

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part One

As I sit here in my home, sheltered in place for the 5th consecutive week, I have become acutely aware of just how fortunate I am to have a hobby like stamp collecting to help serve as a diversion – both now and in the months and years ahead.

If we allow it, our hobbies have an uncommon ability to provide nourishment for our souls. They can be genuinely therapeutic. In a time when so many things may seem uncertain and *out of our control*, can *choose* to spend more time with our collections. We can appreciate the beauty and history of the artifacts, organize them in any way we wish – and then reorganize them in a different way if we desire.

Now, we can also *choose* to spend more time talking on the phone, texting or emailing with fellow collectors (Zoom, anyone?) – as so many of us are in the same boat, with extra time on our hands – and *choose* to spend more time enjoying and researching our various interests online.

A few weeks ago, when I was trying to decide on which series to post about next, I wanted to pick something that would be of service to my fellow collectors; something special, something that would provide for a long, wonderful diversion or escape – something that included truly *delicious* philatelic eye candy.

Truth be told, I had been waiting to share this particular series of posts for a time further in the future. Perhaps when the website is more completely built-out and it is generating a lot more traffic – when I believed they would provide enjoyment for a greater number of people.

Then something occurred to me a week or so ago. As I observed the world around us changing so rapidly and the effect it was having on all of our lives, I realized – *there may never be a better time than the present.*

## Introduction

Prior to the arrival of immigrants from Europe in the early 16th century, what we now know as the State of Maryland was inhabited by numerous Native American tribes – primarily Algonquin, Iroquois and Sioux. White-tailed deer were quite abundant throughout *each* of what would eventually become the state's 23 counties and year-round subsistence hunting by Native Americans, mountain lions and wolves kept the deer population in a state of equilibrium (see Figure 1).



**FIGURE 1. MARYLAND WHITE-TAILED BUCK.**

Early immigrants chose to settle in choice locations along the many rivers and tributaries that flowed into the Chesapeake Bay. They created a successful plantation economy primarily focused around the cultivation of tobacco. They fished extensively on the ubiquitous waterways and also hunted for various birds and animals on land to provide food for themselves and their families.

As one of the Thirteen British Colonies, Maryland obtained its charter from King Charles I in 1632. The original colony prospered and the predominantly white population dramatically increased. Starting in 1664, the white population was augmented by an ever-increasing number of black slaves. The expanding human footprint resulted in extensive deforestation and destruction of deer habitat.

Subsistence deer hunting was eventually overshadowed by unregulated market hunting. In addition to selling the venison to colonists, professional hunters profited from a lucrative market for animal hides in the European leather industry. The native deer population was heavily impacted.



## First Deer Protective Game Law Passed

Realizing the importance of white-tailed deer as a natural resource, in 1729 the Maryland General Assembly (or state legislature) passed the first game law intended to mitigate the human impact on the deer population – no deer hunting was allowed to take place between January 15 and July 31 of each year (during the fawning season).

However, the deer population continued to decrease sharply over time and it has been reported that the General Assembly had to take the drastic step of prohibiting all deer hunting from 1773 to 1776 (Bartles and Hanyok, 1996).

On the eve of the American Revolution in 1775, the human population in Maryland numbered around 150,000. While the majority were white, the number included tens of thousands of enslaved Africans who worked the ubiquitous tobacco plantations and only a few hundred remaining Native Americans (see Figure 2).



FIGURE 2. THE MARYLAND COLONY, CIRCA 1775. MAP SHOWN COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Immediately following the American victory in the Revolutionary War, a fairly consistent open season for white-tailed deer was established in Maryland during September and October of each year (some counties periodically opened as early as August).

On April 28, 1788, Maryland became the 7th state to join the union. Over the next 70 years, the state's population exploded and numbered over 687,000 at the start of the Civil War in 1860. As the human population expanded outward (away from the shores of the Chesapeake in all directions), the white-tailed deer population decreased in direct correlation. By the 1890s, white-tailed deer could only be found in remote areas of a few counties in the western part of the state and their natural predators, the mountain lions and wolves – had all but disappeared.

## Maryland Game Wardens Appointed

According to *A Century of Service*, an article written by former Maryland game wardens Greg Bartles and Paul Hanyok in 1996, the U.S. Supreme Court decided a case in 1896 which conveyed to the individual states the right to protect wildlife on both public and private property. Subsequent to this, Chapter 293 of the Maryland General Assembly Acts of 1896 authorized Governor Lloyd Lowndes to appoint the first state game warden. He selected Robert H. Gilbert of Baltimore.

The state game warden was a salaried position (\$500.00) and unsalaried deputy game wardens were appointed to help provide “more vigorous enforcement of the game and fish laws of the state.” The deputy wardens were compensated out of a portion of the fines collected. A portion of the fines also went to the state game warden and another portion to the State Game Protection Fund.

Historically, counties in Maryland set their own game rules and regulations, including fines, independent of each other. As one would expect, these often varied widely from county to county. Individual counties also printed and issued their own hunting licenses, which were required only of non-county residents prior to 1904.

Starting in 1904, some counties began requiring residents to also purchase licenses (see Figures 3, 4 and 5). More uniform bag Limits were established for the taking of game in 1910, with 20 of the 23 counties in agreement. In all counties with the exception of Calvert, Cecil and Dorchester, the fine for having each extra deer in possession was \$100.00.



**County of Baltimore, State of Maryland.**

No. **1142** *Non Resident* **HUNTING LICENSE.** \$ **5.25**  
 (NOT TRANSFERABLE)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that in consideration of the payment of *Five - 25* Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, license and authority is hereby given by the County of Baltimore, State of Maryland, to:

Name of Licensee *George J. Struckfus* Height *5' 6 inches* Age *24 years*  
 Color of hair *Light* Occupation *Coast Road Dealer*  
 Residence: State *Maryland* County \_\_\_\_\_ City *Baltimore*  
 Street *O'Donnell* No. *7909* Postoffice *Bald Trg*

To hunt, take, kill or shoot such game birds and animals as defined under the Laws of Baltimore County, State of Maryland, during the year ending on the last day of June, A. D. 1911

Issued at Towson, Md., *Sept 16* 1910 Expires June 30, 1911  
*William C. Cole*  
 Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

DEMOCRAT AND JOURNAL PRINT, TOWSON, MD.

FIGURE 3. 1910-11 COUNTY OF BALTIMORE NON RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE – FEE IS \$5.25.

**County of Baltimore, State of Maryland.**

No. **2318** *Resident* **HUNTING LICENSE.** \$ **1.20**  
 (NOT TRANSFERABLE)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in consideration of the payment of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, license and authority is hereby given by the County of Baltimore, State of Maryland, to:

Name of Licensee *George J. Struckfus Jr*  
 Height *5* Feet *6* Inches. Age *29* years. Color *white* Color of Hair *Light*  
 Residence: State *Md* County *Baltimore* City \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street *Long Beach* No. \_\_\_\_\_ Postoffice *Middle River*

To take, hunt, catch, kill, trap, pursue, injure, shoot or have in possession such game birds and animals as may be or lawfully taken or killed under the laws of Baltimore County, State of Maryland, during the season limited by law for taking or killing the same during the year ending on the last day of June, A. D. 1918.

Issued at Towson, Md., *Oct 20* 1917.  
*Wm C Cole*  
 Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

EXPIRES JUNE 30th, 1918.

This license gives no authority to trespass, and must be carried by the licensee when gunning, hunting or pursuing game, and by him exhibited upon demand by any game warden, officer, police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or citizen of Baltimore County, under penalty of the fines and punishments provided for in the Public Local Laws of Baltimore County, and can be used by no one but the person named in the license.

THE JEFFERSONIAN PRINT, TOWSON, MD

FIGURE 4. 1916-17 COUNTY OF BALTIMORE RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE – FEE IS \$1.20.

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1917 LICENSE No. 2486

RESIDENT HUNTERS LICENSE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

50 Cents. Issued under Act of June 1st, 1916, Chapter 320.

Name *John Hammond* P. O. Address *Shawport*

Height *5* Ft. *8* Inches, Complexion *dark* Age *52* Years

Color of Hair *blk.* Color of Eyes *blue* Remarks

Tag number must correspond with number of your License.

DO NOT FAIL TO WEAR YOUR LICENSE TAG ON LEFT ARM WHILE HUNTING.

Issued *11/7/* 1917 *Edward J. [Signature]* Clerk.

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FIGURE 5. 1916-17 COUNTY OF WASHINGTON RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE.



Starting in 1914, some counties began to require matching badges or tags to be worn on the hunter's outer garment. This forerunner to the "back tag" was intended to make it easier and quicker for wardens to check if the hunter possessed a current license. The 1916-17 tag issued by Allegany County was in the form of a celluloid-covered pin-back badge or "button". As the design included the Maryland coat of arms – it is believed to be **the first pictorial hunting license button** issued in the United States (see Figure 6).



FIGURE 6. ALLEGANY CO., MARYLAND HUNTERS LICENSE BUTTON, CIRCA 1916-17. PHOTO COURTESY OF WILL CSAPLAR.


In 1916, a three-member **State Conservation Commission** was appointed and they oversaw the pre-existing Shellfish Commission, State Fish Commission and the State Game Department. It was up to the State Conservation Commission to appoint the State Game Warden and on June 1, 1916, they selected **Edwin Lee LeCompte**. He served in this capacity for nearly 30 years, retiring in 1945.

The State Conservation Commission believed that in order to provide optimal game management, game laws needed to be completely uniform throughout the state. At the Commission's behest, state-wide game laws, to include bag limits, were established by the General Assembly. At this time all inconsistent county laws were repealed. The state-wide limit for deer was one per season.

According to Paul Hanyok, "When State Game Warden E. Lee LeCompte was appointed in 1916 by the newly created Conservation Commission, one of his first goals was to gain state control over the issuance of all hunting and fishing licenses." This became a reality on April 10, 1918, when the Governor approved the **State Hunter's License Bill**.

As of June 1, 1918, "all persons desiring to hunt, pursue or kill in any manner any game in the State were required to have in possession a hunter's license that was issued to him by the State of Maryland. State-Wide Resident, Resident County and Non Resident Hunting licenses were printed and issued (see Figure 7).

Countersigned by: *Edward D. Ward* Clerk of Court.

**State of Maryland**  **County of Washington**

**No. 1087... RESIDENT COUNTY HUNTING LICENSE 1918-19**

This is to certify that in consideration of the payment of One (\$1.00) Dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, license and authority is hereby given by the State of Maryland to:

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE.

Name... *Arthur Hall* Age... *31* Occupation... *Farming*

Residence, Street and Number... City or Town... *Clear Spring*

County... *Washington* State... *Maryland*

Color... *White* Color of Hair... *Light* Color of Eyes... *Blue* Height... *5'-8"*

To hunt, kill or shoot such game birds and animals in said county, when and as allowed by law during the year ending on the last day of May, 1919.

Given under my hand this... *2nd* day of... *Nov*... 191*8*.

Game Fund... \$1.00  
Clerk's Fee... .10

*E. Lee LeCompte*  
State Game Warden.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF MARYLAND, 512 MUNSEY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

FIGURE 7. 1918-19 RESIDENT WASHINGTON COUNTY HUNTING LICENSE.

LeCompte and the three members of the Conservation Commission estimated the state licensing requirement would raise about \$35,000.00 in fees the first year. The actual revenue derived from 1918-19 hunting license sales was \$61,770.43 and the program was deemed a great success.

## Modern Wildlife Management

Prior to 1916-1918, Maryland game management officials largely depended on limited enforcement of nonuniform county game laws for wildlife management. Within a few short years, the Maryland wildlife management picture *was seriously upgraded*. After 1918, there were both uniform statewide game laws *and* state issued hunting licenses to provide a substantial source of funding for wildlife conservation and management projects on an annual basis.

Hunting license revenue made it possible to commence hiring salaried district deputy game wardens in 1918. In 1919 the Game Department was able to purchase 290 acres in Baltimore County and established Maryland's first wildlife refuge. Now, with the annual license revenue, game propagation could be the new focus and, combined with better law enforcement supervised by a larger number of salaried wardens, the age of **modern game management** would prove to be a game changer for the state's white-tailed deer population.

Starting in the early 1900s, state wildlife biologists worked with private organizations to re-establish white-tailed deer throughout the state. Some native deer were captured in the western counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington and redistributed throughout the state; some deer were obtained from other states and released in Maryland; some deer naturally crossed into Maryland from neighboring Pennsylvania and a large number were relocated from both a state game preserve and also the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Harford County.

In Garrett County, the western-most county in Maryland, native deer were supplemented by white-tailed deer imported from neighboring Virginia to the Meadow Mountain Game Refuge. As the refuge population multiplied, surplus deer were relocated to other counties across the state.

Establishing a network of wildlife refuges with which to protect, breed and, in the case of deer, redistribute to other areas of the state that needed bolstering – became a top priority for the State Conservation Department that was established in 1922 (renamed the Conservation Commission in 1935) and the new State Game and Inland Fish Commission that was created in 1939.



A short article in the *Midland Journal* on July 14, 1933 stated "The State Game [Conservation] Department has acquired 1,000 acres for a game refuge [for deer] in Harford County – bringing the total refuge acreage in Maryland to 37,346 – according to Mr. E. Lee LeCompte, game Warden."

"Deer, carefully protected by game laws for a number of years, are propagating rapidly, and there is a possibility that the Legislature at the next session may be asked to alter the laws. At present deer can be hunted in only three counties: Garrett, Allegany and Washington" (see Figure 8).

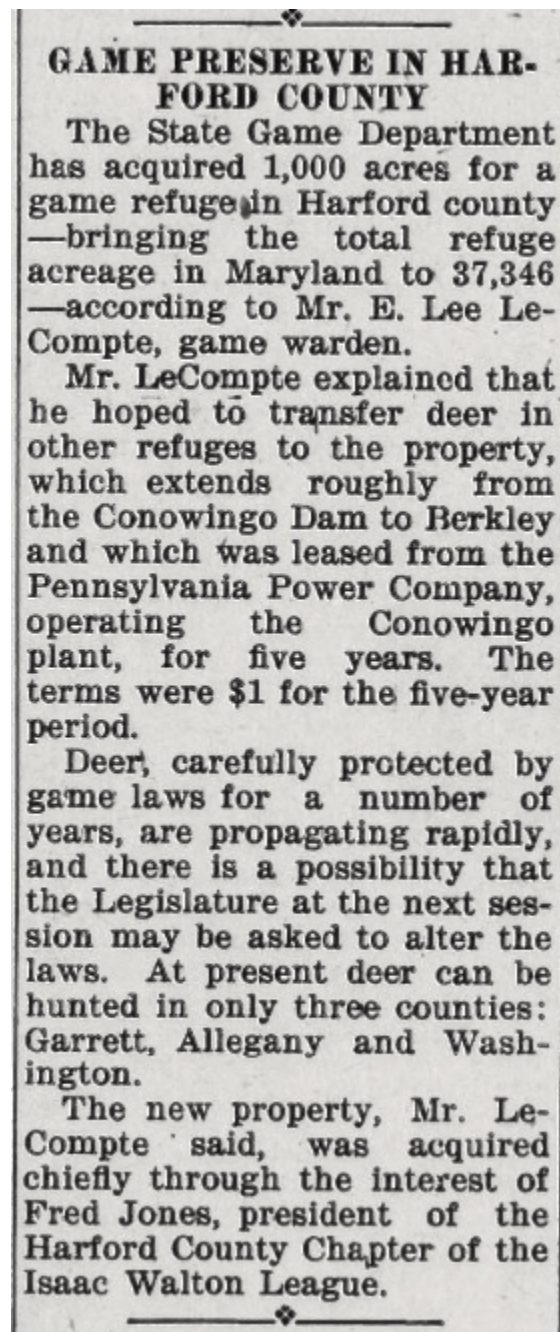


FIGURE 8. NEW STATE GAME PRESERVE FOR DEER OPENED IN HARFORD COUNTY.



The Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) is a military installation that was established in 1917, shortly after the U.S. entered WWI (see Figure 9). Historically, it has been used to test military supplies, equipment and weapons. In the 1930s, the base obtained a small herd of white-tailed deer from a Pennsylvania game farm to provide recreational hunting for military personnel and their wives.

### 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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
*Harold A. Ballou*  
VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1957  
MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Registry No. 163

OCT 26 1956  
Date

Ballou, Harold F  
Issued to

Capt 8944664  
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

FIGURE 9. A PAGE FROM WILL AND ABBY CSAPLAR'S NATIONAL EXHIBIT SHOWING  
A 1955-56 FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP USED ON AN APG HUNTING LICENSE

The APG herd rapidly multiplied and during WWII their excessive numbers interrupted active military operations on the base. At this time, state wildlife biologists began capturing deer on the base and rereleasing them throughout various counties in Maryland. By 1960, over 2,000 white-tailed deer had been relocated in this way alone.

In 1937, Maryland (along with all states) started receiving additional revenue allocated as a result of the **Pittman-Robertson Act**, a federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition that was earmarked for *state* wildlife conservation efforts. The landmark legislation was named for its cosponsors, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and Representative Willis Robertson of Virginia. An avid hunter, Pittman hunted in nearby Maryland while serving in Washington, D.C. (see Figures 10 and 11).



FIGURE 10. SENATOR KEY PITTMAN OF NEVADA.

## 1931 Maryland and 1933 West Virginia Licenses

512 MUNSEY BUILDING,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

# 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:

1931-1932

**DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE:**

Name: Key Pittman Age: 59 Occupation: Senator

Street and Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Postoffice: Thurmont

County: Sacramento 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 14th day of Nov. 1931.

Game Fund \$5.00 Countersigned by: [Signature]

Clerk's Fee .25

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

ED W. COOPER, JR., Chairman  
ANDREW NORTHCOTT  
MERRITT WILSON  
Commissioners

Clerk County Court. MINERAL County.

**FIGURE 11. LAST PAGE IN THE PRE-STAMP LICENSE CHAPTER OF WILL CSAPLAR'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT, FEATURING A 1931-32 MARYLAND HUNTING LICENSE USED BY KEY PITTMAN SHORTLY BEFORE INTRODUCING HIS BILL TO CONGRESS. NOTE: THE EXHIBIT WAS ACCEPTED TO BE SHOWN AT LONDON 2020 – WHICH HAS NOW BEEN POSTPONED TO FEBRUARY 2022.**



According to Bartles and Hanyok, with this additional source of funding, Maryland was able to “purchase and develop new wildlife areas and enhance wildlife restoration efforts statewide”.

As white-tailed deer were reestablished throughout the state, more and more counties were opened for deer hunting. The state-wide deer harvest topped 1,000 in 1951 and 1,549 deer were harvested from 17 of the 23 Maryland counties in 1954. By 1960 the number of deer being harvested from virtually every county in the state topped 5,000 – a remarkable success story for Maryland game management!

## Big Game Hunting Stamps Required

Starting with the 1960-61 seasons, Maryland required deer hunters to purchase **big game hunting stamps**. From 1960-61 through 1967-68, two different big game stamps were issued each year – one (\$2.00 fee) for hunting deer with firearms and a separate one (\$3.00 fee) for hunting deer with a bow and arrow (see Figures 12-18). Note the special *early bow and arrow season* highlighted in Figure 17.

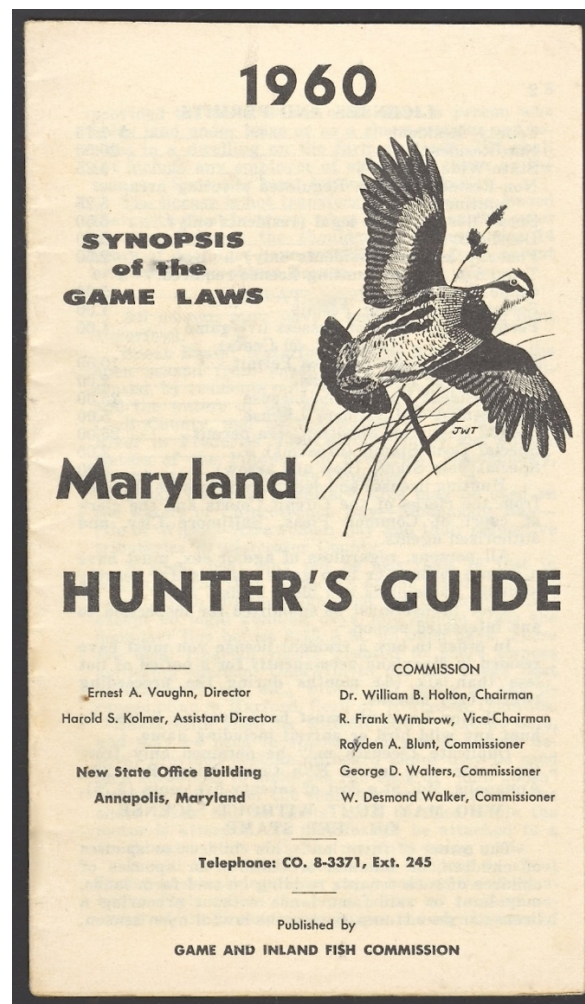


FIGURE 12. 1960 MARYLAND HUNTER'S GUIDE, COVER PAGE.



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Booter. No Body Booter may be on the Flats before 3:15 A.M. on any gunning day.

All Body Booting rigs must possess a bushwacking or sneak boat license and a bushwacking or sneak boat rig. It will be unlawful for a non-resident to shoot from a body booting rig on the Susquehanna Flats unless the legal holder or resident co-owner of the license accompanies the rig. In case of resident co-ownership of the rig, the license can be issued in two names.

#### UPLAND GAME

Game legally killed outside of the State may be brought in, or shipped in by express or baggage when accompanied by person who killed them, if legally taken and transported and exported, during the closed season in Maryland, upon presentation of an exportation permit and his non-resident hunting license.

The Game and Inland Fish Commission is authorized to issue permits for trapping and removing game.

Land owner or farm tenant may kill squirrels if destroying his corn from August 15 to October 1, inclusive, and at any time in Baltimore City when destroying property.

Lawful to hunt in Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties when the ground is covered with snow.

Lawful to hunt upland game with a 22 cal. rifle, except deer.

#### DEER

##### Special Firearm Deer Stamp Required

It shall be unlawful to hunt, pursue, catch, kill, trap or shoot any deer in the State of Maryland except male deer with two (2) or more points to one antler and Spike Bucks with 3 inch antler may be hunted in all counties except Montgomery County.

Unlawful to remove the head or hide or any part from a deer or cut the meat into parts until it has been checked by a Game Warden or a State Police Officer. Checking stations are set up in each county open to hunting of deer to expedite this matter. (See local Game Warden.)

Lawful to hunt deer while ground is covered with snow.

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Any person having any deer or parts thereof, the sex of which cannot be definitely determined, it shall be prima facie evidence that said deer is an illegal deer.

Unlawful to hunt any deer except through the use of a gun propelling one all lead or lead alloy or soft nosed expanding bullet or ball at a single discharge or with a long bow of less than 30 pounds pull.

Rifles are prohibited for the hunting of deer in Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles, Prince George's, Calvert, St. Mary's, Baltimore, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot Counties. Shotguns loaded with pumpkin ball or rifled slug or bow and arrow may be used.

Unlawful to kill White Fallow Deer in Talbot County at any time.

Unlawful to shoot, kill, wound or capture any deer when it is taking refuge in or swimming through any water.

Unlawful to hunt or shoot at a deer with a cross bow.

All deer rifles must use a cartridge giving a Muzzle Energy of 1200 foot pounds or better.

If in doubt about your rifle contact your local Warden.

#### ANTLERLESS DEER—SPECIAL SEASON

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — December 29, 30 and 31, 1960, sunrise to sunset in Talbot, Kent, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester Counties by Special Permit Only. Special permits available at the Clerk's office, County Court House, in the respective counties from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on November 2, 3 and 4 for county residents only. Following these dates, permits will be issued on a first come first served basis on November 9, 10, 11 and 12 until 500 permits are issued in Kent County, 400 permits are issued in Talbot County, 2000 permits in Dorchester County, 1000 permits in Wicomico County, 1000 permits in Somerset County, and 3000 permits in Worcester County, valid only for hunting in the respective counties in which they are issued. No more than one Antlerless permit per person.

FIGURE 13. 1960 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – SPECIAL FIREARM DEER STAMP REQUIRED.



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No person killing a deer in any given year under the provisions of this Regulation shall kill or attempt to kill another deer by any means during the same calendar year. All persons applying for a Special Permit must have a current valid hunting license and special deer stamp and shall present same to the persons issuing the Permits.

Everyone desiring a Permit must apply in person providing, however, a person may pick up a Permit for members of his or her immediate family upon presentation of their hunting license and tag. Landowners desiring to hunt on their own land will not need a license, but shall be required to have a Permit.

Permit not valid if you killed deer during previous 1960 season.

Permit is not transferrable, one permit only to each individual.

Unlawful to hunt deer or any upland game in this State with any military ammunition or firearms capable of firing a series of bursts by automatic loading.

Lawful to hunt deer using unplugged shotgun loaded with "Pumpkin" ball or rifled slug only.

#### MUSKRAT, OTTER, RACCOON, AND OPOSSUM

Every member of a party is required to have a Hunting License in possession while hunting Raccoon and Opossum.

Possession of green pelts or the meat of the muskrat or otter during closed season is prohibited.

Unlawful to shoot or gig muskrats or to use a light to hunt them.

Unlawful to set a trap or similar device for taking raccoons or opossums or possess them during closed season without a permit, or hunt them without a hunting license. The owner of marsh areas and his employee may kill raccoons and opossums when destroying muskrat houses at any time. Skins of muskrats and otter may be possessed after close of season for not more than 10 days for curing and the meat may be possessed for not more than ten (10) days after the season closes.

Riparian owners have the exclusive right to trap for muskrats down to the mean low water mark on marsh land adjacent to their land.

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Written permission must be obtained to trap on the property of another person.

It shall be unlawful to smoke, burn, or otherwise molest game or fur bearing animals in any den or to damage or destroy the den of any protected game or fur bearing animals. It shall be unlawful to injure or kill any game or protected species of fur bearing animals which have taken refuge in any den.

There is no open season on beaver.

All furs shipped outside of State must have a shipping tag attached thereto — tags may be obtained from local warden free of charge.

A fur dealer's license is required to buy and sell the pelts or skins of fur bearing animals.

#### REGULATED SHOOTING AREA SEASON

The open season for wild turkey, pheasant, bobwhite quail, coturnix quail, chukar partridge and mallard ducks on Regulated Shooting Areas shall be from October 1, 1960, through March 31, 1961, sunrise to sunset, excluding Sundays.

#### RAISING GAME IN CAPTIVITY

Before a person can possess and rear game in captivity for sale, he must obtain a license from the Director costing \$5.00. Game raised under a Game Breeder's License, must be offered alive to the Director before being sold as food or for propagation to others. The law provides manner in which game birds and animals may be reared, tagged, sold and shipped. Details will be furnished upon application to Director.

Special penalties provided for trespass on game preserves.

#### TRAINING DOGS AND FIELD TRIALS

Unlawful to hold field trials without first procuring a permit from the Director.

Lawful to train dogs between September 10 and March 1 for game birds and rabbits or hare provided said dogs are accompanied by an attendant. Unlawful to have in possession firearms of any description while training said dog or dogs during training season. Provided, however, starter pistols manufactured in such a way as to prohibit the firing of a projectile or shot charge which could be projected through the barrel may be used with blank cartridges. Every person training dogs must have in

FIGURE 14. 1960 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – HUNTERS APPLYING FOR AN ANTLERLESS DEER PERMIT MUST HAVE A SPECIAL DEER STAMP.



8

No person killing a deer in any given year under the provisions of this Regulation shall kill or attempt to kill another deer by any means during the same calendar year. All persons applying for a Special Permit must have a current valid hunting license and special deer stamp and shall present same to the persons issuing the Permits.

FIGURE 15. SPECIAL DEER STAMP REQUIREMENT, ENLARGED.

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Species	Open Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Remarks
Squirrel	Oct. 5 - Oct. 31, inc.	6 See remarks	12	No limit on Red Squirrels.
Turkey	Oct. 5 - Oct. 31, inc.	1	1 per season	Open season in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Somerset and Worcester Counties only. Report kill within 24 hours.
Deer—Either sex (Special Bow and Arrow only) except In Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties only.	Oct. 20 - Nov. 12, inc. Garrett, Allegany, Washington Counties. Nov. 1 - Nov. 12, inc.	1 per season	1 per season	No open season in Montgomery County. Unlawful to kill white fallow deer in Talbot Co. or Sika deer in Dorchester Co.
Rabbit	Nov. 15 - Jan. 5, inc.	4	8	Closed season in Garrett and Allegany counties during Deer Season — December 3 through December 10
Quail	Nov. 15 - Jan. 5, inc.	6	12	
Pheasant—Male only No open season in Worcester County	Nov. 15 - Jan. 5, inc.	2	4	
Grouse	Nov. 15 - Jan. 5, inc.	2	4	
Raccoon and Opossum	Sept. 15 - Jan. 31, inc.	No limit	No limit	May be hunted from Sunset to Sunrise only
Deer—Firearms and Bow and Arrow (Only Male deer with two or more point to one antler and Spike Bucks with three inch antler)	Dec. 3 - Dec. 10, inc.	1 per season	1 per season	No open season in Montgomery County. Unlawful to kill white fallow deer in Talbot County. (Unlawful to kill Sika deer in Dorchester with bow and arrow.)
Deer—Firearms and Bow and Arrow (Antlerless only)	Dec. 29, 30, 31 between Sunrise & Sunset By Special Permit	1 per season	1 per season	Wicomico, Kent, Worcester, Dorchester, Talbot and Somerset Counties only.
Bear	No open season			
Beaver				
Otter	Jan. 1 - Mar. 15, inc.	No limit	No limit	
Muskrat	Jan. 1 - Mar. 15, inc.	No limit	No limit	December 15 to March 1 in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery and Frederick Counties.
Mink				
Skunk	No closed season	No limit		
Woodchuck				
Fox (Red & Gray)	No closed season	No limit		Local protection in some Counties.
MIGRATORY BIRDS	SEE FEDERAL REGULATIONS			CLOSED SEASON ON DOVE IN GARRETT COUNTY—SHOOTING HOURS—12 NOON 'TILL SUNSET E.S.T.

ONE DAY'S BAG LIMIT ONLY PERMITTED IN THE FIELD WHILE HUNTING  
(REMEMBER YOU'RE THE LANDOWNERS GUEST)

NO SUNDAY HUNTING.

IT IS UNLAWFUL  
TO HUNT WHILE  
UNDER THE  
INFLUENCE OF  
ALCOHOL OR  
NARCOTICS.

A HUNTER  
MAY DRIVE DEER  
WITHOUT  
FIREARMS  
AFTER HE KILLS  
HIS DEER

GUNS ARE  
BUILT TO KILL

One short second of  
precaution while you are  
hunting may spare you a  
lifetime of regrets.

DO NOT LOAD YOUR  
GUN BEFORE OPEN-  
ING HOUR. UNLOAD  
YOUR GUN AT SUN-  
SET.

FIGURE 16. 1960-61 MARYLAND GAME SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS.

Deer—Either sex (Special Bow and Arrow only) except	Oct. 20 - Nov. 12, inc.	1 per season	1 per season
Garrett, Allegany, Washington Counties,			
In Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties only.	Nov. 1 - Nov. 12, inc.		

FIGURE 17. 1960-61 MARYLAND SPECIAL EARLY BOW AND ARROW SEASON, ENLARGED.

Deer—Firearms and Bow and Arrow (Only Male deer with two or more point to one antler and Spike Bucks with three inch antler)	Dec. 3 - Dec. 10, inc.	1 per season	1 per season	No open season in Montgomery County. Unlawful to kill white fallow deer in Talbot County. (Unlawful to kill Sika deer in Dorchester with bow and arrow.)
Deer—Firearms and Bow and Arrow (Antlerless only)	Dec. 29, 30, 31 between Sunrise & Sunset By Special Permit	1 per season	1 per season	Wicomico, Kent, Worcester, Dorchester, Talbot and Somerset Counties only.

FIGURE 18. 1960-61 MARYLAND REGULAR DEER SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS.

Before we get into the stamps, themselves, I would like to provide some additional background information.

## A Survey of the Philatelic Literature

The first to report on the Maryland Big Game Stamps was the *State Revenue Newsletter* in February of 1961 (see Figures 19 and 20). At this point David C. Strock of Seattle, Washington had taken over publication duties for the *SRN* from Elbert Hubbard (see *Ken Pruess Remembered – Part Two*).

Strock was an avid collector of all state revenues, including fish and game stamps and purchased new issues directly from the state agencies. Strock reported that two different stamps were issued: a “\$2.00 black and red [stamp], rouletted 9 (for firearms only)” and a “\$3.00 brown and green, perforated 12 (for archers only).”



# THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER

Editorial Office  
THE STATE REVENUE SOCIETY  
4109 25TH AVENUE SOUTH-WEST  
SEATTLE 6, WASHINGTON

Volume 2, Number 7

February, 1961

Whole Number 19

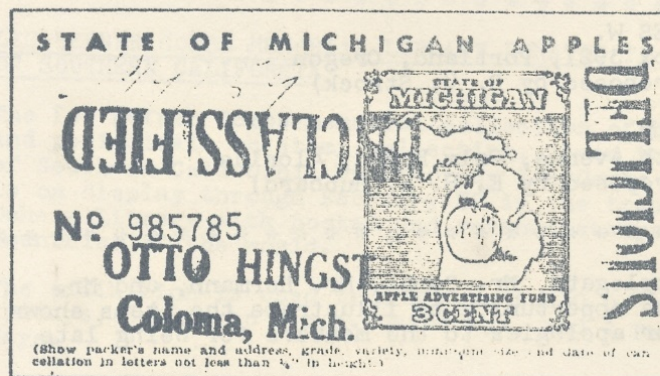
## MICHIGAN APPLE ADVERTISING TAX

Mr. Chas. H. Hermann has advised us that there was a 2¢ card in red which was in use for a short time before the 3¢ cards were put into use.

He also shows us several more of the 3¢ cards and we are going to endeavor to illustrate two of these, which differ in the type of serial numbers used. The one having the plain figures is the same design as that shown us by Mr. Markey for the January number.

Illustrations in this mimeograph reproduction have given us trouble, particularly in certain shades of ink. They are taken directly from the stamps in most cases, and the violet color let us down in the illustration of Mr. Markey's card. To overcome this we tried a photographic process and find that of five cards used two came out very well, while the other three did not come out well at all.

An examination of the cards themselves show the printing to be in a little more reddish shade of violet, and that the card stock itself appeared to be a little darker shade of manilla. Whether a different ink was used, or the card absorbed the ink a little better, we don't know.



Cancellation dates on these cards run from February 16, 1959, to October 30, 1960.

The two with plain figures are cancelled October 4, 1959, and October 30, 1960, the latter one having the lower serial



revenue stamps, to which additions will be made.

Both the USC and Smithsonian collections were appraised as irreplaceable collectors' items by a leading philatelist, Elbert S. A. Hubbard, of Northridge, California.

\*\*\*\*\*

MORE \$1 LOTS FOR BENEFIT OF STATE REVENUE SOCIETY:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| Lot 5 - U. S. Municipal Revenue Catalog   | \$1.00 |
| Lot 6 - 4 Mint Oregon & Washington Melon and Tomato Stamps (Over \$1.50 face) (Donated by El Hubbard) | \$1.00 |
| Lot 7 - "State Revenue" Volume 1, #1 - a collectors item!   | \$1.00 |
| Lot 8 - State labels, assorted, 300, gummed, for loose leaf pages                                     | \$1.00 |

\*\*\*\*\*

MARYLAND BIG GAME HUNTING STAMPS for year ending June 30, 1961 -

- \$2.00 black and red, rouletted 9 (for firearms only)
- \$3.00 brown and green, perforated 12 (for archers only)

**BIG GAME HUNTING STAMP**

FOR  
FIREARMS  
ONLY



1960  
A.

Sign and attach to license valid after June 30, 1961

MARYLAND GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

**BIG GAME HUNTING STAMP**

FOR  
ARCHERS  
ONLY



1960  
B.

Sign and attach to license valid after June 30, 1961

MARYLAND GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

VIRGINIA - NATIONAL FORESTS - Usual map design for 1960-61  
\$1.00 black on orange, red serial number, perforated 12

POTOMAC COUNTY, VIRGINIA - 1960-61 Bear-Deer Damage  
\$1.00 black on blue, red serial number, perforated 12,  
typeset design

WARREN COUNTY, VIRGINIA - 1960-61 Bear Deer Damage, map  
\$1.00 black on white, red serial number, perforated 12

WYTHE COUNTY, VIRGINIA - 1960-61 Bear Deer Damage, map  
\$1.00 black on green, red serial number, perforated 12


FIGURE 20. FEBRUARY, 1961 ISSUE OF THE SRN, PAGE REPORTING MARYLAND BIG GAME HUNTING STAMPS HAD BEEN ISSUED.

The next to report was Joseph J. Janousek in the April 1961 issue of *The American Revenuer* (see Figures 21 and 22). Although by this point Janousek's regular column on fish and game stamps had ended, he stated "Several states have issued new series of game and hunting stamps since the completion of my listing that was published in *The American Revenuer* over a period of two years. As I wish to keep this listing up to date I will attempt, from time to time, to inform you of new series..."

Janousek also reported two different stamps were issued: "Maryland – 1960-61 Big Game Stamp[s] \$2.00 (firearms only) \$3.00 (archers only).



# THE AMERICAN REVENUER



"Dedicated to the Service of all Revenue Stamp Enthusiasts"

Member: National Federation of Stamp Clubs  
Branch: Society Philatelic Americans #248

Vol. 15, No. 4, Whole Number 134

April, 1961

## CSA AND ARA JOIN EFFORTS FOR SHOW

The American Revenue Association has accepted the invitation of the Confederate Stamp Alliance to hold a joint convention and exhibition in Richmond, Virginia, October 20th to 22nd 1961 at the Jefferson Hotel. ARA member Thomas A. Cox is general chairman of the show and acting representative for the A.R.A. This will be a maiden venture for the A.R.A. and we would like to have a terrific response from the A.R.A. membership indicating their approval of this venture.

The general theme of the show centers around the Civil War period and contemporary stamps and collateral material of the era will be featured. No more beautiful stamps than our revenues of that period were ever created, we believe. This presents a golden opportunity to have an all revenue exhibition section, something that has not been quite available in our lifetime.

We have tentatively selected the following group of classifications for exhibit entries:

Civil War — 1st Issue  
Civil War — 2nd Issue  
Civil War — 3rd Issue  
Proprietary — 1st Issue 1871-1875

Proprietary — 2nd Issue 1875-1883  
Proofs — Civil War Period  
Stamped revenue paper — Civil War period  
Tax-Paid — Civil War period  
Miscellaneous — Cancellations, Collateral material, license & Royalty stamps, etc.,

Two size frames will be used, small 3'X3' and large 3'X5'. Frame charges are tentatively \$3.00 & \$5.00 depending upon size of frame wanted. The small frames will hold 9 album pages and the large frames hold 16 pages.

The ARA is going to offer a silver bowl for the best exhibit in their group along with ribbons and certificates of participation. Additional trophies are being solicited. For a copy of the prospectus and further information please write to our Chairman Mr. Thomas A. Cox. He may be reached at 1213 W. 47th St., Richmond 25, Virginia.,

### — NOTICE —

Members having need to communicate with President John S. Bobo should note the following change of address. Mr. Bobo's new address is 1668 Sycamore Street, Des Plaines, Illinois.

FIGURE 21. APRIL, 1961 ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN REVENUER, COVER PAGE.

## STATE GAME HUNTING AND FISHING REVENUE STAMPS

BY JOSEPH J. JANOUSEK - ARA #596  
5275 North 43rd Street Phoenix, Arizona

Several states have issued new series of game and hunting stamps since the completion of my listing that was published in The American Revenuer over a period of two years. As I wish to keep this listing up to date I will attempt, from time to time, to inform you of new series. In this connection I will appreciate any information concerning new stamps that comes to the attention of our members. Even if you do not have the details relative to an issue, but have learned of its existence, please let me know. I will follow through by means of correspondence with proper authorities.

The new series I wish to report at this time are as follows:

Arizona - from 7-1-59 to 6-30-60, and from 7-1-60 thru 6-30-61

\$2.00 Resident and \$6.00 Non-Resident Trout Stamps.

Maryland - 1960-1961 Big Game Stamp

\$2.00 (Firearms only) \$3.00 (Archers only)

Michigan - 1959 \$2.00 Bear Stamp

1960 \$2.00 Bear Stamp

New Hampshire - From 196d

\$1.00 County Resident-Hunting and Fishing

\$1.00 Big Game - Resident - Hunting

\$1.00 Resident and Non-Resident Trout Stamp

West Virginia - From 1960

\$1.00 Resident - Trout Stamp

\$5.00 Non-Resident - Trout Stamp

\$1.00 Resident - Big Game Stamp

\$5.00 Non-Resident Big Game Stamp

### PAPER

SILK: - Silk paper in philately is of two kinds. First, that in which one or more threads extend across the stamp, most frequently described as silk threads. The second type is the short silk fibres strewn all over the stamp.

(Continued in next issue)

MANY LOTS OF

*U. S. Revenues*

Are regularly featured in  
OUR MONTHLY AUCTIONS

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGS ON REQUEST

ROBERT A. SIEGEL

489 Fifth Ave.

New York 17, N. Y.

FIGURE 22. APRIL, 1961 ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN REVENUER, PAGE REPORTING MARYLAND BIG GAME HUNTING STAMPS WERE ISSUED.



In *Applegate's Catalog of State and Territorial Game and Fishing License Stamps*, published in 1963, Frank Applegate listed several additional stamps (see Figure 23). Unfortunately, the listings are a bit messy and kind of difficult to read. In the case of my copy, this is further exacerbated by handwritten notes made by E.L. Vanderford subsequent to publication.

However, Applegate was the first to report that in 1960-61 there were not only two separate stamps, one each for firearms and archers as reported by both Strock and Janousek – but added that for each of these there were **two different printings**. The first printing for each stamp was perforated 12.5 [Vanderford's notes] and the second printing was rouletted 9.5 [Vanderford's notes].

Applegate further informed collectors that the first printing (perforated) for firearms numbered 60,000 stamps and the second printing (rouletted) numbered 13,000; while the first printing (perforated) for archers numbered 8,000 stamps and the second (rouletted) numbered 2,000.

One deduction that can be made with this new information is that by the time Strock purchased his firearms stamp from the license section, the first printing had been exhausted and they were selling stamps from the second printing – as he reported in the *SRN* that the firearms stamps were *rouletted* (see Figure 20).



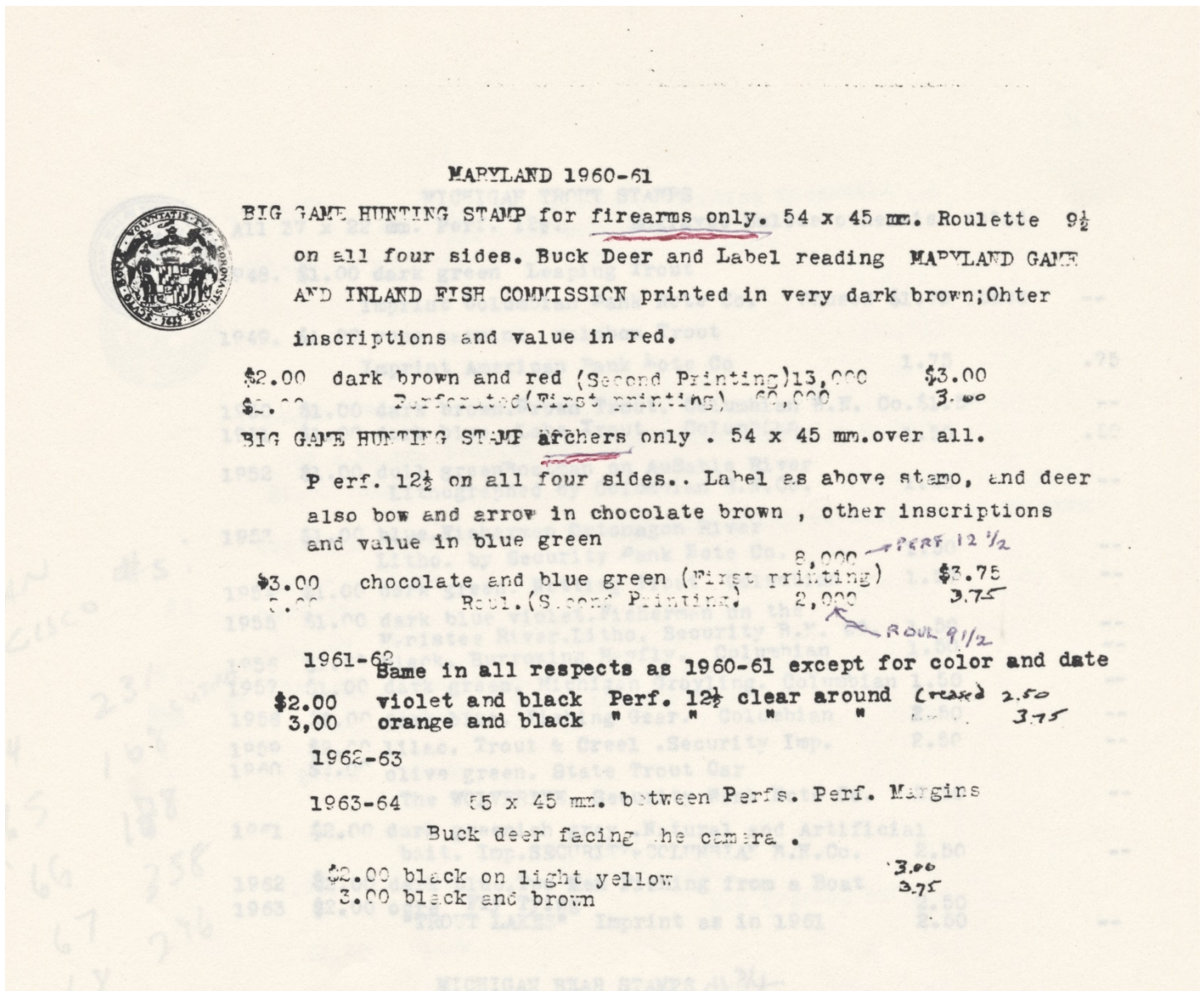


FIGURE 23. THE MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS SECTION FROM APPLGATE'S CATALOG, PUBLISHED IN 1963.

In addition to those from 1960-61 Applegate listed big game stamps from 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. He provide descriptions for the stamps from two of these years, 1961-62 and 1963-64.

For 1961-62, he stated the stamps were "[The] Same in all respects as 1960-61 except for color and date."  
 \$2.00 violet and black Perf. 12.5 clear [all] around  
 3.00 orange and black Perf. 12.5 clear [all] around

For 1963-64, he stated new artwork was used: "Buck deer facing the camera."  
 \$2.00 black on light yellow  
 3.00 black and brow

## **Vanderford's Listings in the SRN**

Starting with the September 1967 issue of the SRN, E.L. Vanderford was named as an Assistant Editor (Fish & Game) and the first of his game listings appeared. Ken Pruess had convinced Van to update Joseph Janousek's fish and game listings that previously appeared in the American Revenuer.

In the January, 1969 issue of the SRN, Vanderford presented his Maryland Big Game Stamp listings (see Figures 24-28). Van's listings were clear, comprehensive and accurate. He listed the stamps for Archers and Firearms in two separate sections, each preceded by the same introduction:

"First issued for 1960-61 season. All issues 1960-61 through 1966-67 are from panes of 10 (2 x 5) with perforated or rouletted selvage on four sides. Overall stamp sizes approximately 54 x 45mm. Discontinued after [the] 1967-68 season and superseded by [a] \$5.50 Deer and Turkey stamp for either Firearms or Bow and Arrow hunting."

Vanderford's listings revealed that new artwork was used starting with the 1965-66 issues and continuing through the end of the series (1967-68): "New design, standing buck white-tailed deer" (see Figure 26).



# THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER

Editorial Office  
THE STATE REVENUE SOCIETY  
1441 Urbana Lane  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68505

Volume 9, Number 1

January 1969

Whole Number 80

## MORE DOCUMENTARY METERS - Many

California Counties are now using Pitney-Bowes meters. Charles Hermann shows us the specimen from Inyo County which is in black on safety tape. A few Counties are still using stamps and others are reported to have some type of machine-accounting system.

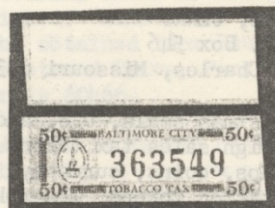
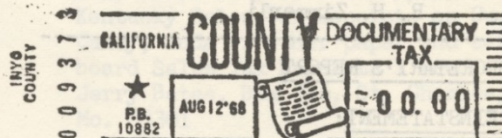
In Michigan, each County seems to have a meter. Terry Hines sends the Wayne County in red on safety tape.

**WISCONSIN OLEO** - Both Dorance Gibbs and Charles Hermann submitted the new pressure sensitive stamp which now has white lettering on a light green map. The color precludes illustration.

## FREE STATE DOCUMENT STAMP LISTINGS -

El Hubbard offers readers who send a stamped reply envelope (business size preferred) a listing of the document stamps of Louisiana (Lottery), Maryland, and Massachusetts as long as surplus 'tear' sheets last. The complete U.S. State Documentary Stamp Catalog is priced at \$2, and the complete catalog of all State revenues at \$5. Address: 3739 Benton, Santa Clara, Cal. 95051

**IOWA OLEOMARGARINE** - Carter Litchfield is preparing a new illustrated checklist of Iowa oleo revenues and needs to confirm the existence of several rare values. If you have a copy of the 75¢, 90¢, \$2.40, \$3.00, or \$3.10 in your collection, please contact Carter so that this list can be completed for publication. His address is 412 West Brookside, Bryan, Texas 77801.



**BALTIMORE, MARYLAND** - The city pressure-sensitive issue, CR17-19 are not for cigars only. They cover all tobacco products except cigarettes. The cigarette tax is collected for the city by the State. Additional values in this series are: 1¢ pink, 2¢ yellow, 3¢ blue, 4¢ dark brown, 5¢ red, 6¢ purple, 12¢ orange, 15¢ gray. These were introduced in 1962 and come 500 per roll. What seems to be a die variety is found on the 3¢. There is a white space that is just to the left of the "3¢" in the lower right corner. Our illustration may not show up; the listed 50¢ is shown for comparison. Thanks to Terry Hines for this information.

FIGURE 24. JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER, COVER PAGE.

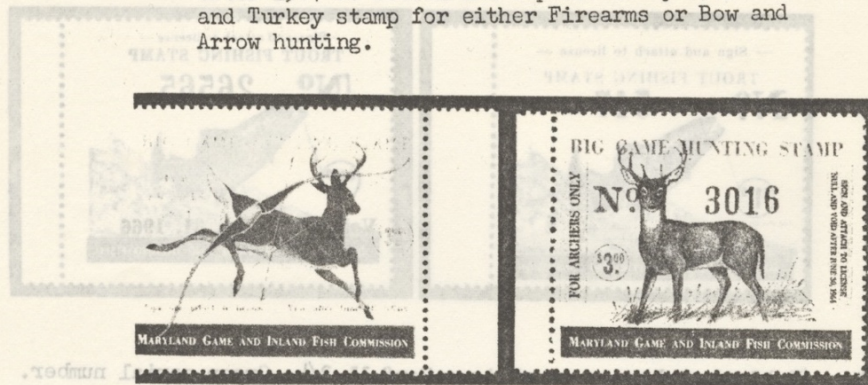


## HANDBOOK OF FISH AND GAME STAMPS - Vanderford

MARYLAND

Big Game Hunting Stamps  
(For Archers Only)

First issued for 1960-61 season. All issues 1960-61 through 1966-67 are from panes of 10 (2 x 5) with perforated or rouletted selvage all four sides. Overall stamp sizes approximately 54 x 45 mm. No serial numbers prior to the 1962-63 issue. Discontinued after 1967-68 season and superseded by \$5.50 Deer and Turkey stamp for either Firearms or Bow and Arrow hunting.



- 1960-61 \$3 reddish brown and green on white. Design: Bow and arrow superposed on running buck whitetailed deer. Perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (First printing, 8000 stamps).
- 1960-61 \$3 same except roul  $9\frac{1}{2}$  (Second printing, 2000 stamps).
- 1961-62 \$3 black and orange on white. Perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . Otherwise same as 1960-61.
- 1962-63 \$3 black and green on white. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Green serial number. Otherwise same as 1960-61.
- 1963-64 \$3 black and brownish red on white. New design, standing buck whitetailed deer. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Brownish red serial number.
- 1964-65 \$3 black on green. Otherwise same as 1963-64.

FIGURE 25. JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER, PAGE 6  
WITH VAN'S MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS LISTINGS.



## HANDBOOK OF FISH AND GAME STAMPS - Vanderford

MARYLAND

Big Game Hunting Stamps

(For Archers Only)



- 1965-66 \$3 black and green on white. New design, standing buck whitetailed deer and bow and arrow. Perf 11 3/4. Black serial number.
- 1966-67 \$3 black on light yellow. Design as 1965-66 but printed text altered. Perf 11 3/4. Black serial number.
- 1967-68 \$3 black on pink. Otherwise same as 1966-67 except from panos of 10 having one or more imperforate sides.

Big Game Hunting Stamps

(For Firearms Only)

First issued for 1960-61 season. All issues 1960-61 through 1966-67 are from panes of 10 (2 x 5) with perforated or rouletted selvage all four sides. Overall stamp sizes approximately 54 x 45 mm. No serial numbers prior to the 1962-63 issue. Discontinued after 1967-68 season and superseded by \$5.50 Deer and Turkey stamp for either Firearms or Bow and Arrow hunting.



FIGURE 26. JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER, PAGE 7 WITH VAN'S MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS LISTINGS (CONTINUED) AND AN INTRODUCTION FOR HIS FIREARMS LISTINGS.



## HANDBOOK OF FISH AND GAME STAMPS - Vanderford

MARYLAND

Big Game Hunting Stamps

(For Firearms Only)

- 1960-61 \$2 dark brown and red on white. Design: Running buck white-tailed deer. Perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (First printing, 60,000 stamps).
- 1960-61 \$2 same except rouel  $9\frac{1}{2}$  (Second printing, 13,000 stamps).
- 1961-62 \$2 black and violet on white. Perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . Otherwise same as 1960-61.
- 1962-63 \$2 black and red on white. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Red serial number. Otherwise same as 1960-61.
- 1963-64 \$2 black on light yellow. New design, standing buck white-tailed deer. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Black serial number.
- 1964-65 \$2 black on pink. Otherwise same as 1963-64.



- 1965-66 \$2 black and red on white. New design, standing buck whitetailed deer. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Black serial number.
- 1966-67 \$2 black on white. Design as 1965-66 but printed text altered. Perf  $11\frac{3}{4}$ . Black serial number.
- 1967-68 \$2 black on deep yellow. Otherwise same as 1966-67 except from panes of 10 having one or more imperforate sides.

FIGURE 27. JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER, PAGE 8 WITH VAN'S MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR FIREARMS LISTINGS.

## HANDBOOK OF FISH AND GAME STAMPS - Vanderford

MARYLAND

Deer and Turkey Stamps

(For Firearms or Bow and Arrow Hunting)

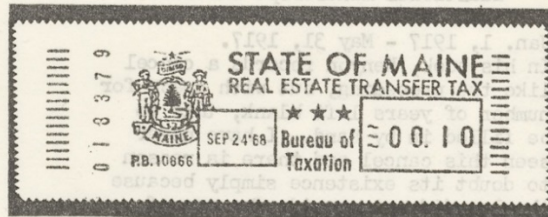
First issued for 1968-69 season and superseded individual stamps formerly issued for Big Game (Firearms only) or Big Game (Archery only).



1968-69 \$5.50 green on white paper, whitetailed buck deer's head and Wild Turkey. Black serial number. Roull  $12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ . Overall size 58 x 47 mm.

MAINE DOCUMENTARY -

Maine uses a very attractive Pitney-Bowes meter. During January and February 1968, before the P.B. meters were delivered, the State used stamps. There were five values, all on yellow paper: 55¢ black, \$1.10 blue, \$5.50 green, \$11.00 red, and \$55 brown.



The Bureau of Taxation has recalled these stamps, and tells me that "Presumably, they will be destroyed following an inventory by the Department of Audit." I've written the Dept. of Audit and asked that they not destroy the stamps, but make them available to collectors for at least a few months. So far the only reply I've received is a letter telling me that the Dept. of Audit has no control over these stamps, and my letter has been turned over to the Bureau of Taxation. I may end up writing Gov. Curtis of Maine. Keep your fingers crossed. Oh yes, each County's Register of Deeds has a meter.

----- Terry Hines

FIGURE 28. JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER, PAGE 9 WITH VAN'S LISTING FOR THE 1968-69 DEER AND TURKEY STAMP. THIS NEW SERIES SUPERSEDED THE INDIVIDUAL BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS AND FIREARMS.



These listings in the SRN would provide the basis for the Maryland Big Game Stamps section in Vanderford's Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps, published by Ken Pruess and the State Revenue Society in 1973.

Van's handbook served as the Bible for a rapidly growing niche hobby in the 1970s – the collecting of state and local fish and game stamps. As someone who had previously confined their collecting interests to U.S. postage stamps – regular issues, commemoratives, airmails, etc. and of course, federal duck stamps – I know that *The Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* really opened my eyes at the time and then continued to serve as a source of inspiration for years to come.

The oversized, bi-colored Maryland Big Game Stamps have always been favorites of collectors and hunters – and deservedly so. I remember (like it was yesterday) getting quite excited just looking at the black and white xerox copies shown above, many years ago. Starting in the next post (Part Two), I look forward to sharing HD full color scans with you – as we shelter in place together in 2020

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Two

Today we shall begin to look at the Maryland Big Game Hunting Stamps. Since one of the primary goals for this particular series of posts (aside from being informative and educational) is to serve as a form of escapist entertainment – I shall attempt to construct a “show and tell” narrative that is loaded with visually appealing images.

As we go through the years, we shall see a mixture of unused singles, plate number singles, blocks, complete sheets and panes, used singles, used singles with various overprints, and many usages – both on hunting licenses and back tags.

The oversized, bicolor Maryland stamps were “Taylor-made” [sic] for this purpose, so on behalf of everyone at *Waterfowl Stamps and More*, please accept our invitation to leave the real world behind from time to time over the next few weeks and enjoy these posts as we continue to shelter in place together in 2020.

## The 1960-61 Maryland Big Game Stamps

As was shown in the *Maryland Hunters Guide* in Figure 12 of the introductory post and first reported in the philatelic press by David Strock and Joseph Janousek (see *The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part One*), Maryland first required hunters to purchase big game stamps for the 1960-61 season.

Two different big game stamps were issued: a \$2.00 stamp required for those hunting with firearms and a \$3.00 stamp for those hunting with a bow and arrow. **Both had two printings.** The first was perforated 12.5 and shall be referred to as Type I; the second was rouletted 9.5 and shall be referred to as Type II. As reported by Applegate and verified by E.L. Vanderford, all of the stamps were *very oversized* (sometimes referred to as “jumbo”), measuring approximately 54 x 45mm. However, individual examples may vary somewhat in size.

In addition, they were printed using two colors of ink: one for the central deer image or *vignette* and the banner with the inscription **Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission** at the bottom and another for the lettering and fee. They were printed on white paper. In philatelic terms, these stamps are known as *bicolored* (see Figure 1).

Note that this pair of stamps has full original gum but each is overprinted “SEP 13 1960”. These were among the very first stamps sold, to Frank Applegate. They were later acquired by the noted state revenue specialist Elbert Hubbard.



FIGURE 1. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME HUNTING STAMPS FOR FIREARMS (LEFT) AND ARCHERS (RIGHT).  
EX APPLEGATE, HUBBARD.



There had been very few bicolor fish and game stamps issued prior to 1960. The first were the Kansas Quail Stamps (1937-1961). These were extremely popular with collectors, however, compared to the Maryland stamps they were quite small. The Maryland stamps were kind of similar to the first three Washington Supplemental Elk License Stamps, issued from 1947-1949 – but even larger, perforated and with better artwork. In other words, *they were a collector's dream come true* (see Figures 2 and 3).



FIGURE 2. 1937-38 KANSAS QUAIL.

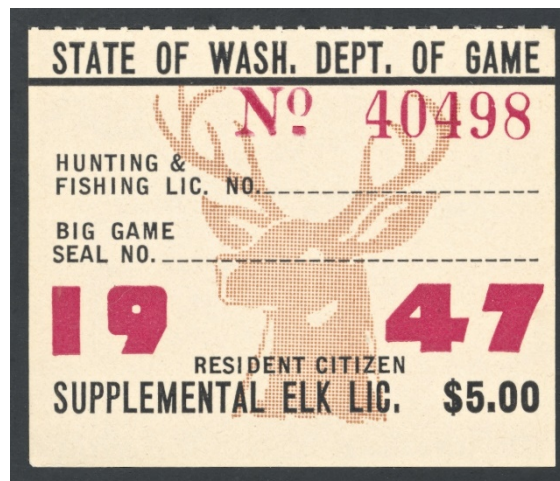


FIGURE 3. 1947 WASHINGTON ELK.

In comparison to U.S. postage stamps, airmail stamps, etc. – the Maryland Big Game Stamps simply *blew them away* in every respect (see Figure 4). After the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* was published (1973), many philatelists were exposed this kind of state revenue stamp for the first time – and the fanciful big game stamps helped to convert hundreds of them to our niche hobby.



FIGURE 4. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, FLANKED BY A 4 CENTS REGULAR ISSUE POSTAGE STAMP (LEFT) AND A 7 CENTS AIRMAIL STAMP (RIGHT) THAT WERE BOTH CURRENT AT THE TIME.



## Show and Tell

I will now share and discuss a wide variety of examples from the first issue (1960-61) and this portion of the post *embodies the common theme* for this series, as we work our way through the eight seasons for which Maryland required Big Game Hunting Stamps (1960-61 through 1967-68).

The first example is an unused (full original gum) single of the firearms stamp, Type I, overprinted SEP 27 1960 in red ink with a rubber stamp. If you look very closely, you will see that this is the same stamp that was used to illustrate Vanderford's original listings in the *State Revenue Newsletter* in 1969 and also his *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* in 1973 (see Figure 25 in Part One and Figures 5 and 6 below). It was purchased by Ken Pruess.



FIGURE 5. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I  
EX PRUESS.

Big Game Hunting Stamps  
(For Firearms Only)

First issued for 1960-61 season. All issues 1960-61 through 1966-67 are from panes of 10 (2 x 5) with perforated or rouletted selvage all four sides. Overall stamp sizes approximately 54 x 45 mm. No serial numbers prior to the 1962-63 issue. Discontinued after 1967-68 season and superseded by \$5.50 Deer and Turkey stamp for either Firearms or Bow and Arrow hunting.



- 7 -

FIGURE 7. VANDERFORD'S INTRODUCTION FOR HIS FIREARMS LISTINGS, WHICH APPEARED IN THE SRN IN JANUARY, 1969.



Next, we have an unused top margin single of the firearms stamp, Type I, showing the *sheet number*. Vanderford stated "All issues 1960-61 through 1966-67 are from *panes* [my emphasis] of 10 (2 x 5) with perforated or rouletted selvage [on] all four sides" (see Figure 7 above). It turns out that Van was only partially correct and that all stamps from the first two years are from *sheets* of ten, rather than panes of ten.

The difference between a sheet and a pane is that sheets are not attached to each other and placed between covers with gum or staples to form a booklet – as are booklet panes. Starting with the 1962-63 seasons, the stamps were, in fact, issued in panes of ten (more on this later).

Printed in the margin (or selvage) above the stamp in the upper right of each sheet (position two) was the sheet number. It was printed in the same color ink as was used for the lettering and fee on the face of the stamps. Note the top edge of the relatively wide selvage shows no evidence of being *gummed* (see Figure 8). We will come back to this later on.

This stamp came from the collection of a former Maryland Department of Game and Inland Fish official that was also a hunter and a stamp collector. He sporadically purchased up to three sheets or panes of each of the big game stamps while they were current and put them away, rolled up inside cardboard tubes.

I purchased most of his collection shortly after meeting him in 1992 and the balance a number of years later.



FIGURE 8. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE.

After learning of the Maryland Big Game Stamps, collectors were often frustrated to discover the alluring stamps were not easy to obtain. The Department of Game and Inland Fish License Section in Annapolis *would not* sell stamps to collectors. The pioneer fish and game collectors of the day had to scramble around during the season, write numerous letters and make costly long distance phone calls before they finally found a sympathetic county clerk who was willing to sell the stamps to them (see Figures 9 and 10).

FLORIDA Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 South Meridian St., Tallahassee 32304 (Will not sell to collectors. Current issue may be purchased from any County Judge)

GEORGIA State Game & Fish Commission, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta 30303 (Have never issued hunting or fishing stamps)

ILLINOIS Department of Conservation, State Office Bldg., Springfield 62706 (Can not sell to collectors)

IDAHO Fish and Game Department, 600 South Walnut St., Boise 83707

INDIANA Department of Natural Resources, Fish and Game Division, Room 605, State Office Bldg., 100 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis 46209

IOWA Conservation Commission, East 7th and Court Ave., Des Moines

KANSAS Forestry, Fish & Game Commission, Box 1028, Pratt 67124

MARYLAND Dept. Game and Inland Fish, Room 109, State Office Bldg., Box 231, Annapolis 21404 (Will not sell. Current issues can be purchased from Clerk of Circuit Court, Anne Arundel County, Annapolis)

MASSACHUSETTS Division of Fisheries & Game, 73 Tremont St., Boston 02108

MICHIGAN Department of Conservation, Lansing 48926

MONTANA Department of Fish and Game, Helena 59601

NEBRASKA Game & Parks Commission, State Capitol, Lincoln 68508

NEVADA Fish & Game Department, P. O. Box 678, Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE Fish & Game Department, 34 Bridge St., Concord 03301

NEW JERSEY Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton 08625

NEW YORK Conservation Dept., Division of Fish & Game, Albany 12226

NORTH DAKOTA State Game & Fish Department, Bismarck 58501

SOUTH CAROLINA Division of Commercial Fisheries, 91 Broad St., Charleston (Have never issued hunting or fishing stamps)

SOUTH DAKOTA Department of Game, Fish and Parks, State Office Bldg., Pierre 5

TENNESSEE Game and Fish Commission, Cordell Hall Bldg., Nashville 37219 (Will not sell. Stamps must be purchased through license agents)

UTAH State Department of Fish & Game, 1596 W. N. Temple, Salt Lake City 84114 (Will not sell. Stamps must be purchased through license agents)

VIRGINIA Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, 7 N. 2nd St., Box 1642, Richmond 23213 (Stamps must be obtained from Circuit Court Clerks)

WASHINGTON Department of Game, 600 N. Capitol Way, Olympia 98502 (No stamps issued since 1957)

WEST VIRGINIA Dept. of Natural Resources, State Office Bldg. #3, Charleston 25305

WYOMING Game and Fish Commission, Box 378, Cheyenne 82001 (Will not sell. Stamps must be purchased through license agents)

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FIGURE 9. PARTIAL LISTING OF STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT ADDRESSES WHERE COLLECTORS COULD PURCHASE STAMPS, COMPILED BY KEN PRUESS AND E.L. VANDERFORD AND PUBLISHED IN THE SRN IN 1968.



MARYLAND Dept. Game and Inland Fish, Room 109, State Office Bldg., Box 231,  
Annapolis 21404 (Will not sell. Current issues can be purchased from  
Clerk of Circuit Court, Anne Arundel County, Annapolis)

FIGURE 10. HIGHLIGHTED MARYLAND INFORMATION FROM THE PREVIOUS SOURCE.

Then, the unused stamps collectors received in the mail, while having full original gum, would often have the date of sale overprinted with a rubber stamp (see Figures 1 and 5) or written on the stamp with a ballpoint pen. The unused stamp below has full original gum. Alas, the clerk wrote "12/1/60" and "Customer" on the stamp and the collector's name on the side selvage (see Figure 11).



FIGURE 11. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I.

This helps to explain the scarcity of unused Maryland Big Game Stamps in unaltered or "mint" condition. I am fairly certain that (for about a third of the different stamps) the majority of true mint examples in collector's hands today were originally obtained by me from the official in the 1990s.

When there was more than one complete sheet, I often broke up the extra(s) and was then able to sell or trade mint singles and blocks to friends and clients.

Next, we have a 1960-61 single of the firearms stamp, Type I, used on the back of a Maryland Statewide Resident Hunting License, issued on November 11, 1960. From the date on the stamp, you can see it was sold on December 2, 1960. Both the stamp and the license are overprinted "ANTLERLESS DEER – SOMERSET COUNTY" (see Figure 13).

According to the *1960 Maryland Synopsis of Game Laws*, antlerless deer were only allowed to be hunted during a special season lasting three days "December 29, 30 and 31, 1960, sunrise to sunset in Talbot, Kent, Wicomico, Worcester Somerset and Dorchester Counties by Special Permit Only." (see Figure 12).

### ANTLERLESS DEER—SPECIAL SEASON

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — December 29, 30 and 31, 1960, sunrise to sunset in Talbot, Kent, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester Counties **by Special Permit Only**. Special permits available at the Clerk's office, County Court House, in the respective counties from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on November 2, 3 and 4 for county residents only. Following these dates, permits will be issued on a first come first served basis on November 9, 10, 11 and 12 until 500 permits are issued in Kent County, 400 permits are issued in Talbot County, 2000 permits in Dorchester County, 1000 permits in Wicomico County, 1000 permits in Somerset County, and 3000 permits in Worcester County, valid only for hunting in the respective counties in which they are issued. No more than one Anterless permit per person.

FIGURE 12. EXCERPT FROM 1960 MARYLAND SYNOPSIS OF GAME LAWS.



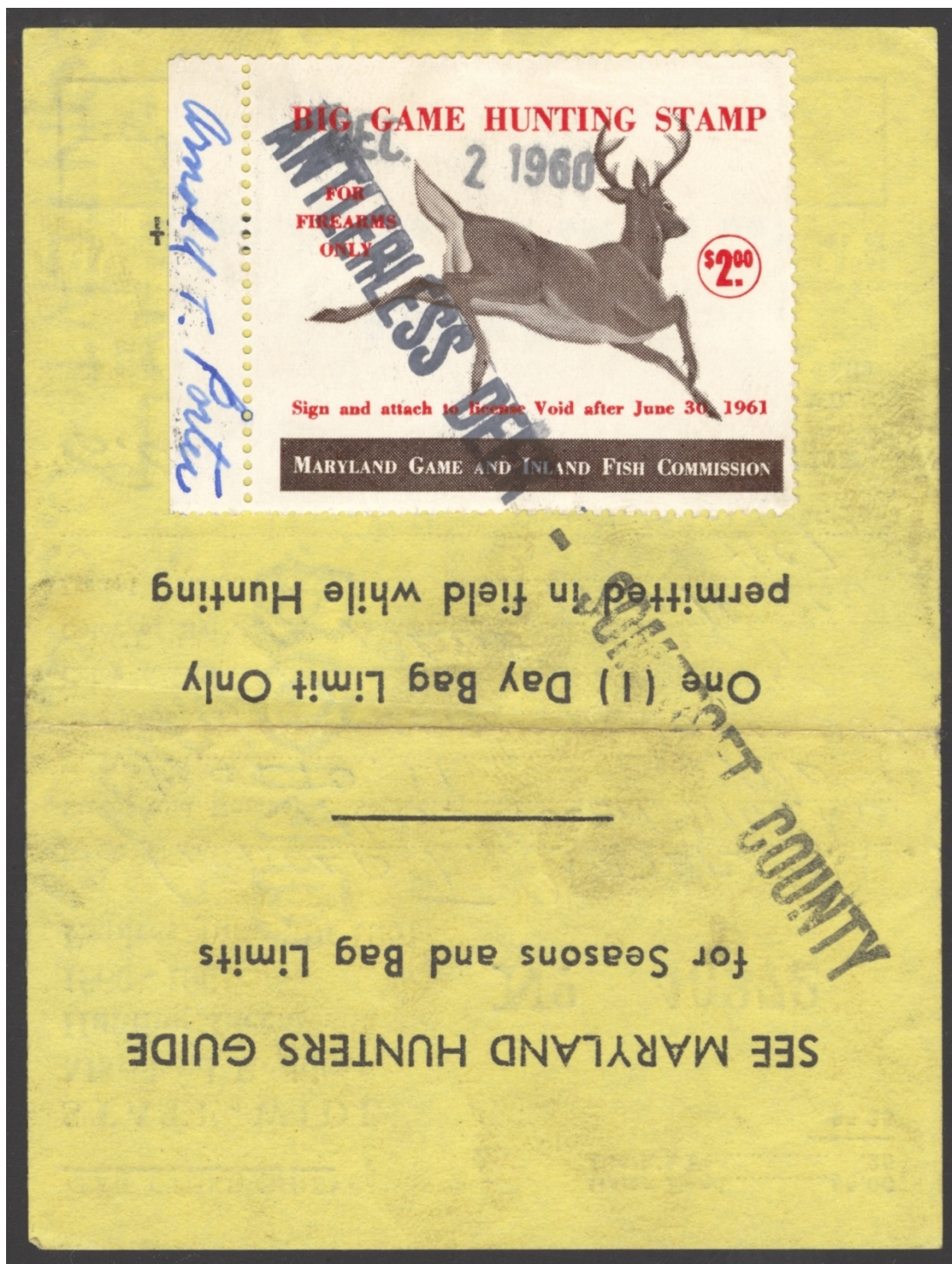


FIGURE 13. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, USED ON LICENSE.  
EX VANDERFORD.

Next, we have another 1960-61 single of the firearms stamp, Type I, used on a Maryland Statewide Resident back tag – a little rough but these are pretty difficult to come by (see Figure 14).



FIGURE 14. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, USED ON BACK TAG.



## Firearms – Second Printing

As reported by Applegate and verified by Vanderford, there were two printings of the firearms stamp, as well as the one for archers. In both cases, the second printing was much smaller. The first printing (perforated 12.5) for the firearms stamp was 60,000; the second printing (rouletted 9.5) was only 13,000.

The empirical data for used stamps in collections (the number of examples recorded) corresponds well with this printing disparity. While I have recorded numerous used examples of Type I stamps, I have only recorded two used examples of Type II.

When it comes to unused examples, it is a little more complicated. If you recall from Part One, the first philatelist to report that the stamps had been issued was David Strock in the February 1961 issue of the *SRN*. At that time, he was unaware there had been two printings and made a blanket statement that the firearms stamps were rouletted and the archers stamps were perforated. For the firearms stamp, he pictured an unused rouletted example (see Figure 15).

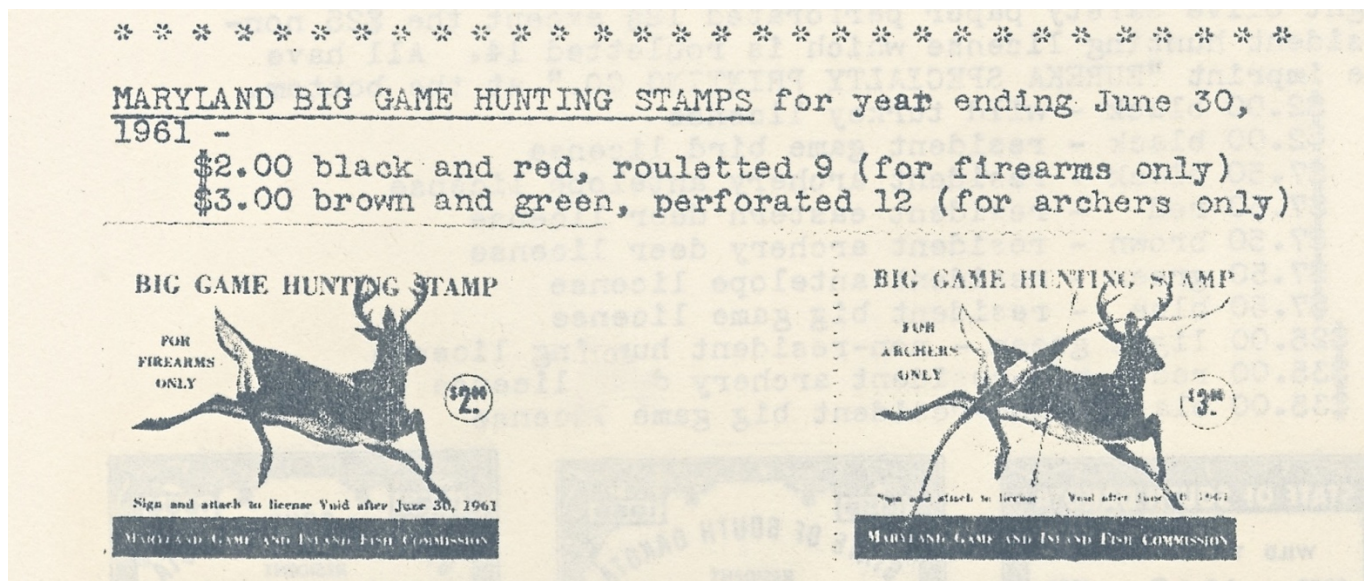


FIGURE 15. STROCK STATED THE 1960-61 FIREARMS STAMPS WERE ROULETTED AND SHOWED A ROULETTED EXAMPLE.

This suggests that by the time Strock and many other collectors found a way to purchase firearms stamps from county clerks – supplies of Type I stamps had already been exhausted by at least some clerks and they were filling orders with stamps from the second printing (Type II).

In addition, when I purchased the stamps from the Maryland official in the 1990s, he only had three Type I stamps but *three complete sheets* of Type II stamps. Therefore, for the 1960-61 firearms stamp in unused condition – despite the lower number printed – there are more *total* Type II stamps in collections today.

On the other hand, I have kept two large Type II multiples intact, including one complete sheet. So, when you break it down even further – to the total number of *pieces* in unused condition – there are more Type I.

I now have three pieces to share: an unused single, top single with sheet number and the complete sheet obtained from the official (see Figures 16, 17 and 18). In the case of the sheet number single and the complete sheet, again note the top edges show no evidence of being gummed.



FIGURE 16. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II.



FIGURE 17. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II, TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE. EX JOYCE





FIGURE 18. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II, COMPLETE SHEET.

Next, we have a used Type II stamp. This example is of interest for two reasons. First, notice the date of issue: Nov 21 1960 (kind of smeared). The Type I stamps shown earlier in Figures 11 and 12 were issued on December 1 and 2, respectively.

This means that **late in the year**, both the perforated and rouletted stamps (Types I and II) were being used *concurrently*. We now know that, for a period of time, Maryland County Clerks in some of the 23 counties were still selling Type I big game stamps to hunters – and an occasional collector – while clerks in the other counties were selling Type II stamps.

Second, a control number has been applied to the face. This was once a common book-keeping practice on the part of county clerks in states such as Indiana and Kansas (see Figures 19 and 20), however, I cannot recall ever seeing another Maryland stamp from the 1960s with a control number on either the front or the back – something to keep an eye out for (see Figure 21).

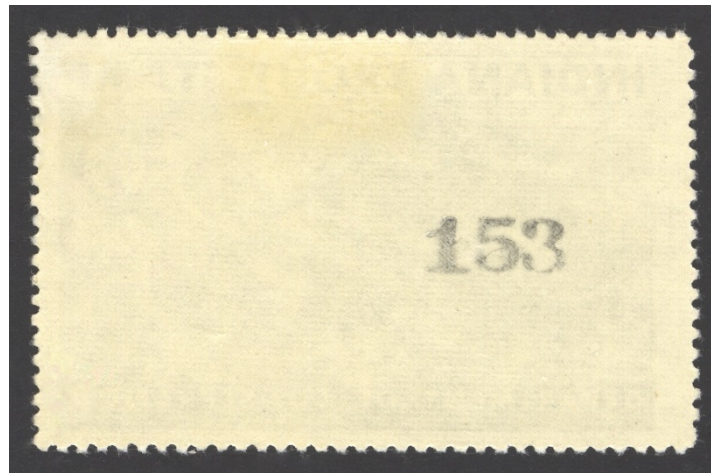


FIGURE 19. 1956 INDIANA TROUT STAMP WITH CONTROL NUMBER ON BACK.



FIGURE 20. 1959-60 KANSAS QUAIL STAMP WITH TWO CONTROL NUMBERS ON THE BACK – ONE FOR THE PANE AND ONE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL STAMP.





FIGURE 21. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II, USED. NOTE CONTROL NUMBER.

### Stamps For Archers Only

As reported by Strock et al., when Maryland began requiring firearms hunters to purchase a big game stamp in 1960 – they also offered a separate stamp to **archers only** for \$3.00. So what did archers get for their extra dollar? In addition to the regular deer hunting season (December 3-10), they were allowed to participate in a special *early* deer hunting season. This early bow and arrow season lasted from October 20 – November 12 in all counties except Allegany, Garrett and Washington. In these counties it was shortened to November 1-12 (see Figure 22).

Deer—Either sex (Special Bow and Arrow only) except	Oct. 20 - Nov. 12, inc.	1 per season	1 per season
In Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties only.	Nov. 1 - Nov. 12, inc.		

FIGURE 22. 1960-61 MARYLAND EARLY DEER HUNTING SEASONS FOR ARCHERS ONLY.

According to former Maryland Game Warden Paul Hanyok (personal communication), the purchase of the archers stamp would allow these hunters “more days and a chance at harvesting the best antlered deer before the firearms hunters.”

Despite these benefits, relatively few Maryland Big Game Stamps for hunting with a bow and arrow were sold as compared to the number sold for hunting with firearms. According to data provided in *Maryland's Conservation Laws, Licenses, and Enforcement Officers* (Hanyok, 1996), a total of 5,395 archers stamps were sold during the 1960-61 seasons – as compared to 58,671 firearms stamps.

Very few stamp collectors purchased unused examples of the archers stamp from county clerks. There were two reasons for this: As the number of archers stamps that was distributed to county clerks amounted to only 13% of the number of stamps for firearms (8,000 vs 60,000) and we know that it was difficult for the pioneer fish and game collectors to obtain *any* Maryland Big Game Stamps – we can assume it was *very* difficult for the average stamp collector to obtain the archers stamps.

In addition to the difficulty of acquisition factor, there was also the opportunity cost factor; that extra dollar had a lot more buying power in the 1960s than it does today – even accounting for inflation – and all but the most avid of stamp collectors would probably have been happy just owning an example of the firearms stamp (although that superimposed bow and arrow is pretty cool).

According to various sources, \$1.00 dollar in 1960 is equivalent to \$8.72 – 8.75 today. I can tell you there is something is wrong with this math. As a young stamp collector in the 1960s this is what the extra dollar (the *opportunity cost* for buying the archers stamp) meant to me...

For one dollar I could buy a ticket and see a movie (50 cents), buy an Orange Slush (10 cents), buy two Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (five cents each, which I used to dip in the Orange Slush – but that is another story), then, on the way home, stop and buy two packs of baseball cards (ten cents each) and a comic book (ten cents). In other words, when the Maryland Big Game Stamps were issued – you really did get a lot of “bang for your buck” (see Figure 23). Buying *both* stamps was for **the dedicated fish and game specialist**.



FIGURE 23. AD FOR REESE'S PEANUT BUTTER CUPS, CIRCA 1960S – YUM!



Obviously, the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission understood these economics as they had far fewer archers stamps printed: only 8,000 in the first printing and a scant 2,000 in the second. For the first printing, I now have two more pieces to share (in addition to the one shown in Figure 1): an unused single and a complete sheet from the official's collection (see Figures 24 and 25).



FIGURE 24. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TYPE I.

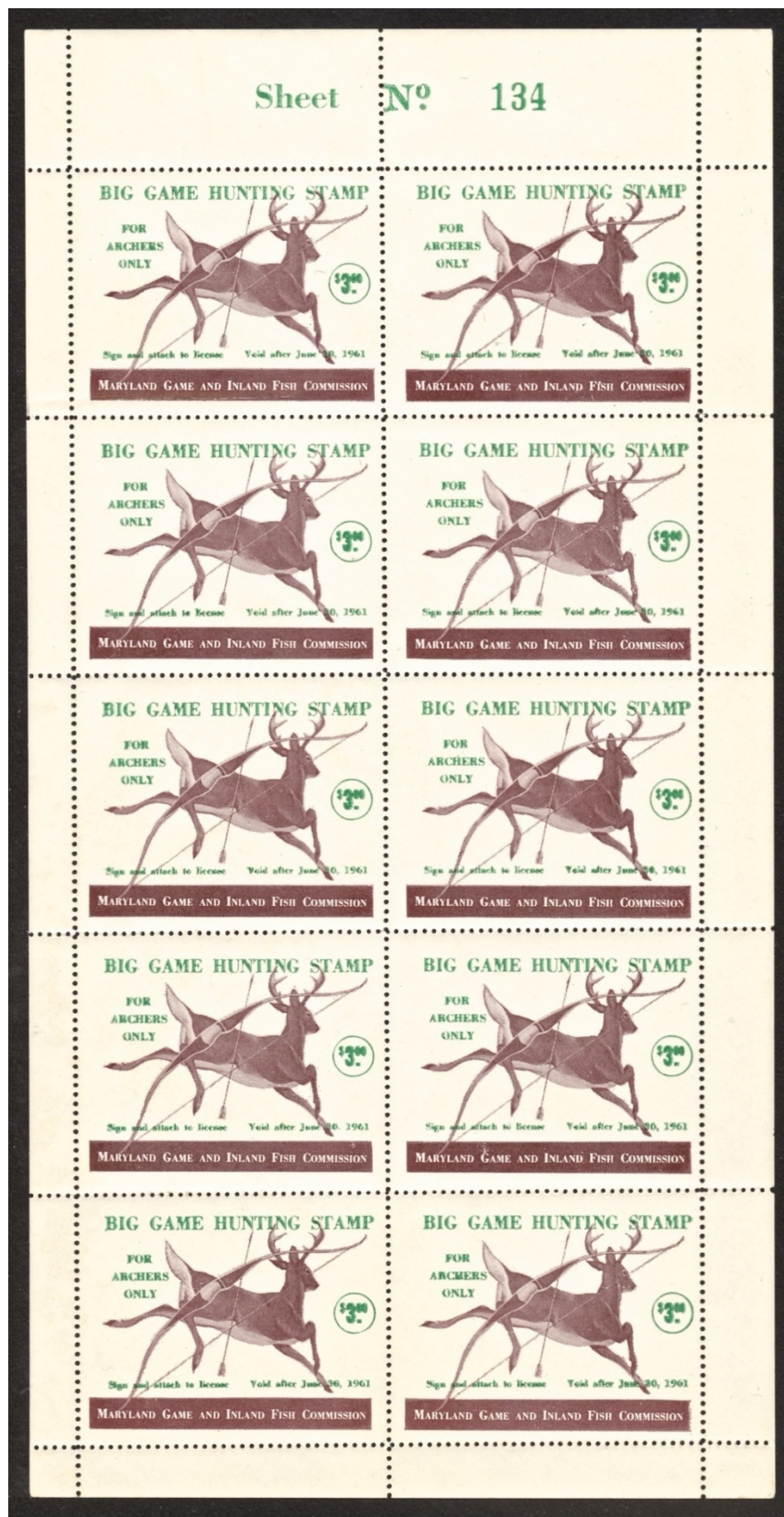


FIGURE 25. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TYPE I, COMPLETE SHEET.



## Archers – Second Printing

If we compare the number of stamps **printed** vs the number actually **sold**, we find that for 1960-61, 60,000 firearms stamps were initially printed and 58,671 total stamps were sold – or 98% of the number of stamps distributed to clerks before the season began. Therefore, we can assume that, toward the end of the year, county clerks were running out of firearms stamps all over the state – likely necessitating a hasty second printing.

With the archers stamps, 8,000 were initially printed and 5,495 total stamps were sold – or 68% of the number originally distributed. Presented with this kind of data, I believe the Commissioners would not have felt a need for additional archers stamps and the only reason they had them printed was because they were already placing an order for the firearms stamps – better safe than sorry.

Further, if this was the case, perhaps only a very small fraction of the archers second printing was actually distributed – for the majority of clerks would not need to be resupplied. This would explain why Strock received a firearms stamp from the second printing and an archers stamp from the first – and subsequently described the 1960-61 Maryland Big Game Stamps for Firearms and Archers as being rouletted and perforated, respectively (see Figure 15).

For the second printing, I have three pieces to share: an unused single, a single with the left selvage attached and a top sheet number single (see Figures 26-28).



FIGURE 26. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TYPE II. EX VANDERFORD.



FIGURE 27. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TYPE II. EX APPLGATE, HUBBARD.



FIGURE 28. 1960-61 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE. EX JOYCE.



To conclude part two of our series on the Maryland Big Game Stamps, I will show a page from my second exhibit, *U.S. Fish & Game Stamps; 1960 – 1979*, which included some of the items shown in this post, plus a top sheet number block of the Type I archers stamp (see Figure 28).

## U.S. Fish & Game Stamps — 1960

### Maryland Big Game Stamps

Maryland began to require big game hunters to purchase stamps in 1960. Separate stamps were required for hunting with firearms vs a bow and arrow. There were two printings of both types of stamps.



1960-61 Maryland firearms perforated 12.5

1960-61 Maryland firearms rouletted 9.5

1960-61 Maryland archers rouletted 9.5



1960-61 Maryland archers perforated 12.5

FIGURE 28. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT, INTRODUCING THE MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS.

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Three

Today we will look at the Maryland Big Game Stamps that were issued in the series' second season, 1961-62. We will see a number of used stamps, both on and off license, with various overprints and go into more depth about the reasons for applying these overprints. Then, a special treat is in store as we will see several examples of our fish and game hobby's most famous error. So let's relax and continue to immerse ourselves in these fascinating stamps.

### The 1961-62 Big Game Stamps

As first reported by Applegate and then verified by Vanderford, the 1961-62 big game stamps were "[The] same in all respects as 1960-61 except for color and date." As would be the case for the remainder of the stamps in the series, **there was only one printing** (for both firearms and archers).

The \$2.00 firearms stamp was violet and black on white paper; the \$3.00 archers stamp was orange and black on white paper. As was the first printing for 1960-61 (Type I), the 1961-62 stamps were perforated 12.5 and distributed to county clerks in *sheets* of ten (2 x 5) with selvage on all four sides.



The 1961 *Maryland Hunter's Guide* was more comprehensive and better organized as it pertained to deer hunting than it was in 1960. Page 8 laid out the various seasons: the time and duration of the special early bow and arrow season varied depending on the county, with the earliest date being October 16 and the latest November 14; the special antlerless deer season lasted three days, November 11-13 in St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties and the regular deer season took place from December 2-9, except Sunday (see Figures 1-3).

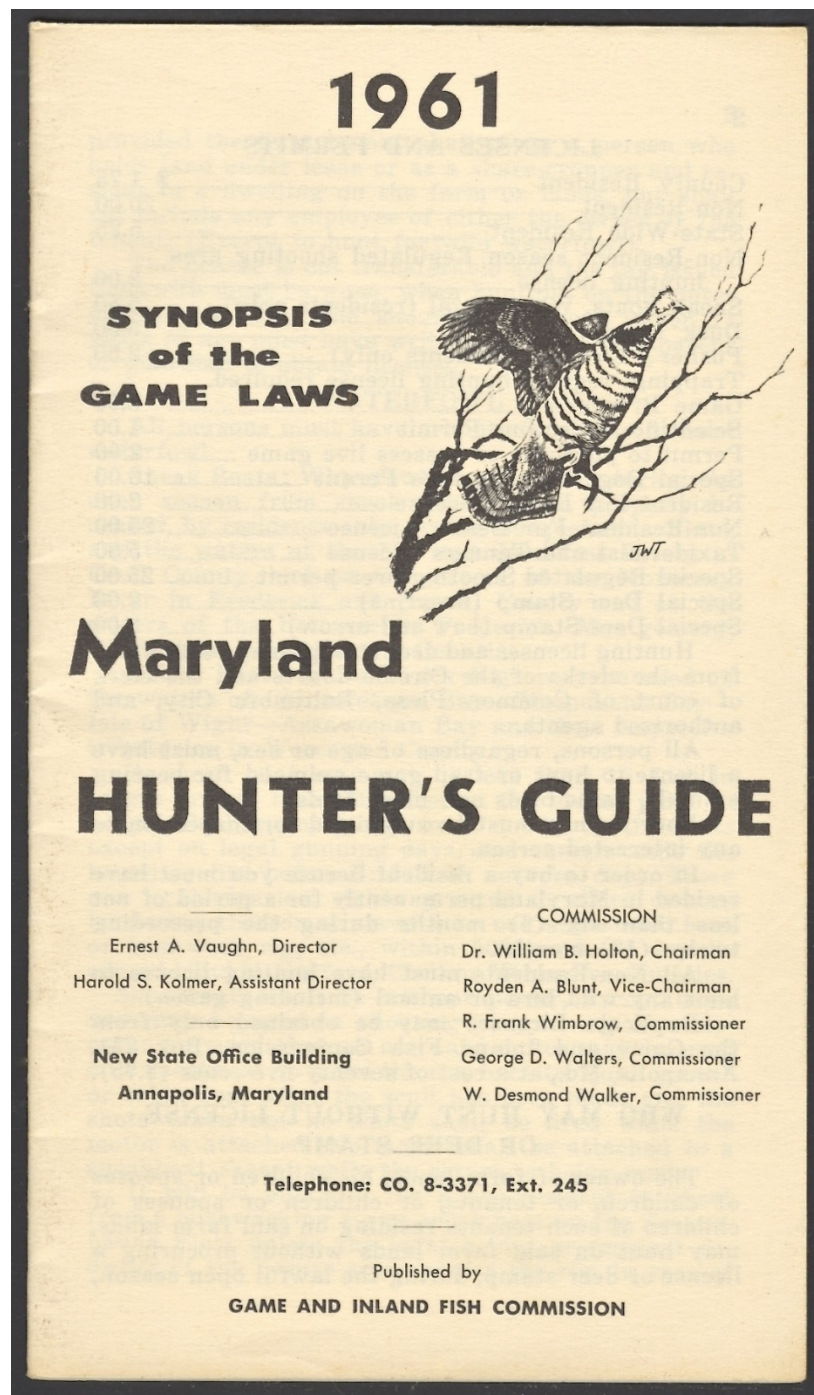


FIGURE 1. 1961 MARYLAND HUNTER'S GUIDE, COVER PAGE – SIGNED JWT.



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Special regulations for certain waters of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Kent, Dorchester, Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties.

Blinds cannot be placed farther from the shore than half way across a river less than 600 yards wide.

It is unlawful to enter or trespass in another's blind without permission.

It is unlawful to shoot from unlicensed booby, brush or stake blinds, or from a blind on or off the island known as the Battery on the Susquehanna Flats.

It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt wild waterfowl in the State of Maryland at nighttime in any manner whether from the shore or otherwise. The word "nighttime" shall be construed to mean the time as set forth annually by regulation adopted by the Secretary of the Interior when migratory birds may be taken during the lawful open season. And if it shall be proven that any person charged with hunting wild waterfowl between the daily closing hour and the daily opening hour for the following day and that said person had a gun in possession on the night in question, such fact shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

It shall be unlawful to have in possession any light which is used for hunting wild waterfowl at night in or near the vicinity of the feeding and resting grounds, and any such light found in possession shall be prima facie evidence of intention of a violation of this section, and shall be confiscated and turned over to the Director.

**Body Booting:** It shall be lawful to hunt wild waterfowl by Body Booting only on the Susquehanna Flats. It is Unlawful to hunt within (500) yards of any licensed blind, gunning rig, or any other Body Booter. No Body Booter may be on the Flats before 3:15 A.M. on any gunning day.

All Body Booting rigs must possess a bushwacking or sneak boat license. Any resident with any boat of 16 or more feet in length and at least 20 inches in depth at the lowest point may use said boat to procure a sneak boat license for body booting purposes only. The license must accompany the boat (not necessarily attached thereto) before anyone be permitted to shoot as a body booter. It will be un-

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lawful for a non-resident to shoot from a body booting rig on the Susquehanna Flats unless the legal holder or resident co-owner of the license accompanies the rig. In case of resident co-ownership of the rig, the license can be issued in two names.

#### UPLAND GAME

Game legally killed outside of the State may be brought in, or shipped in by express or baggage when accompanied by person who killed them, if legally taken and transported and exported, during the closed season in Maryland, upon presentation of an exportation permit and his non-resident hunting license.

The Game and Inland Fish Commission is authorized to issue permits for trapping and removing game.

Lawful to hunt upland game with a 22 cal. rifle, except deer.

#### RAISING GAME IN CAPTIVITY

Before a person can possess and rear game in captivity for sale, he must obtain a license from the Director costing \$5.00. Game raised under a Game Breeder's License, must be offered alive to the Director before being sold as food or for propagation to others. The law provides manner in which game birds and animals may be reared, tagged, sold and shipped. Details will be furnished upon application to Director.

#### DEER

##### ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — December 28, 29 and 30, 1961, sunrise to sunset in Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Charles, Talbot, Wicomico, Dorchester, Worcester and Somerset and portions of Allegany and Washington Counties by special permit.

Permits for Antlerless Deer Season in the above mentioned counties will be issued on the following dates: on December 14, 15 and 16 for residents of all counties, except Allegany and Washington Counties,

FIGURE 2. 1961 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – ANTLERLESS DEER HUNTING BY SPECIAL PERMIT.



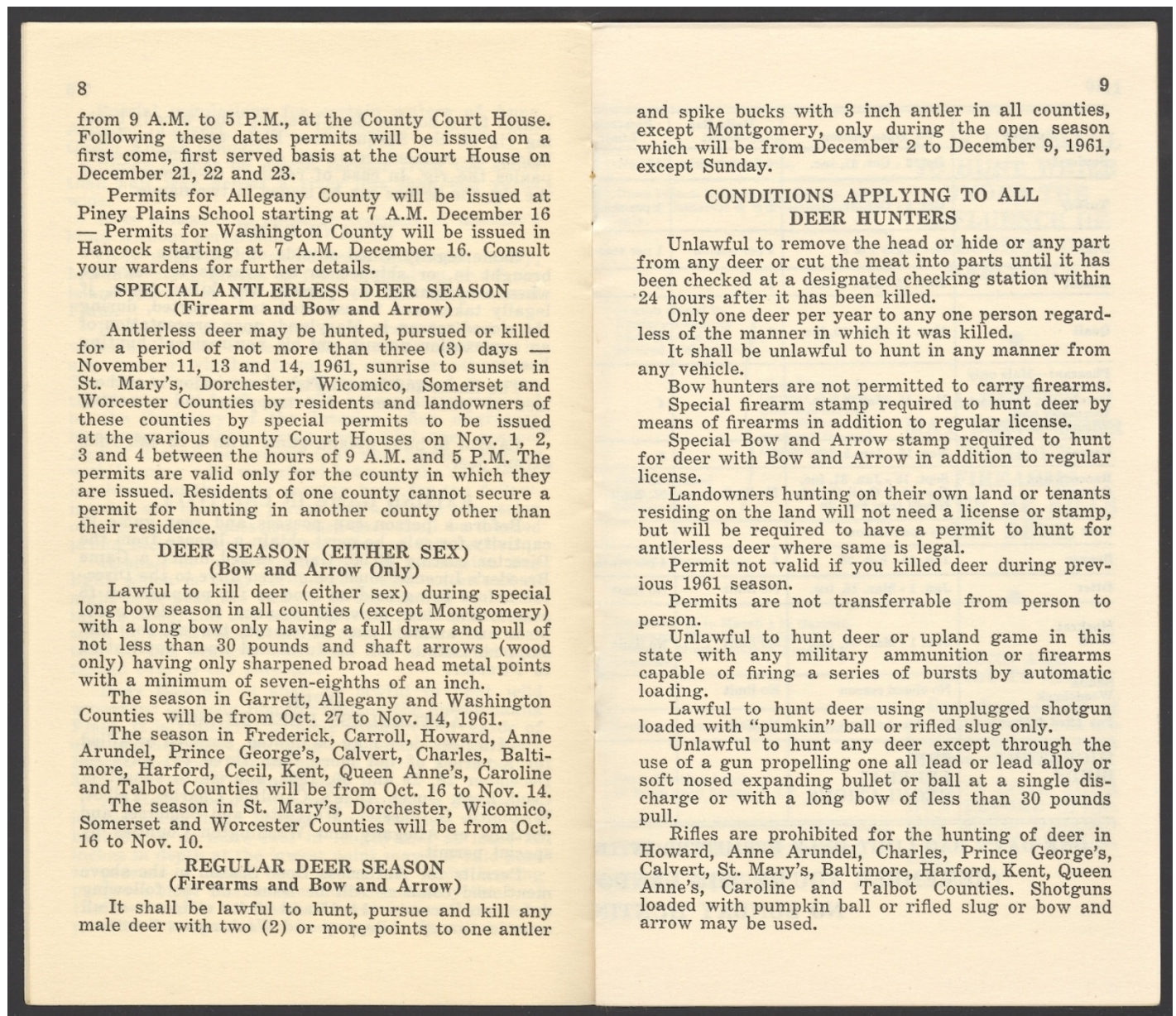


FIGURE 3. 1961. MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – SEASONS DEFINED.

Going into this project, I knew it would make for a more interesting story if I could provide the name of the artist for the Maryland Big Game Stamps. However, this information was proving to be elusive. When I noticed the illustration on the cover of the 1961 hunter's guide was signed with the initials "JWT", the same as in 1960, I began to think these might be the initials of a staff artist and that this same person may have also designed the stamps.

This led to hours of plugging "JWT" into google and various newspaper archives, combined with every combination of "Maryland", "artist", "deer", "big game", etc. that I could think of – but to no avail.

## Stamps for Firearms Only

To start with, I have three pieces to share: an unused single, a top single with sheet number and a nearly complete sheet of ten (some of the side selvage is missing). Both the sheet number single and the sheet were obtained in the official's collection. Note that for both, the top edges show no evidence of having been gummed (see Figures 4-6).



FIGURE 4. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.



FIGURE 5. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS,  
TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE.





FIGURE 6. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, SHEET OF TEN.

Next we have four used stamps; one that is rubber stamped with the issue date of "DEC 1 1961", one used on the back of a state-wide hunting license that was issued on July 3, one used on the back of a Carroll County resident hunting license that was issued on September 15 (however the stamp was issued on "12-1-61" so we know the hunter, a 14 year old boy, only participated in the regular hunting season) and one used on a Talbot County back tag (see Figures 7-10).



FIGURE 7. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.



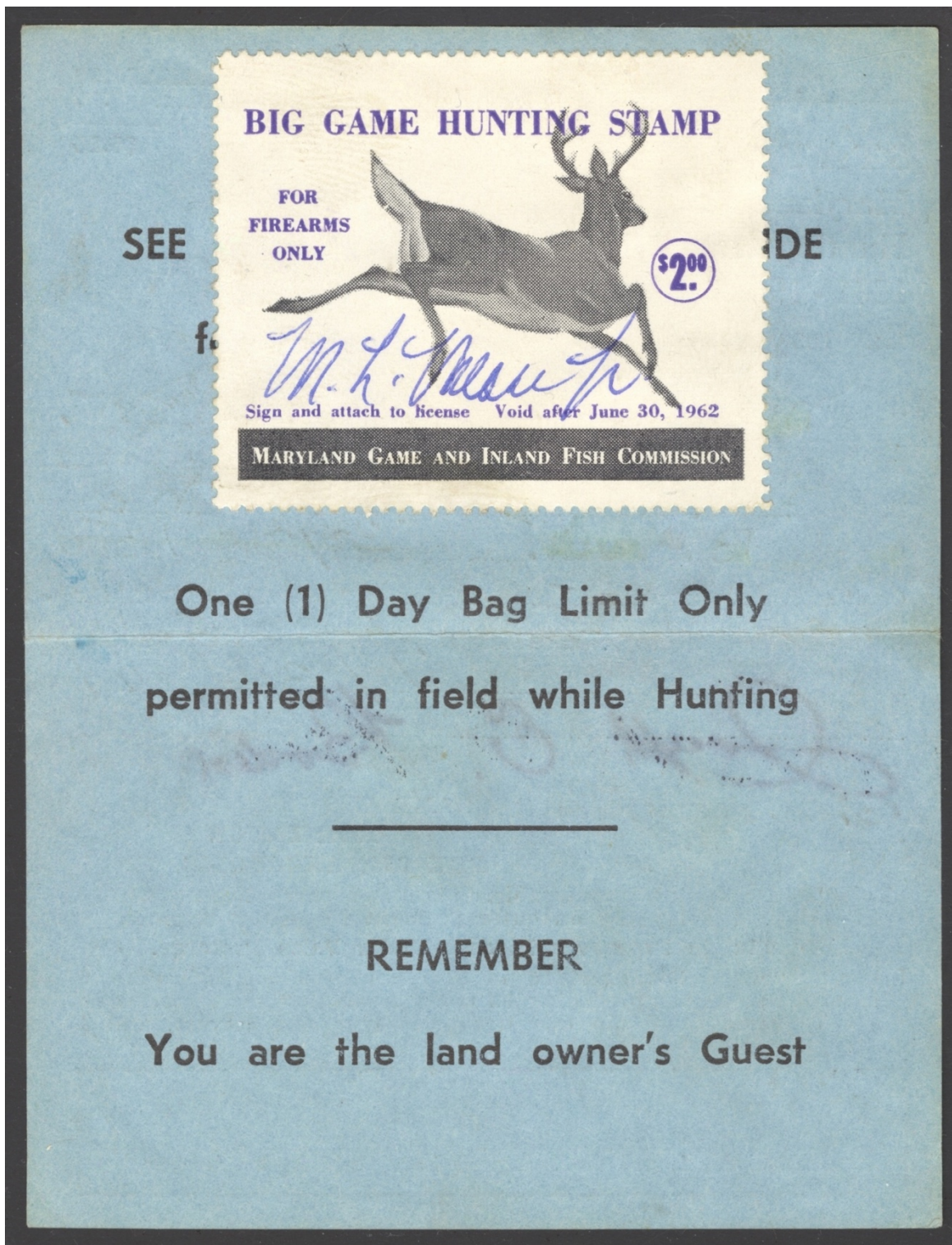


FIGURE 8. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A STATE-WIDE LICENSE.



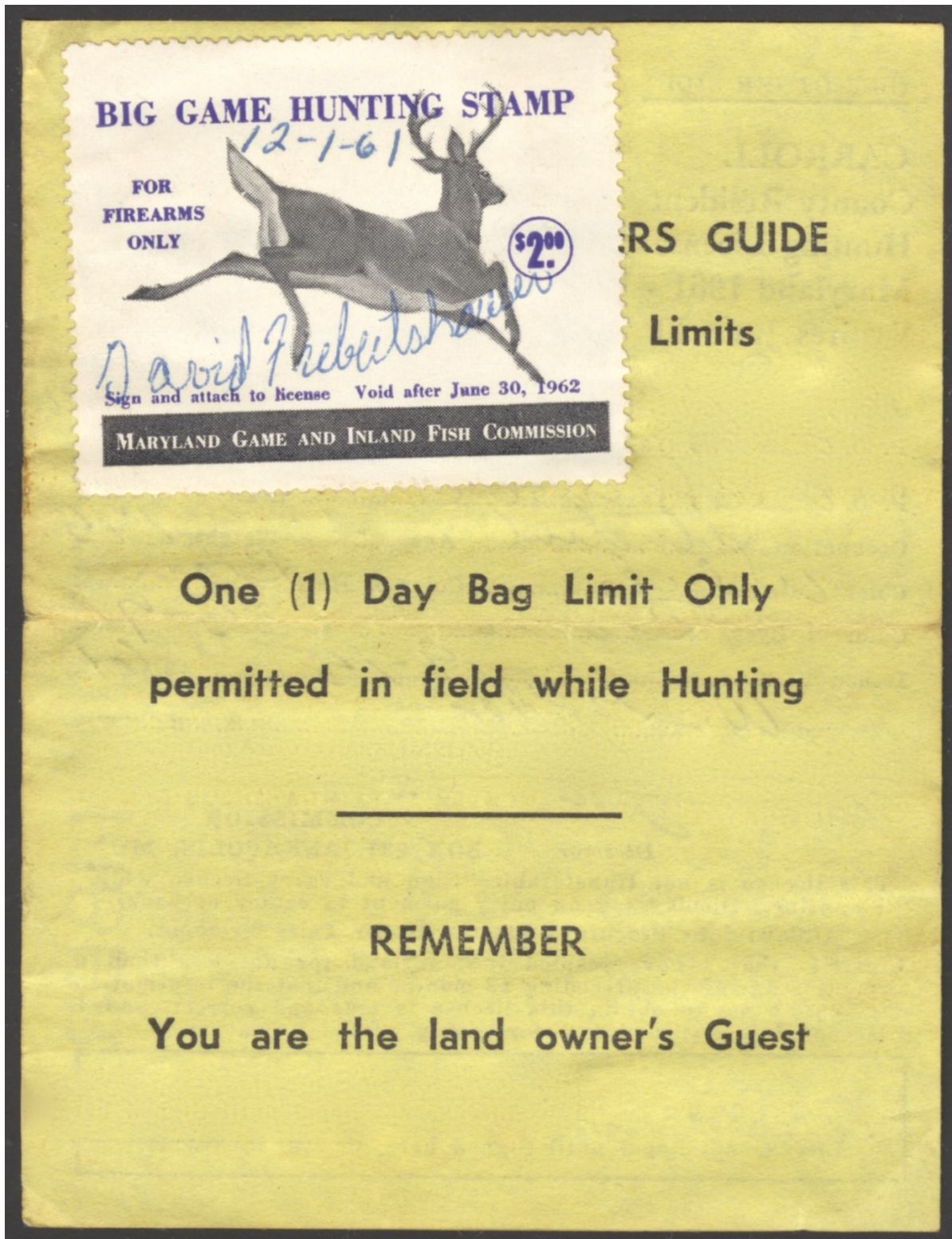


FIGURE 9. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A COUNTY LICENSE.





FIGURE 10. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A COUNTY BACK TAG. EX PRUESS.

## “DEER” Overprints Explained

As we saw in Part Two, after a permit was obtained for the special antlerless deer season in a specific county, the hunter's big game stamp, license or back tag was overprinted “ANTLERLESS DEER – XXXX COUNTY” (the example shown in Part Two, Figure 12 was for “SOMERSET” county).

Next, we have two used singles, one overprinted “ANTLERLESS DEER – ... (the county name is not visible)” and one used on a back tag overprinted “ANTLERLESS DEER – WICOMICO COUNTY”. Both overprints are rubber-stamped in red ink (see Figure 11 and 12).



FIGURE 11. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED – OVERPRINTED “ANTLERLESS DEER – ...”



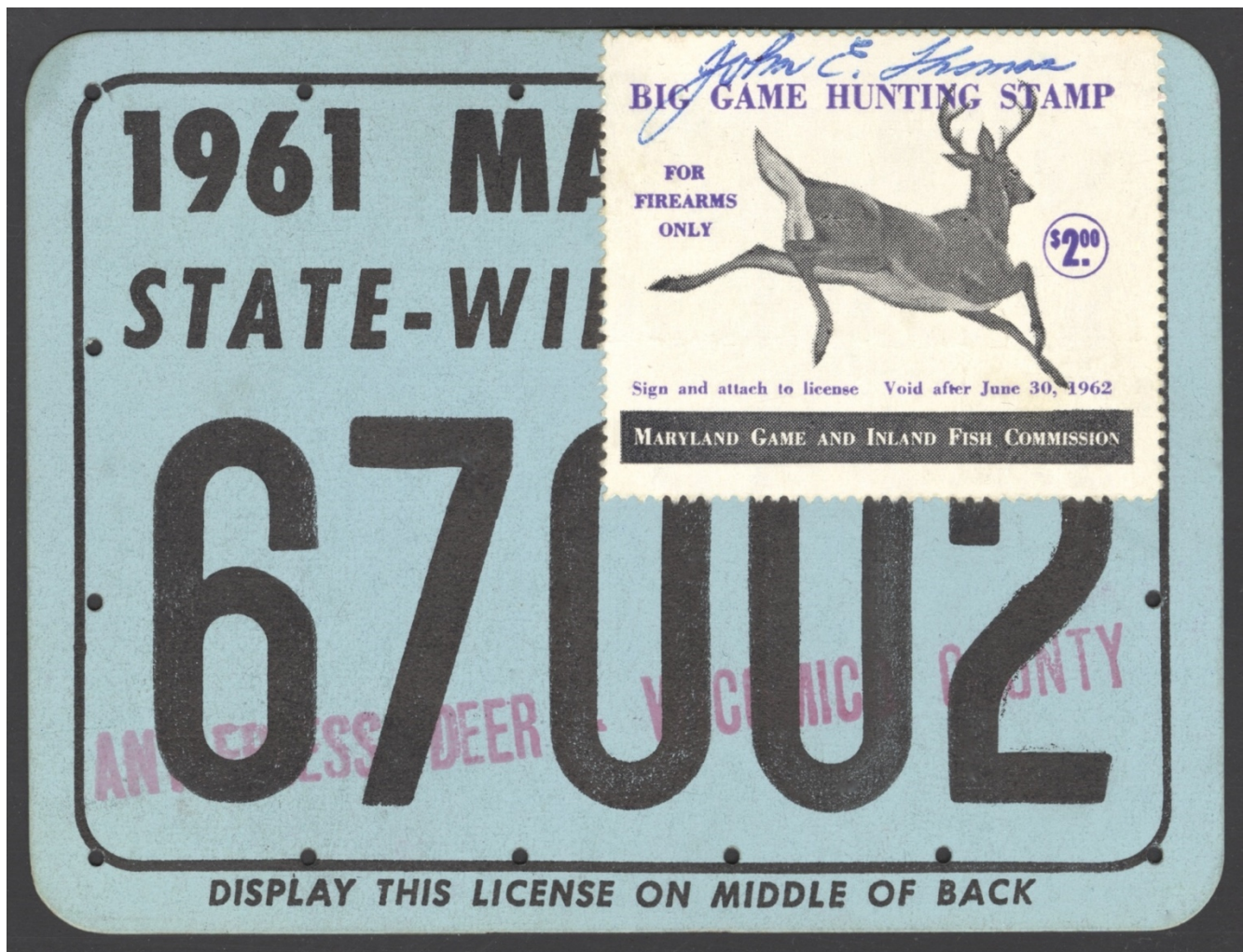


FIGURE 12. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON BACK TAG – OVERPRINTED “ANTLERLESS DEER – WICOMICO COUNTY”.



According to Paul Hanyok, 1961 was the first year harvested deer were required to be "checked in" at a designated Deer Checking Station. One or more of these stations was set up in every county throughout the state (see Figures 13 and 14).

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Shooting of hawks and owls permitted only in counties paying a bounty. All other counties closed. Landowner or agent may shoot hawks or owls anytime.

OFFICIAL TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

DAY	September		October		November		December		January	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
1	5:34	6:37	6:02	5:49	6:33	5:05	7:07	4:43	7:26	4:53
2	5:36	6:35	6:02	5:48	6:34	5:04	7:08	4:43	7:26	4:54
3	5:36	6:34	6:04	5:46	6:36	5:03	7:09	4:43	7:26	4:55
4	5:37	6:32	6:04	5:45	6:38	5:01	7:10	4:43	7:27	4:56
5	5:38	6:31	6:06	5:43	6:39	5:00	7:11	4:43	7:27	4:57
6	5:39	6:29	6:07	5:41	6:40	4:59	7:11	4:43	7:27	4:58
7	5:40	6:28	6:07	5:40	6:41	4:58	7:11	4:43	7:26	4:59
8	5:40	6:26	6:09	5:38	6:42	4:57	7:12	4:43	7:26	5:00
9	5:42	6:23	6:11	5:35	6:43	4:56	7:13	4:43	7:26	5:01
10	5:42	6:21	6:11	5:34	6:45	4:55	7:13	4:43	7:26	5:02
11	5:44	6:21	6:11	5:34	6:45	4:55	7:13	4:43	7:26	5:03
12	5:44	6:20	6:12	5:32	6:46	4:54	7:13	4:43	7:26	5:04
13	5:46	6:18	6:13	5:31	6:47	4:53	7:13	4:43	7:26	5:05
14	5:46	6:17	6:14	5:29	6:48	4:52	7:14	4:43	7:24	5:06
15	5:46	6:15	6:15	5:28	6:50	4:51	7:14	4:44	7:24	5:07
16	5:48	6:13	6:16	5:27	6:51	4:51	7:15	4:44	7:24	5:08
17	5:48	6:12	6:17	5:25	6:52	4:50	7:16	4:44	7:23	5:09
18	5:50	6:10	6:18	5:24	6:53	4:49	7:21	4:45	7:23	5:10
19	5:51	6:08	6:19	5:22	6:54	4:49	7:21	4:45	7:23	5:11
20	5:53	6:07	6:20	5:22	6:54	4:48	7:21	4:45	7:23	5:11
21	5:53	6:05	6:21	5:20	6:57	4:47	7:22	4:46	7:22	5:12
22	5:53	6:04	6:22	5:18	6:57	4:47	7:22	4:46	7:22	5:13
23	5:54	6:02	6:23	5:17	6:59	4:46	7:23	4:47	7:22	5:14
24	5:55	6:00	6:24	5:16	6:59	4:46	7:24	4:48	7:20	5:17
25	5:56	5:59	6:25	5:14	7:01	4:45	7:24	4:48	7:19	5:18
26	5:57	5:57	6:26	5:13	7:01	4:45	7:24	4:49	7:18	5:19
27	5:58	5:56	6:27	5:12	7:03	4:44	7:24	4:49	7:18	5:20
28	5:59	5:54	6:29	5:10	7:04	4:44	7:25	4:50	7:18	5:21
29	6:00	5:54	6:30	5:09	7:04	4:44	7:25	4:51	7:17	5:22
30	6:00	5:51	6:31	5:08	7:06	4:43	7:25	4:52	7:15	5:24
31			6:31	5:07			7:25	4:52	7:15	5:25

To obtain correct Eastern Standard Time for Cumberland, Maryland and Vicinity add as follows:

	Rise	Set
Sept. 1 to Sept. 15	Add 8 Min.	10 Min.
Sept. 16 to Oct. 15	Add 9 Min.	9 Min.
Oct. 16 to Oct. 31	Add 10 Min.	8 Min.
Nov. 1 to Nov. 30	Add 9 Min.	9 Min.
Dec. 1 to Dec. 15	Add 9 Min.	8 Min.
Dec. 16 to Jan. 31	Add 10 Min.	8 Min.

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To obtain correct Eastern Standard Time for Salisbury, Maryland and Vicinity subtract as follows:

	Rise	Set
Sept. 1 to Sept. 15	Subtract 3 Min.	5 Min.
Sept. 16 to Sept. 30	Subtract 4 Min.	5 Min.
Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	Subtract 4 Min.	4 Min.
Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	Subtract 6 Min.	2 Min.
Nov. 16 to Jan. 15	Subtract 7 Min.	1 Min.
Jan. 16 to Jan. 31	Subtract 7 Min.	2 Min.

### 1961 DEER CHECKING STATIONS

Stations listed are for both Bow and Arrow and Firearms Seasons unless indicated by \* (Firearms Only)

County      Name & Location      Phone

#### REGION I

ALLEGANY: Hess Service Station, Oldtown  
Shipway's Inn, Rt. 40, Greenridge — Greenleaf 8-4485  
Westernport, Jake's Service Station — Fleetwood 9-3841  
WASHINGTON: Lowell Younker, Hancock—Orchard 8-2745  
H. E. Ankeney, Clearsprings — Victor 2-2220  
Hoffman Inn, Sidling Hill — Orchard 8-6244  
GARRETT: Edwards Dodge Garage, Grantsville  
Matt Storey, Deep Creek Lake  
Carroll Miller Service Station, Oakland  
Murphy's, Friendsville

#### REGION II

FREDERICK: Snook's Feed Mill, Lewistown—MO. 3-6991  
Ben's Esso Station, Thurmont — CR. 1-3594  
CARROLL: Heagy's Sport Shop, 16 W. Main St., Westminster — Tilden 8-5515  
HOWARD: Hobb's Service Station, Route 32, Dayton — Atlas 6-2709

#### REGION III

ANNE ARUNDEL: Anderson's Esso Station, Rt. 3 & 175, Gambrills — Orchard 2-3333  
Fort George G. Meade, Bldg. T-6319 (RESERVATION ONLY)  
CALVERT: St. Leonard's Esso Station, St. Leonard's — Prince Frederick 117-J  
CHARLES: Martin's Esso Service Station, La Plata — West 4-8873  
PRINCE GEORGES: Shell Service Station, Rt. 301 & 4, Upper Marlboro — Market 7-3902

FIGURE 13. 1961 MARYLAND HUNTER'S GUIDE – REGIONAL DEER CHECKING STATIONS.



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ST. MARY'S — Texaco Service Station, Leonardtown, Rt.  
5 <sup>B</sup> Greenwood 5-9756

*Baltimore* **REGION IV** *Prince*

BALTIMORE: Frederick's Hardware Store, Parkton —  
Flanders 7-3051  
Curran's Sporting Goods Store, 805 Eastern Ave., Essex—  
Murdock 6-9197  
Gwynnbrook Game Farm, Owings Mills—Tennyson 3-1060  
CECIL: Fosters Esso Service Station, Rt. 40, North East —  
North East 7-3762  
\*Z. T. Cooling, Chesapeake City — Tulip 5133  
State Police Barracks, Conowingo — Gladstone 7-2101  
HARFORD: B & B Amoco Service Station, Rt. 40, Edge-  
wood — Edgewood 429  
State Police Barracks, Conowingo — Gladstone 7-2101  
Texaco Station, Rt. 40, End of Suspension Bridge —  
Havre de Grace 1275

**REGION V**

KENT: R. Lee Robinson, Opposite C & P Garage, Chester-  
town — Chestertown 485  
QUEEN ANNE'S: Bugleland Gulf Service Station, Route  
301 and Route 304 — Centreville 579W.  
CAROLINE: Sunoco Service Station, Rts. 313 & 404 South  
end, Denton — Denton 443  
TALBOT — James L. Craft, Rt. 50 and Dover Rd., Easton—  
Talbot 2-0049

**REGION VI**

WORCESTER: Barbleys Store, Newark — Snow Hill 737  
Pilchard Brothers, Pocomoke — Pocomoke 170  
H. Roy Bergey Store, Bishopville — Elmwood 2-2402  
\*Sinepuxent Market, South Point — Berlin 492-W-3  
Truitts Ice House, Snow Hill — Snow Hill 42  
SOMERSET — Long Brothers Store, Westover — Princess  
Anne 77-J  
\*Gunther Bros. Sport Shop, 387 W. Main St.—Crisfield 665  
\*Beauchamps Store, Five Bridges, Near Whitesburg  
Simpkins Tydol Station, Princess Anne—Princess Anne 183  
WICOMICO: Hermans Tydol Station, Rt. 50 & Isabella St.,  
Salisbury — Pioneer 9-9735  
\*Regional Office Johnson Refuge — Pioneer 9-6046  
\*Holloway's Store, Mt. Herman Rd., Salisbury—PI. 2-1449  
\*Insley Package Store, Bivalve — Trinity 3-2375  
DORCHESTER: Blackwater Wildlife Refuge, Seward —  
Cambridge 1406J11

FIGURE 14. 1961 MARYLAND HUNTER'S GUIDE — REGIONAL  
DEER CHECKING STATIONS, CONTINUED.

Paul explains: "Wildlife Department Biologists were the officials checking in the deer. They would also examine deer jaws, etc. for biological information. After the deer were checked in, the hunter's stamp would be overprinted "DEER" so it could not be reused – as only one deer was allowed to be harvested per season."

Next, we have two used stamps, both overprinted "DEER" with a rubber stamp. One is in red ink and one is in black (see Figures 15 and 16). In the case of the second example, an additional partial overprint is visible in the upper right corner. If you look closely, you can make out the letters "SOM" – as in "SOMERSET COUNTY" – in red.

Therefore, it is assumed this hunter obtained a special antlerless deer permit for Somerset County; the bright blue rubber-stamped date indicates he purchased the stamp early, on November 1 and the antlerless deer season in Somerset County was November 11-14 (see Figure 3). Then, at some point in the year, he was successful in harvesting a deer and the "DEER" overprint was applied.



FIGURE 15. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER".

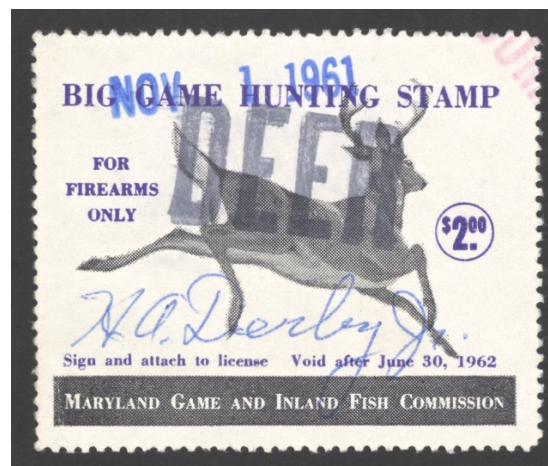


FIGURE 16. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER" AND PARTIAL "ANTLERLESS DEER – SOMERSET COUNTY".



## The Bicolor Invert

Printing errors add spice to a stamp collector's life, they make our hobby more interesting and the really cool ones are just plain fun to look at. Relative to postage stamps, the numbers of fish and game stamps printed are very low. For this reason, our hobby has relatively few bona fide errors.

On the other hand, due to a diminished amount of control and oversight at the state and local levels, a fair amount of *printer's waste* has entered the collector market. We shall come back to this shortly.

As far as legitimate fish and game errors go, a couple of the more spectacular ones are shown here. The first is a recent discovery, included in a deceased man's possessions that ended up in a garage sale in Nashville (for more on this inspirational story, see *Garage Sale Gold*). It is a block of four of the 1938 Tennessee shell tax stamp – required to be placed on all boxes of ammunition – with the upper right image missing (see Figure 17).



FIGURE 17. THE 1938 TENNESSEE SHELL TAX TWO CENT ERROR BLOCK, WITH IMAGE MISSING FROM THE UPPER RIGHT (UR) POSITION.

The second is a major federal waterfowl or “duck” stamp error. It occurred on the 1967-68 stamp featuring a vignette created by the venerable wildlife artist Les Kouba. In this case, excess paper from the lower left corner of a pane of 30 was *folded over* during the printing process. This prevented about half of the design from being printed on the actual stamp and created a startling white space (see Figure 18).



FIGURE 18. 1967-68 FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP, FOLD-OVER ERROR. EX RUDY.



While these kinds of dramatic errors are certainly fun to behold, they do not represent the ultimate in eye candy for philatelists. This ideal is reserved for what is known as the *bicolor invert*. Such an error occurs when a stamp is printed in two colors, making it necessary for the sheets of stamps to be passed through the printing press twice.

If everything goes correctly, both colors line up and create an exquisite finished product. Occasionally, one of the colors does not exactly line up, creating a *shift* and, on rare occasion, one or more of the sheets is placed upside down the second time through – creating an **inverted color error**.

The most famous of all bicolor inverts happened when one sheet of 100 air mail stamps was put through upside down in 1918. As the vignette featured the Curtiss “Jenny” biplane – it has since become known to philatelists around the world as the as the **“Inverted Jenny”** (see Figure 19).



FIGURE 19. THE INVERTED JENNY.  
PHOTO COURTESY OF SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES.

Before meeting with the Maryland official in 1992, he told me about some of the highlights in his collection over the phone. Most of them, such as the complete sheets and panes, were easy to envision. However, he told me something about a couple of the sheets that seemed rather hard to picture over the phone. He explained to me that when the shipment of firearms stamps arrived from the printer in 1961-62, that two of the sheets were printed "with the deer upside down". Further, being the only stamp collector in the office – he was able to buy both sheets for his own collection.

This seemed rather fantastic and hard to believe, as no other examples of a bicolor invert had ever been recorded in the fish and game hobby. I remember meeting with at a diner in his hometown and after we chatted for a while, he started opening the tubes. When he pulled the rolled-up sheets of the 1961-62 firearms stamps out of the second tube and laid them on the table in front of me, the deer **really were upside down!**

After buying the collection, I broke up one of the sheets so I could sell and trade examples to my friends and clients. I kept the top sheet number single (see figure 20) and the remaining sheet for myself. The complete sheet of inverted big game stamps would later become the highlight of my second exhibit, *U.S. Fish and Game Stamps: 1960 – 1979*.



FIGURE 20. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS,  
TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE – DEER INVERTED.



## A Second Major Error – or Cool Printer’s Waste?

What, on the surface (no pun intended), appears to be a second major error has also been recorded on the 1961-62 firearms stamp. In this case, the design for the archers stamp was used to print at least one sheet of the firearms stamps. The lettering, the fee (\$2.00) and the colors are all correct – but the design shows the **bow and arrow superimposed over the deer** (see Figure 21).



FIGURE 21. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, ERROR OR PRINTERS WASTE.

About 15 years ago, a dealer on the east coast purchased a large multiple (consisting of eight or nine stamps) from someone who represented them to him as genuine errors. He eventually sold me a total of five stamps and I was pretty excited about them. However, after thinking long and hard about it while working on this project – I have become somewhat skeptical.

In the case of the inverted stamps, it is easy to imagine how a small number of sheets could be mishandled (dropped on the floor?) and put through the printer upside down the second time around. And if quality control was quickly flipping through thousands of sheets, it would be difficult to spot.

In this case, we have **a bow and arrow on a firearms stamp. On only one sheet.** I now believe this may possibly be *printer's waste*. In other words, a printing error that was discovered early on – before leaving the printers shop – and pulled from the order. In this particular case, the more I think about it, the entire order would have to have been reprinted.

After the printer or an employee has pulled the “faulty” stamps, they sometimes find their way into the collector market. This often occurs many years after the stamps were printed. For many dealers and collectors, they have a hard time distinguishing between true errors and printers’ waste. For me, it is not so difficult – **I follow the money.**

If the federal, state or local wildlife agency received payment for the misprinted stamps – then they are a legitimate error. If, on the other hand, the agency did not get the money and it went to the printer or one of his employees (often referred to as “out the back door”) – they are printers’ waste. Simple, really.

It should be noted that not all printers waste is created equal. Many pieces of printer’s waste have value and the greater the demand the greater the value. Over the years I have come to understand that the value of printer’s waste is determined, in large part, by its “coolness factor”.

An extreme example would be the 1934-35 federal duck stamp printer’s waste (see Figure 22). Pretty darn cool – and, yes, these sell for big \$\$\$ (see *The Bill Webster Sale At Siegel’s – Part Three*).



FIGURE 22. 1934-35 FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP –  
PRINTERS WASTE.

While the Maryland Big Game Stamps certainly do not garner the same attention as the federal waterfowl stamps within the fish and game hobby – they are still one of the most popular series ever. We may never know whether the stamp shown in Figure 21 is a legitimate error or printer’s waste. However, I think we can all agree – it is pretty cool.



## Stamps for Archers Only

For the 1961-62 archers stamps, I have four pieces to share: first, we have an unused single, a top single with sheet number and a complete sheet from the official's collection (see Figures 23-25).



FIGURE 23. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS.



FIGURE 24. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, TOP SHEET NUMBER SINGLE.



FIGURE 25. 1961-62 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, COMPLETE SHEET.



Next, we have a combination usage with both 1961-62 stamps (firearms and archers) used on a Maryland State-Wide Hunter back tag (see Figure 26).



FIGURE 26. 1961-62 BIG GAME STAMPS FOR FIREARMS AND ARCHERS USED ON MARYLAND STATE-WIDE HUNTER BACK TAG.

To conclude part three of our series on the Maryland Big Game Stamps, I will show two pages from my second exhibit, *U.S. Fish & Game Stamps; 1960 – 1979*, which included a couple of the items shown in this post, plus a firearms stamp used on a Talbot County Resident Hunter back tag and the complete pane of bicolor inverts (see Figures 27 and 28).

## U.S Fish & Game Stamps — 1961

### Maryland Big Game Stamps

During the 1961 season, a collector discovered and purchased two sheets of big game stamps for firearms with the center (black) inverted from the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission office. They are the only examples of a bicolor invert in the fish and game field and the hobby's most famous and valuable error.



1961-62 Maryland big game for firearms



1961-62 Maryland big game for archers



1961-62 Maryland big game for firearms used on 1961 Talbot County back tag

FIGURE 27. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT SHOWING THE COUNTY BACK TAG USAGE AND INTRODUCING THE ERROR.



The  
Maryland  
Invert



FIGURE 28. A COMPLETE SHEET OF THE MARYLAND INVERTS.

At this point I would like to add that when I bought the rest of the official's collection in the late 1990s, I was very surprised to find a *third sheet* of the inverts. He admitted to originally holding one back – because he “enjoyed looking at it.” Of the 30 inverts in collector's hands today, there are a total of eight pieces: two complete sheets of ten, a block of four, a pair and four singles (including the top sheet number single shown in this post).

With regard to the firearms stamps with the bow and arrow superimposed over the deer (Figure 20), of the original eight or nine stamps – one was lost in the California wildfires of 2017.

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Four

Today we will look at the Maryland Big Game Stamps that were issued in the series' third season, 1962-63. We will see that the printing format underwent a subtle change – from sheets of ten to *booklet panes* of ten. Take a break and enjoy these images from the last season to feature the classic leaping buck design.

### The 1962-63 Big Game Stamps

Apparently, Frank Applegate was unable to obtain any of the 1962-63 Maryland Big Game Stamps. Therefore, no descriptive information was provided in *Applegate's Catalog of State and Territorial Game and Fishing License Stamps*, published in 1963. There was a blank space following the year “1962-63” and his descriptions continued with the 1963-64 issues (see Part One).

In Fact, a description of the 1962-63 stamps was not made available until E.L. Vanderford's Maryland listings were published in the January, 1969 issue of the *State Revenue Newsletter*. Vanderford reported the firearms stamps were printed in black and red on white and the archers stamps in black and green on white.

He noted one other difference; they were perforated 11.75 (instead of 12.5), “Otherwise same as 1960-61 [sic]”. As it turns out, this was not completely accurate (as noted in the forward) and we will come back to this discrepancy shortly.

The 1962 Maryland Hunters Guide provided much the same deer hunting information as in 1961. Page 6 laid out the various seasons: the time and duration of the special early bow and arrow season varied depending on the county, with the earliest date being October 15 and the latest November 14; the special antlerless deer season took place over three non-consecutive days, November 10, 12 and 13 in St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties and the regular deer season took place from December 1-8, except Sunday (see Figures 1 and 2).



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Special regulations for certain waters of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Kent, Dorchester, Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties.

Blinds cannot be placed farther from the shore than half way across a river less than 600 yards wide.

It is unlawful to enter or trespass in another's blind without permission.

It is unlawful to shoot from unlicensed booby, brush or stake blinds, or from a blind on or off the island known as the Battery on the Susquehanna Flats.

It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt wild waterfowl in the State of Maryland at nighttime in any manner whether from the shore or otherwise. The word "nighttime" shall be construed to mean the time as set forth annually by regulation adopted by the Secretary of the Interior when migratory birds may be taken during the lawful open season. And if it shall be proven that any person charged with hunting wild waterfowl between the daily closing hour and the daily opening hour for the following day and that said person had a gun in possession on the night in question, such fact shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

It shall be unlawful to have in possession any light which is used for hunting wild waterfowl at night in or near the vicinity of the feeding and resting grounds, and any such light found in possession shall be prima facie evidence of intention of a violation of this section, and shall be confiscated and turned over to the Director.

**Body Booting:** It shall be lawful to hunt wild waterfowl by Body Booting only on the Susquehanna Flats. It is Unlawful to hunt within (500) yards of any licensed blind, gunning rig, or any other Body Booter. No Body Booter may be on the Flats before 3:15 A.M. on any gunning day.

All Body Booting rigs must possess a bushwacking or sneak boat license. Any resident with any boat of 16 or more feet in length and at least 20 inches in depth at the lowest point may use said boat to procure a sneak boat license for body booting purposes only. The license must accompany the boat (not necessarily attached thereto) before anyone be permitted to shoot as a body booter. It will be un-

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lawful for a non-resident to shoot from a body booting rig on the Susquehanna Flats unless the legal holder or resident co-owner of the license accompanies the rig. In case of resident co-ownership of the rig, the license can be issued in two names.

#### UPLAND GAME

Game legally killed outside of the State may be brought in, or shipped in by express or baggage when accompanied by person who killed them, if legally taken and transported and exported, during the closed season in Maryland, upon presentation of an exportation permit and his non-resident hunting license.

The Game and Inland Fish Commission is authorized to issue permits for trapping and removing game.

Lawful to hunt upland game with a 22 cal. rifle, except deer.

#### RAISING GAME IN CAPTIVITY

Before a person can possess and rear game in captivity for sale, he must obtain a license from the Director costing \$5.00. Game raised under a Game Breeder's License, must be offered alive to the Director before being sold as food or for propagation to others. The law provides manner in which game birds and animals may be reared, tagged, sold and shipped. Details will be furnished upon application to Director.

#### DEER

##### ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — December 27, 28 and 29, 1962, sunrise to sunset in Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Charles, Calvert, Talbot, Wicomico, Dorchester, Worcester and Somerset Counties by special permit.

Permits for Antlerless Deer Season in the above mentioned counties will be issued on the following dates: on December 13, 14 and 15 for residents only of said counties, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at places to be designated later.

Following these dates permits will be issued on a first come, first served basis 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at places to be designated later on December 20, 21 and 22.

The following number of permits will be issued,

FIGURE 1. 1962 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – ANTLERLESS DEER HUNTING BY SPECIAL PERMIT.



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Cecil 400, Kent 600, Queen Anne's 400, Caroline 400, Charles 400, Calvert 200, Talbot 400, Wicomico 1000, Dorchester 2000, Worcester 3000, and Somerset 1000.

For further information contact local Game Warden.

All persons applying for a Special Permit must have a current valid hunting license and tag and big-game stamp and shall present his or her own license only to the persons issuing the permits. Everyone desiring a permit must apply in person. Landowners desiring to hunt on their own land will not need a license, stamp or permit as set forth in Sec. 128 of Article 66C.

#### DEER

**Special Antlerless Season, 1962. (For Residents and Landowners Only of St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties.)**

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — November 10, 12 and 13 in St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties, by residents and landowners only of said counties by special permit, subject in all other respects to all restrictions and conditions of law.

Special Permit available only to residents and landowners of said counties at the County Court House, in the respective counties from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on October 31, November 1, 2 and 3. Said permits valid only for hunting in the respective counties in which they are issued. No more than one (1) Antlerless Permit per person.

#### DEER SEASON (EITHER SEX)

##### (Bow and Arrow Only)

Lawful to kill deer (either sex) during special long bow season in all counties with a long bow only having a full draw and pull of not less than 30 pounds and shaft arrows having only sharpened broad head metal points with a minimum of seven-eighths of an inch.

The season in Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties will be from Oct. 26 to Nov. 14, 1962.

The season in Frederick, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot Counties will be from Oct. 15 to Nov. 14.

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The season in St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties will be from Oct. 15 to Nov. 9.

#### REGULAR DEER SEASON (Firearms and Bow and Arrow)

It shall be lawful to hunt, pursue and kill any male deer with two (2) or more points to one antler and spike bucks with 3 inch antler in all counties, except Montgomery, only during the open season which will be from December 1 to December 8, 1962, except Sunday.

#### CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL DEER HUNTERS

Unlawful to remove the head or hide or any part from any deer or cut the meat into parts until it has been checked at a designated checking station within 24 hours after it has been killed.

Only one deer per year to any one person regardless of the manner in which it was killed.

It shall be unlawful to hunt in any manner from any vehicle.

Bow hunters are not permitted to carry firearms.

Special firearm stamp required to hunt deer by means of firearms in addition to regular license.

Special Bow and Arrow stamp required to hunt for deer with Bow and Arrow in addition to regular license.

Landowners hunting on their own land or tenants residing on the land will not need a license or stamp, but will be required to have a permit to hunt for antlerless deer where same is legal, except during Special Antlerless Season December 27, 28 and 29.

Permit not valid if you killed deer during previous 1962 season.

Permits are not transferrable from person to person.

Unlawful to hunt deer or upland game in this state with any military ammunition or firearms capable of firing a series of bursts by automatic loading.

Lawful to hunt deer using unplugged shotgun loaded with "pumpkin" ball or rifled slug only.

Unlawful to hunt any deer except through the use of a gun propelling one all lead or lead alloy or soft nosed expanding bullet or ball at a single discharge or with a long bow of less than 30 pounds pull.

FIGURE 2. 1962. MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING — SEASONS DEFINED.



## Stamps for Firearms Only

Applegate was not the only collector who had difficulty finding a county clerk to sell them stamps in 1962-63. For this reason, I have relatively few pieces to share with you during this post. To start with, I have two unused singles, one from the upper right corner of the *pane* (see Figures 3 and 4). Note the blank margin or “selvage” above the stamp in Figure 2 is shorter than in the previous two years and shows evidence **of having been gummed**.



FIGURE 3. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.



FIGURE 4. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TOP CORNER (UR) SINGLE.  
NOTE THE GUM REMNANTS ALONG THE TOP EDGE.

Starting with the 1962-63 seasons, Maryland changed from a sheet format to a *booklet pane* format. The change is subtle and cannot be detected in the absence of the top selvage. However, we can corroborate this fact by looking at a couple of the trout stamp pieces from the *Boward Family Find*.

Maryland first issued trout stamps in 1963 and prior to the Boward find no multiples had been recorded from the 1960s. In 1963, Eugene Boward, an avid fisherman and casual stamp collector, purchased a block of six of the trout stamps from the upper part of the pane and stored it, along with many subsequent Maryland fish and game stamps, first in a document protector and then inside a suitcase. The suitcase remained in his closet until he passed in 2002 and they were discovered by his son, Gary. It is a great story and, if you have time, please check it out.

Fortunately, a portion of the upper selvage remained intact through the years (see Figure 5). As we can see, the upper selvage is clearly gummed, indicating that **more than one pane was originally attached together**.



FIGURE 5. 1963 MARYLAND TROUT STAMP, UNUSED BLOCK OF SIX. NOTE THE GUMMED EDGE ALONG THE UPPER RIGHT STAMP.



Eugene would provide us with an additional insight the following year, when he purchased a complete pane of the 1964 trout stamps. It provides evidence that, starting in 1962-63, Maryland stamp panes were gummed along the top edge **and placed between covers to form a booklet**. The back cover is still attached to the pane along the top gummed edge (see Figure 6).



FIGURE 6. 1964 MARYLAND TROUT STAMP, COMPLETE PANE OF TEN WITH BACK COVER

Next, we have two singles that were signed by hunters. From the rubber-stamped date, we can see the first stamp was sold on October 30 (see Figure 7). The second stamp has full original gum and almost certainly purchased by a man who was both a hunter *and* a stamp collector.



FIGURE 7. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.

On November 14, Herbert D, Howard Jr. purchased a Maryland Resident State-Wide Hunting License and matching back tag from a private vendor, Strand Surplus and Salvage. Howard also purchased a lower left corner single of the firearms stamp and very carefully signed it along the bottom, just above the selvage.

Without affixing the stamp to his license or tag (as required by state law), he then carried the three pieces with him while hunting – and was not stopped by a game warden. If a warden had checked, he might have escaped a fine but would have been forced to affix the stamp (see Figures 8-10).

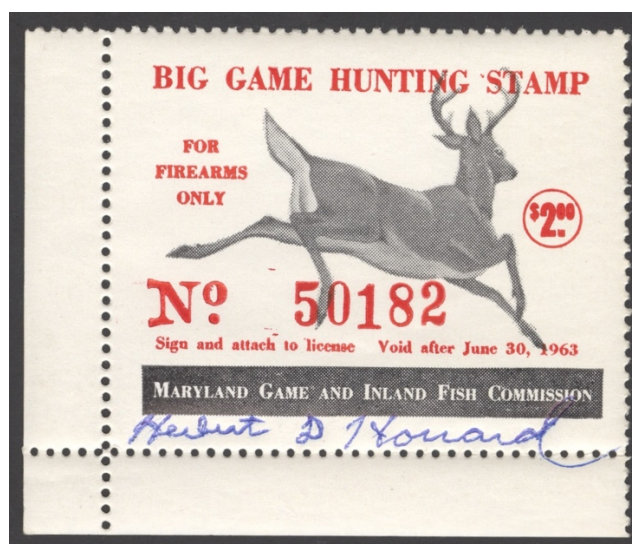


FIGURE 8. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, BOTTOM CORNER (LL) SINGLE CAREFULLY SIGNED BY HERBERT D. HOWARD. NOTE THIS STAMP HAS FULL ORIGINAL GUM.



(SEE OTHER SIDE)

Game Fund .....\$5.00  
Clerk's Fee ..... .25  
\$5.25

**STATE - WIDE**  
**Maryland Resident**  
**Hunting License**  
**1962 - 1963**  
**Expires June 30, 1963**

**Nº 42036**

Name Herbert D. Howard Jr  
Street and Number 7309 Martell Ave  
P. O. Balto. 22 State Md  
Occupation Clerk Age 22 Weight 185  
Color White Color of Hair Brown  
Color of Eyes Brown Height 6' 0"  
Issued Nov 14, 1962  
Strand Surplus + Salvage  
Clerk of Court or Agent  
E. B. Tughr  
Director  
GAME AND INLAND FISH  
COMMISSION  
BOX 231, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

This license is not transferable. Sign and carry license while hunting. Display tag on outer garment in center of back.

Unlawful to Procure a License Under False Pretense.

I certify that I have resided in Maryland for not less than 6 months during the preceding 12 months and that the information given by me to obtain this license is true and correct, and I accept full responsibility for giving said information.

Herbert D. Howard  
License not Legal until Signed here, in ink, by Owner

FIGURE 9. HOWARD'S RESIDENT STATE-WIDE HUNTING LICENSE, NUMBER 42036.



FIGURE 10. MATCHING NUMBER BACK TAG.



Next, we have four usages: The first is used on the back of a Resident State-Wide Hunting License issued on September 1. The stamp was sold on "12/1/62" so we know the hunter, Jessie S. Fifer, only participated in the regular deer season (December 1-8). The second is used on the back of a Carroll County Resident Hunting License issued On September 8, however, the stamp was issued on "Nov 30, 1962" so, once again, only the regular deer season. The third is used on the front of a Resident State-Wide back tag and the fourth is used on the back of another (see Figures 11-13).



FIGURE 11. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A STATE-WIDE LICENSE.

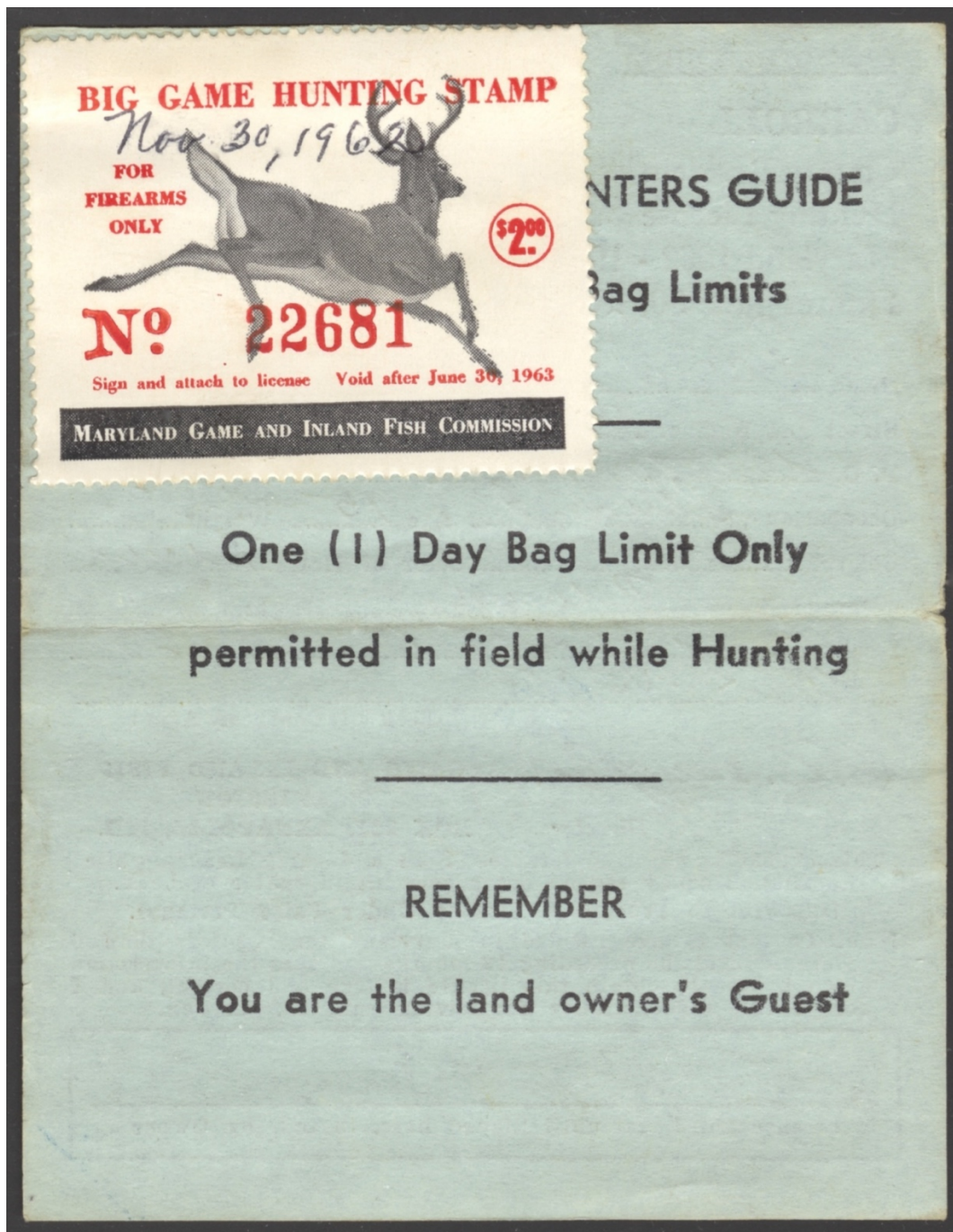


FIGURE 12. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A COUNTY LICENSE.





FIGURE 13. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A BACK TAG.



FIGURE 14. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON THE REVERSE OF ANOTHER BACK TAG.

## Stamps for Archers Only

For the 1962-63 archers stamps, I have three pieces to share: first we have two unused singles – one from the collection of Ken Pruess and one, with selvage along the right side, from the collection of E.L. Vanderford. (see Figures 15 and 16). Note the stamps have consecutive serial numbers.



FIGURE 15. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX PRUESS.



FIGURE 16. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX VANDERFORD.



The third is a used single, from the collection of fish and game dealer David Curtis (see Figure 17).



FIGURE 17. 1962-63 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, USED.  
EX CURTIS.

This would be the last time the classic leaping deer design would be used. In the next post we will see the new artwork and I will reveal the name of the artist who designed all of the early Maryland big game and trout stamps.

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Five

Today we will look at the Maryland Big Game Stamps that were issued during the 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons. I have decided to group them together because the same (new) artwork was used for these two seasons only. We will also meet the artist who designed *all* of the big game stamps, as well as the Maryland Trout Stamps. We have a lot of ground to cover, so please make yourself comfortable and let's get started. When you make it to the end – I have something special to share.

### The 1963-64 Big Game Stamps

Applegate was the first to describe the 1963-64 Maryland Big Game Stamps in *Applegate's Catalog of State and Territorial Game and Fishing License Stamps*, published in 1963. He stated that new artwork was used: "Buck deer facing the camera." Applegate further described the firearms stamps as "black on light yellow" and archers stamps as "black and brown [on white paper]" (see Part One).

When Vanderford listed the stamps in *The State Revenue Newsletter* in January of 1969, he described the new design as "standing buck whitetailed [sic] deer" and added that the stamps were perforated 11.75 as in 1962-63. In his opinion, *brownish* red ink was used on the archers stamps.

The *1963 Maryland Hunters Guide* indicated that the new deer seasons had now changed *considerably*. **Every county now participated in the special bow and arrow season** and it started a full month earlier than in previous years, on September 15. In Allegany, Garrett and Washington Counties the special bow and arrow season was split, with the first part ending on October 4 and the second part taking place November 1-14. In the remaining 20 counties the special season extended through Christmas Eve, with certain days closed.

The regular deer season was also longer, spanning December 5-14 and the antlerless deer season took place December 26-28, sunrise to sunset, **in 11 counties** by special permit – as opposed to only five counties the year before. The Maryland white-tailed deer populations continued to increase throughout the state and the expanded seasons reflected this fact (see Figures 1 and 2).



Queen Anne's Counties.

Blinds cannot be placed farther from the shore than half way across a river less than 600 yards wide.

It is unlawful to enter or trespass in another's blind without permission.

It is unlawful to shoot from unlicensed booby, brush or stake blinds, or from a blind on or off the island known as the Battery on the Susquehanna Flats.

It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt wild waterfowl in the State of Maryland at nighttime in any manner whether from the shore or otherwise. The word "nighttime" shall be construed to mean the time as set forth annually by regulation adopted by the Secretary of the Interior when migratory birds may be taken during the lawful open season. And if it shall be proven that any person charged with hunting wild waterfowl between the daily closing hour and the daily opening hour for the following day and that said person had a gun in possession on the night in question, such fact shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

It shall be unlawful to have in possession any light which is used for hunting wild waterfowl at night in or near the vicinity of the feeding and resting grounds, and any such light found in possession shall be prima facie evidence of intention of a violation of this section, and shall be confiscated and turned over to the Director.

**Body Booting:** It shall be lawful to hunt wild waterfowl by Body Booting only on the Susquehanna Flats. It is Unlawful to hunt within (500) yards of any licensed blind, gunning rig, or any other Body Booter. No Body Booter may be on the Flats before 3:15 A.M. on any gunning day.

Body Booting permitted in all tidal waters of Harford County by county residents only.

All Body Booting rigs must possess a bushwacking or sneak boat license. Any resident with any boat of 16 or more feet in length and at least 20 inches in depth at the lowest point may use said boat to procure a sneak boat license for body booting purposes only. The license must accompany the boat (not necessarily attached thereto) before anyone be permitted to shoot as a body booter. It will be unlawful for a non-resident to shoot from a body boot-

ing rig on the Susquehanna Flats unless the legal holder or resident co-owner of the license accompanies the rig. In case of resident co-ownership of the rig, the license can be issued in two names.

#### UPLAND GAME

Game legally killed outside of the State may be brought in, or shipped in by express or baggage when accompanied by person who killed them, if legally taken and transported and exported, during the closed season in Maryland, upon presentation of an exportation permit and his non-resident hunting license.

The Game and Inland Fish Commission is authorized to issue permits for trapping and removing game.

Lawful to hunt upland game with a 22 cal. rifle, except deer.

#### RAISING GAME IN CAPTIVITY

Before a person can possess and rear game in captivity for sale, he must obtain a license from the Director costing \$5.00. Game raised under a Game Breeder's License, must be offered alive to the Director before being sold as food or for propagation to others. The law provides manner in which game birds and animals may be reared, tagged, sold and shipped. Details will be furnished upon application to Director.

**DEER — SPECIAL ANTLERLESS SEASON, 1963. (FOR RESIDENTS AND LANDOWNERS ONLY OF ST. MARY'S, DORCHESTER, WICOMICO, SOMERSET AND WORCESTER COUNTIES.)**

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days, November 7, 8, & 9, in St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties, by residents and landowners only of said counties, subject in all other respects to all restrictions and conditions of law.

Said residents and landowners may hunt in the respective counties in which they are residents and landowners only.

#### DEER — ANTLERLESS DEER SEASON

Antlerless deer may be hunted, pursued or killed for a period of not more than three (3) days — December 26, 27 and 28, 1963, sunrise to sunset in Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Charles, Calvert, Talbot, Wicomico, Dorchester, Worcester and Somerset Counties by special permit.

FIGURE 1. 1963 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING — ANTLERLESS DEER HUNTING BY SPECIAL PERMIT.



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Permits for Antlerless Deer Season in the above mentioned counties will be issued on the following dates: on December 16, 17, 18, for residents only of said counties, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at places to be designated later.

Following these dates permits will be issued on a first come, first served basis 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at places to be designated later on December 19, 20, and 21.

The following number of permits will be issued: Cecil 600, Kent 800, Queen Anne's 600, Caroline 600, Talbot 600, Charles 600, Calvert 400, Wicomico 1500, Dorchester 3000, Worcester 4000, Somerset 1500.

For further information contact local Game Warden.

All persons applying for a Special Permit must have a current valid hunting license and tag and big-game stamp and shall present his or her own license only to the persons issuing the permits. Everyone desiring a permit must apply in person. Landowners desiring to hunt on their own land will not need a license, stamp or permit as set forth in Sec. 128 of Article 66C.

#### DEER SEASON (EITHER SEX)

##### (Bow and Arrow Only)

Lawful to kill deer (either sex) during special long bow season in all counties with a long bow only having a full draw and pull of not less than 30 pounds and shaft arrows having only sharpened broad head metal points with a minimum of seven-eighths of an inch.

A special open season is hereby set in the following counties:

Garrett, Allegany, Washington	Sept. 15-Oct. 4, incl.
Counties Only	Nov. 1-Nov. 14, incl.
Frederick, Carroll, Howard,	
Montgomery, Anne Arundel,	
Prince George's, Calvert,	Sept. 15-Dec. 24, incl.
Charles, Baltimore, Harford,	(Closed Dec. 5-Dec.
Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's,	14, incl. during Fire-
Caroline, and Talbot Counties	arms season)
St. Mary's, Dorchester, Wicom-	Sept. 15-Dec. 24, incl.
ico, Somerset, and Worcester	(Except closed Nov.
Counties	7, 8 & 9 and Dec. 5-
	Dec. 14, incl.)

#### REGULAR DEER SEASON

##### (Firearms and Bow and Arrow)

It shall be lawful to hunt, pursue and kill any male deer with two (2) or more points to one antler

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and spike bucks with 3 inch antler in all counties, except Montgomery, only during the open season which will be from December 5 to December 14, 1963 inclusive, except Sunday.

#### CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL DEER HUNTERS

Unlawful to remove the head or hide or any part from any deer or cut the meat into parts until it has been checked at a designated checking station within 24 hours after it has been killed.

Only one deer per year to any one person regardless of the manner in which it was killed.

It shall be unlawful to hunt in any manner from any vehicle.

Bow hunters are not permitted to carry firearms.

Special firearm stamp required to hunt deer by means of firearms in addition to regular license.

Special Bow and Arrow stamp required to hunt for deer with Bow and Arrow in addition to regular license.

Landowners hunting on their own land or tenants residing on and hunting on said land, will not need a license, stamp or permit to hunt for antlerless deer where same is legal.

Permit not valid if you killed deer during previous 1963 season.

Permits are not transferrable from person to person.

Unlawful to hunt deer or upland game in this state with any military ammunition or firearms capable of firing a series of bursts by automatic loading.

Lawful to hunt deer using unplugged shotgun loaded with "pumpkin" ball or rifled slug only.

Unlawful to hunt any deer except through the use of a gun propelling one all lead or lead alloy or soft nosed expanding bullet or ball at a single discharge or with a long bow of less than 30 pounds pull.

Rifles are prohibited for the hunting of deer in Howard, Anne Arundel, Charles, Prince George's, Calvert, St. Mary's, Baltimore, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot Counties. Shotguns loaded with pumpkin ball or rifled slug or bow and arrow may be used.

Unlawful to kill White Fallow Deer in Talbot County at any time.

FIGURE 2. 1963 MARYLAND GAME LAWS FOR DEER HUNTING – SEASONS DEFINED.



## Stamps for Firearms Only

I love the elegant artwork that was used for the 1963-64 and 1964-65 Maryland Big Game Stamps – the big buck staring right at me through the middle of the serial number makes my heart pound. To start with, I have two unused singles to share, including one from the bottom left corner of the pane (see figures 3 and 4). By now, I really wanted to know who the artist was!



FIGURE 3. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.



FIGURE 4. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, CORNER (LL) SINGLE.

Next, we have three used singles off license: the first is neatly signed in the lower selvage (which is still affixed); the second has been overprinted "DEER" in black and the third has been overprinted the same, in red ink (see Figures 5-7).



FIGURE 5. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.





FIGURE 6. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS,  
USED – OVERPRINTED “DEER”.



FIGURE 7. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS,  
USED – OVERPRINTED “DEER”.



Next, we have two usages: the first stamp is on a Resident State-Wide Hunting License and it has been overprinted "DEER" in red ink; the second has been used on a Resident State-Wide back tag (see Figures 8 and 9).

(SEE Game Clerk)

**BIG GAME HUNTING STAMP**

**No. 58656**

**No. 73030**

**DE License**

**30, 1964**

**\$2.00**

**FOR FIREARMS ONLY**

**SEEK AND ATTACH TO LICENSE NOT VALID AFTER JUNE 30, 1964**

**MARYLAND GAME AND INLAND FISH COMMISSION**

**DEER**

**Street Address**

**(State)**

**land for not less than**

**nd that the information**

**d correct**

**Age** **Hair** **Eyes** **Height** **Weight**

**Race** **Occupation**

**Issued By** **Date** **19**

**(Clerk of Court or Agent)**

**License not Legal until signed here in INK. BY OWNER.**

**Western Auto Associate Store**

**Aberdeen, Maryland**

**Signature of Licensee**

**GAME AND INLAND FISH COMMISSION**

**PO BOX 231, ANNAPOLIS, MD.**

**Sign and carry license while hunting.**

**Display TAG on OUTER GARMENT in center of BACK.**

**Director**

**Licensee's Copy**

FIGURE 8. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON LICENSE. NOTE THE STAMP HAS BEEN OVERPRINTED "DEER" IN RED INK.



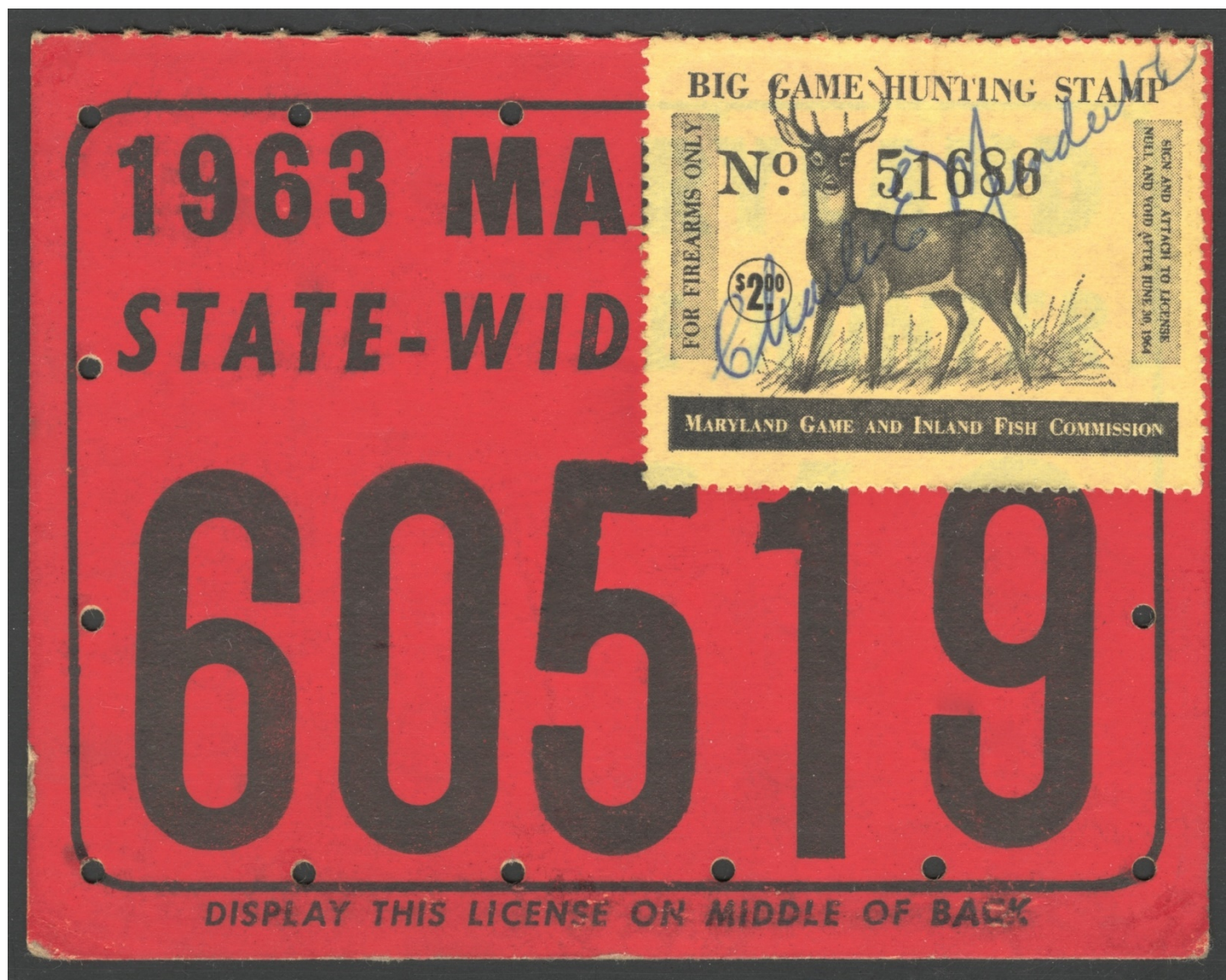


FIGURE 9. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A BACK TAG.

## Stamps for Archers Only

The greatly expanded special seasons for bow and arrow resulted in many more stamps being sold to hunters. In *Maryland's Conservation Laws, Licenses, And Enforcement Officers*, Paul Hanyok reported 9,107 archers stamps were sold during the 1963-64 season – an increase of 50% over the total for 1962-63 (6,227).

On the other hand, few stamp collectors purchased unused examples of the \$3.00 archers stamp – and this trend would only become magnified as the series continued. I have one unused example to share, formerly in the collection of David Curtis (see Figure 10). Ironically, this bicolor stamp would later become a favorite among fish and game collectors.



FIGURE 10. 1963-64 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS.  
EX CURTIS.

## The 1964-65 Big Game Stamps

Vanderford was the first to describe the 1964-65 Big Game Stamps, included in his listings published in the *SRN* in 1969. He reported the firearms stamp was printed in black ink on pink paper and the archers stamp was printed in black on green paper, “Otherwise same as 1963-64.”

The *1964 Maryland Hunter's Guide* was lacking as it regarded deer hunting and stated “Antlerless season to be adopted and published prior to Nov. 1, 1964”. This is not to say that the 1964 guide is not of great help to us in gaining insights into the Maryland Big Game Stamps – quite the opposite!



For the very first time, the artwork on the cover of the guide included the artist's last name – Taylor. So now I plugged **J. W. Taylor** into my google and newspaper archive searches and, alas, still came up with zilch (see Figure 11).



**FIGURE 11. 1964 AND 1965 MARYLAND HUNTER'S GUIDES (COVERS).**  
NOTE THE ARTWORK ON THE 1964 GUIDE IS SIGNED J W TAYLOR.

Then I decided to guess the artist's first name. My initial thought was *James* and so I plugged "James Taylor" into my searches. This resulted in 965,000,000 results – all having to do with the American singer songwriter responsible for such hits as *Fire and Rain* and *Carolina on My Mind*.

Then I tried "John Taylor" and bingo, I had a winner.



## Meet John Taylor

When I plugged in “John W. Taylor Maryland Artist” and started getting results, I immediately started feeling foolish. You see, John W. Taylor was not only a well known Maryland wildlife artist – he was responsible for creating the artwork used for the first Maryland Migratory Waterfowl Stamp in 1974. (see Figures 12 and 13).



**FIGURE 12. A PAGE FROM WILL AND ABBY CSAPLAR'S NATIONAL EXHIBIT, FEATURING THE ORIGINAL PROOF SHEET FOR MARYLAND'S FIRST WATERFOWL STAMP IN 1974 – ARTWORK BY JOHN W. TAYLOR.**





FIGURE 13. THE “FINISHED PRODUCT”.

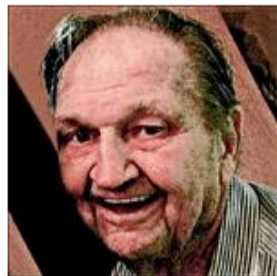
Within the philatelic niche of “state duck stamps”, his design featuring a pair of mallards sitting in the snow has reached near iconic status and the limited-edition print is a clear second in both popularity and value (first edition) behind Maynard Reece’s Iowa “first of state” in 1973 (see Figure 14).



FIGURE 14. JOHN TAYLOR’S BEAUTIFUL 1974 MARYLAND “FIRST OF STATE” PRINT.

As, for many years, I identified as a “duck stamp dealer”, It would I have been nice to have made this connection sooner – like when I first saw the initials “JWT” and wondered about them (see Part Three). Armed with this belated clue, I began to search Taylor’s biographies and found no mention of the early Maryland big game stamps.

Then I got the idea to search for his obituaries and found what I was looking for in the November 2017 *Washington Post*: “John William Taylor, Jr., 86, passed away peacefully on October 28, 2017... **“He designed Maryland’s first deer and trout stamps** [my emphasis] and was selected as the artist for Maryland’s first Waterfowl Stamp in 1974...” (see Figure 15).



TAYLOR JOHN WILLIAM  
TAYLOR, JR. John William  
Taylor, Jr., 86, a resident of  
Mayo, MD passed away  
peacefully on October 28,  
2017 at Hospice of the  
Chesapeake in Pasadena,

MD. He was born on April 19, 1931 in Washington, DC and graduated with honors from St. Anthony's High school. John was employed with the Division of Birds at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC, Served in the Army in Europe as a Cartographer, Studied Art at the Corcoran School of Art, worked as an Editor/Artist with The Maryland Conservationist. Commissioned by the National Geographic Society and the National Wildlife Foundation led to his self-employment of the last several decades as a wildlife artist. He authored two books published by Johns Hopkins Press entitled, *Birds of the Chesapeake* and *Chesapeake Spring*. He designed Maryland's first deer and trout stamps and was selected as the artist for Maryland's first Waterfowl Stamp in 1974. He won the Duck Stamp contest in 1979 and was selected in 1984 as the winner of the Florida Duck Stamp contest. His life and work were documented on Maryland Public Television's, *Maryland Outdoors*. His later years were spent painting in his studio working primarily with oils.

FIGURE 15. JOHN TAYLOR'S OBITUARY WHICH RAN IN THE WASHINGTON POST.



## The Rest of the Story

Like many accomplished wildlife artists, John's interest in birds and wildlife developed very early on, in grade school. It was "kindled" by a fourth-grade teacher who had formed a Junior Audubon Club and took a special interest in him.

He began to spend his afternoons after school roaming the countryside near his home, sketching nature and wildlife scenes. When John got older, his parents allowed him to expand his range via public transportation and eventually he became an active member of the local Audubon Society and participated in their (frequently more distant) field trips.

When he was 16 years old, he participated in an Audubon field trip to the Chesapeake Bay and it was there, after spending many blissful hours observing and sketching the abundant bird life, that he first thought of making a career out of his pastime.

According to John, after graduating high school, and while employed by the Division of Birds at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., "I met several artists who were then working on mural-like backgrounds of dioramas, and I had the opportunity to watch them at work."

"I saw them transform an empty space into an open field, a shadowed forest or a quiet marsh. I think it was then that the idea to follow art as a profession took root."

After getting out of the military, John subsequently spent several years working as the assistant editor and artist for the *Maryland Conservationist*, published by the Department of Game and Inland Fish. It was then that John W. Taylor (JWT) created the artwork for the *Maryland Hunter's Guide* covers and designed the big game and trout stamps.

During the early 1960s John's jumbo-sized, bicolor stamps combined with the superb poster-style big game and trout stamps that were designed by Worth B. Carnahan in Tennessee to send a wave of excitement through a burgeoning philatelic niche. These remarkable stamps have continued to charm and inspire collectors to this very day.

John's Taylor's lifelong passion – galvanized by that Audubon field trip when he was only 16 – would eventually come full circle when he published the beautifully illustrated *Birds of the Chesapeake Bay* in 1992 (see figure 16).

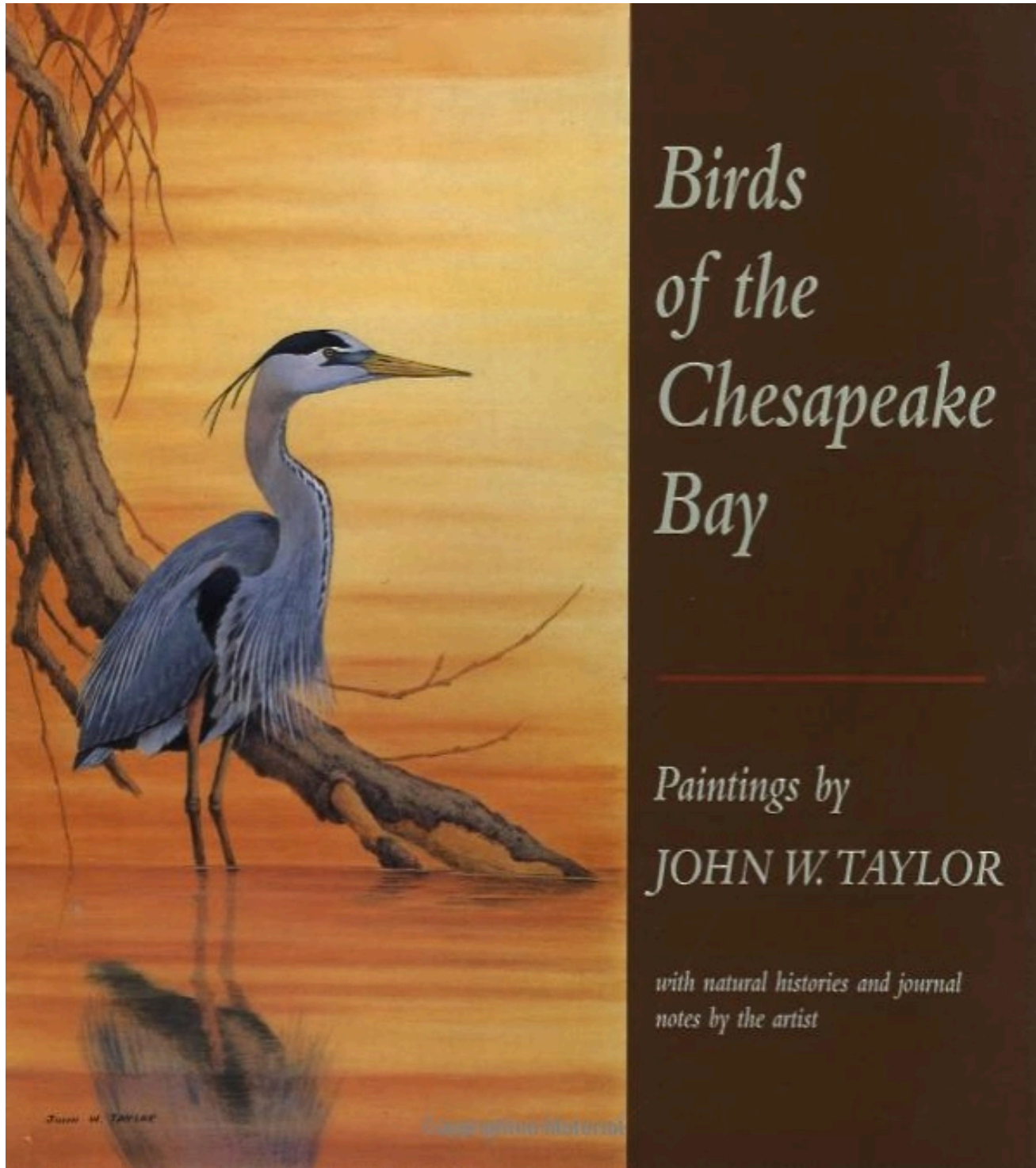


FIGURE 16. ONE OF JOHN TAYLOR'S MOST HEARTFELT WORKS –  
*BIRDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY*.



Speaking for collectors of fish and game stamps, we are extremely grateful for all the years of enjoyment John has brought into our lives (especially now, in 2020, for this much-needed diversion). As I said in the Introduction to this series of posts, our hobbies have the ability to provide nourishment for our souls – and people like John Taylor help make this possible.

## Stamps for Firearms Only

A couple of years ago, revenue specialist Eric Jackson alerted me to something about the Maryland 1964-65 big game stamps that had gone undetected for over 50 years. Eric had recently acquired a group of the stamps and two of them, one unsigned example with no gum (removed from a license) and one affixed to a county back tag, both appeared to have “VOID AFTER JUNE 30, 1966” printed on the stamps – in error.

Eric sent them to me and I confirmed that both stamps did, in fact, have “1966” printed where it should have been “1965” (see Figure 22). Then I went back and examined the block from the *Boward Family Find* and discovered that one of the stamps, position seven in each pane of ten, has a constant typesetting error in the year date. This resulted in a “6” being set in place of a “5”.

**For the purposes of this post, I shall refer to the “normal” 1964-65 firearms stamps as Type I and those with the constant typesetting error as Type II.** To start with, I have two unused pieces to share: a single, Type I, and the block of four from the Boward find (see Figures 18-20).



FIGURE 18. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I.





FIGURE 19. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, BLOCK OF FOUR FROM THE BOWARD FAMILY FIND. NOTE THE UPPER LEFT STAMP (POSITION SEVEN ON AN INTACT PANE) SHOWS THE TYPESETTING ERROR.

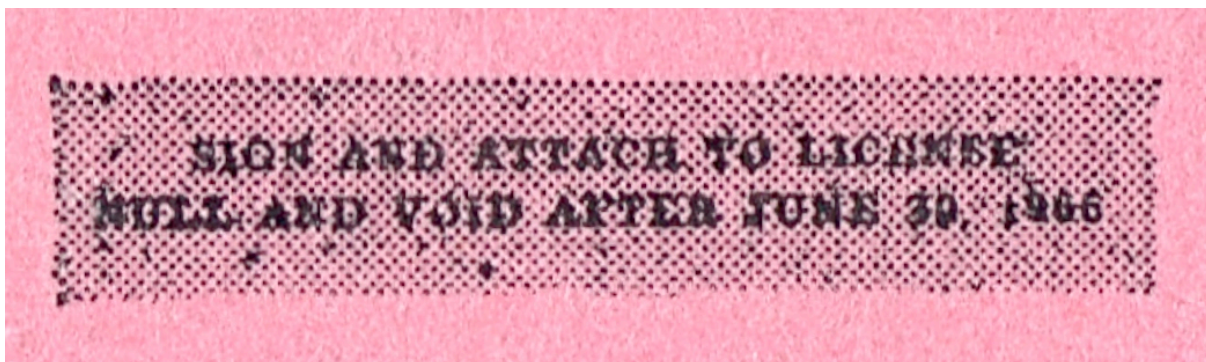


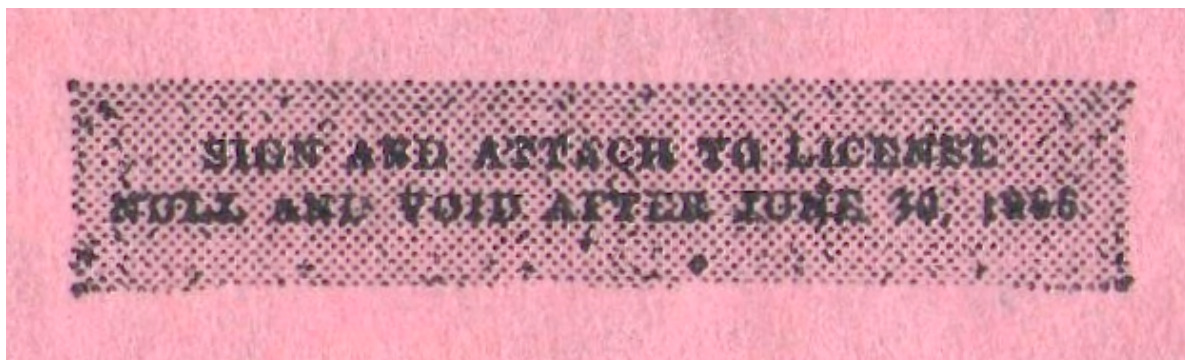
FIGURE 20. AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE DATE ON THE STAMP IN THE UPPER LEFT OF THE BLOCK CLEARLY SHOWS A "6".



Next, we have the unsigned (it has been removed from a license or tag) Type II discovery example (see Figures 21 and 22).



**FIGURE 21. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II. DISCOVERY EXAMPLE.**



**FIGURE 22. AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE DATE ON THE UNSIGNED STAMP SHOWS THE "6".**

Next, we have two used Type I singles off license: the first is neatly signed along the top; the second has been overprinted "DEER" in black ink (see Figures 23 and 24).



FIGURE 23. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, USED.



FIGURE 24. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER"



1964 MARYLAND  
STATE-WIDE HUNTER

34

BIG GAME HUNTING STAMP

Nº 31851

\$2.00

FOR FIREARMS ONLY

THIS AND ATTACH TO LICENSE  
WILL VOID YOUR HUNT IN 1965

*Henry H. Allen*

MARYLAND GAME AND INLAND FISH COMMISSION

DISPLAY THIS LICENSE ON MIDDLE OF BACK

**FIGURE 25. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE I, USED ON A STATE-WIDE BACK TAG.**

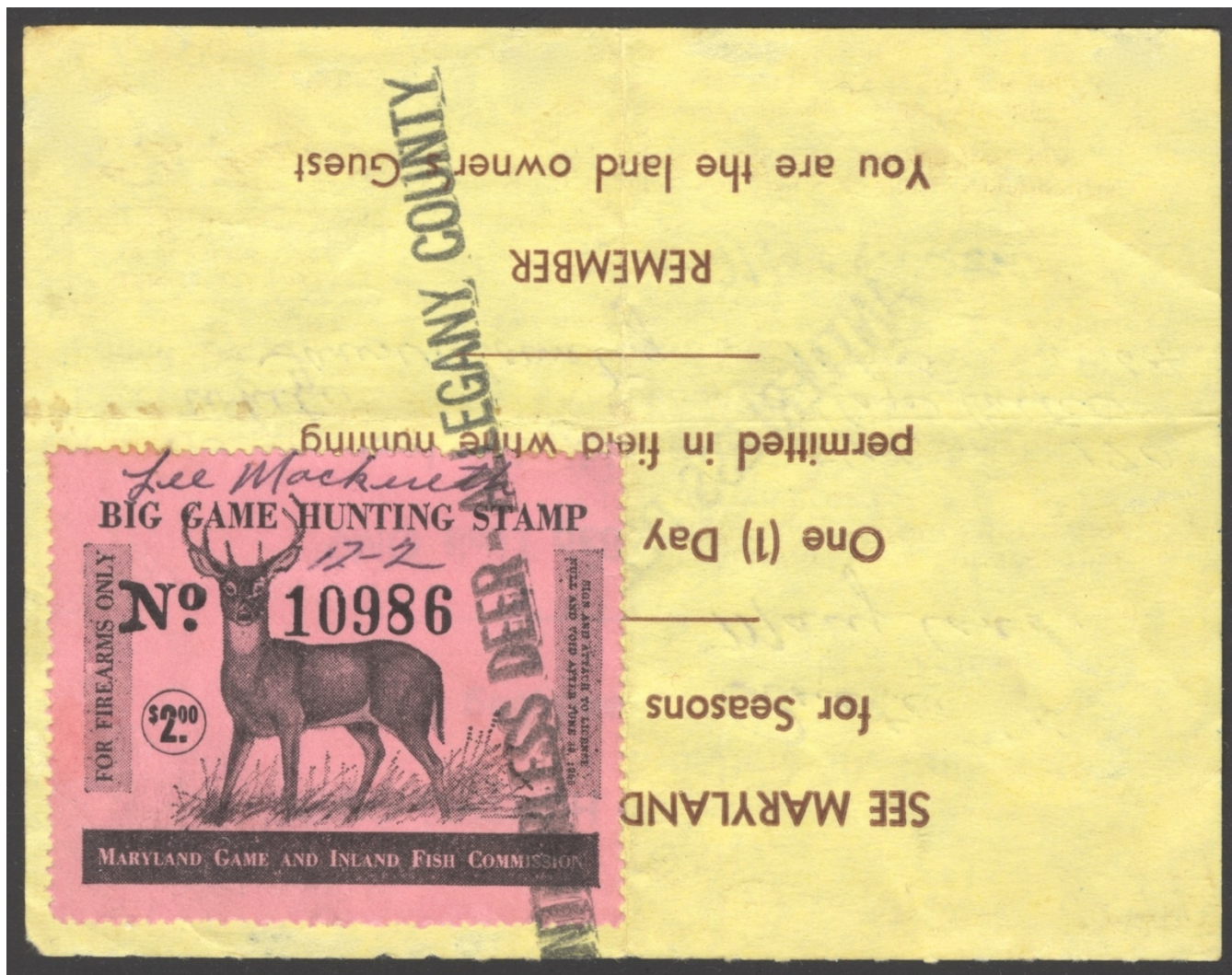


FIGURE 26. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II, USED ON LICENSE.  
NOTE THE STAMP AND LICENSE HAVE BEEN OVERPRINTED  
"ANTLERLESS DEER - ALLEGANY COUNTY."





FIGURE 27. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, TYPE II, USED ON A COUNTY BACK TAG.

## Stamps for Archers Only

There have been relatively few 1964-65 archers' stamps recorded and the year dates are often difficult to read (even at high magnification). However, at this point there is no evidence to show the typesetting error extends to the archers' stamps. If anyone knows differently, please contact me and I will update this information.

To start with, I have two unused pieces to share: an unused single from the Vanderford collection and an unused block from the Boward Family find (see Figures 28 and 29).



FIGURE 28. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX VANDERFORD.





FIGURE 29. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, BLOCK OF FOUR FROM THE BOWARD FAMILY FIND.



Next, I have three usages to share: the first is used on the reverse of a State-Wide Hunter back tag; the second is used in combination with a firearms stamp, Type I, on the reverse of a similar back tag and the third is one of my favorite pieces in my entire collection (I could look at it for hours).

Back in the 1990s (the peak of my exhibiting years) I used to run ads in the "Wanted to Buy" section of the classifieds in newspapers across the country. I was looking to buy pieces that would enhance my exhibits. One day I was contacted by a hunter from Baltimore. He told me that he had saved many of his old licenses and that I was free to stop by the next time I was in the area.

He turned out to be a great guy and very meticulous for not only did he sign his stamps very neatly, he carefully placed each of them on his licenses in such a way that they would *not get creased* once he folded it up in his wallet!

I hope you enjoy this final piece: both 1964-65 big game stamps used in combination with one of my favorite federal waterfowl stamps. The big game stamps are overprinted "ANTLERLESS DEER – WORCHESTER COUNTY" in red (see Figures 30-32).



FIGURE 30. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, USED ON A STATE-WIDE BACK TAG.





FIGURE 31. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS AND FIREARMS, USED ON A STATE-WIDE BACK TAG. NOTE THE ARCHERS STAMP IS PARTIALLY FOLDED OVER THE LEFT SIDE.





FIGURE 32. 1964-65 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS AND FIREARMS, USED ON A STATE-WIDE HUNTING LICENSE IN COMBINATION WITH A 1964-65 FEDERAL WATERFOWL STAMP FEATURING A PAIR OF HAWAIIAN NENE GEES.



To end Part Five, here is the exhibit page that featured the combination license I acquired from the hunter in Baltimore (see Figure 33).

## U.S. Fish & Game Stamps — 1963 - 1964

### Maryland Big Game Stamps

Maryland used the same design on their big game stamps for 1963-64 and 1964-65. Combined with very small print, these stamps are often confusing to collectors.



1963-64 Maryland big game for firearms



1963-64 Maryland big game for archers



1964-65 Maryland big game stamps for archers and firearms used with 1964-65 federal waterfowl stamp on reverse of 1964-65 Maryland state-wide hunting license - Issued August 19, 1964

*Note the Maryland big game stamps are overprinted  
"ANTLERLESS DEER - WORCHESTER COUNTY"*

FIGURE 33. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT FEATURING THE LICENSE SHOWN IN FIGURE 31.

## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Six

Today we will look at the Maryland big game stamps that were issued during the series' sixth season. This was John Taylor's third major design revision during this time period and we find that several complementary features, including an eye-catching composition and a bold use of colors, combine to elevate the 1965-66 stamps for firearms and archers to the apex of John Taylor's early period craft.

Before we see the big game stamps, we shall take a look at some of the other early fish and game stamps that are frequently in the conversation for the best overall design. This will provide us with a fitting frame of reference with which to fairly evaluate John's achievement.

### Introduction

There are many things that stimulate collectors to choose a particular field in philately. With regard to fish and game stamps, many people are interested in collecting stamps from the states in which they were born and/or currently live. Many focus on a certain kind of animal, bird or fish; for example: deer, ducks or trout. This is especially true of many sportsmen who, by way of purchasing stamps to fish or hunt, eventually find themselves becoming stamp collectors too.

Others are drawn to the social or political history of the stamps and the reason they were issued. Frequently, I find that these people have a strong interest in wildlife conservation. Others are drawn to the relative rarity of a particular stamp or series and may be seeking a "thrill of the hunt" adventure.

Finally, there is one thing almost all stamp collectors agree on – it does not hurt if the things they are spending their time and money on *are pleasing to the eye*. Fortunately, with fish and game stamps it is often possible to check off many of the above boxes at the same time.

As the early utilitarian (for the most part non-pictorial) stamps evolved into the multicolor works of art that we see today, state and local governments sometimes issued stamps and series that present a charming "rustic" aesthetic and allure. Many people enjoy these stamps because they represent a simpler time. A good analogy would be classic black and white films vs the high tech "blockbusters" we started to see en masse toward the end of the 20th century.

With the case of the Marion County Duck and Fishing stamps, they are pleasing because they were printed on a different (often pastel) color of paper each year. Therefore, when a number of them are mounted together on a page, it is often to good effect. With other F&G stamps (such as Indiana Trout and Montana Bow and Arrow), we start to see good, basic artwork supplied by staff artists not unlike John Taylor, only they were printed in monochrome – black ink on white paper (see Figures 1 and 2).





FIGURE 1. 1951 INDIANA TROUT STAMP.

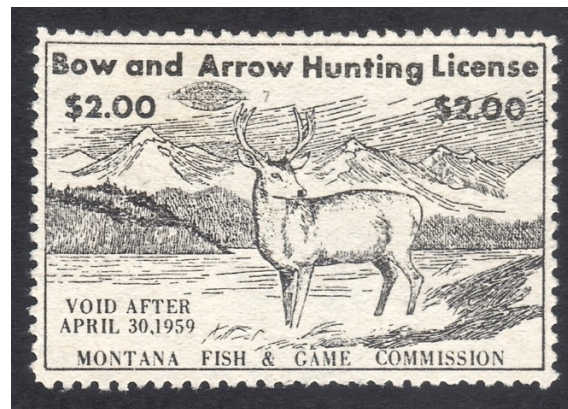


FIGURE 2. 1958-59 MONTANA BOW AND ARROW STAMP.

When good basic art was printed in black ink on a different color of paper every year, as in the case of the Virginia Big Game and Elk Stamps, minor classics were created (see Figure 3).



FIGURE 3. 1943-44 VIRGINIA RESIDENT ELK STAMP.

Even better was when stamps were printed **in a color** (other than black) on white or colored paper. These included the early Iowa Trout Stamps, early Michigan Trout, Bear and Cisco Netting Stamps, the Nebraska Pheasant and Quail Stamps and the Tennessee Big Game and Trout Stamps. The 1965-66 Iowa Trout is a real “humdinger” – green ink on gold foil-coated paper (see Figures 4-9).



FIGURE 4. 1965-66 IOWA TROUT STAMP (CLICK TO ENLARGE).



FIGURE 5. 1961 MICHIGAN BEAR STAMP.  
NOTE TOP AND LEFT SELVAGE IS CROPPED.





FIGURE 6. 1964 MICHIGAN CISCO NETTING STAMP.



FIGURE 7. 1958 NEBRASKA PHEASANT AND QUAIL STAMP.



FIGURE 8. 1955-56 TENNESSEE BIG GAME STAMP.



FIGURE 9. 1960-61 TROUT TENNESSEE STAMP.

All of the stamps shown above feature well executed designs. However, the **adroit use of color** allows those in Figures 3-9 to be more effective in catching the eye. As a result, the consensus among collectors is that they rank among the best in the fish and game hobby. The last two were created by Worth B. Carnahan and, as we shall soon see, at least one of John Taylor's new designs also makes the cut.



## The 1965-66 Big Game Stamps

Vanderford was the first to describe the 1965-66 Big Game Stamps, in his listings published in the *SRN* in 1969. Van reported the firearms stamp was printed in black and red colored inks on white paper and the archers stamp was printed in black and green on green paper. He also informed: "New design, standing buck whitetailed [sic] deer. Perf 11 3/4. Black serial number."

The 1965-66 big game stamp designs were the result of a six-year effort on the part of John Taylor. As a young artist, a certain amount of trial and error had understandably been involved. For starters, he rectified the confusing "Void after..." dates found on the previous year's stamps – the date was now printed at the very bottom of the stamp. It was clear and was easy to read.

Second, he was not happy when the serial numbers were printed across the middle of his design the previous year (I imagined the big buck was staring at me from between the branches of a tree and thought it was cool – but that's just me). The new designs included a vertical line along the right side, attached and perpendicular to the red banner at the bottom, so the serial number could be printed in an unobtrusive manner.

Third, as it regards the archers stamp, John must have decided that superimposing the bow and arrow over the buck (as he did in the design used in both 1960-61 and 1961-62) would obscure his new artwork to deleterious effect. His original "leaping deer" art had the buck facing away from the viewer and the string crossed over *the back* of the animal's face and neck. His new art had the deer facing forward and to the left – the string of the bow may have crossed *in front* of the animal's face.

The year and fee tablet combine with the white-tailed buck vignette and serial number (all in black) to create a triangular effect and this effect is accentuated with the addition of the bow and arrow **behind the buck** on the archers stamp. The juxtaposition of this effect with the solid triangular design element at the upper left corner is both complimentary *and* it helps to draw the viewer in.

However, it is **the bold use of color** for the both the triangle and the banner that first serves to attract the eye and then competes the job of drawing the viewer in – to focus on the mesmeric buck. The banner serves double duty, acting as a pedestal upon which to display John's art. In summary, the design is compelling – a masterwork, really, from the early fish and game stamp period.

## Stamps for Firearms Only

I now have two unused pieces to share: a single and a complete pane from the Boward Family find (see Figures 10 and 11). It is interesting to note that while originally an avid hunter, trapper and fisherman, by the time Maryland started to issue their big game and trout stamps in the 1960s Eugene Boward was focused on trout fishing.

For this reason, he usually bought a complete pane of trout stamps and maybe a block of four of the big game stamps. **1965-66 was the first season** he bought a complete pane of big game stamps – it must have caught his eye in a big way.



FIGURE 10. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.





FIGURE 11. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, COMPLETE PANE FROM THE BOWARD FAMILY FIND.

Next, we have two singles that were signed by hunters. The first hunter used the red triangle in the upper left corner to serve as a guide when neatly signing his name in the white space below. I have seen several other used examples signed in a similar way. The second was signed neatly across the bottom by Herbert D. Howard (see Part Four) and, once again, he carried the unaffixed stamp along with his state-wide resident hunting license and matching back tag with him while hunting throughout the season – without getting caught (see Figures 12-15).



FIGURE 12. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.



FIGURE 13. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, SIGNED BY HERBERT D. HOWARD. NOTE THIS STAMP HAS FULL ORIGINAL GUM.



(SEE OTHER SIDE)  
 Game Fund \$5.00  
 Clerk's Fee .25  
**\$5.25**

**No. 56897**

**STATE-WIDE  
 Maryland Hunting License**

**July 1, 1965 thru June 30, 1966**

I HERBERT D. HOWARD, SR. 7309 MARTELL AVE.  
 (Name) (Street Address)  
BALTIMORE 22 MARYLAND  
 (City or Village) (State)  
 hereby certify that I have resided in Maryland for not less than  
 6 months during the preceding 12 months and that the information  
 given by me to obtain this license is true and correct.

Age 65 Hair Gray Eyes BR Height 6' 1" Weight 190  
 Race WH Occupation ELECTRICIAN  
 Issued By CAL'S Sp. Gals. Date 10-6 1965  
 (Clerk of Court or Agent)

License not Legal  
 until signed here  
 in INK, BY OWNER.

*Herbert D. Howard*  
 Signature of Licensee

*John Shields*  
 Director

GAME AND INLAND FISH COMMISSION  
 P. O. BOX 231, ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
 Sign and carry license while hunting. Display TAG  
 on OUTER GARMENT in center of BACK.

Licensee's Copy

FIGURE 14. HOWARD'S RESIDENT STATE-WIDE HUNTING LICENSE, NUMBER 56897.



FIGURE 15. MATCHING NUMBER BACK TAG. NOTE IT HAS BEEN TRIMMED ALONG THE TOP AND BOTTOM.

Next, we have a used single that was overprinted "DEER" (see Figure 16).



FIGURE 16. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER".

## Stamps for Archers Only

The 1965-66 season saw the trend continue where while *more total archers stamps* were sold than the year before (10,246) – even fewer were sold to collectors. My sense is that it was becoming increasingly more difficult for out-of-state collectors to find a county clerk willing to sell them the stamps.

It may be that the Maryland Inland Game and Fish Commission sent out a memo actively discouraging this practice. Keep in mind, relatively few stamps were being printed for archers only. They would not want to run out again and have to reprint the stamps at the end of the season – as happened in 1960 (see Part Two).

The extreme irony in this situation is that numerous stamp collectors have told me they feel that by placing the bow and arrow behind the buck – it made the 1965-66 Maryland Big Stamp for Archers **the best designed fish and game stamp from the classic period** (prior to multicolor stamps).



I now have three unused pieces to share: two unused singles with consecutive serial numbers and a block of four from the Boward Family find. The singles were originally purchased by E.L. Vanderford and the first one (stamp number 11449) was used to illustrate both his listings in the *SRN* and the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*. Van traded the second (number 11450) to Mrs. Robert Powell and then sold it to Sylvia Tompkins, following Mrs. Powell's death (see figures 17-20).

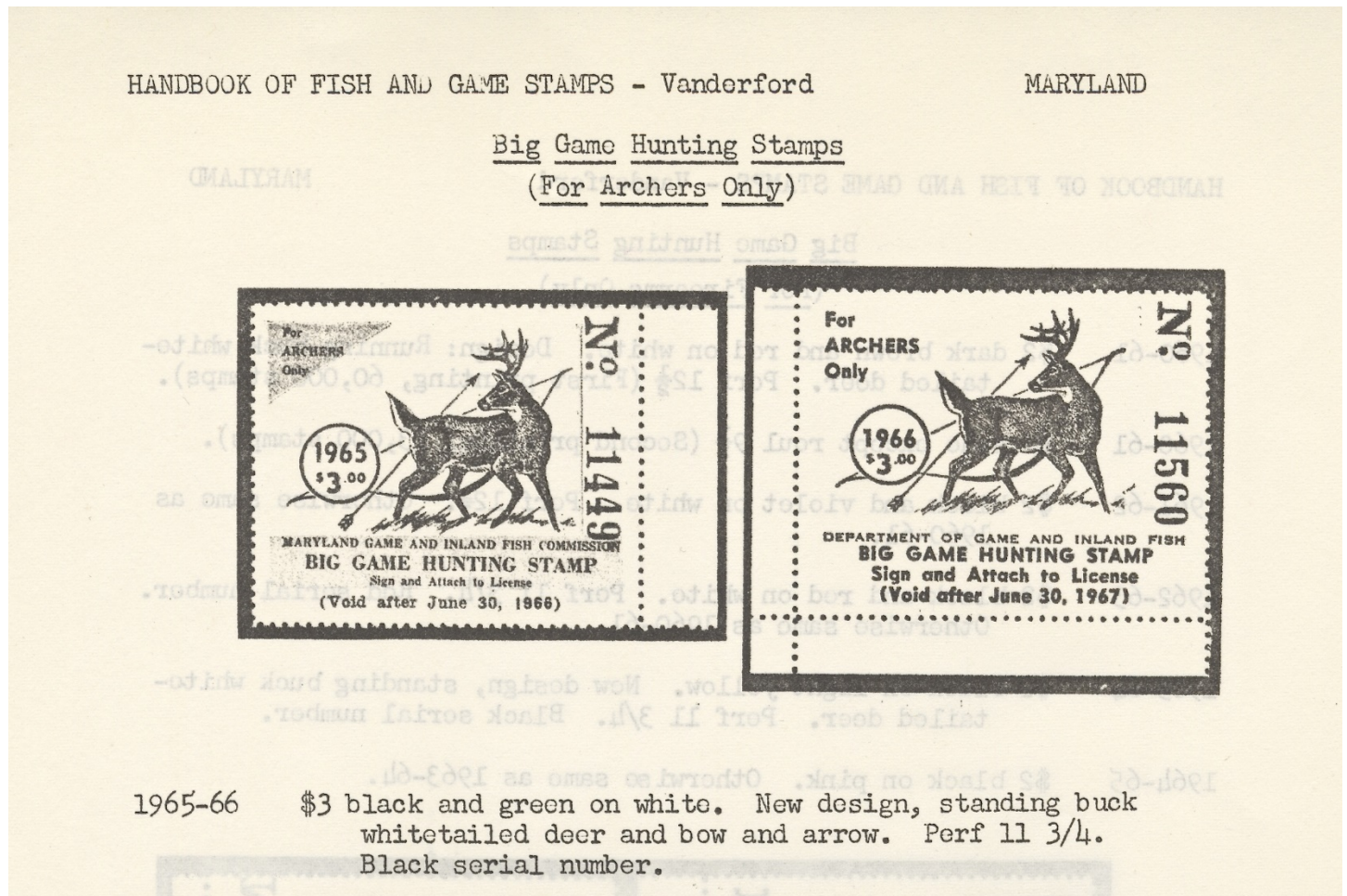


FIGURE 17. VANDERFORD'S BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS LISTINGS, WHICH APPEARED IN THE SRN IN JANUARY, 1969.



FIGURE 18. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX VANDERFORD.



FIGURE 19. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS.  
EX VANDERFORD, POWELL AND TOMPKINS.





FIGURE 20. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, BLOCK OF FOUR FROM THE BOWARD FAMILY FIND.

It is interesting to note that while Eugene Boward purchased a complete pane of the \$2.00 firearms stamps (Figure 11), he only purchased a *block of four* of the \$3.00 archers stamp. This despite the fact he lived in Maryland and could probably have obtained as many of these stamps as he wanted from private vendors – the \$1.00 opportunity cost loomed large, yet again.

Next, we have two used singles, one off license and one used on the back of a 1965-66 Maryland Non-Resident Hunting License (see Figures 21 and 22).



FIGURE 21. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, USED.





FIGURE 22. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, USED ON A NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE.

To end Part Six, here is a page from my second exhibit. It features another of my favorite pieces – obtained from the same Baltimore hunter as the one at the end of Part Five: both 1965-66 big game stamps used in combination on the back of a state-wide hunting license with matching back tag.

This time he arranged the two stamps diagonally, then signed the two stamps diagonally in the spaces below the red and green triangles – before the license agent overprinted the entire piece “ANTLERLESS DEER – WASHINGTON COUNTY”. The stamps, signatures and overprint are almost perfectly aligned – enjoy! (see Figure 23).

## U. S. Fish & Game Stamps — 1965

### Maryland Big Game Stamps



1965-66 Maryland big game stamps for archers and firearms used on reverse of 1965-66 statewide hunting license - Issued September 1, 1966



Note stamps and backtag are overprinted  
"ANTLERLESS DEER - WASHINGTON COUNTY"

FIGURE 23. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT FEATURING THE PIECE DESCRIBED ABOVE.



## The Maryland Big Game Stamps – Part Seven

In today's finale to our show and tell series on the Maryland Big Game Stamps, we shall look at those issued for the 1966-67 and 1967-68 seasons. Once again, I have grouped these together because they shared a common (revised) design. While it is basically quite similar to the eye-catching one John debuted in 1965, it lacks the *visual punch* and, therefore, some of its allure.

This helps to explain why these stamps are among the most difficult in the series to acquire today. First, I will introduce a possible motivation for John's design revision and later, within this context, one last error provides an apropos ending for the big game stamp series.

The Maryland Big Game Stamp series was superseded by two others with a similar purpose, Deer & Turkey (1968 – 1980) and Deer (1981 – 1997) and we will touch upon those as we conclude our survey of John's contributions to the fish and game hobby.

## The Minimalism Art Movement

**More so than ever before**, artists in the 1960s *experimented*. This extensive experimentation resulted in such prevailing art movements as pop art, conceptual art and minimalism. In this series we have seen that John Taylor was not averse to experimenting with his big game stamp designs. As a graduate of the Corcoran School of Arts & Design (George Washington University) and a young American artist in the mid 1960s, he could not help but be aware of the major art movements and, very likely, be influenced by them.

Before we see the revisions John made for the 1966-67 Maryland Big Game Stamps, one of these major art movements, known as **minimalism**, offers some possible insights into John's motivation. Along the east coast in the last half of the 1960s, minimalism was all the rage. Robert Morris (1965) stated "With minimalism, the artist wants the viewer to respond only to what is in front of them... minimalist art offers a highly purified form of beauty." One of the primary qualities emphasized by Morris and other advocates of minimalism was *simplicity*.

According to an essay on Minimal Art by John Perreault in the *Village Voice* (1967), the means used to achieve this quality is "a **reduction** [my emphasis], including the situation where it is placed – the environment is [then] treated as a neutral place for framing the work."

At some point in 1966, John Taylor appears to have made a conscious decision to apply this stylish reduction technique to his recent big game stamp design.

## The 1966-67 Big Game Stamps

Vanderford was the first to describe the 1966-67 Big Game Stamps, in his listings published in the *SRN* in 1969. Van reported the firearms stamp was printed in black ink on white paper and the archers stamp was printed in black ink on light yellow paper. He stated "Design [was the same] as 1965-66 but printed text altered. Perf 11 3/4. Black serial number."

This was not entirely accurate. The stamp for firearms was still bicolor and was printed in black and dark blue inks on white paper. To be fair, the bicolor effect is subtle and could easily be missed. The fact that Van, the fish and game guru of the day, could not readily detect the blue ink may have pleased John – for this was likely one of his goals when applying the **reduction technique** to his 1965-66 design:

*Gone* was the bold use of color that first served to catch the eye and then draw the viewer in; *gone* was the solid color triangle in the upper left that helped to frame the vignette (the buck) and provide a guide for hunter's signatures; *gone* was the colored line extending up along the right side from the banner, which additionally helped to frame the vignette and provide a guide for printing the serial numbers and *gone* was the solid color banner, itself, which had served double duty as a pedestal for the standing buck and, in so doing, additionally served to frame the vignette.

What remained was a cleaner, simpler, more contemporary stamp design – featuring, in the words of John Perreault, “a neutral environment for framing the work” (see Figures 1 and 2).



FIGURE 1. 1965-66 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.



FIGURE 2. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.



Was John's revised design successful? You be the judge. While I never had anyone tell me they liked it better than the 1965 original – I know there are many out there who would say otherwise. That is why they say this about art: "Like beauty, it is in the eye of the beholder". In other words, everyone is different and has different tastes and *that is what makes the world go round*.

However, I do not believe that the revision was especially popular with the fish and game collectors of the day and this fact, combined with the uncooperative attitude that persisted on the part of the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission with regard to selling big game stamps to collectors, resulted in fewer unused or mint examples being purchased by collectors in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

While Eugene Boward purchased a complete pane of the 1966-67 firearms stamp, this would be the last Maryland Big Game Stamp that he would put away in his closet for posterity (see Figure 3).



FIGURE 3. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, COMPLETE PANE FROM THE BOWARD FAMILY FIND.

Next, I have four used examples to share: one neatly signed by the hunter; one overprinted "DEER" in red ink; one used on the back of a state-wide hunting license and one used on a Non-Resident back tag which has been overprinted "DEER" in black ink (see Figures 4-7).



FIGURE 4. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.



FIGURE 5. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER".



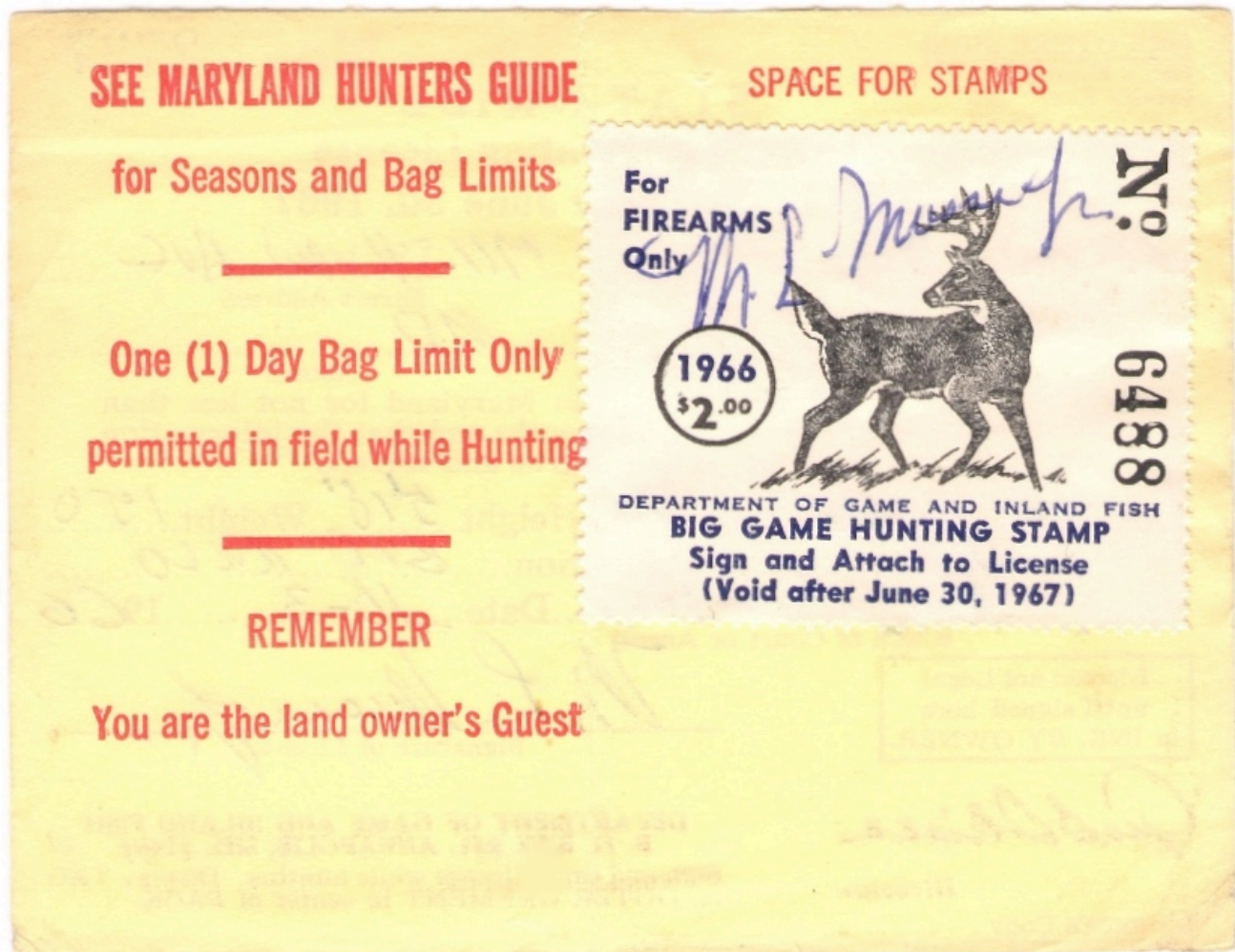


FIGURE 6. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON LICENSE.



FIGURE 7. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON BACK TAG.  
NOTE THE STAMPS HAS BEEN OVERPRINTED "DEER".



## Stamps for Archers Only

Once again, more *total* archers stamps were sold than in any previous year (11,555). Paradoxically, this is the most difficult stamp in the series for today's collector to acquire in unused condition. For the reasons outlined above, the number of stamps sold to collectors can be counted on one hand.

First, we have the example that was purchased by Vanderford and used to illustrate his listings in the *SRN* and the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* (Van subsequently removed the bottom selvage). Then we see a used single (see Figures 8-10).

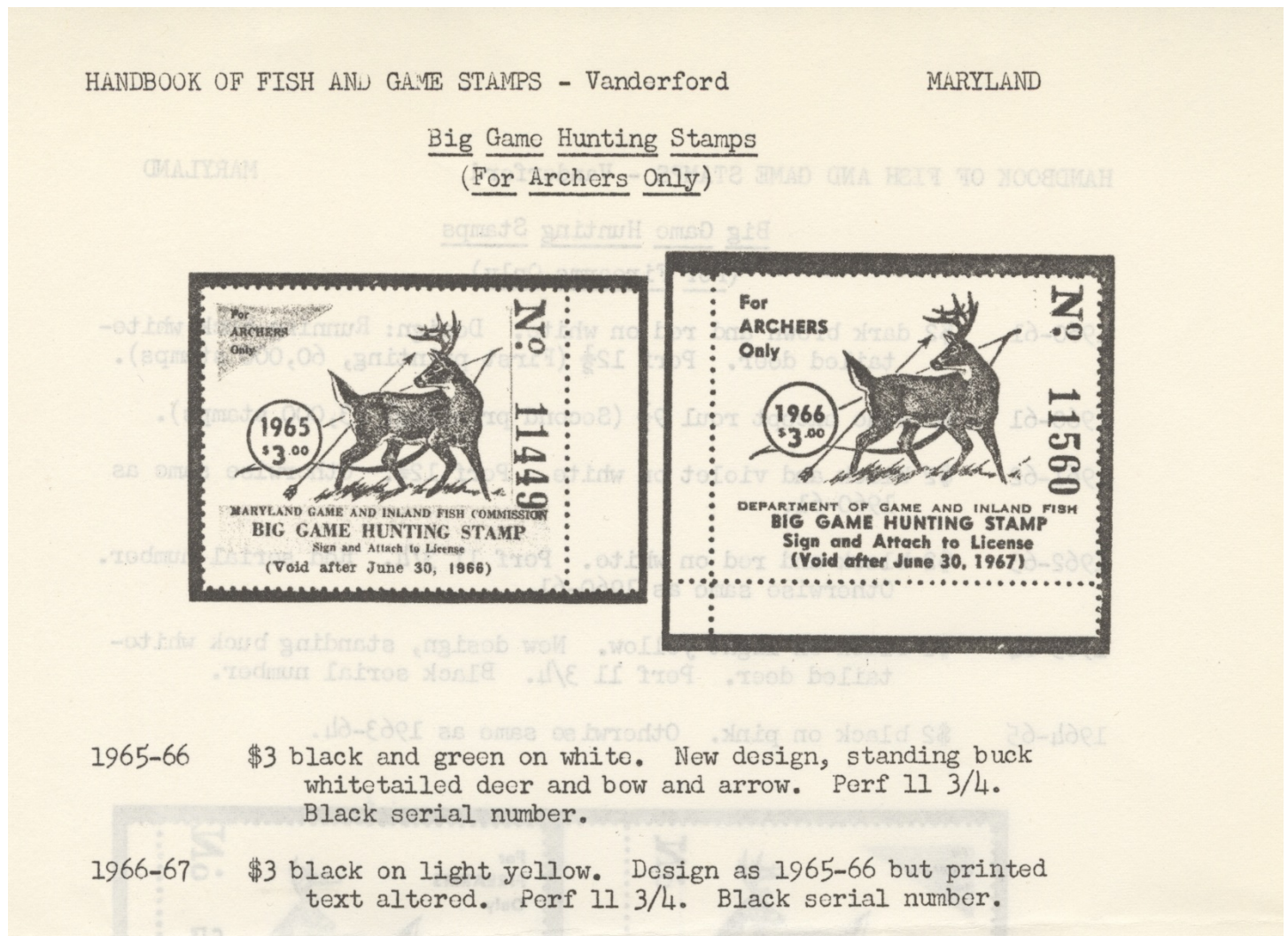


FIGURE 8. VANDERFORD'S BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS LISTINGS, WHICH APPEARED IN THE *SRN* IN JANUARY, 1969.



FIGURE 9. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX VANDERFORD.



FIGURE 10. 1966-67 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS, USED.



## The 1967-68 Big Game Stamps

And yet again, Vanderford was the first to describe the 1966-67 Maryland Big Game Stamps in his listings published in the *SRN* in 1969. Van reported the firearms stamp was printed in black ink on deep yellow paper and the archers stamp was printed in black ink on pink paper. He also added "Otherwise [the] same as 1966-67 except from panes of 10 having one or more imperforate sides."

This would be the first time since the series began in 1960 that neither the firearms nor the archers stamp was bicolor. Although John's designs remained unchanged from the year before, both stamps were printed on colored paper to add more visual appeal (see Figure 11). John had previously done this with three of the four 1964-65 issues (see Part Five).



FIGURE 11. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS.

As stated by Vanderford, the format did undergo a change for 1967-68. However, I believe this was from **panes of ten** with perforated selvage on all four sides to **sheets of ten** with straight edges on all four sides and no selvage except for along the top.

Relatively few big game stamps were sold to collectors in 1967-68 and, to my knowledge, only one piece has been recorded with the top selvage intact. It is another major error that I obtained in the official's collection (see Part Two).

In this case one sheet of firearms stamps temporarily adhered to the one above it while being fed through the serial numbering device. Subsequently, the sheet was delivered to the License Section with the **black serial numbers missing**. Thus, the piece presents the ultimate in *design reduction* (see Figure 12).



FIGURE 12. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, COMPLETE SHEET – MISSING THE SERIAL NUMBERS.



The apparent line across the bottom portion of the selvage was caused by the clear mount on my exhibit page. Please note the top edge shows no signs of having been gummed. A possible explanation is that it was still adhered to the pane above in such a way (aligned slightly away from the edge of the pad) so as to miss being gummed.

However, there is other evidence that points to the 1967-68 stamps not being gummed as part of a booklet. While Eugene Boward did not purchase any big game stamps in 1967 – he did purchase two complete sheets of trout stamps. The format is identical to the big game stamps, with straight-edged sides and selvage only at the top. Neither sheet shows evidence of having been gummed (see Figure 13).



FIGURE 13. 1967 MARYLAND TROUT STAMP, COMPLETE SHEET OF TEN.  
NOTE THAT IT SHOWS NO EVIDENCE OF HAVING BEEN GUMMED

Next, I have two used singles to share: the first is neatly signed and the second is used on the back of an Allegany County Resident Hunting License (see Figures 14 and 15).



FIGURE 14. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED.

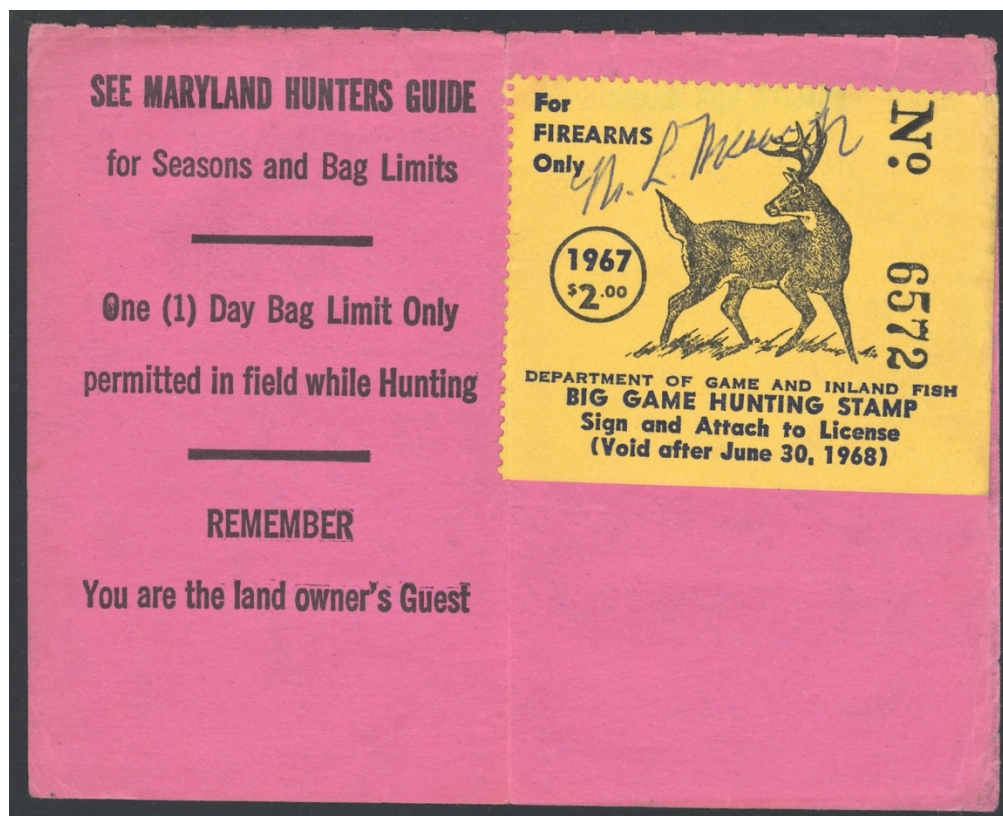


FIGURE 15. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR FIREARMS, USED ON A COUNTY LICENSE.



## Stamps for Archers Only

The last year for the Maryland Big Game Stamp for Archers Only saw another record number sold (12,083). And once again, very few unused examples are in collector's hands today. The stamp below was purchased by E.L. Vanderford (see Figure 16).



FIGURE 16. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMP FOR ARCHERS. EX VANDERFORD.

Next, we have both 1967-68 big game stamps used in combination on the back of a state-wide hunting license (see Figure 17).

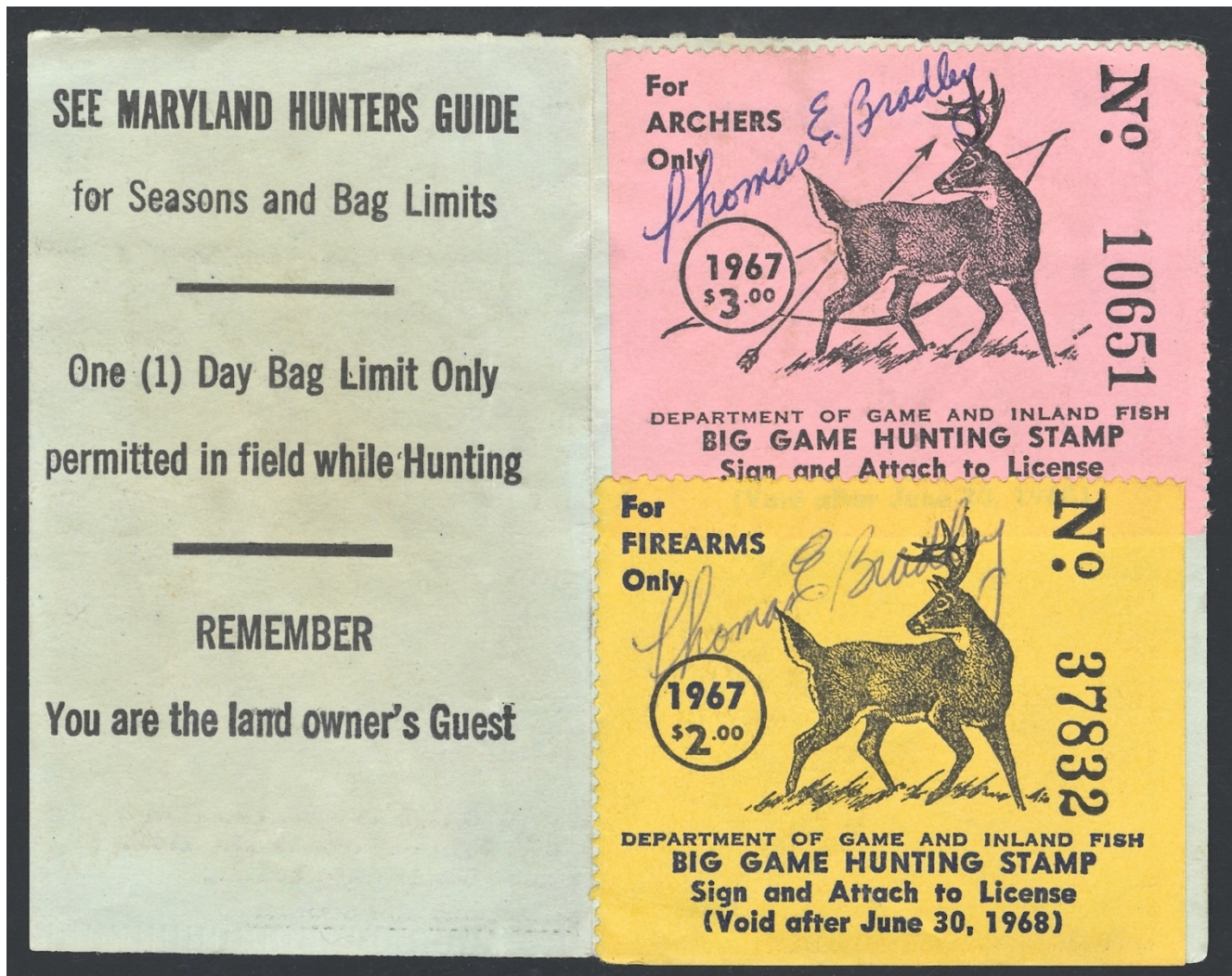


FIGURE 17. 1967-68 MARYLAND BIG GAME STAMPS FOR ARCHERS AND FIREARMS USED ON A STATE-WIDE HUNTING LICENSE.

To conclude this section on the last Maryland Big Game Stamps, I would like to share two pages from my second exhibit, *U.S. Fish and Game Stamps: 1960 – 1979*. The first includes a 1967 trout top sheet number single – which also shows no evidence of having been gummed – and introduces the 1967 big game stamp for firearms error. The second features the firearms and archers examples included in this post, as well as the error sheet (see Figures 18 and 19).



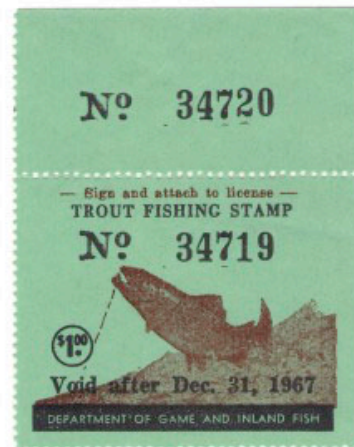
## U.S. Fish & Game Stamps — 1967

### Marion County, Kansas and Maryland Stamps

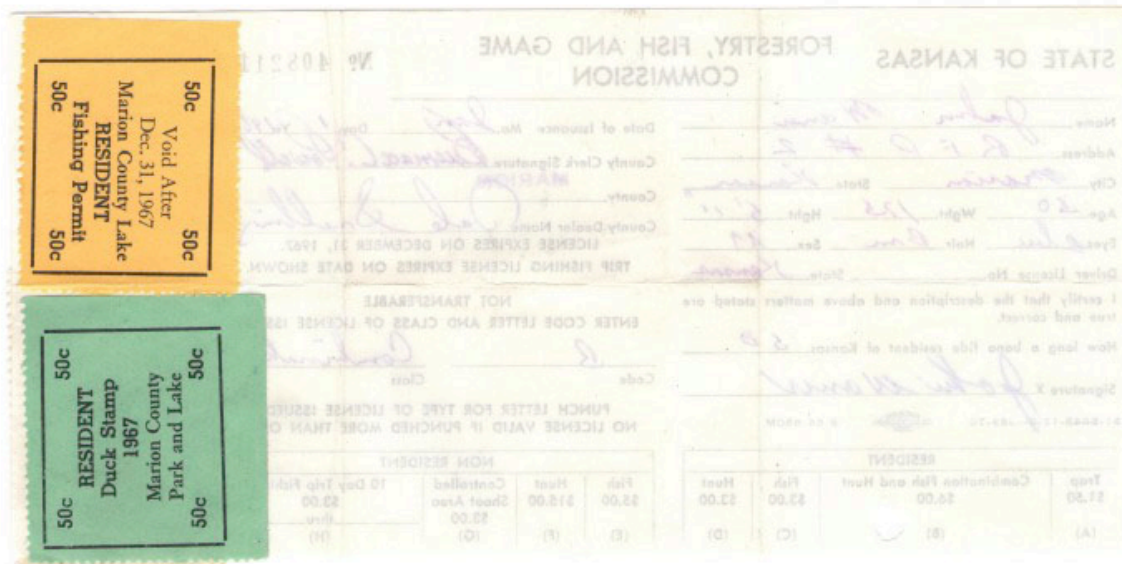
Maryland was responsible for another spectacular error in 1967, when one sheet of big game stamps for firearms was discovered with the serial numbers missing.



1967 Marion County Fishing  
Largest recorded multiple



1967 Maryland trout



1967 Marion County fishing and duck stamps, 1967 Kansas quail stamp and 1967 federal waterfowl stamp (latter two on front) used on 1967 Kansas multipurpose license punched "Combination Fish and Hunt" - Issued January 1 1967

Two recorded examples of each Marion County stamp on license

FIGURE 18. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT. NOTE THE TOP EDGE OF THE TROUT SHEET NUMBER SINGLE IS UNGUMMED

## The Maryland Sheet with Missing Serial Numbers



1967-68 Maryland big game for firearms



1967-68 Maryland big game for archers



FIGURE 19. THE 1967 FIREARMS SHEET WITH MISSING SERIAL NUMBERS.



## Epilogue

### Deer & Turkey Stamps Issued

Starting in 1968, Maryland required deer *and* turkey hunters to purchase a stamp. According to Vanderford, a new **Deer & Turkey Stamp** was “First issued for the 1968-69 season and supersedes individual stamps formerly issued for Gig Game (Firearms Only) or Big Game (Archery Only) [sic].”

In *Maryland's Conservation Laws, License, and Enforcement Officers*, Paul Hanyok wrote: “It was a combination stamp that included firearms hunting *and* bow and arrow hunting for deer and turkey.”

Not only were the Deer & Turkey stamps *not* bicolor – they were not even pictorial. John Taylor's eye-catching designs, which relied on a prominent central vignette, would no longer be found on Maryland's big game stamps. Instead, the new stamps had a small bust of a white-tailed deer in the upper left corner and a small image of a wild turkey in the upper right. As such, they may be liberally described as “semi-pictorial”. The bust was a cropped version of the buck John used on the last three year's firearms stamps, a consensus favorite.

The 1968-69 Deer & Turkey Stamp was the last of the Maryland listings to be included in the January 1969 issue of the *State Revenue Newsletter*. Van was the first to describe the stamp: “\$5.50 green on white paper, whitetailed [sic] buck deer' head and Wild Turkey. Black serial number. [Rouletted] 12 1/4 x 8 3/4. Overall size is 58 x 47 mm.” It should be noted that a signature line was now printed on the stamps (see Figures 20-23).

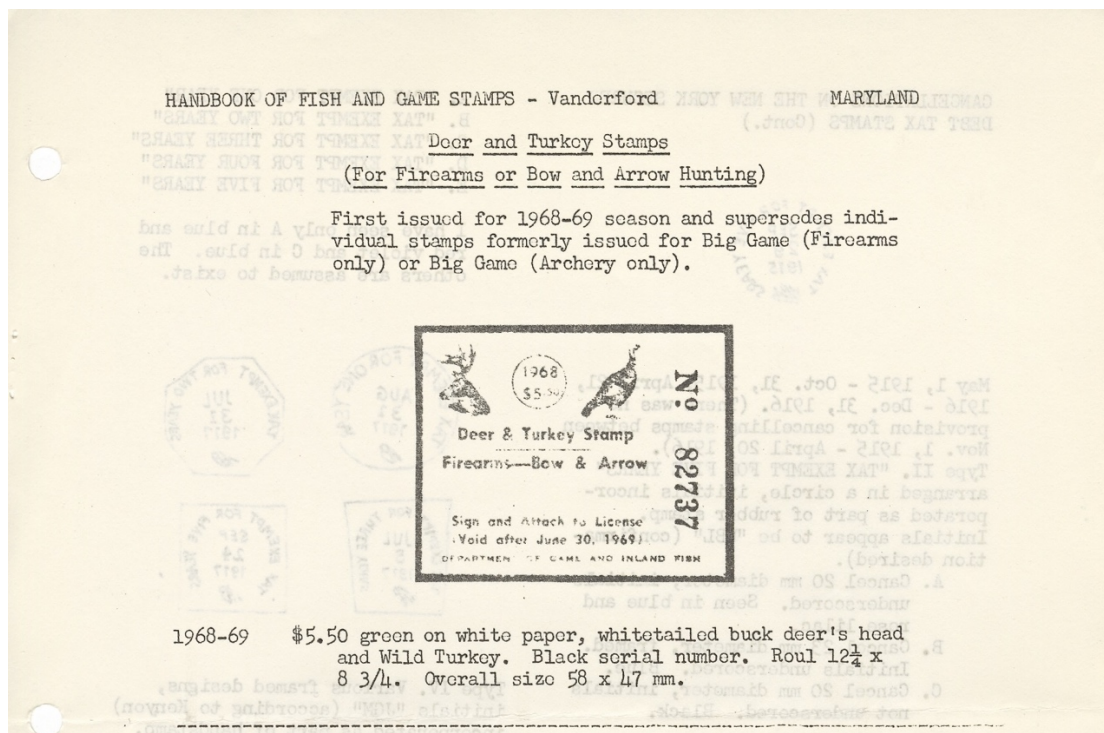


FIGURE 20. VAN'S DEER & TURKEY STAMPS LISTING THAT APPEARED IN THE JANUARY, 1969 ISSUE OF THE STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER.



FIGURE 21. THE BUST IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER OF THE NEW DEER & TURKEY STAMP WAS CROPPED FROM ONE JOHN'S CLASSIC DESIGNS.



FIGURE 22. THE CROPPED IMAGE USED ON THE STAMP BELOW.



FIGURE 23. 1968 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP.



Regarding deer hunting, the new stamps were used in much the same manner as the big game stamps. Next, I have four used examples to share: one signed, one signed and overprinted "DEER" and two used on license (see Figures 24-26).

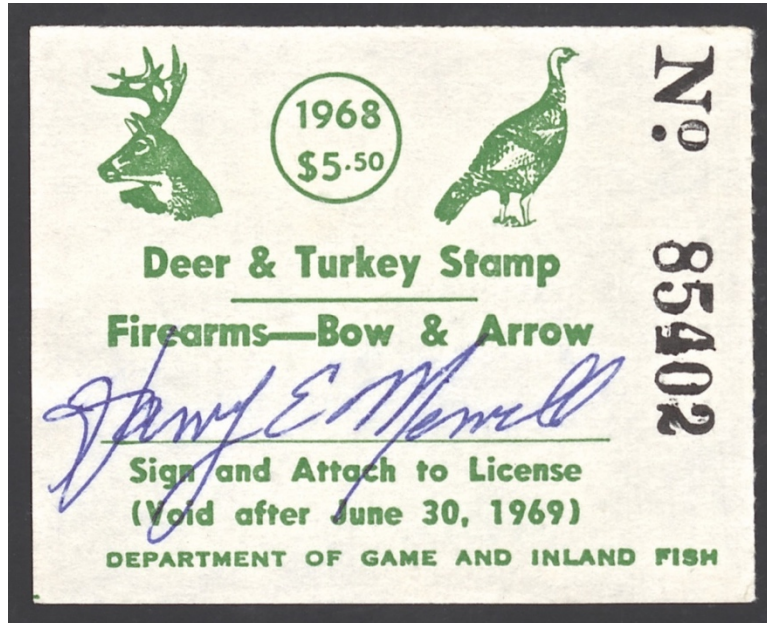


FIGURE 24. 1968 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP, USED.



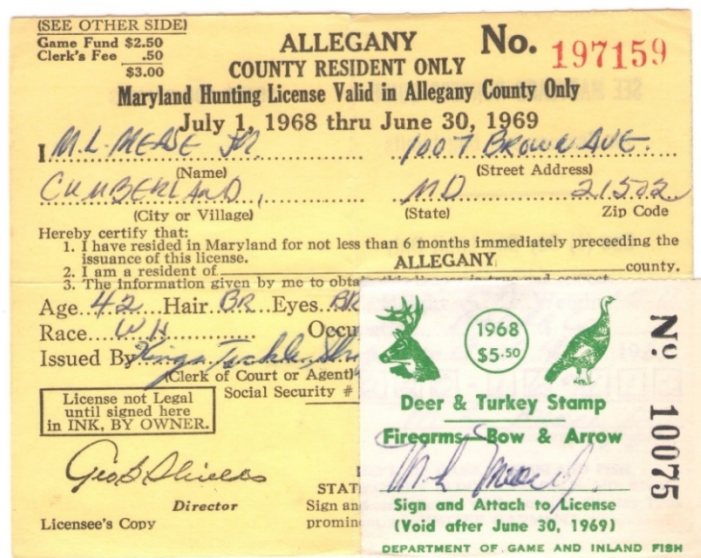
FIGURE 25. 1968 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP, USED – OVERPRINTED "DEER".

## U.S. Fish & Game Stamps — 1968

### Maryland Deer and Turkey Stamps



1968-69 Maryland deer and turkey stamp used on 1968-69 Maryland county hunting license - Issued October 4, 1968



1968-69 Maryland deer and turkey stamp used with 1968-69 federal waterfowl stamp on 1968-69 Maryland state wide hunting license - Issued September 13, 1968

FIGURE 26. A PAGE FROM MY SECOND EXHIBIT SHOWING TWO DIFFERENT USAGES.



The same design was used in 1969. In 1970, the deer and turkey images were replaced with similar ones and a new format was adopted: the stamp was now attached to one deer and one turkey tag (the season limit). The new artwork was likely created by John Taylor (see Figures 27 and 28).



FIGURE 27. 1969 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP.

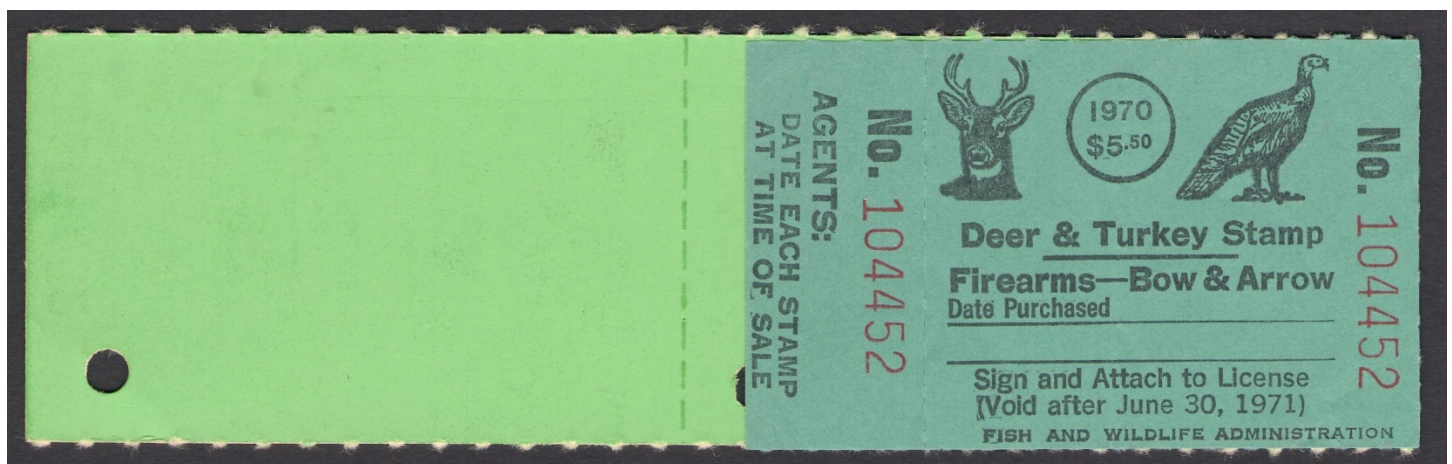


FIGURE 28. 1970 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP WITH ATTACHED TAGS.

In 1972, a second Deer & Turkey Stamp was added for Maryland **RESIDENTS 65 YRS. & OLDER**. It was non pictorial (see Figure 29). By 1975, the stamps were issued with two deer tags (firearms and bow and arrow) and two turkey tags (Fall and Bearded). Deer & Turkey Stamps were used through the 1979-80 seasons.



FIGURE 29. 1972 MARYLAND DEER & TURKEY STAMP FOR SENIORS.



## Deer Stamps Issued

Starting in 1980, turkey hunters were no longer required to purchase a stamp. New **Deer Stamps** were issued through 1982-83 with two tags attached, one for firearms and one for bow and arrow. The resident stamp featured a small image of a buck and the resident senior stamp was non pictorial (see Figures 30 and 31).



FIGURE 30. MARYLAND DEER STAMP WITH ATTACHED TAGS.

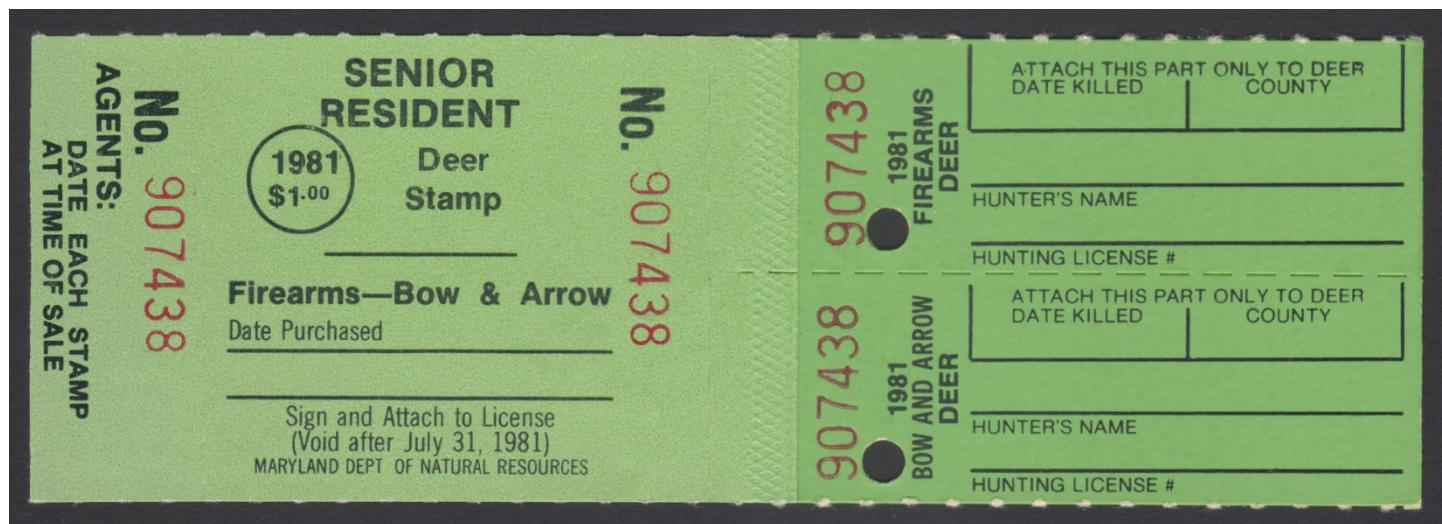


FIGURE 31. MARYLAND SENIOR RESIDENT DEER STAMP WITH ATTACHED TAGS.

Starting with the 1983-84 seasons, six different Deer Stamps were issued for: Firearms, Senior Firearms, Black Powder, Senior Black Powder, Bow & Arrow and Senior Bow & Arrow. Several format changes were made over the course of the series until it was finally discontinued following the 1997-98 season.

## Summary

This brought to an end a near forty-year period when sportsmen were required to purchase a stamp and affix it to their license prior to hunting for deer in Maryland. It all started when the state's citizens – guided by state wildlife officials and law enforcement officers – were able to rectify a near tragic wrongdoing.

They were able to bring back a population of white-tailed deer that was on the brink of being extinguished – engendered by inadequate laws and old-school wildlife management practices that had allowed for decades of harmful activities, including over-harvesting and market hunting.

Effective enforcement of sensible laws combined with modern game management, funded by proceeds from state hunting license sales (1918) and the Pittman-Robertson Act (1937), slowly and methodically allowed the deer population to increase to the point where hunting was again allowed in virtually every county in the state by 1960.

In order to generate additional funding for game management and help law enforcement regulate the deer harvest, the Game and Inland Fish Commission decided to introduce a pair of big game stamps in 1960 – one for firearms and one for archers. They assigned the task of designing these stamps to the assistant editor and artist for the *Maryland Conservationist*, **John W. Taylor** (JWT).

John's first design, featuring a leaping white-tailed buck was an instant classic and helped attract many new collectors to the hobby of fish and game stamps. Through the first half of the 1960s, he continued to experiment with layouts, vignettes and various combinations of colored ink and paper.

In 1965, John caught *lightning in a bottle* with his designs for both the firearms and archers stamps. They rank in the top ten of best designed fish and game stamps from the early (pre multicolored art) period and many collectors feel that one – the **1965-66 Maryland Stamp for Archers Only** – is as good as it gets.

Thanks to the efforts of what is now the Wildlife Division of the Department of Natural Resources – and helped in no small part by the stamps, themselves – the Maryland white-tailed deer saga has been an amazing and inspiring success story.

Their population has continued to thrive and exceed all expectations – to the point where more and more deer must be harvested on an annual basis to prevent excessive depredations to crops and residential landscaping. The harvest had reached an all-time high of 5,000 just prior to when the stamps were first introduced in 1960. According to the Department of Natural Resources Website, hunters harvested nearly **80,000 deer** during the 2019-2020 season.

*I hope you have enjoyed spending time learning about and seeing the exquisite Maryland Big Game Stamps. I started to research and make the many scans needed for this project just after the shelter in place orders were delivered on March 18, 2020. Two weeks later Part One was on the website and it has now been exactly two months. The time seems to have passed quickly – we are fortunate to share such an ameliorative hobby.*

*Many of you have told me this series of posts has been of help during this uncertain time and for this I am grateful. I would like to thank my old friend, Paul Hanyok, for his assistance and my family for their considerable patience. Paul and I first started talking about what a fascinating story this would make over 20 years ago. I feel good about procrastinating so long as it allowed me to publish this now, as we go through the adversity of the Pandemic together and look to interject a little joy into each day.*





**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
SHELTER  
IN  
PLACE**