



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

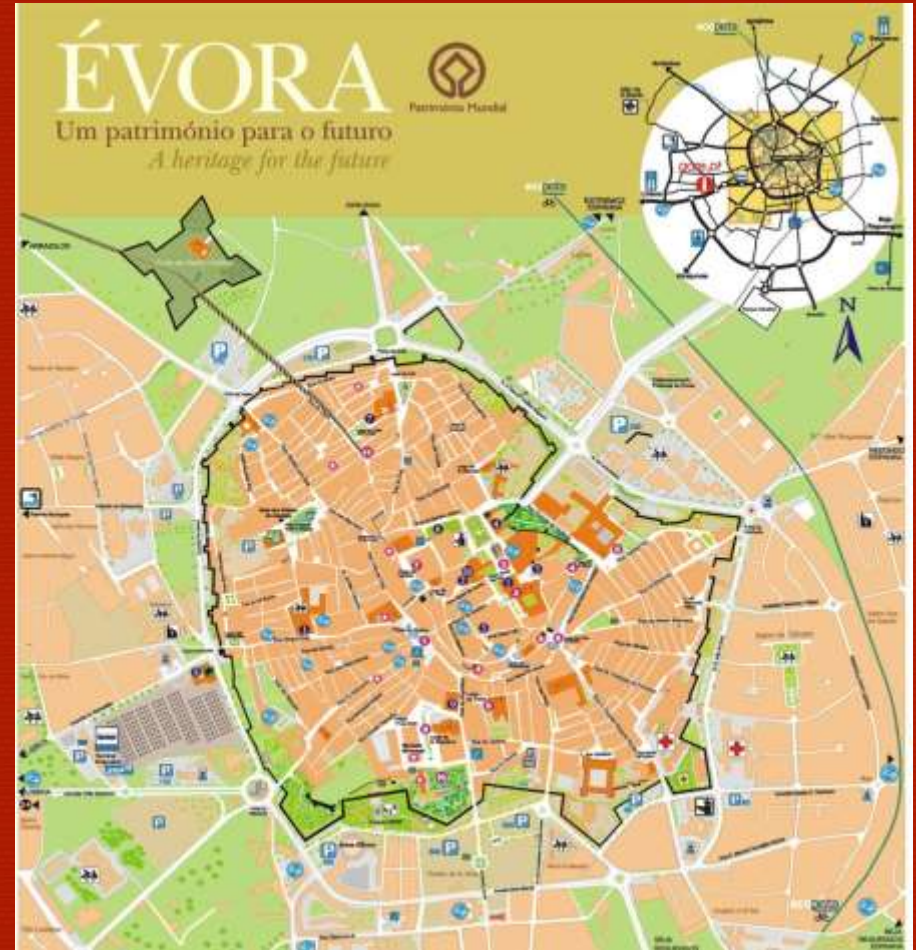


One Hour Tour





Évora - Portugal





Évora - Portugal



A city tour inside its walls

- Évora, capital of Alto Alentejo, a large region of wide plains on the south of [Portugal](#), city of an outstanding beauty, embraced by its fortress walls, filled with historic memories in each street, each home, each inhabitant.
- The natural beauty of this region combines with the monumental richness of this town-museum that nowadays is also a modern and touristy city, classified by UNESCO, since 1986, World Heritage.





Évora - Portugal



The Chapel of Bones

- The Chapel of Bones is entered, through a large arch bearing a painted rhyme reminding visitors of their own mortality: *Nós ossos que aqui estamos, pelos vossos esperamos*: "We, the bones that are here await yours!"
- Inside, human bones and skulls completely cover the chapel's walls and pillars - the number of skeletons has been estimated at 5,000.





Évora - Portugal



Giraldo Square

- Throughout the Middle Ages, Évora grew. The Roman wall no longer protected the whole city. The new wall was built in the time of King D. Fernando, in the 14th Century. It was at this time that Giraldo square was built. As years went by, Giraldo Square became the city's main square. On one side was the Town Hall, now the Portugal Bank, on the other the Church of St^a. Antão and the Henriquina Fountain, with its eight jets symbolizing the eight streets leading into the square. All around it, there were shops and each had its own arch. Today Giraldo Square is the city centre.





Évora - Portugal



The Moura's gate square

- This spherical fountain was ordered to be built by the Cardinal and future King D. Henrique, with money from people neighbouring the square. Surrounding this square, Belvedere of the Cordovil house delicate work of Manueline-Moorish style. Between the towers that guard the old Moura Gate, we can see “the Manueline” window called the “Garcia de Resende window”, in honour of the celebrated Portuguese 16th Century poet who was born and lived in Évora.





Évora - Portugal



ÉVORA UNIVERSITY / ESPÍRITO SANTO COLLEGE

- In Portugal there were only two universities: one in Coimbra and one in Évora. The University of Évora, was built in 1551. The University of Évora was closed down with the expulsion of the Company of Jesus by the Minister, Pombal, in 1759 . The University only returned to Évora in 1979.



DIÁRIO DE BORDO



Évora - Portugal



THE ROMAN TEMPLE

- For many years it was called the “Temple of Diana” as people said it was dedicated to the Roman goddess of hunting, Diana. Now we believe that this temple was built almost two thousand years ago as a place to worship the Emperor. Around the Roman temple there was a beautiful lake. Throughout the ages this temple was used as a military tower and even a butcher. In 1870, the people of Évora decided to clean the temple of everything that was not originally there. It is now Évora’s most well-known monument.





Évora - Portugal



The Cathedral

- Évora cathedral was built between 1283 and 1308. On the outside you can see the 12 apostles. They have religious books in their hands and welcome those that come in. Évora Cathedral has many styles and many areas which shows how many times it has been changed throughout its history.
- The flags of Vasco da Gama's fleet, bound for the Orient, were blessed in the Cathedral, in 1497.
- This monument is connected to many of the great spiritual and cultural events of Portugal.





Vienna - Austria





Vienna - Austria



Cemetery in Vienna

- The viennese central cemetery is with an area of 2,5 million square meters the second largest cemetery in europe. In Vienna, people often tell the following joke: „Half as large as Zurich, but twice as funny.“ There are about three million buried people on the central cemetery. That's twice as much people living in the city of Vienna at the moment. So much about the dimension of the cemetery. Nevertheless more it is the atmosphere and the buried personalities that make „Zentralfriedhof“, which opened in 1874, such an extraordinary place.





Vienna - Austria



- We start at the main entrance, which is located at gate 2. Overall there are four gates. The numeration starts with the gate, which is closest to the city.
- **Start: Main Entrance, Gate 2**

After we enter the cemetery through the main entrance at gate 2, we can see one of the most impressive sides of the area. A long avenue stretches in front of the visitor, framed with trees and the Karl-Borromäus-church at the end of it.



After the first and the second funeral hall, we reach the graves of honour area. In this part of the cemetery, some of the most important personalities of austrian and european history are buried. A grave of honour at the „Zentralfriedhof“ is the biggest honour the city of vienna can award a person of the public life. The construction of this area makes the cemetery much more attractive for visitors.



Vienna - Austria



Today there are 1000 graves of honour. Two of the most important personalities buried at the central cemetery in Vienna are the following ones:

- **Ludwig van Beethoven:**

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770 in the city of Bonn. He was one of the most important composers in the history of music. He is ranked as the composer, who developed the era of viennese classic to the highest level and he pioneered the Romantic era. One of the main reasons why Beethoven's success was really remarkable was his hearing defect. Beethoven died on March 26th in Vienna.



- **Franz Schubert**

Franz Peter Schubert was born on January 31st 1797 in Vienna. He was an outstanding composer. In his lifetime Schubert was well known nationwide indeed, but he was not an international Superstar. That changed after his death. Today people see him as the most influential composer between the eras of classic and Romantic Schubert died on November 19th 1828, when he was just 31 years of age.





Vienna - Austria



After the graves of honour we converge to the impressive church at the end of the avenue. In front of the church is the Presidential Crypt located. As the name says, there are all austrian presidents of the second republic buried. Next we gaze the church but turn left in front of it to see the grave of Falco. The world famous pop singer, whose real name was Johann Hölzel, died 1998 in a car accident on the Dominican Republic. His most famous song „Rock me Amadeus“ was Number One in the US-Charts for three weeks in a row. He was the first german speaking Musician to achieve that.





Vienna - Austria



At the end of our tour we can see the muslim area of the cemetery. This part exists since the 19th century. The „Zentralfriedhof“ also has two jewish, an orthodox, an evangelic and even a Buddhist area. This last area is special, because there are more or less no Buddhist cemeteries out of the Buddhist countries.

Our tour ends at gate 3, where we leave the cemetery. It may sounds ghoulish, but the death and Vienna have a special connection. The “Zentralfriedhof” plays a particular role in this relationship. It is a place of sadness and a landmark at the same time and that’s why it is such an important part of vienna.



Lappeeranta - Finland





Lappeeranta - Finland



City Walk in Lappeenranta

The town of Lappeenranta is situated at the southernmost end of a long chain of lakes that make up the Saimaa waterway. For many a local and visitor alike, the passenger harbour is the real heart of the town. In the summer **the harbour** attracts many people by its scenic beauty. A fleet of passenger ships of both modern and more traditional incarnation ferry passengers along the Lake Saimaa waterway to and from towns to the northwest and to the southeast down Saimaa Canal to Viborg, just 50 kilometres on the Russian side of the border. Two old boats moored permanently at the quay house a lakeside restaurant. The harbour area also has summer cafés and an open-air restaurant. Come a beautiful sunny day and the area is teeming with people. A traditional treat for children is an ice-cream cone.





Lappeeranta - Finland



After a rather long winter season, even the quiet Finns enjoy the hustle and bustle of the harbour, at least for a change. One event that has become more and more popular is **the fish market** that for two days in September fills the harbour with mouth-watering fish products. In the autumn the lakeside trees flush with colour: yellow, red, orange and brown, only to turn brilliant white in the winter months. The harbour truly is the pearl of the town.

A favourite sight among children and adults, the **Sandcastle** is literally made of sand, of up to three million kilos of it. This popular sight is open through the summer and it's free.



Located just a few kilometres from the centre in the popular **Myllysaari recreational area**, the **Flowpark** lets you discover the Tarzan, or Jane, in you. The Flowpark is for all ages looking for excitement and a chance to test their limits, walking on tracks suspended between trees at heights between three and fourteen metres. The Myllysaari area draws both swimmers and sunbathers to its beautiful beach, an outdoor swimming pool and a jumping tower.





Lappeeranta - Finland



Valtakatu, the local High Street, is lined with shops restaurants. The real attraction, however, is the sculpture depicting the indigenous **Saimaa seal, the Norppa**. The seal has been sighted within thirty kilometres from the town. The endangered Norppa population now numbers some 300 plus, but the good news is that its numbers are slowly but steadily growing.



Always a border town, Lappeenranta was fortified by both the Swedes and especially the Russians, who in the 19th century built **the Fortress** in defence against an anticipated attack by the Swedes. After independence from Russia in 1917, the town has seen Finnish troops trained and stationed there up until today. The town takes special pride in the Tavastia cavalry regiment that was dismantled in Lappeenranta after WW2.





Lappeeranta - Finland

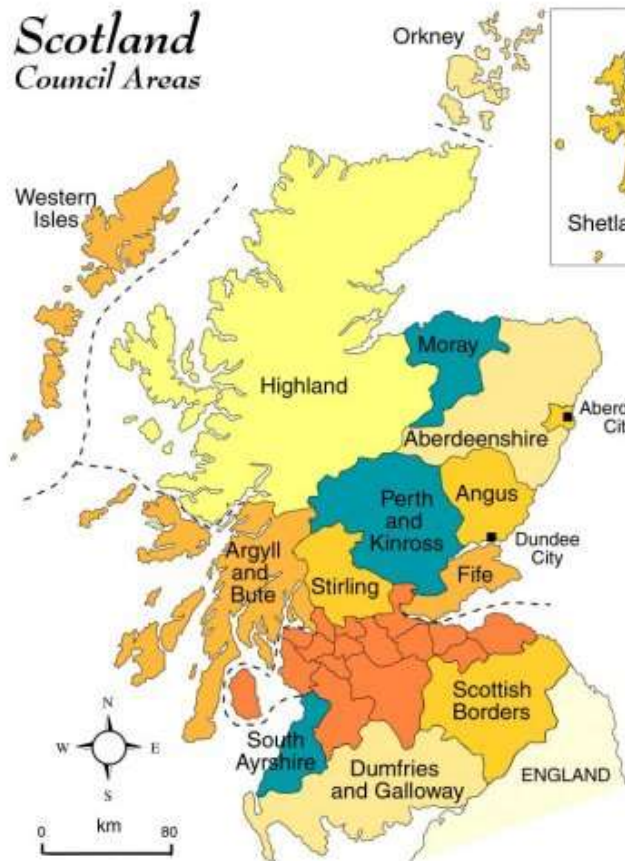


Locals and tourists are able to get a glimpse of the past when cavalry soldiers in full uniform ride in twos along the streets during the summer months, to everybody's delight. Civilian and military history comes alive at **the café Majurska** ('Major's wife') to be found at the Fortress. While you are sipping your cup of coffee, the owner of this delightfully quaint café is only too happy to oblige to tell stories about the history of the building, built by a Russian major for his own family in 1850, at the time Finland was part of the Russian Empire.





Stirling - Scotland





Stirling - Scotland



There has been a castle in Stirling for about 1,000 years. The first castle was probably built of wood, and there's nothing left of it now. Some parts of the old castle have just rotted away and other parts were destroyed through fighting. Stirling Castle has been attacked or besieged at least 16 times. The castle we can see today is a mixture of lots of different castles, built over the years by different people.



Most of what we can see now was built about 500 years ago, while the wall around the castle was built nearly 300 years ago.

The present wall-walks date from the early 1700s. James V's Palace at Stirling is one of the finest and best-preserved Renaissance buildings in Great Britain. It was built in 1545 and has now been restored to its original condition.



The Palace has six main rooms. James V and his French wife Mary of Guise, the mother of Mary Queen of Scots, decorated it colourfully. The Renaissance style of the 1400s and 1500s used bright colours and patterns inside buildings and lots of statues and carvings on the outside.



Stirling - Scotland



The Hunt of the Unicorn, often called the Unicorn Tapestries, is a series of seven tapestries dating from 1495-1505. The tapestries were woven in wool, metallic threads and silk in very bright colours.

The Unicorn tapestries now hanging in the Queen's Inner Hall of the Palace were commissioned for Stirling Castle using techniques dating back to the 1400's. The seven tapestries tell the story of a unicorn hunted and killed by a group of huntsmen and dogs.

The Stirling Heads are painted copies of the Heads in the King's Inner Hall; the originals are upstairs in the Gallery. The original Stirling Heads can be divided into five groups; there are royal figures such as James IV; famous people from the Bible, history and mythology, mainly male heroes; Roman emperors such as Julius Caesar; some of the Heads are thought to show fashionable members of the Royal court as well as the court jester; the demigod, Hercules, a hero of the Classical world, is shown on at least four of the heads.





Stirling - Scotland



The Great Hall is one of the biggest ever built in Scotland. Mary Queen of Scots celebrated her son's birth here. The Hall also became accommodation for soldiers. When the soldiers finally left in 1964, Historic Scotland rebuilt the Great Hall in 1991 to show how it might have looked in 1500. Skilled woodworkers used 400 oak trees to rebuild the hammerbeam roof. It was built without using a single nail. Instead they used 3,000 wooden pegs. The outside walls were repainted in a colour called 'King's gold'.



The Argyll and Sutherland highlanders were recruited mainly from the area surrounding Stirling Castle, which was the regiment's home depot at the time. The museum is within the King's Old Building, which was built in 1490. On display is regimental silver, uniforms and weapons dating back 200 years. They fought in the Boer war in South Africa and also in France during the First World War where the regiment suffered many casualties. During World War II, they saw action in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.





Dublin - Ireland





Dublin - Ireland



WARRENMOUNT



STATE APARTMENTS & CHESTER BEATTY LIBRARY

Described by the Lonely Planet as not just the best museum in Ireland, but one of the best in Europe, the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin is an art museum and library which houses the great collection of manuscripts, miniature paintings, prints, drawings, rare books and some decorative arts assembled by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968). Its rich collections from countries across Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Europe open a window on the artistic treasures of the great cultures and religions of the world. Chester Beatty Library was named Irish Museum of the year in 2000 and was awarded the title European Museum of the Year in 2002.





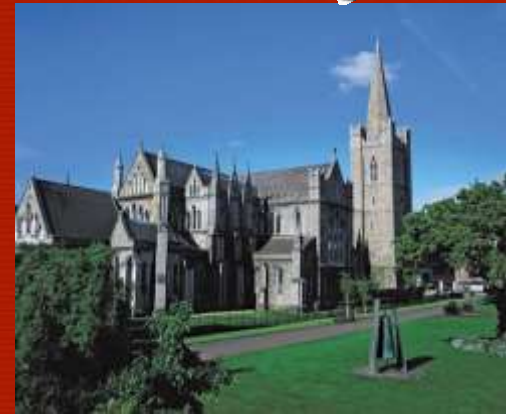
Dublin - Ireland



Saint Patrick's Cathedral Dublin

Built in honour of Ireland's patron saint, Saint Patrick's Cathedral stands adjacent to the famous well where tradition has it Saint baptized converts on his visit to Dublin.

The parish church of Saint Patrick on this site was granted collegiate status in 1191, and raised to cathedral status in 1224. The present building dates from 1220. The Cathedral is today the National Cathedral of the Church of Ireland (a church of the Anglican communion) and also serves as a popular tourist attraction in Ireland.



The Iveagh Play Centre – 'The Bayno'

The generosity of The Guinness family can be seen across the entire Dublin inner city area. The Iveagh Trusts responsible for providing decent accommodation for the poorer members of the Dublin society, not just its employees.





Dublin - Ireland



Marsh's Library

THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY IN IRELAND

Founded in 1701, Marsh's Library has remained unchanged for three centuries. The Queen Anne building, with its original oak bookcases, houses more than 25,000 rare and interesting books.



St. Patrick's Park



"When I die Dublin will be written in my heart."

- JAMES JOYCE





Artà - Mallorca





Artà - Mallorca



Our urban itinerary begins at the **plaça del conqueridor** or **plaça nova**, where the village market is set up on Tuesdays and where the majority of the holiday celebration of Artà are held. Further on, on the right, you will find the property of **Na Batlessa**, with its garden and the Cultural Centre, the seat of the municipal library and the documentary archives on the painter, Miquel Barceló. Another building houses the **new municipal theatre**.



Afterwards, we'll follow up the pedestrian narrow street Carrer Antoni Blanes, Once you've reached its top, we will enter the oldest part of the city, an area of large, stately houses, the homes of large landowners and of those who made their fortunes in the Americas at the end of the 19th century. We go past the building called **Cal Marqués**, taking up the entire block. This immense house, the property of the Marquis and Marquise of Bellpuig, reflects the social and economic importance of this noble family, one of the most powerful in Mallorca.



Artà - Mallorca



Carrer del Marxando will lead you to the square of the same name, and carrer de l'Àngol on the left leads you to the **Plaça de l'Aigua**, also called **Plaça Vella**, which used to be the market square until 1972. In that year, the handrail was installed, along with the pump which supplied the nearby townspeople with water.

Take Carrer Sanxo de la Jordana and turn left into Carrer de l'Estel, which will lead you to the **Plaça de l'Ajuntament**, where the Town Hall and municipal offices are located, as well as the **Regional Museum of Artà**, founded in 1928. Return to Carrer de Rafel Blanes, along which you will see more stately houses with their family blazons. **Can Cardaix** on the right and **Can Sureda** on the left. Following Carrer del Pou Nou, you will come across the houses of **Can Regalat** and **Can Moragues**, which the owners have converted into a hotel, and the **Posada dels Olors**, a building that had belonged to one of the most powerful families of the town during the 19th century and now serves as the municipal elderly home.





Artà - Mallorca



Towards the outskirts of the village we'll find **Ca n'Epifani**, an Art Nouveau mansion from the turn of the century now converted into a hotel.

On the right, where **Sant Salvador** Street begins to climb, you will see the **Escoles Building**, constructed during the 1930s under the Republic. As a primary public school, les Escoles was attended by a considerable number of Artà pupils, until it began to deteriorate and was finally closed as a school in the early 70s. At present, it is used for some of the education courses for adults.





Artà - Mallorca



The present building of **Sant Salvador Temple** was constructed in the 19th century in Neo-classical style on the site of the former sanctuary, which was torn down after serving as lazaret for those ill with the plague during the terrible epidemic of 1820. It has a Latin Cross layout. The nave is barrel-vaulted, with a remarkable dome. Behind the main altar, there is a Romanesque sculpture of the Virgin in wood, considered one of the oldest of Mallorca (13th century).



The fortified areas, surrounded by ramparts which already existed under Moorish rule, had been constructed for defensive purposes and served as a refuge for the early inhabitants of the village. In the 16th century, the one-metre-thick ramparts were significantly reconstructed.



Võru - Estonia



The tracks Voldemar Raidaru.

During the celebration of the 103rd anniversary of the Central Library of Võru County we arranged a tour on the tracks of the poem “Riia uulits” (“Riga street”) of Voldemar Raidaru. In the poem, Raidaru has described all the relevant buildings situated in Võru as well as their inhabitants. Our guide during the tour was the head of the collection of the Museum of Võru County Arthur Ruusmaa.

The librarians from all over Võru county and some guests (also the member of the European Parliament Ivari Padar) gathered at the Library and started the tour from the building in which, during the times described by Raidaru, several shops were situated. Today, there stands a 9-story building and a little park.





Võru - Estonia



Thereafter, our route took us to the plots of one of the biggest real estate developers of that time – butcher Zhieri – where the police station and hotel London (the current police station) were situated. We listened to the stories about how the buildings were built as well as the life at those times through the eyes of a police officer and a hotel manager.

After that, we strolled towards the house of the doctor at the town at that time – Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald – where the doctor and writer Kreutzwald wrote down folk stories and gifted the Estonian people with our national epic “Kalevipoeg”. Currently, the Kreutzwald Museum is situated in the building.

The next stop was made by the former Hotel Riga, where the guide told us a story of an Estonian businessmen that tried to bring new winds into the development of hotel life and local business.





Võru - Estonia



Near the Steinmann building, where a haberdashery was located, the guide gave us an overview of the buildings of Võru town during the years 1918 to 1940 during the so called first Republic of Estonia, introduced historical materials about the buildings and pointed out the differences between the buildings as they were then and as they are now.

At the end of the tour, the guide gave us an overview of the hotels Rossiija and Aleksander that were situated on the Riga street, the doings of real estate developer Cäsilie Laury, the part of her in the rebuilding of the former Krümmer school building and the building of the Aleksander guesthouse and restaurant.

The guide Arthur used the humorous lines of Voldemar Raidaru in the Võru dialect to describe the buildings. The tour was highly educating and entertaining and the librarians certainly got a deep insight into the stories of the historic buildings of Võru town described in the poem "Riga street".

