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Lot nr.: L251256

Land/Typ: Nachlässe

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Preis: 20 eur

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Foto nr.: 2

The image shows a collection of four Swedish postage stamps from 1987, each featuring a different historical subject. From left to right: 1. King Gustav Vasa in full regalia. 2. A blue tiger. 3. Hedvig Charlotta Nordenflycht. 4. Gripsholm Castle. Each stamp has a value of 210 and includes the word 'SVERIGE' and the year '1987'.

**KONST I**

*Utgivningsdag:*  
*Format:*  
*Formgivare:*  
*Förlagor:*

*Gravörer:*  
*Tryckmetod:*  
*Förpackning:*

*in*

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*e*  
*kar*  
*ci*  
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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. He 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.*

A detailed oil painting portrait of Queen Margareta Vasa. She is seated, wearing an elaborate white dress with a gold chain necklace and a large pearl pendant. Her hair is styled up, and she wears a crown. The background is dark with heraldic symbols.

*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 lungen auf Schlo sammung. Un schwung, und wurden, gehö denflycht. Ihr David Klöc Maler des 17. Hofmaler des deliebhaber, b Lebensgröße. I Zeichnung au



Foto nr.: 3

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I HUMANITETENS  
TJÄNST

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

Raoul Wallenberg's statement from 5  
the humanitarian activity he, Dag Ha  
Bernadotte devoted their lives to. In I  
the three famous Swedes in the midst  
Dag Hammarskjöld rapidly gained  
and abroad. As the Secretary Genera  
from 1953 he was highly respected. Ha  
this post, which his predecessor, the  
had called "the most impossible job"  
dependent factor in world politics.  
In 1960 he was invited to Nepal to  
between the kingdom and its neighbor  
loved nature and described the jour  
illustrated with his own unique pict  
One of the photographs of the mou  
the righthand side of the stamp. Bes  
Hammarskjöld we also see the UN  
York.

The stamp with Raoul Wallenber  
tireless fight to save the Jews of Bud  
the concentration camps. With dar  
methods, like actions at railway sta  
and false identity papers, tens of tho  
saved.

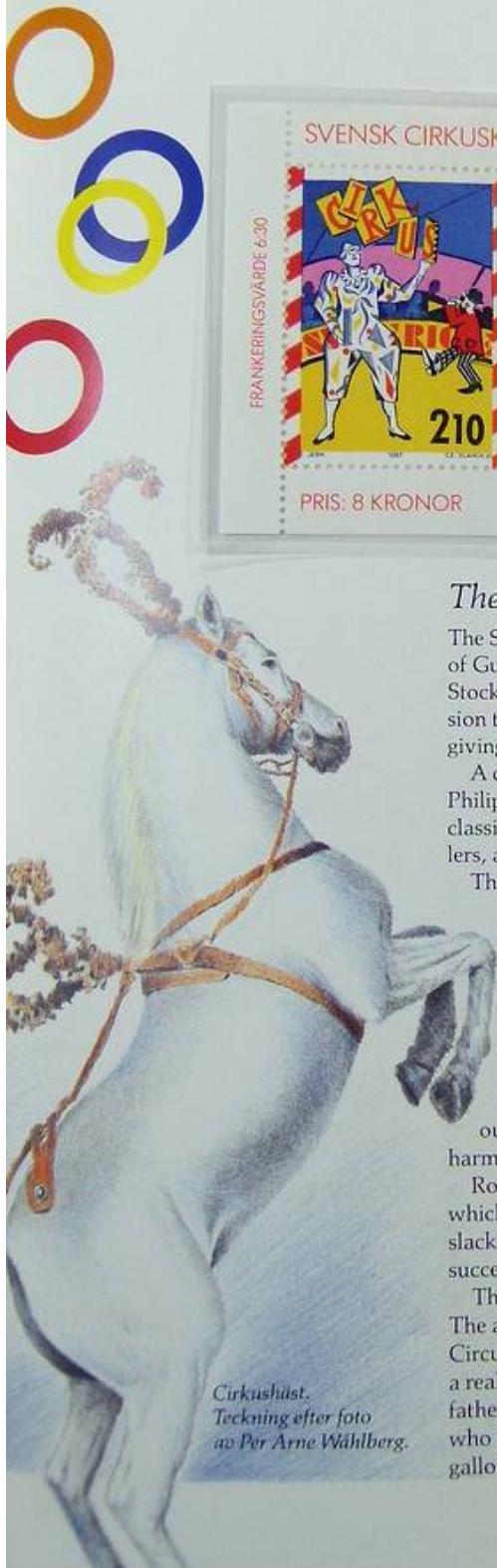
In the last phase of World War II  
humanitarian work in Germany. A  
expedition in the devastated count  
some 30,000 prisoners from conc  
taken out in the legendary "white b  
the stamp together with Bernadott

Judar i krigets Budapest på väg till skydd  
i "svenskhusen", fastigheter Raoul Wallen  
berg låtit inköpa. Foto Tom Veres/Röda  
korset.

Folke Bernadottes "vita bussar". Foto från  
Röda korset.



Foto nr.: 4



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



**SVENSK CIRKUSKONST 200 ÅR**

FRANKERINGSVÄRDE 6:30

PRIS: 8 KRONOR

SVENSK CIRKUSKONST 200 ÅR

STOD AV FRIMARKSSAMLADET 1:70

Utgivningsdag: 10 oktober 1987  
Format: 44,12 × 31 mm  
Formgivare: Eva Jern  
Gravör: Czeslaw Kaczmarek  
Tryckmetod: Kombinering  
Förpackning: Häftade med färgat kuvert

**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 von Gustav III. edenen Künste in ihrer Blüte standen Stockholm als das Athen des Nordens galt. Die Schweden Bekanntschaft mit dem Zirkus begann im Oktober 1787 mit seiner Kunstreitvorstellung. Schon zehn Jahre bevor der Zirkus nach Stockholm kam, veranstaltete Philip Astley in London verschiedene Darbietungen von komischen Figuren, Clowns. Astley fasste diese unter einer kreisförmigen Reitbahn zusammen. Die Briefmarkenausgabe präsentiert die drei Motive des Zirkus: Clowns, Akrobaten und eine Ballerina auf einem Pferd.

Auf der ersten Marke ist der Faschingsschminken-Typ abgebildet. Ganz genau genommen ist es ein weißgesminkter Typ, der nicht zu den anderen stark gesminkten Figuren gehört. Die weiße Clownfigur ist in Kleidung zur Schar der dummen Clowns gehörig. Sie sind in Schabernack und Streichen statt in akrobatischen Darbietungen zu sehen.

Die zweite Marke zeigt einen Akrobaten, der auf einer Monoskuppe auf einer Seile tanzt. Er ist der einzige Mensch, der dieses Feat geschafft hat.

Auf der dritten Marke ist eine Prinzessin abgebildet, die auf dem Rücken eines Pferds tanzt. Der Vater des modernen Zirkus, Philip Astley, entdeckte, dass es einfacher ist, auf einem galoppierenden Pferd zu tanzen.



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:

**SVERIGE** 210  
**SVERIGE** 210  
**SVERIGE** 210  
**SVERIGE** 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 Tjärn.  
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 and customs, but we will 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, a real sheep could serve. It was usually a sheaf of straw, but in the stamp has done a picture of a real sheep. In the old days the Christmas sheaf was a symbol of hope that all work should stop during the winter. It was also a sign that all work should start again when the first birds arrived while it was being taken down at the end of the year.

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

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. It was also a custom to help the people on the farm to stay friends with the gods during the coming year.

The Staffan Ride was a custom in some regions. The object was to come first to a church, a holy spring or a natural water source. The power from the water was believed to bring good luck for the next year. No one was allowed to go to bed before the church service.



**BRIEFMARKEN-LISTE**

IHRE KOLLEKTION, UNSERE LEIDENSCHAFT.

**Briefmarken-Liste.com**

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.*

**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 1967, the English astronomer Martin Ryle (1918 – 1982) built a radio telescope consisting of 1000 separate antennae which he could move around in a circle with great accuracy. This was the first time that for visible light it had been possible to see the details of a stamp or a small object in the sky.

On the Ryle stamp we can see a radio telescope. With a number of small telescopes it is possible to obtain a good resolution and thus obtain a clear picture of the whole area. This is what a big telescope does.

Antony Hewish (born 1919) discovered that some radio signals were repeated with great accuracy. This showed the existence of the extragalactic radio sources examined. A cubic centimetre contained billions of tons.

Cosmic background radiation is a type of radiation that has been present in the universe since the Big Bang. It was first detected 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 work on stellar evolution. He showed that stars with masses between 1.4 and 3 solar masses end their lives as white dwarfs.

**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>	häfta med fem frimärken



Foto nr.: 8



### *tt i tiden*

en på ett svenska 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 trättsmålaren John-Erik avbildas både Kung Carl XVI - ett uttryck för att drottningarna landet vid kungens sida. till det uppdraget Franzén eum, nämligen att förripsholm räkning avbildas

en 1983/1984 upp förslagen

till frimärken med kungen och drottningen. Skisserna presenterades i februari för Postens generaldirektör och hans frimärksråd. Rådsmedlemmarna och generaldirektören 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.

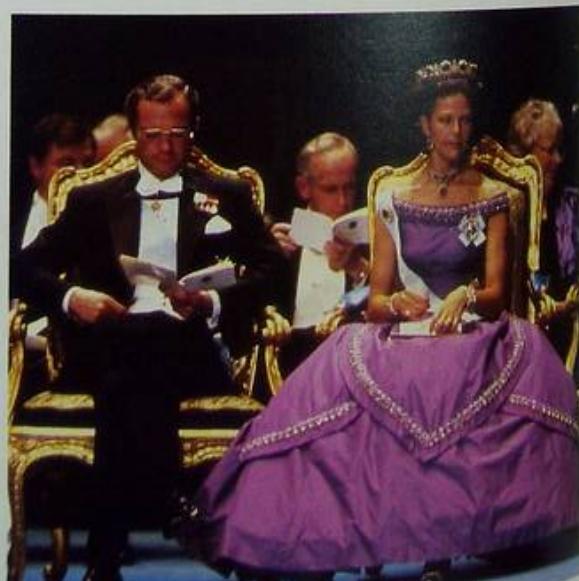


Nobelprisutdelning. Foto Rolf Hamilton / Pressens Bild.

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 a common motif. Even today it seems perfectly natural that the Post Office issues 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 during the winter of 1983/1984. 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 being loaned to the National Museum to paint the Royal Portraits Collection at Gripsholm Castle.

In the winter of 1983/1984 Franzén painted a portrait of the King and Queen. The painting 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 title "His Majesty" or "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, just as the symbol of the Head of State used as the symbol of the Head of State 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.

### 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 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.



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 founded 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 in the field of aviation Sigurd af Tengbergh, the grandson of a Scanian farmer, is well known. His aircraft 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 in the issue shows the astronaut Alan Bean taking a photograph with a camera.



Foto nr.: 11

**KUSTHAVET**

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





## Animal

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archipelago. When  
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## 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 Kegelrobbeneinzelnen 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



STORA KOPPAR-  
BERGET 700 ÅR

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



Kopparmynt slaget i Avesta.  
Foto STORA AB.

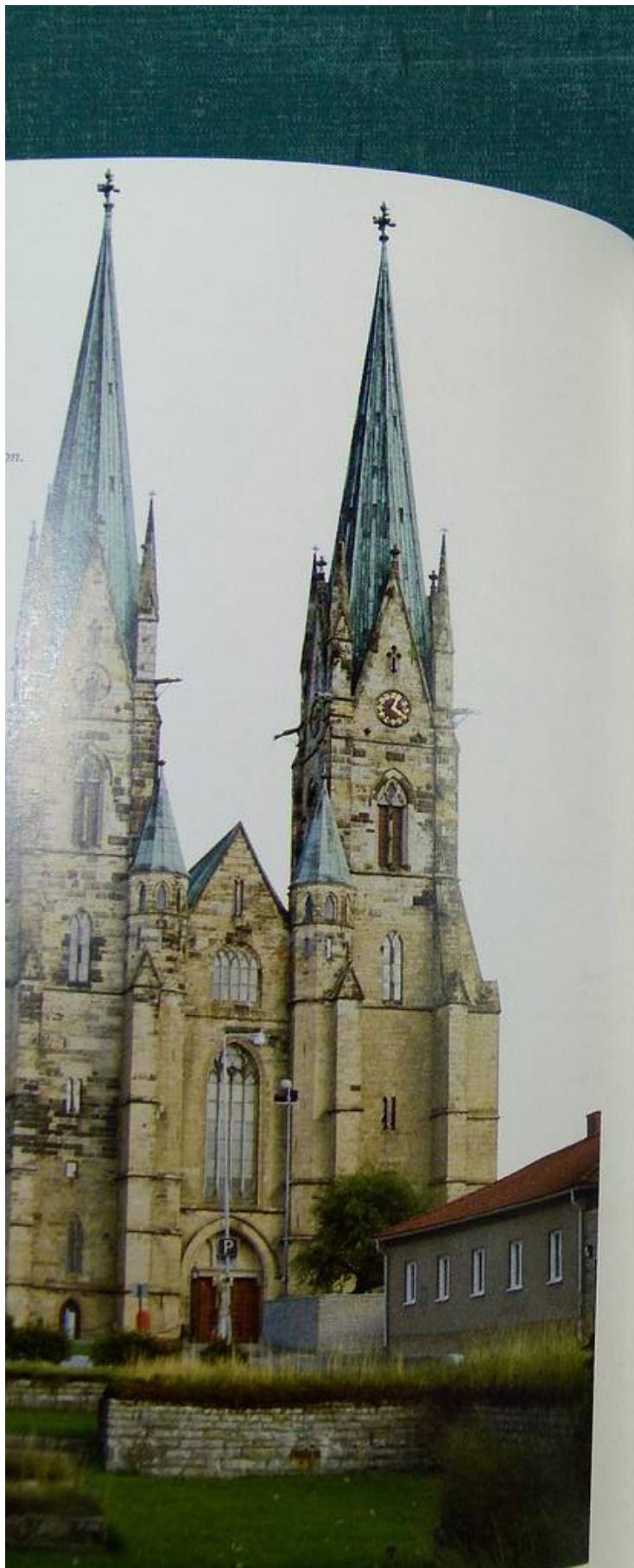
Motstående sida. Uppfordringsverk (skakspel) vid Falu gruva omkring år 1700. Kopparstick ur Erik Dahlberghs "Suecia antiqua et hodierna" ("det forna och närvarande Sverige")

*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 Johansson. Godkänd för spridning 1988-02-05*





Foto nr.: 13

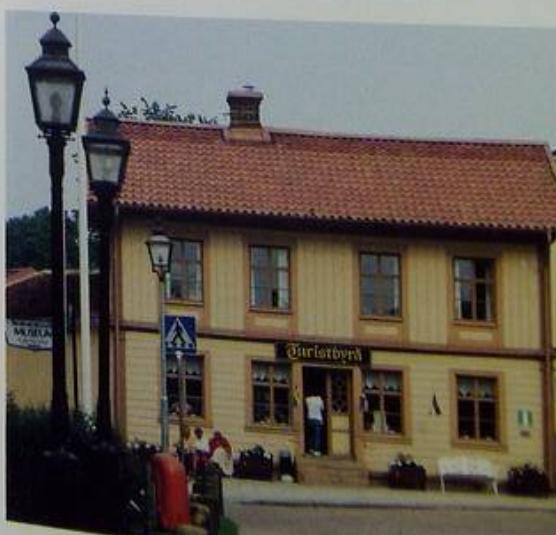


### SKARA 1000 ÅR

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

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

Skolgatan i Skara. Foto Sture Karlsson.



"...Unwan  
Thurgot th

In his ecclesiastical history of Bremen writes that he was the oldest in Sweden. He was a deacon in a settlement which became the town of Västerås. He also writes about the first bishop of Västerås.

Even before the province of Västergötland was established on the west coast it was possible to establish a market town. In the market town of Skara in the 11th century there was a market square with a church, a school and two inns. The town centre with a church, a school and two inns was built 100 metres under the hill where the first church had been.

The artist Bo Beskow has painted six illustrations of the town's history. Six of the characters are from the New Testament on the southern facade of the town hall. The window above the entrance is dedicated to Genesis 7:1.



Foto nr.: 14



## Swedish National Theater 200th 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 was a result of the cultural upheaval in Sweden during the late 18th century. The French Enlightenment and the English Royal Academy of Dramatic Art were influences. Gustav III wanted to establish a national theater that would reflect the new spirit of the times. The theater was formed by Swedish actors and actresses who had been trained in France. The first play performed at the theater was 'Julius Caesar' by William Shakespeare. The theater has since become one of the most important theaters in Europe.

Since 1788, the theater has undergone many changes and adaptations to the changing needs of society. The theater has been located in various buildings, including the current building on Kungsgatan, which was completed in 1888. The theater has also been closed for periods of time due to financial difficulties and political unrest.

The stamp features a portrait of King Gustav III, the founder of the theater. The text on the stamp reads 'KUNGSLIGA DRAMATISKA TEATERN 200 AR'. The stamp is a rectangular postcard with a purple border. The text on the postcard includes 'DRAMATEN 200 ÅR', 'Utgivningsdag: 17 maj 1988', 'Format: 44,0 x 26,6 mm', 'Formgivare: Eva Ede', 'Gravör: Martin Mörck', 'Tryckmetod: ståltryck', and '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.





Foto nr.: 16





Foto nr.: 17





BRIEFMARKEN-LISTE  
IHRE KOLLEKTION, UNSERE LEIDENSCHAFT.

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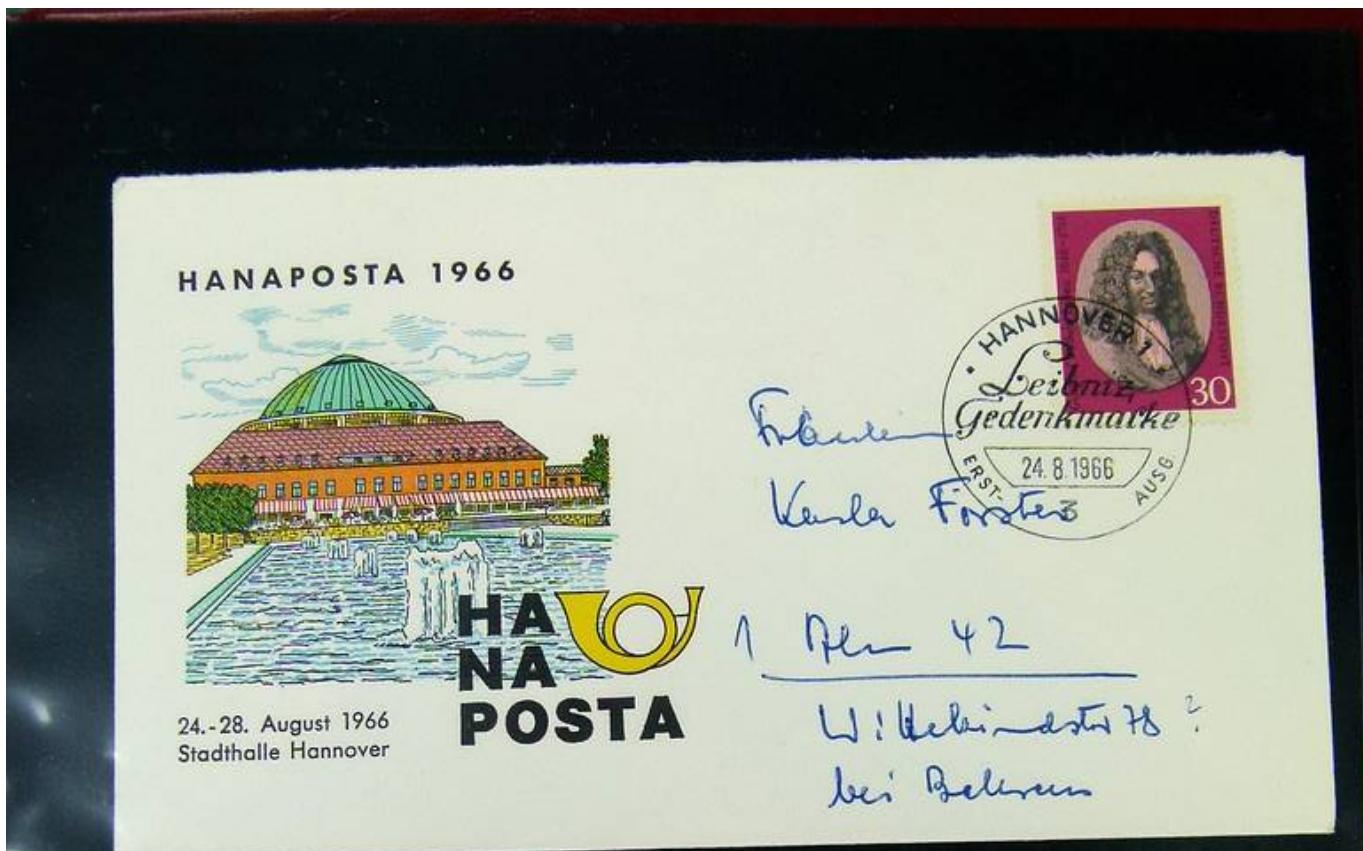




Foto nr.: 19





Foto nr.: 20





Foto nr.: 21





Foto nr.: 22





Foto nr.: 23





Foto nr.: 24

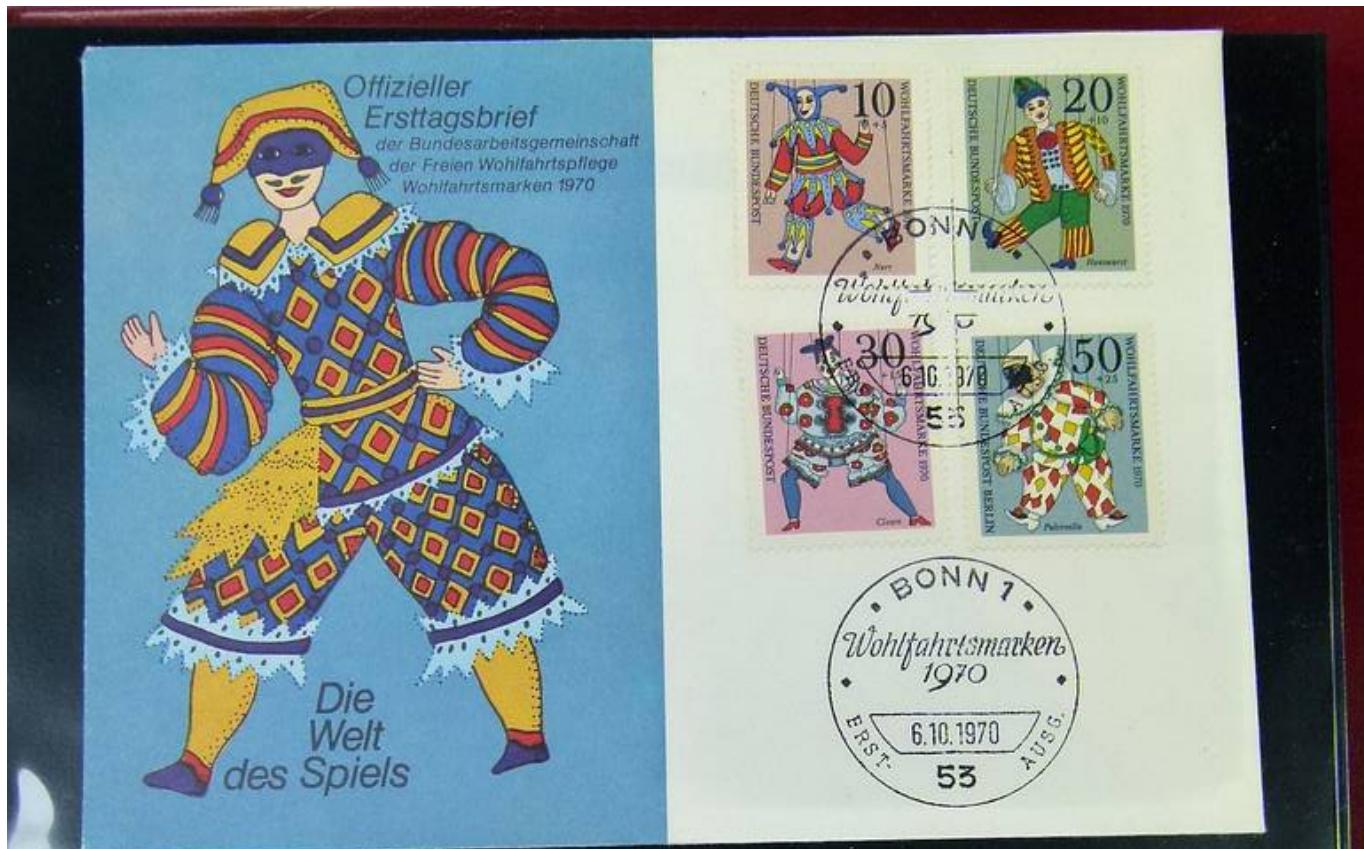




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Foto nr.: 26





Foto nr.: 27





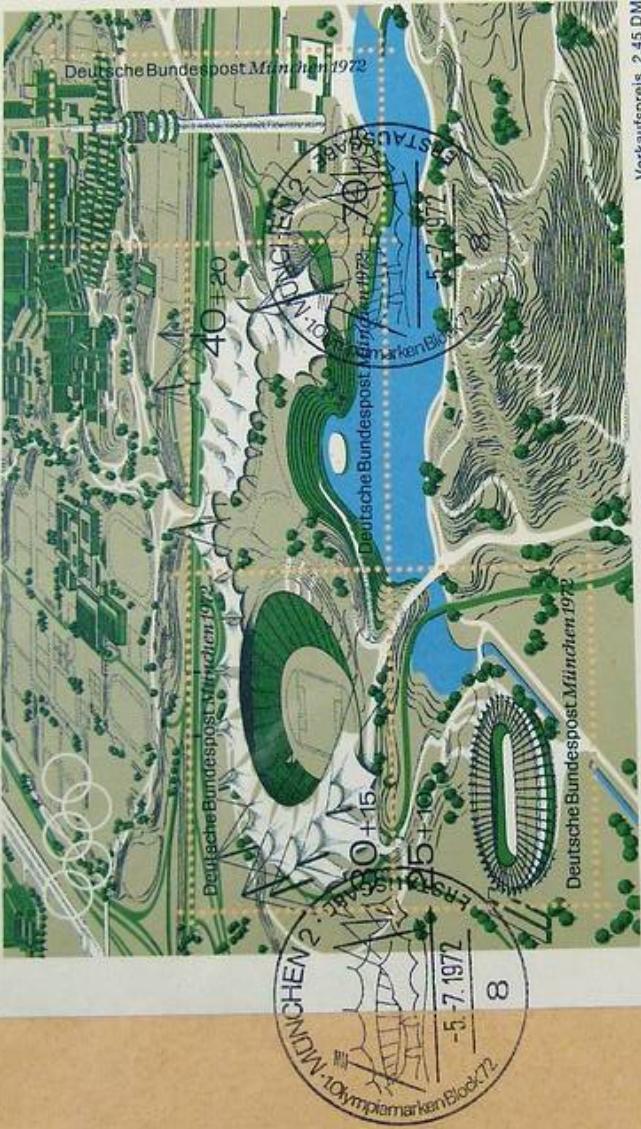
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XX. OLYMPISCHE SPIELE 1972 MÜNCHEN



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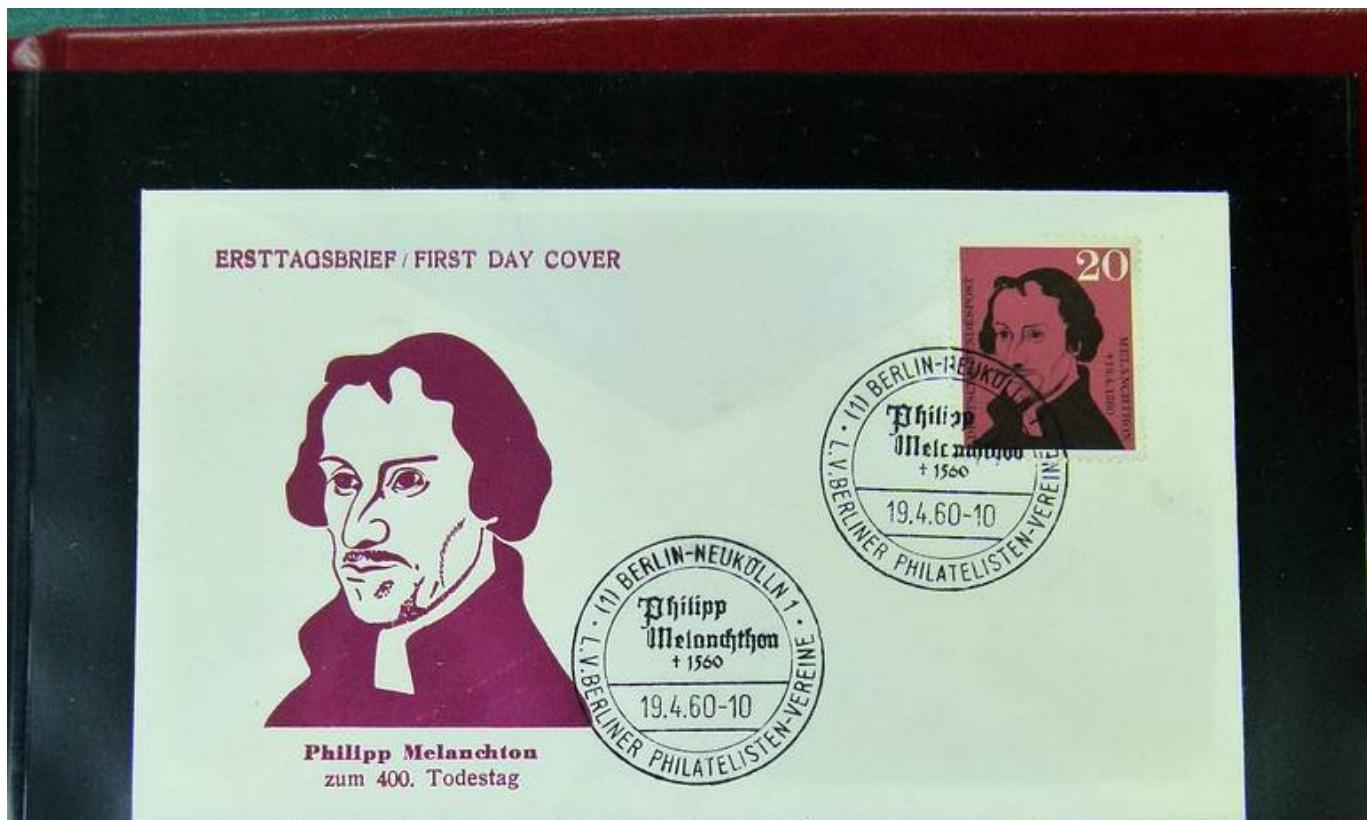




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Foto nr.: 35





Foto nr.: 36





Foto nr.: 37





Foto nr.: 38





Foto nr.: 39

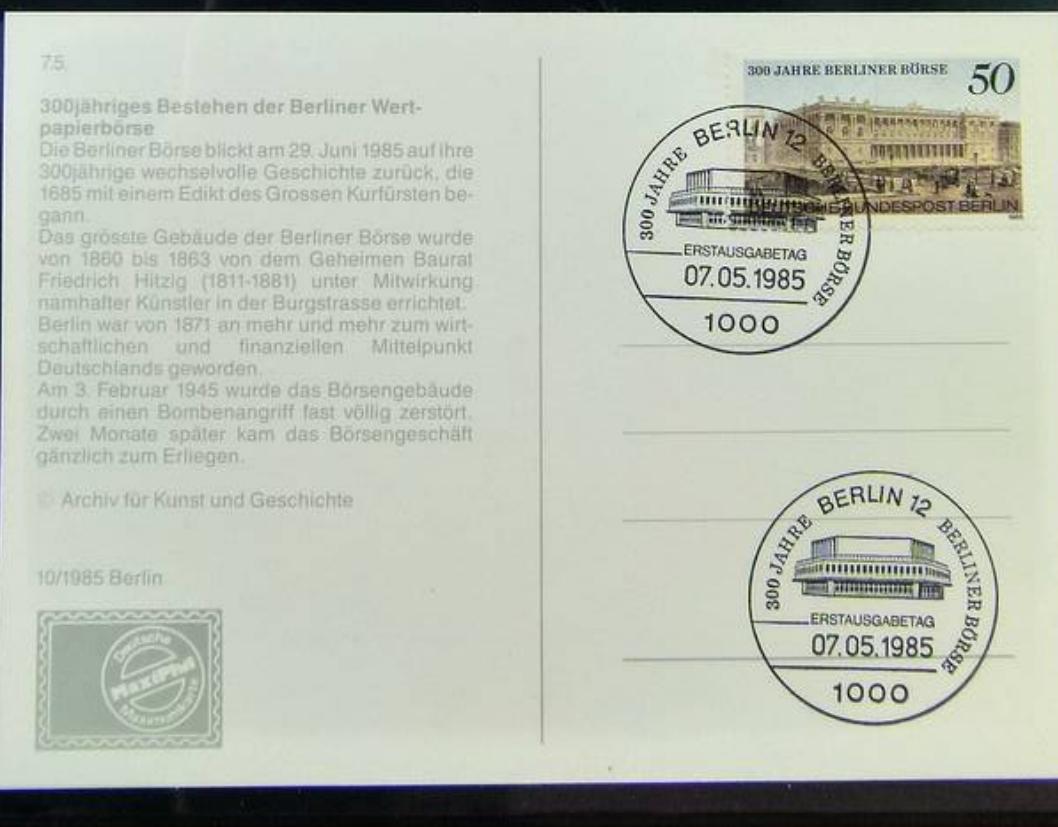
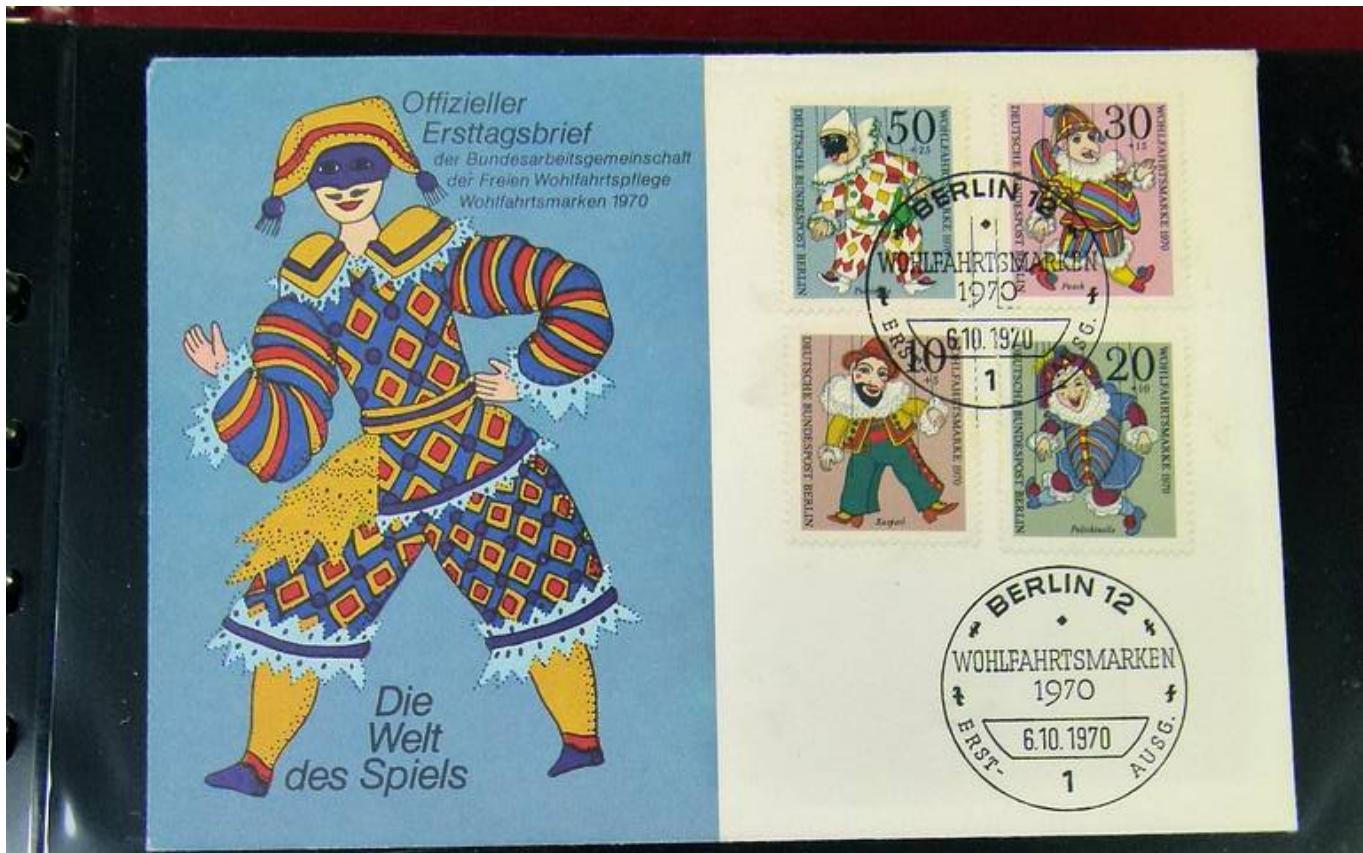




Foto nr.: 40





Foto nr.: 41

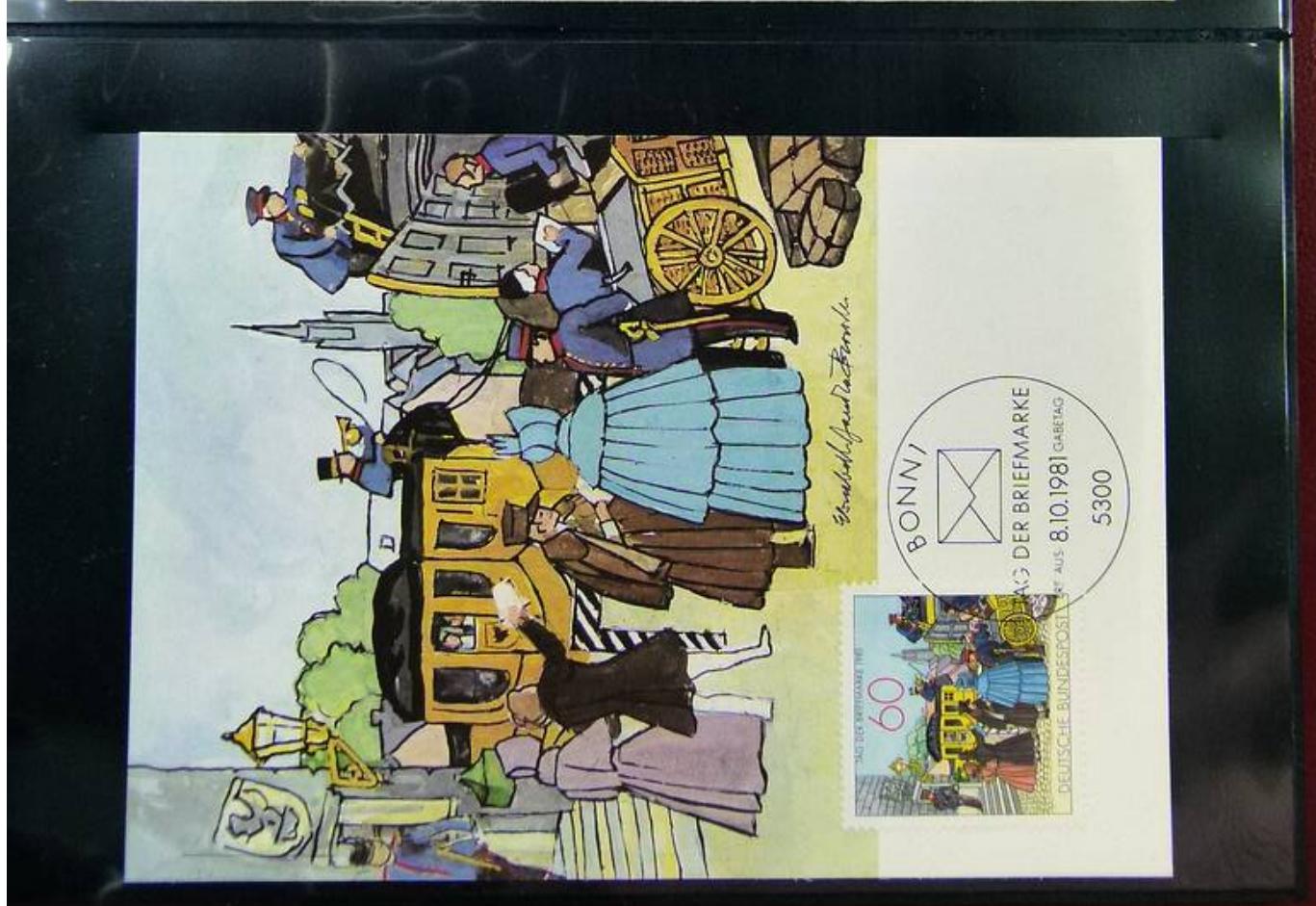
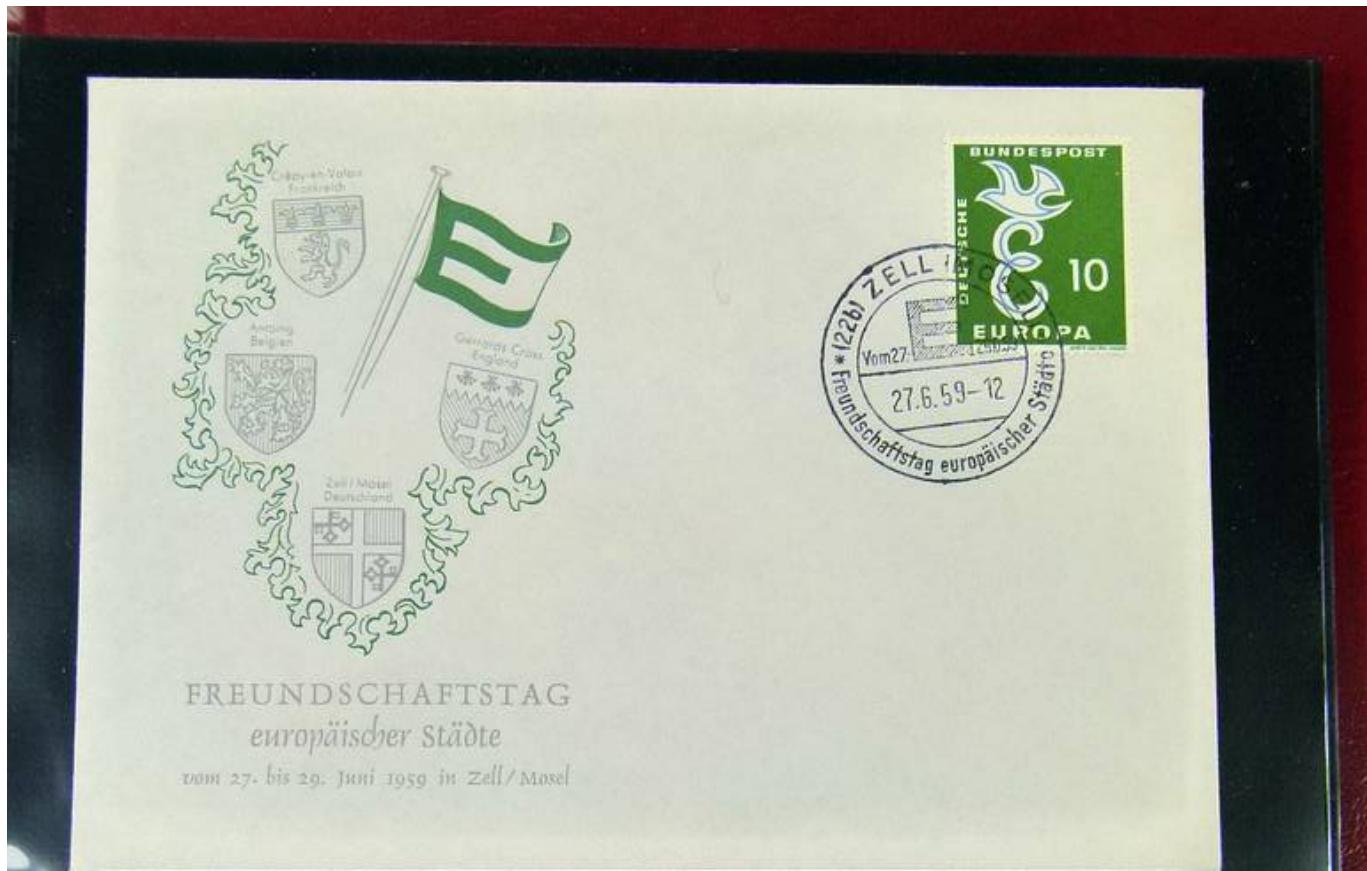




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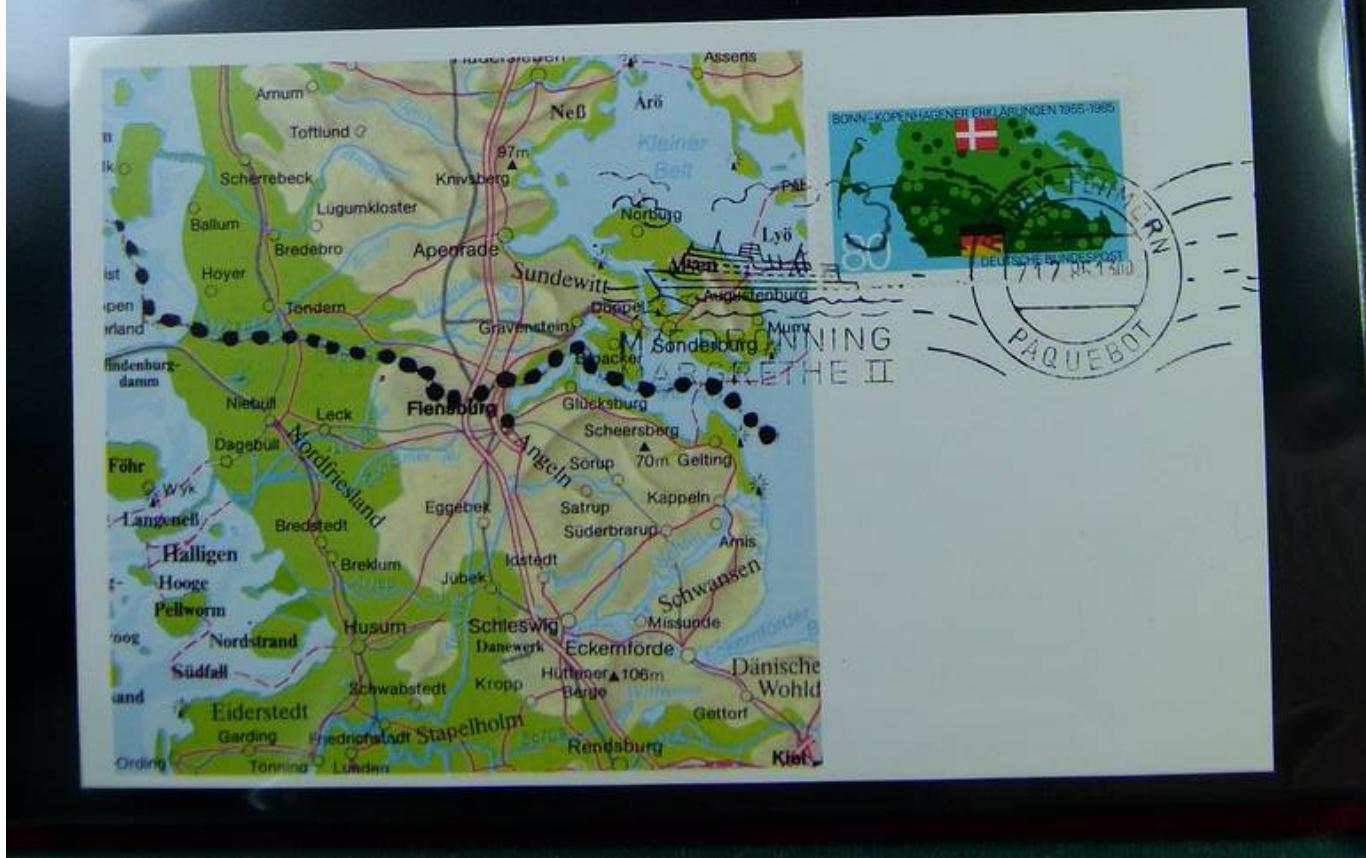




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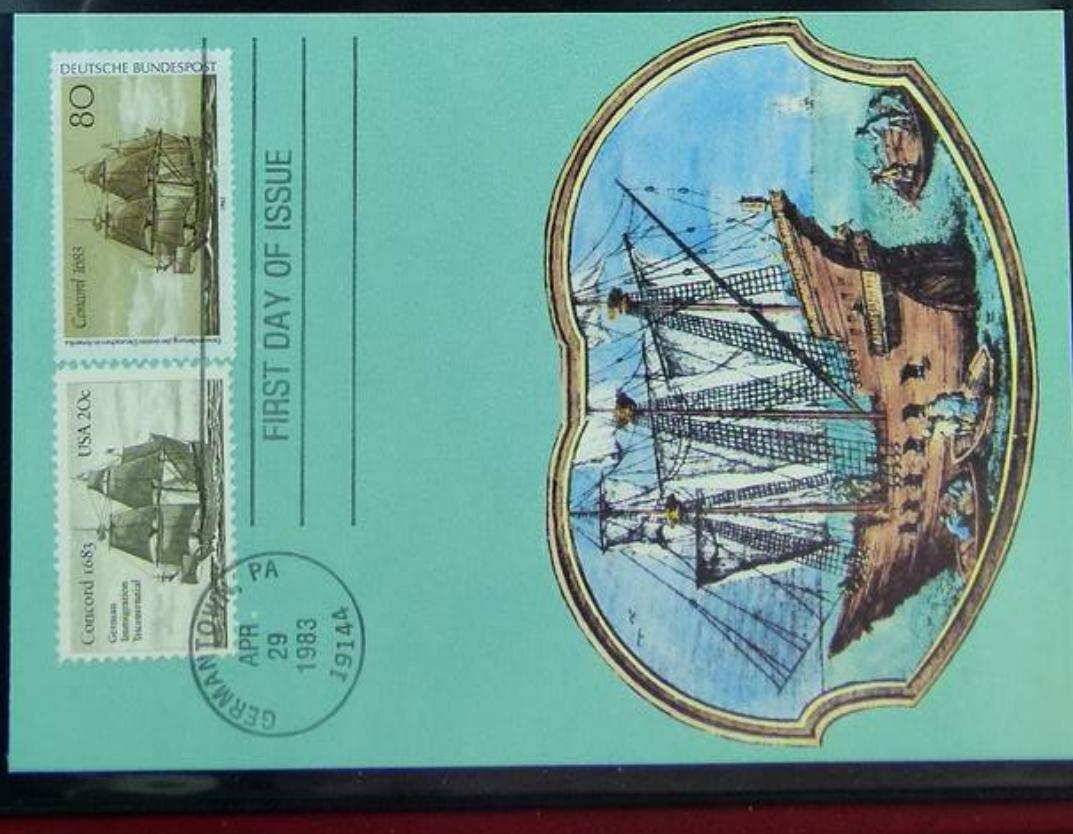




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Viele Grüße  
aus Ost-  
berlin!  
Tobias  
und Eva

An  
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Foto nr.: 48





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