
Four of eight stamps recorded



1972 \$5 Goose



1977 - 8? Duck



1977 - 94 Goose

Conservation GOOSE DAILY USAGE STAMP SEP 27 1996 Illinois Department of Conservation

Conservation GOOSE DAILY USAGE STAMP SEP 27 1996 Illinois Department of Conservation

SPRINGFIELD SEP 27 1996 IL

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID 020 SPRINGFIELD, IL PERMIT NO. 806 U.S. POSTAGE 7152927

BEEN MADE FOR THE FOLLOWING PLACE AND DATE:
UNION COUNTY
JAN 6, 1996

YOU MUST BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU IN ORDER TO HUNT!
THIS IS YOUR PERMIT.

PARTNER NAME AND ADDRESS:
Jeff Benatson
3418 Fountain LK
Bloomington IL 61704

JOHN G BROWN
2322 RAINBOW #8
BLOOMINGTON IL 61704

18

1/6/96 One Day Duck blind permit for Union County Waterfowl Management Area with two Daily Usage Goose stamps affixed, permitting two hunters to hunt from a single blind

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1975 Illinois Pictorial

In 1975, Illinois started issuing pictorial Migratory Waterfowl stamps. These were required for hunting statewide, not just at the state owned hunting areas where Illinois Daily Usage stamps were additionally required.



1975 Migratory Waterfowl booklet pane of 10

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1954 – 1962 Territory of Puerto Rico

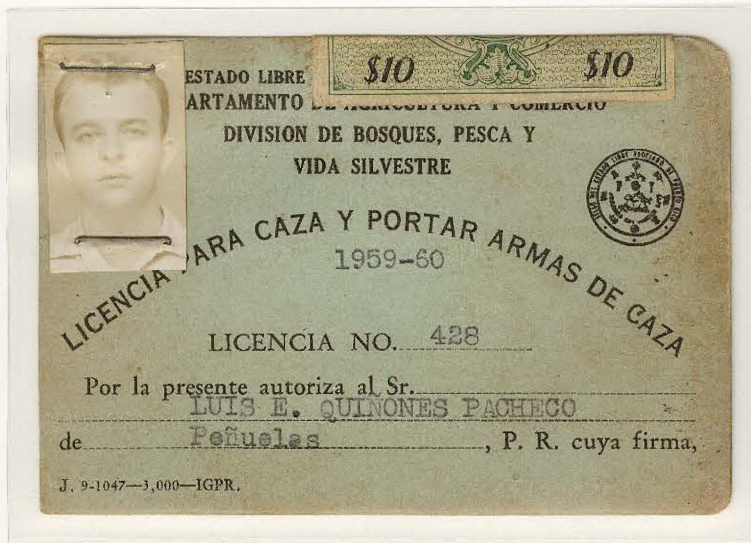
In 1916, Puerto Rico enacted a game law requiring hunters to purchase a license and affix a revenue stamp. The earliest recorded usage, in 1951, utilized a \$10 internal revenue stamp affixed to permits to carry a gun and hunt. A stamp was torn in two with half being affixed to the hunter's permit and the other half being affixed to a record keeping copy. By 1959, a different revenue stamp was being used (see below – bottom left). A license exists from 1962 with the original stamp affixed, however, it has been overprinted "SPECIAL TAX" (bottom right). By the mid 1970s, all Puerto Rico hunting licenses with partial stamps affixed were laminated prior to issue and by the mid 1980s, the portions affixed to licenses were rubber-stamped "CANCELADO" prior to lamination.



1950s unused \$10 revenue



1954-55 permit to carry a gun and hunt with half a \$10 revenue stamp and a 1954-55 federal waterfowl stamp affixed
Two examples recorded ex Rudy



1959-60 permit with half a \$10 revenue stamp affixed (folded over the license)



1962-63 permit with half a \$10 revenue stamp affixed (folded over the license)

Stamp is overprinted "SPECIAL TAX"

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1956 - 1966 Honey Lake, California

Starting in 1956, California followed the Illinois precedent by requiring hunters to purchase stamps and affix them to their licenses when hunting at two state owned and operated public hunting areas, Honey Lake and Madeline Plains. No stamps have been recorded for Madeline Plains. The early stamps had printers Information at the bottom right corner, including the number of stamps printed. In 1966, all of the Honey Lake stamps were sold and a second printing was needed. This printing, Type II, and all printings in subsequent years lacked the printer's information.



1956-57 Honey Lake
236 Sold - Three examples recorded



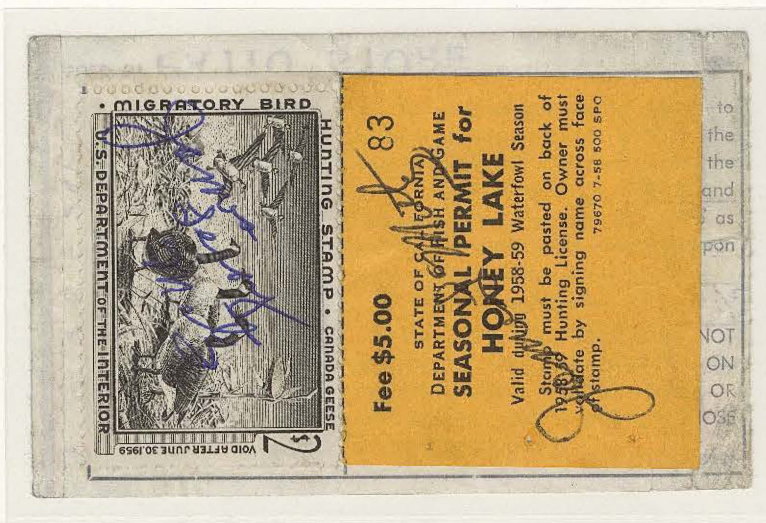
1957-58 Honey Lake
306 Sold - Four examples recorded



1966-67 Honey Lake Type I
All 700 stamps were sold



1966-67 Honey Lake Type II
93 sold - Three examples recorded



1958 California license with 1958-59 Honey Lake and
Migratory Waterfowl (RW32) stamps affixed to the reverse
Four examples recorded - the only example on license



1965 California license with 1965-66 Honey Lake
and Migratory Waterfowl (RW32) stamps affixed to
the reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1971 – 1981 Honey Lake, California

Starting in 1974, the state made unused remainders available for sale to collectors at face value. In 1980, a typesetting error resulted in all stamps being printed with an *incorrect* fee of \$15.00 and all stamps sold to hunters were corrected manually at the time of sale. In 1981, all unused remainders were accidentally destroyed before being made available to collectors and no unused examples have been recorded.



1971-72 Honey Lake



1972-73 Honey Lake



1973-74 Honey Lake



1998.6603.30

1980-81 California hunting license with *corrected* 1980-81 Honey Lake, California Duck, California Hunting License and Migratory Bird (RW47) stamps affixed

The only corrected stamp recorded on license

Exhibited at the NPM in 1998 ex Torre



1981-82 California hunting license with 1981-82 Honey Lake, California Duck, California Hunting License and Migratory Bird (RW48) stamps affixed

Exhibited at the NPM in 1998 ex Torre

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1962 – 1968 California Hunting License Validation

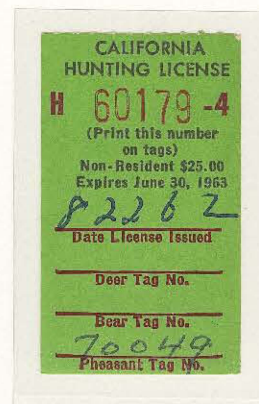
Starting with the 1962-63 season, California printed only one type of generic hunting license. The licenses were differentiated by Hunting License Validation stamps for resident, junior resident, and non-resident hunters. Veterans having a 70% or greater service-connected disability were entitled to hunting licenses free of charge. Disabled Veterans overprints were used from 1962-63 through 1980-81. Starting with the 1962-63 season and continuing through the 1971-72 season, California issued approximately 200 resident stamps each year for purchase by state officials. These were called "Special Prestige Number" stamps. They are identified by the "H" and position number components being absent from the serial number. The stamps were usually affixed to licenses printed with matching numbers.



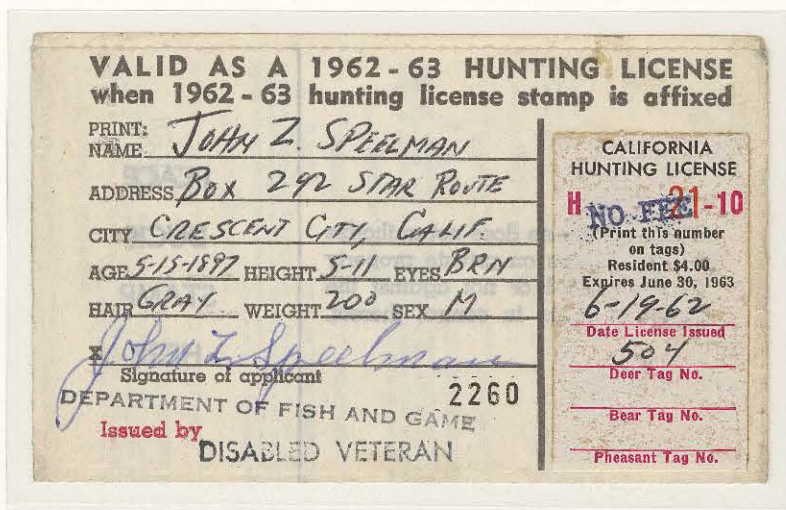
1962 Resident Validation



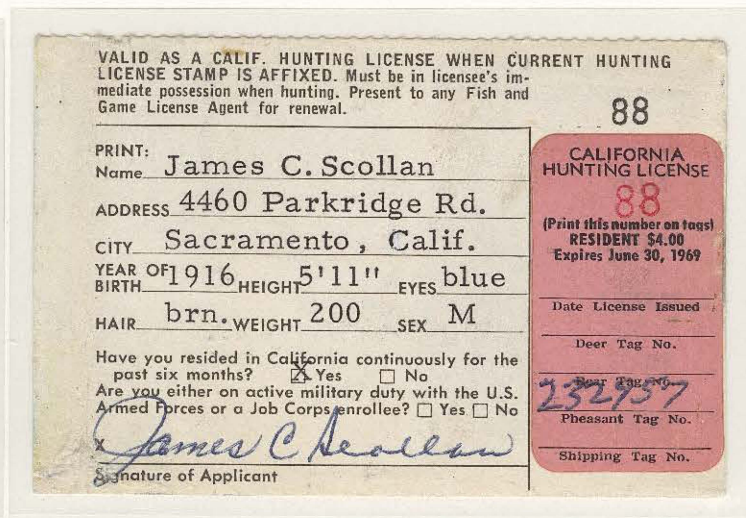
1962 Resident Junior Validation



1962 Non-Resident Validation



1962-63 California Hunting License with 1962-63 Resident Validation Stamp with Type I NO FEE overprint affixed to obverse



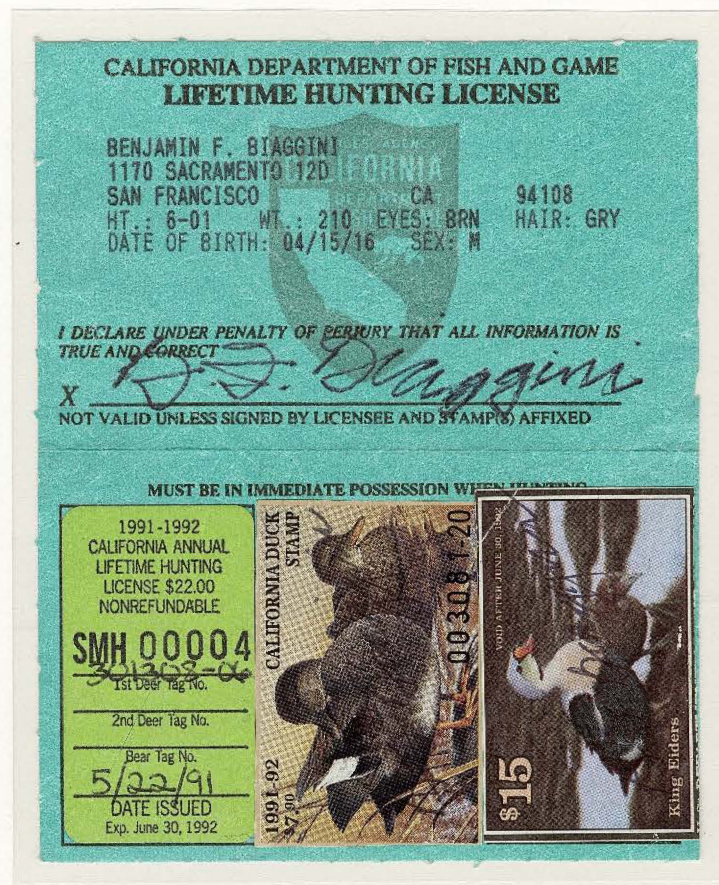
California special hunting license #88 with 1968-69 Resident "Special Prestige" Validation Stamp #88 and 1968-69 Migratory Bird (RW35) affixed to reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1991-92 California Lifetime Hunting License and Stamp

In 1996, California began offering lifetime Hunting licenses and *stamps* "to dedicated hunters and anglers". A one time fee was charged based on the age of the applicant. In general, the younger the sportsman the more potential utility and, therefore, the higher the fee. There were discounts for the very young (ages 0-9) and the elderly (62 and older). A new license and stamp was issued each year, at no extra charge beyond the initial one time fee. In the mid to late 1990s, sales figures were under 1,000 per year. As the program caught on, the number increased. However, since the licenses and stamps were *valid for a lifetime* – they are very difficult for collectors to acquire.

Although there are no official records to indicate such, California obviously experimented with this program prior to 1996. The 1991-92 lifetime license and stamp shown below was purchased by a collector on Ebay in 2013. As of yet, no information can be found about this experimental issue.



1991-92 California Lifetime Hunting License and stamp, used in combination with 1991-92 California Duck and 1991-92 Migratory Bird stamps on the obverse of a California Lifetime Hunting License.

The only recorded example

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1971 - 1972 California Pictorial; The First State "Duck" Stamps

Starting in 1971, California became the first state to issue a "Duck" stamp. It was required statewide to hunt migratory waterfowl and was also *the first pictorial state waterfowl stamp*. The first eight California stamps were designed by in house staff artist Paul B. Johnson. This was a common practice for early pictorial stamp issues throughout the country. In later years, professional wildlife artists were often commissioned or a contest was held to select the winning design.

The vast majority of the 1972 Duck Stamp remainders were accidentally destroyed before being available for sale to collectors.



1971 pane of five



1972 pane of five

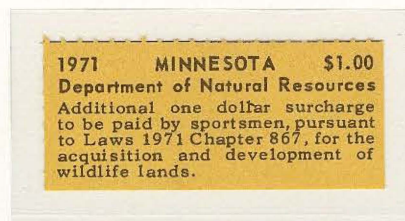
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1957 -1971 Minnesota Surcharge

At two different times, in 1957 and 1971, Minnesota required waterfowl hunters to purchase \$1 surcharge stamps "for the acquisition and development of wildlife lands". Hunters were not required to sign the stamps. Very few collectors were aware of the 1971 stamps and purchased them before the remainders were destroyed. Therefore, unused 1971 stamps with full original gum are one of the great rarities of the waterfowl stamp hobby.



1957 Surcharge



1971 Surcharge

Two unused examples recorded

Must be signed in ink in presence of each other at time of shipment.

Licensee
Carrier
Agent

Destination _____

Shipment consists of _____
Not more than the limit of all species which can lawfully be taken in a single day may be shipped on this coupon.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP
\$2
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1958
AMERICAN EIDER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

other at _____
e _____
ich can lawfully be shipped on this coupon.

Must be signed in ink in presence of each other at time of shipment.

Licensee
Carrier
Agent

Destination _____

Shipment consists of _____
Not more than the limit of all species which can lawfully be taken in a single day may be shipped on this coupon.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING

Any resident of this state may ship or transport by common carrier to any point in the county in which he resides, consigned to himself only, during any one open season three shipments, each not to exceed the limit of all species which could lawfully be taken in a single day.

Heads and feet must remain intact on birds. Entrails and feathers, except on head, may be removed.

Coupon is void unless detached from license by *shipping agent*. Licensee and carrier agent must sign in ink in presence of each other.

DO NOT FORGET TO SEND IN YOUR REPORT CARD

M  263

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Division of Game and Fish
337 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL 1, MINN.

Post Card

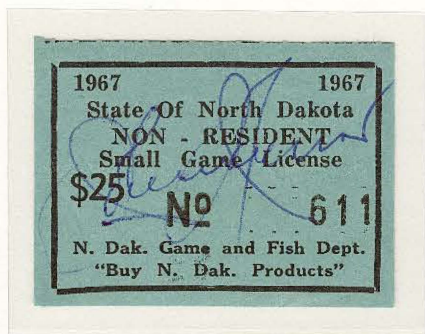
PLACE 2c
STAMP
HERE

1957 Minnesota Resident Small Game Hunting License with 1957-58 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp (RW24) and 1957 Minnesota Surcharge Stamps affixed to reverse

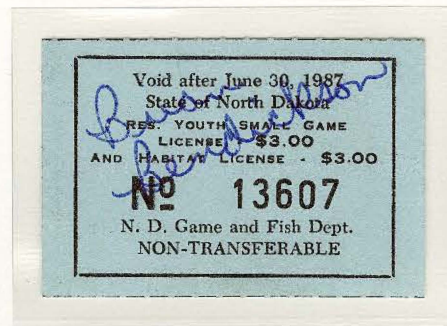
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1967 – 1986 North Dakota Small Game

Starting in 1967, North Dakota required Small Game stamps to hunt waterfowl and other small game statewide. Both Resident and Non-Resident Small Game stamps were issued through 1980. Starting in 1975, Non-Resident Waterfowl stamps were also required. After 1980, additional non-pictorial stamps were required to hunt migratory waterfowl. These were printed and issued in many different formats and included: "Small Game and Habitat", "General Game", "General Game and Habitat", "Sportsmen" and "Youth Small Game".



1967 Non-Resident Small Game



1986 Resident Youth Small Game and Habitat



1967 North Dakota Resident General Hunting License with Small Game Hunting Stamp, Deer Stamp, Mule Deer Permit Unit I-G and 1967-68 Federal Migratory Bird (RW34) stamps affixed to the reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1982 – 1985 North Dakota Pictorial

Starting in 1982, North Dakota issued pictorial Resident Small Game & Habitat Stamps. Stamps were printed for hunters in booklet panes of five with numbers 20001-150000 (1982-86 issues) or 20001-140000 (1987 and later issues). Only 1982 and 1983 booklet panes were printed with selvage on the left and right sides. Only 1982 booklet panes had a serial number printed in the UL selvage.



1982 Small Game & Habitat



1983 Small Game & Habitat



1985 Small Game & Habitat



1984-85 North Dakota Resident Fishing, Hunting and Furbearer Certificate with 1984 Small Game & Habitat, 1984 General Game, 1984-85 Furbearer, 1984-85 Federal Migratory Bird (RW51), and 1984-85 Fishing and 1984 Deer Stamps affixed to the reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1975 – 1976 North Dakota Non-Resident Waterfowl

Starting in 1975, Non-Resident hunters were required to purchase a waterfowl stamp in addition to a Non-Resident Small Game stamp. In 1983, a Non-Resident General Game stamp was also required. It was issued without printed serial #s. The serial number (same as hunter's small game stamp) was manually added at point of sale.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
<input type="checkbox"/> SEPT. 1975 - Zone _____ \$5 1975															
<input type="checkbox"/> OCT. State of N. Dak. NR. Waterfowl Stamp															
<input type="checkbox"/> NOV. NON-TRANSFERABLE															
<input type="checkbox"/> DEC. N. Dak. Game & Fish Dept.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

1975 North Dakota Non-Resident Waterfowl Stamp
First ND Non-Resident Waterfowl Stamp

THIS IS YOUR NON RESIDENT SMALL GAME HUNTING AND WATERFOWL STAMP. IT MUST BE AFFIXED TO YOUR NON-RESIDENT GENERAL GAME LICENSE. FAILURE TO DO SO IS A VIOLATION.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
<input type="checkbox"/> SEPT. 1976 - Zone <u>5</u> \$5 1976															
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCT. State of N. Dak. NR. Waterfowl Stamp No 1787															
<input type="checkbox"/> NOV. NON-TRANSFERABLE															
<input type="checkbox"/> DEC. N. Dak. Game & Fish Dept.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Oct 2 - Oct 11 - Game & Fish Dept. corrected

DATE OF KILL MUST BE PUNCHED ON EACH TAG TO VALIDATE TAG.

1976	\$35	1976
State of North Dakota NON - RESIDENT SMALL GAME LICENSE		
No 1787		
N. Dak. Game and Fish Dept. NON-TRANSFERABLE		

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
<input type="checkbox"/> SEPT. Ducks N. D. 17													
<input type="checkbox"/> OCT. 1976 16													
<input type="checkbox"/> NOV. 15													
<input type="checkbox"/> DEC.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
<input type="checkbox"/> SEPT. Ducks N. D. 17													
<input type="checkbox"/> OCT. 1976 16													
<input type="checkbox"/> NOV. 15													
<input type="checkbox"/> DEC.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

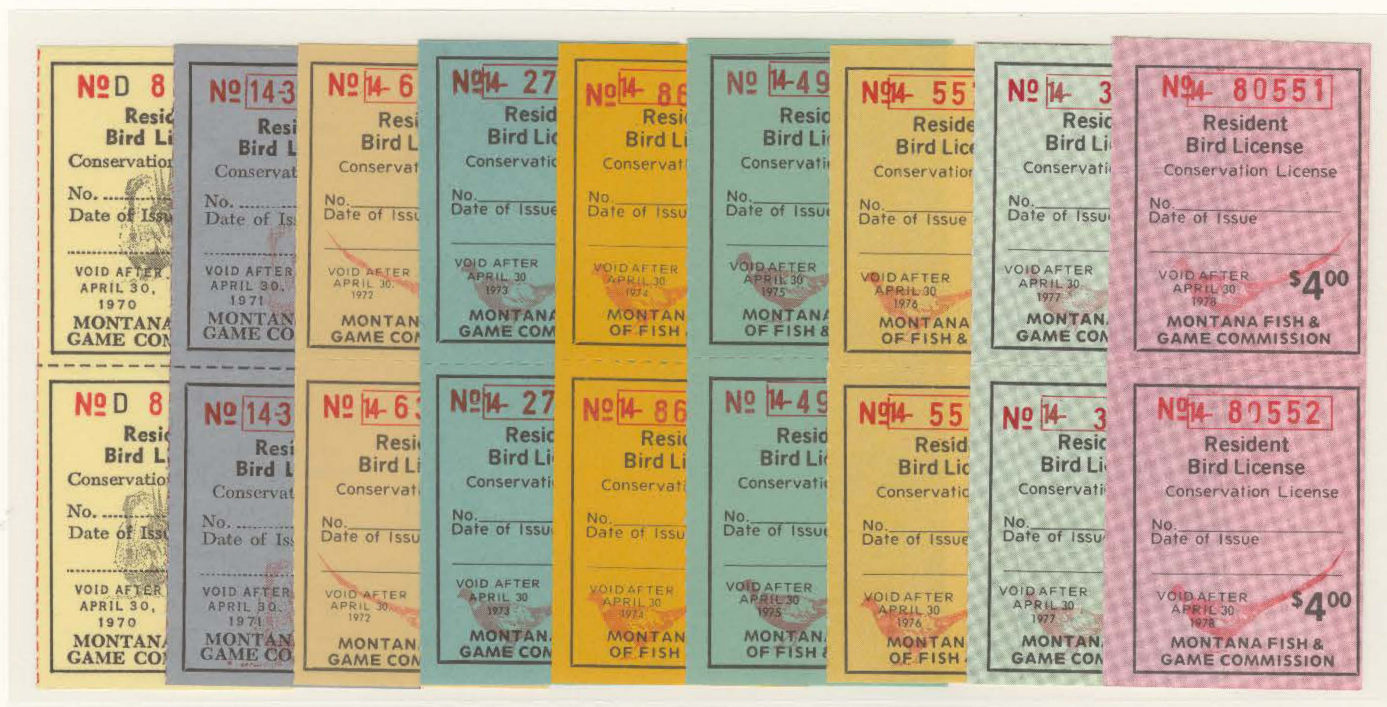
This is the format the 1976 stamps were issued in. This provided for a hunter to have all stamps and tags with the same serial number. The "Ducks N.D. 1976" are duck tags, often confused with stamps

Validity dates marked in error and corrected

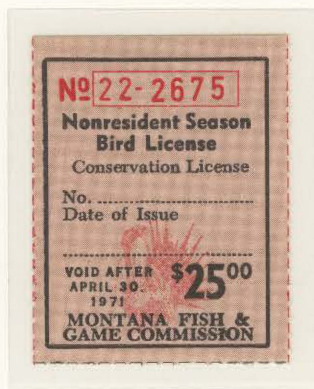
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1969 – 1978 Montana Bird

Starting in 1969, Montana issued Bird License stamps that were required for hunting waterfowl. Three different stamps were issued: Resident, Resident Youth, and Nonresident Season. The stamp serial number was made up of two components: 1) A letter indicating the hunter's type (D-Resident, E-Resident Youth, J-Nonresident). These later changed to numbers, and 2) The sequential stamp number. The stamps were issued in panes of ten (5 x 2). The 1970-71 Nonresident Bird stamp sold out during the hunting season – prior to being made available to collectors.



1969-70 to 1977-78 Resident Bird Pairs
The only multiples recorded



1970-71 Nonresident Bird
Two Unused examples have been recorded

State and Local WF Stamps and Usages

1986 Montana Pictorial Waterfowl

In 1986, Montana started issuing pictorial waterfowl stamps. They were issued in two different formats for hunters and collectors. Hunter stamps were issued in booklet panes of 10 with agent tabs and left and right selvage. Collector stamps were issued in sheets of 30. Booklet type stamps were printed with serial numbers above 31,000.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE | 2. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE |
| 3. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE | 4. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE |
| 5. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE | 6. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE |
| 7. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE | 8. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE |
| 9. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE | 10. _____
CONSERVATION NO. ISSUE DATE |

29-046399



29-046400



29-046397



29-046398



29-046395



29-046396



29-046393



29-046394



29-046391



29-046392

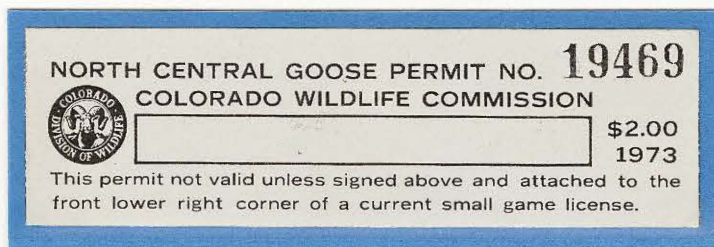


1986 Montana Waterfowl hunter booklet pane

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1973 Colorado Goose and 1990 Waterfowl

In 1973, Colorado issued non-pictorial North Central Goose Permits. These were used for only one year in an area extending from Fort Collins to approximately 50 miles to the east. Collectors were unaware of the stamp and unused examples are very difficult to acquire. Starting in 1990, Colorado started issuing pictorial Waterfowl stamps annually.



1973 Colorado North Central Goose Permit
Only year of issue **Two unused examples recorded** ex Pruess



1990 Colorado Waterfowl
First year of issue

172102 Small Game Hunting and Fishing License 1973 No.11 **02104**

NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	SEX	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	HAIR
Arthur	R	Malowney	M	160	5.9	Gray	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	YES	AGE		
2728 S. Langley	Denver	CO	80210	Ben	72		
DRIVER'S LICENSE	NUMBER	STATE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	DATE OF BIRTH			
X 45 279	CO	521-0913	110	8.15.1999			
LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN STATE	YEARS	MONTHS	HUNTER SAFETY CARD NUMBER				
40							
DATE AND HOUR OF ISSUE	MONTH	DAY	A.M.	P.M.			
12		20	(72)		2.00		
AGENCY	NUMBER	NAME	TOWN	CLERK'S INITIALS			
288	Donne	Cook	Don-	SR			

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT

SIGNATURE *Arthur R. Malowney*

VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1974

172102

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PERMISSION IS REQUIRED TO HUNT OR FISH ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, WHETHER POSTED OR NOT

This license expires December 31. It is not transferrable and no refund may be made on any license sold. If a second rod stamp is purchased, please paste on back of license.

NORTH CENTRAL GOOSE PERMIT NO. 08635
COLORADO WILDLIFE COMMISSION

Arthur R. Malowney

\$2.00
1973

This permit not valid unless signed above and attached to the front lower right corner of a current small game license.

1973 Colorado Small Game and Fishing License with 1973 North Central Goose Permit and RW40 affixed

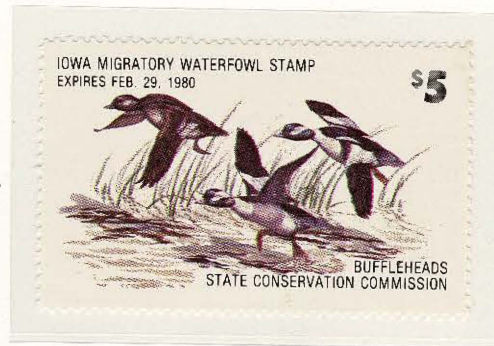
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1972 – 1979 Iowa Pictorial Waterfowl

In 1972, the Iowa State Conservation Commission issued Iowa's first Migratory Waterfowl Stamps. The 1972 stamp, designed by Maynard Reese, was also *the first state multicolor Waterfowl stamp*. Reese was a noted wildlife artist who also designed five federal waterfowl stamps including 1959 (RW26), the first *federal* multicolor stamp.



1972 Waterfowl
First year of issue



1979-80 Waterfowl



1974 Iowa hunting license with 1974 Iowa Migratory
Waterfowl Stamp and 1974-75 Federal Stamp RW41

State and Local WF Stamps and Usages

1974 Maryland Waterfowl Proof

Starting in 1974, Maryland began issuing Migratory Waterfowl Stamps in sheets of 10. *The proof sheet on this page is legitimate. It was obtained directly from an official at the Maryland Department of Natural Resources by David R Torre.*

In 1992 the format was changed to sheets of five with agent's tabs at the side.

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE



SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

SIGN IN INK
ATTACH TO LICENSE

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1975 – 1979 Maryland Public Lands

Starting in 1975, Maryland issued Public Lands Hunting Stamps for five years. The stamps were required to hunt waterfowl on public lands in addition to the required federal and state waterfowl stamps.



1975-76 Public Lands



1976-77 Public Lands



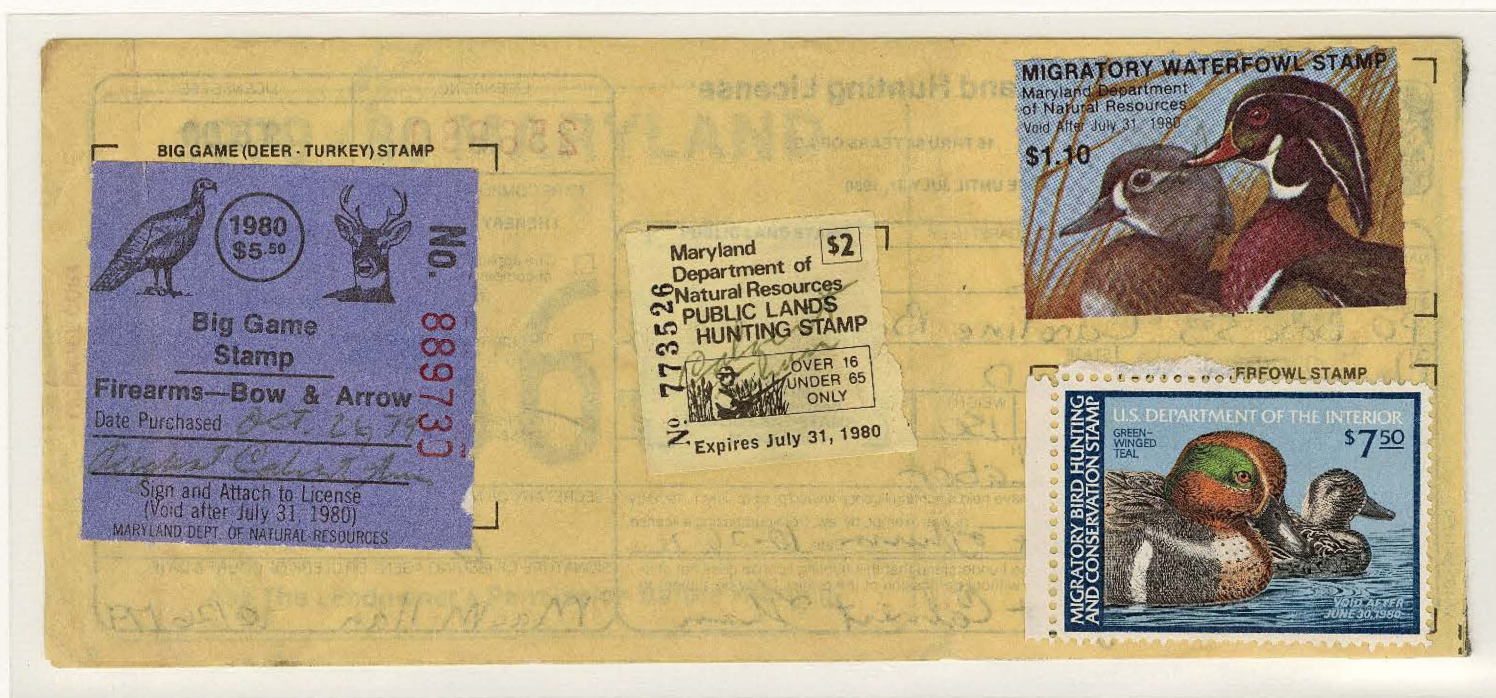
1977-78 Public Lands



1978-79 Public Lands



1979-80 Public Lands



1979 Maryland Resident Hunting License with Maryland 1979-80 Public Lands Hunting, 1979-80 Maryland Waterfowl, 1979-80 Federal Migratory Bird (RW46) and 1980 Maryland Big Game Stamps affixed to the reverse

State and Local WF Stamps and Usages

1994 Maryland Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP)

The Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) is used by state agencies and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to obtain reliable information as to the number of migratory birds actually harvested. This information is used to determine the length of hunting seasons and bag limits and is now a cornerstone of waterfowl management in the U.S.

Starting in 1994, all sportsmen hunting for migratory birds in Maryland needed to affix an HIP stamp to their hunting license. Maryland was the first state where the HIP stamps were required and collectors were generally unaware of their existence. The experimental program was a success and starting in 1999, HIP stamps were required of waterfowl hunters nationwide.



1994/95 NATIONAL MIGRATORY BIRD HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM

72909

In addition to all appropriate state and federal licenses and stamps, participation in the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) and evidence of that participation is now required to hunt migratory birds in Maryland. The purpose of your participation in the program is so that, with your help, we can continue to protect migratory game birds and assure future hunting. Hunters like you are our eyes and ears in the field and selected hunters will be asked about this year's hunting. If you have any questions, please call (410) 827-8612.

PLEASE FILL IN APPROPRIATE CIRCLES COMPLETELY – EXAMPLE: ●

Indicate which birds you hunted last season and the number bagged.

	NONE	1-10	11-30	31 +
<input type="radio"/> Doves	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Ducks/Coots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Geese	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Rails	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Snipe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Woodcock	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Print all characters in blue or black ink using CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY as shown below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
FIRST NAME										M.I.	LAST NAME																								
STREET ADDRESS																																			
CITY																STATE								ZIP CODE											
DATE OF BIRTH																																			

FOR AGENT USE ONLY



AGENT NO.	DATE OF ISSUE
C <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
LICENSE NO. ISSUED _____	
SIGNATURE OF ISSUING AGENT _____	

1994 Maryland HIP Survey Stamp
Two unused examples have been recorded

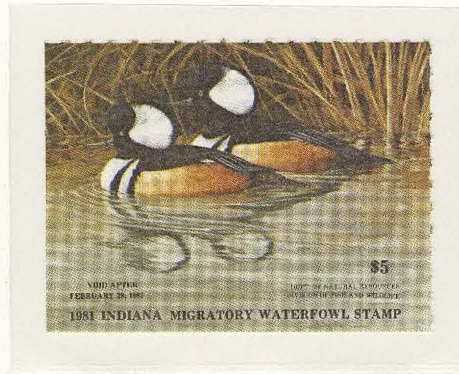
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1976 – 1981 Indiana, 1976 Mississippi and 1977- 1991 Nebraska

Indiana issued its first Migratory Waterfowl Stamp in 1976. The first Mississippi stamp was issued in 1976 on a computer card. Later stamps were printed in sheets of ten. The first Nebraska stamps required to hunt waterfowl were actually Habitat Stamps issued in 1977. In 1991, *voluntary* pictorial Waterfowl Stamps were issued.



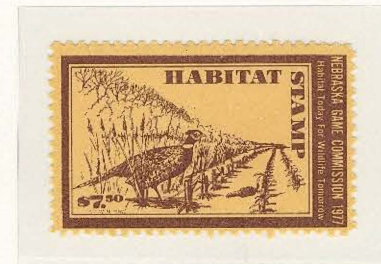
1976 Indiana Migratory Waterfowl
First year of issue



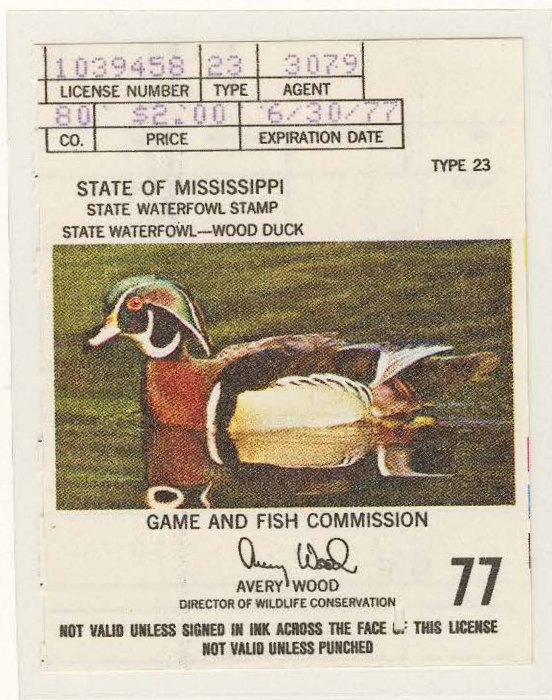
1981 Indiana Migratory Waterfowl
Normal stamp



1981 Indiana Migratory Waterfowl
Missing black ink



1977 Nebraska Habitat
First year of issue



1976 Mississippi Waterfowl
First and only year issued on computer card



1991 Nebraska Waterfowl
First year of a series of voluntary stamps

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1978 – 1979 Wisconsin Waterfowl Usages

Starting in 1978, Wisconsin began issuing Waterfowl stamps. In recent years, some Canada Geese wintering occurs in southern Wisconsin. Permit stamps are required to hunt Canada Geese to control this population.



1978-79 Resident Small Game Hunting License with 1978 (first year of issue) Wisconsin Waterfowl Stamp and the 1978-79 Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (RW45) affixed to the reverse

WISCONSIN PERMIT TO HUNT CANADA GEESE 1979

PERMIT - TAG NO.

HORICON ZONE 208922 DATES VALID NOV. 1 - DEC. 9

THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE PERSON NAMED BELOW TO TAKE AND POSSESS CANADA GEESE IN ACCORDANCE WITH WISCONSIN REGULATION. NAME: [REDACTED] NUMBER IS NO. [REDACTED]

DO NOT SEPARATE -

NAME	Ra
ADDRESS	31
CITY / STATE	Ne

APPLICANT 1. F 2. P

HORICON ZONE TAG PERMIT NO. 208922 DATES VALID NOV. 1 - DEC. 9 1979

WHEN A CANADA GOOSE IS KILLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY DO THE FOLLOWING:

1. CUT OR TEAR OUT DAY, MONTH, & TIME OF KILL.
2. REMOVE TAG FROM BACKING AND PLACE COMPLETELY AROUND GOOSE NECK.
3. DO NOT CARRY GOOSE UNTIL TAG IS COMPLETELY ATTACHED.

ANY TAMPERING OR ALTERING OF THIS TAG IS A VIOLATION

CUT OR TEAR OUT DAY OF KILL

1979 Wisconsin Permit to Hunt Canada Geese with a Horicon zone tag with matching serial number. The Horicon zone is an area in southeastern Wisconsin. The tag is required to be attached to the dead Goose.

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1980 Delaware Error and Usage

Starting in 1980, Delaware issued Migratory Waterfowl Stamps. The stamps were printed in sheets of 10 (2x5). dealer received one pane that was imperforate vertically. All serial numbered panes before and after were normal.



1980-81 Delaware Migratory Waterfowl plate number block, imperforate vertically
Five pairs recorded, including the plate # block which is unique



1980-81 Non-Resident Hunter & Trapper back tag with 1980-81 Delaware Migratory Stamp affixed
As a Non-Resident, she was also required to carry her state license with
a Federal stamp (RW47) affixed while hunting.

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1980 Oklahoma, 1980 Texas, and 1981 Arkansas

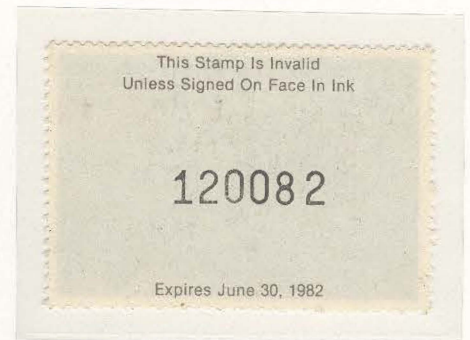
Starting in 1980, both Oklahoma and Texas began issuing waterfowl stamps. In 1981, Arkansas issued its first stamps. Arkansas printed hunter and collector types differentiated by the serial number on the reverse. Numbers 1-110,000, in sheets of 30 were intended for collectors, while numbers 110,001-200,000 in booklet pane format, were sent to field offices and agents for sale to hunters. The fact there were two different types was not common knowledge and a relatively small number of hunter stamps ended up in collector hands.



1980 Oklahoma Waterfowl
First year of issue



1980 Texas Waterfowl
First year of issue - Artist signed
Double black impression



1981 Arkansas Waterfowl
First year of issue - Hunter type
Reverse showing serial #



1981-82 Arkansas Resident Hunting License with 1981-82 Arkansas first issue
Waterfowl Hunting and Conservation Stamp and 1981-82 Federal Migratory Bird
and Conservation Stamp (RW48) affixed

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1981 Florida Error

Starting in 1979, Florida began issuing Waterfowl Stamps. The first seven issues were printed in booklet panes of five. Later issues saw the format change first to sheets of 10 and then 12. One pane of five 1981 stamps was printed with the red color missing. The stamps below were exhibited at the National Postal Museum in 1998.



1981 Florida Waterfowl
Normal

1981 Florida Waterfowl
Color Error **Five examples recorded**

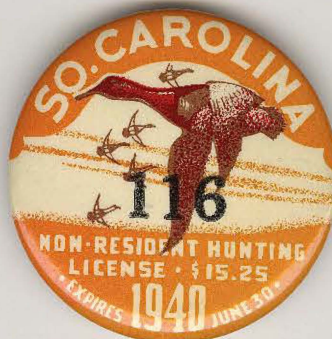
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1940 South Carolina Buttons and 1981 – 1982 S. Carolina Stamps

South Carolina was one of the few states to issue license buttons with ducks printed on them. The duplicate button below was created without the protective celluloid, enabling the lost license number to be printed on it. For several years, SC overprinted stamps 'Sample' or 'Void'. These were used for printer's reference. In 1982, separate stamps were printed for hunters and collectors. Hunter stamp #s were printed on the reverse. Collector stamps had no #s.



The 1940 Hunting License Button # 1 was lost. This button is the duplicate replacement of it. The # 1 can be seen printed over the letter "I" in the word DUPLICATE



1940 Non-Resident Hunting License Button



1981-82 Migratory Waterfowl
First year of issue



1982-83 Migratory Waterfowl Hunter "SAMPLE"
Serial # on reverse



1982-83 Hunter type
Serial # in the middle on reverse



1983-84 Hunter type
Serial # at the top on reverse

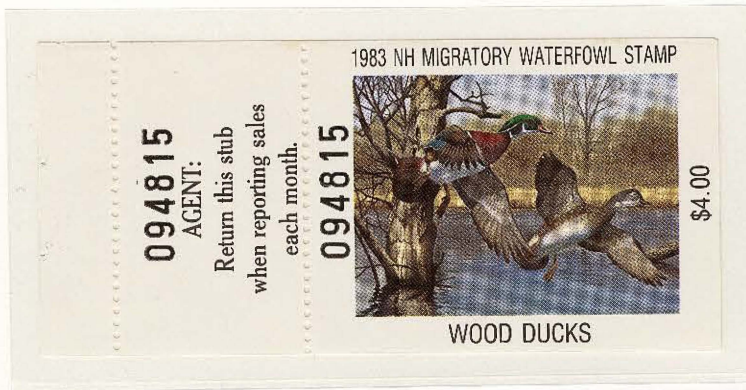


1983-84 Collector type with "VOID"
overprint - No serial number

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1983 – 1986 New Hampshire

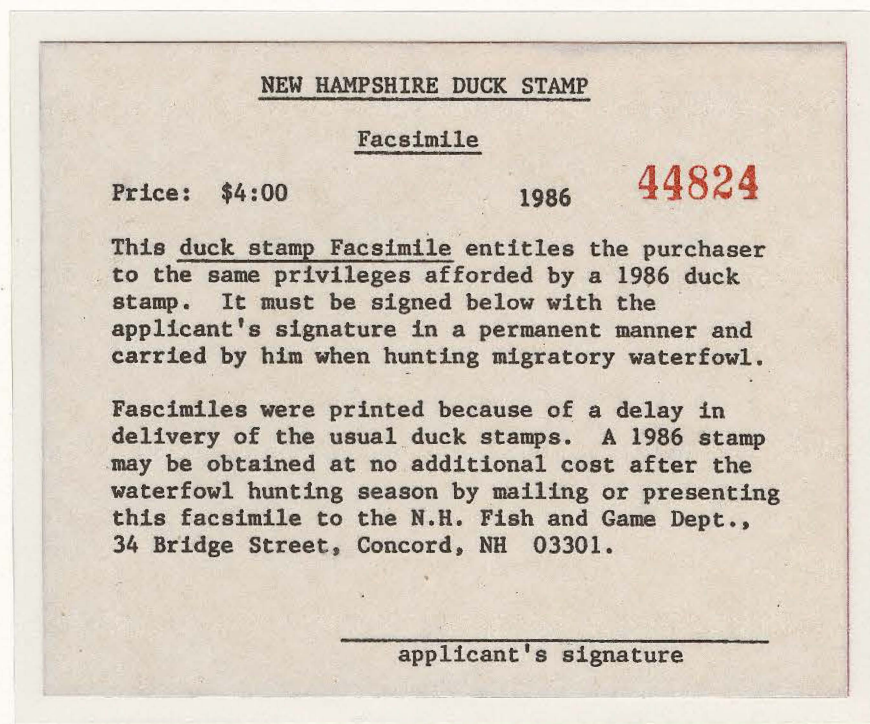
Starting in 1983, New Hampshire started issuing waterfowl stamps. They were printed in two formats; booklet panes of one with two-part tabs for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors. In 1986 the supply of duck stamps from the printer was delayed, causing the state to issue a "Duck Stamp Facsimile". These allowed the holder to hunt when the season opened. The facsimiles included a serial #. When the stamps finally arrived, a hunter with a facsimile could obtain a real stamp (with matching serial number) to affix to his license at no additional charge.



1983 New Hampshire hunter type
Migratory Waterfowl
First year of issue



1986 New Hampshire Hunter Type
Migratory Waterfowl serial # 44824
This serial # matches the
Duck Stamp Facsimile shown below



1986 New Hampshire Duck Stamp Facsimile that was issued before
the 1986 Migratory Waterfowl Stamp was available

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1983 – 1994 North Carolina

Starting in 1983, North Carolina issued various stamps that could be used to hunt Waterfowl. The 1983-87 pictorial Waterfowl Conservation stamps *were not* required. Other license stamps such as the pictorial Sportsman License or semi-pictorial State Hunt License *were* required. Starting in 1988, the Conservation Stamps were required.



1983 Waterfowl Conservation



1983 Resident Sportsman



1983 Non-Resident Sportsman



1983 State Hunt



1983 County Hunt



1983 Res Hunt & Fish



1983 NR 6-day Hunt



1983 NR State Hunt

<p>REPORT WILDLIFE/BOATING VIOLATIONS. CALL 1-800-662-7137</p> <p>FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY</p> <p>AFFIX FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP HERE</p>	<p>001282 NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION \$40.00 EXPIRES 6-30-95 OR EFFECTIVE DATES</p>	<p>MUST BE</p>	<p>APPLICATION FOR REPLACEMENT LICENSE PURCHASE</p> <p>TYPE OF LICENSE</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SPORTSMAN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> STATE FISH</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> COMP. HUNT</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> SPEC. DEVICE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> COMP. FISH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WATERFOWL</td> </tr> </table> <p>COMPLETE THIS ENTIRE SECTION SEND \$2.00 FOR EACH TYPE OF LICENSE ORDERED AS REPLACEMENTS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER</td> <td>HAIR</td> <td>EYES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF BIRTH</td> <td>HEIGHT</td> <td>WEIGHT</td> </tr> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ALSO LOST BIG GAME TAGS</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> SPORTSMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE FISH	<input type="checkbox"/> COMP. HUNT	<input type="checkbox"/> SPEC. DEVICE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMP. FISH	<input type="checkbox"/> WATERFOWL	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE			DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER	HAIR	EYES	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
<input type="checkbox"/> SPORTSMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE FISH																	
<input type="checkbox"/> COMP. HUNT	<input type="checkbox"/> SPEC. DEVICE																	
<input type="checkbox"/> COMP. FISH	<input type="checkbox"/> WATERFOWL																	
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE																		
DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER	HAIR	EYES																
DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT																
<p>AFFIXED TO MAINTAIN</p> <p>LEGAL HUNTING</p> <p>1994 N.C. WATERFOWL STAMP \$5.00 Expires June 30, 1995</p> <p>022279</p>																		

1994 Non-Resident Replacement License Application with the 1994 North Carolina Waterfowl (1994-5 WF season) and 6 day Hunt (Jan 9 thru Jan 14 1995) Stamps (both required) affixed to the reverse. The required Federal Stamp (RW61) should have been affixed to the Non-Resident's hunter's home state license.

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1983 Pennsylvania, 1984 Maine, 1984 N. J., and 1984 Oregon

Starting in 1983, Pennsylvania issued waterfowl Management stamps that *were not* required for hunting anything. In 1984 Maine, New Jersey and Oregon all started issuing waterfowl stamps.



1984 Maine Waterfowl
First year of issue



1983 Pennsylvania Waterfowl
Signed by artist Ned Smith who died
after signing only 100 stamps



1984 New Jersey Waterfowl
First year of issue



1984 Oregon Resident Combination (Hunt and Fish) License with the 1984 first year Oregon Waterfowl Stamp and the 1984 50th Anniversary Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp affixed

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1985 – 1989 Georgia and 1985 – 1987 Alaska

Georgia started issuing Conservation Waterfowl Stamps in 1985. They were not required to hunt waterfowl until the 1989-90 season. Alaska started issuing waterfowl stamps for the 1985-86 season.



1985 Georgia Waterfowl
First year of issue



1989-90 Georgia Waterfowl
Vertical pair, horizontally imperforate



1985 Alaska Waterfowl
First year of issue

SPORT FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING LICENSE						DEPT. USE ONLY		EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1987	
RES. CLASS 1 \$10.00 Sport Fishing	RES. CLASS 2 \$12.00 Hunting	RES. CLASS 3A \$22.00 Hunting - Trapping	RES. CLASS 3B \$10.00 Trapping	RES. CLASS 4 \$0.00 Sport Fishing	RES. CLASS 5 \$32.00 Hunting - Trapping Sport Fishing				
APPLICANT'S NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, INITIAL, LAST) PERRY BRINK						PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY		270358	
MAILING ADDRESS Box 1313									
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE WRANGELL, AK 99929									
PHYSICAL LOCATION OF RESIDENCE						BIRTH DATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 10 12 53		RESIDENCY. Actual number of years and months as a resident is required. If nonresident, write "none". YEARS MONTHS 14	
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (OPTIONAL)		WEIGHT (LBS.) 180	EYE COLOR BLU	HAIR COLOR BRN	HEIGHT 5'00"	SEX M			
U.S. CITIZEN (CIRCLE) YES NO						I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT. (NOTE: Providing false information is subject to a maximum penalty of either a \$1000 fine or 6 month imprisonment, or both, per AS 16.05.430.)		SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE Perry Brink	
THIS APPLICATION IS EFFECTIVE AS A LICENSE UPON THE SIGNATURE OF THE DULY AUTHORIZED FISH & GAME LICENSE OFFICIAL.						VENDOR NUMBER 0381			
License Officer CLASS ISSUED DATE ISSUED 1 3 187						NO LICENSE VALID IF PUNCHED MORE THAN ONCE			
NONRESIDENT CLASS 6A 14 - Day \$20.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 6B 3 - Day \$10.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 7 \$36.00 Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 8 \$60.00 Hunting	NONRESIDENT CLASS 9 \$96.00 Hunting - Sport Fishing	NONRESIDENT CLASS 10 \$200.00 Hunting - Trapping				
AFFIDAVIT ON BACK OF THIS LICENSE MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF ANY OF THE LICENSES LISTED BELOW.									
RES. CLASS 5A 25c Hunting Trapping Sport Fishing	MILITARY CLASS 12 NONRESIDENT \$10.00 Sport Fishing	MILITARY CLASS 13 NONRESIDENT \$12.00 Small Game Hunting	MILITARY CLASS 14 NONRESIDENT \$22.00 Sport Fishing Small Game Hunting	CLASS 18 \$2.00 Duplicate	INDICATE HERE THE CLASS OF ORIGINAL LICENSE ISSUED: 00				

2 - LICENSEE

Alaska calendar year 1987 Sport Fishing, Hunting, Trapping License with the 1987-88 Alaska Waterfowl Stamp and the 1987-88 Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (RW54) affixed

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1986 Vermont and 1986 – 1987 Washington

Starting in 1986, Vermont and Washington issued their first Waterfowl stamps. The Vermont stamps were printed in sheets of 30 (5x6) with a plate # in the corner. Two sheets were discovered imperforate and with the plate number inverted. Washington stamps were issued in single stamp booklet panes for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors.



1986 Vermont Migratory Waterfowl plate block of six with the **two printing errors**



1986 Washington Waterfowl booklet
First year of issue



1987 Washington Resident Game License for hunting and fishing with the 1987 Washington Waterfowl and the 1987-88 Federal Stamp (RW54) attached to the reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1986 Vermont and 1986 – 1987 Washington

Starting in 1986, Vermont and Washington issued their first Waterfowl stamps. The Vermont stamps were printed in sheets of 30 (5x6) with a plate # in the corner. Two sheets were discovered imperforate and with the plate number inverted. Washington stamps were issued in single stamp booklet panes for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors.



1986 Vermont Migratory Waterfowl plate block of six with the **two printing errors**



1986 Washington Waterfowl booklet
First year of issue



1987 Washington Resident Game License for hunting and fishing with the 1987 Washington Waterfowl and the 1987-88 Federal Stamp (RW54) attached to the reverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages


1987 – 1991 Idaho

Starting in 1987, Idaho issued Migratory Waterfowl Stamps. They were issued in two formats; booklet panes of five with information tabs for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors. For the 1991-92 season, the regular pictorial stamps were not yet printed at the beginning of the season. Non-pictorial waterfowl permit stamps were printed and used temporarily until the pictorial stamps were delivered. No Idaho stamps were issued after 1998.

1991-92 IDAHO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP FEE - \$6.00 (Includes \$1.00 vendor fee) 654-1-051429											
1. Hunt License Number						4. Vendor No.					
5. Date Issued						6. Time Issued					

REMITTANCE PORTION

654-1-051429



1991-92 Idaho Migratory Waterfowl Stamp
Expires June 30, 1992
\$6.00

1987-88 Idaho Hunter Waterfowl Stamp
First year of issue

1991-92 IDAHO RESIDENT OR NONRESIDENT
WATERFOWL PERMIT TYPE 654 FEE \$6.00
 (Includes \$1.00 Vendor Fee)

654-1-02720 1 — 654-1-027210

VENDOR INSTRUCTIONS: Remove remittance portions and report as a sale whether or not a full book is sold. The use of an Waterfowl Permit is LEGAL only when the hunter has affixed it to the reverse of a valid hunting license and has signed across the face of the permit in ink.

1991-92 Idaho Hunter non-pictorial Waterfowl Permit unexploded booklet of ten

1987-88 IDAHO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP FEE - \$5.50 (Includes 50¢ vendor fee) 54-067877											
1. Hunt License Number											
4. Vendor Number						5. Date Issued					
6. Time Issued											

REMITTANCE PORTION

54-067877



1987-88
EXPIRES
JUNE 30, 1988
IDAHO
\$5.50
MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP

1991-92 Idaho Hunter Waterfowl

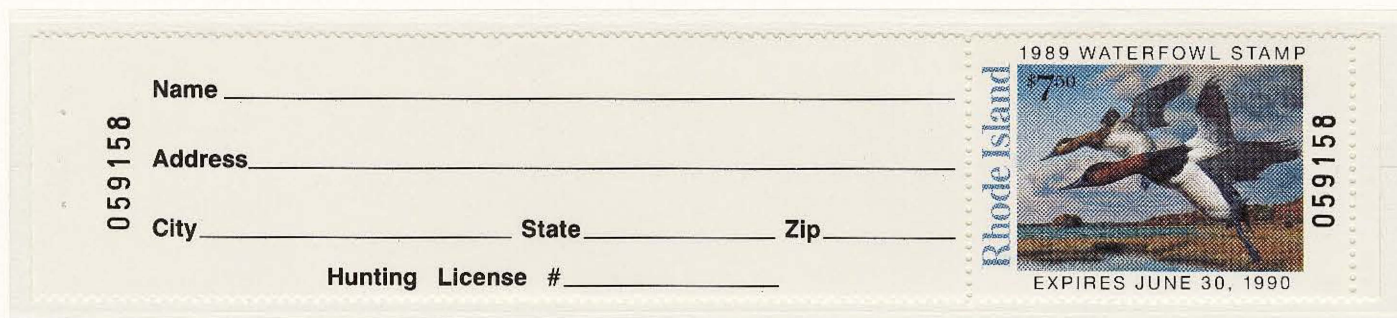
State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1988 Virginia, 1989 Rhode Island, and 1991 New Mexico

Starting in 1988, Virginia issued Waterfowl Stamps printed in booklet panes of 10 (2x5) for hunters (higher serial #s) and sheets of 30 for collectors (lower serial #s). Starting in 1989, Rhode Island issued Waterfowl Stamps. They were issued in booklet panes of five (1x5) with tabs for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors. New Mexico issued Waterfowl Stamps for only four years, 1991 - 1994. Stamps were issued in booklet panes of five (1x5) with tabs for hunters and sheets of 30 for collectors. In 1994, a souvenir sheet of four was also issued.



1988 Virginia Hunter Waterfowl pair
First year of issue



1989 Rhode Island Hunter Waterfowl
First year of issue



1991 New Mexico Waterfowl
First year of issue

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

1989 - 1991 Louisiana

Starting in 1989, Louisiana started issuing Waterfowl Conservation Stamps. They were printed in sheets of 30 and were printed with two different fees; one for Residents and a higher one for Non-residents.



1989 Resident Waterfowl
First year of issue



1989 Non-Resident Waterfowl
First year of issue



1991-92 Louisiana Hunting, Fishing and Trapper License
Carrier with the 1991 Resident Louisiana Waterfowl Stamp
and the Federal 1991-1992 Migratory Bird Hunting
and Conservation Stamp (RW58) on the reverse.
Two Resident Fishing stamps are also affixed to the obverse

State and Local Waterfowl Stamps and Usages

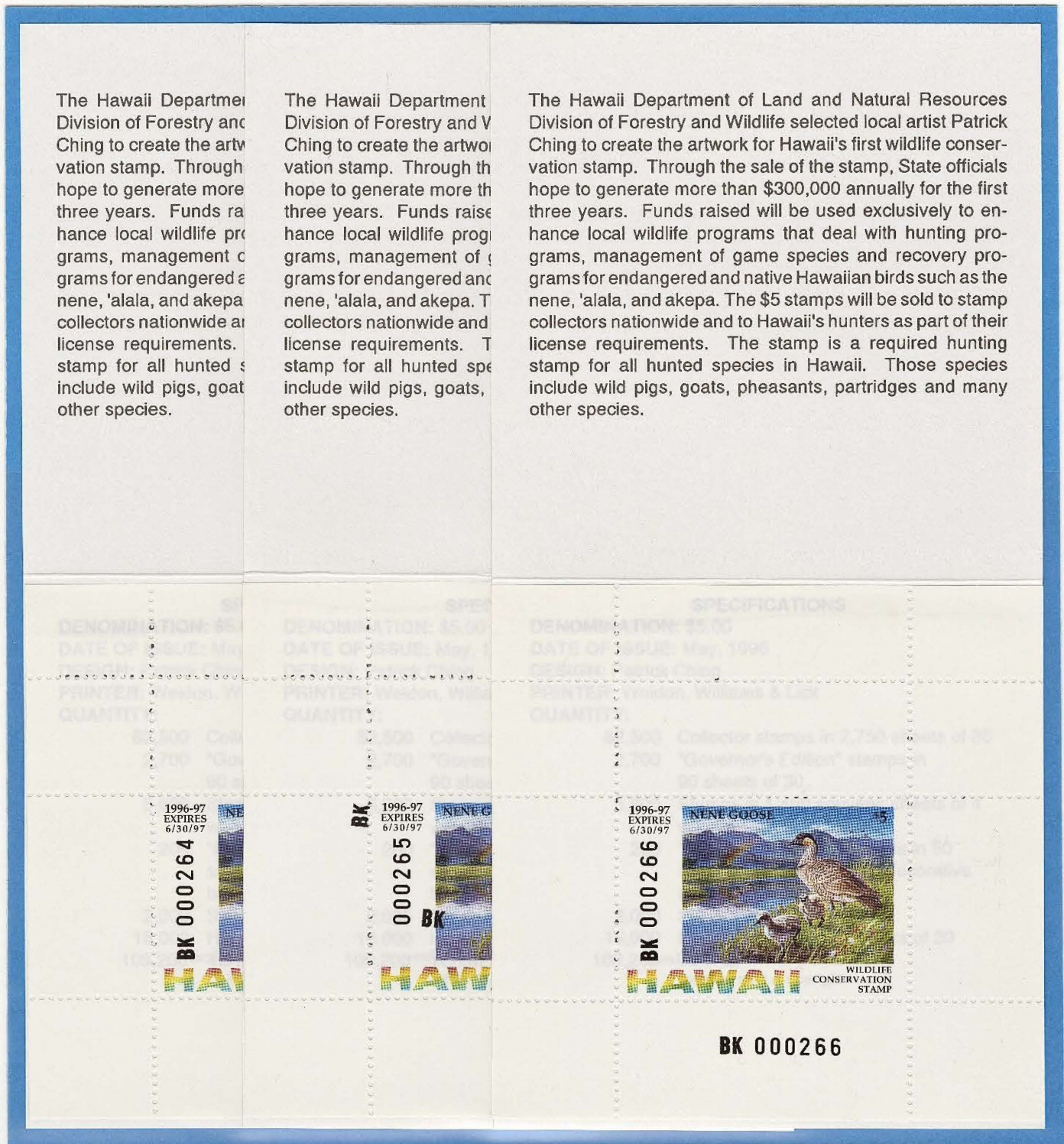
1996 Hawaii Error

In 1996, Hawaii became the 50th state to issue a Wildlife Conservation Stamp. Revenue from the Hawaiian stamps is used for recovery programs for endangered and native Hawaiian birds such as the Nene Duck. During the printing of the first stamp a major error occurred. Part of the number, "BK", on one booklet type stamp was misaligned. The stamps printed before and after this one were printed correctly as shown below. **With every state now participating and working together for waterfowl conservation by the end of the 20th Century, this is the final significant event in the fourth chapter of our story.**

The Hawaii Department of Forestry and Wildlife selected local artist Patrick Ching to create the artwork for Hawaii's first wildlife conservation stamp. Through the sale of the stamp, State officials hope to generate more than \$300,000 annually for the first three years. Funds raised will be used exclusively to enhance local wildlife programs that deal with hunting programs, management of game species and recovery programs for endangered and native Hawaiian birds such as the nene, 'alala, and akepa. The \$5 stamps will be sold to stamp collectors nationwide and to Hawaii's hunters as part of their license requirements. The stamp is a required hunting stamp for all hunted species in Hawaii. Those species include wild pigs, goats, pheasants, partridges and many other species.

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The three HI Stamps with BK 000264 on the left, BK 000265 (the error) in the center and BK 000266 on the right
This is the only recorded example of this type of error

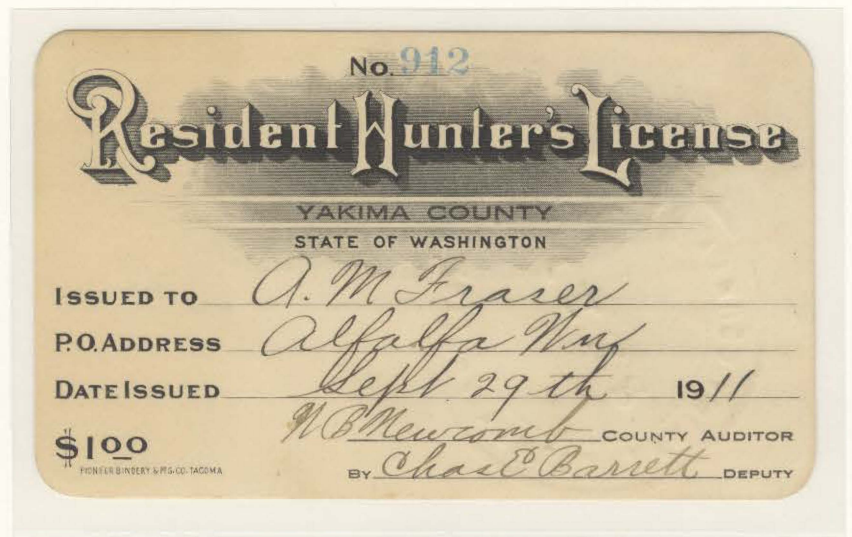
Chapter Five: Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

Indian Reservation Chapter Introduction and Forerunners

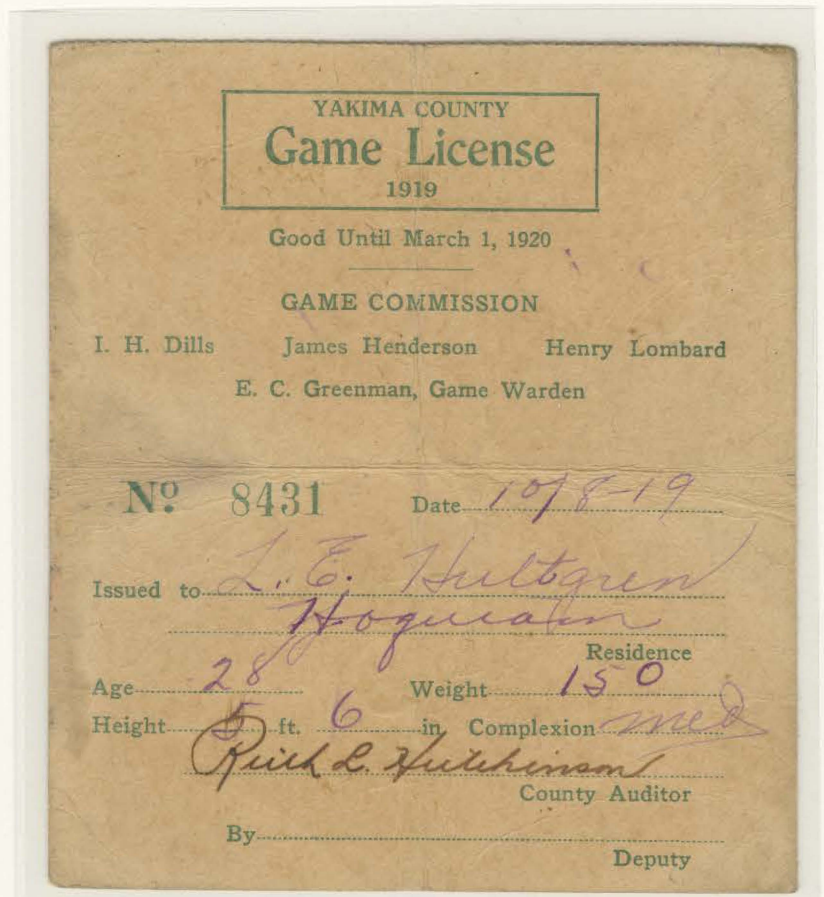
At the turn of the 20th century, Native Americans were grouped into reservations which were administered by the Federal Government. The Office of Indian Affairs, through agencies, controlled the running of the reservations. This included feeding the Indians, their education, *wildlife licensing and conservation management.*

Federal policy toward the Native Americans changed several times during the first half of the 20th century including "Assimilation" - when children were sent away to government run schools with the ultimate goal to eliminate reservations. By the 1950s, policy had progressed to allow democratically elected Indian run governments that were guided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Wildlife resources have always been of paramount importance to Native Americans. The now autonomous tribal governments soon moved to control their resources.



1911 Yakima County Hunting and Fishing License
Yakima County Washington was the Yakima Indian Tribe Reservation
The earliest recorded hunting license for an Indian reservation in the U.S.
Issued by the state of Washington



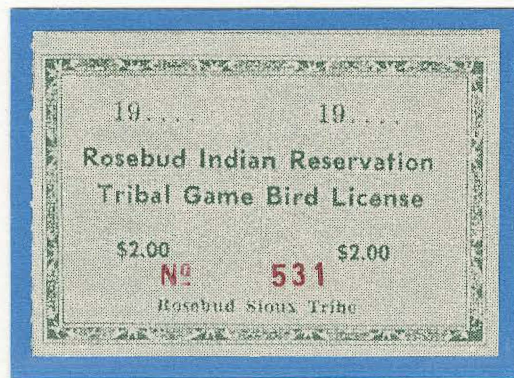
1919 Yakima County Game License
Issued by the state of Washington

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1959 – 1989 Rosebud Reservation; The First Tribal Waterfowl Stamp

In 1959, the Rosebud Sioux tribal government was the first to issue fish and game license stamps, including a bird stamp required to hunt waterfowl. After 1959, stamps from the original undated printing were manually dated for each specific year. Nearby South Dakota Sioux tribes (Crow Creek and Lower Brule) quickly followed their lead. This kept up until the early 1970s, when the American Indian Movement (AIM) occupied Wounded Knee.

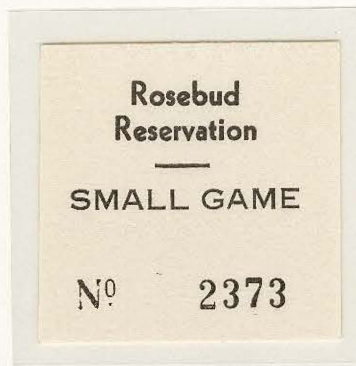
The subsequent bloodshed resulted in the loss of both Indian and FBI personnel and effectively curtailed non-Indian hunting on Indian reservations across the U.S. Then, in the late 1970s, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe was again the first to *reintroduce* license stamps for non-Indians, including a small game stamp that was required to hunt waterfowl. Examples of the stamps that mark these events of cultural and philatelic importance are shown below.



1959-69 Rosebud Tribal Game Bird
First Tribal Waterfowl Stamp issued
Three unused (1959) examples recorded ex Torre



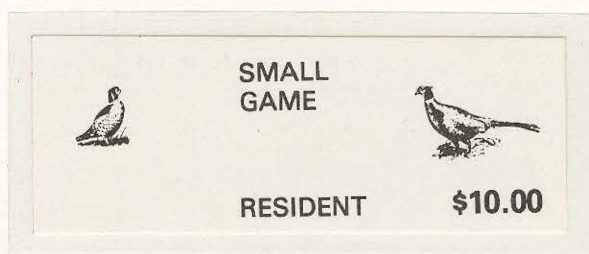
1979 RB Small Game with serial #
Discovery and only example recorded



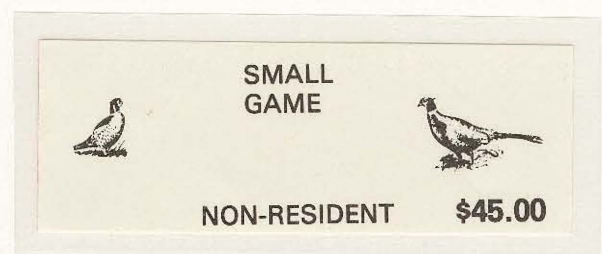
1979-80 Rosebud Small Game
Note different typeset



1980-83 Rosebud Small Game



1988-93 Rosebud Resident Small Game



1989 Rosebud Non-Resident Small Game

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1961 Rosebud Game Bird stamp on State License

For many years after tribal governments first attempted to take over control of licensing on the reservations, there existed confusion on the part of hunters as to who exactly had jurisdiction. This was compounded by the fact that South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks did not simply acquiesce to the sovereign tribal governments. This led to many unusual usages such as the one shown below. The hunter should have purchased a separate tribal license and affixed the game bird stamp to it. However, he only purchased the tribal stamp and affixed it to his **state license** – gambling that if he was stopped by a game warden it would be from South Dakota and not Rosebud. If stopped by a Rosebud game warden he would have been fined. South Dakota residents usually attempted to take such cases to *state courts*, where they were often argued for periods of time lasting up to many years. Over time, tribal Jurisdiction became grudgingly accepted.



1961 Rosebud Game Bird stamp affixed to State of South Dakota general hunting license with 1961 S.D. resident small game and 1961-62 federal waterfowl stamps

Two examples on S.D. licenses recorded

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1990 -1996 Rosebud Reservation

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe continued to print and issue stamps into the 1990s for use on their reservation. In the early 1990s, Rosebud issued \$10.00 Resident and \$45.00 Non-Resident Small Game stamps required for hunting waterfowl and other birds. In 1993, the \$10.00 Resident stamp was printed in error as a *Non-Resident* stamp with a \$10.00 fee. After the error was discovered, the stamps were rubber stamped "RESIDENT" until new stamps could be printed.



1990-96 Resident Small Game



1993 "RESIDENT" Small Game

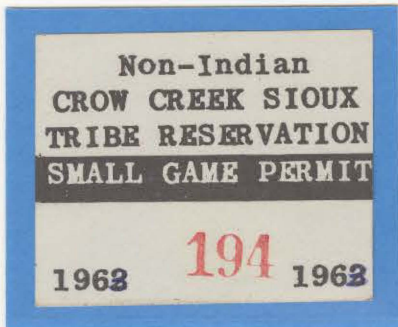


1996 Rosebud Indian Reservation Resident General Hunting License with a 1996 Rosebud Resident Small Game license stamp and two South Dakota Game Stamps affixed to the reverse

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1962 and 1989 - 1990 Pictorial Crow Creek Reservation

In 1961, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe became the second tribal government to issue fish and game stamps, including a small game stamp required to hunt waterfowl. No stamps from 1961 have been recorded – the earliest is from 1962. In 1963, 1962 remainders were used by changing the date manually with a ball point pen. No stamps have been recorded from 1964 through 1969. In 1989, the Crow Creek Tribe became the first to have pictorial stamps printed. In 1990, one pane of five Non-Resident Waterfowl stamps was printed missing the red serial numbers.



1963 Non-Indian Small Game
The only example recorded
ex Vanderford, Torre



1989 SD Resident Waterfowl



1990 NR Waterfowl *missing serial #*
Five examples recorded ex Torre
Exhibited at the NPM in 1998

NO. # 3005

CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE

Hunting License — Non-Resident

CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE

2766

1990 \$65

NON-RESIDENT WATERFOWL

Expires: 1/16 19 91

Name: Del Griffin

Address: 903 N. Jay St

City: Aberdeen State: SD Zip: 57401

Birth Date: 1/23 19 35

Ht. 6 ft. 4 in. Wt. 185 Hair Br Eyes Br

Date Issued: 9/27 19 90

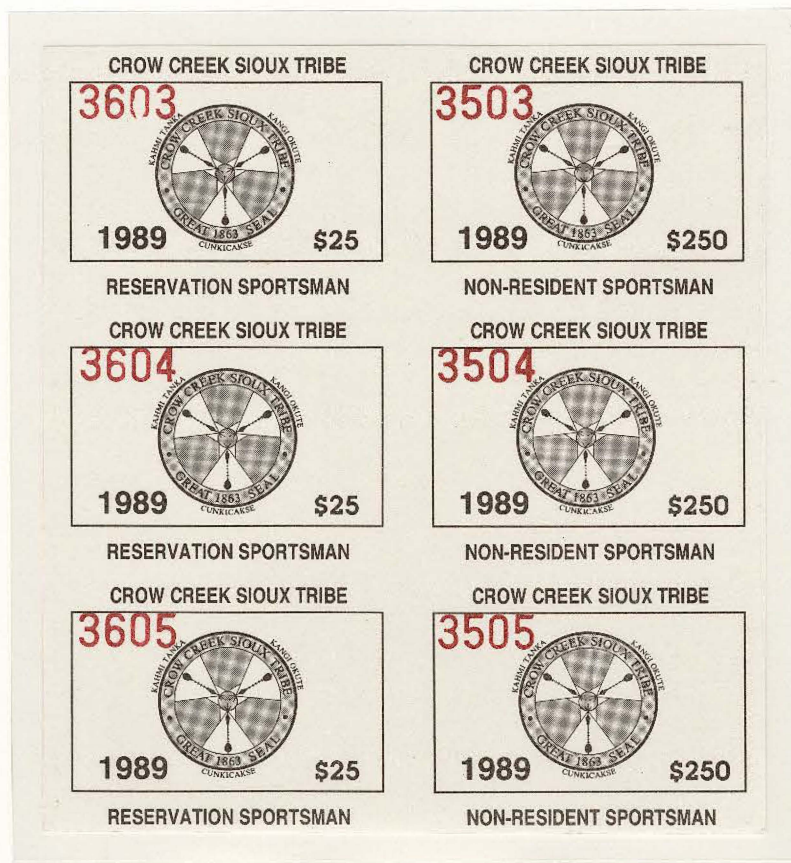
AGENT

1990 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Non-Resident Hunting License
with the 1990 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Non-Resident
Waterfowl stamp affixed

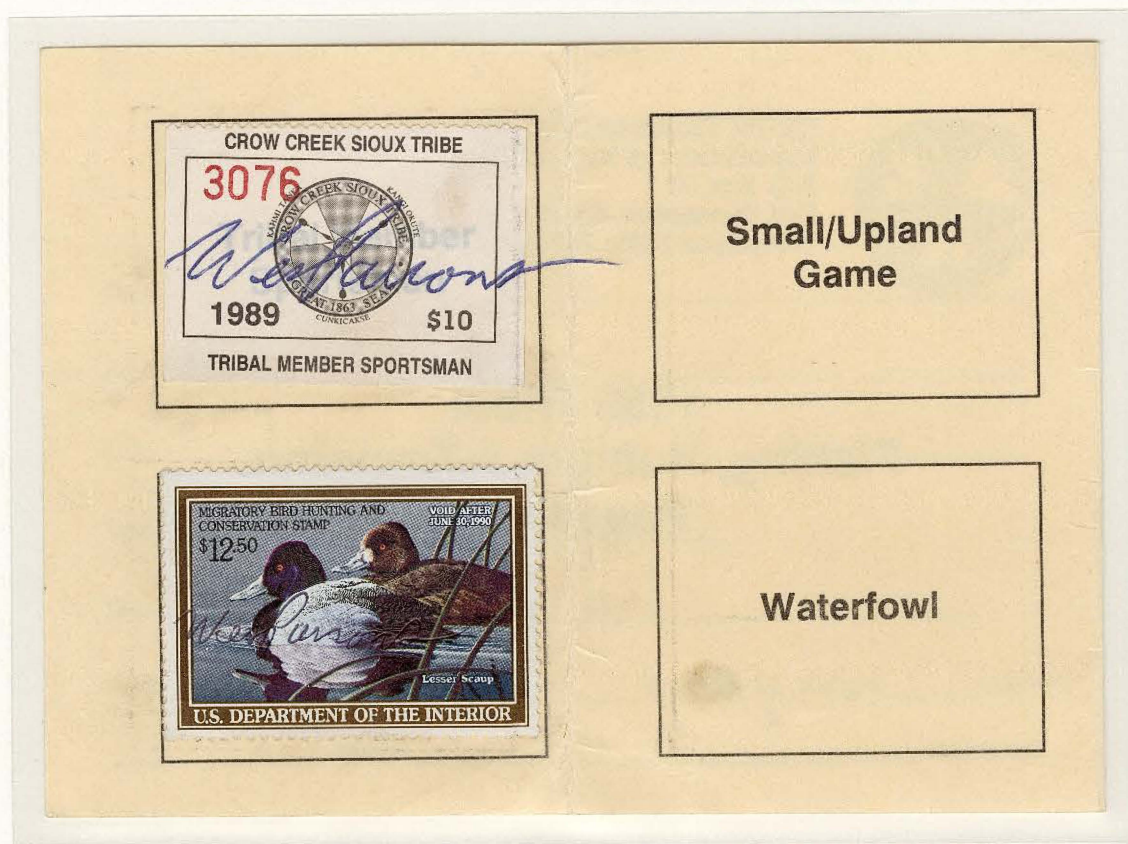
Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1989 Crow Creek Reservation

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe issued Sportsman Stamps in 1989 and 1990. They allowed hunters and fishermen to harvest a variety of game and fish including waterfowl.



1989 Crow Creek Sportsman proof block of six



1989 Crow Creek Tribal Fishing, Hunting and Trapping Passbook with a 1989 Tribal Member Sportsman and the Federal 1989-90 Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation (RW55) stamps affixed within the passbook

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1994 – 1997 Crow Creek Reservation

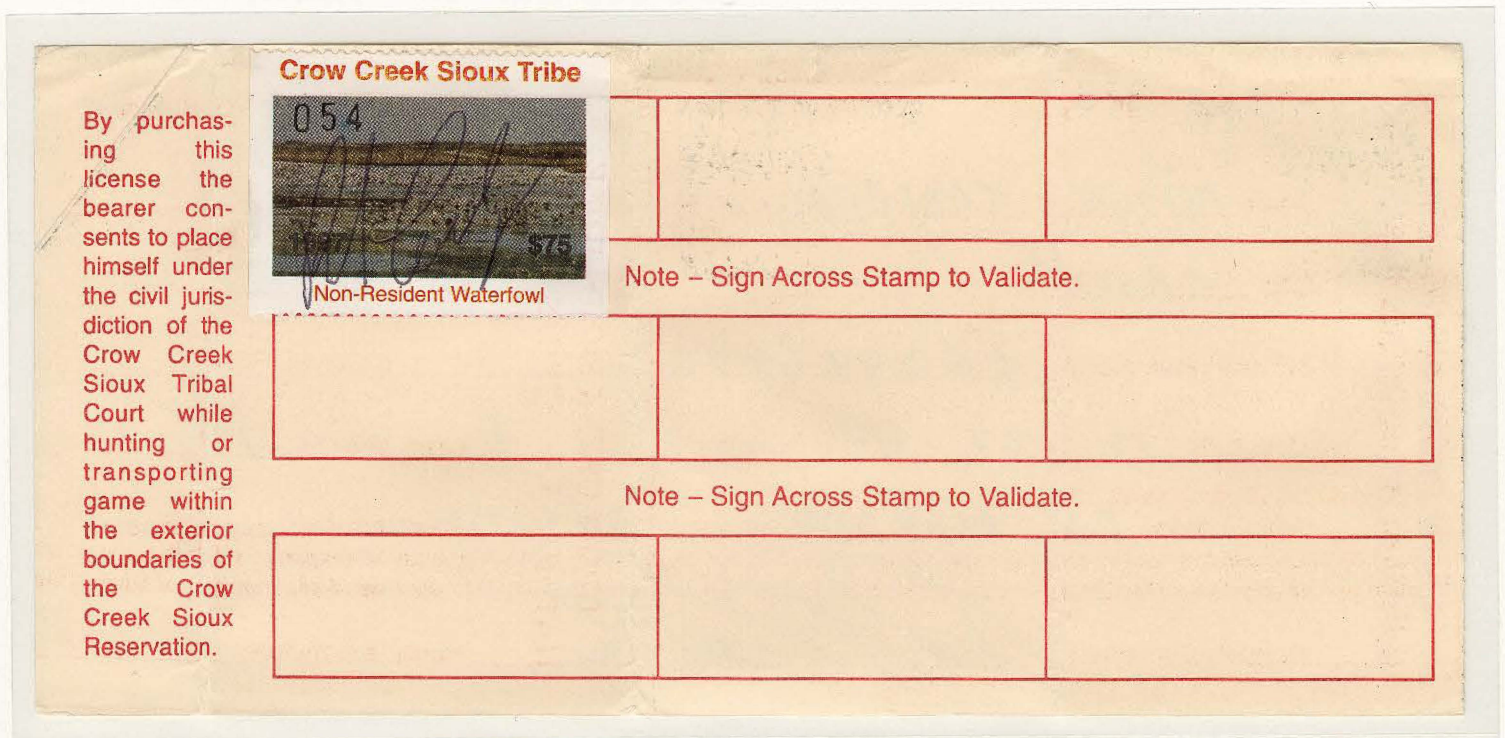
The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe issued semi-pictorial stamps in 1994. The Waterfowl stamps for SD/Non-Residents were originally printed and distributed with an *incorrect* face value of \$25. The stamps were recalled and replaced with corrected \$30 stamps. One pane of five error stamps was purchased by a stamp collector visiting the reservation before they were recalled. In 1995, Crow Creek started issuing many different full color pictorial game management and conservation stamps.



1994 SD/NR Daily Waterfowl error with \$25 face value
Two of five examples recorded Exhibited at the NPM in 1998



1994 SD/NR Daily Waterfowl with correct \$30 face value



1997 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Passbook with a 1997 Non-Resident Waterfowl stamp affixed

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1962 – 1969 Lower Brule Reservation

In 1962, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, located directly across the Missouri River from the Crow Creek Reservation, became the third tribe to issue stamps required to hunt waterfowl. These were issued in booklets of 10 panes of five. Stamps were issued thru 1972 and resumed in 1995 in a new format. All reported 1962 stamps have a blue rubber stamped date. In subsequent years, the date and fee were entered by hand. **Lower Brule was the first tribal government to print specific "Waterfowl" stamps.** Those with "Lower Brule Reservation" printed on one line (type I) were used through part of 1969, when a new printing resulted in "Lower Brule/Reservation" on two lines (type II).



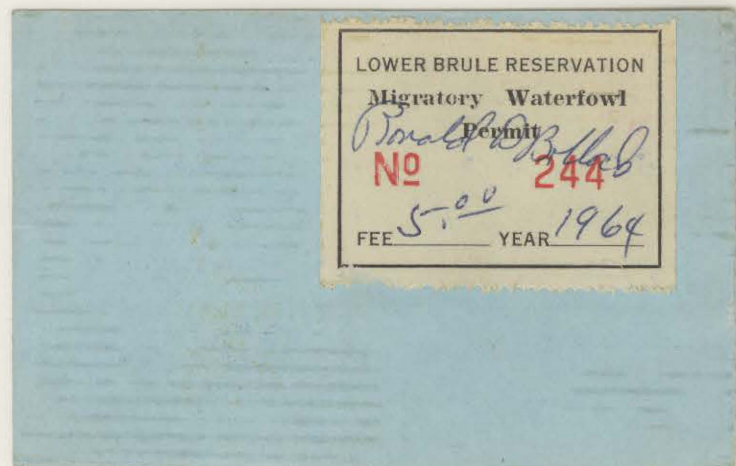
1962 Migratory Waterfowl
First year of issue



Migratory Waterfowl
Believed issued in 1963



1969 Migratory Waterfowl
Type II



1964 Reservation General Hunting License with 1964
Migratory Waterfowl Permit affixed to reverse



1969 Reservation General Hunting License with 1969
Waterfowl Permit (type I) affixed to reverse

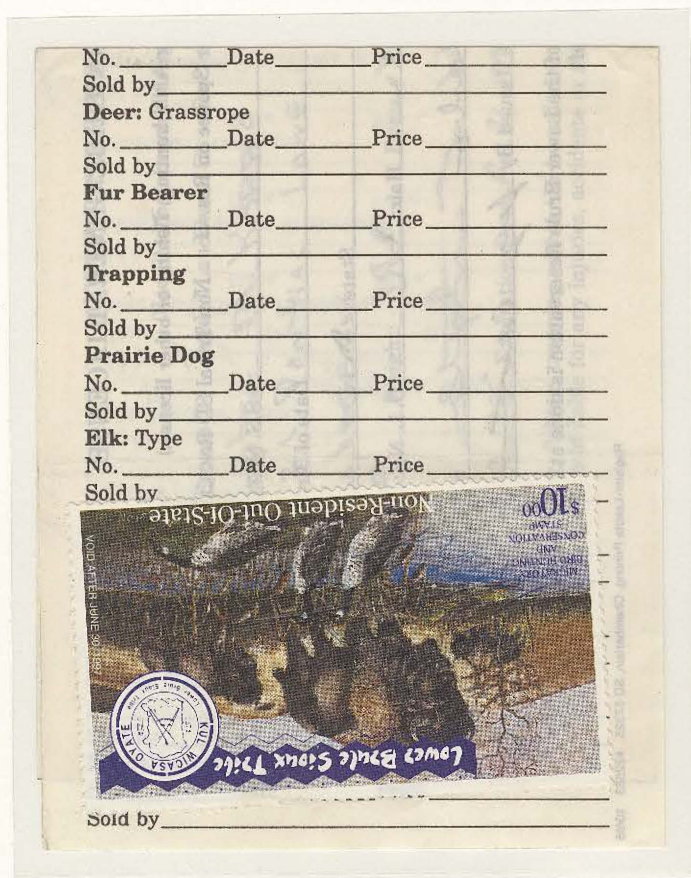
Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1995 – 1997 Lower Brule Reservation

Starting in 1995, Lower Brule resumed issuing license stamps required for hunting Waterfowl. *With collectors in mind*, the new stamps were oversized pictorial stamps in vivid color designed by Native American artists. In 1995, stamps were issued for five different classifications of hunters. In 1996, the classifications were consolidated into three: Tribal/Resident, Non-Tribal/SD Resident and Non-Resident/Out of State. Issued in sheets of 20 (5x4), the stamps had a plate # in the bottom right corner and five digit serial #s starting with 00 printed on the reverse.



1995 Resident Government Employee
Only year issued



1996 General License with 1996 Non-Resident
Out of-State stamp affixed to the reverse



1997 Waterfowl Season Permit with 1997 Non-Tribal
South Dakota Resident stamp affixed to the reverse

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1975 – 1977 Fort Peck Reservation

It is believed that Fort Peck first issued stamps in 1973, however no stamps have been recorded from 1973 or 1974. The earliest recorded examples are from 1975, including a Tribal Bird License stamp required to hunt Waterfowl. The stamps were printed in booklet panes of 10 (5x2). One pane of Bird Stamps from 1976 was printed with double impressions of the black text. For 1976, there are 20 recorded examples with duplicate serial numbers. Only ten examples of the 1977 bird stamp have been recorded. Until recently, all ten stamps remained intact in one pane. All stamps issued thru 1978 were for tribal members only. Fort Peck issued no stamps between 1978 and 1988.



1975 Tribal Bird block of four
Left stamps have added frame lines at upper left



1977 Tribal Bird block of four
Four of ten examples recorded ex Torre



Two 1976 Tribal Bird Pairs
Duplicate serial numbers



1976 Tribal Bird Pair with double impressions
Two of six examples recorded

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1984 – 1997 Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation

The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe began to issue undated fish and game stamps sometime in the early 1980's. The earliest recorded usage is from 1984. The CRST issued Member and Non-Member stamps. Member stamps are a solid color while Non-Member stamps are the same color with diagonal lines across the face.



1984-91 CRST Member
Birds & Small Game

1984-91 CRST Non-Member
Birds & Small Game

1989-93 CRST Member
Birds & Small Game

1989-93 CRST Non-Member
Birds & Small Game



1997 CRS Reservation Basic Game & Fish License with CRST Non-Member Birds & Small Game license stamp on the reverse

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1986 – 1998 Lake Traverse Reservation

The earliest recorded stamps from the Lake Traverse Reservation were issued in 1985. Both a Small Game stamp and a separate Migratory Bird or (later) Waterfowl stamp were required to hunt waterfowl on the reservation. In later years, a Sportsman stamp also conveyed waterfowl hunting privileges. The Lake Traverse Reservation is populated by the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe (S.W.S.T.).



1986 Member Small Game
"1985" over white-out



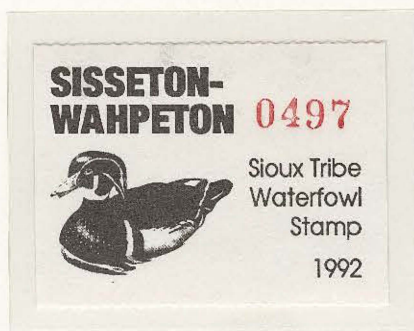
1986 Migratory Game Bird



1991 Small Game



1991 Waterfowl



1992 Waterfowl



1996 Waterfowl



1998 S.W.S.T. Non-Indian Basic Game and Fish License with the Sportsman and Fishing stamps on the reverse

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1990 – 1991 Colville and 1990 – 1995 Fort Berthold Reservations

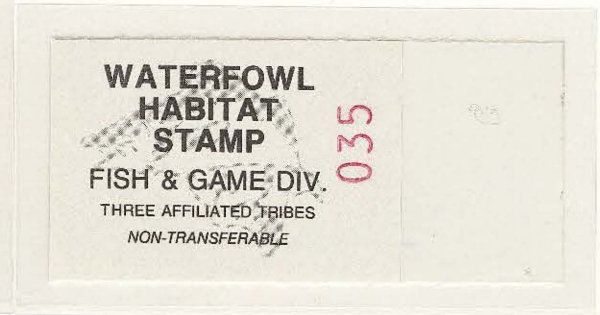
The Coleville Reservation required Non-tribal waterfowl hunters in 1990 and 1991 to purchase Bird Stamps. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation issued Conservation Stamps in 1985 (earliest recorded). The earliest Small Game and Waterfowl stamps are from 1990 and *both* were required for hunting Waterfowl.



Coleville 1990 Tribal Bird
Three unused examples recorded



Coleville 1991 Tribal Bird
Three unused examples recorded



Fort Berthold 1990 Waterfowl

85-96, OCT 14, 1995

The General Game License is prerequisite to the purchase of the proper permits (below) for various hunting and fishing seasons. The proper section shall have the appropriate stamp attached and signed across the face by permit holders.

Conservation/Fishing Permit	SMALL GAME PERMIT FISH & GAME DIV. THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES NON-TRANSFERABLE VOID AFTER JANUARY 2, 1996 461	Federal Waterfowl Stamp obtain at U.S. Post Office	Wildlife Habitat Stamp
FUR BEARERS PERMIT FISH & GAME DIV. THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES NON-TRANSFERABLE VOID AFTER SEPTEMBER 2, 1996 272	Turkey Permit	Waterfowl Habitat Stamp	Leave Blank For Future Use

Those under age 14 are not eligible to purchase a Deer Gun or Bow Permit

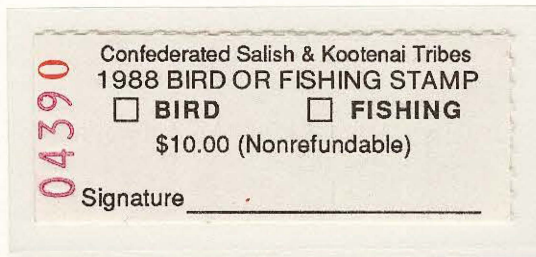
Deer Gun Permit	Bow Permit
-----------------	------------

1995-96 Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa peoples) General License issued to a Member with a Small Game Permit stamp and a Fur Bearers Permit stamp affixed to the reverse

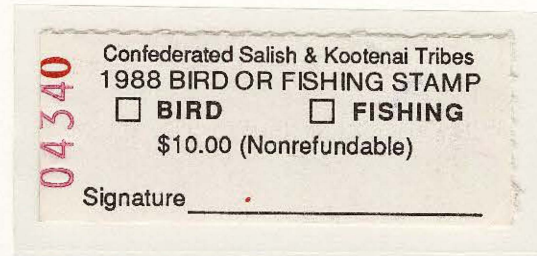
Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1987 – 1988 Flathead Indian Reservation

The Flathead Indian Reservation first issued license stamps in 1987, including a Bird stamp required to hunt waterfowl. From 1988 - 1990, a combined stamp was printed for Bird and Fishing with a box to check off the appropriate fee paid. Starting in 1991, separate bird and fishing stamps were issued.



1988 Bird or Fishing

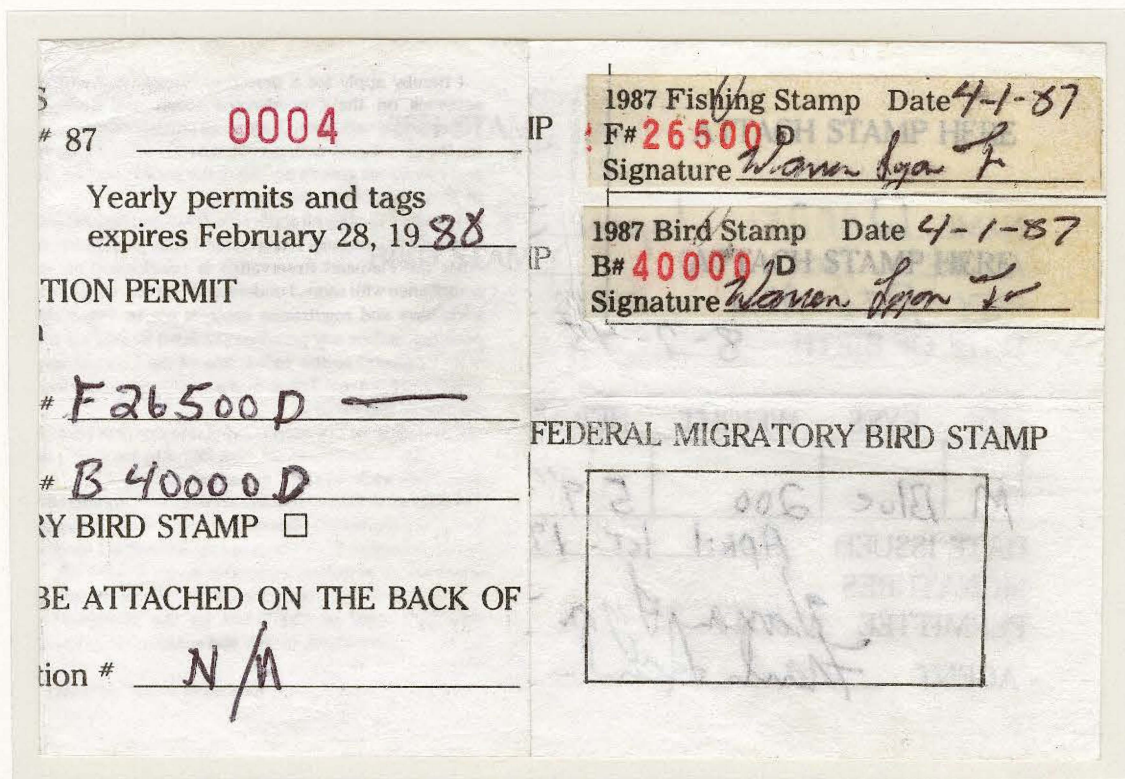


1988 Bird or Fishing
Red serial number variety



1988 Bird or Fishing pair

1992 Reservation Bird



1987 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (residents of the Flathead Indian Reservation) Use and Conservation Permit with the 1987 Bird and 1987 Fishing Stamps affixed to the reverse. This is the first year of issue and this license (#0004) was one of the first. It was issued to a disabled hunter/fisherman.

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1992 Crow Indian Reservation

The Crow Indian Reservation issued fish and game license stamps for only three years, from 1992 through 1995.

Migratory Waterfowl License _____		
<div>81</div>	Month _____	Day _____
Of Issue		
Expires _____	Fee _____	
Migratory Waterfowl License _____		
<div>82</div>	Month _____	Day _____
Of Issue		
Expires _____	Fee _____	
Migratory Waterfowl License _____		
<div>83</div>	Month _____	Day _____
Of Issue		
Expires April 30, 199__	Fee _____	
Migratory Waterfowl License _____		
<div>84</div>	Month _____	Day _____
Of Issue		
Expires _____	Fee _____	
Migratory Waterfowl License _____		
<div>85</div>	Month _____	Day _____
Of Issue		
Expires _____	Fee _____	

1992 Migratory Waterfowl stamp pane of five
First year of issue
Position three is April 30, 199 pre-printed variety

Each Stamp is invalid unless affixed to license.	
TO REPORT VIOLATIONS: Call Crow tribal Fish & Wildlife (406) 638-2868 ^{2601, ext. 237}	
Fishing Stamp	
Upland Game License <u>008</u>	
<div>55</div>	Month <u>11</u> Day <u>5</u>
Of Issue	
Expires <u>12/31/92</u>	Fee <u>5.00</u>
Migratory Waterfowl License <u>008</u>	
<div>17</div>	Month <u>11</u> Day <u>5</u>
Of Issue	
Expires <u>1/17/93</u>	Fee <u>10.00</u>
<div>Crow Tribal Waterfowl Stamp</div>	<div>Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamp</div>

1992 Crow Tribal License with the 1992 Migratory Waterfowl and 1992 Upland Game stamps and a rubber stamped "Tribal Waterfowl Stamp" affixed to the reverse

Indian Reservation WF Stamps and Usages

1988 Jicarilla, 1988 – 1992 Pine Ridge and The End of Our Story

The Jicarilla Apache first issued a Wildlife Stamp in 1988. Pine Ridge also issued its first Waterfowl Stamps in 1988. There were at least two printings of the Pine Ridge stamps as they have been recorded perforated and rouletted. Standing Rock issued its first fish and game stamps in 1992, including a required Water Fowl stamp. Spirit Lake issued its first fish and game stamps in 1996, including a required Water Fowl stamp. Winnebago issued its first fish and game stamps in 1997, including a Migratory Bird Stamp and a Combination Stamp valid for Waterfowl.

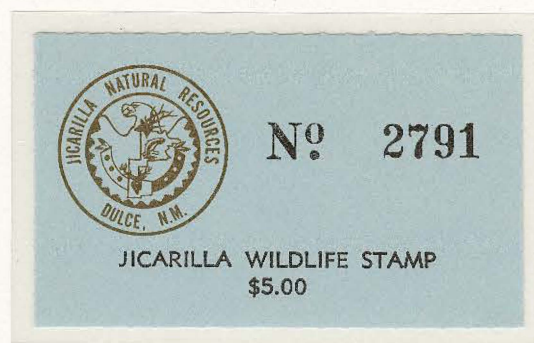
By this time the collecting of Indian Reservation stamps had developed into a substantial philatelic niche and large numbers of remainders from these last three reservations entered the collector market. Therefore, they are not included in this exhibit. **This brings to a close the final chapter in our story, as no other Native American tribe issued waterfowl stamps in the Twentieth Century.**



1988-92 Pine Ridge Waterfowl
*Three different roulettings
between the stamps*



1988-92 Pine Ridge Waterfowl
Perforated



1988 Jicarilla Wildlife

A Few Last Words...

Aside from the intentional revenue usages documented in this exhibit, there is something more to contemplate. The incorporation of small fish and game stamps into the licensing system by all levels of government allowed regulatory agencies to avoid printing copious individual paper licenses *to serve every single category of hunting and fishing need*. Just a few types of more generic licenses were then necessary, as specific sportsman fees could be differentiated and validated by stamps. **In this way, waterfowl stamps have directly helped to save untold millions of trees from being harvested over time.** The aggregate savings from not having to purchase the enormous quantities of paper could then be used for more compelling wildlife conservation purposes.

From plain pieces of gummed paper with printed text to exquisite oversized works of art, stamps have played an integral role in the effort involving all levels of government to manage, preserve and protect our waterfowl resources for future generations. This exhibit provides an accurate *philatelic context* for this important endeavor.