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From the Editor

About a year and a half ago the Netherlands philatelists of California (N.P.C.) was approached by Frans Rummens about taking over the editorship of either the Journal or Newsletter. During discussions among the members of N.P.C. there was a basic agreement that N.P.C. was in an enviable position. The organization has been meeting monthly for 25 years, with an average attendance of ten, four of which have been members from the beginning. We felt, that by sharing some of the work involved, we might be able to take on this responsibility. However, to be sure we could handle this it was agreed upon that we would do a 'trial issue' first. What is before you is our 'trial issue'. We already have learned quite a lot, not the least finding the correct way of sending information on floppies that can be read by the publisher.

Frans has passed on his 'backlog' of articles; some of which were just about publish-ready, others needing work, from typing it into the computer, to translating from Dutch to English. All this takes time.

We are of course still welcoming publishable material. Preferably articles written by our members. But we can also use some articles that have appeared elsewhere, e.g. in Indonesian philatelic magazines. We are looking forward to your submissions.

The passing away of Larry Rehm has taken away not only an enthusiastic and capable President and author, it also puts us in a bind as far as reprographics is concerned. We are back to Xerox copies, unless there is a photographer among our members who is able and willing to make printer-ready photographs of the illustrations once every three months.

How this all will come out we don't know yet; we ask for your comments, input, contributions, or just anything you feel we ought to know in order to do a better job.

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QUEEN WILHELMINA (philatelically seen through platefaults, 1891-1947)

by John Heimans

Princess Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria was born on August 31, 1880, the only child and daughter of King Willem III and Queen Emma, the former Duchess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Because Willem's three sons by his previous marriage (to Queen Sophie, who had died in 1877) had all passed away, Wilhelmina, on her father's death on November 23, 1890 became Queen at the age of ten. Being a minor, her mother ruled as regent until her eighteenth birthday. On September 6, 1898 Queen Wilhelmina was inaugurated in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam and from that day, until her abdication in 1948, she was the Reigning Queen of the Netherlands.

Philatelically the reign of Queen Wilhelmina has been depicted beautifully for many years, however the printing has not always been flawless.

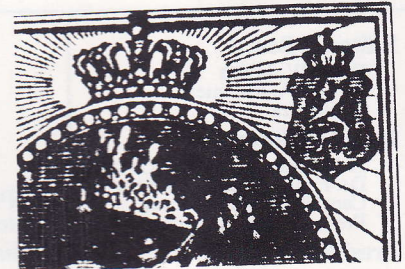
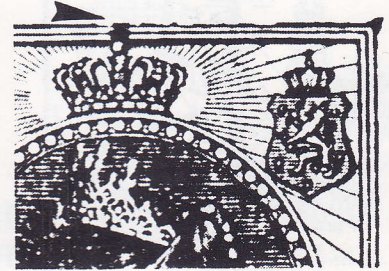
The problems that develop occasionally in the printing of postage stamps are related to the making of a printing plate made up of multiple images. This creates a chance for damage to one of the images caused by either careless handling or the removal of part of an image due to wear of the printing plate. The greatest number of stamp abnormalities is caused by the carelessness of the printer, when he/she omits to clean the plate of foreign material.

Even though these abnormalities are somewhat scarce, it is an interesting facet of stamp collecting and at the same time, as will be shown, it gives us an opportunity to study a small part of history.

To start our philatelic journey we begin with Wilhelmina as a young girl and show the 7 1/2 cent stamp of the 1891 issue (also known as the 'hanging hair' issue.) As can be seen, the middle bar of the E of CENT is extended too far, which was corrected in the later printing.



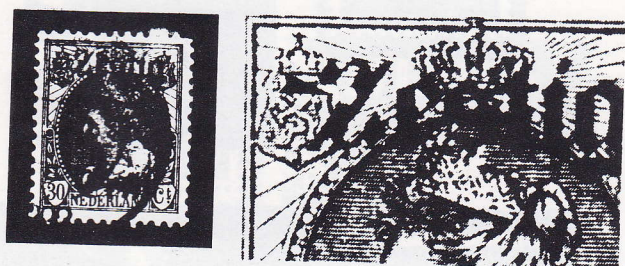
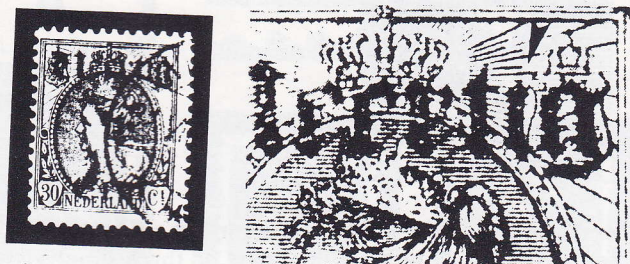
Next we see her as the reigning Queen on the 1899 issue (known as the 'fur collar' issue.) This issue had many years of use. The continued printing of these stamps from the same plates shows various areas of wear as well as an accumulation of dirt and other foreign matter that will definitely register as a change in the image of the Queen stamp. Notice the broken line in the right top corner of the frame, the missing ray in the top right, as well as the broken R in NEDERLAND.



In 1913 we see the Jubilee issue, commemorating the one hundred year anniversary of Independence. The ten Guilder stamp of this issue, as well as a subsequent overprint issue, carried a platefault error (manifested by the broken second E in NEDERLAND) caused by a printer dropping a heavy object on the matrix used for printing.



In the issue of 1919 (the 40 and 60 cent overprints on the 1899 issue), made necessary by a rate change, we find the underlying stamps doing well but the overprints not, showing partial impressions. Notice the missing period on the i of 'Veertig', a missing side bar on the t of '60 Cent', as well as a damaged Z of 'Zestig'.



In 1921, a rate change for printed matter was the reason of the 4 on 4 1/2 cent over print. Quite a few platefaults are known for this issue, the cross bar on the left hand side bar being the most noticeable.



In 1923 a series of stamps was issued to commemorate Queen Wilhelmina's 25th Year Reign. As with other issues with large distributions, these stamps also show wear of the plate, as can be seen by the broken frames of the 2 and 10 cent values.



In the period 1924 to 1934 there were four issues with the Queen's image. The first one commemorated an international stamp show. It has a platefault, showing a dot on the chest of the Queen. The second and third look alike except that one was unwatermarked (showing a broken O and E) while the other was on watermarked paper (showing problems with both E-s of NEDERLAND.) The most expensive plate fault of the Netherlands is also associated with this series; it is the missing '9 cent' on NVPH # 181 (Scott # 176).





To celebrate the 40th year of her reign as Queen we again see an image of Queen Wilhelmina on three stamps issued in 1938. Printing faults of white dots in various places can be seen.



The next issue depicting Queen Wilhelmina was printed in 1940. The production of these stamps resulted in one notable plate error (the famous G instead of C) on the 12 1/2 cent value. This plate fault was carried over to the imperforated copies, as well as the Court of International Justice overprints.



The last issue depicting Queen Wilhelmina containing a platefault, was produced in 1947 just prior to her abdication in 1948, in favor of her daughter Juliana. This set has various abnormalities, particularly in the lettering at the upper part of the stamp.



Tracing the history of an interesting personality philatelically is educational. At the same time, studying the stamps involved and finding errors in their production can be a rewarding experience.

References:

- 1995 Special NVPH Catalog
- 1995 Special Catalog of Plate Faults- J. van Wilgenburg
- Manual of the stamps of Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Suriname- A. Arthur Schiller and Johannes de Kruyf
- The Windmill Post- January and February 1991
- 25th Year Anniversary Publication-Netherlands Philatelists of California, 1994

L.H. Rehm Netherlands Coins
Collection For Sale

I have been authorized to offer for sale this collection, which comprises denominations from 1/2 cent to 2 1/2 Gld, copper, bronze and silver mintage. Condition varies from "Fine" (or circulated) to "uncirculated". The grading of condition is on the conservative side, so that the majority of "Fine" copies might be equally graded "F-VF".

The coins are mounted on specially made white board, with plastic covered inserts, with suitably lettered text. Unfortunately, these do not lend themselves to photocopying, but to serious inquiries I can ship the coin boards (approx. 8 1/2 x 11 inches) for personal examination, or first I can send an inventory of the collection, with grading indicated.

In addition, there is an array of Austrian 1975-76 100 Schilling Proofs of commemorative coins plus 50 Schilling uncirculated commemorative coins. A list and quantities is available.

Frank Julsen, 8721 Via La Serena, Paradise Valley, AZ 85253
Phone (602) 948-7336.

1927 Voor Het Kind

"For The Child"

NVPH 208-211; R78-81

This is the fourth in our series on the early Voor Het Kind issues. The 1927 set is quite similar in many respects to the 1926 set.



- 2 ct. Drenthe. The small medallion in the upper center depicts the Virgin Mary, with the young Jesus on her knee. This was adapted from the seal of the Cloister of Assen. The balance of the design portrays flowers of the heath fields in the provinces.
- 5 ct. Groningen. The medallion contains the double-headed Germanic eagle of the city of Groningen plus hearts on the striped banner for the Frisian area. The balance of the design are stylized buttercups typical of the meadow-land.
- 7 1/2 ct. Limburg. The design includes the lions of Valkenburg, Gulik, and of Gelderland, the Horne arms, and a stylized doubletail of the Limburg lion. A coal mine motif completes the design.
- 15 ct. Overijssel. The lion of Holland rampant, above wavy bands which denote the river IJsel, plus reeds waving in the breeze.

The designer, Anton Molkenboer, continued his use of heraldry of the eleven provinces (Flevoland did not exist at that time), together with motifs suggesting the flowers and plants of the regions. He concludes his comments on the design of the entire series of Voor Het Kind stamps with these observations:

"The colors in these eleven stamps should also accentuate the decorative concept; selecting two colors per stamp, I had at my disposal a palette of 22 shades, even using gold and silver".

"Furthermore, this series required an overall compositional theme, unlike a project for a single stamp; for while people may certainly notice a single stamp on an envelope, I've been told that stamp collectors buy quantities of new stamps and are happy only when they've got the whole set. So I took great pains to achieve a common look for the set of eleven. As far as printing techniques, once this idea was firmly established, the staff of the Enschede Printing Company had a clear notion of my intent and with their enormous expertise were able to come up with a two-color gravure printing process that set off my work to good effect and was extremely helpful."

Anton Molkenboer

The 1927 Voor Het Kind issue was the third which was also produced in the two-sided syncopated perforation (roltanding).

Total number issued including roltanding

2 (+2) ct. red lilac and violet	1,112,830
5 (+3) ct; grey green and yellow	912,237
7 1/2 (+3 1/2) ct. red and black	1,466,512
15 (+3 ct) blue and brown	656,324

Issued on 15 December 1927 and available until 15 January 1928. End of validity, 31 December 1935.

Printed by Enschede and Sons using the photogravure process. Watermarked horizontal circles. Comb perforation 12 1/2 x 12 1/2. Sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10; blank margins. Designed by Anton H. J. Molkenboer.

The surcharge, not shown on the stamps, benefitted the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Children, and amounted to fl. 115,949.24, which was a modest increase over the proceeds from the 1926 set.

The designs are the last in the series of issues featuring the coat of arms of the provinces. They are:



Quantities Issued:

2 ct.	64,500
5 ct.	63,500
7 1/2 ct.	64,500
15 ct.	64,500

Even more use of the syncopated perforation varieties was made of this issue than of either of the two previous issues. Larger quantities of each value were issued, and recognition of their desirability as an item to be collected is reflected in the relative prices.

Current market prices show the 1927 set can be obtained for half the price of the 1926 set, for both mint and used. That they were more frequently used on mail is shown by the fact that while used copies of the 1926 Kind set are priced in the NVPH Catalogus at over 87% of unused copies, used copies of the 1927 set are less than 67% of the unused.

While the use of POKO perfins was gradually increasing, a total of only 76 different POKO-on-Kind examples have been reported to exist during the period 1925 through 1931. Of these, 16 have not been verified.

POKO perfins are known on all four values of this issue, with the 7 1/2 ct seeing the greatest use. The following examples with a POKO perfin are believed to exist (un-verified examples in italics):

- 2 ct. HA/V, SZz
- 5 ct. IG
- 7 1/2 ct. BS/M,DH, HA/V, KM/G, LZ/M, NB/A, OG, PG/E, SC, SZr, SZz, TN/G
- 15 ct. BS/M, KM/G, SZr, TD

Ordinary perfins on the normally perforated varieties are also occasionally seen.

With reference to the 1925 Voor Het Kind article which appeared in the September 1994 issue, we have received a very helpful letter from Hans Kremer, clarifying the puzzling use of just one color in the crosses which appear on the corner stamps of each sheet. He found the answer in van der Flier's "Filatelie van A tot Z".

The entry states that these are true register marks (which van der Flier calls "color crosses") and do in fact have both colors superimposed.

I had based my conclusions after inspection with a 10X loupe, which showed the use of one color only, on each of the examples in my collection. After receiving member Kremer's letter and enclosure, I reexamined the crosses, using a 30X magnifier. This finally showed the second color, a weak yellow, was indeed present in the 2 c and 10 c crosses.

I was unable to detect any blue in the purple cross on the 7 1/2 c value, but I had only one example to check on this.

Therefore I am glad to set the record straight, and am indebted to Hans Kremer for his help in clearing this up.



All data in this article was obtained from the following sources, to which full credit is acknowledged:

Martin W. O'Grady
Hans Kremer
Catalogus van de Perfins van Nederland, Jan L Verhoeven, 1991
Dat Kleine Beetje Extra. Boost, Kiestra, van Otegem, 1986
Les Timbres Post des Pays Bas. PTT, 1929
Manual of the Stamps of the Netherlands etc, Schiller & de Kruyf, 1940
NVPH Speciale Catalogus, 1995
POKO Issues of the Netherlands. Bauder, Revised Ed., 1975

LHR

The FISHING LICENSE, (VIS AKTE) stamps of the Netherlands.

copyright H.P.Hager. 1995

Introduction.

The Fishing License stamps of the Netherlands are among the most colorful revenues the Netherlands ever issued. (see ill. 1) Most of them depict fish found in the Netherlands' inland waterways. They are portrayed accurately and in natural colors with subtle pastel backgrounds. They were only issued for a comparatively short time. From 1/6/1976 to 31/12/1991 these revenues were supposed to be affixed to the Dutch fishing licenses. Each year approximately 1.5 million stamps were printed. Sales rose to a high of 1 million in 1979/'80 and then dropped to about 550,000. (Riemersma 1991) The unsold stamps were destroyed. Technically the fishing license stamps are called retribution stamps because the payment bestows a privilege, the right to fish, in exchange for a payment to the government. The fishing license stamp covered the cost of the fishing license and included the administration expenses, except in the 1976/'77 season, when an additional fl.1.- was charged to specifically pay for the costs of administering the fishing license stamp program (see ill. 2).

The design.

The design of the revenues valid for the fishing year 1/6/1976 to 31/5/1977 reflects the same joyful exuberance the contemporary Dutch postage stamp designers gave their creations. The design shows a stylized fish in lower right foreground and what I take to be a fly fish left top background. The design is executed in a very "Seventies" decorative style (see ill. 2).

I have at this time no information on the name of the designer of this issue; what is known is that he or she was a staff designer for the securities printers of the Netherlands, Johan Enschede in Haarlem. Any information is very welcome. The design of the fishing license stamps issued



Ill. 2 revenue issued for 1976/'77 showing the fl. 10.75 fishing license fee and an additional fl 1.- administration cost

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

viskaart



geel

blauw

Voor dhr/mw

Adres

Woonplaats

Geboortedatum

Deze kaart is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus óók de geboortedatum) duidelijk leesbaar is ingevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempeld zegel. Naast zegelkosten zijn ook administratiekosten verschuldigd.

Z.O.Z.

Ill. 3 left part of fishing license 1978/'80.

from 1/6/1977 to 31/5/1985, featured as a central design element a realistic depiction of various fish species found in the Dutch inland waters i.e. perch, pike-perch, bream, brooktrout and tench. Unfortunately for non-ichthyologists, not until 1982 did the government print the names of the portrayed fish and/or objects on the stamps.

In 1985 a design change occurred. From 1985 to 1989 the revenues portrayed accouterments related to angling i.e. different types of reels, a baitbox etc, except the fl. 75 high value stamp of the 1989 issue which depicts an eel. The designs of these stamps are very similar in artistic treatment to the ones from 1977 to 1985.

The last two years the fishing license stamps were issued i.e. 1990 and 1991, the design reverted back to realistic portrayals of inland fish species. In both years the fl.12.50 value showed the same salmon design with only a change in background color from green in 1990 to peach in 1991, while the fl.75.50 value kept the same eel design first used in 1989, but with background color changes from green in 1989, to blue in 1990, to yellow in 1991. Again the designer is unknown (see ill. 1).

Up to and including the 1984/'85 season three values were issued each year, in three colors representing the various values. The lowest value was valid for fishing with one rod and was printed with a red background, the next value allowed fishing with two rods and was printed with a blue background color, while the highest value had a yellow background and was reserved for the license required by professional fisher(wo)men, fishing with nets (see ill. 3 + 4).



1/6/'76 - 31/5 '77



1/6/'82 - 31/5 '83



1/1/'88 - 31/12/'88



1/6/'77 - 31/5 '78



1/6/'83 - 31/5 '84



1/1/'89 - 31/12/'89



1/6/'78 - 31/5 '79



1/6/'84 - 31/5 '85



1/6/'79 - 31/5 '80



1/6/'85 - 31/12/'85



1/1/'90 - 31/12/'90



1/6/'80 - 31/5 '81



1/1/'86 - 31/12/'86



1/1/'91 - 31/12/'91



1/6/'81 - 31/5 '82



1/1/'87 - 31/12/'87

III. 1. examples of fishing licence revenues issued in the Netherlands between 1/6/1976 and 31/12/1991

This color coordination idea was pursued even on the license itself. There we find three separate, albeit overlapping, boxes (see ill. 3).

Deze kaart geeft bevoegdheid tot het uitoefenen van de binnenvisserij indien deze is voorzien van een viszegel.

De viskaart is, afhankelijk van de kleur zegel:

- Rood: Bewijs van bijdrage voor het vissen met één gewone hengel, of
- Blauw: Kleine visakte voor het vissen hetzij met één speciale, hetzij met ten hoogste twee gewone hengels, hetzij met één peur, of
- Geel: Grote visakte voor het vissen met alle geoorloofde vistuigen.

De volledig ingevulde en van een gestempeld viszegel voorziene viskaart strekt tot bewijs van voldoening van de verschuldigde bijdrage ter verbetering van de binnenvisserij, als bedoeld in artikel 11 van de Visserijwet 1963. De houder die geen eigenaar, erfpachter of huurder is van het water waarin hij vist, moet tevens in het bezit zijn van een schriftelijke vergunning van de rechthebbende op het visrecht van dit water.

Ill. 4 reverse of fishing license indicating Red, Blue and Yellow color indicators for the types of fishing licenses. (illustration at 77%)

The stamp was to be put in the box with the matching color name. In 1985 and thereafter, till the program was discontinued, only two values were issued. The stamp value for fishing with one rod was omitted. The value and color correspondence of the stamps is also done away with.

Obtaining a fishing license.

Fishing in the Netherlands is not permitted unless one is in possession of a license. Fishing licenses were required long before the issuance of the fish revenues (see ill. 5). When the fishing license revenue program was discontinued, the licenses were still mandatory and are still required to this day. The license is quite independent of the revenues, which were used as a way of showing that the required fees had been paid.

The stamps and fishing licenses were available at all post offices. From 1989 to 1991 the Department of Agriculture

MEDEDELINGEN

VERKOOP VAN SPORTVISAKTEN VIA HENGELSPORTVERENIGINGEN EN HENGELSPORTWINKELIERS GROOT SUCCES

EXPERIMENT WORDT VOLGEND JAAR VOORTGEZET

Dit jaar heeft het ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij het aantal verkooppunten voor de Sportvisakte sterk uitgebreid. De belangrijkste uitbreiding was de verkoop van de akte via hengelsportverenigingen en hengelsportwinkeliers.

Dit heeft er toe geleid dat vele honderden verenigingen en winkeliers dit jaar sportvisakten verkopen aan hun leden of klanten. Via deze verkooppunten zijn inmiddels al meer dan 120.000 Sportvisakten verkocht. Al met al een groot succes!

Ook in 1992 kunnen hengelsportverenigingen en -winkeliers de Sportvisakte verkopen. Dat behoeven zij uiteraard niet gratis te doen. Voor elke verkochte Sportvisakte ontvangen zij een aantrekkelijke vergoeding. Dit jaar was dat f 1,- per verkochte Sportvisakte. Inmiddels is bekend geworden dat de betalingsvoorwaarden voor 1992 sterk zijn verbeterd.

Een verdere verbetering is dat de Sportvisakten voor het jaar 1992 bij de OVB waarschijnlijk ook op kettlingformulier leverbaar zijn. Voor verenigingen met een geautomatiseerde ledenadministratie kan dat veel voordelen opleveren.

Bestelling

Alle hengelsportverenigingen en -winkeliers kunnen Sportvisakten voor het jaar 1992 verkopen aan hun leden of klanten. Zij kunnen de akten met een speciaal bestelformulier in eenheden van 50 stuks bestellen bij de OVB.

De Sportvisakten zijn leverbaar vanaf half november aanstaande. Wil men de akten nog in die maand in huis hebben, dan dient men ze zo spoedig mogelijk bij de OVB te bestellen.

Betalingsvoorwaarden verbeterd!

Vorig jaar moesten de akten vooraf aan de OVB worden betaald. Voor sommige verenigingen en winkeliers leverde dat problemen op. Daar komt nu verbetering in. Hengelsportverenigingen kunnen voortaan alle Sportvisakten 1992 die zij bij de OVB bestellen achteraf betalen.

Ook hengelsportwinkeliers kunnen nu Sportvisakten bij de OVB bestellen en deze achteraf betalen. Bij bestelling geldt een maximum van 100 akten. Bestellen zij meer

Ill. 6 article in magazine "Association for the improvement of fishing"; it deals with the sale of fishing licenses by angling clubs and fishing equipment stores.

and Fishery experimented with allowing the angling organizations and fishing equipment supply shops to apply to the government for fishing licenses in the name of their members or customers (see ill. 6). They then could resell the licenses to their members and customers at a fl. 1.- profit per license. These licenses are recognizable by the cancellation on the revenue and the sequence number on the license form. All have the cancel "NIEUWEGEIN", "OVV" and the date 15-11-1990. Be aware of the difference between European and American date notation (see ill. 16).

The fish revenues were not supposed to be issued uncanceled. The postal clerks enforced that regulation quite well, but as with all human endeavors some slip-ups did occur. Collectors did manage to obtain the stamps uncanceled (see ill. 1). The fishing license applicant was supposed to go to the post office and obtain from the clerk a fishing license form. First the applicant wrote in: name, address and date of birth. Only after that information was entered could a fishing license revenue be attached by the postal clerk. After



Ill. 5 fishing license valid 1/7/1953 to 31/6/1954 allowing angling with one fishing rod.

declaring whether he or she wanted to fish with one or two rods or whether he or she was a professional inland fisher(wo)man, the clerk would adhere the stamp to the filled out fishing license and cancel the stamp. At this point the fishing license became valid. You were now licensed to fish but you were not yet allowed to fish just anywhere.

Another license had to be obtained giving permission to fish in specific waters (see ill. 7).

Amsterdamse Hengelaarsvereniging „Allen Een“

Laatstelijk Koninklijk Goedgekeurd 19 mei 1965

VOORLOPIGE VERGUNNING

No. 9938

De Amsterdamse Hengelaarsvereniging „ALLEN EEN“, gevestigd te Amsterdam, Huurster van de navolgende wateren:

- De slerwateren in: de Bijlmermeer, de Buikslotermeer, Nieuwendam en de gemeente Amstelveen.
- De Bijlmerringsloot.
- De ringsloot om de Buikslotermeerpolder met het Swet.
- Het Grote- en Kleine Die en de v.m. Meersloot langs de Waddendijk.
- De Schellingwouderbreek.
- De Oude Keulsevaart vanaf Hulksbrug tot de driesprong bij Diemen.
- De Middelpolder onder Amstelveen.
- De Purmerlanderpolder.

A.H.V. „Allen Een“ verleent hiermede vergunning aan het lid:

Naam: R. Bamberg
Adres: Beemsterst 244
Woonplaats: o.d. d. d. Geboortedatum: 26-2-31
om vanaf 1 Jan 44 in bovengenoemde wateren te vissen met:

- a. Een of twee hengels.
- b. Een speciale hengel, uitsluitend vanaf 1 september tot 1 maart, mits voorzien van de daarvoor vereiste akte(n).

Deze vergunning is geldig tot 14 dagen na bovengenoemde datum in afwachting van het Diploma. Namens het Bestuur:

J

Ingevolge het bepaalde in art. 23, lid 2 van de Visserijwet behoeft deze vergunning niet de goedkeuring van De Kamer van de Binnenvisserij - Rechtspersoonlijkheid verkregen op 12 mrt. '55. (Nr. 23 v.h. Min. v. Just.)

Ill. 7 location permit issued by angling club "All Together" designates the areas where permit holder is allowed to fish.

The government or its licensed agents would lease to larger groups i.e. the above mentioned fishing clubs, the fishing rights to particular rivers, ponds, lakes, harbors and other assorted waterways. They in turn would regulate how many people were allowed to fish in specific spots. This was done to make sure there was no overfishing (see ill. 8 + 9).

However protection of the environment from over-fishing was certainly not the only reason for the regulatory activities of the overseeing bodies. The leasing of "Vis-waters" (fishing-waters) was a very early source of income for the "Waterschappen". These are the associations charged with the upkeep of the waterways and polders in the Netherlands. As you can see from ill.10, already in 1894, and probably earlier, exclusive fishing rights to specific waters were leased to individuals, for a fee of course.

Vis-en Looprechtvergunningen AHB-uitgaven

Via de verenigingssecretarissen kunnen bij het bondskantoor worden besteld de hiernavolgende vergunningen:

VISVERGUNNINGEN

IJsselmeer — speciale hengel	f 5,50
of 2 gewone hengels	f 3,50
Uitgeestermeer — uitsluitend 1 gewone hengel	f 12,50
Alkmaardermeer — 2 gewone hengels	f 1,—
of speciale hengel	f 1,—
Dordtse Kil en Wantij — 2 gewone hengels	f 6,—
of speciale hengel	f 20,—
Schipbeek en Buurserbeek tot aan de Rietbrug	f 0,50
2 gewone hengels of de speciale hengel	
voor leden	
voor niet-leden	
Noordzeekanaal — speciale hengel of	
2 gewone hengels	

LOOPRECHTVERGUNNINGEN

Limburgse Maas	f 1,—, geldig van 1 juli t/m 31 maart.
Meppelerdiep	f 0,15, geldig van 1 januari t/m 31 december, met uitzondering van 15 maart t/m 30 juni.

AHB-UITGAVEN

Boek „Veiliger Vissen op Zee en Wad“	f 3,— per stuk
AHB-insigne, steekspeld-model	f 1,— per stuk
Tekening AHB-visboot	f 8,— per stuk
AHB-boekje „Wetwijzer voor sportvissers“	f 1,— per stuk

De verenigingssecretarissen worden er op gewezen, dat de vergunningen enz. eerst NA ONTVANGST van de verschuldigde kosten door het bondskantoor worden verzonden.

Ill. 8 advertisement in "Magazine of Sportfishing" deals with location permits, how and where to order them, which permits are available and how much they cost.

2.3. Taak van de Kamer.

Artikel 5a van de wet gaf in lid 2 een algemene taakstelling:

" De Kamer heeft tot taak het doelmatig bevissen van de in artikel 1, eerste lid, onder c, bedoelde wateren, met uitzondering van het IJsselmeer, te bevorderen en een redelijke verdeling van het visrecht van die wateren te bewerkstelligen".

De wateren waar artikel 1.1.c. op doelde kunnen hier in het kort worden aangeduid als de Nederlandse binnenwateren in ruime zin.

Wie de wet verder las in de verwachting dat hij te weten zou komen wat onder doelmatige bevissing werd verstaan en wat onder onredelijke verdeling, kwam bedrogen uit.

De begrippen werden niet verder uitgewerkt.

2.3.1. Het begrip doelmatige bevissing.

Ten aanzien van de doelmatige bevissing was trouwens tijdens de parlementaire behandeling in 1954 al duidelijk gemaakt, dat het niet tot een wettelijke definitie zou komen.

De Minister antwoorde toen op de vraag wat die woorden betekenden, dat men moest denken aan een bevissing die - enerzijds - de visstand niet wegnam, maar - anderzijds - ook geen overmatige visstand deed ontstaan.

" Doelmatige bevissing " - werd daarna nog een betoogd - "wil zeggen, dat men niet alleen op een zo doelmatig mogelijke wijze niet overmatig veel vis weghaalt uit een water, maar ook, dat men zóveel vis weghaalt, dat er niet te veel vis overblijft, want ook het laatste is uiteindelijk niet bevorderlijk voor een goede visstand.

" Nu besef ik, dat het begrip "doelmatige bevissen" een rekbaar begrip is"

Ill. 9 law describing mandate for the "Chamber of Inland Fishery"

Waterschap Groot Mydrecht

Lezen den 1^{en} d' m' 1894 De burg.

Voorwaarde van de verpachting van het vischrecht van de gemeente Mydrecht en de daarbij behorende perceelen.

→

Het vischrecht wordt verkocht van af 2 d'ci 1894

Perceel Cischwater
Perceel 93. Alvorens tot de verpachting van dit perceel over te gaan wordt belanghebbende medegedeeld dat by elk perceel vischwater de daarby aansluitende brug behoort en zo als ringen worden waarty die brug. Of die perceel is het hoogte geboden door de Geraaf te Wilnis

bevestigd het bekaat. in de ringen waart van Samsom het de brug te Mydrecht en wordt gemijnd door Cf. Kruis te Wilnis op

Wort in pacht toegewezen aan gemaakend Cf. Kruis, die verklaart te Mydrecht te wonen van

6349

en Secretaris van het bekleem van het waterschap Groot Mydrecht deze onmiddellijk na de afsluiting met de pachters opletten.

C. Versslij

H. H. H. H.

K. van Bommel

V. P. H. H.

J. Gentenaar

Q. A. Loo

H. Langhout

F. B. K.
Huis en hand leening van Cf. Lening

D. W. W.

al de Groot

Ill. 10 one year lease for fishing rights in specific stretches of water by "Waterschap Groot Mydrecht", 1894. (cut and pasted from a larger document)

Once in possession of both the fishing license and the site specific permit one could finally take out the rod and the umbrella and catch a few.

After the cancellation of the fish revenue program, fishing licenses were once again issued in the old style. (see ill. 11 + 12)

The "Viskaart"; the license itself.

The form the stamps were supposed to be attached to, the actual fishing license, was a two part card from 1976/77 till 1982/83. The left side measures 123 x 83mm, the right 64 x 83mm. (see ill. 13)

The left and right side are separated by an interesting combination of vertically indented roulette serrations, measuring: 4mm, 7mm, 10mm, 6mm, 4mm, 21mm, 4mm, 6mm, 10mm, 7mm, and 4mm respectively; totaling 83mm. (see ill. 14)

From 1976/77 to 1980/81 a small triangular piece was cut from the rectangular form on the upper left corner measuring left-down 10mm, by top-right 6mm, by diagonal 12mm (see ill. 3). Although in 1981/82 new license forms were issued, you can still find old style licenses with the cut corner. Probably a case of using up old forms.

After 1982/83 the license is a one piece card that measures 187 x 83mm with the exact same design as the 1976/77 to 1982/83 license. (see ill. 15)

This size and design stays the same even when in 1990 and 1991 the license is printed on the back and inside back-cover of a twenty page information booklet. (see ill. 16)

From 1976/77 till 1985 the license was called "Viskaart". In 1985 the name of the license changed to "Sportvisakte" and stayed that way even after the end of the fish license revenues program (see ill. 17).

The wording on the license changed quite a few times. We can distinguish 5 types.

- Type A was used in 1976/77 and 1977/78,
- type B from 1978/79 to 1981/82,
- type C from 1982/83 to 1984/85,
- type D in 1985 and 1986,
- type E from 1987 to 1991.

There are also control numbers on the cards enumerating those, although certainly interesting, would go too far in this article.

On the accompanying chart, I have indicated the stamps I know exist; you will notice a lot of question marks in this chart. Because of the scarcity of data I am not able to fill in

Sportvisakte

Ministerie van Landbouw,
Natuurbeheer en Visserij

Periode van geldigheid 1. 1. 1992 t/m 31. 12. 1992

99999999



Geldig voor het vissen met maximaal twee hengels of één peur

Naam houder

Adres

Postcode en woonplaats

Gebortedatum

Handtekening houder

Aanbevelingen

1. Probeer te voorkomen dat de haak wordt ingeslikt.
2. Raak een gevangen vis alleen aan met natte handen.
3. Verwijder de haak uiterst voorzichtig.
4. Zet een ernstig gewonde vis niet terug.
5. Gebruik liever geen leefnet.
6. Dood onmiddellijk elke vis die niet wordt teruggezet.

Deze akte is alleen geldig indien zij volledig
is ingevuld en ondertekend

f 13,00
Dertien gulden

Ill. 11 fishing license issued in 1992, after fish revenue program was eliminated; similar to license issued before the revenue program was initiated.



N^o 018614

MINISTERIE VAN LANDBOUW EN VISSERIJ

KLEINE VISAKTE

voor het uitoefenen van de binnenvisserij hetzij met één speciale
hengel, hetzij met twee gewone hengels, hetzij met één peur.

GELDIG VAN 1 JUNI 1973 TOT EN MET 31 MEI 1974

voor R. Bamberg

geboren 26-2-'31 wonende te Nieuwendam

adres Beemsterstraat 244

1973-1974 uitgereikt te Nieuwendam 6 Juni 1973

Z.O.Z.

Ill. 12 fishing license 1973; issued before the fish revenue program was instituted.

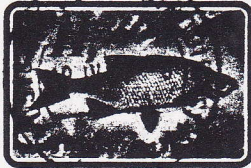
all the gaps at this time. I assume the stamps for which I have
no information were actually issued.

Anyone who has any additional information regarding
these stamps, please forward it to me. I'll reimburse for any

costs involved. Send it to:
Hanspaul Hager,
1188 Wunderlich Dr.
San Jose CA. 95129 USA.

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

viskaart



Voor dhr/mw F. G. A. DROST

Adres EBRINGE WUBBENLAAN

Woonplaats STAPHORST 77505

Geboortedatum _____

Deze kaart is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus óók de geboortedatum) duidelijk leesbaar is ingevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempeld viszegel. Naast zegelkosten zijn ook administratiekosten verschuldigd.

Z.O.Z.

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

BLAUW 01281

Aankruisen wat gewenst wordt:

- Bewijs van bijdrage (rood zegel)
- Kleine visakte (blauw zegel)
- Grote visakte (geel zegel)

Voor dhr/mw 0823722

Adres _____

Woonplaats _____

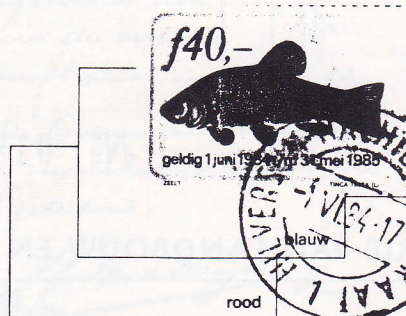
Geboortedatum _____

Ill. 13 two part fishing license.

Ill. 14 separation line between right and left side of two part license.

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

viskaart



Aanbevelingen

1. Probeer te voorkomen dat de haak wordt geslikt
2. Raak een gevangen vis alleen aan met natte handen
3. Verwijder de haak uiterst voorzichtig
4. Zet een ernstig gewonde vis niet terug
5. Gebruik liever geen leefnet
6. Dood onmiddellijk elke vis die niet wordt teruggezet

Voor dhr/mw Addens

Adres Bak. v. ovstr 77

Postcode 1221GT Woonplaats Hilversum

Geboortedatum 18-7-60

Deze kaart is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus óók de geboortedatum) duidelijk leesbaar is ingevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempeld viszegel. In de zegelkosten zijn de administratiekosten begrepen.

Z.O.Z.

Ill. 15 blank fishing license form in use from 1982/83 till 1989 inclusive. one piece form, size 187 x 83 mm.

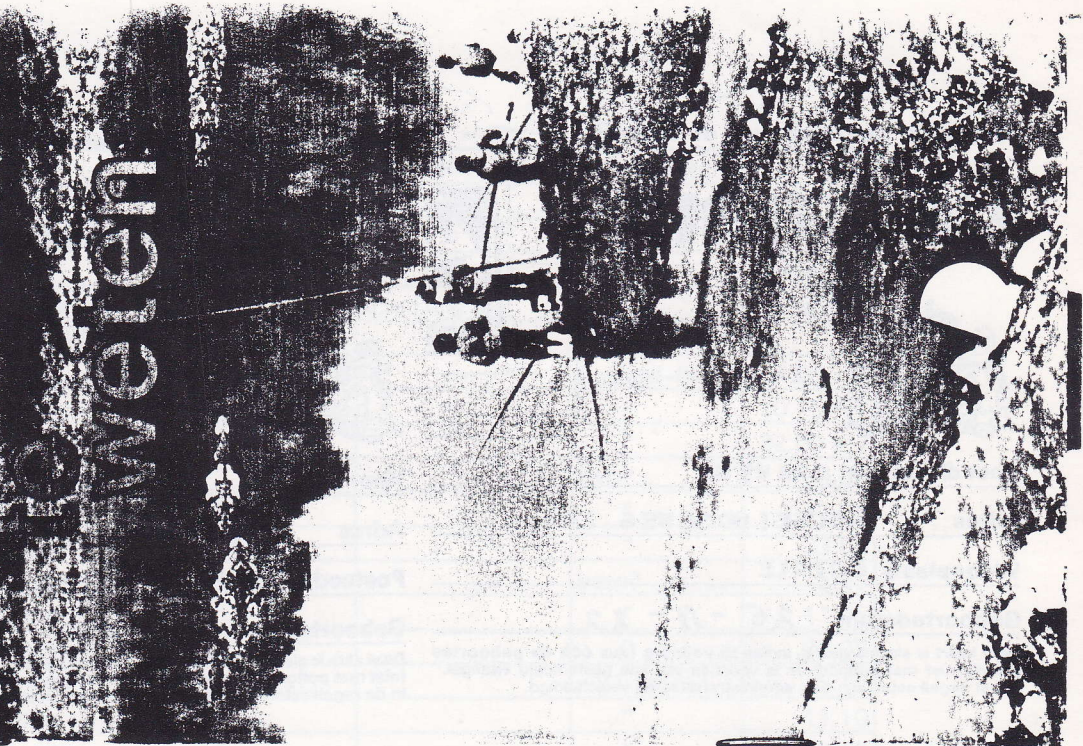
References:

- De Nederlandse Hengelsport. September 1971
- OVB bericht. 1991-2. Newsmagazine of the "Organisatie ter verbetering van de Binnenvisserij".
- Secretariaat van de Kamer voor de Binnenvisserij, Jaarverslag 1987.
- Unpublished correspondence R.R.Riemersma 1991

Acknowledgements:

I'd like to express my deep appreciation and thanks to Mr. R.R.Riemersma of the Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, and Mr. E.J. van Soest of the Kamer voor Binnenvisserij and Mr. P. Korte, fellow-collector, for their invaluable assistance in the preparation of this article.

wat
iedere
sportvisser
behoort
te weten



078732

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

sportvisakte



Aanbevelingen

1. Probeer te voorkomen dat de haak wordt ingeslikt
2. Raak een gevangen vis alleen aan met natte handen
3. Verwijder de haak uiterst voorzichtig
4. Zet een ernstig gewonde vis niet terug
5. Gebruik liever geen leefnet
6. Dood onmiddellijk elke vis die niet wordt teruggezet

Voor dhr **Lmw**

A. Schrik

Adres

Scheepvaartstr 21

Postcode

9665KJ

Woonplaats

Oude Pekela

Geboortedatum

12-5-23

Deze akte is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus ook de geboortedatum) duidelijk leesbaar is ingevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempelde viszegel.
In de zegelkosten zijn de bijdrage ter verbetering van de binnenvisserij en de administratiekosten begrepen.

Lees de achterzijde.

Ill. 16 information booklet on sportfishing, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. fishing license application form is printed on the back and inside backcover.

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

viskaart



Voor dhr/mw **M GRAVERS**

Adres **HOOGEINDESEWEG 100**

Woonplaats **GDIRLE**

Geboortedatum **25-11-22.**

Deze kaart is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus óók de geboortedatum) gevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempeld viszegel. Naast zegelkosten zijn ook administratiekosten verschuldigd.

Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij

sportvisakte



geldig voor het vissen met
hetzij ten hoogste twee hengels
hetzij één peur

Voor dhr/mw

Adres

Postcode **3432 EM** Woonplaats **Nieuwegein**

Geboortedatum **16-05-1933**

Deze akte is slechts geldig, indien zij volledig (dus óók de geboortedatum) duidelijk leesbaar is ingevuld (niet met potlood) en is voorzien van een gestempeld viszegel. In de zegelkosten zijn de administratiekosten begrepen.



Ill. 17 name change of fishing license.



Netherlands and Overseas

Special offer NVPH 1307/08B

mint NH \$17.50 same with Nr. \$25.-

Price list available or send your want-list.

J.H. Ackermann
Rosendaal 2
1121 HH Landsmeer
Netherlands

VISAKTE ZEGELS		Fishing License revenues			Copyright	
designer: Enschede staff		printed by: J.ENSCHEDÉ			H.P.Hager	
		size 36x15mm			1995	
		perf 14x12.75				denom. in
cat #	period of validity	color of	depicted are:			dutch fl.
		background:	(dutch)	(latin)	(english)	
V1	1/6/'76 - 31/5 /'77	red	vis en aas		stylized fish	4.00 + 1
V2	"	blue	"		"	10.75 + 1
V3	"	yellow	"		"	32.00 + 1
V4	1/6/'77 - 31/5 /'78	red	vis ?		fish?	5.00
V5	"	blue	"		"	11.00
V6	"	yellow	"		"	33.00
V7	1/6/'78 - 31/5 /'79	red	baars?		bass?	5.05
V8	"	blue	"		"	11.05
V9	"	yellow	"		"	33.05
V10	1/6/'79 - 31/5 /'80	red	snoekbaars?		pike-perch?	5.10
V11	"	blue	"		"	11.10
V12	"	yellow	"		"	33.10
V13	1/6/'80 - 31/5 /'81	red	brasem?		bream?	5.50
V14	"	blue	"		"	11.50
V15	"	yellow	"		"	33.50
N16	1/6/'81 - 31/5 /'82	red	vis ?		fish?	5.75
V17	"	blue	"		"	11.75
V18	"	yellow	"		"	33.85
V19	1/6/'82 - 31/5 /'83	red	bruine forel	salmo trutta faro	brown trout	6.00
V20	"	blue	"	"	"	12.00
V21	"	yellow	"	"	"	35.00
V22	1/6/'83 - 31/5 /'84	red	blankvoorn	rutilus rutilus	minnow?	6.50
V23	"	blue	"	"	"	12.75
V24	"	?	?	?	?	?
V25	1/6/'84 - 31/5 /'85	red	zeelt	tinca tinca	tench	7.00
V26	"	blue	"	"	"	13.00
V27	"	yellow	"	"	"	40.00
V28	1/6/'85 - 31/12/'85	tan	werpmolen		reel	7.00
V29	"	?	?		?	?
V30	1/1/'86 - 31/12/'86	pink	wormendoos		baitbox	11.00
V31	"	?	?		?	?
V32	1/1/'87 - 31/12/'87	green	ant.werpreel		reel	12.00
V33	"	?	?		?	?
V34	1/1/'88 - 31/12/'88	blue	snoerenplank		linewinder	12.00
V35	"	?	?		?	?
V36	1/1/'89 - 31/12/'89	l.brown	snoekreel		pikereel	12.00
V37	"	green	aal/paling	anguila anguila	eel	75.00
V38	1/1/'90 - 31/12/'90	green/r/blue	zalm	salmo salar	salmon	12.50
V39	"	blue	aal/paling	anguila anguila	eel	75.50
V40	1/1/'91 - 31/12/'91	peach/r/blue	zalm	salmo salar	salmon	12.50
V41	"	yllw/r/blue	aal/paling	anguila anguila	eel	75.50