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2014



Bosna i Hercegovina  
Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine



govina  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
1,90 BH Pošta

Aleksa Šantić  
Kraljevacki BH  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
1,90 BH Pošta

Shakespeare  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
1,90 BH Pošta

Bosna i Hercegovina  
1,90 BH Pošta

Bosna i Hercegovina  
1,90 BH Pošta

Božur (*Paeonia officinalis*)Peony (*Paeonia officinalis L.*)

Autor / Author:	T. Lučićević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM; 075 €
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:	80,0 X 60,0 mm
Broj maraka u bloku:	blok 1 kutijasto zatpanje
Number of stamps per block:	1 stamp in block
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset
Stampa / Printing:	Blikdruk
Datum izdaje / Date of issue:	08.05.2014
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Božur (*Paeonia Officinalis L.*) je rod višegodišnjih biljaka iz istoimene familije (Paeoniaceae). Rod *Paeonia* spada u familiju ljičica (Ranunculaceae). Latinski naziv roda, *Paeonia*, izведен je od imena Pajana (Paion), mitskog lječnika. Pajanov učitelj Asklepije, grčko božanstvo lječništva i lječenja, postao je ljubomoran na svoga učenika te ga je namjerio ubiti. Stoga je Zeus mladoga lječnika sakrio, pretvorivši ga u prelijepu ljekovitu biljku mirisnih cvjetova – po njemu nazvanom *Paeonia* (lat. *Paeonia*). Hiljadama godina se simbolika božura provlači mitologijama i predajama mnogih naroda Europe, Azije i Sjeverne Amerike: osobito ih cijene i dive im se u Kini i Mongoliji. Rod *Paeonia* ili božur sadrži više od trideset vrsta grmolikih zeljastih trajnica, ali i drvenastih listopadnih grmova, koje u prirodi nalazimo na livadama, u šikarama i na kamenjarima, većinom po brdskim i gorskim područjima umjerenih dijelova sjeverne polutke. Danas je kao trajnicu rado uzgajamo u svojim vrtovima zbog njenih raskošnih, velikih, sijajno obojenih, ponekad i mirisnih cvjetova te velikih, jako urezanih listova. Omiljena je zbog svojih raskošnih, velikih cvjetova koji dolaze u raznim, uglavnom žarkim bojama. Cvjetovi mogu biti promjera čak 15 cm. Svi dijelovi biljke su otrovni. Uprkos svojoj otrovnosti, božur se u antičko doba koristio u medicinske svrhe, a danas se upotrebljava korijen božura u homeopatskoj medicini. Obični ili ljekoviti božur (*Paeonia officinalis L.*), je zeljasta biljka s trajnim korijenom i okruglom sočnom stabljikom, koja naraste do 60 cm i na kojoj su perasto razdijeljeni i urezani listovi. Dva do tri priljubljena tobolca s dlakavom prevlakom sačinjavaju plod, sa sjemenom crvene boje, koje zrenjem mijenja boju u crno. Pojedinačni dvospolni cvjetovi slični ružama su purpurno crveni s pet latica. Cvate u maju i junu. Raste u svijetlim šumama i na livadama, obično na vapnencima, po čitavoj Evropi. U flori Bosne i Hercegovine postoje samo dvije vrste božura, i to: *Paeonia mascula* (L.) Mill. i *Paeonia officinalis* (L.). U Bosni i Hercegovini obje vrste su veoma rijetke. Prema kriterijima Medunarodne unije za zaštitu prirode (IUCN), kategorizirane su kao ugrožene vrste i uvrštene su u Crvenu listu flore BiH. Danas postoje i posebni kultivari ovih vrsta koji se uzgajaju u hortikulturi.

Peony (*Paeonia Officinalis L.*) is genus of perennial plants from homonymous family (Paeoniaceae). Genera *Paeonia* is part of the Ranunculales (Ranunculaceae) family.

The peony is named after Paeon (Paean), a student of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine and healing. Pajan's teacher Asclepius became jealous of his pupil and wanted to kill him. Zeus saved Paeon from the wrath of Asclepius by turning him into the beautiful medicinal plant with fragrant flowers – and the Palonia (lat. *Paeonia*) is named after him. Through thousands of years symbol of peony was present in the mythology and legends of European, Asian and North American people: and was particularly acclaimed and admired in China and Mongolia. Genus *Paeonia* or peonies contains more than thirty species of shrubby herbaceous perennial, as well as ligneous deciduous shrubs, which in nature exist on the meadows, in thickets and on the rocky ground, mostly on the hilly and mountainous areas of northern hemisphere with moderate climate. Nowadays perennial is grown in gardens, due to its luxuriously great, radiant and sometimes fragrant flowers and large, heavily incised leaves. It is popular because of it's gorgeous large flowers which come in various, mostly bright colours. All parts of the plant are toxic. Despite it's toxicity, in antic period, peony was used for medical purposes and today, peony root is used in homoeopathic medicine. Common (European) peony (*Paeonia officinalis*) is a herbaceous perennial growing to 60 cm, with divided and separate leaves. Two or three cling quivers with hairy coating make up the fruit, with a red seed, which when ripened changes colour to black. It blooms in may and june. Grows in light forests and meadows, usually on the limestones, all around the Europe. In the flora of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there exist just two types of peony: *Paeonia mascula* (L.) Mill and *Paeonia officinalis* (L.). Both types are very rare. According to the criteria of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), they are categorized as threatened species and included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Today there are special cultivars of these species who are breeding them in horticulture.



## William Shakespeare - 450 godina od rođenja

## William Shakespeare- 450th Anniversary

Autor / Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KM; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u lasketu:	8 + vijetla
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignettes
Papir, gumiran / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zučkanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika / Stamps / Printing process:	Offset
Stampa / Printing:	Bilodruk
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	09.04.2014.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



William Shakespeare (Vilijam Šekspir, 23. aprila 1564. - 23. aprila 1616.), engleski pjesnik, dramatičar i glumac. Često ga smatraju engleskim nacionalnim pjesnikom i po mnogima je najveći dramatičar svih vremena. Shakespeare zauzima položaj jedinstven u svijetu književnosti. Ostali pjesnici, kao što su Homer i Dante, i pisci kao što su Lav Tolstoj i Charles Dickens, prevazišli su nacionalne barijere, ali ugled nijednog od ovih pisaca se ne može porediti sa ugledom koji ima Shakespeare. Predstave koje je pisao krajem 16. i početkom 17. stoljeća za pozorište sa malim repertoarom, sada se izvode i čitaju češće i u više zemalja nego ikad prije. Opus njegovih djela koja su preživjela do danas sastoji se od 38 pozorišnih komada, 154 soneta, dvije duge narativne poeme i nekoliko drugih poema.

Njegova djela predstavljaju okosnicu svjetskih pozorišta, a našla su i snažnoga odjeka u drugim umjetnostima, od muzike do slikarstva i filma.

Shakespeare je najveći dio svog opusa napisao između 1590. i 1613. Njegova rana djela su uglavnom komedije (San ljetne noći, 1594., Mletački trgovac, 1595., Ukraćena goropadnica 1596., ... i historijske drame (Kralj Richard III, 1593., Kralj Richard II, 1594., Kralj Henrik IV, 1596. - 1597., Kralj Henrik V, 1599., Kralj Henrik VIII (1612.)...), radovi koje je on uzdigao do savršenstva do kraja 16. stoljeća. Zatim je pisao tragedije (Romeo i Julija, 1593., Julije Cezar, 1599., Hamlet, 1602., Othello, 1604., Kralj Lear, 1605., Macbeth, 1606., Antonije i Kleopatra, 1607.) ... i pjesme (Soneti, Venera i Adonis, 1593., Napastovanje, 1594., Strastveni hodočasnik).

Shakespeare je bio ugledan pjesnik i pozorišni pisac još za života, ali njegova reputacija nije dostigla današnje razmjere prije 19. stoljeća. Romantičari su naročito isticali Shakespeareovu genijalnost, a viktorijanci su ga slavili gotovo kao idola. U 20. stoljeću Shakespeare se neprestalno iznova otkriva, a njegova djela se stalno prikazuju u različitim kulturnim i političkim kontekstima širom svijeta.

William Shakespeare (23 April 1564 – 23 April 1616), was an English poet, dramatist and actor, often called England's national poet and widely regarded as the greater dramatist of all times. The position of Shakespeare in world of literature is unique. The other poets as Homer and Dante and writers as Leo Tolstoy and Charles Dickens overcame the national boundaries, but reputation of those writers cannot be compared to Shakespeare's reputation. The plays he wrote at the end of 16th and beginning of 17th century for small theaters, nowadays has been performed and read more often than ever before all over the world. His complete works consists of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses.

His works represent the frame of the world's theatres and have strong influence in other arts, from music to painting and film.

Shakespeare produced most of his work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies (A Midsummer Night Dream, 1594, The Merchant of Venice, 1593, The Taming of the Shrew 1596,... and histories (Richard III, Richard II, 1594, Henry IV, 1596, 1597, Henry V, 1599, Henry VIII (1612)... works that he brought to the perfection by the end of 16th century. He then wrote mainly tragedies (Romeo and Juliet, 1593, Julius Caesar, 1599, Hamlet, 1602, Othello, 1604, King Lear, 1605, Macbeth, 1606., Antony and Cleopatra, 1607)... and poetry (The Sonnets, Venus and Adonis, 1593, The Rape, 1594, The Passionate Pilgrim).

Shakespeare was respectable poet and playwright in his lifetime, but his reputation has not reached nowadays proportion until 19th century. In Romantic era he was admired for his genius, and Victorians celebrated him almost as an idol. In 20th century Shakespeare has been revealing constantly again, and his plays have been performed in various cultural and political contexts all over the world.



**Umjetnost BiH: "100 godina od rođenja Fuada Arifhodžića" (Sarajevo 01.12.1914.-15.02.2008.)****Art of Bosnia and Herzegovina - A Centennial of Fuad Arifhodžić's birth**

Autor / Author..... F. Arifhodžić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination..... 2,50 KM; 1,28 €  
 Veličina / Size..... 41,58 X 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet..... 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.05.2014.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Fuad Arifhodžić, poznati bosanskohercegovački slikar, slovi kao jedan od najboljih akvarelista. Veliki dio svog opusa posvetio je rodnom gradu, a posebno je volio motive Baščaršije. Istaknuti antifašista, javni i kulturni djelatnik u drugoj polovini 20 stoljeća.

U periodu od 1945. godine radi sa brojnim umjetnicima, prvi put prezentira svoja djela 1949. u Izložbenom paviljonu u Sarajevu, zatim ponovo na istom mjestu 1950., a 1952 godine biva primljen u Savez likovnih umjetnika Jugoslavije. Usavršava likovno umijeće u Parizu 1956. godine. Učestvuje na brojnim kolektivnim izložbama Udrženja likovnih umjetnika Bosne i Hercegovine (ULUBiH) u zemlji i inostranstvu. Bio je redovan učesnik na grupnim izložbama sa tematskim određenjem (pejzaž, mali format, vedute i dr.), na postavkama koje su obilježavale značajne datume iz naše historije, a posljednji put veći broj svojih djela izlaže 2004. godine u Istanbulu na dvije izložbe - ULUBiH (Kulturni centar Taksim) i Bošnjačkog instituta iz Sarajeva (Dolmabače).

Od 1960. godine izlaže samostalno: Dom kulture Zenica (1960.), Galery Rauch Baden, Švicarska (1967.), KennemerKunst ArtGallery Beverwijk, Holandija (1967.), Salon Hotel Evropa Sarajevo (1972. i 1974.), Galerija "Đuro Đaković" Sarajevo (1978.), Gallery Holiday Inn London, Kanada (1985.), Palais Herberstein Graz, Austrija (1986.), Galerija Novi hram Sarajevo (1989.). U opkoljenom Sarajevu, tada već u podmaklim godinama, organizira izložbe u Galeriji Gabrijel (1993) i Galeriji Mak (1994.) dajući time doprinos odbrani grada i Bosne i Hercegovine. Nastavlja sa samostalnim izložbama: Bohem Sanat Galerisi'hde Antalia, Turska (1998.), Galerija Mak Sarajevo, povodom 50. godišnjice umjetničkog rada (1999.), Galerija Hotel Holiday Inn Sarajevo (2001.), Galerija Međunarodnog sajma Izmir, Turska (2002.).

Na jugoslovenskom konkursu 1985. godine dobiva priznanje UNICEF-a, odabirom dva djela Fuada Arifhodžića, koje UNICEF objavljuje u višemilionskom tiražu. Dobitnik je i drugih slikarskih priznanja.

Monografija "Fuad Arifhodžić - Sarajevo akvareli" objavljena je 2003. godine. Njegova djela reproducirana su na markama BH Pošte. Televizija Sarajevo snimila je dokumentarni film o Fuadu Arifhodžiću. Umjetnička galerija Bosne i Hercegovine organizirala je veliku retrospektivnu izložbu njegovih djela (2014.).

Odlikovan je ordenom zasluga za narod, dobitnik je Šestoaprilske nagrade grada Sarajeva i drugih društvenih priznanja.

Djela Fuada Arifhodžića nalaze se u brojnim privatnim kolekcijama slika u zemlji i inozemstvu, u zbirkama javnih i kulturnih institucija Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i u kolekcijama slika jednog broja visokih dužnosnika u svijetu.

Fuad Arifhodžić, famous BH painter, is one of the best aquarelle painters. Large part of his artistic opus is dedicated to his native town with special love to motifs of Baščaršija part of the town. He was prominent antifaclist working in public and cultural sector in second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Since 1945 he worked with numerous artists. In 1949 he presented his works in Exhibition pavilion in Sarajevo for the first time and then he did it again at the same place in 1950. In 1952 he became a member of Association of Fine Artists of Yugoslavia. He improved his painting artistry in Paris in 1956. He participated in many group exhibitions organized by the Association of Fine Artists of Bosnia and Herzegovina home and abroad. He was a regular participant at group theme-based exhibitions (landscape, small format, pictures, etc.) at exhibitions celebrating important dates from our history. His last two exhibitions were in Istanbul in 2004 - Taksim Cultural Centre (Academy of Fine Arts of B-H) and Dolmabasce (Boenjak Institute from Sarajevo).

He had one-man exhibitions since 1960: Zenica House of Culture (1960), Gallery Rauch Baden, Switzerland (1967.), KennemerKunst Art Gallery Beverwijk, Netherland (1967.), Art Gallery of Hotel Europe Sarajevo (1972. and 1974.), "Duro Daković" Art Gallery Sarajevo (1978.), Gallery Holiday Inn London, Canada (1985.), Palais Herberstein Graz, Austria (1986.), New Temple Sarajevo Art Gallery (1989.). In besieged Sarajevo, in his old age, he organized exhibitions in Gabriel Gallery (1993) and Mak Gallery (1994) giving, by this way, his contribution to the defense of the city and of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He continued his work with one-man exhibitions: Bohem Sanat Galerisi'nde Antalya, Turkey (1998.), Mak Sarajevo Gallery, motivated by 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his art work (1999.), Hotel Holiday Inn Sarajevo Gallery (2001.), Gallery of International Fair Izmir, Turkey (2002.).

He was awarded the UNICEF laurel at Yugoslav competition in 1985 for his two works published by the UNICEF in multimillion circulations. He also received other fine art awards.

Monographic "Fuad Arifhodžić - Sarajevo aquarelles" was published in 2003. His works were reproduced on the stamps of the BH Pošta. TV Sarajevo recorded a documentary film on Fuad Arifhodžić. Art Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina organized a large retrospective exhibition of his works (2014.).

He was awarded An Order of Merit, Sixth of April Award of Sarajevo City and other awards.

The art works of Fuad Arifhodžić may be found in numerous private collections of paintings home and abroad, in collections of public and cultural institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as collections of paintings of some officials in the world.



**"Mužički instrumenti"****Musical instruments**

Autor / Author:	S. Božić
Nominativna vrijednost / Nomination:	2 x 2,50 KM; 2 x 1,20 €
Veličina / Size:	2 x 30,00 x 40,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	5 serija od 2 marke
Number of stamps per sheet:	5 series
Štampljeni papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika / Stampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Bicikl
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	09.05.2014.
Tiraž / Quantity:	2 x 20.000



Bosna i Hercegovina pripada krugu zemalja u kojem muzika ima dugu i vrijednu tradiciju koja se i danas njeguje. Tradicionalna bosanska pjesma je sevdalinka i zaštitni znak bosanskog kulturnog miljea. Sevdalinka je lirska, gradsko-pjesma koja je nastala prije pet vijekova na prostorima Bosne i Hercegovine. Sevdah u Bosni bio je način života, bez žurbe. Iz takvog načina života nastala je i sevdalinka, koja se i dan danas pjeva i živi svoj život kao krunski biser usmene umjetnosti. Sevdalinka je, ljubavna pjesma karakterističnog izraza, koja u Bosni ima veoma dugu tradiciju, a odlikuje je sentimentalna muzikalnost i poetski, romantični tekst melanololičnog ugodaja. To ni ne čudi, jer je u osnovi turske riječi "sevdah" - ljubav. U muzičkom pogledu sevdalinku odlikuje lagani, spori ili umjereni tempo (rubato) te razvijena melodija s mnogo melizama (ukrasa). Svojom strukturom sevdalinke su vrlo složene pjesme, nabijene osjećajima, a tradicionalno se izvode sa dosta strasti i duševnosti. One su se pjevale na skoro svim važnijim događajima, a izvodile su se obično uz narodne muzičke instrumente saz i/ili šargiju.

U izvornom obliku sevdalinka je solo pjesma, bez instrumentalne pratnje. Sa dolaskom Osmanlija, solo saz (turski oblik lutnje), koji čini pratnju solo glasu, je postao popularan oblik muzičkog izvođenja. Sazlij bi se često pridružio i svirač uz daire-def. Osvojanjem Bosne od strane Austro-Ugarske dolazi i harmonika, koja ubrzo postaje bošnjački nacionalni muzički instrument, kao i prateći instrument za većinu sevdalinki. U današnje vrijeme obično je izvodi manji orkestar, koji može imati harmoniku (najistaknutiji instrument u ansamblu), violinu, (mahom klasične) gitare ili ponekad druge žičane instrumente, flautu ili klarinet, kontrabas i doboš. Između strofa se skoro uvijek može čuti harmonikaški ili violinistički solo.

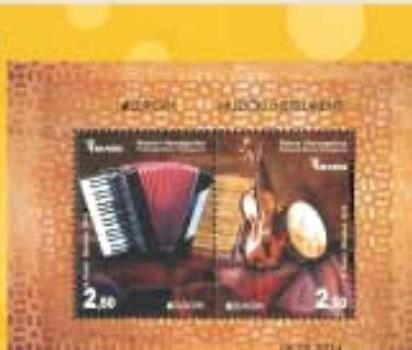
Uporedno s tradicionalnom vrstom muzike, zadnjih su se decenija u Bosni i Hercegovini razvili i novi muzički žanrovi (pop, šanson, jazz, rock'n'roll, heavy metal, hip hop, house, techno...).

Bosnia and Herzegovina belongs to the countries of long and valuable musical tradition cherished even today. Traditional Bosnian song is *sewdah* song being also a cultural symbol of Bosnian cultural milieu. *Sewdah* song is lyric urban song originated five centuries ago at the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Sewdah* in Bosnia was the way of life, without rush, still sung and living as the leading pearl of verbal art. *Sewdah* song is a love song of specific expression with long tradition in Bosnia and characterized by sentimental musicality and poetical romantic text of melancholic feeling. It is not surprising though because the basis in this Turkish word is "sewdah" meaning "love". In music point of view, *sewdah* song is characterized by smooth, slow or modest tempo (*rubato*) and developed melody with many ornaments. The structure of *sewdah* songs is very complex, full of emotions and traditionally sung with lot of passion and soul. They are usually sung followed by national musical instruments *saz* and/or *shargia*.

In its original form, the *sewdah* song is a solo song, without instruments. By appearance of Ottomans, the solo *saz* (Turkish form of lute) as the support to the solo voice, became a popular form of musical performance. A *saz* player was often joined by a tambourine player. The Austrian-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia brought an accordion soon to become a Bosniak national musical instrument as well as a supporting instrument in performance of majority of *sewdah* songs.

Today the *sewdah* song is usually performed by a small orchestra that can contain accordion (the most prominent instrument in the troupe), violin, guitar (mostly classic) and sometimes some other wire instruments, flute or clarinet, contrabass and drum. Accordion or violin solo may be heard almost always among verses.

Alongside with traditional type of music, new musical genres were developed in last decades in Bosnia and Herzegovina (pop, chanson, jazz, rock 'n' roll, heavy metal, hip hop, house, techno music ...)



## Žuta patkica, apstraktna figura

## Little Yellow Duck - abstract figure

Autor / Author:	B. Pavlović
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM; 0,61 €
Veličina / Size:	24,80 x 23,07 mm
Broj mjesaca u lještu:	9
Number of stamps per sheet:	9
Samolepivi papir / Self adhesive paper:	102 g
Zučlanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika / Štampa / Printing process:	Offset
Stampa / Printing:	Bilodruk
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue:	20.08.2014.
Tiraž / Quantity:	10.000



Posljednjih deset godina Udruženje filmskih radnika Bosne i Hercegovine uspješno promovira bosanskohercegovačku kinematografiju u svijetu i u zemlji. U posljednje tri godine zaštitni znak ove promocije postala je apstraktana figura žute pakte sa kojom se Udruženje uspješno promovira na filmskim festivalima kao što su Cannes, Berlin, Venecija, Sarajevo, itd. Zašto ovaj apstraktni simbol i koja je njegova veza sa kinematografijom?

Ideja je nastala iz puke želje da se bosanskohercegovačka kinematografija istakne vizualno. S obzirom da na svakom od festivala učestvuje brojne zemlje, konkurenca je izuzetno jaka, a Bosna i Hercegovina po svojim resursima nije najjača od zemalja koje se predstavljaju. Udruženje filmskih radnika odlučilo je da se predstavi nečim apstraktnim i potpuno različitim od uobičajnih simbola koji asociraju na film, kao što je npr. filmska vrpca, klapa, itd. Odabrana je gumena patkica kao simbol dječje igre, mladosti, ali i potencijala, kao pokazatelj da i jedna mala zemlja kao što je naša daje talentovane filmske radnike koji iz godine u godinu iznenađuju svojim filmskim djelima i uspjesima. Patkica kao i simbol bajke o ružnom pačetu dokaz je da su čuda moguća i da naša kinematografija može biti konkurentna bez obzira što se u nju jako malo ulaže. Sa sloganom "quack-quaa, bhfilm.ba" dobili smo simpatičan slogan koji je odmah plijenio pažnju. Od tada patkicu koristimo na svojim promotivnim materijalima. Ideja je plod saradnje između Udruženja filmskih radnika BiH i dizajnerskom timu Triptih, sa kojima već deceniju sarađujemo.

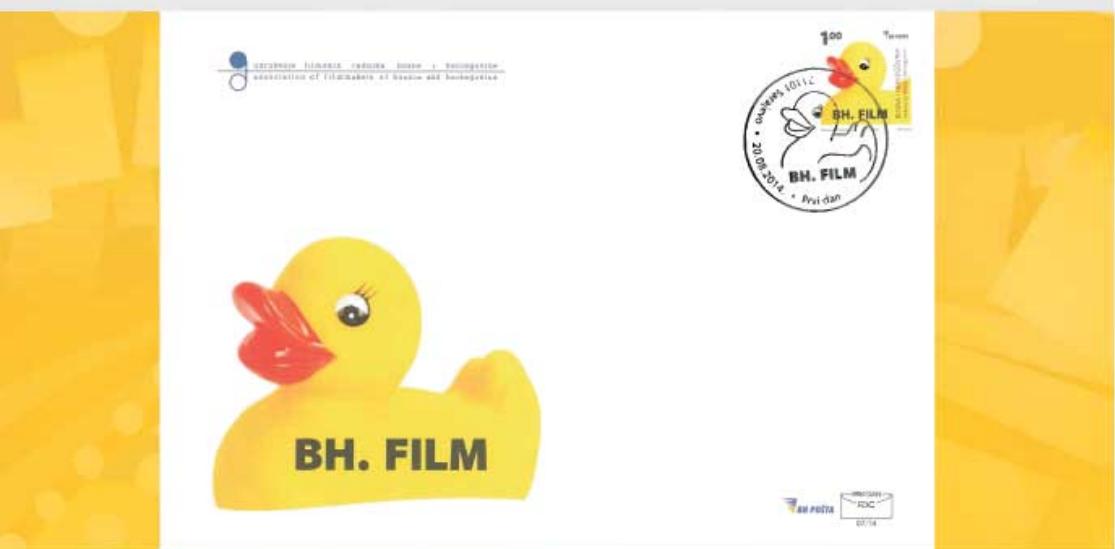
Bosanskohercegovačka kinematografija se ne može mjeriti sa svijetom po broju snimljenih filmova, ali se može mjeriti po kvalitetu pojedinačnih naslova od filma "Ničija zemlja", Danisa Tanovića koji je nagrađen nagradom Oskar 2002. godine pa sve do ostalih izuzetno uspješnih filmova kao što su "Gori valra", "Grbavica", "Snijeg", "Djeca", "Na putu", "Epizoda u životu berača Željeza" te brojnih kratkih i dokumentarnih filmova. Od 2001. godine bosanskohercegovačkiigrani filmovi osvojili su oko 140 nagrada širom svijeta, čineći bh. film najvažnijim proizvodom naše zemlje.

Udruženje filmskih radnika dio je ovog uspjeha, te svake godine uz svoju web stranicu [www.bhfilm.ba](http://www.bhfilm.ba), Festival bh. filma, nagradu Ivica Matić, odabir filma za nagradu Oskar, te kataloga koji daje cijelokupni prikaz godišnje filmske produkcije u BiH uspješno promovira bosanskohercegovačku kinematografiju i naše autore.

In last decade Association of Filmmakers in Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully promotes cinematography of Bosnia and Herzegovina on national and international plan. In last three years abstract figure of yellow toy duck has become trademark for this promotion, which with the Association has successful promotion on film festivals such as Cannes, Berlin, Venice, Sarajevo, etc. Why this abstract symbol and what is the connection with cinematography.

The idea arises from desire to visual highlight Cinematography in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The competition on each festival is very strong as numerous countries take part, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has very poor resources for presentation. Association of Filmmakers decided to choose something abstract and absolutely different from standard symbols evoking film industry, such as cine film, clapperboard etc. The rubber duck has been chosen as a symbol of children's play, youth, but also potential showing that small country as our can give talented filmmakers, surprising with their film works and success year after year. Duck as a symbol of Ugly Duckling fairytale is also a proof that miracles are possible and our cinematography can be competitive notwithstanding the very small investments. With motto "Quack-qua,bhfil.ba" we attracted attention immediately. Ever since we use duck on our promotion materials. The idea was product of cooperation between Association of Filmmakers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and design team Triptych having the 10 year-long cooperation with us.

Cinematography of Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot be compared to cinematography's in the world according to number of produced films, but it can be compared according to quality of individual headlines starting from feature film No man's land by Danis Tanović rewarded by Oscar in 2002, to the other successful films such as Fuse, Grbavica, The snow, Children of sarajevo, On the path, An episode in the life of an iron picker and numerous short and documentary films. Since 2001 feature films from Bosnia and Herzegovina won 140 awards from all over the world, making the film of Bosnia and Herzegovina its best product. Association of Filmmakers in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a part of this success promoting on yearly basis Cinematography of Bosnia and Herzegovina and our filmmakers on its web site [www.bhfilm.ba](http://www.bhfilm.ba): National Film Festival of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Award "Ivica Matić"; Selection of films for Oscar award, and Catalogue with overview of complete annual film production of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



## Tajanska pećinska mokrica (Cyphonethes tajanus).

### Tajan cave woodlouse (Cyphonethes tajanus).

Autor / Author:..... A. Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina / Size: 58,44 x 35,37 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet: 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummmed: 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 10.09.2014.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



Svijet je dobio još jednu novu životinjsku vrstu, otkrivenu u Spomeniku prirode Tajan, u Zeničko-dobojskom kantonu, koji zvanično postoji od proljeća 2008. godine, a prostire se na oko pedeset kvadratnih kilometara, između ostalog, obiluje speleološkim objektima. Speleološka sekcija Sportskog i naučno-istraživačkog kluba »Atom« iz Zavidovića u saradnji sa stručnjacima iz cijele Evrope, već 28 godina sistematski istražuje ovo područje. U tom periodu istraženo je gotovo stotinu speleoloških objekata od kojih je najduži i najdublji sistem «Jama Atom-Ponor kod brvnare» koji je do sada istražen u dužini 2 kilometra i 220 metara dubine. Istraživanja ovog speleološkog objekta još nisu završena. O istraživanjima ovog objekta je objavljena i knjiga «Svjetlo u Tajanu » u izdanju SNIK»Atom». Osim ovog dugačkog objekta, tu je i nekoliko pećina koje zasluzuju pažnju kao potencijalne turističke destinacije kao što je prekrasna Pećina u Srednjoj stijeni, poznata po ljepoti i brojnosti pećinskih ukrasa, kao i po stalagmitu koji podsjeća na majku sa djetetom.

Osim morfoloških, hidroloških, geoloških i drugih istraživanja, u posljednje vrijeme su intenzivirana i biospeleološka istraživanja.

Ova istraživanja već su polučila značajne rezultate. U Ukrasnoj pećini u potoku Suha je otkrivena nova životinjska vrsta koja je nazvana Tajanska pećinska mokrica (Cyphonethes tajanus).

Time je svijet bogatiji saznanjem o postojanju još jedne životinjske vrste u općem trendu naglog nestanka i izumiranja vrsta, prije svega antropogenim uticajem.

Vrsta pripada rodu Cyphonethes, familiji Trichoniscidae, a najbliza (najsrodnija) joj je takođe pećinska vrsta Cyphonethes biseriatus, poznata iz više pećina u istočnoj Hercegovini, zapadnoj Srbiji, sa sjeveroistoka Crne Gore i iz jedne pećine sjeverno od Skoplja. U istom rodu je još jedna vrsta prisutna u pećinama jugoistočne Hercegovine i dijela Crne Gore - Cyphonethes herzegowinensis. Cyphonethes tajanus je u tom rodu sa najužom distribucijom, tj. ima je samo na Tajanu! Familija kojoj pripada ova vrsta se tretira kao vrlo stara i poznata upravo po priličnom broju pećinskih vrsta, kojih je najviše na Balkanskom poluostrvu.

"Ovim je Tajan, osim mnogih endemske i rijetkih biljnih vrsta (bosanski ljljan, gregersenova mlječika, bosanska perunika, bosanska zvončika, ljljan zlatan, Beckova ljubičica, ...), bogatiji za jednu ekskluzivnu stenoendemsku životinjsku vrstu, vrstu koja postoji samo na prostorima Tajana."

Na otkriću ove, za svijet, nove vrste, najviše je radio dr. Ivo Karaman iz Novog Sada.

U narednom periodu očekujemo još senzacionalnih vijesti sa Tajana jer su istraživanja još u toku.

The world has gotten another animal species revealed at Monument of nature Tajan in Zenica-Doboj Canton, which formally exists since spring 2008, and covers an area of about 50 square kilometers, among other things, abounds in speleological objects. Speleological section of sport and scientific research club "Atom" from Zavidovići, in cooperation with experts from all over Europe, has been for 28 years systematically exploring this area. In that period over one hundred speleological objects have been researched from which the longest and deepest system is „Atom Abyss cave nearby log-cabin" which has been so far explored in the length of 2 kilometers and 220 meters deep.

Studies on this speleological object have not been finished yet. About studies on this object there is a book published called "The light in Tajan", by SNIK "Atom".

Besides this long object there are several caves which deserve attention as potential tourist destinations such as the beautiful cave in the Middle rock known for its beauty and abundance of cave decorations as well as stalagmite which reminds of a mother with a child.

Except morphological, hydrological, geological and other studies, lately there is an intensified bio-speleological research.

These studies have already achieved significant results. In Ornamental cave, in the creek Suha a new animal species named Tajan cave woodlouse (*Cyphonethes tajanus*) has been discovered.

With that discovery world is richer with knowledge of the existence of another species in the general trend sudden disappearance and extinction of species, primarily with human activity.

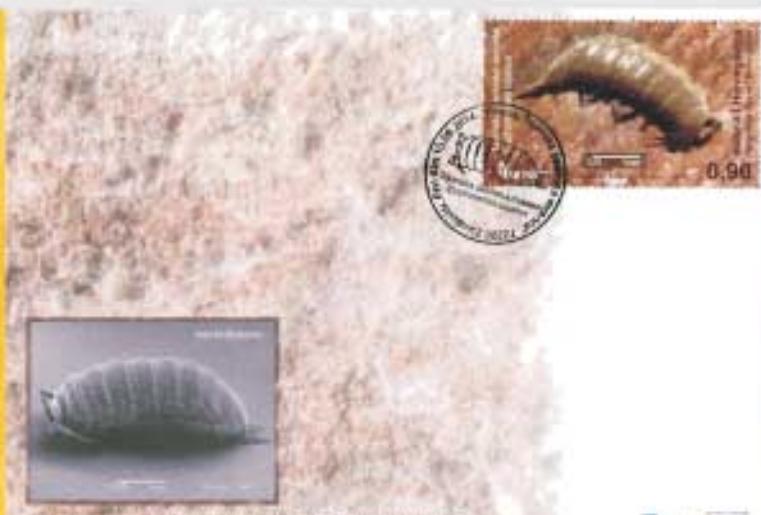
Species belongs to the genus *Cyphonethes*, *Trichoniidae* family and closest (the most familiar) to her is also a cave species *Cyphonethes biseriatulus* known from several caves in eastern Herzegovina, western Serbia, northeast of Montenegro and from the cave north of Skopje. In the same genus there is another species present in the caves of southeast Herzegovina, and parts of Montenegro - *Cyphonethes Herzegowinensis*.

*Cyphonethes tajanus* is in this genus in the narrowest distribution – i.e. exists only on Tajan!

The family which this species belongs is treated as very old and famous by quite a number of cave species, which are mostly on the Balkan Peninsula.

"With these Tajan has become, except many endemic and rare species (Bosnian lily, gregen's spurge, Bosnian perunika, Bosnian bellflower, Zlatan lily, Beck's violet) richer for one exclusive animal species, species which exist only in area of Tajan."

On discovery of this for the world new species, dr. Ivo Karaman from Novi Sad contributed the most. Since the research is still progress we expect more sensational news from Tajan in the next period.



Tajan'ska pečinska mokrica/Cyphonethes tajanus

"Kako muzika može uticati na naše živote?"

How can music touch our lives?

Autor / Author:..... A. Šadić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 0,90 KM; 0,46 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 09.10.2014.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Muzika** je pojam koji označava vrstu umjetnosti koja kao medij koristi zvuk organiziran u vremenu po određenom planu ili bez njega. Osnovni elementi muzike su ton (koji određuje melodiju i harmoniju), ritam (i njemu pridruženi koncepti: tempo, metrika i artikulacija), dinamika i karakteristike zvuka kao što su boja i punoča. Sama riječ muzika potiče od grčke riječi *mousikē*, koja je izvedena od riječi *mousa* (muza), a svijetom se raširila kroz latinski oblik *musica* i najčešće služi da opiše ugodne eufonijske zvukove.

Jedna od mogućih definicija muzike može glasiti ovako: "Muzika je umjetnost stvaranja i kombiniranja zvukova koji, prema određenim zakonima fizike, fiziološke reakcije i formalnih konvencija, izražavaju i izazivaju osjetilni i emotivni stimulus preko slušnog aparata. Prema pravilu, zvuk se može stvarati ljudskim glasom (pjevanje) ili predmetima - instrumentima koji, iskorištavajući akustičke fenomene, uzrokuju slušni doživljaj i emotivno iskustvo na način kako je to zamislio umjetnik - stvaralac. Značenje pojma ipak nije univerzalno definirano i bilo je predmetom mnogih naučnih polemika kroz historiju.

U jednom se gotovo svi slažu, a to je da (dobra) muzika oplemenjuje duh.

Narodi Starog vijeka su smatrali da muzika utiče na zdravlje i moral, a posebno u staroj Kini i Grčkoj muzičkom obrazovanju se poklanjala naročita pažnja.

U prošlim vremenima muzika je bila dostupna samo ljudima koji su je neposredno izvodili ili koji bi prisustvovali određenim društvenim događajima i religijskim ceremonijama. Razvoj elektronskih medija u drugoj polovini 20. vijeka predstavljao je revolucionaran korak kada je u pitanju prisustvo muzike u našem svakodnevnom životu. Sada je muzika dostupna svakome i u svakom trenutku – možemo koristiti muziku da bismo uticali na lično raspoloženje, aktivnosti i osećanja, ili da stvaramo atmosferu koja će uticati na ponašanje i osećanja drugih ljudi. Ona je uobičajeni stil života svakidašnjice modernog čoveka – uz nju učimo i radimo, odmaramo se i veselimo, nezaobilazna je u svakom filmu i televizijskom programu. Kao takva ona se stapa sa atmosferom i našim aktivnostima, i postaje gotovo neprimjetna. Nikada u historiji čovječanstva nije postojalo toliko različitih vrsta muzike (pop muzika, rock muzika, tehno muzika, rep muzika, klasična muzika, džez muzika, blues muzika, izvorna muzika, punk muzika, metal muzika, elektronska muzika, folk muzika...) kao danas, istovremeno lako dostupnih tako velikom broju ljudi. Tako imamo muziku koja u nama budi želju za nekontrolisanom igrom, muziku koja u nama budi tugu, ljutnju, patriotizam, agresiju, ukratko emocije.

Music is a term describing the type of art using, as a media, the sound organized in time according certain plan or without it. The basic elements of music are tone (defining the melody and the harmony), rhythm (and following concepts assigned to it: tempo, metrics and articulation), dynamics and sound characteristics such as color and fullness. The word music itself originates from Greek word *mousikē* derived from the word *mousa* (muse) and it was spread all over the world through Latin word form 'musica' mostly used to describe pleasant euphonic sounds.

One of possible definitions of music may be as follows: "The music is the art of creation and combination of sounds that, according to certain laws of physics, physiological reaction and formal conventions, expresses and causes emotional stimulus through ears. The sound may be, by default, created by human voice (singing), or by objects – musical instruments that, using acoustic phenomena, cause auditory feeling and emotional experience in the way imagined by an artist – author. Yet the meaning of the word is not universally defined and it was the subject of many scientific polemics through the history.

Almost everybody accepted the same idea of ability for the music to ennoble the spirit.

The peoples of Old Age thought that the music influenced their health and moral, especially in ancient China and Greece the music education contributed special attention.

In ancient times, the music was available only to the people who constantly played it or who attended certain social events and religious ceremonies. The development of electronic media in second half of 20th century represented a revolutionary step when it refers the presence of the music in our lives. Now the music is available to everybody and in any moment – we can use the music to influence personal mood, activities and emotions or to create the atmosphere that will influence the behavior and feelings of other people. The music is usual life style of modern person – with music we learn, work, have rest and joy; it is unavoidable in every movie and TV program. As such it merges with atmosphere and our activities, it becomes almost indiscernible. There have never been so many types of music in the mankind's history as nowadays (pop, rock, techno, rap, classic, jazz, blues, traditional, punk, metal, electronic, folk music...) available to so many people. There is a sort of music provoking us to dance without control, or provoking sadness, anger, patriotism, aggression in us – in a word - emotions.



**Žepče****Zepce**

Autor/Author:	T. Lučićević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM; 0,50 €
Veličina / Size:	27,72 x 41,58 mm
Broj marama u labeištu:	10
Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumenjeni Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika stampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Bilodruk
Datum izdje / Date of issue:	14.10.2014.
Štiraš/Quantity:	10.000



Prvo spominjanje Žepče veže se za 1458. godinu. Sačuvana je povelja bosanskog kralja Stjepana Tomaša od 14. listopada 1458. koju je, boraveći u Žepcu, izdao žepačkome logotetu Stjepanu Ratkoviću.

Žepče je oduvijek bilo poznato po dobrim trgovcima i trgovačkim poslovima. Postoje pisani dokumenti koji dokazuju da grad Žepče potkraj 12. stoljeća održava trgovačke veze s Dubrovačkom Republikom.

Ime grada je izvedenica iz latinskog Emtio (kupovanje, kupnja)-xemtio-xepcio-xepce-Žepče.

Povijest Žepče bogata je mnogim nalazištima i tragovima ljudskih naselja iz neolita, brončanog i rimskog doba i to na lokalitetima Novi Šeher, Ponjevo, Brezovo polje, Ozimica i dr. U okolini Žepče pronađene su naslage magnezita i male naslage ugljena.

Općina Žepče poznata je i po velikom broju mineralnih vrela, kao što su Kiseljak, udaljen tri kilometra od Žepče, na cesti prema Zavidovićima, te kiseljaci u Orahovici, Preku, Matini, Ponjevu, Ljeskovici, Brezovom Polju.

Manje je poznato da je u općini Žepče, u naselju Ponjevo, oko 1865. godine, izdavan satirično-polemični list. Uredila ga je tamnošnji kapelan fra Franjo Momčinović. Godine 1880. u Žepcu je osnovana Gradanska čitaonica, a 4 listopada iste godine Državna pučka škola. Na području općine Žepče kroz stoljeća preplitale su se različite kulture.

Prvu katoličku crkvu u Žepcu izgradio je u blizini žepačke kule bosanski kralj Stjepan Tomaš 1446. godine, a bila je posvećena sv. Tomi. Kao najstarija osnovana katolička župa spominje se Osoba za koju se veže i svetište Velike Gospe. Godine 1568. pretpostavlja se da je u Žepcu izgrađena glavna džamija Ferhadija, a izgradio ju je Ferhadbeg, koga su u Žepcu zvali Ferhad paša. Pravoslavna crkva u Žepcu izgrađena je 1894. godine i posvećena je Rodenju Presvetе Bogorodice.

Općina Žepče

Žepče town was mentioned for the first time in 1458, Bosnian king Stjepan Tomaš visited Žepče and gave the charter of Bosnian king dating October 14th 1458 to the Žepče logothete Stjepan Ratković.

Žepče has always been famous after successful merchants and trade jobs. There are documents proving that Žepče town had trade links developed with Republic of Dubrovnik during the end of the 12th century.

The name of the city originated from Latin word 'emtio' (purchasing) – xemtio – xepcio – xepce – Žepče.

The history of Žepče is full of many emplacements and traces of human settlements from neolith period, Bronze Age and Roman Age at the following locations: Novi Šeher, Ponjevo, Prezovo polje, Ozimica, etc. The layers of magnetite and carbon were found in the vicinity of Žepče.

Žepče municipality is known after large number of mineral wellsprings such as Kiseljak being some 3 km away from Žepče on the road toward Zavidovići, and sorrels in Orahovica, Prek, Matina, Ponjevo, Ljeskovica, Brezovo polje.

Only few people know that in 1865 a satiric-polemical magazine was published in Ponjevo settlement in 1865. It was edited by chaplain Franciscan Franjo Momčilović. In 1880 a Civic Library was established and in the same year on October 4th a State Public School started working in Žepče. Different cultures were interwoven in Žepče through centuries.

First catholic church in Žepče was constructed by Bosnian king Stjepan Tomaš near the Žepče tower in 1446 and it was devoted to saint Thomas. The Osoba was mentioned as the oldest elementary school also connected to the Virgin Mary shrine. It is supposed that the main mosque named Ferhadija was built in 1568 in Žepče by Ferhat-bey called Ferhad-pasha by the Žepče residents. Orthodox church was built in Žepče in 1894 and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary's birth.



## Spomenik prirode Hrustovačka pećina

## Monument of nature - Hrustovacka Cave

Autor/Author:	A. Branković / KEB "Condor"
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM; 0,78 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj mjeseca u teloku:	10
Number of stamps per sheet:	10
Papir, gumiran / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zučanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika Stampa / Printing process:	Offset
Štampa / Printing:	Blikdruk
Datum Izdajanja / Date of issue:	26.11.2014.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Hrustovačka pećina jedan je od prirodnih dragulja općine Sanski Most i dio turističke ponude ovih prostora. Krase je stalaktiti i stalagmiti, koji su umjetnički izvajani tajnovitom rukom prirode i svakog posjetioca ostavljaju bez daha. Pećina u selu Hrustovu, koje je udaljeno desetak kilometara od Sanskog Mosta, proglašena je spomenikom prirode i pod zaštitom je države Bosne i Hercegovine. Posjeduje naučno istraživačke, obrazovne, turističko rekreativne i mnoga druge vrijednosti. Ulaz u pećinu je veliki otvor u dubini stijene, svod u njenoj unutrašnjosti je veoma visok, a sama pećina prostrana, što ostavlja utisak imponantnosti. Dužina pećine iznosi oko šest stotina metara, s tim što se putevi u njoj račvaju u dva pravca.

Uski rukavac Hrustovačke pećine, čiji se svod postepeno smanjuje nikada do kraja nije istražen i predstavlja veliki izazov za sve prave speleologe. Negdje u središtu ovog jedinstvenog prirodnog bisera nalazi se prostorija u kojoj se nalaze čudnom rukom izvajane velike statue koje podsjećaju na teme. Na tom prostoru voda je hiljadama godina vajala tvrdu krašku stijenu stvarajući čudesne oblike, stalaktite i stalagmiti kojih se ne bi postigjela niti jedna umjetnička galerija na svijetu. U pećini se nalazi i malo jezero čija veličina ovisi o godišnjem dobu i količini vode koju propušta ta kraška stijena u unutrašnjost pećine. Arheološka istraživanja koja su vršena početkom dvadesetog stoljeća, otkrila su da je ulaz u pećinu nastanjivan u najranijim fazama postanka ljudskog roda. Na tom prostoru iskopavanja su otkrila prahistorijska ognjišta gdje se ložila vatrica, kao i ostatke kostiju pradavnih životinja kojima se hrano prvo biti čovjek. Pretpostavlja se kako je ulaz u pećinu bio savršeno sklonište za naše pretke od zime, vjetra i drugih vremenskih nepogoda. Obilna arheološka istraživanja stručnjaka Zemaljskog muzeja iz Sarajeva otkrila su i ostatke grnčarije koji pripadaju tzv. vučedolskoj kulturi.

Svi arheološki predmeti koji su pronađeni tokom istraživanja danas se čuvaju u Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu. Mnoge pretpostavke i nagadanja o arheološkim nalazima u pećini i njihovom porijeklu, koji će se sigurno u daljem periodu dodatno istraživati, zasjenila je sama ljepota "Hrustovačke pećine" kojem se divi ljudska duša i oko, nastojeći doprijeti u samu bit te ljepote.

Hrustovačka pećina je izuzetni prirodni i turistički resurs Općine Sanski Most koji tek treba biti iskoriten u narednom periodu. Kako predstavlja ne samo veliko blago koje se nalazi na području Općine Sanski Most, ona predstavlja i veliko blago Bosne i Hercegovine, i svi zaljubljenici u prirodu i ekologiju mogu posjetiti Hrustovačku pećinu kako bi vidjeli i osjetili iz prve ruke ovu prirodnu ljepotu koja je dostupna svima.

Općina Sanski Most

Hrustovačka cave is one of the natural diamonds and part of tourist offer of Municipality Sanski Most. Cave is adorned with stalactites and stalagmites, which are artistically sculpted by mysterious hand of nature and leaves every visitor without breath. Cave in village Hrustovo, which is 10 km away from Sanski Most, has been proclaimed monument of nature and protected by state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Cave possesses scientific research, educational, tourist and many other values. Entrance in a cave is a huge opening in a depth of cliff, vault in her interior is very high, cave itself is spacious, leaving imposing impression. Length of the cave amounts approximately six hundred meters, with roads branching in two ways.

Narrow creek of Hrustovačka cave, whose vault gradually decreases, was never fully explored and represents a great challenge for all real speleologist. Somewhere in the middle of this unique natural pearl is a premise wherein are, with strange hand sculpted, big statues that remind of totems. In this area, the water has been for thousands of years sculpting hard karst rock, creating miraculous shapes, stalactites and stalagmites that no art gallery in the world would be ashamed of. In the cave there is a small lake, whose size depends on the season and the amount of water that this karst rock is letting through in the interior of the cave.

Archaeological researches which were conducted in the beginning of twentieth century, have revealed that the entrance to the cave was inhabited in the earliest stages of the genesis of the human race.

In this area, excavations have revealed a prehistoric hearth where the fire was stoked up, as well as the remains of the bones of ancient animals by which the first men was fed. It is assumed that the entrance to the cave was a perfect shelter for our ancestors from the cold, wind and other weather disasters.

Extensive archaeological researches by specialists of the National Museum in Sarajevo have revealed that the remains of pottery belong to the so-called Vučedol culture.

All archaeological objects found during the mentioned studies are now kept in the National Museum in Sarajevo. There are many assumptions and speculation about the archaeological findings in caves and their origin, which will be certainly in further period additionally explored, that have been overshadowed by stunning 'Hrustovačka cave', admired by the human eye and soul, trying to reach out into the very essence of that beauty.

Hrustovačka cave is an extraordinary natural and tourist value of Sanski Most, which has yet to be explored in the upcoming period.

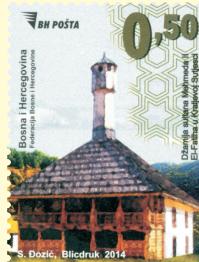
as it represents not only a great treasure located in the municipality of Sanski Most. It is also a great treasure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all the lovers of nature and ecology can visit Hrustovačka cave to experience this natural beauty accessible to everyone.



# Redovne poštanske marke

Književnost BiH - Aleksa Šantić, Safvet - beg Bašagić, Energetski sektor - Obnovljivi izvori energije, Kulturno historijsko naslijeđe – Visoko, Milli – Arnautović, Krunidbeno mjesto bosanskih vladara, Turizam - Žrtveni jezzi - Bijambarska pećina - Nišići Plateau, Sport - Fudbalska reprezentacija BiH, Muzej - Kapela na Vratniku, Muzej "Alija Izetbegović", Sakralni objekti - Džiebarska džamija - Živinice, Džamija sultana Mehmeda II El-Fatiha u Kraljevu Sutjeski, Katedrala Srca Isusova - Sarajevo, Saborna crkva - Sarajevo, Hram Sv. Ilije Proroka - Maglaj, Sinagoga u Zenici, Džamija u Velikoj Kluđiši, Savska Atik džamija, Crkva Sv. Ante Padovanskog u Bihacu, Građevine - Obnova sarajevske Vijećnice

Literature of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Aleksa Šantić, Safvet-beg Bašagić, Energy sector - Renewed sources of energy, Cultural and historical heritage - Visoko, Milli – Arnautović, Coronation site of bosnian rulers, Tourism - Protected landscapes - Bijambare cave - Nišići Plateau, Sport - Football national team of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Museum - Ploča Kapelica on the Vratnik Hill, Alija Izetbegović Museum, Religious buildings - Džiebarska Mosque - Živinice, Sultan Mehmed Fatih's mosque in Kraljeva Sutjeska, Jesus's Heart Catholic Cathedral - Sarajevo, Serb Orthodox Cathedral - Sarajevo, Temple of Prophet St. Elias - Maglaj, Synagogue in Zenica, Mosque in Velika Kluđiša, The Sava Atik Mosque, St. Anthony of Padua in Bihac, Buildings - Reconstruction of the City Hall in Sarajevo



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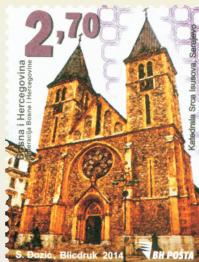
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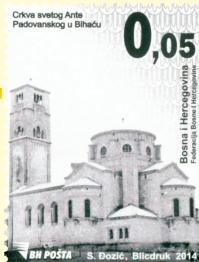
## Saborna crkva - Sarajevo, Hram Sv. Ilije Proroka

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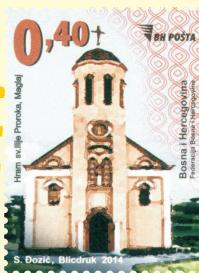
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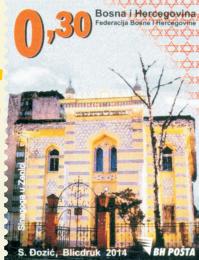
## Crkva Sv. Ante Padovanskog u Bihacu

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## Hram Sv. Ilije Proroka - Maglaj

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### Književnost BiH - Aleksei Šantić

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Veličina / Size: 24,40 x 30,37 mm  
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### Džemaja žvinice, Žvinice

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### Obnova sarajevske Višnjice

Autor / Author: A. Štefanović  
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### Obnovljivi Izvori energije

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Veličina / Size: 20,00 x 28,27 mm  
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### Zaljevići pejzaži - Bijambarska pećina

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## PROGRAM PRIGODNIH POŠTANSKIH MARAKA ZA 2015. GODINU

- 17. 02. Sport – Rukomet**
- 27. 02. Fauna - Bubamara (Coccinellidae)**
- 13. 03. Treća svjetska konferencija o smanjenju rizika od prirodnih katastrofa – Japan – Smanjenje rizika od prirodnih katastrofa / poplave**
- 07.05. Jubilej – 175 godina od rođenja Petra Iliča Čajkovskog**
- 08.05. Evropa – Stare igračke**
- 01.07. Jubilej – 150 godina od objave knjige „Alise u zemlji čудesa“**
- 10.09. Jubilej/Svjetska kulturna baština – 75 godina od otkrića prepovijesnih crteža u francuskoj spilji Lascaux**
- 10.09. Flora – Obični jorgovan (*Syringa vulgaris*)**
- 09.10. Dječija poštanska marka – „U kakvom bi svijetu željeli odrasti“**
- 09.10. Kulturno historijsko nasljeđe – Konjičko drvorezbarstvo**
- 04.11. Jubilej – 450 godina Jevrejske opštine u Sarajevu**

### Redovne poštanske marke

**Bobičasto voće - kupina**

malina

ribizla

**Sakralni objekti - Sulejmanija šarena džamija – Travnik**

**Franjevački samostan Duha Svetoga u Fojnici**

**Etno turizam - Etno – avlija Mačkovač, Banovići**

**Gradovi - Stari grad Maglaj**

**Sakralni objekti - Stara džamija u Špionici**

**Manastir „Vozuća“ u Vozućoj**

**Moderno mostovi Sarajeva – FESTINA LENTE, POŽURI POLAKO**

**Kulturno historijsko nasljeđe - Ploča sudije Građeše**

**Srebrenica - Kerane čipke – Cvijet Srebrenice**

**Rukotvorine - Motiv bosanskog čilima**

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U Programu izdavanja poštanskih maraka i vrijednosnica za 2015. godinu moguće su izmjene (u datumu izdavanja, nominalnoj vrijednosti i tiražu), kao i izdavanje dva vanredna izdanja.



## SPECIAL POSTAL STAMP PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR OF 2015

- 17. 02. Sport – Handball
- 27. 02. Fauna – Ladybug (Coccinellidae)
- 13. 03. Third International conference on disaster risk reduction – Japan / floods
- 07.05. Jubilee – 175 years from Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's birthday
- 08.05. Europe – Old toys
- 01.07. Jubilee – 150 years from publication of the book: "Alice in Wonderland"
- 10.09. Jubilee/World's cultural heritage – 75 years from discovery of prehistorical drawing in French cave Lascaux
- 10.09. Flora – Plain lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
- 09.10. Children's stamp – „What kind of the world would you like to grow up in?
- 09.10. Cultural historical heritage – Konjic woodcarving
- 04.11. Jubilee – 450 years of Jewish municipality in Sarajevo

### Definite stamp issues

#### Berries

- blackberry
- raspberry
- currant

Religious buildings - Suleiman's multicolored mosque – Travnik

Franciscan monastery of the Holy Spirit in Foča

Ethno tourism - Ethno – Mačkovac yard, Banovići

Towns - Old town Maglaj

Religious buildings - The Old mosque in Šepurina  
„Vozuća“ monastery in Vozuća

Modern bridges in Sarajevo – FESTINA LENTE, RUSH SLOWLY

Cultural historical heritage – Panel of the great judge Grudeša

Srebrenica - Lace crochet – Srebrenica flower

Handcrafts - Bosnian rug design

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Changes are possible to be made in the Programme 2015  
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