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## "Posjetite u BiH"

### Visit in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Autor/Author:	T. Lučarević
Nominalna vrijednost / ...	2 X 2,50 KM
Nomination:	2 X 1,76 €
Veličina / Size:	27,72 x 41,58 mm
Broj mjeseca u tabaku:	5 serija
Number of stamps per sheet:	5 series
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika / Stamps / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparja / Printer:	Bledruk
Datum Izdajanja / Date of issue:	29.05.2012.
Štež/Quantity:	2 X 20.000



Bosna i Hercegovina je veoma zanimljiva turistička destinacija, zahvaljujući geografskom položaju, izuzetnim prirodnim ljepotama, kulturno-historijskom nasljeđu i pogodnim klimatskim uvjetima.

Kruna svih krasota kojima je priroda obdarila Bosnu i Hercegovinu su prvenstveno: planine, rijeke i jezera, koje vam osim odmora nude i druge mogućnosti rekreativno sportskog sadržaja (planinarjenje, skijanje, rafting, te lov i robolov).

Mir i tišinu, svjež planinski zrak, osjećaj da netaknuta priroda još uvijek postoji u Evropi, možete naći na bosanskohercegovačkim planinama: Prenj (koja ima najveći plato u Evropi, sa deset vrhova preko 2000m nadmorske visine), Čvrsnica, Treskavica, Vranica i dr, a u vrijeme zimskog perioda na planinama: Bjelašnica, Igman, Vlašić i Jahorina možete uživati i u skijanju i drugim sportovima na snijegu.

Oni koji odluče da u svoj odmor uključe avanturu i uzbudjenje na rijekama, mogu uživati u raftingu i splavarenju na Uni, Neretvi, Vrbasu. Rafting kao jedna od atrakcija koja se ne može naći u nekim drugim zemljama, ulazi u prepoznatljiva obilježja bosanskohercegovačkog turizma.

Bosna i Hercegovina ima mnogo jezera pogodnih za kupanje i sportove na vodi (jedrenje, veslanje, ribolov). Najpoznatija, koja redovno privlače goste su: Modrac u Lukavcu/Tuzli/, Boračko i Jablaničko Jezero /Konjic/, te Prokoško jezero na Vranici.

U vrijeme ljetne sezone, uživaoci mediteranske klime i sportova na vodi mogu provesti savršen odmor na bosanskohercegovačkoj obali u Neumskom zaljevu, koji je u blizini historijskih gradova i čarobnih otoka. Uz blagodeti sunca i mora odmor možete kombinovati sa posjetom brojnim turističkim destinacijama u Bosni i Hercegovini (svjetski poznatog Marjanskog svetišta u Medugorju, Mostara, Počitelja, ili na rafting i kanu safari rijekom Trebižat na kojoj je prelijep vodopad Kravice, jednog od spomenika prirode BiH...)

Historijske atrakcije ne zaostaju mnogo za prirodnim. U Bosni i Hercegovini koja ima hiljadugodišnju tradiciju mogu se susresti veličanstvena djela različitih doba kao i arhitektura, počev od rimskih mostova, stotčaka, tragova orientalnih i austrougarskih stilova, pa do današnjih najsvremenijih zdanja. Izrazito su skupocjene nadaleko poznate bosanske starine, koje se mogu naći na Baščaršiji u Sarajevu. Sarajevo, olimpijski grad, danas je poznato po Sarajevo film festivalu, koji se održava svakog ljeta kada se mogu susresti mnoge poznate ličnosti iz svjetskih filmova. Ne treba zaboraviti spomenuti i grad Mostar, koji je atraktivan za velike grupe turista iz cijelog svijeta, koji dolaze da bi se civilni veličanstvenosti i tradicionalnim skokovima sa Starog mosta (koji se nalazi na UNESCO-ovoj listi zaštićenih spomenika svjetske baštine).

#### Literatura:

- "Turist" časopis za promociju turizma" Sarajevo, junij 2003, godina 3, broj 11.
- Turizam u BiH (771) - UPNT Naučni magazin Srđeda, 20 lipanj 2007 |
- <http://www.vodic.ba/turizam/top-destinacije>

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a very interesting touristic destination, due to its geographical position, its extraordinary natural beauty, its cultural and historical heritage and also due to its optimal climate.

The crown of all Bosnian natural beauty are Bosnian mountains, rivers and lakes that offer, not just a perfect rest, but also many other sports and recreational activities such as climbing, skiing, rafting, hunting and fishing.

You can find peace and silence, as well as untouched nature in Bosnian mountains : Prenj (that has the biggest plateau in Europe with ten tops over 2000 m ), Čvrsnica, Trešnjica, Vranica... During winter you can enjoy skiing and other winter sports in Bjelašnica, Igman, Jahorina and some other mountains.

Those who decide to try adventure and excitement on rivers, can enjoy rafting on Una, Neretva, Vrbas... Unique kind of rafting, that cannot be found in other countries is a remarkable characteristic of Bosnian touristic offer.

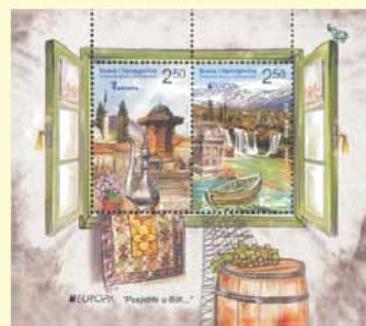
Bosnia has a plenty of lakes convenient for swimming and water-sports (sailing, fishing, rowing) The most famous lakes that attract tourists are Modrac in Lukavac (Tuzla), Boračko and Jablaničko lakes in Konjic and Prokoško Lake in Vranica mountain.

During summer, those who prefer Mediterranean climate and water sports can spend a perfect vacation in Bosnian sea-coast in Neum Bay, that is close to historical cities and magic isles. Blessings of the sun can be combined with visits to numerous touristic destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Marijan Shrine in Medjugorje, Mostar, Počitelj), or rafting and canoe safari on the river Trebižat that has beautiful waterfall Kravice , one of the natural monuments in B&H).

Historical attractions are not less famous than natural ones in B&H. In this country that has thousand years long tradition, you can see splendid works of different periods and architectural styles, such as Roman bridges, Statci (tombstones), traces of Oriental and Austro-Hungarian styles as well as some contemporary buildings. Very famous Bosnian antiques are precious and can be found in Baščaršija in Sarajevo. Sarajevo, Olympic city, is famous today for its Film Festival that is taking place every summer and that hosts many famous people from film industry. Also, Mostar should be mentioned as a very attractive city for big groups of tourists from all over the world who come to admire splendor and traditional diving from Old Bridge (that is listed on UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites).

#### Literature:

- "Turist" časopis za promociju turizma" Sarajevo, June 2003, year3, no 11,
- Turizam u BiH (771) - UPNT Naučni magazin Wednesday, June, 20 2007 and
- <http://www.vodic.be/turizam/top-destinacije>



Nominirana vrijednost / Nomination:..... 15,00 KM : 7,81 €  
 Veličina komata / Size of the comet:..... 60,00 x 100,00 mm  
 Broj mrešaka u komatu:..... 3 serije  
 Number of stamps per comet:..... 3 series  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 8.000

Nominirana vrijednost / Nomination:..... 5,00 KM : 2,27 €  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 70,00 x 115,00 mm  
 Broj mrešaka u bloku:..... 2 mreška  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 2 stamps  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 20.000

## Parne lokomotive

## Steam locomotives

Autor/Author: ..... Dž. Hodžić / T. Lučerović  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 1,00 KM ; 0,51 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp: ..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block: ..... 108,00 X 60,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku/ ..... 2 marka  
 Number of stamps per block: ..... 2 stamp  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: ..... Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 29.05.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: ..... 10.000



Parna lokomotiva je vrsta vučnog željezničkog vozila koju pokreće vodena para dobijena sagorijevanjem čvrstog goriva. Početak željeznice datira iz perioda 1767. godine kada su u Engleskoj konstruisane prve željezne šine (konstruktor šina je engleski inženjer Rajhold). Prvobitno je pogonska snaga bila konjska vuča. Pojavom engleskog pronalažača Džordža Stivensona započinje era u konstrukciji pamih lokomotiva. On je konstruisao parnu lokomotivu koja je 27. septembra 1825. godine na pruzi Stokton-Darlington vukla voz od 12 teretnih i 22 putnička vagona maksimalnom brzinom 19 km/h.

U BiH prva željeznička pruga od Banja Luke do Dobrijina puštena je u saobraćaj 24.12.1872. godine. Prva uzana pruga u BiH izgrađena od Bosanskog Broda do Sarajeva građena je etapno a završena je 1882. godine. Prvi voz na relaciji Bosanski Brod - Sarajevo vukla je parna lokomotiva Rama 5. oktobra 1882. godine. Rama je dvoosovna lokomotiva koja je nakon ukidanja uzanog kolosijeka, a povodom otvaranja muzeja u Užičkoj Požegi prebačena i remontovana u Banovićima.

Prednosti parne lokomotive ogledaju se u dobroj vučnoj sili pri malim brzinama, jednostavnoj promjeni smjera, povojnoj konstrukciji lokomotive sa aspekta održavanja, mogućnosti korištenja raznih vrsta goriva. Nedostaci se mogu ogledati u slaboj iskorištenosti energije (od 6 do 15 %), vremenu stavljanja u pogon (minimum 2 do 3 h nakon potpale goriva), potrebe za često namirivanje vode i goriva, slabog dinamičkog svojstva sa aspekta neoslonjenih masa, većeg broja izvrišioца za vožnju (mašinovođa i ložač), manjoj brzini kretanja. Uvođenjem dizel i električne vuče na željeznicu parne lokomotive su u 99% slučajeva stavljene van upotrebe.

Modernizacijom vučnih vozila parne lokomotive su u većini slučajeva isječene u staro željezo.

Danas u BiH u pogonu je ostalo vrlo malo parnih lokomotiva. U pogonu ih trenutno ima na području Tuzlanskog i Zeničkog kantona. U RMU Banovići postoje u pogonu parne lokomotive uzanog i normalnog kolosijeka, rudnicima Kreka Zenica i Kakanj postoje u pogonu parne lokomotive normalnog kolosijeka. Na teritoriji BiH postoji još jedan broj parnih lokomotiva kao eksponati.

Pošto u Banovićima postoje parne lokomotive u voznom stanju (u ispravnom stanju postoje dvije lokomotive serije 83, jedna lokomotiva serije 25, jedna lokomotiva serije 55, jedna lokomotiva serije 62 i unikatna lokomotiva serije 19), RMU Banovići i općina Banovići pokrenuli su aktivnosti na realizaciji jednog od najvećeg turističkog projekta u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji se odnosi na izgradnju turističke uskotračne pruge (koja će se graditi na relaciji Banovići-Mačkovac-Zlača, a po kojoj će se obavljati turističke vožnje kroz netaknute prirodne predjele u kojima turisti mogu uživati u čistom vazduhu i šumskom krajoliku) sa Muzejom rудarstva i željeznice Banovići. To je prvi projekat ovakve vrste u Bosni i Hercegovini, a po ugledu na slične turističke destinacije širom Evrope i svijeta, koje su sve popularnije na turističkim kartama. Do sada je u Banovićima urađen idejni projekt turističke pruge i muzeja rudarstva i željeznicu, urađen izvedbeni projekat pruge Banovići-Mačkovac, urađen izvedbeni projekt muzeja rudarstva i željeznicu Banovići, dobijena ekološka dozvola izdata od resornog ministarstva federalne vlade, dobijena urbanistička dozvola za izgradnju turističke pruge, urađen koloktor u gradu, pokrenuta inicijativa za obezbjeđenje šina i pragova.

Steam locomotive is a kind of railway tractor unit, that is run by steam got from solid fuel burning. Beginning of railway dates from 1767. When first railways were constructed in England ( constructor of track rails is English engineer Reynolds) The first driving power were horses.

A new era in construction of steam locomotives started with English innovator George Stevenson who constructed the first locomotive that pulled the train of 22 passenger wagons and 12 cargo wagons, on the railway Stockton-Darlington and its speed was 19 km per hour.

The first railway in B&H from Banja Luka to Dobrinjani was released on December, 24th 1872. The first narrow railway in Bosnia was built from Bosanski Brod to Sarajevo and it was finished in 1882. The first train on line Sarajevo- Bosanski Brod was pulled by steam locomotive Rama on October, 5th 1882. Rama is a twin-shaft locomotive that was moved to the museum in Užička Požega after elimination of narrow railroad for the purpose of opening a museum there, and it was repaired in Banovići.

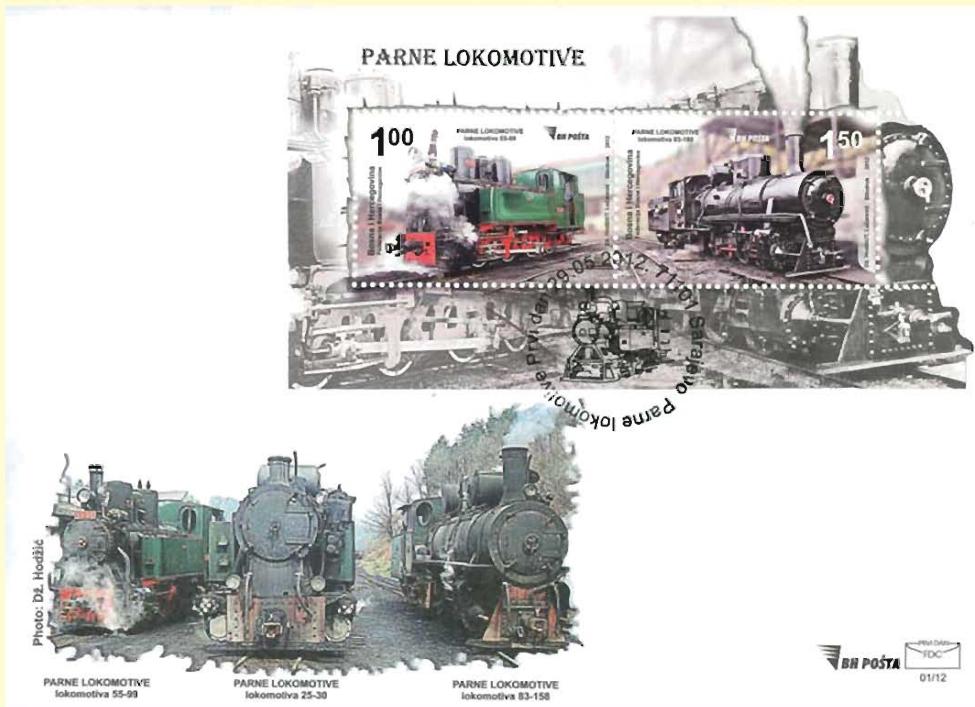
Advantages of steam locomotive are good pulling power at lower speed; simple direction change, easy maintenance of locomotive, possibility to use different kinds of fuel... Disadvantages are poor usage of energy produced (6 to 15%) commissioning time (2-3 hours after enkindling) need to refill fuel and water often, poor dynamic performances, it needs more people for maintenance (engineer and stoker) lower moving speed. By using electrical and diesel locomotives, steam locomotives are replaced in 99%.

After modernization of pulling vehicles steam locomotives are mostly cut and used as old steel.

In B&H today, a very small number of steam locomotives still function. Some of them are used in Tuzla and Zenica area and in the Carbon mine Banovići, there are steam locomotives for narrow and normal railroads while in Kreka Zenica and Kakanj mines there are steam locomotives for normal railroads. In B&H there are some steam locomotives that are exhibited.

Since in Banovići there are still some usable steam locomotives (two locomotives of series 83, one of series 25, one of series 55, one of 62 and one unique of series 19) Carbon mine Banovići and municipality Banovići started activities in realization of one of the biggest touristic projects in B&H: construction of narrow railroad (that will be build on line Banovići-Mačkovač-Zlača, and that would provide driving through untouched nature where it will be possible to enjoy forests and clean air) with the museum of mining and railway Banovići. It is a first project of this kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina, inspired by similar touristic destinations all over Europe and world, that are getting more and more popular in touristic charts. Designing project of touristic railroad is made in Banovići and project executive is made for the part from Banovići to Mačkovač. Ecological license is obtained from the Resort Federal Ministry and urban permission was obtained to build touristic railroad and the initiative for providing rails is started.

President of CA "Bosanski kolosječ" Banovići  
Dževad Hodžić M.A.



## 100 god. od potonuća broda Titanic

## 100 Years since the sinking of the ship Titanic

Autor/Author:..... T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 2,50 KM ; 1,76 €  
 Veličina marke / Size of the stamp:..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Veličina bloka / Size of the block:..... 80,00 X 80,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u bloku/..... 1 marka  
 Number of stamps per block:..... 1 stamp  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampa / Printing process:..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamparja / Printer:..... Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 29.05.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 10.000



U Londonu 1907. godine sastali su se J. B. Ismay predsjednik kompanije White Star Linea i James Pirrie, predsjednik brodogradilišta Harland and Wolff. Odlučili su sagraditi tri prekoceanska broda do tada nevidene veličine. Već u julu/srpnju 1908. godine, potpisani je ugovor o izgradnji triju brodova, Olympic, Titanic i Gigantic (kasnije Britannic) koje će konstruirati Tomas Andrews.

Gradnja Titanica započela je 31. marta/ožujka 1909. godine, a brod je bio porinut u more 31. maja/svibnja 1911. godine. Bio je dugačak 269, a širok 28 metara, dok mu je nosivost bila oko 46.000 bruto registarskih tona. Dubina gaza bila mu je 10,5 metara, visina od kobilice do zapovjednog mosta 32 metra, dok je visina do vrha njegovih četiri dimnjaka 56 metara. Maksimalna brzina Titanica bila je 25 čvorova. Maksimalna snaga iznosila je 51.500 KS s tri propeler koju je pokretala kombinacija niskotlačne turbine (srednji propeler), dok su ostale pokretala dva četverocilindrična klipna parna stroja. Titanic se smatrao nepotpivim brodom. Imao je najnapredniju tehnologiju i bio je "najsigurniji brod".

Titanic je krenuo iz luke Southampton sa oko 2200 ljudi na svoje prvo prekoceansko putovanje 10. aprila/travnja 1912. godine. U nastojanju da osvoji Plav vrpcu Atlantika na svom prvom putovanju u New York kapetan je namjerno krenuo kraćim kursom, sjevernijim od propisanog, i time zanemario opasnost od sudara s ledenim santama. Samo četiri dana kasnije, 14. aprila/travnja 1912. godine u 23:40 Titanic se pri brzini od 22 čvora sudario sa santom leda, koja ga je potopila u 2:40h. Titanic se preplovio na dva dijela.

Titanic je nakon sudara poslao poziv u pomoć, a prvi brod koji je stigao u pomoć bio je Carpathia. S Titanicom je nestalo i oko 1500 ljudskih života što je najveća mirnodopska pomorska nesreća u historiji. Uzrok velike smrtnosti je samouvjerenost konstruktora broda koji su bili uvjereni da Titanik ne može ništa potopiti i stoga nije bilo dovoljno čamaca za spašavanje.

Olupine broda su 1985. godine pronašli Robert Ballard i Jean-Louis Michel.

Katastrofu Titanica je 14 godina prije predvidio Morgan Robertson u svojem romanu "Uzaludnost, ili olupina Titana" ("Futility, or the Wreck of Titan").

Na temelju ovih događaja snimljen je i film "Titanic" (1997), američka epska romansa i film katastrofe, slavnog redatelja Jamesa Camerona. Osim što je jedan od najskupljih filmova svih vremena, drži i rekord po broju osvojenih Oscar-a, njih 11. Povodom stogodišnjice od potonuća broda Titanica 2012. godine, Cameron planira svoj veliki hit "Titanic" ponovo dovesti u svjetska kina.

Ovoga puta to će učiniti u 3D formatu s dodanim specijalnim efektima posljednje kompjuterske tehnologije.

J. B. Ismay president of White Star Linea Company and James Pirrie, president of Harland and Wolff dockyard, met in London in 1907. They decided to build three transatlantic ships of the size unseen by than. Already in June 1900. a contract was signed on building three ships Olympic, Titanic and Gigantic (later Britannic) to be constructed by Tomas Andrews.

Titanic construction began on March the 31st 1909. and the ship was launched on May 31st 1911. It was 269 m long with 28 m breadth while its deadweight was 46 000 gross registered tones. Draught was 10,5 m and height, measured from the base of the keel to the top of the bridge, was 32 m, while the height up to four of its chimneys was 56 m. Maximum speed of Titanic was 25 knots. Maximum strength of Titanic was 51,500 KS with three propellers driven by a combination of low-pressure turbines (middle propeller), while others were driven by two reciprocating four-cylinder, triple-expansion steam engines. Titanic was considered to be unsinkable: It had the most advanced technology and was "the safest" ship.

Titanic left Southampton with 2200 people, for its maiden transatlantic trip, on April the 10th 1912. Trying to achieve the Blue Line of Atlantic in its first trip, the captain intentionally took shorter course, more to the North, than it was planned. By doing this they disregarded the danger of hitting icebergs. Only four days later, on April the 14th 1912. at 11:40 p.m. Titanic hit an iceberg while its speed was 22 knots. At 2:40 a.m. the ship broke into two parts.

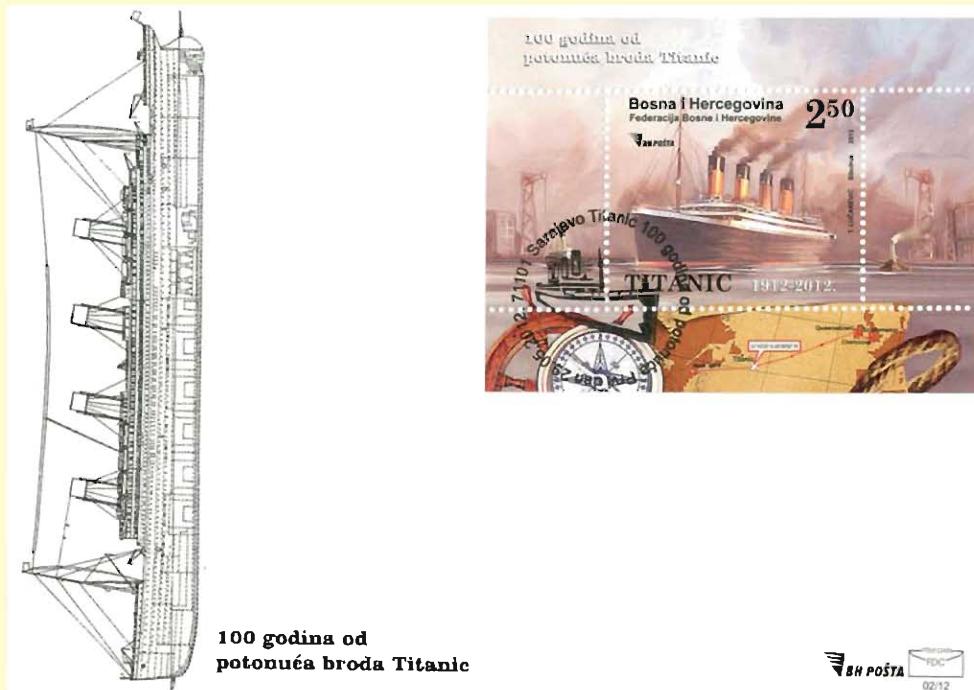
After the crash Titanic called for help and the first ship to come was Carpathia. Together with Titanic 1 500 human lives were lost which is the deadliest peacetime maritime disaster in history. The cause of this loss is self-confidence of ship constructors, who were so convinced that Titanic is unsinkable and for that reason they didn't provide enough life boats.

The wreck of Titanic was found in 1985. by Robert Ballard and Jean-Louis Michel.

The catastrophe of Titanic was predicted 14 years earlier, by Morgan Robertson in his novel "Futility, or the Wreck of Titan".

The memory of Titanic is kept also in the movie "Titanic" (1997) which is American epic romance and the movie about catastrophe directed by famous James Cameron. Apart from being one of the most expensive movies ever made, this movie holds a record of Oscars won, 11. Inspired by Jubilee, 100 years of Titanic sinking, Cameron is planning to bring his movie back to the world cinemas.

This time it will be in 3D form with additional special effects of the latest technology.



## Rustempašića kula u Bugojnu

## Rustempašić tower in Bugojno



Autor/Author: A. Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,00 KM ; 1,02 €  
 Veličina / Size: 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 8 + vijetra  
 Number of stamps per sheet: 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed: 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 22.06.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000



U selu Gornji Odžak na Vrbasu, u općini Bugojno do 1831. godine nalazile su se dvije begovske, feudalne kule. Jedna od njih je u dobrom stanju i pripada porodici Rustempašića. Kao i kod mnogih drugih kula na teritoriju Bosne i Hercegovine nadahnuće za arhitektonsko - likovno oblikovanje baštinjeno je od starih rezidencijalnih kula srednjovjekovnog plemstva podizanih u sistemu utvrđenih fortifikacijskih sistema gradova. Kula pripada rezidencijalnom tipu feudalnih kula.

Rustempašića kula izgrađena je u 17. vijeku. Bila je vlasništvo Ali-bega Rustempašića, sina Ferhat-a.

Kula je imala javni i stambeni karakter. Naime, objekat je prvo bitno imao namjenu za smještaj vojske i posluge, a u 19. vijeku je kula prilagođena za stanovanje.

Objekat kule ima kvadratnu osnovu veličine cca 8,0 x 8,0 m. Objekat ima tri sprata, prizemlje i suteren i visok je 15 m. Posljedna etaža kule je zasvedena bačvastim svodom. U kulu se ulazi kroz hrastova, izvana gvožđem okovana vrata.

Kula je pokrivena šatorastom drvenom krovnom konstrukcijom s većim prepustom, strehom. Prvobitno je bila pokrivena šindrom, a sada je pokrov od bakarnog lima koji je zamjenjen 1977. godine prilikom izvođenja radova i otklanjanja oštećenja.

Zidovi kule su izgrađeni od prtesanog kamenja krečnjaka i malterisani su.

Do 1992. godine objekat je bio u funkciji i dosta je očuvan. Trenutno nema nikakvu namjenu i neuslovan je za stanovanje.

Pored toga što je kula rijedak sačuvani objekat ove vrste u Bosni i Hercegovini, raritet predstavlja i kamen ugrađen u zid koji je bio namijenjen za goluba pismonošu.

Rješenjem Zemaljskog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirodnih rijekosti NR BiH broj: 1453/50 od 28.10.1950. godine objekat je registrovan.

Rješenjem Zavoda broj: 02.744-3 od 14.01.1963. godine Rustempašića kula u Odžaku upisana je u Registar nepokretnih spomenika kulturno-historijskog naslijeđa.

Ovaj status objekta je Odlukom Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika ("Službeni glasnik BiH", broj: 105/06) potvrđen i Rustempašića kula u Bugojnu je proglašena nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

In the village Gornji Odžak, Bugojno municipality, by the end of 1831, there were two beys, feudal castles. One of them is in good condition and it belongs to Rustempasic family . As it is the case with many other castles in Bosnia, the inspiration for architectural and artistic shape was inherited from old residential castles of medieval nobility that were built in the system of fortified cities. Rustempasic castle is of a residential type and it was built in 17th century. It was owned by Ali-bey Rustempasic, son of Ferhat.

This castle was of a residential and public type. At first the object served as shelter for army and servants and later on it was adjusted for residence.

The object of this castle has a square base of 8,0 x8,0 m. Object has three floors, ground floor and underground and its height is 15 m. The last floor has barrel vault. The entrance to the castle are doors made of oak tree, with steel bands outside.

The castle is covered by tent-like wooden roof that has wider shed. At first it was covered by batten, but today's roof is made of copper plates that are replaced in 1997. while the whole object is repaired. The walls of castle are built of hewed limestone and are coated with concrete. By the age 1992. The castle was in function and it is pretty well maintained. This object has no purpose today and it is not convenient for living.

Apart from belonging to the rare types of objects, the castle is also unique for the stone it has that was created for carrier pigeon.

By Decision of State Institute for Preservation of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities of B&H no: 1453/50 date October, 28.1950. this object was registered.

By Decision of Institute no: 02.744-3 date January 14. 1963, Rustempasic castle in Odjak is registered in The Registry of National Heritage Monuments. This status was confirmed by the Decision of Commission for Preservation of National Monuments ("Official Gazette B&H", no. 105/6) and Rustempasic castle is pronounced a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



**Ljetni sportovi****Summer sports**

Autor/Author: T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 2,50 KM ; 1,76 €  
 Veličina / Size: 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: 8 + vinjeta  
 Number of stamps per sheet: 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed: 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampa / Printing process: Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: Blidruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: 10.07.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000

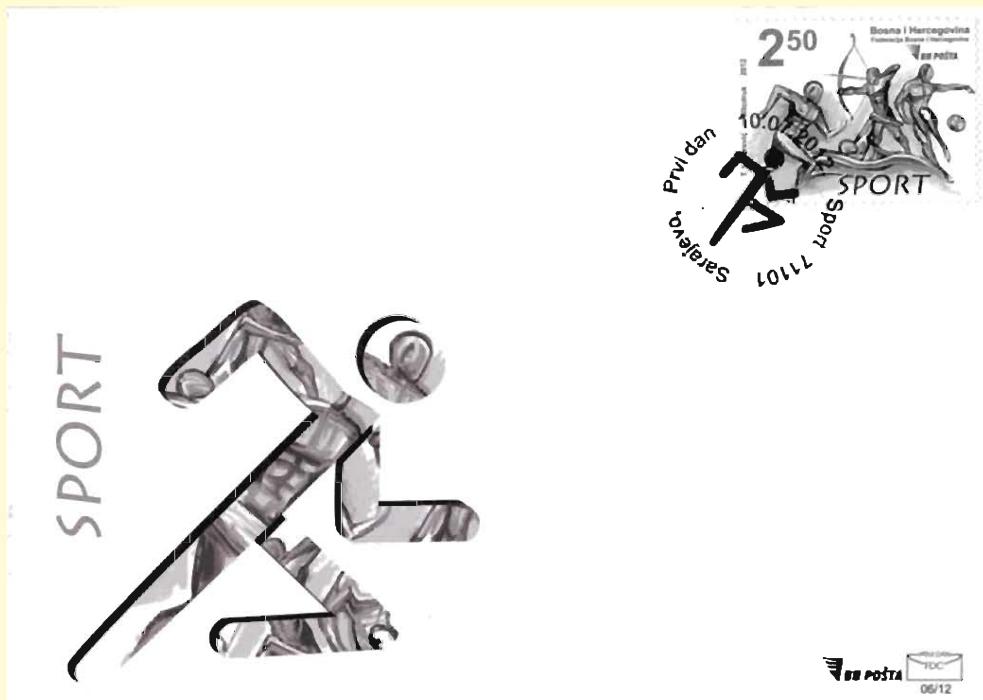


Programom manifestacije XXX Ljetnih olimpijskih igara, koje će se održati u Londonu od 27. jula do 12. avgusta 2012. godine, predviđena su takmičenja u 26 olimpijskih sportova, odnosno u 29 sportskih disciplina uz učešće najboljih svjetskih sportista.

Među sportovima/sportskim disciplinama koje će biti zastupljene na ovogodišnjim Olimpijskim igrama su: streljaštvo, streličarstvo, atletika, košarka, odbojka na pijesku, boks, kanu, vožnja bicikla, ronjenje, konjički sportovi, mačevanje, fudbal, gimnastika, rukomet, hokej, džudo, moderni petoboj, veslanje, jedrenje, plivanje, sinhrono plivanje, stoni tenis, tekvondo, tenis, triatlon, odbojka, vaterpolo, dizanje tegova i hrvanje.

Program of the XXX Summer Olympic Games, that will take place in London, from July 27th to August 12th, will include competition in 26 Olympic sports, i.e. 29 Olympic disciplines. The best world sportsmen and sportswomen will take a part in these competitions.

Sports/disciplines that will be included in this year Olympics are: Archery, shooting, athletics, basketball, Beach Volleyball, Boxing, Canoe, Cycling, Diving, equestrian, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, sailing, swimming, synchronized swimming, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, triathlon, volleyball, water polo, weightlifting and wrestling.



## 120 godina "La Benevolencije"

### 120 Anniversary of La Benevolencija

Autor/Author:	B. Sumenić - Bećić
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:	0,70 KM ; 0,35 €
Veličina / Size:	42,00 x 35,00 mm
Broj maraka u tabaku:	8 + vinjeta
Number of stamps per sheet:	8 + vignette
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummied:	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation:	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process:	Offset Lithography
Štamparija / Printer:	Bildruk
Datum izdavanja / Date of Issue:	10.09.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity:	10.000



Jevrejsko kulturno-prosvjetno i humanitarno društvo "La Benevolencija" osnovano je još u januaru davnje 1892. godine, te je najstarije društvo ove vrste u Bosni i Hercegovini koje i danas postoji i radi.

Prilikom formiranja, glavni cilj je bio stipendiranje mladih talentovanih studenata i jevrejskih učenika, te njegovanje kulturne tradicije, da bi se u periodu do početka Drugog svjetskog rata razvilo u organizaciju pod čijim su se okriljem našle gotovo sve jevrejske kulture i humanitarne aktivnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini, kao i šire. Dolaskom okupatora, 1941. sve aktivnosti "Le Benevolencije" su ugašene, a imovina i velika biblioteka sa preko 100.000 jedinica je opljačkana ili uništena.

Nakon izbora u novembru 1990, pristupilo se obnavljanju rada društva, koje je ponovo registrovano početkom 1991, od kada bez prestanka radi u Bosni i Hercegovini, sa svojim filijalama i bratskim organizacijama, koje su uzele ime "Benevolencije" u Holandiji, Njemačkoj, Švajcarskoj, Srbiji, Makedoniji, Francuskoj, Italiji i Velikoj Britaniji. Ova mreža organizacija, koje se zovu "Prijatelji La Benevolencije Sarajevo" je jedan od važnih izvora finansiranja aktivnosti.

Osnovni programski ciljevi "La Benevolencije" su: njegovanje jevrejske kulture i tradicije, proučavanje i valoriziranje rada Jevreja na ovim prostorima, organizovanje i pomaganje kulturnog, umjetničkog i stvaralačkog rada sa jevrejskom tematikom i stvaralaštva uopšte, pomoći u obrazovanju, stručno usavršavanje, obrazovanje i vaspitanje, naučnoistraživački rad, te izdavačka djelatnost, zaštita i revitalizacija spomenika jevrejske kulture, pružanje humanitarne pomoći i zdravstvena pomoći ugroženima, pomaganje u zapošljavanju kroz obuku i mikrokreditiranje i saradnja sa drugim sličnim organizacijama.

U radu društva učestvuje preko 150 aktivista, koji u raznim sektorima međusobno sarađuju i kroz Predsjedništvo koordiniraju rad i aktivnosti. Naravno, u tome prednjači saradnja sa organizacijama iz naše zemlje, ali istovremeno i sa sličnim društvima iz regiona.

Sam vjerski aspekt je više pokriven kroz rad Jevrejske zajednice, čiji je aktivni član i "La Benevolencija", dok je samo društvo multietničko i ima u svom sastavu i među aktivistima predstavnike svih naroda i religija prisutnih u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Kulturne aktivnosti "La Benevolencije" se sastoje od stalnih izložbi u galeriji "Novi Hram", jednoj od najreprezentativnijih u Sarajevu, te u redovnom izдавanju lista "Jevrejski glas", održavanje koncerata u prostorijama "La Benevolencije", te gostovanja folklornih i pozorišnih grupa iz zemlje i okruženja.

Jewish cultural-educational and humanitarian organization "La Benevolencija" was founded in January 1892. It is the oldest organization in B&H that still exists and function today.

As it was founded the main purpose was to provide scholarships for young, talented students and Jewish pupils, as well as preserving cultural tradition. By the period of 2nd World War it was developed as organization that covered almost all Jewish cultural and humanitarian activities in B&H and further. With occupation in 1941, all La Benevolencija activities were stopped and property with the big library of more than 100.000 units was robbed or destroyed.

After the elections in November 1990. Activities of La Benevolencia were launched again and organization was re-registered in 1991. From that time La Benevolencia is constantly active in Bosnia and Herzegovina with its branches and "brother organizations" that took the name La Benevolencia in Netherland, Germany, Switzerland, Serbia, Macedonia, France, Italy and Great Britain. This net of organization that is called "Friends of La Benevolencia Sarajevo" is one of the important sources of financing activities.

Primary program goals of La Benevolencia are: perseverance of Jewish culture and tradition, studying and vaporization of Jewish work in this area; organization and help of cultural, artistic and creative work with Jewish motives and creativity in general; help in education; professional improvement; education and upbringing; scientific researches and publishing activities; protection and revitalization of Jewish culture, providing humanitarian aid and health care for those in need; supporting employment through training and providing micro credits and cooperation with other similar organizations.

Over 150 activists take part in organization activities, that cooperate in different sectors and coordinate their work and activities through Presidency. Of course the most important is cooperation with organizations from our country but at the same time with similar organization from the Region.

Religious aspect is more covered by activities of Jewish community, whose active member is La Benevolencia. The organization itself is multiethnic and has representatives of all nations and religions present in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cultural activities of La Benevolencija are organized through constant exhibitions in gallery "Novi Hram" one of the most representative galleries in Sarajevo, and through regular publishing of magazine "Jewish Voice". We also organize concerts in La Benevolencia and we host folklore and theatre groups from this country and region.

#### **Jewish Cultural-Educational and Humanitarian Organization La Benevolencija**



## Zmije bh podneblja

## Snakes of the region



Autor/Author: ..... T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 1,00 KM ; 0,51 €  
   1,50 KM ; 0,76 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 89,00 x 35,50 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 8 + vijetra  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumirani / Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: ..... Bilcdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 10.09.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: ..... 2 X 10.000



Zmije (grč. Ophidia, lat. Serpentes) su podred unutar reda gmizavaca čije je hladno i suho tijelo prekriveno ljuštkama. Vode porijeklo od predaka koji su ličili na guštare, no kako im se izdužilo tijelo, noge su im reducirane, pa se kreću vlijugajući. Velike vrste (pitoni i anakonde) narastu do 8 m, u rijetkim slučajevima i do 10 m.

Životinje otrovnice posjeduju posebne sisteme u kojima se otrovi proizvode i kojima otrove mogu unijeti u tijelo žrtve. Ovakve se životinje nazivaju fanelotoksičnim životinjama. Pošto zmije posjeduju zube kojima unose otrov u tijelo žrtve, onda one nisu otrovne zmije, nego zmije otrovnice. Na našim prostorima se mogu naći: Poskok (Vipera ammodytes), koji se sreće u svim krajevima BiH do visine od 2000 m/nv i Šarka (Vipera berus), koja naseljava surove predjele i može se sresti i iznad 2000 m/nv. Kod nas se javlja više podvrsta šarke: Obična šarka (Vipera berus berus), Bosanski šargan (Vipera berus bosniensis), Crna šarka (Vipera berus prester) i Planinska šarka (Vipera ursinii macrops). Sve naše otrovnice pripadaju porodici ljtutica (Viperidae). Ljutice žive u Evropi, Aziji, Africi, Sjevernoj i Južnoj Americi, a u Australiji ih nema. Nema ih niti na Antarktiku, gdje je za gmizavce prehladno.

Sve zmije porodice ljtutica prilično su zdepaste i kratkoga repa. Glava se jasno izdvaja od ostalog dijela tijela i srodkog je ili trokutastog oblika. Prekrivena je uglavnom sitnim ljuštkicama. Oči svih ljtutica imaju okomitu zjenicu, što znači da su prilagođene za gledanje u tami. Gotovo sve zmije ove porodice rađaju žive mladunce. Mladunci se rađaju u tankoj prozimoj membrani, koju odmah po izlijeganju probijaju i izlaze iz nje. Otrovnici su od rođenja.

Naše neotrovne zmije su obuhvaćene porodicom smukova (Colubridae). Od vrsta su zastupljene: Bjelouška (Natrix natrix) i Smuk (Zamenis longissimus). Bjelouška, naraste do 1,5 m. Tijelo je odozgo tamno maslinasto sa crnim tačkicama i upadljivim bijelim mrljama iza glave, dok je odozdo žučkasto bijela. Vezana je za vodu i odlično pliva. Hrani se tritonima, punoglavcima i insektima. Smuk je naša najveća zmija. Može narasti i preko 2 m. Boja tijela je jednolična, sivkasto smeđa bez jasnih šara. Nalazimo ga po livadama i šumskim proplancima do 1500 m/nv.

Na prigodnoj poštanskoj marki predstavljen je Bosanski šargan (Vipera berus bosniensis). Žuto-smeđe je boje sa isprekidanim leđnom šarom koja je najčešće u vidu tamnih poprečnih pruga. Rijetko naraste iznad 40-tak cm. Hrani se skakavcima. Naseljava planinske rudine i čest je na Bjelašnici.

**Snakes** (Greek. Ophidia, lat. Serpentes) are suborder of reptiles whose exothermic, amniotic vertebrates are covered in overlapping scales. Their ancestors looked like lizards but their body got so extended and legs reduced so they trail. Bigger species (Pythons and Anacondas) can grow up to 8 m long rarely even 10.

Venomous animals have special systems that produce and that can inject venom in prey's body. These animals are called phanerotoxic animals. Since snakes have no teeth to inject venom into prey's body, they are not poisonous snakes but snakes venomous. In our area it is possible to find Poskok (Vipera ammodytes), that lives in all areas of B&H up to 2000 m above sea level, Šarka (Vipera berus), that can be seen in wilder environment and in regions higher than 2000 m above sea level. In B&H there are more suborders of Šarka, Ordinary Šarka (Vipera berus berus), Bosnian Šargan (Vipera berus bosniensis), Black Šarka (Vipera berus prester) and Mountain Šarka (Vipera ursinii macrops). All our Venomous snakes belong to the family of Vipers (Viperidae). Vipers live in Europe, Asia, Northern and Southern America. There are no Vipers in Australia nor Antarctic since Antarctic is too cold for reptiles.

All snakes from Vipers family are pretty chunky with short tail. Their triangular-shaped head is distinct from the neck and is mostly coated with keeled scales. Eyes of all Vipers have vertical pupils, which means that they see well in the darkness. Almost all snakes from this family give birth to live young. Young are born within a thin transparent membrane which they break and leave right after the birth. They are venomous since their birth.

Our nonvenomous snakes belong to the family of Typical Snakes (Colubridae). Species that can be seen are: Copperhead (Natrix natrix) and Aesculapian Snake (Zamenis longissimus). Copperhead can grow 1,5 m long. Its body is dark olive green with black dots and remarkable white stains over its head. Its bottom is yellowish and white. It lives close to water and swims very well. Copperhead eats newts, larvae and insects. Aesculapian Snake is our biggest snake. It can grow over 2 m long. The color of its body is uniform, grayish-green without distinct marks. It can be found in meadows and forests up to 1500 m above sea level.

In the postal stamp we represent Bosnian Šargan (Vipera berus bosniensis). It is of yellow and brown color with interrupted back stripe usually dark and horizontal. It rarely grows longer than 40 cm. It eats grasshoppers and lives in mountain areas. We can often see this snake on Bjelašnica mountain.

#### Literature: Wikipedia



**Svako dijete u školi****Every child in school**

Autor/Author: Ene Hedičić  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: 0,70 KM ; 0,35 €  
 Veličina / Size: 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj merača u tabaku: 8 + vijeteta  
 Number of stamps per sheet: 8 + vignette  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed: 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: Blicdruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of Issue: 01.10.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: 10.000

Zabrana diskriminacije i jednakost svih ljudi pred zakonom opći su principi i centralne norme u vezi sa zaštitom ljudskih prava u svim međunarodnim dokumentima. Nediskriminacija je prirodno i osnovno pravo svakog čovjeka i pripada svima od rođenja. Ovom načelu posvećen je član 1. Univerzalne deklaracije o ljudskim pravima Ujedinjenih nacija u kojoj se navodi: "Sva ljudska bića rađaju se slobodna i jednakna u dostojanstvu i pravima." Da život u lokalnoj zajednici nije pitanje milosrđa nego ljudskih prava, potvrđuje i UN Konvencija o pravima osoba s invaliditetom.

Kako se Bosna i Hercegovina opredijelila za evropske integracije, obaveza institucija sistema obrazovanja je uključivanje u proces obrazovanja svih kategorija djece i odraslih osoba sa invaliditetom, kako bi se osigurao razvoj njihovih potencijala, osjećaja dostojanstva ličnosti i lične vrijednosti. Svako dijete ima pravo na: besplatno osnovnoškolsko obrazovanje; mogućnost srednjoškolskog obrazovanja i stručne obuke; obrazovanje koje u najvećoj mogućoj mjeri razvija djetetovu osobnost, talente te mentalne i tjelesne sposobnosti; odgoj i obrazovanje koje priprema dijete za aktivni život odrasle osobe u slobodnom društvu; odgoj i obrazovanje koje njeguje poštivanje djetetove obitelji, kulturnog identiteta i jezika, poštivanje djetetove zemlje te prirodnog okruženja; odgoj i obrazovanje u duhu razumijevanja, mira, tolerancije i jednakopravnosti; odmor, igru i mogućnost sudjelovanja u kulturnim i umjetničkim aktivnostima; mogućnost uživanja kulturnog identiteta, vjere, te upotrebu maternjeg jezika.

Ne postoji ni jedan zakonski opravdan razlog za odvajanje djece u obrazovanju jer sva djeca imaju pravo učiti zajedno. Djeca sa smetnjama u razvoju ne smiju biti odvojena od druge djece ili promatrana kao manje važna. Segregacija donosi predrasude i "uči" djecu da budu uplašena i neinformirana. Svakom djetetu je potrebno obrazovanje koje će mu pomoći da razvije socijalne veze i bude pripremljeno za život, a inkluzija ima potencijal da izgradi prijateljstvo, poštovanje i razumijevanje.

Djeca se rađaju s temeljnim slobodama i pravima koja pripadaju svim ljudskim bićima, a društvo je dužno stvoriti uslove za ostvarenje njihovih punih potencijala.

Prohibiting discrimination and equality of all people before the law are general principles and central norms related to the human rights protection in all international documents. Non-discrimination is a natural and basic right of every person and it belongs to everyone from the birth. Article 1. of Universal Human Rights Declaration is dedicated to this principle. This article states;" that life in the local community is not an issue of charity but of human rights what is ratified by UN Convention on Disabled People Rights".

Since Bosnia and Herzegovina has chosen European integration process, educational institutions of B&H are obliged to include all categories of disabled children and adults in educational processes, in order to insure development of their potentials, dignity and sense of personal value. Every child has right to get: free primary school education, possibility to get secondary school education and professional training. They should also get the education that develops child's personality in the best way, his/her talents and mental and physical capacities. Every child has right to get education and upbringing which prepares him/her for active adult life in free society, education and upbringing that support respect of child's family, its cultural identity and language , respect child's country and his/her natural environment. This education and upbringing should provide understanding, peace, tolerance and equality, rest, playing and a chance to take part in cultural and artistic activities, a chance to enjoy cultural identity, religion and usage of mother tongue.

There is no justified, legal reason to separate children in education since all children have right to learn together. Children with development disorders must not be separated from other children or considered to be less important. Segregation brings prejudices and teaches children to be scared and uninformed. Every child needs education that would help him/her to develop social connections and to be prepared for life. The process of inclusion has potential to build friendship, respect and understanding.

Children are born with basic freedom that belongs to all human beings and society is obliged to create condition for realization of their full capacities and potentials.

#### Federal Ministry of Education



## 10 godina monete Euro

### 10 Years of Euro currency



Autor/Author.....	A. Branković
Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination.....	2,00 KM ; 1,02 €
Veličina / Size.....	24,60 x 23,07 mm
Broj merača u tabaku.....	10
Number of stamps per sheet.....	10
Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed.....	102 g
Zupčanje / Perforation.....	13 x 2 cm
Tehnika štampe / Printing process.....	Offset Lithography
Štamparja / Printer.....	Biledruk
Datum izdavanja / Date of issue.....	01.10.2012.
Tiraž/Quantity.....	10.000



Euro je jedinstvena valuta Evropske unije čije su novčanice i kovanice zvanično puštene u opticaj 1. januara 2002. godine. Kao domaću valutu trenutno je koristi 17 država članica tzv. Euro zone: Austrija, Belgija, Cipar, Estonija, Finska, Francuska, Grčka, Irska, Italija, Luksemburg, Nizozemska, Njemačka, Malta, Portugal, Slovačka, Slovenija, Španjolska. Osim ovih država euro je od samog početka u službenoj upotrebi i u Andorri, Monaku, San Marinu, Vatikanu, Crnoj Gori, te na Kosovu.

U povodu obilježavanja desete godišnjice od kada su euro kovanice i novčanice postale zakonsko sredstvo plaćanja planira se početkom 2012. godine puštanje u opticaj ograničene emisije novčića od dva eura. Evropska komisija je izabraла pobednički dizajn za jubilarnu kovanicu od dva eura, koja će biti otkovana širom Euro zone.

U 2011. godini raspisan je konkurs za dizajn kovanice, na kome su mogli da učestvuju svi stanovnici Evropske Unije, i javnim glasanjem se odlučilo o pobedničkom dizajnu. Glasanje je izvršeno putem Interneta, učestovalo je oko trideset pet hiljada osoba, a pobjedu je odnijelo idejno rešenje Helmuta Andexlinger-a, dizajnera iz Austrijske kovnice. Na konkurs za idejno rešenje jubilarne kovanice od dva eura 2012. godine se prijavilo oko 800 učesnika, zatim je stručni žiri u uži izbor odabralo pet najboljih, pa su stanovnici Evropske Unije na sajtu Evropske centralne banke odabrali pobednički dizajn. Sve zemlje Euro zone imaju mogućnost da izdaju ovu jubilarnu kovanicu od 2 eura, kako bi proslavile desetogodišnjicu puštanja u opticaj euro kovanice i novčanice.

Nekoliko elemenata dizajna ima specifično značenje kada je u pitanju euro u posljednjih deset godina. Dizajn simboliše način na koji je euro postao istinski globalni partner u posljednjih deset godina i njegovu važnost u životu običnih ljudi (predstavljeno ljudima na kovanici), trgovini (brod), industriji (fabrika) i energetičci (vjetrovrača).

Ova kovanica će biti treća jubilarna kovanica u nizu koja se izdaje širom Evropske Unije. Do sada su izdate jubilarne kovanice povodom pedesetogodišnjice potpisivanja Rimskog sporazuma (2007. godine) i desetogodišnjice osnivanja ekonomske i monetarne unije, kao i puštanja u opticaj virtualne valute (2009. godine). Predviđa se da će biti otkovano oko devedeset miliona komada ove jubilarne kovanice.

Literatura: Internet - Numizmatika: Jubilarna kovanica od 2 eura 2012, <http://numizmatika.mojblog.rs/p-jubilarne-kovanice-od-2-eura-2012.html>, Blzns.ba / Tanjug - <http://www.blzns.ba/zanlijmljost/3690-priprema-deset-godina-eura.html>, <http://www.dnevniavaz.ba/globus/eu/33203-konkurs-za-novu-kovanicu-od-2-eura.html>

Euro is unitary currency of European Union whose notes and coins were officially launched on January, 1st 2002. As domestic currency it is now used by 17 states, members of so called Euro-zone.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greek, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherland, Germany, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain. Apart from this countries, Euro is officially used in Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Monte Negro and Kosovo.

To celebrate 10 years of Euro, it is planned to launch limited emission of 2 Euro coin at the beginning of 2012.

European Commission chose winning design for jubilee coin of 2 Euros that will be produced all over Euro-zone.

In 2011. A bid was announced for design of new coin and all European Union residents could apply. Public vote decided on winner design. Vote was realized through internet and some 35 000 people took part. Design of Helmut Andexlinger, designer from Austrian mint, won. To the bid for idea of coin some 800 people applied and jury of experts chose five best solutions. After that EU residents chose winner on the web-site of European Central Bank. All Euro-zone countries can mint this coin to celebrate a decade of launching Euro coins and notes.

Some elements of design have specific meaning regarding Euro during last ten years. Design symbolises the way that made Euro real global partner in the last decade and its importance in every-day life of people (symbolized with people on coin), trade (ship), Industry(factory), and energetic (windmill).

This coin will be the third jubilee in series that is launched all over EU. Until now, Jubilee coins were launched to celebrate five year of signing Rome Agreement 2007. and ten years of establishing economy and monetary union as well as launching virtual currency (2009). It is expected that some 90 billion of these coins will be produced.

Literature: Internet - Numizmatika: Jubilarna kovanica od 2 euro 2012

<http://numizmatika.mojblog.rs/p-jubilama-kovanica-od-2-eura-2012>, Biznis.ba / Tanjug -  
<http://www.biznis.ba/zanimljivosti/3890-priprema-decet-godina-eura.html>, <http://www.dnevniavaz.ba/globus/eu/33203-konkurs-za-novu-kovanicu-od-2-eura.html>



## Stari grad Tešanj - Tešanska gradina

### Old town Tešanj



Autor/Author: ..... T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 0,20 KM ; 0,10 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku: ..... 10 (5 serija)  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 10 (5 series)  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamparija / Printer: ..... Bleddruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue: ..... 25.06.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: ..... 250.000



Tešanj se nalazi na razmeđu srednje i sjeveroistočne Bosne i Hercegovine, a graniči sa općinama Teslić, Doboј, Doboј-Jug, Usora i Maglaj. Grad Tešanj leži pored rječice Tešnjke, na nadmorskoj visini od 230 metara. Stari grad je lociran u njegovom središtu, na jednom strmom i stjenovitom briježu.

Nije poznato ko je i kada osnovao grad, ali se na osnovu nalaza prahistorijske keramike, koji su pronađeni u prostoru tvrđave i nesigurno utvrđenim tragovima rimske opeke, može pretpostaviti da su prvu utvrdu sagradili Iliri, zatim Rimljani, a kasnije i slovenski doseljenici. U pisanim izvorima prvi put se pominje 18. septembra 1461. godine u povelji kralja Stjepana Tomaševića kojom daruje, između ostalog, Tešanj kao krunko dobro, svome stricu Radivoju.

Iz zapisa ugarskog historičara Ištvanija doznajemo da se definitivni pad Tešnja, pod osmanlijsku vlast, desio 1520. godine. Nakon daljnog osmanlijskog osvajanja Tešanj ostaje u dubokoj pozadini, te nije imao strateške važnosti, zbog čega će tešanska Gradina dugo biti zapuštena.

Tek nakon Velikog bečkog rata (1683-1699.) kada Osmansko Carstvo prelazi u defanzivu, stari grad Tešanj dobija na značaju. Kao sjedište jedne od kapetanija, ali i važna strateška tačka u odbrani sjevernih granica Osmanskog Carstva, obnovljen je u prvoj polovini 18. stoljeća; izgradnja Donjeg grada otpočela je 1703. godine, za vladavine sultana Mustafe II i bosanskog vezira Mehmed-paše, a gradnja velike kule (Dizdareve kule) i tabije u vrijeme bosanskih valija Ali-paše i Sulejman-paše 1745/6. i 1746/7. godine. Kao fortifikacijski objekat predstavlja jednu od najznačajnijih i prostorno najvećih (6.296 m<sup>2</sup>) utvrda u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Posebno je interesantna sahat kula koja se nalazi ispod starog grada, na strmoj padini iznad tešanske čaršije. Jedna je od rijetkih u Bosni i Hercegovini koje još i danas rade, a izgrađena je početkom 18. stoljeća i visoka 18,5 metara.

Graditeljska cjelina - stari grad Tešanj, proglašen je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine od strane Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika 7.7.2003. godine. Od 2004. godine do danas izvršeni su značajni radovi na rekonstrukciji i revitalizaciji ovog vrijednog spomenika kulture, tako da je danas Stari grad Tešanj, značajna turistička destinacija.

Tešanj is placed in the middle of central and north-eastern Bosnia and it neighbours with districts Teslić, Doboj, Doboj-Jug, Usora and Maglaj. Tešanj town lays next to the small river Tešanjka, 230m above sea level. Old town is located in its center, on a rocky and awry hill.

It is not known who had established city, or when, but based on the finding of ceramics from pre-historical period it can be assumed that Tešanj was founded by Illyrians than Romans and later Slavic migrants. These ceramics and questionable traces of roman brick were found in the area of castle.

Tešanj is mentioned in writings for the first time on September, 18th 1461. In the Charter of King Stjepan Tomasević. By this charter the King gave among other things, Tešanj as crown's property to his uncle Radivoj.

Writings of Hungarian historian Itsvani, provide information that definite defeat of Tešanj by Ottomans happened in 1520. After further Ottoman conquests, Tešanj remained deep behind the border so it was of no strategic importance. Following this reason Tešanj's fort was neglected for a long time.

Only after the big Vienna War (1683.-1699) when Ottoman Empire started defence, old town Tešanj became important. As a headquarter of one district, but also important strategic point in defence of Northern borders of Ottoman empire, Tešanj was renovated in the first half of 18th century. Construction of lower town started in 1703. during Sultan Mustafa II, and Bosnian vezier Mehmed-pasha rule. Construction of Big Castle (Dizdar's Castle) and fort started during Bosnian Valis Ali-pasha and Suleiman-pasha rule in 1745/6. and 1746/7. Big Castle represents one of the biggest (6.296m<sup>2</sup>) and most important forts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The clock-tower placed under the old town in awry hill, is specially interesting since it is the rare one still functioning. It was built at the beginning of 18th century and is 18,5 m tall.

Construction complex - Old Town Tešanj is pronounced to be national monument of B&H by Commission for Preservation of National Heritage in B&H, on July, 7th 2003. Since 2004. remarkable reconstruction and revitalization of this valuable cultural monument were done so Old Town Tešanj became remarkable touristic destination.



## Stari grad Bužim

### Old town Bužim



Autor/Author:..... T. Lučarević  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination:..... 0,20 KM ; 0,16 €  
 Veličina / Size:..... 41,58 x 27,72 mm  
 Broj maraka u tabaku:..... 10 (5 serija)  
 Number of stamps per sheet:..... 10 (5 series)  
 Papir, gumirani/ Paper, Gummed:..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation:..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process:..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamparja / Printer:..... Blidruk  
 Datum izdanja / Date of issue:..... 25.06.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity:..... 250.000



Bužim je manje naseljeno mjesto i središte općine na krajnjem sjeverozapadu Bosne i Hercegovine. Graniči sa općinama Bosanska Krupa, Cazin, Velika Kladuša, te sa Republikom Hrvatskom.

Područje bužimske općine bilo je naseljeno prije dolaska Rimljana u ove krajeve. U predtursko doba stanovništvo ovog područja bavilo se zemljoradnjom, stočarstvom, vađenjem i taljenjem ruda, te trgovinom. Postojanje kovnice novca u XIV stoljeću dokaz je da je trgovina za ondašnje prilike bila razvijena. Bužim je bio središte trgovine ovog područja sve do dolaska Omer-paše Latasa. No, sa njegovim dolaskom Bužim je (sa okolicom) nazadovao u svakom pogledu, s obzirom da je središte trgovine kao pokretača privređivanja na ovim prostorima preseljeno u Bosansku Krupu.

U prvoj polovini XIV stoljeća Bužim se zvao Čave ("In Čave alias Bužim"). Bužim se u pisanim materijalima pod tim imenom spominje 1334. godine kao utvrda i naselje, i sve do danas je zadržao taj naziv.

Stari grad leži na nadmorskoj visini od 325 metara. Bio je jedan od najvećih gradova u Krajini, a čuvali su ga dizdari i stražari. Branjen je puškarna i topovima. Na ovom velikom srednjovjekovnom zdanju ističu se donžon-kule, puškarnice, odaje tamnice, bastioni i tabije (bedemi, utvrde) sa ostacima zidova stare džamije.

Prvobitni grad Bužim je vjerovatno bio već sazidan u XIII stoljeću, 1251 godine. Sastojao se od jedne donžon kule i gradskog obrata. Prvobitni grad Bužim je bio zidan ljiucem kamenom kojeg u ovom kraju ima u izobilju. Kvalitet vezivnog malterja je daleko bolji od onog koji se upotrebljavao za zidanje prilikom renoviranja grada u XV stoljeće. Prvobitna kula prije renoviranja bila je cilindričnog oblika sa drvenim stropovima i drvenim čardakom na vrhu. U XV stoljeću grad Bužim u potpunosti mijenja svoj izgled. Prvobitni gradski obor je do temelja porušen, a prvobitna kula (danas jugo-istok) je rušena sve do nivoa podnica prvoga sprata. Na toj osnovi podignut je novi moderni tvrdi grad koji je važio za jednu od najboljih tvrđava u Bosni i Hercegovini. Gornji grad je od renoviranja u XV stoljeću zadržao svoj izgled sve do danas (uz male preinake). Grad je osamljeno utvrđeno prebivalište na strateškim istaknutim i redovito teže pristupačnom polozaju feudalnog posjeda središte vlastelina namjenjeno boravku i odbrani. Iako Stari grad Bužim po arhitektonsko-umjetničkim karakteristikama vuče korjene iz romaničkog i gotičkog umjetničkog arhitektonskog stilskog razdoblja, ipak pouzdano možemo tvrditi da je ovo tipično renesansno arhitektonsko ostvarenje.

02.05.2003. godine Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH proglašila je Staru tvrđavu Bužim nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

### Općina Bužim

Bužim is less populated place in the furthest north-west of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It neighbours districts of Bosanska Krupa, Cazin, Velička Kladuša and with Republic Croatia.

Bužim area was populated before coming of Romans in these areas. During pre-Ottoman period, people of this area were engaged with agriculture, cattle-breeding, mining and melting minerals and trading. Existence of a coin of money in XIV century, proves that trade was developed there at that time. Bužim was trade center of this area until coming of Omer-Pasha Latas whose coming caused Bužim deteriorate in every aspect making Bosanska Krupa a new trade center.

During the first half of XIV century Bužim was called Čave ("In Čave alias Bužim"). In writings Bužim is mentioned under this name as settlement and fort in 1934. and it keeps this name until today.

Old town is placed at 325 m above sea level. It was one of the biggest cities in Krajina and it was protected by dizdars (Tur. guard) and guards. It was defended by guns and canons. In this big medieval building, it is possible to see donjon-castles, loop-holes, chamber-jails, bastions and forts with the remaining of old mosk's walls.

The first town Bužim was probably built in XIII century, in 1251. It was made up of one donjon fort and city committee building. The first town of Bužim was contracted with the stone Ljutac which is characteristic for this area. The quality of bonding concrete is much better than one used for renewing town in XV century. The first fort had the shape of cylinder with wood ceilings and wooden belvedere. In XV century town of Bužim is changed completely. The first city committee building is completely ruined and the first fort (today southern-eastern part) is ruined to the first floor level. On this base the new, modern, solid town is built and it was considered to be one of the best forts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Upper part of the town has kept its look from the renovating in XV century until today with only smaller changes. The town is lonely, forted place in strategically outstanding and usually less accessible place of feudal estate. It is the headquarter of nobleman created for residence and defence. Although the Old town Bužim has characteristics of Roman and Gothic architecture and art, we can still claim that this is typical renaissance architectural achievement.

Commission for National Heritage Preservation in B&H pronounced Old fort of Bužim a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina on May the 2nd 2003.

### Municipality Bužim



## Cvijeće - Ljubičica, Jaglac, Kukurijek, Visibeba, Šafran

## Flowers - Violet, Primrose, Hellebore, Snow Drop, Saffron



Autor/Author: ..... T. Lučanović  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 0,70 KM ; 0,36 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 35,00 x 42,00 mm  
 Broj mrežke u tabelku: ..... 10  
 Number of stamps per sheet: ..... 10  
 Papir, gumiran/ Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset Lithography  
 Štampanja / Printer: ..... Bilodruk  
 Datum izdjele / Date of issue: ..... 07.06.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: ..... 10 X 50.000



**Morska fauna - Meduza, Morski konjic, Morska zvijezda, Riba, Morski rak****Marine fauna - Jellyfish, Seahorse, Star, Fish, Crab**

Autor/Author: ..... A. Branković  
 Nominalna vrijednost / Nomination: ..... 0,70 KM ; 0,38 €  
 Veličina / Size: ..... 42,00 x 35,00 mm  
 Broj mrešta u tabluču: ..... 10 (5 X 2 motiva)  
 Number of stampa per sheet: ..... 10 (5 X 2 motive)  
 Papir, gumenjan/ Paper, Gummed: ..... 102 g  
 Zupčanje / Perforation: ..... 13 x 2 cm  
 Tehnika štampe / Printing process: ..... Offset Lithography  
 Štamperja / Printer: ..... Bledruk  
 Datum izdajanja / Date of issue: ..... 27.11.2012.  
 Tiraž/Quantity: ..... 5 X 100.000



# SVJETSKE NAGRADE FILATELIJI BIH

Na 10. Međunarodnom natječaju za najljepšu poštansku marku izdatu u 2010. godini (China Annual Best Foreign Stamp Poll), održanom u Pekingu, Kina,

"JP BH Pošta" d.o.o. Sarajevo dobila je nagradu za najbolji dizajn za prigodnu poštansku marku - Fauna, Labud.

Na 11. Međunarodnom natječaju za najljepšu poštansku marku izdatu u 2011. godini, Organizacioni komitet dodijelio je nagradu za najbolji dizajn

"JP BH Pošta" d.o.o. Sarajevo za prigodnu poštansku marku - Flora, Jasnin encijan.



China Annual Best Foreign Stamp Poll  
2010.

# WORLD AWARDS FOR B&H PHILATELY

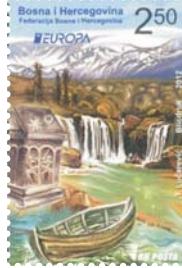
On the tenth international competition for the most beautiful stamp issued in year 2010, China Annual Best Foreign Stamp Poll, that was held in Beijing, China, BH Post Sarajevo was awarded with the prize for best design of a commemorative stamp issue Fauna, Swan.

At the eleventh international competition for the most beautiful stamp issued in the year 2011, organizing committee of the competition awarded BH Post Sarajevo with the prize for the best design, for the commemorative stamp issue Flora, Jasna's Gentian.





Europa "Posjetite u BiH..."  
BH Pošta  
7101 Sarajevo  
Dan 29.05.2012



**EUROPA** "Posjetite u BiH..."

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