





NEWS AND INTERESTING FACTS



HOW ICH REFERS TO THE ECONOMY?

Local knowledge, skills and practices, maintained, enhanced and developed from generation to generation, can provide a revenue and give a respectable work for a wide range of people (both craftspeople and their families, as well as suppliers of materials and services connected with the transportation and sale of the craft products), including the poor and vulnerable members of our society - UNESCO (n.d.).

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ICH DESKS, THEIR ROLE AND FUTURE IN THE REGIONS

To ensure the continuation of the activities started in 8 regions of Central Europe and to inspire other regions and countries through the good practices of the ARTISTIC project, for each region has been developed the Local Action Plan to assure durability of Local Working Group operation. In addition to the Local Action Plan co-related Business Plans for all ICH Desks were developed, defining this way frames and conditions of their future work in certain regions.

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STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE INVESTORS

ICH, due to its uniqueness and incomparability on a regional and country scale, requires an individualized approach, which also refers to the financing aspects of ICH manifestations. It is, therefore, important to look for unconventional ICH financing solutions that match the specific project. The answer to the needs of ICH creators and operators is establishing cooperation with private investors.



DISCOVER OUR ARTISTIC REGIONS



THE BOVEC REGION IN SLOVENIA

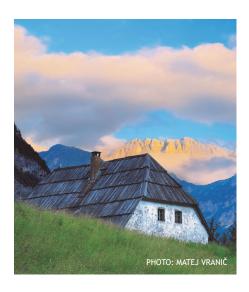
The Bovec region is distinctive in terms of climate, environment and history, as well as language. Due to the history, location on a formerly important transit route in a multi-cultural region as well as natural resources, the Bovec region differs from other areas in the Alps, which is also reflected in its cultural landscape.

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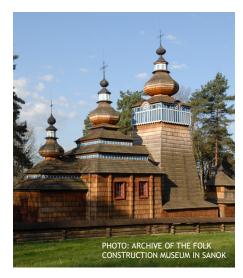


PODKARPACKIE REGION IN POLAND

Over the centuries, the territory of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship has been a region of the ethnic, political and religious borderland. The location of the region »on the border of the intersection of cultures« has had an important impact on the shape of the cultural heritage preserved to this day.









CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE BOVEC REGION IN SLOVENIA



SMALL CATTLE HUSBANDRY

As in other parts of the Alps, seasonal migration between the valley and alpine pastures is also practiced in the Bovec region. Historical evidence dates this heritage back to as early as the 15th century. Small cattle husbandry, in tune with the seasons of the year, is as such rooted in an old tradition and is a result of human adaptation to life in the Julian Alps.

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BOVEC CHEESE

Bovec cheese-making culture is unique to the Slovenian Alps. It is the only area in Slovenia where sheep breeding is intended exclusively for cheese-making, as full-fat-hard sheep's cheese is produced in this region only. Bovec cheese, or Caseus de Plezio, was first mentioned as a means of payment in the first Tolmin land register that dates back to 1377.







MAKING BOVEC 'KRAFI'

The Bovec region, with its Alpine-Mediterranean influence, has developed dishes from simple ingredients with a unique local flavour. At the centre of Bovec cuisine are 'krafi', a simple dessert made from local ingredients which on the plate reflect a synthesis of cultural experience. The name is of Germanic origin, cinnamon comes from the Adriatic ports, and the filling is made from domestic Sackel pears.



SHINGLES AND ROOFING IN SLOVENE HIGHLANDS

Shingling is a craftsmanship of making shingles, split wooden boards made of conifers. The craftsmanship includes also covering of roofs of various structures between spring and late autumn, mainly in the higher lying areas of Slovenia. Straight growing coniferous wood with dense growth rings and without knots contains natural protection against various atmospheric influences...

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CHARCOAL MAKING

Charcoal making is the forestry management activity for the production of charcoal from wood where there are suitable natural conditions for forest economy. The first sources on charcoal in Slovenia date back to 16th century; it was extremely important in 19th century when iron foundry and smelting were significant economic activities.

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ON THE BORDER OF THE INTERSECTION OF CULTURES - PODKARPACKIE REGION IN POLAND



STRINGED INSTRUMENT MAKING - THE HURDY GURDY

In Poland, the hurdy gurdy appeared in the 17th century and it gained extraordinary popularity in the nineteenth century. At that time it was a symbol of itinerant hurdy gurdy players, poets, soothsayers, singers, beggars and blind people. This instrument played an important role in sacred music, it was one of the favourite instruments of the aristocracy, and later also found its way to ordinary people.





WOODEN TOYS FROM LEŻAJSK

The tradition of making wooden toys in the Leżajsk region, as it is called in the available literature on this subject in the Rzeszów centre, dates back to the 18th century. The first toys came from the hands of the cottage workers, who were busy with this craft in their free time. The development of toy making in Leżajsk and the surrounding area was influenced by fairs and indulgences...

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BASKETRY AND WICKERWORK

In Rudnik on the San the development of wickerwork began and became more and more significant at the end of the 19th century. The development of basketry was initiated by the owner of the Rudnik estates, Count Ferdynand Hompesch. Thanks to his efforts several residents of Rudnik and Kopek were sent to the basketry school in Vienna. In 1878, a basketry school was established in the town in Podkarpackie Region...

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ICONS

The icon has been present in Podkarpackie since the beginning of the population of these areas by the Russian people, that is practically from the beginning of the history of this part of Poland. In the Bieszczady Mountains, the icon is still alive and strongly associated with the culture. Written icons are both traditional performances - copies of earlier works, as well as more free, personal interpretations of canons.

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RAFTSMEN OF ULANOW

The raftsmen, also known as bargemen or lightermen, are representatives of a professional group dealing in the old practice of rafting, that is, transporting (floating) goods by rivers. As a rule, raftsmen were peasants living in riverside villages, for whom this was an additional, seasonal occupation. Over time, they created a specific folklore including: dialect, nomenclature, songs and rafting ceremonies.







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