

THEY LEFT THEIR MARK

The collection was developed with the maximum number of cards possible in philately. Personalities who left their mark in Serbia, the Balkans, Europe and the world. **The path of truth that we should follow in the present can be illuminated by the memories of great steps, deeds and thoughts of those people who found the true essence of life and made this world a better place. That is why they live today and after death. Some became role models in society during their lifetime.**

We start with the Serbian dynasty that made the greatest contribution to the Serbian state and people, the Nemanjić dynasty. In the 19th century, the Karađorđević and Obrenović dynasties came to power in Serbia. **"Knowledge is the golden ladder that leads to heaven. Knowledge is the light that illuminates our path through life and leads us to a future life full of eternal glory" Tesla's father, Milutin Tesla.** All our inventors - scientists worked hard for the future and made life easier for civilization, and thanks to their great contribution, they gained a great reputation in the world. A writer is a person who writes artistic, "beautiful" literature, fiction. He writes non-scientific literary forms, poetry, prose and drama, and the writer is the author of every written work. No art is the enemy of another art, neither music to fine art, nor fine art to musical art, everything is in principle joined, harmonized. An actor or actress is a person who acts or plays a role in an artistic performance. Competitions that are mainly in the sphere of physical activities are called sports, but there are also sports that are not related to physical activity, such as chess. An individual who achieves a top result becomes a role model in society.

Exhibition plan :

<i>From Nemanjić to Karađorđević</i>	2 - 16
<i>Scientists – Inventors, the founders</i>	17 - 32
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Abbreviations:

Ls -----Date of stamp issue and country

Can -----Stamping date and city where the stamp is stamped on the maximum card

exhibitor : Željko Popović

„ Udruženje Filatelista Apatin " Apatin

RULERS OF SERBIA

02

Stefan Nemanja
(1113 - 1199 (or 1200))

Stamps: Occasional edition
on the occasion of the 900th
anniversary of the birth of
Stefan Nemanja

Ls. 06.12.2013. Serbia
Can. 06.12.2013. Beograd

Stefan Nemanja was the great prefect of Raska and the ancestor of the ruling dynasty of Nemanjic. He is considered one of the most important Serbian rulers, and together with his son **Saint Sava Srpski**, one of the founders of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The period of his rule represents a turning point in the history and culture of the Serbs.

Studenica Monastery
(completed 1186)

Stamps: Serbian Sacral
Architecture

Ls. 15.04.2021. Serbia
Can. 15.04.2021. Beograd



In 1986, UNESCO included Studenica on the **World Heritage List**. Even today, the church is adorned with the richest Romanesque facade sculpture in Serbian culture. In addition, the monastery is known for its collection of **frescoes** from the 13th and 14th centuries, of which by far the most famous is the fresco of the **Crucifixion of Christ** from 1207, one of the greatest achievements of medieval art.



Stefan Nemanja II Nemanjic
(Stefan Prvovencani)
(1166. - 1227.)

Stefan Prvovencani was a Serbian medieval ruler and the first crowned (crowned) king among the Nemanjici, which is why he got his generally accepted nickname **Prvovencani**. After the independence of the Serbian archbishopric, Stefan the First Crowned was re-crowned according to the Orthodox rite. According to this idea, the second coronation state-church assembly was held in 1221, in the Žiči monastery, which was built as the seat of the new archbishopric. **First he was buried in the Studenica monastery, and then in his endowment in the Zici monastery.**

Stamps: 800 years since the coronation of Stefan Prvovencani as the First-Crowned King of Serbia

Ls. 06.10.2017. Serbia
Can. 06.10.2017. Beograd

Zica Monastery
first half of the 13th century

Stamps: Evropa - Visit Serbia

Ls. 30.05.2012. Serbia
Can. 30.05.2012. Beograd



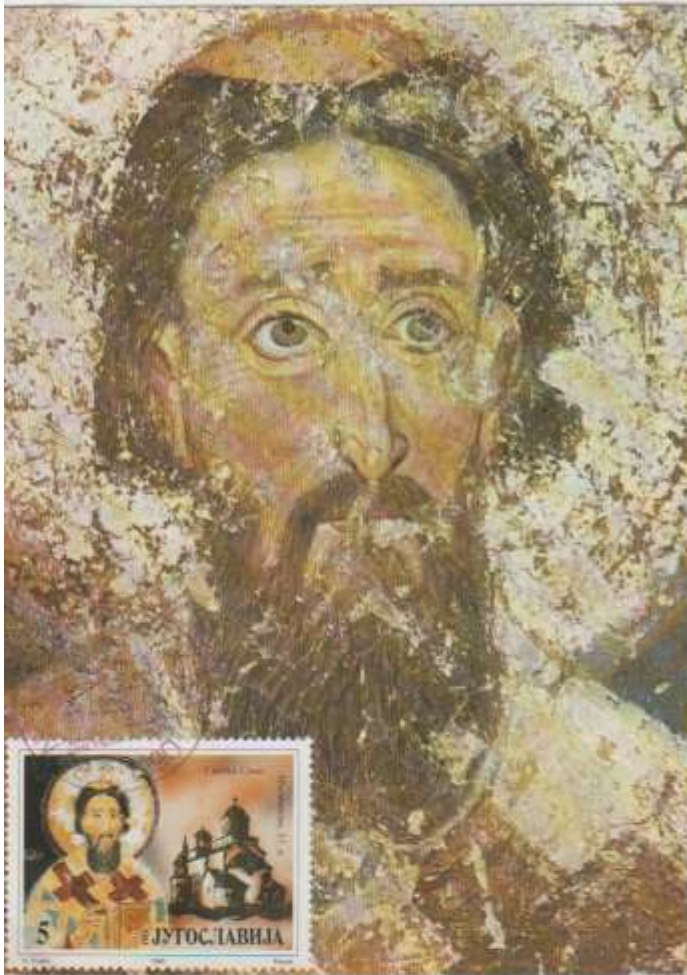
Zica is a Serbian medieval monastery from the first half of the 13th century. It was built by the first king of Serbia, **Stefan Nemanjic**, who ordered that the future kings of Serbia be crowned in Zica. After the acquisition of church independence in 1219, the seat of the autocephalous Serbian archbishopric was located in Zica.

Saint Sava (c. 1175 - 1236)

Saint Sava was a Serbian prince, monk, abbot of the Studenica monastery, writer, diplomat and the first archbishop of the autocephalous Serbian Orthodox Church. He was born as Rastko Nemanjic, the youngest son of the great prefect Stefan Nemanja, and the brother of Vukan and Stefan the First-Crowned. By educating future officials of the Orthodox Church, he gained great merits for the development of schooling and education among Serbs in the Middle Ages.

Stamps: Occasional edition on the topic of art, Frescoes of Serbian monasteries.

Ls. 28.11.1990. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.11.1990. Beograd



Mileseva Monastery (a monastery founded in the 13th century)

Mileseva Monastery is a Serbian medieval monastery. It was built by king Stefan Vladislav. **In the narthex, which was added by king Vladislav in 1235, he laid the relics of his uncle Saint Sava. In 1594, during the conquest, the Turks transferred them to Vracar (Belgrade) and burned them. The sarcophagus of Saint Sava was renovated in 2003. Mileseva frescoes are among the best European achievements of the 13th century, the most famous of which is the White Angel.**

Stamps: The 800th Anniversary of Mileseva monastery

Ls. 25.09.2019. Serbia
Can. 25.09.2019. Beograd



RULERS OF SERBIA

05



Stefan Uros II Milutin
(around 1253. - 1321.)

Stefan Uroš II Milutin Nemanjic was the king of Serbia and one of the most powerful Serbian rulers in the Middle Ages. He belonged to the Nemanjic dynasty. Due to his endowment activities, he was **canonized** two and a half years after his death and proclaimed a **holy king**.

Stamps: Art on the territory of Yugoslavia - frescoes

Ls. 28.11.1990. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.11.1990. Beograd

Gracanica Monastery
(1321)

Stamps: Serbian Sacral Architecture

Ls. 15.04.2021. Serbia
Can. 15.04.2021. Beograd



The Gracanica Monastery was built by King Milutin and dedicated to the Assumption of the Most Holy Mother of God. Gracanica Monastery is one of the **most important monuments of ancient Serbian culture**.
The church is made of hewn stone.



Lazar Hrebeljanović
(1329 - 1389)

Lazar Hrebeljanović was a Serbian prince and regional lord from the 14th century with his capital in Kruševac. The title "Master of the Serbs and the Danuberegion, Stefan Prince Lazar, the autocrat of all Serbs." In 1375, Lazar Hrebeljanović ended the church schism with Constantinople from the time of Emperor Dušan, and gained recognition for the Serbian church from Byzantium. Prince Lazar successfully repulsed several Ottoman incursions into Serbia during the 1380s. **He died in the battle of Kosovo in 1389.** The Serbian Orthodox Church celebrates him as Holy Emperor Lazarus.

Stamps: Occasional edition on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the city of Krusevac.

Ls. 28.06.1971. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.06.1971. Krusevac

Battle of Kosovo
(28.06.1389)

Stamps: 600 years since the
Battle of Kosovo

The Kosovo Battle
National Museum - Belgrade

Ls. 28.06.1989. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.06.1989. Kosovo Polje



The Battle of Kosovo was fought on June 28, 1389, on the Christian holiday Vidovdan, on the field of Kosovo not far from Pristina, between Serbian and Ottoman forces. The Serbian forces were led by **Prince Lazar Hrebeljanovic**, while the Ottoman army was led by Sultan Murat I with his sons Jakub and Bajazit.

RULERS OF SERBIA

07



Stefan Lazarevic
(1377 - 1427)

Stamps: International Stamp
Exhibition "SRBIJAFILA XIV"
Belgrade

Ls. 11.06.2007. Serbia
Can. 11.06.2007. Beograd

Stefan Lazarevic, also known as **Stevan Visoki**, ruled **Serbia** with the titles of **prince (1389-1402)** and **despot (1402-1427)**. He was the son of Prince Lazarus. In his time, he was considered one of the best knights and military leaders, and his literary works make him one of the greatest Serbian writers in the Middle Ages. Despot Stefan was a great diplomat of his time and understood the geopolitical situation at the time.

Manasija Monastery
(completed 1418)

Stamps: 600 years since the
construction of the monastery
Manasija

Ls. 14.09.2018. Serbia
Can. 14.09.2018. Beograd



The **Manasija Monastery**, or **Resava**, is one of the most important monuments of Serbian medieval culture. The **Manasija Monastery** is the endowment of the **despot Stefan Lazarević**, who began building it in 1407 and finished it in 1418. The monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Prince Djordje Petrovic Karadjordje - Leaders of the first Serbian uprising

08

Djordje Petrovic - Karadjordje
(1768 – 1817)

Djorđe Petrović, known as Karadjordje and Crni Djordje, was the leader of the First Serbian Uprising, **Grand Leader of Serbia** (February 14, 1804 - October 7, 1813) and the **ancestor of the Karadjordjevic dynasty**.

Stamps: Stamps: Occasional edition on the occasion of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the First Serbian Uprising

Ls. 13.10.1954. Yugoslavia
Can. 25.12.1954. Beograd



Insurgent Assembly in Orasac
(February 14, 1804.)

Stamps: 200 years since the First Serbian Uprising against the Turks and the creation of a modern Serbian state

Ls. 13.02.2004. Serbia and Montenegro
Can. 13.02.2004. Beograd



The Orasac Assembly was organized by Đorđe Petrović Karađorđe and was held in the winter of 1804, on the Christian holiday of the Meeting of the Lord on February 14. **The national leaders** from the Belgrade and Kragujevac districts **decided to start an uprising and elected Karadjordj Petrovic as the insurgent leader.**

Prince Milos Obrenovic - Leaders of the Second Serbian Uprising

09



Milos Obrenovic
(1780 – 1860)

Milos Obrenovic 1848. The painting is the work of the Austrian painter Moritz M. Dafinger. It was painted around 1848 and is in the National Museum in Belgrade.

Milos Teodorovic Obrenovic was the prince of Serbia from 1817, and before that the second supreme leader from 1815 (elected **leader of the Second Serbian Uprising**, which he raised in Takovo in 1815). He ruled Serbia from 1815 to 1839 and from 1858. until 1860. **During his reign, feudalism was abolished in Serbia.** Milos Obrenovic is **considered the founder of the Obrenovic dynasty.**

Stamps: 200 years since the Second Serbian Uprising

Ls. 23.04.2015. Serbia
Can. 23.04.2015. Beograd

"Takovski" uprising April 23, 1815

Takovo Uprising of Paja Jovanović, version of the painting made in 1894, exhibited in the Museum of the Rudnik-Takovo Region

Stamps: 200 years since the
Second Serbian Uprising

Ls. 23.04.2015. Serbia
Can. 23.04.2015. Beograd



The decision to start the Second Uprising was made that spring in the village of Takovo during the great people's assembly on April 23, 1815, and it is one of the most significant events in Serbian history. Milos Obrenovic was elected the leader of the uprising.

Prince of Serbia Mihailo Obrenovic

10

Mihailo Obrenovic
(1823-1868)

Mihailo Obrenovic was born in Kragujevac as the younger son of Prince Milos and Princess Ljubica.

On April 6, 1867, the sultan's decree from March 29 was read on Kalemegdan, and Ali Riza Pasha, the last Belgrade muhafis, handed over the keys of Belgrade to Prince Mihailo, and then the Serbian and Turkish flags stood out at the Belgrade fortresses. Apart from being a very educated ruler, a skilled diplomat and a great visionary, Prince Mihailo Obrenovic also enjoyed writing songs. The most famous is certainly the love song "What my thoughts are fighting for".

Prince Mihailo Obrenovic was assassinated in 1868.

Stamps: 150 years since the handing over of the keys of the city of Belgrade to Prince Mihailo Obrenovic

Ls. 19.04.2017. Serbia
Can. 19.04.2017. Beograd



125 years of the National Theater in Belgrade

Ls. 19.03.1994. Yugoslavia
Can. 19.03.1994. Beograd



The initiator for the construction of the National Theater was Prince Mihailo Obrenovic, who "considered the theater as a practical school for the education and moral development of the Serbian people." After his death, the cornerstone for the building was laid by the minor prince Milan Obrenovic, while the project was done by Aleksandar Bugarski. The building was inaugurated on October 30, 1869.



Milos Obilic

In the painting by Aleksandar Dobric from 1861

Milos Obilic is a legendary Serbian knight from the middle ages. It is about a knight who, according to legend, **killed the Turkish Sultan Murat in Kosovo** (Battle of Kosovo, June 15, 1389). And then he was killed by the Ottoman Turks. He was in the service of Prince Lazar during the Ottoman invasion of Serbia at the end of the 14th century.

Stamps: Occasional edition on the occasion of the 600 thyears of the battle of Kosovo.

Ls. 28.06.1989. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.06.1989. Kosovo Polje

Milunka Savic-Gligorevic (1890 or 1892 - 1973)

Stamps: Regular edition

Ls. 23.03.2018. Serbia
Can. 23.03.2018. Beograd



Milunka Savic-Gligorevic was a Serbian heroine of the Balkan wars and the first World war, a sergeant in the Second Regiment of the Serbian Army "Knjaz Mihailo", **a woman with the most decorations in the history of warfare. She was wounded in battles nine times.** Because of her immense courage, the French called her "Serbian Jovanka Orleanka".

SERBIAN HEROES

12



Stevan Sindjelic

1770. - 31.05.1809.

Stevan Sindjelic was born in the Army (Ottoman Empire, today Serbia). He was the Duke of Resava during the First Serbian Uprising and one of the greatest Serbian heroes. He died in the battle of Čegra on May 31, 1809. **When Stevan Sindjelic saw that he could not expel the Ottomans from the trenches and that many Serbs had died without falling alive into Ottoman hands, he fired from his holster full of barrels of gunpowder and so the battle ended.** On that occasion, 6,000 Ottomans and all remaining Serbs were killed

Stamps: The 200th Anniversary of Battle of Cegar

Ls. 29.05.2009. Serbia

Can. 29.05.2009. Beograd



The Battle of Cegra (31.05.1809.)

The painting is in the Great Hall of the High Court in Nis, the work of Bozo Ilic "Battle on Cegra"

Stamps: The 200th Anniversary
of Battle of Cegar

Ls. 29.05.2009. Serbia

Can. 29.05.2009. Beograd



The Battle of Cegra is one of the decisive battles fought in the First Serbian Uprising between Serbian insurgents and Turks. The battle took place on the hill Cegar near the village of Kamenica near Nis. **After Sindjelic's heroic death, the pasha of Niš offered a reward for every Serbian head. From the skulls of Serbian heroes, he had Cele-Kula built.**

The first modern king of Serbia - Milan I Obrenovic

13

Milan I Obrenovic (1854 – 1901)

The portrait from the painting is the work of painter Steve Todorović. It is located in the Museum of the city of Belgrade.

Milan I Obrenovic was a prince (1868-1882) and king of Serbia (1882-1889). Although Serbia gained independence (independence recognized by the Berlin Congress in 1878), it became a kingdom (1882). In 1888, King Milan passed a more liberal constitution, known as the Radical Constitution. **He then abdicated and handed over power to his son Alexander and left the country**

Stamps: The 125th Anniversary of diplomatic relations between Japan and Serbia

Ls. 23.12.2007. Serbia
Can. 23.12.2007. Beograd



Queen Natalija Obrenovic (1859 – 1941)

She was born Natalija Kesko in 1859 in Florence. Her **father** was Russian colonel Petar Keshko, and her **mother** was princess Pulcheria Sturdza of Moldova. She got engaged to the King of Milan in 1875, and married in 1875 in Belgrade. She had a son, Alexander Obrenovic, with him.

Stamps: Museum Exhibits - Paintings

Ls. 19.05.2017. Serbia
Can. 25.05.2017. Beograd



Serbian military leaders Dukes (field marshals)

14



Radomir Putnik
(1863 – 1917)

Serbian military leader, Minister of War, Duke, Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Kingdom of Serbia in the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and in the First World War. As the chief strategist of the Serbian army, Putnik was also the chief architect of the great Serbian victories in the battles of Kumanovo, against the Ottomans, against the Bulgarians on Bregalnica, against the Austro-Hungarians on Cer and Kolubara. **In October 1912, he became the first Serbian duke, which is the Serbian equivalent of the rank of field marshal.**

Stamps: The 100th Anniversary of the battle of Kumanovo

Ls. 24.10.2012. Serbia
Can. 24.10.2012. Beograd

Zivojin Misic
(1855 - 1921)

He was a Serbian and Yugoslav duke. On December 4, 1914, Mišić was promoted to the rank of duke (field marshal). He commanded the Serbian army during the breakthrough of the Thessaloniki front in September of the same year, and in two and a half months the Kingdom of Serbia was liberated. He was awarded the title of English Bachelor Knight by King George V of England. As the most famous military leader of the First World War and Serbian war history, he was considered a legend by his people.

Stamps: Liberation of Serbia in the Great War by the joint French - Serbian army

Ls. 01.11.2018. Serbia
Can. 01.11.2018. Beograd



Kingdom of Yugoslavia - Karadjordjevic dynasty

15

Alekander I Karadjordjevic
(16.12.1888. - 09.10.1934.)

Aleksandar I Karadjordjevic (Cetinje, December 16, 1888 - Marseille, October 9, 1934), king of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and later of Yugoslavia.

During the twenties, quarrels between political parties and inter-ethnic frictions got out of control. During 1928, Stjepan Radic was assassinated in the Belgrade assembly. On January 6, 1929, King Alexander abolished the Constitution, dissolved the Assembly and took all power into his own hands. To strengthen unity and the Yugoslav ideology, **on October 3, 1929, King Alexander proclaimed a new name for the country: the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. He was killed in Marseille in 1934.**

Stamp: Regular issue with the image of King Alexander I

Ls. 01.12.1932. Kingdom of Yugoslavia
Can. 25.03.1935. Belgrade



Н. В. Краљ Александар I
Nj. V. Kralj Aleksandar I

Petar II Karadjordjevic
(06.08.1923. - 03.11.1970.)

Petar II Karadjordjevic, was the third and last king of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1934-29 November 1945).

He was the first son of King Alexander I and Queen Mary. At the time of his father's murder in 1934, Petar II was a minor, so the royal power was transferred to the Viceroyalty appointed by King Alexander I in his will, headed by Prince Viceroy Prince Pavlo Karadjordjevic.

After the military coup against Prince Pavle and the Cvetkovic-Macek government, which decided on Yugoslavia's accession to the Triple Pact, Petar II was declared of legal age. **He ruled the country for only 19 days. Driven into exile after the Axis invasion.**

Stamp: Regular issue with the image of King Peter II

Ls. 01.01.1935. Kingdom of Yugoslavia
Can. 05.08.1937. Belgrade



NJEG. VELIČANSTVO KRALJ PETAR II

Kingdom of Yugoslavia - Karadjordjevic dynasty

16



Alexander I Karadjordjevic
(1888 — 1934)

King Alexander I Karadjordjevic (Paja Jovanovic, Matica Srpska Gallery, Novi Sad)

Alexander I Karadjordjevic was regent heir to the throne of the Kingdom of Serbia (1914-1918), regent heir to the throne of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1918-1921), king of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1921-1929) and king of Yugoslavia (1929-1934). **Is the younger son of Peter I Karadjordjevic and Princess Zorka and the brother of George P. Karadjordjevic. A group of conspirators killed him in Marseilles in 1934.**

Stamps: The 125th Anniversary of the Birth of King Alexander I Karadjordjevic

Ls. 25.11.2013. Serbia
Can. 25.11.2013. Beograd

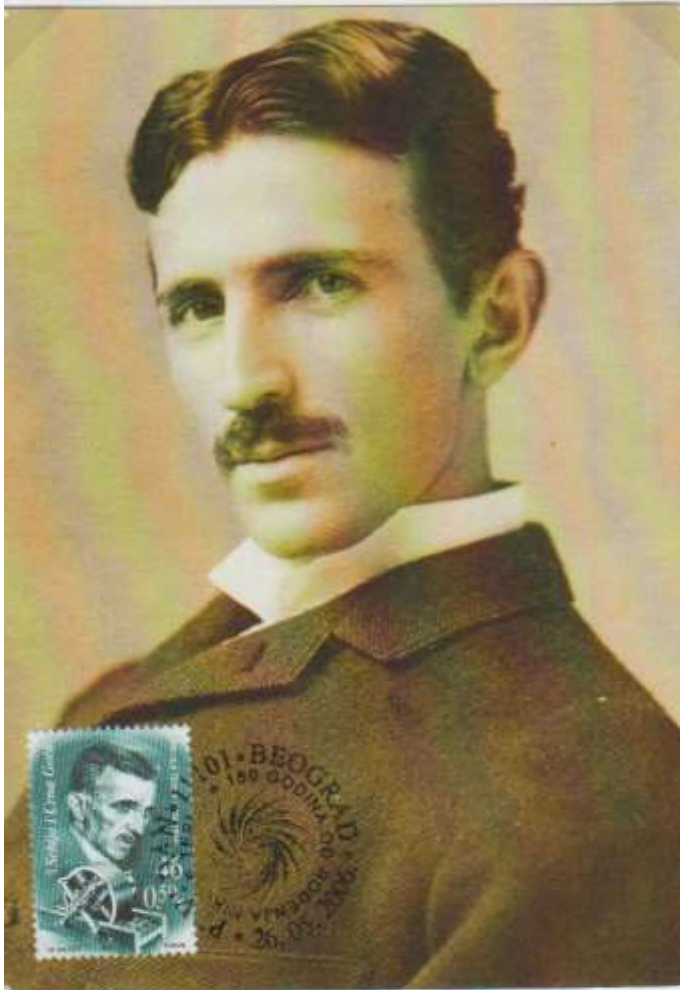
Church of St. George in Oplenac

The Church of St. George on Oplenac is a memorial church and mausoleum of the Karadjordjevic dynasty

Ls. 15.06.1934. Kingdom of Yugoslavia
Can. 12.09.1937. Belgrade
(first National Philatelic Exhibition in Belgrade)



In 1903, King Petar I Karadjordjevic chose Oplenac as the location for his endowment, the church of St. Đorđa. In the church there is a crypt intended for the burial of deceased members of the Karadjordjevic dynasty. There are 39 tombs in the crypt. So far, 27 members of the Karadjordjevic dynasty have been buried in Oplenac. After the assassination in Marseille and his death, **King Alexander I Karadjordjevic was buried in the Endowment of king Peter I Karadjordjevic.**

**Nikola Tesla**

(10.7.1856. - 7.1.1943.)

Nikola Tesla, born in the village of Smiljan (Austrian Empire), died in New York (USA). He was a Serbian and American inventor, electrical and mechanical engineer and futurist, best known for his contribution to the design of a modern AC power supply system. **Tesla's most significant inventions are the polyphase system, the rotating magnetic field, the asynchronous motor, the synchronous motor and Tesla's transformer.** He made a significant contribution to the transmission and modulation of radio signals, and his works in the field of X-rays were also noted. **Nikola Tesla is the author of more than 700 patents**, registered in 25 countries, of which in the field of electrical

Stamps: The 150th Anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla

Ls. 26.05.2006. Serbia and Montenegro

Can. 26.05.2006. Beograd

Tesla's remote controlled ship
(1898)

He shows the US military a model of a radio-controlled ship, believing that the military may be interested in radio-controlled torpedoes. Then he talked about the development of "telematics skills", a type of robotics. **The radio-controlled ship was publicly displayed in 1898 at an electrical exhibition in Madison Square Garden. Only a year later, he presented a ship in Chicago that was capable of diving. These devices had an innovative resonant receiver and a series of logic circuits. Radio remote control remained a novelty until the Second World War.**

Stamps: 65 years since the opening of the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade

Ls. 20.10.2020. Serbia

Can. 20.10.2020. Beograd





Pavle Savic
(10. 01.1909. - 30. 05.1994.)

Pavle Savic, born in Solun -Thessaloniki ,Ottoman Empire, died in Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia. He was a Serbian physicist and chemist, who gained world renown when he and Irene Joliot Curie discovered isotopes of known elements in Paris in 1937 and 1938 by bombarding uranium atoms with slow neutrons. This leads Otto Han and Fritz Strassmann to the discovery of nuclear fission-fission of the uranium nucleus. **With Irene Joliot, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize, but only Han won it.** From 1947 he managed the construction of the Nuclear Institute in Vinca and until 1960 he was the director of the Institute. Pavle Savic is considered the first director to be the founder of the „Vinca”

Stamps: Portraits of the greats of science

Ls. 22.06.2009. **Serbia**
Can. 22.06.2009. **Beograd**

Mileva Maric Einstein
(19.12.1875. - 04.08.1948)

Stamps: Portrait of Mileva
Maric, Einstein

Ls. 20.03.2018. **Serbia**
Can. 20.03.2018. **Beograd**
(First day)



Mileva Maric Einstein, born in Titel, Austria-Hungary, died in Zurich, Switzerland. She was a **Serbian mathematician, Albert Einstein's first wife.** Although there has always been evidence of a certain Mileva's scientific contribution, in discoveries attributed only to Albert, **it is the subject of numerous controversies.**

Mihajlo Idvorski Pupin
(09.10.1854. - 12.03.1935.)



Mihajlo Idvorski Pupin (Idvor, near Kovacica (Austrian Empire) - New York (USA), was a Serbian and American **scientist, inventor**, professor at Columbia University. **The most significant Pupin's invention in the world is known as "Pupin's Theory" (1896)**, which solved the problem of increasing the range of telephone currents. The problem was solved by placing inductive coils at strictly defined distances along lines. **Pupin has published about 70 technical articles and reports and 34 patents.**

Stamps: The 125th Anniversary of the birth of Mihajlo Pupin

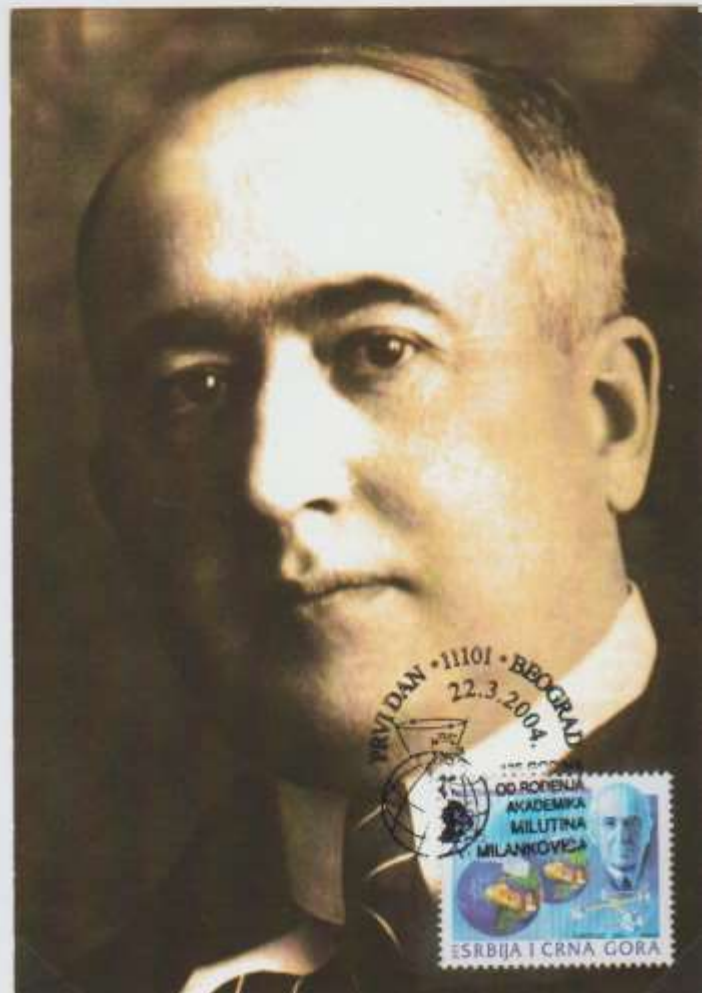
Ls. 09.10.1979. Yugoslavia
Can. 09.10.1979. Beograd

Milutin Milankovic
(28.05.1879. - 12.12.1958.)

Milutin Milankovic, born in Dalj, Austria-Hungary, died in Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia. **He was a Serbian mathematician, geophysicist, civil engineer, climatologist, astronomer**, founder of the Department of Celestial Mechanics, University of Belgrade. World-renowned scientist. **Milankovic made the most accurate calendar so far. NASA ranked him among the 10 greatest scientists who studied the Earth.** Milankovic registered eight patents as an author.

Stamps: The 125th Anniversary of the birth of Milutin Milankovic

Ls. 22.03.2004. Serbia and Montenegro
Can. 22.03.2004. Beograd



Mihailo Petrovic Alas

(06.05.1868. - 08.06.1943.)

Mihailo Petrovic Alas, born in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, Military Administration in Serbia. **He was an influential Serbian mathematician and inventor.** He was also a prominent professor at the University of Belgrade, academic, fisherman, writer, publicist, musician, businessman, traveler and volunteer in the Balkan Wars, the First and Second World Wars. He was a student of Henri Poincaré, Paul Penleve, Charles Hermit and Emile Picard. Petrovic significantly contributed to the study of differential equations and phenomenology, **founded engineering mathematics in Serbia, and invented one of the first prototypes of a hydraulic analog computer.**

Stamps: Famous Serbian Scientists

Ls. 10.07.2018. Serbia

Can. 10.07.2018. Beograd



Jovan Karamata

(01.03.1903. - 14.08.1967.)

Jovan Karamata, born in Zagreb, Austria-Hungary, died in Geneva, Switzerland. **He was one of the greatest Serbian mathematicians 20 century.** He is the creator of the school of the theory of real functions. **He is the author of the theory of correctly changing functions, which is important in modern probability theory.** He also wrote a number of papers which, after several decades of publication, still serve as the starting point in mathematical research.

Stamps: The 100th Anniversary of the birth of Jovan Karamata

Ls. 01.02.2002. Yugoslavia

Can. 01.02.2002. Beograd (First day)



Ljubomir Kleric

(29.06.1844. - 03.02.1910.)

Ljubomir Kleric, was born in Banatska Subotica, Austrian Empire, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia. He was a **Serbian mathematician**, professor of mechanics at the Great School, Minister of Education and Economy of Serbia, inventor and academician of the Serbian Royal Academy since its founding in 1887. **He patented several devices used in mining (scales, wells for deep wells, devices for breaking stone ...).** He invented the polar pantograph (1875), the tractorograph (1892) and the second-order curvilinear apparatus (1899). He studied the "telemeter" and on that occasion he designed, tested and made a new type of telemeter and set it up "to measure the distance on the battlefield".

Stamps: Science

Ls. 10.07.2020. Serbia

Can. 10.07.2020. Beograd



Kosta Stojanovic

(02.10.1867. - 03.01.1921.)

Kosta Stojanovic, born in Aleksinac, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He was a **Serbian scientist in mathematics**, physics, mechanics, sociology and economics. **He is considered the founder of mathematical economics and the forerunner of cybernetics in Serbia.** In addition to university, he also had a rich political career. He performed important state and political functions.

Stamps: Science - 150 years since the birth of Kosta Stojanovic

Ls. 10.04.2017. Serbia

Can. 10.04.2017. Beograd



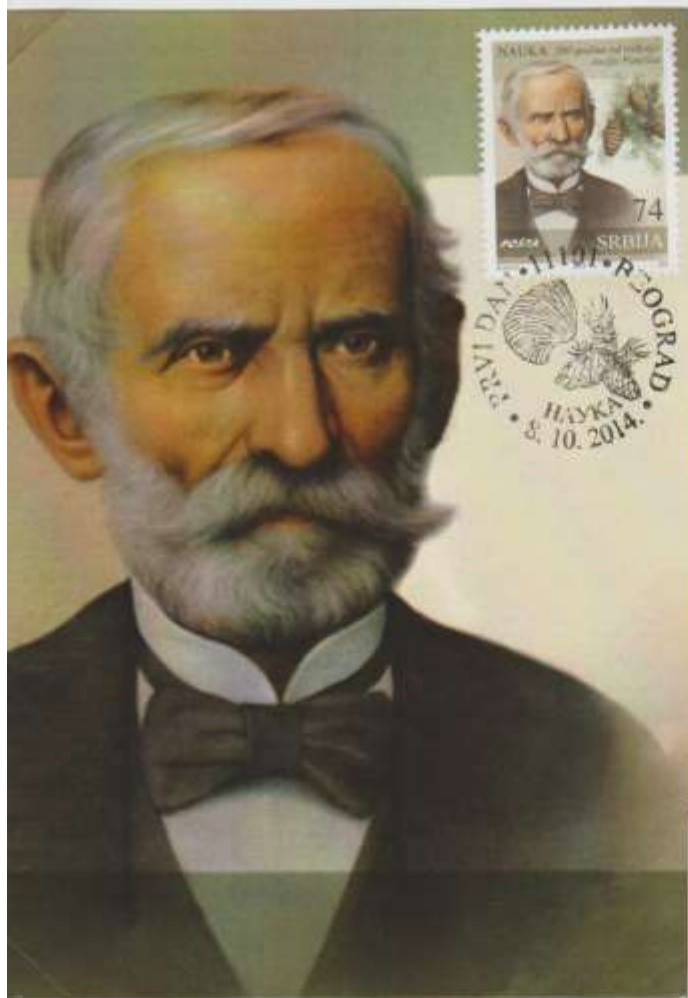
Josif Pancic

(17.04.1814. - 08.03.1888.)

Josif Pancic, born in Ugrin near Bribir, Austrian Empire, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia. He was a **Serbian doctor, botanist** and the first president of the Serbian Royal Academy. **He discovered a new species of conifers, which was named Pancic's spruce after him.** The most significant of Pancic's written works is the first description of the flora of Serbia: *Flora of the Principality of Serbia* (*Flora Principatus Serbiae*).

Stamps: Science - 200 years since the birth of Josif Pancic

Ls. 08.10.2014. Serbia
Can. 08.10.2014. Beograd



Jovan Cvijic

(11.10.1865.- 16.01.1927.)

Jovan Cvijic (born in Loznica, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) was a Serbian scientist, Serbian geographer, founder of the Serbian Geographical Society, honorary doctor of the Sorbonne University. and Charles University in Prague. geomorphology, ethnography, geology, anthropology and history. **He is considered the founder of Serbian geography.** During his life, that is, for over thirty years.

Stamps: Deserving people

Ls. 16.02.1970. Yugoslavia
Can. 16.02.1970. Beograd (First day)



Stevan Boskovic

(10.05.1868. - 09.05.1957.)

Stevan Boskovic, was born in Zajecar, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, FPRY. **He was the founder of the Military Geographical Institute** and its chief since 1901, as well as the co-founder of the Geographical Society, with Jovan Cvijic. **As the chief of the Geographical Department of the General Staff, he worked on the trigonometric network of the Kingdom of Serbia.** In 1929, he founded the Higher Geodetic School of the Military Geographical Institute. He was a member and president of many international geodetic commissions.

Stamps: Science - 150 years since the birth of Stevan Boskovic

Ls. 10.07.2018. **Serbia**

Can. 10.07.2018. **Beograd**



Jelenko Mihailovic

(11.01.1869. - 30.10.1956.)

Jelenko Mihailovic, was born in Vrbica near Knjazevac, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, FPRY. **He is considered one of the founders of seismology in Serbia.** He is the founder of the Seismological Institute in Belgrade. **He has published 195 scientific publications**, several of which are textbooks, mostly in physics. **As a scientist, he published his first works in regional geology and paleontology, and later devoted himself mostly to astronomy, climatology, mathematics, physics and seismology.**

Stamps: Science - 150 years since the birth of Jelenko Mihailovic

Ls. 10.07.2019. **Serbia**

Can. 10.07.2019. **Beograd**



Miloje Vasic

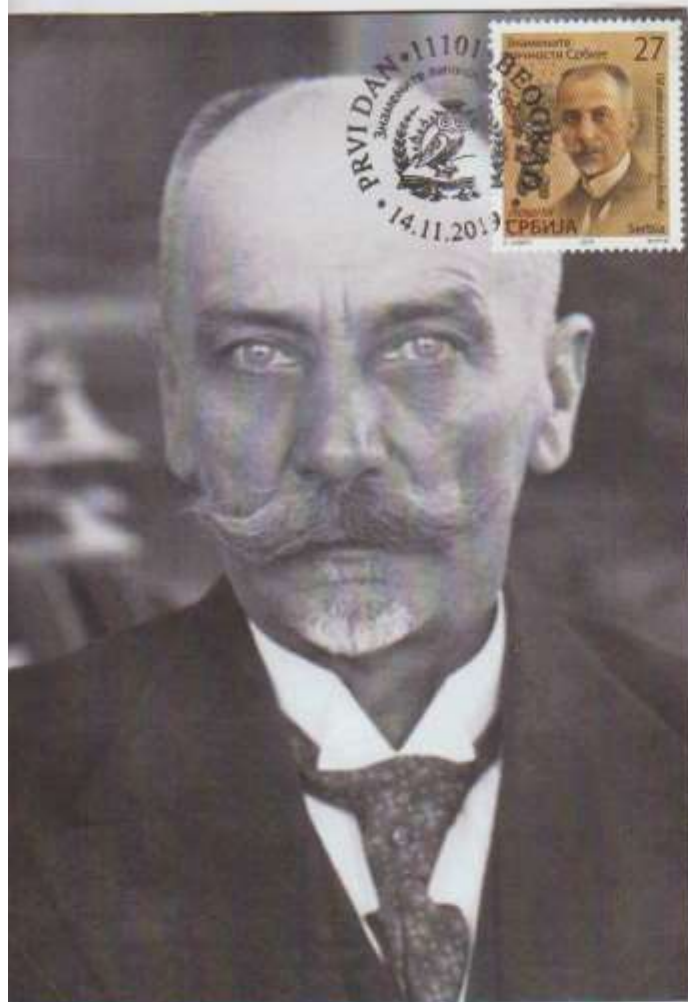
(03.09.1869. - 04.11.1956.)

Miloje Vasic (born in Veliko Gradiste, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He was a **Serbian archaeologist**, considered one of the most prominent Serbian representatives of the humanities. **Based on research of the prehistoric site in Vinca, he concluded that Danube culture from the Mediterranean (Aegean culture) and front Asia, not from the Nordic countries.**

Stamps: Famous personalities of Serbia

Ls. 14.11.2019. Serbia

Can. 14.11.2019. Beograd



Jovan Zujovic

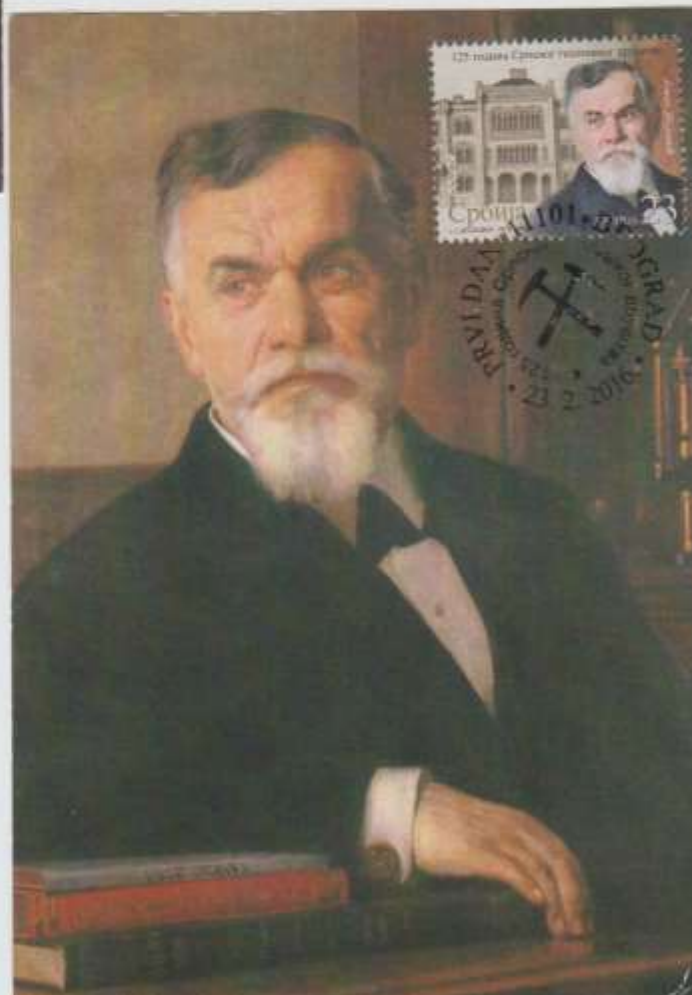
(18.10.1856. - 19.07.1936.)

Jovan Zujovic, was born in Brusnica, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia. He was a **Serbian geologist**, the founder of geological science in Serbia, a pioneer of craniology in Serbia, president of the Royal Serbian Academy **and the first president of the Serbian Geological Survey (founded on February 23, 1891). The first association of geologists in the Balkans.** He made a geological map of Serbia and wrote basic textbooks in geology. He founded the Geological Survey of the Great School, founded the Serbian Geological Society. He introduced agrogeology at the Faculty of Agriculture in Belgrade.

Stamps: 125 years of the Serbian Geological Society

Ls. 23.02.2016. Serbia

Can. 23.02.2016. Beograd



Svetolik P. Stevanovic
(05.03.1869, - 10.05.1953.)

Mineralogist-crystallographer **Svetolik P. Stevanovic**, born on Majdan na Rudniku, Principality of Serbia, died in Belgrade, SFRY. was a member of the first generation of **Serbian geologists**. **He was the first to introduce crystallographic methods for the study of minerals in Serbia**. He published 36 papers in the field of mineralogy and crystallography, which are well accepted in the world.

Stamps: Science -150 years since the birth of Svetolik Stevanovic

Ls. 10.07.2019. Serbia
Can. 10.07.2019. Beograd

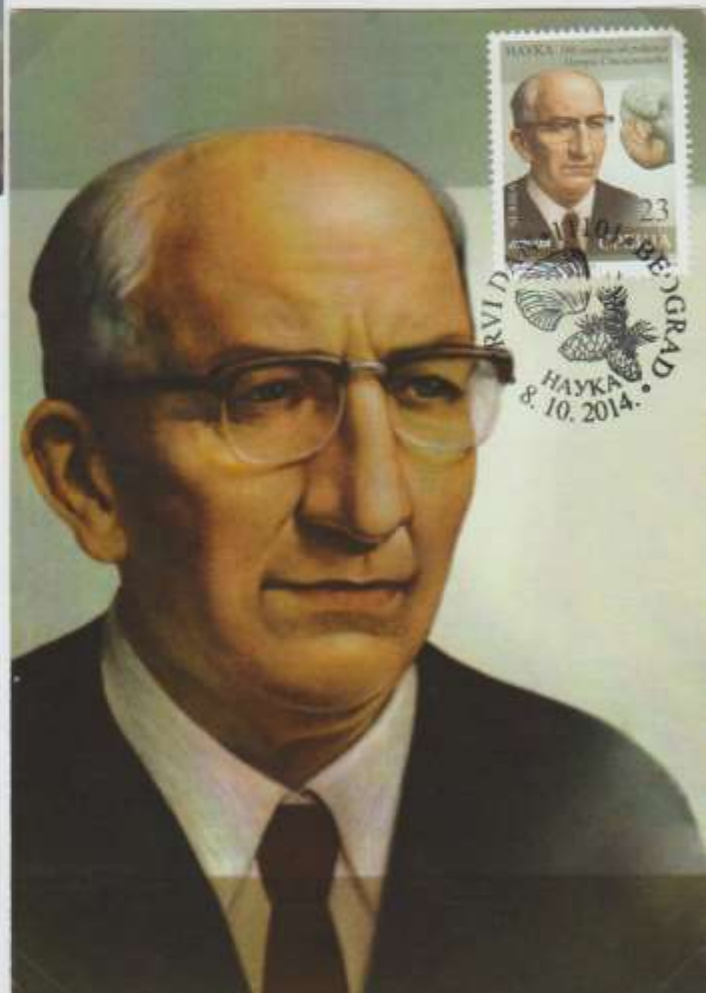


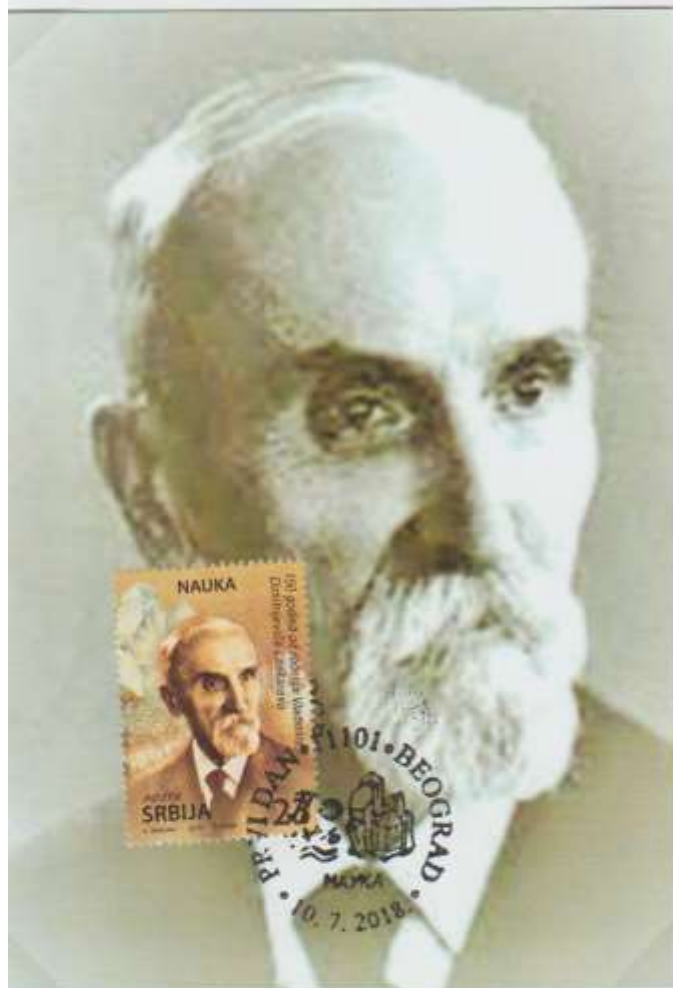
Petar Stevanovic
(16.06.1914. - 31.03.1999.)

Petar Stevanovic, was born in Bacevac (Umka), Kingdom of Serbia, died in Belgrade, FRY. He was a **Serbian geologist**, professor of geology at the University of Belgrade, a regular member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, president of the Serbian Geological Society, a world-renowned scientist. **He has published over 200 scientific and professional papers**, mostly on Neogene stratigraphy, paleontology and history of geology. **Identified forty new taxa for science (species and subspecies of shellfish and snails).**

Stamps: Science - 100 years since the birth of Petar Stevanovic

Ls. 08.10.2014. Serbia
Can. 08.10.2014. Beograd





Vladimir Laskarev
(09.07.1868. - 10.04.1954.)

Vladimir Laskarev, born in Birjuch, Russia, died in Belgrade, SFRY. He was a Russian and **Serbian geologist and mineralogist**. He was a professor at the University of Belgrade. He is one of the prominent Russian professors who emigrated during the October Revolution. The main area of Laskarev's study was the stratigraphy of the Neogene and Quaternary. **He supervised the production of a detailed geological map of the surroundings of Belgrade.** In 1924, he was the first to discover and introduce the term **Paratethys**, as the name for the prehistoric inland ocean.

Stamps: Science - 150 years since the birth of Vladimir Dimitrijevic Laskarev

Ls. 10.07.2018. Serbia
Can. 10.07.2018. Beograd

Nikola Zivkovic
(Hadži-Neimar)
(1792. - 1870.)

Nikola Zivkovic, born in Voden (Edessa), Greece (Ottoman Empire), died in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia. **He was the first architect in the renewed Serbia of Prince Miloš Obrenovic.** He erected many state buildings by order of Prince Milos. Although it is not known exactly what was the share of Hadzi Nikola Zivkovic in the construction of certain buildings, **two Belgrade lodgings are attributed to him as a designer, the Residence of Princess Ljubica and the Residence of Prince Miloš in Topcider.**

Stamps: Art - 225 years since the birth of Hadzi Nikola Zivkovic

Ls. 01.11.2017. Serbia
Can. 01.11.2017. Beograd





Alexander Deroko
(16.09.1894. - 30.11.1988.)

Aleksandar Deroko, born in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, died in Belgrade, SFRY.30. **He was a Serbian architect** and writer of numerous books in the field of architecture, but also in other fields, which he usually illustrated himself. He was a professor at the University of Belgrade for many years. He taught the history of architecture and folklore architecture. He created in several architectural directions, mostly in the Serbian national style and modern. As an architect, he designed and built about twenty buildings. in New Sarajevo (1935) **With Bogdan Nestorović, he made the project of the Temple of St. Sava in 1926, with which he won the competition. He published about a hundred professional and scientific papers, of which a dozen books in the field of medieval and folk architecture.**

Stamps: Famous personalities of Serbia

Ls. 14.11.2019. Serbia
Can. 14.11.2019. Beograd

Branko Pesic
(01.09.1921. - 04.10.2006.)

Stamps: Famous personalities of Serbia

Ls. 10.12.2021. Serbia
Can. 10.12.2021. Beograd



Branko Pesic, born in Zemun, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, died in Lignano, Italy. **He was one of the most important architects in Serbia.** Among his most significant projects are: projects of several buildings in Belgrade, of which the most important is the Belgrade Palace (Belgrade woman). **He designed 27 church buildings.** He was the chief designer, organizer and supervising engineer on the construction of the Temple from 1984 to 1996.



Acim Medovic

(Polish: Joachim Medowic)
(15.05.1815. - 11. maj 1893.)

Acim Medovic, of Polish origin, born in Podvizov, Austrian Empire, died in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia. **He is a doctor and writer, doctor of medicine, one of the first Serbian doctors** and one of the founders and the first president of the Serbian Medical Association. He was one of the greatest authorities in the field of medicine in Serbia. He participated in the organization of the medical service and was one of the founders of the health legislation. **One of the most educated people of his time, he spoke Polish, Slovak, French, German and Latin.**

Stamps: Science

Ls. 08.05.2015. Serbia
Can. 08.05.2015. Beograd

Dr. Vojislav Subotic Jr.
(24.12.1866. - 1923.)

Dr. Vojislav Subotic Jr. was born in the village of Ramaći near Kragujevac, Principality of Serbia and died in Vienna, Austria. **Dr. Vojislav Subotic Jr. is the first Serbian doctor with a specialization in psychiatry** who graduated in Paris after basic studies in Vienna and Paris. **He is considered the founder of forensic psychiatry in Serbia.** He started working as a translator while still studying medicine. **He has published five extremely important books and 38 scientific and professional papers in the country and abroad.**

Stamps: Science - 150 years since the birth of Dr. Vojislav Subotic Jr.

Ls. 09.12.2016. Serbia
Can. 09.12.2016. Beograd



Dr. Mihailo Petrovic
(09.11.1863. - 04.08.1934.)

Mihailo Petrovic was born in Karlovac, Austrian Empire, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia. He was a medical brigadier general of the Yugoslav Army, **the first Serbian surgeon**, university professor, **founder of the surgical department of the Military Hospital in Nis**, head of the surgical department of the First Polish Hospital in Dragomanci on the Thessaloniki front from 1916 to 1918, where he distinguished himself as a warrior surgeon. **Writer of numerous notable scientific papers in the field of surgery**, professor at the **Faculty of Medicine**. **Known for his innovations in surgery**, he has twice been the president of the Serbian Medical Association.

Stamps: 100 years since the end of the Great War - Great doctors of the Great War

Ls. 09.11.2018. **Serbia**
Can. 09.11.2018. **Beograd**



Dr. Vojislav Subotic
(06.01.1859. - 04.12.1923.)

Dr. Vojislav Subotic, born in Novi Sad, Austrian Empire, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

He was a Serbian surgeon, reserve medical colonel, head of the surgical department of the General State Hospital in Belgrade, the leading surgeon in Serbia at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

He has published a number of papers in the field of abdominal surgery, urology, and orthopedics. His name is so connected with the founding, development and affirmation of Serbian operative medicine that it can be claimed in many ways that he was **the father of practical surgery in Serbia**.

Stamps: 100 years since the end of the Great War - Great doctors of the Great War

Ls. 09.11.2018. **Serbia**
Can. 09.11.2018. **Beograd**



Dr. Milos Popovic

(27.02.1876. - 07.09.1954.)

Dr. Milos Popovic, was born in Cajetina, Ottoman Empire, died in Belgrade, FNRJ. Graduated from the Medical Faculty in Vienna. In 1904, he founded the first military dental station at the General Military Hospital in Belgrade. **Author of the first books in Serbian on dentistry. He founded the Association of Sober Youth in 1907, and in 1911 he founded the Association of Scouts and Mountaineers (Association of Scouts of Serbia).** After the end of the war, in 1919, he organized the State Department for the Protection of Children in the Ministry of Social Policy. **After the Second World War, he became the president of the Yugoslav Red Cross.**

Stamps: Liberation of Serbia in the Great War
by the joint French-Serbian army

Ls. 09.11.2018. Serbia

Can. 09.11.2018. Beograd



Djura Danicic

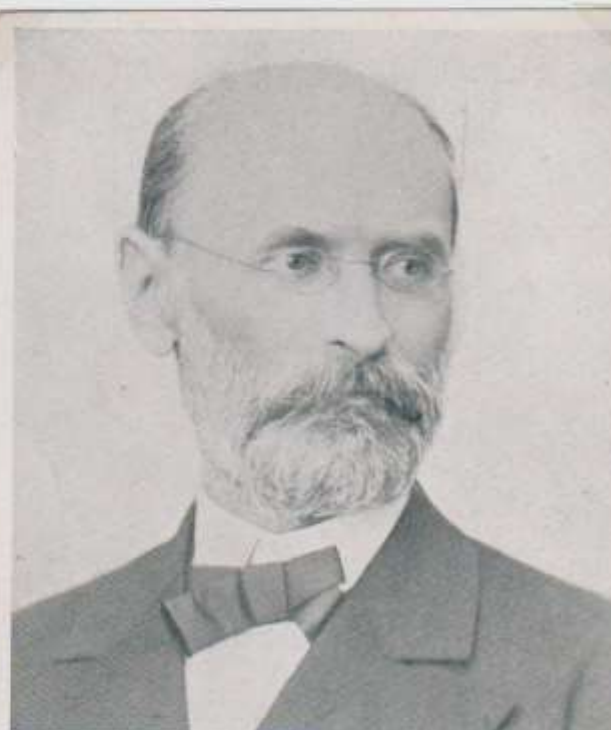
(04.04.1825. - 17.11.1882.)

Djura Danicic (born Djorđe J. Popovic, his surname Popović changed from Danicic in 1847.) was born in Novi Sad, Austrian Empire, died in Zagreb, Austria-Hungary. **He was a Serbian philologist, defender of Vuk's views and a great admirer of his work. Danicic is one of the greatest workers in the field of Serbian language research. He translated the Old Testament (Vuk translated the New).** He edited Vuk's translation of the New Testament without major changes. He died in 1882. years in Zagreb. His body was transferred to Belgrade in November of the same year.

Stamps: The 80th Anniversary of the Yugoslav Academy
of Arts and Sciences

Ls. 28.07.1948. Yugoslavia

Can. 28.07.1948. Beograd



Djura Danicic





Dragoslav Srejavic
(08.10.1931. - 29.11.1996.)

Stamps: Science

Ls. 15.07.2021. Serbia
Can. 15.07.2021. Beograd

Dragoslav Srejavic, was born in Kragujevac, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, died in Belgrade, FRY. He was one of the greatest **Serbian archaeologists** in our region and an academic. He supervised the archeological excavations of 67 ancient and prehistoric objects. He has published more than 200 papers in the country and abroad. **Archaeological excavations, conducted by Dragoslav Srejavic from 1970 to 1996, brought another great discovery - the imperial Roman palace of the Romulians in Gamzigrad.**

Gamzigrad - Felix Romuliana

In 2007, Felix Romuliana was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Stamps: Tourism in Serbia

Ls. 29.10.2021. Serbia
Can. 21.10.2021. Beograd



Felix Romuliana is the imperial palace of Emperor Gaius Valerius Maximian's Gallery (293-311), built in the late 3rd - early 4th century near the village of Gamzigrad, 11.5 km from Zajecar. He built the palace for himself and his mother Romula, after whom he named it. A mighty city, on 6.5 ha, with about 20 fortified towers. Inside was a sumptuous palace, two pagan temples, three Christian churches and other buildings, floor mosaics are considered to be equal to the best achievements of the late antiquity in Europe.



Delfa Ivanic
(06.03.1881. - 13.08.1972.)

Delfa Ivanic (born in Podgorica, Principality of Montenegro, died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia) was a Serbian philanthropist and together with Nadezda Petrovic, the idea creator and founder of the Circle of Serbian Sisters 15/28. In August 1903, **she was the first Serbian woman and the first woman from the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to win the Order of Mercy Florence Nightingale (1920), which established the International Red Cross based in Geneva. In 1962, she donated her medal to the Serbian Medical Association.**

Stamps: 100 years since the founding of the Circle of Serbian Sisters

Ls. 23.08.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**

Can. 23.08.2003. **Beograd** (First day)

dr Avram Josif Winaver
(1862. - 24.08.1915.)

dr Avram Josif Vinaver (born in Warsaw, Russian Empire, died in Gevgelija, Kingdom of Serbia). He was a Serbian doctor of Polish Jewish origin. After graduating from medical school in 1887 in Krakow, he settled in Sabac in 1890. **Thanks to his acquaintance with Wilhelm Rendgen, in 1897 he acquired the first X-ray machine in Serbia, in Sabac. Vinaver is the founder of radiology in Serbia.**

Stamps: Raising funds to fight cancer

Ls. 13.10.2008. **Serbia**

Can. 13.10.2008. **Beograd** (First day)





Dimitrije Obradovic
(1739 or 1742 - 1811)

Dimitrije Obradovic (church name Dositej), born in Cakovo, Romania, Habsburg Monarchy, in 1739 or 1742. Died in Belgrade, Serbia, on March 28, 1811. **He was a Serbian educator and reformer** of the revolutionary period of national awakening and revival. **He was the founder and professor of the Great School, the forerunner of Belgrade University.** **Dositej is the author of the solemn song "Stand Up Serbia".** **He was the first minister of education in Serbia.** He brought Serbia closer to Europe, visited almost the entire Balkans and Asia Minor, then Italy, Germany, France, England, Austria and Russia.

Stamps: Art

Ls. 01.11.2017. Serbia
Can. 01.11.2017. Beograd

Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic
(1787 - 1864)

Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic, born in Trsic, Ottoman Empire, November 6, 1787, died in Vienna, Austrian Empire, February 7, 1864. **He was the first Serbian linguist in the 19th century, a reformer of the Serbian language, a collector of folklore and the writer of the first Serbian dictionary language.** Vuk is the most significant figure in Serbian literature of the first half of the 19th century. **With Vuk's reforms, phonetic spelling was introduced into the Serbian language, and the Serbian language supplanted the Slavic-Serbian language, which at that time was the language**

Stamps: Edition on the occasion of the centenary of the reform of Serbian orthography by Vuk Stefanović Karadžić

Ls. 27. 09.1947. Yugoslavia
Can. 27. 09.1947. Beograd (current postmark)





Laza Kostic
(1841 - 1910)

Laza Kostic was born in Kovilj, Austrian Empire, January 31 / February 12, 1841. He died in Vienna, Austria-Hungary, November 26, 1910. **He was a Serbian writer, poet, doctor of law, lawyer, journalist, playwright and esthetician.** He translated the textbook of Roman law "Pandekta" from the German language in 1900, **at that time he was a friend of Lazar Dundjerski. He was in love with Jelena Lenka Dundjerski, Lazar's younger daughter, who was 29 years younger than him.** Lenka's father advises Laza to finally marry Julia Palanacki, a rich mirage from Sombor. Two months after Laza's wedding, Lenka died suddenly in Vienna, on her 25th birthday. **After her death, Kostic wrote Santa Maria della Salute, one of the most beautiful love songs written in the Serbian language.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 26.11.2010. Serbia
Can. 26.11.2010. Beograd

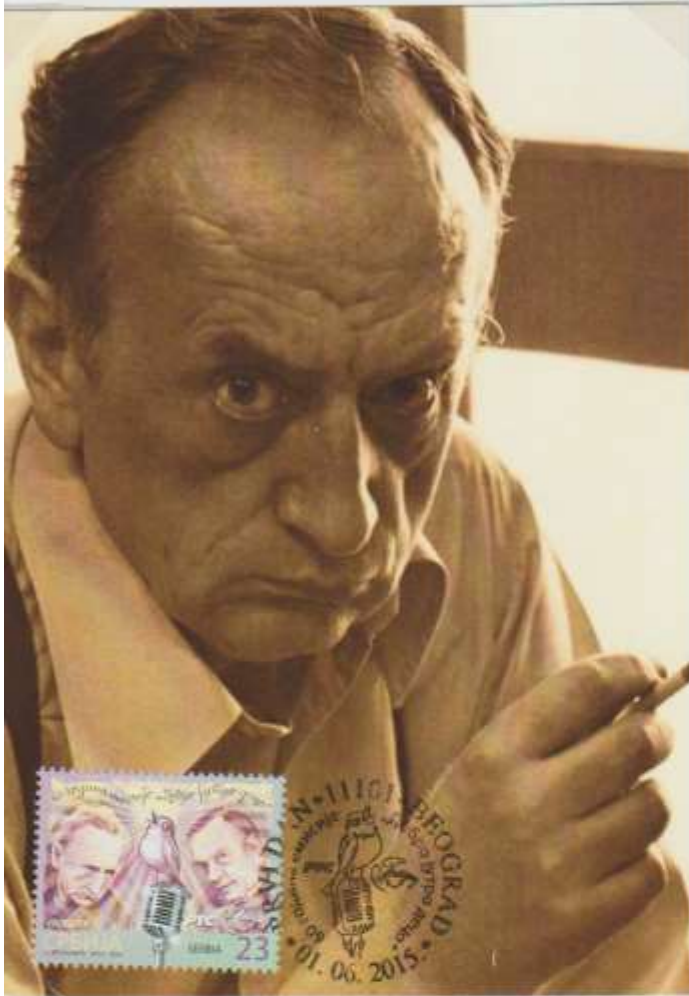
Aleksa Santic
(1868 - 1924)

Stamps: Art - 150 years since the birth of Aleksa Santic

Ls. 31.05.2018. Serbia
Can. 31.05.2018. Beograd



Aleksa Santic, born on may 27, 1868, died on february 2, 1924. **He was a Serbian poet and academic, a native of Mostar, where he spent most of his life.** During his lifetime, he published a large number of poems, **the most notable of which is: "Hasanaginica". His most famous songs are: "Emina", "Stay here", "Pre-holiday Eve"), "Sto te nema?".**



Dusko Radovic
(1922 - 1984)

Dusko Radovic, born in Nis, Kingdom of SHS, 29. November 1922, died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, August 16, 1984. **He was a Serbian poet, writer, journalist, aphorist and TV editor.** He wrote sketches, aphorisms, announcements, check-outs, humor, songs, stories, scripts for feature films and documentaries. **He wrote a large number of books, some of which have been translated into English, Russian, German and other world languages.** He is widely known for the show "Belgrade, good morning" in which he appeared from 1976-1983. entertained the audience with aphorisms that were published in **three books and sold 300,000 copies.**

Stamps: 60 years of the "Good morning children" show

Ls. 01.06.2015. Serbia
Can. 01.06.2015. Beograd

Desanka Maksimovic
(1898 - 1993)

Desanka Maksimovic, born may 16, 1898, died february 11, 1993. She was a **Serbian poet, professor of literature and academician of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.** Desanka Maksimovic was a poet, storyteller, novelist, children's writer, and occasionally translated, mostly poetry, from Russian, Slovenian, Bulgarian and French. **She published about fifty books of poetry, songs and prose for children and young people, narrative, novelist and travel prose.** Hearing about the shooting of schoolchildren in Kragujevac on October 21, 1941, the poetess wrote one of her most famous poems, "Bloody Fairy Tale"—a poem that testifies to the terror of the occupiers on the innocent people during the Second World War.

Stamps: Famous people in Serbia

Ls. 30. 06.1998. Yugoslavia
Can. 30. 06.1998. Beograd



Branko Radicevic
(1824 - 1853)

Branko Radicevic, born in Slavonski Brod, Austrian Empire, March 28, 1824, died in Vienna, Austrian Empire, July 1, 1853. **He was a Serbian romantic poet. Along with Djura Danicic, Radicevic was the most loyal follower of Vuk's reform of the spelling of the Serbian language and the introduction of the vernacular into literature. Branko Radicevic had a cheerful nature and wrote primarily love and patriotic songs. When he got sick, he started writing sad poems (elegy). Radicevic's most famous work is the song „School Farewell,, , in which he sings about Fruška Gora, school games and pranks.**

Stamps: Edition on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of the poet Branko Radicevic

Ls. 01.10.1953. Yugoslavia

Can. 01.10.1953. Beograd (current postmark)



Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj
(1833 - 1904)

Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, born in Novi Sad, Austrian Empire, died in Sremska Kamenica, Austria-Hungary. He was a Serbian poet, playwright, translator and doctor. **He is considered one of the greatest lyricists of Serbian romanticism.** His most important collections of poems are "Đulići" and "Đulići uveoci". From 1880 until his death, he published the children's newspaper Neven, the best Serbian children's newspaper of that time. **The first postcard in the world was printed in Vienna in 1871, from where it was sent to Sombor.**

The most responsible for its creation were the second lieutenant of the Austro-Hungarian army, Petar Manojlović, and our famous writer Jovan Jovanović Zmaj.

Stamps: Edition on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj

Ls. 24. 11.1983. Yugoslavia

Can. 24. 11.1983. Novi Sad (First Day)

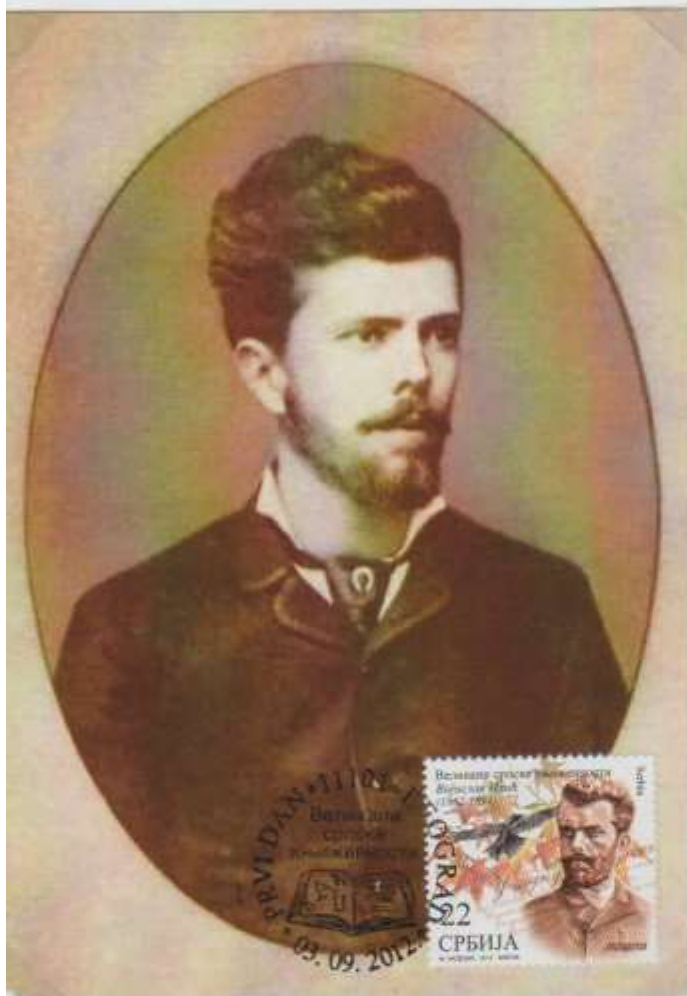


Vojislav Illic
(1862 - 1894)

Vojislav Illic born in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, 14. April 1862, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, January 21, 1894. **He was a Serbian poet. He met the poet Djura Jaksic, and later married one of Jaksic's daughters. Illic made a decisive break with romanticism in Serbian poetry.** He published three collections of poems (1887, 1889, 1892), as well as a large number of poems in various magazines. The most famous songs: Angel of Peace, Autumn, In Late Autumn, On Vardar, Confession, Homeland, Saint Sava, Winter Morning, On the Drina, Winter Idyll.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 03.09.2012. **Serbia**
Can. 03.09.2012. **Beograd**



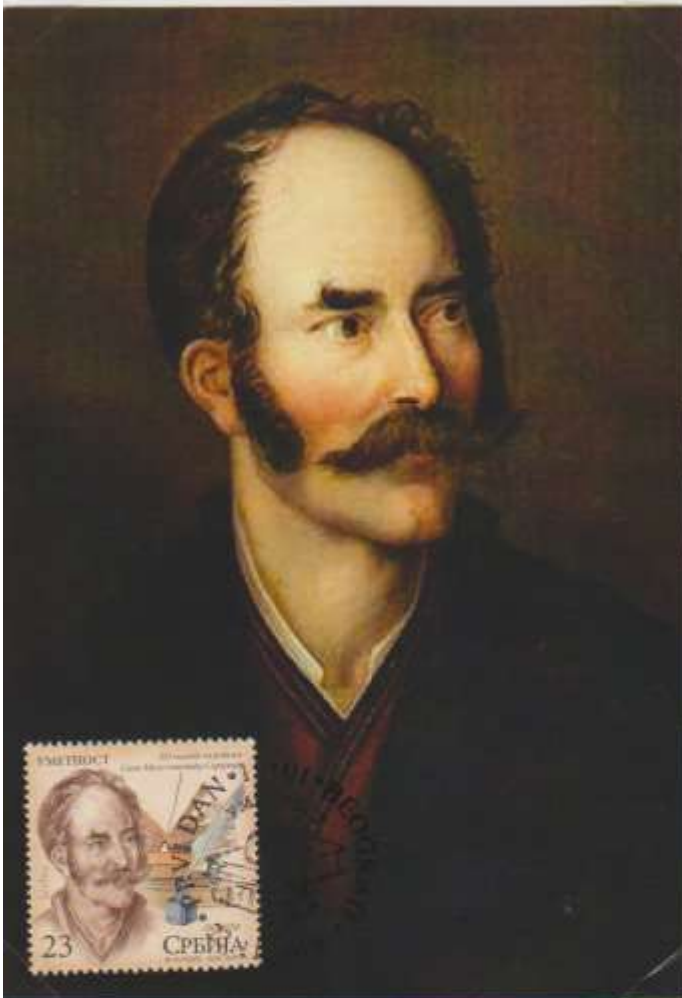
Djura Jaksic
(1832 - 1878)

Djura Jaksic was born in Srpska Crnja, Austrian Empire, August 8, 1832 — died in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, November 16, 1878. **Djura Jaksic was a versatile artist : poet, storyteller, playwright and painter. The creative and suffering life of that educated and temperamental man often took place in the bohemian ambience of the Skadarlija taverns Three Hats and Two Deers. He constantly lived in poverty, and had a hard time supporting his large family. Although a successful poet and playwright, Jaksic is also important for Serbian literature as a storyteller. He wrote about 40 short stories, three dramas in verse, created lyrical, epic and dramatic poetry.**

Stamps: Deserving people

Ls. 24. 12.1960. **Yugoslavia**
Can. 24. 12.1960. **Beograd** (regular postmark)





Simo Milutinovic - Sarajlija
(1791 - 1847)

Simo Milutinovic Sarajlija, born: October 3, 1791, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, died: December 30, 1847, Belgrade. **Simeon Milutinovic - Simo Sarajlija** was a Serbian poet and Njegos's teacher. While Goethe wrote two pages of praise about him.

His best and greatest work is the epic song **Serbianka**. Other important works are: *Trojebratstvo* and *Trojesestastvo*, epic poems; *Dika Montenegrin*, a drama from the history of Montenegro, the tragedy *Obilic*, a collection of lyrical poems.

Stamps: Art - 225 years since the birth of Simo Milutinovic - Sarajlija

Ls. 23.11.2016. Serbia
Can. 23.11.2016. Beograd

Petar II Petrovic Njegos
(1813 - 1851)
(Bishop and ruler of Montenegro)

Stamps: 200 years since the birth of Peter II Petrovic Njegosa

Ls. 13.11.2013. Serbia
Can. 13.11.2013. Beograd



Petar II Petrovic Njegos, born: November 13, 1813. d d: October 31, 1851. He was one of the greatest Serbian poets and philosophers. Among Njegos's poems, the following stand out: *Montenegrin to the Almighty God* and *Ode to the Sun*, and his most important works are: *Luča mikrokosma*, *Gorski vijenac* and *Lazni car Šćepan Mali*.



Stanislav Vinaver
(1884 - 1967)

Stanislav Vinaver, born: march 1, 1891, Sabac, died: august 1, 1955, Niska Banja, **Stanislav Vinaver was a Serbian poet and translator of Jewish origin.** He temporarily interrupted his education in order to participate in the Balkan wars and the First World War as a volunteer, one of 1300 corporals. **The poet and essayist Vinaver appears as the founder of the expressionist movement** (he wrote the "Manifesto of the Expressionist School"), **strongly advocating a break with the traditional artistic expression** and challenging the previous "patriotic and ten-year canons" that were set by the undisputed literary critics Jovan Skerlic and Bogdan Popovic.

Stamps: Art - 125 years since the birth of Stanislav Vinaver

Ls. 23.11.2016. Serbia
Can. 23.11.2016. Beograd

Milutin Bojic
(1892 - 1917)

Stamps: Art - 125 years since the birth of Milutin Bojic

Ls. 01.11.2017. Serbia
Can. 01.11.2017. Beograd



Milutin Bojic, 19. May 1892 - November 8, 1917. He was a Serbian poet, playwright and Serbian soldier in the First World War. He is the author of unforgettable verses about a tragic part of Serbian history. **On the island of Vidu, he wrote his poem "Blue Tomb", which represents a kind of peak of Bojic's patriotic-romantic inspiration.**



Veljko Petrovic
(1884 - 1967)

Veljko Petrovic was born in Sombor, Austria-Hungary, on February 4, 1884. He died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, on July 27, 1967. **He was a Serbian poet, writer, art and literary critic and theorist. His poetry had a broad theme: love, patriotic, didactic, social and reflective poetry.** His love poetry is flooded with unrest, longing and pain due to unrequited love. **In his numerous stories, he mainly describes the life of Serbs in Vojvodina.** Petrovic's colorful description of peasants from Vojvodina and ordinary city people offers a rich thematic synthesis of colorful life, full of national, social and moral problems. **He also wrote love stories and many stories for children.**

Stamps: 100 years since the birth of
Veljko Petrovic

Ls. 04.02.1984. Yugoslavia
Can. 04.02.1984. Beograd

Vasile "Vasko" Popa
(1922 - 1991)

Vasile "Vasko" Popa (Grebenac, June 29, 1922 - Belgrade, January 5, 1991). **He was one of the most famous poets in the Serbian language and an academic. He was included among the 100 most famous Serbs. Vasko Popa is one of the most translated Yugoslav poets, and he himself translated from French.** The originator of Serbian post-war modern poetry. He writes short verses without rhyme or punctuation, which are close to the metric of Serbian folk poetry.

Stamps: Great people of Serbia

Ls. 07. 07.2022. Serbia
Can. 07. 07.2022. Beograd



Branislav Nusic
(1864 - 1938)

Branislav Nusic (real name Alcibijad Nusa) born in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, October 20, 1864. died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, January 19, 1938. **He was a Serbian writer, writer of novels, plays, stories and essays, comedy writer, originator of rhetoric in Serbia and a prominent amateur photographer. He also worked as a journalist and diplomat.** The most significant part of his creativity are theater works, the most famous of which are the comedies: Mrs. Minister, People's Representative, Suspicious Face, Grieving Family and Deceased. **Branislav Nusic immortalized the everyday life of Serbian society in the 19th and 20th centuries in his works.**

Stamps: Famous people in Yugoslavia

Ls. 28.11.1965. Yugoslavia
Can. 28.11.1965. Beograd (First day)



Radoje Domanovic
(1873 - 1908)

Radoje Domanovic, born in Ovsiste, Principality of Serbia, February 16, 1873, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, August 17, 1908. **He was a Serbian writer. He is the first true satirist among Serbian realists.** Satire is the main feature of his talent. He is the creator of Serbian satirical stories. His most important short stories are: Vodja, Danga, Stradija, Dead Sea, Kraljevic Marko for the second time among the Serbs, Thinking of an ordinary Serbian ox...

Stamps: Famous people in Serbia

Ls. 30. 06.1989. Yugoslavia
Can. 30. 06.1989. Beograd



Kosta Trifkovic
(1843 - 1875)

Kosta Trifkovic, born in Novi Sad, Austrian Empire, October 20, 1843, died in Novi Sad, Austria-Hungary, February 19, 1875. **He was a Serbian writer.** Trifković is one of the few theater people among Serbs. **He dedicated his life to our scarce dramatic literature, and that to comedy.** He is the creator of the one-act plays *Franco-Prussian War*, *On Christmas Day*, *Congratulations*, *The School Superintendent*, as well as three-act merry plays, *The Picker*. **Trifkovic wrote plays based on the example of contemporary French comedy writers, fostering a new comedy, the comedy of plot and intrigue.**

Stamps: Art - 175 years since the birth of
Kosta Trifkovic

Ls. 31.05.2018. Serbia
Can. 31.05.2018. Beograd



Petar Kocic
(1877 - 1916)

Petar Kocic, born in Stricica near Banja Luka, Ottoman Empire, June 29, 1877, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, on the 27 August 1916. **He was a Serbian writer and politician. He is considered one of the first modern writers in Serbian literature**, but also a person who, with his life and political activity, became a role model for different political currents in the recent history of the Serbian people. Kocic wrote all three literary genres — epic (short stories, cartoons and pictures), lyric (poems in verse and prose) and drama (dramatic satires). **He reached the highest artistic heights by writing short stories and dramatic satires.**

Stamps: 100 years since the birth of Petar Kocic

Ls. 15. 06.1977. Yugoslavia
Can. 15. 06.1977. Beograd



Jovan Steria Popovic
(1806 - 1856)

Jovan Steria Popovic (January 13, 1806, Vrsac - March 10, 1856, Vrsac) **was a Serbian writer. He is considered the founder of Serbian drama. The first is one of the best Serbian comedians and one of the leading intellectuals of his time.** Although he is considered the founder of Serbian drama, he is much more important as a comedy writer, because it was only here that his literary talent was successfully reflected. His first comedy was "Lies and Paralysis", then "Tvrdica", "Ponded Gourd" and "Evil Woman", all character comedies. His best comedies of nature are: "Marriage and Marriage", "Kir Janja", "Lovers" and "Belgrade Then and Now".

Stamps: 200 years since the birth and 150 years since the death of Jovan Steria Popovic

Ls. 13.01.2006. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 13.01.2006. **Beograd**



Janko Veselinovic,
(1862 - 1905)

Janko Veselinovic, born in Crnobarski Salas, Principality of Serbia, May 13, 1862; died in Glogovac, Kingdom of Serbia. 26. June 1905). **He is considered one of the best Serbian writers, storytellers, novelists and playwrights of the 19th century.** Due to criticism of the authorities, Janko was imprisoned several times. **He wrote over 30 books, among which the most famous are Pictures from Village Life, Polish Flowers and Hajduk Stanko.** He was also a proofreader of the State Printing Office, a dramatist of the National Theater, the initiator and editor of the newspaper Zvezda, editor of the newspapers Pobratim and Dnevni list.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 03. 09. 2012. **Serbia**
Can. 03. 09. 2012. **Beograd**





Lazar "Laza" Lazarevic
(1851 - 1891)

Lazar "Laza" Lazarevic (13 May 1851 - 10 January 1891) was a Serbian writer and doctor. **Laza Lazarevic belongs to the writers of realism. He is considered the creator of the Serbian psychological short story.** Lazarevic published his short stories in magazines, and he published only one book called "Six short stories" in July 1886. He wrote nine short stories. **During his lifetime, he published eight short stories: "The first time with his father for breakfast", "School icon", "In good time, thieves!", "The people will gild everything".** He did not publish the story "Svabica" because, as many believe, it was too autobiographical.

Stamps: 160 years since the birth of
dr. Laza Lazarevica

Ls. 15.05.2011. Serbia
Can. 15.05.2011. Beograd

Stevan Sremac
(1855 - 1906)

Stevan Sremac was born in Senta, Austrian Empire on November 11, 1855. He died in Sokobanja, Kingdom of Serbia on November 12, 1855. August 1906. **He was a Serbian realistic writer and academician.**

Sremc's main works are the novels (or, more extensive short stories that exceeded the genre in scope) **"Ivkova slava", "Pop Cira and pop Spira", and "Zona Zamfirova",** and a series of short stories among which stand out "Vukadin", "Limonacija na selu", Uncle Jordan" and others. As an already prominent writer at the peak of his strength, he was elected a member of the Serbian Royal Academy (the future SANA), but he soon died of sepsis.

Stamps: 150 years since the birth of
Stevan Sremac

Ls. 23. 11.2005. Serbia and Montenegro
Can. 23. 11.2005. Sombor (current postmark)



Jovan Ducic
(1874 - 1943)

Jovan Ducic, (Trebinje, Ottoman Empire, February 15, 1874 — Gary, Indiana, USA, April 7, 1943). **He was a Serbian poet, writer, diplomat and academic.** He successfully served in diplomacy for over three decades in several cities. **He is the first Yugoslav diplomat with the title of ambassador. He is one of the most important poets of Serbian modernism and the most important lyricist.** He was also one of the founders of the National Defense, a national non-governmental organization in the Kingdom of Serbia. Ducic published his first collection of poems in Mostar in 1901. **He also wrote a lot in prose: several literary essays and studies about writers.**

Stamps: Famous Serbian personalities -
Jovan Ducic

Ls. 10.12.2021. Serbia
Can. 10.12.2021. Beograd

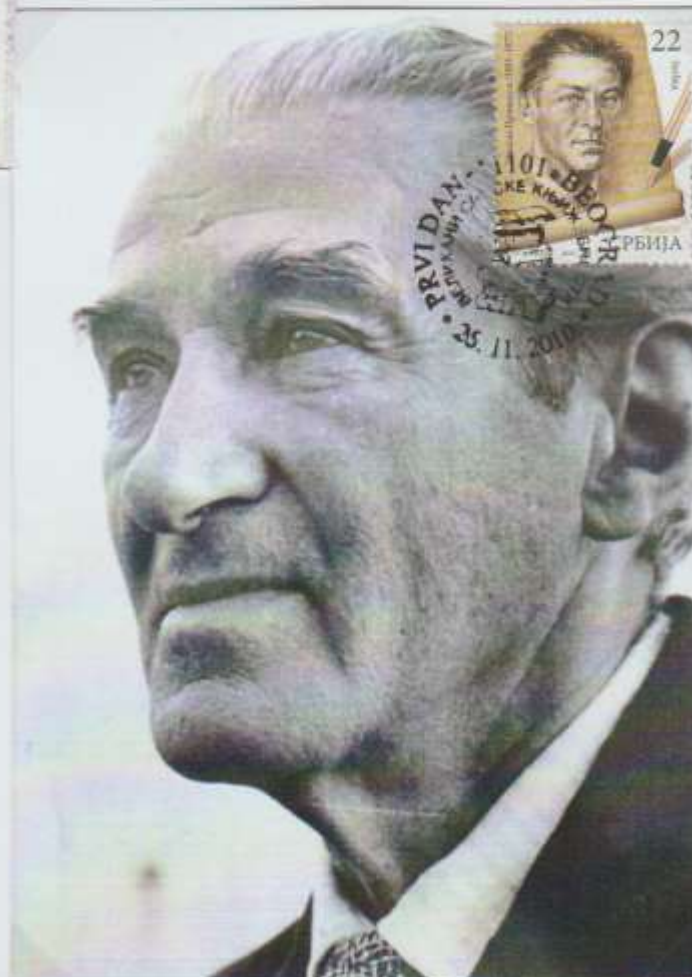


Milos Crnjanski
(1893 - 1977)

Milos Crnjanski was born in Crnograd (Congrad), Austria-Hungary, October 26, 1893, died November 30, 1977, Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia. **He was a Serbian writer and one of the most significant creators of Serbian literature of the 20th century. He distinguished himself as a poet, storyteller, novelist and publicist.** He worked in diplomacy and journalism. He is included among the 100 most famous Serbs. Known as one of the greatest expressionist poets of the 20th century. In the period between 1935 and 1941, he worked in **the diplomatic service in Berlin and Rome.** Milos Crnjanski was a member of the international PEN club in London.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature -

Ls. 26. 10.2010. Serbia
Can. 26. 10.2010. Beograd



Borisav " Bora " Stankovic
(1876 - 1927)

Borisav Stankovic, born in Vranje, Ottoman Empire, March 31, 1876, died in Belgrade, Kingdom of SHS, 22. October 1927. **He was a Serbian storyteller, novelist, playwright and one of the most important writers of Serbian realism.** His entire literary work is related to Vranje, although he rarely went to Vranje and there is no information that he ever visited the surrounding villages. **Borisav Stankovic's best work is the novel "Unclean Blood," translated into several world languages.** He wrote "Kostana" in 1902. It is a bitter story about a beautiful Roma woman who conquered the whole city.

Stamps: 100 years since the birth of
Borisav Stankovic

Ls. 31.03.1976. Yugoslavia
Can. 31.03.1976. Beograd



Danilo Kis
(1935 - 1989)

Danilo Kis was born on February 22, 1935 in Subotica, and died on October 15, 1989 in Paris. **Danilo Kis was born 1 to father Eduard Kis, a Hungarian Jew, and mother Milica Dragičević.** He was a Serbian novelist, short story writer, essayist and translator. Danilo Kiš was nominated for the Nobel prize for Literature several times, **and was included among the ten greatest writers of the second half of the 20th century.** His most famous works are "Tomb of Boris Davidovich" and "Encyclopedia of the Dead". In 1988, he was elected a corresponding member of SANU and received two important international literary awards: in Italy Premio deTrevire and in Germany Preis des Literaturmagazines.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 26. 11.2010. Serbia
Can. 26. 11.2010. Beograd





Dobrica Cosic
(1921 - 2014)

Dobrica Cosic (Velika Drenova, near Trstenik, December 29, 1921 — Belgrade, May 18, 2014) **was the first president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia** (June 15, 1992 — June 1, 1993). In addition, he was a **Serbian writer, novelist and essayist, politician and participant in the National Liberation Struggle**. He published *Daleko je sunce*, the first modern novel about the Serbian revolution. Then he published the novels: *Roots*, *Deobe* (trilogy), *Fairy Tale*, *Time of Death* (tetralogy), *Time of Evil* - trilogy: *Sinner*, *Outcast*, *Time of Power I* and *Time of Power II*. For his literary work, he received most of the national awards and several foreign ones. **He is a three-time candidate for the Nobel Prize for Literature (1983, 1989, 2011).**

Stamps: Famous Serbian personalities
Dobrica Cosic

Ls. 10.12.2021. Serbia
Can. 10.12.2021. Beograd

Branko Copic
(1915 - 1984)

Stamps: 100 years since the
birth of Branko Copic

Ls. 21.01.2015. Serbia
Can. 21.01.2015. Beograd



Branko Copic (Hasani, Bosnian Krajina, January 1, 1915 - Belgrade, March 26, 1984) **was a Serbian writer. He wrote satirical stories, novels, and was appreciated as a children's writer. He wrote over thirty books for children.** His works have been translated into English, German, Italian, French, Russian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese...

Mesa Selimovic
(1910 - 1982)

Mesa Selimovic, born in Tuzla, Austria-Hungary, April 26, 1910, died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, July 11, 1982. He was a Yugoslav writer of Serbian origin, a well-known novelist, essayist and storyteller, who created in the Serbo-Croatian speaking area in the second half of the 20th century. He was included in the book of 100 most famous Serbs. He started writing quite late in life.

His first book, a collection of short stories "The First Company" was published in 1950 when he was forty years old. His novel **Dervish and Death (1966)** is widely accepted as a masterpiece. It has been translated into many languages, including English, Russian, German, French, Italian, Turkish and Arabic.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 26.10.2010. Serbia
Can. 26.10.2010. Beograd



Ivo Andric
(1892 - 1975)

Ivo Andric, (Dolac, near Travnik, October 9, 1892 - Belgrade, March 13, 1975) was a Serbian and Yugoslav writer and diplomat of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In the consulates and embassies of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in Rome, Bucharest, Graz, Paris, Madrid, Brussels, Geneva and Berlin. His best-known works are, in addition to the novels On the Drina Bridge and Travnička Chronicle, Cursed Court, Gospodgica and Jelena, the woman who is not there. In 1961 (December 10), he received the Nobel Prize for Literature "for the epic power with which he shaped the themes and depicted the destinies of people throughout the history of his country

Stamps: Giants of Serbian literature

Ls. 26. 10. 2010. Serbia
Can. 26. 10. 2010. Beograd





Katarina Ivanovic
(1811 - 1882)

Katarina Ivanovic (self-portrait)

Katarina Ivanovic (born in Vespem (Hungary) may 15, 1811 — died in Stolna Belgrade (Hungary), September 22, 1882) **was a Serbian painter. She is one of three painters who worked in Serbia during the 19th century.** Her oeuvre includes 38 paintings, several drawings and sketches. Katarina Ivanovic mainly painted portraits, historical genre-compositions, and with particular success she managed to compose still lifes. **In 1876, she became an honorary member of the Serbian learned society, and thus she became the first female academician among the Serbs.**

Stamps: Art

Ls. 25.02.2011. Serbia
Can. 25.02.2011. Beograd

Milena Pavlovic - Barili
(1909 - 1945)

Self-portrait (1938), oil on canvas

Milena Pavlovic - Barili (born in Pozarevac, Kingdom of Serbia, november 5, 1909. — died in New York, United States of America, march 6, 1945.) **was a Serbian painter and one of the most interesting personalities of artistic Europe between the two wars.** From 1932 she lived and worked in Paris, and from 1939 in the USA, where she died, too soon, at the age of 36. **She successfully exhibited her works at numerous solo and group exhibitions throughout Europe, and later in America, where collaborates in the fashion magazine Vogue.**

Stamps: Art

Ls. 06. 04.2009. Serbia
Can. 06. 04.2009. Beograd



Painters

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Nadezda Petrovic (1873 - 1915)

Nadezda Petrovic (born october 11/12, 1873, in Cacak, Principality of Serbia, died april 3, 1915. (age 41) in Valjevo, Kingdom of Serbia) **was a Serbian painter and one of the pioneers of war photography in the region.** Considered the most famous Serbian impressionist and fauvist, she was the most important Serbian painter of that period. **Between 1901 and 1912, she exhibited her works in many cities across Europe. With the outbreak of World War I, she enlisted as a nurse in the Serbian army, eventually dying of typhus on April 3, 1915.**

Stamps: Famous people in Serbia

Ls. 30.06.1998. Yugoslavia
Can. 30.06.1998. Beograd



Ljubica Cuca Sokic (1914 - 2009)

Stamps: 100 years since the birth of Ljubica Cuca Sokic

Ls. 09.12.2014. Serbia
Can. 09.12.2014. Beograd



Ljubica Cuca Sokic (born in Bitola, december 9, 1914, died in Belgrade, january 8, 2009) **was a Serbian painter and academician of SANU.** Ljubica Sokic worked and exhibited in Paris from 1936 to 1939. She was a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade from 1948 to 1972. **In addition to painting, she illustrated children's books and magazines, as well as making sketches for films.** Painting is described as intimate.



Ivan Tabakovic
(1898 - 1977)

Ivan Tabakovic (Arad, Hungary, Austro-Hungaria, 10 December 1898 - Belgrade, SFRY, June 27, 1977) **He was a Serbian painter.** He started drawing very early. Painting studies begins in 1917 in Budapest, and continued for two years at the Academy of Arts in Zagreb. **Tabakovic was set as an academic painter in 1927 at the Faculty of Cartoons in Zagreb.** Ivan Tabakovic was a professor of the Academy of Applied Arts in Belgrade and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. **He received "Gran Pro" in Paris in 1937, and a gold medal at the International Ceramic Exhibition in Prague in 1962.**

Stamps: Famous people of Serbia

Ls. 30.06.1998. Yugoslavia
Can. 30.06.1998. Beograd

Milan Konjovic
(1898 - 1993)

Milan Konjovic (Sombor, Austria-Hungary, June 28, 1898 — Sombor, Yugoslavia, 28. January 1993) **was a Serbian painter and academician.** He was also involved in theater scenography and costume design. He studied in Prague and Vienna, and lived in Paris from 1924 to 1932. **The oeuvre of painter Milan Konjovic is over 6,000 works and belongs to the top of Serbian fine art:** oils, pastels, watercolors, tempera, drawings, tapestries, theater sets, costume sketches, stained glass, mosaics and graphics. **He experienced full affirmation at 300 independent and 700 collective exhibitions in Yugoslavia, Serbia and numerous centers of Europe (Prague, Budapest, Vienna, London, Amsterdam, Rome, Paris, Athens, Moscow) and the world (Sao Paulo, New York, San Francisco**

Stamps: Famous people of Serbia

Ls. 30. 06.1998. Yugoslavia
Can. 30. 06.1998. Beograd





Bora Baruh
(1911 - 1942)

Bora Baruh (Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, 19 November 1911 - Jajinci, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 4 July 1942), **Yugoslav law graduate, academic painter.** He is one of the significant representatives of social realism in Yugoslav art between the two World Wars. **His entire family (five Baruch brothers and sisters) died in World War II and the Holocaust.**

Bora Baruch was born in Belgrade to a Jewish family. After graduating from the Faculty of Law in Belgrade, he went to Paris, where he studied painting. In Paris, he joined a group of communist students. **He is one of the significant representatives of social realism in Yugoslav art between the two World Wars.**

Stamps: Art

Ls. 25.02.2011. Serbia
Can. 25.02.2011. Beograd

Vasilije "Vasa" Eskicevic
(1867 - 1933)

Vasilije "Vasa" Eskicevic (Irig, Austrian Empire, 13. 01.1867 - Novi Sad, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 21. 01.1933). **He was a Serbian painter and a drawing teacher.** Bereaved place, but he left him for art. He went to Russia, as a protégé of the Russian state. He was in Russia as a drawing teacher and exhibited in Moscow and Petrograd. **When the First World War came to Serbia and became a volunteer, a war painter of the first Serbian army.** Most of his elderly images remained in Petrograd. He studied in the style of academic realism.

Stamps: Art

Ls. 01. 11.2017. Serbia
Can. 01. 11.2017. Beograd



Sreten Stojanovic
(1898 - 1960)

Sreten Stojanovic (Prijedor Austria-Hungary, February 2, 1898 — Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, October 29, 1960) was a **Serbian academic sculptor, draftsman, watercolorist, theorist, art critic, pedagogue and dean of the Academy of Arts in Belgrade. As a member of Young Bosnia, he was imprisoned in the prison in Zenica, where he carves and decorates tobacco boxes from linden wood. Stojanovic is one of the first professors at the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade. He expresses his sense of monumentality on the monuments to Karadjordje, Njegos, Filip Visnjic, and especially on the monuments erected after the Second World War on Iriski venc (the Freedom monument from 1951).**

Stamps: Famous people of Serbia

Ls. 30.06.1998. Yugoslavia
Can. 30.06.1998. Beograd



Djordje Djoka Jovanovic
(1861 - 1953)

Djordje Djoka Jovanovic (Novi Sad, Austrian Empire, January 21, 1861 — Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, March 23, 1953) was a **Serbian sculptor and academician of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. As one of the founders of the School of Arts, which later became the Academy of Arts, Jovanovic was very dedicated to pedagogical work. The most significant part of his creative oeuvre is represented by public monuments and portraits, among which a special place is occupied by the Monument to the Heroes of Kosovo in Krusevac, Knez Milos in Pozarevac, Josif Pancic, Vuk Karadzic and Vojvoda Vuk in Belgrade.**

Stamps: Art

Ls. 25. 02.2011. Serbia
Can. 25. 02.2011. Beograd



Composers and conductors of Serbian classical music

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Kornelije Stankovic
(1831 - 1865)

Kornelije Stankovic (Budim, Austria, 23.08. 1831. - Budim, Austria, 16.04. 1865.) **was the first Serbian trained composer, melographer, conductor, pianist and music writer.** Stankovic's dedicated work to preserve and nurture Serbian folk creativity left a deep mark in the musical and overall cultural Serbian history. **Stankovic made a significant change by introducing Serbian folk songs instead of foreign compositions, harmonized for a choral ensemble.** His thoughts are recognized as written pearls words about Serbian folk music creativity.

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 29.05.2009. Serbia
Can. 29.05.2009. Beograd

Josif Marinkovic
(1851 - 1931)

Josif Marinkovic (Vranjevo, Austrian Empire, 15.09. 1851 - Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 13.05. 1931) **was a Serbian composer and choirmaster, creator primarily of a lyrical sensibility, one of the greatest Serbian composers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.** He paid great attention to the correct declamation of the text, which was a new quality in Serbian music during his time. **He is the progenitor of the Serbian solo song.** He often found inspiration for his compositions in texts close to the spirit of folk songs and then, as a rule, he himself composed in a style close to folklore, establishing the favorite genre of sevdalinka in Serbian music. **He also continued the tradition of processing folklore songs.**

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 25. 05.2009. Serbia
Can. 25. 09.2009. Beograd



Stevan Stojanovic Mokranjac
(1856 - 1914)

Stevan Stojanovic Mokranjac (Principality of Serbia, Negotin, 9 January 1856 - Kingdom of Serbia, Skopje, 28 September 1914) **was a Serbian composer, music pedagogue and academician.** Today, Mokranjac is considered a classic of Serbian music and is its most prominent figure at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, credited with introducing the Serbian national spirit into artistic music. **His most famous works are certainly Rukoveti - fifteen sets of songs based on folklore motifs from different parts of Serbia, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria.**

Stamps: Famous people from Serbian history

Ls. 19.03.2001. Yugoslavia
Can. 19.03.2001. Beograd



Vasilije Mokranjac
(1923 - 1984)

Vasilije Mokranjac (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Belgrade, September 11, 1923 — SFR Yugoslavia, Belgrade, May 27, 1984) **was a Serbian composer, professor of composition at the Belgrade Faculty of Music and regular member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.** He was one of the most prominent music creators in Serbia in the second half of the 20th century. Although primarily recognized as a symphonist, he also distinguished himself in the field of piano music, and composed a considerable number of scores for film and applied music.

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 25. 05.2009. Serbia
Can. 25. 09.2009. Beograd





Petar Konjovic
(1883 - 1970)

Petar Konjovic (Curug, Austria, 05.05. 1883 - Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, 1.10. 1970) **was a Serbian composer of classical music.** The source of Konjovic's inspiration is found in folklore, In the field of instrumental music, Konjovic did not produce many works, but among them Symphony in C minor, Adriatic Capriccio for violin and orchestra stand out. **In addition to numerous choruses and solo songs, Konjovic also wrote five operas and the comic opera "Peasants". In the interwar period, Petar Konjovic's work was recognized in European circles.**

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 29.05.2009. Serbia
Can. 29.05.2009. Beograd

Stevan Hristic
(1885 - 1958)

Stevan Hristic (Belgrade, Kingdom of Serbia, 19.06. 1885 - Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, 21.08.1958) **was a Serbian composer, conductor, pedagogue and music writer.** He is a prominent representative of the late romantic stylistic orientation in Serbian music of the first half of the 20th century. **With his overall activity, he was the most outstanding composer in Serbia in the first half of the 20th century.**The first oratorio in Serbian music, based on a text by Dragutin Ilic, was performed in 1912, thus heralding the new genre interests of the young generation of composers. **Among the most significant contributions to the development of Serbia spiritual music includes Christ's Liturgy and, especially, the Funeral in B minor.**

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 25. 05.2009. Serbia
Can. 25. 09.2009. Beograd



Composers and conductors of Serbian classical music

57

Ljubica Maric
(1909 - 2003)

Ljubica Maric (Kingdom of Serbia, Kragujevac, March 18, 1909 — Serbia and Montenegro, Belgrade, September 17, 2003) **was the first Serbian composer and an academician of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.** In Prague, in 1930, she composed the "String Quartet", the first Serbian atonal composition, but was dissatisfied with the quality and burned the score. **Ljubica Maric is "the first composer who used a church melody (originating from medieval Byzantine spiritual music) for the structural (melodic and harmonic) construction of his own non-liturgical and non-program work".** Apart from the former Yugoslavia, her music is also represented in the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 29.05.2009. Serbia
Can. 29.05.2009. Beograd



Miloje Milojevic
(1884 - 1946)

Miloje Milojevic (Kingdom of Serbia, Belgrade, October 27, 1884 — FNRJ, Belgrade, June 16, 1946) **was a Serbian composer, musicologist, music critic, folklorist, music pedagogue and organizer of musical life.** Together with Peter Konjovic and Stevan Hristic, he represents the generation composer who introduced modern styles and a high compositional technical level to Serbian music. **The two main areas of his work are solo song and piano miniature, and he made significant contributions to choral and chamber music.** Milojevic was also successful in church music. **He is one of the most important Serbian composers of piano music.**

Stamps: The greats of Serbian classical music

Ls. 25. 05.2009. Serbia
Can. 25. 09.2009. Beograd





Marija Maga Magazinovic
(1882 - 1968)

Marija Maga Magazinovic (Uzice, Kingdom of Serbia, October 14, 1882 — Belgrade, SFRY, February 8, 1968) was a **Serbian philosopher, choreographer, activist and journalist. She was one of the most educated women in Serbia at the beginning of the 20th century.** She was a pioneer in the field of artistic dance, but also in the field of the fight for women's equality. **She was the first educated dancer to open a school of modern dance (1910) at a time when there was no classical ballet in Serbia.** She founded a school for rhythmic gymnastics with Zora Prica, which will exist for the next 35 years and take a large number of dancers on the road. **She is the author of the first professional literature and texts about dance in Serbia.**

Stamps: Artistic dance in Serbia

Ls. 23.04.2019. Serbia
Can. 23.04.2019. Beograd

Jovanka Bjegojevic
(1931 - 2015)

Jovanka Bjegojevic (Kingdom of SHS, Prnjavor, September 28, 1931 — Serbia, Belgrade, August 30, 2015), was a **prima ballerina of the National Theater in Belgrade, who achieved world fame.** Thanks to her superior dancing technique, she became, along with Dušanka Sifnios and Lidija Pilipenko, **one of the most important names in Serbian ballet in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century.** In the period 1959-1961, as a member of the French ballet group of Jean Babilé, and the Australian National Ballet in Sydney (Australia), she **toured in many countries. She also successfully engaged in teaching work at the Acting and Ballet School in Belgrade, and she also acted in films.**

Stamps: Artistic dance in Serbia

Ls. 23.04.2019. Serbia
Can. 23.04.2019. Beograd



Smiljana Mandukic (1908 - 1992)

Smiljana Mandukic (Austro-Hungary, Vienna, 16.06.1908 - SR Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 12.05.1992), was a dancer, pedagogue and choreographer of modern ballet in Serbia. She is best known for the modern game, which she practically introduced to Serbia. She was an uncompromising fighter for re-examining the theory and practice of performing arts. **She is the founder of modern dance in Serbia and the region.** She acquired her acting knowledge in Vienna, where she achieved her first successes on stage as a solo dancer. **Between the two world wars, he performed in Belgrade, where he opened a school for modern dance in 1931. She also conducted classes over the airwaves of Radio Belgrade from 1931 to 1940.**

Stamps: Artistic dance in Serbia

Ls. 23.04.2019. Serbia
Can. 23.04.2019. Beograd



Dusanka Sifnios (1933 - 2016)

Dusanka Sifnios (Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Skopje, October 15, 1933 - Belgium, Brussels, October 14, 2016), she was a Serbian prima ballerina, a world dancing star, a soloist in the famous troupe of Maurice Bezar - Ballet of the 20th Century and a choreographer with the greatest international reach.

The famous Bejar, inspired by her, created the legendary historical ballet "Bolero", to the music of Maurice Ravel. Dusanka Sifnios also recorded the film version of "Bolera", and "Fantastic shop", "On the beautiful blue Danube" and others for Bavarian television.

Stamps: Artistic dance in Serbia

Ls. 23. 04.2019. Serbia
Can. 23. 04.2019. Beograd



Petar "Pera" Dobrinovic
(1853 - 1923)

Petar "Pera" Dobrinovic (born in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, 11.06.1853. — died in Novi Sad, Kingdom of Serbia, 21.12.1923.) was a **Serbian actor and director of the Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad and the National Theater in Belgrade.** an actor of magnificent talent, although he had no natural predispositions for the roles of stage heroes. In 1922, Pera Dobrinovic directed a short propaganda film against alcoholism, „The Tragedy of Our Children,, , and in it he played the role of a drunken father who abuses his family. It is the only recording of Dobrinovic's performance.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 16.02.2007. Serbia
Can. 16.02.2007. Beograd

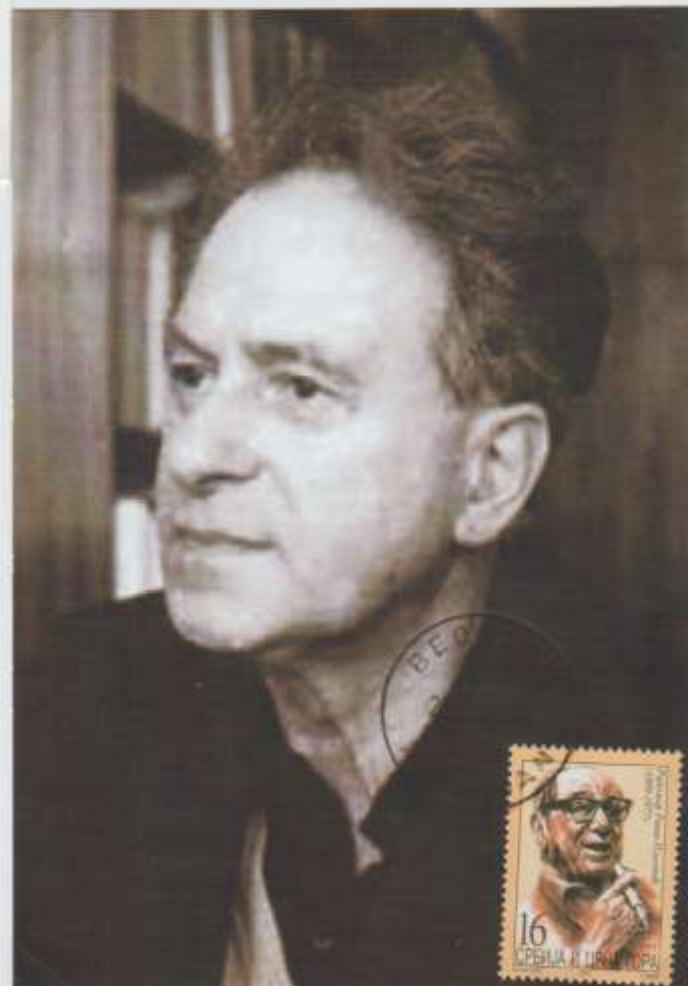


Radomir "Rasa" Plaovic
(1899 - 1977)

Radomir "Rasa" Plaovic (born in Ub, Kingdom of Serbia, 20.02.1899. — died in Belgrade, SFRY, 29.10.1977.) was a **Serbian actor, theater director, writer of theater texts, theorist and theater pedagogue.** Considered an exceptionally gifted actor, one of the most prominent domestic theater artists who strongly influenced the development of theater in Serbia. He was a theater actor, and in his artistic biography he also wrote several films. **He played roles in films (4 roles in feature films and 5 roles in TV films) and 1 role in TV series.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20. 05.2003. Serbia and Montenegro
Can. 20. 05.2003. Beograd (First day)





Dobrica Milutinović
(1880 - 1956)

Dobrica Milutinovic (born in Nis, Principality of Serbia, September 11, 1880 — died in Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, November 18, 1956) **was a Serbian actor. He was one of the most talented and beloved actors, a member of the National Theater in Belgrade from 1899 until his death.**

Thanks to his rare artistic temperament, his appearance and voice, he played heroic and romantic roles in the theater, which brought him great respect and popularity. **He played in two feature films (1910 and 1940) and one short film in 1910.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20.05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20.05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)

"Cica" Ilija Stanojevic
(1859 - 1930)

"Cica" Ilija Stanojevic (born in Belgrade, Principality of Serbia, August 7, 1859 — died in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, August 8, 1930) **was a Serbian actor. He is one of the older Serbian actors, the first Serbian director, one of the first film actors in Serbian regions.** He was among the most popular comedians of his time. **In 1911, he shot and directed the first domestic Serbian film "The Life and Works of the Immortal Leader Karadjordje".** Uncle Ilija played two roles in that film.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20. 05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20. 05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)



Directors

62

Mira Trailovic
(1924 - 1989)

Stamps: 50 years of BITEF

Ls. 01.09.2016. Serbia
Can. 01.09.2016. Beograd



Mira Trailovic (born in Kraljevo, Kingdom of SHS, 22.01. 1924. — died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, 07.08., 1989) was a Serbian and Yugoslav theater director and cultural manager. Together with Jovan Cirilov, she founded the Belgrade International Theater Festival - BITEF in 1967.

Jovan Cirilov
(1931 - 2014)

Stamps: 50 years of BITEF

Ls. 01.09.2016. Serbia
Can. 01.09.2016. Beograd



Jovan Cirilov (born in Kikinda, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 30.08. 1931. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 16.11.2014.) was a Serbian theater expert, playwright, theater director, playwright, screenwriter, translator, theater critic. He was artistic director and selector of Bitef for life.



Sava Mrmak
(1929 - 2002)

Sava Mrmak (born in Zemun, Yugoslavia, 04.03. 1929 - died in Belgrade, FR Yugoslavia, 09.10.2002) **was a Serbian TV and film director, screenwriter and television pedagogue, one of the most important TV directors of Television Belgrade.** He mainly shot television films and series on the theme of historical events. (TV drama and miniseries) related to the history of Yugoslavia and Serbia, which he directed for Radio Television Belgrade and Television Sarajevo.

Stamps: Famous Serbian directors

Ls. 26.03.2015. Serbia
Can. 26.03.2015. Beograd

Jovan Ristic "Rica"
(1939 - 2013)

Stamps: Famous Serbian directors

Ls. 26.03.2015. Serbia
Can. 26.03.2015. Beograd



Jovan Ristic (born in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 02.04.1939. — died in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, 12.10. 2013) **was a Serbian theater and television director. He was a versatile collector and one of our most important philatelists.** He directed 2500 television shows. He directed over 3000 events.



Zivana Stokic "Zanka"
(1887 - 1947)

Zivana Stokic - Zanka (born in Veliki Gradist, Kingdom of Serbia, 24.01.1887. - died in Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, 21.07.1947) **was a Serbian actress, known for her interpretation of characters from the works of Branislav Nusic. It is also known that Branislav When Nusic wrote "Mrs. Minister", he meant exactly this actress. The play itself was an extraordinary success: by 1941, it was performed more than two hundred times, and was a guest on the stages of Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Warsaw, Krakow and Vilnius. Zanka Stokic made only one film.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20.05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20.05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)

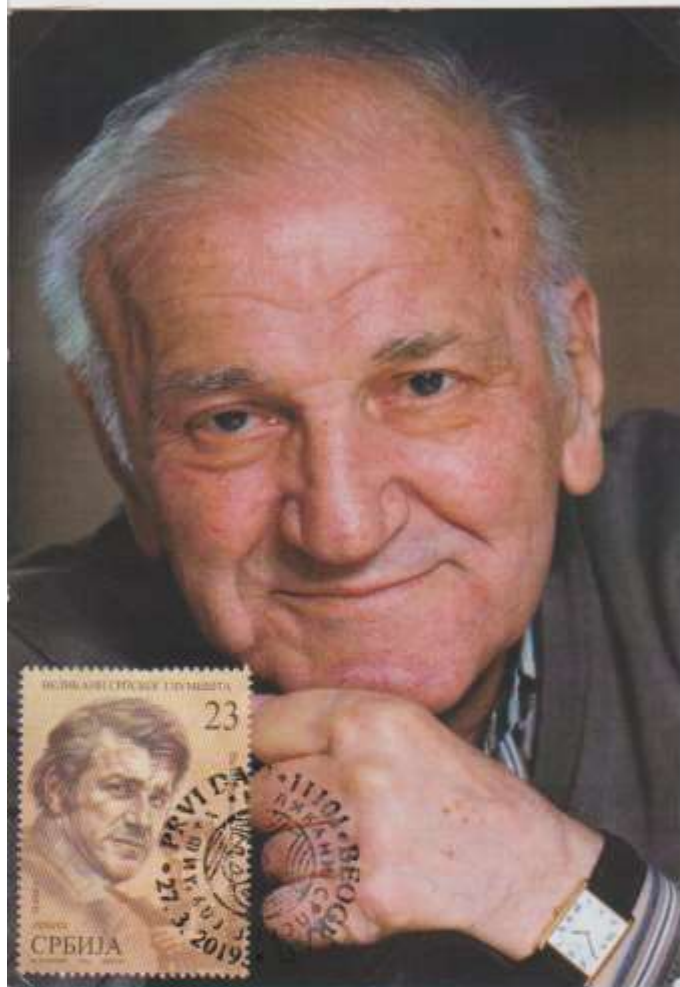
Ljubinka Bobic
(1897 - 1978)

Ljubinka Bobic (born in Krusevac, Kingdom of Serbia, 02.01.1897. — died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, 03.12.1978.) **was a Serbian actress and member of the National Theater in Belgrade since 1920. She did not act only during the Second World War because refused to make the audience laugh while the country was occupied. She received acting scholarships that enabled her to train in Berlin and London. She wrote several popular humorous and satirical pieces. She also wrote two plays for children: "Rista Robinson" and "Rista sportsman", which premiered on January 15, 1939. in the children's theater "Roda".**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20. 05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20. 05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)





Velimir "Bata" Zivojinovic
(1933 - 2016)

Velimir „Bata„ Zivojinovic was born in (Jagodina, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 05.06.1933. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 22.05.2016.) **was a Yugoslav and Serbian theater, television and film actor. In his career, he played more than 400 film and television roles, many of which are anthology. In the monograph, he notes 333 films, and 17 westerns that he himself says were shot in Germany and are almost unknown. This very likely makes him the Yugoslav and Serbian actor with the most roles played so far in his entire acting career. The film Walter defends Sarajevo — brought him great popularity in China.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

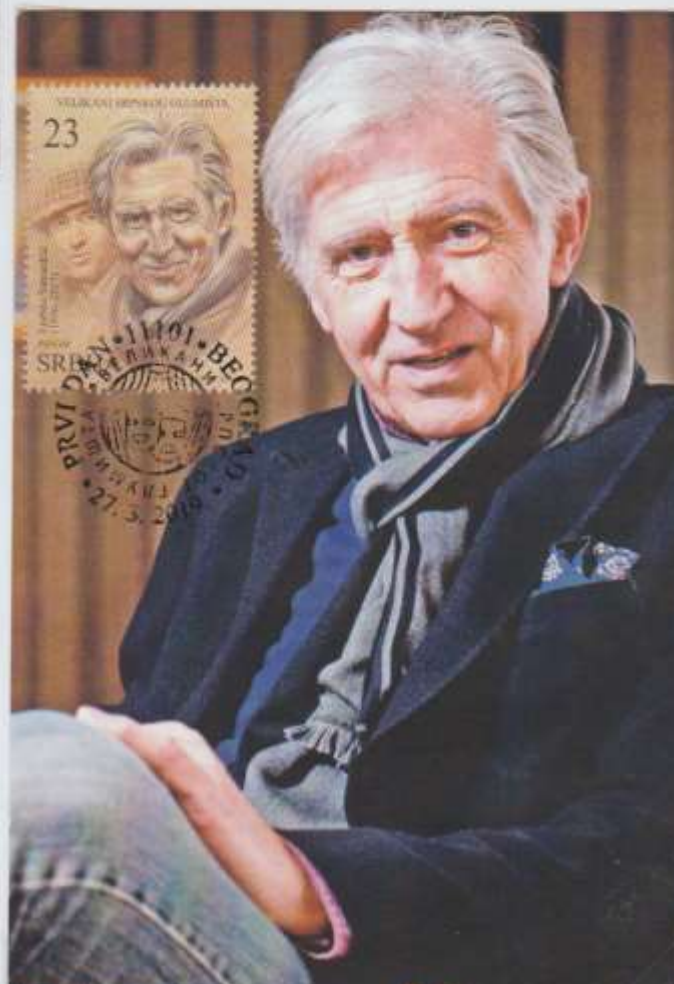
Ls. 27.03.2019. **Serbia**
Can. 27.03.2019. **Beograd**

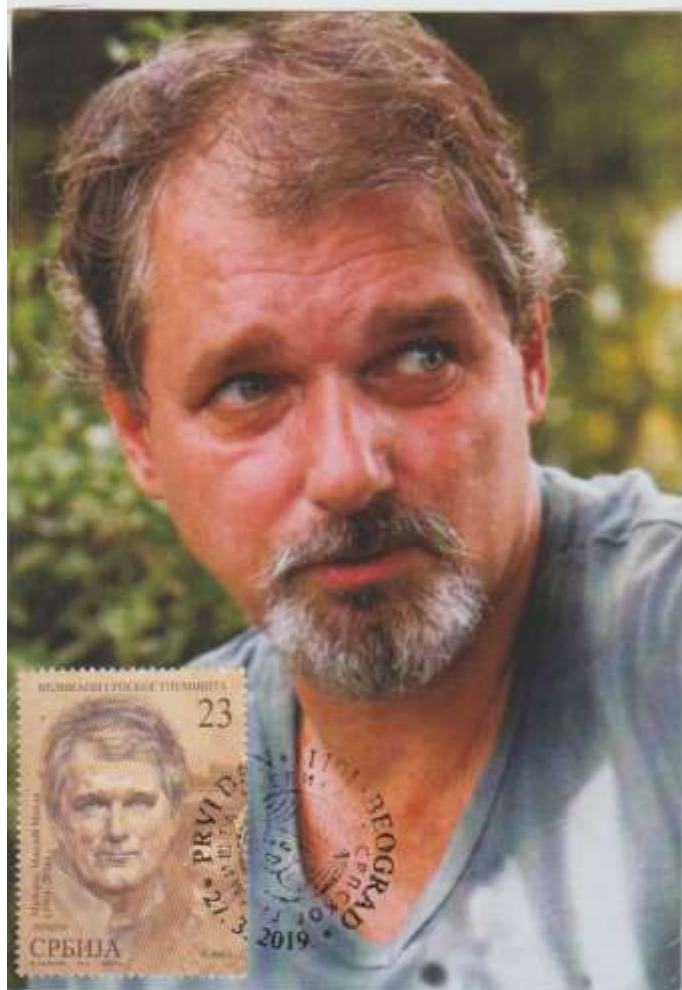
Ljubisa "Smoky" Samardzic
(1936 - 2017)

Ljubisa Samardzic (born in Skopje, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 19.11. 1936. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 08.09.2017.) **was a Serbian and Yugoslav actor, director and producer. He started his career in the sixties of the last century, acting mainly in partisan films. He achieved a large number of film roles (98 roles in feature films and 7 roles in TV films) and 21 roles in TV series. Ljubisa Samardzic himself directed several films that were released from his production company.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27. 03.2019. **Serbia**
Can. 27. 03.2019. **Beograd**





Milorad Mandić "Manda"
(1961 - 2016)

Milorad Mandić "Manda" (born in Belgrade, FNR Yugoslavia, May 3, 1961 — died in Belgrade, Serbia, June 15, 2016) **was a Serbian and Yugoslav theater, television, film actor and TV presenter. He played in 64 films and series.** His most notable role is in Srdjana Dragojevica's film "Beautiful Village, Better Up". Along with Branko Kockica, made him the most popular child actor and entertainer.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

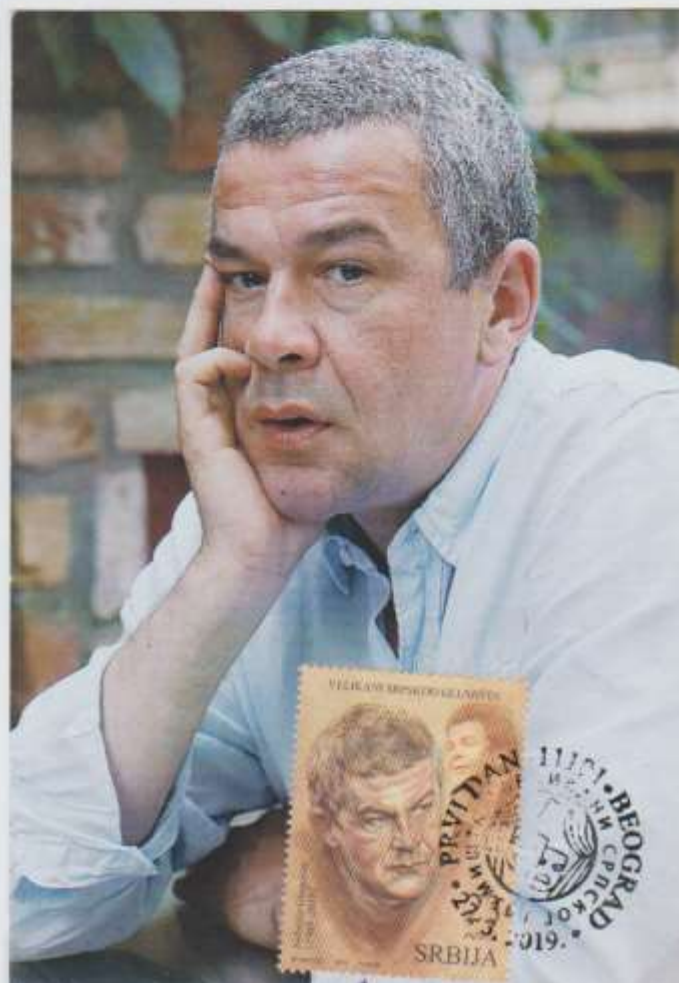
Ls. 27.03.2019. **Serbia**
Can. 27.03.2019. **Beograd**

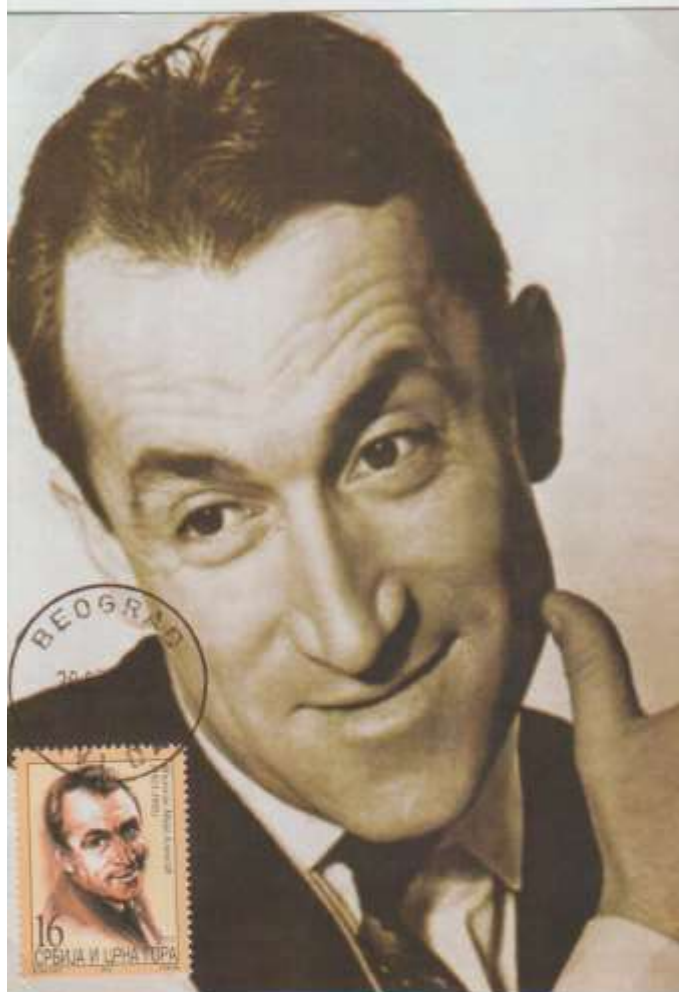
Nebojsa Glogovac
(1969 - 2018)

Nebojsa Glogovac (born in Trebinje, (SR BiH) SFR Yugoslavia, August 30, 1969 — died in Belgrade, Serbia, February 9, 2018) **was a Serbian film, television and theater actor. He has played a large number of roles in films (36 roles in feature films and 5 roles in TV films) and 20 roles in TV series.** He lent his voice to the character Eddie in the animated film Technotize: Edith and Me from 2008, as well as the voice in the film Garfield 2 from 2006, in the role of the royal cat Prince.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27. 03.2019. **Serbia**
Can. 27. 03.2019. **Beograd**





Milosav "Mija" Aleksic
(1923 - 1995)

Milosav Aleksic (born in Gornja Crnuca, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 26.09.1923. — died in Belgrade, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 12.03.1995.) **was a Serbian film and theater actor.** In October 1941, he survived massive shooting of the population in Kragujevac. He gained the greatest popularity in the series of the fifties and sixties of the 20th century. He played in more than two thirds of all screen adaptations of Nusic's works. **He has had a large number of film roles (49 roles in feature films and 25 roles in TV films) and 195 roles in TV series.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 20.05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20.05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)

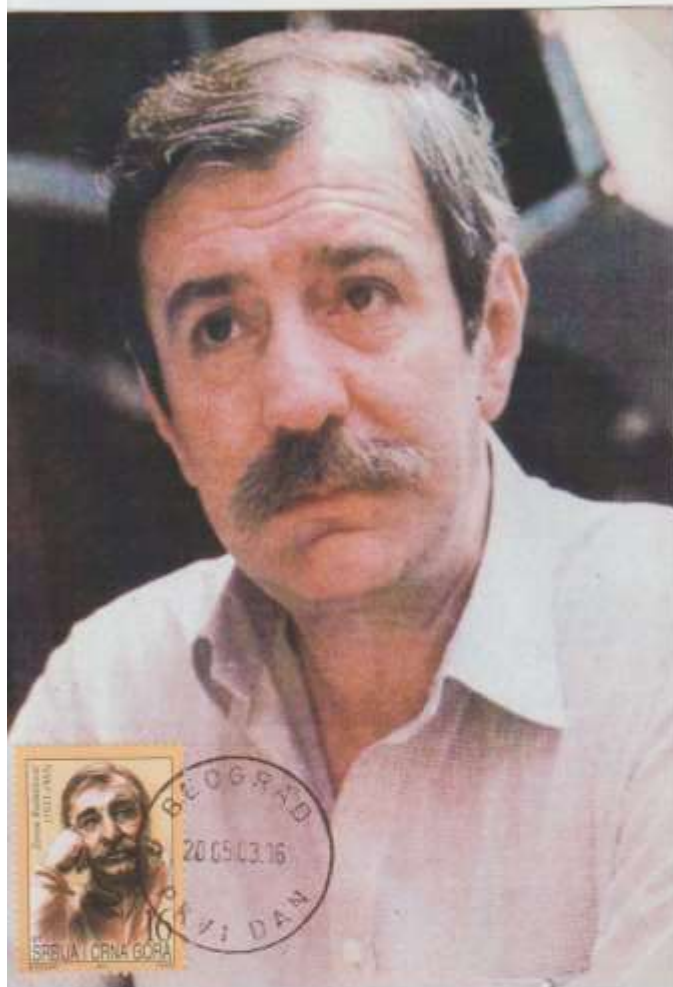
Miodrag Petrovic "Ckalja"
(1924 - 2003)

Miodrag Petrovic (born in Krusevac, Kingdom of SHS, 01.04.1924. — died in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, 20.10.2003.) **was a Serbian actor and one of the most prominent comedians in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. A large number of film roles (22 roles in feature films and 30 roles in TV films) and 22 roles in TV series.** Son Cedomir Petrovic is an actor and director, and granddaughter Jovana Petrovic is also an actress. He had a successful collaboration with colleague Mija Aleksic.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 16. 02.2007. **Serbia**
Can. 16. 02.2007. **Beograd**





Zoran Radmilovic
(1933 - 1985)

Zoran Radmilovic (born in Zajecar, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 11.05.1933. — died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, 23.07.1985.) **was a Serbian and Yugoslav film, television and theater actor, who played some of the most memorable roles in the history of Yugoslavia cinematography.** His most famous role was in the theater play *Radovan III*, for which he received the title of the King of Humor and Improvisation. **He played a large number of roles in films (22 roles in feature films and 46 roles in TV films) and 66 roles in TV series.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

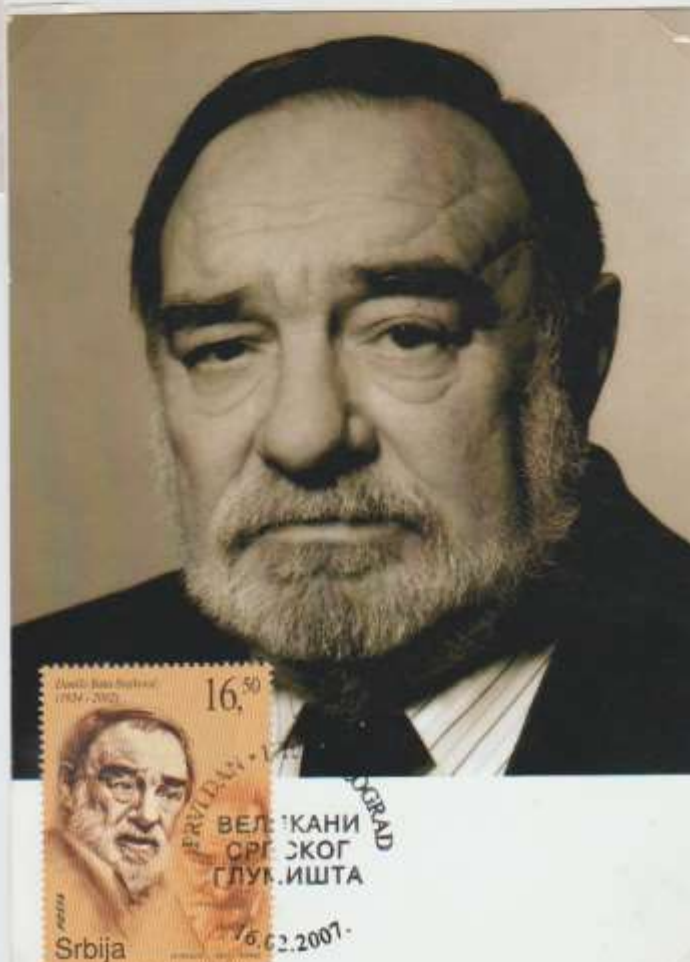
Ls. 20.05.2003. **Serbia and Montenegro**
Can. 20.05.2003. **Beograd** (First day)

Danilo "Bata" Stojkovic
(1934 - 2002)

Danilo Bata Stojkovic (born in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 11.08.1934 — died in Belgrade, SR Yugoslavia, 16.03.2002) **was one of the most famous Serbian theater, television and film actors, comedians.** Bata Stojkovic was born in 1934 performed, according to many, his best role in the film "*Balkan Spy*". On February 5, 2002, although already seriously ill, **Danilo Bata Stojkovic played Lupus in Atelier 212, in the jubilee, 300th "Correspondence" (Mihiz's dramatization of Borislav Pekic's work directed by Arsenija Jovanovic).**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 16. 02.2007. **Serbia**
Can. 16. 02.2007. **Beograd**





Slobodan "Cica" Perovic
(1926 - 1978)

Slobodan "Cica" Perovic (born in Kragujevac, Kingdom of SHS, 06.05.1926. — died in Belgrade, SFR Yugoslavia, 02.05.1978.) **was a Serbian and Yugoslav film, television and theater actor.** He is remembered for his roles as a loner; powerless, desperate and alienated characters, people who hide great trauma, silent pain or a latent urge for self-destruction. **He has played a large number of roles in films (27 roles in feature films and 31 roles in TV films) and 7 roles in TV series.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27.03.2009. **Serbia**
Can. 27.03.2009. **Beograd** (First day)

Stefan "Stevo" Zigon
(1926 - 2005)

Stefan "Stevo" Zigon (born in Ljubljana, Kingdom of SHS, 08.12.1926. - died in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, 28.12.2005.) **was a Serbian and Yugoslav film, television and theater actor and director.** Declared himself a communist and was an admirer of Stalin's image and work. He categorically defended the ideas of atheism. **He has played a large number of roles in films (40 roles in feature films and 55 roles in TV films) and 24 roles in TV series.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27. 03. 2009. **Serbia**
Can. 27. 03. 2009. **Beograd** (First day)





Petar "Pera" Kralj
(1941 - 2011)

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 24.05.2013. Serbia
Can. 24.05.2013. Beograd

Petar "Pera" Kralj (born in Zagreb, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 04.04.1941. - died in Belgrade, Serbia, 10.11.2011.) was a Serbian theater and film actor. Today, the small stage of Atelier 212 is called "Peter Kralj Stage" in his honor. He played a large number of roles on film (54 roles in feature films and 92 roles in TV films) and 51 roles in TV series.

Borivoje "Bora" Todorovic
(1929 - 2014)

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27.03.2017. Serbia
Can. 27.03.2017. Beograd



Borivoje „Bora„ Todorovic (born in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 05.11.1929. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 07.07.2014.) was a Serbian and Yugoslav theater, film, television and radio actor, brother of actress Mira Stupica and father of actor Srdjan „Zika„ Todorovic and actress and writer Dana Todorovic. He has been actively involved in acting for over 50 years and during that time he has played roles in around 60 theater plays, 30 feature films and close to 100 TV dramas, TV films and series.



Miroslava "Mira" Stupica
(1923 - 2016)

Miroslava "Mira" Stupica (born in Gijlan, Kraljevina SHS, 17.08.1923. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 19.08.2016.) **was a Serbian theater, film, and television actress. She was the sister of the actor Bora Todorovic. She is one of the greatest, best and most famous Serbian actresses in the history of Yugoslav and Serbian cinema, with an acting career that lasted more than 60 years. She played a large number of roles on film (26 roles in feature films and 13 roles in TV films) and 15 roles in TV series. She acted in more than 200 theater plays.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27.03.2019. Serbia
Can. 27.03.2019. Beograd

Sonja Savic
(1961 - 2008)

Sonja Savic (born in Cacak, FNRJ, 15.09.1961. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 23.09.2008.) **was a Serbian film actress, known for her hoarse voice and her roles in successful Yugoslav films of the 1980s. She played a large number of roles on film (36 roles in feature films and 6 roles in TV films) and 9 roles in TV series. Towards the end of her life, she dedicated herself to shooting avant-garde films.**

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27.03.2019. Serbia
Can. 27.03.2019. Beograd





Dragoslav "Dragan" Nikolic
(1943 - 2016)

Dragoslav Dragan Nikolic (born in Belgrade, (Nediceva Serbia, 20.08.1943. — died in Belgrade, Serbia, 11.03.2016.) **was a Yugoslav and Serbian film, television and theater actor.** Due to his acting style, he was characterized by fans as „Smeker, with the character of a gentleman. He played a large number of roles, he also built a very successful theater career. **He played a large number of roles in films (77 roles in feature films and 46 roles in TV films) and 36 roles in TV series.** He stood out and in the series of the show program "Face to Face", together with his wife Milena Dravic.

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 27.03.2017. Serbia

Can. 27.03.2017. Beograd

Milena Dravic
(1940 - 2018)

Stamps: Giants of Serbian theater

Ls. 26.03.2021. Serbia

Can. 26.03.2021. Beograd



Milena Dravic (born in Belgrade, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, October 5, 1940 — died in Belgrade, Serbia, October 14, 2018) **was one of the most famous Serbian and Yugoslav film, television and theater actresses.** She acted in over 100 films, and at the same time she played in the theater, where she performed about 70 roles.