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TIMELESS

Arts and Culture Dictionary

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A. Arts and Culture Concepts

artistic expression

An established structure, pattern, or scheme through which an artistic work is shaped.

authenticity

The quality of being real and true.

ballet performance

Presentation of a ballet to the audience.

built environment

Touches all aspects of our life, encompassing buildings, roads, sidewalks, bridges, transportation systems and the distribution systems (water, electricity).

collective memory

Ability to join personal memories into a collective whole.

community

A group of people living in the same area. A group of people with the same interests, educational background, etc.

craft

Skill of making an object, typically by hand. An occupation leading to physical and cognitive skills, cultural and social awareness.

culinary cultural heritage

Culinary cultural heritage encompasses culinary traditions, dishes.

cultural expression

Expression of ideas or feelings showing them through words, actions, or artistic activities while reacting to society

cultural practice

Cultural practice is the manifestation of culture or subculture, particularly traditional and customary practices.

**cultural tourism**

Cultural tourism is a kind of tourism of those who want to discover cultural heritage, the way of life of a region and its inhabitants. In the past the only tourism was cultural tourism.

cultural tourist

A person traveling for primarily cultural reasons to festivals and other cultural events. Visits to historical sites and monuments.

custom

A long-held habit or belief.

digital heritage

Digital heritage is made up of computer-based materials of enduring value that should be kept for future generations.

festival

Festivals are events, festivities that are diverse in nature and geographical location. There is a close relationship between festivals in their local environment.

historical memory

The fluid process by which individuals generate and subsequently identify with specific narratives about historical periods or events, sometimes in response to current events.

identity

The things that make a person or a group of people different from others.

language

A system of communication used by a country or community.

museum

A building or a place in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.

natural environment

All living and non-living things that occur naturally in a particular region.

performance

Performance is an act of presenting a play, concert, dance or literature.

**performing arts**

The performing arts are arts such as music, dance, and drama which are performed for an audience.

performance artist

An artist involved in a theatrical performance which incorporates diverse art forms like dance, sculpture, etc.

place

A location or a part of space with a particular identity, meaning and value.

ritual

Ritual could be seen as a symbolic activity in a given context. Ritual is an activity that has communication goals. Form and meaning of rituals are determined by tradition.

safeguarding

Safeguarding is an act or a process of protecting and preserving cultural heritage.

site, cultural heritage site

The place where something important happened in the past.

tangible cultural heritage

Tangible cultural heritage encompasses buildings, monuments, groups of buildings of historical, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological and anthropological value.

tradition

Events, gatherings, habits that are valued and passed down to posterity.

transmission

The process of passing something from one person or place to another, from one generations to another.

transmit

To pass something from one person or place to another or from one generation to another.

value

The importance, worth of usefulness of something. One's judgment of what is important in life.



B. Arts and Culture Terms

Each theme includes two terms per partner. Each term includes three sections:

- 1) description
- 2) example use of the term in a sentence
- 3) related concepts

Theme 1: Oral Traditions and Expressions

Belgium

Kinderdijk - a child in the flood, Kinderdijk is the legend that a baby and a cat were found floating in a cradle after the city flooded, the cat kept the cradle from tipping over. They were the only survivors of the flood.

Example: Belgium is part of the low countries which frequently flooded. The town of Kinderdijk is named for the place where the cradle came ashore.

Related concepts: Built environment, historical memory, place

Soundscape: A soundscape is all the audible sounds within a specific area. It is formed of all of the sounds around you to build a soundscape.

Example: Much like how a landscape describes the view of all the land around you, a soundscape describes the audio of all the sounds you hear. Every area has its own distinct soundscape.

Related concepts: authenticity, identity

Bulgaria

"Sgleda" - gathering to see the bride. Examining a girl before being asked for a wife, by a family or by a boy.

Example: The mayor of the city posted ads inviting women from all over the country to take part in the gathering, as he was quite worried about the declining population of the town and about 90 women came and they were taken to lunch by more than 50 men in the city aged 24 to 68.

Related concepts: transmission, language

“Sedyanka” - seat and talk around the fire, an evening gathering of boys and girls in the past, at which future wives are chosen.

Example: Ivan went to the sedyanka this night with his friends, hoping to find a suitable girl for his wife.

Related concepts: transmission, language

Latvia

May Devotional Singing at Wayside Crucifixes in Northern Latgale. People gather by the crucifixes and sing to honour the Virgin Mary. It is an important part of traditional culture in northern Latgale, as it is elsewhere in Latgale.

Example: According to Mārtiņš Boiko: “Despite the efforts of the occupying Soviet power to get rid of this tradition by destroying the crucifixes and forbidding the songs, May devotional singing persisted secretly, although with less intensity.

Related concepts: community, custom, performance

Latgalian language is marked as a native in the documents of the former Latvian migrants of the Vitebsk province of the Russian Empire and their descendants in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Nowadays, the opinion about Latgalian as a regional language has also been expressed.

Example: 8.8% of the Latvian population use the Latgalian language daily. Young people communicate in Latgalian even on social media.

Related concepts: community, identity, language

Slovenia

“Nehaj mi solit pamet” is an idiom meaning “don’t lecture me, don’t preach me” There are many phrases or idioms in Slovene that can not be translated directly into English.

Example: “Nehaj mi solit pamet” was recently twitted by one of Slovenian politician. He translated it into English by “Stop salting my mind”

Related concepts: language, tradition

Dual: Slovenian language has a special plural, the dual used for two persons or objects. It is very much present in the Northeast of Slovenia and in some dialects.



The dual has slowly disappeared from today's Indo-European languages, leaving room for the plural. The dual is known in Slovenian language, in Sorbian languages, etc. Modern Arabic standard language has also preserved the dual.

Examples: Dual is very practical when a couple wants to be recognized as a couple. "In the Pen Club many young couples were present or were formed. They gladly used the dual; "We two" think, "we two" have decided..."

Related concepts: language, value, authenticity

Spain

Tener duende (Spain): This is one of the Spanish words that originally served only to describe a fantastic spirit that inhabited some houses. Nowadays, its meaning has been extended to the mysterious charm of some artistic manifestations.

Example: The secret of the flamenco show's success lies in the "duende" of its principal dancer

Related concepts: transmission, language

Ponerse de mala leche (Spain): This phrase is commonly used to describe someone who has a bad temper. Someone is said to be "bad-tempered" when they are grumpy and have no sense of humour.

Example: Juan's mother was very upset when he broke the television.

Related concepts: Transmission, language

Türkiye

Nasreddin Hodja jokes (Türkiye): Nasreddin Hodja was a well-known satirist that lived in the 13th century in present-day Turkey. People know him for his fıkra, which are humorous and witty stories with short and concise narratives. (Adopted from Turkish Language Institution Dictionary)

Example: The villagers see Nasreddin Hodja fermenting the lake with yogurt. They ask "What are you doing, Hodja?" He answers that he is fermenting the lake. They say he must be crazy to do it. He says "What if it happens?"

Related Concepts: Transmission, language, value



Keloğlan tales (Türkiye): Keloğlan is one of the most famous heroes of Turkish fairy tales, and is known for his balding head, intelligence, and cunningness. Keloğlan tales are one of the common figures of Turkish mythology and Altai mythology.

Example: Keloğlan usually beats his enemies with his humor, intelligence and quick-wittedness and he overcomes all the challenges without being harmed. Therefore, at the end of every fairy tale, Keloğlan becomes the one who achieves his wish.

Related Concepts: Transmission, language, value

Theme 2: Performing Arts

Belgium

Romans du boin roi Alixandre (Romance of Alexander) : This story is based on puppet performances which existed since before recorded history.

Example: the oldest existing representations of Romans du Bois roi Alexandre were based on a puppet booth and consist of two miniature figures, the performances are based on itinerant showmen at festivals, fairs or markets

Related Concepts: cultural expression, festival

Speaking in whistles: Whistled languages are almost always developed by traditional cultures that live in rugged, mountainous terrain or in dense forest areas.

Example: The whistled languages have been used as a communication tool for shepherds in most parts of the world. This allows them to communicate over long distances.

Related Concepts: language, identity

Bulgaria

Nestinari - dance on the embers. Nestinari most often perform their dance on glowing embers as the culmination of the holiday in honor of Saints Constantine and Helena on June 3, according to old-style calendar. The preparation of the fire for the dance starts before noon. The fire must be laid in a symmetrical circle so that those in attendance can all observe the rite.

Example: Tourists can't wait to see the sacred nestinari dance

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Bagpipe music. Accompanying music to hora dance in linked circles, in serpentine chains, and in straight lines.

Example: The whole village gathered to listen

Related Concepts: transmission, language

Latvia

Latvian Melodic Zither performance - In the last decades of the 19th century, a new unusual instrument was formed joining the building of borrowed zither construction with the oldest wood-making and performance tradition, where one person plays against another, using the instrument, calling it the “fighting game”.

Example: The traditions of the fighting game using Zither are an important part of the traditional culture.

Related Concepts: Artistic expression, transmission

Singing with a half voice (“pusbolss”) in Abrene - “Two-bolster” is a specific type of multilingual singing traditionally associated with the northern Latgale parish bordering Russia - namely the former Abrenes District area.

Example: Singing with “pusbolss” has been able to stay and is still practised thanks to ethnographic ensembles.

Related Concepts: Community, identity, performance

Slovenia

The art of playing the tamburitza (“tamburica”): The tamburitza is a folk instrument. It arrived on the territory of today’s Slovenia from Persia more than thousand years ago. The instrument is used mostly in the South-East of Slovenia. Today tamburitza is used to perform demanding music.

Example: “Many young people are enthusiastic about playing tamburitza and participating in competitions.”

Related Concepts: transmission, value, authenticity

Ballet and singing performances in Ljubljana: After the Second World War, each evening in Ljubljana, ballet dancers and singers were waited for and congratulated by enthusiastic students throwing flowers at them. The ballet dancers and opera singers and students used to stay together discussing music and other performance arts late in the night.

Example: Each night ballet dancers and other performing artists from the next door National Opera came to the Club of cultural workers (Pen Club) for a drink and a chat.

Related Concepts: performing arts, artistic expression, custom

Spain

La Jota dance (Spain): The jota is a traditional dance and song that is performed throughout Spain. Its style is different in each region. It is sung and danced in Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, León, Valencia, Mallorca, Navarra, La Rioja, Cantabria, Asturias, Galicia, Extremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, the Basque Country, Catalonia and the Canary Islands. It is danced with castanets and dressed in regional costumes. In the northern regions of Spain, such as Aragon, La Rioja and Navarre, jotás del Ebro competitions and contests are held.

Example: The girls gathered in the Plaza del Pilar to sing a jota to the public.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

La chirigota (Spain): The chirigota is a choral song performed in a group. The songs are sung in the street, during the carnival period. These songs are recitative coplillas and monologues and have very simple musical forms such as the pasodoble, rumba, jota, etc. The lyrics are topical and deal with topics such as the press, politics, war, etc. Chirigotas competitions are held in which prizes are awarded for costumes, voices and lyrics. The main objective is to make the audience laugh at the way the lyrics have been written.

Example: The group Los Enteraos were the winners of the Chirigotas contest last Carnaval de Cádiz.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Türkiye

Zeybek dance (Türkiye): Zeybek is a form of traditional dance named after Turkish zeybek who played a key role for defending the country against the invading forces after World War I and Turkish Independence War. It is the most popular dance of Western Turkey. It is danced by women and men, generally as duos, to relay the strict codes of honor and bravery of Zeybeks.

Examples: The bride and the groom danced Zeybek for their first dance of the wedding ceremony.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Orta Oyunu (Türkiye): Orta Oyunu is an impromptu play that is performed in an area surrounded by the audience, is not based on the written text, and includes music, dance and song. The comic stories feature the main characters Karagöz and Hacivat. Also Meddahlik was a Turkish theater form performed by a single storyteller called a meddah and practiced throughout Turkey and Turkish speaking countries. Historically, meddahs are expected to illuminate, educate, and entertain.

Examples: Orta Oyunu is generally performed in Ramadan festivities both for educational purposes and entertainment.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, performance artist, language, identity, authenticity

Theme 3: Social Practices, Rituals, and Festive Events

Belgium

Holy Blood: Holy Blood is an alternative term for the Blood of Christ and refers to the Basilica of the Holy Blood, a church in Bruges.

Example: The Procession of the Holy Blood takes place each spring, when 30,000 to 45,000 spectators gather in the heart of the Belgian city to watch the Procession of the Holy Blood on Ascension Day, forty days after Easter.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, cultural tourism, ritual

Carnaval De Binch: Carnaval De Binche is the most traditional festival in Belgium which started in the 14th century. It is a three-day long festival which features confetti spread streets, harlequins, peasants and pierrots who parade along the

streets. The Binche festival is closely related to Lent and the Catholic Easter celebrations.

Example: It is thought the festival is related to a parade organized by Mary of Hungary for her brother Charles Quint in 1549.. Due to its originality and long tradition, this festival was designated as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity' by UNESCO in 2003.

Related Concepts: cultural tourism, festival, ritual

Bulgaria

Rose Festival. This festival was held for first time in 1903 from the citizens of Kazanlak and was dedicated to the beauty and charity. The rose cultivation and rose industry have been kept by generations of enterprising people from the valley. Every year, during the first weekend of June, local community organizes the annual Festival of Roses.

Examples: The rose festival attracts foreigners from all over the world

Related Concepts: cultural practice, performance artist, identity, authenticity

Yordanov day. On this day young and unmarried bulgarian men take a dip in freezing waters to wash their sins away. Epiphany (Jordanovden in Bulgarian) is one of the major Christian holidays in Bulgaria. According to the tradition people go to the nearest river and the priest throws a cross into the water. It is believed that the one who succeed to take out the cross from the water will be happy and rich all year round.

Example: On Yordanov den, Eastern Orthodox Christians mark the baptism of Jesus Christ in the River Jordan

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Latvia

Latvian Card Game - Zolīte. In Latvia, the zolite players are mainly Latvians, but it has been observed that the card game is also played by representatives of other nationalities. The zolite players play from early youth to old age, both students and well-known people.

Example: The zolite is a special game of mind that has a unique way of playing or rules that are not found in any other known card game.

Related Concepts: Community, transmission

Traditional Orthodox wedding ritual in the parish of Pededze. Historically, the Orthodox Church in Pededze included not only ethnic Russians and Setu, but also a large number of Latvian families. As a result, a unique wedding ritual came into being in the Pededze area along with a range of connected activities.

Example: Today, Orthodox wedding customs are of interest not only to parish residents, but also to those who lived here in earlier times, and anyone who has ever participated in this kind of wedding.

Related Concepts: Community, identity, site

Slovenia

Pohod - Pot ob žici (The Circular Path Around Ljubljana): Annual sporting event commemorating the heroic attitude of the Ljubljana's townspeople during the Italian occupation in the Second World War.

Example: In the beginning of May all generations gather for the traditional walk around Ljubljana.

Related concepts: ritual, tradition, custom, historical memory

Triglav, the 2864 meters high mountain in Slovenia, the highest peak of the Julian Alps, is important to Slovenian people, because it feels like the mountain is watching over the Slovenian nation.. In the 19th Century, a Slovenian parish priest Jakob Aljaž wanted to resist the germanization of the Slovenes. Up in the mountains he built a tower called "Aljažev stolp"

Example: It is a must and a ritual for Slovenians to climb the Triglav at least once in a lifetime.

Related Concepts: tradition, ritual

Spain

El tió de Nadal (Spain): An element of Catalan mythology that consists of taking a log or thick branch, leaving it food every night and covering it with a blanket so that it does not get cold. When Christmas Eve arrives, the children of the house hit it with sticks while singing, so that it shits presents and sweets under the blanket on

December 24. The visible end of the trunk is usually decorated with a barretina and a smiley face.

Example: The children have the tradition of feeding and caring for the "tió" for several days until it "shits" on 24th December.

Related concepts: custom, cultural practice, value

Tapas (Spain): A tapa is an appetizer offered in bars and restaurants in Spain. The consumption of tapas is called "tapeo" or "ir de tapas". In many places it is common to have lunch or dinner, often at the weekend, "de tapeo", that is to say, to "nibble" something. During some meetings it is also common to have tapas. Tapas competitions are typical in some Spanish towns.

Example: Yesterday we went out for tapas with some friends and they were satisfied. Then we didn't have to go for dinner, because we were full.

Related Concepts: Custom, cultural practice, value

Türkiye

Henna Night: Henna night is traditionally held at the bride's house the day before the wedding. Close relatives and friends of the bride and groom attend the henna night. The bride usually wears a traditional henna dress in red. When the bride sits on a chair in the middle of the hall, the ceremony starts. Friends of the bride turn around her and sing sad and heartwarming henna ballads to remind the bride that she will leave her parents very soon. The goal is to make the bride cry. Henna is applied to the bride's palms and the rest of the henna is distributed to the guests. Afterward, refreshments are served to the guests, and they are entertained by singing and dancing until the late hours.

Example: I remember how crowded my sister's henna night was. The hall was full of people, who sing and dance the whole night. So, I had to get out of the hall several times to take a breath.

Related Concepts: Custom, cultural practice, value

Bağbozumu Festival: It is a festival in which people celebrate the harvest in the vineyard. (Adopted from Turkish Language Institution Dictionary). It also indicates the praise of the labor and the greeting of seasonal change.

Example: Bağbozumu festival held last year in Ürgüp, famous for its centuries-old vineyards, was celebrated with enthusiasm for 3 days and 3 nights.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, culinary cultural heritage, cultural tourism, natural environment

Theme 4: Knowledge and Practices Concerning Nature and Universe

Belgium

La Nature Festival: This festival is nestled in nature and offers a choice of music concerts, artistic installations and wellbeing workshops in the Ardennes. Respect for the environment is of their core values and every year they try to take measures of respect, sustainability and waste separation management even further.

Example: La Nature 2022 offers an innovative musical programme featuring artists with a dedication to sound and vision. Artistic and intuitive potential are explored through dance, body movement, meditation, cacao rituals, inner ancestral practices, and more.

Related Concepts: cultural tourism, festival, natural environment, performing arts, place

Belgian polders: The polderlands are an artificial expanse of land reclaimed from the sea or flooded areas, where the altitude is usually below the sea level, they consist of marshes, estuaries, lakes and coastal areas. Water trapped in these areas are removed by a set of pumps formerly operated by windmills and, today, by electric pumps. The drainage of the land is facilitated by a network of canals and ponds. Polders are high managed and unique areas of reclaimed land with a very rich and extensive culture.

Example: The Hedwige-Prosper polders project is part of integrated plan in Flanders to reinforce the dykes and quay walls to protect land along the River Scheldt Estuary and the upstream basin against floods. As part of the project some low lying areas of reclaimed land are being reopened to the tides, reducing the risk of floods and re-establishing an estuarine natural area.

Related concepts: built environment, identity, natural environment, place

Bulgaria

Saint George: 6 of May Celebration the spring and lamb. The day of St. George is celebrated in Bulgaria annually on 6th of May. It is an official state holiday, as well as “Day of bravery and the Bulgarian army”, “Day of the shepherd”, a church holiday and a name day for the people sharing the saint’s name. In the Bulgarian cultural calendar Gergiovdan is one of the biggest holidays. It is connected with a lot of rituals for obtaining health and fruitfulness for the people, animals and fields. In the early morning of Gergiovdan, before the roosters awake, people go outside in a field or meadow and “bath” in the morning dew. It is believed that in this time of year the morning dew is “blessed” and whoever baths in it will be healthy. The morning dew will also cure disease and if a bare woman baths in it she will become fruitful. Except in the dew, bathing in natural springs on this day is also beneficial. Another ritual related to the morning bathing in dew or spring water is gathering and taking the water home. It is believed that this water has great healing power.

Example: As legend tells it, Saint George was a dragon-slaying Christian martyr; a true hunk by Medieval standards.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Trifon's Day: wine holiday. The 14th of February is known worldwide as St. Valentine’s Day. However, this day has an additional significance in Bulgaria. In Bulgaria, February 14 is St. Trifon’s Day (also known as Trifon Zarezan) – the patron of winegrowers and winemakers. There are a couple of legends that explain the link between St. Trifon and wine making. The first one simply states that Trifon became recognized as the patron of winegrowers because he was a winegrower himself and came from the area where the vine plant originated from.

Example: To drink to our health on Trifon’s Day!

Related Concepts: cultural practice, identity, performance, value

Yogurt. Bulgarian yogurt is the most popular variety of yogurt in the world and is one of the things that make Bulgarians proud to call themselves Bulgarians; it is their exclusive invention and heritage that dates back many centuries. A mildly sour-tasting yogurt, *kiselo mlyako* is undoubtedly the best and the healthiest of all dairy products that are available to consumers nowadays. The western world calls it Bulgarian yogurt but in its homeland, Bulgaria, it’s called sour milk. Whatever the name, this wonderful probiotic food has impeccable ancestry – it is believed to have been known for at least 4000 years. *Kiselo mlyako*’s uniqueness lies in the peculiarities in the climate of the

region and the very specific way in which it is prepared – using a combination of the two strains: *Lactobacillus Bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus Thermophilus*. The *Streptococcus Thermophilus* bacteria goes into action first and prepares the perfect environment for *Lactobacillus Bulgaricus*, which in turn starts multiplying and slowly turns the milk into yogurt.

Example: Adding yogurt to your daily routine can help achieve a well-balanced diet

Related Concepts: Culinary Cultural heritage

Latvia

Summer solstice - for Latvians known as “Jāņi” it is one of the most favourite celebrations of the year. It originated as an ancient fertility festival, celebrated after sowing the crops and before gathering the harvest. Latvians sing, dance, eat and are merry during “Jāņi”.

Example: People light bonfires, jump over them and celebrate until the sunrise, and romantic couples leave the crowd to look for the “flower of the fern”, which is alleged to bloom only in the night of “Jāņi”.

Related Concepts: Authenticity, custom

Puzzles (puzuri) and their handling - “Puzuri” is the most popular name of traditional Latvian decorative creations. Other names sometimes represent a different type of puzzle with a specific practical solution.

Example: “Puzuris” is made of several, combined shapes, based on the shape of four, six or eight-corner crystals.

Related Concepts: Transmission

Slovenia

Lavender Festival in Slovenia: The Slovenian Karst and Provence in France have something in common: the climate and they offer the best conditions for cultivating lavender. Lavender is a wonderful plant which has a calming effect and is well suited for the treatment of minor wounds and burns. It also finds its place in the kitchen.

Examples: Lavender has been harvested this month.

Related Concepts: natural environment, festival

Pohorska omleta (Pohorje omelette): The omelette was invented by Vili Rečič who, when he left Radenci, a famous Slovenian spa, wanted to offer the visitors of the Pohorje hills a new dish.

Example: Pohorska omleta is invariably prepared for one or two persons, its size never varies.

Related concepts: culinary cultural heritage, tradition, transmission, identity

Spain

The transhumance: Transhumance is a type of pastoralism that is constantly on the move, adapting spatially to areas of changing productivity. The settlements are fixed and so is the main nucleus.

Example: Shepherds who keep their herds in the mountains prepare for transhumance in winter.

Related concepts: Culinary cultural heritage, transmission, authenticity

Siesta: The siesta is a custom consisting of resting for a few minutes or a couple of hours after having lunch, taking a short nap in order to gather energy for the rest of the day or to resist a long night.

Example: Before going to work. I like to take a nap after lunch.

Related concepts: Culinary cultural heritage, transmission, authenticity

Türkiye

Healer (Türkiye): Healer is a person who heals people from several diseases. Some healers use special herbs to heal people, and others just pray and help people with religious faith. It is believed that the power of healing is passed on to people from an older healer in their families.

Example: I always believed in modern medicine, but no medicine helped to heal the sores on my skin. My grandma took me to a healer, and thankfully the salve she prepared healed all my sores.

Related Concepts: Transmission, identity, cultural practice

Tarhana Soup (Türkiye): Tarhana is prepared with a mixture of wheat flour, full-fat yogurt, red pepper, onion, tomato, and mint, which is fermented for at least 21 days, then laid on a clean cloth and periodically reduced in size and dried in the shade. Tarhana soup is cooked out of dried tarhana. It is a very nutritious soup as it is prepared from ingredients rich in vitamins and minerals. Tarhana soup protects people from many diseases, especially when drunk in winter.

Example: My grandma, who lives in a small village in Usak, knew how much I like tarhana soup. Whenever we visited her as a family, she cooked us tarhana soup to make me happy.

Related Concepts: Culinary cultural heritage, transmission, authenticity

Theme 5: Traditional Craftsmanship

Belgium

Lace making : Women have made bobbin lace in Belgium for centuries, especially in the northern region of Flanders. Many different types of lace were made in Belgium, and in the 1800s, it is estimated 150,000 women earned their living with their bobbins and pillows. More recently nuns ran schools in an effort to preserve the lace industry, and to teach girls a trade that would bring a bit of income.

Example: By the early 20th century, there were approximately 47,000 lace makers in Belgium. Around 70% of these worked in Bruges, which led to the founding of the Bruges Lacemaking School in 1911, where they were taught about lace, but also received lessons in religion, arithmetic, trade and political economics.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, craft, tradition

Belgian beer culture: Beer culture includes the traditions of craftsmanship for brewing beer and is part of the diet and social life of Belgians and is based on the environmental conditions and variety of brewing processes, methods of fermentation, the use of yeasts and other ingredients, and traditional knowledge passed through families and breweries for centuries.

Example: Belgian beer culture is most visible in the diversity of beer offered in every pub. A typical beer menu offers at least half a dozen draught beers and two dozen bottled beers of different types. Some degustation cafés will offer more than 100 different beers and more than a dozen draught beers.

Related concepts: craft, cultural tourism, natural environment, tradition

Bulgaria

Embroidery costume. The traditional Bulgarian embroidery is a wonderful art that goes back to ancient times, and it was a way to show information about the person who wore the designs, fundamentally their marital status, their social class and their place of origin. Embroidery used to have great symbolic value. It was believed to protect the human body from evil spells and spirits. People believed that cutting a part of the embroidery of one's garment would blaze a trail for the evil spirits and make the person vulnerable. The red colour symbolises the mother's blood and the continuation of life. It will protect from „bad eyes”and spells.The yellow was associated with the sun, the fire and the light.The green was expresion of eternal life and was connected of the Tree of Life.White revealed the purity, the immaculate youth and the divine light.

Example: According to the ancient beliefs, evil (diseases, curses, “bad eyes”, all evil forces) strikes man just where the body is unprotected by clothes, and the clothes were conceived as a second skin and the embroidery has the function of protecting and assure the user

Related Concepts: cultural practice, performance artist, identity, authenticity

Traditional pottery in Troyan. Like most ancient cultures, pottery is one of the oldest craft traditions in Bulgaria. Unsurprisingly, everyone needed vessels to cook and carry liquid in. Bulgarians trace their lineage to the god of wine and revelry, Dionysus, so naturally pottery is extremely important culturally. The main center of ceramic production is the city of Troyan, and Troyan ceramics are considered the “true” Bulgarian pottery.

Example: Pottery is one of the earliest crafts in the world. Close to two centuries after the Bulgarian state in the Balkans was founded in 681, skilled potters in the capital of Veliki Preslav became famous for their decorative ceramics.

Related Concepts: Culinary cultural heritage, transmission, authenticity

Latvia

Walking stick craftsmanship skills in Sigulda - Sigulda's cane is the oldest and most characteristic Sigulda souvenir – the work of local craftsmen who have acquired their skills either through inheritance or learning. At present, a total of 11 local residents who are able to prepare walking sticks are known in Sigulda and Krimulda.

Example: Originally, the travellers purchased the walking sticks to make it easier for the road in the steep beach and grave trails.

Related Concepts: Transmission, site

Latvian ethnographic glove knitting traditions and skills - for many Latvians, glove knitting skills have been put into the cradle. The ethnographic glove knitting tradition and the skills of the Community in Latvia and mainly thanks to masters who have learned the skills of knitting in families from mothers or grandmother, self-training or school.

Example: The ethnographic gloves in museum collections are dated 18 th century.

Related Concepts: Community, transmission, artistic expression

Slovenia

Woodware - Cultural Heritage of Ribnica: Beautiful and useful things can be made out of natural materials, especially the Ribnica woodware products. Wooden hand made products consist of spoons and cookware, toothpicks, baskets, etc.

Example: On all markets in Slovenia woodware is present.

Related Concepts: natural environment, tradition, authenticity, value, cultural tourism

Lace Making in Idrija: Idrija is a country town in Slovenia. Its lacemaking started in the 17th century when it was exported across Europe and America. During the First World War sales of lace decreased sharply. The Idrija lace was meant for the middle class people and was rather rough.

Examples: Lacemaking is not very popular anymore.

Related Concepts: tradition, transmission, authenticity, craft

Spain

Botijo (Spain): A botijo is a modern decorative element made of porous earthenware. It was used for drinking to keep water cool. Its shape can vary, the most common being the one with a handle and a hole through which the water comes out and another through which it must be filled. The oldest piece was found in the province of Murcia.

Example: We moved into a house that had several decorative jars and put fake flowers inside.

Related concepts: tradition, transmission, value

Abanico - Spanish hand fan (Spain): Utensil to give or give yourself air that is formed by a series of rods joined radially at one end and covered by a generally semicircular piece of cloth, paper or leather decorated; to use it is grabbed by the end where the rods are joined and moved with the hand from one side to another; it can be folded by joining all the rods, so that the piece of cloth, paper or leather is folded between one rod and another.

Example: On the hottest days, people use the fan to give themselves air to make the day more bearable.

Related concepts: tradition, transmission, value

Türkiye

Kilim-weaving (Türkiye): It is a kind of lint-free carpet, usually multi-colored and patterned, woven from hair or wool, that can be hung on the wall, spread on floors, sofas, etc. The patterns and motifs used in kilims express a variety of values and feelings such as social status, wishes, desires, expectations, beliefs, marriage, migration, disaster, sadness, joy, worry, happiness, longing and expectations, love, separation in the form of symbols.

Example: Women in Anatolia employ the art of kilim to reflect an intricate set of messages.

Related Concept: Performance, cultural practice, value, authenticity, transmission

Coppersmithing (Türkiye): Coppersmithing is the art of making items from copper. Traditional handicraft copper processing still continues in many cities in Anatolia. Production as household goods has decreased and coppersmithing is made to produce ornaments now. The embossing method is applied in the processing of shapes and motifs on the copper containers.

Example: Gaziantep city of Turkey is very famous for coppersmithing. There is a huge coppersmithing bazaar in Gaziantep, where you can find several kinds of copper ornaments.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, artistic expression, transmission

Theme 6: Other Themes (Community Identity, Cultural Heritage Site, Personal Stories, etc.)

Belgium

Flemish Béguinages: The Béguines were women who dedicated their lives to God without retiring from the world. In the 13th century they founded the béguinages , enclosed communities designed to meet their spiritual and material needs.

Example: The Flemish béguinages are architectural ensembles composed of houses, churches, ancillary buildings and green spaces, with a layout of either urban or rural origin and built in styles specific to the Flemish cultural region. They are a reminder of the tradition of the Béguines that developed in north-western Europe in the Middle Ages.

Related Concepts: built environment, community, historical memory, place

Belfries of Belgium: Thirty three Belgian Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia are heritage sites based on high towers built in the heart of urban areas, often dominating the principal square. The Belfries are essential elements in the organization and representation of the towns built between the 11th and 17th centuries.

Example: The belfry symbolizes the power of the aldermen. Over the centuries, they came to represent the influence and wealth of the towns. Belfries showcase the Roman, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styles of architecture. They are highly significant tokens of the winning of civil liberties.

Related Concepts: built environment, community, historical memory, place

Bulgaria

Singing Fair. The fair in Rozhen is held every four years and musicians present their incredible skills. The symbol of the festival is the orchestra “100 Kaba Gajdi” which literally means “100 Bagpipes”.

Example: Rozhen National Folklore Fair is an event connected to Bulgarian folklore, held in the Rozhen area close to Smolyan in the mountains of Rhodope, in the south of Bulgaria.

Related Concepts: cultural practice, performance artist, identity, authenticity, artistic expression, transmission

Christo - wrapping buildings. Christo Vladimirov Javacheff known as Christo is one of the great artists of recent decades. Christo's canvas is the world itself. Some of most popular projects are : L'Arc de Triomphe, Wrapped, a project for Paris, the London Mastaba was a temporary sculpture in Hyde Park comprised of 7,506 horizontally stacked barrels on a floating platform in Serpentine Lake and the Floating Piers consisted of 100,000 square meters of shimmering yellow fabric, carried by a modular dock system of 220,000 high-density polyethylene cubes floating on the surface of the water.

Example: Christo and Jeanne-Claude, were artists noted for their large-scale, site-specific environmental installations, often large landmarks and landscape elements wrapped in fabric.

Related Concepts: Transmission, identity, cultural practice

Latvia

Traditional cultural space of Rucava - Rucava cultural space with its rich, unusual cultural heritage, with living traditions, still attracts interested people and cultural researchers from both Latvia and other countries. There is a persistent presence of own language as well as wedding traditions, festivals and old way of farming in practice.

Example: Miķelis Zvirbulis who grew up in Rucava cultural space has gathered 17 folk songs he heard as a child.

Related Concepts: Community, identity, site

The Livonian Cultural Space - The Libians are the Baltic Sea Finnish people who have formed in Latvia over 1000 years ago.

Example: The Livonian Community has always been characterised by a strong sense of identity over the past centuries, a desire to identify, explore, preserve and develop its heritage.

Related Concepts: Community, identity, site

Slovenia

Planting grains in winter: At the beginning of December, Slovenian people plant seeds of wheat and let them grow till Christmas. The growth of a grain into a wheat is a symbol of life's force.

Example: There are many traditional customs around Christmas and many rituals. In the Ljubljana's Pen club they regularly planted seed although religious traditions were not accepted in social times.

Related Concepts: tradition, natural environment, transmission

Pen club used to be a meeting place for performing artists, film makers, visual artists, journalists, politicians, etc. Place became popular due to Miki and his wife Oli and their dog Buli. Many ideas, contracts and strategies were born here. The club was owned by the Writers' Association.

Example: Once in the second room of the Pen club, you were already "somebody".

Related concepts: cultural heritage site, performance artist, collective memory, identity

Spain

Gitanos lifestyle and culture (Romani in Spain): The Roma people are just another race living in Spain. Originally, it is not known where they come from. They earn their living by selling in markets or selling scrap metal. Their specific characteristics, such as forms of family and community organisation or dialogue, make it possible to maintain an identity.

Example: The wedding of our friend Juan, who is of gypsy ethnicity, lasted approximately three days.

Related concepts: Cultural heritage site, authenticity, historical memory, place

La Javierada en Navarra - pilgrimage to Javier, Navarra(Spain): It is a tradition in the Spanish province of Navarre and involves walking from all the villages, towns and cities of Navarre to the Castle of Javier.

Example: We left my village on Friday for the Javierada and arrived in Javier on Sunday. Just in time for the mass.

Related concepts: Cultural heritage site, authenticity, historical memory, place

Türkiye

Yörük lifestyle and culture (Türkiye): Yörük culture and lifestyle: The word Yörük is derived from the Turkish word "yürümek / to walk". Yörük is the name given to the Turkish people who live as nomads in Anatolia and Rumelia, earn their living by husbandry, and live in tents they set up on the plains or plateaus according to the seasons. Today, most of the Yörüks have adopted a fully settled lifestyle. However, they still maintain some Yörük habits such as cooking keskek, establishing bristle tents, knitting rugs and mats, and organizing fairs and some shows such as camel wrestling.

Example: Sitting in a Yörük tent and eating keskek while watching camel wrestling tournaments was an incredible experience.

Related Concepts: Community, identity, authenticity

Yeşilçam (Türkiye): Yeşilçam is the name given to the old Turkish cinema. Since Yeşilçam street in Istanbul was a street where all film production companies had their offices before the 1980s, all the Turkish films produced before the 1980s were called Yeşilçam films. In short, Yeşilçam has become the Hollywood of Turkey. These films, which were shot with limited budgets during the economic difficulties of Turkey in the 1960s and 1970s, aroused great interest in the public and became warm and sincere films in people's minds.

Example: I love cuddling my kids on a couch and watching Yeşilçam films on the long and cold winter nights.

Related Concepts: Cultural heritage site, authenticity, historical memory, place