



SEVEN STAMPS
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Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

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Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

Foto nr.: 2



KONST I

Utgivningsdag:
Format:
Formgivare:
Förlagor:

Gravörer:
Tryckmetod:
Förpackning:

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The Last Mediaeval 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 mediaeval 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.

Gustavus 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

*... habe ich nun
begonnen. Die ä
Ellen dick und u
Euer Gnaden, m
dicker haben wi*

Diesen Brief,
Baumeister von
1538. Empfänge
Bauherr der Bu
ersten Marke al
war militärische

Der trotzige
noch Gripshol
schwundener R
Türme und dem
ist unsere letzte
Marke ist der ä
grund abgebild
Lithographie v

Gustav Vasa
lung auf Schlo
sammlung. Un
schwung, und
wurden, gehö
denflycht. Ihr

David Klöcl
Maler des 17.
Hofmaler des
liebhaber, b
Lebensgröße. I
Zeichnung au



Foto nr.: 3

I HUMANITETENS
TJÄNST

"I will try to save as many as possible."

Raoul Wallenberg's statement from 5 August 1944, when he was asked about the humanitarian activity he, Dag Hammarskjöld and Folke Bernadotte devoted their lives to. In 1995 they were posthumously awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dag Hammarskjöld rapidly gained international recognition both at home and abroad. As the Secretary General of the UN from 1953 he was highly respected. His personal qualities were often mentioned in post, which his predecessor, the US Secretary of State, had called "the most impossible job in the world".

In 1960 he was invited to Nepal to mediate between the king and the rebels. He loved nature and described the journey as "a walk in paradise". The stamp is illustrated with his own unique photograph of a landscape in the Himalayas.

One of the photographs of the most famous rescue operation in history is on the righthand side of the stamp. Beside the stamp is a photograph of Folke Bernadotte we also see the UN emblem.

The stamp with Raoul Wallenberg is one of the most famous in the world. It depicts his tireless fight to save the Jews of Budapest from the concentration camps. With daring methods, like actions at railway stations and false identity papers, tens of thousands of people were saved.

In the last phase of World War II, Folke Bernadotte was instrumental in the humanitarian work in Germany. A rescue mission organized by the Red Cross took him to the devastated country to take some 30,000 prisoners from concentration camps and bring them to safety. The stamp together with Bernadotte's portrait is a powerful reminder of the importance of humanitarian work.



Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

Foto nr.: 4

SVENSK CIRKUSKONST 200 ÅR

FRANKERINGSVÄRDE 6:30

PRIS: 8 KRONOR

**SVENSK CIRKUS
200 ÅR**

Utgivningsdag:	10 oktober
Format:	44,12 × 31
Formgivare:	Eva Jern
Gravör:	Czeslaw
Tryckmetod:	kombinera
Förpackning:	häfta med

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.

Cirkushäst.
Teckning efter foto
av Per Arne Wählberg.

Der Zirkus kommt!

Bereits während der Regentschaft von Gustav III. standen die Künste in ihrer Blüte und Stockholm als das Athen des Nordens galt. Die Schweden Bekanntschaft mit dem Zirkus schlossen im Oktober 1787 mit einer Kunstreise des Königs Gustav III. gab der englische Trickreiter Peter Price seine Zirkusvorstellungen in Stockholm.

Schon zehn Jahre bevor der Zirkus nach Stockholm kam veranstaltete Philip Astley in London verschiedene Darbietungen von komischen Figuren, Clowns. Astley fügte die verschiedenen Nummern zu einer gemeinsamen kreisförmigen Reitbahn zusammen.

Die Briefmarkenausgabe präsentiert die reiche internationale Zirkuskultur, die vor zwei Jahrhunderten nach Schweden kam.

Auf der ersten Marke ist der weiße Clown abgebildet. Ganz genau genommen ist es eine weißgesminkte Figur der wirklichen Clowns. Eine andere stark gesminkte Figur ist in Kleidung zur Schar der dummen Clowns hinzugetragen und spielt Schabernack und Streichen statt.

Seiltanz und Akrobatik sind jedoch auf der zweiten Marke abgebildet. Der Akrobaten Reino soll als einziger vollbracht haben, auf einem Einrad zu tanzen.

Das wichtigste Tier im Zirkus war das Pferd. Erst später wurde der Pferdezirkus unter Philip Astley bekannt. Auf der dritten Marke ist eine Prinzessin abgebildet, die auf dem Pferd tanzt.



Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

Foto nr.: 5



När vaniljen (*Vanilla planifolia*) blommar, kan man lätt se att växten är en orkidé. Teckning efter foto från Botaniska trädgården i Lund.

Plants from Far and Near

A botanical garden is a place for growing plants from different areas and it is intended for botanical research and teaching. Today botanical gardens are also important for ecology, nature conservation and recreation. Within this wide field botanical gardens differ from private and public parks. The first botanical garden in Sweden was made in the early 17th century by the school in Västerås.

Today there are major botanical gardens in Stockholm (the Bergian Garden), Uppsala, Gothenburg and Lund.

On the stamp honouring the Bergian Garden we see an interior view of the famous Victoria greenhouse, built in 1899 for the giant water lily species *Victoria cruziana* and *Victoria regia*. At the beginning of the 19th century Jesuit priests discovered the plants in the Amazon jungles, and seeds were sent to botanical gardens all over Europe. Many Victoria greenhouses were built at the same time, but only the one in the Bergian Garden and a similar one in Belgium remain today. For the Centenary of the Bergian Garden in 1985 a computerized climate regulator was installed, which controls humidity and light. Tropical plants need a climate exactly like that of the countries they come from.

Uppsala University received the old part of its present botanical garden in a donation in 1787. The Bicentenary was celebrated in 1987 with the stamp booklet "Botanical Gardens". The Uppsala stamp features the Baroque Garden and a portrait of the architect Carl Hårleman, who designed it.

The stamp for the Gothenburg Botanical Garden shows the famous rock garden, a large area with some 5,000 species from all over the world. The Gothenburg Botanical Garden was laid out in the 1910s with the aid of private donations and opened in 1923.

The present Botanical Garden in Lund was established in the 1860s. The flowering tulip tree on the stamp is the symbol of the garden.

Gewächse von na

Ein botanischer Garten d schiedener Floragebiete s Unterrichtszwecke. Heut aber auch Aufgaben inn und ist ein Ort der Entsp Wirkungsfeld unterschei vaten und öffentlichen F Garten unseres Landes v dem Gymnasium in Vä Größere botanische G (Bergianska Trädgården)

Auf der dem Bergian ein Interieurbild des ber bildet, das 1899 für die Victoria regia erbaut w entdeckten Jesuitprieste schickten von dort aus ganz Europa. Es entst gleichen Zeit. Heute gilt Gewächshaus in Stockl Der älteste Teil des j versität in Uppsala hat aus dem Jahre 1787. Mit Barockgarten sowie ei man, der die Anlage er Das Markenmotiv r bolisiert den botanisch Anlage mit ungefähr 5 Welt. Dieser Garten w Schenkungen angelegt Der heutige botanis angelegt. Symbol dies das Motiv der vierten

BOTANIS

Utgivningsdag:
Format:
Formgivare:
Gravör:
Tryckmetod:
Förpackning:

SEVERIGE 210

SEVERIGE 210

SEVERIGE 210

SEVERIGE 210



Foto nr.: 6

JULPOST 1987

Utgivningsdag: 25 november 1987
Format: 31,25×24,0 mm
Formgivare: Kristina Anshelm
Gravör: Lars Sjööblom
Tryckmetod: Offset
Förpackning: Häfte med 12 frimärken

*Omslag till tidningen Jultomten 1909 av Johan Tjérn.
Kungliga biblioteket.*



Popular Christmas customs

In the old peasant world Christmas was a time of great powers, which could be used for good or evil. There were hundreds of popular ideas about these powers, and feature four of them.

To put up a Christmas sheaf was a custom in our country since the old days. It was believed that it would make a very good sheep. Of course, there were other reasons why it could serve. It was usually done at the end of the year. In the stamp has done a picture of a Christmas sheaf. It was a tradition that all work should stop during the last days of the year, so that all work should stop when the first birds arrived while it was being put up. This was done during the coming year.

In some regions it was a custom to give a cow to the cows. This was done at Midsummer. When a cow was scarce and the innat was needed as a present, it was given to the cows. This was done at Midsummer. When a cow was scarce and the innat was needed as a present, it was given to the cows.

To stay friends with the gods, it was a custom to give a bowl of porridge in the morning. This was done to remember him on Christmas Day. This was done to help the people on the farm to stay healthy during the coming year.

The Staffan Ride was a custom in the old days. The object was to come first to Staffan's well, a holy spring or a nearby waterfall. The power from the water was believed to bring good luck for the next year. No one was allowed to go to church service on Christmas Day.



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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.F. Malin.
Radioobservatorium i Socorro i staten New Mexico, USA. Foto Steven Jörsater. Galax i stjärnbilden.*

NOBELPRISTAGARE – ASTROFYSIK

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

The World of the Stars

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

Unlike visible light, we receive most of our information about the universe in the form of radio waves from space. In 1957, the English astronomer Martin Ryle (1918–1982) developed a very advanced telescope construction which made it possible to receive radio waves with great accuracy. This was the first time that for visible light it could be done with such precision. The details of a stamp of his work are shown on the right.

On the Ryle stamp we see a radio telescope. With a number of small telescopes it is possible to get a good view of the sky, but with a big telescope one can cover the whole area.

Antony Hewish (born 1919) discovered that some radio signals were repeated with great accuracy. He deduced the existence of the extragalactic radio source, Cygnus X-1, which is a cubic centimetre in size and contains millions of tons of matter.

Cosmic background radiation is a radiation from the universe. The radiation was discovered in the 1960s by the American physicists Arno Penzias and Robert W. Wilson (born 1936). The temperature of the background radiation is the same as –270°C.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar (born 1910) shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 for his research into stellar evolution.



Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

Foto nr.: 8

tt i tiden

en 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 trätmålaren John-Erik avbildas både Kung Carl XVI - ett uttryck för att drottningarna landet vid kungens sida. till det uppdraget Franzén eum, nämligen att för ripsholm räkning avbilda en 1983/1984 upp förslagen

till frimärken med kungen och drottningen. Skisserna presenterades i februari för Postens generaldirektör och törn 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 förlagorna till de nya frimärkena med Kung Carl XVI Gustaf och Drottning Silvia. Båda frimärkena bär den slutna kungakronan, brukad som statschefens symbol från och med Erik XIV:s kröning 1561.

CARL XVI GUSTAF

Utgivningsdag:	29 januari 1988
Format:	22,1x24,0 mm
Formgivare:	John-Erik Franzén
Gravör:	Czeslaw Slania
Tryckmetod:	ståltryck
Förpackning:	rulle

Nobelprisutdelning. Foto Rolf Hamilton / Pressens Bild.
Motstående sida.
Kungafamiljen på sommarslottet Solliden. Foto Jan Collsöö / 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 postage stamp was King Oscar II (1885) and since then the King has been the most common motif. Even today it seems perfectly natural for the Post Office to issue stamps with the King as a central figure. Our present king, Carl XVI Gustaf, ascended the throne 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 Queen represents the country by her husband. Franzén's mission was connected to Franzén's easel, which he brought to the National Museum to paint the Royal Portrait Collection at Gripsholm Castle.

In the winter of 1983/1984 Franzén painted two portraits for stamps with the King and Queen. One was presented to the Director General of Posts in February. The council members and the Director General of Posts mainly discussed whether the King's name or the State should be indicated in some way. The King's name was also featured on a stamp. In May 1984 the new stamps were approved. Both stamp portraits used as the symbol of the Head of State from 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 Hjälpmaren, 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.

Gebrauchsboote

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 Ålv 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 Hjälpmaren, 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.



Foto nr.: 10



To the New World!

The colony New Sweden by the Delaware river in Philadelphia on the eastern seaboard of North America was only a Swedish possession for a few years. It was founded in 1638 and was lost to the Dutch in 1655.

In November 1637 the Fogel Grip a ship sailed from Gothenburg and 29 March 1638 it landed at Paradise Point on the Delaware river. The Swedes purchased land from five Indian chief men and built Fort Christina. On the symbolic top stamp see the Fogel Grip and the Kalmar Nyckel. The bottom stamp shows the Atlantic and the land negotiations.

The second stamp in the issue represents the first emigration from Sweden to the USA. The third stamp motif is a painting of the Bishop of 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 the field of literature Carl Sandburg, perhaps best known for his biography of President Abraham Lincoln, and Olof Palme, the grandson of a Scanian farmer, are well known. The fourth stamp features his famous monoplane "The Flyer". A Swedish singer who was very popular in the USA in the 1850s was Jenny Lind.

In modern times the flow of good will between Sweden and the USA has been considerable. Over the years more than 100 NHL players have signed contracts with NHL clubs.

To illustrate Swedish technology in the field of space exploration is the Apollo XII moon landing 1969. The bottom stamp shows the astronaut Alan Bean taking a photograph with a camera.





Foto nr.: 11

KUSTHAVET

<i>Utgivningsdag:</i>	29 mars 1988
<i>Format:</i>	31,25×26,6 mm
<i>Formgivare:</i>	Ingall Axelsson efter bilder av Staffan Ullström och Gustaf Häkansson
<i>Gravör:</i>	Martin Mörck
<i>Tryckmetod:</i>	stältryck
<i>Förpackning:</i>	rulle, häfte med tio frimärken

2.20
SVERIGE

2.20
SVERIGE

4.40
SVERIGE

Animal

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extremely dan-
nt has over the
37, chlorine, PCB
matter that it is
treat. This envi-
eals, birds and
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concentration in
the skerries by
archipelago. When
seals could be
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increased so much
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work that the sea
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mon sight along
he environmental
ign started and in
begun to recover.
of the oceans and
ver more sick eels

*Umweltschadstoffe im Kinderzimmer
der Tiere*

Die Küstengewässer – das Wasser des Lebens – sind rücksichtsloser und weitgreifender Exploitation ausgesetzt und werden von einer Vielzahl äußerst gefährlicher Gifte bedroht. Diese reichen Naturgebiete sind im Laufe der Jahre mit DDT, Quecksilber, Cäsium 137, Chlor, PCB und vielen anderen Giften tödlich verseucht worden. Diese Bedrohung der Küstengewässer ist sehr folgenschwer, denn dieses an Nahrung reiche Naturgebiet kann nämlich als das Kinderzimmer der Robben, Vögel und Fische betrachtet werden, geschützt durch Inseln und Buchten.

Vor fünfzig Jahren konnte man auf den kleinen Inselchen um die Insel Harstena in den Schären von Östergötland Europas größte Kegelrobben-Kolonie beobachten. War der gesamte zur Verfügung stehende Platz besetzt, konnten sich schätzungsweise bis zu 30.000 Kegelrobben (*Halichoerus grypus*) gleichzeitig dort befinden.

Um die Jahrhundertwende bestand der Kegelrobbenstamm in der Ostsee aus ungefähr 100.000 Tieren. Der Stamm ist inzwischen so stark zurückgegangen, daß man heute ihre Anzahl auf ca. 1000 schätzt. Dieser unheuere Rückgang ist erschreckend, aber das Problem ist noch viel ernster: Nur einige hundert Kegelrobbenweibchen des heutigen Stammes sind noch fortpflanzungsfähig. Die Kegelrobben sind am Aussterben.

Nur Dank der Naturschutzhilfe lebt der Seeadler (*Haliaëtus albicilla*) heute noch in unserem Land. Vor einigen Generationen war dieser stolze Vogel ein normaler Bewohner der Ostseeküste.

Die allgemeine Umweltzerstörung in den großen Meeren hat dazu geführt, daß immer mehr kranke Aale (*Anguilla anguilla*) auftreten.

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Page 11/50



Foto nr.: 12

I denna tid. Det tyska inflytan-
ruvföretagets frammarsch
koppar som då producerades
teras via Lübeck.
på frimärket utfördes på
n. Han har i en stor svit
garnas slit i de mörka gruv-
etssättet var detsamma som
ingsseldarna tändes på vid
inna över natten, varefter
knat med att arbetet med
drivas med en hastig-
nånad.
get — Falu gruva
n, ett av
ta 22.000
å omkring
nkten lig-
— från
per till
itet.

STORA KOPPARBERGET 700 ÅR

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

Kopparmynt slaget i Avesta.
Foto STORA AB.

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

Stora gruvestöten 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 Johansson. Godkänd för spridning 1988-02-05.

The Oldest Mine in the World

The Falun mine is the oldest in Sweden. Nowhere else in the world has there been mining through the centuries like here. Stora Kopparberg has come a centre in the world's mining industry and is a vital part in Sweden's history.

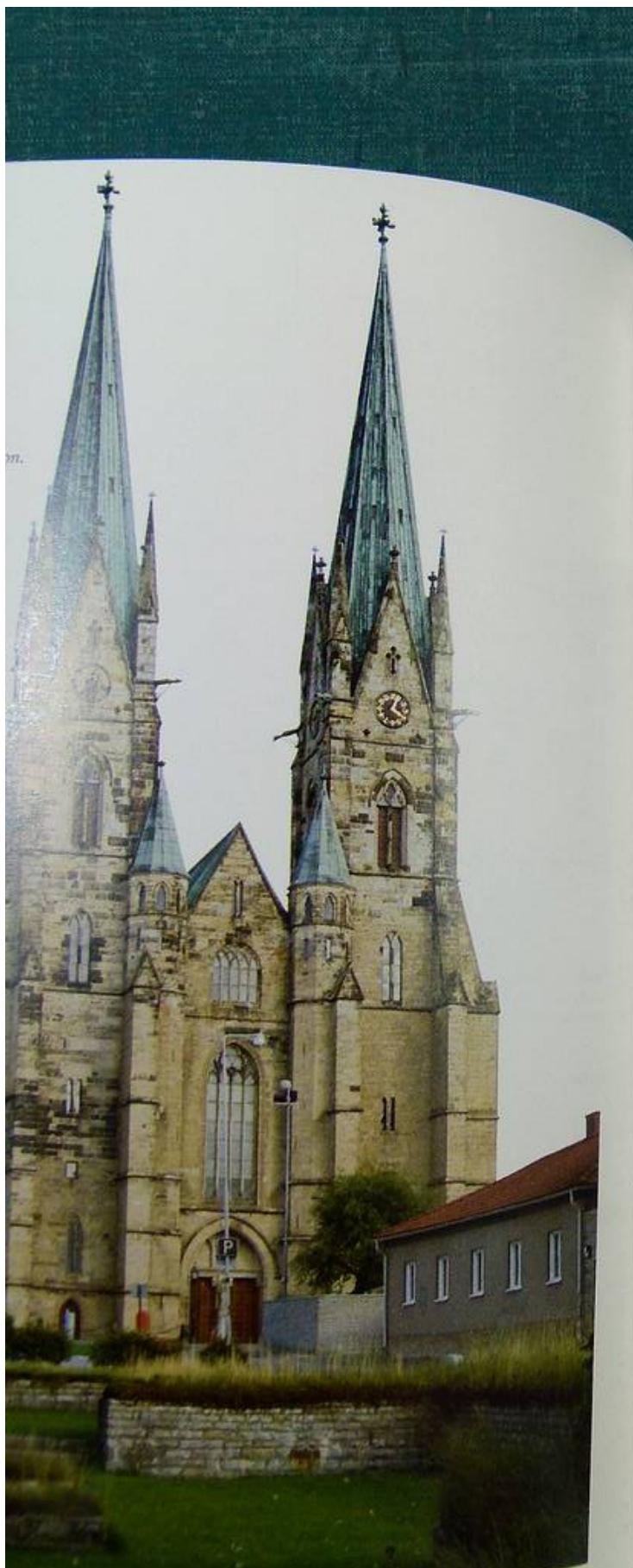
It was not until the 14th century that mining began in the iron-rich ground towards Falun. The first mention in writing of the mine is in a letter from 1322. Peder in Västergötland had rights to the iron mines, fishing rights and tolls in the area around Falun. The organisation of the miners was not established until the 14th century. In the 15th century, the mine became a royal monopoly.

The mine is mentioned in many paintings of the time. The method was to use wooden buckets suspended from pulleys.

Today the Stora Kopparberg mine is one of the largest copper mines in the world with some 22,000 employees. It is located in the central Swedish mountains and is the world's largest copper producer.



Foto nr.: 13



SKARA 1000 ÅR

Utgivningsdag: 17 maj 1988
Format: 31,25×31,25 mm
Förlaga: Bo Beskow
Gravör: Zlatko Jakus
Tryckmetod: kombination
ståltryck/offset
Förpackning: rulle

Detalj från Evangeliefönstret i Skara domkyrka. Konstnär Bo Beskow. Foto Ragnar Sigsjö.

Skolgatan i Skara. Foto Sture Karlsson.

*"...Unwan
Thurgot th*

In his ecclesiast of Bremen write oldest in Sweden who was a devo settlement with another part of Västergötland v also writes abo the first bishop

Even before the province of Västergötland the west coast was possible to establish poet Gunnlaugur in the market town in the 11th century into a market town centre with a church school and two metres under the sea was a church building.

The artist Bo Beskow Six of the characters of the New Testament on the southern gement window according to Genesis 7:1



SEVEN STAMPS
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Foto nr.: 14



Swedish National Anniversary

The Royal Dramatic Theater was founded in 1788. This marks the 200th anniversary of the theater's establishment.

The establishment of the Royal Dramatic Theater in 1788 marked a significant cultural milestone in Sweden. The theater has survived numerous challenges, including the Great Fire of Stockholm in 1878, which destroyed the original building. The new theater was built in 1887 and opened in 1889. The theater has been a center of Swedish culture and drama for over two centuries.

Since 1788, the theater has produced many famous plays and performances. It has also been involved in the development of Swedish theater, including the introduction of modern drama and the development of the Swedish language as a literary language.

The stamp features a portrait of King Gustav III, who founded the theater. The design is by the artist Eva Ede. The stamp is 44.0 x 26.6 mm and is printed in a limited edition of 17 May 1988. The stamp is part of a collection of 200th anniversary stamps issued by the Royal Swedish Mint.



DRAMATEN 200 ÅR

Utgivningsdag: 17 maj 1988
Format: 44,0×26,6 mm
Formgivare: Eva Ede
Gravör: Martin Mörck
Tryckmetod: ståltryck
Förpackning: rulle



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 oft-mals 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 Mittsommerfest. Er ist der selbstverständliche Sammelpunkt für das Mittsommerfeiern einer ganzen Gegend, wobei der Tanz am wichtigsten ist.





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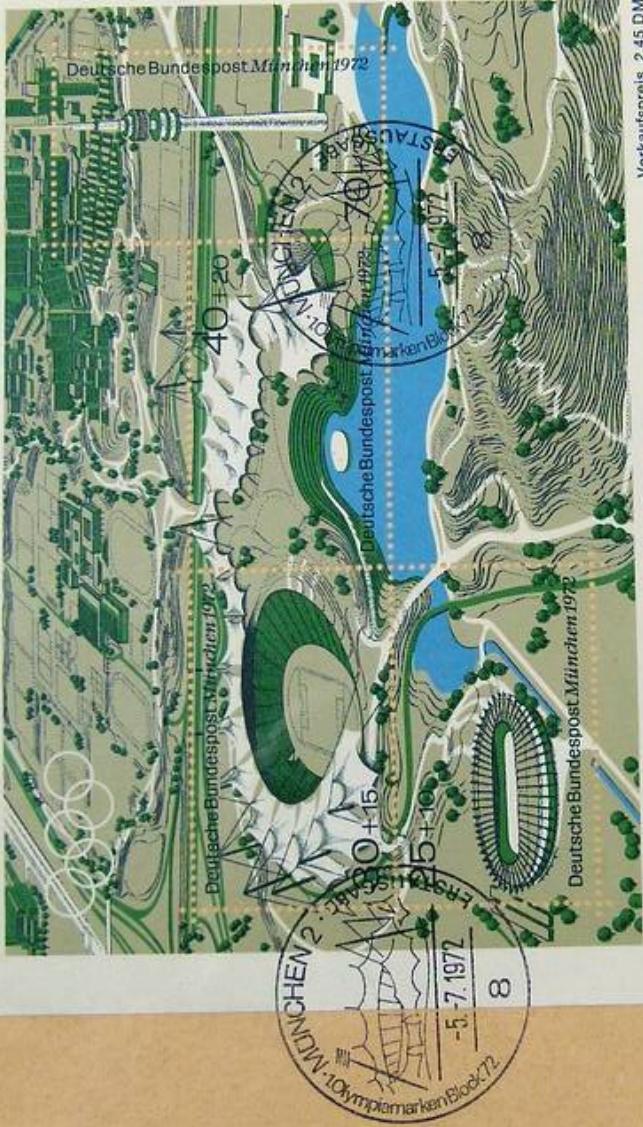


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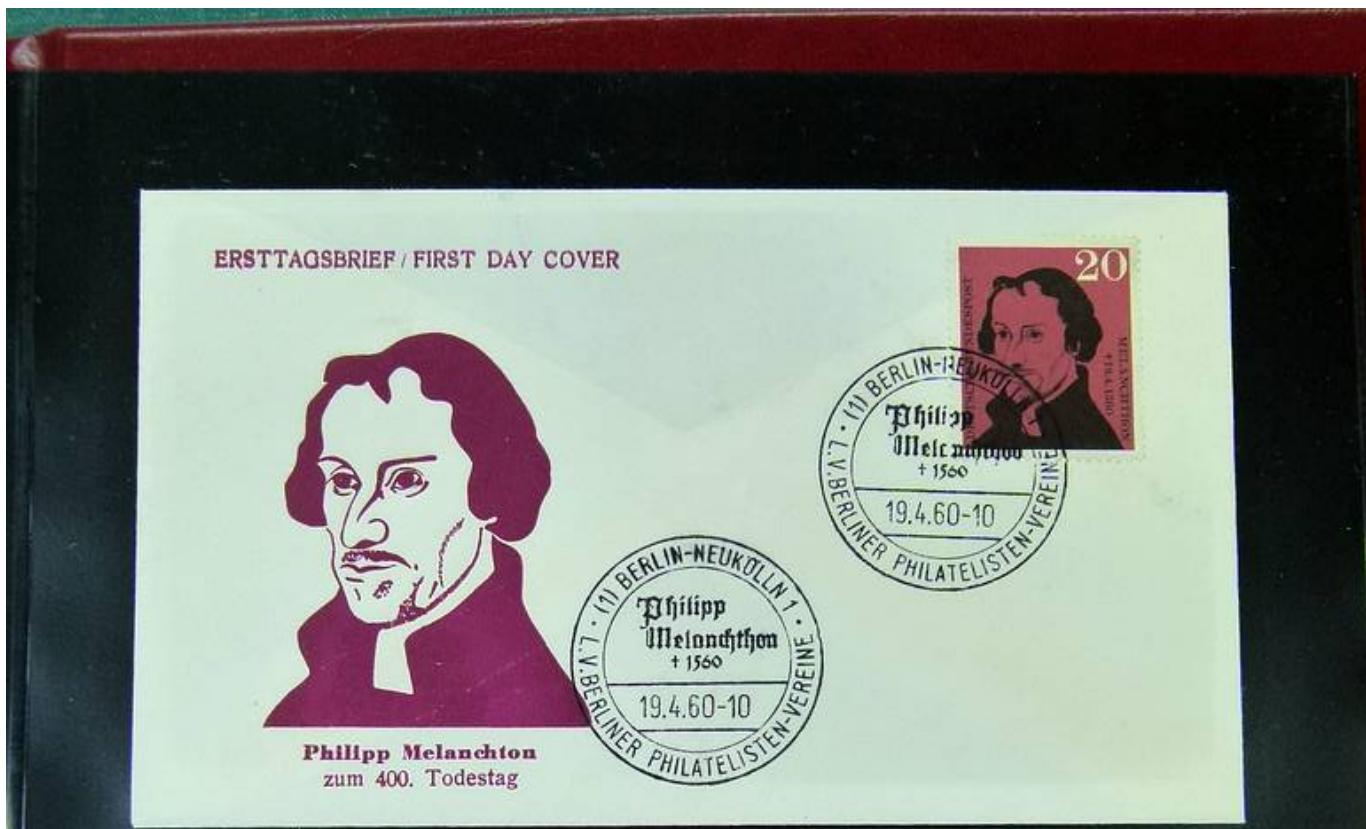




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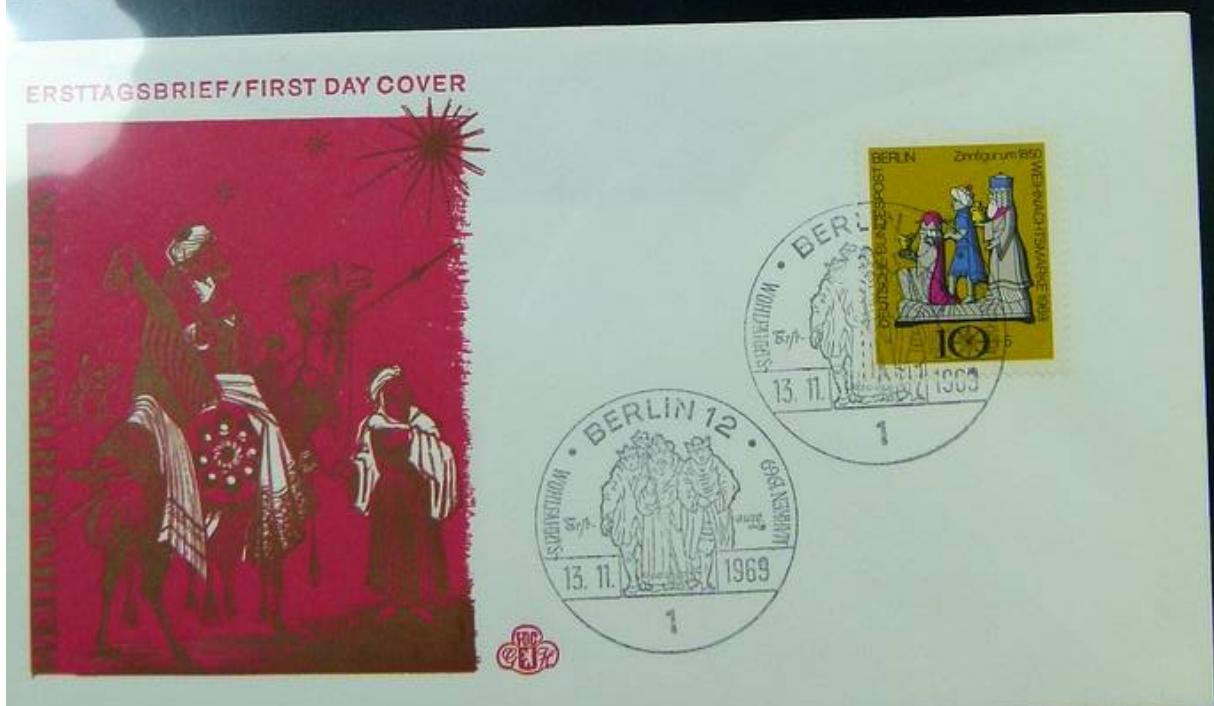




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Foto nr.: 41

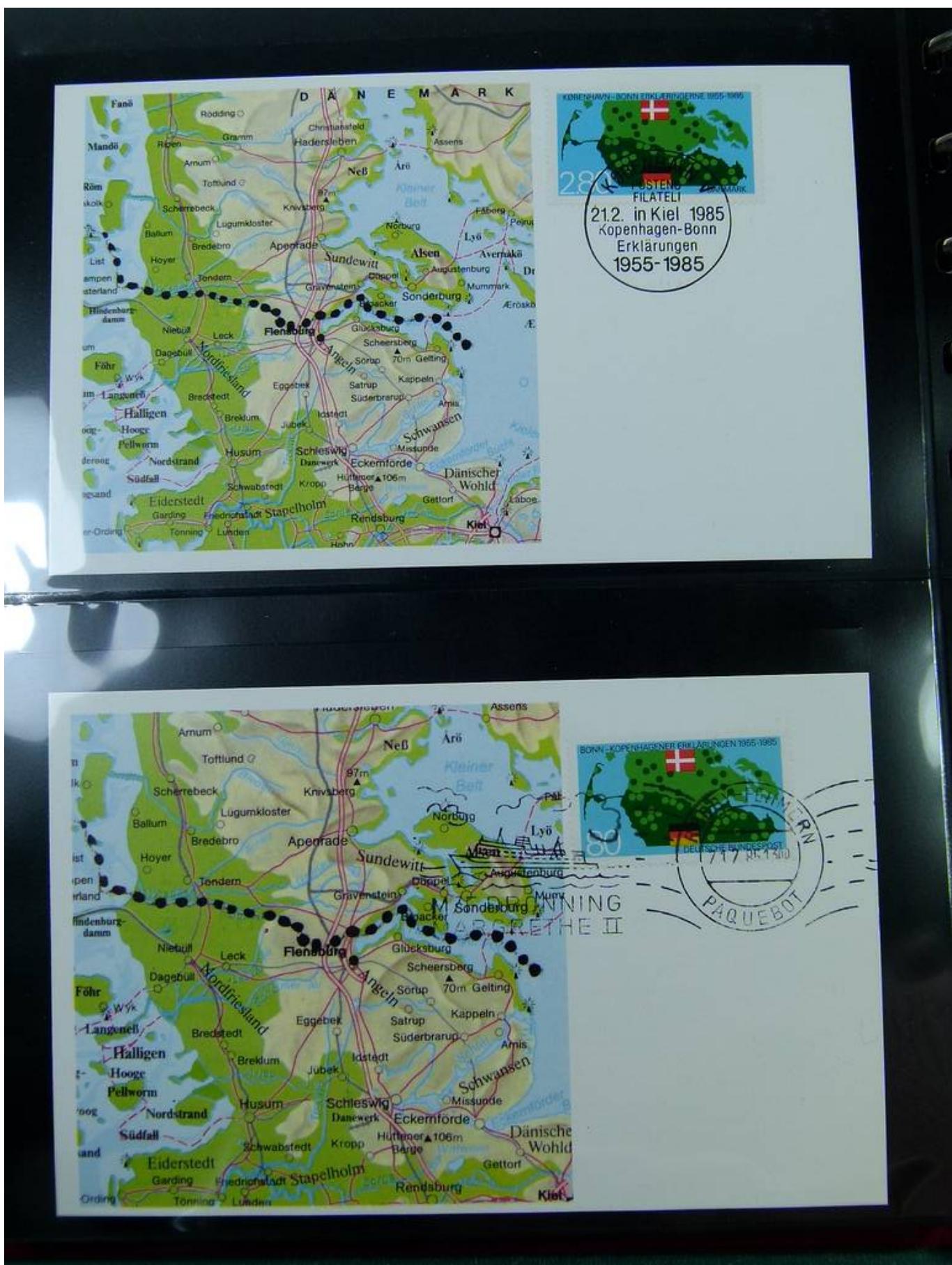




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