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Foto nr.: 2



## KONST I

Utgivningsdag:  
Format:  
Formgivare:  
Förlagor:

Gravörer:  
Tryckmetod:  
Förpackning:

## The Last Mediæval Castle in Sweden

"...I have started working on the new foundation, so that the outer wall will be five yards thick under the building and six yards under the tower. I ask Your Majesty to write to me to say if Your Majesty wishes the walls thicker..."

The quote comes from a letter written 3 May 1538 by the master builder Henrik van Cöllen, nine months after the building work began. The receiver, His Majesty, was, of course, the founder of Gripsholm, King Gustavus Wasa, shown in full figure on the first stamp. Van Cöllen was born in Germany and was an expert on military fortifications.

The defiant view of the castle still characterises Gripsholm and there is something of the air of the age of chivalry over the imposing walls of the tower and the rounded roof. One could say that Gripsholm is our last mediæval castle. The fourth stamp features the outer courtyard of the castle with one of the towers in the background. The original for the stamp is a lithography from the 1850s by Carl Johan Billmark.

Gustav Wasa founded the Royal Art Gallery at Gripsholm, today the State Portrait Collection. In the 1820s the collection grew considerably, and one of the works purchased was the picture of the poetess Hedvig Charlotta Nordenflycht shown on the third stamp.

The greatest Swedish painter of the 17th century came from Hamburg. David Klöcker Ehrenstrahl came in his twenties into the service of the Swedish Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Wrangel. Later Ehrenstrahl became Court Painter at the court of King Charles XI.

The King was very interested in horses and in 1673 he commissioned a full-figure portrait of the Blue Tiger, one of the handsomest stallions in the Royal Stables with an unusual pattern on his back of blue spots against a white background.

Margareta Vasa. Målning av  
Mäster Hillebrandt. Gripsholms slott.



## Schwedens

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begonnen. Die ä  
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Euer Gnaden, m  
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Lithographie v

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Lebensgröße. I  
Zeichnung au



Foto nr.: 3

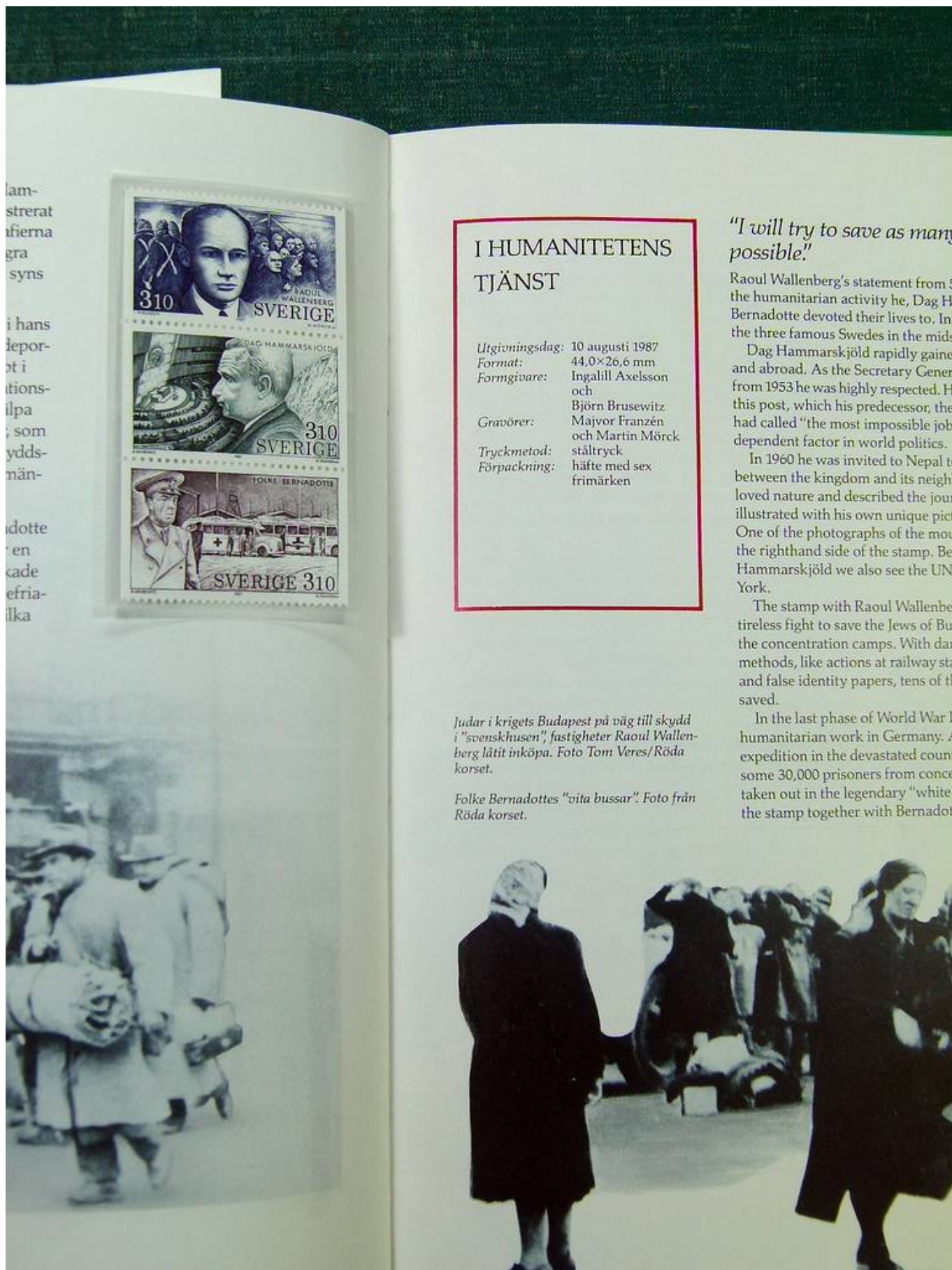




Foto nr.: 4

**SVENSK CIRKUS  
200 ÅR**

Utgivningsdag:	10 oktober
Format:	44,12 x 31,27
Formgivare:	Eva Jern
Gravör:	Czeslaw
Tryckmetod:	kombi
Förpackning:	häfte

*Cirkushäst.  
Teckning efter foto  
av Per Arne Wahlberg.*

## The Circus is in Town!

The Swedes first encountered the art of circus during the reign of Gustavus III when the arts flourished and foreigners called Stockholm the Athens of the North. With the King's permission the Englishman Peter Price's trick riding troupe started giving circus performances in the capital in October 1787.

A decade before the circus came to Stockholm the trick rider Philip Astley in London had had the idea of combining the classical horse shows with acts performed by acrobats, jugglers, and comical figures — clowns.

The stamp issue has three motifs — symbols of the rich international circus culture which came to Sweden two centuries ago. The first stamp in the series shows the children's favourites — the clowns. To be really accurate only the white-faced clown on the left should be called a clown. The other one, with badly fitting clothes and bright make-up, belongs to the circle of Augusts. Continuous battles are waged between them and the white clown. The fight continues throughout the performance with a series of pranks but ends in a harmonious finale.

Rope dancing and acrobatics also have their own stamp, which shows the artist Reino. He could ride a monocycle on a slack rope and is said to be the only one in the world who has succeeded in doing this feat.

The horse was the most important animal in the circus. The art was also given the name *cirque équestre*, Equestrian Circus, at an early stage. The third stamp features a ballerina, a real circus princess, balancing on her horse's back. The father of the modern circus, Philip Astley, was also the man who discovered that tricks on horseback are easier if the horse gallops in a circle.

## Der Zirkus kommt!

Bereits während der Regentschaft edenen Künste in ihrer Blüte stand Stockholm als das Athen des Nordens. Die Schweden Bekanntschaft mit dem Königs Gustav III. gab der Engländer Oktober 1787 mit seiner Kunstreiter Zirkusvorstellungen.

Schon zehn Jahre bevor der Zirkus veranstaltete Philip Astley in London verschiedenen Darbietungen von komischen Figuren, Clowns. Astley nannte Nummern zu einer gemeinsamen kreisförmigen Reitbahn geordnet.

Die Briefmarkenausgabe prädestiniert für die reiche internationale Zirkuskunst.

Auf der ersten Marke ist der Clown abgebildet. Ganz genau genommen weißgeschminkte Figur der wirklichen andere stark geschminkte Figur in der Kleidung zur Schar der dummen Clowns ihnen und dem weißen Clown für Schabernack und Streichen statt.

Seiltanz und Akrobatik sind jenseits. Akrobat Reino soll als einziger Seiltänzer vollbracht haben, auf einem Einrad fahren.

Das wichtigste Tier im Zirkus war das Pferd. Die Kunst wurde der Pferdezirkus unter dem Namen *cirque équestre* bekannt. Auf der dritten Marke ist eine Prinzessin abgebildet, die auf dem Pferd balanciert.



Foto nr.: 5





Foto nr.: 6





Foto nr.: 7



Det stora radioteleskopet vid Onsala rymdobservatorium söder om Göteborg byggdes 1963-1964. Diametern är 25,6 meter. Teckning efter foto av Bert Hansson.

Motstående sida.  
Luftpumpen (Antlia). Foto D.E. Malin.  
Radioobservatorium i Socorro i staten New Mexico, USA. Foto Steven Jörsäter. Galax i stjärnbilden.

## NOBELPRISTAGARE — ASTROFYSIK

Utgivningsdag: 25 november 1987  
Format: 44,0×26,6 mm  
Formgivare: Gábor Palotai  
Gravör: Martin Mörck  
Tryckmetod: ståltryck  
Förpackning: häfte med fem frimärken

### The World of the

Astronomy has several branches. One is astrophysics, the study of the physical properties of celestial bodies.

Unlike visible light, which travels in straight lines, radio waves from space can be focused by a large dish antenna. Martin Ryle (1918–1982) was a pioneer in this field. He developed a technique for measuring the intensity of radio waves from different directions with great accuracy. This allowed him to map the details of a stamp or a coin.

On the Ryle stamp we see a radio telescope. With a number of small antennas, a very good resolution can be attained covering the whole area of the sky like a big telescope.

Antony Hewish (born 1924) discovered that some radio waves are repeated with great accuracy. This led to the discovery of the existence of the extragalactic radio sources. A cubic centimetre of water contains millions of tons.

Cosmic background radiation is a remnant of the universe. The radiation was discovered in the 1960s by the 1978 Nobel Prize laureates Robert W. Wilson (born 1936) and Arno Penzias (born 1912). The temperature of the background radiation is the same as  $-270^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar (born 1911) studied the research into stellar evolution.



Foto nr.: 8

## tt i tiden

n på ett svenskt frimärke var även idag som naturligt att kungen som symbol för Carl XVI Gustaf besteg kom det första frimärket ett porträttfrimärke med

började ta form 1983. Under trättmålaren John-Erik avbildade både Kung Carl XVI ett uttryck för att drott- ar landet vid kungens sida. n till det uppdrag Franzén eum, nämligen att för ripsholm räkning avbildade

rn 1983/1984 upp förslagen

till frimärken med kungen och drottningen. Skisserna presenterades i februari för Postens generaldirektör och hans frimärksråd. Rådsmedlemmarna och generaldirek- tören kom främst att diskutera om kungens rang som statsöverhuvud skulle markeras på något sätt, när nu också Drottning Silvia skulle ges ett eget frimärke. I mars 1984 godkändes förslagorna till de nya frimärkena med Kung Carl XVI Gustaf och Drottning Silvia. Båda fri- märkena bär den slutna kungakronan, brukad som stats- chefens symbol från och med Erik XIV:s kröning 1561.

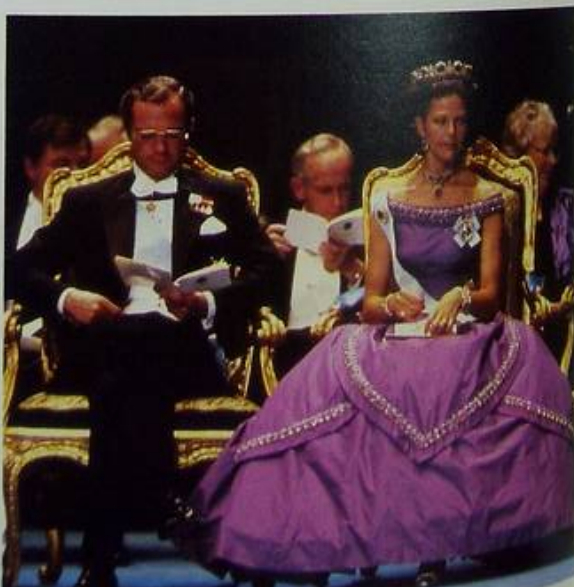


Nobelprisutdelning. Foto Rolf Hamilton/ Pressens Bild.

Motstående sida.

Kungafamiljen på sommarslottet Solliden. Foto Jan Collsiö/Pressens Bild.

Kung Carl XVI Gustaf och statsminister Ingvar Carlsson. Foto Ann Chi Eriks/ Pressens Bild.



## A Royal Portrait

The first king to be featured on a Swedish stamp was King Carl IX (1697-1718) and since then the King has been a common motif. Even today it seems perfectly natural. The Post Office issues stamps with the King as a symbol of the country. Our present king, Carl XVI Gustaf, also appeared on a stamp in 1973 and the next year the first stamp with his portrait was issued. Another portrait was issued in 1988.

The third stamp portrait started taking shape in 1983. During that year the portrait painter John-Erik Franzén was commissioned by the Post Office to paint a portrait of King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia — a sign that the King represents the country by her husband. Franzén's earlier mission was connected to the National Museum to paint the Royal Portrait Collection at Gripsholm Castle.

In the winter of 1983/1984 Franzén presented his proposals for stamps with the King and Queen to the Director General of Posts and Telecommunications. In February the council members and the Post Office mainly discussed whether the King's portrait should be indicated in some way. The Queen's portrait was also featured on a stamp. In May 1988 new stamps were approved. Both stamps were used as the symbol of the Head of State of Erik XIV in 1561.





Foto nr.: 9



## Inland Utility Boats

The geography of our country offers excellent opportunities of travelling on waterways. The long coast with its many archipelagoes has innumerable protected waterways, which have been important lines of communications since time immemorial. The inland lakes, rivers and streams have been indispensable, especially in central and southern Sweden where the winter does not facilitate land communications as it does in the north. Inland boats, however, have not been studied much, especially building methods, types or where they were used. In the 20th century many lost their function and rapidly disappeared.

The river boat can be said to be a specialty for northern Sweden. It was developed for the many, long rivers which in olden times were practically the only negotiable lines of communication in the summer. Their varying characters led to very different boat types. The river boats were also used for log driving and were bigger and stronger than those intended for fishing or taking passengers. The Kinning boat from the Byske river in Västerbotten was used for log driving. The name of the boat comes from unusual board construction.

The "Maria" village boat from Rökinge on Visingsö in Lake Vättern was built in 1885 for the farmers in the village and was rigged with two masts with gaff sails.

Other boats in the booklet are the clinker-built gig from lake Hjälmaren, the church rowboat from lake Åsnen in Småland, the ice boat from Hammarön in lake Vänern and the church boat from lake Locknesjön in Jämtland. The ice boat is a good example of how the fisherman adjusted his equipment to the local conditions. The weak ice in the early spring coincides with good fishing and demands a boat which is a cross between a boat and a sledge.

## Gebruuchsboote

Ein für die nordschwedischen Gebiete typischer Bootstyp sind die sogenannten Stromboote. Diese Boote befuhren die vielen langen Wasserwege, die in vergangenen Zeiten im Sommerhalbjahr praktisch die einzigen befahrbaren Verkehrswege waren. Der wechselnde Charakter der einzelnen Wasserstraßen führte zu Konstruktionen verschiedener Stromboote, die oftmals auch unter dem Namen Flößerboote bekannt waren und zum Holzflößen verwendet wurden. Sie waren zu diesem Zweck größer und kräftiger gebaut als die Fischer- und normalen Transportboote. Das Kinningsboot von Byske Älv im nordschwedischen Västerbotten wurde zum Flößen benutzt. Es erhielt seinen Namen nach der ihm eigenen Konstruktionen mit besonders starkem Steven.

Das Gemeindeboot „Maria“ von Rökinge auf der Insel Visingsö im Vättern See wurde im Jahr 1885 im Auftrag der Bauern des Dorfes gebaut und mit zwei Masten betakelt, die mit Gaffelsegeln bestückt waren. Dieses Boot ist noch erhalten und befindet sich in der Obhut des Heimatvereins Visingsö. „Maria“ frachtete landwirtschaftliche Produkte sowie Getreide, Kartoffeln und lebende Tiere, aber auch Baumaterial für die schnell wachsende Stadt Jönköping. Der Holztransport spielte eine gewisse Rolle für die Bauern von Visingsö.

Die übrigen Bootsmotive des Heftchens sind das Spitzgattboot vom See Hjälmaren, das Kirchenboot vom See Åsnen in Småland, der Eiskahn von Hammarön im Vänern See und das Kirchenboot von Locknesjön in Jämtland. Der Eiskahn ist ein ausgezeichnetes Beispiel dafür, wie die Fischer ihre Ausrüstung an die örtlichen naturgeographischen Gegebenheiten anpassen. Im zeitigen Frühjahr, wenn das Eis dünn ist, gibt es reichlich Fisch und für die Fischerei braucht man dann ein Mittelding zwischen Schlitten und Boot.



## NEW SWEDEN 1638—1988

**utgivningsdag:** 29 mars 1988  
**format:** 62,5×26,6 mm,  
 31,25×26,6 mm och  
 31,25×39,9 mm  
**utgivare:** Lennart Forsberg och Göran  
 Österlund  
**förlag:** Martin Mörck, Lars Sjöblom  
 och Czesław Slania  
**metod:** kombination ståltryck/offset  
**bakning:** häfte med sex frimärken

på prärien i staten Illinois. Foto Margareta Hansson.

## To the New World!

The colony New Sweden by the Delaware River was established at Philadelphia on the eastern seaboard as only a Swedish possession for a few years before it was lost to the Dutch in 1655.

In November 1637 the Fogel Grip sailed from Gothenburg and 29 March 1638 arrived at Paradise Point on the Delaware river where they purchased land from five Indian chiefs and founded Fort Christina. On the symbolic top of the stamp you see the Fogel Grip and the Kalmar Nyckel sailing across the Atlantic and the land negotiations.

The second stamp in the issue represents the first wave of emigration from Sweden to the USA. The motif is a painting of the Bishop's Palace in Chicago, Illinois prairie.

There have been many Swedish contributions to the development of the USA. Descendants of Swedish immigrants have been prominent in many fields. In literature Carl Sandburg, perhaps best known for his poem about President Abraham Lincoln, and in aviation, the grandson of a Scanian farmer, Charles Lindbergh, features his famous monoplane "The Spirit of St. Louis". A Swedish singer who was very popular in the 1950s was Jenny Lind.

In modern times the flow of goods between Sweden and the National Hockey League has become considerable. Over the years more and more players have signed contracts with NHL clubs.

To illustrate Swedish technology the Apollo XII moon landing 1969 is featured. The picture shows the astronaut Alan Bean holding the camera.



Foto nr.: 11



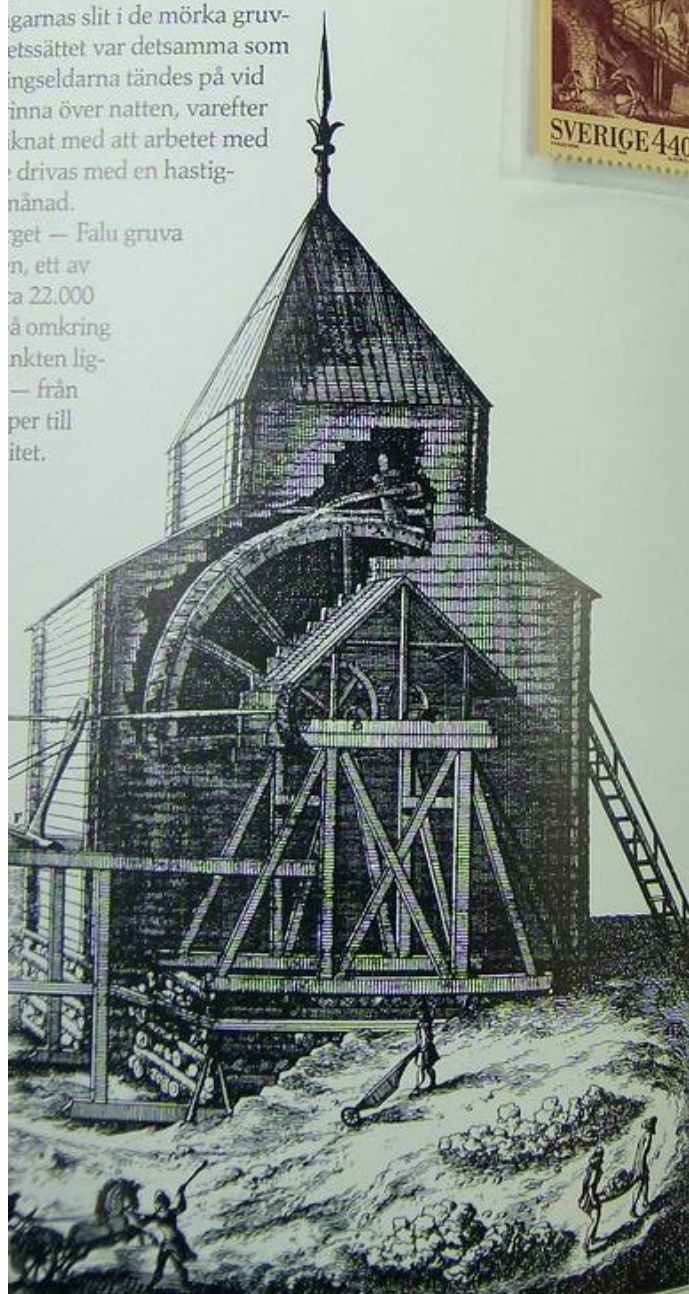


Foto nr.: 12

I denna tid. Det tyska inflytan-  
gruvföretagets frammarsch  
koppar som då producerades  
teraser via Lübeck.

på frimärket utfördes på  
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inna över natten, varefter  
knat med att arbetet med  
drivas med en hastig-  
nånad.

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## STORA KOPPAR- BERGET 700 ÅR

Utgivningsdag: 17 maj 1988  
Format: 44,0×26,6 mm  
Förlaga: Pehr Hilleström  
Gravör: Martin Mörck  
Tryckmetod: ståltryck  
Förpackning: rulle

## The Oldest the World

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Kopparmynt slaget i Avesta.  
Foto STORA AB.

Motstående sida. Uppfodringsverk (sk  
hakspel) vid Falu gruva omkring år 1700.  
Kopparstick ur Erik Dahlberghs "Suecia  
antiqua et hodierna" ("det forna och  
närvarande Sverige").

Stora gruvstötten i Falun är Sveriges äldsta  
industriella arbetsplats. Den väldiga  
gropen bildades 1687 när väggen mellan  
två mindre dagbrott störtade samman.  
Foto Lantmäteriet 1982, fotograf Bengt  
Johanson. Godkänd för spridning  
1988-02-05.





Foto nr.: 13





Foto nr.: 14





Foto nr.: 15

## The Holiday of the Nordic Light

Midsummer—the highlight of the summer—is traditionally a feast of joy. A writer once described the Swedish attitude to this holiday, "The Midsummer Feast is our declaration of love to the earth where we live. We want to embrace her with armfuls of leaves and flowers and dance around her hand in hand."

In the old peasant society the holiday arrived at a very suitable point: The heavy harvesting work had not started and there was time for joy and feasts at the lightest and prettiest time of the year.

But Midsummer also meant something else and more serious. In popular belief Midsummer, like Christmas and Easter, was a time when dark and mysterious forces were at large, and when some of the secrets of existence were revealed. The dew that fell during Midsummer Night, the water of the streams, the flowers of the gardens and the woods, and the green branches of the trees—all were filled with a special power. But it was a power for good and bad depending on whether you knew how to use it. During Midsummer Night you could find out about the future. If a girl put nine different flowers under her pillow she would find out whom she would marry.

The power of the Midsummer verdure was also used for other things. They garlanded spikes and wreaths. Young birches where placed by the door and a similar frame could be put by the gate. Today it is not unusual to see cars decorated with birch on Midsummer's Eve. Boat masts are adorned with birch and small boats have green branches at the stem and along the rails.

What especially characterises present Swedish Midsummer festivities is the maypole. It is the given point of assembly for a whole district and dancing is the most important event.

## Fest der hellen Nächte

Mittsommer — der Höhepunkt des Sommers — ist traditionsgemäß immer ein Fest der Lebensfreude gewesen. In der alten Bauerngesellschaft traf das Fest zu einem geeigneten Zeitpunkt ein, nämlich vor der schweren Heuarbeit, wo man sich noch etwas Zeit für Freude und Fest mitten in der hellsten und schönsten Zeit des Jahres gönnen konnte.

Im Volksglauben war Mittsommer, genau wie Weihnachten und Ostern, eine Zeit, zu der dunkle und mysteriöse Kräfte wirkten. Der Tau, der in der Mittsommernacht fällt, das Wasser der Quellen, die Blumen in Feld und Wald, die grünen Zweige der Bäume — alles war von einer besonderen Kraft erfüllt. Aber eine Kraft, die sowohl Gutes als auch Böses bewirkte, zu Nutzen und Schaden, je nachdem, wie man sie zu nutzen verstand. In der Mittsommernacht konnte man in die Zukunft schauen. Legte ein Mädchen neun verschiedene Blumen unter ihr Kopfkissen, konnte sie im Traum ihren zukünftigen Mann sehen.

Die Kraft des mittsommergrünen Laubes nutzte man auch in anderem Zusammenhang aus. Man band Kränze, schmückte Stangen und Spitzen mit grünem Laub. Junge Birken wurden vor den Eingang des Hauses gestellt und eine ähnliche Einrahmung konnte auch das Hoftor bekommen. Heute ist es oftmals üblich, daß man zu Mittsommer die Autos mit Laub schmückt. Auch die Ausflugsschiffe haben einen grünen Zweig am Mast und die kleineren Segel- und Motorboote sind am Steven und an der Reling mit Laub geschmückt.

Der Maibaum — eine mit Laub geschmückte Stange — charakterisiert heute am besten das schwedische Mittsommernfest. Er ist der selbstverständliche Sammelpunkt für das Mittsommernfest einer ganzen Gegend, wobei der Tanz am wichtigsten ist.



31



Foto nr.: 16





Foto nr.: 17





Foto nr.: 18





Foto nr.: 19





Foto nr.: 20





Foto nr.: 21





Foto nr.: 22

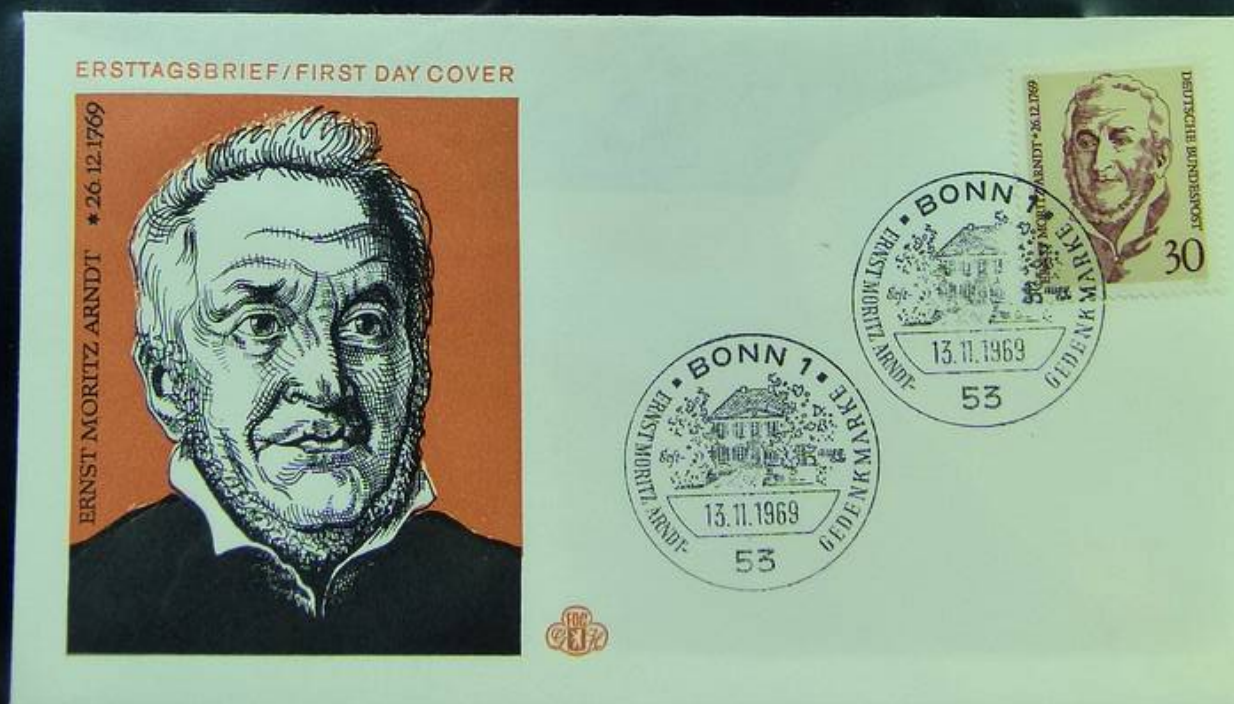




Foto nr.: 23





Foto nr.: 24





Foto nr.: 25





Foto nr.: 26





Foto nr.: 27





Foto nr.: 28

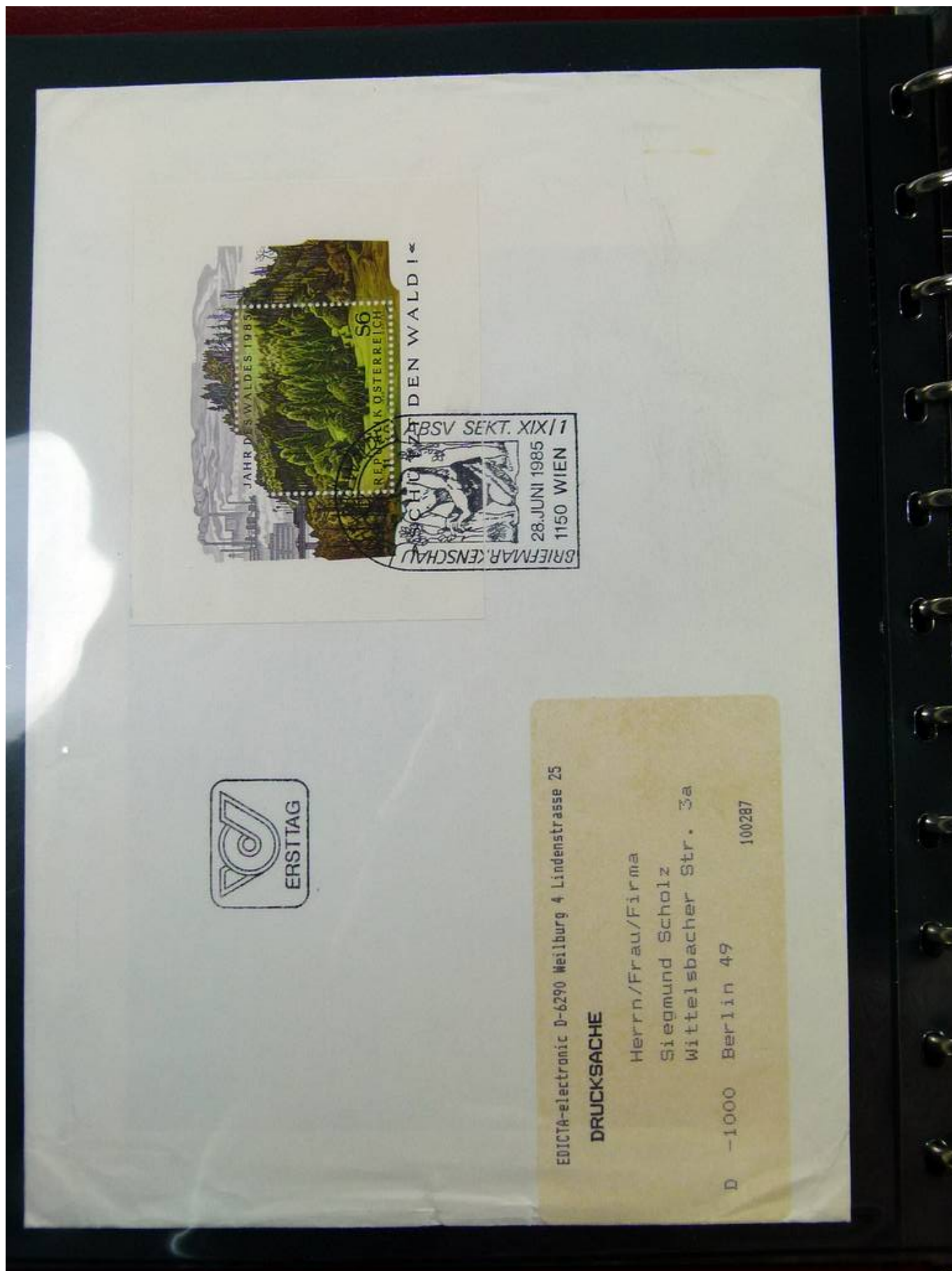




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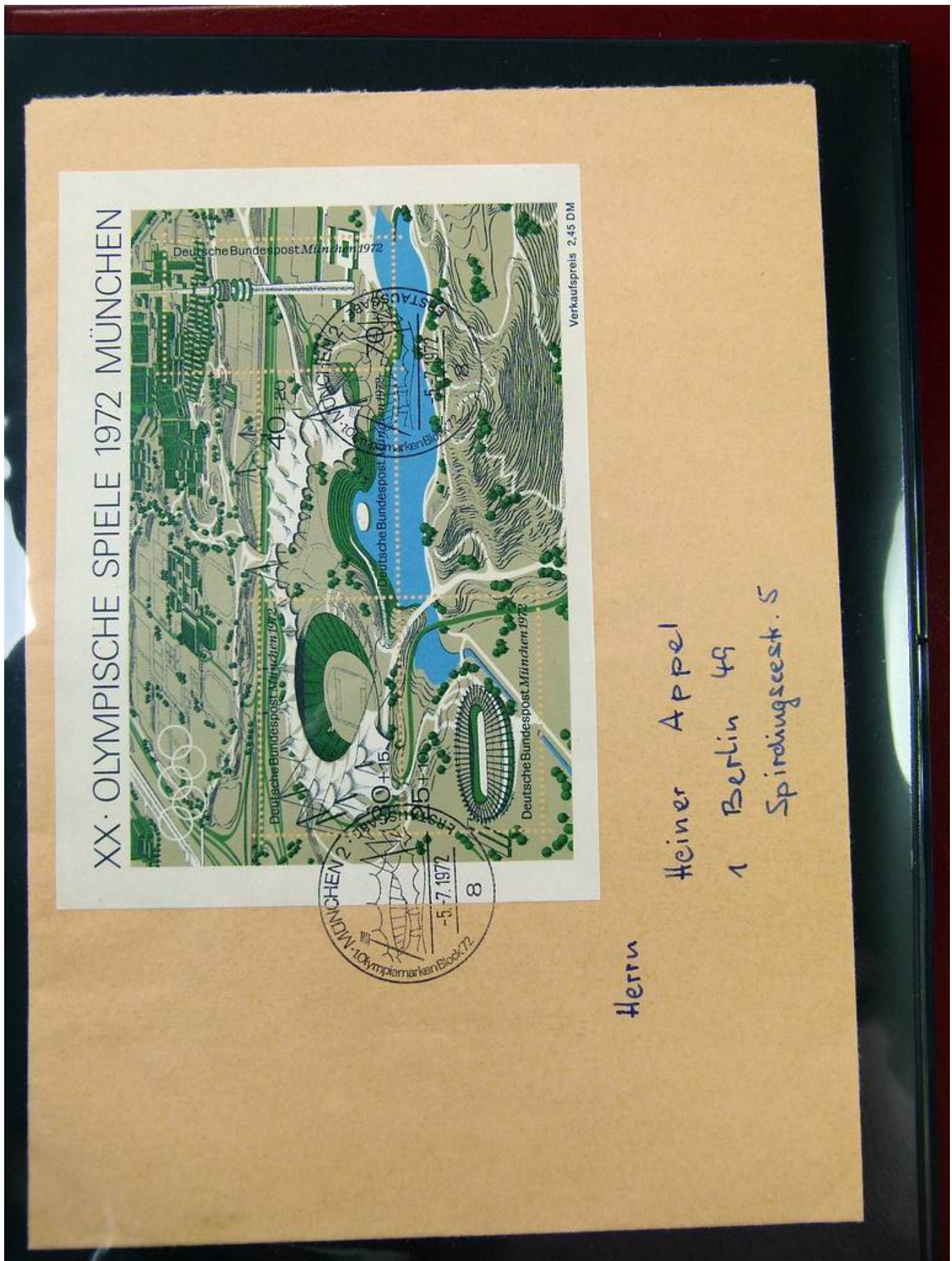




Foto nr.: 30





Foto nr.: 31





Foto nr.: 32





Foto nr.: 33





Foto nr.: 34





Foto nr.: 35





Foto nr.: 36





Foto nr.: 37





Foto nr.: 38





Foto nr.: 39

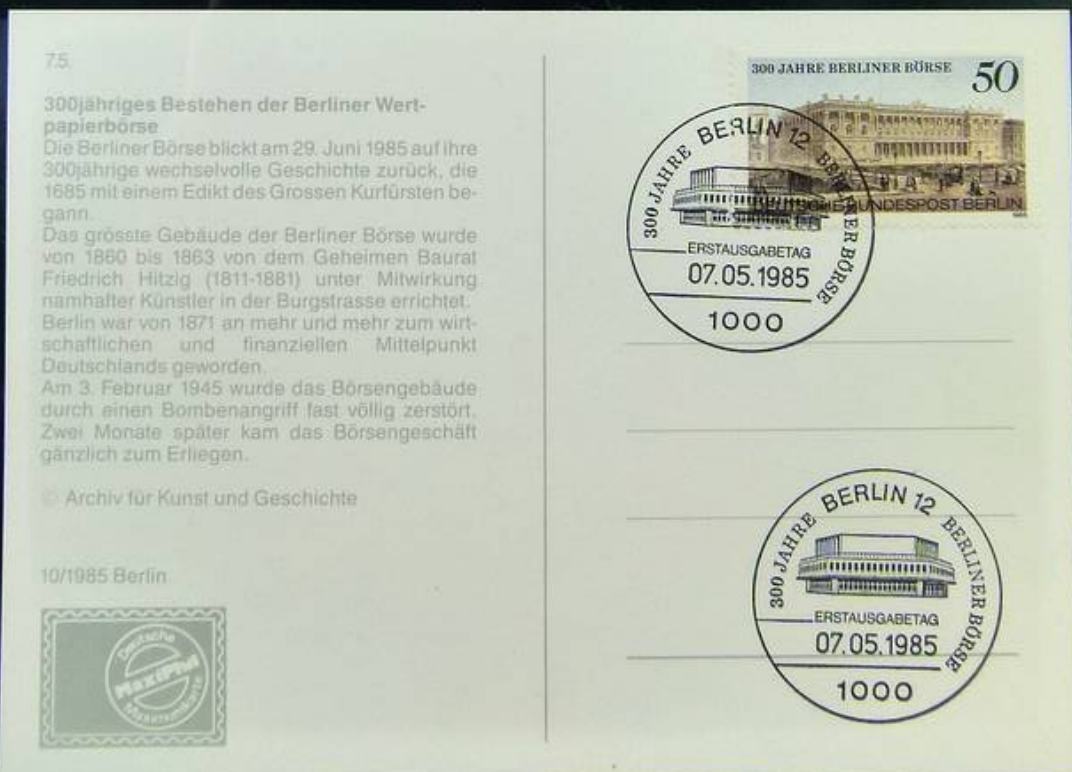
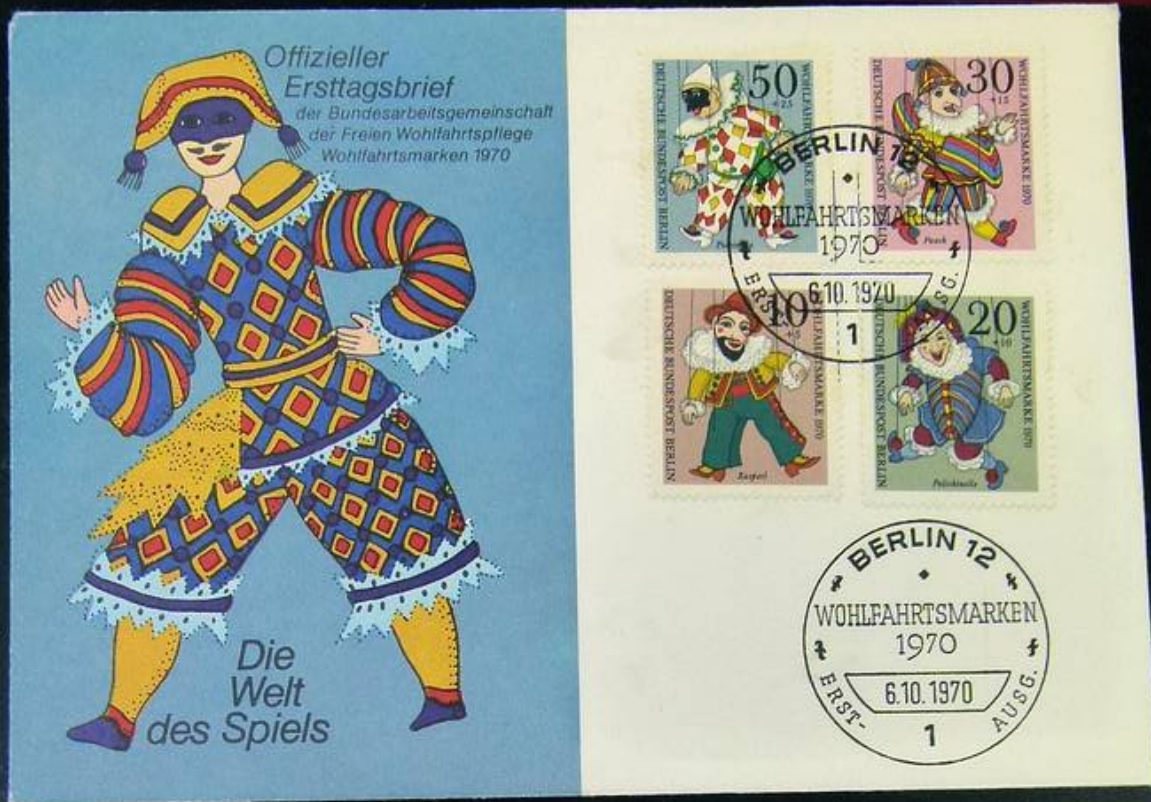






Foto nr.: 40





Foto nr.: 41





Foto nr.: 42

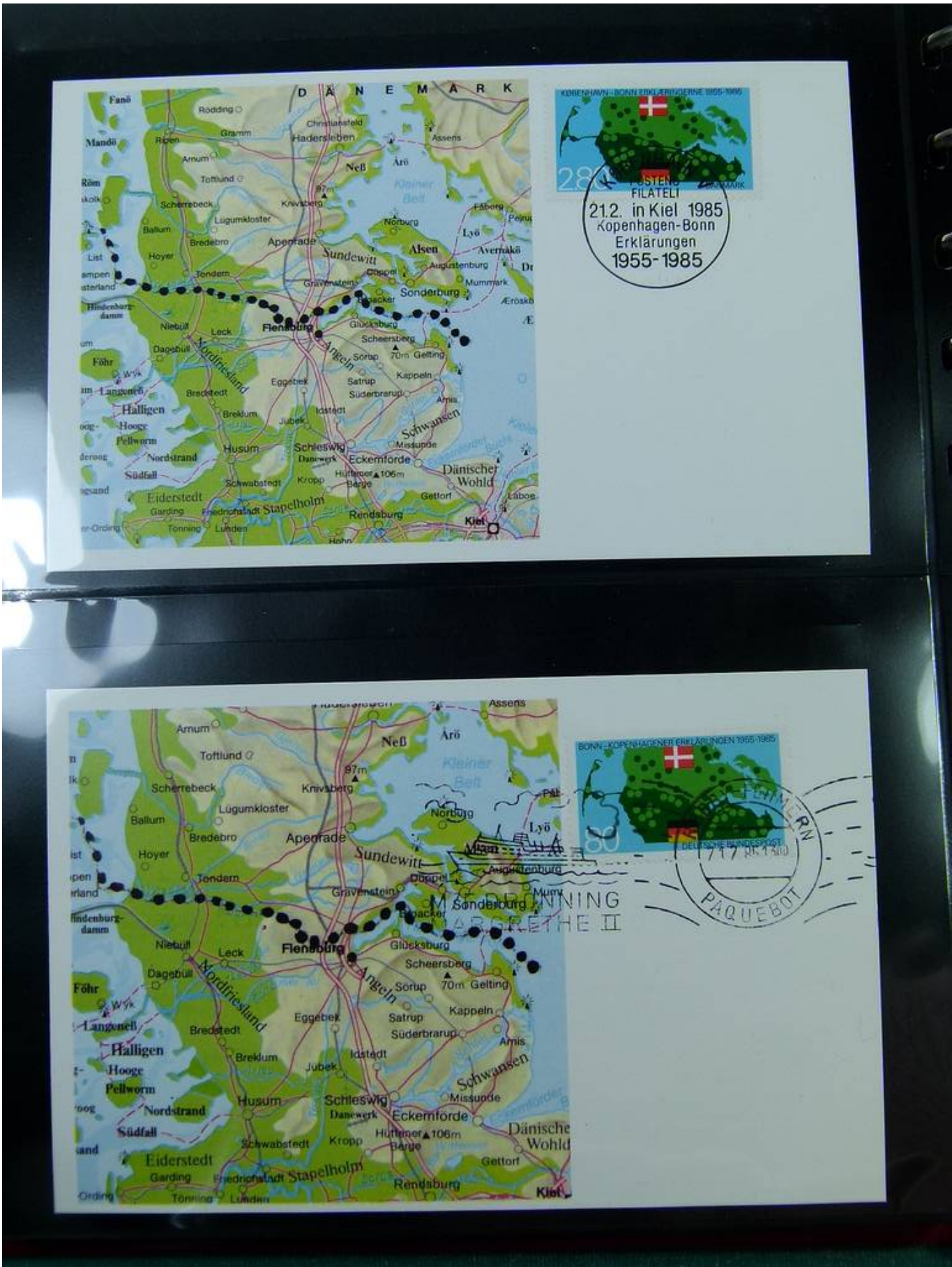




Foto nr.: 43





Foto nr.: 44





Foto nr.: 45







Foto nr.: 46





Foto nr.: 47



Viele Grüße  
aus Ost-  
berlin!  
Toschen  
und Eva

An  
Frau Karla Koch  
Wilsbacherstr. 1a  
1 Berlin 49  
Berlin-West





Foto nr.: 48





Foto nr.: 49





Foto nr.: 50

