

**BH POŠTA**

"JP BH POŠTA" d.o.o. Sarajevo

## Blidinje – Hajdučka vrata

## Blidinje – Hajdučka vrata

Autor / Author: ..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost ..... 1,50 KM  
 Nomination: ..... 0,77 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp: ..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block: ..... 70,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku: ..... 1  
 Number of stamps per block: ..... 1  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummmed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue: ..... 28.03.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 10.000 blocks



Park prirode Blidinje Hajdučka vrata

Prvi dan 28.03.2023. 88000 Mostar

**Park prirode Blidinje** se nalazi u Bosni i Hercegovini u području visokog gorja središnjih Dinarida i obuhvata područje planinskih masiva Čvrsnice i Vrana. Administrativno je u sastavu općina Posušje, Tomislavgrad, Prozor - Rama, Jablanica, te grada Mostara. Zbog geomorfoloških osobina, bogatstva biljnog i životinjskog svijeta, te prekrasnih krajolika, područje je 1995. godine proglašeno parkom prirode. Područje Blidinja jedinstvena je prirodna pojava, koja sadrži mnoge endemske vrste biljnog i životinjskog svijeta uz dosta izvora čiste, pitke vode. To područje je poznato kao i jedno od najbrojnijih staništa endemskog bora munike.

Park prirode Blidinje je dobilo ime po Blidinskom jezeru koje je smješteno u dnu Dugog polja na visini od 1184 m. Najpoznatije znamenitosti parka uz jezero su i bogata arheološka nalazišta, te nekropolja sa 150 stećaka u Dugom polju koja je 2004. godine dobila status Nacionalnog spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine. Od kulturno-istorijskih mjesteta vrijedan spomena je i franjevački samostan, koji je smješten u podnožju vrha Pločno (najviši vrh Čvrsnice, s 2228 metara je najviši vrh središnjih Dinarida), mjestu zvanom Masna Luka, a u istom je smještena i umjetnička galerija. Svakako treba spomenuti masive Čvrsnice i kao poseban geomorfološki rezervat Dive Grabovice u okviru prelijepе cjeline koja obuhvata i kanjon rijeke Grabovice. U parku se nalazi i poznato svetište na Kedžari poznato po grobu prelijepе Dive (kći Luke Grabovca iz Rame). Na mjestu gdje se nalazi Divin grob svake godine u mjesecu maju hodočasti mnoštvo ljudi, a osobito djevojaka. U parku je smješten i moderan ski centar koji je zimi odredište mnogih posjetitelja.

Jedan od najljepših simbola Parka prirode Blidinje jesu Hajdučka vrata. Smještena na istočnom dijelu planine Čvrsnica, predstavljaju prirodnji fenomen stvaran vježkovima. To je zapravo karakteristični prsten u stijeni, promjera oko 5 metara, a nalazi se na rubu kanjona Dive Grabovice. Hajdučka vrata se nalaze na 2000 m n/v i odredište su brojnih planinara i zaljubljenika u prirodu, koji odavde mogu uživati u zaista prekrasnom, jedinstvenom i neprocjenjivom pogledu na Divu Grabovicu, stijenu Velikog Kuka, Čabulju, Velež, Prenj,... Postoji legenda koja kaže da su se na ovom mjestu odmetnuti momci ovih krajeva proglašavali hajducima. Kada jednom prođu kroz Hajdučka vrata, zavjetuju se da će čuvati družinu i biti njen uzoran član.

Zahvaljujući svojoj estetskoj i ambijentalnoj specifičnosti, Hajdučka vrata su 1985. godine proglašena geomorfološkim spomenikom prirode u BiH.

JP „Park prirode Blidinje“

**Blidinje Nature Park** is located in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of the high mountains of the Central Dinarides and includes the area of the Čvrsnica and Vrana mountain massifs. Administratively, it is part of the municipalities of Posušje, Tomislavgrad, Prozor-Rama, Jablanica, and the city of Mostar. Due to the geomorphological features, the wealth of flora and fauna, and the beautiful landscapes, the area was declared a nature park in 1995. The area of Blidinje is a unique natural phenomenon, which contains many endemic species of flora and fauna with plenty of sources of clean, drinking water.

That area is known as one of the most numerous habitats of the endemic munika pine. Blidinje Nature Park was named after Blidinje Lake, which is located at the bottom of Dugo polje at an altitude of 1184 m. The most famous sights of the park by the lake are the rich archaeological sites, and the necropolis with 150 stećak in Dugo polje, which in 2004 received the status of the National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among the cultural places, the Franciscan monastery is worth mentioning, located at the foot of Pločno peak (the highest peak of Čvrsnica, at 2228 meters is the highest peak of the central Dinarides), in a place called Masna Luka, and there is also an art gallery located in the same place.

The massifs of Čvrsnica should certainly be mentioned as a special geomorphological reserve of Diva Grabovica within the beautiful whole that includes the canyon of the river Grabovica. In the park there is also a famous shrine on Kedžara known for the grave of the beautiful Diva (daughter of Luka Grabovac from Rama). Every year in the month of May, a large number of people, especially girls, make a pilgrimage to the place where Diva's grave is located. The park is also home to a modern ski center which is the destination of many visitors in the winter.

One of the most beautiful symbols of the Blidinje Nature Park is the Hajdučka vrata. Located on the eastern part of the Čvrsnica mountain, they represent a natural phenomenon that has existed for centuries. It is actually a characteristic ring in the rock, about 5 meters in diameter, and it is located on the edge of the Diva Grabovica canyon. Hajdučka vrata is located at 2000 m above sea level and is the destination of many mountaineers and nature lovers, who can enjoy a truly beautiful, unique and priceless view of Diva Grabovica, Veliki Kuk rock, Čabulja, Velež, Prenj.... There is a legend that says that in this place the renegade boys of these parts declared themselves outlaws. Once they pass through Hajdučka vrata, they vow to protect the group and be its exemplary member.

Thanks to its aesthetic and ambient specificity, Hajdučka vrata was declared a geomorphological monument of nature in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1985.

JP "Blidinje Nature Park"



**Vila Solvay****Villa Solvay**

Autor / Author:..... Abdullah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,70 KM; 0,87 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 31.03.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Vila Solvay** predstavlja najznačajnije dobro graditeljskog i kulturno historijskog naslijeđa iz austrougarskog perioda na području općine Lukavac, Bosna i Hercegovina. Izgrađena je 1911/12. godine kao zdravstvena ustanova, u blizini stare željezničke stanice.

Do 1914. godine u vili je bila zdravstvena ustanova – „Fabrikspital“ ili „Werks Ambulatorium“, u narodu prozvana „Mala bolnica“ koja je bila opremljena najsavremenijim medicinskim sredstvima toga vremena. Bolnicu je vodio dr. Adolf Hempt, prvi ljekar u Lukavcu.

Za vrijeme Prvog svjetskog rata u tom objektu je bio smješten stacionar za austrougarske vojнике. Dolaskom Fritza Millera za direktora fabrike sode dvadesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, Vila Solvay mijenja ulogu i postaje stambena vila, pa je poznata pod nazivom „Vila“ ili „Milerova vila“.

Tlocrtna osnova vile je pravougaonog oblika dimenzija 19,05 m x 13,80 m, spratnost objekta iznosi Sut+VP+M, a visina do sljemenja četverovodnog krova iznosi 10,74 m. Ispred glavnog ulaza na sjeveru, kojeg predstavljaju dvokrilna vrata, dimenzija 1,63 m x 3,20 m, nalazi se natkriveni trijem dimenzija 4,97 m x 2,00 m, koji je sa dvorištem povezan vanjskim stepeništem širine 2,26 m.

Fasade objekta nisu stilski strogo definirane, te je moguće raspozнати dekorativne elemente koji odražavaju estetiku secesije, ali i elemente historicističkog dekorativnog programa.

Vila Solvay proglašena je 2015. godine za nacionalni spomenik Bosne i Hercegovine.

**Villa Solvay** represents the most significant asset of the architectural and cultural-historical heritage from the Austro-Hungarian period in the area of the municipality of Lukavac, Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was built in 1911/12. as a health institution, near the old railway station.

Until 1914, there was a health facility in the villa - "Fabrikspital" or "Werks Ambulatorium", popularly called "Little Hospital", which was equipped with the most modern medical equipment of that time. The hospital was run by dr. Adolf Hempt, the first doctor in Lukavac.

During the First World War, the facility was used as a hospital for Austro-Hungarian soldiers. With the arrival of Fritz Miller as the director of the soda factory in the 1920s, Villa Solvay changed its role and became a residential villa, so it was known as "Villa" or "Miller's Villa".

The floor plan of the villa is rectangular with dimensions of 19.05 m x 13.80 m, the number of floors of the building is Sut+VP+M, and the height to the ridge of the hipped roof is 10.74 m. In front of the main entrance in the north, which is represented by double doors, measuring 1.63 mx 3.20 m, there is a covered porch, measuring 4.97 mx 2.00 m, which is connected to the yard by an external staircase with a width of 2.26 m.

The facades of the building are not stylistically strictly defined, and it is possible to recognize decorative elements that reflect Art Nouveau aesthetics , but also elements of the historicist decorative program.

Villa Solvay was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015.



**Austrougarska vila u Velikoj aleji – Vrelo Bosne****Austro-Hungarian villa in Velika aleja - Vrelo Bosne**

Autor / Author: ..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 1,70 KM; 0,87 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 40,00 x 30,00 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 izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 31.03.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 10.000



71101 Sarajevo Austro-Ugarska vila u Velikoj aleji, Vrelo Bosne Prvi dan 31.03.2023.

U austrougarskom periodu izgrađene su vile uz Veliku aleju na Ilidži (atraktivno šetalište sa oko 3000 stabala kestena i platana zasađenih u dvostrukom nizu, stari više od sto godina, a koje se nalazi u sklopu zaštićenog "Spomenika prirode Vrelo Bosne" i to u drugoj zoni zaštite, kao i u vodozaštitnoj zoni). Vile je podigla tadašnja Zemaljska vlada kao ladanjske objekte za svoje potrebe.

Prisustvo vila daje posebnu kulturno-historijsku vrijednost ovom kompleksu. Jedan tip su vile sa uočljivom asocijacijom na čardake i kule, a drugi tip su vile pravougaone osnove gdje su sprat i potkrovље sa fasadom obrađenom u skeletnoj drvenoj konstrukciji.

Projekti za nekoliko vil, na kojima su intezivno radili arhitekti Građevinskog odjeljenja Zemaljske vlade u periodu između 1892-1895. godine (Franz Blažek, Carl Panek, Karel Parík), finansirani su od strane Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija. Od ukupno 14 vil koliko ih je do kraja austrougarskog perioda bilo izgrađeno (uključujući i privatne, porodične vile) samo 8 ih je sačuvano.

Na prigodnoj poštanskoj marki predstavljena je vila iz austrougarskog perioda koja je izgrađena 1892. godine. Predmetna vila se, u kategoriji zaštite, vodi u evidenciji kod Kantonalnog zavoda za zaštitu kulturno historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa Sarajevo.

During the Austro-Hungarian period, villas were built along the Great Alley on Iličića (an attractive promenade with about 3,000 chestnut and sycamore trees planted in a double row, more than a hundred years old, which is part of the protected "Vrelo Bosne Nature Monument" in the second zone protection, as well as in the water protection zone). The villas were built by the then Land Government as rural facilities for their own needs.

The presence of villas gives a special cultural and historical value to this complex. One type are villas with a noticeable association with loggias and towers, and the other type are villas with a rectangular base where the floor and attic have a facade treated in a skeletal wooden structure.

Projects for several villas, on which the architects of the Construction Department of the National Government worked intensively in the period between 1892-1895. (Franz Blažek, Carl Panek, Karel Parík), were financed by the Joint Ministry of Finance. Out of a total of 14 villas built by the end of the Austro-Hungarian period (including private, family villas), only 8 have been preserved.

The commemorative postage stamp depicts a villa from the Austro-Hungarian period, which was built in 1892. The villa in question, in the category of protection, is registered with the Sarajevo Cantonal Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage.



## 50 godina Džudo kluba "MAHNJAČA" Žepče

## 50 years of Judo club "MAHNJAČA" Žepče

Autor / Author: ..... T. Lučarevi / E. Huseinagić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 2,20 KM; 1,12 €  
 Veličina maraka / Size of the stamp: ..... 27,72 x 41,58 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 8 + vijeteta  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 8 + vignettes  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue: ..... 27.04.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 10.000



Džudo je borilačka vještina, olimpijski i paraolimpijski sport koji je nastao u Japanu krajem 19. stoljeća, a početkom XX stoljeća se proširoio po cijelom svijetu. U prevodu sa japanskog jezika znači: „Nježan put“, a UNICEF, kao svjetska organizacija koja se bavi kvalitetom životnog standarda djece i omladine, ocijenila je džudo kao najkorisniji sport za djecu i omladinu do 21. godine.

Kao sport posjeduje mnoge vrijednosti za razvoj fizičke, mentalne i moralne strane pojedinca, educirajući istovremeno. Neke od najvažnijih moralnih kategorija su one koje pomoviraju više od džudoa: uljudnost, hrabrost, iskrenost, kontrolu uma, čast, skromnost, prijateljstvo i poštovanje.

U Žepče džudo dolazi 1970. godine kao sekcija „Žepče džudo kluba Partizan“ iz Zenice. U tom periodu, tadašnji trener je okupio omladince i počeli su trenirati. Nakon tri godine uspješnog rada i rezultata, 1973. godine registrovan je Džudo klub „MAHNJAČA“ Žepče.

Džudo klub „MAHNJAČA“ Žepče kao sportski kolektiv, može se pohvaliti dugogodišnjom tradicijom, članstvom i uspjesima, koji u najpozitivnijem svjetlu predstavlja Bosnu i Hercegovinu i općinu Žepče. Članovi kluba su se proslavili na području bivše Jugoslavije, Bosne i Hercegovine i Balkana, a imali su i predstavnika za Olimpijske igre (nažalost, zbog povrede je bio spriječen da na istim prisustvuje).

Bili su i ostali klub koji je imao više godina apsolutne prvake u različitim kategorijama, što ih i danas svrstava u sportski kolektiv kojeg respektuju u džudo sportu.

U 2023. godini Džudo klub „MAHNJAČA“ Žepče obilježava veliki jubilej - 50 godina od osnivanja kluba i kao sportski kolektiv koji je isto toliko godina ambasador džuda kao sporta i discipline u Bosni i Hecegovini, pa i šire.

Osnivač džuda, Jigoro Kano je rekao:

„Džudo je način na koji se fizička i psihička snaga mogu najefikasnije upotrijebiti. Dok vas vježba napadu i odbrani, džudo ojačava vaše tijelo i duh, te pomaže da načela džuda prihvate kao svoja. Na taj se način usavršavate i postajete vrijedni član zajednice, a to je i konačni cilj džuda.“

„Nije važno da si bolji od drugog, već od jučerašnjeg sebe!“ - Jigoro Kano -

Judo is a martial art, an Olympic and Paralympic sport that originated in Japan at the end of the 19th century, and at the beginning of the 20th century it spread all over the world. Translated from the Japanese language, it means: "Gentle way", and UNICEF, as a world organization that deals with the quality of life of children and youth, rated judo as the most useful sport for children and youth up to the age of 21.

As a sport, it has many values for the development of the physical, mental and moral side of an individual, while educating at the same time. Some of the most important moral categories are those that move beyond judo: civility, courage, honesty, mind control, honor, modesty, friendship and respect.

Judo came to Žepče in 1970 as a section of the "Žepče Judo Club Partizan" from Zenica. During that period, the then coach gathered the youth and they started training. After three years of successful work and results, in 1973 the Judo club "MAHNJAČA" Žepče was registered.

Judo club "MAHNJAČA" Žepče, as a sports collective, can boast of long-standing tradition, membership and successes, which represents Bosnia and Herzegovina and the municipality of Žepče in the most positive light. The members of the club became famous in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkans, and they also had a representative for the Olympic Games (unfortunately, due to an injury, he was prevented from attending the same). They were also the rest of the club that had been absolute champions in various categories for many years, which still ranks them as a sports collective that is respected in judo sports.

In 2023, the Judo club "MAHNJAČA" Žepče is celebrating its big anniversary - 50 years since the club was founded and as a sports team that has been the ambassador of judo as a sport and discipline for the same number of years in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and beyond.

The founder of judo, Jigoro Kano, said:

"Judo is the way in which physical and mental strength can be used most effectively. While training you to attack and defend, judo strengthens your body and spirit, and helps you embrace the principles of judo as your own. In this way, you improve and become a valuable member of the community, and that is the ultimate goal of judo".

**"It is not important that you are better than someone else, but that you are better than yesterday!" - Jigoro Kano -**



## MIR – najveća vrijednost čovječanstva

## PEACE – the greatest value of humanity

Autor / Author: ..... L. Bos / R. Egilsdottir  
 Nominalna vrijednost ..... 3,20 KM ; 1,64 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp: ..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummmed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 09.05.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 20.000



Na Evropa takmičenju 2023. za zajednički dizajn prigodne poštanske marke na temu i motiv "Evropa - MIR – najveća vrijednost čovječanstva" 2023, ponuđeno je 29 raznolikih ideja sa visokim kvalitetom motiva dizajna.

Na osnovu dobijenih glasova od 44 poštanske službe i naknadne odluke posebnog žirija, pobjednik EUROPA takmičenja 2023. je Pošta Luksemburga. Drugo mjesto je zauzela Ukrposhta, a treće Pošta Slovenije.

Motiv pobjedničkog dizajna maraka djelo je autorica Linde Bos i Rune Egilsdottir koje svoju viziju objašnjavaju na sljedeći način: „Svijetu je potreban novi simbol mira, koji ujedinjuje sve nacije. Kulturne razlike su možda barijera za stanje mira.

Kad bi samo čovječanstvo moglo poštovati međusobne razlike razumijevanjem njihovog značaja i s obzirom na njih, svijet bi bio bolje mjesto. Ovaj dizajn pokazuje vizuelnu metaforu za mirno integrisano, kooperativno društvo u kojem ljudi prihvataju kulturu jedni drugih.

Inspirisan je simbolom keltskog ljubavnog čvora, sa isprepletenim srcima. Paleta boja ilustruje sve nacije svijeta. Dodavanjem ruku sa isprepletenim prstima prenosi se poruka međusobnog poštovanja” – istakle su autorice.

Prema mišljenju specijalnog žirija, pobjednički motiv dizajna na najprikladniji način odražava ideju takmičenja EUROPA 2023. Riječ je o uspješnom pokušaju stvaranja novog znaka koji predstavlja mir na bazi evropskog višestoljetnog vizualnog motiva čvora, simbola beskonačnog jedinstva, prijateljstva i ljubavi.

Ceremonija dodjele nagrada održana je na Generalnoj skupštini PostEuropa 5. oktobra 2022. u Dablinu, Irska.

At the Europe 2023 competition for the joint design of a commemorative postage stamp on the theme and motif "Europe - PEACE - the greatest value of humanity" 2023, 29 diverse ideas with high quality design motifs were offered.

Based on the votes received from 44 postal services and the subsequent decision of a special jury , the winner of EUROPE competition 2023 is the Post of Luxembourg, the second place was taken by Ukrposhta, and the third place was Post of Slovenia.

The motif of the winning stamp design is the work of Linda Bos and Runa Egilsdottir, who explain their vision as follows: "The world needs a new symbol of peace, which unites all nations." Cultural differences may be a barrier to a state of peace.

If only humanity could respect each other's differences by understanding their importance and considering them, the world would be a better place. This design shows a visual metaphor for a peaceful integrated, cooperative society where people accept each other's culture. It is inspired by the symbol of the Celtic love knot, with intertwined hearts.

The color palette illustrates all the nations of the world. Adding hands with intertwined fingers conveys a message of mutual respect" - the authors pointed out.

In the opinion of the special jury, the winning design motif most appropriately reflects the idea of the EUROPA 2023 competition. It is a successful attempt to create a new sign representing peace based on the European centuries-old visual motif of the knot, a symbol of infinite unity, friendship and love.

The award ceremony was held at the PostEuropa General Assembly on October 5, 2022 in Dublin, Ireland.



Crvena lisica  
FoxgloveZvjezdasti oštrolist  
Star-shaped sharp-leaf

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2 X 3,20 KM; 2 X 1,64 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 40,00 mm (Ø30 mm)  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 8 + vignete  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 05.06.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 2 X10.000



Ime vrste: *Pontechium maculatum* (L.) Böhle & Hilger  
 Syn: *Echium maculatum* L. in Amoen. Acad. 4: 478 (1759)  
 Narodni naziv: crvena lisicina, zmijoglavka

**Pontechium maculatum** je Natura 2000 vrsta koja pokriva uglavnom centralni i istočni dio Balkanskog poluotoka. Nalazišta ove vrste koja dolazi iz porodice oštrolista u Bosni i Hercegovini su ograničena isključivo na serpentinska staništa. Prve botaničke podatke o ovoj vrsti u Bosni i Hercegovini dala je Ritter-Studnička (1953-1963). Do sada je poznata samo sa nekoliko lokaliteta: planina Varda kod Rudog i Vardište kod Višegrada kao nastavak areala vrste sa serpentinskih područja u zapadnoj Srbiji, planina Borja, lokalitet potok Miljkovača jugozapadno od Bosanskog Petrovog sela, te lokalitet Maglajska kosa. Vrsta je navedena u Dodatku II Direktive o staništima (<https://eunis.eea.europa.eu>). Prema IUCN Crvenoj listi 3.1 (IUCN 2001) spada u ugrožene vrste – EN u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Latinsko ime roda *Echium* porijeklom je od grčke riječi "echis" (otrovna zmija), što je prema literaturi termin koji je jedno vrijeme označavao neku biljku koja se koristila protiv ugriza zmija, a kasnije je naziv, kad se pojavila potreba za taksonomijom, zbog sličnosti cvijeta lisičine sa zmijском glavom prenijet na ovaj rod. Odlična je medonosna biljka, pčele sakupljaju mnogo nektara i malo peluda. Vrsta je fotografisana na lokalitetu Matinski vis kod Žepča.

Ime vrste: *Onosma stellulata* Waldst. & Kit.  
 Syn: *Onosma scorpioides* Boiss. & A.Huet in P.E.Boissier,  
 Diagn. Pl. Orient., ser. 2, 3: 137 (1856)  
 Narodni naziv: srčanica, zvjezdasti oštrolist

**Onosma L.** je jedan od važnijih rodova iz porodice oštrolista koji uključuje oko 150-230 vrsta rasprostranjenih u jugoistočnoj Evropi i Anatoliji, te istočnoj, zapadnoj i centralnoj Aziji. Pripada skupini vrsta ( $2n=22$ ) koje su karakteristične za zapadni Balkan. U poređenju sa crvenom lisičinom ima širu rasprostranjenost u Bosni i Hercegovini, ali ne i u centralnoj Bosni gdje se pojavljuje znatno manje. Nije ju teško prepoznati među evropskim asterotričnim vrstama po svojoj patuljastoj veličini i jastučastim oblikom rasta.

Do sada je poznata sa više lokaliteta: Zvornik, Gornji Šeher, Jajce, Ključ, Osječenica pl., dolina Une, Kupres, Velika Vrata, Veliki Malovan, NP Una, Sator, Kamešnica, Buško blato, Dinara, Vlašić, Hodža pl. - Stambulići, Koža Čuprija, Trebević, Treskavica-Veliko Jezero, Pale, Klek pl., Jahorina, Romanija, Međedja-Višegrad, Kalinovik, Zelengora, okolina Konjica - Suhi Do, Glavatičevo, Dolina Tihaljine, Umoljani - Lovnica brdo, Prenj, Plasa, Porim, Čvrsnica, Vlajna, Čabulja, Velež, Nevesinje, Ljubinje, Gacko, Trebinje, Bileća, Gljiva, Lastva. Prema IUCN Crvenoj listi 3.1 (IUCN 2001) spada u najmanje zabrinjavajuće vrste – LC u Bosni i Hercegovini. Vrsta je fotografisana na lokalitetu Pajtov Han u općini Vareš.

Dr.sc. Elvedin Šabanović

Species name: *Pontechium maculatum* (L.) Böhle & Hilger  
 Syn: *Echium maculatum* L. in Amoen. Acad. 4: 478 (1759)  
 Folk name: Foxglove

**Pontechium maculatum** is a Natura 2000 species that covers mainly the central and eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula. The habitats of this species, which comes from the sedge family, in Bosnia and Herzegovina are limited exclusively to serpentine habitats. The first botanical data on this species in Bosnia and Herzegovina was provided by Ritter-Studnička (1953-1963). So far, it is known only from a few localities: Mount Varda near Rudo and Vardište near Višegrad as a continuation of the range of the species from the serpentine areas in western Serbia, Mount Borja, the site Miljkovača stream southwest of Bosanski Petrovo village, and the site Maglajska kosa. The species is listed in Appendix II of the Habitats Directive (<https://eunis.eea.europa.eu>). According to the IUCN Red List 3.1 (IUCN 2001) it belongs to the endangered species - EN in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Latin name of the genus *Echium* originates from the Greek word "echis" (poisonous snake), which according to the literature is a term that at one time denoted a plant that was used against snake bites, and later the name, when the need for taxonomy arose, due to similarities of foxglove with snake's head transferred to this genus. It is an excellent honey plant, bees collect a lot of nectar and a little pollen. The species was photographed at the Matinski vis site near Žepče.

Species name: *Onosma stellulata* Waldst. & Kit.  
 Syn: *Onosma scorpioides* Boiss. & A.Huet in P.E.Boissier, Diagn. Pl. Orient., ser. 2, 3: 137 (1856)  
 Folk name: Star-shaped sharp-leaf

**Onosma** L. is one of the most important genera of the sedge family, which includes about 150-230 species distributed in Southeastern Europe and Anatolia, as well as Eastern, Western and Central Asia. It belongs to a group of species (2n=22) that are characteristic of the Western Balkans. Compared to the red foxglove, it has a wider distribution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not in central Bosnia, where it appears significantly less. It is not difficult to recognize it among the European asterotrich species due to its dwarf size and cushion-shaped growth.

Until now, it is known from several locations: Zvornik, Gornji Šeher, Jajce, Ključ, Osječenica pl., Una valley, Kupres, Velika Vrata, Veliki Malovan, NP Una, Šator, Kamešnica, Buško blato, Dinara, Vlašić, Hodža pl. - Stambulčići, Kozja Ćuprija, Trebević, Treskavica-Veliko Jezero, Pale, Klek pl., Jahorina, Romanija, Međedja-Višegrad, Kalinovik, Zelengora, surroundings of Konjica - Suhi Do, Glavatičevio, Dolina Tihaljine, Umoljani - Lovnica brdo, Prenj, Plasa, Porim, Čvrsnica, Vlajna, Čabulja, Velež, Nevesinje, Ljubinje, Gacko, Trebinje, Bileća, Glijiva, Lastva. According to the IUCN Red List 3.1 (IUCN 2001) it belongs to the Least Concern species - LC in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The species was photographed at the Pajtov Han locality in the municipality of Vareš.

Dr.sc. Elvedin Šabanović



**Stari grad Sokolac****The old town of Sokolac**

Autor / Author:..... T. Lučarević / A. Kurtović  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,50 KM; 0,77 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 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 izdanja / Date of issue:..... 16.06.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Prvi dan 16.06.2023.  
 77104 Bihać  
 Stari grad Sokolac

**Stari grad Sokolac** strši iznad istoimenog mjeseta sa sjeverne strane na padinama prema Golubićkom polju, a s druge, južne strane na strmoj stijeni iznad naselja i potoka Dobrenice. Ovdje se nalazila i gradina.

Dobro je očuvan i u ambijentalnom, kulturnom, historijskom i turističkom smislu vrlo je zanimljiv i vrijedan spomenik kulture. Tlocrt mu je trokutastog oblika, a kruniše ga bogata branič-kula s jedinstvenom i izvanrednom srednjovjekovnom arhitektonskom koncepcijom. Niti na jednom srednjovjekovnom gradu na području Unsko-sanskog kantona nema primjera očuvane originalnosti ovakvog tipa branič-kule.

Grad se prvi put spominje 1369. godine kao »Sokol«, a tvrdi se da je izgrađen 1020. godine. Imao je svog podvornika, posadu i posjede koji su služili za uzdržavanje. U galeriji njegovih gospodara susrećemo knezove Frankopane, Ivana Korivna, Orloviće i Kerečane.

Nakon pada Bihaća pod osmansku vlast 1592. godine, u Sokocu je namješten čehaja, pomoćnik bihaćkog kapetana i sve vrijeme će ovaj grad biti isključivo vojno uporište, sve do 1878. godine kada ga napušta vojna posada.

Njegovu očuvanost možemo zahvaliti entuzijazmu bihaćkog okružnog načelnika Lothara von Berksa, koji je 1898. godine dao obnoviti Sokolac i staviti ga iste godine na turističku ponudu Bihaća.

U ratovima koji su uslijedili Sokolac je znatno oštećen, a mjere zaštite koje su sprovedene na njemu daju osnovu za dalji kulturni i turistički razvitak.

Sokolački grad proglašen je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine 2007. godine.

**Grad Bihać**

The old town of Sokolac stands above the place of the same name on the northern side on the slopes towards Golubićko polje, and on the other, on the southern side, on a steep rock above the settlement and the Dobrenica stream. There was also a castle here.

It is well-preserved and in terms of ambience, culture, history and tourism, it is a very interesting and valuable cultural monument. Its floor plan is triangular in shape, and it is crowned by a rich defense tower with a unique and outstanding medieval architectural concept. Not a single medieval city in the area of the Una-Sana Canton has an example of preserved originality of this type of defense tower.

The town was first mentioned in 1369 as "Sokol", and it is claimed that it was built in 1020. He had his own courtier, crew and estates to support him. In the gallery of his masters, we meet the princes of Frankopana, Ivan Korivna, Orlović and Kerečani.

After the fall of Bihać to Ottoman rule in 1592, a čehaja, an assistant to the Bihać captain, was appointed in Sokolac, and this city will be an exclusive military stronghold all the time, until 1878, when the military crew leaves it.

We can thank its preservation to the enthusiasm of the Bihać district chief, Lothar von Berks, who had Sokolac restored in 1898 and put it on the tourist offer of Bihać that same year.

In the wars that followed, Sokolac was significantly damaged, and the protection measures implemented there provide the basis for further cultural and tourist development.

The town of Sokolac was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007.

The city of Bihać



**Mederanski festivali****Mediterranean festivals**

Autor / Author:..... Adi Kubur  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 3,20 KM; 1,64 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 10.07.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Internacionalni festival srednjoškolskog teatarskog stvaralaštva „Juventafest“ je nastao 2013. g. s namjerom da se ponudi kvalitetan kulturni sadržaj namijenjen mladoj publici, srednjoškolcima.

U jedanaest godina postojanja, Festival je okupio preko 3000 učesnika iz više od 13 zemalja, a njihov broj svake godine raste. Na festivalu su do sada gostovale predstave pozorišta, neformalnih grupa i dramskih sekacija iz Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske, Crne Gore, Srbije, Makedonije, Slovenije, Švedske, Poljske, Rusije, Norveške, Mađarske, Češke i Rumunije, a festivalska aplikacija je otvorena za sve mlade ljubitelje teatra iz svih krajeva svijeta. U organizaciju festivala uključeno je preko 50 volontera koje čine uglavnom srednjoškolci, studenti i mladi profesionalci. Tokom pet dana festivala, svi učesnici borave u Sarajevu, upoznaju grad te se kroz druženje i rad u okviru festivalskih radionica upoznaju sa različitim teatarskim modelima iz oblasti scenskog pokreta, plesa, maske, lutkarstva i muzike koje vode stručnjaci, specijalizirani za pojedine oblasti.

Prije četiri godine Festival je započeo jedinstvenu radionicu za profesore koji u srednjim školama vode dramske sekcije. U sklopu ove radionice, voditelji dramskih grupa i sekacija iz srednjih škola imaju priliku proširiti svoja znanja o dramskoj i scenskoj pedagogiji, scenskoj umjetnosti kao mediju, te elementima, tehnikama i sistemima scenskog izražavanja.

To je rezultiralo većim brojem prijavljenih predstava iz Bosne i Hercegovine za učešće na festivalu.

Od 2019. g. Juventafest je dio Pokreta za inkluziju te smo tim povodom u naše radionice, koje su sastavni dio festivala uključili mlade s Down sindromom. Od 2021. g. Juventafest je potpisnik Platforme za mir s obzirom na to da sve naše aktivnosti zagovaraju mir u svakom svom obliku.

Internacionalni festival srednjoškolskog teatarskog stvaralaštva „Juventafest“ nudi najbolji pregled srednjoškolskog teatarskog stvaralaštva u Sarajevu, Bosni i Hercegovini, regiji i svijetu te istovremeno doprinosi stvaranju nove teatarske publike, povezuje mlade ljudе zainteresirane za teatar i nudi im mogućnost učenja i usavršavanja.

**Udruženje za razvoj i unaprijeđenje multimedijalnih umjetnosti i kulture „Medija-Art“**

The international festival of high school theater creativity "Juventafest" was created in 2013. with the intention of offering quality cultural content intended for a young audience, high school students.

In its eleven years of existence, the Festival has gathered over 3000 participants from more than 13 countries, and their number is growing every year. So far, the festival has hosted performances by theaters, informal groups and drama sections from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Norway, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Romania, and the festival application is open to all young theater lovers from all over the world. More than 50 volunteers, mostly high school students, students and young professionals, are involved in the organization of the festival. During the five days of the festival, all participants stay in Sarajevo, get to know the city and, through socializing and working in festival workshops, get to know different theater models from the fields of stage movement, dance, mask, puppetry and music led by experts, specialized in certain fields.

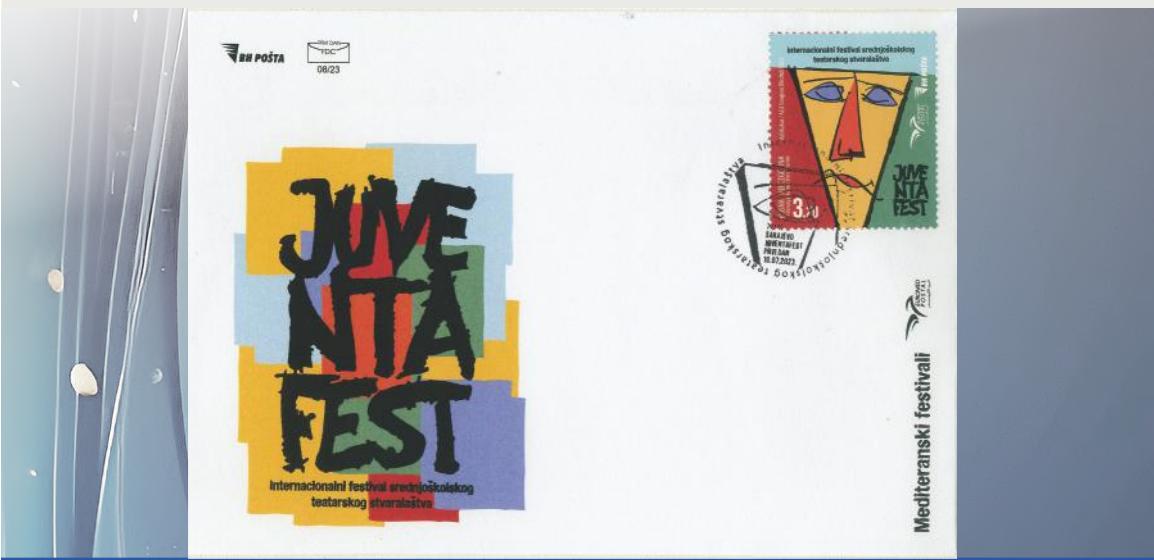
Four years ago, the Festival started a unique workshop for teachers who lead drama sections in secondary schools. As part of this workshop, leaders of drama groups and sections from high schools have the opportunity to expand their knowledge of drama and stage pedagogy, stage art as a medium, and elements, techniques and systems of stage expression.

This resulted in a greater number of registered performances from Bosnia and Herzegovina for participation in the festival.

From 2019 Juventafest is part of the Movement for Inclusion, and on that occasion we included young people with Down syndrome in our workshops, which were an integral part of the festival. From 2021 Juventafest is a signatory of the Platform for Peace, considering that all our activities advocate peace in all its forms.

The international festival of high school theater creativity "Juventafest" offers the best overview of high school theater creativity in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the region and the world and at the same time contributes to the creation of a new theater audience, connects young people interested in theater and offers them the opportunity to learn and improve.

**"Medija-Art" association for the development and improvement of multimedia arts and culture**



**Hajdar – dedina džamija i dovište na Karićima****Hajdar – deda's mosque and dovište in Karići**

Autor/Author:..... Abdullah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,10 KM; 0,56 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 40,00 x 30,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 9  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 9  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummmed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 24.07.2023.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



Mjesto Karići su mjesto historije, tradicije i običaja. Nalazi se na obroncima Zvijezde planine u sred šume Bosanske.

Ime Hajdar-dede Karića sačuvala je narodna predaja i o njemu nemamo pisanih podataka. Neke predaje govore o njemu kao Bošnjaku iz ovih krajeva, dok druge govore o njemu kao učenjaku koji je došao sa vojskom sultana Fatih-a. Ipak, svi se slažu da je bio učenjak, šejh i evlja.

Drvena Hajdar-dedina džamija na Karićima bila je dugo vremena centralna džamija džemata Blaža, obuhvatajući i sva okolna sela u kojima su živjeli Bošnaci - muslimani, a u posljednjih stotinjak godina pravoslavci. Mnogi su razlozi koji su uticali da danas ni u samim Karićima, ni u drugim okolnim mjestima nije preostao niti jedan Bošnjak - musliman.

Godina i datum njene izgradnje nikada nisu tačno utvrđeni, jer o tome nema vjerodostojnjog zapisa. Narodno predanje njenu gradnju veže za dolazak sultana Fatih-a i osvajanje Bosne. U njenom haremalu nalazi se dosta lijepo rađenih nišana koji nam daju neke podatke o starosti džamije i harema. Nažalost, mnogo nišana je uništeno u toku agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

Pravoslavno stanovništvo je izuzetno držalo do džamije, tako da su jedno vrijeme držali njene ključeve i brinuli se o njoj. Tako je bilo sve do septembra 1993. godine kada je u posljednjim ratnim dešavanjima džamija spaljena do temelja.

Godine 2001, zahvaljujući Medžlisu IZ Vareš i mnogim donatorima, Hajdar-dedina džamija na Karićima je obnovljena i danas uspravno i ponosno stoji u autentičnom drvenom obliku i na istom mjestu.

Dovište na Karićima je jedno od najpoznatijih dovišta na Balkanu. Na ovo dovište dolaze samo muškarci. Manifestacija "Dani bosanske duhovnosti - Karići" se tradicionalno organizuje krajem mjeseca jula i okuplja vjernike iz svih krajeva Bosne i Hercegovine i dijaspore.

**Medžlis Islamske zajednice Vareš**

The town of Karići is a place of history, tradition and customs. It is located on the slopes of Zvijezda Mountain in the middle of the Bosnian Forest.

The life of Hajdar-dede Karić has been preserved by folklore and we have no written information about him. Some traditions speak of him as a Bosniak from these parts, while others speak of him as a scholar who came with the army of Sultan Fatih. However, everyone agrees that he was a scholar, a sheikh and an awliya.

The wooden Hajdar-deda mosque in Karići was for a long time the central mosque of the Blaža congregation, encompassing all the surrounding villages inhabited by Bosniaks - Muslims, and in the last hundred years, Orthodox. There are many reasons that have influenced the fact that today there is not a single Bosniak-Muslim left in Karići itself, nor in other surrounding towns.

The year and date of its construction have never been precisely determined, because there is no reliable record of it. Folk tradition links its construction to the arrival of Sultan Fatih and the conquest of Bosnia. In her harem there are a lot of beautifully made niches that give us some information about the age of the mosque and the harem. Unfortunately, many sights were destroyed during the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Orthodox population was very attached to the mosque, so for a time they held its keys and took care of it. This was the case until September 1993, when the mosque was burned to the ground during the last war.

In 2001, thanks to the Mejlis IZ Vareš and many donors, Hajdar-deda's mosque in Karići was restored and today it stands upright and proud in its authentic wooden form and in the same place.

Dovište on Karići is one of the most famous dovište in the Balkans. Only men come to this place. The event "Days of Bosnian Spirituality - Karići" is traditionally organized at the end of July and gathers believers from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina and the diaspora.

#### Majlis of the Islamic Community of Vares



**Bosanski oštrodlaki gonič - barak****Bosnian sharp-haired hound –  
called barak**

Autor / Author:..... Abdulah Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost..... 2 X 2,20 KM  
 Nominacija:..... 2 X 1,12 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 120,00 x 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 15.08.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000 blocks



**Bosanski oštrodlaki gonič - barak** (Bosnian Broken – Haired Hound - Called Barak) je pored tornjaka, naša jedina bosanskohercegovačka autohtona rasa psa u oblasti kinologije (nauke o psima na svijetu). Ranije je vođen pod nazivom kao "keltski gonič", "ilirski gonič", te "bosanski barak". Pod nazivom "Bosanskohercegovački oštrodlaki gonič - barak", pojavljuje se od 15. januara 1973. godine, kada je pod brojem 155 upisan u FCI (Međunarodna kinološka federacija) knjigu standarda.

Savez lovačkih organizacija u BiH u saradnji sa Lovnim kinološkim savezom u FBiH povodom obilježavanja 50 godina od imena "Bosanski oštrodlaki gonič-barak" planirao je niz aktivnosti poput:

- Izdavanje publikacije o baraku
- Organizacije specijalizovane izložbe baraka
- Nabavke rasnih pasa i podjele lovačkim društvima u cilju razmnožavanja i popularizacije ove pasmine u BiH.

Glavne osobine psa su temperamentnost, hrabrost i upornost, veoma je dobrog karaktera, otporan i tvrd u teškim uslovima lova na bosanskohercegovačkim planinama. Pored lova, koristi se kao pas čuvar. U prošlosti je bio lovački pas bosanskih plemića. Visina psa je od 46-56 cm, a dužina trupa je veća od visine grebena za 10%. Težina je od 16-24 kg. Snažan je, duge i srednje široke glave, obrasle gustim brkovima i bradom, a gledano odozgo, njuška je srednje široka i sužava se prema nosu. Ima dugu i čekinjastu dlaku, koja se sastoji iz dva sloja. Osnovne boje su mu pšenično žuta, žutocrvena, zemljano-siva i tamnosiva.

Uslijed ratnih dešavanja brojno stanje pasmine je smanjeno, ali je radom ljubitelja ove pasmine i vrsnih kinologa i lovaca pasmina oporavljena i proširena van granica BiH, te je barak sada i vjerni gonič brojnih evropskih lovaca, a po zemljama Evrope se osnivaju pasminski klubovi baraka.

U Bosni postoji izreka: "Sto baraka - sto dukata, dobar barak - 100 dukata!"

**Savez lovačkih organizacija u Bosni i Hercegovini**

**Bosnian sharp-haired hound – called barak** is next to Tornjak, our only Bosnian-Herzegovinian autochthonous dog race in the field of cynology (the science of dogs in the world). It was previously known as "Celtic hound", "Illyrian hound", and "Bosnian barrack". Under the name "Bosnia-Herzegovina Short-haired Hound - Barak", it has appeared since January 15, 1973, when it was entered under number 155 in the FCI (International Cynological Federation) book of standards.

The Association of Hunting Organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the Hunting Kennel Association in FBiH, on the occasion of marking 50 years since the name "Bosnian Sharp-haired Hound Barak" planned a series of activities such as:

- Issuing a publication about the barracks
- Organization of specialized exhibitions of barracks
- Procurement of purebred dogs and distribution to hunting societies with the aim of breeding and popularizing this race in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main characteristics of the dog are temperament, courage and persistence, it has a very good character, is resistant and tough in the difficult conditions of hunting in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to hunting, it is used as a guard dog. In the past, it was a hunting dog of Bosnian nobles. The height of the dog is 46-56 cm, and the length of the trunk is greater than the height of the withers by 10%. The weight is from 16-24 kg. It is strong, with a long and medium-wide head, overgrown with a thick mustache and beard, and viewed from above, the muzzle is medium-wide and narrows towards the nose. It has long and bristly hair, which consists of two layers. Its basic colors are wheat yellow, yellow-red, earthy gray and dark gray.

Due to the events of the war, the number of this race decreased, but thanks to the work of fans of this race and excellent cynologists and hunters, the race was recovered and expanded beyond the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Barak is now a faithful hound of numerous European hunters, and Barak breed clubs are being established in European countries.

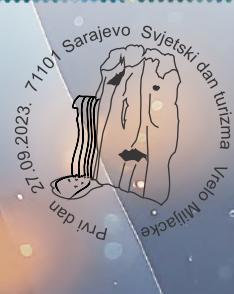
There is a saying in Bosnia: "A hundred barak-one hundred ducats, a good barak - 100 ducats!»

#### Association of hunting organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina



**Svjetski dan turizma – Vrelo Miljacke****World Tourism Day – Miljacka Spring**

Autor / Author: ..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 2 X 1,70 KM; 2 X 0,87 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 10 (5 serija)  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 10 (5 series)  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing: ..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 27.09.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity: ..... 2 X 10.000



Rijeka Miljacka sa svojim mostovima je jedan od simbola Sarajeva.

Mnogo je specifičnosti u vezi sa rijekom Miljackom. Jedna od njih je i ta da Miljacka nastaje od dvije udružene rijeke, Paljanske Miljacke, koja izvire jugoistočno od centra Pala na sjevernom obronku Ravne Planine u vidu jačih kraških izvora gravitacionog tipa (nadmorska visina 1010 metara) i Mokranjske Miljacke, koja izvire pod ograncima planine Romanije (nadmorska visina 1130 m) iz podzemne duge pećine, iz koje ističe kao cijeli potok.

Nekoliko kilometara istočno od Sarajeva u selu Dovlići, ove dvije pritoke se spajaju u Miljacku. Miljacka dalje teče (21,2 km) na zapad, kroz Sarajevo, odakle nastavlja svoj put prema riji Bosni u koju se uliva (Butilje, nadmorska visina 490 m).

Mnogo poznatiji i atraktivniji izvor, svakako je izvor Paljanske Miljacke koji se nalazi oko 20 kilometara jugoistočno od centra Sarajeva.

Osim što je okružuju zidine starog utvrđenja Gradina Pavlovića ispod kojeg se izvor nalazi, krasiti je i blizina nacionalnog spomenika Hadžišabanovića vile, olimpijske Jahorine i Ravne planine. Njena velika prednost je i dostupnost jer se nalazi na svega dva kilometra od centra Pala.

Predio oko izvorišta Paljanske Miljacke izuzetno je lijep, posebno u proljeće i na jesen, kada je vodostaj rijeke bogatiji i kada riječni tok gradi prekrasne slapove koji padaju preko sedrenih blokova obraslih mahovinom.

Od izvora do kanjona Paljanske Miljacke ima nekoliko pritoka od kojih se ističu Jahorinski potok, Rapišnica i Bistrica. Na vrelu Paljanske Miljacke voda je gotovo uvijek iste temperature – od 6 do 6,5 °C. Kvalitet ove planinske vode je veoma pogodan za pastrmke. Neposredno u blizini vrela nalazi se i restoran „Vrelo Miljacke“ sa ribogojilištem pastrmke, koji gostima nudi riblje i specijalitete nacionalne kuhinje. Preljep pejzaž, sveži zrak i hladovina četinarske šume privlače brojne posjetioce, posebno tokom toplih ljetnih dana.

The Miljacka River with its bridges is one of the symbols of Sarajevo.

There are many specifics about the river Miljacka. One of them is that the Miljacka originates from two united rivers, the Paljanska Miljacka, which rises southeast of the center of Pale on the northern slope of Ravna mountain in the form of stronger gravity-type karst springs (altitude 1010 meters) and the Mokranjska Miljacka, which rises under the branches of the mountain Romanija (altitude 1130 m above sea level) from a long underground cave, from which it emerges as a whole stream.

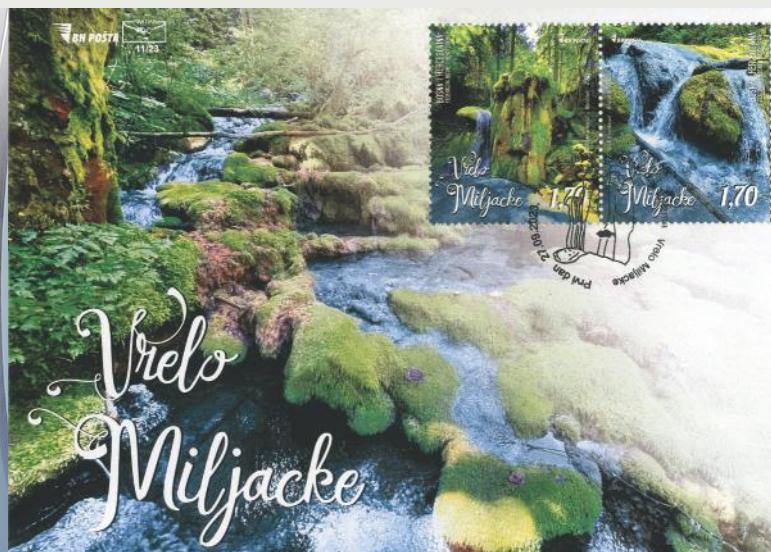
A few kilometers east of Sarajevo in the village of Dovlići, these two tributaries join in Miljacka. The Miljacka flows further (21.2 km) to the west, through Sarajevo, from where it continues its way towards the river Bosna, into which it flows (Batile, altitude 490 m).

A much more famous and attractive source is certainly the source of Paljanska Miljacka, which is located about 20 kilometers southeast of the center of Sarajevo.

In addition to being surrounded by the walls of the old fortress of Gradin Pavlović, under which the spring is located, it is also adorned by the proximity of the national monument Hadžišabanović Villa, Olympic Jahorina, and Ravna mountain. Its great advantage is accessibility, as it is located only two kilometers from the center of Pale.

The area around the source of Paljanska Miljacka is extremely beautiful, especially in spring and autumn, when the river's water level is richer and the river's flow creates beautiful waterfalls that fall over travertine blocks covered with moss. From the source to the Paljanska Miljacka canyon, there are several tributaries, of which Jahorinski potok,

Rapisnica and Bistrica stand out. At the Paljanska Miljacka hot spring, the water is almost always at the same temperature - from 6 to 6.5°C. The quality of this mountain water is very suitable for trout. In the immediate vicinity of the spring, there is also the restaurant "Vrelo Miljacke" with a trout farm, which offers guests fish and specialties of national cuisine. The beautiful landscape, fresh air and shade of the coniferous forest attract many visitors, especially during warm summer days.



**Likovno stvaralaštvo djece/osoba  
s cerebralnom paralizom i drugim teškoćama**

**Artistic creation of children/persons  
with cerebral palsy and other disabilities**

Autor / Author:..... Jasmin Mehaković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,10 KM; 0,56 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 28,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdaja / Date of issue:..... 09.10.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



Priči dan 09.10.2023. Likovno stvaralaštvo djece/osoba s cerebralnom paralizom i drugim teškoćama. Savez udruženja osoba s cerebralnom paralizom Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine.

Savez udruženja osoba s cerebralnom paralizom FBiH (Savez) osnovan je na Osnivačkoj skupštini održanoj 17.10.2011. godine u Sarajevu. Donesena je Odluka da datum osnivanja Saveza, 17. oktobar, bude Dan osoba s cerebralnom paralizom u FBiH.

Savez je 19.09.2018. godine od UNICEF-a dobio priznanje ŠAMPION INKLUIZIJE, u sklopu kampanje „Sretno djetinjstvo“, a za izuzetan doprinos socijalnoj inkluziji djece s razvojnim teškoćama u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Članice Saveza udruženja osoba s cerebralnom paralizom Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine:

1. Udrženje osoba sa cerebralnom paralizom Kantona Sarajevo,
2. Udrženje oboljelih od cerebralne paralize i distrofije BPK Goražde,
3. Udrženje roditelja osoba sa cerebralnom paralizom i drugim onesposobljenjima „Dlan“ Zenica,
4. Udrženje osoba s cerebralnom paralizom i drugim onesposobljenjima Sapna i
5. Udrženje roditelja djece i omladine s cerebralnom paralizom i ostalim teškoćama u razvoju „i“ Konjic.

U izdanju Saveza izašlo je 11 publikacija: 3 monografije, 2 priručnika, 2 inkluzivne slikovnice, 2 autobiografske knjige roditelja djece s razvojnim teškoćama, 2 edukativno-informativne brošure.

Cerebralna paraliza (CP) je grupa trajnih poremećaja razvoja pokreta i posture koji uzrokuju ograničenja u izvođenju aktivnosti, a posljedica su nepregresivnih poremećaja nezrelog mozga ili mozga u razvoju. Motorički poremećaji su često udruženi s poremećajima čula, percepcije, kognicije, komunikacije, ponašanja, epilepsijom i sekundarnim mišićnokoštanim problemima.

Zbog prirode onesposobljenja osobe s CP su često socijalno isključene iz društva.

Cilj projekta „Likovno stvaralaštvo djece/osoba s cerebralnom paralizom i drugim teškoćama i svjesnost zajednice“ je: Promocija likovnog stvaralaštva osoba s cerebralnom paralizom kroz socijalnu inkluziju i afirmaciju Saveza. Štampanjem poštanske marke s crtežom osobe s CP podiže se svjesnost zajednice i vidljivost osoba s razvojnim teškoćama.

Datumom izlaska poštanske marke u oktobru Savez obilježava Međunarodni dan osoba s cerebralnom paralizom, 06.10. i Dan osoba s cerebralnom paralizom FBiH, 17.10.

Dobitnici nagrada po Konkursu Saveza za najbolje crteže za novu poštansku marku:

1. MJESTO: Jasmin Mehaković, Sarajevo – crtež Mačak Cicko (crtež za poštansku marku)
2. MJESTO: Almina Šehović, Zenica – crtež Cvijet različitosti (crtež za koverat)

Direktorica Saveza  
Prof. dr Emira Švraka

## CHILDREN'S STAMP

October 2023

The Federation of Associations of Persons with Cerebral Palsy FBiH (Alliance) was founded at the Founding Assembly held on October 17, 2011. in Sarajevo. A decision was made that the date of the foundation of the Association, October 17, be the Day of Persons with Cerebral Palsy in FBiH. On September 19, 2018, the association was recognized by UNICEF as CHAMPION OF INCLUSION, as part of the "Happy Childhood" campaign, for its outstanding contribution to the social inclusion of children with developmental disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Members of the Federation of Associations of Persons with Cerebral Palsy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Association of persons with cerebral palsy of Sarajevo Canton,
2. Association of patients with cerebral palsy and dystrophy BPK Goražde,
3. Association of parents of persons with cerebral palsy and other disabilities "Dlan" Zenica,
4. Association of persons with cerebral palsy and other disabilities Sapna and
5. Association of Parents of Children and Youth with Cerebral Palsy and Other Difficulties in Development „i“ Konjic.

The Association published 11 publications: 3 monographs, 2 handbooks, 2 inclusive picture books, 2 autobiographical books of parents of children with developmental disabilities, 2 educational and informative brochures. Cerebral palsy (CP) is a group of permanent disorders of the development of movement and posture that cause limitations in the performance of activities, and are the result of non-progressive disorders of the immature or developing brain. Motor disorders are often associated with disorders of senses, perception, cognition, communication, behavior, epilepsy and secondary musculoskeletal problems. Due to the nature of the disability, people with CP are often socially excluded from society.

The goal of the project "Art work of children/persons with cerebral palsy and other disabilities and community awareness" is: Promotion of art work of people with cerebral palsy through social inclusion and affirmation of the Alliance. Printing a postage stamp with a drawing of a person with CP raises community awareness and visibility of people with developmental disabilities.

With the release date of the postage stamp in October, the Association marks the International Day of Persons with Cerebral Palsy, October 6, and the Day of Persons with Cerebral Palsy in FBiH, October 17

Winners of the Association Competition for the best drawings for the new postage stamp:

- 1ST PLACE: Jasmin Mehaković, Sarajevo - drawing Cicko, the Cat (drawing for postage stamp)**  
**2ND PLACE: Almina Šehović, Zenica – drawing Flower of diversity (drawing for the envelope)**

Director of the Association  
Prof. Dr. Emira Švraka



**100 godina od rođenja Ahmeta Hromadžića  
(1923 - 2003)**

**100 years since the birth of Ahmet Hromadžić  
(1923 - 2003)**

Autor / Author:..... Tamer Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,20 KM; 1,12 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 8 + vignete  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummied:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset  
 Štampa / Printing:..... Blicdruk Sarajevo  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 10.11.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Ahmet Hromadžić**, bosanskohercegovački književnik, rođen je 11. Oktobra 1923. godine u Bjelaju kod Bosanskog Petrovca, gdje završava osnovnu školu i građansku školu, a srednju tehničku u Zagrebu i Sarajevu. Diplomira na Višoj pedagoškoj školi u Sarajevu. Kao učesnik Narodno-oslobodilačkog rata upoznao je sugrađaninu, velikog bosanskohercegovačkog pisca Skendera Kulenovića, te mu pokazao svoju prvu priču za djecu „Jabuka“. Kulenović ga je ohrabrio rječima: "Ti imas talent. Nastoj da pišeš", i na taj način ga usmjerio u izboru daljnog životnog i književnog puta. Radio je kao novinar Sarajevskog dnevnika i bio jedan od pokretača i glavnih urednika Omladinskog časopisa Zora kada nastaje i njegov prvi roman „Labudova poljana“. Bio je i urednik lista "Krajina" u Bihaću i kulturne rubrike sarajevskog lista "Oslобodenje". Izdavaštvo se počeo baviti u Narodnoj prosvjeti u Sarajevu, koja postaje Izdavačko preduzeće Veselin Masleša, u kojem je kao urednik, osnovao poznatu dječiju biblioteku "Lastavica". Bio je član Redakcije međunarodne edicije Djeca svijeta i Društva pisaca Bosne i Hercegovine, dopisni član Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i član P.E.N. centra Bosne i Hercegovine. Zajedno sa drugim članovima Udruženja književnika BiH pokrenuo je međunarodnu književnu manifestaciju "Sarajevski dani poezije". Za svoj dugogodišnji rad dobio je brojne nagrade i priznanja među kojima su nagrada Narodne omladine Jugoslavije (1948), Mladog pokoljenja (1971), Zmajevih dječjih igara (1973), Kurirček (1974), Dvadesetsedmojuljska nagrada SR BiH (1974), Šestoaprilска nagrada grada Sarajeva (1958), Nagrada ZAVNOBiH-a (1986), Nagrada Udrženja književnika BiH (1956. i 1966) i druge. Odlikovan je Ordenom rada sa zlatnim vijencem i Ordenom republike sa srebrnim vijencem. Pisao je pripovijetke i romane za djecu i odrasle, književne i teatarske kritike, književne reportaže, crticе i članke. Djela su mu prevedena na mnoge svjetske jezike i bila uvrštena u izbore dječje literature i lektire nekih evropskih zemalja (Italija, Norveška, Belgija).

Zbog svog stila pisanja i prihvatljivosti djela kod čitalačke publike, a posebno djece, Ahmeta Hromadžića nazivaju "Bosansko-Hercegovački Andersen", jer u njegovim pripovijetkama žive neobične ptice, zlatoruna stada, patuljci, bajkovita bića s kojima se djeca žele identificirati. Bajke: „Patuljak iz zaboravljene zemlje“, „Patuljak vam priča“, romani: „Labudova poljana“, „Okamenjeni vukovi“, „Bistri potoci“, „Dječak jaše konja“ i „Bijeli cvijet“, pripovijetke: „Zlatorun i Zelengor“, kratke priče „Ledena gora“ i slivkovnice su dio iz bogatog opusa Ahmeta Hromadžića.

"Jedan od razloga je bio što sam osnivač dječje biblioteke Lastavica, pa se razumije da sam u tom poslu upoznao dječiju književnost i našu i svjetsku. Ipak mislim da je moj polazni interes u samom mom djetinjstvu, u sjećanjima na ono što sam ponio iz prirode gdje sam rastao i gdje sam upoznao taj život, video ga kao svijet realnog i nerealnog, video ga onako kako to mogu samo oči djeteta. Zato često kažem da sam sve svoje bajke nekad davno, davno čuo, a kasnije ih samo napisao. Posmatrao sam ptice, životinje, posmatrao sam ih u radosti i nevolji, u proljeće kada je sve cvjetalo, u zimu kada je snijeg pokrivaо i ledio zemlju i drvo, kada je glad prijetila da pomori i pticu i životinju. To je povod za mnoga priča i bajki, ali onom ko umije gledati ne očima nego srcem" - odlomak iz intervjuja Ahmeta Hromadžića "Sarajevskim novinama" 23.01.1980. godine, koji najbolje ilustruje zašto je autor najviše pisao o djeci i za djecu. Ahmet Hromadžić je preminuo 1. januara 2003. godine u Sarajevu.

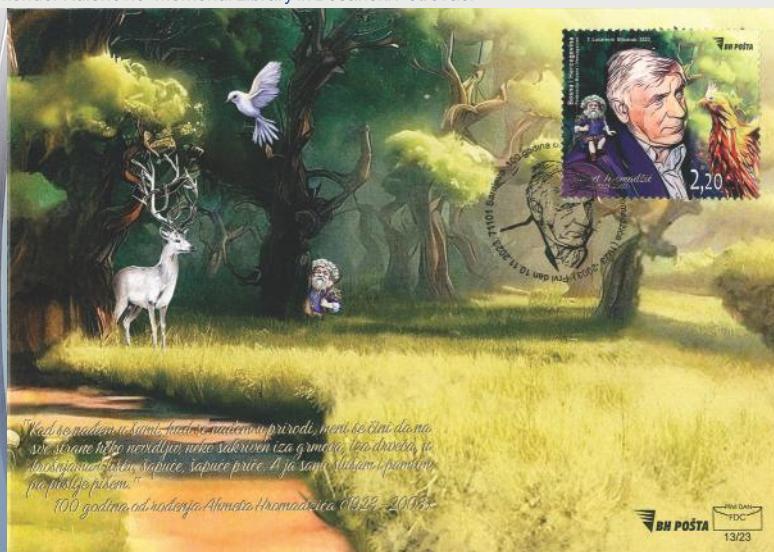
Godine 2007. osnovna škola u Bosanskom Petrovcu dobija naziv OŠ "Ahmet Hromadžić", a na porodičnoj kući u Bosanskom Petrovcu postavljena je spomen-ploča s njegovim imenom. Opština Bosanski Petrovac 2017. godine je otkrila spomenik Ahmetu Hromadžiću. Stalna izložba sa autentičnim materijalom iz njegovog života postavljena je u okviru JU Spomen - biblioteke „Skender Kulenović“ u Bosanskom Petrovcu.

**Ahmet Hromadžić**, writer from Bosnia and Herzegovina, was born on October 11, 1923 in Bjelaj near Bosanski Petrovac, where he finished elementary school and civil school, and technical high school in Zagreb and Sarajevo. He graduated from the Higher Pedagogical School in Sarajevo. As a participant in the National Liberation War, he met a fellow citizen, the great Bosnian writer Skender Kulenović, and showed him his first story for children, "The Apple". Kulenović encouraged him with the words: "You have talent. Strive to write", and in this way guided him in choosing a further life and literary path. He worked as a journalist for the Sarajevo Daily and was one of the founders and editor-in-chief of the Zora youth magazine, when his first novel "Landscape Field" was created. He was also the editor of the newspaper "Krajina" in Bihać and the culture section of the Sarajevo newspaper "Osllobodenje". He started publishing at the National Education in Sarajevo, which became the Veselin Masleša Publishing Company, where he founded the well-known children's library "Lastavica" as an editor. He was a member of the Editorial Board of the international edition Children of the World and the Society of Writers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as a member of P.E.N. center of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Together with other members of the Writers' Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he launched the international literary event "Sarajevo Days of Poetry". For his many years of work, he received numerous awards and recognitions, including the People's Youth Award of Yugoslavia (1948), Young Generation (1971), Dragon Children's Games (1973), Kurirček (1974), Twenty-Seventh of July Award SR BIH (1974), Sixth of April City Award Sarajevo (1958), ZAVNOBIH Award (1986), BiH Writers' Association Award (1956 and 1966) and others. He was awarded the Order of Labor with a golden wreath and the Order of the Republic with a silver wreath. He wrote short stories and novels for children and adults, literary and theater reviews, literary reports, cartoons and articles. His works were translated into many world languages and were included in the children's literature selections and readings of some European countries (Italy, Norway, Belgium).

Due to his writing style and the acceptability of his works by the readership, especially children, Ahmet Hromadžić is called the "Bosnian-Herzegovinian Andersen", because in his stories live unusual birds, golden herds, dwarfs, fairy-tale creatures with whom children want to identify. Fairy tales: "Dwarf from the Forgotten Land", "The Dwarf Tells You", novels: "Swan Field", "Petrified Wolves", "Clear Streams", "A Boy Riding a Horse" and "White Flower", short stories: "Zlatorun and Zelengor", "Ice Mountain" and picture books are part of the rich oeuvre of Ahmet Hromadžić.

"One of the reasons was that I am the founder of the Lastavica children's library, so it goes without saying that in that job I got to know children's literature, both local and international. However, I think that my starting interest is in my childhood itself, in the memories of what I took from the nature where I grew up and where I got to know that life, seeing it as a world of real and unreal, seeing it as only the eyes of a child can. That's why I often say that I heard all my fairy tales a long, long time ago, and later I just wrote them. I watched birds, animals, I watched them in joy and trouble, in spring when everything was blooming, in winter when snow covered and froze the earth and trees, when hunger threatened to kill both bird and animal. This is the reason for many stories and fairy tales, but for those who know how to see not with their eyes but with their heart" - an excerpt from the interview of Ahmet Hromadžić with the "Sarajevo Newspaper" on January 23, 1980, which best illustrates why the author wrote mostly about children and for children. Ahmet Hromadžić died on January 1, 2003 in Sarajevo.

In 2007, the primary school in Bosanski Petrovac was named "Ahmet Hromadžić" elementary school, and a memorial plaque with his name was placed on the family house in Bosanski Petrovac. In 2017, the municipality of Bosanski Petrovac unveiled a monument to Ahmet Hromadžić. A permanent exhibition with authentic material from his life is set up within the "Skender Kulenović" Memorial Library in Bosanski Petrovac.



## 100 godina Sarajevske filharmonije

## 100 years of the Sarajevo Philharmonic

Autor / Author:..... Fabrika  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 1,70 KM; 0,87 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 30,00 x 40,00 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 izdaja / Date of issue:..... 20.12.2023.  
 Tiraž / Quantity:..... 10.000



**Sarajevska filharmonija** prvi je profesionalno organizovan simfonijski orkestar na području Bosne i Hercegovine, a svoje korijene je imala već u ansamblima koji su se formirali tokom austrougarske vladavine. Od 1923. godine, postojanje ovog orkestra predstavlja jedan od stubova muzičke kulture i instituciju od fundamentalnog značaja za sarajevsku i bosanskohercegovačku sredinu. Brojeći decenije djelovanja u sredini gdje se društvena dešavanja nemilosrdno održavaju na kulturne prilike, Filharmonija je nekoliko puta bila primorana iznova ispisivati stranice svoje historije.

Prve ideje o formiranju jednog profesionalnog ansambla u bosanskohercegovačkoj prijestolnici, koji bi izvodio umjetničku muziku, potekle su iz Oblasne muzičke škole, te je formiran Kvartet Filharmoničkog udruženja sastavljen od nastavnika škole. Prvi koncert održan je 15. aprila 1920. godine u dvorani kina Imperijal. Ovi mali, ali značajni koraci vodili su do održavanja osnivačke skupštine Sarajevske filharmonije tri godine kasnije. Za prvog predsjednika imenovan je Bogdan Milanković. Pod krilaticom „što više i što bolje muzike“, krenulo se s realizacijom kako bi novoformirani ansambl što prije počeo s aktivnostima. Prvi koncert održan je 24. oktobra 1923. godine.

Zbog ratnih dešavanja (1941-1945), Filharmonija obustavlja rad. S aktivnostima nastavlja 1948. godine kada su definisani osnovni zadaci i nastojanja da se izvode simfonijnska djela domaćih i stranih autora, da se podstiče stvaranje novih djela simfonijnske muzike, doprinosi uzdizanju kvalitetnih muzičkih umjetnika, zadovoljavanju kulturnih potreba građana kroz saradnji s drugim institucijama u svrhu podizanja muzičke kulture i razvoja muzičkog života.

Godina 1992. označila je početak agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu i destrukciju svega što je građeno prethodnih decenija. Tako je i Sarajevska filharmonija prekinula sa radom na dvije godine i pri tome pretrpjela velike materijalne, ali i ljudske gubitke. Svojevrsnu prekretnicu u radu Filharmonije predstavljao je koncert održan 19. juna 1994. godine kada su pod dirigentskom palicom slavnog Zubina Mehte u razrušenoj Vijećnici izveli Mozartov "Requiem". Kao solisti nastupili su Jose Carreras, Ruggero Raimondi, Cecilia Gasdia i Ildiko Komlosi. Nakon završetka rata, Sarajevska filharmonija se obnavlja u kadrovskom smislu i ostvaruje značajne nastupe u zemlji i brojna gostovanja u inozemstvu. Direktori Sarajevske filharmonije u ovom periodu su bili: Emir Nuhanović (1995-2008), Samra Gulamović (2008-2016), Samir Lokvančić (2016-2022.) i Vedran Tuce (2022- ).

I danas Sarajevska filharmonija nastavlja težiti ka ciljevima postavljenim u začetku svoje djelatnosti ostavši tako jedan od svjetionika kulturne scene i svakako jedna od najvažnijih karika u lancu sarajevskog i bosanskohercegovačkog muzičkog života. Svoj 100. rođendan Filharmonija je proslavila Gala koncertom u Narodnom pozorištu Sarajevo sa slavnim maestrom Riccardom Mutiem.

The Sarajevo Philharmonic is the first professionally organized symphony orchestra in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it had its roots already in the ensembles that were formed during the Austro-Hungarian rule. Since 1923, the existence of this orchestra represents one of the pillars of musical culture and an institution of fundamental importance for Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Counting decades of activity in an environment where social events mercilessly reflect on cultural opportunities, the Philharmonic was forced to rewrite the pages of its history several times.

The first ideas about the formation of a professional ensemble in the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would perform artistic music, came from the Regional Music School, and the Quartet of the Philharmonic Association was formed, composed of school teachers. The first concert was held on April 15, 1920 in the hall of the Imperial cinema. These small but significant steps led to the holding of the founding assembly of the Sarajevo Philharmonic three years later. Bogdan Milanković was appointed as the first president. Under the slogan "as much and as good music as possible", the realization began so that the newly formed ensemble could start activities as soon as possible. The first concert was held on October 24, 1923.

Due to war events (1941-1945), the Philharmonic stopped its work. It continued its activities in 1948, when the basic tasks and efforts were defined to perform symphonic works by domestic and foreign authors, to encourage the creation of new works of symphonic music, to contribute to the elevation of quality musical artists, to meet the cultural needs of citizens through cooperation with other institutions for the purpose of raising musical culture and development of musical life.

The year 1992 marked the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the destruction of everything that had been built in the previous decades. Thus, the Sarajevo Philharmonic stopped working for two years and suffered great material and human losses. A turning point in the work of the Philharmonic was represented by the concert held on June 19, 1994, when they performed Mozart's "Requiem" in the ruined Town Hall under the baton of the famous Zubin Mehta. Jose Carreras, Ruggero Raimondi, Cecilia Gasdia and Ildiko Komlosi performed as soloists. After the end of the war, the Sarajevo Philharmonic was renewed in terms of personnel and made significant performances in the country and numerous guest appearances abroad. The directors of the Sarajevo Philharmonic in this period were: Emir Nuhanović (1995-2008), Samra Gulamović (2008-2016), Samir Lokvančić (2016-2022) and Vedran Tuce (2022- ).

Even today, the Sarajevo Philharmonic continues to strive towards the goals set at the beginning of its activity, thus remaining one of the beacons of the cultural scene and certainly one of the most important links in the chain of musical life in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Philharmonic celebrated its 100th birthday with a gala concert at the Sarajevo National Theater with the famous maestro Riccardo Muti.



**100 godina od smrti Alexandra Gustava Eiffela  
(1832-1923)**

**100 years since the death of Alexandre Gustave Eiffel  
(1832-1923)**

Autor / Author:..... Nora Berthoud  
 Nominalna vrijednost..... 3,20 KM  
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 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm  
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**Alexandre - Gustave Eiffel (15.12.1832.** godine, Dijon- **27.12.1923.** godine, Pariz), francuski inženjer, poznat po konstrukciji Eiffelova tornja u Parizu.

Nakon studija hemije posvetio se građevinarstvu i arhitekturi. Bio je autor brojnih umjetničkih građevina, među kojima se posebno ističu Kip slobode u New Yorku (1886. godine - bio je konstruktor armature, Frederic Bartholdi je autor skulpture), potom željeznički vijadukti Garabit preko rijeke Truyere kraj St. Floura u Francuskoj (1880 -1884) te Maria Pia preko rijeke Duero kraj Porta u Portugalu (1878. godine), mostovi preko rijeke Tise kraj Szegeda u Mađarskoj (1881. godine), rijeke Garonne u Bordeauxu i naposljetku skladište Bon- Marche u Parizu (1876. godine), paviljon grada Pariza za izložbu (1878. godine) te kolodvor u Budimpešti.

Za Svjetsku izložbu u Parizu 1889. godine, Eiffel je konstruisao toranj koji je postao zaštitnim znakom Pariza. Eiffelov toranj (franc. La Tour Eiffel) je čelični toranj visok 312,27 metara (s radijskim i televizijskim antenama 318,70 m), kojeg je A. G. Eiffel, u suradnji s inženjerima M. Kochhlinom i E. Nouquierom te arhitektom S. Sauvestreom sagradio na pariškom trgu Champ de Mars (Marsova polja) pokraj rijeke Seine u Parizu.

Upotrijebio je nov način temeljenja, pa je na kesonima podignuo, u obliku vitke piramide, četiri rešetkasta nosača do visine od 300 m, gdje ih je platformom spojio s kupolom. Nosači spajaju tri platforme na visini od 57,115 i 276 m, a platforme su pristupačne publici dizalom ili stubama. Površina ispod tornja iznosi 15.376 m<sup>2</sup>, a ukupna je težina tornja oko 10.000 tona, od čega na čeličnu konstrukciju otpada 7.300 tona.

To je najviša građevina u Parizu (do 1931. godine bio je najveća građevina na svijetu) i jedan od najprepoznatljivijih svjetskih simbola. Nazvan po svom dizajneru, inžinjeru Alexandru Gustavu Eiffelu, vrhunska je turistička atrakcija.

**Alexandre - Gustave Eiffel (December 15, 1832, Dijon - December 27, 1923, Paris),** French engineer, known for the construction of the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

After studying chemistry, he devoted himself to construction and architecture. He was the author of numerous artistic buildings, among which the Statue of Liberty in New York stands out (in 1886 - he was the designer of the armature, Frederic Bartholdi is the author of the sculpture), then the Garabit railway viaducts over the Truyere River near St. Flour in France (1880-1884) and Maria Pia over the Duero River near Porto in Portugal (1878), bridges over the Tisa River near Szeged in Hungary (1881), the Garonne River in Bordeaux and finally the Bon-Marche warehouse in Paris (1876), the pavilion of the city of Paris for the exhibition (1878) and the station in Budapest.

For the World Exhibition in Paris in 1889, Eiffel constructed a tower that became the trademark of Paris. The Eiffel Tower (French: La Tour Eiffel) is a steel tower 312.27 meters high (with radio and television antennas 318.70 m), which A. G. Eiffel, in collaboration with engineers M. Kockhlin, E. Nouquier and architect S. Sauvestre built on the Paris square Champ de Mars (Fields of Mars) next to the river Seine in Paris.

He used a new way of foundation, so he raised four lattice girders up to a height of 300 m on caissons, in the shape of a slender pyramid, where he connected them to the dome with a platform. Girders connect three platforms at a height of 57,115 and 276 m, and the platforms are accessible to the public by elevator or stairs. The area under the tower is 15,376 m<sup>2</sup>, and the total weight of the tower is about 10,000 tons, of which 7,300 tons are the steel structure.

It is the tallest building in Paris (until 1931 it was the largest building in the world) and one of the most recognizable world symbols. Named after its designer, engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, it is a top tourist attraction.



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Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 1,30 KM; 0,66 €  
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Redžep - pasha's tower in Žepa**

Autor / Author: ..... M. Kulovac / A. Branković  
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# SVJETSKA NAGRADA FILATELIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE



# 2022.

Na 17. Svjetskom filatelističkom takmičenju 2022. godine, koje je u Južnoj Africi organizovao Svjetski poštanski savez, BH Pošta je osvojila srebrnu medalju za postavku poštanskih maraka iz perioda 2019-2022. godina.



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# SVJETSKE NAGRADOE FILATELIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE



# 2023.

Postavka poštanskih mrača BH Pošte iz perioda 2020- 2023. godina osvojila je bronzanu medalju na 18. Svjetskom filatelističkom takmičenju 2023. godine, koje je u Bangkoku, Thailand, organizovao Svjetski poštanski savez.



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