

Programme overview

Thursday – 22 March

- 08:30 Pre-conference tour (Vienna, structured in a way that people can “hop- on” during the day as they arrive)
- 17:00 Departure from Vienna Central Train Station
Arrival of IE coordinators and teams
- 19:00 Free evening for dinner in Kőszeg
Team meetings

Friday – 23 March

- 08:30 Meeting of IE coordinators and teams (until 11:30)
- 09:00 Opening of the reception desk
- 09:30 Exploring Kőszeg, guided thematic tours: 10:00, 12:00
- 09:30 Supervisory Committee meeting
- 13:30 Break (Snacks and drinks in a welcome area)
- 14:30 General Assembly
- 16:30 Break
- 17:00 Opening of the conference
- 17:30 Keynote address
- 18:30 Introducing the thematic strands
- 19:00 Dinner
- 20:00 Come together

Saturday – 24 March

- 08:30 Keynote address
- 09:30 Parallel workshops and presentations
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 11:00 Parallel workshops and presentations
- 12:30 Distribution of lunch packages
- 13:00 Departure to the parallel study visits (to the Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape WHS and Sopron)
- 14:00 Start of the parallel study visits – detailed content of the various study trips is at the end of the document

19:00 Shared dinner after the study visits (Esterhazy castle, Fertőd)

21:00 Departure to Kőszeg

22:00 Arrival back at Jurisics Castle, Kőszeg

Sunday – 25 March

08:30 Keynote address

09:30 Parallel workshops and presentations

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 Parallel workshops and presentations

12:30 Lunch (buffet)

13:30 Parallel workshops and presentations

15:00 Departure for parallel study visits (different sites around Kőszeg)

15:30 Start of the parallel study visits (different sites around Kőszeg) – detailed content of the various study trips is at the end of the document

19:30 Dinner followed by auction and other entertainment at Jurisics Castle

Monday – 26 March

08:30 Round table

09:30 Parallel workshops and presentations

11:30 Market of Ideas (Long 'coffee break' with speakers' corner, poster sessions, etc.)

12:30 Introducing the next events

12:45 Closing of the conference

13:00 Lunch packs and leaving

13:30 Departure to post-conference tour (Pannonhalma – Budapest), Part 1

Tuesday – 27 March

Post-conference tour (Budapest), Part 2

08:30 Start the day with a small breakfast and coffee to go

13:00 Finish the programme with a lunch together

Study visits

This is to give you details on the content of the study visit options, so you can make an informed decision during the registration process.

Pre-Conference tour (Thursday – 22 March):

Hidden Heritage Vienna: The Medieval Origins



The pre-conference tour of the Interpret Europe Conference 2018 will provide a prequel to the trans-border event with a one-day hop-on programme focusing on the medieval heritage of Vienna.

The Middle Ages was the period when Vienna developed from a settlement along the Danube to the centre of a multi-ethnic political structure. The urban development of the late Middle Ages defines the grid and the restrictions for all future developments of the core of the Habsburg Empire, once a major power in Europe. The apparent conflict between barely perceivable heritage and outstanding universal value provides opportunities for debate on the role of World Heritage Sites within the heritage and identity theme of the conference.

The tour includes on site insights into the different urban development stages as well as a trial of an app on St. Stephen's Cathedral. Together we will experience highlights such as the underground Museum of the Middle Ages (opened in 2016) and a specially designed quest for the hidden Medieval heritage of the Hofburg, i.e. the Imperial Palace.

Vienna Main Train Station is well connected to the Vienna Airport through the ÖBB Railjet (departures from the Airport every xx:00 and xx:33) and the Inner City through the Metro U1 (direction Leopoldau).

We recommend all participants to use the luggage storage at the Vienna Main Train Station. This is also the place for our departure to Kőszeg. For further details on the luggage storage please visit:

<http://www.oebb.at/en/leistungen-und-services/gepaekaufbewahrung>

For those who arrive later in Vienna, the hop-on tour provides the opportunity to join at predefined stops (all hop-on stops accessible by Metro U1)

9:00 Metro station “Schwedenplatz”, Exit “Rotenturmstraße”

9:00-10:00 Guided Tour: the Medieval Beginnings

10:00 Metro Station “Stephansplatz”, Exit “Stephansplatz”

10:00-11:00 St. Virgil’s Chapel - A Museum of the Middle Ages

11:00 Metro Station “Stephansplatz”, Exit “Stephansplatz”

11:00-12:00 Tryout of the Beyond Arts digital guide on St. Stephan’s Cathedral

(Personal Android or iOS based device incl. headset needed)

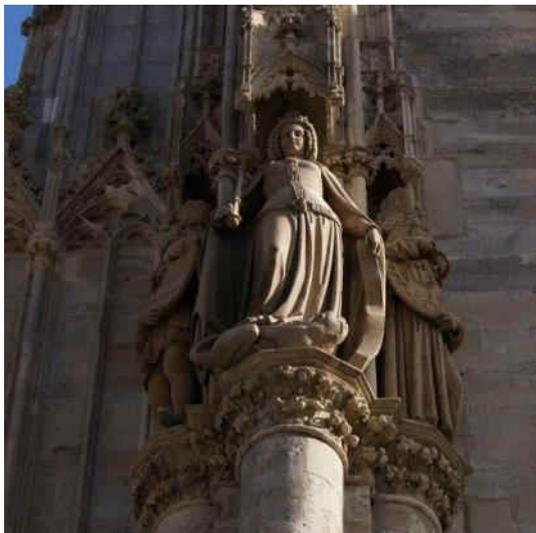
12:00 Metro Station “Stephansplatz”, Exit “Stephansplatz”

12:00-13:30 Lunch break

13:00 Metro Station “Karlsplatz”, Exit “Staatsoper”

13:00-16:00 Guided tour through St. Michael’s Church and Quest on the Medieval heritage of the Hofburg

16:00 Metro Station “Karlsplatz”, Exit “Staatsoper”



In the afternoon, a bus will pick us up at 17:00 in front of the Vienna Main Train Station from where we will travel to the conference venue in Kőszeg.

* The fee for the pre-conference tour includes all guided tours, museum entrances, the download code for the digital guide for St. Stephen’s Cathedral (Personal Android or iOS based device needed) and the Bus to Kőszeg. Lunch is not included.

Saturday – 24 March:

General notes on the excursions:

- 13.00 Buses leave from the big parking lot next to the castle in Kőszeg
- All study tour participants will come together at the Esterházy Palace, Fertőd for dinner, then leave for Kőszeg
- The study visits will include some level of translation.
- Some programmes are more sensitive to the weather. You can enhance your experience by wearing comfortable and warm clothing, and boots/sneakers, as well as by having rain gear with you.

Option 1: On the verge of living and recollected traditions – the Sarród and Fertőhomok country houses (part of the WHS)



The country houses are mostly ethnographical collections with authentic objects preserved in situ and often donated by locals. They present the traditional material culture of a given settlement or region through home interiors (displayed in buildings that are themselves important from the perspective of vernacular architecture) and sometimes also workshops,

farm buildings, or simpler industrial facilities. There are hundreds of operating country houses in Hungary.

The *Sarród country house* aspires to be a site of live programmes showcasing local history and traditions. As such, they organise workshops on traditional handicrafts no longer practiced (such as reed-weaving), and have a series of community programmes linked to major holidays. A small archaeological collection is also housed here where the collector and local historian regularly hosts off-school history lessons for local children. You can participate in live presentations, and also try some old trades.



The *Fertőhomok country house* is a testimony of the Croat ethnic minority and a rich vernacular heritage. It houses permanent and temporary exhibitions, but from time to time it becomes the hub of live events, where locals practice their traditions, be it wearing traditional costumes or playing and singing their songs. Thus it plays an important role in sustaining local traditions and

local identity, even if vernacular culture has changed dramatically for the past half a century. It is also a sub-site of the serial site of The Network of Rural Heritage Buildings in Hungary included in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List.

Each of these country houses has been established as an answer to the locals' need to sustain their cultural heritage. However, the socio-economic changes of the past decades ever increase the gap between everyday life and the cultural heritage lived and customs practiced on special occasions. Do these houses really have a potential to become a benchmark of presenting and practicing local traditions and even qualify as units of a serial World Heritage site?

Option 2: Building and collapse of empires: the former stone-quarry in Fertőrákos and the Pan-European Picnic Memorial Place



The now peaceful site of the Fertőrákos stone-quarry has a long and controversial history, reaching as far back as the Roman Empire. Several public and private buildings of Sopron and Vienna were built from this limestone, including the Natural History Museum and the Votive Church in Vienna, to name but a few. During its long history it has served several purposes; it used to be a site of terror for political prisoners, but today houses the cave theatre that features several shows and concerts every year. As a result of a recent development, it also admits visitors interested in the natural history and geology of the region.



The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Place is near Sopron, at Piuszpuszta. It is the very

place of the peace demonstration, a historic event signposting the collapse of the “Iron Curtain” and its socio-political aftermaths. The site was awarded the European Heritage Label in 2015.

Option 3: The nature-culture journey: visiting the Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site



Visiting a World Heritage cultural landscape, it is inevitable to learn about both natural and cultural aspects. The “nature-culture journey” is a current theme promoted by IUCN and ICOMOS, too.

The programme will start at Sarród-Lászlómajor. This farm complex of the former Esterházy estate serves as the Fertő-Hanság

National Park interpretive site of traditional Hungarian domestic animal breeds and of the history of the area today. Ever since its establishment, the national park directorate has considered it a responsibility to provide a sanctuary to these traditional breeds, and sustain this agro-biological heritage that once almost went extinct. It was also in the best interest of habitat management, as these extensive breeds and their grazing have played an important role in shaping this landscape. By taking over this site, the national park directorate has also saved a little piece of history and cultural heritage, while some architecture solutions have brought controversial results, too.



After an introduction to the area and the interpretive activities of the FHNP and visiting the grounds, you will have the opportunity to explore the wildlife of the endless reed marshes in an eco-friendly boat. By the end of the day you will hopefully have a better understanding of the qualities and attributes of the World Heritage

cultural landscape, particularly of traditional land use practices. And while we tend to think about cultural landscapes as a “product” of human activity, it is equally important to realise how the landscape and nature have shaped and influenced people’s everyday life.

Option 4: Repurposed past serving nature conservation: visiting the Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site by bike



The programme will start at Sarród-Lászlómajor. This agriculture centre of the former Esterházy estate serves as the Fertő-Hanság National Park interpretive site of traditional Hungarian domestic animal breeds and of the history of the area today.



After an introduction to the site and the interpretive activities of the FHNP, you will have the opportunity to visit Lászlómajor itself. Then you can immerse in the World Heritage cultural landscape by riding a bike. On-site guided interpretation will give you an insight into the history of the landscape and today's nature conservation challenges at the short

stops en-route. The final stop is the FHNP environmental education centre, housed in a former border guard garrison, reminiscent of the Iron Curtain era. There will be plenty of opportunities to discuss how the National Park has combined traditional land use and agro-biological heritage, and how the built heritage has been integrated in the conservation and interpretive practices.

Option 5: Another Sopron – addressing locals about their city (The hidden Sopron guided tour and the Macskakő [Cobble Stone] Museum)



This visit of Sopron is a kind of “2 in 1” experience. A short costumed guided tour will take you to the Celtic and Roman Sopron. The walk is entitled the “Hidden Sopron”, as it includes underground sites and places rarely seen by the public.

The Macskakő [Cobble Stone] Museum is a children’s museum and community space. This small museum is housed in the Eggenberg House, right in the heart of the city centre, and an interesting historic house in its own right. The hands-on exhibition encourages children to explore the history of their city and mostly the lifestyles of former ages taking them on a time travel, as the exhibition slogan also suggests – “You are just one thought away from anytime.”. The museum was an immediate success with kindergarten and primary school groups and families with smaller children, justifying its gap-filling role.

As part of its mission the facility welcomes community initiatives and events, becoming a pro-active member of the network of city institutions. The museum is also a unit of the City Museums of Sopron, and the forerunner of the developments and refurbishments of the main museum units in the near future. The curators welcome your comments and are looking forward to a lively discussion on pre-selected issues. One of these can definitely be how the increasing number of newly settling residents can relate to the city and its cultural heritage, and how particular interpretive programmes can address them.

Dinner at the Esterházy Palace, Fertőd



The Hungarian Versailles, as it is often called, will host all participants for dinner.

While there will be no particular interpretive programme here, the very site and its atmosphere will make this experience truly relevant for the conference theme, and a remarkable event for all.

Sunday – 24 March:

General notes on the excursions:

- 15.00 Buses leave from the big parking lot next to the castle in Kőszeg
- The study visits will include some level of translation.
- Some programmes are more sensitive to the weather. You can enhance your experience by wearing comfortable and warm clothing, and boots/sneakers, as well as by having rain gear with you.

Option 1: Savaria, or making history tangible – an example of heritage reconstruction and historic re-enactment approach (Iseum, Ruin Garden, Theme Park)



Szombathely, known as Savaria in Roman times, is the oldest recorded city in Hungary. It has a rich history and culture, but it is always a challenge to bring the past alive and make it palatable, yet authentic. This excursion will focus mostly on the Roman era, and some examples of how the city and museum curators try to link history to today's visitors and local citizens, and how this heritage shapes their identity.

The two key sites to be visited are the Iseum Savariense and the Historic Theme Park. We will have an insight into the background and process of the construction of the Iseum Savariense, dedicated mostly to the religious aspects of Roman life in the Province of Pannonia. As part of the complex built on top of ancient remains, the Isis temple was also reconstructed, bringing about debates on authenticity. The museum has won the "Museum of the Year" Award, granted by the Pulszky Society, i.e. the Hungarian Association of Museums.

The so-called Historic Theme Park was created on the grounds of the former and much neglected Franciscan Gardens, with a vision to be a site of hands-on and live interpretation and historic re-enactments. It is the hub of a major annual cultural event, the Savaria Historic Carnival, with spectacular re-enactment shows. We are to find out the approaches and practices this city takes in order to involve locals in cultural heritage programmes, and bring the city's history and cultural heritage closer to them.

Option 2: Sonic Kőszeg – The city and music



This guided tour will introduce you to the various aspects of music history within the city of Kőszeg. It is little known that numerous famous composers have visited the city for shorter or longer periods to give concerts here. Indeed, the stars of their ages entertained the local citizens, thus Liszt gave a concert in the Bálház [Ballroom] on 27 September 1846, and Kodály was applauded by many at his concert in 1937.

Some well-known musicians were actually born here. Perhaps the best known of them is the jazz musician, György Vukán, who travelled and gave concerts all over the world.

Besides these “celebrities” we need to take note of the average music fans, who composed some pieces just for the sake of joy and self-entertainment. One such person was Kálmán Chernel, a historian, who has a musical heritage of ten pieces for the zither.

You can listen to several pieces of music relevant to the particular locations.

The second part of the programme will be a joint workshop event with the participants from Option 3 (“Wars, sieges, disasters - a great history in a small city, Kőszeg”), and a great opportunity to find out more about the Talking Houses Project (see <http://talkinghouseseurope.com>).

Option 3: Wars, sieges, disasters - a great history in a small city, Kőszeg



The guided tour takes you back in time to explore the events and locations of sieges, political conflicts and disasters. While the city was lucky to be safe from the Mongolian invasion of 1241-42, contemporary sources mention it as “novum castrum Kyzug”, i.e. the “new fort”. The siege of 1279 was particularly devastating followed by decades of high tension. The situation became more settled

only after the settlement had become a free Royal city in 1328. Another bloody event took place after Frederic III, Holy Roman Emperor, had besieged the city in the mid-15th century, when he had eighty citizens hanged without trial. The victory over the Turks in 1532 drew European attention to the city; however, the following two centuries have caused a lot of suffering to the citizens of Kőszeg. The city also played an important role during the several movements and revolts for independence. While the tour visits the key sites of events in far away centuries, it also recalls some tragic events of more recent times.

The second part of the programme will be a joint workshop event with the participants from Option 2 (“Sonic Kőszeg – The city and music”), and a great opportunity to find out more about the Talking Houses Project (see <http://talkinghouseseurope.com>).

Option 4: His story is history – the Iron Gate tour in Felsőcsatár and Bildein

After the fall of the Iron Curtain and the consequent political changes, Sándor Goják, a former border guard, felt the urge to collect objects and structures used along the Austrian and Hungarian state border after 1948. The artefacts of three main periods up to 1989 have been amended with a new addition resonating with the current events of migration, a much heated issue nowadays.



Mr. Goják’s mission is “to present a short, but brutal period of history to the younger generations that never should happen again! On the other hand, it is a homage to all those having lost their lives on the western border either as refugees or border guards.” Mr. Goják’s commitment to collect and present every object he could possibly obtain is quite obvious and his personal

story makes it almost tangible how international history is linked to a person’s life. The collection is located on his small vineyard just few metres away from the actual border that one cannot even distinguish from its environment today.

The village of Bildein/Beled, right on the border with Austria, sports an education trail dedicated to the broader topic of borders, considering political, social, even ecological and landscape aspects. Mr. Goják was a partner in its establishment.

Option 5: From War to Peace Castle – the Friedensburg Schlaining Castle



In the border region between the eastern foothills of the Alps mountain range and the Pannonian Basin, this castle was in the conflict area between rivalling powers and rulers for centuries. The "Amber road", a significant trade route since prehistoric times, ran within striking distance and added to the region's strategic relevance.



Since 2000, castle Schlaining has housed the "European museum for peace", a world-wide unique permanent exhibition all around the topic of peace....from interactive samples for the whole family to pieces of well known artists which invite you to engage with the topic. It is part of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (founded 1982), an independent, non-

profit and non-partisan organisation. It aims to contribute to the promotion of peace and peaceful conflict resolution and to the dissemination of practical ideas for peace, including its developmental and environmental aspects. While peace and conflict resolution are more understood as political terms, we might find out their links to and relevance in heritage and identity.

Option 6: “...indeed, this is the only place one can live at” - Craftsmen’s Workshop System, Velem



The slogan of the village of Velem is “Múlt, jelen, Velem”. It is a pun that translates “Past, present, Velem”, (where Velem also means “with me”). Indeed the site evokes long gone heydays of an artisan community that has contributed to the fame and image of the village. Its roots can be traced back to the 1970’, the era when the so-called Táncház [dance house] movement (inscribed in the

UNESCO Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage) developed. It is not only about dance and music, but much more about reviving and practicing folk traditions. At the height of the socialist era such an initiative could get support and subsidy relatively easily, thus the workshop buildings were set up and the community flourished, attracting artisans from all over the country and visitors from all over the world. These artisans themselves also embodied and lived the folk traditions. Tucked away in the peaceful hills, the site houses several workshops from blacksmith to wood carver.

With the political and socio-economic changes for the past decades, the initial structure of co-operation has disappeared leaving the site and the artisans in a kind of vacuum.

Despite the uncertainties this small and aging community is still driven by hope and enthusiasm. The occasional open-air events and live workshops still attract visitors and craftsmen from all over the country. You can try your hand at the various activities and trace the art work of this community within the village, but also ponder on the possible messages of the quotation carved in the symbolic gate of the site.

"I have had a dream about a gate anyone enters, as if they had submerged in a bath of spells, no matter where they are from, their heart is spell-bound, and, indeed, this is the only place one can live at “ (Gyula Illyés)

The tour will raise questions on the lifecycle of cultural initiatives and possibilities for revival, and how a cultural community can integrate into local community.

Post-Conference tour (Monday and Tuesday – 26-27 March):

- 13.30 Bus leaves for Pannonhalma, approx. 18.00 bus leaves for Budapest from Pannonhalma (26 March)
- As the post-conference tour consists of two days at two different locations, for your most possible comfort and customised options, those interested in the Pannonhalma programme, but not able to join the full post-conference tour, can be dropped off in Győr which offers plenty of transfer options for your homebound travel. Please make sure that you indicate this in the registration form!

Monday –26 March: One of the living centres of European culture - Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its natural environment



The Benedictine Monastery, founded in the year of 996 in the honour of Saint Martin of Tours, is as old as the Hungarian State.

As Prince Géza, its founder, had intended, the Monastery became one of the eastern strongholds of medieval European culture, playing a crucial role in the propagation of Christianity in Central Europe.

The Archabbey of Pannonhalma fits into its natural environment and reflects the evolution of the Benedictine order for a thousand years. The natural and manmade elements are entwined resulting in a unique structure and relationship to the landscape. This harmony has been typical for the Benedictine abbeys since the foundation of the Benedictine order. The order, still governed by Saint Benedict's Regula ("Rule") and the "Ora et labora!" ("Pray and work!") principle, has kept up one of the centres of Benedictine culture with unique continuity. The site was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1996.

The tour will investigate various aspects of co-existence of the settlement and the Abbey throughout history, as well as how the Abbey shaped identity at different levels.

Tuesday – 27 March: Flavours, eras, governments – how the course of history and politics influence cuisine and eating (Budapest)



Dining habits can be, strange as it may sound, very sensitive to, thus good indicators of changes in history. What is fashionable to eat? Can one's eating habits tell about their political affiliation? If you find such questions intriguing, this half-day tour in Budapest is recommended to you. We visit several places and have a taste of the past two centuries to detect the political changes in Hungary through culinary culture.

We hope that these study trips will be thought-provoking, and will cast a light on the multi-faceted character of cultural heritage and identity.

Further details on the study trips will be published at later stages on the conference website.

We are looking forward to meeting you at the Interpret Europe Conference 2018!