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FLORA - GLJIVE

Februar 2020

Prosenjak (Hydnus repandum) Blagva (Amanita caesarea)

Hedgehog mushroom (Hydnus repandum) Caesar's mushroom (Amanita caesarea)

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost..... 1,00 KM, 1,50 KM
Nominacija..... 0,51 €, 0,77 €
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Flora - Gljive. Prosenjak i Blagva 71101 Sarajevo Prij. dan 03.02.2020.

Prosenjak (Hydnus repandum) ima klobuk koji je u mladosti gljive nepravilno polukuglast sa rubom koji je podvrnut prema gore. Kod starijih primjeraka je nepravilan i valovit. Boja varira od bijedožute do narančaste. Mesnat je, gladak i može narasti od 3 do 15 cm. Prosenjaci nemaju lističe, nego imaju iglice koje se spuštaju po stručku, tako su krte i lagano se lome. Gljiva ima stručak koji je masivan, tvrd i čvrst. Može biti bijelkaste do bijedožute boje, te na prerezu ima narančastu boju. Meso je debelo i tvrdo, kod prereza je bijele boje koje prelazi u narančastu. Meso gljive je ugodnog i blagog okusa kad je mlađa, ali kod starijih primjeraka postaje gorkasto.

Raste u listopadnim i crnogoričnim šumama. Prosenjak najčešće raste u skupinama (može i pojedinačno) od kraja ljeta do jeseni. Vrlo je popularna jestiva gljiva, koja se da kiseliti. Bitno je da se skinu iglice, kod kiseljenja, jer daju gorak okus.

Prosenjak je specifična gljiva koju nije lako zamjeniti sa nekom otrovnicom upravo zbog iglica koje joj daju posebnu notu. Može se zamjeniti sa drugom vrstom Prosenjaka - Ježekom (*Hydnus rufescens*) koji je također jestiv, ali malo gorčeg okusa. Ježek ima uglavnom tanki stručak i koliko-toliko pravilan klobuk. Osim toga, Ježek uvijek ima cijelo plodište narančaste boje, a Prosenjak uvijek bijeli stručak. Dakle ako se obrati pozornost da gljiva mora imati iglice, a ne cjevčice, nema straha od zamjene sa nekom otrovnicom. Početnicima se savjetuje da ne beru mlade primjerke koji još nemaju dobro razvijene i vidljive iglice koje im pomažu pri raspoznavanju ove gljive.

Blagva (Amanita caesarea) ima klobuk 5-15 cm u prečniku, krasne narančasto-crvene boje, po rubu narebran, nekad sa krpastim ostacima ovoja. Listići (lamele) su svijetlo žute boje i poprilično gusi. Stručak je žučkaste boje sa izraženim iscrtkanim vjenčićem u gornjem dijelu istog, a u bazi sa karakterističnom volvom (ovoјnicom). Meso je bijelo, ispod kožice klobuka žučkasto, debelo i čvrsto, ugodna mirisa i okusa.

Blagva raste u hrastovim i kestenovim šumama na sunčanim i toplijim proplancima i to u ljeto i jesen. Važi za jednu od najukusnijih vrsta gljiva uopće. Njene gastronomске kvalitete cijenili su i stari Rimljani, a njen naziv govori da je često i bila na jelovniku tadašnjih vladara.

U našoj zemlji nisu rijetki slučajevi zamjene *A. caesarea* sa otrovnom muharom, odnosno njenim varijetetom ogoljenog klobuka *Amanita muscaria* var. *aureola*. Ogoljena muhara za razliku od jestive blagve, koja ima žute lističe, posjeduje bijele lamele, a mlađa plodna tijela (u stadiju jajeta) se ne bi smjela jesti, zbog veće mogućnosti zamjene. Blagva na bazi stručka ima i vidno izraženu karakterističnu volvu ili ovojnici, za razliku od muhare kod koje volva nije jedinstvena, već je sastavljena od nekoliko nepravilnih krpastih ostataka.

Blagva (*Amanita caesarea*) je rijetka gljiva u Evropi. U Crvenoj listi gljiva Federacije BiH vodi se kao ugrožena i zaštićena vrsta.

Hedgehog mushroom (Hydnus repandum) it has a cap which in its youth is a mushroom irregularly hemispherical with the edge tucked upwards. In older specimens it is irregular and wavy. The color varies from pale yellow to orange. It is fleshy, smooth and grows from 3 to 15 cm. Beetles do not have leaves, but have needles that descend on the structure, are very brittle and break easily. The mushroom has a stalk that is massive, hard and firm. It can be whitish to pale yellow, it has an orange cross-section. The flesh is thick and hard, the cuts are white and turn orange. The flesh of the mushroom has a pleasant and mild taste when young, but in older specimens it becomes bitter.

It grows in deciduous and coniferous forests. Hedgehog mushroom usually grows in groups (maybe individually) from late summer to autumn.

It is a very popular edible mushroom, which can be pickled. It is important to remove the needles, when pickling, because they give a bitter taste.

Hedgehog mushroom is a specific mushroom that is not easy to replace with a poisonous needle, which gives it a special note. It can be replaced with another species of Hedgehog mushroom (*Hydnus rufescens*) which is also edible but has a slightly bitter taste. The hedgehog has mostly a thin stalk and a more or less regular hat. In addition, Hedgehog always has an entire orange fruiting body, and Hedgehog always has a white stalk. So if you pay attention that the mushroom must have needles, not tubes, there is no fear of being replaced with some poison. Beginners are advised not to pick young specimens that do not yet have well-developed and visible needles to help them recognize this mushroom.

Hat diameter of the **Caesar's mushroom (Amanita caesarea)** is 5-15 cm, the color is beautiful orange-red, rib-edged, sometimes with patchy integument remains. Leaves are light yellow and are pretty thick. Its stalk is yellowish with conspicuous wreath on its upper side and with characteristic involucrum in its base. Its flesh is white, yellow under the hat skin, thick and firm, with pleasant smell and taste. The Caesar's mushroom grows in oak and chestnut forests at sunny and warm glades during summers and autumns.

It is considered one of the most delicious sorts of mushrooms, in general. Its gastronomic qualities were respected by ancient Romans and its names shows us it to have been very often on menu of Roman rulers.

In our country, Caesar's mushroom is often switched with toxic fly agaric mushroom i.e.. with its variation of shorn hat named *Amanita muscaria* var. *aureola*. Shorn fly agaric mushroom, unlike the edible Caesar's mushroom having yellow leaves, has white leaves, so its young prolific fleshes (in egg stage) should not be picked up, due to higher risk of switching of these two sorts of mushrooms. On its stalk base, Caesar's mushroom has visibly conspicuous characteristic involucrum, unlike the fly agaric mushroom whose involucrum isn't unique but composed of several irregular patchy remains. Caesar's mushroom (*Amanita caesarea*) is rare in Europe. It is listed in the Red Mushroom List of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as endangered and protected species.



JUBILEJ

Mart 2020

75. godišnjica od rođenja predsjednika BZK Preporod i književnog historičara prof. dr. Muniba Maglajlića (1945 - 2015)

75th Anniversary of birthday of Prof. Dr Munib Maglajlić, the president of the "Preporod" Bosnian Cultural Association and a literary historian (1945 - 2015)

Autor / Author:.....Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:.....0,90 KM; 0,45 €
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Munib Maglajlić rođen je u Banjoj Luci 24. marta 1945. godine. Na studijskoj grupi Istorija jugoslovenskih književnosti i srpskohrvatski jezik na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu stekao je diplomu 1970. godine. Magistarski rad odbranio je 1974. na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu „Sevdalinka – Književnohistorijsko i književnoteorijsko određenje jednog kratkog usmenog oblika sa bosanskohercegovačkog prostora“, a doktorsku tezu „Književnohistorijsko i književnoteorijsko određenje muslimanske narodne balade“ odbranio je 1980. godine na istom fakultetu. Radio je u Institutu za književnost u Sarajevu, a od 1992. pa do odlaska u penziju bio je redovni profesor na Odsjeku za književnosti naroda Bosne i Hercegovine Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu.

Posebno se bavio usmenom književnošću, vezama usmene i pisane književnosti te starijom bošnjačkom književnošću. Objavio je veći broj knjiga i radova u domaćim i inostranim stručnim i naučnim publikacijama. Njegova naučni rado izuzetne je važnosti za kulturnu historiju kako Bošnjaka tako i Bosne i Hercegovine. Izuzetan trag ostavio je djelujući u Bošnjačkoj zajednici kulture "Preporod", čiji je predsjednik bio od 1994. do 2001. godine, što se može uzeti za najproduktivniji period u dosadašnjem postojanju ovoga kulturnoga pregnuća.

Najznačajniji doprinos bavljenju teorijskim određenjem žanrova usmene lirike Maglajlić je pružio u svome bavljenju sevdalinkom. Posebno se ističe predgovor Sredina i vrijeme nastanka sevdalinke u antologiji, 101 sevdalinka "iz 1977. godine, u kome oslikava lokacije i okolnosti nastajanja ovoga žanra. Ovoj se temi povremeno vraćao baveći se konkretnim pjevačem ili zapisivačem, a krunski rad o ovoj temi zasigurno je „Leksikografsko određenje sevdalinke“ iz 2011. godine.

Maglajlićev rad na teorijskim sagledavanjima žanra bošnjačke usmene balade do danas je ostao najreprezentativniji naučni iskorak u bavljenju ovim žanrom na ukupnom južnoslavenskom prostoru. Njegova čitanja pojedinih problema balade neizostavna su literatura za sva dosadašnja i buduća bavljenja usmenoknjiževnom baladom.

Preminuo je u Sarajevu 19. oktobra 2015. od posljedica srčanog udara. Smrt ga je zatekla na mjestu direktora Instituta za bošnjačke studije pri BZK „Preporod“, kao i Fondacije „Novi vidici“, te na mjestu urednika u Fondaciji „Mulla Sadra“. Objavio je sljedeće autorske knjige:

- 1.Od zbilje o pjesme, Glas, Banja Luka 1983.
- 2.Muslimanska usmena baladā, Svjetlost, Sarajevo 1985.
- 3.Usmeno pjesništvo od stvaralaca do sakupljača, Univerzal, Tuzla 1989.
- 4.Usmena lirska pjesma, balada i romansa, Institut za književnost – Svjetlost, Sarajevo 1991.
- 5.Usmena balada Bošnjaka, BZK „Preporod“, Sarajevo 1995.
- 6.Bošnjačka usmena balada, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo 2018.

Bošnjačka zajednica kulture "Preporod"

Munib Maglajlić was born in Banja Luka on 24th of March 1945. In 1970 he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, Department of History of Yugoslav Literature and Serbian-Croatian Language. He defended his master thesis in 1974 at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, titled: „Sewdah song (primeval folk love songs) – literary-historical and literary-theoretical designation of a short oral form of Bosnia and Herzegovina.“ while his PhD theses was titled: “Literary-historical and literary-theoretical designation of Muslim national ballads” and defended it in 1980 at the same faculty. He worked in Institute of Literature in Sarajevo, and since 1992 until his retirement he was a regular professor at the Department of Literature of Nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, University of Sarajevo.

He specially dealt with oral literature, connections between oral and written literature and ancient Bosnian literature. He published great number of books and paper works both in domestic and international expert and scientific publications. His scientific papers are of high importance for cultural history of Bosniaks and of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He left a remarkable repercussion acting in the “Preporod” Bosnian Cultural Association being its president from 1994 to 2001, that might be considered the most productive period of the mentioned cultural community.

Dealing with the sewdah songs, Maglajlić provided the most significant contribution to theoretical designation of oral lyric styles. His foreword to the book “Anthology of 101 sewdah songs” titled Ambiance and time of origin of sewdah songs dated 1977 especially stands out for his portraying of locations and circumstances of origin of this type of songs. He occasionally returned to this theme, dealing with a particular singer or a song collector. His crown work on this theme was surely the one titled: „Lexicographical designation of sewdah songs“ dated 2011. Maglajlić’s work on theoretical perceptions of Bosnian oral ballad style remains the most recognizable scientific step forward to dealing with this song style at complete South Slavic area. The publications he made on certain problems in ballads are inevitable bibliography for all actual and future researches on oral literal ballad.

He died in Sarajevo on 19th of October 2015 due to a heart-attack while performing his duty of a director of the Bosniac Study Institute within the „Preporod“ Bosniac Cultural Association, as well as the president of the “Novi vidici” Foundation and as the redactor in the „Mulla Sadra“ Foundation.

He published the following author's books:

1. From the reality to the song, Glas, Banja Luka 1983.
2. Muslim oral ballad, Svetlost, Sarajevo 1985.
3. Oral poetry from creators to collectors, Univerzal, Tuzla 1989.
4. Oral lyric songs, ballads and romantic songs, Institut za književnost – Svetlost, Sarajevo 1991.
5. Oral ballads of Bosniacs, BZK „Preporod“, Sarajevo 1995.
6. Bosniac oral ballads, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo 2018.

“Preporod” Bosniac Cultural Association



FAUNA

Mart 2020

Paun (Pavo cristatus)

Peacocks (Pavo cristatus)

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković
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Paun (Pavo cristatus), je velika ptica /red kokoški (Galliformes), porodica fazanki (Phasianidae)/, iz Južne Azije, ali je raširen i udomaćen po cijelom svijetu.

Mužjaci i ženke razlikuju se po izgledu. Ženka pauna u odnosu na mužjaka izgleda sasvim neugledno. Mužjaci pauna su ptice veće veličine, od kljuna do repa su dužine od 100 do 115 cm i na samom kraju odrastanja narastu od 195 do 225 cm i dostignu težinu od 4 do 6 kg. Ženke su manje dužine od oko 95 cm i težine 2,75 - 4 kg. Paunovi su među najvećim i najtežim predstavnicima porodice (Phasianidae). Ako se ubroji duljina repnog perja i krila, paun se smatra najvećom pticom na svijetu koja ima mogućnost leta.

Mužjaci imaju prelijepo plavozeleno perje po tijelu i ogroman veličanstven rep sa otrilike 150 dugih pera na čijim krajevima se nalaze šare živopisnih boja u obliku oka. Boja koje vidimo kad posmatramo rep pauna je posljedica prelamanja svjetlosti od vlaknastih struktura njegovog perja. Ono što je takođe zanimljivo je i to da se boja repa mijenja u zavisnosti od ugla gledanja. Ženke imaju kratak rep i perje zelene boje ispod vrata i braon perje po tijelu. I mužjak i ženka na glavi imaju malu perjanicu. Ženke rep šire samo u slučaju opasnosti kada štite ptice. Za razliku od ženke, mužjak širi svoj rep kad lovi, da bi zasljepio svoj plijen, ali i tokom udvaranja. Pri udvaranju mužjak glasno kličće, širi rep u lepezu, trese rep, pri čemu šušti, i kao da pleše. Gnjinezde se na tlu. Ženka polaže 6 do 8 jaja, a inkubacija traje 28 dana.

Njegova prirodna staništa su šume, a zbog svoje ljepote može se naći i u vrtovima, dvorištima i parkovima, gde služi kao ukras. Mogu da lete, ali to ne čine nešto često, i obično šire krila da bi stigli na grane na kojima provode noć. Boravi na tlu gdje se hrani. Hrane se jagodičastim voćem, žitaricama, ali ponekad i zmijama, gušterima i sitnim glodavcima. Ispuštaju veoma glasan zvuk zbog kojega ih je veoma lako pronaći. U šumskim oblastima također služi kao upozorenje da je predator u blizini.

Paunovi su društvene životinje koje žive u zajednicama od po nekoliko primjeraka i može se reći da je tipična zajednica za pauna ona koja je sačinjena od jednog mužjaka i 3 do 5 ženki. Udomaćivanje pauna dogodilo se još u antičko doba. Bili su dekoracija parkova i vrtova aristokrata cijelog svijeta. Jedinstveno je lijepa ptica koja se stoljećima svrstala među najljepše ptice na svijetu.

Peacocks (Pavo cristatus), is a large bird / order of chickens (Galliformes), family of pheasants (Phasianidae) /, from South Asia, but it is widespread and domesticated all over the world.

Males and females differ in appearance. The female peacocks in relation to the male looks quite inconspicuous. Male peacocks are birds of larger size, from beak to tail they are 100 to 115 cm long and at the very end of growing up they grow from 195 to 225 cm and reach a weight of 4 to 6 kg. Females are less than about 95 cm long and weigh 2.75-4 kg. Peacocks are among the largest and most difficult members of the family (Phasianidae). If the length of the tail feathers and wings is counted, the peacock is considered to be the largest bird in the world that has the ability to fly.

Males have beautiful blue-green feathers on their bodies and a huge magnificent tail with approximately 150 long feathers at the ends of which are patterns of vivid eye-shaped colors. The color we see when we observe a peacock's tail is a consequence of the refraction of light from the fibrous structures of its feathers. What is also interesting is that the color of the tail changes depending on the viewing angle. Females have a short tail and green feathers under the neck and brown feathers all over the body. Both male and female have a small plumage on their head. Females spread their tails only in case of danger when protecting birds. Unlike the female, the male spreads his tail when hunting, to dazzle his prey, but also during courtship. When courting, the male clicks loudly, spreads his tail in a fan, shakes his tail, rustles, and seems to dance. They nest on the ground. The female lays 6 to 8 eggs, and the incubation lasts 28 days.

It's natural habitats are forests, and because of its beauty it can also be found in gardens, yards and parks, where it serves as an ornament. They can fly, but they don't do it often, and they usually spread their wings to reach the branches where they spend the night. It resides on the ground where it feeds. They feed on berries, cereals, but sometimes snakes, lizards and small rodents. They make a very loud sound which makes them very easy to find. In forest areas it also serves as a warning that a predator is nearby.

Peacocks are social animals that live in communities of several specimens and it can be said that a typical community for a peacock is one that consists of one male and 3 to 5 females.

The domestication of peacocks occurred in ancient times. They were the decoration of parks and gardens of aristocrats all over the world. It is a uniquely beautiful bird that has been ranked among the most beautiful birds in the world for centuries.





Prijenos važnih informacija sve do pojave telegraфа u svijetu bio je najbrži putem golubova. Naime, to su posebni golubovi iz grupe pećinara, a to su golubovi koji se sve do danas zovu pismonoše, upravo zbog toga što su prenosili informacije. Opće je poznato da u svim svetim knigama gdje se opisuje potop Nuha odnosno Noje, Božijeg poslanika, da prvu informaciju, o tome da se voda počela spušтati i da se ukazuje tlo, donese upravo golub, kojeg je Nuh - Noje puštao da mu doneše informaciju. Tako i nastade ta čuvena maslinova grančica koja je simbol prestanka potopa., navodi sarajevski arhitekt i poznavalač historije Sarajeva Mufid Garibija. Upravo ta sposobnost goluba za prijenos bitnih informacija je kroz vijekove pa sve do polovine 19. soljeća bila osnova prijenosa vijesti sa jednog kraja na drugi. Najviše i najčešće se koristila u vojne svrhe. Zapisano je da je takav protok informacija putem golubova pismonoša išao kroz sve velike civilizacije.

Ni naši bosanski prostori nisu bili zaobiđeni ovim načinom prenošenja informacija. To će tako trajati i do kraja Osmanske carevine.

Današnje Sarajevo, kao nekadašnji centar vilajetskog carstva, imalo je golubiju poštu. Ta pošta bila je smjeшtena u blizini današnje Bijele tabije. To je bio zidani kameni objekt koji dominira Sarajevom. Visoke kote u bosanskim tvrđavama kao i na Bijeloj tabiji bilo su izvanredno mjesto za golubarnike. Ta sarajevska golubija pošta je trajala sve do 1860. godine.

Naime, desio se slučaj da je u Bijeloj tabiji eksplodirala baruthana uslijed udara groma u jednu od kula u tvrđavi u kojoj se nalazio barut. Tako su tadašnje vlasti bile primorane iz sigurnosti razloga prebaciti barut u tadašnju golubiju poštu, koju su dodatno ojačale da se ne bi desila slična eksplozija, dok su golubove smjestili u samu tvrđavu, navodi Mufid Garibija.

Tako je sarajevska golubara uz travničku, obzirom da je Travnik bio vezirski grad, bila jedna od najznačajnijih golubara u Bosni.

Ta ljubav prema golubovima je bila izražena u svim carstvima, a posebno u Osmanskom. Ipak ta tradicija golubova pismonoša ostala je u Sarajevu i dan danas. Toliko je važna bila da je u Sarajevu postojala i golubija pijaca, i to na lokaciji u neposrednoj blizini ulice Halača i Tabačkog mesdžida.

Pojavom telegraфа na ovim bosanskim prostorima 1860. godine Sarajevo bi povezano sa Carigradom i samim tim je najavljen i nestanak bosanskih golubijih pošta.

The transmission of important information until the advent of the telegraph in the world was fastest through pigeons. Namely, these are special pigeons from the group of cavemen, and these are pigeons that are still called postmen, precisely because they transmitted information. It is generally known that in all the holy books where the flood of Noah or Noah, God's messenger, is described, the first information, that the water began to flow and that the ground was indicated, was brought by a dove, which Noah-Noah let bring him information. That is how the famous olive branch was created, which is a symbol of the end of the flood, says the Sarajevo architect and connoisseur of the history of Sarajevo, Mufid Garibija. It was this ability of pigeons to transmit important information that for centuries until the middle of the 19th century was the basis for transmitting news from one end to the other. It was mostly and most often used for military purposes. It is recorded that such a flow of information through the carrier pigeons went through all the great civilizations. Our Bosnian territories were not bypassed in this way of transmitting information either. This will continue until the end of the Ottoman Empire.

Today's Sarajevo, as the former center of the vilayet empire, had pigeon mail. That post office was located near today's White Bastion. It was a masonry stone building that dominated Sarajevo. The high elevations in the Bosnian fortresses as well as in Bijela Tabija were an extraordinary place for pigeon lofts. That Sarajevo pigeon post lasted until 1860.

Namely, there was a case when gunpowder exploded in Bijela Tabija due to lightning strikes in one of the towers in the fortress where gunpowder was located. Thus, then authorities were forced, for security reasons, to transfer the gunpowder to the pigeon post office, which they further strengthened to prevent a similar explosion, while placing the pigeons in the fortress itself, according to Mufid Garibija. Thus, the Sarajevo pigeon loft along with the Travnik lodge, considering that Travnik was the vizier's city, was one of the most important pigeon lofts in Bosnia.

This love for pigeons was expressed in all empires, and especially in the Ottoman Empire. However, this tradition of carrier pigeons has remained in Sarajevo to this day. It was so important that there was a pigeon market in Sarajevo, at a location in the immediate vicinity of Halača Street and Tabački Masjid. With the appearance of the telegraph in this Bosnian area in 1860, Sarajevo would be connected with Constantinople, and thus the disappearance of the Bosnian pigeon post offices were announced.

Karnet/Carnet



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15.00 KM : 7,67 €
Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet:..... 80.00 x 100,00 mm
Broj maraka u karnetu:..... 3 serije
Number of stamps per carnet:..... 3 series
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 8.000

Blok/Block



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 5 KM : 2,56 €
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 100,00 x 80,00 mm
Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2 marke
Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 20.000

JUBILEJ

Juni 2020

150 godina od smrti Charlesa Dickensa (1812 -1870)

150 years since the death of Charles Dickens (1812 -1870)

Autor / Author:..... Sunita Hamzić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,00 KM; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size:..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10
Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset
Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdajanja / Date of issue:..... 09.06.2020.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



150 godina od smrti Charlesa Dickensa (1812-1870)
Charles Dickens
09.06.2020
Blicdruk Sarajevo

Charles Dickens, engleski književnik (Landport/Portsmouth, 7.II.1812 - Gads Hill Place, Higham, Kent, 9.VI.1870), smatra se najvećim romanopiscem viktorijanskog doba i jednim od najznačajnijih pisaca engleske i svjetske književnosti. Njegova djela su bila popularna za vrijeme njegovog života, a do dvadesetog stoljeća kritičari i naučnici su ga propoznali kao književnog genija.

Već u desetoj godini prekida školovanje i radi različite niskoplaćene poslove, da bi poslije, s poboljšanjem porodičnih prilika, postao odvjetnički pisar te novinar. Uprkos nedostatku formalnog obrazovanja, dvadeset godina je uređivao sedmični časopis, te napisao 15 romana, pet novela i stotine kratkih priča i fantastičnih tekstova. Snažno se borio za prava djece na obrazovanje i druge društvene reforme. Njegovi romani i kratke priče uživaju veliku popularnost.

Njegovo prvo značajno djelo Pickwick Papers (1837), koje će ga proslaviti i omogućiti mu siguran život, nastalo je kao popratni tekst uz karikature crtača Seymoura. Nakon kratka boravka u SAD-u i Italiji, vraća se u London, gdje živi do smrti. Utemeljitelj je engleskoga socijalnog romana.

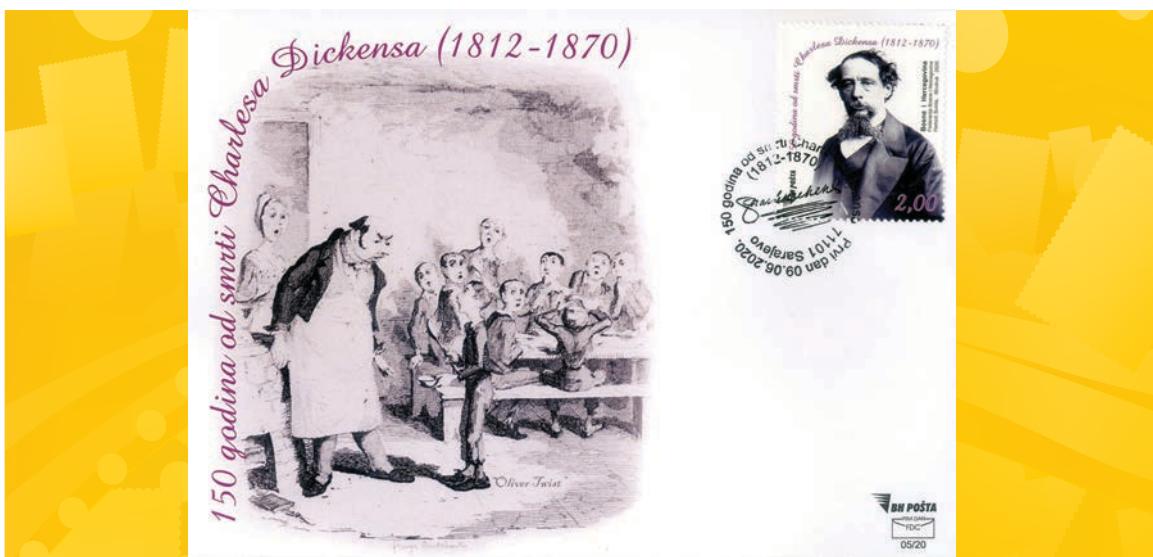
U svojim brojnim djelima s izrazitom pozornošću opisao život engleskoga srednjeg i siromašnog sloja, važne društvene mijene i događaje te sivilo svakodnevne borbe za život, stvorivši tako cijelu galeriju likova koji dojmljivo predstavljaju tadašnje englesko društveno stanje. Neka su od glavnih obilježja njegovih djela naglašena sklonost prema humoru i ironiji, miješanje stilova, kombiniranje realističkih s romantičnim elementima, kao i povremena sentimentalnost i melodramatičnost. Vrlo je popularan i društveno značajan u vrijeme pojavljivanja bio roman Oliver Twist (1837–38), kao i romani David Copperfield (1850) i Velika očekivanja (1860–61). Važno mjesto zauzimaju i djela Nicholas Nickleby (1839), Božićna pjesma (1843) i Sumorna kuća (1852). Ostala važnija djela: Barnaby Rudge (1841), Stara prodavaonica rijetkosti (1841), Martin Chuzzlewit (1844), Dombe i sin (1846–48), Mala Dorrit (1857), Priča o dva grada (1859), Naš zajednički prijatelj (1865).

Charles Dickens, English writer (Landport / Portsmouth, 7.II.1812 - Gads Hill Place, Higham, Kent, 9.VI.1870), is considered the greatest novelist of the Victorian era and one of the most important writers of English and world literature. His works were popular during his lifetime, and by the twentieth century critics and scholars recognized him as a literary genius.

Already at the age of ten, he dropped out of school and did various low-paid jobs, and later, with the improvement of his family situation, he became a lawyer and journalist. Despite his lack of formal education, he edited a weekly magazine for twenty years, writing 15 novels, five short stories and hundreds of short stories and fantastic texts. He fought hard for children's rights to education and other social reforms. His novels and short stories enjoy great popularity.

His first significant work, the *Pickwick Papers* (1837), which would glorify him and provide him with a secure life, was created as an accompanying text with caricatures by the cartoonist Seymour. After a short stay in the US and Italy, he returns to London, where he lives until his death. He is the founder of the English social novel. In his numerous works, he described with extreme attention the life of the English middle and poor, important social changes and events and the grayness of the daily struggle for life, thus creating a whole gallery of characters that impressively represent the English social situation.

Some of the main features of his works are a pronounced penchant for humor and irony, a mix of styles, a combination of realistic with romantic elements, as well as occasional sentimentality and melodramatics. Very popular and socially significant at the time of its appearance was the novel *Oliver Twist* (1837–38), as well as the novels *David Copperfield* (1850) and *Great Expectations* (1860–61). An important place is also occupied by the works of *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *The Christmas Song* (1843) and *The Gloomy House* (1852). Other important works: *Barnaby Rudge* (1841), *The Old Rarity Shop* (1841), *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844), *Dombey and Son* (1846–48), *Little Dorrit* (1857), *The Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Our Common Friend* (1865).





Lukomir je selo na južnim obroncima planine Bjelašnice. Ovo najviše naseljeno mjesto u Bosnii Hercegovini i jedino naselje iznad 1.300 metara nalazi se na 1.495 metara nadmorske visine.

Selo pripada Općini Konjic, a do njega se može doći iz dva pravca - iz Konjica i Sarajeva. Od Konjica je udaljen oko 30 kilometara, dok je od Sarajeva Lukomir udaljen 45 kilometara. Lukomir je poput živog etno muzeja, u kojem se praktikuju običaji nomadskih plemena i živi tradicionalnim načinom života Dinarskih gorščaka. Bitan je dio historijskog, kulturnog, arhitektonskog i ambijentalnog naslijeđa BiH, a stećci raštrkani oko sela govore da je ono bilo naseljeno još u 14. i 15. vijeku.

Stanovništvo Lukomira vodi porijeklo sa Podveležja, suhog platoa u Hercegovini. Polunomadska plemena ovčara ljeti su se zbog nedostatka vode sa velikim stadima selila na bogate pašnjake Bjelašnice. Većina ih se trajno nastanila u kanjonu Rakitnice, a kasnije i na mjestu današnjeg Lukomira. Gradeći sezonska naselja, koja su kasnije prerasla u selo, tu su većinom naseljavali pripadnici plemena Čomor i Masleša, što su danas jedine porodice koje žive u Lukomiru.

Selo je jedinstveno po kamenim kućama prekrivenim hrastovom, jelovom i bukovom šimlom. Kuće imaju četvrtastu osnovu sa ložištem u sredini, a na kamenim zidovima postavljeni su mali prozori. Prilikom izgradnje domova stanovnici su se prilagođili posebnostima terena i surovoj planinskoj klimi.

U Lukomiru se već nekoliko godina živi sezonski. Od maja do oktobra seljani se bave zemljoradnjom i stočarstvom, a zimi se spuštaju sa planine, jer se tada selu ne može pristupiti zbog višemetarskih nanosa snijega. Selo posjeduje svu neophodnu infrastrukturu - telefon, struju, vodu i kanalizaciju. Imo vlastito groblje, a davne 1969. mještanu su izgradili džamiju, koja je renovirana 2014. godine.

Sa vidikovaca iznad sela pogled se pruža na vjenac planine Visočice, koja se obrušava u 800 metara dubok kanjon rijeke Rakitnice, najdubljii u Evropi nakon kaniona Tare.

Danas je Lukomir top destinacija za seoski turizam.

U nekoliko ugostiteljskih objekata posjetioc mogu uživati u gostoprinstvu i tradicionalnim kulinarskim specijalitetima, a kao uspomenu na boravak u posljednjem bosanskom selu mogu kupiti i neku od rukotvorina vrijednih seljana.

Ovo prigodno izdanje izdato je povodom Svjetskog dana turizma koji se pod okriljem Svjetske turističke organizacije - UNWTO-a obilježava svakog 27. septembra širom svijeta, s ciljem da se ukaže na važnost turizma kao rastuće svjetske privredne grane i skrene pažnja na kulturološke, ekonomski, sociološke, historijske i druge vrijednosti koje sa sobom nosi turizam.

Lukomir is a village on the southern slopes of the Bjelasnica mountain. This most populated place in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the only settlement above 1,300 meters is located at 1,495 meters above sea level.

The village belongs to the Municipality of Konjic, and it can be reached from two directions - from Konjic and Sarajevo. It is about 30 kilometers away from Konjic, while Lukomir is 45 kilometers away from Sarajevo. Lukomir is like a living ethno museum, where the customs of nomadic tribes are practiced and lives the traditional way of life of the Dinaric Highlanders. It is an important part of the historical, cultural, architectural and ambient heritage of BiH, and stećak tombstones scattered around the village say that it was inhabited in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The population of Lukomir originates from Podveležje, a dry plateau in Herzegovina. In the summer, semi-nomadic tribes of shepherds moved to the rich pastures of Bjelašnica due to lack of water with large herds. Most of them settled permanently in the Rakitnica canyon, and later on the site of today's Lukomir. Building seasonal settlements, which later grew into a village, members of the tribes Chomor and Maslesha, who are today the only families living in Lukomir, mostly settled there.

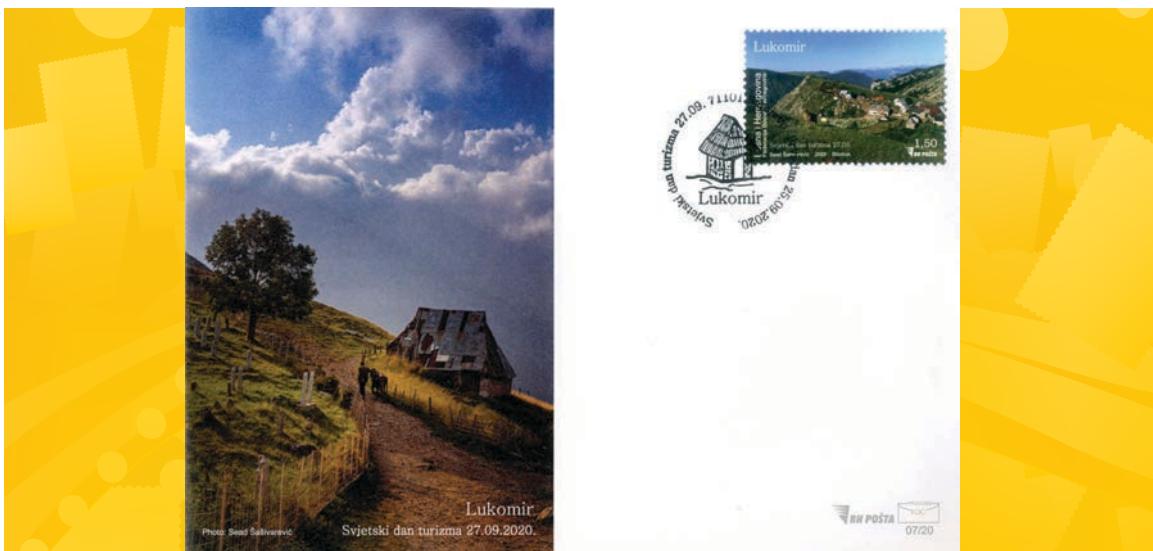
The village is unique for its stone houses covered with oak, fir and beech shimmer. The houses have a square base with a fireplace in the middle, and small windows are placed on the stone walls. During the construction of the homes, the residents adapted to the peculiarities of the terrain and the harsh mountain climate. People have been living seasonally in Lukomir for several years. From May to October, the villagers are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, and in winter they descend from the mountains, because then the village cannot be accessed due to several meters of snow.

The village has all the necessary infrastructure - telephone, electricity, water and sewage. It has its own cemetery, and back in 1969 the locals built a mosque, which was renovated in 2014.

From the lookout point above the village, the view extends to the crown of the mountain Visocica, which falls into the 800-meter-deep canyon of the river Rakitnica, the deepest in Europe after the canyon of Tara.

Today, Lukomir is a top destination for rural tourism.

In several restaurants, visitors can enjoy hospitality and traditional culinary specialties, and as a memento of their stay in the last Bosnian village, they can also buy some of the handicrafts of hardworking villagers. This commemorative edition was issued on the occasion of the World Tourism Day, which is celebrated under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization - UNWTO every September 27 around the world, with the aim of highlighting the importance of tourism as a growing global industry and draw attention to cultural, economic, sociological, historical and other values that tourism brings with it.



DJEĆIJA MARKA

Oktobar 2020

Centar za djecu bez roditeljskog staranja "Duga"

"Duga" Parentless Children Center

Autor / Author: Branka Sumenić - Bajić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,90 KM; 0,45 €
Veličina / Size: 35,37 x 24,60 mm
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Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset
Štampa / Printing: Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdajanja / Date of issue: 09.10.2020.
Tiraž / Quantity: 10.000



Centar za djecu bez roditeljskog staranja "Duga" izgrađen je 1999. godine, zahvaljujući grupi entuzijasta okupljenih u H.O. Schutzenegel Gesucht iz Njemačke. Prva djeca u Centar su primljena 1. novembra 1999. godine, kada je „Duga“ zvanično počela sa svojim humanim radom. Osnovni cilj Centra „Duga“ je zbrinjavanje djece starosne dobi od rođenja do šest godina, koja su privremeno ili trajno ostala bez roditeljske zaštite, te pomoći i podrška djeci u njihovom psihomotornom razvoju.

Kapacitet Centra Duga je 24 djece, podjeljene u tri starosne grupe, sa po maksimalno osmoro djece u svakoj grupi:

- I grupa - od rođenja do 15 mjeseci
- II grupa - od 15 mjeseci do 36 mjeseci
- III grupa - od 36 mjeseci do 6 godina.

Prijem djece vrši se na zahtjev Centra za socijalni rad uz potrebnu dokumentaciju i nalaz od pedijatra. Svaki zahtjev stručni tim Centra „Duga“ obrađuje i odlučuje o prijemu. Ova ranjiva kategorija djece je pod danonočnom brigom stručno osposobljenih radnika koje čine: 4 pedagoška radnika, 4 medicinske sestre, 4 njegovateljice. Rad u Centru Duga upotpunjaju i: 2 kuharice, 1 spremaćica, 1 kučni majstor (vozač), 1 radnik u upravi.

Zaposleno osoblje se educira i razmjenjuje iskustva sa stručnjacima iz naše zemlje te susjednih zemalja: Njemačke i Mađarske. Centar „Duga“ ima stalni angažman vanjskih saradnika poput: pedijatra, logopeda, psihologa i drugih stručnjaka. Zaposleno osoblje ulaže veliki trud i angažman na uspostavljanju iskrenog i stabilnog odnosa sa svakim djetetom, jer je svako dijete posebna priča. Centar „Duga“ raspolaže sa oko 370 m² zatvorenog prostora za boravak, igranje i pedagoški rad sa djeecom, zatim apartmanom za boravak usvojitelja, te sa 200 m² pratećih prostorija kao i oko 1200 m² uređenog dvorišta za boravak i igru djece. Dvorište je opremljeno raznim sadržajima za ovaj uzrast djece, što uveliko doprinosi njihovom pravilnom psihomotornom razvoju. U centar za djecu „Duga“ u proteklih 20 godina primljeno je 314 djece a 295 djece je po rješenju za socijalni rad prešlo u druge oblike zbrinjavanja i to:

- Povratak u biološku porodicu: 35% djece
- Usvajanje: 45% djece
- Druge ustanove: 20% djece

U slučaju povratka djece u biološku porodicu zadržavamo kontakt i pratimo razvoj djeteta, a u slučaju potrebe i pomažemo porodicama u rješavanju svakodnevnih životnih problema.

Centar „Duga“ se finansira isključivo sredstvima prikupljenim na raznim humanitarnim akcijama koje se organiziraju u Njemačkoj i Bosni i Hercegovini, od kojih bismo izdvojili:

- postavljanje kasića u poslovne objekte,
- likovna kolonija i aukcija doniranih slika,
- štampanje kalendara i prazničnih čestitki.

Sa prijateljima iz Njemačke 2009. godine osnovana je i Fondacija „CENTAR DUGA ART“ koja, zajedno sa H.O. Schutzenegel Gesucht, radi na promoviranju i unapređenju Centra i vođenja akcija čiji je krajnji cilj osiguranje materijalnih uvjeta za nesmetan rad Centra za djecu „Duga“.

Na kraju možemo reći da je Centar za djecu „Duga“ izrastao u najsvremeniju ustanovu ovakvog tipa u ovom dijelu Evrope, koji pruža odgovarajuće životne uvjete i osigurava udobno i zdravo okruženje neophodno za normalan psihomotorni razvoj djeteta.

CHILDREN'S STAMP

October 2020

"Duga" Parentless Children Center was established in 1999, by courtesy of the group of enthusiasts gathered in the H.O. Schutzenel Gesucht from Germany. The first parentless children have been adopted by the Center on November 1 1999 when the "Duga" Center officially started its humanitarian activities. The main goal of the "Duga" Center is to provide the care for the 0-6 year old children who were left without parental protection either temporary or permanently, as well as assistance and support to the children's psycho-physical development. The capacity of the "Duga" Centre is 24 children divided into three age groups with max. 8 children in each group:

- 1st group: 0-15 month old children
- 2nd group: 15-36 month old children
- 3rd group: 36months-6 year old children

Children are accommodated in the Centre upon the request made by the Social Affair Service, with accompanying required documentation and medical findings prepared by a paediatrician. Each request is to be analysed and decided about by the "Duga" Centre expert team before final decision about the request. This kind of vulnerable category of children is under constant care of expertly trained employees consisted of: 4 pedagogues, 4 nurses, 4 carers. "Duga" Centre activities are supported by other employees such as: 2 chefs, a cleaning lady, a custodian (driver) and an administrator. The employees have been receiving education and exchanging their experience with experts from our country and from neighbouring countries Germany and Hungary. "Duga" Center has permanently been engaging associates such as paediatricians, speech pathologists, psychologists and other experts. The employed staff work hard to create honest and firm relationship with every child in the Center, because of the fact that every child is an individual with his/her own life story.

"Duga" Center has approx. 370 m² of indoor space for lounge, play and pedagogic activities for the children, then it has an adopters' apartment, 200 m² of utility rooms and 1200 m² garden arranged for children to play. The garden is equipped with various age-appropriate play-equipment contributing to correct psycho-physical development of the children.

In last 20 years, "Duga" Center accepted 314 children out of which 295 children were moved to other forms of care institutions, upon the decision made by the Social Affair Service. Those forms were as follows:

- Return to biological family (35% of children)
- Adoption (45% of children)
- Move to other institutions (20% of children)

In case of return of a child to his/her biological family, the Center keeps in touch with the child and follows his/her development, assisting the families in solving daily life problems. "Duga" Center is financed exclusively by donations collected at various humanitarian actions organized in Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as:

- Coin-boxes placed in business buildings and premises
- Art colony and auction of donated paintings
- printing of calendars and holiday greeting cards.

In 2009, "Centar Duga Art" Foundation was also found with the friends from Germany promoting and improving, together with the H.O. Schutzenel Gesucht, activities of the Center and organizing the activities aiming at provision of material support necessary for unhindered work of the "Duga Center". Finally, we can say that the "Duga Center" has reached its full size of the most advanced institution of the care-for-children type in this part of Europe, providing adequate life conditions and secured convenient and healthy environment necessary for normal psycho-physical development of the children.



JUBILEJ

Oktobar 2020

300 godina Zeničke Sultan - Ahmedove medrese (1720 - 2020)

300 years of Zenica's Sultan - Ahmed's Madrasa (1720 - 2020)

Autor/Author..... Saladin Pašalić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,00 KM; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm
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Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 20.10.2020.
Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Zenička Sultan-Ahmedova medresa, odnosno poslovna zgrada Medžlisa Islamske zajednice Zenica nalazi se u Ulici Muhameda Seida Serdarevića, broj 35 u Zenici. Objekat je smješten u srcu stare čaršije, u neposrednoj blizini Muftijstva zeničkog i Sultan-Ahmedove (Čaršijske) džamije koja je nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine. Skupa ova tri objekta predstavljaju centar vjerske aktivnosti, kako u gradu tako i u zeničkom Medžlisu i Muftiluku.

Dimenzije zgrade su 28 X 28 m. Zgrada ima kvadratnu osnovu i pripada medresama sa otvorenim dvorištem. Objekat je prizemni u čijoj sredini se nalazi atrij, dimenzija 11,60 X 7,20 m, sa velikim kamenim šadrvanom.

Zenička Sultan-Ahmedova medresa osnovana je 1720. godine, nekoliko puta u prošlosti objekat je temeljito rekonstruiran, a poslijedenje dvije rekonstrukcije urađene su 1996. godine, u saradnji sa Turskim bataljonom SFOR-a i 2010. godine, kada je rekonstrukcijom obuhvaćeno uređenje enterijera i eksterijera.

Zenička Sultan-Ahmedova medresa je najznačajnija i najdugovječnija obrazovna institucija u Zenici koja je do njenog prinudnog zatvaranja 1946. godine djelovala i obrazovala mještane ovog grada i okoline punih 226 godina. Ona je bila stjecište najumnijih ljudi koji su se u njoj obrazovali i druge poučavali kao što su Muhamed Seid Serdarević, Abdullah Serdarević, Asim ef. Tarabar i brojni drugi.

Ova medresa i njeno djelovanje značajna je i po tome što je bila jedina vjerska škola u Evropi u kojoj su predavali profesori različitih konfesija, muslimana naravno, ali i Srba i Hrvata koji su bili znaci svoje oblasti. Ovo nam kazuje da je ovdašnji čovjek uvijek bio otvoren i da ksenofobija nikada nije bila njegovo bitno obilježje.

Također, još jedna od osobenosti ove iznimne ustanove je ta što je ovo prva vjerska obrazovna ustanova u islamskom svijetu i općenito, koja je paralelno obrazovala mladiće i djevojke u istom razredu, što je dokaz dalekovidnosti onovrmenih ljudi koji su na ovaj način pokušali doskočiti problemu neobrazovanosti ženske djece. Ova najznačajnija i najtrajnija obrazovna institucija ovoga grada zasluguje daleko veću pažnju i brigu svih nas a posebno onih koji pretenduju da budu zaštitnici kulture i tradicije grada Zenica.

Islamska zajednica u Bosni i Hercegovini

Muftijstvo zeničko
Zenica

Zenica's Sultan-Ahmed Madrasa, the business building of the Majlis of the Islamic Community of Zenica, is located at 35 Muhameda Seida Serdarevića Street in Zenica. The building is located in the heart of the old bazaar, in the immediate vicinity of the Mufti of Zenica and the Sultan-Ahmed (bazaar) mosque, which is a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Together, these three buildings represent the center of religious activity, both in the city and in the Zenica Majlis and Muftiluk.

The dimensions of the building are 28 X 28 m. The building has a square base and belongs to the madrassas with an open courtyard. The building is a ground floor in the middle of which is an atrium, measuring 11.60 X 7.20 m, with a large stone fountain.

Zenica Sultan-Ahmed Madrasa was founded in 1720, several times in the past the building was thoroughly reconstructed, and the last two reconstructions were done in 1996, in cooperation with the Turkish SFOR Battalion and in 2010, when the reconstruction included interior design and exterior.

Zenica's Sultan-Ahmed Madrasa is the most important and longest-lasting educational institution in Zenica, which until its forced closure in 1946 operated and educated the inhabitants of this city and its surroundings for a full 226 years. It was a meeting place for the smartest people who were educated in it and taught others such as Muhamed Seid Serdarević, Abdullah Serdarević, Asim ef. Tarabar and many others.

This madrasa and its activities are significant because it was the only religious school in Europe where professors of different denominations taught, Muslims of course, but also Serbs and Croats who were experts in their field. This tells us that the man here has always been open and that xenophobia has never been his essential feature.

Also, another feature of this exceptional institution is that this is the first religious educational institution in the Islamic world and in general, which simultaneously educated boys and girls in the same class, which is proof of the foresight of the people who tried to bypass the problem of ignorance. female children. This most important and most lasting educational institution of this city deserves far greater attention and care of all of us, especially those who aspire to be the protectors of culture and tradition of the city of Zenica.

Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mufti of Zenica

Zenica



JUBILEJ

Decembar 2020

25 godina od potpisivanja Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma

25 years since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €
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Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Opći okvirni sporazum za mir u BiH poznatiji kao Dejtonski mirovni sporazum, parafiran je u bazi zračnih snaga Wright-Patterson u Dejtonu, u američkoj državi Ohio 21. novembra 1995. godine, a potom potpisana 14. decembra 1995. godine u Elizejskoj palači u Parizu, gdje su učestvovali velike svjetske sile i predstavnici tri strane u BiH, te predsjednici zemalja regionalnih Alija Izetbegović (BiH), Slobodan Milošević (Srbija) i Franjo Tuđman (Hrvatska).

U svojstvu svjedoka dokument su u Elizejskoj palači u Parizu potpisali predsjednici SAD-a Bill Clinton i Francuske Jacques Chirac, premijeri Rusije Viktor Černomirdin i Velike Britanije John Major, njemački kancelar Helmut Kohl i predsjednik Vlade Španije Felipe Gonzalez, koji je bio predstavnik EU. Ovim pravnim dokumentom i službeno je okončan rat u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji je trajao od 1992-1995. godine.

Mirovnim sporazumom je precizirano ustavno i pravno uređenje BiH kao složene države, sastavljene od Federacije BiH i Republike Srpske, te tri konstitutivna naroda. Predviđeno je i formiranje Distrikta Brčko.

Potpisnici su se obavezali da međusobne odnose regulišu prema Povelji UN-a, Završnom helsinski kom aktu i drugim dokumentima OSCE-a, kao i na međusobno poštovanje suvereniteta i rješavanje nesporazuma na miroljubiv način. Sporazum koji je poznat i kao Parisko-dejtonski mirovni sporazum ima ukupno 11 aneksa, koji pokrivaju vojne, političke i civilne aspekte mirovnog dogovora, kao i regionalnu stabilizaciju.

Ustav BiH predstavlja Aneks 4 usvojenog mirovnog sporazuma i ujedno on predstavlja najvažniji dio Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma, kojim je Bosna i Hercegovina uređena kao složena i decentralizirana država. Osnova ustavnog uređenja BiH je međunarodni ugovor i međunarodno pravo, jer u potpisivanju Daytonskog mirovnog sporazuma pored predstavnika naroda u BiH, sudjelovali su predstavnici međunarodne zajednice, odnosno predstavnici pojedinih država. Aneks 4 sporazuma je i danas Ustav Bosne i Hercegovine.

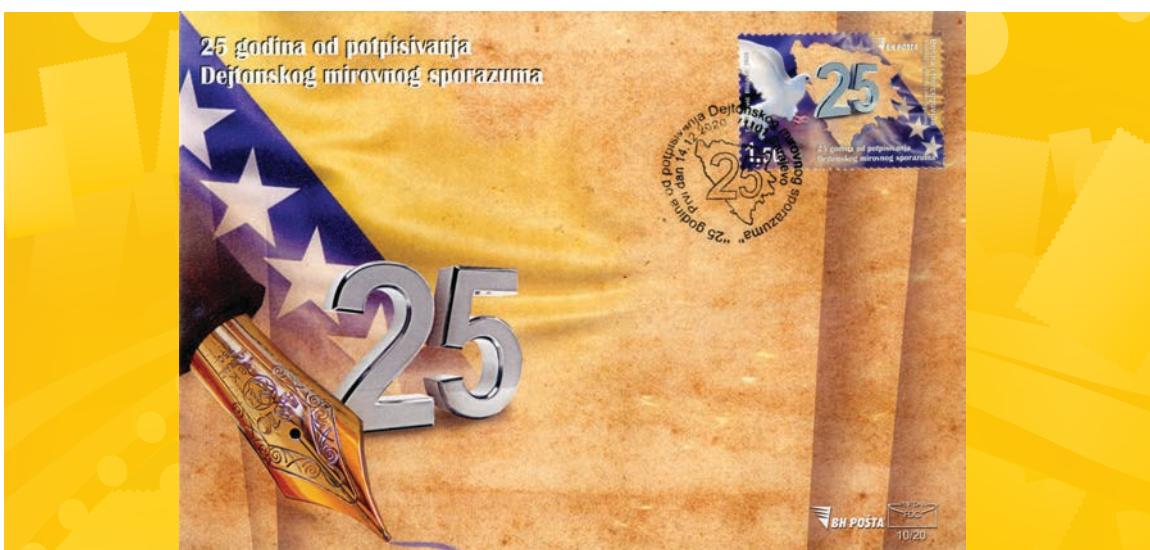
The General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH, better known as the Dayton Peace Agreement, was initiated at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and then signed on December 14, 1995 at the Elysee Palace in Paris, which was attended by major world powers and representatives of the three parties in BiH, as well as the presidents of the countries of the region Alija Izetbegović (BiH), Slobodan Milošević (Serbia) and Franjo Tuđman (Croatia).

As witnesses, the document was signed at the Elysee Palace in Paris by US Presidents Bill Clinton and French Jacques Chirac, Russian Prime Ministers Viktor Chernomyrdin and British Prime Minister John Major, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who was the EU representative. This legal document officially ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which lasted from 1992-1995.

The peace agreement specifies the constitutional and legal organization of BiH as a complex state, composed of the Federation of BiH and the Republika Srpska, and the three constituent peoples. The formation of the Brčko District is also planned.

The signatories undertook to regulate their mutual relations according to the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents, as well as to mutually respect sovereignty and resolve misunderstandings in a peaceful manner. The agreement, also known as the Paris-Dayton Peace Agreement, has a total of 11 annexes, covering military, political and civilian aspects of the peace agreement, as well as regional stabilization.

The Constitution of BiH represents Annex 4 of the adopted peace agreement and at the same time it represents the most important part of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which regulates Bosnia and Herzegovina as a complex and decentralized state. The basis of the constitutional order of BiH is an international agreement and international law, because in the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, in addition to the representatives of the people in BiH, representatives of the international community and representatives of individual states participated. Annex 4 of the agreement is still the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



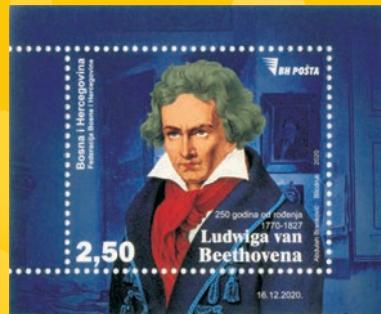
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Decembar 2020

250 godina od rođenja Ludwiga van Beethovena (1770-1827)

250 years since the birth of Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM; 1,28 €
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Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 16.12.2020.
Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Ludwig van Beethoven (Bonn, 16./17. decembra 1770. -Beč, 26. marta 1827.), njemački kompozitor i pijanist, jedan od najvećih kompozitora u historiji muzike koji je prenosio bečku klasičku 18. i romantičar 19. stoljeća, zbog čega se i opravdano naziva "posljednjim bečkim klasičarem i prvim romantičarom".

Beethovenov prvi učitelj muzike je bio njegov otac. Beethoven upoznaje klavir već u petoj godini. S vremenom uči svirati i druge instrumente; orgulje, violinu i flautu... U dvadesetim godinama života odlazi u Beč gdje učeći muziku s Josephom Haydnom brzo stjeće ugled pijanista virtuoza. Ludwig je promijenio mnoga učitelja a među najpoznatijima je Christian Gottlob Neef s kojim je stekao duboku i neugasanu ljubav prema muzici i djelima najvećeg majstora muzičkog baroka, Johana Sebastiana Bacha.

Beethoven je bio jedan od prvih kompozitora "slobodnjaka" – organizirajući preplatničke koncerте, prodavajući kompozicije izdavačima i stječući financijsku potporu od bogatih pokrovitelja, radije nego da traži stalno zaposlenje bilo od Crkve ili aristokratskih dvorova. U mladosti postupno gubi sluh, unatoč tome Beethoven je nastavio proizvoditi značajna remek-djela kroz cijeli život, čak i kad je potpuno izgubio sluh.

Glavne teme njegovih kompozicija su aktuelna zbivanja i ideje tog vremena, kao što su Francuska revolucija, vjera u bratstvo i jedinstvo, kao i iskrena ljubav prema prirodi i slobodnom životu. Beethovenov opus označuje znatna raznolikost: oko 200 djela obuhvaćaju simfonije, uvertire i druga orkestralna djela, solističke kompozicije, komornu muziku (kvinteti, kvarteti i dr.), kompozicije za violinu, čelo i klavir, kompozicije za puhačka instrumenta, razna djela za klavir (sonate, varijacije i dr.), mise, operu, balete i scensku muziku, kantate, pjesme, arje, zborove, kanone i obradbe popularnih pjesama (irske, škotske, njemačke, austrijske, španjolske, ruske i dr.). Vrijednošću se posebno ističu simfonije, klavirske sonate i gudački kvarteti te u cijelini instrumentalni dio opusa.

Beethovenovih devet simfonija, nastalih između 1800. i 1824., početak su novoga simfonizma. Svaka je od njih jasna i specifična profila, razlikujući se i po tome od mnogobrojnih serijskih kompozicija te vrste u Beethovenovih prethodnika u 18. st. Najpoznatija Beethovenova djela su: V, VI i IX simfonija, "Misa Solemnis". Od klavirskih djela najpoznatija su: "Za Elizu", "Patetična sonata" i "Mesečeva sonata". Jedina opera koju je komponovao je "Fidelio". Njegovih devet simfonija smatra se "Biblijom za kompozitore", dok se njegove 32 klavirske sonate smatraju "Biblijom za pijaniste", pri čemu su svaka simfonija i sonata muzički svijet za sebe.

Za razliku od mnogih kompozitora tog vremena, Betoven je bio priznat i cenjen i za vrijeme svog života, a njegovo ime i njegova brillantna djela slave se i žive i dan danas. Uz opuse J. S. Bacha i W. A. Mozarta Beethovenovo djelo pripada samomu vrhu evropske umjetničke muzike koju danas, kao najvišu duhovnu univerzalnu vrijednost, priznaje cijelo čovječanstvo.

Ludwig van Beethoven (Bonn, 16/17 December 1770 -Vienna, 26 March 1827), German composer and pianist, one of the greatest composers in the history of music who transmitted Viennese classical and 18th century romanticism, due to which is rightly called "the last Viennese classicist and the first romantic".

Beethoven's first music teacher was his father. Beethoven introduced the piano at the age of five. Over time, he learns to play other instruments as well; organ, violin and flute ... In his twenties he went to Vienna where, while studying music with Joseph Haydn, he quickly gained the reputation of a virtuoso pianist. Ludwig changed many teachers and among the most famous is Christian Gottlob Neef with whom he gained a deep and unquenchable love for music and the works of the greatest master of musical baroque, Johann Sebastian Bach.

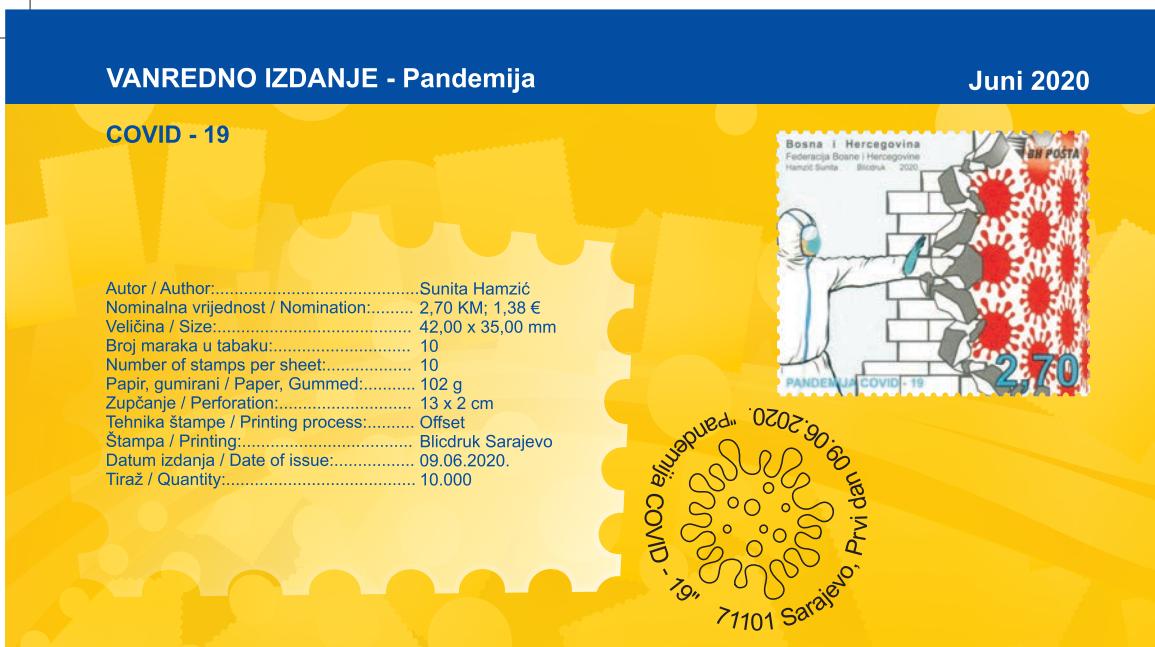
Beethoven was one of the first "freelance" composers - organizing subscription concerts, selling compositions to publishers and gaining financial support from wealthy patrons, rather than seeking permanent employment from either the Church or aristocratic courts.

He gradually lost his hearing in his youth, despite which Beethoven continued to produce significant masterpieces throughout his life, even when he completely lost his hearing. The main themes of his compositions are current events and ideas of that time, such as the French Revolution, faith in brotherhood and unity, as well as a sincere love for nature and free life. Beethoven's oeuvre signifies considerable diversity: about 200 works include symphonies, overtures and other orchestral works, solo compositions, chamber music (quintets, quartets, etc.), compositions for violin, cello and piano, compositions for wind instruments, various works for piano (sonatas, variations, etc.), masses, opera, ballets and stage music, cantatas, songs, arias, choirs, canons and arrangements of popular songs (Irish, Scottish, German, Austrian, Spanish, Russian, etc.). Symphonies, piano sonatas and string quartets, as well as the instrumental part of the opus as a whole, stand out in particular.

Beethoven's nine symphonies, composed between 1800 and 1824, are the beginning of a new symphony. Each of them has a clear and specific profile, differing in that from numerous serial compositions of that kind in Beethoven's predecessors in the 18th century. Beethoven's most famous works are: V, VI and IX symphonies, "Mass Solemnis". The most famous piano works are: "Für Eliza", "Pathetic Sonata" and "Sonata of the Moon". The only opera he composed was "Fidelio". His nine symphonies are considered the "Bible for Composers", while his 32 piano sonatas are considered the "Bible for Pianists", with each symphony and sonata being a musical world in itself.

Unlike many composers of that time, Beethoven was recognized and appreciated during his lifetime, and his name and his brilliant works are celebrated and lived to this day. Along with the opuses of J. S. Bach and W.A. Mozart, Beethoven's work belongs to the very top of European art music, which today, as the highest spiritual universal value, is recognized by all mankind.





U zadnjih nekoliko mjeseci svijet je u panici zbog pojave novog, dosad nepoznatog virusa - koronavirusa! Koronavirus se najprije pojavio u Kini, u gradu Wuhan, odakle se počeo širiti ostatkom svijeta.

Koronavirusi su grupa ovijenih, nesegmentiranih RNA virusa koji spadaju u porodicu Coronaviridae, red Nidovirales. Cijela skupina virusa je ime dobila sukladno svojem izgledu poput krune ('corona' je latinska riječ za krunu), uslijed stršenja batičastih nastavaka izvan virusne ovojnica koji su vidljivi pod elektronskim mikroskopom. Široko su rasprostranjeni među ljudima i drugim sisavcima, a trenutno poznati koronavirusi mogli bi biti samo vrh sante leda, pa se može očekivati otkriće novih virusa i u budućnosti. S jednim novim smo upravo i suočeni, službenog naziva SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), te prethodno radnog naziva 2019-nCoV, 'novi koronavirus' ili 'wuhanski koronavirus'.

Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija (WHO) je 30. januara 2020. godine proglašila stanje globalne zdravstvene krize (tzv. Public Health Emergency of International Concern ili PHEIC), a 11. marta 2020. godine stanje pandemije ovim uzročnikom.

Širom svijeta poduzeto je niz mjera protiv širenja koronavirusa; ograničenja sportskih natjecanja, nastavnih aktivnosti, školskih putovanja, rada trgovackih centara, javni događaji su otkazani i dr. Virus se može prenijeti s čovjeka na čovjeka ili sa životinje na čovjeka, zato je jako važno poštovati mjere opreza koje je raspisala Svjetska zdravstvena organizacija.

Budući da je riječ o novom, dosad nepoznatom virusu, još uvijek nema cijepiva za koronavirus. Jačanje imuniteta i redovne mjere higijene, kao i uobičajene mjere zaštite od infekcija kao što je često pranje ruku, nošenje maski, rukavica, držanje socijalne distance se preporučuju.

S obzirom da je navedeni virus i dalje sasma nov, još uvijek su u toku intenzivna proučavanja njegove strukture i epidemioloških svojstava - uključujući i potencijal zaraze, lakoću prenošenja i opasnost po život. Premda infekcija sa SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), djeluje manje zarazno od ospica, smrtnost u usporedbi sa sezonskom gripom je veća, a nužne su dodatne informacije te detaljna usporedba letaliteta i mortaliteta radi daljnjih mjera.

Ovim izdanjem koji prikazuje mjere zaštite protiv pandemije, želi se pružiti podrška zdravstvenom osoblju koje je na prvoj liniji u borbi sa virusom COVID-19.

In the last few months, the world has been in a panic over the emergence of a new, hitherto unknown virus - the coronavirus! The coronavirus first appeared in China, in the city of Wuhan, from where it began to spread to the rest of the world.

Coronaviruses are a group of enveloped, unsegmented RNA viruses belonging to the family Coronaviridae, order Nidovirales. The whole group of viruses got its name according to its appearance like a crown ('corona' is the Latin word for crown), due to the protrusion of the rod-shaped extensions outside the viral envelope that are visible under an electron microscope. They are widespread among humans and other mammals, and currently known coronaviruses could only be the tip of the iceberg, so new viruses can be expected to be discovered in the future. We are facing a new one, officially named SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), and previously working name 2019-nCoV, 'new coronavirus' or 'Wuhan coronavirus'.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a state of global health crisis (the so-called Public Health Emergency of International Concern or PHEIC), and on March 11, 2020, a state of pandemic with this cause.

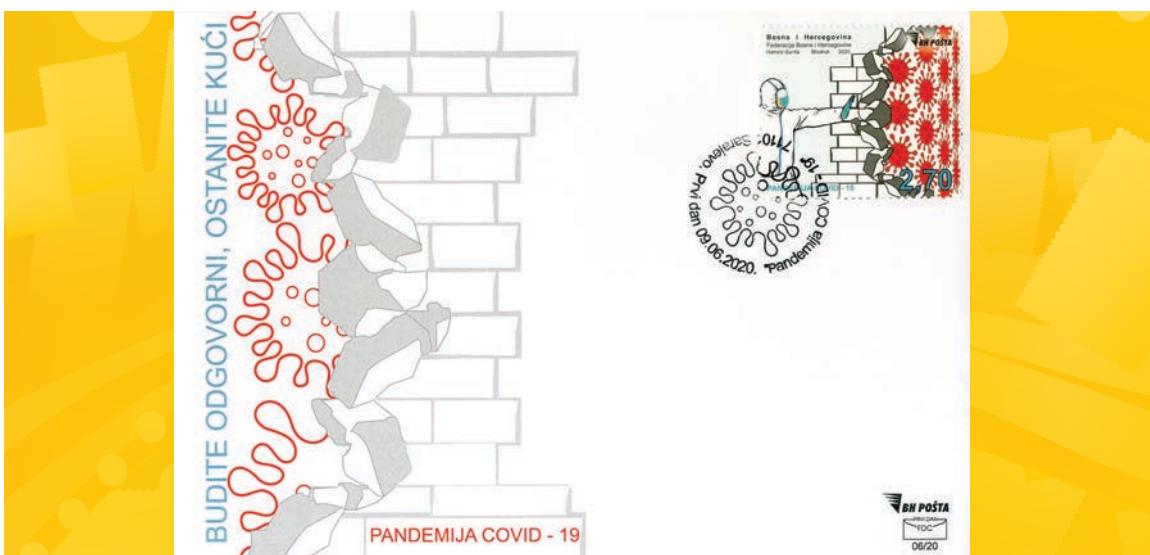
A number of measures have been taken worldwide against the spread of coronavirus; restrictions on sports competitions, teaching activities, school trips, shopping malls, public events have been canceled, etc.

The virus can be transmitted from human to human or from animal to human, so it is very important to follow the precautions issued by the World Health Organization.

As it is a new, hitherto unknown virus, there is still no vaccine for coronavirus. Strengthening immunity and regular hygiene measures, as well as the usual measures of protection against infections such as frequent washing of hands, wearing masks, gloves, keeping social distance are recommended.

Given that the virus is still completely new, intensive studies of its structure and epidemiological properties are still ongoing - including the potential for infection, ease of transmission and danger to life. Although infection with SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) is less contagious than measles, mortality compared with seasonal flu is higher, and additional information and a detailed comparison of lethality and mortality are needed for further action.

This release, which outlines pandemic protection measures, seeks to support healthcare professionals who are at the forefront of the fight against the COVID-19 virus.



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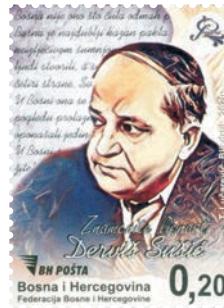


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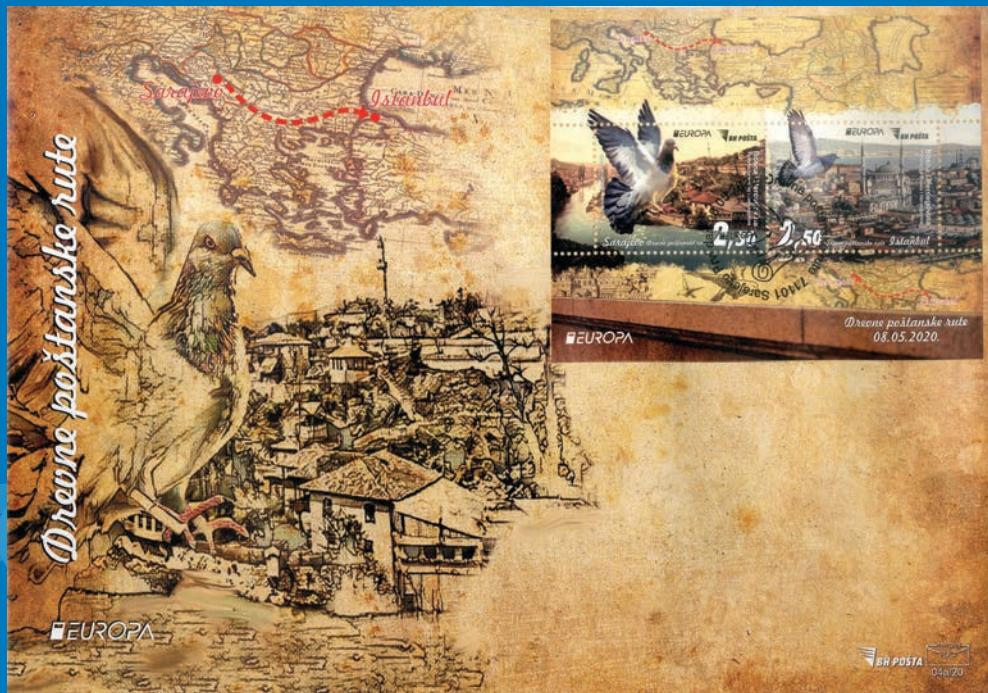
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