

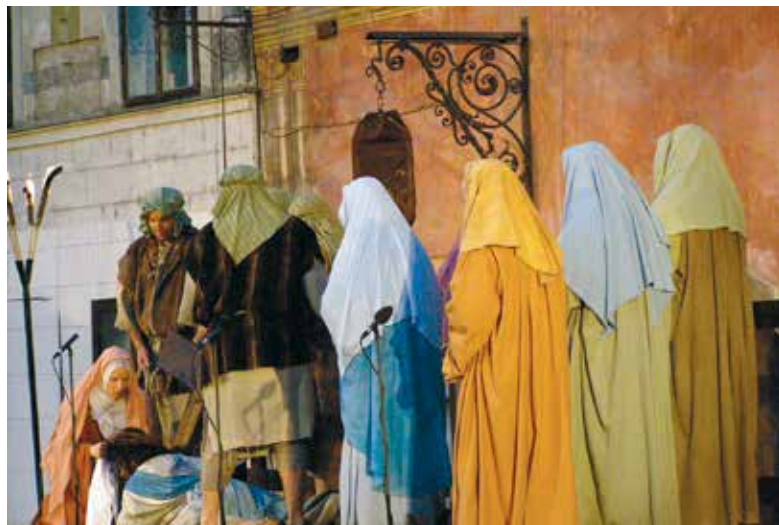


DEDIŠČINA V ROKAH MLADIH

Mladi posvojijo spomenik

HERITAGE IN YOUNG HANDS

Youth Adopting Monuments



Ta knjiga je posvečena vsem, ki ste posvojili del naše bogate dediščine in skrbite zanjo,
da bodo ob njej lahko sedanji in prihodnji rodovi doživljali svojo preteklost,
jo skrbno vtkali v svojo sedanjost in jo kot dragocenost predali svojim zanamcem.

Ljubica Kosmač, urednica

This book is dedicated to all of you who have adopted a part of our rich heritage
and continue to take care of it. It will thus help the present and future generations experience their past,
weave it carefully into their present, and hand it over as a valuable asset to their descendants.

Ljubica Kosmač, Editor



DEDIŠČINA V ROKAH MLADIH/HERITAGE IN YOUNG HANDS
Mladi posvojijo spomenik/Youth Adopting Monuments

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The photos on the front cover show (from left to right): LEDINA PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING (schoolarchives), THE KONJIČAN TRAIN (Mojca Petek), THE ROMANESQUE ROTUNDA IN SELU (Suzana Deutsch), VENETIAN HOUSE IN PIRAN (Lavra Bregar), THE ŠKOFJA LOKA PASSION PLAY (Jože Bogataj), WATERSTATION IN SEMIČ (Vlasta Heningsman).

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Mladi posvojijo spomenik

HERITAGE IN YOUNG HANDS

Youth Adopting Monuments



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Nagovor župana Maribora, Evropske prestolnice mladih 2013

Dragi učenci in mentorji,

veseli me, da ste se pridružili mednarodni mreži šol UNESCO ASPnet (Associated Schools project), v katero je v Sloveniji vključenih 79 osnovnih in srednjih šol in štirje vrtci. Z aktivnim sodelovanjem v Unescovem projektu »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« v ospredje postavljate ne le spoštovanje človekovih pravic, strpnost, ohranjanje kulture in razvoj znanosti, pač pa svojim sošolcem, prijateljem, meščanom, obiskovalcem ... pripovedujete zgodbe, ki jih ni moč slišati in občutiti nikjer drugod.

Prepričan sem, da boste z marsikaterim posvojenim spomenikom iz zgodovinske pozabe iztrgali in izbrskali, morda celo »rešili« prenekateri zapostavljeni ali celo pozabljeni spomenik. Z raziskovalnim delom se boste naučili izluščiti bistvene podatke, spoznali čar dela na terenu, primerjali svoje življenje z življenjem prejšnjih generacij in se na nek način čustveno povezali z okoljem, kjer boste raziskovali. Aktivna udeležba brez dvoma pomaga naučiti se ceniti svoje zgodovinsko okolje, kulturni spomeniki tako oživijo in postanejo učni viri. Organizirano povezovanje med šolami pa med drugim odpira možnosti za povezovanje po vsem svetu in v današnjem času je odločilnega pomena, da so/ste že naši najmlajši sposobni misliti globalno in delovati lokalno. Pri vseh oblikah ohranjanja čuta za našo kulturno, naravno, tehnično in nesnovno dediščino vam želim veliko novih izzivov, navdušene ustvarjalnosti in čarobne prevzetosti nad zgodovino.

Dr. Andrej Fištravec,
župan Mestne občine Maribor

Letter from the Major of Maribor European Youth Capitals 2013

Dear students and tutors,

I am glad that you have joined the international network of UNESCO ASPnet schools (Associated Schools Project) which in Slovenia consists of 79 primary and secondary schools as well as four kindergartens. Through active participation in the UNESCO project »Heritage in Young Hands - Youth Adopting Monuments« you not only give prominence to human rights, tolerance, cultural preservation and the development of science, but also tell your classmates, friends, residents and visitors stories that cannot be heard nor felt anywhere else.

I am certain that by adopting monuments you will succeed in pulling them out of the hands of historical oblivion, perhaps even »save« many a neglected or even forgotten one along the way. By doing research, you will learn to extract essential information, experience the charm of fieldwork, compare your life to that of previous generations and, in some way, emotionally connect with the environment in which you will carry out your research. Active participation undoubtedly helps learning about and appreciating one's historic environment. Because of this, cultural monuments can come to life and become learning sources. Organized networking between schools opens the possibility to connect with students around the globe which can nowadays be considered of vital importance – namely that you, our youngest, are capable of thinking globally and acting locally. Throughout all forms of maintaining a sense of our cultural, natural, technical and immaterial heritage, I wish you lots of new challenges, enthusiastic creativity and a magical fascination of history.

Dr. Andrej Fištravec
Mayor of the Municipality of Maribor

Dediščina – naša skupna preteklost, sedanjost in prihodnost

Ko govorimo o dediščini, jo pogosto razumemo kot nekaj, kar pripada preteklosti in nima povezave z našo sedanjostjo, še manj pa s prihodnostjo. Vendar to zagotovo ne drži. Naša preteklost je tista, ki nas določa in naše današnje delovanje bo določalo prihodnje generacije. Zavedanje o dediščini, njeno varovanje in trajnostna raba so bili vedno v ospredju delovanja UNESCO. Posebno pozornost UNESCO namenja izobraževanju o dediščini in mladim; zato je tudi razvil priročnik Svetovna dediščina v rokah mladih, s katerim želi državam članicam pomagati pri uveljavljanju razumevanja dediščine med mladimi. »Mladi posvojijo spomenik« je nacionalni projekt, ki izvira iz programa Svetovna dediščina v rokah mladih in odlično odraža besede generalne direktorice UNESCO, Irine Bokove, ob prvem forumu mladih za svetovno dediščino jugovzhodne Evrope, ki je v Sloveniji in Hrvaški potekal leta 2011: »Ta program je namenjen določevalcem prihodnosti, njihovem izobraževanju o vrednotah dediščine in zato, do poglobi razumevanje o potrebi varovanja vseh kultur.«

S posvojitvijo spomenika mladi razvijajo odgovornost do kulturne in naravne dediščine ter pomagajo pri njeni zaščiti in varovanju. Svoje novo znanje, veščine in prepričanja delijo z družinami, prijatelji in širšo skupnostjo. Tako prispevajo k boljšemu razumevanju svoje lokalne in globalne dediščine in k razumevanju pomena dediščine za celotno človeštvo.

Marjutka Hafner,
generalna sekretarka Slovenske nacionalne komisije za UNESCO

Heritage – Our Common Past, Present and Future

Speaking of heritage we often perceive it as something that belongs to the past and has no real connection with our everyday life and least with our future. But this is most certainly not the case. We are determined by our past and our present actions determine future generations. Awareness of the heritage, its protection and sustainable use has always been one of the UNESCO's main focuses. Special attention was also given to the heritage education and young people; that is why UNESCO developed the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit to help Member States promote heritage among young generations. »Youth Adopting Monuments« is a national project that stems from the World Heritage in Young Hands programme and it reflects well what UNESCO Director General, Irina Bokova said at the occasion of the First South East Europe World Heritage Youth Forum held in Slovenia and Croatia in 2011: »This programme reaches out to the decision-makers of tomorrow, to educate them in the values of heritage and to deepen understanding about the need to safeguard all cultures.«

By adopting monuments young people develop a responsible attitude towards cultural and natural heritage, they help in its conservation and protection. They share their new knowledge, skills and convictions with their families, friends and community and by doing this contribute to better understanding of their local as well as global heritage and its significance for the whole humanity.

Marjutka Hafner,
Secretary General of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO

Dediščina v Unesco šolah in vrtcih se predstavi

Pred vami je knjiga, ki vas bo vodila skozi bogastvo slovenskih Unesco šol in vrtcev na področju skrbi za našo kulturno in naravno, pa tudi tehnično in nesnovno dediščino. V njej 59 šol iz 10 UNESCO ASP središč predstavi svojih 67 posvojenih spomenikov in vas prijazno povabi k nadaljnemu branju na spletnih straneh svojih šol.

K predstavitvi njihovih štirih posvojenih spomenikov smo povabili tudi UNESCO klub Cerklje, k sodelovanju pa pritegnili tudi druge šole v Sloveniji in v tujini, saj s sodelovanjem z drugimi na tem področju poglobljamo in širimo zavest o pomenu dediščine tudi izven svojih vrst. Ideja posvajanja spomenikov naše dediščine je iz leta 2002, ko so se na pobudo tedanje nacionalne koordinatorice UNESCO ASP mreže Slovenije Alenke Aškerc Mikeln v Unesco projektu »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« Unesco šole in vrtci začeli intenzivno ukvarjati z dediščino svojega kraja in se s posvojitvami posameznih kulturnih ali/in naravnih, tehničnih in nesnovnih »spomenikov« zavezali skrbeti zanje. Idejo posvajanja spomenikov je podprl tudi tedanji generalni direktor UNESCA, Koichiro Matsura, in prevzel častno pokroviteljstvo nad njim. Projekt je svoje delo uradno zaključil leta 2005 z objavo poročil šol na CD-ju, a se med Unesco šolami in vrtci tako močno prijel, da je živel dalje – zadnji posvojeni spomeniki dediščine so iz leta 2013. V Unesco projektu »Dobre vesti iz naše šole in našega mesta«, v okviru katerega se trudimo navduševati sebe in druge za dobre projekte in prakse, smo ob zavedanju, kakšno bogastvo je širom Slovenije drugim ostalo skrito, začeli akcijo zbiranja podatkov o naših posvojenih spomenikih, ob hkratnem lastnem poglobljenem delu na tem področju. Navdušeni nad ugotovljenim, smo se odločili za izdajo te publikacije, ki naj odstre vse razsežnosti skupne skrbi Unesco šol in vrtcev za našo dediščino. Veseli podpore, ki smo je deležni od Urada za UNESCO Slovenije in Slovenske nacionalne komisije za UNESCO, in v prepričanju, da ima dediščina v rokah mladih prihodnost, da so vrline skrbeti za svojo dediščino, širiti svoje znanje o njej, sodelovati z drugimi in se povezovati, smo povabili pobudnico projekta Alenko Aškerc Mikeln, da osvetli dediščino projekta »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« in njeno vrednost.

Hvala vsem, ki ste skrbno pripravili svoje prispevke, in vsem, ki ste kakor koli pomagali, da je ta dragocena publikacija zagledala luč sveta.

Ljubica Kosmač,

namestnica nacionalne koordinatorice Unesco ASP mreže Slovenije in vodja projekta »Dobre vesti iz naše šole in našega mesta«



Generalni sekretar UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura v Piranu, leta 2002, se podpisuje v knjigo gostov v mestni hiši Piran.
General Director of UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura is signing the Book of Guests at the Piran Town Hall, 2002.

Heritage in UNESCO Schools and Kindergartens Introduces Itself

The book in your hands will guide you through the wealth of Slovenian UNESCO schools and kindergartens in the field of natural, cultural, as well as technical and intangible heritage. In it you will find 59 schools from 10 ASPnet centres presenting their 67 adopted monuments, but you are kindly invited to further reading on the websites of their schools.

We also invited UNESCO Club Cerklje to present its four adopted monuments and achieved participation of several other schools in Slovenia and abroad, because we are aware of the fact that by working with others in this field we deepen and expand awareness of the importance of heritage also outside our area.

The idea of adopting monuments of our heritage began in the year 2002, when Alenka Aškerc Mikeln, at that time the national coordinator of UNESCO ASPnet Slovenia, gave the initiative to start the UNESCO project »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments«, in which UNESCO schools and kindergartens began to intensively deal with the legacy of their towns and with adoptions of individual cultural and/or natural, technical and intangible »monuments« committed themselves to care for them. The idea of the adoption of monuments was supported by the then General Director of UNESCO, Koichiro Matura, who became an honorary sponsor.

The project was officially completed in 2005 with the publication of reports of schools on the CD, but the UNESCO schools and kindergartens took liking to it, so it continued to live on - the last adopted monuments come from the year 2013. In the UNESCO project »Good News from Our School and Our Town«, which tries to inspire people for good projects and practices, we are aware of the wealth which has remained hidden throughout Slovenia, thus we began a campaign of collecting data on our adopted monuments and at the same time continued our in-depth work in this area. Enthusiastic about the findings we have decided to publish this book, which should unveil all aspects of common concerns the UNESCO schools and kindergartens have for our heritage.

Happy with the support we have received from the Slovenian UNESCO Office and the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO, and in the belief that the future of the heritage lies in the hands of young people and that it is a virtue to take care of our heritage, broaden our knowledge, work with others and connect with them, we invited the initiator of the project Alenka Aškerc Mikeln to illuminate the legacy of the project »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments« and its value.

Thank you all, who have carefully prepared your contributions, and all, who have helped this valuable publication see the light of the world.

Ljubica Kosmač,
Deputy National Coordinator of UNESCO ASP Network of Slovenia and
Coordinator of the Project »Good News from Our Schools and Our Town«

Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik

Slovenski nacionalni projekt UNESCO ASP šolske mreže – enajst let

Alenka Aškerc Mikeln,

prva nacionalna koordinatorica UNESCO ASP mreže Slovenije in
pobudnica ter vodja projekta

V četrtem členu Konvencije o varstvu svetovne kulturne in naravne dediščine (UNESCO, Pariz 1972) razberemo, da je »dolžnost držav prepoznavati, varovati, ohranjati, predstavljati in prenašati kulturno in naravno dediščino, ki je na njenem ozemlju, prihodnjim rodovom«. Dediščina je ena največjih vrednot človeštva, ki povezuje ljudi in svet ta hip, povezuje pa tudi davno preteklost ter možnosti za prihodnost, ki bo trajala. Učenje za trajnostni razvoj postaja ena ključnih, a zelo zahtevnih nalog. Sprejeti etiko življenja po načelu trajnosti pa pomeni med drugim ponovno preveriti svoje vrednote in spreminjati svoje vedenje. Načela kot so npr. **spreminjanje osebnega odnosa in ravnanja, usposabljanje se v skupnostih za odgovorno skrb do domačega okolja, utrditi občutek za povezovanje v svojih okoljih in širše ter se tudi dejansko povezovati**, so zato podlaga za drugačno gledanje na učenje in motiviranje mladih. Dosledneje jih kaže usposabljanje za iniciativno in aktivno vključevanje v neposredne življenjske naloge ter probleme.

Leto 2001 je bilo v znamenju intenzivnih priprav na praznovanje 30. obletnice omenjene Konvencije. Na svetovnem nivoju so bile priprave organizirane septembra 2001 v Karlskroni na Švedskem. Udeležile so se ga osnovne in srednje šole 29 povabljenih držav iz vseh kontinentov. V pripravah na to srečanje sta se v Sloveniji povezali Gimnazija Škofja Loka in Osnovna šola Cirila Kosmača Piran. V Karlskroni so udeleženci pripravili priporočila za UNESCO Komite za svetovno dediščino (Helsinki, december 2001) in spodbude za poglobitev aktivnosti v letu 2002, ki ga je Generalna skupščina Združenih narodov na svojem 56. zasedanju razglasila za Leto Združenih narodov za kulturno dediščino. V resoluciji je bil poudarjen pomen varstva materialne in nematerialne kulturne dediščine kot skupnega temelja za pospeševanje medsebojnega razumevanja in bogatenja med kulturami in civilizacijami. Za izvedbo tega mednarodnega leta pa so zadožili UNESCO.

Na osnovi mednarodnih idealov in pobud smo v Sloveniji zasnovali nov nacionalni projekt UNESCO šolske mreže, poimenovali smo ga »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik.« S tem je bila tudi že nakazana osrednja težnja aktivnosti projekta: spodbuditi pri mladih večji interes, zavedanje, poznavanje in spoštovanje domače, nacionalne in svetovne dediščine. Ob močni spodbudi Urada RS za UNESCO je vrtce, osnovne šole, srednje šole in dijaške domove k projektu povabilo Ministrstvo RS za šolstvo in šport (marec 2002). Operativno vodenje projekta pa sta prevzela Unesco klub Piran – društvo, nevladna organizacija (s tem je bila že od vsega začetka nakazana težnja po preseganju tradicionalnega učenja o dediščini) in Osnovna šola Cirila Kosmača Piran, ki je sodelovala v vseh fazah priprav na pomembno mednarodno leto.

Obisk generalnega direktorja UNESCO, gospoda Koichira Matsuure, je bil priložnost, da smo mu projekt predstavili. Podpisal je listino častnega članstva UNESCO klubu Piran in prevzel pokroviteljstvo nad novim projektom (julij 2002). V znak podpore je v Mednarodnem parku prijateljstva ob piranski osnovni šoli zasadil oljko, za katero je še vrsto let povpraševal.

Temeljni cilji v projektu so bili:

- pomagati mladim, da bodo znali in hoteli ceniti svoje domače zgodovinsko okolje, širše okolje in okolje drugih narodov,
- pomagati učiteljem/mentorjem pri uporabljanju lokalnega zgodovinskega okolja kot učnega vira,
- seznaniti mlade z lokalno demokracijo, z njihovo skrbjo in odgovornostjo za ohranjanje vrednot izbranega spomenika,
- povezovati šole, mlade in njihove učitelje ter starše, z okoljem, strokovnjaki, ustanovami,
- razvijati komunikacijske povezave med šolami v domači državi in mednarodno.

Projekt je bil zasnovan triletno, ko smo na srečanjih poglobljali ustrezne didaktične korake in širše poznavanje področja dediščine. Pomagali so nam strokovnjaki iz državnih in občinskih strokovnih ter družbenih institucij. Dragoceno bogastvo in znanje pa so prinašale tudi povezave z mednarodnimi strokovnjaki, ki so prihajali na naše tabore, med njimi David Walmsley (Education officer English Heritage Organisation), Marek Stokowski (Education specialist Malbork Museum Poljska) in Louis J. Scerri (University of Malta). Po treh letih smo strnili izkušnje, pregledali dosežke, projekt pa smo šolam priporočili kot trajno didaktično strategijo za učenje dediščine. Tako se je ohranilo do danes. Na šolah je prevladalo spoznanje, da tu ne gre za enkratno raziskovalno nalogo, ki jo lahko lepo izdelano čez čas spraviš v predal. Tu gre za razvijanje drugačnega načina življenja in dela v šolah in domačih krajih. Stojimo sredi realnega sveta, se učimo nanj vplivati, vse to pa spreminja tudi nas same. David Walmsley nam je podaril priručnik z napotki, kako v šolah posvajati spomenike – Know Your Place (English Heritage Education, London). Zelo so poudarjali pomen načina izbora spomenika. Zlasti troje jim je bilo potrebno:

- enostaven dostop, najbolje je, če se lahko do spomenika pride peš,
- obstoj dokumentov, informacij o spomeniku in dostopnost do njih,
- možnost za vključevanje spomenika v obstoječe učne načrte.

Sami smo razvili še druge korake, ki so tudi prispevali k oživiljanju spomenikov. Vodilo nas je spoznanje, da je za ohranitev dediščine potrebno zadostiti trem pogojem: **ljudje morajo spomenik poznati, o njem veliko vedeti; nanj morajo biti ponosni, ga imeti radi; povezati morajo ohranjanje spomenika z njegovo uporabo, dati mu morajo funkcijo.** Šolam, mladim in učiteljem ter krajanom navadno ni bilo težko predstaviti ključnih podatkov o spomenikih. Zahtevnejša je postajala vzpostavitev odnosov do njih, odnosov na vseh ravneh, od svojega osebnega pa vse do zapletenih vezi v ožji in širši okolici. Zato smo razvijali tudi druge dimenzije:

- Živost spomenika; pojavnost v zdajšnjem življenju, v pregovorih, legendah, običajih ...
- Ogroženost spomenika; ali je bil in ali je še ogrožen, kaj je bilo poskrbljenega za njegovo zaščito, konflikti v zvezi s spomenikom, kaj še lahko storimo in kdo ...
- Popularnost spomenika; kakšna je bila popularnost pred posvojitvijo in kako je zdaj ...
- Legenda prihodnosti; napovedi, prerokovanja, želje, legende o posvojenem spomeniku čez sto let ...
- Povezanost spomenika z drugimi državami; poiščemo državo, kjer tudi obstoja/imajo podobno dediščino, ki bi jo lahko nekdo posvojil, skušamo navezati stike s tamkajšnjo šolo ...
- Novi spomeniki; iščemo nove vrednote v domačem kraju, ki so tudi vredne obuditve iz pozabe ...
- Spomenik mojih sanj; komu/čemu bi zgradili spomenik svojih sanj, katere so tiste vrednote v domači šoli, kraju, v ljudeh, ki bi jih povzdignili v spomenik svojih sanj ...

Posvojeni spomeniki so med nami vse bolj živeli, nas bogatili. Pomemben je bil osebni odnos do njih, ne le goli podatki. Mnogoštevilne predstavitve in akcije v domačih okoljih so pridobivale starše in krajanje. Med nami pa so poleg stikov na daljavo odigrala ključno vlogo srečevanja v živo. To so bila štiri enodnevna srečanja učiteljev in mladih (v Piranu na Osnovni šoli Cirila Kosmača – september 2002; v Ljubljani na pobudo Slovenske znanstvene fundacije na 8. slovenskem festivalu znanosti – oktober 2002; v Piranu na seminarju s predstavniki Urada RS za okolje in Uprave RS za kulturno dediščino – oktober 2002; na Ptujju na Gimnaziji Ptuj ob predstavitev dediščine iz Madžarske, Malte in pujske okolice – marec 2003). Še globlje sledi pa so ustvarjali tridnevni poletni tabori v Piranu. Pet let zapored smo se prve tedne v počitnicah mladi in učitelji lahko sproščeno posvečali svojim posvojenim spomenikom. V letih od 2003 do 2007 smo vrednote spomenikov in vezi med nami še bolj utrdili. Tu so se vrstile zagrete predstavitve spomenikov, ki so jih vselej predstavljali mladi, ti pa so za svoje domače vrednote znali pritegniti in prepričati vrstnike iz drugih šol. Na taborih smo tudi izvajali kvize o posvojenih spomenikih in tudi kvize o svetovni dediščini po Unesco priručniku World Heritage in Young Hands. Iz izkušenj šol smo v triletnem obdobju spoznali:

- posvojeni spomeniki so bili v večini primerov že pozabljeni ali pa premalo poznani; zdaj so jih ponovno obudili med domačini in v šolah;
- mladi so s svojimi aktivnostmi v domačih okoljih in s predstavitvami v drugih krajih vzbudili interes za spomenike, okrepila pa se je tudi njihova aktivnost in odnos do vrednot iz preteklosti; pokazali so, da cenijo svoje zgodovinsko okolje;
- učitelji/mentorji so pridobili navodila in znanje za uporabo lokalnega zgodovinskega okolja kot učnega vira;
- mladi so spoznavali državljske obveznosti, lokalno demokracijo in procese ter probleme načrtovanja v neposrednih okoliščinah domačih krajev;
- šole so se povezale z domačimi okolji, strokovnjaki, institucijami in starši; razvijale so se komunikacijske povezave med šolami, v nekaterih primerih pa tudi že mednarodno (primer v Piranu, ko so v Unesco klubu razvili projekt Mladi v zavetju mestnih obzidij, ob trdnem sodelovanju piranske Osnovne šole Cirila Kosmača pa pritegnili šole iz Italije, Malte in Anglije; projekt je bil uvrščen v program WTFC - Walled Towns Friendship Circle, ki je pozneje sofinanciral izdajo publikacije projekta).

V projekt »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« je bilo ob razpisu vključenih 34 šol članic slovenske UNESCO mreže in 38 šol nečlanic. Po daljšem skupnem delovanju v projektu je večina novih šol pridobila nacionalni status članstva v slovenski UNESCO mreži. Interes za Unesco ideje in cilje se je s tem v neposredni praksi močno povečal. Mnoge iz vrst teh šol (vrtci, osnovne in srednje šole) so danes že prerasle v mednarodni status. Veseli me, da je projekt preživel svoje prvo desetletje, srečo mu želim tudi v prihodnjih letih. Naj tudi naprej trdno povezuje mlade in odrasle, ki verjamejo v njegove ideale.



Generalni sekretar UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura v Piranu, leta 2002, podpre idejo projekta in prevzame častno pokroviteljstvo. Na sliki z učenci, učitelji, ravnateljci Unesco šol Slovenije, generalno sekretarko Slovenske nacionalne komisije za UNESCO Zofijo Klemen-Krek (tretja z leve), ministrico za šolstvo, znanost in šport dr. Lucijo Čok (levo od visokega gosta) in ter nacionalno koordinatorico UNESCO ASP mreže Slovenije Alenko Aškerc Mikeln (desno od visokega gosta).

General Director of UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura accepted the honorary patronage of the project in Piran, 2002. He is photographed with pupils, teachers and school principals of UNESCO schools of Slovenia, Secretary General of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO Zofija Klemen-Krek (third from the left), Minister of Education and Sport Dr. Lucija Čok (left from Koichiro Matsuura) and National Coordinator UNESCO ASPnet for Slovenia Alenka Aškerc Mikeln (right from Koichiro Matsuura).

Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments

Slovenian national project of UNESCO ASP network – eleven years

Alenka Aškerc Mikeln

Former UNESCO ASPnet National Coordinator for Slovenia (1993-2007),
Initiator and Coordinator of the Project (2002-2007)

In article 4 of Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, Paris 1972) it is written that »the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, belongs primarily to the State«. Heritage is one of the biggest human values that connects people and the world at present, in the same way as it connects distant past with the opportunities for the future. Learning for sustainable development has become one of the key tasks, and one of the most demanding as well. To accept the life ethics according to the principles of sustainable development means constant checking of our values and changing our behaviour. Principles, such as changing our personal relationships and behaviour, learning about how to take responsible care of home environment within communities, strengthening the feeling of bonding within home environments and wider, as well as real bonding, are basis for a different perspective on learning and motivating the youngsters. They should be constantly encouraged for an incentive and active involvement in the real-life tasks and problems.

The year 2001 was dedicated to intensive preparations for the 30th anniversary of the above mentioned Convention. The main preparations on the international level took place in September 2001 in Karlskrona in Sweden, to which primary and secondary schools from 29 countries from all over the world were invited – from Slovenia that meant a connection between Škofja Loka Grammar School and Ciril Kosmač Primary School, Piran. In Karlskrona the participants prepared reports for the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (Helsinki, December 2001) and incentives to intensify the activities in the year 2002, which was proclaimed the International Year of Cultural Heritage on the 56th Assembly of the United Nations General Conference. The Resolution stressed the importance of protection of material and non-material heritage as a common foundation for spreading the mutual understanding between cultures and civilizations and UNESCO was chosen for the implementation of this International Year.

Based on the international ideals and incentives a new national project of UNESCO network, named »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments«, was launched in Slovenia indicating the main stress of the project: to encourage greater interest in youth, their awareness, knowledge and respect of local, national and international heritage.

With a strong encouragement of Slovenia National Commission for UNESCO, kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and students homes were invited to the project by the Ministry of Education and Sport (March 2002). The operative leadership was taken over by the UNESCO Club Piran - a non-governmental organization (indicating a tendency to surpass traditional learning about heritage) and Primary School Ciril Kosmač, Piran, which was included in all preparatory phases for the important international year.

Visit of the General Director of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, was an opportunity to introduce him to the project. At the same time he signed the document of honorary membership in UNESCO Club Piran and accepted patronage of the new project (July 2002). As a sign of support he planted an olive tree in the International Friendship Park beside Piran Primary School, after which he has been enquiring for many years.

The basic goals of the project were:

- to help the youngsters to learn the appreciation of their local historical environment, wider environment and the environment of other nations;
- to help teachers/mentors to use local historical environment as a teaching resource; to familiarize the youngsters with the local democracy, and to develop responsibility and care for the values of the chosen monument;
- to link the schools, the youth, their teachers and parents with the environment, experts and institutions;
- to encourage communication between schools in the home country and internationally.

When we were taking the necessary didactic steps and gaining wider knowledge in the field of heritage on our meetings, we planned the project to be three years long. We were helped by the experts of national and municipal professional and social institutions. A lot of precious knowledge was brought to us through the connections with international experts attending our workshops; among them were Mr. David Walmsley (Education Officer English Heritage Organization), Mr. Marek Stokowski (Education Specialist Malbork Museum, Poland) and Louis J. Scerri (University of Malta). After three years our experience was shared, the achievements checked and the project was recommended to schools as a lasting didactic strategy for heritage learning. It has been preserved as such to this day. At schools they mostly agreed that it is not a research paper of one single occurrence that should be put in a drawer after a while, but constant development of different ways of life and work at schools and at home. We are part of the real world, are taught how to influence it, while at the same time it influences us in return.

David Walmsley donated us a reference book with instructions how to adopt monuments at schools - Know Your Place (English Heritage Education, London). The importance of the way a monument is selected was greatly stressed. Three things were not to be left out:

- the monument should be easily accessible; it is best if it can be approached on foot;
- documents and information about the monument should be available;
- the monument should have a chance of being included in the existing curricula.

We developed some other steps as well, which contributed to the restoration of the monuments. We were led by knowledge that three conditions should be met to preserve heritage: **people must be familiar with the monument and know a lot about it; they should be proud of it and like it; they should connect preservation of the monument with its use and give it function.** We did not encounter any problems in presenting the schools, the youth, teachers and local people with the key information about the monuments. A more difficult task was establishing relationships towards the monuments – from personal to the more complicated ones in near and far surroundings. This is why other dimensions were also established:

- The vividness of the monument; its occurrence in today's life, proverbs, legends and customs etc.
- Was the monument ever endangered or is it still? What has been done for its protection? Have there been any conflicts connected to it, what can be done and who can do it?
- The popularity of the monument; what has it been like before the adoption and what is it like now?
- The legend of the future; predictions, prophecies, wishes, legends about the adopted monument in one hundred year's time etc.
- Connection of the monument with other countries; we find a country where it also exists/they have similar heritage and someone might adopt it, we try to connect with the schools there.
- New monuments; we search for new values in the local towns, which are worth being revived.
- The monument of my dreams; to whom/why would be build a monument of our dreams, which values at our school, in the town, with people would be worth to be elevated in the monument of our dreams.

The adopted monuments lived among us and made us richer. Not only the information about them, but our personal relationships towards them were very important. Several presentations and actions in the local environments gained audiences. The teachers and pupils communicated on-line and also met four times for one day: in Piran, at Ciril Kosmač Primary School, in September 2002; in Ljubljana, on behalf of Slovenian Science Foundation at the 8th Slovenian Science Festival in October 2002; in Piran, at the seminar with the representatives of the Slovenian Environment Agency and the Department for Cultural Heritage in October 2002; in Ptuj, at Ptuj Grammar School, at the presentation of Hungarian, Maltese and Ptuj heritage in March 2003). Even stronger bonds were created during three-day summer camps in Piran. For five years have the youngsters and their teachers dedicated the first weeks of their holiday to the adopted monuments. From 2003 and 2007 we strengthened the values of the monuments and among ourselves. We had fierce presentations of the monuments by the youngsters, who were always able to attract and convince colleagues from other schools. We also carried out quizzes about the adopted monuments and about the world heritage based on the UNESCO manual World Heritage in Young Hands.

From schools' experience in the three-year-long period we can resume:

- the adopted monuments were in most cases forgotten or not well known;
- now they have been brought back to life in the community and at schools;
- the youngsters have with their activities in home communities and presentations in other places raised interest for the monuments;
- the attitude towards the values from the past and their activities were changed;
- they expressed appreciation of their historical environment; teachers/mentors learned to use local historical environment as a teaching resource;
- the youngsters got to know the obligations of a citizen, the local democracy and the democratic processes, as well as the planning problems in different circumstances in their communities;
- schools made connections with home communities, the experts, institutions and parents; communication was developed between schools, in some cases even internationally (in the case of Piran, when the project Youngsters in the Shelter of Walled Towns was developed in the UNESCO club, together with Ciril Kosmač Primary School and schools from Italy, Malta and England; the project became part of the programme WTFC – Walled Towns Friendship Circle, which later on co-financed the publication about the project).

34 schools of the Slovenian UNESCO network and 38 schools non-members were included in the project »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments« at the beginning. After longer cooperation in the project most of the new schools gained national status of membership in the Slovenian UNESCO network. Interest for UNESCO ideas and goals heavily increased, so many of these schools (kindergartens, primary and secondary schools) have already acquired international status.

I am pleased that the project has lived through the first decade and I wish it luck also in the years that follow. May it continue to connect the young and the adults who believe in its ideals.

Posvojeni spomeniki v UNESCO ASP središčih Slovenije

Adopted Monuments in UNESCO ASPnet Centres in Slovenia



Posvojeni spomeniki so v publikaciji razvrščeni po UNESCO ASP središčih, znotraj njih pa po datumih posvojitve (od 2002 do 2013). Posvojeni istega leta so razvrščeni po abecedi posvojenih spomenikov.

In this publication, adopted monuments are sorted by UNESCO ASPnet Centers and within them, according to the date of adoption (from 2002 to 2013). Monuments adopted in the same year are arranged in accordance with the alphabetically order of adopted monuments.

Unesco ASP središče Celje

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Celje

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



IV. osnovna šola Celje: HERKULOV TEMPELJ/
The Fourth Primary School Celje: THE TEMPLE OF HERCULES

OŠ Griže: LIPOVEC (*Tilia cordata*)/
Griže Primary School: A SMALL-LEAVED LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*)

OŠ Frana Kranjca, Celje: TROBIŠEVA BUKEV/
Fran Kranjc Primary School, Celje: THE TROBIŠ BEECH

OŠ Zreče: VLAK KONJIČAN/
Zreče Primary School: THE KONJIČAN TRAIN

Šolski center Celje, Srednja šola za gradbeništvo in varovanje okolja:
DOM ALME M. KARLIN NA PEČOVNIKU NAD CELJEM/
School Centre Celje, Secondary School for Civil Engineering and Environmental Protection:
THE HOME OF ALMA M. KARLIN AT PEČOVNIK ABOVE CELJE

HERKULOV TEMPELJ, IV. osnovna šola Celje

Ksenija Leskovšek Korber

Herkulov tempelj iz 1. stoletja našega štetja, ki stoji na Miklavževem hribu nad Savinjo v okolici Celja, je edino doslej odkrito rimsko prostilno svetišče s peristilnim dvoriščem na območju Slovenije. Odkrili so ga med izkopavanji v letih 1947-1950.

Ko so Rimljani v prvem stoletju n. št. zasedli Norik, je keltsko mesto Kelea dobilo rimske mestne pravice ter ime Municipium Claudia Celeia. V tem času so postavili tempelj, posvečen antičnemu junaku in polbogju Herkulu. V petem stoletju so mesto uničili Huni, ki naj bi jih je vodil sam Atila. Leta 451 naj bi tempelj požgali.

Svetišče je imelo dva prostora in dvorišče. Hodniki so bili sestavljeni iz vitkih korintskih stebrov. Na južni strani je imelo vodovod, speljan iz 37 metrov oddaljenega studenca.

S ceste je tempelj slabo viden, zato opozorilna tabla za svetišče stoji na Partizanski cesti, preden se pričnemo vzpenjati na hrib. V neposredni bližini templja table ni, zato bi jo tam radi postavili učenci in učitelji naše šole. Mestno občino Celje smo že zaprosili za dovoljenje.



Foto/Photo by: Ksenija Leskovšek Korber

THE TEMPLE OF HERCULES, The Fourth Primary School Celje

Translation by Melita Broz

The temple of Hercules from the 1st century CE, situated on the Miklavž hill above the Savinja river in Celje, is the only votive temple with a peristyle courtyard found anywhere in Slovenia. It was discovered during the 1947-50 excavation.

When the Roman occupation forces invaded the Celtic kingdom of Noricum in the 1st century CE, the Celtic city of Kelea was awarded the Roman city rights and was renamed into Municipium Claudia (or Claudium) Celeia. During this period, a temple devoted to the mythological hero and demigod Hercules, was built. In the 5th century the city of Celeia was destroyed by the Huns and their legendary leader Atila. The temple was burned down in 451 CE.

The temple had two rooms and a courtyard. The peristyle consisted of slim Corinthian columns. On the southern side of the temple there was an aqueduct, directed from a spring that was 37 metres away.

The temple cannot be seen from the road, therefore a sign was placed on Partizanska road, before the ascend starts. As there is no information board in the direct vicinity of the temple, the students and the teachers of our school wish to put it in place. We have already requested the Municipality of Celje for authorization.



LIPOVEC (*Tilia cordata*), OŠ Griže

Martina Petelinek

Posvojeni naravni spomenik OŠ Griže je lipovec (*Tilia cordata*). Drevo stoji sredi vasi, ob vodnjaku, ter ob cesti, po kateri so nekoč prevažali premog. Svoje korenine razpreda pod zemljo na vrhu klanca, kjer so se nekoč ustavljali vozniki s konji, da so jih oskrbeli z vodo. K vodnjaku pod lipo so hodile ženske po vodo in se tu naklepetale. Vaški fantje so se zbirali pod lipo in prepevali ljudske pesmi. Glavni namen prepevanja je bil, da so petju prisluhnili tudi vaška dekleta. Primerilo se je, da so kdaj koga premikastili, zato so si fantje s sabo prinesli tudi kakšno palico. Naša lipa je bila posajena na silvestrovo 1899, ko je eden izmed pevcev, pisal se je Veligošek, pri odhodu pozabil palico iz lipovine, ki jo je globoko potisnil v zemljo. Ta lipova palica je pognala korenine, iz katerih je zrasla lipa današnjih razsežnosti.

A SMALL-LEAVED LINDEN (*Tilia cordata*)

Griže Primary School

Translation by Marko Šavc

The adopted natural monument of Griže Primary School is a small-leaved linden (*Tilia cordata*). The tree stands in the middle of the village, next to a fountain and a road which used to serve for transporting coal. The tree has spread its roots under the ground on the top of a hill where riders used to stop to give water to their horses. Women would come to the fountain under the linden to get water and to gossip a bit. The boys from the village gathered under the linden and sang folk songs. The main purpose of their singing was to get the village girls to listen to them. As there were instances of fights, boys used to bring sticks with them. Our linden tree was planted on New Year's Eve 1899, when one of the singers, Mr Veligošek, left his linden stick pushed deep into the soil. This linden stick grew roots, out of which sprang our mighty linden tree.



Foto/Photo by: Martina Petelinek



TROBIŠEVA BUKEV, OŠ Frana Kranjca, Celje

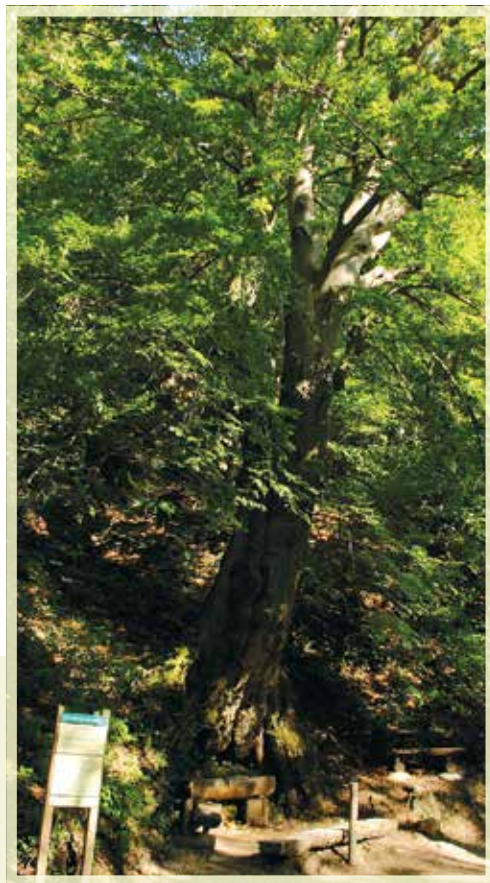
Mateja Rokavec

OŠ Frana Kranjca se nahaja v objemu zelenih hribov in travnikov. Če vam korak zanese proti priljubljeni turistični točki – Celjski koči, potem tam ob prijetni planinski poti, ki vodi iz Zagrada proti vrhu, na južnem pobočju hriba Grmade, srečate drevo častitljive starosti – 200 let staro Trobiševo bukev (*Fagus sylvatica* L.).

Obseg drevesa meri 401 centimeter, njegova višina je 22 metrov, premer celotnega drevesa pa meri 128 centimetrov. Drevo je zaščiteno in razglašeno za naravni spomenik, za katerega skrbi Zavod za gozdove Slovenije.

Kljub zavidljivi starosti je drevo še vedno trdno ukoreninjeno in polno življenjske moči. Na pobočju nad drevesom je nekaj izvirkov in voda enega izmed njih je domiselno speljana skozi njegovo deblo. Drevo s svojo senco in osvežujočo vodo nudi prijeten počitek številnim mimoidočim popotnikom.

Leta 2006 je Trobiševa bukev postala posvojeni spomenik naše šole, ki ga vsaj enkrat letno obiščejo vsi učenci šole.



Foto/Photo by: Maksine Vrečko, 9. r.

THE TROBIŠ BEECH, Fran Kranjc Primary School, Celje

Translation by Rosana Breznik

Fran Kranjc Primary School is surrounded by green hills and meadows. In case your feet carry you towards a popular tourist spot, Celjska koča, then along the pleasant hiking path leading from Zagrad to the peak of the hill, on the southern slope of Grmada hill, you will come across a tree of venerable age, the 200-year-old Trobiš beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.).

The circumference of the trunk is 401 cm, its height is 22 m and the whole diameter of the tree is 128 cm. The tree is protected and declared a natural monument, managed by Slovenia Forest Service.

Despite its enviable age, the tree is still firmly rooted and full of vigour. On the slope above the tree, there are a few small springs and the water from one of them is cleverly channeled through the trunk of the tree. The beech, its shade and the refreshing water provide a pleasant resting place for many passersby.

In 2006, the Trobiš beech became an adopted monument of our school and is visited by all our pupils at least once a year.



VLAK KONJIČAN, OŠ Zreče

Mojca Petek

Železniško progo Slovenske Konjice-Poljčane so zgradili leta 1892. Dolžina železniške proge je bila skoraj 15 km, vlak pa je dosegel najvišjo hitrost 25 km/h.

Proga je imela naslednje postaje: Poljčane, Spodnje Laže, Zbelovo, Loče, Draža vas in Slovenske Konjice. Od Poljčan do Slovenskih Konjic je vlak vozil 58 minut. Leta 1921 je bila proga podaljšana še do Zreč.

V začetku je bil promet na progi pod pričakovanim, kar se je popravilo, ko je bil v okolici Konjic odkrit črni premog, kar je privedlo do odprtja treh premogovnikov. Po končani drugi svetovni vojni je železnica hitro propadala, čeprav so se pojavile ideje o njeni rekonstrukciji v normalni tirni širini in podaljšanju preko Vitanja do postaje Dolič na progi Velenje-Dravograd.

Promet po progi je bil ukinjen leta 1963, tiri pa odstranjeni leta 1970. V Zrečah je v stavbi nekdanje železniške postaje urejen muzej, na dvorišču pa v spomin na progo postavljen vlak.



Foto/Photo by: Mojca Petek

THE KONJIČAN TRAIN, Zreče Primary School

Translation by Alenka Črešnar Gorjup

The railway line Slovenske Konjice - Poljčane was built in 1892. The length of the line was almost 15 km and the train reached a top speed of 25 km /h.

The course had the following stations: Poljčane, Spodnje Laže, Zbelovo, Loče, Draža vas, Slovenske Konjice. The journey from Poljčane to Slovenske Konjice was 58 minutes long. In 1921 the track was extended until Zreče.

In the beginning, the traffic on the line was below the expected. That changed when black coal was discovered near Slovenske Konjice and as a result three mines were opened. After World War II, the railroad quickly decayed, despite the ideas of its reconstruction and extension through Vitanje to Dolič on the line Velenje - Dravograd.

The traffic on the line was stopped in 1963 and the railway tracks were removed in 1970.

A museum is set in the building of the former train station in Zreče and a train is set in the courtyard in remembrance of the railway.



DOM ALME M. KARLIN NA PEČOVNIKU NAD CELJEM

Šolski center Celje, Srednja šola za gradbeništvo in varovanje okolja
Duša Polak

Alma Maksimiljana Karlin, znamenita Celjanka, se je po drugi svetovni vojni preselila v hiško (predelano zidanico) na Pečovnik, kjer je preživela svoja zadnja ustvarjalna leta.

Državljanke sveta nas navdušuje zaradi svoje vedoželjnosti in spoštovanja kulturne raznolikosti. Leta 2008 smo sprejeli velik izziv: obnoviti Almino razpadajočo hiško na Pečovniku nad Celjem. V dogovoru z Mestno občino Celje smo maja 2009 začeli obnavljati spomenik lokalnega pomena pod nadzorom Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Območne enote Celje z materialom, ki so ga donirala gradbena podjetja, s katerimi naša šola dobro sodeluje. Vodili so nas Almina drznost, pogum, delavnost. In zavest, da je vloženo delo pomemben prispevek za lokalno skupnost. Dijaki so pod mentorstvom učiteljev opravili več kot tisoč tristo delovnih ur. Prenovljeno hiško smo Mestni občini Celje predali aprila 2011. Po sklepu Mestne občine Celje je zadnje domovanje Alme M. Karlin prevzel v upravljanje Zavod Celeia Celje.



Foto/Photo by: Srečko Draksler

THE HOME OF ALMA M. KARLIN AT PEČOVNIK ABOVE CELJE

School Centre Celje, Secondary School for Civil Engineering and Environmental Protection

Translation by Eva Arbanas

After the World War II Alma Maksimiljana Karlin, the famous inhabitant of Celje, moved to a small house (a rebuilt vineyard cottage) at Pečovnik, where she spent her last creative years.

The citizen of the world still inspires us because of her curiosity and respect for cultural diversity. In the year 2008 we took on a big challenge to restore Alma's degrading house at Pečovnik above Celje. In May 2009 we began with the restoration of the monument of local significance under the supervision of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage of Regional Unit Celje and in consultation with the Municipality of Celje. We used the material donated by the construction companies that cooperate well with our school. We were inspired and led by Alma's boldness, courage, diligence, and our awareness that our work signifies an important contribution to the local community. The students worked over 1300 hours under the supervision of their teacher mentors.

The restored house was handed over to the Municipality of Celje in April 2011. The management of the last home of Alma M. Karlin was taken over by the Institute Celeia Celje by decision of the Municipality of Celje.



Unesco ASP središče Kapela

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Kapela

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



OŠ Odranci: AJDA, STOPA

Odranci Primary School: BUCKWHEAT, STOPA

OŠ Apače: DVOREC FREUDENAU (ČRNCI)

Apače Primary School: THE FREUDENAU MANSION (ČRNCI)

OŠ Fokovci: ROMANSKA ROTUNDA V SELU

Fokovci Primary School: THE ROMANESQUE ROTUNDA IN SELO

OŠ Kapela: SKORŠ (SORBUS DOMESTICA)

Kapela Primary School: SKORŠ TREE (SORBUS DOMESTICA)

OŠ dr. Antona Trstenjaka Negova: DELO DR. ANTONA TRSTENJAKA

Dr. Anton Trstenjak Negova Primary School: THE WORK OF DR. ANTON TRSTENJAK

Dvojezična osnovna šola I. Lendava: KAPELICA SVETE TROJICE

Bilingual Primary School I. Lendava: THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici: LIPE NA STARI GORI

Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici Primary School: LIME TREES ON STARA GORA

Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici: MLIN NA STARI GORI

Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici Primary School: OLD WINDMILL ON STARA GORA

OŠ Razkrižje: PRAZGODOVINSKA NASELBINA GRADIŠČE

Razkrižje Primary School: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT GRADIŠČE

AJDA, OŠ Odranci

Vida Fifonja Hanc

Naš posvojeni spomenik ajda je med ljudmi naše- ga kraja še zelo živ. Srečujemo jo v pisnih in ustnih virih. Odrančani imajo tudi svoj pregovor o ajdovi kaši: *»Ko je prišel prvi človek na Luno, je tam srečal Odrančana, ki je že šel nazaj, saj je že vso ajdovo kašo prodal.«*

Ajda se zrcali v občinskem grbu in na zastavi ter v medaljonu »Odranski pejnez«. Na OŠ Odranci posvojeni spomenik vključujemo v vsebine pouka, dnevov dejavnosti in v šolsko prehrano. Tako učenci vedno znova odkrivajo ajdo kot okusno ter zdravo hrano.

Ogroženost ajde se je v zadnjih letih bistveno zmanjšala, saj ajda postaja vedno bolj cenjeno bio živilo. V domačem kraju smo zopet aktualizirali luščenje ajde s stopo, ki je ravno tako naš posvojeni spomenik. Popularnost in zavedanje o pomenu naših posvojenih spomenikov sta se dvignila. Ajdo v svoje prehranjevalne navade vnaša vedno več ljudi. Ponosni smo na svoje prednike in sedanje rodove, ki ohranjajo bogato kulturno in naravno dediščino.



Foto/Photo by: Alenka Barbarič Jovanović

BUCKWHEAT, Odranci Primary School

Translation by Valerija Šijanec

Our adopted monument, buckwheat, is very much alive among our people. The inhabitants of Odranci have a proverb about it: *»When the first man came on the moon, he met an inhabitant of Odranci, who was already going back, because he had sold all the buckwheat«.*

At Primary School Odranci, we include buckwheat in our lessons, various activities and school meals. Our pupils discover time and again how tasty and healthy buckwheat is. We are proud of our ancestors and the present generations because they are preserving our rich cultural and natural heritage.



DVOREC FREUDENAU (ČRNCI), OŠ Apače

Tanja Kolarič

Dvorec Freudenau stoji sredi rodovitnih ravnin Apaškega polja v kmečkem naselju Črnci. Reka Mura je na to območje v tisočletjih nanašala material, iz katerega je nastajala rodovitna prst, zato je bilo že zelo zgodaj poseljeno.

Na mestu današnjega dvorca je že v sredi 13. stoletja stal strelski dvorec, sedanja baročna zgradba pa je iz začetka 17. stoletja. Je baročno zasnovan in grajen tako, da je glavni vhod v grajsko poslopje obrnjen proti cesti Gornja Radgona – Trate. Prvotno je bil obdan z obzidjem. Sprednji del obzidja so kasneje podrli. Za obzidjem se je v isti osi kot glavni vhod raztezal francoski park z eksotičnimi drevesi. Danes je opuščen in zanemarjen. Tudi kapela Janeza Nepomuka na koncu parka razpada. Posebna znamenitost dvorca je okrogli rimski relief iz 12. stoletja, vzdian v veži severnega vhoda in predstavlja zakonca.

Dvorec je skozi stoletja menjal več lastnikov. V začetku 20. stoletja je bil njegov lastnik znameniti dunajski veletrgovec s kavo Julius Meisl. Danes zaradi različnih interesov nezadržno propada. Želimo, da bi se ohranil in našemu okolju dal posebno kulturno-zgodovinsko vrednost.



Foto/Photo by: Marjan Mihalič

THE FREUDENAU MANSION (ČRNCI), Apače Primary School

Translation by Dragica Kovač

The Freudenau mansion is surrounded by fertile plains of the Apače field in the village of Črnci. Over centuries, the Mura river deposited material on this area which created fertile soil and was therefore very early populated.

At the site of the present castle, there was a shooting mansion already in the middle of the 13th century. The current baroque building is from the beginning of the 17th century. The baroque castle is designed and built in such a way that the main entrance to the castle building is facing the road Gornja Radgona - Trate. It was originally surrounded by walls. The front part of the wall was later demolished. Behind the walls, in the same axis as the main entrance, a French park with exotic trees was extending. Today it is abandoned and neglected. The Janez Nepomuk Chapel at the end of the park is decaying as well. A special feature of the mansion is a round Roman relief from the 12th century, built in the lobby of the north entrance and representing a married couple.

Over the centuries, the castle changed its owners several times. In the early 20th century its owner was a famous Viennese coffee wholesaler Julius Meisl. Today, the mansion is irrepressibly decaying because of different interests. Our wish is to preserve the castle and its added value to our environment.



ROMANSKA ROTUNDA V SELU, OŠ Fokovci

Suzana Deutsch

Na OŠ Fokovci smo se odločili, da bomo v okviru dejavnosti s področja dediščine posvojili cerkvico svetega Nikolaja - romansko rotundo v Selu. Romanska rotunda leži na majhni vzpetini v dolini Kobiljskega potoka ter času in vsem viharjem zgodovine kljubuje že od 13. stoletja, ko je bila sezidana. Cerkev je ustanovil red templarjev, ki naj bi imel v neposredni bližini cerkve tudi svoj samostan.

Cerkev je majhna, okroglega tlorisa s kupolo in polkrožno apsidno kot oltarnim prostorom. Premer tlorisa je 6,56 m oziroma »praški čevelj«, kar kaže na to, da je arhitekt te zgradbe iz Vzhodne Evrope. Temelji cerkve so grajeni iz vulkanskega tufa, zidovi so opečnati, streha pa škodlasta. Notranjost cerkvice krasijo freske, ki so nastajale skozi stoletja. Cerkvica je zelo preprosta, brez odvečnega okrasja.

Zaradi svoje lege in majhnosti ter čudovite preprostosti se nam zdi romanska rotunda v teh krajih pravi biser kulture, ki ga je potrebno čuvati in ohranjati tudi za bodoče rodove.



Foto/Photo by: Suzana Deutsch

THE ROMANESQUE ROTUNDA IN SELO, Fokovci Primary School

Translation by Denis Žoldoš

At Fokovci Primary School we decided to adopt the church of St. Nicholas-The Romanesque rotunda in Selo in the context of activities related to heritage. The Romanesque rotunda is located on a small hill in the valley of the Kobiljski river and has defied time since the 13th century when it was built. The church was founded by the order of the Knights Templars who had a monastery near the church.

The church is small, with a circular ground plan and a dome, and a semicircular apse as an altar area. The diameter of the ground plan is 6.56 m, which indicates that the architect of the building was from Eastern Europe. The foundations of the church are built of volcanic tuff, the walls are made of brick and the roof is shingled. The interior of the church is decorated with frescoes which were painted over the centuries. The church is very simple, with no superfluous decoration.

Because of its location, small size and beautiful simplicity, the Romanesque rotunda represents a cultural gem, which needs to be protected and preserved for our future generations.



SKORŠ (SORBUS DOMESTICA), OŠ Kapela

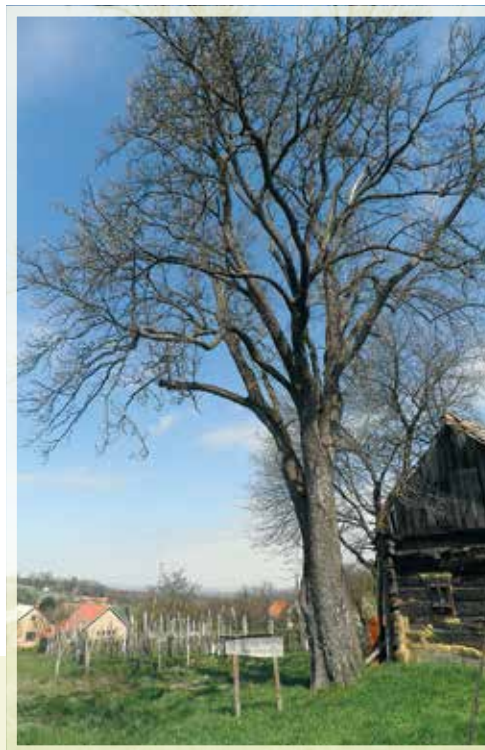
Angela Stajanko

Skorš je bila v preteklosti samonikla sadna drevesna vrsta. V vinogradniških območjih ga cenijo kot sadno drevo. Zraste približno 15 m visoko. Beli cvetovi se pokažejo v maju. Drevo potrebuje 8-20 let, preden zacveti in začne roditi. Plodovi so okrogli in podobni jabolkom.

V vasi Murščak v občini Radenci raste mogočno drevo - skorš, katerega starost ocenjujejo na 150 let. Le-ta sodi med najdebelejša in najstarejša drevesa te vrste v Sloveniji. Njegov obseg, izmerjen v prsni višini, znaša 351,5 cm. Ker je ta stara sadna vrsta nekaj posebnega, smo ga leta 2002 posvojili.

Skupaj z gozdarji smo poskrbeli, da bo ostal skorš še naprej samonikla drevesna vrsta, saj je bilo v štirih letih posajenih kar 675 skorševih sadik v gozdove. Z njihovo pomočjo smo poskrbeli za svečano postavitev table ob skoršu v Murščaku.

Ponosni smo, da skorš dobro uspeva tudi v našem šolskem parku. Mlado sadiško skorša smo posadili 31. 3. 2002.



Foto/Photo by: Angela Stajanko

SKORŠ (SORBUS DOMESTICA), Kapela Primary School

Translation by Vesna Ketiš

In the past, skorš tree was an indigenous fruit tree species. In the vineyard areas it is appreciated as a fruit tree. It grows approximately 15 metres high. White blossoms open in May. The tree needs 8-20 years to blossom and produce fruits. The fruits are circular and resemble apples.

In the village Murščak, in the municipality of Radenci, grows a magnificent tree, skorš, whose age is estimated to 150 years. This tree is one of the thickest and oldest of its type in Slovenia. Its circumference, measured at the height of the chest, is about 351.5 cm. As this old fruit species is something special, we adopted it in 2002.

Together with the foresters, we ensured that skorš would remain an indigenous tree species, and in four years 675 skorš saplings were planted in the forests. With the help of the foresters, we organized a ceremonious setting up of a board at the skorš tree in Murščak.

We are proud that skorš grows well also in our school park. We planted a young skorš tree on March 31, 2002.



STOPA, Oš Odranci

Vida Fifonja Hanc

Stopa je naprava za luščenje ajde. Po ustnem izročilu se je največ uporabljala pred prvo svetovno vojno in po njej. Znano je bilo »phanje s stopo« v Prekmurju, vemo pa, da tudi drugje.

S posvojitvijo stope smo v domačem kraju zopet aktualizirali luščenje ajde s stopo, seveda le kot prikaz, kako so to počeli naši dedki in babice. Predstavili smo dejansko rabo stope v preteklosti.

V učne in predstavitvene namene so na voljo predstavitveni materiali, ki prikazujejo, kako se je ta naprava uporabljala v preteklosti. Dandanes je stopa še en razstavni predmet v naših muzejih. V domačem kraju je razstavljena v preddverju občinske stavbe.

Posvojeni spomenik stopo vidimo tudi v občinskem grbu in zastavi ter v medaljonu »Odranski pejnez«.



Foto/Photo by: Vida Fifonja Hanc

STOPA, Odranci Primary School

Translation by Valerija Šijanec

»Stopa« is a buckwheat shelling device. It was mostly used before World War I and after it. By adopting »stopa« in our hometown, we have brought back to life the shelling of buckwheat, albeit for the purpose of illustrating how this was done by our grandparents.

Today, »stopa« is exhibited in our museums. In our hometown, it can be seen in the lobby of the municipal building. We can also see »stopa« in the municipal coat of arms and flag and on the medallion »Odranski pejnez.«



DELO DR. ANTONA TRSTENJAKA, OŠ dr. Antona Trstenjaka Negova

Slavica Trstenjak

Dr. Anton Trstenjak se je rodil 8. januarja 1906, v Rodmoščih pri Gornji Radgoni. Zgodaj je ugotovil, da »za kmeta ne bo«. Raje je bral, risal in se vdajal domišljiji. Želel je videti in vedeti še kaj več, kakor svet, ki ga je zaobjel s pogledom.

Šolo je obiskoval v Negovi. Dobil je vzdevek »Rodmoški Tunek« in ta se ga je držal skozi celo negovsko šolanje.

Dr. Trstenjaka so odlikovali vrhunski razum, široka enciklopedična razgledanost ter delavnost, pridnost in organiziranost. Svoje bogato znanje je usmeril tudi v psihologijo, v raziskovanje barv, grafologijo in spoznavanje slovenskega človeka. Objavil je ogromno člankov in devet knjig življenjske psihologije in antropologije ter veliko predaval doma in po svetu, vse do smrti, 29. 9. 1996.

Bil je človekoljuben, skromen in odprt. Nikoli ni klonil pod težo problemov, pač pa je pozitivno in spodbudno zrl v prihodnost.

Bil je vztrajen optimist. Verjel je v slovenskega človeka in mu zapal.

WORK OF DR. ANTON TRSTENJAK

Dr. Anton Trstenjak Negova Primary School

Translation by Mateja Šajhar

Anton Trstenjak was born on 8 January 1906 in Rodmošci. Early in his life he decided that he will not be a farmer. He liked reading, drawing and surrendering himself to imagination. He wanted to see and know something more than the world, which he could embrace with his eyes.

He attended a primary school in Negova, where he got the nickname »Rodmoški Tunek«.

Trstenjak was a person of superior intellect with broad encyclopaedic knowledge. He was extremely diligent and organized. He dedicated his studies to psychology of colours, graphology and to the Slovene man. He published many articles and gave lectures at home and abroad, until his death, on 29 September 1996.

He was a philanthropist, a humble and open person. He never yielded to the weight of any problem, but rather gazed in the future with a positive and courageous attitude. He was a persistent optimist. He believed in the Slovenes and trusted them.



Foto/Photo by: Matej Kraner



KAPELICA SVETE TROJICE, Dvojezična osnovna šola I. Lendava

Silvia Hardi

Kapelica Svete Trojice v Lendavskih gorinah, natančneje na vrhu griča Csonka, je simbol zmage nad Turki. Na mestu, kjer je nekoč stala vojaška postojanka, jo je leta 1728 v zahvalo za zmago dala zgraditi družina Gludovác, gradnjo pa so s svojimi prispevki podprli številni meščani.

Med kopanjem temeljev za kapelico so odkrili posmrtno ostanke viteza Mihaela Hadika, ki so ga leta 1733 pokopali v grobnico pod kapelico. Kasneje so Hadikovo mumijo premestili v stekleno krsto in jo v kapelici postavili na vidno mesto. Mumijo so povezali s številnimi legendami. Leta 1912 je grobnica postala tudi zadnje počivališče družine Hajós, ki je izdatno podprla sklad za izgradnjo cerkve.

Ob kapelici se nahaja najstarejše mestno pokopališče z nagrobniki iz laporastega apnenca, ki so prekrasni spomeniki takratnega sloga. Poleg slovenskih in madžarskih napisov najdemo napise tudi v italijanskem, nemškem in drugih jezikih.

Vir: 820 let mesta Lendava, Zavod za informativno dejavnost madžarske narodnosti, 2013



Foto/Photo by: Zita Szóke

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Bilingual Primary School I. Lendava

Translation by Karmen Kosem

The Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Lendava Hills, more precisely at the top of Csonka hill, is a symbol of the victory over Turks. The Gludovác family had it erected in 1728 at a location where a military post used to be. Many residents also the building of the chapel. The remains of the knight Mihael Hadik were discovered during the excavation for foundations, and in 1733 he was buried in a tomb under the chapel. Hadik's mummy was later transferred into a glass coffin and exhibited in the chapel. The mummy has been linked to many legends. In 1912 the Hajos family, who substantially contributed towards the build of the chapel, was buried in the tomb of the chapel.

Near the chapel one can find the oldest burial ground in Lendava with a number of tombstones made from marly limestone that are wonderful artefacts of that period. The inscriptions on the tombstones are not only in Slovenian and Hungarian, but also in Italian, German and other languages.

Source: 820 Years of Town Lendava, Institute for Information Services Hungarian Nationality, 2013



LIPE NA STARI GORI, OŠ Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici

Anita Zelenko

Stara Gora se ponaša z nasadom lip, ki sega precej v zgodovino. Prvi nasad lip je nastal ob gradnji cerkve leta 1697. Po ustnem izročilu naj bi v njihovi senci počivali Napoleonovi vojaki.

Leta 1928 je bil ob desetletnici Kraljevine Jugoslavije zasajen tudi lipov drevored s 60-imi lipami. Lipov drevored je bil obnovljen leta 2005. Lipov nasad in drevored sta v oskrbi Turističnega društva Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici in gasilcev.

Ker se zavedamo naravovarstvenega in kulturnega pomena teh lip, so postale naš posvojeni spomenik naravne dediščine.

LIPOV NASAD

Po ustnem izročilu naj bi v senci tega nasada počivali Napoleonovi vojaki.



Foto/Photo by: Anita Zelenko

LIME TREES ON STARA GORA, Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici Primary School

Translation by Kristina Kocuvan

Stara Gora boasts a plantation of lime trees that extends well into history. The first plantation of lime trees was created during the construction of the church in 1697. According to oral tradition, Napoleon's soldiers rested in their shade.

In 1928, at the 10th anniversary of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, an avenue of sixty lime trees was planted. The avenue was renovated in 2005. The plantation and the avenue are now in the hands of the Tourist Organization of Sveti Jurij ob Ščavnici and the fire fighters brigade of Stara Gora.

As we were aware of the environmental and cultural significance of the lime trees, they became our adopted monument of natural heritage.



MLIN NA STARI GORI, OŠ Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici

Anita Zelenko

Vetrni mlin je spomenik preproste vaške kulturne dediščine v Slovenskih goricah. Do leta 1957 je bil v uporabi na Kokolajnsčaku na kmetiji Bečevih. Že takrat je bil to zadnji mlin na veter v Sloveniji. Leta 1996 je bil mlin pod okriljem Turističnega društva Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici obnovljen in postavljen na Stari Gori. Mlinske kamne poganja vetrnica, ki je pritrjena na gibljivi pogonski del mlina, saj se mora vedno usmerjati v smeri pihanja vetra. Mlin je delujoč in danes služi mletju žita ob različnih priložnostih (prikaz dela nekoč). Turistično društvo Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici je izdalo zloženko o vetrnem mlinu na Stari Gori, Pošta Slovenije pa ga je ovekovečila na poštni znamki.



Foto/Photo by: Anita Zelenko

OLD WINDMILL ON STARA GORA, Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici Primary School

Translation by Kristina Kocuvan

The windmill is a monument of cultural heritage in the Slovenske gorice. Until 1957 it was used on the farm of the Bec family in Kokolajnsčak. Even then, it was the last windmill in Slovenia. In 1996 the mill was restored and placed in Stara Gora under the auspices of the Tourism Association of Sveti Jurij ob Ščavnici. The millstones are driven by a windmill which is attached to a movable drive part of the mill, and it must always be directed in the direction of the wind. The mill is operational and is used to mill grain on various occasions (to present the work in the past). The Tourism Organization of Sveti Jurij ob Ščavnici has issued a booklet about the windmill in Stara Gora. The windmill was immortalized on postage stamps, issued by the Tourist Organization Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici.



PRAZGODOVINSKA NASELBINA GRADIŠČE, Oš Razkrižje

Leon Vreča

Bakrenodobna naselbina leži na severovzhodnem delu vasice Šafarsko na terasi z ledinskim imenom Gradišče, kjer so arheologi leta 1960 odkrili ostanke naselbine izpred 5500 let. Naselbina je bila naravno dobro zavarovana na visoki terasi nad reko Ščavnico in še dodatno utrjena z nasipom. V okviru projekta »Razkriški kot« je občina Razkrižje leta 2002 v sodelovanju z domačim Turistično-narodopisnim društvom in pod nadzorom Pokrajinskega muzeja iz Murske Sobotne na osnovi najdb na tem mestu rekonstruirala pet kolib, ki jih obdaja lesena prepletena ograja. Na dvorišču so zgradili tudi ognjišče in dve kupolasti peči na prostem, eno za žganje lončenih izdelkov, drugo za peko kruha. Območje, na katerem stoji prazgodovinska naselbina, je zaščiteno kot arheološko območje. Izkopanine, ki so jih našli na tem mestu, pa so razstavljene v Pokrajinskem muzeju Murska Sobota. Zelo pogosto prazgodovinska vasica tudi oživi, da domačini turistom slikovito prikažemo, kako je življenje potekalo pred več kot 5000 leti.



Foto/Photo by: Ž. Barat, S. Bedeković, D. Fortner, K. Prajnar

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT GRADIŠČE, Razkrižje Primary School

Translation by Nevenka Serdt

The settlement from the Copper Age lies in the northeast of the village Šafarsko on the terrace with the fallow name Gradišče, where the archaeologists found the remains of a settlement that existed 5,500 years ago in 1960. The settlement was naturally protected on a high terrace above the river Ščavnica and additionally protected by a dam.

In cooperation with the local tourism-ethnographic society and with the help of the Murska Sobota Regional Museum, the Municipality of Razkrižje reconstructed five sheds, enclosed by a wooden woven fence, in 2002 within the framework of the project »Razkriški kot« (Razkrižje Corner). In the courtyard they also built a hearth and two cupola furnaces, one for burning pottery and the other one for baking bread. The area of this prehistoric settlement is protected as an archaeological area. The diggings found here are exhibited in the Murska Sobota Regional Museum. The prehistoric village often becomes lively because locals like to show tourists what life was like 5,000 years ago.



Unesco ASP središče Ljubljana

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Ljubljana

Educational Institutions and adopted monuments



OŠ Spodnja Idrija: CERKEV MARIJE NA SKALCI
Spodnja Idrija Primary School: THE CHURCH OF VIRGIN MARY ON THE ROCK

OŠ Rodica: MLINŠČICA, KOFUTNIKOVA DOMAČIJA, GROBELJSKI DREVORED
Rodica Primary School: KOFUTNIK'S HOMESTEAD, MLINŠČICA BROOK, THE THREE LINED ALLEY IN GROBLJE

Srednja gradbena, geodetska in okoljevarstvena šola, Ljubljana: KRIM
Secondary School of Civil Engineering, Land Surveying and Environmental Studies Ljubljana: KRIM

OŠ Jožeta Moškriča, Ljubljana: POT SPOMINOV IN TOVARIŠTVA
Jože Moškrič Primary School, Ljubljana: THE PATH OF REMEMBRANCE AND COMRADESHIP

Srednja vzgojiteljska šola in gimnazija Ljubljana: REKA LJUBLJANICA, GRAMOZNA JAMA
Kindergarten Teacher-Training School and Gimnazija Ljubljana: THE RIVER LJUBLJANICA, GRAMOZNA JAMA



OŠ Marije Vere, Kamnik: ROJSTNA HIŠA IGRALKE MARIJE VERE
Marija Vera Primary School, Kamnik: MARIJA VERA'S BIRTHPLACE

OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana: OSNOVNA ŠOLA LEDINA - spomenik učenosti, priložnosti in sodelovanja
Ledina Primary School, Ljubljana: LEDINA PRIMARY SCHOOL – monument to learning, opportunity and cooperation

Gimnazija Ledina: SPOMINSKA PLOŠČA ANICE ČERNEJEVE
Secondary School Gimnazija Ledina: ANICA ČERNEJ MEMORIAL

OŠ Franca Rozmana – Staneta, Ljubljana: DIVJI KOSTANJ
Franc Rozman - Stane Primary School, Ljubljana: HORSE CHESNUT

Druge sodelujoče šole:
OŠ Koseze, Ljubljana: KOSEŠKI BAJER
Other participating schools:
Koseze Primary School, Ljubljana: LAKE KOSEŠKI BAJER

CERKEV MARIJE NA SKALCI, OŠ Spodnja Idrija

Janja Habe

Cerkev Marije na Skalci oziroma svetišče Device Marije Vnebovzete je župnijska cerkev v Spodnji Idriji, ki stoji na strateški poziciji nad vasjo. V ustnem izročilu domačinov je še vedno živa legenda o njenem nastanku.

Posredno se cerkev v pisnih virih prvič omenja v 12. stoletju. Prvotna cerkvica je bila najbrž lesena, osnovna konstrukcija pa je bila pozidana v drugi polovici 17. stoletja. Slednja ima današnjo obliko latinskega križa. Glavna znamenitost cerkve so freske, ki krasijo celotni svod. Poslikava, ki je trajala od leta 1760 do 1766, je delo Jožefa Mraka, ki je najbolj poznan kot načrtovalec in graditelj klavž na Idrijci in Belci. Z Marijinimi freskami se je umetnik dokazal kot odličen freskant, pripoved preko prizorov je nazorna in ustreza romarskemu značaju svetišča.

Tudi po zaključku triletnega projekta učenci naše šole še vedno gojijo živo povezavo s posvojenim spomenikom. Najprej si v 4., nato še bolj poglobljeno v 9. razredu, vodeno ogledajo zunanost in notranost cerkve.



Foto/Photo by: Aljaž Bogataj, 9. r.

THE CHURCH OF VIRGIN MARY ON THE ROCK, Spodnja Idrija Primary School

Translation by Urška Lahajnar Ubajjogu

The Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, locally known as the Church of »Mary on the Rock« is the parish church, located on a strategic spot above the old village centre of Spodnja Idrija. The oral lore of the local population still vividly keeps the legend of its origin alive.

Indirectly the church was first mentioned in writings in the 12th century. The initial construction was most probably made of wood, while the built construction dates back to the second half of the 17th century. The latter was shaped in the form of the Latin cross. The main attraction of the church is the frescoes painted all over the ceiling. The painting works lasted from 1760 to 1766 and were done by Jožef Mrak, more widely known as the designer and constructor of the »klavže« water barriers at the Idrijca and Belca rivers. With his frescoes of Virgin Mary, Mrak has proved himself as an incredible fresco painter. The story revealed in these paintings is explicit and suits perfectly the pilgrim nature of the temple.

Even though our three-year project has finished, our pupils retain a close connection with the adopted monument. First in class 4 and then, in a more detailed approach, in class 9, when they visit the church with a guide who presents them the exterior as well as the interior of this great cultural monument of our town.



KOFUTNIKOVA DOMAČIJA, OŠ Rodica

Petra Šuštar

V naselju Srednje Jarše stoji stara Kofutnikova domačija. Strokovnjaki iz Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine ocenjujejo, da je bila zgrajena pred letom 1600 in je torej stara več kot 400 let. Domačija je živa demonstracija načina gradnje kmečkih hiš, ki je bila tipična za tisto obdobje. Grajena je kot stegnjeni dom, v katerem sta stanovanjski in gospodarski del domačije pod eno streho. Stanovanjski del je zgrajen iz lesenih brun, hlev pa je bil okrog leta 1950 pozidan. Nadaljevanje gospodarskega dela je tako kot stanovanjski del – leseno. Stanovanjski del je sestavljen iz osrednjega prostora – hiše, v katerem so nekdaj obedovali, molili, opravljali ročna dela ter se gredli ob krušni peči, veže, črne kuhinje in kamre. V hlevu so imeli konja, kakšno kravo in telička, preostali gospodarski del hiše pa so uporabljali za svinjak, kokošnjak ter shranjevanje listja in slame. Stavba je bila vse do leta 1938 krita s slamo. Dimljeni ostrešni tramovi (les je iz prve polovice 19. stoletja) so zaradi kakovosti še vedno izvrstno ohranjeni, največ zaslug za ohranitev domačije pa je imel Iniciativni odbor za zaščito domačije.



Foto/Photo by: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun

KOFUTNIK'S HOMESTEAD, Rodica Primary School

Translation by Blanka Keš

Kofutnik's Homestead is situated in the settlement Srednje Jarše. The experts from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage estimate that it was built before 1600 and is therefore more than 400 years old. The homestead is a good demonstration of the way the country folk's houses were built 400 years ago. This homestead was typical of that era. It was built as a tugged home where the apartment and the outbuilding were under one roof. The apartment is constructed of wooden logs. The stable was built in 1950. The rest of the outbuilding is wooden like the apartment. The apartment consists of a central living area referred to as »the house« (where people used to eat, pray, do manual work and warm themselves beside the stove), a doorway, a black kitchen and a room. In the stable, there was a horse, a cow and a calf, while the outbuilding was used as a pigsty, henhouse and a place for storing leaves and straw. The roof of the building was covered with straw until 1938. The support beams (cut at the beginning of the 19th century) are still excellently preserved because of their good quality. The Initiative Board for the Conservation of the homestead has its merit for the preservation of the homestead.



KRIM, Srednja gradbena, geodetska in okoljevarstvena šola, Ljubljana

Marinka Potočar

Krim je 1107 m visok in z obsežnimi gozdovi pokrit hrib, ki se dviga z Barja južno od Ljubljane. Okoli leta 1818 so ga Avstrijci izbrali za izhodišče ravninskega koordinatnega sistema, v katerem je bila za potrebe obdavčitve izvedena prva katastrska izmera naših dežel - Kranjske, Koroške in Primorske z Istro. Pretežni del tako nastalega katastra je v rabi še danes. Vojaški geodeti so postavili na vrh leta 1818 ali 1819 še trigonometrično točko I. reda za potrebe izdelave topografskih kart. Podatke o njenem položaju smo dobili z Dunaja; ta v gotici napisan dokument je reproduciran na spominski plošči, pritrjeni na pročelje planinskega doma. Leta 1994 jo je postavilo Ljubljansko geodetsko društvo in je delo arhitekta Jožeta Motoha. Danes je na tem mestu trigonometrična točka I. reda št. 172, njene geografske koordinate so prav tako napisane na spominskem obeležju.

Krim vabi izletnike in ljubitelje narave, zgodovinski pomen pa ima za geodete, ki se vsako leto v juniju tradicionalno srečujemo in družimo na vrhu Krima.



Foto/Photo by: Marinka Potočar

KRIM, Secondary School of Civil Engineering, Land Surveying and Environmental Studies Ljubljana

Translation by Renata Ribnikar Oblak

Krim is a 1,107 m mountain peak covered with vast forests, rising from the Ljubljana Marshes, located south of Ljubljana. Around the year 1818 the Austrians chose it as a starting point of a plane coordinate system in which, for the use of land taxation, the first cadastral survey of Slovenian regions (Carniola, Carinthia and Littoral region with Istria) was carried out. The predominant part of this cadastre is still in use today. In 1818 or 1819, a trigonometric point of 1st order, used for topographic mapping, was set on the mountain peak by military land surveyors. Position data was obtained from Vienna. The document was a gothic script which is reproduced on a memorial, fixed to the mountain hut front. The monument, the work of the architect Jože Motoh, was erected in 1994 by Ljubljansko geodetsko društvo. Nowadays, there is a trigonometric point of 1st order no. 172, with its coordinates written on the Memorial.

Krim invites hikers and nature lovers and has a historical meaning for land surveyors, who attend traditional annual meetings in June on top of the mountain.



POT SPOMINOV IN TOVARIŠTVA, OŠ Jožeta Moškriča, Ljubljana

Veronika Hudobreznik

Pot spominov in tovarištva, tudi Pot ob žici, je spomeniška kulturna dediščina, posvečena okupirani Ljubljani med drugo svetovno vojno. Ob poti, ki je dolga kar 34 kilometrov, stojita 102 spominska kamna, eden od teh pa tudi neposredno na našem šolskem dvorišču pred vhodom v šolo.

Na klopi ob spominskem kamnu se vsak dan zbirajo naši učenci, kjer v senci dreves brezovega gaja posedajo, se pogovarjajo, lovijo, skrivajo, žogajo in sklepajo nova prijateljstva. Vsako leto se učenci in učitelji aktivno udeležimo tradicionalnega pohoda Pot ob žici.

V okviru projekta smo izvedli uspešen fotografski natečaj Objemi svoje mesto in pripravili fotografsko razstavo v Steklenem atriju Magistrata v Ljubljani ob 50. obletnici ljubljanskega Pohoda ob žici.

Učenci se z učitelji veselijo ob vsakem posajenem drevesu in upajo, da bo nekoč mogočno in bo dajalo zavetje, ko se bodo vračali v šolo kot odrasli in pripeljali na šolo svoje otroke. Takrat jim bodo lahko pripovedovali, kako so nekoč, ko so bili še sami otroci, posadili zanje drevesce in se ob njem igrali.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv šole/schoolarchives

THE PATH OF REMEMBRANCE AND COMRADESHIP

Jože Moškrič Primary School, Ljubljana

Translation by Helena Žnidaršič Seme

Pot spominov in tovarištva – The Path of Remembrance and Comradeship (also The Path along the Wire), a part of the Slovenian cultural heritage, is dedicated to Ljubljana, which was occupied during World War II. Along the path, which is 34 km long, there are 102 memorial stones, one of them even in front of our school, near the entrance.

There is a bench near the memorial stone and in the shade of the birches, our pupils chat, chase each other, play hide and seek, play with a ball and make new friends everyday. Every year the pupils and teachers of our school participate in the traditional March along the Path around Ljubljana.

Within the framework of the project we ran a photo contest OBJEMI SVOJE MESTO (Embrace Your City) and organized a photographic exhibition in the Glass Atrium of Ljubljana Town Hall to mark the 50th March along the wire.

All our pupils and teachers enjoy planting each tree, hoping that it will grow powerful, giving them shelter in the future, when they return and bring their own children back to our school. Then they will tell them how, once upon a time, when they themselves were children, they planted this tree for them and played around it.



REKA LJUBLJANICA, Srednja vzgojiteljska šola in gimnazija Ljubljana

Katarina Jaklitsch Jakše

Posvojili smo reko Ljubljanico z obrežji in mostovi, kulturni in naravni spomenik našega glavnega mesta. Ljubljanico smo preučevali interdisciplinarno od Argonavtov do rimskega časa z Emona in podvodno arheologijo, srednjeveško Luwigano, reko Ljubljanico z gospodarsko funkcijo in etimologijo. Novoveško raziskovanje je prikazalo opise Valvasorja, vlogo Gruberja, rečne regulacije, prometno povezavo (parnik) na Ljubljanici in seveda Prešernovega Povodnega moža. Preučili smo številne mostove (predvsem Plečnikovo Tromostovje), po katerih teče živahen utrip mesta še danes. Naredili smo analizo vode Ljubljanice, raziskali imena lokalov in ulic ob Ljubljanici, izpeljali kulturno prireditve v Šentjakobskem gledališču, kjer smo v potovanje trole št. 20 duhovito vključili številne pesmi, ki so povezane z reko (Povodni mož, Šušterski most, Ljubljančanke, Nebotičnik do ljudske Stoji, stoji Ljubljan'ca), izdali šolsko glasilo s prispevki dijakov in natisnili različne razglednice o Ljubljanici. Tako smo uspeli pobarvati še en kamenček v mozaiku kulturne in naravne dediščine, ki je ponos Ljubljanjani.



Foto/Photo by: Liljana Rupnik

THE RIVER LJUBLJANICA

Kindergarten Teacher-Training School and Gimnazija Ljubljana

Translation by Irena Ajster

The river Ljubljanica was adopted as it represents the cultural and natural heritage of the city of Ljubljana.

The UNESCO project team concentrated on the period from the Argonauts up to the period of the Roman Empire when Ljubljana was called Emona. Furthermore, we researched the underwater archaeology, the Middle Ages, the river's significant market economy as well as its etymology.

However, the new-age research showed the descriptions of Valvasor, the role of Gruber, the regulation of the river's current, the importance of river transport and the well-known legend of »Povodni Mož«, the main character in Prešeren's poem. We studied numerous bridges (including the most important one, The Triple Bridge, in the city centre), which are still bustling with life. Moreover, a systematic water analysis was carried out, the names of pubs, restaurants and streets situated on the river banks were researched. The route of a city bus (number 20) served as an inspiration for composing contemporary poetry, which was read at the Šentjakob theatre.

Besides fieldwork, the team published a newsletter (a collection of students' works) and printed many postcards (showing Ljubljana) in order to contribute to the natural and cultural heritage of Ljubljana.



GRAMOZNA JAMA, Srednja vzgojiteljska šola in gimnazija Ljubljana

Katarina Jaklitsch Jakše

Gramozna jama na ljubljanskih Žalah v Ljubljani je spomeniški kompleks s spomenikom, ki je posvečen 124 talcem, ki jih je tu usmrtil okupator med drugo svetovno vojno. Leta 2003 je bila razglašena za kulturni spomenik lokalnega pomena. Vsaj enkrat letno jo očistimo in simbolno obiščemo, na dan pred mednarodnim dnevom Evrope ali v zadnjem tednu pred 1. novembrom. Mimo Gramozne jame vodi Pot spominov in tovarištva.

Že od leta 2003 pripravimo tudi odmevno kulturno prireditev, na kateri sodelujejo šolske plesalke, pevke šolskega razrednega pevskega zbora in recitatorke. Vsako leto povabimo tudi kakšnega govnika. Organizirali smo že fotografsko in likovno razstavo in tako obeležili mednarodni dan Evrope. Prireditev poteka v spomin in opomin, kaj se je dogajalo v zgodovini in pred čem nismo nikoli varni.

Mir je vrednota sveta, ki se je vse premalo zavedamo. Premalo jo cenimo in šele ko miru ni več, se spomnimo, kako lepo je živeti složno, brez vojn, lakote, v veselju in sreči.



Foto/Photo by: Vilma Rupnik

GRAMOZNA JAMA, Kindergarten Teacher-Training School and Gimnazija Ljubljana

Translation by Irena Ajster

Gramozna jama is situated at the capital city's cemetery, called Žale, where a monumental complex was erected in the memory of the 124 victims executed on the very spot by the Italian and German invaders during World War II. In 2003 it was declared a cultural symbol of the capital city.

The work of the UNESCO project team involves cleaning the site and paying it a visit once a year, either before the international day of Europe or in the week before All Saints Day.

Since 2003 the team has been organizing cultural events at Gramozna jama, where the school choir and school dancers perform and poetry reading is being held. Each year we host an honourable speaker.

In addition to that, photography and art exhibitions have been held to celebrate the day of the United Europe. The main purpose of the events held at Gramozna jama is to remind the future generations of the consequences of war and to make them appreciate life in peace, usually taken for granted. Only when faced with the fact of losing it, you realize how important it is to live in peace, harmony and happiness.



MLINŠČICA, OŠ Rodica

Petra Šuštar

Umetni potok Mlinščica je speljan iz struge reke Kamniške Bistrice. Vije se prek Jarš in Rodice do Domžal. Zgrajen je bil pred več kot 300 leti, najstarejši zapisi segajo v leto 1674. Že samo ime pove, da je bila energija tekoče vode nekoč primarno usmerjena v mlinarstvo, na območju je bilo tudi več žag in perišč, ki so vsi služili lokalnemu prebivalstvu. Po drugi svetovni vojni je bila gostota mlinov ob potoku še vedno visoka, mlinci so obratovali na vsakih 250 metrov. Nato so mlinci počasi izginjali, a vsak nosi svojo zanimivo zgodbo, ki jim lahko prisluhnemo ob vodenem obisku Učne poti ob Mlinščici, kjer se izpostavi pet mlinov: Zalokarjev mlin, Osolinov mlin, Kraljev mlin, Slabičev mlin ter Trnavčev mlin. Nekaj mlinov obratuje še danes. Perišča pa so se v 60. letih prejšnjega stoletja zaradi razširitve pralnih strojev seveda povsem poslovila. Ostajajo zgolj spomin, tako kot zgodbe iz tistih časov, ki so si jih perice izmenjevale med opravljanjem gospodinjskih del v potoku, ki je bil pred industrializacijo pomemben subjekt okolja v gospodarskem in širšem socialnem smislu.



Foto/Photo by: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun

MLINŠČICA BROOK, Rodica Primary School

Translation by Blanka Keš

The artificial brook Mlinščica was laid from the bed of the Kamniška Bistrica river. It runs through Jarše and Rodica to Domžale. It was built more than 300 years ago. The oldest documents are from 1674. The name suggests that the energy of the running water was primarily used in the miller's trade. In this area, there were also several sawmills and washing places that were used by the locals. After World War II there were many mills along the brook, constructed in the distance of 250 m. Later, they gradually disappeared, but every mill has an interesting story that we can listen to while visiting the Educational trail along the Mlinščica brook. There are five mills: Zalokar, Osolin, Kralj, Slabič and Trnavč's mill. Some mills operate even today. The washing places disappeared in the 60's because of the invention of the washing machine. They remain in our memories just like the stories from that time, told by the laundresses who worked at the brook. Before the industrial revolution, the brook played a significant role in the economic as well as the wider social context.



GROBELJSKI DREVORED, OŠ Rodica

Petra Šuštar

Grobeljski drevored je dragocen naravni spomenik. Posvojili smo ga v okviru projekta Dediščina v rokah mladih. Sestavljen je iz dveh delov, poimenovali smo ju starejši in mlajši drevored. Starejši drevored je bil del gradu Groblje. Slednji je v listinah prvič omenjen leta 1611, medtem ko prvi zapis o grobeljskem drevoredu najdemo v Franciscejskem katastru, leta 1825. Iz tega sklepamo, da so najstarejše lipe stare kar 200 let. Najdebelejša lipa ima obseg pet metrov, obseg večine preostalih pa meri od 1,5 do 4 metre. V starejšem grobeljskem drevoredu raste 141 dreves, prevladujejo lipe in lipovci. Ta drevored, ki je edini ohranjeni del parkovne zasnove ob nekdanji graščini Groblje, poteka v smeri vzhod-zahod. Poimenovali smo ga »most med občinama«, saj povezuje občini Mengeš in Domžale. Mlajši grobeljski drevored, ki raste pred Kulturnim domom Groblje, je bil kot spominski park zasajen v letu 1980, ob smrti predsednika SFRJ, maršala Josipa Broza Tita. Včasih je bil starejši drevored priljubljeno otroško igrišče, medtem ko je danes predvsem sprehajališče.



Foto/Photo by: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun

THE TREE-LINED ALLEY IN GROBLJE, Rodica Primary School

Translation by Blanka Keš

The tree-lined alley of Groblje is a precious natural monument. We adopted it within the project *Heritage in Young Hands*. It consists of two parts and we named it the old and the young tree-lined alley. The old tree-lined alley was a part of Groblje Castle. Groblje Castle was first mentioned in documents in 1611, while the first record of Groblje tree-lined alley is found in the Franciscejski land register in 1825. One can gather from that the oldest lime trees are 200 years old. The circumference of the thickest linden trunk is 5 m, while the circumference of the others is between 1.5 to 4 m. One hundred and forty trees grow in the old tree-lined alley in Groblje – the large-leaved and small-leaved linden trees prevail. This tree-lined alley is the only preserved park near the previous Castle of Groblje. It extends in the east – west direction. It is called the Bridge between two communities for it connects the communities of Mengeš and Domžale. The younger tree-lined alley in Groblje, which grows in front of the Cultural Hall in Groblje, was planted in 1980, after the death of the president of the SFR Yugoslavia, Marshal Josip Broz-Tito. The older tree-lined alley used to be a popular playground, however, nowadays it is mostly a promenade.



ROJSTNA HIŠA IGRALKE MARIJE VERE, OŠ Marije Vere, Kamnik

Andreja Vukmir

Naš posvojeni spomenik je rojstna hiša igralkice Marije Vere (1881-1954) v Kamniku oziroma spominska plošča, za katero ob pomoči občine Kamnik vsa leta skrbimo. Na šoli izvajamo vrsto projektov, s katerimi obujamo spomin na delo te znamenite slovenske igralkice. Izdali smo brošuro o njenem življenju, na šoli smo ustanovili Kulturno društvo Verine zvezdice, vsako leto pa imamo organiziran tudi Verin festival, v okviru katerega učenci med drugim obišejo spominsko ploščo v Kamniku.

Verin festival je teden ustvarjalnega duha. Zvrstijo se številne delavnice za učence naše šole: ustvarjanje dramskih del, impro liga, izdelovanje novoletnih voščilnic in nakita, ustvarjanje rep komadov na podlagi Prešernovih pesmi, učenje posebne pisave, plesna delavnica in izvedba lutkovne predstave. Tradicionalno ga zaključimo z uprizoritvijo šolskega mjuzikla.

Vsako leto 22. novembra obeležimo datum rojstva Marije Vere s pohodom od šole do rojstne hiše Marije Vere v središču Kamnika, kjer na spominsko ploščo obesimo venček.



Foto/Photo by: Andreja Vukmir

MARIJA VERA'S BIRTHPLACE, Marija Vera Primary School, Kamnik

Translation by Gašper Kopitar

Our adopted monument is the birthplace of our local actress Marija Vera (1881-1954) or rather the commemorative plaque that we have been taking care of for many years with the help of the Municipality of Kamnik. Our school organizes several projects to honour the work of this famous Slovene actress. A brochure about her life has been published and a cultural society Verine Zvezdice has been founded at our school. Every year we organize Vera's Festival (Verin Festival) during which our pupils visit the commemorative plaque at Marija Vera's birthplace.

Vera's Festival, means a week of creativity. The school organizes numerous workshops for our pupils: drama class, improvisation theatre, New Year cards, jewellery workshop, rap music workshop based on Prešeren's poetry, calligraphy workshop, dance workshop and a puppet show. The festival is traditionally closed by a school musical.

Every year, on November 22, the anniversary of the birth of Marija Vera, is marked by a march from our school to Marija Vera's birthplace in the centre of Kamnik, where a wreath is laid on the commemorative plaque.



OSNOVNA ŠOLA LEDINA – SPOMENIK UČENOSTI, PRILOŽNOSTI IN SODELOVANJA

OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana

Barbara Kosirnik

OŠ Ledina je šola z bogato zgodovino. Leta 1855 je v magistratni hiši v Ljubljani zaživela kot samostojna enorazredna mestna deška šola in se leta 1889 preselila v današnjo stavbo, v Poljske ulice, danes Komenskega ulica 19. Do leta 1937 je bila I. mestna deška ljudska šola, po tem letu I. državna deška ljudska šola Andreja Praprotnika, današnje ime pa šola nosi šele od leta 1958. Tega leta je v njenem okviru začel delovati tudi prvi bolnišnični šolski oddelek. Deklice so začele šolo obiskovati šele v letu 1946.

Šola je znana po kakovostnem delu na vseh področjih in dosega odlične rezultate, posebej pa velja izpostaviti priznanje, plaketo glavnega mesta Ljubljane, ki ga je šola prejela leta 2005, za udeležanje Unescovih vrednot, s posebnim poudarkom na učenju sodelovanja, sožitja, sprejemanju drugačnosti, strpnosti ter razvijanju in kultiviranju osebnosti.

Ponosni učenci in učitelji so se tudi zato v okviru Unesco projekta »Dediščina v rokah mladih - mladi posvojijo spomenik« odločili tega leta posvojiti svojo šolo in skrbeti zanjo.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv šole/schoolarchives

LEDINA PRIMARY SCHOOL - MONUMENT TO LEARNING, OPPORTUNITY AND COOPERATION

Ledina Primary School, Ljubljana

Translation by Tanja Trpin Mandelj

Ledina Primary School has a rich history. It was established in 1855 in Ljubljana Town Hall. It was an independent boys' school and had one class. In 1889 the school was moved to today's building at 19 Komenskega Street. Up to 1937 it was the first boys' public school in town. After 1937 it became the first boys' state school named after Andrej Praprotnik. The school was given its present name in 1958. That same year its first hospital unit was established as well. Girls joined the school in 1946.

Ledina Primary School is well-known for its quality in all fields of knowledge and excellent results. One of its outstanding achievements is the plaque of the capital city Ljubljana, which the school received in 2005 for promoting Unesco values, with emphasis on cooperation, harmony, tolerance, accepting difference and developing and cultivating one's personality.

The pupils and teachers of Ledina Primary School were therefore proud to adopt their school and decided to take good care of it within the project »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments«.

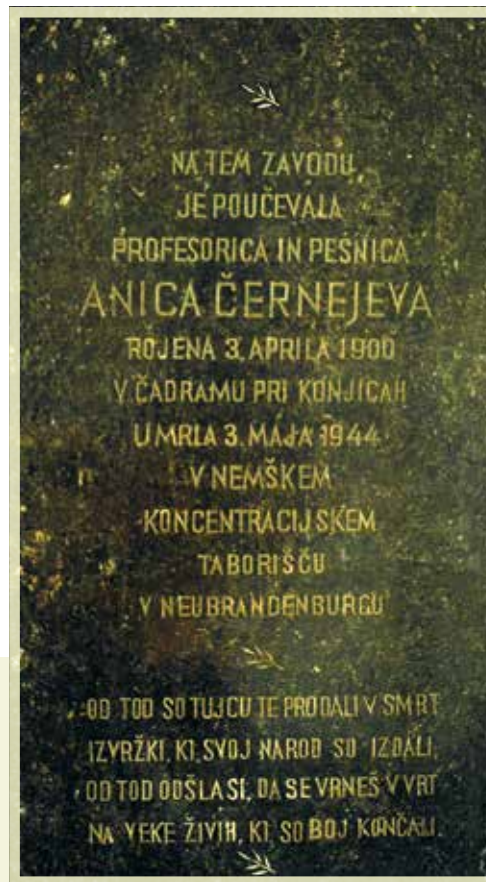


SPOMINSKA PLOŠČA ANICE ČERNEJEVE, Gimnazija Ledina

Mojca Lotrič

V loži Gimnazije Ledina ob vstopu pozdravi spominska plošča, posvečena pesnici, pisateljici in pedagoginji Anici Černejevi. Njene pesmi za otroke so po več kot osemdesetih letih enako priljubljene kot v času nastanka. Manj znano je, da je pisala tudi pesmi za odrasle in strokovne pedagoške članke.

Anica Černejeva se je rodila 3. aprila 1900 v Čadramu pri Slovenskih Konjicah. Študirala je matematiko, fiziko, kemijo, pedagogiko in psihologijo. Bila je izjemno razgledana (njen zagrebški profesor matematike ji je pravil »mala pametna Slovenka«), odlična govornica in predana pedagoginja. Nazadnje je poučevala na učiteljskišči v Ljubljani (danes Gimnazija Ledina). Bila je trn v peti italijanski in kasneje nemški oblasti. Ob pomoči ovaduhov, ki so prisluškovali pred vrati razreda, so jo Nemci skupaj z več drugimi profesorji in dijaki novembra 1943 odpeljali v taborišče Ravensbrück. Umrla je 3. maja 1944 v taborišču Neubrandenburg na severovzhodu Nemčije.



Foto/Photo by: Gregor Erjavec

ANICA ČERNEJ MEMORIAL

Secondary School Gimnazija Ledina

Translation by Maja Lebar Bajec

In the Gimnazija Ledina hallway the visitors are first welcomed by a memorial dedicated to the poet, writer and teacher Anica Černeje. Her children poetry is still as popular as when she first wrote the poems, even though nearly a full century has gone by. It is less known, however, that she also wrote poems for adults and professional pedagogical papers.

Anica Černeje was born on 3rd April 1900 in Čadram near Slovenske Konjice. She studied mathematics, physics, chemistry, pedagogy and psychology. She was extremely knowledgeable (her Mathematics professor from Zagreb called her »the wise little Slovene«), a well-rounded speaker and committed educator. She last lectured at the Teaching Academy in Ljubljana (today Gimnazija Ledina). She represented a threat to the Italian and later German occupation government. With the help of internal informers, the Germans deported her and a number of other teachers to the Ravensbrück concentration camp in November 1943. She died on 3rd May 1944 in Naubrandenburg concentration camp in north-eastern Germany.



DIVJI KOSTANJ, OŠ Franca Rozmana - Staneta, Ljubljana

Helena Sirotko

Pri zadnjem vhodu v šolo stoji ogromno drevo, divji kostanj. Vsako leto ga občudujemo, še posebej, ko se njegova krošnja obogati s svojimi čudovitimi cvetovi. Po nekaterih ocenah je staro približno 60 let, žal o njem do zdaj ni nobenih zapisov. Sicer lahko doživi življenjsko dobo do 200 let. Divji kostanj (*Aesculus*) spada v družino sapindovk in v red javorovcev. Znanih je od 20 do 25 vrst listavcev in grmovnic. V višino zrastejo od 4 do 35 metrov, kar je odvisno od vrste. Ime je dobil po mestu Kastanis in izvira s področja severne Grčije, Bolgarije, Albanije in Makedonije. Sredi 19. stoletja je postal cenjena zdravilna rastlina. Zdravilne sestavine so tako v skorji, cvetovih, plodovih kot tudi v listih.

Iz divjega kostanja se izdelujejo zdravilni domači pripravki, ki so jih poznale že naše babice. V prihodnje se bomo tudi sami lotevali nekaterih izmed njih in jih preizkušali. Vsako jesen pa skrbno pobiramo njegove plodove in jih ne zavržemo. Iz kostanjev izdelujemo prekrasne izdelke z jesenskimi motivi. Drevo bomo predstavili tudi v eni od naslednjih števil lokalnega oglasnika.



Foto/Photo by: Helena Sirotko

HORSE CHESTNUT, Franc Rozman - Stane Primary School, Ljubljana

Translation by Sonja Žagar and Marta Grošelj

The back entrance of the school is guarded by a huge tree, a horse chestnut. We admire it year by year, especially when its crown is in full bloom. It is estimated to be about 60 years old, but unfortunately we have no written evidence.

Horse chestnut (*Aesculus*) can live up to 200 years. It belongs to the Sapindaceae family, in the order of Sapindales. The genus *Aesculus* comprises 20 to 25 species of deciduous trees and shrubs. They grow from 4 to 35 m in height, depending on the species. The tree was named after the town Kastanis and it originates from the area of northern Greece, Bulgaria, Albania and Macedonia.

In the middle of the 19th century it became appreciated as an herbal remedy. Useful substances are found in its bark, flowers, seeds and leaves.

All sorts of recipes for homemade remedies come from our grandmothers. We are going to have a look and try some of them. We collect its fruit every autumn and do not discard it. We also make wonderful autumn collections of things made from different parts of the tree.

We are going to write about it in one of the issues of the local paper.



KOSEŠKI BAJER, OŠ Koseze, Ljubljana

Patricija Vašek in Iza Palli, obe 8. r., mentorica Ivana Madonič Čelič

Koseški bajer, Martinek bajer ali Koseško jezero je manjše jezero na obrobju Ljubljane, v bližini Šišenskega hriba, vzhodno od soseske Mostec. Širok je 100 in dolg 200 metrov, njegova največja globina pa je 2 do 3 metre.

Koseški bajer je nastal pred 200 leti zaradi izkopavanja gline, potem ko je podjetje Agrostroj v Kosezah zalilo starejšega od dveh opuščenih glinokopov. Stojče vodo so potrebovali za preizkušanje poljedelskih črpalk, za pritok pa jim je služil potok Mostec. Višji del obrežja so utrdili z vrkami, bližje bajerju pa so zasadili močvirne rastline.

Ribiči so v bajer naselili domače vrste rib rdečeperko, krapa in soma. Poleg vodnih živali je ob bregu tudi veliko ptic.

Pravijo, da se v bajerju ni priporočljivo kopati, je pa zato aktivno športno središče. Poleti na njem prirejajo modelarske dirke z motornimi čolnički, med starejšimi pa je priljubljeno tudi ribarjenje. Pozimi na njem radi drsamo.

Bajer smo posvojili, ker je v mestnem okolju vir življenja za rastline, živali in ljudi. Ob njem spoznavamo naravo.

Kot učenci lahko opozarjamo na pojav onesnaženja, skrbimo za hrano živalim in se vedemo spoštljivo do narave.



Foto/Photo by: Matevž Andolšek Pekljaj, 9. r.

LAKE KOSEŠKI BAJER, Koseze Primary School, Ljubljana

Translation by Zdenka Gregar

Koseški bajer, Martinek bajer or Koseško jezero is a small lake (or pond) on the suburbs of Ljubljana near the hill named Šišenski hrib east of the Mostec neighbourhood. It's 100 m wide, 200 m long and 2-3 m deep.

They made it 200 years ago when the company Agrostroj finished digging the clay and they filled the big hole with water. They used the water for testing farm pumps. The lake got the water from a small stream named Mostec. They planted willows on the banks of the lake and some water plants in the lake.

Fishermen put different species of fish like »rdečeperka«, carp and catfish. There are a lot of birds around the lake.

The area around the pond is perfect for various sports activities but the pond itself is not suitable for swimming. In summer competitions with model boats are organized on the lake, while the elderly love fishing there. In winter we ski on the frozen lake.

We adopted the pond Koseški bajer because it is the source of life for plants, animals and people in the urban environment. We discover and learn about the nature around it.

As pupils we can warn about the pollution. We take care of animals by feeding them and act respectfully towards nature.



Unesco ASP središče Maribor

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Maribor

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



Srednja šola za gostinstvo in turizem Maribor: SLOVENSKE NARODNE JEDI
The Secondary School of Catering and Tourism Maribor:
SLOVENIAN NATIONAL DISHES

OŠ bratov Polančičev Maribor: STARA TRTA
Polančič Brothers Maribor Primary School: OLD VINE IN MARIBOR

OŠ Franceta Prešerna Maribor: ZGRADBA OSNOVNE ŠOLE FRANCETA PREŠERNA
France Prešeren Maribor Primary School: THE BUILDING OF F. Prešeren Primary School

OŠ in vrtec Sveta Trojica: CERKEV SVETE TROJICE V SLOVENSКИH GORICAH
Sveta Trojica Primary School and Kindergarten: THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH IN SLOVENSKE GORICE

OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor: PRAZGODOVINSKO GRADIŠČE POŠTELA
Leon Štukelj Maribor Primary School: ANCIENT HILL FORT POŠTELA

Srednja ekonomska šola Maribor: FORMA VIVA MARIBOR
Secondary School of Economics Maribor: FORMA VIVA MARIBOR

OŠ Janka Padežnika Maribor: JOŽEFOV STUDENEC
Janko Padežnik Maribor Primary School: JOSEPH'S WELL

OŠ dr. Jožeta Pučnika Črešnjevec: VAŠKI STUDENEC S PERIŠČEM
Dr. Jože Pučnik Črešnjevec Primary School: THE VILLAGE WELL WITH THE WASHING PLACE

SLOVENSKE NARODNE JEDI, Srednja šola za gostinstvo in turizem Maribor

Simona Gljuk Peče

Srednja šola za gostinstvo in turizem Maribor je skrbnica posvojenega spomenika Slovenske narodne jedi, ki ga nenehno osmišljamo in oživljamo pri šolskem in občolskem delu.

Naš »prehrambni« spomenik doživlja obeležja največkrat ob ljudskih praznikih in na te iztočnice naslanjamo različne stebre znanj. Le-te z vsako generacijo dijakov ob pomoči učiteljev, zunanjih sodelavcev in gostov povezujemo v ograjo enega šolskega leta, znotraj katere v bogatem vrtu narodne in kulturne dediščine nabiramo tiste sadeže, ki so jih v svoje običaje vključevali že naši predniki.

Pri pripravi slovenskih narodnih jedi spoznavamo bogato raznolikost slovenskih kuhinj znotraj meja sedmih narečnih skupin. Ohranjanje domačih jedi kombiniramo z načeli zdrave prehrane. Samostojne jedi ali večhodni obroki pa dobivajo svoj »spomeniški« lesk v sedanjosti tudi glede na priložnosti, ob katerih jedi postavljamo na mizo.

SLOVENIAN NATIONAL DISHES

The Secondary School of Catering and Tourism Maribor

Translation by Andreja Božič Horvat

The Secondary School of Catering and Tourism Maribor, as the guardian of the Slovenian culinary heritage, includes the preparation of Slovenian national dishes in its curriculum and extramural activities. The Slovenian gastronomic heritage is best reflected in feasts prepared on different special occasions. Our students, encouraged and supported by our teachers, school partners and guests, learn how to combine the tradition of Slovenian festivities with a broad knowledge of the present. In this way, the students learn about various eating habits in Slovenian regions and preserve the customs of our ancestors.

Through the preparation of Slovenian national dishes, our students learn how to combine the Slovenian culinary heritage with the principles of a balanced diet. Regardless of the occasions, the dishes thus created are monuments to the past and modern creations at the same time.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv šole/schoolarchives



STARA TRTA V MARIBORU, Oš bratov Polančičev Maribor

Bojana Peruš Marušič

Stara trta, ki se bohota na Lentu ob Dravi, velja za najstarejšo trto na svetu. Stara je preko štiristo let in od leta 2004 zapisana v Guinnessovi knjigi rekordov. Letni pridelek je simboličen, od petintrideset do petinpetdeset kilogramov žametovke ali modre kavčine. Letno napolnijo sto steklenic, ki jih je oblikoval priznani umetnik Oskar Kogoj. Potomke stare trte rastejo praktično na vseh kontinentih in v številnih mestih v Sloveniji.

S staro trto so povezani številni obredi, od reza, martinovanja in svečane trgatve, ki predstavlja vrhunec Festivala Stare trte. Ob Lentu, kjer stara trta uspeva, se je najlepše sprehajati poleti, v času Festivala Lent, si ogledati razstavo ali obiskati katero od številnih kulturnih prireditev. Otroci se lahko udeležijo delavnic v okviru Festivala, si ogledajo prireditve na Otroškem Lentu, odrasli pa obiščejo kakšno vinsko klet, se okrepčajo na številnih stojnicah ali zgolj poklepetajo z znanci, ki jih že dolgo niso videli.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv šole/schoolarchives

OLD VINE IN MARIBOR, Polančič Brothers Maribor Primary School

Translation by Ana Perović

The Old Vine grows on the bank of the Drava River in the Lent District of the town of Maribor and is regarded as the oldest living vine in the world. The vine is over 400 years old and was registered in the Guinness Book of Records. The annual grape harvest is merely symbolic, as the vine produces only 35 to 55 kilograms of grapes, which give about one hundred bottles of wine. The wine is bottled in bottles designed by the renowned Slovenian artist Oskar Kogoj.

Various events and ceremonies are organized in honour of the Old Vine – the pruning of the vine, the celebration of St. Martin's Day and the grape harvest. The Lent District is also a popular tourist site. The Lent Festival taking place in the summer offers a wide range of activities: children can take part in various workshops or catch a show at the Children's Lent Festival, while adults can pay a visit to a wine cellar and refresh themselves at one of the food stands.



ZGRADBA OSNOVNE ŠOLE FRANCETA PREŠERNA, OŠ Franceta Prešerna Maribor

Irena Gradišnik, Mojca Holler

V zgradbi, v kateri je danes Osnovna šola Franceta Prešerna, se je januarja 1937 začel redni šolski pouk. Septembra 1935 je bil položen prvi temeljni kamen, v katerega so položili posebno listino s pečatom mestne občine, na kateri so napisane besede Janka Glazerja, slovenskega pesnika in literarnega zgodovinarja.

Šola je bila zgrajena v rekordnem času. Načrt zanjo je naredil arhitekt Jaroslav Černigoj (1905-1989), ki je bil takrat najmlajši arhitekt v Evropi, učenec Jožeta Plečnika. Šola je bila postavljena v obliki črke A in je bila v bistvu grajena kot spomenik Aleksandru Karadjordjeviću. Ob otvoritvi je veljala za najlepšo šolo v Evropi. V kasnejših letih je doživljala številne spremembe.

Do leta 2011 sta v zgradbi domovali OŠ Borisa Kidriča in OŠ Franceta Prešerna. Po obnovi celotne zgradbe je Mestna občina Maribor izvedla pripojitev OŠ Borisa Kidriča k OŠ Franceta Prešerna. Združena šola nosi ime največjega slovenskega pesnika in spada med objekte, ki so vpisani v register slovenske arhitekturne dediščine.



Foto/Photo by: Mojca Holler

THE BUILDING OF FRANCE PREŠEREN PRIMARY SCHOOL

France Prešeren Maribor Primary School

Translation by Blanka Zajšek

The building, today called France Prešeren Primary School, started regular school lessons in January 1937. In September 1935, the first foundation stone was laid and a special document with the seal of the municipality was placed on it. In the document, there are words of Janko Glazer, Slovenian poet and literary historian.

The school was built in record time. Jaroslav Černigoj (1905-1989), who made the designs, was the youngest architect in Europe and a student of Jože Plečnik. The school had the shape of the letter A, and was in fact built as a monument to Alexander Karadjordjević. At the opening it was considered the most beautiful school in Europe and in the years that followed it underwent many changes.

Until 2011 it housed two schools: Boris Kidrič Primary School and France Prešeren Primary School. After the reconstruction of the entire building, the Municipality of Maribor merged the two schools. The united school was named after the greatest Slovenian poet. The building is entered in the register of Slovenian architectural heritage.



CERKEV SVETE TROJICE V SLOVENSКИH GORICAH, OŠ in vrtec Sveta Trojica

Anica Šuster z učenkami Evo Babič, Tjašo Divjak, Barbaro Vidovič, 7. r.

Sveta Trojica v Slovenskih goricah je naselje in občinsko središče v osrednjem delu Slovenskih goric. Nad naseljem stoji na manjšem griču baročna cerkev, ki daje kraju poseben čar.

Na mestu, kjer danes stoji mogočna cerkev svete Trojice, je v prvi polovici 17. stoletja stala lesena kapela, posvečena svetemu Duhu. O izboru mesta za gradnjo govori legenda O treh lučkah.

Cerkev so zidali od leta 1635 do 1643, največje gradbene spremembe pa je cerkev doživela med leti 1735-1740. Takrat so s pomočjo darov grofa Draškoviča iz Varaždina cerkev preuredili v baročnem slogu.

Danes notranjost cerkve krasijo glavni in šest stranskih oltarjev. Glavni oltar, narejen leta 1756, je iz štukalustra, kipi pa so leseni in pozlačeni. Ob oltarju je slika svete Trojice in štirih avguštincev. Leta 1759 je bilo dokončanih šest stranskih oltarjev in kipi štirih cerkvenih očetov, katerih avtorji niso znani. Stropne in prezbiterijske freske so leta 1884 naslikali Jakob Broll ter Osvald in Egidij Biert iz Humina pri Čedadu.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv Šole/schoolarchives

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY IN SLOVENSKE GORICE

Sveta Trojica Primary School and Kindergarten

Translation by Marjana Lep and Maja Gabor

Sveta Trojica in Slovenske gorice is a settlement and a municipal centre in the central part of Slovenske gorice. Above the settlement there is a baroque church on a small hill, which makes the town particularly charming.

In the first half of the 17th century there was a wooden chapel in the same place where the mighty Church of the Holy Trinity stands today. The chapel was dedicated to the Holy Spirit. The selection of the place for the chapel is revealed in the legend *About the Three Lights (O treh lučkah)*.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was built between 1635 and 1643. The most radical construction changes were made between 1735 and 1740, when the church was redecorated in baroque style by the help of count Draškovič from Varaždin.

Today the interior of the church is decorated by one main and six side altars. The main altar was made in 1756; the statues are wooden and gold-plated. There is a picture of the Holy Trinity and four Augustinians next to the main altar. The six side altars were completed in 1759. The ceiling and the Presbyterian frescoes were painted in 1884 by Jakob Broll and Osvald and Egidij Biert from Humina near Čedad.



PRAZGODOVINSKO GRADIŠČE POŠTELA, OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor

Danijela Kajzer

Na območju Mariboskega Pohorja so zanimiva arheološka najdišča. V vasi Razvanje, ki je v neposredni bližini mesta, se na 547 m visokem pobočnem grebenu razteza prazgodovinsko gradišče Pošteła s kilometer dolgim nasipom, ki je bilo po letu 1903 že večkrat preiskano, vendar še ne dokončno ovrednoteno.

Poseljeno je bilo predvsem v zgornjem delu, ki ga je prečni zid delil od spodnjega. V tem zgornjem delu je odkritih 14 kamnitih temeljev koč z enim ali dvema prostoroma, ognjišči in ostanki svetišča. Najdeni ostanki stavb segajo v 4. stoletje pred našim štetjem do 4. stoletja našega štetja. Danes prostor, kjer so nekoč stale nekdanje stavbe, označujejo table. Ohranjen je še v skalna tla izkopan vodni zbiralnik - t.i. črna mlaka.

Vse področje Poštele je tudi bogato najdišče najrazličnejših predmetov (posod, kovancev, nakita, orodja, sulic), ki pričajo o načinu življenja na tem območju.

Večino teh najdb hrani Pokrajinski muzej Maribor.



Foto/Photo by: arhiv šole/schoolarchives

ANCIENT HILL FORT POŠTELA, Leon Štukelj Maribor Primary School

Translation by Mirko Škundič

There are interesting archaeological sites located in the area of Mariborsko Pohorje. In the village of Razvanje, which lies in the immediate vicinity of the city of Maribor, there is an ancient hill fort called POŠTELA. It lies on a 547 m high lateral ridge and is extended by a 1 km long embankment, which has been repeatedly investigated since 1903 but not definitively evaluated yet.

It was mainly inhabited in the upper part, which was separated from the lower part by a transverse wall split. In the upper part, fourteen stone foundations of one or two-roomed cottages, fireplaces and remnants of a temple have been discovered. The discovered remains of the buildings date from the 4th century BCE to the 4th century CE.

Today, the premises, where the buildings used to stand, are indicated by signboards. An excavated water tank is still preserved in the rocky soil and is referred to as the black puddle. The whole area is also a rich excavation site of various objects (containers, coins, jewelry, tools, spears), which bear witness to the way of life in the area.

Most of these finds can be seen in the Maribor Regional Museum.



FORMA VIVA MARIBOR, Srednja ekonomska šola Maribor

Danica Pelc

Forma viva Maribor, ki je v Mariboru potekala v posameznih letih od leta 1967 do 1986, njeni ustvarjalci pa so bili kiparji iz vsega sveta, je mesto obogatila z 19 atraktivnimi skulpturami. Te so pretežno avangardne betonske stvaritve in s svojimi naravnimi podobami predstavljajo izraženo neko globlje občutje posameznih avtorjev.

Med skulpturami smo na Srednji ekonomski šoli Maribor izbrali za posvojitve skulpturo Lina Tinéja, italijanskega slikarja in kiparja, ki velja za odličnega posnemovalca antičnega in etruščanskega duha. Pritegnila nas je, ker je atraktivna, drugačna; v raziskovalni nalogi se ukvarjamo z njenim pomenom, avtorjevim navdihom, skratka z vsem, kar je povezano z njo.

Skulpture Lina Tinéja so metafore, ki izvirajo iz globlin psihe in pri njihovem nastajanju le redko posreduje intelekt. Velja za topografa MagneGrecie (Velike Grčije), njegova dela spominjajo na antične primerke vzhodnjaške arhaičnosti, ki odsevajo v sredozemskih obrežjih. V njegovih delih sta vidni hkrati preteklost in prihodnost, obe na sodoben način. Je eden redkih kiparjev – vizionarjev.



Foto/Photo by: Danica Pelc

FORMA VIVA MARIBOR

Secondary School of Economics Maribor

Translation by Katja Krobe

»Forma Viva Maribor«, an Open Air Sculpture Collection, taking place between 1967 and 1986, hosted sculptors from all over the world. It has enriched the city with 19 attractive sculptures. The sculptures are predominantly avant-garde creations made of concrete, representing deeper sensations of individual authors.

Among the existing masterpieces, a sculpture of the Italian painter and sculptor Line Tiné was chosen for the adopted monument of our school, the Secondary School of Economics Maribor. The artist is considered to be an excellent imitator of the ancient Antique and Etruscan spirit. The sculpture caught our attention because it is attractive and different. In our research paper we explore its meaning, the author's inspirations, generally speaking, everything in connection with the sculpture.

Tiné's sculptures are like metaphors, originating from the depths of the psyche and in their development, the intellect is but rarely involved. He is well-known as the topographer of Magna Grecia (The Great Greece) and his works are reminiscent of ancient specimens of the Eastern archaisms, reflected in the Mediterranean outskirts. Both past and future are visible in his artistic creations in a modern way. He is one of the few sculptors-visionaries.



JOŽEFOV STUDENEC, OŠ Janka Padežnika Maribor

Andreja Lorenci

Naša šola stoji v predelu Maribora, ki se imenuje Studenci. Že ime priča o tem, da je kraj tesno povezan z vodo. Studenci so se razvili ob desnem bregu reke Drave, kjer prihajajo na dan številni izvirki.

Na mestu prvotnega naselja stoji še danes nekaj hiš v ulici z imenom Ob izvirkih. Ob hišah je ohranjen izvir Jožefov studenec; ime je dobil po cerkvi sv. Jožefa, ki stoji nad njim. Studenec je bil namenjen pranju perila. Pranje je bilo nuja, zato je bilo takšnih perišč več.

Od vseh studencev v tem predelu je ohranjen le Jožefov. Je pokrit dvoprekatni pretočni studenec. Javna pralnica perila je bila tukaj že pred letom 1930, zaradi koristne rabe vode pa je Olepševalno društvo leta 1930 postavilo Jožefov studenec. Prvo, nižje korito je bilo namenjeno pranju perila, drugo pa splakovanju.

S pojavom vodovoda je začel studenec počasi propadati. Obnovili so ga leta 2002. Danes skrbi zanj Turistično društvo Studenci, s posvojitvijo pa bomo svoj delež pri ohranjanju kulturne dediščine in njenem vključevanju v življenje prispevali tudi učenci OŠ Janka Padežnika Maribor.



Foto/Photo by: Andreja Lorenci

JOSEPH'S WELL, Janko Padežnik Maribor Primary School

Translation by Mateja Kokol

Our school is situated in the area of Maribor called Studenci (eng. Wells). The name suggests that this place is closely connected to water. Studenci is situated on the right bank of the Drava river, where a number of springs come into life.

At the point of the original village we can still find some houses in a street called At springs (Ob izvirkih). Near the houses there is a well called Joseph's well that got its name from Saint Joseph's church located above it. The well was used for washing clothes and as washing was a necessity, such places were quite common.

Of all the wells in this area, Joseph's well is the only one preserved. It is a covered, two-chamber water well. There was a public washing place here before 1930, but because it was a useful source of water, the Beautifying society built Joseph's well in 1930. The first, lower sink was used for washing clothes and the second one for rinsing.

When waterworks appeared, the well started to decay. It was renovated in 2002. Today it is taken care of by the tourist society Studenci and Janko Padežnik Primary School. By adopting the well, we have engaged ourselves in the preservation of cultural heritage and its inclusion in our lives.



VAŠKI STUDENEC S PERIŠČEM, OŠ dr. Jožeta Pučnika Črešnjevce

Nuša Detiček, Urška Sagadin, Urška Selaković in Tjaša Vršec, 8. r.

V središču Črešnjevca stoji vaški vodnjak, imenovan tudi »štepih« ali »gmajnski studen'c«. Zgrajen je bil v začetku 20. stotletja. Prvič je bil obnovljen leta 1930 in nato še leta 1945, ko je bil betoniran. Vodnjak še deluje, vendar ga ne uporabljajo več. Vodo iz vaškega studenca so za kuhanje, umivanje, pranje perila in napajanje živine uporabljali vsi vaščani.

Zraven vodnjaka je betonska plošča, edino vaško perišče, ki je bilo zgrajeno okoli leta 1940, uporabljale pa so ga predvsem ženske. Perice so prale ob koncu tedna, enkrat tedensko ali na 14 dni. Najprej so vodo potegnile iz studenca s škafi, nato pa so jo zlivale na perilnike ali betonsko perišče. Pranje perila je bil družaben dogodek, saj so si perice ob gospodinjskem opravilu krajšale čas s klepetanjem, opravljanjem in prepevanjem. Naenkrat so lahko prale tri perice in vsaka je imela na voljo po en kvadratni meter pralnega kamna, na katerega so položile perilnike.

Leta 1972 je vodovodni sistem izrinil iz uporabe vodnjak, perišče pa so zamenjali pralni stroji.



Foto/Photo by: Melanja Kropec, 8. r.

THE VILLAGE WELL WITH THE WASHING-PLACE

Dr. Jože Pučnik Črešnjevce Primary School

Translation by Katja Skubic

In the centre of Črešnjevce there is a village well also called »štepih« or »gmajnski studen'c«. It was built in the beginning of the 20th century, restored in 1930 and then again in 1945, when it was concreted. The well still works, but is no longer in use. The water from the well was used by all the villagers for cooking, washing, doing laundry and watering the cattle.

Next to the well, there is a concrete panel, the only village washing place that was built around 1940 and used mainly by women. The laundresses used it at the weekends, once a week or once every two weeks. They pulled the water from the well with buckets and then they poured it onto washboards or the concrete washing-place. Doing laundry was a social event because the laundresses shortened their time doing a household chore by chatting and singing. Three laundresses could do the laundry at the same time and each of them had one square metre of the washing panel, onto which she put a washboard.

In 1972, the plumbing system pushed the well from its use and washing machines replaced the washing-place.



Unesco ASP središče Mojstrana

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Mojstrana

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



OŠ Stražišče Kranj: POMNIKI STRAŽIŠKE PRETEKLOSTI
Stražišče Kranj Primary School: MEMORIALS OF THE PAST TIMES IN STRAŽIŠČE

Gimnazija Škofja Loka: ŠKOFJELOŠKI PASIJON, STARO MESTNO JEDRO
Secondary School Gimnazija Škofja Loka: THE ŠKOFJA LOKA PASSION PLAY, THE ŠKOFJA LOKA OLD TOWN CENTRE

Osnovna šola Toneta Čufarja Jesenice: SPOMINSKI PARK NA PLAVŽU
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OŠ Davorina Jenka, Cerklje na Gorenjskem: SPOMINSKI PARK CERKLJE
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Cvetko Golar Primary School, Škofja Loka: WETLAND – THE FLOOD FORESTS OF THE SORA RIVER

OŠ Preserje pri Radomljah: JAŠOVČEV MLIN
Preserje near Radomlje Primary School: THE JAŠOVEC MILL

Biotehniški center Naklo: GRAŠČINA DUPLJE
Biotechnical Centre Naklo: DUPLJE MANOR

OŠ Koroška Bela: BRANCLJEVA HIŠA NA KOROŠKI BELI
Koroška Bela Primary School: THE BRANCELJ HOUSE, KOROŠKA BELA

POMNIKI STRAŽIŠKE PRETEKLOSTI, OŠ Stražišče Kranj

Simona Jereb

Na OŠ Stražišče Kranj smo posvojili pomnike stražiške preteklosti, ki pričajo o težkih medvojnih časih boja za svobodo (1941 - 1945). Prva mentorica Unesco dejavnosti na šoli Ada Mozetič je leta 2013 napisala knjigo *Živeti v vojni*, v kateri je zbrala pričevanja Strašanov in njihove spomine na medvojni čas, drugi del knjige pa je posvetila pomnikom stražiške preteklosti.

Posvojeni spomeniki naše skupne preteklosti, ki so povezani z 2. svetovno vojno, so: spominski park, spomenik padlim športnikom, spominske plošče v parku tovarne Sava, spominska ploščica padlim gasilcem, spominska ploščica na Hafnerjevi hiši, spominska ploščica Lucijanu Seljaku (po njem je bila do leta 1998 poimenovana šola v Stražišču), spominska ploščica Tonetu Nartniku, Jožetu Žešku, Francu Trojarju - Slovenu, Šiškovim, prvoborcem, Maksi Rozman - Tatjani (včasih je bil po njej poimenovan vrtec v Stražišču), spominski plošči na gostilni Benedik in spominsko obeležje na Tominčevi ulici.



Spominski park v Stražišču / Memorial Park in Stražišče

MEMORIALS OF THE PAST TIMES IN STRAŽIŠČE

Stražišče Kranj Primary School

Translation by Katarina Bučar

Ada Mozetič, the first mentor of UNESCO activities at Stražišče Kranj Primary School, wrote a book titled *Živeti v vojni* (*Living During the War*) in 2013. In its first part, the locals' testimonies and memories of World War II are collected, whereas the second part is dedicated to the memorials of the town's past times.

We adopted the following memorials dedicated to World War II: memorial park, memorial to the fallen athletes, memorial plaques in the Sava factory park, memorial plaque to the fallen fire fighters, memorial plaque at the Hafner's house, memorial plaque to Lucijan Seljak (after whom the local primary school was named up to 1998), memorial plaques to Tone Nartnik, Jože Žeško, Franc Trojar - Sloven, the Šiško family, the early participants in the Yugoslav national liberation war and Maksa Rozman - Tatjana (after whom the local kindergarten used to be named), memorial plaque at the Benedik inn, and the memorial at Tominčeva Street.



Spomenik Francu Trojarju - Slovenu pod Šmarjetno Goro / Memorial plaque to Franc Trojar - Sloven under Šmarjetna Gora Hill - Foto iz knjige Ade Mozetič / Photo by: From Ada's Mozetič Book



STARO MESTNO JEDRO ŠKOFJE LOKE, Gimnazija Škofja Loka

Ana Prevc Megušar

Škofja Loka je srednjeveško mesto. Prvič je bila omenjena kot trg leta 1248, leta 1274 pa kot mesto. Od srednjega veka naprej sta mestno jedro sestavljala dva trga: Plac (zgornji trg) in Lontrg (spodnji trg). Leta 1987 je bilo mesto razglašeno za kulturni spomenik.

Staro mestno jedro obdajajo mogočne hiše z barvito poslikanimi fasadami, ki so dale mestu vzdevek »pisana Loka«. Okrog Mestnega trga se nahaja več škofjeloških znamenitosti: šentjakobska cerkev, Kamniti most, kapucinska cerkev in samostan, nunska cerkev, loški grad, Homanova hiša, Martinova hiša, Žigonova hiša, stari rotovž, staro župnišče, Marijino znamenje in na Spodnjem trgu Špital in Kašča.

V letih od 2002-2005 je v okviru projekta spoznavanja in ohranjanja kulturne dediščine starega mestnega jedra vsako leto 150 dijakov pri pouku likovne vzgoje risalo nove osnutke fasadnih sten na Mestnem trgu. Od leta 2005 vsako leto usposobimo skupino dijakov za vodenje po mestnem jedru Škofje Loke, ki bogastvo našega posvojenega spomenika predstavi gostujočim dijakom ob dijaških izmenjavah, ki potekajo na šoli.



Foto/Photo by: Aleš Jezeršek

THE ŠKOFJA LOKA OLD TOWN CENTRE, Secondary School Gimnazija Škofja Loka

Translation by Tina Blatnik

Škofja Loka is a medieval city, first mentioned as a market in 1248 and as a town in 1274. Since the Middle Ages, the town has consisted of two markets: Plac (the upper market) and Lontrg (the lower market). In 1987 the town was declared a cultural monument.

The old town centre is surrounded by magnificent houses with colourful facades that have given the town its nickname »varied Loka«. There are several Škofja Loka attractions around the Town Square: St. Jacob's Church, the Stone Bridge, the Capuchin Church and Monastery, the Church of Nuns, the Loka Castle, Homan House, St Martin's House, Žigon family house, the old Town Hall, the old rectory, Mary's sign and in the lower market Spittal and Granary.

Within the framework of learning about and preserving the cultural heritage of the Old Town, each year, between 2002 and 2005, 150 students would draw new drafts of the town square's facades at art class. Since 2005 a group of students has been trained every year to guide around the town of Škofja Loka. As part of the exchanges that take place at our school, our students-guides present the visiting students with the richness of our adopted monument.

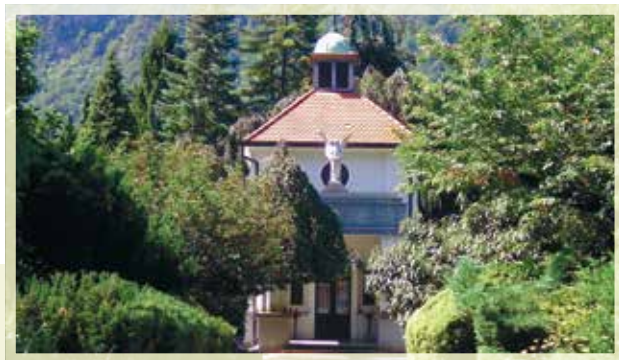


SPOMINSKI PARK NA PLAVŽU, Osnovna šola Toneta Čufarja Jesenice

Nancy Bohak

Spominski park na Plavžu stoji na nekdanjem pokopališču borcev iz 2. svetovne vojne in ruskih vojnih ujetnikov. V parku je tudi kapela z imeni padlih med prvo svetovno vojno ter doprsni kip pisatelja in pesnika Toneta Čufarja.

Ugotovili smo, da je park v precej dotrajanem stanju, da pa vanj rado zahaja precej ljudi. Zato smo se leta 2003 odločili, da park posvojimo. Z učenci smo očistili poti in zelenice in pomagali Jeko-inu pri nekaterih akcijah v parku. Oblikovali smo tablice z napisi, ki bodo sprehajalce premamile, da se bodo ustavili in prebrali vsebino, poslikali koše in klopi. Pri barvanju lesenih letvic smo se obrnili na Srednjo šolo Jesenice. Z napisi in številkami smo opremili nekaj dreves. Žal pa smo naleteli na premajhno podporo s strani mestne občine, zato smo tako aktivno skrb za park opustili. Še vedno pa je obiskovanje parka in seznanitev učencev z njegovim zgodovinskim pomenom ter pomenom ohranjanja naše zgodovinske dediščine sestavni del letnega delovnega načrta šole.



Foto/Photo by: Nancy Bohak

PLAVŽ MEMORIAL PARK

Tone Čufar Jesenice Primary School

Translation by Marija Burnik

Plavž memorial park is situated on the former cemetery of the World War II soldiers and Russian prisoners. In the park there is a chapel where you can find the names of the World War I soldiers and the statue of writer Tone Čufar.

Despite its bad state, the park is quite popular among locals. This is why, in 2003, we decided to adopt it. Our students cleaned the paths and greens and helped the local waste disposal company Jeko-in with their activities in the park. We designed information boards, we painted the dustbins and the benches with the help of Jesenice High School and equipped some trees with numbers and inscriptions that could be useful for passersby.

Unfortunately, we did not get enough support from our municipality, so we stopped most of our activities in the park. Nevertheless, within the framework of our annual work plan, we continue to visit the park with our pupils, emphasize its historical importance and the importance of preserving our historical heritage in genera.

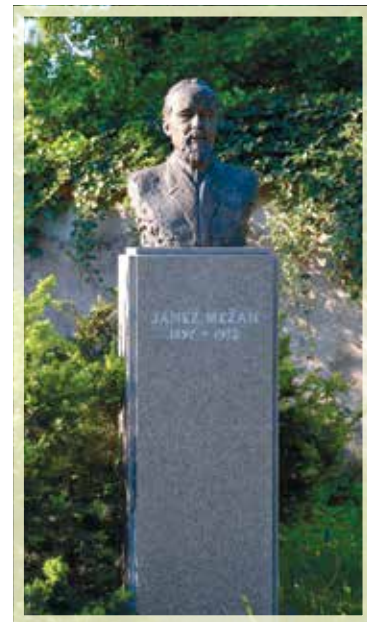


SPOMINSKI PARK V CERKLJAH, Osnovna šola Davorina Jenka, Cerklje na Gorenjskem

Tatjana Škrab Grašič

Zasnova spominskega parka je bila na pobudo župana Občine Cerklje na Gorenjskem Franca Čebulja realizirana v letu 2000. Park se nahaja sredi kraja, v neposredni bližini osnovne šole in vrtca. Sestavljajo ga herme mož, ki so se s svojim delom zapisali v domačo zgodovino: organizator gasilstva na Slovenskem Fran Barle, misijonar Janez Čebulj, prvi slovenski poklicni igralec Ignacij Borštnik, slikar Janez Mežan, skladatelj, učitelj in župan Andrej Vavken ter France Kimovec, dr. teologije, prof. starokrščanske umetnosti in glasbe.

Učenci OŠ Davorina Jenka so februarja 2004 v okviru Unesco projekta Mladi posvojimo spomenik Spominski park tudi uradno posvojili. Od tedaj v parku potekajo kulturne prireditve, ure pouka, mnogim pa park pomeni kraj, kjer lahko v miru počijejo. Mimo njega učenci, starši in zaposleni vsak dan prihajamo v šolo, tako da je postal del nas. Spomenik smo posvojili z željo, da bi osebnosti bolj zaživele v naših mislih. Zavezo, da bomo zanj skrbeli, uresničujemo tudi z ustvarjanjem parka miru ob šoli.



Foto/Photo by: Andraž Jagodic

THE MEMORIAL PARK IN CERKLJE, Davorin Jenko Primary School, Cerklje na Gorenjskem

Translation by Mojca Milek

The idea for the memorial park was realized in 2000 on the initiative of the mayor of the Municipality of Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Franc Čebulj. The park is situated in the vicinity of the primary school and the kindergarten. It consists of busts of several important men who have become an important part of our history: founder of Slovenian fire fighting Fran Barle, missionary Janez Čebulj, the first professional Slovenian actor Ignacij Borštnik, painter Janez Mežan, composer, teacher and mayor Andrej Vavken, and France Kimovec, doctor of theology, professor of early Christian art and music.

The pupils of Davorin Jenko Primary School officially adopted the Memorial park in February 2004 within the framework of the UNESCO project *Youth Adopting Monuments*.

Since then several cultural events and school lessons have taken place in the park. The park also serves as a place of rest and relaxation. Pupils, parents and employees walk past it every day on their way to school and the park has thus become part of our community. The statues were adopted so that the people depicted would find more place in our thoughts.



MOKRIŠČE – POPLAVNI LOG REKE SORE, OŠ Cvetka Golarja, Škofja Loka

Petra Kavčič

Naše mokrišče leži na nadmorski višini 330 m, v trikotniku, ki ga na zahodu omejuje cesta Lipica–Gosteče, na jugu reka Sora, na severozahodu visoka terasa pod naseljema Godešič in Reteče. Območje je v večji meri pokrito z gozdnimi površinami, ki jih prekinjajo travniki in njive. Najizrazitejši okoljski dejavnik na območju je voda, ki je je v izobilju, tudi v najbolj vročem in dolgem poletju. Voda se pojavlja kot reka Sora in manjši vodotoki, od katerih sta bolj prepoznavna potoka Mala Sorica in Struga, ter številne mlake, luže in tudi izviri. Podtalnica Sorškega polja pride na površje na več mestih. Nekaj izvirov je v konglomeratnem robu terase pod Retečami, dobro vidni so izviri na dnu potoka Struga, najdemo pa jih tudi na močvirnatih travnikih ter v gozdu. Prostor prekriva mozaična vegetacija, ki se odraža v bogatih rastlinskih in tudi živalskih združbah. Na tem področju se po raziskavah nahaja več kot 270 različnih vrst višjih rastlin, ena vrsta višjih rakov – postrance, 8 različnih vrst kačjih pastirjev, veliko vrst dvoživk in plazilcev, 40 vrst ptic in 5 vrst malih sesalcev.



Foto/Photo by: Petra Kavčič

WETLAND – THE FLOOD FORESTS OF THE SORA RIVER, Cvetko Golar Primary School, Škofja Loka

Translation by Alenka Gorišek

Our wetland lies at an altitude of 330 metres, in a triangle bounded by the Lipica-Gosteče road in the west, the Sora river in the south and a high terraced area below the settlements of Godešič and Reteče in the northwest. The region is, to a large extent, covered with forest areas, intermitted by meadows and fields. The most distinct environmental feature in the area is water, which can be found in abundance, even during long hot summers. Water emerges as the Sora river and smaller watercourses, such as the Mala Sorica and Struga streams, to mention some well known, as well as numerous pools, puddles and sources. The groundwater of the Sorško polje area surfaces in several places. Some sources can be found on the conglomerate edge of the terrace below Reteče, the sources at the bottom of the Struga stream are clearly visible and can also be found on the swampy meadows and in the forest. The place is covered with mosaic vegetation, which is reflected in rich communities of plants and animals. According to research there are more than 270 different species of embryophytes in this area, one species of malacostracans – amphipoda, 8 different species of odonata, a lot of species of amphibians and reptiles, 40 species of monkeys and 5 species of small mamma.



JAŠOVČEV MLIN, OŠ Preserje pri Radomljah

Rok Grašič, 7. r.

Jašovčev mlin je bil zgrajen davnega leta 1825. Prvi ga je imel v lasti Anton Čebulj (do 1851), nakar ga je predal Jerneju Jašovcu. Tretji lastnik Jašovčevega mlina pa je bil Jernej Jašovec mlajši. Potem je posestvo in mlin prevzel Janez Jašovec. Mlin je pošteno obnovil in mu od treh pustil samo še eno veliko pogonsko kolo. Po letu 1883 je bila v njem zgrajena žaga. Na vodilu (jermenu) sta vtisnjena datum in letnica postavitve žage. Les so žagali vsem okoliškim kmetom. Do konca druge svetovne vojne je imelo žago venecijanko v zakupu več ljudi. Sama žaga pa je redno obratovala do konca leta 1959. Za razsvetljavo mlina in žage je skrbel dinamo. Prenesena moč dinama je poganjala še slamoreznicu in mlatilnico. Po koncu druge svetovne vojne žaga ni imela stalnega skrbnika. V mlinu je ohranjenih še nekaj kamnov za mletje raznovrstne moke, zdroba in ješprenja. Janez Jašovec je v tem mlinu mlel vse do svoje smrti.



Foto/Photo by: Maja Mrvar, 9. r.

THE JAŠOVEC MILL

Preserje near Radomlje Primary School

Translation by Alenka Kavka

The Jašovec Mill was built back in 1825. Anton Čebulj, its first owner, sold it to Jernej Jašovec in 1851. The third owner of the mill was Jernej Jašovec Junior. After that the estate and the mill were taken over by Janez Jašovec. He renovated the mill extensively, leaving only one out of three giant driving wheels. After 1883, a sawmill was built inside. In the strap you can read the date and the year when it was built. They sawed wood for all the surrounding farmers. Until the end of World War II, the Venetian sawmill was rented by many people and it regularly worked until the end of 1959. It was dynamo-powered, just like the straw cutter and the threshing machine. After World War II, it didn't have a permanent owner. In the mill, some stones for grinding various kinds of flour, grits and pot barley are still preserved. Janez Jašovec worked in the mill until his death.



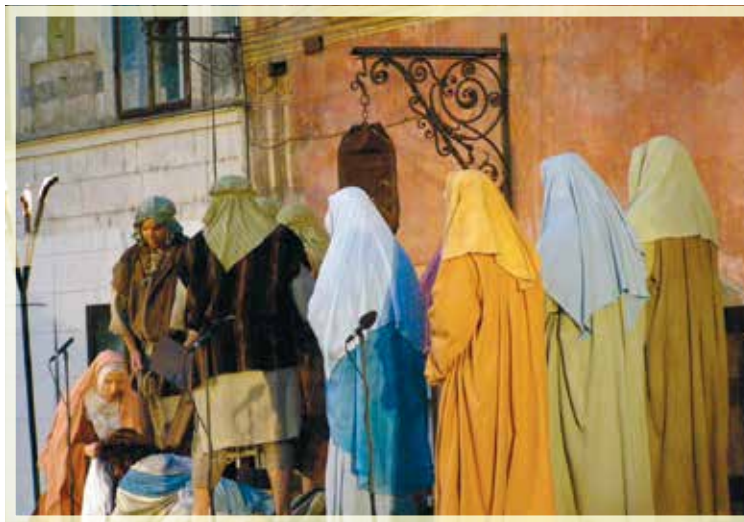
ŠKOFJELOŠKI PASIJON, Gimnazija Škofja Loka

Ana Prevc Megušar

Škofjeloški pasijon je najstarejše ohranjeno dramsko besedilo, pisano v slovenskem jeziku. Vpisan je v slovenski register žive kulturne dediščine, od leta 2011 pa potekajo prizadevanja za vpis na Unescov seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine.

Rokopis je leta 1721 napisal loški kapucin oče Romuald – Lovrenc Marušič. Besedilo sestavlja 869 verzov in 13 podob. Kot spokorno procesijo so ga prvič izvedli na veliki petek 11. aprila 1721. Upričarjali so ga do leta 1751, leta 1768 ga je odpravil goriški nadškof. V letih 1999, 2000 in 2009 je bil pasijon ponovno uprizorjen. V njem nastopa 640 igralcev, od tega 80 konjenikov. Procesija se vije po ulicah Škofje Loke in na štirih prizoriščih se odigrajo vsi pasijonski prizori in slike.

Gimnazija Škofja Loka se je leta 2009 aktivno vključila v izvedbo Škofjeloškega pasijona z nastopom mešanega pevskega zbora. V zadnji pasijonski sliki je kot ljudstvo v »dodanem« prizoru pel pesem, ki jo je v ta namen napisal škofjeloški skladatelj Andrej Misson. Pesem bo ostala sestavni del pasijonskih uprizoritev tudi v prihodnosti.



Foto/Photo by: Jože Bogataj

THE ŠKOFJA LOKA PASSION PLAY, Secondary School Gimnazija Škofja Loka

Translation by Nataša Zaplotnik

The Škofja Loka passion play is the oldest preserved script in the Slovenian language. It features in the Slovenian registry of cultural heritage and since 2011 there have been continual attempts for the passion play to be inscribed on the Unesco Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

The manuscript was written in 1721 by a capuchin Father Romuald – Lovrenc Marušič. The text consists of 869 verses and 13 images. It was first performed as a penitence procession on Good Friday, 11th April 1721. The procession was revived in 1999 and reprised in 2000 and 2009. The production involves 640 performers, including 80 horsemen. The procession moves through the streets of Škofja Loka, where all scenes and images are played on four different venues.

In 2009 Škofja Loka Primary School and its choir became actively involved in the performance. In the last scene, the choir representing the populace, performed a song composed by our local composer Andrej Misson. The song will remain part of the production in the future.



GRAŠČINA DUPLJE, Biotehniški center Naklo

Urška Simjanovski

Graščina Duplje leži v občini Naklo, v vasi Spodnje Duplje.

Dupljanska graščina je skromno podeželsko plemiško bivališče, ki ni nikoli imelo značaja utrjenega gradu. Današnja podoba graščine je skromnejša, kot je bila v 17. in 18. stoletju, ko je bil njen lastnik Anton Franc Jožef Posarelli, poslanec deželnih stanov. Iz njegovega časa se je deloma ohranila poslikava fasade, ki je danes obnovljena. Drugo nadstropje, ki nam ga prikazuje Valvasor v Slavi vojvodine Kranjske, se ni ohranilo, ker je zgorelo v požaru leta 1832.

Od leta 1976 je stavba v lastništvu družine Mauser, ki se je lotila obnove in oživitve graščine.

V okviru nacionalnega Unesco projekta *Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik* smo posvojili Graščino Duplje v šolskem letu 2009. Dijaki so izdelali zgibanko in jo predstavili na taboru Dediščina v Piranu pod vodstvom mentorice Sabine Šegula. Od šolskega leta 2009/10 v našem posvojenem spomeniku dvakrat letno pripravimo dve tematski razstavi v povezavi z Unesco projekti na šoli.



Foto/Photo by: Majda Kolenc Artiček

DUPLJE MANOR, Biotechnical Centre Naklo

Translation by Jan Artiček

Duplje Manor lies in the municipality of Naklo, in the village of Spodnje Duplje.

The manor is a modest countryside nobility residence, which never had the character of a fortified castle. Its current image is even more modest than it was in the 17th and 18th century. Back then it was owned by Anton Franc Jožef Posarelli, a representative of the provincial estates. From this period, a façade painting is partly preserved, and has recently been restored. The manor's second floor, which is depicted in Valvasor's *Slava Vojvodine Kranjske* (Die Ehre des Hertzogthums Crain), is not preserved because it burned down in the fire of 1832.

Since 1976, the building has been owned by the Mauser family, who began working on the restoration and revitalization of the manor.

Within the framework of UNESCO's national project *Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments*, Duplje Manor was adopted in 2009. The students published a brochure and presented it at the *Heritage* camp in Piran under the supervision of their mentor, Sabina Šegula. Since the school year 2009/10, we have organized two bi-annual thematic exhibitions, related to UNESCO projects at our school, in our adopted manor.



BRANCLJEVA HIŠA NA KOROŠKI BELI, OŠ Koroška Bela

Liza Zidarevič, 6. r.

Na Osnovni šoli Koroška Bela Jesenice smo posvojili Branceljevo hišo iz leta 1761, staro čez 250 let. V hiši se je rodil oče znamenitega Slovenca Matije Čopa, ki se je potem oženil v Žirovnico (priimek Čop izhaja s Koroške Bele).

Je značilna slovenska kmečka hiša, ki ima naslednje prostore: vežo, hišo, dve kamri in črno kuhinjo, ki pa so jo zadnji lastniki predelali in ni več originalna.

Portal vhodnih vrat na Branceljevi hiši je iz zelenega kamna, imenovanega peračiški andezitni tuf, ki so ga v tem delu Gorenjske pogosto uporabljali pri gradnji.

Prebivalci hiše so se ukvarjali s kmetovanjem, v njej pa je bila tudi gostilna, saj je tod mimo vodila tovorna pot čez Belščico v Avstrijo – na Koroško. Prvi lastniki hiše so prišli iz Bohinja, hiša pa od leta 1982 ni več naseljena. Ob hiši so tudi dve gospodarski poslopji in sadovnjak. Hiši pripada 6 hektarjev gozda in 1,5 hektarja travnika v Javorniškem Rovtu.



Foto/Photo by: Ana Maja Kralj, 9. r.

THE BRANCELJ HOUSE, KOROŠKA BELA, Koroška Bela Primary School

Translation by Barbara Ahačič

Koroška Bela Primary School adopted the Brancelj House that was built in 1761 and therefore it is over 250 years old. In the house Matija Čop's father was born and the surname Čop originates from Koroška Bela. Later the family moved to Žirovnica.

It is a traditional farm house with its specific rooms: an entrance hall (veža), a central living area referred to as »the house« (hiša), two small bedrooms (kamra) and an open-hearth kitchen (also called a »black kitchen« – črna kuhinja).

The entrance portal is made of the Peračica tuff, pastel green rock, which characterised the architecture of the Gorenjska region.

People who lived in the house were mostly farmers. During some years the inn was also located in the house since the road to Austria - Carniola went through the village.

The first owners of the house came from Bohinj, but the house has been empty since 1982. There are two farm buildings and an orchard next to the house. The house also comprises 6 HA of forest and 1.5 HA of meadow in Javorniški Rovt.



Unesco ASP središče Nova Gorica

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavod in njegov posvojeni spomenik

Unesco ASPnet Centre Nova Gorica

Educational Institution and Adopted Monument



Gimnazija Nova Gorica: HIŠA NA ŠENTVIŠKI PLANOTI
Secondary School Gimnazija Nova Gorica: THE HOUSE ON THE ŠENTVID PLATEAU

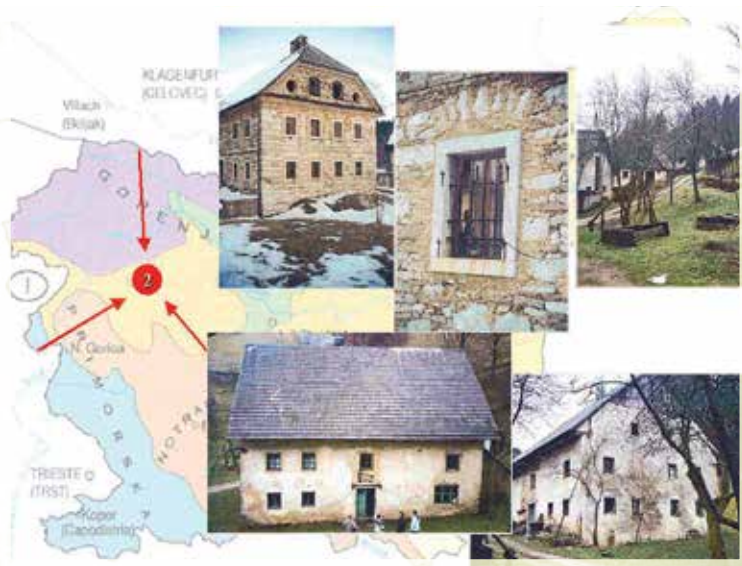
HIŠA NA ŠENTVIŠKI PLANOTI, Gimnazija Nova Gorica

Grega Jug, Polona Birsa, mentor Suzana Černe

Hiša na Šentviški planoti je arhitekturna stvaritev, ki govori o kulturi in življenju ljudi.

Našim dijakom pripoveduje o preteklosti, sedanjosti in prihodnosti, jih uči o lastni kulturni dediščini. Med spoznavanjem posvojene hiše so dijaki raziskovali na terenu, risali, tkali vezi z domačini, celo snemali film.

Podoba današnje tradicionalne šentviške hiše se izoblikuje po potresu 1976. Je mešanica več tipov: gorenjskega, soško-vipavskega in idrijsko-trnovskega. Zgrajena je bila iz kamna, lesa, slame. Majhna okna so stanovalce varovala pred zunanjim hladom. Zunanost bele ali malo kremenaste barve so popestrila svetlo siva, zelena ali modra polkna. Hiša je bila najprej enocelična, nadaljnji razvoj pa jo je pripeljal do tricelične razporeditve prostorov s centralnim prostorom, vežo s črno kuhinjo in gospodarskim poslopjem. Vsaka hiša je imela svoj vodnjak. Naš spomenik nas uči zavedanja lastne kulturne dediščine, pri dijakih brusi etično občutljivost do lastne nacionalne identitete in gradi odprtost do različnosti.



Foto/Photo by: Suzana Černe

THE HOUSE ON THE ŠENTVID PLATEAU, Secondary School Gimnazija Nova Gorica

Translation by Nataša Munih

The monument, adopted by our school in 2002, is a derelict house on the Šentvid Plateau, an architectural creation, which bears witness of people's culture and lifestyle.

The house relates the past, the present and the future and thus teaches our students about their own cultural heritage. While familiarizing themselves with the adopted house, the students did a lot of exploring; they worked in the fields, drew, established bonds with the local people, and even made a film.

The image of the today's traditional Šentvid house took shape after the earthquake in 1976. It is a blend of several types of architecture: the ones typical of the regions of Upper Carniola, the Soča and Vipava valleys and the Idrija and Trnovo districts. The house was made of stone, wood, straw. Small windows protected the residents from the outside cold. The white or slightly quartz-coloured exterior was variegated by light grey, green, or blue shutters. At first, the house was built as a one-room hut, but later on developed a three-room layout with the central space, the hall with a black kitchen, and the outbuilding. Each house had its own well.

The monument increases our awareness of our own cultural heritage and helps our students sharpen their ethical sensitivity to their own national identity and build their openness to diversity.



Unesco ASP središče Piran

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Piran

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



Vrtec Mornarček Piran: BENEČANKA
Mornarček Piran Kindergarten: VENETIAN HOUSE

OŠ Cirila Kosmača Piran: MESTNO OBZIDJE V PIRANU
Ciril Kosmač Piran Primary School: TOWN WALLS IN PIRAN

OŠ Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Piran: TRG 1. MAJA V PIRANU
Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Piran Primary School: 1ST MAY SQUARE IN PIRAN

Center za korekcijo sluha in govora Portorož: HOTEL PALACE PORTOROŽ
Speech and Hearing Centre Portorož: HOTEL PALACE, PORTOROŽ

BENEŠKA HIŠA – BENEČANKA, Vrtec Mornarček Piran

Lavra Bregar

Na stičišču ulice IX. korpusa in Tartinijevega trga stoji prelepa rdeča stavba, najlepši primerek beneško gotske arhitekture v Piranu. Zgrajena je bila sredi 15. stoletja in je tako najstarejša ohranjena hiša na Tartinijevem trgu. Njeno zunanost krasijo izjemno lepo oblikovani arhitekturni členi in bogato kamnito okrasje. Najizrazitejši je vogalni gotski balkon.

V času, ko je bil v Piranu na mestu trga še mandrač, se je beneški trgovec zaljubil v piransko dekle in ji v znak ljubezni dal zgraditi ob mandraču hišo. Zlobni piranski jeziki so dekletu grenili življenje v času izvoljenčeve odsotnosti. Ker se mu je venomer pritoževala nad verbalnim nasiljem, ki ga je morala prenašati, je šaljivi trgovec med oknoma drugega nadstropja v posmeh vsem opravljivcem dal vzdati kamnito ploščo s stoječim levom, ki med šapama drži napis »Lasa pur dir« (Pusti, naj govore), ki stoji še danes. Benečanka vabi na ogleda ter je zanimiv primer novih prijemov piranskega turizma, ki ga spodbujajo domačini.

VENETIAN HOUSE, Kindergarten Mornarček Piran

Translation by Tjaša Lovrič

There is a beautiful red building at the juncture of 9th Korpus street and Giuseppe Tartini square. It is the most beautiful example of Gothic architecture in the city of Piran. The building was built in the 15th century and is therefore the oldest preserved house on Tartini square. Its exterior is decorated with exquisitely designed architectural elements and rich stone decorations, the most prominent element being the corner balcony.

At the time when a small harbour was situated on the place of today's Tartini square, a Venetian merchant fell in love with a local girl. He built this house for her, in front of the harbour, as a token of his love. The backbiting of locals made her days difficult every time the merchant was away. As she constantly complained about verbal abuse, the humorous merchant came up with an idea. Between the upper windows he built a stone relief of a lion with a banner in its mouth and an inscription in his paws, which says »Lasa pur dir« (Let them talk) and is still standing today.

Venetian house is an interesting example of new approaches in the tourism of Piran, supported by locals.



Foto/Photo by: Lavra Bregar



MESTNO OBZIDJE V PIRANU, OŠ Cirila Kosmača Piran

Vika Kuštrin

Piran je staro srednjeveško mesto, bogato s spomeniki preteklosti. Eden najmočnejših je mestno obzidje, ki so ga Pirančani zgradili, da bi se obvarovali pred vdori sovražnika. V preteklosti je obzidje pomenilo varnost, danes pa je zanimiv turistični objekt in edinstven spomenik stavbne dediščine.

Za ohranitev njegovih dragocenih ostankov skrbi Zavod za ohranjanje kulturne dediščine Piran. Mestno obzidje je zanimivo za zgodovinarje, obiskovalce mesta, pa tudi za mlade, ki ga spoznavajo skozi učni proces in dodatne dejavnosti šole. Več let je nad obzidjem bdela projektna skupina Patrimonito, ki je delovala v okviru UNESCO projekta Korenine in krila. V dejavnostih za osveščanje mladih o pomembnosti ohranjanja piranskega obzidja smo se povezovali z Občino Piran, Zavodom za ohranjanje kulturne dediščine, Mestnim arhivom, Pomorskim muzejem in drugimi. Še naprej se bomo trudili, da bo obzidje svojim meščanom in obiskovalcem lahko pripovedovalo zgodbe, ki jih ni moč slišati in občutiti nikjer drugod.



Foto/Photo by: Dejan Putrle

TOWN WALLS IN PIRAN, Ciril Kosmač Piran Primary School

Translation by Nataša L. Kozlovič

Piran is an old medieval town, rich in monuments from the past. The town walls, one of the mightiest monuments, were built to protect the people of Piran from enemy invasions. In the past they were important in terms of safety. Nowadays they are an interesting tourist attraction and a unique monument of architectural heritage.

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Piran is in charge of the valuable remnants of the walls. They are interesting for historians, visitors to Piran and for young people who get to know them through the learning process and additional school activities. The project group Patrimonito watched over the town walls for many years within the framework of the UNESCO project Roots and wings. In the activities for informing young people about the importance of preserving the town walls in Piran, we cooperated with the Municipality of Piran, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, the municipal archives, the Maritime museum and other institutions.

We will endeavour to help the town walls relate their stories to the locals and visitors. Stories that cannot be heard or felt anywhere else.



TRG 1. MAJA V PIRANU, OŠ Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Piran

Nada Dellore

Nekoč se je imenoval Stari trg (Piazza vecchia). Na njem so leta 1775, po obdobju velike suše, zgradili veliko cisterno za zbiranje vode, ki jo krasijo kamniti vodnjak, kipa pravice in postave ter dva amoreta.

Leta 2002 je bil ta baročni dragulj zanemarjen, vodnjak in skulpture popisane z grafiti, ob njem zabojniki za smeti. Odločili smo se ga posvojiti in osveščati javnost o potrebni skrbi zanj. Raziskali smo trg, cisterno in skulpture, poizvedovali na Občini Piran, Zavodu za spomeniško varstvo, Piranskem arhivu, Ljudski knjižnici ter intervjuvali županjo in prebivalce. Na temo smo pisali, risali, slikali, fotografirali in izdelovali kipe. Projekt smo zaključili z uprizoritvijo igrice ter izdajo publikacije in CD zgoščenke.

Vodnjak in skulpture so zdaj očiščene in restavrirane. Originalni kipi so v avli Občine Piran, varni pred zunanjimi vplivi, na trgu pa stojijo odlične kopije, česar pa nestrokovno oko ne opazi.

Tako smo uspeli obuditi zanimanje ter spoštovanje do kulturne dediščine našega kraja, ki bo pripovedovala svojo nad dvesto let staro zgodbo tudi kasnejšim rodovom.



Foto/Photo by: Nada Dellore

1ST MAY SQUARE IN PIRAN, Vincenzo e Diego de Castro Piran Primary School

Translation by Mojca Filipčič

Once it was called the Old Square (Piazza Vecchia). In 1775, after a period of great drought, a large cistern to collect water was built on the square, which is adorned with a stone fountain, two statues of Law and Justice and two Amors. In 2002 this baroque jewel was neglected, the fountain and the sculptures were covered with graffiti and dustbins were placed next to it. We explored the square, the cistern and the sculptures. We made inquiries at the Municipality of Piran, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, The Archives of Piran, public libraries, and interviewed the mayor and residents. We wrote, drew, painted, photographed and created in connection with the topic. The project was completed with the staging of a play and the issuing of a publication and a CD.

The fountain and the sculptures were cleaned and restored. The original statues are now in the hall of the Municipality of Piran, protected from external influence, while those on the square are excellent copies, which is invisible to laymen. We managed to raise interest in and respect for the cultural heritage of our town, so that its 200-year-old story can be recounted to the younger generations.



HOTEL PALACE PORTOROŽ, Center za korekcijo sluha in govora Portorož

Helena Dodlek

Hotel Palace v centru Portoroža je ob zgraditvi leta 1910 veljal za najprestižnejši hotel na vsem vzhodnem Jadranu, obiskovali so ga pomembni gostje z vsega sveta. Njegova zgodovina ima veliko vzponov in padcev, po dokončnem zaprtju leta 1990 pa je začel hitro propadati in je bil več kot desetletje žalostna podoba kraja. Okrog njega so se kopičile smeti, stene so razpadale, čudoviti okraski so bili razbiti.

Učenci Centra za korekcijo sluha in govora smo v projektu Dediščina v rokah mladih že od leta 2002 s svojimi dejavnostmi spodbujali širšo javnost, da se zave problema in naredi ustrezne korake. Zelo smo bili veseli, ko sta občina Piran in družba Istrabenz d.d. leta 2003 v občinski palači v Piranu podpisala pogodbo o oddaji in prenovi starega hotela Palace. Leta 2004 smo hotel tudi posvojili in še naprej skrbimo za zavedanje o njegovi kulturni vrednosti.

Ponosni smo, da se je naše delo in delo prenoviteljev tako uspešno zaključilo. Hotel je obnovljen in je eden najlepših v Portorožu. Slike starega hotela pa bomo učenci obdržali za spomin.



Foto/Photo by: Katarina Petrovič

PALACE HOTEL PORTOROŽ, Speech and Hearing Center Portorož

Translation by Petra Mandalenič

When Palace Hotel, situated in the centre of Portorož, was built in 1910, it was considered the most prestigious hotel in the entire eastern Adriatic and was visited by important guests from all over the world. Its history had many ups and downs, and after the final closing in 1990, it quickly began to deteriorate and remained a sad place for over a decade. Rubbish piled up around it, the walls started collapsing and beautiful ornaments were broken in pieces.

Since 2002, within the framework of the project *Heritage in Young Hands*, the students of the Speech and Hearing Centre, have helped the general public to become aware of the problem and have encouraged it to take appropriate steps. We were very pleased when the municipality of Piran and the company Istrabenz signed a contract of lease and renovation of the old Palace in Piran Town Hall in 2003. In 2004 we adopted the hotel and since then we have continued to promote its cultural value. We are proud of the fact that our own work as well as that of the renovators has been so successfully completed. The hotel has been restored and is one of the finest in Portorož. We are going to keep the pictures of the old hotel as tokens of remembrance.



Unesco ASP središče Pišece

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Pišece

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



OŠ XIV. divizije Senovo: KRUŠNE PEČI
XIV. Division Senovo Primary School: BREAD OVENS

OŠ Maksa Pleteršnika Pišece: MLINI
Maks Pleteršnik Pišece Primary School:
THE MILLS IN PIŠECE

OŠ Šmihel, Novo meso: RAZVALINE GRADU RUPERČ VRH
Šmihel Primary School, Novo mesto: THE RUINS OF THE RUPERČ VRH CASTLE

Ekonomska in trgovska šola Brežice: AJDOVSKA JAMA
Secondary School of Economics and Commerce Brežice: AJDOVSKA CAVE

OŠ belokranjskega odreda Semič: VODNA POSTAJA
Belokranjski odred Semič Primary School: WATERSTATION

OŠ Maksa Pleteršnika Pišece: REPNICE
Maks Pleteršnik Pišece Primary School: REPNICE, SAND CAVES

Gimnazija Brežice: GIMNAZIJA BREŽICE
Secondary School Gimnazija Brežice: GRAMMAR SCHOOL BREŽICE BUILDING

OŠ Brežice: UNESCO UČILNICA NARAVOSLOVJA NA PROSTEM
Brežice Primary School: OUTDOOR BIOLOGY CLASSROOM

KRUŠNE PEČI NA SENOVM, OŠ XIV. divizije Senovo

Matjaž Lipovž

Krušne peči na Senovem so v Stari koloniji (zgrajene med leti 1923 in 1926; zadnjih 20 let se ne uporabljajo več), v Uradniški koloniji (zgrajene leta 1931; ponovno se uporabljajo zadnjih 10 let) in v Novi koloniji (zgrajene med leti 1949 in 1950 in so vse-skozi v uporabi). Postavljali so jih, kjer je bil prostor: v središču naselja, ob potoku in obrobju naselja.

Krušna peč je bila zgrajena iz navadne opeke. Poleg prostora za peko kruha je imela še poseben prostor za hranjenje drv, včasih pa tudi police za posode, v katerih so pekli kruh. Peka kruha se je prenašala iz roda v rod. Poleg kruha so ženske v pečeh peklo še potico in druge vrste peciva, meso; v njih pa so tudi kuhale in sušile sadje.

Kruh so peklo zjutraj ali popoldne. To opravilo je bilo v ženskih rokah, moški in otroci pa so nasekali drva in pomagali pri nošenju kruha od doma do peči. Pri pripravi testa so uporabljale le roke, skledo in peharje, pri peki pa so večšče uporabljale grebljico, omelo in lopar.

Na krušne peči Senovčani nismo le zelo ponosni, o njih širimo znanje in gostom radi postrežemo z okusnimi dobrotami, ki za-dišijo iz njih.



Foto/Photo by: Anton Petrovič

BREAD OVENS IN SENOVO, XIV. Division Senovo Primary School

Translation by Matjaž Lipovž

The ovens were built at different locations. The ones at Stara kolonija were built between 1923 and 1926, and have not been in use for the last twenty years. The ovens at Uradniška kolonija were constructed in 1931 and have been again in use for the last ten years. The ones at Nova kolonija were built in 1949 and 1950 and have never stopped operating. The ovens were usually built in the centre of the settlement, next to a stream, on the fringes of the town or wherever there was place.

The oven was built with regular clay brick. There was a place for baking bread, a place for keeping wood and sometimes also shelves for the dishes. The baking of bread was passed on from generation to generation. The ovens were also used for baking pastry, meat and for drying fruit or for cooking.

The baking was done by women, mainly in the morning or in the afternoon. Children and men helped with chopping wood or carrying bread. Bread was kneaded by hand. The tools in the process were wicker baskets, a whisk broom and a bread peel.

The townsfolk are not only proud of their bread ovens, they also like sharing the knowledge about them and serving their guests with delicious dishes prepared in the ovens.



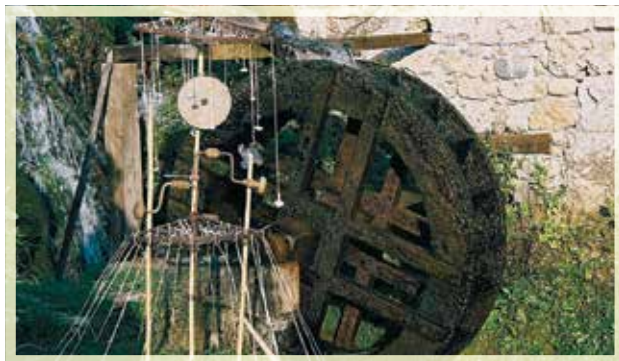
MLINI V PIŠECAH, OŠ Maksa Pleteršnika Pišce

Rut Zlobec

Najprej smo posvojili kar celo središče vasi, potem smo se posvetili mlinu, v dogovoru z gimnazijo Brežice smo uporabili njihove prispevke o mlinarstvu (slovar, intervju ...), jih pretopili v računalniško obliko ter objavili v e-projektu Jezikovna dediščina. Končni cilj je bila obnova dveh mlinov: pri izviru Gabrnice v središču vasi in drugi nekoliko nižje, povsem blizu šole.

Turistično društvo Pišce je s prostovoljnim delom svojih članov v resnici obnovilo oba mlina in v enem bo morda že letos (2013) zadišalo po moki. Mlina sta tudi pogosta inspiracija za likovne in fotografske izdelke mladih, posebej zanimive so bile likovne instalacije, nastale v projektu Sožitje različnosti (leta 2002).

Šolska folklorna skupina je mlinarstvo posrečeno vključila v scenarij svojega nastopa in se uvrstila na državno srečanje, četrtšolci pa so s kratkim videom na glasbeno temo Ob bistrem potoku je mlin »prislužili« nagrado: video kamero.



Foto/Photo by: Tanja Plevnik

THE MILLS IN PIŠECE

Maks Pleteršnik Pišce Primary School

Translation by Simona Tihole Zupančič

First, we adopted the whole centre of the village and afterwards focused on the mill. In agreement with *Gimnazija Brežice*, we used their material on the topic of the miller's trade (dictionary, interview), digitalized it and published it in the e-project *Jezikovna dediščina* (Language Heritage). The final aim was the reconstruction of the two mills, one at the *Gabernica* spring in the village centre, and the other one a bit further, in the vicinity of our school.

TD Pišce (Tourist association Pišce) reconstructed both mills via voluntary work and perhaps this year (2013) the smell of flour will waft up. Both mills are common inspirations for works of art and photographs by young artists. Especially interesting were art installations, created in the project *Sožitje različnosti* (Coexistence of Diversity) in 2002.

Our school folklore group included the miller's trade in their performance, which was very successful. The fourth class students made a short video on the music theme *Ob bistrem potoku je mlin* (a Slovenian folksong) and won a prize for it, a video camera.



RAZVALINE GRADU RUPERČ VRH S SEKVOJO, OŠ Šmihel, Novo mesto

Mihaela Gerjovič, Vida Šter

Ernest Paradeiser, stotnik žumberški, je leta 1622 od cesarja Ferdinanda II. kupil grad Mehovo. Njegov sin, grof Janez Ernest Paradeiser, je med leti 1641 do 1657 pozidal novo graščino in gospodarska poslopja Ruperč vrh. Zadnji lastniki pred drugo svetovno vojno so bili, od 1892 do 1919, rodbina Goriany. Od njih je graščino kupila Josipina Stare, njena hči Dora je leta 1936 postala nova in poslednja lastnica gradu.

Grad Ruperč vrh so leta 1943 požgali partizani. Sedaj stojijo le razvaline, ki propadajo. Stoji le še zadnja stena gradu. Vidni so materiali za stene, večinoma sta kamen in opeka. Stena je povezana z železjem. Ob gradu so ostanki vodnjaka in luknja - vhod v grajske kleti in ječe. Nad razvalinami gradu šumi sekvoja.

Ker gre za razvaline gradu, jih ni možno vzdrževati. Prevzeli smo »skrb« za 200-letno sekvojo, ki raste tik ob razvalinah gradu. Odločili smo se, da bo naše darilo obiskovalcem šole tudi majhna sekvoja, izdelana iz gline, ki predstavlja naš posvojeni spomenik.



Foto/Photo by: Vida Šter

THE RUINS OF THE RUPERČ VRH CASTLE WITH SEQUOIA, Šmihel Primary School, Novo mesto

Translation by Mihaela Gerjovič

Ernest Paradaiser, captain of Žužemberk, bought Mehovo castle in 1622, which was owned by Emperor Ferdinand II. His son, count Jožef Ernest Paradeiser, built a new mansion and other outbuildings called Ruperč vrh between the years 1641 and 1657.

Before World War I, the mansion was owned by the Goriany family. In 1919 Josipina Stare bought the mansion and her daughter Dora became the new but also the last owner of the castle.

In 1943 the partisans burnt down the castle Ruperč vrh.

Today there are mostly ruins and only one remaining wall, which reveals the materials used for the castle: stone and brick. The wall is linked with iron. Next to the castle there are remains of a fountain and a hole – the entrance to the cellar and the dungeon. The ruins of the castle are dominated by the sound of sequoia. We cannot maintain the ruins, but we can look after the 200-year-old sequoia.

We offer the visitors to our school a small clay sequoia that represents our »adopted« monument.



AJDOVSKA JAMA PRI NEMŠKI VASI, Ekonomska in trgovska šola Brežice

Katarina Kukovičič Unetič

Ajdovska jama je največja kraška jama na območju krškega gričevja. Leži v okolici Krškega, pri Nemški vasi, in je razglašena za kulturni spomenik državnega pomena.

Ob koncu mlajše kamene dobe, to je pred približno 5000 leti pred našim štetjem, je bila zelo povezana z ljudmi, ki so živeli v njeni okolici. V njej so pokopavali trupla, ki so jih samo položili na tla, da strohnijo. Pridali so jim nakit, orodje in orožje.

V glinasto posodo so jim darovali hrano kot popotnico za v onostranstvo:

ječmen, pšenico, bob, grah in kose mesa domačih in divjih živali.

Kurili so tudi ogenj, saj so arheologi odkrili oglje in ostanke pepela.

Vsi obredi, ki so jih opravljali ob pogrebih, so bili povezani z njihovim verovanjem.

Ajdovska jama je takratnim ljudem predstavljala pokopališče in svetišče.

Arheologi so odkrili okostja 29 ljudi: 6 moških, 7 žensk in 16 otrok.

Naši dijaki svoje znanje o Ajdovski jami in njeni zgodovini na delavnicah ponosno delijo z osnovnošolci, pripravili pa so tudi zgibanko o njej za širšo javnost.



Foto/Photo by: Danica Pozvek Vidmar

AJDOVSKA CAVE NEAR NEMŠKA VAS, Secondary School of Economics and Commerce Brežice

Translation by Katja Bogovič

Ajdovska cave is the biggest Karstic cave in the area of Krško hills, situated near Nemška vas and declared a cultural monument of national significance.

At the end of the Neolithic Period, approximately 5000 years BCE, the cave played an important role in the lives of the local inhabitants. They buried their dead there, putting the corpses on the ground to rot. The dead received jewellery, tools and weapons as well as some food in clay pots, such as wheat, barley, broad beans, peas and pieces of meat of domestic and wild animals for their passage to the other world. Archaeologists discovered remains of charcoal and ash, which suggests the use of fire. All the rituals that accompanied the funerals were connected with their religious beliefs.

At that time Ajdovska cave served as a graveyard and a sanctuary. Skeletons of 29 people, 6 males, 7 females and 16 children, were discovered by archaeologists.

Our students have been sharing their knowledge about Ajdovska cave with primary school pupils through special workshops and have also published a leaflet to inform the general public.



VODNA POSTAJA V ROŽNEM DOLU, OŠ Belokranjskega odreda Semič

Vlasta Henigsman

Leta 2005 smo posvojili spomenik tehnične kulturne dediščine, vodno postajo v Rožnem dolu. V tej črpalni postaji je ohranjen dizelski motor iz leta 1913. Črpalna postaja stoji na nadmorski višini 335,5 m, pod vasjo Potoki, v neposredni bližini bajerja, vodnega zajetja. To je v bližini severnega vhoda v semiški tunel.

Za oskrbo parnih lokomotiv so bile poleg premoga potrebne velike količine vode, zato so zgradili vodne postaje. Belokranjska proga je imela dve taki postaji, v Rožnem Dolu in Črnomlju.

V črpalni postaji Rožni Dol sta ohranjena dizel motorja, ki ju je izdelala tovarna Leobersdorfer Maschinenfabriks Aktien Gesellschaft Leobersdorf bei Wien leta 1913. Še istega leta sta bila postavljena v črpalnišče. Obratovala sta 40 let, dokler ju ni zamenjal elektromotor. Dizel motor ima pokončen valj s premerom 240 mm. Njegova vrtilna hitrost je 215 obratov/min, moč pa 15 kW. Zagnati ga je bilo možno s komprimiranim zrakom.



Foto/Photo by: Vlasta Henigsman

WATER STATION IN ROŽNI DOL

Belokranjski odred Semič Primary School

Translation by Tanja Khalil

The water station, a technical and cultural heritage monument in Rožni dol, was adopted in 2005. A diesel engine from 1913 is preserved at this water pump station that lies at 335 m above sea level, near the village Potoki, in the vicinity of a pond, not far from the northern entrance to the Semič railway tunnel.

Water stations were built to supply steam engines, for which not only coal but also large quantities of water were needed. The railway in Bela krajina had two such stations, in Rožni dol and in Črnomelj. There are two diesel engines preserved at the water pump station in Rožni dol. They were produced in 1913 by Leobersdorfer Maschinenfabriks Aktien Gesellschaft Leobersdorf near Vienna. They were installed at the station the very same year. The engines operated for forty years only to be replaced by electrical engines. These diesel engines have upright cylinders, measuring 240 mm in diameter, 215 revolutions a minute and 15 KW. They could be started with compressed air.



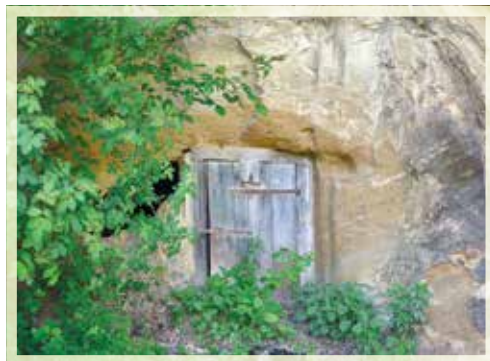
REPNICE V PIŠECAH, OŠ Maksa Pleteršnika Pišece

Tanja Plevnik

Repicam na območju Pišec je pretilo, da ostanejo opuščene in pozabljene. Zato smo se na šoli odločili, da posvojimo prav to dragoceno, očem skrito tehniško dediščino.

Repnice so jame, skopane v kremenčevem pesku, ki ga je na območju Bizeljskega in Pišec zelo veliko. Ime so dobile po repi, ki so jo ljudje poleg drugih poljskih pridelkov shranjevali v njih. V njih je okoli 95% vlage in stalna temperatura 8°C.

Raziskovanja pišeških repnic smo se lotili leta 2008 v okviru mednarodnega tabora Premikamo meje. Kozjanski park nam je prijazno »posodil« geologinjo Mojco Kunst, ki je vodila tridnevno delavnico z mladimi. Opravili so veliko terenskega dela in popisali devet repnic. Danes so v uporabi ali delni uporabi le še štiri. Rezultat delavnice je bila spiralno vezana knjižica z opisi devetih repnic in podatki o lastniku. Načrti? V sodelovanju s TD Pišece trasirati Pot pišeških repnic, oblikovati označevalne table in zloženko, prispevati fotografije in zapis za spletno stran Pišece.si. Predvsem pa spodbuditi lastnike opuščenih repnic, da jih obnovijo in jih spet uporabljajo, saj predstavljajo repnice ekološko najprimernejši način hrambe pridelkov.



Foto/Photo by: Tanja Plevnik

REPNICE, SAND CAVES IN PIŠECE, Maks Pleteršnik Pišece Primary School

Translation by Simona Tihole Zupančič

Repnice, sand caves in the surrounding area of Pišece, were facing a threat to become abandoned and forgotten. This is the reason why our school decided to adopt this technical heritage, which is rare and hidden from the eyes. *Repnice* are sand caves, dug in flint sand, which is common in the Bizeljsko and Pišece region. The name derives from the Slovenian word *repa* (turnip), which was kept in sand caves with the rest of the harvest. The constant temperature in these caves is about 8°C and humidity is 95%, which makes sand caves a perfect natural refrigerator.

We started researching sand caves in Pišece in 2008 within the the international camp *Premikamo meje* (Moving borders). Mojca Kunst, a geologist from *Kozjanski park*, held a three-day workshop with young participants. A great deal of fieldwork was carried out during which nine sand caves were listed. Today, only four of them are still used or partly used. After the workshop, a leaflet was made with descriptions of the nine sand caves and the data about their owners. Plans for the future? To mark the route of the Pišece sand caves, design information boards and a leaflet, publish photos and articles for the website *pišece.si*. Above all, we would like to encourage the owners of the abandoned sand caves to restore them and start using them again since, ecologically speaking, they represent the most appropriate way of storing harvest.



STAVBA GIMNAZIJE BREŽICE, Gimnazija Brežice

Alojz Konec in Zdenka Senica Grubič

Stavbna zgodovina brežiške gimnazije sega že v leto 1658, ko so prišli v Brežice frančiškani, ki so v svojem samostanu na mestu današnje stavbe prvi pričeli s poučevanjem. Stavbo so kasneje še obnavljali, leta 1917 pa je bila v potresu tako poškodovana, da so jo morali podreti. Na njenem mestu je zrasel nov objekt, v katerem je današnja gimnazija. Leta 1941 so Nemci frančiškane izgnali, samostansko poslopje pa so maja 1942 spremenili v nemško gimnazijo. Poleg samostana je stala leta 1917 prenovljena Cerkev svetega Antona Padovanskega, katere večji del, z izjemo prezbiterija s freskami, so Nemci med drugo svetovno vojno podrli. Po 2. svetovni vojni je v stavbi pričela z delovanjem slovenska gimnazija. Ob lanski prenovi, leta 2012, pa je bila odkrita stenska poslikava, pod 3-centimetrskim ometom.

Prizadevamo si, da bi ta prezbiterijski prostor restavrirali in mu vrnili nekdanji reprezentativni videz.



Foto/Photo by: Gregor Horžen

SECONDARY SCHOOL GIMNAZIJA BREŽICE BUILDING, Secondary School Gimnazija Brežice

Translation by Romana Robek Cerjak

The history of the school building extends back to 1659, when on its present site a monastery was built for the Franciscans who soon began their educational work in the community. This continued until 1917, when, due to an earthquake, the monastery had to be torn down and rebuilt (the adjoining Church of Saint Anthony of Padua was renovated), and a few decades more, till 1941, when the Germans banished the Franciscans and used the building for a German grammar school. After World War II a Slovene grammar school was established and continued its work in the former monastery. In the recent renovation of this 'old part' of our school, a mural was discovered 3 mm underneath the wall plaster in the room that represents the presbytery of the Church of St Anthony.

We are now trying to find the means to restore the beauty and splendour of the mural in the former presbytery.



UČILNICA NARAVOSLOVJA NA PROSTEM, Osnovna šola Brežice

Marija Lubšina Novak

Kaj je lepšega kot občudovati naravo, ki se prebuja, bujno zeleni in cveti ter nam jeseni nasuje bogatih plodov?

Učiti se v naravnem okolju je za mnoge le sen. Učenci Osnovne šole Brežice pa imajo že od leta 2005 dalje možnost, da sodelujejo tudi pri učnih urah, ki jih učitelji od 1. do 9. razreda izvajajo v učilnici naravoslovja na prostem. Učilnica je zelo uporabna, saj so v njej zastopani vsi ekosistemi, ki jih predvideva učni načrt za osnovne šole. In ne samo to, učenci lahko tam opravljajo učne obveznosti (raziskovalne, eksperimentalne ... naloge, skrb za ptice ...) samostojno ali v skupini, obiskujejo pa jo lahko tudi izven rednega pouka.

Želimo si, da bi učenci na tem koščku zemlje še naprej razvijali pozitiven odnos do narave, raziskovali z vsemi čuti in si pridobivali izkušnje s sodelovalnim učenjem.

Naravoslovno opismenjevanje v učilnici v naravi zagotavlja po našem mnenju trajnejše znanje in razvija pozitiven odnos do naravne dediščine našega kraja.



OUTDOOR BIOLOGY CLASSROOM, Brežice Primary School

Translation by Gregor Pirš

Is there anything more beautiful than nature bursting with energy, turning green, blossoming and endowing us with its fruits?

For most students learning in the natural environment is merely a dream. Since 2005 the pupils at Brežice Primary School, from classes 1 to 9, have had the possibility to participate in outdoor science classrooms. Such classrooms are very useful since all the ecosystems required by the primary school curriculum are represented in them. Students can work individually or in groups, they can do research work, experimental work, feed the birds, etc. They can even visit the classroom after the regular lessons.

Our wish is that the pupils who work on this small piece of land would continue to develop positive attitude to nature, explore it with all their senses and gather experience through cooperative learning. Training in science literacy done in this type of classrooms ensures knowledge that is more durable and develops positive attitude to the natural heritage of the local environment.



Foto/Photo by: Marija Lubšina Novak



Unesco ASP središče Ptuj

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Ptuj

Educational Institutions and Adopted Monuments



Šolski center Ptuj, Ekonomska šola: MITREJ
School Centre Ptuj, School of Economics: THE THIRD MITHRAS SHRINE IN PTUJ

Vrtec Ptuj: FLORJANOV SPOMENIK
Ptuj Kindergarten: ST. FLORIAN MONUMENT

Gimnazija Ptuj: RIMSKA CESTA
Secondary School Gimnazija Ptuj: THE ROMAN ROAD

OŠ Cirkovce: FOLKLORA
Cirkovce Primary School: FOLK GROUP IN CIRKOVCE

Javni vzgojno-izobraževalni zavod OŠ Destrnik-Trnovska vas: VINIČARIJA
Destrnik-Trnovska vas Public Educational Institution Primary School: VINEDRESSER'S COTTAGE

III. MITREJ NA BREGU PRI PTUJU, Šolski center Ptuj, Ekonomska šola

Janja Šterbal Vindiš

Leta 2002 smo posvojili antični spomenik III. mitrej na Bregu, ki je v bližini Šolskega centra Ptuj. Od takrat dijaki prvih letnikov vsako leto obiščejo to skoraj dva tisoč let staro rimsko svetišče, ki priča, kako pomembni so bili stari Rimljani na ptujskem območju.

Mitrovo svetišče - III. mitrej so sredi 3. stoletja na Bregu postavili vojaki dveh rimskih legij, XIII. Gemine in V. Makedonike, odkrila pa sta ga leta 1913 Viktor Skrabar in dr. Mihovil Abramič.

Triladijsko svetišče, v katerem so postavljeni posvetilni kamni, ima predprostor in dva privzdignjena stranska dela. Na steni nasproti vhoda je v fresko tehniki naslikana kopija oltarnega reliefa iz mitreja v Osterbruknu.

Mitrej je bil svetišče vere, ki se imenuje mitraizem. O njem se v rimskem času ni smelo ne pisati in ne govoriti, obredi pa so potekali v zaključenih moških krogih. Razvil se je iz perzijskega mazdaizma. Religija je temeljila na tem, da na svetu obstajata dve strani, ki se neprestano bojujeta – stran dobrega in svetlobe ter stran zla in teme. Vsi pojavi in božanstva izhajajo iz teh dveh strani in se vanju tudi vračajo.



Foto/Photo by: Janja Šterbal Vindiš

THE THIRD MITHRAS SHRINE IN PTUJ, School Centre Ptuj, School of Economics

Translation by Aljoša Bradač

The antique monument, the 3rd Mithras Shrine in Breg, located in the vicinity of School Centre Ptuj, was adopted in 2002. Since then the first year students have annually visited this almost two-thousand-year old roman sanctuary bearing witness of the importance of the Roman culture in the Ptuj area.

The Mithras Shrine – the Third Mitrej was built in Breg in the middle of the third century by the soldiers of two Roman legions – Gemina XIII and the Macedonian V. The shrine was discovered in 1913 by Viktor Skrabar and Mihovil Abramič, PhD.

This three-nave shrine, where the three dedicatory stones are located, has an antechamber and two raised side parts. On the wall opposite the entrance, there is a copy of the altar relief from the Mithras Shrine in Osterbrucken, made in fresco technique.

The Shrine was a sanctuary of a religion called Mithraism. In Roman times it was not allowed to write or to speak about it and the rituals were only attended by chosen groups of men. Mithraism had evolved from the Persian mazdaism. Its religion was founded on the belief that the world was based on two continuously battling sides – the side of good and light and the side of bad and the dark. All phenomena and deities derive from these two sides and return into them.



FLORIJANOV SPOMENIK NA PTUJU, Vrtec Ptuj

Vesna Sodec Grula

Florijanov spomenik stoji sredi Mestnega trga. V strahu pred nenehnimi požari, ko so ognjeni zublji hudo prizadeli mesto, so se meščani priporočili sv. Florijanu in mu leta 1745 postavili spomenik. Na vrhu nakopičenih oblakov stoji kamniti svetnik v antični vojaški noši. V levici drži v vetru plapolajoč prapor, putto ob njem pa zliva vodo iz golide na gorečo cerkev. Celotna kompozicija je baročno razgibana. Leta 1761 so Florijanu dodali še osem svetniških figur, ki so obstopile srednjo plastiko. Skupina je povsem obvladala ne ravno velik tržni prostor. Ko pa so leta 1865 spomenik obnavljali, so osem figur umaknili in tudi kompozicijo s Florijanom namestili na nov podstavek.

Otroci aktivno spoznavajo naš posvojeni spomenik, se zavedajo njegovega pomena, vedoželjnost pa vzbudi v njih željo po spoznavanju tudi ostalih kulturnih znamenitosti, ki jih na Ptuj ni malo.



Foto/Photo by: Vesna Sodec Grula

ST. FLORIAN MONUMENT, Ptuj Kindergarten

Translation by Damjana Jakomini

St. Florian Monument stands in the middle of Mestni trg Square. In fear of constant fires that were seriously damaging the city, its inhabitants built a monument in dedication to St. Florian in 1745. A stone saint in ancient military clothing stands on top of the accumulated clouds. In his left hand, he is holding a fluttering banner, while a putto beside him is pouring water from pails onto a burning church. The entire composition has a typical Baroque diversity. In 1761 eight saintly figures, which surrounded the central figure of St. Florian, were added. The monument dominated the not-too-big market place, but in 1865, while it was being renovated, the eight figures were removed and the saint was mounted on a new base.

Our children actively learn about our adopted monument, they are aware of its importance and their natural child curiosity leads them to learn about other cultural attractions in Ptuj.



RIMSKA CESTA NA PTUJU, Gimnazija Ptuj

Branimir Rokavec

Ptuj je bil v antiki najpomembnejše antično mesto tega geografskega prostora, ob veličastnem rimskem cestnem omrežju, ki predstavlja neprecenljivo kulturno dediščino. Posvojiti rimsko cesto pomeni posvojiti cesto kot neprestano človeško željo po gibanju, iskanju in spoznavanju.

Spomenik iz 1. stoletja našega štetja je poznan že od najstarejših arheoloških izkopavanj v Sloveniji. Rimska cesta je povezovala današnje slovensko ozemlje s prostorom na vzhodu in zahodu. Pomemben del je predstavljala trasa Poetovio – Savaria (Ptuj – Szombathely).

Rimska cesta je imela izjemen pomen za prostor, saj je spreminjala podobo krajine, urbanizirala življenje in zagotavljala obstoj številnim prebivalcem, tako na področju varnosti, oskrbe in različnih poklicnih dejavnosti.

Spomenik je pomemben še danes, ker nas opozarja na to, da smo že od davnih časov del evropskega kulturnega prostora.

Zanimivost: Današnja povezava med zahodno in vzhodno Slovenijo teče po stari rimski povezavi Petovia – Celea – Atrans – Emona – Oglej.



Foto/Photo by: Branimir Rokavec

THE ROMAN ROAD IN PTUJ, Secondary School Gimnazija Ptuj

Translation by Manja Bratuž

In Antiquity, Ptuj was the most important city of the region, with an elaborate road system built by the Romans, which, even today, represents invaluable cultural heritage. To adopt a Roman road means to embrace an infinite human thirst for knowledge, travelling and searching.

The monument from the 1st century CE has been known since the very first archaeological excavations in Slovenia. The Roman route connected the then territory of Slovenia with the east and west, the section between Poetovio and Savaria (Ptuj – Szombathely) being one of the most important.

The Roman Road was of high geographical importance as it changed the landscape, urbanized life and enabled existence to numerous inhabitants by providing supplies, various work opportunities and security. Even nowadays it is still very important as it reminds us that we have been part of the European cultural space since ancient times.

The present-day road connection between western and eastern Slovenia runs exactly where the old Roman route Petovia – Celea – Atrans – Emona – Oglej used to run.



FOLKLORA V CIRKOVCAH, OŠ Cirkovce

Liljana Brglez

Na OŠ Cirkovce smo leta 2003 posvojili folkloro, ker je pri nas ohranjeno bogato ljudsko izročilo, ki se ohranja iz roda v rod že več kot 80 let.

Folklorna skupina se imenuje po ustanovitelju Vinku Koržetu, gostilničarju iz Cirkovc. Je ena najstarejših folklornih skupin v Sloveniji, deluje že od leta 1931. Skupina pleše štajerske plesne, ohranja pa tudi druge oblike ljudskega izročila, kot so pesmi, igre in šege. Ena takih je vleka ploha po vasi na pustni torek, zato je skupina znana tudi pod imenom *Ploharji iz Cirkovc*.

Skupina je doma in v tujini nastopila več kot 1500-krat, kar priča o tradiciji in kvaliteti. Za svoje delo je prejela številna domača in tuja priznanja.

Podmladek odrasle domače skupine je otroška folklorna skupina, ki na šoli deluje od leta 1971. V skupini obujajo in raziskujejo stare običaje, otroške igre in pesmi. V svojih odrskih postavitvah prikazujejo življenje otrok nekoč, pojejo otroške pesmi in zaigrajo igre, ki so se jih nekoč otroci igrali na vasi, v šoli in na paši. Redno nastopajo na proslavah in prireditvah v domačem kraju, občini in širše po Sloveniji, v dolgih letih delovanja pa so sodelovali tudi na več festivalih v tujini.



Foto/Photo by: Bogomir Jurtela

FOLK GROUP IN CIRKOVCE, Cirkovce Primary School

Translation by Nastja Bat

Primary school Cirkovce adopted folklore in 2003, because we have a very rich folk tradition, which has been preserved through generations for more than 80 years.

Our folk dance group is named after its founder Vinko Korže, an innkeeper from Cirkovce. It is one of the oldest folk dance groups in Slovenia, because it has been active since 1931. The group performs Styrian dances, but it also preserves other types of folk tradition, such as songs, games and customs. One of these is dragging a board (»ploh«) through the village on Shrove Tuesday (the day before Ash Wednesday). This is why our group is also known as »Ploharji« (»Board-men«) from Cirkovce.

Our group has performed more than 1500 times in Slovenia and also abroad, which is a proof of its tradition and quality. It has received many local and foreign awards so far.

The group's youth organization is a children's folk dance group, which has been active at our primary school since 1971. It reminisces and explores old traditions, children's games and songs. In their stage settings they show us how children used to live, they sing children's songs and perform games that they used to play in the village, at school or in the pastures. They regularly perform at different celebrations and events in our home village, our municipality and all over Slovenia, but they have also participated in various festivals abroad.



VINIČARIJA, Javni vzgojno-izobraževalni zavod OŠ Destrnik-Trnovska vas Aleš Marđetko

Ob krajevni cesti, ki vodi iz centra Destrnika do pokopališča, stoji v naselju Vintarovci okrog 300 let stara domačija, ki jo domačini imenujejo »Toplečkina hiša«. Meri 9,10 × 4,30 m, sleme hiše leži v smeri sever-jug. Klet je grajena iz opeke, zgornji del pa je lesen, cimpran. Lesena bruna so ometana z blatom, pomešanim z narezano slamo. Podstrešni del je lesen, obit z deskami, v katerih so okrasne luknjice, ki istočasno služijo za prezračevanje. Tudi trami so izrezljani. Streha je bila prvotno slamnata, kasneje so jo lastniki prekrili z opeko. Na zahodni strani so tri slepa okna, kar je bilo včasih običajno. Tudi na severni strani je poleg pravega okna še eno slepo. Do vhoda, ki je na vzhodni strani, se pride po kamnitih stopnicah in preko lesenega »ganka«. Ta je podprt z lesenimi stebri.

V notranjosti je tipična razporeditev prostorov: v sredini sta »priklt« (veža) in črna kuhinja, levo je »hiša« (bivalni prostor), desno pa »mala hiška« (izba).



Foto/Photo by: Aleš Marđetko

VINEDRESSER'S COTTAGE, Destrnik-Trnovska vas Public Educational Institution Primary School Translation by Klavdija Heric

Along the local road, leading from the centre of Destrnik towards the cemetery, there is a three-hundred-year-old home in the village of Vintarovci, also known among the locals as »Toplečkina hiša«. It measures 9.10 × 4.30 metres, with the ridge of the house lying in the direction north-south. The cellar is made of brick, while the upper part is wooden and thatched. The logs are plastered with a mixture of mud and straw. The attic is wooden and boarded up. There are holes in the boards which serve as ornamentation, but at the same time provide ventilation. The beams are carved as well. The roof was originally thatched, but later on the owners covered it with brick. On the west side, there are three false windows, which used to be common practice. There is another false window in addition to a real one on the north side of the house. You can reach the entrance on the east side by following the stone steps and through a wooden passage which is supported by wooden posts.

Indoors you find a typical room planning: in the middle there is a »priklt« (doorway) and a naked flame kitchen (»črna kuhinja«), on the left »the house« (the living area) and on the right »the small house« (»izba«).



Unesco ASP središče Slovenj Gradec

Vzgojno-izobraževalni zavodi in njihovi posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco ASPnet Centre Slovenj Gradec

Educational Organizations and Adopted Monuments



Prva OŠ Slovenj Gradec: CERKEV SV. PANKRACIJA

First Primary School Slovenj Gradec: CHURCH OF ST. PANKRACIUS

OŠ Franja Goloba Prevalje: SPOMINSKI PARK POLJANA

Franjo Golob Prevalje Primary School : POLJANA MEMORIAL PARK

OŠ Črna na Koroškem: NAJEVSKA LIPA

Črna na Koroškem Primary School: NAJEVNIK LIME-TREE

OŠ Franja Goloba Prevalje: MUZEJ BRALNE ZNAČKE

Franjo Golob Prevalje Primary School: MUSEUM OF READING BADGE

CERKEV SV. PANKRACIJA NAD STARIM TRGOM, Prva OŠ Slovenj Gradec

Valerija Belaj

Ljudje naš posvojeni spomenik poznajo kot cerkev, konec križevega pota, legendo o nastanku Slovenj Gradca in zgodbo o odsekani dekliški roki. V cerkev so ga preuredili v 13. stoletju, pred tem je bil srednjeveški grad, prvič pisno omenjen 1091.

Stavba na srečo ni ogrožena, ker je zaščiten kot kulturni spomenik, hkrati pa je tudi nekoliko odmaknjena od centra mesta. Danes je objekt pomemben predvsem kot romarska pot, cilj sprehajalcev in prizorišče kulturnih prireditev.

Naša šola velikokrat organizira športne in naravoslovne dneve, kjer učenci s pomočjo različnih dejavnosti spoznava svoj »posvojeni spomenik«. Tudi turistično društvo vključuje v svoje programe to pot.

Zaradi zgodovinske vrednosti je še veliko stvari neraziskanih, kar privabi številne arheologe, zgodovinarje in radovedneže iz vse Slovenije.

Naš spomenik bo tu tudi za zanamce, legende in zgodbe, povezane z njim, pa bodo živele prav tako dolgo kot cerkev sama.



Foto/Photo by: Valerija Belaj

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH ABOVE STARI TRG NEAR SLOVENJ GRADEC

First Primary School Slovenj Gradec

Translation by Nada Zlodej

Our adopted monument is known as a church located on the hill at the end of the Stations of the Cross, as a legend of the beginnings of Slovenj Gradec, and as a story of a girl whose hand was cut off. It was first mentioned as a castle in 1091 but in the 13th century it was transformed into a church.

Fortunately, the building is not endangered because it is protected as a cultural monument and located away from the city centre. This church presents a popular pilgrim and walking route today. It is also an important cultural venue.

Our pupils get to know the importance of our adopted monument through different natural science and sports activities organized there. St. Pancras Church is also an important local sight presented to visitors by the local tourism society.

Its historical significance attracts many archaeologists, historians and simply people from all Slovenia who like exploring what is still unexplored.

Our adopted monument will be preserved for our descendents, and its legends and stories will live on as long as the church does.



SPOMINSKI PARK SVOBODI IN MIRU POLJANA, Osnovna šola Franja Goloba Prevalje

Maja Koležnik

Poljana je majhno naselje ob glavni cesti Prevalje-Mežica, ki ga seka reka Meža. V tej značilni kotlini so vidne ohranjene terase, sled nekdanjega jezera, ob glavni cesti pa stoji lepa gotska cerkev sv. Janeza Krstnika. Večji del Poljane je zaščiten kot spominsko območje svobode in miru. Tik pred križiščem, kjer se odcepi cesta proti mednarodnemu mejnemu prehodu Holmec in naprej v Avstrijo, stoji spomenik iz pohorskega tonalita, ki priča o zadnjih bojih v drugi svetovni vojni.

V okviru Spominskega parka 'Svobodi in miru' Poljana so 4 spomeniki (Forma viva, Spomenik zmage, spomenik Po poteh dalmatinskih partizanskih brigad in spomenik Svobodi in miru).

Izbrani spomeniki so del naše zgodovine, zato smo jih v letu 2002 tudi izbrali za svoj posvojeni spomenik. Kličejo k miru in svobodi, zato so nam še toliko dragocenejši.

Z učenci se vsako leto udeležimo osrednje slovesnosti, ki je posvečena spomenu na sklepne boje ob koncu II. svetovne vojne, zlasti na zadnji spopad 14. 5. in na zmago.



Avtor spomenika/Monument created by: Stojan Batič. Foto/Photo by: Franc Štrekelj

POLJANA MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATED TO FREEDOM AND PEACE

Franjo Golob Prevalje Primary School

Translation by Betina Jamšek

Poljana is a small settlement located along the main road Prevalje – Mežica. The tiny bunch of private houses is divided into two sides by the river Meža. This is a typical valley where you can still see terraces which prove that once this area was covered by a lake. Next to the road there is a beautiful gothic church, named St. Janez Krstnik Church.

The major part of this area is protected as country's historical heritage dedicated to freedom and peace. Just before the crossroads where the road turns right towards the international border crossing Holmec and leads further to Austria, there is a monument set up to remember the last battles of World War II. The sculpture is made of typical Pohorje tonalite.

In the context of Poljana Memorial Park Dedicated to Freedom and Peace there are four monuments: *Forma Viva*, *The Monument of Victory*, the monument named *Along the Path of Dalmatian Partisan Brigades* and the monument named *Dedicated to Freedom and Peace*.

Those four monuments are a part of our history. Consequently, in 2002 we decided to adopt all of them. Their value rises in our eyes since they appeal for peace and freedom. Every year students of our school take part in the main festivity which is dedicated to the memory of the World War Two final battle, especially to the fight on 14th May and the victory.



NAJEVSKA LIPA, OŠ Črna na Koroškem

Marija Rus

Najevska lipa ali Najevnikov lipovec (*Tilia cordata*) je lipa (natančneje lipovec) z največjim obsegom debla v Sloveniji - njen obseg je nekoč znašal celih 11,24 m. Njena višina je 24 m, starost je ocenjena na 500 let. Raste pod vrhom Smrekovca ob domačiji Osojnik (po domače Najevnik) na Ludranskem Vrhu južno od Črne na Koroškem in je domnevno zrasla iz sedmih debel ter je votla. Na severni strani je gosto obraščena z mahovi in lišaji. Z južnega dela je vhod v njeno notranjost. Po propadu dela starega oboda debla meri njen obseg 10,56 m. Uspešno je bila sanirana leta 1993 po načelih sodobne drevesne kirurgije.

Avgusta 1991 je bilo pri Najevski lipi prvo srečanje slovenskih državnikov, ki je postalo tradicionalna prireditev v juliju. Črnjani smo ponosni na našo lipo, zato smo jo na šoli tudi izbrali za naš simbol, kar je vidno v logotipu šole. V okviru UNESCO ASP mreže smo se projektu »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« pridružili leta 2005.



Foto/Photo by: Žiga Žlebnik, 9. r.

NAJEVNIK LIME TREE, Črna na Koroškem Primary School

Translation by Angela Jelen

Najevska lipa or Najevnikov lipovec (*Tilia cordata*) is a lime tree (rather small-leaved lime) with the largest circumference in Slovenia which used to measure 11.24 m. The tree is 24 m high, its age is estimated to 500 years. The tree grows under the top of Smrekovec, near Osojnik homestead (its local name is Najevnik) on Ludranski Vrh, which is south of Črna na Koroškem. It supposedly grew out of seven trunks and is hollow on the inside. On the north side, it is thickly covered with moss and lichen. On the south side, there is an entrance to its interior. Since a part of the old trunk girth decayed, the tree now measures 10.56 m in circumference. Najevska lipa was successfully restored in 1993, according to the principles of contemporary tree surgery.

In August 1991, the first meeting of Slovenian statesmen was held at Najevnik lime tree, which became a traditional event in July. We, the inhabitants of Črna, are proud of our lime tree. This is why we have chosen it as our school symbol, which can be seen in the logo of the school. Within the framework of the UNESCO ASP network, we joined the project »Dediščina v rokah mladih- mladi posvojijo spomenik (Heritage in Young Hands- Youth Adopting Monuments)« in 2005.



MUZEJ BRALNE ZNAČKE, Osnovna šola Franja Goloba Prevalje

Maja Koležnik

1961. leta je na šoli vzklila ideja o bralni znački, njena pobudnika sta bila prof. Stanko Kotnik in takratni ravnatelj naše šole Leopold Suhodolčan.

Bralna značka je zaznamovala in zaznamuje slovenski šolski/kulturni prostor. Leta 2001 smo v počastitev 40-letnice bralne značke preuredili spominsko zbirko – Muzej bralne značke, prvič postavljeno ob 20-letnici (1981). Vsebinsko je obe postavitvi zasnovala Greta Jukič, oblikovno pa arhitekt Borut Bončina. Prva postavitvev je v steklenih vitrinah ob steni v pritličju šole s fotografijami Stanka Kotnika z naslednjimi vsebinami: Začetki, Prežihov svet, Odmevi, Pisma, 10 let, Suhodolčanova bralna značka, Zemljevid. Druga postavitvev ob 40-letnici 2001 pa ponuja fotografije Stanka Kotnika, Franca Kebra in Franca Štreklja, nekaj pa jih je tudi iz šolskega arhiva. Vsebinsko sta si postavitvi podobni.

V muzeju so predstavljeni mejniki iz zgodovine Bralne značke s sporočilom:

‘Dvignila se je beroča vojska izpod Pece in Uršlje ...’

Zakaj smo se odločili za posvojitvev Muzeja bralne značke? Želimo spremeniti svet, kar pa nam bo uspelo, če bomo brali in razumeli. Na ta način bomo lažje vrednote spreminjali v dejanja.



Foto/Photo by: Franc Štrekelj

READING BADGE MUSEUM, Franjo Golob Prevalje Primary School

Translation by Betina Jamšek

In the year 1961 Stanko Kotnik and Leopold Suhodolčan founded The Reading Badge at our school.

Since then the Reading Badge has exerted a dominating influence on Slovene school and cultural life. The first Reading Badge historical collection (set up to celebrate its 20th anniversary) is named *The Museum of Reading Badge*. It was rearranged in honour of its 40th anniversary. In both cases the contents of the exhibition were organized by Greta Jukič whereas the design was created by the architect Borut Bončina.

The early collection shows photographs taken by Stanko Kotnik and is displayed in display showcases in the school hall. The second collection set up on the occasion of the 40th anniversary offers photographs taken by Stanko Kotnik, Franc Keber and Franc Štrekelj.

The following well-known message conveys the atmosphere of that incredible movement:

...and there arose a reading army from below the hills of Peca and Uršlja gora...

We adopted the museum because we want to change this world. Changes are possible if we read a lot.



Unesco klub Cerklje

Posvojeni spomeniki

Unesco Club Cerklje

Adopted Monuments



Posvojeno delo štirih mož, ki so:

Davorin Jenko
Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan
Ignacij Borštnik
Janez Mežan

Adopted work of four men, which are:

Davorin Jenko
Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan
Ignacij Borštnik
Janez Mežan

POSVOJENI SPOMENIKI UNESCO KLUBA CERKLJE

Daniela Močnik, predsednica UNESCO kluba Cerklje

Poznati kulturno dediščino domačega okolja, zanjo skrbeti in jo ohranjati za prihodnje rodove je naša skupna odgovornost. Je tudi vrednota, sicer ne bi bili vključeni v Unescovem projektu Mladi posvojimo spomenik, ki v UNESCO klubu Cerklje živi od leta 2005. Da rod ne bi spregledal in pozabil pomembnih v domači okolici, smo do sedaj delo štirih mož uvrstili med posvojene spomenike, ti so:

Davorin Jenko

(*Dvorje, 9. 11. 1835, +Ljubljana, 25. 11. 1914)

Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan

(*Poženik, 31. 8. 1802, +Predoslje, 14. 2. 1864)

Ignacij Borštnik

(*Cerklje, 1. 7. 1858, +Ljubljana, 23. 9. 1919)

Janez Mežan

(*Spodnji Brnik, 8. 11. 1897, +Ptuj, 3. 12. 1972)



Foto/Photo by: Anton Sedej

ADOPTED MONUMENTS OF UNESCO CLUB CERKLJE

Danijela Močnik, President of the UNESCO Club Cerklje

Translation by Tanja Stare – Pušavec

To know the cultural heritage of the home environment, to care for it and preserve it for the future generations is our common responsibility. It is also a value through which we became part of the UNESCO project The Young Adopt a Monument. The UNESCO Club Cerklje has been active in this project since 2005. To help younger generations not to overlook and forget the important personalities in the home surroundings, we have so far ranked work of four men among our adopted monuments:

Davorin Jenko

(*Dvorje, 9 November 1835, +Ljubljana, 25 November 1914)

Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan

(*Poženik, 31 August 1802, +Predoslje, 14 February 1864)

Ignacij Borštnik

(*Cerklje, 1 July 1858, +Ljubljana, 23 September 1919)

Janez Mežan

(*Spodnji Brnik, 8 November 1897, +Ptuj, 3 December 1972)

Davorina Jenka je UNESCO klub Cerklje umestil med posvojene spomenike v letu 2010 ob praznovanju skladateljve 175. obletnice rojstva, 150-letnici nastanka slovenske narodne himne *Naprej, zastava Slave* in 125. obletnici najstarejšega prevoda slovenske literature v angleški jezik. Znameniti *Naprej* živi še vedno kot himna Slovenske vojske, UNESCO klub pa že snuje spominsko prireditev ob skladateljvi 100. obletnici smrti. Zavedamo se, da je cerkljanski rojak postavil temelje srbski umetni, zlasti gledališki in simfonični glasbi, jo usmeril na evropska pota ter jo pripravil za razcvet v 20. stoletju.

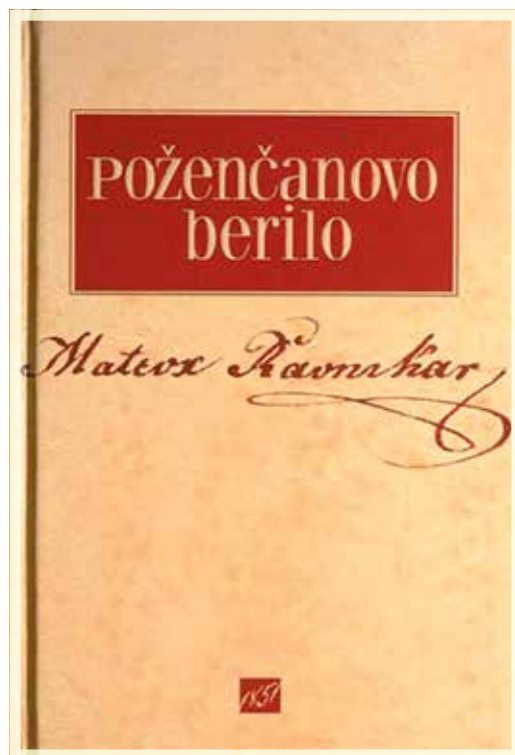
UNESCO club Cerklje placed **Davorin Jenko** among the adopted monuments in 2010 to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the birth of the composer, the 150th anniversary of the creation of the Slovenian national anthem *Naprej, zastava Slave*, and the 125th anniversary of the oldest translation of Slovenian literature into the English language. The famous *Naprej, zastava Slave* continues to live on as the anthem of the Slovenian Armed Forces. The UNESCO Club is already planning a commemorative event to mark the 100th anniversary of the composer's death. We are aware that our compatriot from Cerklje laid the foundations of the Serbian artificial music, especially theatre and symphonic music, directed it on European ways and prepared it to flourish in the 20th century.

Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan ne sodi med vrhove slovenske književnosti. Vse življenje je v svoji skromnosti ostajal v senci drugih, ki jih je razvrščal više od sebe. S svojo pridnostjo se je uvrstil med tiste kulturne delavce druge četrtine 19. stoletja, ki zaslužijo, da spomin nanje ne zbledi.

Zato je bilo v Unescovem mednarodnem letu nematerialne kulturne dediščine odločeno, da bo prvi zbiralec in zapisovalec slovenskega ljudskega blaga le dobil svojo knjižico in ob slovenskem kulturnem prazniku 2006 je izšlo *Poženčanovo berilo*, avtorice Daniele Močnik. Za podporo projektu smo hvaležni Celjski Mohorjevi družbi in županu domače občine Francu Čebulju. Učitelji in učenci vseh ravni ter rodoljubi so tako dobili izbor Poženčanovih izvirnih pesmi, ljudske poezije, ljudskih pravljic in primer poučne zgodbe. Njegov opus razodeva ljubezen do domače zemlje in skrb za njeno čast. Svoje pesmi je večkrat prepisoval, zato pogosto najdemo za isto pesem več različic. Skrbel je za lepo in razumljivo slovenščino.

Matevž Ravnikar Poženčan is not ranked among the greatest Slovenian writers. All his life he was a modest person and remained in the shade of others whom he placed higher than himself. With his hard work he became one of those cultural workers of the second quarter of the 19th century who deserve to be remembered.

In the UNESCO International Year of the Intangible Cultural Heritage it was decided that the first collector and recorder of Slovenian folk material would get his book. On the Slovenian Day of Culture 2006, *Poženčanovo berilo*, by the author Daniela Močnik was published. We are grateful to Celjska Mohorjeva družba and the local municipality mayor Franc Čebulj for all their support in the project. Teachers and students of all levels and patriots were thus given a selection of Poženčan original poems, folk poetry, folk tales and an example of an educational story. His work reveals the love of the homeland and concern for its honour. Poženčan often rewrote his poems, so we can find many versions of the same poem. His Slovenian was beautiful and understandable.



Foto/Photo by: Blaž Močnik

Ignacij Borštnik pisatelj, scenarist, režiser, dramaturg, mojstrski oblikovalec najzahtevnejših vlog, vzgojitelj mladih talentov in naš rojak - Cerkljan, po katerem je poimenovano vsakoletno srečanje gledališčnikov v Mariboru. Večino življenja je preživel v Zagrebu in zavzemal poleg Andrije Fijana nesporno mesto prvega igralca. V ljubljansko Dramo se je vrnil 1919. leta. Sredi začetega dela ga je 23. septembra istega leta iztrgala smrt, starega komaj 60 let. Spoštovali so njegovo željo in ga pokopali v Ljubljani. Na skupni življenjski poti ga je spremljala igralka Zofija Borštnik – Zvonarjeva.

Borštnikov rod je prešel slovenske meje in se nadaljuje v Teksasu, kjer z družino živi pravnukinja Susann. Zavedajoč se svojega rodu se je v letu 2008 udeležila Borštnikovega srečanja v Mariboru, nato pa prišla raziskovat rojstni kraj svojega znamenitega pradedna Naceta. Člani UNESCO kluba smo ji stali ob strani zavezujoč se, da ohranjamo Borštnikovo dediščino.

Ignacij Borštnik - writer, scriptwriter, director, playwright, master designer of the most complex roles , educator of young talents and our compatriot from Cerklje , after whom the annual gathering of the theatre personalities in Maribor is named. He spent most of his life in Zagreb and apart from Andrija Fijan he was undisputedly the first actor of that time. He returned to the Ljubljana National Drama Theatre in 1919. On September 23 of the same year, when he was in the middle of the ongoing work, he unexpectedly died aged 60. On his own will he was buried in Ljubljana. His life companion was the actress Zofija Borštnik – Zvonarjeva.

The Borštnik family left Slovenia and now lives in Texas, where the home of granddaughter Susann and her family is. Conscious of her roots, she attended Borštnik Theatre Festival in Maribor in 2008, and then came to explore the birthplace of her famous grandfather Nace. As members of the UNESCO club we supported her as we were aware of our commitment to preserve the Borštnik heritage.



Foto: Pred Borštnikovo rojstno hišo v Cerkljah: Janez Močnik (skladatelj), Susann Arias (pravnukinja), Franc Čebulj (župan v Cerkljah na Gorenjskem) in Danilo Šter (pranečak).

Photo: In front of Borštnik's birthplace: Janez Močnik (composer), Susann Arias (granddaughter), Franc Čebulj (mayor in Cerklje na Gorenjskem) in Danilo Šter (grandnephew).

Foto/Photo by: Blaž Močnik

Janez Mežan, cerkljanski rojak, močno navezan na svoj rojstni kraj in okolico. Zapletena življenjska in službena pot ga je vodila po odmaknjenih krajih domovine, a se je ob vsaki priložnosti vračal občudovat lepote domačega kraja in s peresom ali čopičem v roki ohranjat svoje vtise. Posebej so ga vznemirjala znamenja med našimi polji. Tudi leseni nagrobnik spominja obiskovalce njegovega groba na Spodnjem Brniku, da je bil eden najljubših umetnikovih motivov slovensko znamenje. Prav to je bilo utemeljitev zasnove in delovanja Mežanove slikarske kolonije v Cerkljah na Gorenjskem. Ob Dnevh evropske kulturne dediščine 2010 (DEKD 2010) smo z mladimi pod mentorstvom koroškega slikarja Leandra Fužirja poustvarjali Cankarjevega Kurenta: »Ivan Cankar je poznal svoje ljudi, jim ostal zvest do zadnjega vlakna. Ljubil je svojo domovino, svoj narod, slovensko besedo. Kurentova zvestoba domovini je neizmerna.«

Tudi delo članov UNESCO kluba Cerklje je s svojim delom in vizijo zvesto zavezano domačemu okolju ter tako vpliva na kulturno podobo okolja na lokalni, nacionalni in mednarodni ravni.

Janez Mežan, a compatriot from Cerklje, was deeply attached to his birthplace and its surroundings. His complicated life and work led him to remote locations of our homeland, but he kept returning at every opportunity to admire the beauty of the home place, with a pen or brush in hand, to preserve his impressions. He was particularly excited by the wayside shrines among our fields. Even the wooden tombstone at his grave in Spodnji Brnik reminds visitors that one of the artist's favourite motifs was the Slovenian wayside shrine which was also the basis for Mežan artist colony in Cerklje. At the European Heritage Days 2010, young people reproduced Cankar's Kurent under the supervision of the Carinthian painter Leander Fužir: »Ivan Cankar knew his people and he remained faithful to them to the last fibre. He loved his country, his people and the Slovenian word. Kurent's loyalty to his home country is immense.«

The work of the members of the UNESCO Club Cerklje is committed to the home environment and it thus has an impact on the cultural image of the environment at local, national and international level.



Foto/Photo by: Blaž Močnik



Šole iz tujine

Schools from Abroad

OŠ Kossuth Lajos, Dabas, Madžarska:
HALÁSZ MÓRICZ V DABASU, MADŽARSKA
Dabasi Kossuth Lajos Primary School:
HALÁSZ MÓRICZ IN DABAS, HUNGARY

OŠ Collège Louis Pasteur, Chasseneuil, Francija:
CHASSENEUILLSKI GOZD
Collège Louis Pasteur Primary School, Chasseneuil, France:
CHASSENEUIL FOREST

HALÁSZ MÓRICZ IN DABAS, HUNGARY, Dabasi Kossuth Lajos Primary School, Hungary

Éva Bese

Dabas is a small, dynamically developing town halfway between Kecskemét and the capital city, Budapest. It has 16.000 inhabitants.

Dabas is rich in historical and cultural traditions and proudly takes care of them. We are especially proud of many neo-classical buildings that were built at the beginning of the 1830's by the local nobility.

The most famous neo-classical building is the Halász Móricz manor built in 1821. It is known as the best example of its genre, namely the building style of the lower nobility. Lying in the middle of a park, it has a raised ground floor with arched driveways on both sides. The facade of the house suggests the grandiosity of the castle. It is understandable that the image of this building would be one of the symbols of the new coat of arms.

In our school we give great attention to our cultural heritage; the students explore it and learn to respect it.



Foto/Photo by: Tamás Bennárik

HALÁSZ MÓRICZ V DABASU, MADŽARSKA, OŠ Kossuth Lajos, Dabas, Madžarska

Prevedla: Ljubica Kosmač

Dabas je majhno, dinamično razvijajoče se mesto na pol poti med Kecskemétom in prestolnico Madžarske, Budimpešto. V njem živi 16.000 prebivalcev.

Dabas je bogat z zgodovinsko in zgodovinsko-kulturno tradicijo in lepo skrbi zanjo. Prav posebej pa smo Dabašani ponosni na številne neoklasicistične zgradbe, ki jih je v Dabasu v začetku 1830-ih zgradilo lokalno plemstvo.

Najbolj znana neoklasicistična zgradba v Dabasu je dvorec Halász Móricz, ki je bil zgrajen leta 1821. Znan je kot najboljši primer v svojem žanru, in sicer je to stil gradnje stavb spodnjega plemstva. Leži sredi parka, ima visoko pritličje z obokanimi dovozi na obeh straneh stavbe. Pročelje hiše priča o veličastnosti dvorca. Tako je razumljivo, da podoba te stavbe najdemo med simboli novega grba.

V naši šoli posvečamo veliko pozornosti naši kulturni dediščini, naši učenci jo raziskujejo in se jo učijo spoštovati.



CHASSENEUIL FOREST, Collège Louis Pasteur Primary School, Chasseneuil, France

Jean-Alain Bouchet

Translation by Mirko Škundrič

The forest is located approximately 30 km north-east of Angoulême and extends itself on about 2000 acres. Its relief is quite unremarkable as it consists of several valleys and hills with none of them exceeding the height of 188 m. Due to the sparse and rocky soils, oak and chestnut trees can be found here as well as heather, ferns and conifers. Chasseneuil forest is especially important because of its fauna since some rare species, which would undoubtedly deserve the status of protected, can be found here. Deer, which are rare in the province of Charente, the marten and the common noctule call this forest their home. Among birds, we can encounter the goshawk, the short-toed eagle and, occasionally, sparrows.

Because of its specific biological characteristics, Chasseneuil forest is registered in the National Heritage List and is also considered an ZNIEFF type 1 (Natural zone for ecology, fauna and flora). The ZNIEFF list is considered as one of the ways of protecting nature and planning land-usage in France.

The forest's name originates from the village of Chasseneuil. The word »Chasseneuil«, Gaelic »cassanos« and Occitan »chassanuelh«, means »oak«.

Chasseneuil is a small town with 3000 inhabitants located in the south-west of France in the region of Poitou-Charentes. The distance between Ljubljana and Chasseneuil is 1400km.



Foto/Photo by: Jean-Alain Bouchet

CHASSENEUILLSKI GOZD, OŠ Collège Louis Pasteur, Chasseneuil, Francija

Prevedla: Nives Syed Mihelič

Gozd se nahaja približno 30 km severovzhodno od Angoulême in obsega okoli 2000 hektarjev. Relief je precej neizrazit, saj ga sestavlja nekaj dolin in gričev, ki pa ne presegajo višine 188 m. Zaradi borne, kamnite prsti sta tu doma hrast in kostanj, sem ter tja pa najdemo tudi vresje, praproti in iglavce. Chasseneuillski gozd je pomemben zlasti zaradi svoje favne, saj v njem najdemo nekaj redkih vrst, ki bi si nedvomno zaslužile status zaščitene vrste. Tukaj prebivajo navadni jelen, ki je redek v pokrajini Charente, kuna in navadni mračnik. Med ptičjimi vrstami najdemo kragulja, orla kačarja, redkeje pa tudi vrabce.

Zaradi svojih posebnih bioloških značilnosti je chasseneuillski gozd vpisan v Nacionalni seznam naravne dediščine, prav tako gre za ZNIEFF tipa 1 (Naravno območje ekološkega, živalskega in rastlinskega pomena). Seznam ZNIEFF v Franciji pomeni enega od načinov zaščite narave in načrtovanja rabe tal.

Ime gozda izvira iz imena vasi, Chasseneuil. Beseda »chasseneuil«, galsko »cassanos« in okcitanško »chassanuelh«, pomeni »hrast«.

Chasseneuil je mestece s 3000 prebivalci na jugozahodu Francije v pokrajini Poitou-Charentes. Od Ljubljane je oddaljeno približno 1400 km.



ZAHVALA

Šele s publikacijo, ki ste jo ravnokar prelistali, lahko dojamemo razsežnosti bogastva, ki ga ima za nas in naše zanamce posvojena dediščina Unesco šol in vrtcev naše ASP mreže (od 2002 do 2013).

Naj se najprej zahvalim vsem, ki ste kakor koli in na kakršen koli način prispevali k nastanku te dragocene knjižice, še posebej pa učiteljem OŠ Ledina iz Ljubljane in OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor, ki so v okviru Unesco projekta »Dobre vesti iz naše šole in našega mesta« prevzeli to zahtevno delo :

Ljubici Kosmač, namestnici nacionalne koordinatorice in vodji projekta Dobre vesti iz naše šole in našega mesta (OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana), kjer je vzniknila ideja za zbiranje gradiva, za uredniško delo,

Danijeli Kajzer, učiteljici iz OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor, za sodelovanje v uredniškem odboru in oblikovanje,

Meliti Bizjak, učiteljici iz OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor, za oblikovanje,

Tjaši Funa Čehovin, učiteljici iz bolnišničnih šolskih oddelkov OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana, in Mirku Škundriču, iz OŠ Leona Štuklja Maribor za prevode uvodnih besedil v angleščino,

Lidiji Stanič iz OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana, za jezikovni pregled slovenskih besedil,

Nives Syed Mihelič iz OŠ Ledina, Ljubljana, za jezikovni pregled angleških besedil,

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Zahvaljujem se tudi mag. Barbari Urbanija, svetovalki iz Urada za UNESCO, za dragoceno strokovno pomoč in delo v uredniškem odboru.

Zahvala pa seveda tudi vam, ustvarjalcem (avtorjem besedil, prevajalcem in fotografom), brez vašega predanega dela v domačih okoljih ne bi bilo ne posvojenih spomenikov ne skrbi za našo dediščino in ne naše publikacije, ki nam razkriva trenutke vaših prizadevanj za ohranjanje naše dediščine.

V želji, da bi naš projekt »Dediščina v rokah mladih – mladi posvojijo spomenik« tudi v prihodnje odkrivali in skrbno čuvali drobne bisere naše dediščine, vsem želim uspešno delo še naprej.

Darja Pikon, nacionalna koordinatorica UNESCO ASP mreže Slovenije

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Only with this publication that you have just leafed through, can you realize the vast extension of wealth represented by the heritage of UNESCO Schools and Kindergartens of our ASP net (from 2002 to 2013).

First, I would like to thank all of you, who have in any way helped to create this precious book. Many special thanks to the teachers of Ledina Primary School, Ljubljana, and Leon Štukelj Maribor Primary School, who engaged themselves in the UNESCO project »Good News from Our School and Our Town«:

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I would also like to thank all the creators (authors of the texts, translators and photographers). Without your dedicated work at home, there would be no adopted monuments, no care for our heritage or our publication, which shows your endeavours for the preservation of our heritage.

Hoping that our project »Heritage in Young Hands – Youth Adopting Monuments« will reveal and safeguard tiny pearls of our heritage also in the future I wish you to keep up with the good work.

Darja Pikon, UNESCO ASPnet National Coordinator

