



Lifelong  
Learning  
Programme



*CATALOGUE*

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The background of the page is a grayscale photograph of a set of stone steps. The steps are made of large, irregularly shaped stones, and the image is slightly faded to allow the text to be legible.

## *TABLE OF CONTENTS*

*Introduction*

*Chapter 1. Historical heritage*

*Chapter 2. Religious heritage*

*Chapter 3. Culture and tradition*

*Chapter 4. Industrial heritage*

## *Introduction*

### *Our European Cultural Heritage*

*One of the most important things we are being taught and we teach is respect towards national and European values. Although we know that these values are irreplaceable, we are continuously driven to rekindle and to transmit them. These cultural monuments are unique sources of emotional and esthetic experience and Europe is thoroughly penciled by these breathing treasures.*

*In each of our countries there are institutions which strive to optimize cultural services and to emphasize the importance of our European cultural heritage. However we consider that a project such as ours has the benefit of articulating animate memories of the regions we are part of. We also think that it can create an open European society aware of the values around by acknowledging cultural diversity.*

*As Europeans we need to affirm the essence of our national identity which is also a dimension of civilization. Therefore it is a fundamental aspect in the communication and the cooperation between all European countries. As a matter of fact the present European cultural heritage stake involves not only its preservation and restoration but also its betterment and its re-initiation in larger and larger contexts through different actions and projects.*

*Today we are grateful to witness the active participation of all partner countries. We are all trying to find together the most suitable ways of welding the links between our countries.*

*A valuable European writer said that the world shouldn't be a fair in which everything is improvisational, ephemeral or unsubstantial. Instead it should be a place of durable monuments meant to endure and to be used by those who will come. This is exactly what we want for our beautiful continent.*

*Adriana Gândac,  
"Colegiul Național Ștefan cel Mare", Hirfău - Romania*

*CHAPTER 1*  
*Historical heritage*





## *The Palace of Culture*

*The Palace of Culture was partly built on the old ruins of the medieval Royal Court of Moldavia. It was inaugurated by King Ferdinand and Queen Mary of Romania. The Palace hosts four museums:*



*The Art Museum, The Ethnographic Museum of Moldavia, Moldavia's History Museum and Science and Technology Museum. What is especially rare and unique in Europe is the carillon clock in the tower that has an eight bells assembly which reproduces "Hora Unirii" (Hora of the Union) song*

## *Neamț Fortress*

*This fortress is listed among the most valuable medieval monuments located on the Romanian territory. The history of Neamț Fortress is tied to the tumultuous past of the country. It was the silent witness of the wars fought with the Turks by the Romanian Princes.*



## *The Museum of the Union.*

*Built at the beginning of the 19th century in neoclassical style, the museum is in itself the most important museum exhibit. In 1859 the building was restored and it became the residence of the new Moldavian Prince Alexandru I. Cuza. During World War I, when the city of Bucharest was occupied by the German troops, King Ferdinand established here, in this edifice, his headquarters.*





## *Samuil Fortress*

*Samuil Fortress is a Medieval fortress built in the early 11th century on a small hill near the Strumeshnitsa river.*

*On 29 July 1014 the famous Belasitsa battle took place - the heaviest battle for decades.*

*For days the Bulgarian soldiers successfully repelled the attacks of the enemy. This was one of the heaviest and bloodiest battles in the history of Bulgaria.*

*Under the command of Vasilii II, they were blinded. Every 100 Bulgarian soldiers, the Byzantines left one person with one eye to lead the others. Samuil died after seeing his blinded army. The cruelty of Vasilii II against the Bulgarians made him notorious as Vasilii II, the Murderer of Bulgarians.*



## *Heraklea Sintika*

*Heraclea Sintica is an antique town in southwestern Bulgaria. It was inhabited by the Thracian tribe Sinthi. The village is placed near the Kozhuh volcano, next to Roupite village. It is about 10 km away from the town of Petrich.*



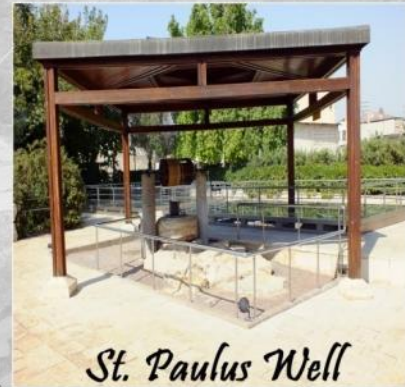


## Cleopatra Gate



The entrance to Tarsus is made through a door which reveals the life experiences of thousands of years. The only remaining door of a 3-door city walls, which were built in the byzantine period, is the Cleopatra Gate. It was built by using Khorasan The edge of the door, which measures in length 6.17 meters and 6.18 meters in width, is in the shape of a horseshoe. When the Egypt's famous queen Cleopatra came to Tarsus to meet the Roman General Antonio, it is said that she entered the city through this gate.

St. Paul who has an important value in the christian world, was born in Tarsus. There is a very old well, which is believed to be the house of St. Paulus. Some wall remains were found when the archeological excavations were made.



**St. Paulus Well**



**Antique Street**

This ancient street, made 2100 years ago, with polygonally placed basalt stones is 6.5 meters wide. Its ridged structure and the sewage system are the features that separate it from other Anatolian roads. On the West and the East side of the road, there are stylobats belonging to different ages and there are stylobats belonging to different ages and a Roman house.

Nusrat Minelayer made history as 'the most famous minelayer of the world' due to changing the fate in Çanakkale Operations on 18th March, 1915. It won a historic victory by sinking the English and French ships on Çanakkale Naval Warfare on that date. It is being exhibited in its authentic form in Tarsus.



**Nusrat Minelayer**



### *The Castle of Angers*

*The castle of Angers was built in the XIXth century by Louis IX. It is a very impressive place; it covers 25000 m<sup>2</sup>.*



### *The Castle of Le Hardas*

*The castle was built in the XV and XVIth century. It is located in the French « département » of Maine-et-Loire, in the village of Louvaines.*

### *The Castle of La Lorie*

*The castle is located in the village of La Chapelle-sur-Oudon about 2 kilometres from Segré. It was built in the XVIIIth century, It was expanded during the reign of Louis XV to become a stud.*



### *The Castle of Challain-la-Potherie*

*The Castle of Challain-la-Potherie is a castle located in the town of Challain-la-Potherie in Maine-et-Loire. This magnificent Gothic castle was built in the XIXth century by the architect René Hodé.*

## Poland

**Ogrodzieniec Castle** – the castle of the mighty Boner family. It dates back to 14th century but was considered the most powerful keep in Poland in 16th century. Now the castle is considered the most beautiful ruin in our country. The place is so picturesque that A. Janowski having seen it decided to establish the first tourist organization – Polish Sightseeing Association.

## Ogrodzieniec Castle



**Wawel Royal Castle** – Between 11th and 17th centuries Wawel was the seat of Polish kings. The castle was redeveloped by the king Zygmunt I Stary in 16th century into a magnificent renaissance residence – now a museum. The castle houses a cathedral with Polish Kings and famous people mausoleum in the dungeons. There is a small cave in the Wawel Hill. One legend says that a ferocious dragon used to live there – now the dragon is the symbol of Cracow.

## Wawel Royal Castle



**Auschwitz Museum** – Nazi extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau – the biggest "cemetery" in Europe. It is the symbol of terror and genocide over 1.1million men, women and children –especially Jews – but also Poles, Romanians, Russians and many other nations.nations. The camp is now, probably, the most depressing museum in the world.

## Auschwitz Museum

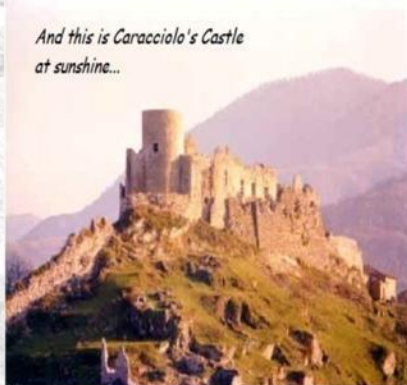


Nevertheless, everybody should visit the place to ensure that the crimes will not happen again. The visit is always remembered for the rest of one's life.



*Italy*

*Teatro Stabile (PZ) Teatro Stabile is the main theatre dedicated to the musician from Potenza, Francesco Stabile. It was built in 1857.*



*And this is Caracciolo's Castle at sunrise...*

*Brienza - the castle and the medieval village. In origin it was an Angevin fortress rebuilt in 1571. It had 365 rooms, one for each day of the year.*

*The castle of Lagopesole*

*The castle of Lagopesole*

*Built by the Saracens, it was expanded by the Normans between 1242 and 1250 and was a*

*hunter mansion for Frederick II of Hohenstaufen and a summer residence for the Angevine kings of Naples. During the brigand age in Southern Italy, the castle was taken by Carmine Crocco (1861) and used as his base.*



*The castle of Melfi*



*This castle, which is situated in Melfi, is one of the most important medieval castles in the south of Italy. Its foundation dates back to Norman times, it has a multi-style architectural form, although it looks purely medieval.*

## Germany

**Klosterpforte.** Today, the listed building 'Klosterpforte' is one of Bersenbrück's landmarks. The main building and the water ditch compose the historic area. It was built in 1700 as a new part of the Cistercian convent of St. Mary's on the orders of the Abbess of Nyvenheim.



**Amtsgericht** (County Court; former convent). In 1231 Count Otto of Ravensberg founded the Cistercian convent in Bersenbrück. The former convent is divided into the cloister, the north wing and the late Gothic parish church. Today it is used as the County Court of Bersenbrück.

**The Town Hall of Osnabrück.** The Gothic building was finished in 1512 and became famous in 1648 as one of the two places (the other being the town hall of Münster) where the Peace of Westphalia was concluded. Therefore the most important room of the building is the Friedenssaal (peace hall), which has been restored to its appearance in 1648. The town hall was destroyed in World War II, but the furnishings had been stored in a safe place so that they could be put in their original places after the town hall had been rebuilt in 1948.



**Kalkriese – the site of the Battle of Teutoburg Forest.** Kalkriese is an area near Osnabrück and Bramsche which is famous because it is the site where archaeologists have probably found remains of the Battle of Teutoburg Forest (Varusschlacht). This was a battle between the Romans under command of the Roman general Publius Quinctilius Varus and Teutonic tribes under their leader Arminius. In this battle the Romans had to suffer their biggest defeat ever.

At Kalkriese there were found a lot of Roman coins, bones of humans and horses, equipment of the Romans and remains of fortifications in an area of about 30 km<sup>2</sup>. But although archaeologists found such a big number of finds, nobody can exactly say whether Kalkriese really was the place of the "Varusschlacht" or maybe another place in this region.

## CHAPTER 2

### *Religious heritage*





Romania

### Voroneț Monastery

Built in 1488, this monastery was dedicated to St. George, the bringer of victory in battle. It was founded by Stephen the Great and it is widely known throughout Europe due to its interior and exterior wall paintings. This monastery offers an abundance of frescoes featuring an intense shade of blue commonly known as "Voroneț blue".



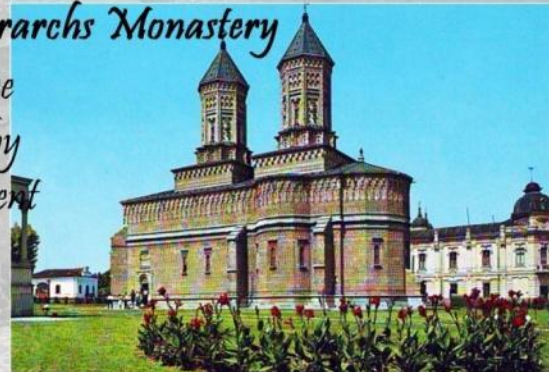
### Putna Monastery

Putna Monastery is one of the most important cultural, religious and artistic centers established in medieval Moldavia. It will always be known as the burial place of Stephen the Great (1457-1504). Mihai Eminescu, Romania's national poet named Putna Monastery "The" Jerusalem of Romanian People".

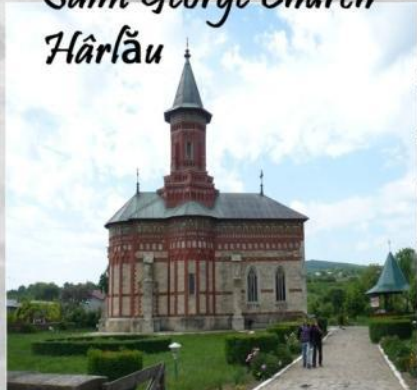


### The Three Holy Hierarchs Monastery

Presently a monk monastery, "The Three Holy Hierarchs Monastery" was founded by the ruler Vasile Lupu in 1635. The monument is renowned for its embroidery in stone that decorate the outer walls.



### Saint George Church Hârslău



Saint George Church, a gorgeous architectural monument that was built by Stephen the Great in 1492 was included in 2004 on the list of historical monuments. Both the Court and the Church were subject in time to various interventions that affected both the architecture and the murals. In 1499 a Peace Treaty was signed here with the Polish King John Albert.

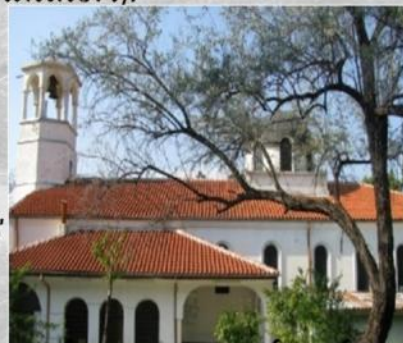


*The temple "Yspenie Bogoridichno" was built in 1857. The temple statutory of the church is celebrating on 15th August called Big Bogorodica.*



*The church "St. Georgi" was built in 1923. It is situated in the south part of "Dalboshnica" suburb. The temple stautory is on 6th May "Gergiovden" This is the biggest spring statutory.*

*The church "St. Nikolai Chudotvorec" was built in 1868. Unfortunately in 1995 one part of the church was burnt. But in 1998 the church was restovered.*



*The monastery "St. Petka" is situated in the west part of the town, and in the foot of Belasica mountain. The church was build in 1912.*

### *The Rila Monastery*

*was build in 927-947 by Ivan Rilski.. The monastery is a complex of cultural, dwelling and farming buildings. The monastery has also its own library which is very rich in literally material.*



*The Rozhen Monastery "St Nativity of Mother of God" is the biggest monastery in Pirin Mountain in the southwestern part of Bulgaria. The Rozhen Monastery was probably founded in XIII century.*



Turkey

### •The Grand Mosque (Ulu Mosque)

It was constructed by Governor Ibrahim, the son of Piri Pasha from the Ramadan Seigniorial in 1579. The Grand Mosque, which reflects Turkish Islamic Art in each square meter, is constructed on the remains of St. Pierre Church.

The graves of Abbasid Khalif Me'mun and and Sheikh Mohammad Hasan from the sheikhs of Kadri religion are in the Grand Mosque, as well as the seats of Phropet Sit and Lokman Hekim.



### St. Paulus Church

The building, located in Tarsus Grand Mosque square and dedicated to St. Paulus, is estimated to have been found in the 17th-18th centuries A. D.

The church in two lines is seperated into three with four columns and covered with vault. On the

northeast of the church there is a place of the bell tower. In the center of the ceiling there are frescos of Christ, Johannes, Matthew,

Marcus and Lucas. On the Western internal part and above the entrance, there is a wooden second ceiling supported by the first two columns. The Christians regularly visit the church for pilgrimage purposes.



Eshab-ı Kehf is a hollowed visiting place for both Christians and Muslims. Eshab-ı Kehf means 'cave mates'. According to the legend, seven faithful young men and a dog who didn't want do abandon their monotheistic beliefs, took shelter in Eshab- Kehf and slept there for 309 years. After that long period, one of them got up and went to the city center. As the money he used belonged to ancient times, everything was revealed. When people went to the cave, they only saw there seven birds.

### Eshab-ı Kehf





*The Jaillette's Priory had been founded by Geoffroy Lostoir, after his return from the crusades in 1194. It follows the roman and gothic "Plantagenêt" style with a cloister. It is about 10 kilometers away from Segré, in the commune of Louvainès.*

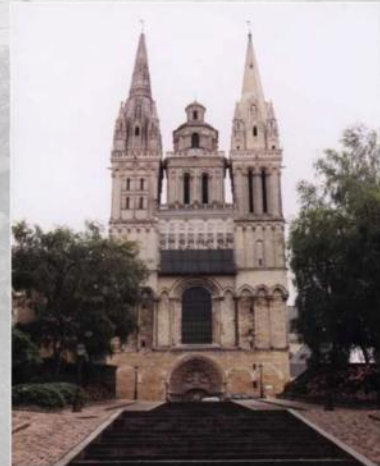


*« Saint Maurice » cathedral in Angers was built in the Gothic "Plantagenêt" style at the beginning of the XIIth century.*

*Inside the choir of the cathedral, the "gothic*



*Plantagenêt" vault and the stained-glass windows (XIIth century).*



*Vern d'Anjou Church is an example of those churches built in the "néogothique" style during the XIXth century. Their preservation could be a problem today, as they are getting older and need to be restored.*

## Poland

**Jasna Góra Monastery** – founded in 1382 by Pauline monks is "the spiritual capital of Poland". Houses the icon of Virgin Mary surrounded by a widespread cult. Every year millions of pilgrims visit this place. The monastery, which is fortified with battlements, is architecturally very interesting. There is a treasury in which are valuable gifts given by famous pilgrims, for example: Turkish tents that were Jan III Sobieski's booty at the battle of Vienna or John Paul II's belt which was shot during the attack on the pope.



**Fara Church in Pilica** – It was built at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries in gothic style and then reconstructed many times. Its interior is considered one of the most beautiful in southern Poland. It harmoniously combines gothic style with renaissance and baroque ones. The church is very good for studying purposes.

**Jewish Cemetery in Pilica** – founded on the turning point of 19th and 20th centuries. Today there are a few hundred gravestones left which is a clear evidence of the presence of Jews in Pilica. Before World War II Jews constituted half of Pilica's population. The majority of Jews were murdered in German concentration camps. The survivors went to Israel after the war.





*Italy*

## *Saint Gerardo's Cathedral*

*Original building of the thirteenth century, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Assunta, was later named after the patron saint, San Gerardo, a bishop of Piacenza belonging to the family La Porta, who arrived in Basilicata in early 1100.*



## *Madonna del Carmine*



*Every year on July 16, the Holy Virgin is celebrated with a procession from the Mother*

*Church in Avigliano to the Mountain nearby. More than 10,000 people gather to worship Our Lady. After the procession the Holy Virgin is crowned.*



*Santissima Trinità in Venosa:  
unfinished abbey dating back  
to the 12th century*



  
Germany

**Artländer Dom St. Nikolaus** (Ankum parish church of St. Nicolas). It is a Catholic church which is also called "Artland Cathedral". The exact building day is not known, but it is estimated that the church was built before the year 1100. After a fire because of a lightning strike in



1892 it was renewed in four years. Only the outer walls had persisted. The church is 79 meters high and is the centre of the village of Ankum. It is one of the most important sightseeings of Ankum.

**Wallfahrtskirche** (pilgrimage church) of Lage. It was founded in 1245 by a holy order called "the Order of St. John". It is not exactly known when the church was built but it is estimated that the church was built in the 13th century. It was built for sick pilgrims. At the beginning of the 14th century, there was built a big cross with a crucifix, which was consecrated on



29th August 1315. This cross is a very important symbol for the pilgrims because if a person is ill, people carry it around the church and pray for this person to God. It is a very famous sight and every year many pilgrims are visiting the church.

## CHAPTER 3

### *Culture and tradition*





## *Hârlau Vineyard and Wine Museum*

*The museum is a 19th century building, known as the Mansion of Boyar Tautu. In 1999 the museum was set up housing an ethnography collection concerning the vineyard area.*



*The collection presents not only the most important moments, when the wine is consumed by the Romanian peasants, but also their customs and beliefs.*

## *Romanian folk dances and costumes*

*Romania is a unique European country as its folklore still exists in its natural environment. A rich variety of traditional dances still exists in Romania due to the continuation of the feudal system until the mid 19th century.*



*The tasteful beauty of the regional costumes can be seen throughout Romania. The costumes reflect ethnic identity and document the historical and artistic values of the Romanian people.*



## *Christmas and New Year's customs in Romania*

*Christmas and New Year's Eve are accompanied by spectacular traditions in Romania.*



*The streets resound with the carols, the music and the dance present in mini plays enacted around these celebrations.*



## *The Power of the Bulgarian Songs*

*Traditional Bulgarian songs are our national heritage. In recent years we have seen veritable boom of Bulgaria's folklore on the international scene too. Some of the oldest national Bulgarian songs are the rural songs.*

## *The Uniqueness of Bulgarian Folk Dances*

*Bulgarian folk dances have been created over the course of centuries and have been improved and refined. Bulgarian traditional folk dances are characterized by unsurpassed variety and wealth of movements, steps, jumps and twists. The original beat swift changes of short and long steps contribute to the exceptionally strong impression that Bulgarian horo (dance).*

## **STANCHINARIE AND RUSALIAN DANCES IN PETRICH**

*The New Year's masking (the so called carnival dances) and the rusalian dances are two calendar folk customs. In times past these customs were performed during the whole period of the dirty days but nowadays they are performed only on the 1st of January (Vasilovden), know by the local people as Sourva.*

*In Petrich the carnival processions and the rusalian dances are connected to the ritual cycle of the period from Christmas to Epiphany (25th of December – 6th of January).*



**Martenitsa**

## **Baba Marta Day (Grandma March Day)**

*This holiday is celebrated in Bulgaria, on the first of March. Martenitsa is worn on that day and through March, until a stork or a bloomed tree is seen, symbolizing warmer weather and well being.*



Turkey

### Şahmeran

According to the legend; the king of the snakes Şahmeran was in love with the daughter of the king of Tarsus. While the pretty princess was bathing in the Old Hamam, which is still in use today, Şahmeran used to secretly watch the princess from the dome on top of Hamam where the king of the snakes ascended.

Once, while watching the princess, Şahmeran fell down into the Hamam and Princess's guards cut his head. It's believed that the stains on the Hamam's walls are traces of Şahmeran's blood.



### Tarsus Waterfall

Tarsus Waterfall, located on Berdan Stream, was formed in 600 A. D.. The area in which this waterfall exists is conglomerate; the rocks can be caved easily. The discovery of graves proves that the region was used as a graveyard in the Roman period.



### Kırkkışık Covered Bazaar

It was constructed together with Grand Mosque in 1579 and was used as hospice and madrasa. The covered bazaar, which is designed rectangular, is made of stone and a 5-store dome is knit on it. The bazaar takes its name from spoon ornamentation on the exterior.

Tarsus American College, which was founded under the name of 'St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus' in 1888, is the first Christian missionary school founded in Turkey. Its name changed into Tarsus College during World War I and Turkish Muslim students also started to be educated there. Its building is an interesting sample of Ottoman architecture and it draws attention with its neo-classical style entrance gate and the high roof.

### Tarsus American College



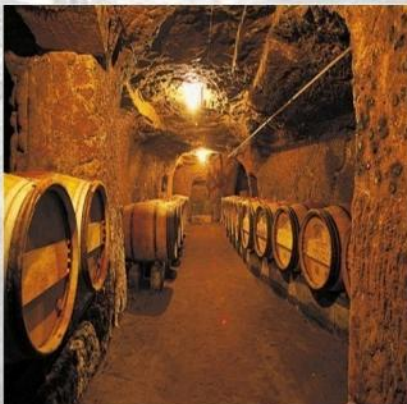


## France

*In Le Lion d'Angers, you can find the national stud farm of the Isle Briand. It is situated next to a 19th century castle. In this place, you will discover the horses which are brought up there. It gathers many races as Arabian thoroughbred or English thoroughbred. In this stud farm, some competitions are organized, as the famous Mondial du Lion.*



*The Cider is a typical angevin alcoholic drink. It is made from squeezed apples. In a village, L'Hotellerie de Flée, this drink is celebrated every year.*



*The vineyards of Anjou and Saumur are the third wine-growing region in France.*

*Today, you can find cellars in Saumur. The twenty thousand hectares of Maine et Loire give different types of wines : red, white, rosé or sparkling.*

*The wine is kept in barrels, in a freestone cellar.*

*This is a special bottle of Anjou with a badge.*



*Five women with the typical angevin costume*

## Poland

**Rural Housewives' Circle** – these are women's organizations existing in Poland for 150 years assembling rural women in different ages. One of their goals is cultivating native traditions and folklore. The circles set up folk band, they deal with embroidery, celebrate folk holidays where they present folk outfits, rituals and customs. In our region Ryczów is famous for such a circle – they win prizes at national folk festivals.



**Stewed Potatoes Cooking** (called Prażonki or Duszaki) – is a social culinary tradition derived from our region. Potatoes are sliced and put into a cast-iron cauldron together with lard, onions, sausage, pork fat sometimes beetroots and carrots. They are seasoned with salt and pepper and topped with a cabbage leaf. The cauldron is covered with a tightly fitting lid and secured with a special screw. Then it is put into an open fire to stew for 30 minutes. But more important is the ritual. Women prepare the dish and men build a fire and cook. Friends or families gather around the fire and talk, sing and have a good time. Only in our region are produced special cauldrons for preparing this dish and in nearby Poręba there is an International Stewed Potatoes Festival.



**Marzanna Drowning** – In many regions of Poland Marzanna drowning folk tradition is cultivated. Marzanna is a straw figure representing pagan goddess of winter and death. The ritual is held on 21 March, the first day of spring. A procession of schoolchildren takes prepared and clothed Marzanna to the river or lake bank. Before throwing into the water the figure is often set on fire. The goal of the ritual is to frighten winter away and call spring to come as well as ensuring good harvest. Despite over one thousand years of Christianity the pagan rite is still alive.





*Italy*

## *The traditional costume*

*Tuuaglia: the cloth on the head*

*Lu cuamm-sin: the blouse*

*Lu juppon: the jacket*

*Lu sciusej: the skirt*

*Lu pann "rhret": the cloth that goes behind*

*Lu pann "rattuorn": the cloth that goes on the skirt*

*Lu uand-sin: the apron*



## *The Stockfish "Sagra"*

*Stockfish is mainly cooked with "cruschi" peppers: the common red peppers cropped and dried in the sun. Peppers are fried in olive oil and poured on boiled stockfish. This makes this dish crunchy and very tasty.*

*Every year in Aivigliano people enjoy stockfish eating all together in the High Street.*



## Germany

*The Reggae-Jam-Festival is one of the biggest festivals in Europe. . Once a year about 15 000 fans get together in the town centre of Bersenbrück. For the fourth time the festival was chosen by the magazine RIDDIM the best festival of Europe.*



***Easter Fire.** In Germany it's a very old tradition to burn Easter Fires. On the evening of Easter Sunday or Monday people come together around a big fire. Everybody brings something to drink or to eat for everybody else and often a chant is sung. Often you put a cross on the top of the fire and burn it to show the defeat of the cross. Sometimes you put a witch doll of straw on the top.*

*We don't know when Easter Fires became a tradition or why, but one theory is that our ancestors started burning fires in the spring to drive away winter and to protect the seed against evil spirits. Then, after Germany had become Christian, the Church wasn't able to stop this tradition and gave it a Christian meaning: It's the Easter light, standing for our life or for Jesus Christ.*

***The Osnabrück Christmas Market** takes place in front of City Hall and St Peter's Cathedral. More than 100 booths and some carousels are on the market. There you can buy little Christmas presents or something to eat and to drink. If you visit the market, you should drink the special drink 'Glühwein' (mulled wine) and eat roasted almonds and chestnuts. A regional specialty to try is the Mandelmutzen, a kind of small pastry in the shape of almonds. A big attraction on the market is the world's largest musical box, which plays 25 different tunes to the sound of Christmas carols, and the world's biggest working nutcracker, which stands at an impressive six metres tall.*

***Felix Nussbaum House.** In Osnabrück you can visit the Felix Nussbaum Museum. Felix Nussbaum was a German-Jewish painter who was born in Osnabrück in 1904 and died in Auschwitz concentration camp in 1944. The museum was designed by New York architect Daniel Libeskind and opened on 16 July 1998. The collection grew to over 200 exhibits in the subsequent years. Nussbaum's works record the stations of his life. From his "happy childhood" in a Jewish merchant family, via initial artistic success in Berlin, to the despair of a persecuted Jew living in Belgian exile.*

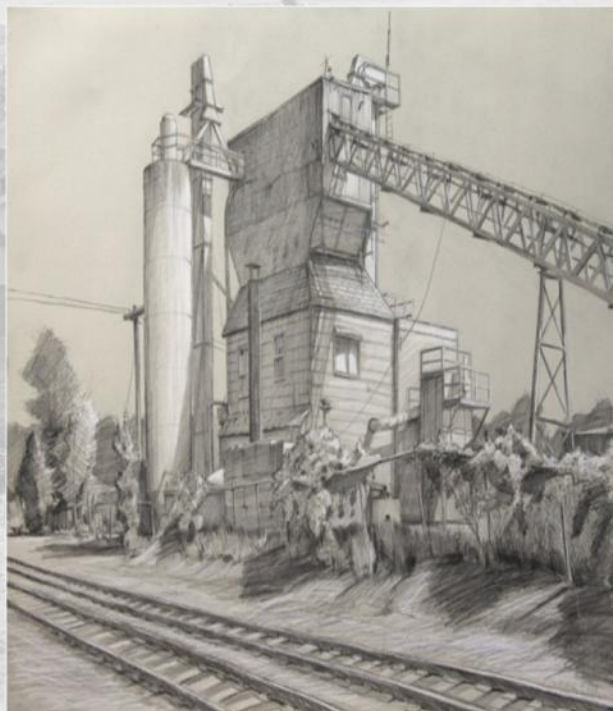
***Dammer Karneval (Damme Carnival).** Carnival has a long tradition in Germany. It's a time when people dress up and behave like fools. Carnival is celebrated on the Monday before Ash Wednesday, but the one in Damme is always a week earlier. Damme Carnival, founded in 1614, is the oldest one in Northern Germany and nearly 9000 "fools" (carnival jesters) are active in the club.*

*The roots of carnival are Christian. In the night before the six week long Lent (Fastnacht/fasting night), the poor used to walk through the streets and asked for food. In the evening they celebrated with the food they got. Later when there was no longer a need for food, people started to celebrate dressed up as "fools" in the streets just for fun.*

***Rjester Schützenfest (Rieste Rifle club festival).** The rifle club of Rieste was founded on 5th June 1919 and a little bit later the first rifle club festival took place. The male members shoot at a wooden eagle. It hangs on a wall and on this eagle there are different parts for shooting at, for example the wings and the claw. The man who hits the correct part of the eagle so that it drops is the champion marksman (Schützenkönig). Every year the men shoot out a new champion marksman and since 1936 boys of the age of 8-12 may do so with the help of adults too. The festival takes place on two successive days. The festival takes place every third weekend in July.*

# *CHAPTER 4*

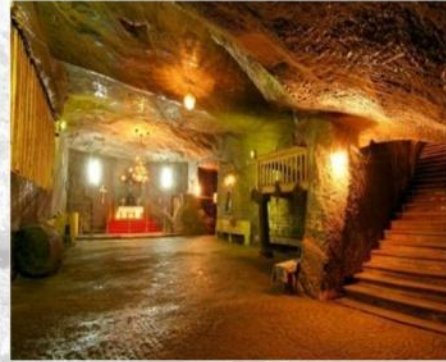
## *Industrial heritage*





### *Cacica Salt Mine*

*The Salt mine in Cacica is one of Europe's oldest sources of re-crystallized salt. The entrance to the mine is made through a pine staircase which is more than 200 years old. The temperature in the mine is 15 degrees Celsius.*



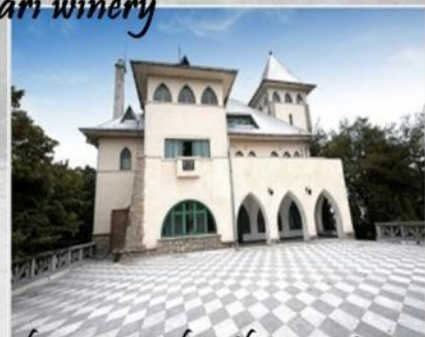
### *Marginea Black Pottery*

*Black Pottery is representative for the North of Moldavia. It is in fact the only place in Europe where the ancient dark pottery can still be found. Using the old Geto - Dacian technique the potters use clay which is molded and well dried. The clay is inserted into special ovens where it is burn until turning red. When the fire is suppressed, they cool off while being penetrated by the dense smoke. This is how the Marginea pottery gets its dark coloring.*



*The Cotnari vineyard was set up in 1948 measuring at that time 128 hectares. Presently it measures 1200 hectares and the winery produces over 8 million liters of exceptional wine per year.*

### *Cotnari winery*



*Cotnari is the only vineyard in the country which has kept its original vine types: Feteasca Alba, Grasa de Cotnari and Tămâioasa românească. In the past few years Cotnari has obtained over 125 gold medals in very important contests.*



## **Bulgaria**

### **Bulgarian Wine - Drink of Gods and Kings**

Bulgaria is the oldest documented wine producing region in the world. Archeology, folklore, and literature have left lots of evidence of vine planting and wine production on the Bulgarian territory since 6,500 years ago.

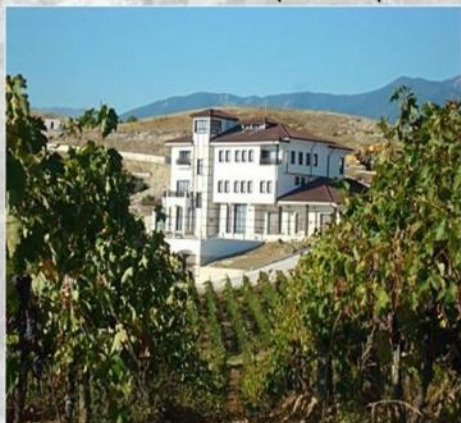


### **Melnik wine**

For centuries the classic image of Bulgarian wine has been represented by the old Melnik wine produced from a local broad leaved vine. This wine could have been seen only on the tables of the privileged like Venetian doges, French counts and Spanish dukes.

In the XIX century the Ragusan merchants brought the Melnik wine to the wine connoisseurs among the European aristocracy. On the way back to Melnik, the caravans of the Ragusan merchants brought European fabrics, weapons, ornaments, glassware, Chinese porcelain.

What made the Melnik wine so successful? People say it's because of its intoxicating bliss, combined with unique bouquet of ruby darkness, fine flavor and gentle astringency.



**Damianitza Factory** was established in 1940.

The winery is located in Southwest Bulgaria – in the Struma River valley. This is the sunniest and the warmest vine-growing and wine-making region in Bulgaria where vineyards grow on the stony hills surrounding the river valley. Protected from the severe winds coming from the north and exposed to the soft influence of the Mediterranean, the sunny lands and their volcanic soil ensure superb fruit vintage.

### **Bella Style (textile industry)**

The company is a major producer in Bulgaria of the 5-pockets jeans, sports and semi-classical trousers (washed and dyed) for men and women. The company was founded in 1962 and is currently a joint-stock company with 100% private capital.





### *Chimney*

*It is one of the symbols of Tarsus, built in 1911 as a factory, meeting the free cloth needs of the Turkish Army during the Independence War. It has 27 meters in height and it is the last remaining part of the factory.*



### *Berdan Dam*

*Berdan Dam, located within Tarsus Province borders, is one of the most important water resources of Çukurova, meeting the drinking water needs of Mersin and Tarsus. Two hydroelectric plants are set up on Kadıncık Valley which is one the sections feeding Berdan Dam Lake.*





*The iron mine headframe of Bois 99, in Nyoiseau (four kilometers from Segré) has been part of the local wooded countryside since the 19th century. The ore mining was stopped in the 80s, because of the costs of transport to the steel works.*



*This a very rare remains of a brick oven, situated in the village of Louvaines. It was put into use in the 19th century. The firing temperature could go up to 1200 degrees. This factory was closed in 1943 and restored by the young inhabitants of the village in the 90s.*



*A view of a mining chamber -extraction of slate- in the city of Noyant-la-Gravoyère (four kilometers from Segré). The industrial activity was also stopped in the 80s because of the world competition.*

*But today the place is now a touristic site; "The Blue Mine" or Mine Bleue can be visited and you can go down up to 130 meters under the ground!*



*Water mills are good examples of 19th industrial architecture. This one is situated in Montreuil sur Maine, on the river La Mayenne (15 kms from Segré).*

## Poland

**Wieliczka Salt Mine** – is enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage site. The mine has 9 levels reaching the depth of 327 meters, the combined length of corridors exceeds 300km. There are huge manufactures decorated with wonderful sculptures made of salt crystals there. The site is one of the oldest exploited mines in the world. About 5 thousand years ago in Neolithic Age the salt springs were used for salt production. The mine was started in 12th-13th centuries and has functioned ever since.



**Zawiercie Crystal Glass Factory** – the plant has maintained production nonstop since 1884. It is placed on the list of Industrial Monuments Route. When visiting this plant you can learn more about melting and blowing glass as well as adornments and polishing it – which give the products a unique form and glitter. The visit often takes place in the course of normal plant work.

**OSPEL Factory in Wierbka** – Since its establishment it has produced electrotechnical equipment for over 50 years. The products are exported to many European countries. The factory came into being in antique buildings of an old paper-mill which dates back to 19th century and was one of three biggest in Poland.

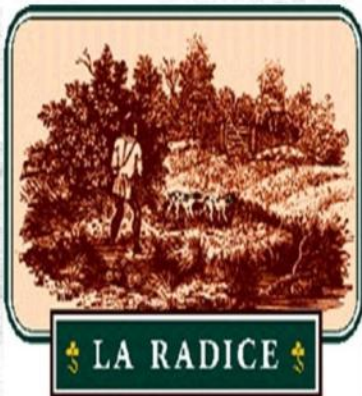




## *La Cartiera*

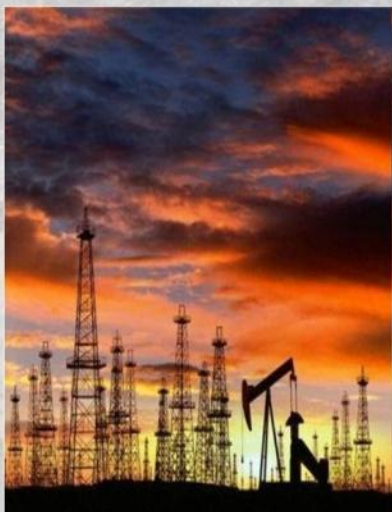
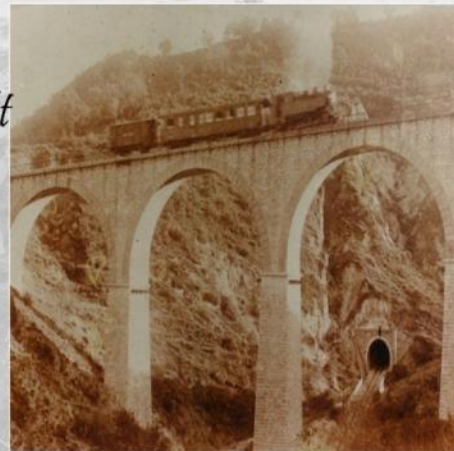


*The Cartiera is the factory in Avigliano where paper is manufactured.*



*The Radice is a factory in which the best Aviglianese truffle is produced.  
The truffle can be black and white.*

*Old railway in Brienza. It hasn't been used since the beginning of the 70s*



*Viggiano -  
The oil field*



**Germany**

**Museum Industriekultur  
Osnabrück (Osnabrück Museum of  
Industrial Culture).** In 1994,  
Osnabrück Museum of Industrial  
Culture was opened in the buildings of the  
former hard coal mine of Piesberg. Its  
aim is to research in und document the  
industrial history of Mount Piesberg and



the surrounding region, and it focusses on the exploration and presentation of the  
mutual relationship between man, nature and technology as they appear in the  
former Piesberg industrial area. Since 1986, the ruin of the former  
Haseschachtgebäude (shaft building at River Hase) has been restored and is  
now home to a selection of historical steam engines in operation. A lift takes the  
visitors to the historical tunnel 30 metres under the ground. Along the 280  
metres tunnel you move on to the magazine building, which hosts the museum's  
special exhibitions.

**Tuchmacher (Cloth Makers) Museum of Bramsche:** It is a  
museum, which opened in 1997. It shows the history of textile production. It  
deals with the tradition of cloth making. It is a listed 18th and 19th century  
building, in which demonstrations of traditional cloth making and machines  
from those centuries are presented. It is also used as a cultural centre.

