



Let me be your guide – A walk-through of my cultural heritage

LTT 1: 15 October – 19 October 2018



PARTNER SCHOOLS

Escola Básica e Secundária
de Santa Cruz



OŠ Alojza Gradnika
Dobrovo



Spoleczna Szkoła
Podstawowa nr 1 »Nasza
Szkoła« Zabrzanskiego
Towarzystwa Szkolnego



PROGRAM

MONDAY

- ⇒ Welcoming ceremony
- ⇒ Activities at school
 - *ice-breakers*
 - QR code hunt
 - Schools' presentations
 - Choosing the logo + teachers' meeting
- ⇒ Stroll around Dobrovo
 - The Castle of Dobrovo
 - Visit to *Klet Brda* (Wine cellar Brda)

TUESDAY

- ⇒ Šmartno:
 - treasure hunt in Šmartno and art workshop with local art club *Dablo*
 - traditional lunch in *The House of Culture* in Šmartno
- ⇒ Bus tour of Brda (Slovenian and Italian side)
- ⇒ Surprise workshop in Vila Vipolže

WEDNESDAY

- ⇒ Workshop at school:
 - Erasmus+ professional photo shooting
 - Workshop on traditional cards game *briškula*
- ⇒ Visit of a typical old Brda house in *Frlanšče*
- ⇒ Workshop with local expert on how to make Brda coils
- ⇒ Following the fruit trail – Visit to Trieste (Italy)

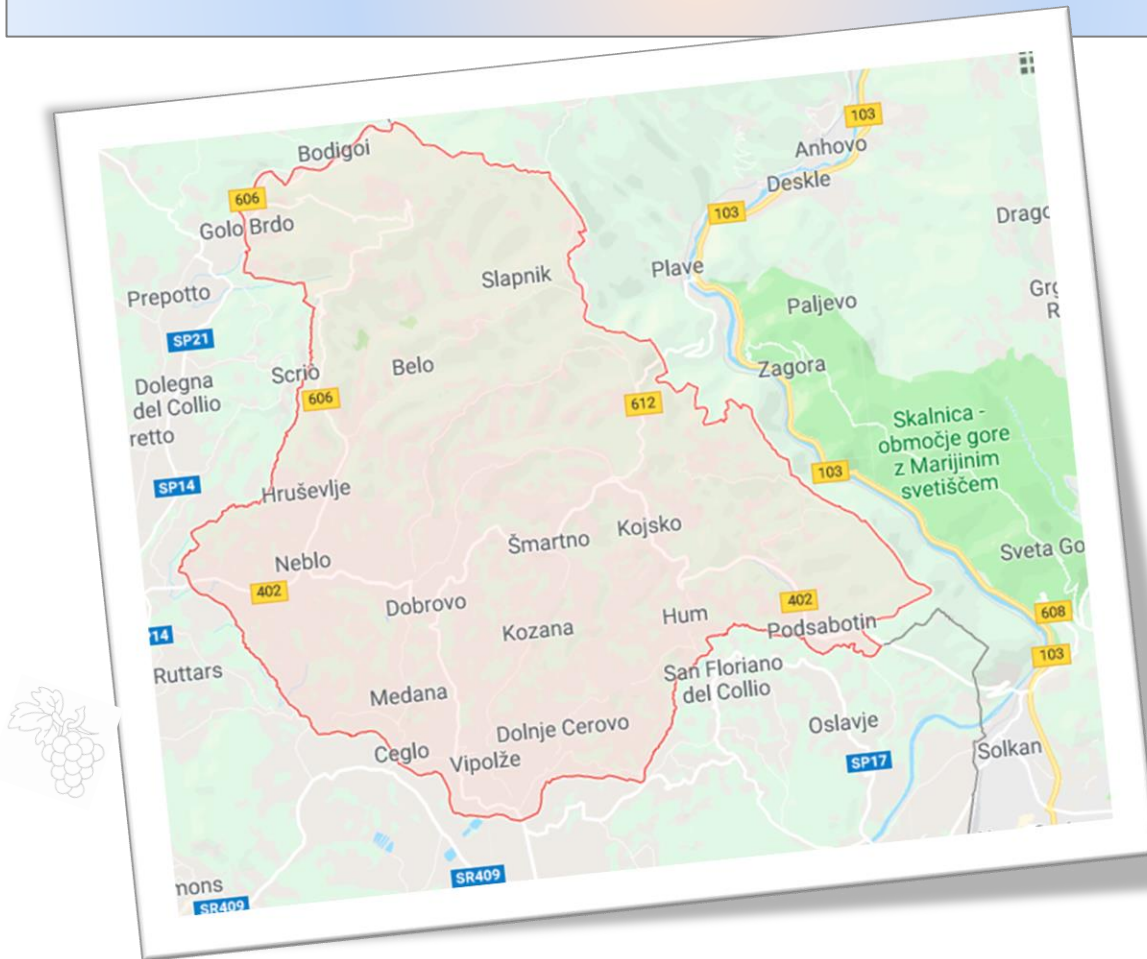
THURSDAY

- ⇒ Full day trip to Unesco World Heritage Škocjan caves and Ljubljana.

FRIDAY

- ⇒ Visit to a private winery
- ⇒ Olive oil tasting workshop
- ⇒ The *Travelling Suitcase* workshop
- ⇒ Final evaluation
- ⇒ Cooking workshop with local Brda women's association *Briške žene* and farewell picnic with parents, students and teachers
- ⇒ Delivery of certificates of attendance

GORIŠKA BRDA



Goriška Brda is a wine-growing region situated in western Slovenia, in Primorska. There are about 5,575 inhabitants in 45 villages. Local people like to divide their hilly region in two parts: West and East Brda or North and South Brda. The climate is Mediterranean, so crops are easy to grow. They mostly have wine production, which is what Brda is known for. One of the most famous white wine varieties are: rebula, sauvignonasse (previously known as Friuli tocai), white pinot, pinot gris, chardonnay and sauvignon. Popular reds are: merlot and cabernet sauvignon. People also grow fruit: peaches, apricots and especially cherries. In the last two decades, olive oil production has become an important part of Brda's economy. But Brda is not only a land of fruit and wine. Its natural sights, walking trails, interesting villages, and many cultural events attract many tourists from all over Europe and across the seas.

DOBROVO



Dobrovo is a village in the middle of Brda. It has about 400 people and it is the seat of our municipality. The name comes from an oak tree called *dob*, once the most widespread tree in Brda. There is a monument to the victims of WWII, the statue of Alojz Gradnik and a castle. Dobrovo is also home to the biggest cooperative wine cellar in Slovenia and in the beginning of June, the village hosts the so called *Cherry Festival* that attracts visitors from Slovenia and Europe every year.



Wine cellar Brda



The wine cellar *Klet Brda* is the biggest exporter of Slovenian wines. Its wines are sold to 26 different countries all over the world. The wine cellar includes 400 Brda's winegrowing families that have been successfully creating the story of Brda's winegrowing for more than half of a century. The cellar was created in 1957 as a cooperative and it is still 100% property of its members. From its very beginning, it has influenced the development of the region's economy and great quality of life in Brda.



The Castle of Dobrovo



Probably the most famous sight in Dobrovo is the renaissance castle that was built around the year 1600. It is known that the original building was destroyed earlier in history and the present one was rebuilt on its ruins. Nowadays, the castle is open to public – there is a restaurant, a museum and an art gallery. Many cultural events are held here as well.



ŠMARTNO



Šmartno is located in the geographic centre of Brda. It is very famous for its location on a slope, where a mediaeval fort was built on Roman ruins in the 16th century. The village that was first mentioned in 1317 stands on a hill surrounded by walls and towers. The houses that are found within the walls are located right by the church of St Martin, which is the biggest parochial church in Brda. The village is named after it. Today only 5 towers still stand, but you can still see most of the defence walls. In the centre of the village, you can visit the House of Culture, Brda House, two nice restaurants, and a gift shop. The village is also known for events like *Brda and Wine* and St Martin's Day.



GONJAČE



The lookout tower in Gonjače, which stands next to the monument dedicated to the victims of WWII, is 23 meters tall and has 144 steps. It was built in 1961. If the weather is nice, you can see: the Julian and Carnic Alps and the Dolomites to the north, the Friuli Plain to the west, the Trieste Gulf and the Karst to the south, and the Trnovo Forest and the Vipava Valley to the east. The project was made by architect Marko Šlajm.



KOJSKO

Kojsko is a small village with 300 inhabitants. It used to be the economic and cultural centre of East Brda. The village is the birthplace of Srečko Kumar, a choir master and music teacher. You can see a monument dedicated to him in the village. There are also two churches in Kojsko, one on the hill, called the Holly Cross, and the other in the village. The village church used to be the largest castle in Brda. The Coronini and Dietrichstein families lived here. The Holly Cross church used to be a pilgrimage venue and it has got the oldest wooden Gothic altar in Slovenia.

The village has got another interesting sight: a 300-metre long railway tunnel that was in use during WWI.





VIPOLŽE



Vipolže is a village located in the lower part of Brda, next to the Italian border. The village is famous for its renaissance villa with an adjacent park, where you can see cypresses from the 12th century.

The village is also home to the area's last mill that was in use till the 1990s.

Last but not least, the place is also known for its fossil site.

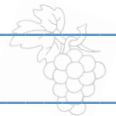


A TYPICAL BRDA HOUSE



In the past, houses weren't big, but they had the ground and the first floors. On the ground floor, the house had a small "black kitchen". It was black because the smoke was gathering on the ceiling and the walls, as the only kitchen window was too small. The house had a traditional chimney rising from the kitchen -wide at the bottom and narrow at its end. On the ground floor, you could also find a small "living room" with a big

The bedroom was on the first floor. You could usually access the bedroom from the outside – by climbing some stairs onto a narrow balcony. The bedroom had beds made of wood and straw.



Svitek was made for women to alleviate the pressure of different items – usually baskets full of fruit- that they carried on their heads.

In the past when today's *svitek* didn't exist, women used grass or hay that they formed into a coil. Afterwards, they started to use their headscarves, which they rolled up and shaped into a circle. Slowly, when they had more time, women started making more ornate coils by using many coloured ribbons.

SVITEK



TRIESTE



It is an Italian port city along the Gulf of Trieste and close to the Slovenian border. In 177 BC, it was under the control of the Romans. Emperor Julius Caesar named it Tergeste. Nowadays, you can see many Roman remains in the city and its surroundings. Towards the end of the 19th century, Trieste was the place where the Slovenian, Italian and German cultures intertwined. With the break-up of Austria-Hungary, at the end of WWI in 1918, Trieste, along with Istria and the Kvarner Islands became part of Italy. During WWII, nations from Eastern Europe were heavily represented in the city, causing great friction, and in 1944, the Germans established a concentration camp, where hundreds of people died. Today, the camp is one of the many tourist sites that you can find in the city. Trieste is important for Brda's cultural heritage as Brda's fruit and wine were sold here.



SOLKAN BRIDGE

In Solkan, we have the biggest one arch railway stone bridge in the world. It was built in 1905 to connect Trieste with Vienna. It represents a rainbow across the river Soča. It survived both world wars, but in WWI, in August 1916, it was blown up. It was rebuilt in 1927. Now it has a "friend". There is a road bridge next to it that connects Brda with Solkan and Nova Gorica.

SABOTIN

Sabotin is a hill above Nova Gorica. Although it is only 609 m high, you still have a wonderful view of the Soča, the Gorizia basin and more. Its history is also very important. During WWI, Sabotin was very important for the Austria-Hungarian army that fought against the Italians. In 1916, in the Sixth Battle of the Isonzo, the Italians took Sabotin over. Nowadays, the hill is full of caverns and trenches that were built by both the Italians and the Austria-Hungarians. They were used to shelter soldiers, store weapons and food and to take care of the wounded. Sabotin is now a peace park that reminds us of the horrific things that happened in the past and of the absurdity of wars and violence.



ŠKOCJAN CAVES

Škocjan Caves are the most important underground caves in the Carst (Kras) and they are a Unesco World Heritage Site. The caves are a unique natural phenomenon created by the river Reka. The river springs at the bottom of Snežnik and flows on the surface for 55 km. In Škocjan, it goes under the surface and this is how the caves got their name. The caves are special because of the deepest underground canyon in Europe that is 2,600 m long. They also have one of the biggest underground halls in Europe – the Martel Hall (2.2 million m³). You can also see natural bridges between the Big and Small Valleys and 30 waterfalls. The caves are also home to many endemic species such as the *proteus*, also known as the human fish or “dragon fish” that can live up to a hundred years.





LJUBLJANA



Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, is also the country's largest city. A number of important institutions such as universities, museums, galleries and the seat of the central government are situated here. The city has 280,940 inhabitants. It was built on the remains of a Roman city called Emona. During the excavations, they found a gilded bronze statue representing a citizen from Emona, which is now on display in the National Museum. However, the first inhabitants of the area were the so called *pile dwellers* from the Stone Age. They lived in Ljubljana Moor in houses that were built on piles.

Today, if you visit Ljubljana, you must stop at the medieval castle, visit the famous Three Bridges over the River Ljubljanica and stroll around the old city centre with its beautiful squares, get a snack at the fruit and vegetable market or hang out with your friends or family in one of the many cafés near the river.



TYPICAL BRDA DISHES

In the past, there were no supermarkets with food, so people had to produce everything at home. The food depended on the seasons. In the autumn, they cooked chestnuts, which they ate as an independent dish or they made a chestnut puree, minestrone or even *potica* (a cake).



chestnut puree



»potica«

They ate a lot of goulash, too. A typical goulash was made of prosciutto and served with »polenta« (cornmeal mush).

In the winter, they ate sausages, a mix of pork entrails called »markandele« and »šakanele« which were made with bread soaked in blood and then filled into the pork's intestine.

In the spring, the food was based on dandelion, wild hops, young nettles, goulash and *frtalja*.

Frthalja is the most typical dish of Brda. It's a kind of egg omelette with herbs.

Sometimes they made *frthalja* with meat - with sausages or cracknels. Together with *frthalja* it was always nice to have a sip of *rebula*, a typical white Brda wine.



goulash or »toč«



»frthalja«



In the summer, various vegetables dishes prevailed on the menu, such as courgettes, beans and various types of minestrone, in which a piece of pork could not be missing.



pork minestrone



beans



Another typical dish is also *tagičeva kuhnja* which is basically minestrone made of overripe zucchini.



»tagičeva kuhnja«



»rebula«



FRTALJA -recipe

Thick egg omelette

Ingredients:

3 eggs

200 ml milk

2 pinches salt

3 tbsp. cake flour

1 tbsp. strong (hard) white flour

oil

Herbs: balm (lemon balm, Florence fennel (anise), feverfew)



Instructions:

- Wash the herbs. Dry them on a paper towel.
- Separate the leaves from the stems. Cut the fennel's thick stems away.
- Chop the herbs finely.
- Break two eggs into a bowl. Add salt. Mix everything with a mixer.
- Add milk and stir.
- Slowly add the flour while mixing. The batter should be thick.
- Pour some oil into a frying pan and heat it. Pour the batter into the frying pan. Carefully spin the fartalja. When one side is brown, flip it over until it is golden brown on both sides.
- Put the fartalja on a paper towel and slice it into pieces.

(Recipe for two fartaljas)



MEDANA

Medana was first mentioned in 1156. It is located not far from the Italian border. The village is known for its catering, private wineries and famous top quality wine brands - *Belica*, *Simčič* and *Klinec*. It is also the birthplace of the Slovene poet and translator Alojz Gradnik. Gradnik was really important for Brda, so they decided to honour him by naming our primary school after him. Medana used also to be the venue of a festival called »*The Days of Poetry and Wine*« which offers poetry readings, exhibitions, and presentations of many international poetry and literature lovers.



Alojz Gradnik's poem dedicated to Medana:

FROM ABROAD

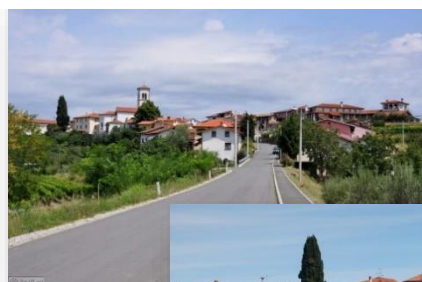
How far away you are, my hamlet dear,
Medana, haunt of youth, my native place!
I think of you and thinking hide my face,
for well I know how bitter is the tear.

Spread over hills are vineyards far and near.
In front a wide expanse, a sunlit space,
the sea, Friuli plain, grey Carso's arid grace,
with Socha's silver thread, and the rear

Triglav and Kern, the Dolomites behind.
That' how I see you strewn the hills among
and search for words – the sweetest I can find.

Too harsh indeed are words already known:
not one of them could truly melt the tongue,
my heart is pressed by them as by a stone.

Translated by John Calder, 1964



Olives in Brda



Typical Brda olive species are *istrska belica*, *leccino*, *črnica*, *pendolino*, and *drobnica*. The olives came to us from the east Mediterranean (Greece, Iran, and Syria). Olive oil making has been a part of our region since the Roman times. However, a great frost in 1929 destroyed almost all the olive groves, which were then revived only about 20 years ago. We now produce one of the finest oils in the region. We harvest olives in November and take them to the olive press (*torklja*) in Dobrovo, so each family can have their own oil.

Travelling suitcase

In the past, people didn't travel much. But when they did, they put their possessions in such wooden suitcases. Do you remember what's in our *Travelling Suitcase*?



MESSAGES FROM MY FRIENDS



Slovenia**Students**

Vita Benedetič

Ula Jelina

Marja Kodermac

Eva Žnidarčič

Anim Marinič

Nino Štekar

Miha Valentinčič

Ana Vujić

Mineja Podgornik Pulec

Manca Miljavec

Ema Marušič

Eva Krapež

Tjaša Zimic

Elena Plesničar

Meta Konjedic

Martin Zagožen

Teachers

Tanja Slapernik Tominec

Tamara Klanjšček Šavli

Lidija Vodopivec

Damijan Marinič

Poland**Students**

Alicja Szopa

Amelia Muhmelt

Jakub Marcin Cwołek

Szymon Wójcik

Paweł Barański

Ewa Wysocka

Maciej Cichocki

Kacper Woźniak

Teachers

Izabela Bober

Joanna Stojewska

Portugal**Students**

Ana Catarina Spínola Silva

Tânia Teresa Nunes Tavares

Maria Leonor Jesus Spínola

André Manaig Nunes

Jéssica Maria Gouveia Câmara

Diogo Fernando Felgueira de Dória

Meunier

Sara Margarida Freitas Nóbrega

Joana Francisca Correia Pereira

Teachers

Ana Isabel Rodrigues Caldeira da

Silva

Cidália Viveiros Freire Moreira

Élia Vanda dos Santos Freitas