

EXHIBITION CATALOGUE LIGHT ECHOES

A MEETING POT OF CULTURES THROUGH THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY



GREECE



GERMANY



POLAND



TURKEY

The European Grundtvig Learning Partnership 2013 - 2015:

"European Cultural Heritage - A Melting Pot of Cultures through the Art of Photography"

"LightECHOes"



Lifelong
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Programme

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Introduction

The national cultural heritage of every country is one of the most important repositories of each nation. The manifestations of culture, as expressed through ancient monuments, traditions, places of worship, social events and daily life, are sources of observation, learning, inspiration and valuable opportunity to capture these images through the photographic lens.

This photographic depiction was the main task of that project. We tried to highlight the identity of cultural heritage of each member state of that partnership. We believe that it could be a starting point for knowledge and understanding of the different cultural characteristics of the collaborating partners. Moreover, it was an excellent opportunity for photographic training of all individuals involved. The photographic depiction was implemented in all lighting conditions, wherever possible, such as dawn, dusk, and night, during all seasons of the year, with special emphasis on aesthetics and originality of depiction, through the eyes and the photographic lens of each photographer.

The objectives of the partnership were:

- a. To highlight the cultural heritage through the photographic lens and to explore the relationship between the special light of each place and its culture.
- b. To understand the specific cultural features of all the participant countries.
- c. To promote the cultural diversity among partners.
- d. To establish cultural ties between the members of the partnership and thus between their societies.
- e. To improve the photographic skills of all members of the partnership through their involvement with this project.

Through this photographic project we intended to capture specific aspects of the cultural identity of the participating communities hoping that this can substantially contribute to the effort to form a more complete understanding of our unique cultural features. We approached our subject trying, through the photographic depiction, to understand the elements of our culture, as creations of humans, nature and light. This knowledge disseminated to all participants and to their local societies through photography exhibitions, photography web site on the Internet and social media.

European Cultural Heritage - A Melting Pot of Cultures through the Art of Photography / "LightEchoes"

Das Projekt "LIGHT ECHOES" wurde im Rahmen des Programmes für Lebenslanges Lernen von der Europäischen Gemeinschaft gefördert.

Vier Projektpartner aus Deutschland, Griechenland, Polen und der Türkei arbeiteten zwei Jahre lang zusammen, um das kulturelle Erbe aus ihren Ländern und ihrer Region "durch die Linse" zu erkunden. Die Höhepunkte des zweijährigen Europäischen Projektes bildeten Fotoausstellungen in jedem Partnerland, die ein gemeinsames Treffen der Vertreter und Vertreterinnen der jeweiligen Projektpartner beinhalteten.

Das kulturelle Erbe jeden Landes ist eines der wichtigsten Güter jeder Nation...

Die Erscheinungsformen von Kultur sind hingegen äußerst vielfältig. Historische Gebäude, Monumente und Plätze, alte Siedlungen und Kultstätten erzählen von der Vergangenheit ebenso wie das tägliche Leben der Menschen, ihre Feste, ihre Traditionen und Riten. Mehr als 150 Definitionen von "Kultur" sind ein Hinweis auf die Schwierigkeit, Kultur überhaupt in Worten zu fassen.

In dem Projekt "LightECHOes" wurden die vielfältigen Ausdrucksformen von Kultur in Bildern gefaßt. Im Vordergrund standen dabei die regionalen Kulturgüter der jeweiligen Projektpartner. Eine entscheidende Rolle spielte der fotografisch-künstlerische Anspruch der Fototeams der jeweiligen Länder. Die Aufnahmen sollten die Erscheinungsformen der Kultur in einem besonderen LICHT darstellen, z. B. bei einem nebligen Morgengrauen oder in der Abenddämmerung.

Bei gemeinsamen Fototouren konnten die Fotografen und Fotografinnen schließlich ihr Können austauschen und selbst noch eine Menge neuer Aspekte über das kulturelle Erbe ihrer Region entdecken. Insbesondere durch die Ausstellungen der Fotos in Bühl/Deutschland, Jastrzębie-Zdrój/Polen, Nevşehir/Türkei und Katerini/Griechenland hatten die Projektpartner die Gelegenheit ihre Ergebnisse der Öffentlichkeit zu präsentieren, den kulturellen Austausch anzuregen und die Einzigartigkeit des kulturellen Erbes jedes Partnerlandes vorzustellen. "LIGHT ECHOES" trägt letztendlich dazu bei, das nationale kulturelle Erbe unserer europäischen Nachbarländer und auch unserer eigenen Nation besser zu verstehen, der kulturellen Vielfalt in Europa gewahr zu werden und neue Kontakte zu knüpfen.

Die Homepage für das Projekt finden Sie unter der folgenden Internetadresse:

<http://light-echoes.art-web-design.eu>

Hier finden Sie mehr Informationen zu den Projektaktivitäten sowie alle vier Ausstellungen als virtuelle Galerien.

Περιγραφή του Έργου

Η εθνική πολιτιστική κληρονομιά κάθε χώρας αποτελεί μία από τις σημαντικότερες παρακαταθήκες κάθε λαού. Οι εκφάνσεις της, όπως αυτές εκφράζονται μέσα από αρχαία μνημεία, παραδόσεις, λατρευτικούς χώρους, κοινωνικές εκδηλώσεις και την καθημερινή ζωή, αποτελούν πηγή παρατήρησης, μάθησης, έμπνευσης και πολύτιμη ευκαιρία αποτύπωσης μέσα από το φωτογραφικό φακό.

Η φωτογραφική αυτή αποτύπωση, ήταν το κύριο έργο αυτής της σύμπραξης. Προσπαθήσαμε να αναδείξουμε την ταυτότητα της εθνικής κληρονομιάς κάθε μέλους της σύμπραξης. Ευελπιστούμε να αποτελέσει εφαλτήριο γνωριμίας και αλληλοκατανόησης των διαφορετικών πολιτιστικών χαρακτηριστικών των συμπραττόντων μελών. Παράλληλα θα είναι μια σημαντική ευκαιρία φωτογραφικής εκπαίδευσης όλων των εμπλεκόμενων ατόμων.

Η φωτογραφική αποτύπωση υλοποιήθηκε σε όλες τις συνθήκες φωτισμού, όπου αυτό είναι δυνατόν, όπως λυκαυγούς, λυκόφωτος, αλλά και της νύχτας, κατά την διάρκεια όλων των εποχών του έτους, με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στην αισθητική και στην πρωτοτυπία της καταγραφής, με την ματιά του κάθε φωτογράφου μέσα από τον φακό.

Οι στόχοι της σύμπραξης ήταν:

- α. Η ανάδειξη της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς μέσα από το φωτογραφικό φακό καθώς και η ανάδειξη της σχέσης ανάμεσα στο ιδιαίτερο φως του κάθε τόπου και τον πολιτισμό του.
- β. Η κατανόηση των πολιτισμικών ιδιομορφιών που χαρακτηρίζουν τις συμμετέχουσες χώρες.
- γ. Η προώθηση της πολιτισμικής ποικιλομορφίας μεταξύ των εταίρων.
- δ. Η δημιουργία πολιτιστικών δεσμών μεταξύ των εμπλεκόμενων μερών της σύμπραξης και μεταξύ των κοινωνιών τους .
- ε. Η βελτίωση των δεξιοτήτων της φωτογραφικής τεχνικής όλων των εμπλεκόμενων με την σύμπραξη, μέσα από την ενασχόληση τους με το

φωτογραφικό project. Μέσα από αυτό το φωτογραφικό έργο προσπαθήσαμε να αποτυπώσουμε ιδιαίτερες πτυχές της πολιτιστικής ταυτότητας των κοινωνιών που εκπροσωπούνται στη δράση αυτή ελπίζοντας ότι αυτό μπορεί να συμβάλει ουσιαστικά στην προσπάθεια να σχηματίσουμε μια πιο ολοκληρωμένη αντίληψη για τις πολιτισμικές μας ιδιαιτερότητες.

Προσεγγίσαμε το θέμα μας προσπαθώντας μέσα από τη φωτογραφική αποτύπωση να γνωρίσουμε καλύτερα τα στοιχεία του πολιτισμού μας, ως δημιουργήματα του ανθρώπου, της φύσης και του φωτός. Η γνώση αυτή στη συνέχεια διαχύθηκε σε όλους του συμμετέχοντες και στις τοπικές κοινωνίες μέσω των εκθέσεων φωτογραφίας και των φωτογραφικών ιστότοπων στο Internet και στα κοινωνικά δίκτυα.

Opis projektu

Dziedzictwo kulturowe każdego kraju jest jednym z najważniejszych zbiorów cech, tradycji i obyczajów każdego z narodów. Jego przejawy, wyrażone poprzez zabytki, tradycje, miejsca kultu religijnego, wydarzenia społeczne i życie codzienne, są źródłem obserwacji, nauki, inspiracji i niesamowitą okazją dla nas, aby uchwycić te obrazy okiem obiektywu fotograficznego.

Obrazy te były głównym zadaniem międzynarodowego projektu „Europejskie dziedzictwo kulturowe”, którego rezultatem jest album, jaki trzymają Państwo w rękach. Staraliśmy się podkreślić tożsamość dziedzictwa kulturowego każdego państwa, z którego uczestnicy brali udział w projektowej współpracy. Wierzimy, że zauważone na naszych fotografiach podobieństwa i różnice między nami mogą być punktem wyjścia do poznania i zrozumienia różnych cech kulturowych w naszych krajach – Grecji, Niemczech, Polsce i Turcji.

Projekt, w którym udział brali pasjonaci fotografii i dziedzictwa kulturowego, pozwolił także na trenowanie umiejętności fotograficznych. Zdjęcia były wykonywane, w miarę możliwości, we wszystkich warunkach oświetlenia, takich jak świt, zmierzch czy noc, podczas wszystkich pór roku, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem estetyki i oryginalności ujęcia.

Głównymi celami partnerstwa w ramach projektu było:

- a. Wyeksponowanie dziedzictwa kulturowego poprzez obiektyw fotograficzny oraz przeanalizowanie relacji pomiędzy światłem i kulturą danego miejsca.
- b. Zwiększenie zrozumienia specyfiki i kultury wszystkich krajów uczestniczących w projekcie.
- c. Promowanie różnorodności kulturowej wśród partnerów.
- d. Nawiązanie więzi kulturowych pomiędzy członkami partnerstwa oraz dzięki temu pomiędzy powiązanymi z nimi społecznościami.
- e. Rozwijanie umiejętności fotograficznych wszystkich członków partnerstwa poprzez zaangażowanie uczestników w ten projekt.

Poprzez nasz projekt fotograficzny chcieliśmy uchwycić charakterystyczne aspekty tożsamości kulturowej naszych krajów z nadzieją, że może to w znacznym stopniu przyczynić się do pełniejszego zrozumienia naszych unikatowych cech kulturowych.

Podeszliśmy do naszego tematu próbując, poprzez fotograficzne obrazy, zrozumieć elementy naszej kultury, takie jak wytwory człowieka, natura i światło.

Ta wiedza rozpowszechniania jest wśród wszystkich uczestników i lokalnych społeczności poprzez wystawy fotograficzne, galerie na stronach internetowych i w mediach społecznościowych, a także niniejszy album.

Zapraszamy do zapoznania się efektami naszej pracy w projekcie.

PROJE TANIMI

Her ülkenin ulusal kültürel mirası, ait olduğu ulusun en önemli zengin kaynaklarından biridir. Antik heykeller,gelenekler,tapınma yerleri,sosyal etkinlikler ve günlük hayatın ifade edilmesi şeklinde oluşturulan kültürel görünümün kaynağı gözlemlerin,öğrenmenin,ilhamın ve de değerli anların fotoğraf objektifleri sayesinde resmedilmesi şeklinde oluşturulabilir.

Bu fotografik betimleme bu projenin başlıca unsuru olmuştur.Bizlerde projemizin her ortağının kültürel mirasına ışık tutmaya çalıştık. Bu sayede iş birliği içindeki ortaklarımızın farklı kültürel karakterlerini anlamada ve öğrenmede başlangıç noktası olabileceğine inandık. Dahası, bu fotoğrafçılıkla ilgili eğitim katılan bütün bireyler için harika bir fırsat oluşturdu.

Fotoğrafla yapılan betimleme bütün ışıklandırma koşullarında mümkün olduğu her durumda ;gece karanlığında,şafak vaktinde veya her mevsimde her fotoğrafçının objektifinde ve gözlerinde tarfin orijinalligi ve estetikligi üzerine özel bir vurguyla uygulandı.

Ortaklığın amaçları şunlardı:

- Fotoğrafla ilgili lensler aracılığıyla kültürel mirasa ışık tutmak ve her mekanın özel ışığı ve onun kültürü arasındaki ilişkiyi keşfetmek.
- Bütün katılımcı ülkelerin belli kültürel özelliklerini anlamak.
- Ortaklar arasında kültürel çeşitliliği desteklemek.
- Ortaklar arasında ve onların toplumları arasında kültürel bağlar kurmak.
- Ortaklıktaki bütün üyelerin fotoğrafçılık yeteneklerini geliştirmek.

Fotoğrafçılıkla ilgili projemiz boyunca katılan toplulukların kültürel kimliklerinin belirli yönlerini daha iyi anlamamıza ve de eşsiz kültürel özelliklerimizi tamamlamamıza katkı sunabileceğini ümidiyle faaliyetimizi yürütmeyi hedefledik.

Biz konumuzu insanların yaratılışı, doğa ve ışık olan kültürümüzün elementlerini fotoğrafsal tarif yoluyla anlamaya çalışarak ele almış bulunmaktayız.

Edilen bilgi birikimi bütün katılımcılara ve onların yerel toplumlarına fotoğraf sergileri, internetteki fotoğrafçılık sitemiz ve sosyal medya aracılığıyla paylaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.



Castle Hohenbaden

Photo: Matthias Gessler

The Baroque Castle in Rastatt

The very well preserved castle in Rastatt was the first baroque castle in the Upper Rhine region.

It was built at the end of the 17th century from the Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden-Baden.

It's baroque style is a typical imitation of Versailles. Beside other beautiful statues inside and outside of the building, the golden statue of the god ZEUS with his thunderbolt can be seen on the top of the roof.

Photos: Christiane Bierlein, Matthias Gessler, Helge Lehsten, Lilly Rausch





Barock Castle Mastatt



The Fortress of Rastatt

In the 19th century a big fort was built in Rastatt. Its walls encompassed the city completely.

After the year 1890 the fort was broken down. The people built non-military buildings from the stones.

But the subterranean part of the fort was not destroyed. There are many rooms, big and small corridors like a big labyrinth.

The corridors of the subterranean labyrinth have different sizes. Some are so small, that only a child could go upright.

Somebody can become lost without guidance. The fort played a role in the so called "Badische Revolution" in 1848,

when the people claimed for more democracy. The rebels entrenched themselves in the fort.

Photos: Dominik Springmann, Steffen Klingenuß, Helge Lehsten, Renate Marberg, Lilly Rausch, Katrin Weber, Michael Weih





**Festung
Rastatt**





Lake in the Rhine valley

Photo: Matthias Gessler

Here you can see one of the typical gravel plants nearby Rastatt. Diggers are digging holes into the ground, which become filled with groundwater. There are many such lakes in the region.



A beautiful spring with the god Hermes holding the caduceus in his hands. In the background the Rhine valley can be seen in the dusk.

Photo: Matthias Gessler

Germany

The Baroque Castle FAVORITE in Rastatt

The margravine Sibylla Augusta from Baden-Baden let built this beautiful, well preserved castle FAVORITE in the beginning of the 18th century. The rich decorated, baroque "maison de plaisance" has a beautiful park with colonnades and small lakes. It was the former pleasure garden. Today a unique collection of asian and european porcelain can be seen in the castle.

Photos: Sonja Ehreiser, Matthias Gessler, Birgit Schiejok, Ruth Schmelzer





Cistercian Monastery of Maulbronn

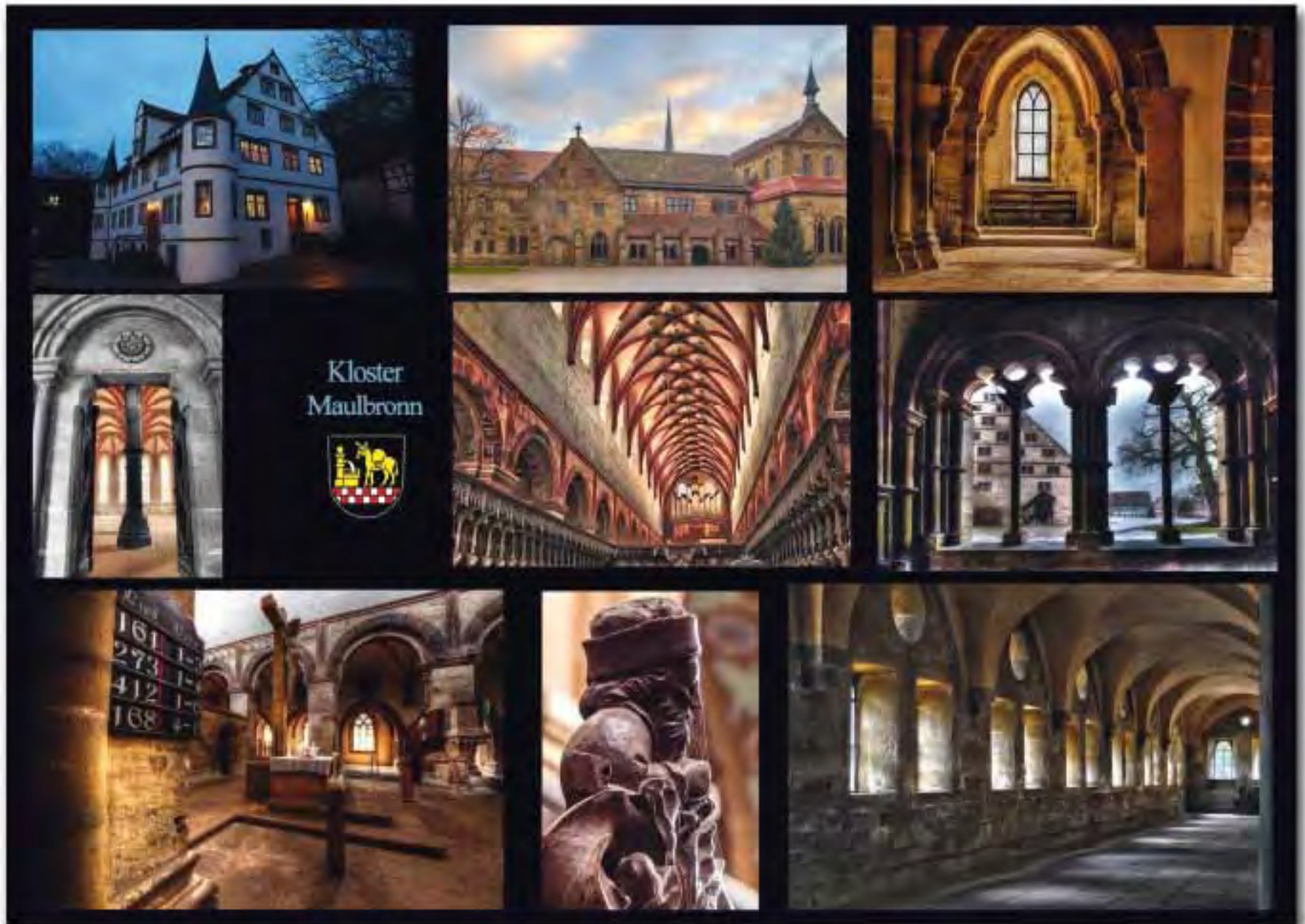
Founded in 1147 by the Bishop of Speyer, the monastery was built in different steps. Thus, the style of architecture varies from roman style to late gothic style. The monastery of Maulbronn is a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage, because it is probably the best preserved medieval monastery North of the Alps. Equally it is a typical example of the architecture of the Cistercian Order.

After the secularization in 1530 the monastery was an evangelical theological seminary and nowadays it is a school. One photo shows the lay refectory of the ancient monastery Maulbronn, built around 1200 - 1225. It was the common dining room of the lay brothers. The lay monks were allowed to enter the closed parts of the monastery only at certain occasions. Nevertheless they were an important factor in the economic operation of the monastery, because they were not prohibited to contact with the "world" in contrast to the strict regulations of the Benedictine prayer cycle. A "rise" from amateur (lay monks) to Monk was not possible.

Maulbronn was a very rich monastery. The former "fruit storage hall" in front of the monastery is an impressive ancient building. Today it functions as civic hall.

Photos: Christiane Bierlein, Matthias Gessler, Thomas Krempel, Birgit Schiejok, Ruth Schmelzer







Lake "Mummelsee"

The legendary MUMMELSEE in the Black Forest is in an altitude of 1032 meters.

Once modulated from a glacier of the last ice age 10 000 years ago, the lake is nowadays an attractive recreation area for many people. The harsh climate generates a special flora and fauna, very different from the Rhine valley.

Photo: Sonja Ehreiser



Fisher Boat "Heini II" on the river Rhine

The boat is a so called "Schokker", a dutch term used till the 19.th century for special sailing vessels used for fishing. The fisher boat "Heini II" was used on the Rhine for the eel catching.

Photo: Birgit Schiejok

Traditional brewery

The oldest beer-brewery in Rastatt is the brewery FRANZ in the middle of the city. The brewery was founded in 1842. The old building is fully preserved with a copper kettle, old ceilings and windows and an interesting attic, which was used for malt silos for the beer. In the 19th century the brewery was much bigger than today. It was the supplier for beer also for the ELSASS region.

Photos: Helge Lehsten, Lilly Rausch, Birgit Schiejok, Barbara Wunsch, Michael Weih





Bräuerei FRANZ Rastatt



Affentaler Winzergenossenschaft Bühl

Traditional Winery

The winery AFFENTALER in Eisental nearby Bühl represents the traditional winegrowing in the region. In the year 1250 cistercian nuns started already with the cultivation of vineyards for the monastery LICHTENTAL nearby Baden-Baden. In 1937 wine growers founded the association in Eisental. Today the association produces about 2.5 million liters of wine per year. It has modern equipment for the production and storage of the new wines whereas in the cellar, the best wines are stored tens of years in traditional wooden vessels or in bottels.

Photos: Christoph Czada, Matthias Gessler, Helge Lehsten





Altensteiner
Winzergenossenschaft Bühl





Traditional handcraft in Germany

Photo: Ruth Schmelzer



The city of Baden-Baden with its thermal springs has an old tradition as a spa location.

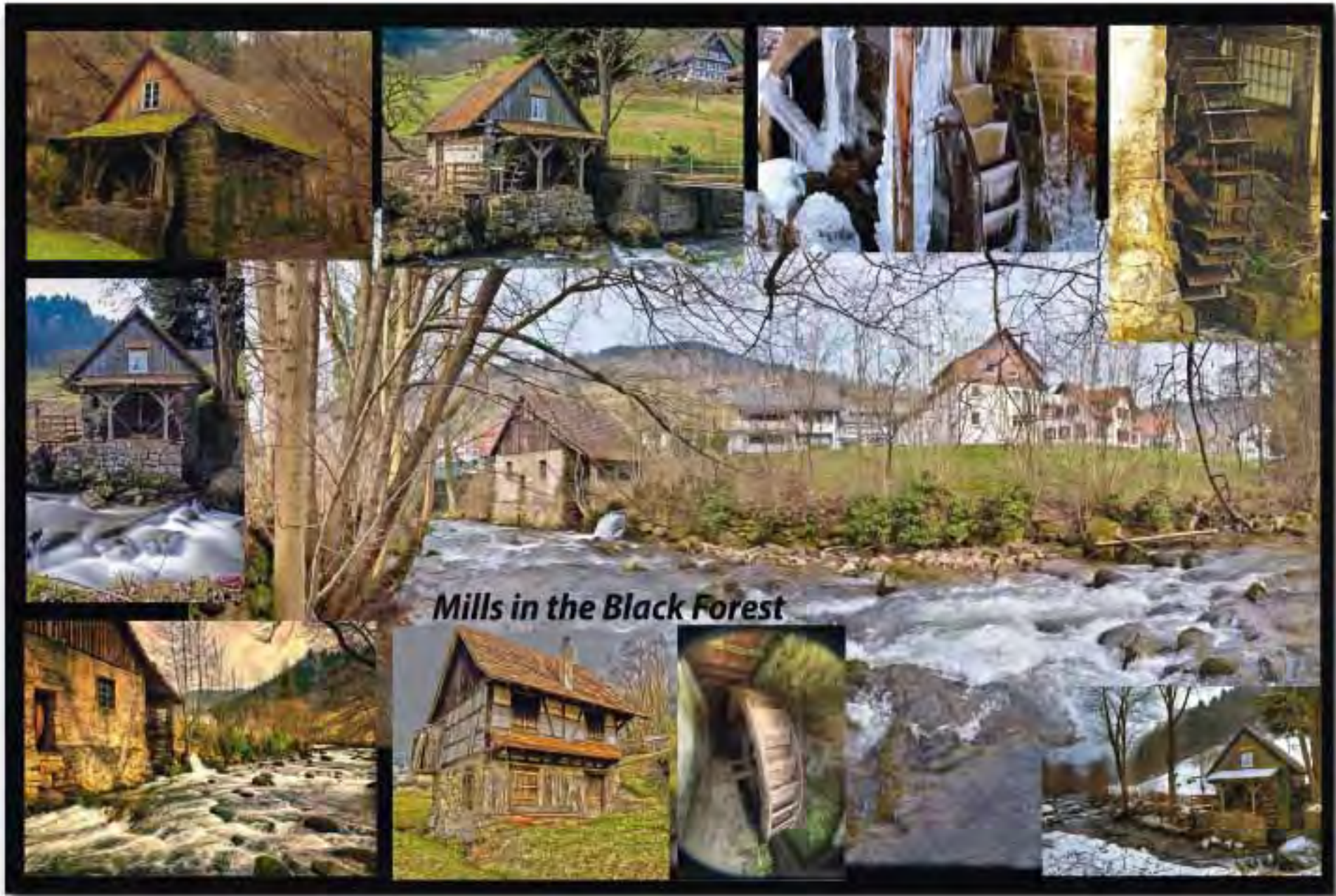
Photo: Matthias Gessler

Traditional Mills in the Black Forest

In the mountainous area of the Black Forest with its small rivers and streams there were used many mills in ancient times. Still there can be seen lots of smaller and bigger mills in this region. Several of them still function and their big wooden wheels are revolving slowly.

Photos: Jörg Fritz, Matthias Gessler, Steffen Klingenuß, Lilly Rausch, Ruth Schmelzer, Katrin Weber, Barbara Wunsch





Mills in the Black Forest

Turf of Iffezheim

The famous turf in Iffezheim nearly Baden-Baden.
People from the whole world come to this turf to place bets on a horse or let their horses running.

Photos: Renate Marberg, Michael Weih







The river Rhine is one of the most important waterways in Europe. In the region of Rastatt the wetlands of the Rhine and its old riverbeds are part of a huge nature reserve.

Photo: Barbara Wunsch



The bridge of Beinheim traversing the river Rhine.
Here the Rhine is the border between Germany and France

Photo: Sonja Ehreiser

The Black Forest

The Black Forest is a wooded low mountain range in the south-west of Germany.

It borders the Rhine valley south of Karlsruhe and extends over 150 km from North to South and between 30 and 50 km from West to East. Rastatt is located about 10 minutes by car from the beautiful landscape, which was declared as a National Park in 2014. It is a region for leisure activities, natural beauty and old traditions. It's highest mountain is the Feldberg with an attitude of 1493 meters.

Photos: Matthias Gessler, Lilly Rausch, Birgit Schiejok, Steffen Klingenuß, Katrin Weber





Old Craftsmanship

Chimney sweeper working on the roof.

Traditional shoe-manufacturer in Baden-Baden. Models are manufactured according the form of the customers feet.

Then, the shoes are manufactured according the wooden models.

Expensive and elegant, made from the finest and seldom materials, like leather from elephant, sharp, snake...

The old shoemaker from Iffezheim working in his shop. He is already retired.

But for our project he dressed his apron and repaired a shoe.

The working table from the old shoemaker in Iffezheim is about 50-55 years old.

A craftsman from the North of Germany is producing shoes out of one piece of wood.

In the North the shoes were traditionally used for walking through the widespread marshlands.

The fools of the "Swabian-Alemannic Fastnacht" in South Germany are often wearing such wooden shoes.

Similiar shoes were also produced in the region of Rastatt.

The people preferred to wear wooden shoes instead of the expensive leather shoes,

because the wood was quite resistant against the moistness of the ground in the river flood plains of the Rhine.

The old shoemaker in Iffezheim told us, that there were several craftsmen producing wooden shoes in the region till recent times.

Photos: Sandy Brackin, Sonja Ehreiser, Eberhard Gessler, Thomas Krempl, Birgit Schiejok.





Handwerk





"Schwarzenbach" dam

Photo: Steffen Klingenuß

At the beginning of the 20th century the dam "Schwarzenbach Talsperre" was built in the Black Forest about 10 kilometres from Forbach. The dam is used to produce electricity. But it is also a beautiful area for leisure activities.



Pavemakers are old traditional craftsmen in Germany

Photo: Renate Marberg

Old Castle Hohenbaden

The old castle ruin in Baden-Baden is typical for this region. Like several other castles it was built in the 11th century. In the year 1599 a fire destroyed the castle. Today a part of the ruin is used as a restaurant. Sitting there you can have a marvellous view over the Rhine Valley and to the mountain range "Vogesen" in France.

Photos: Matthias Gessler, Steffen Klingenuß, Renate Marberg, Lilly Rausch, Geraldine Rudolph, Katrin Weber





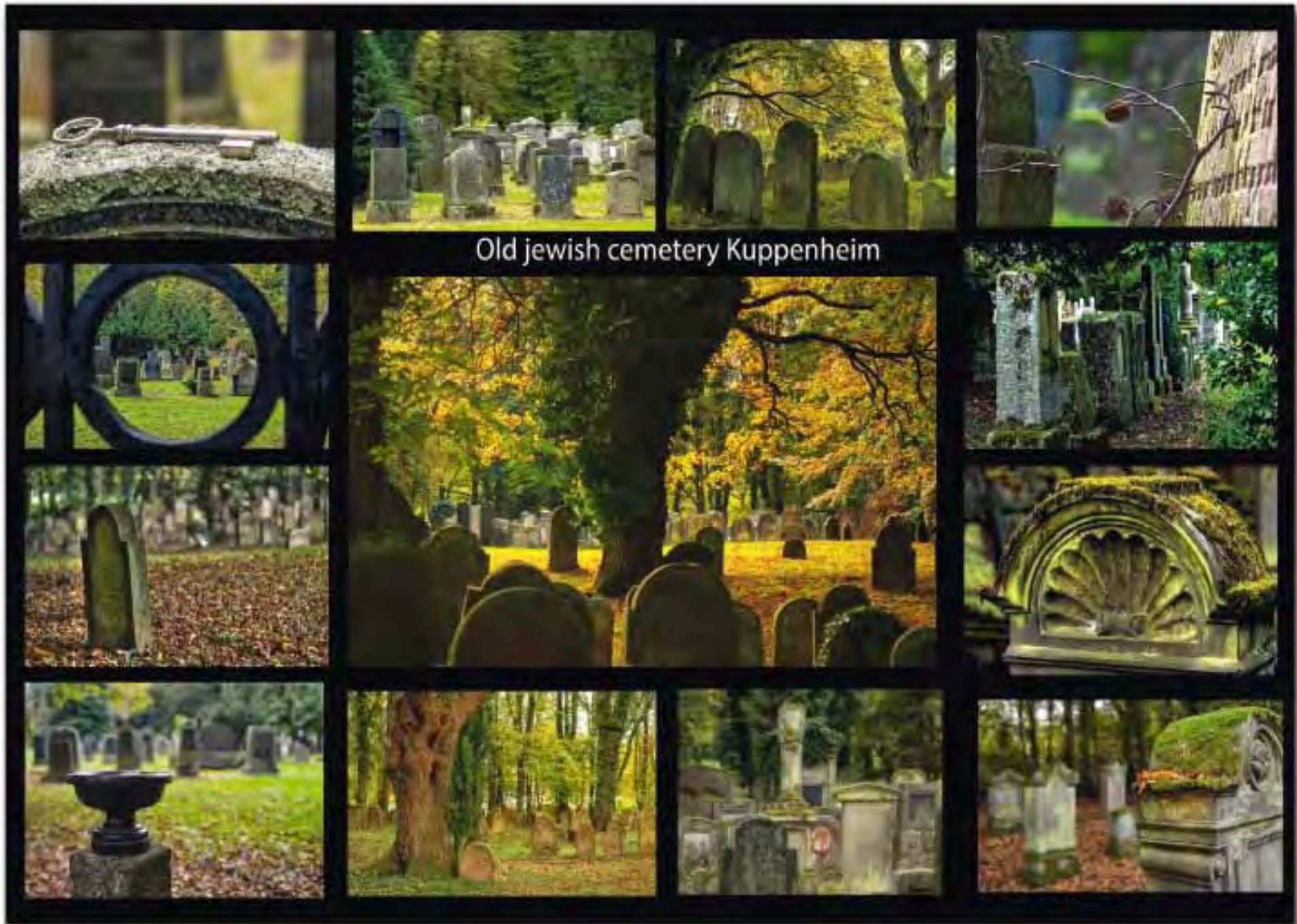
OLD CASTLE HOHENBADEN

Old Jewish Cemetery in Kuppenheim

The cemetery was first mentioned in the year 1694. With more than 1000 tombstones, it was one of the biggest Jewish cemeteries in Baden-Württemberg, South of Germany. The cultural monument is about 10 minutes by car from Rastatt. Although it is not used any longer, it is fostered carefully. The tombstones subside slowly into the earth and must be established again.

Photos: Matthias Gessler, Steffen Klingenuß, Lilly Rausch, Birgit Schiejok, Ruth Schmelzer, Katrin Weber







The church "Maria Bickesheim" in Durmersheim

Photo: Sonja Ehreiser

In the region of Rastatt there are many small and middle sized christian churches. One of the most beautiful churches is located in Durmersheim, the church "Maria Bickesheim". In the year 1000 A.D. a wooden pilgrimage church stood on this place.

It was an important intersection and many travellers, pilgrims and traders met here. In the year 1240, when the margrave from Baden Rudolph and margravine Kunigunde from Eberstein married, the church was enlarged. Nowadays you can see the church in the late gothic and splendid baroque style. In the church are also preserved precious frescos from the 13th century. It is still a pilgrimage location.



Parade about Old traditional Life in Germany

Parade in Ottersdorf about old tradional Life

Photos: Sonja Ehreiser, Ruth Schmelzer

Alemannic Fastnacht

Here in the region a special kind of carnival, the "Alemannische Fastnacht", has an old tradition. Each of the wooden masks is unique and handmade, mainly from a craftsmen living in the Black Forest (Haslach). Many villages and locations have their own masks. All the witches, devils and other carnival revellers chase symbolically the wintertime. At the end of winter there are many meetings, parties and parades of the masks.

Some masks have a special legend like one mask of the witches from Rastatt:

In the year 1626 the hostess of the guest-house "Crown" in Rastatt - her name was Katharina Huck - was accused of sorcery. She was tortured and finally she should be burned on the stake. But she was able to bribe her guardian and escaped to Straßburg. The mask has the name "Huckin".

Photos: Sonja Ehreiser, Christoph Czada, Matthias Gessler, Ruth Schmelzer





Historic Bridge of the river Murg in Forbach.

The Black Forest nearby is the highest and largest low mountain range in Germany. Its highest mountain is the FELDBERG with an altitude of 1493 meters. In the mountains there is a small picturesque village called "FORBACH". Here you can find an old wooden bridge, which is unique in Europe. It was built in the year 1778. In 1954/5 the bridge was rebuilt according to the old one. It is a bridge that has only one bow spanning over the river Murg. There is no pillar in the Murg in order to avoid damage of the bridge due to floods.

Photo: Matthias Gessler, Helge Lehsten





Historic bridge of the river Murg in Forbach.

Photo: Katrin Weber



Monastery "Allerheiligen"

Photo: Ruth Schmelzer

The monastery ruin of ALLERHEILIGEN in the Black Forest was built in the year 1192 from the duchess Uta von Schauenburg. Several fires destroyed the small monastery. Since 1292 it is a ruin. Nowadays a small chapel and a museum can be visited. The landscape there is beautiful and not far away from the monastery there are impressive waterfalls. A holiday lodge and a traditional restaurant arrange pleasant short stops as well as longer stays in the area.



Archway of the monastery ruin of ALLERHEILIGEN in the Black Forest. Typical for many historical buildings in the region, the monastery was built out of red sandstones, which can be found in the Black Forest.

Photo: Helge Lehsten

The „Vogtsbauernhöfe“ in the Black Forest

The Open-air museum „Vogtsbauernhof“ in Gutach was founded in 1964. Originally there was only one old traditional farmhouse, the „Vogtsbauernhof“ from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald). It was built in the year 1612. Then several typical houses of the Black forest were transported to the museum and completely rebuilt there. The buildings are from 1599 till 1870.

Photos: Christiane Bierlein, Sonja Ehreiser, Matthias Gessler, Lilly Rausch, Birgit Schiejok, Dominik Springmann, Barbara Wunsch





The Roman Cathedral in Schwarzach

The beautiful roman cathedral was the former church of the benedictine abbey in Schwarzach. This abbey was founded already in the 9th century whereas the cathedral was built from 1140-1190. The village is located about 24 kilometres south from Rastatt.

Photos: Sonja Ehreiser, Matthias Gessler, Lilly Rausch, Ruth Schmelzer.







Castle Ruin Yburg

The YBURG is a medieval castle ruin located between the cities of Bühl and Baden-Baden. Standing on the slopes of the Black Forest there is an excellent view from there over the Rhine valley. The photo is showing the YBURG above the dense clouds in the valley.

Photo: Dominik Springmann



View from the castle ruin WINDECK nearby Bühl.

Photo: Matthias Gessler

The history of the castle Windeck is closely linked to the wealthy noble family of the "Lords of Windeck". The castle was built at the beginning of the 13th century and - despite devastating fire and siege - was inhabited till the end of the 16th century, when the last family member died . The wallstones of the castle were partially used for other buildings in Bühl.



The town of Bühl

Photo: Matthias Gessler



Wooden figure from the Black Forest Photo: Lilly Rausch



Winter's loneliness

Photo: Nikos Tsardas



Gaitanaki-traditional custom during Carnival

Photo: Nikos Tsardas



Daily work in an Orthodox Monastery at Meteora

Photo: Nikos Tsardas



The meeting...

Photo: Elsa Sfetsa



Traditional customs of carnival

Photo: Elsa Sfetsa



Breeder's huts

Photo: Dimitris Koumatzias



Building

Photo: Dimitris Koumatzias



Old ladies in a village

Photo: Dimitris Koumatzias



Outdoor traditional hot/drink seller

Photo: Maria Stamkopoulou



Visitors of Mount Athos. Waiting for the boat to go to monasteries

Photo: Antonis Rallis



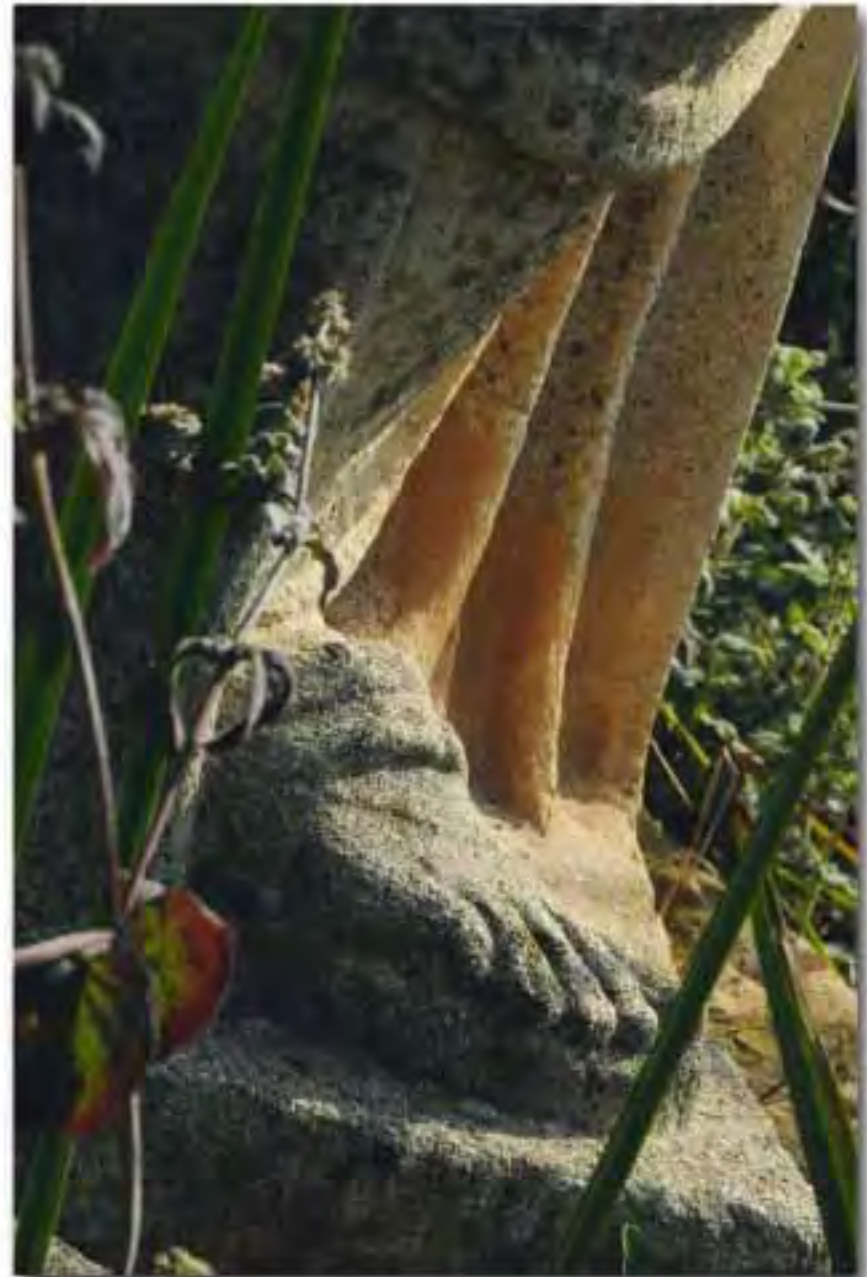
White Tower of Thessaloniki

Photo: Antonis Rallis



Bouzouki(musical instrument)-Always in the center of a celebration

Photo: Antonis Rallis



The caries of time

Photo: Manolis Vrentzos



The relief of the goddess Isis with ears and a scepter in his hands, at archaeological site of Dion Photo: Vaggelis Goudas



Teenagers

Photo: Vaggelis Goudas



Teenager

Photo: Vaggelis Goudas



Third age

Photo: Aggelos Stathoulopoulos



Family

Photo: Aggelos Stathouloupoulos



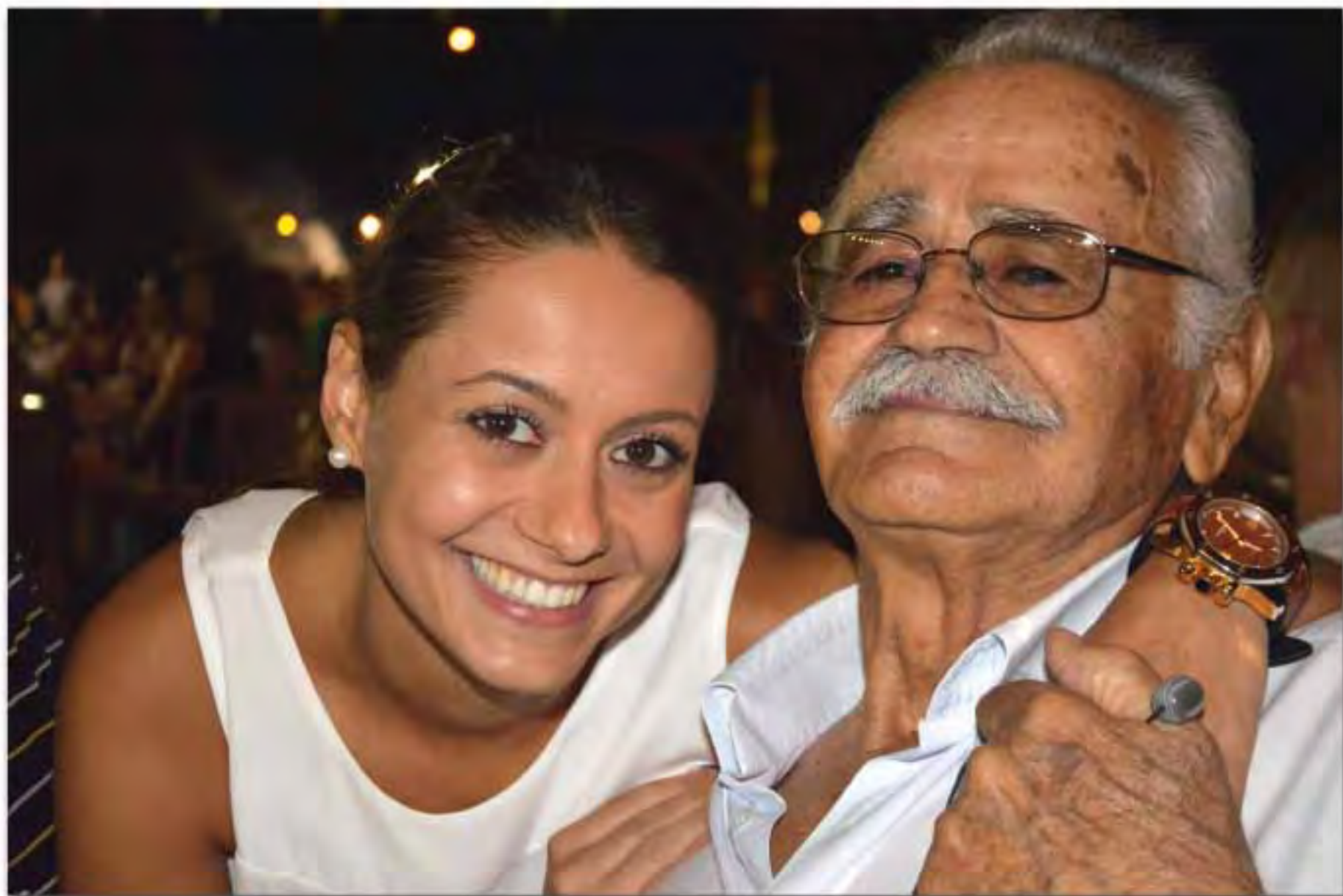
Orthodox monastery

Photo: Dionisis Metaxas



Small chapel built into the rock, Litohoro

Photo: Dionisis Metaxas



Family

Photo: Dionisis Metaxas



Serving appetizers with traditional tsipouro

Photo: Giorgos Tzimageorgis



Fisherman's daily work
Photo: Giorgos Tzimageorgis



Outdoor retailer preparing hot drinks for the passing by

Photo: Giorgos Tzimageorgis



Grandfather and grandchildren at the sea

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Statue in archaeological site of Dion, Northern Greece

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Typical mountain village square (Palaios Panteleimonas)

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Voyage

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Grandmother feeds - grandchildren playing

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Beach cabin - clothes' hanging rope

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



Chora (capital village) of Skyros island

Photo: Nikos Souravlias



KOKKORI Arched bridge from 1750. At the river Bikaki 23,60m length and 13m height

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Fishermen's home by the sea

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Fisherman's net

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



PHILIPPI, The ancient theatre

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Monastery Dolianon at Aspropotamo Trikalon - est. in 1770

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



DELPHI The remaining columns of the Temple of Apollo

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Pierian beach during winter

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Pilion-Thessaly traditional architecture

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Religious Celebrations at Holy Mount Athos

Photo: Dimosthenis Seitaridis



Details from the delta of the river Axios

Photo: Anastasia Sofou



Fishermen's huts - delta of river Axios

Photo: Anastasia Sofou



Summer in port Naousa, Paros

Photo: Stella Tzitzili



Questionmark

Photo: Stella Tzitzili



The scarecrow

Photo: Stella Tzitzili



Window

Photo: Michalis Kakanis



Rainbow after a summer rain

Photo: Michalis Kakanis



Working

Photo: Michalis Kakanis



Countryside road with view of the mountain of the ancient Gods- Olympus

Photo: Kostis Pappas



Little fishing boat left alone

Photo: Kostis Pappas



Mother Nature lives in Poland

Photo: Natalia Chmielewicz



Fields of cabbage

Photo: Natalia Chmielowiec



Polish landscapes

Photo: Szymon Olma



„Morskie Oko” Lake, The Tatra Mountains

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



A little girl in folk costume. The Main Market Square in Cracow

Photo: Eła Barteczko



A little girl in folk costume.
The Main Market Square in Cracow
Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



A little girl in folk costume, The Main Market Square in Cracow

Photo; Piotr Zwarycz



Folk costumes

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



A coal miner in the Wawel Castle

Photo; Piotr Zwarycz.



The Coal Mine "Piast" in Silesia, 650 meters under the ground

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Portrait of a coal miner

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



The Coal Mine "Piast" in Silesia

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Documentation Centre of Deportation Upper Silesians to the USSR in 1945 (museum) Photos: Patryk Długajczyk

Nazi concentration camp "Auschwitz Birkenau" –

a history still alive in hearts of Poles

Photo: Karolina Wojaczek-Jergla





Procession in Dziarsisz, Podhale, during The Black Madonna of Częstochowa festivity Photo: Joanna Witkowska



A sculptor from Podhale

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Mr. Andrzej Bukowski "Palocz" with his son and grandson

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Mr. Andrzej Bukowski „Palorz –
a Sculptor, a Painter, Kościelisko

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



Mr. Andrzej Bukowski "Patorz" with his son and grandson

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



Highlander's identity

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



International Festival of Highland Folklore in Zakopane

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



Traditional Farm Buildings in Chocholów, Podhale

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



Traditional folk embroidery

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



Reportage "A brief story of Polish bread"

Photo: Patryk Długajczyk



Mr. Józef Zych (pastoral traditions) - regional cheese making process

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Mr. Józef Zych (pastoral traditions) - regional cheese making process

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Sheep grazing in Podhale

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Sheep grazing in Podhale

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Portrait of "Baca", Podhale

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



A craftsman

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



The Tatra Mountains

Photo: Joanna Witkowska



The Tatra Mountains

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



New Age in Silesia Region – gender parity in our home

Photo: Karolina Wojaczek-Jergla



New Age in Silesia Region – gender parity in our home

Photo: Karolina Wojaczek-Jergla



Woodstock Festival in Poland with us for years

Photos: Natalia Chmielowiec



Woodstock Festival in Poland with us for years-the tradition of obligatory swimming in the mud Photo: Natalia Chmielowiec



The dwarfs conquered Wrocław – the capital of Lower Silesia

Photo: Marcin Chalupka



The dwarfs conquered Wrocław – the capital of Lower Silesia

Photos: Marcin Chałupka



We are Slavic –costume of Slavic man

Photo: Marcin Chalupka



We are Slavic –costume of Slavic man

Photos: Marcin Chalupka



We are Slavic – costume of Slavic women

Photo: Marcin Chalupka



We are Slavic –costume of Slavic women

Photos: Marcin Chalupka



We are Slavic Knights Tournament

Photo: Marcin Chalupka



We are Slavic – men in traditional costumes

Photos: Marcin Chałupka



Knights Tournament in Olsztyn near Częstochowa

Photos: Piotr Zwarycz



Knights Tournament in Olsztyn near Częstochowa

Photo: Piotr Zwarycz



Baltic Sea

Photos: Piotr Zwarycz



Baltic Sea

Photo: Piotr Zwaryez



Polish landscapes

Photo: Natalia Klimielowiec



Polish landscapes

Photo: Natalia Chmielowiec



Catholic church. A daily morning Mass - celebrated at dawn.

Photo: Patryk Długajczyk



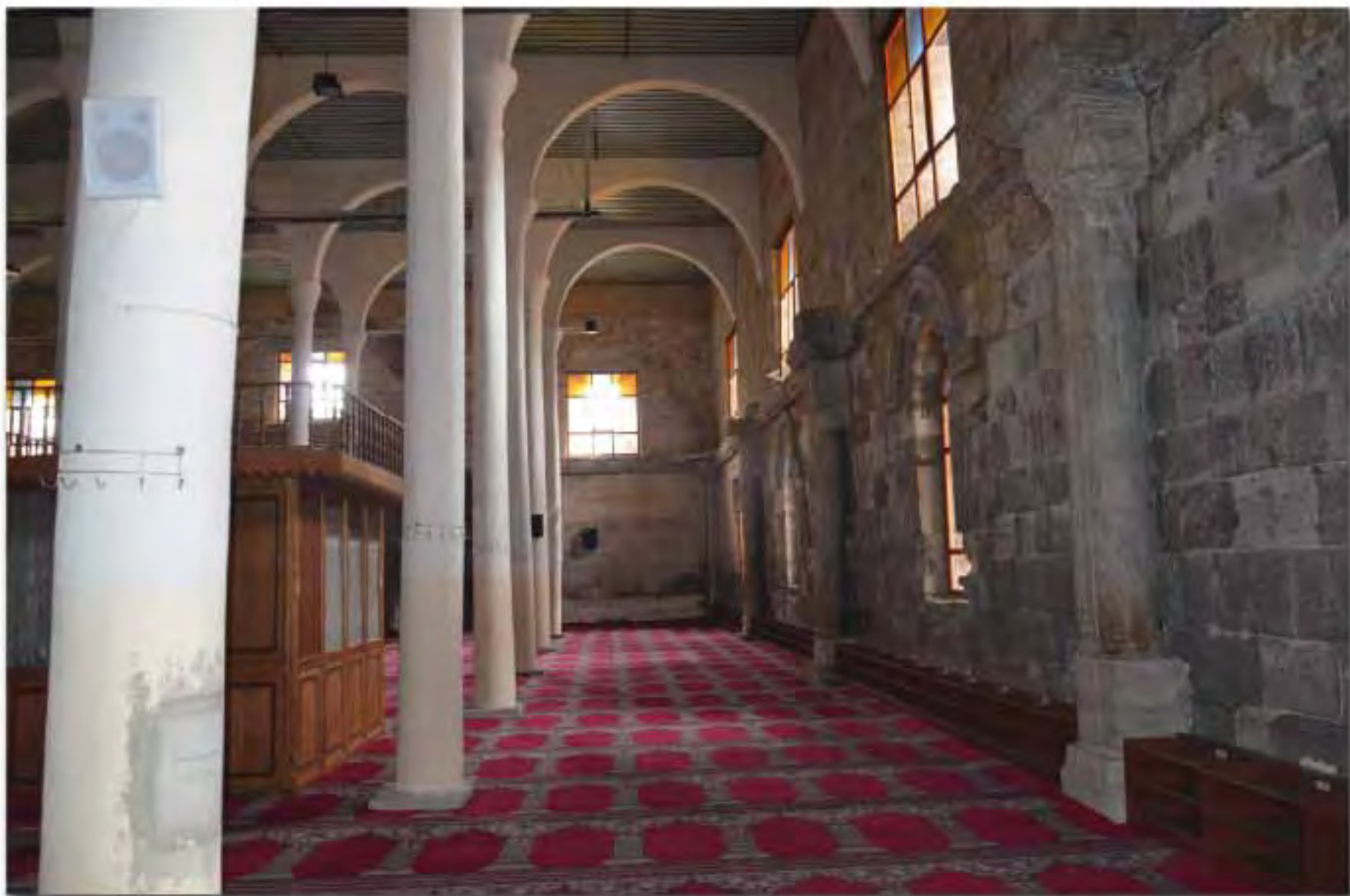
Uchisar castle, the highest point of Cappadocia

Photo: Aysegul Baysal



Sungur Bey Mosque (1335 - 1337), a Seljuk architecture mosque example in Nigde, Turkey

Photo; Tuncay Özdemir



The interior side of the mosque

Photo:Tuncay Özdemir



Alaaddin Mosque (1225-1226),A Selcuk Mosque in Nigde, Turkey

Photo: Oznur Özdemir



Philosopher and Humanist: Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi's tomb and the Mosque in Konya, Turkey

Photo:Tuncay Özdemir



A photo from the entrance of the Mosque

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



A pottery maker in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



An example of a Hitit Pottery

Photo: Hayriye Demirbilek



An example of a Hitit Pottery

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Different Types of potteries in a Cappadocian Art Gallery

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Onyx is a Cappadocian Stone

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Colorful paintings of potteries

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A photo from a winery

Photo: Mukaddes Eski



An old chart in a museum in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Dried food

Photo: Hayriye Demirbilek



Dried aubergines in a food market

Photo: Hayriye Demirbilek



Dried Food in a shop

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A food shop in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



An old carpet machine

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Women waving carpets in a carpet shop

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



A carpet shop worker

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Exhibiting the carpets

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



Different types of carpets

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



A silk expert in a carpet shop

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



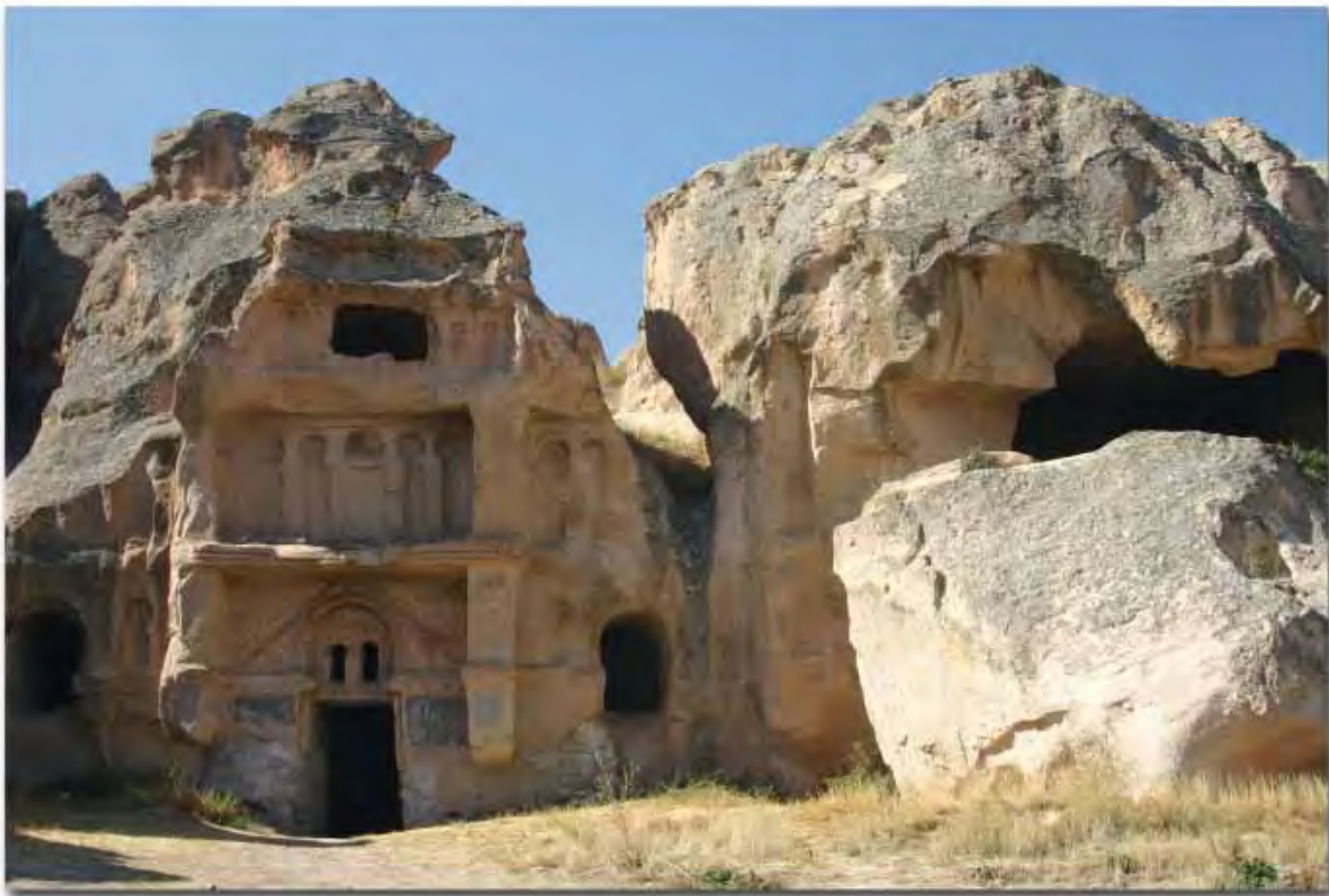
Ebru is an old Turkish art

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Men playing backgammon

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



An old rock-cut church in the Palace open-air museum

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A night panorama over Goreme Village

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



„Three Beauties“ Symbolic rocks of Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A view from Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Mushroom rock is a symbolic Cappadocia formation

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A winter photo in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A photo from Uchisar Castle

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



An interesting rock formation in the Dream Valley

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



A winter view of Pegion Valley

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A winter photo in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Pasabag is one of the most spectacular places in Cappadocia

Photo: Aysegul Eski



An overview photo of the Göreme Open-Air Museum

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



A horse ranch in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



An interesting rock formation in the Dream Valley

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



Handmade decorative collars

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Gumusler Monastery in Nigde, Turkey

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



The inside photo of a cave-cut settlement in Cappadocia

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



An old house in Sinassos, Cappadocia

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



An old house in Sinassos, Cappadocia

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



Clock tower in Urgup in Cappadocia

Photo: Tuncay Özdemir



The salt mine in Cappadocia

Photo: Kadriye Ozsoy



Turkish folklore dancers in a Turkish Night Show

Photo: Leyla Yalcin



Turkish musicians in a Turkish Night Show

Photo: Leyla Yalcin



Whirling dervishes

Photo: Leyla Yalcin











Links

Project Homepage

<http://www.art-web-design.eu/light-echoes/index.php>

Photography Department "Irida" at Estia Pieridon Muson, Katerini, Greece

<http://epmkater.gr/eforeiafotografiasirida.html>

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<http://www.art-web-design.eu>

Project Partner "Blueform", Jastrzębie Zdrój, Poland

<http://www.blueform.pl>

<http://www.ourprojects.eu>

Project Partner "Kapadokya Kadın Dayanışma Derneği", Nevşehir, Turkey

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EACEA - Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/index_en.php



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