



XXI Zimske olimpijske igre Vankuver 2010.

XXI Winter Olympic Games 2010 In Vancouver

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost /	1,50 KM ; 2,00 KM
Nomination:	0,76 € ; 1,02 €
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:	105,00 x 50,00 mm
Broj maraka u bloku:	2 marke
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Kanadski grad Vankuver bit će domaćin XXI Zimskih olimpijskih igara koje će se održati od 12. do 28. februara 2010. godine. Posljednje ZOI u Kanadi održane su u Calgaryju 1988. godine.

Sportski objekti na zimskim olimpijskim igrama nalaze se u gradu Richmondu, Vancouveru i skijaškom, planinskom centru Whistleru. Na programu igara nalazi se sedam sportova (sankanje, skijanje, klizanje, hokej na ledu, biatlon, bob i karling), 15 sportskih grana i 84 sportske discipline.

U Vancouveru će se održati natjecanja u karlingu, umjetničkom klizanju, brzinskom klizanju na kratkim stazama te hokeju na ledu. U Richmondu će se održavati natjecanja u brzinskom klizanju, a snowboard i skijanje slobodnim stilom bit će na planini Cypress u West Vancouveru.

Najinteresantnija natjecanja odvijat će se na planini Whistler, udaljenoj od Vankuvera dva sata vožnje (alpsko skijanje, biatlon, skijaški skokovi, skijaško trčanje, nordijska kombinacija – skokovi i skijaško trčanje, bob, sanjkanje i skeleton).

Kao što je to već postalo uobičajeno, i ove Igre imat će više od jedne maskote: ovoga puta će

Canadian city of Vancouver will be the host of XXI Winter Olympic Games to be held in February 12-28 2010. The last WOG were held in Calgary in 1988.

Sports facilities at Olympic games are in the cities of Richmond and Vancouver and in Whistler ski mountain center. Seven sports are on the games agenda (sledding, skiing, skating, ice hockey, biathlon, bobsled and carling), 15 sports branches and 84 sports disciplines.

Vancouver will be the host of competitors in carling, figure skating, speed skating on short distances and ice hockey. Richmond will be the host of competitors in speed skating and Cypress mountain in West Vancouver will be the host of competitors in snowboard and free style skiing.

The most interesting competitions will be on the Whistler Mountain, two hours of drive from Vancouver (Alpine skiing, biathlon, ski jumps, ski running, Nordic combination – jumps and ski running, bobsled, sledding and skeleton).

As usually, these games will have more than one mascot: this time three mascots will represent WOG in Vancouver.

The mascots represent cartoon characters of

tri maskote predstavljati ZOI u Vankuveru. Maskote predstavljaju crtane karaktere Sumija, Kvačija i Mige, čije je porjeklo u indijanskoj mitologiji kanadske zapadne obale i njenim prostranim šumama, ustalasanom okeanu i visokim planinama.

Maskota Sumi je "Duh zaštitnik", sa ogromnom željom da zaštiti čovjekovu okolinu. Kvači je stidljivi planinski čovjek - Jeti, koji je zaljubljen u hokej na ledu. Miga je maskota koja označava preobražaj okeanskih kitova u šumske medvjede.

Sumi, Quatchi and Miga whose origin lies in Indian mythology of Canadian West cost and its vast woods, wavy ocean and high mountains.

Sumi mascot is a «Spirit Protector» terribly wishing to protect the environment. Quatchi is a shy abominable snowman – Yeti in love with ice hockey. Miga is the mascot representing transformation of ocean whales into forest bears.

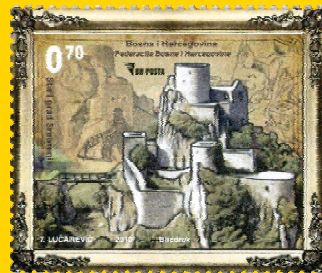
Literatura: Internet/ ZOI Vancouver: Trenutačno 25 potencijalnih olimpijskih kandidata, VANKUVER 2010 "BiH Ski, Vancouver domaćin ZOI 2010. -Sport-Index.hr, Sportska centrala - fudbal, kosarka, rezultati, sportske vesti - Zimska Olimpijada u Vankuveru dobila maskote



Stari grad Srebrenik

Old city Srebrenik

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,70 KM x 0,36 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
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Srebrenik je gradić koji se nalazi u dolini rijeke Tinje, na pruži i putu Brčko-Tuzla-Sarajevo (Tuzlanski bazen). Najznačajniji historijski spomenik je srednjovjekovni grad Srebrenik.

Prvi pisani dokument o postojanju ovog drevnog grada jeste povelja Stjepana II Kotromanića od 15.02.1333., kojom on, kao bosanski ban, Dubrovačkoj republici ustupa Ston i Rat, otvarajući trgovinske puteve Dubrovnika sa Bosnom.

U to vrijeme Srebrenik je bio i prijestolnica srednjovjekovne Bosne kojom su vladali Kotromanići, utemeljivši njene najprostranije granice. Bosna se tada prostirala od Save na sjeveru, Zadra i Knina na zapadu i Herceg Novog na jugoistoku. Ugarski kralj Matija Korvin u oktobru 1464. prodira sa vojskom u sjeveroistočnu Bosnu i zauzima Srebrenik. Od osvojenih krajeva formira Srebreničku banovinu, koju uređuje po strogim vojničkim principima. Za zapovjednika Banovine postavlja hrvatskog velikaša Nikolu Iločkog.

O zauzimanju Srebrenika od strane Osmanlija postoje dvije historijske verzije: po prvoj Srebrenik je osvojen 1512. godine, zajedno sa Teočakom. Druga je verzija da je 1521. godine bosanski sandžak-beg Feriz-beg zauzeo Srebrenik, Sokol i Tešanj. Stari grad Srebrenik, onakav kakvog ga danas vidimo, nosi obilježje strateškog objekta. Prvobitno je on mogao biti izgrađen kao feudalni zamak, ali i tada je njegova primarna funkcija bila defanzivnog karaktera - on je trebao pružiti dovoljno siguran zaklon za svoga gospodara, jer je bio podignut

Srebrenik is small town located in the Tinja river valley, on railroad and on the Brčko-Tuzla-Sarajevo road (Tuzla basin). The most significant historical monument is medieval town of Srebrenik.

First written document on existence of this ancient town is the Charter of Stjepan II Kotromanić dated 15.02.1333 by which this Bosnian ban ceded Ston and Rat, opening the roads used by Dubrovnik to trade with Bosnia.

At that time, Srebrenik was the capital of medieval Bosnia spreading from the Sava river to north, from Zadar and Knin to west and from Herceg Novi to south west. Hungarian king Matija Korvin broke through north south Bosnia with its army in October 1464 and occupied Srebrenik. He used occupied territories to form Srebrenik regional unit he organized according to strict military principles. He appointed Croatian lord Nikola of Ilok to be the commander of the bannat.

There are two historical versions on occupation of Srebrenik made by Ottoman Empire: the first version says that Srebrenik was occupied in 1512 altogether with Teočak. The second one says that Feriz-bey from Bosnian Sanjak occupied Srebrenik, Sokol and Tešanj in 1521. Old town of Srebrenik, the one we can see today, holds the characteristic of strategic object. Initially, it could have been constructed as a feudal manor but even then its primary function was of defensive character; it should have provided shelter safe enough for its master, since it was built at the border area

u graničnom području između Bosne i Ugarske. Nema pouzdanih podataka o tome kada je sagrađena srebrenička tvrđava, ali je posve sigurno da su je sagradili Mađari za vrijeme njihove vladavine u Bosni. Događivali su je Osmanlije, o čemu svjedoči dograđena džamija koja je služila za potrebe posade, odnosno turskih askera. Sadašnji zidovi Srebrenika su iz nešto mlađeg vremena oni potječu iz 18. stoljeća. No grad i danas, nakon mnogih i temeljitih prepravki, pokazuje svoju staru srednjovjekovnu osnovu i obrise.

Srebrenička tvrđava jedna je od najljepših srednjovjekovnih utvrda u Bosni i Hercegovini. Ova građevina, na kojoj nisu vršena nikakva arheološka iskopavanja, izaziva divljenje zidara, arhitekata, kamenoklesara, historiofila, slikara, fotografa i običnih posmatrača. Prići joj se može samo preko drvenog mosta, a 2004. godine proglašen je nacionalnim spomenikom naše zemlje.

Unutar njegovih zidina je od 1977. godine održavana redovna godišnja manifestacija "Srebrenik-otvoreni grad umjetnosti".

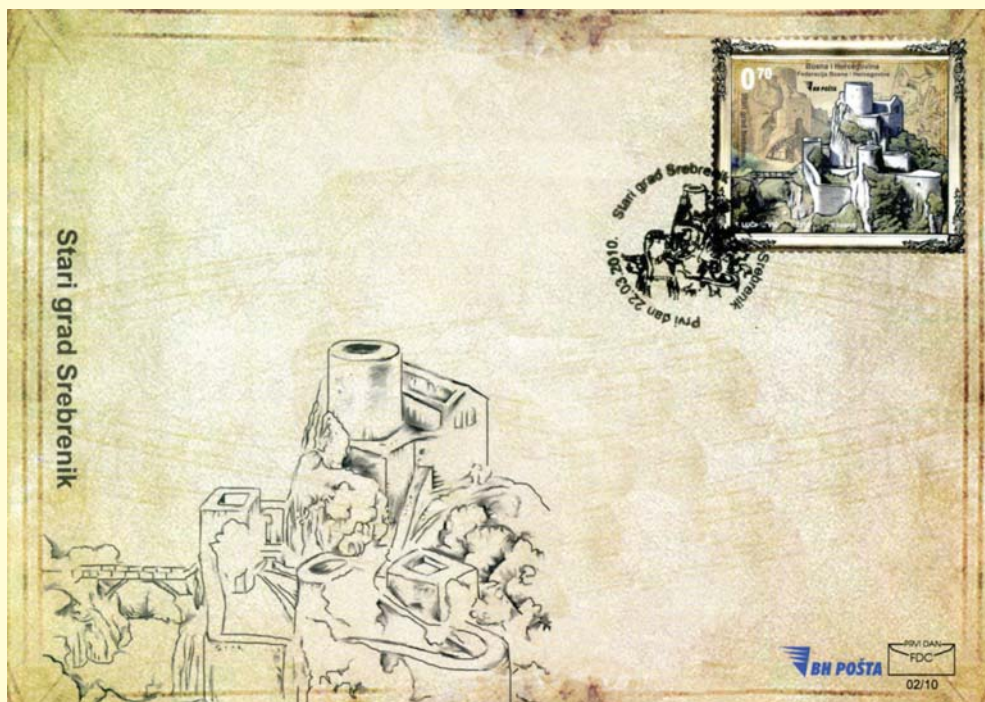
Općina Srebrenik

between Bosnia and Hungary. There are no reliable data on when the Srebrenik fortress was built but it is for sure that Hungarians built it during their rule in Bosnia. The Ottomans enlarged it and the proof is added mosque that served for the needs of the crew i.e. of Ottoman soldiers. Current Srebrenik walls are slightly younger originating from 18th century. However, the town shows its ancient medieval basis and contours, even now after numerous and radical repairs made.

Srebrenik fortress is one of the most beautiful medieval forts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This construction that has not gone through any archaeological excavations causes the admiration of masons, architects, stonemasons, historians, painters, photographers and ordinary observers. The fortress may be approached only over the wooden bridge and was declared a national monument of our country in 2004.

Regular annual event named "Srebrenik open town of art" has been being held within its walls since 1977.

Srebrenik Municipality



Stari grad Ostrožac sa zamkom viteza Lotara Berksa, 13 st.

Old city Ostrožac with the knight Lotar Berks's castle dated 13th century

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM ; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
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Stari grad Ostrožac sa zamkom, srednjovjekovni utvrđeni grad, izgrađen je na istoimenom uzvisini iznad lijeve obale rijeke Une u općini Cazin. Udaljen je od Bihaća 16 kilometara. Grad je izgrađen na prahistorijskoj građini iz starijeg željeznog doba.

Stari grad Ostrožac je nacionalni spomenik. Bio je zaštićen od Republičkog Zavoda za zaštitu kulturno-historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine Rješenjem broj: 02-709-3 još 18. 04. 1962. godine kao zaštićeni spomenik kulture Republike Bosne i Hercegovine.

Predstavlja arhitektonsku cjelinu nepravilnog pravokutnog oblika. Arhitektonsku jezgru grada predstavlja kružna branič-kula iz 13. vijeka, a okružuje je niz tabija sa streljamicama na vrhu. Dolaskom Osmanlija grad je dograđen sa još dvije poligonalne tabije i dvije četvrtaste kule. Grad Ostrožac se prvi put spominje 1286. godine, za vrijeme vladavine knezova Babonića, koji su bili knezovi Ostroški, što im je potvrdio i kralj Vladislav 1441. godine. U 14. vijeku ostrožačka općina je imala i svoj vlastiti pečat ispisan na latinskom jeziku - „S.Comunitatis Ostrocensis“.

Osmanlije su osvojile ovaj grad pod komandom znamenitog Ferhat-bega Sokolovića, prvog bosanskog sandžak-bega. Od 1579 do 1592 godine Ostrožac je bio sjedište ostrožačkog sandžaka, koje je tada preneseno u Bihać. Od 1592. pa do 1850. godine Ostrožac je sjedište ostroške kapetanije kojom upravljala ugledna begovska

Old town of Ostrožac with its castle is a medieval fortified town built on homonymous uplift above left bank of the Una River in Cazin municipality. It's 16 km of drive away from Bihać. The city was built at pre-historical remains dating from Iron Age.

Old town Ostrožac is national monument. It was protected by Republic Institute for protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina that brought a Decision No. 02-709-3 dated 18.04.1962 for it to be a protected cultural monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It represents architectural complex of irregular rectangular shape. Architectural core of the town is represented by a circular guard-tower from 13th century and surrounded by series of bastions with firing ranges on the top of them. The Ottomans enlarged the town with two polygonal guard-towers and two square towers. Ostrožac town was mentioned for the first time in 1286 during the reign of the Babonić family who were confirmed to be the dukes of Ostrožac by king Vladislav in 1441. In 14th century, Ostrožac municipality owned its own seal written in Latin «S. Comunitatis Ostrocensis».

Ottomans conquered the town under control of famous Ferhat-bey Sokolović being the first Bosnian Sanjak-bey. Between 1579 and 1592, Ostrožac was residence of Ostrožac captaincy ruled by prominent Beširević bey's family until 1896. One of descendants of the family named Mehmed-bey Beširević sold the fort to the

porodica Beširevića sve do 1896. Jedan od potomaka ove porodice, Mehmed-beg Beširević, prodao je utvrdu tadašnjem načelniku Bihaćkog okruga, vitezu Lotharu von Berksu, koji je Stari grad temeljito restaurirao i sagradio zamak, sličan onima u Tirolu.

Dvorac je bio raskošno uređen i imao je salon za muziciranje i biblioteku s brojnim knjigama. Njegove odaje bile su prepune umjetnički izrađenih predmeta, portreta i lovačkih trofeja. Lotar von Berks je umro 1919. godine i sahranjen je u parku zamka. Članovi porodice Berks se 1932. godine sele u Slavoniju i od tada ovaj zamak koriste kao ljetnikovac sve do 1942. godine. U toku Drugom svjetskom ratu Ostrožac je bio jedno vrijeme sjedište Vrhovnog štaba NOB-a.

Danas se svakoga ljeta u njemu održava Internacionalna kolonija skulptora Ostrožac, koja je osnovana 21. septembra 1970. U zidinama Starog grada nalazi se galerija skulptura na otvorenom, koje učesnici, kipari, spomenute manifestacije svake godine poklanjaju organizatoru.

Zavod za zaštitu spomenika Federacije BiH

Bihać county mayor then knight Lothar van Berks who radically restored and built the castle similar to the Tyrol castles.

The castle was lavishly arranged and had music showroom and rich library. Its rooms were full of pieces of art, portraits and hunting trophies. Lothar van Berks died on 1919 and was buried in the castle park. The Berks family members moved to Slavonia in 1932 and since then they used it as a cottage until 1942. During the World War II, Ostrožac was, for some time, the headquarters of Supreme Command of National Liberation Movement.

Nowadays, each summer, Ostrožac is the host of International Colony of Sculptures founded on 21. September 1970. Old town walls comprise indoor gallery of sculptures annually gifted to the organizer by participants - sculptors.

Monument Protection Institute of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Divlji kesten (*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.)

European chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.)

Autor/Author:	T. Lučanević
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Divlji kesten je listopadno drvo iz porodice Sapindaceae, rod *Aesculus*. Iako naziv može zavarati, nije srodan sa pitomim kestenom. Potječe iz Perzije, a plodovi su nejedstivi. Ipak, zbog svoje ljepote je omiljeno stablo u parkovima, koje dostiže i starost do 200 godina.

U hortikulturnim i šumskim rasadnicima divlji kesten vrlo često uzgaja se kao urbana vrsta drveća zbog svoje estetske vrijednosti te ekoloških karakteristika. Danas se kao ukrasno drvo sadi širom Evrope i Sjeverne Amerike.

Naraste do dvadeset metara. Listovi se većinom sastoje od sedam listića klinastog oblika, zajedno sastavljenih. Veliki grozdasti cvatovi stoje u uspravnom položaju i čunjastog su oblika. Cvjetovi su sasvim bijeli ili crveni sa žutim ili crvenim mrljama. Tobolac ploda je bodljikav zeleni omotač, u kojem se nalaze jedan ili dva ploda sjajne tamnosmeđe boje, s bijelom mrljom.

Cvjeta u maju, a plodovi sazrijevaju u septembru i oktobru. Kora drva prilikom sušenja ima miris sličan amonijaku i gorka je okusa, a svi dijelovi divljeg kestena su neotrovni.

Ova biljka je već odavna poznata u narodnoj medicini. Sjemenke, kora i cvijet dijelovi su divljeg kestena koji se najčešće sakupljaju zbog različitih povoljnih i korisnih učinaka

Horse chestnut is deciduous tree belonging to Sapindaceae family, *Aesculus* genus, although its name may bluff since it is not related with the chestnut. Its origin lies in Persia and its fruit is inedible. Yet, due to its beauty, it's favorite tree in parks and it may live even up to 200 years.

Due to its esthetic value and ecological characteristics, horse chestnut is often grown as urban sort of trees in horticultural and forest hothouses. Nowadays, it's planted as ornamental tree throughout Europe and North America.

Its height may be up to twenty meters. Leaves are composed of seven wedge-shaped petals joined. Big grape-like inflorescences stand vertically and have conical shape. Flowers are completely white or red with yellow and red spots. Bag of fruit is a spiny green cover containing one or two fruits of shiny dark brown color with a white spot.

It flourishes in May and its fruits ripen in September and October. Tree bark has the smell similar to ammoniac and bitter taste and all parts of the horse chestnut are intoxicated.

It has been famous in alternative medicine for a long time ago. Seeds, bark and flower are parts of horse chestnuts often collected due to their advantageous and useful performances of their active substances.

Leaves contain glycosides, tannin and resin. Seeds are rich of starch (40-60%), saponins (5-8%), oil (5-8%), albumins, glycosides,

njihovih aktivnih supstancija. Listovi sadrže glikozide, tanin i smolu. Sjemeni su bogata škrobom (40-60%), saponinom (5-8%), uljem (5-8%), bjelančevinama, glikozidima, taninima, vitaminima (B, C, K i P) i gorkim materijama. Ekstrakt sjemeni divljeg kestena sadrži escin, komponentu koja stabilizira zidove venskih krvnih sudova, što se koristi kao biljni preparat za lokalni tretman vena. Primjenjuje se u vidu kapsula, tableta i tečnog ekstrakta, a postoje i preparati registrirani kao lijek.

tannins, vitamins (B, C, K and P) and bitter substances. Seed extract of horse chestnut contains escyne, the component stabilizing the walls of the vein blood vessels, used as a herbal preparation for local vein treatment. It is used in the form of capsules, tablets and liquid extract and there are preparations registered as a remedy.

Literatura: Internet/ Wikipedija, Hrvatska znanstvena bibliografija Prikaz rada, Divlji kesten- Naturprodukt Internet stranice, Šumarski fakultet u Sarajevu: Sadnja divljeg kestena u Sarajevu i Divlji kesten-Dietpharm Hrvatska.



Tisa

(Taxus baccata L.)

Yew

(Taxus baccata L.)

Autor/Author:	S. Fazlić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM ; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
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Taxus baccata je poznata pod nazivom engleska tisa ili evropska tisa. Naziv potiče od grčkih riječi «toxon» (luk), ili od riječi «toxicon» (otrov korišten za premazivanje vrhova strelice).

Tisa je biljna vrsta iz porodice Taxaceae. Dio je roda tise (*Taxus*). Bobičasta je ploda crvene ili žute boje i tamnozelenih iglica. Cvate u martu i aprilu. Raste kao mnogorični grm, ili kao nisko drvo, ali zna narasti i do 15 metara visine, a deblo dosegne i preko jednog metra u promjeru.

Svi dijelovi tise, naročito iglice, su izrazito otrovni. Jestiva je ovojnica ploda, ali treba dobro paziti da se ne pojede koji djelić sjemenke, koja je otrovna.

Drvo tise ima izvanrednu tvrdoću i žilavost te izuzetnu otpornost na truljenje - ni dvadeset godina nakon što padne ne pokazuje znakove truljenja. Životni vijek ovog drveta nerijetko premaši i hiljadu godina.

Tisa je oduvijek bila cijenjena zbog svog tvrdog kvalitetnog drveta koje je nekada služilo u mnogim djelatnostima. Od njenog debela su se izrađivali razni alati i drške, služila je kao drvo za izradu čamaca i lukova, korištena je za mnoge namjene u rezbarstvu, tokarstvu te za izradu namještaja, podova i pokrova za krovšta.

Tisa je uglavnom rasprostranjena u sjevernoj hemisferi: od Evrope, Azije, Kavkaza do Sjeverne Amerike. Najčešće raste na osojnim

Taxus baccata is also known as English yew or European yew. Its name originates from Greek words «toxon» (arc) or «toxicon» (poison used for lubrication of arrow tips).

Yew is herbal sort of Taxaceae family. It's the part of the *Taxus* sort.

Its fruit is berry-like, red or yellow with dark green needles. It flourishes in March and April. It grows as a coniferous bush or as a small tree but it also may grow up to 15 meters and the diameter of its trunk may be over 1m.

All yew parts, especially its needles, are extremely toxic. Fruit span is edible but extreme attention should be paid not to eat even a tiny part of its seed being very toxic.

Yew tree is extraordinary inflexible and putrefaction-resistant even 20 years upon its fall there are no signals of putrefaction. Lifetime of a yew tree often exceeds thousand years.

Yew has always been respected for its stony quality wood once used for numerous purposes. Its trunk has been used for production of different tools and sticks, crafts and bows, and it was used in carving, turning, and production of furniture, floors and roofs.

Yew is mostly widespread in north hemisphere: from Europe, Asia, and Caucasus to North America. It most often grows in shady places, near beaches and fir trees but may also be found in sunny places. Due to its beauty, yew tree is cultivated in city parks, too.

(sjenovitim) mjestima, radi čega je nalazimo u pojasu bukovih i bukovo-jelovih šuma, ali nije neobično da tisa naraste i na prisojnim (osunčanim) mjestima. Zbog ljepote, tisa se uzgaja i u gradskim parkovima.

Na području BiH smatra se da ne postoji lokalitet sa zajednicom tise koji bi se mogao smatrati utočištem ove danas veoma ugrožene vrste. Pored primjeraka koji se nalaze u botaničkim baštama (Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu), do onih koji su sačuvani u bosanskim avlijama, postoji i mali broj primjeraka evidentiranih u svojim prirodnim staništima i to na širem području planina Vranice i Vlašića. U Bosni i Hercegovini je zaštićena zakonom.

There is no location that can be considered habitation for this species being very endangered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Beside the species in botanical gardens (National Museum in Sarajevo) and the species saved in Bosnian courtyards, there is small number of species registered in their natural habitations at wider areas of Vranica and Vlašić mountains.

The yew tree is legally protected in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Literatura: Internet/Wikipedija-Tisa, Tisa: Ukras koji može trajati jedan milenijum - Moj dom Nezavisne i *Taxus baccata* Linnaeus 1753 Tisa.



Grbavi ili crvenokljuni labud (*Cygnus olor*)

Hunchbacked or red - billed swan (*Cygnus olor*)

Autor/Author:	T. Lučerević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	2,00 KM ; 1,02 €
Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:	80,00 X 60,00 mm
Broj maraka u bloku/	1 marka
Number of stamps per block:	1 stamp
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampa / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	12.04.2010.
Datum povlačenja iz prodaje/	
Last Day of Sale:	12.04.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Grbavi labud (*Cygnus olor*), zvan i crvenokljuni labud, je rasprostranjena ptica iz roda pravih labudova (*Cygnus*) rasprostranjena u cijeloj Euroziji.

Odrasli labudovi su 125-70 cm dugački, a raspon krila je 200-240 cm. Visina na tlu može biti više od 1,2 m. Mužjaci su veći od ženki.

Grbavi labudovi su među najtežim letećim pticama - mužjaci teže oko 12 kg, a ženke više od 9 kg; zabilježen je mužjak od skoro 23 kg. Kad hoće da poleti, prevale dvadesetak metara udarajući po površini vode krilima i nogama, da bi tako razvio potrebnu brzinu. U letu postiže brzinu od 100 km/h.

Gnijezde se na hrpama granja i lišća koja grade u plitkoj vodi uz rub ili na sredini jezera. Grbavi labudovi su monogamni i koriste ponovo isto gnijezdo svake godine, popravljajući ga po potrebi. Mužjak i ženka se zajednički brinu za gnijezdo. Iz jaja (polažu 3-8 jaja) ptici se izliježu nakon 35 dana. Mladi ptici nisu sasvim bijele boje kao odrasli, kljun im je crn, a ne narančast, u prvoj godini života.

Hrane se podvodnim raslinjem. Ptice se često nalaze u kolonijama od preko stotinu jedinki.

Nalaze se u cijeloj Evropi, u Rusiji i na istoku, sve do Kamčatke u Africi, a uvezeni su i u Sjevernu Ameriku. Naseljavaju isključivo agrarna i vlažna zemljišta, urbana mjesta, jezera, morske obale, tokove rijeka itd.

Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*) is a widespread bird of the *Cygnus* genus to be found in whole Europe.

Other swans are 125-70 cm long and their wing range is 200-240 cm. Their height at floor may be max. 1,2 m. Males are bigger than females.

Mute swans are one of the heaviest flying birds -males' weight is approximately 12 kg and females' is over 9 kg; a male weighing almost 23 kg has been registered. When it wants to fly, it covers some 20 meters lapping over the water surface in order to develop necessary speed. It can achieve the speed of 100km/h while flying.

It builds its nest on piles of boughs and leaves built in low waters by the edges or in the middle of lakes. Mute swans are monogamous and they use the same nest each year, repairing it, when necessary. Male and female mute swans mutually take care of their nest. Chicks hatch (3-8 eggs in one nest) upon 35 days. Young nestlings are not completely white as adult ones; their stems are not orange but black in first year of their life.

They eat underwater plants. These birds often live in settlements consisting of over hundred of birds.

They can be found in whole Europe, Russia and to the East all the way to Kamchatka in Africa and they have been imported in North

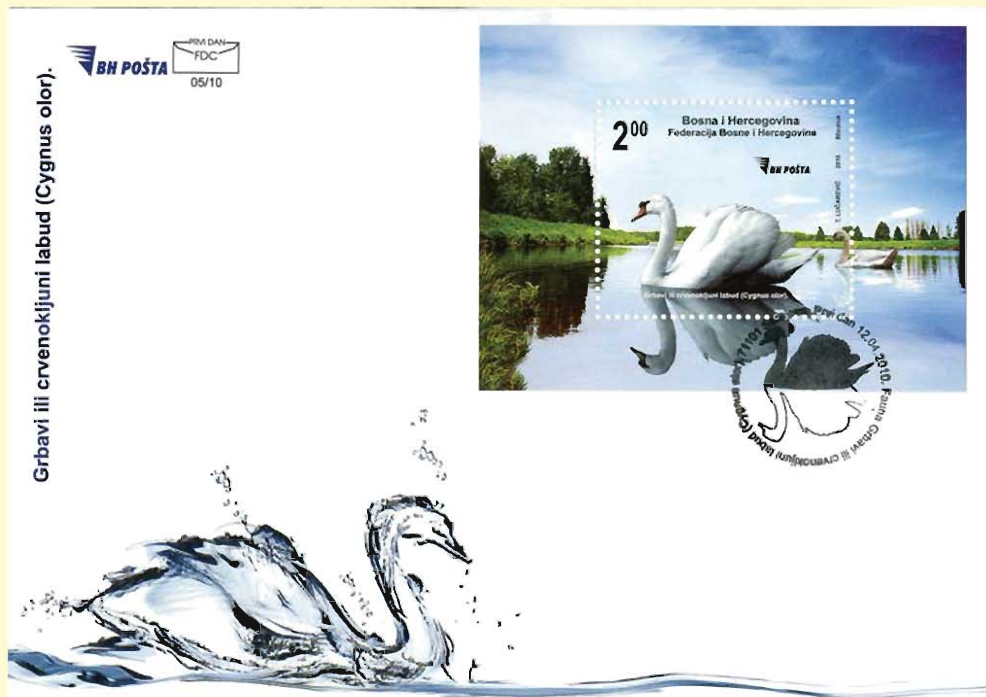
Grbavi labudovi iskorištavaju različite vodene površine, uključujući bare i lagune. Osvežavaju se i u močvarama, riječnim zalivima i jezerima. Tokom toplih mjeseci, svoje vrijeme provode u plitkim vodama. Zimi, kada se plitke vode zamrznu, mijenjaju staništa i sele u dublje vode.

Grbavi labud je u Bosni i Hercegovini zaštićen i njegovo ubijanje je kažnjivo.

America. They settle exclusively agricultural and moist sites, urban places, lakes, seacoasts, river flows, etc. Mute swans use different water surfaces, including puddles and lagoons. They also refresh in marshes, river bays and lakes. During hot months, they spend their time in low waters. During the winter, when low waters frost, they change their residences and move to deep waters.

Mute swan is legally protected in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its killing is punishable by law.

Literatura: Internet/Wikipedija, Zakon o lovstvu FBiH i Prima-Mid.: Vidi temu labudovi Grbavi labud (Cygnus Olor).



Dječije knjige

Book's for children

Autor/Author:	S. Fazlić
Nominalna vrijednost /	1,00 KM ; 1,50 KM
Nomination:	0,51 € ; 0,78 €
Veličina / Size:	27,72 x 41,58 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	5 serija
Number of stamps per sheet:	5 series
Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blodruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	26.04.2010.
Datum povlačenja iz prodaje/	
Last Day of Sale:	26.04.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity:	2 X 30.000



U sferu dječije književnosti spadaju slikovnice, dječija poezija, bajke, basne, priče, dječiji romani, a zatim su tu još i historijski romani, naučna fantastika, pa i neki putopisi i biografska djela.

Danas je pred nama bogatstvo autora, pisaca i ilustratora, kao i izdanih knjiga. Treba istaći poseban značaj ilustracije u stvaralaštvu dječije knjige.

Autorstvo umjetnika koji oslikava knjigu jednako je vrijedno autorstvu pisaca, a u slikovnici, kao osobitoj vrsti knjige, i mnogo značajnije. Najpoznatiji svjetski ilustratori slikovnica sami kreiraju priču i slike.

Uporedo s razvojem stvaralaštva dječije knjige, razvijala se i institucija nagrađivanja. Andersenova nagrada pod nazivom "Mali Nobel", najveća svjetska nagrada na području dječije knjige, dodjeljuje se od 1956. godine piscima, a od 1966. godine i ilustratorima.

Dan rođenja danskog književnika Hans Christiana Andersena (2. april 1805. u gradiću Odenseu), koji je danas poznat širom svijeta kao "kralj bajki", obilježava se kao Međunarodni dan dječije knjige. Bajke H.C. Andersena ubrajaju se u najljepše bajke svijeta (Ružno pače, Djevojčica sa šibicama, Princeza na zmu graška, Carevo novo ruho...) i darovao ih svoj djeci svijeta kao vječne poruke dobra i plemenitosti.

Njegova djela, prevedena na više od 80 jezika, bila su nadahnuće za stvaranje mnogih

The scope of children's books comprises children's picture books, children's poetry, fairy tales, fables, stories, children's novels, historical novels, SF stories, some travels and biographical works.

Now we have large number of authors, writers and illustrators as well as many issued books. Illustration is very significant in creation of children's books.

Authorship of an artist illustrating a book is equal to authorship of a writer, even more significant in the case of children's picture book. The most famous international illustrators of children's picture books create both the story and the pictures by themselves.

Simultaneously with development of creativity of children's book, practice of rewarding has been developed. Since 1956, Andersen's prize named «Little Nobel» is the greatest international prize awarded to the writers within the scope of children's books since 1956 and to illustrators since 1966.

Birthday of Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen (April 2 1805, Odenseu) worldwide known as «the king of fairy tales» is celebrated as International Children's Book Day.

His fairy tales are considered the most beautiful ones (The Ugly Duckling, The Princess and the Pea, The Emperor's New Suit...) donated by him to all the children in the world as eternal messages of goodness and nobility.

teatarskih djela, baletnih predstava, filmova, skulptura i slika.

Također, među najomiljenijim bajkama i pričama, koje su ostale u našem pamćenju i žive u našim srcima, u srcima naše djece, u srcu cijelog svijeta, su i djela legendarnih pripovjedača - braće Grimm. To su prelijepe knjige sa ilustracijama u boji, koje bi trebale naći put do svakog malog čitaoca i da odvesti ga u zemlju gdje žive Snjegulica, Pepeljuga, Ivica i Marica, Crvenkapica, Tmoružica, Vuk i sedam kozlića i mnogi drugi junaci.

Sudeći po zanimanju najmlađih čitalaca, njihove omiljene knjige su one sa lijepim ilustracijama, a veliki interes vlada i za poeziju i prozu - vesele i čarobno ispričane priče čiji su junaci pustolovna i spretna djeca: "Tom Sojer" (Mark Tven), "Mali Princ" (Antoine De Saint Exupery)...

Literatura: Internet/Izabrane bajke H.C.Andersen, NoviList.hr Najbolji stimulans za poticanje mašte, KGZ Hrvatski Centar za dječiju knjigu - Nagrade, JP RTV Cazin- Arhiva tekstova Obilježen međunarodni dan dječije knjige.

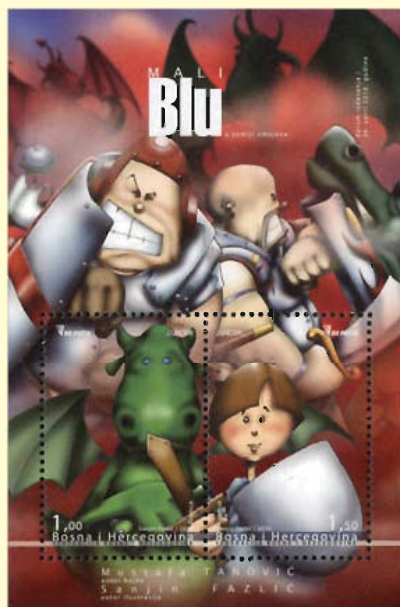
His works translated in more than 80 languages were inspiration for creation of many theatre works, ballet shows, movies, sculptures and paintings.

Among the most beautiful fairy tales and stories left in our memories and living in our hearts and the hearts of our children and the heart of the whole world are the works of legendary storytellers - The Grimm brothers. Those are very beautiful books with colored illustrations that should find their way to every single little reader and take him/her to the land settled by Snow beauty, Cinderella, Hansel and Gretel, Little Red Riding Hood, Sleeping Beauty, The Wolf and the Seven Kids and many other heroes.

According to interest shown by the youngest readers, their favorite books are those with nice illustrations. Great interest has been also shown for poetry and prose joyful and fascinating stories whose heroes are adventurous and skilled children: "Tom Sawyer" (Mark Twain), "The Little Prince" (Antoine De Saint Exupery)...



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 7,50 KM ; 3,81 €
Veličina karneta / Size of the carnet:..... 60,00 x 100,00 mm
Broj maraka u karnetu:..... 3 serije
Number of stamps per carnet:..... 3 series
Tiraz/Quantity:..... 5.000



Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM ; 1,27 €
Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 70,00 x 105,00 mm
Broj maraka u bloku:..... 2 marke
Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps
Tiraz/Quantity:..... 30.000

Balada "Hasanaginica"

"Hasan - aga's Wife"

Autor/Author:	A. Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM ; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:	41,58 x 27,72 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	26.04.2010.
Datum povlačenja iz prodaje/	
Last Day of Sale:	26.04.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Hasanaginica je bosanska i bošnjačka usmena balada, nastala između 1646. i 1649. u okrilju begovske bošnjačke porodice iz Imotske krajine, koja je tada bila dio Bosanskog pašaluka.

Vjerovatno se prepričavala sa koljena na koljeno po Imotskom i okolini, dok je italijanski putopisac i etnograf Alberto Fortis, 1774. godine, nije otkrio od zaborava nazivajući je "morlačka balada" (morlačka = ilirička).

Prvi put je objavljena u njegovoj knjizi "Put po Dalmaciji" u Veneciji. Od tog trenutka su se počeli nizati prijevodi ove pjesme na raznim jezicima svijeta.

Veliki umovi toga vremena, kao što su Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1775.), Walter Scott (1798), A.S. Puškin (1835.), Adam Mickiewicz (1841.), su samo neka od imena koja su prevodila "Hasanaginicu".

Ova balada je, zahvaljujući prijevodima na više svjetskih jezika, ne samo uvela usmenu narodnu književnost Bošnjaka u kulturne krugove Evrope nego je bila preteča sličnih primjera iz drugih književnosti sa širih južnoslavenskih prostora.

U povodu 200. godišnjice njenog objavljivanja, Alija Isaković, bošnjački kulturni pregalac - romansijer, pripovjedač, radio-dramski, televizijski i dramski pisac, putopisac, aforist, leksikograf i historičar jezika i književnosti, je objavio značajan zbornik građe naslovljen

«Hasan-bey's Wife» is Bosnian and Bosniak oral ballade written between 1646 and 1649 in the auspices of a Bosniak family from Imotski area being a part of Bosnian pashadom then.

It had been probably continually retold from generation to generation in Imotski and its suburbs until Italian travel writer and ethnographer Alberto Fortis embalmed it in 1774 naming it «the Iliric Ballade».

It was published in Venice, for the first time, in his book «Traveling throughout Dalmatia». Since then, translations of this poem in different languages of the world were made.

Great intellectuals of that time such as Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1775), Walter Scott (1798), A.S. Pushkin (1835), Adam Mickiewicz (1841) are few who translated the «Hasan-bey's Wife».

Thanks to translations made in several lingua francas, the poem introduced not only oral Bosniak literature into European cultural circles but it was forerunner of similar examples from other literatures from wider south Yugoslav region.

On the occasion of 200th anniversary of the publishing of the poem, Alija Isaković being Bosniak cultural zealous worker novelist, story writer, radio and TV playwright, travel writer, aphorist, lexicographer, historian of language and literature, published significant collection of materials named «Hasan-bey's Wife 1774-1974» (Sarajevo, 1975) dedicated to the

"Hasanaginica 1774-1974." (Sarajevo, 1975.)
Posvećen ovoj znamenitoj pjesmi, a nakon toga objavio je i dramu *Hasanaginica* (1982.).

Za "Hasanaginicu" se s pravom može reći da je jedna od najlepših balada koja je ikad nastala.

Hasanaginica je služila i kao predložak za prvu bošnjačku operu, a premijerno je izvedena u Sarajevu 2000. godine. Libreto je napisao Nijaz Alispahić, kompoziciju Asim Horozić, režiju je vodio Sulejman Kupusović, a u naslovnoj ulozi nastupila je primadona Sarajevske opere Amila Bakšić.

famous poem and after this he published the play under the same name (1982).

«Hasan-bey's Wife» is one of the most beautiful ballades ever.

«Hasan-bey's Wife» was served also as the model for the first Bosniak opera whose first night was played in Sarajevo 2000. Nijaz Alispahić wrote its libretto, Asim Horozić wrote composition and Sulejman Kupusović was the director of the opera. The title role was acted by Amila Bakšić, prima donna of the Sarajevo Opera House.

Literatura: Internet/Wikipedija -Hasanaginica, Wikipedija - Alija Isaković i DIWAN-ČASOPIS ZA KULTURU-Usmeno pjesništvo Bošniaka

Hasanaginica

Jāta nu d'jēti u gari jēlani?
 M' su nu jēti, at' su labutani?
 Jāta nu d'jēti, bet hi ukapenati,
 Labutani, bet hi poleteti.
 Jit' nu nu jēti, m' su labutani,
 Jaga katar aga katar aga.
 O' badije u ranama liziti.
 O' badije ga mader u mader.
 O' badije ga mader u mader.

[illegible][illegible]

Mi ruba se malo te' jeme stala,
 stala te' jeme, te' neborja kama.
 Zobra kaha, i si ruba ruba,
 ruba kahu prose te' guch strana.
 I neborja zomaku kaha.
 Ruba se te' kante shume mali.
 - (1), ruba te' ne letila, branci
 plemi maza kama te' ruba.
 Ma ne paza jama sive maza,
 dikhachi maza shume

[illegible]

Kah kabin' i'ris kapija bahe.
Gospođa je stala pokopu.
Stane kapi gruba po biserima.
Biseri stani bašni po biserima.
I strane su pamtici u njome.
I kah bali agi njome biseri.
Zin' je i čine u predžer gletahu.
I tina njome priči stali biseri.
Kapi stane majci gospođi.
Vrati nam se, mila majko naša.
I tina njome priči stali biseri.

[illegible]

11. In gl'ba p'nah Hnan - aya.
 Ter b'ndah de tua s'wa ab'ya.
 - R'ah'iz ama, s'wah'iz m'ah.
 Aah se s'wah'iz s'wah'iz na tua.
 s'wah'iz tua s'wah'iz s'wah'iz!

Njegovim lijevom u pramitje ub' rila
 Njegov se je u budnom rastanila.
 Ona ležati pichovci strata!



500. godina Ajvatovice

5th centennial of Ajvatovica

Autor/Author:	A. Đelilović
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,50 KM ; 0,76 €
Veličina / Size:	89,00 x 35,50 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 Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Blicdruk
Datum izdanja / Date of issue:	15.06.2010.
Datum povlačenja iz prodaje/ Last Day of Sale:	15.06.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Prusac, Akhisar ili Bijeli Grad, kako su ga nekoć zvali, jedan je od najstarijih i najznamenitijih gradova u Bosni i Hercegovini. Smješten je u gornjem toku rijeke Vrbas, nadomak Bugojna i Donjeg Vakufa. Jedno vrijeme je bio kulturnim i vjerskim sjedištem Bosanskog pašaluka. Njegovu posebnost ne čini njegova veličina, moguća politički značaj koji je imao ili ima, kao ni bogato arhitektonsko i graditeljsko naslijeđe kakvim su se odlikovali ili odlikuju neki drugi gradovi Bosne. On je stoljećima bio oazom znanja, nauke i duhovnosti te je, kroz vremena svoga postojanja, dao mnoge znamenite alime i znalce, čiji se dobar glas širio, ne samo diljem Bosne, već i ondašnjeg Osmanskog carstva. To ga čini posebnim na kulturnoj i duhovnoj mapi zemlje. Za djela Hasana Kafiye znali su, ne samo na Orijentu, već i u Evropi.

I danas je Prusac znamenit grad i centar bosanske duhovnosti. Tu mu je poziciju u davna vremena, tako barem legenda kaže, osigurao i Ajvaz-dedo. Prusac svakoga ljeta ugosti u posljednjoj nedjelji juna, ili sedme nedjelje po Jurjevu, na hiljade posjetilaca muslimana. Mnogi će reći da je to najveće dovište muslimana u današnjoj Evropi. Oni se tradiciono, već punih pet stoljeća, okupljaju na mjestu na kome je, tako kaže legenda, Ajvaz-dedo molio Svevišnjeg Allaha dž.š. da iz svoje Milosti podari vodu stanovnicima grada. Svakog jutra bi na sahab-namaz Ajvaz-dedo napustio Prusac i zaputio se ka svome dovištu, udaljenom nepunih sedam kilometara. I tako četrdeset jutara. Zadnje četrdeseto jutro se, nakon obavljene molitve, zemlja zatrese, stijena raspukla, a voda potekla. Od tada, kažu, voda nije prestajala teći, a legenda o Ajvaz-dedi nije prestala da blijedi. Današnja je Ajvatovica

Prusac, Akhisar or White Town as once named, is one of the oldest and most famous towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is located in upper basin of the Vrbas river near Bugojno and Donji Vakuf. It was cultural and religious residence of Bosnian pashalic for certain period of time. Its specificity did not lie in its size, political significance or rich architectural heritage characterizing other Bosnian towns but its being the oasis of knowledge, science and spirituality. Through the time of its existence, it engendered many famous teachers and experts being famous not only in Bosnia but all along Ottoman Empire then. This makes it special in spiritual map of the country. Not only eastern but also European countries were familiar with the work of Hasan Kafi.

Prusac is still glorious town and the center of Bosnian spirituality. As said by a legend, the old man Ajvaz ensured this title to the town. Each summer, Prusac is the host of thousands of Muslim visitors in last week of June or in seventh week as of St. George's Day. Many people consider it the biggest Muslim pilgrimage place in Europe nowadays. The Muslims have been traditionally gathering for last five centuries at the place where, as the legend says, the old man Ajvaz asked Almighty Allah to express His mercy and give the water to the citizens of the town. Each morning he used to go to the pilgrimage place 7 km away for morning pray, continually for 40 days. Last of the 40 mornings, upon the pray he made, the earth began to shake, a rock cracked and the water started running. The water has never stopped running since then and the legend on the old man Ajvaz has never started fading. Ajvatovica nowadays is the memory on this

spomen i sjećanje na taj događaj. Pored njenog vjerskog sadržaja, koji čini bit ovoga skupa, već dugo je Ajvatovica i kulturna smotra i manifestacija koja njeguje tradicionalne forme života Bošnjaka. Ovaj program se zove Dani Ajvatovice. Tradicionalni i ceremonijalni dio Ajvatovice počinje paradom konjanika i pješadije. Bajraci, konji, tekbiri i ilahije sastavni su dio ovoga okupljanja. Značajno je napomenuti da se program u povodu manifestacije "Dani Ajvatovice" iz godine u godinu obogaćuje i obuhvata različite sadržaje, održava na različitim lokacijama pa, pored vjerskih, imamo i brojne kulturne i sportske događaje, koji se, pored tradicionalnog okupljanja u Pruscu, odvijaju u široj regiji, u gradovima: Travniku, Donjem Vakufu, Bugojnu, Gornjem Vakufu, Jajcu i Livnu.

Organizator, Islamska zajednica u Bosni i Hercegovini, tačnije Muftijstvo travničko, ima ambiciju i nastoji da se ovi programi prošire u sfere obrazovanja, nauke, kulture i umjetnosti te da doprinesu jačanju ukupne pozicije Prusca kao odgojno-obrazovnog i duhovnog centra Bošnjaka i potpomognu očuvanju i potvrđivanju njihovog nacionalnog identiteta.

Mr. Nusret Abdibegović, muftija travnički

event. Beside its religious content, Ajvatovica is considered a cultural manifestation cherishing traditional forms of the Bosniaks' life. The manifestation is named The Ajvatovica Days. Traditional and ceremonial part of the Ajvatovica Days starts with the parade of cavalymen and infantry. Flags, horses, *teqbirs** and *illahyas** are integral part of the event. Every year, the program has been extended by more different contents held at different locations. By this way the manifestation comprises religious, cultural and sports events held, beside traditional Prusac, also in Travnik, Donji Vakuf, Bugojno, Gornji Vakuf, Jajce and Livno in wider region.

Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be precise - the Travnik Mufti Council - as the organizer of the event has the ambition to extend the programs into the fields of education, science, culture and art, to support total position of Prusac as the Bosniaks' education and spiritual center and to assist in protection and acknowledgement of national identity of the community.

Nusret Abdibegović, M.A., Travnik Mufti

* *teqbirs* - screams glorifying God

* *illahias* - worship songs



500. Ajvatovica, Prusac, 27. juni 2010.

200. godina od rođenja Roberta Šumana

2nd centennial of Robert Schumann's birthday

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	1,00 KM ; 0,51 €
Veličina / Size:	41,58 x 27,72 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupcanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štampanja / Printer:	Blicdruk
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Robert Šuman je bio njemački kompozitor romantizma. Cijenjen i kao muzički kritičar. Smatra ga se predstavnikom muzikalnog romantizma.

Rođen je 8. juna 1810. godine u saksonskom mjestu Cvikau. Odrastao je u skromnoj i učenoj buržoaskoj porodici. Otac mu je bio pisac, pa je od njega naslijedio ljubav prema književnosti, a od majke sklonost ka muzici. Još kao dijete počeo je učiti klavir i slušao je muziku satima. Rado je pisao pjesme i manje igrokaze, koje je prikazivao sa svojim prijateljima.

Smisao za književnost podsticala je oca da ga uputi na čitanje vrijednih djela njemačke knjižvnosti. Znanje koje je tada stekao poslužio mu je kasnije kada je postao muzički kritičar i urednik lista "Novi časopis za muziku". Želja da postane veliki virtuoz nije ga napuštala. Uporno je vježbao i pomalo komponovao. Njegov učitelj klavira bio je poznati pedagog Vik. Poslije očeve smrti, Šumanova majka je preuzela školovanje i odgoj djece.

Ona je uticala na Roberta da studira pravo. Kao student boravio je neko vrijeme u Hajdelbergu, ali ne dugo. U tom periodu on, međutim, shvata da se ne može baviti nijednim drugim poslom osim muzikom. Vratio se u Lajpcig i opredijelio za život slobodnog umjetnika. Zbog eksperimenta na spravi koju je izumio za istezanje prstiju ukočio mu se prst desne ruke, tako da je pijanističku karijeru morao napustiti zauvijek. U to vrijeme se oženio Karlom Vik, koja je bila izvrsna pijanistkinja.

Robert Schumann was German Romantic composer. He was also respected as a music critic. He is considered to be the representative of music Romanticism.

He was born on 08.06.1810 in Zwickau, Saxony. He grew up in modest and intellectual bourgeois family. His father was a writer whom he inherited love for literature from. He inherited his bent for music from his mother. As a child, he began learning to play piano and used to listen to the music for hours. He enjoyed writing poems and small musicals he performed to his friends.

His sense of literature stimulated his father to make him read valuable works of German literature. The knowledge he gained by this way helped him later to become music critic and editor of the magazine named «New Journal in Music». His wish to become a great virtuoso has never left him. He was persistent in practicing playing of piano and sometimes he was composing. His piano instructor was famous pedagogue Wieck.

Upon his father's death, his mother took children's education and upbringing on herself. She had influence on Robert to study law. As a student, he lived in Heidelberg but not too long. This was the period when he understood he could not go in for any other job but music. He came back to Leipzig and chose to live as a free artist. Due to experiments he made on a mechanical device designed to strengthen fingers; one of his right hand fingers became stiff making him leave the career of pianist

Godine 1843., Feliks Mendelson ga angažira za nastavnika klavira i kompozicije na novoosnovanom konzervatoriju u Lajpcigu. Od 1850. do 1853. Šuman deluje kao gradski muzički direktor u Diseldorfu. Od velikih ličnosti, posebno je uticao na Bramsa.

Napisao je veliki broj kompozicija za klavir, klavirske minijature. Svrstao ih je u nekoliko albuma - Album za omladinu, Dječiji prizori, Leptiri i karneval. Napisao je izvjestan broj sonata za klavir. Na području solo pjesme, Šumanovo stvaralaštvo se na neki način nadovezuje na Šubertovo.

Šuman je zreliji umjetnik i izrazitiji liričar. Ostavio je oko 250 pjesama koje je izdao u dva ciklusa pod imenom Pjesnikova ljubav te Ljubav i život žene. Pisao je kamernu muziku, komponovao tri gudačka kvarteta, jedan klavirski kvartet, jedan klavirski kvintet, tri klavirska trija i dvije violinske sonate. Njegova najvažnija djela su: četiri simfonije, jedan koncert za violončelo i jedan klavirski koncert.

U poslednjim godinama života patio je od psihičke bolesti. Umro je 29. jula 1856. godine i sahranjen je u Bonu.

forever. He married Clara Wieck, excellent pianist. In 1843 Phelix Mendelssohn engaged him to work as piano and composition teacher at newly founded conservatorium in Leipzig. From 1850 to 1853 Schumann was city music director in Düsseldorf. He had special influence on Johannes Brahms.

He wrote numerous piano compositions, piano miniatures. He classified them in several albums Album for youth, Children's scenes, Papillons and Carnival. He wrote a certain number of piano sonatas. At the field of solo songs, Schumann's creative work attached, in a way, to Schubert's.

Schumann was mature artist and influential lyric. He left behind 250 poems he published in two artistic cycles named A Poet's Love and A Woman's Love and Life. He wrote chamber music, he composed three string quartets, a piano quartet, a piano quintet, three piano trios and two violin sonatas. His most important works are: four symphonies, a cello concerto and a piano concerto.

Last years of his life were depicted by his mental illness. He died on 29.07.1856 and was buried in Bonn.

*200 godina od rođenja
Robertu Šumana*



200. godina od rođenja Frederika Šopena

2nd centennial of Frederick Chopin birthday

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Frederik Fransoa Šopen bio je poljski kompozitor i pijanist romantizma. Najistaknutiji predstavnik poljske muzičke kulture i jedan od najznačajnijih pijanista i kompozitora svih vremena.

Rođen je 1.marta 1810. godine u mjestu Żelazowa Wola, nedaleko od Varšave. Majka mu je bila Poljakinja, a otac Francuz, profesor francuskog jezika u Varšavi. Po završetku gimnazije upisao se na visoku školu u Varšavi, gdje je kod profesora Elznera učio klavir i kompoziciju. Tri godine kasnije bio je najbolji pijanist Varšave. Godine 1830. napušta Varšavu sa ciljem da to bude koncertna turneja. Nije ni slutio da se više nikada neće vratiti u Poljsku.

Šopenov stvaralački opus je vrlo veliki, ali to nisu glomazne forme. Od obimnijih se izdvajaju dva klavirska koncerta u f-mollu i e-mollu, od kojih je poznatiji onaj u e-mollu. Napisao je 56 mazurki, 13 poloneza, 15 valcera, 19 nokturna, 25 preludija, 27 etida, četiri skerca, četiri impromptija, četiri balade, tri rondo, nekoliko kompozicija u obliku teme sa varijacijama i više pojedinačnih djela: fantazija, uspavanki, barkarola. Svako djelo je stvorio na originalan način. Poloneza je svečana igra poljskog plemstva i od nje je uzeo ritam, dao sadržaj i dobio koncertni oblik. Najpopularnija je poloneza u As-duru.

Mazurka je poljska narodna igra, a od nje je uzeo ritam, protkao je varijacijama, tako da su i to koncertni komadi. Njegove mazurke i poloneze predstavljaju temelj poljske narodne

Frédéric François Chopin was Polish composer and Romantic pianist. He is most influential representative of Polish music culture and one of most significant pianists and composers ever.

He was born on 01.03.1810 in Żelazowa Wola near Warsaw. His mother was Polish and his father was French, professor of French language in Warsaw. Upon secondary school he was enrolled in high school in Warsaw where he was taught piano and composition by professor Elzner. In next three years he became the best pianist in Warsaw. In 1830 he left Warsaw aiming at concert tour. He has never had any inclining of the possibility he would never be back to Poland.

Chopin's opus is very large but the forms are not bulky. Abundant works are two piano concertos in F minor and E minor (more famous). He wrote 56 mazurkas, 13 polonaises, 15 waltzes, 19 nocturnes, 25 preludes, 27 etudes, 4 scherzos, 4 impromptues, 4 ballades, 3 rondos, several compositions in the form of the theme with variations and numerous single works: fantasies, lullabies, barcollos. He produced each work in his original way. Polonaise is solemn dance of Polish aristocracy and he used its rhythm, added contents and by this way obtained concerto form. The most popular is polonaise in As minor.

Mazurka is Polish national dance he used for rhythm and he permeated it with variations resulting in concerto pieces. His mazurkas and

klasične muzike. Posebno mjesto zauzimaju i valceri. To su salonski i koncertni valceri, koji samo na momente imaju ritam valcera. Nokturna (noćna muzika) su oblici u kojima njegov romantizam dolazi do punog izražaja. Zanimljivo mjesto pripada i preludijumima. Do Šopena preludij je predstavljao uvodnu muziku neke kompozicije.

Kod Šopena je to sasvim samostalna kompozicija, koja više nema karakter pripreme za veće djelo nego ima svoj sadržaj. Novi smisao dobit će i etida. To je bila kompozicija koja ne donosi nikakav zanimljiv muzički materijal, već je samo imala zadatak da riješi neki tehnički problem na određenom instrumentu. Šopenove etide su samostalna djela koja, uz rješavanje tehničkih problema, imaju sadržaj i predstavljaju koncertne oblike.

Šopen je umro 17. oktobra 1849. godine od tuberkuloze. Sahranjen je u Parizu, a srce, koje mu je uvijek kucalo za Poljsku, mu je prenijeto u Crkvu svetog križa u Varšavi, u skladu sa njegovim testamentom.

polonaises represent the foundation of Polish national classic music. Waltzes hold special place in his opus. Those are salon and concert waltzes having waltz rhythms just for a moment. Nocturnes (night music) are forms by which his Romanticism is fully expressed. Preludes hold interesting place, too, in his artistic opus. Before Chopin, preludes represented introductory music of a composition.

Chopin's prelude is solo composition, not an introduction into a bigger composition but it has its own content. Etude also gained new meaning. It's a composition whose task was not to offer any interesting music material but to solve a technical problem on certain musical instrument. Chopin's etudes are solo works that had some content, beside solving of technical problems, that represented concert forms, too.

Chopin died on 17.10.1849 due to tuberculosis. He was buried in Paris and his heart, always beating for Poland, was moved to St. Cross church in Warsaw, according to his last will.



200 godina od rođenja Frederika Šopena





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