



# ARCHEODANUBE

## E-NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 2 • MAY 2021



## KEY MESSAGES FROM OUR CONFERENCE

"Too many times in the not so distant past archaeologists excavated sites in urban settings without any clear preservation plan or funding for site presentation. Modern Sremska Mitrovica, built right over ancient Roman Sirmium, presents some best case example on how to revive and integrate archaeological sites into the cultural life of the city. Heritage tourism is promoted through participation in the Roman Emperors Route, and the new presentations of the archaeological site facilities as entertainment venues enrich recreational options for the local population."



**DR. MICHAEL R. WERNER (USA)**  
PROFESSOR  
THE UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY

"Involve local people - at every step of your work. From scoping projects to delivering them, they have in-depth knowledge about how a place is used, what its unique attributes are, and how it could be improved. And include skills development opportunities wherever possible as this adds tremendous value for young people emerging into their chosen sectors."



**PATRICIA WEEKS (SCO)**  
DEPUTY HEAD OF WORLD HERITAGE  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

"Placemaking is not simple or easy. Nor is it the only way - even today, many of the public spaces in cities are designed while ignoring the key factors that make a place great. A great place is sociable, comfortable and attractive, full of activities and easy to access for all. If you want to create such places, follow the steps I presented, don't forget the principles, but, most importantly - involve the best experts - residents and tourists!"



**BÉLA KÉZY (HUN)**  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT EXPERT  
MEGAKOM LTD.

TALENTMAGNET  
E-NEWSLETTER 2

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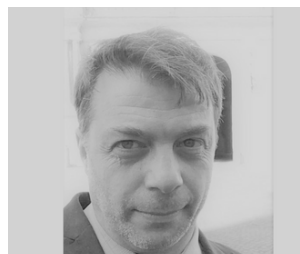


„Food is a universal "tool" to communicate past and heritage, different cultures, and beliefs. As the metaphoric "memory card", food stimulates experience and tells stories with the power to gather the most diversified stakeholders. It is an authentic way to attract visitors to archeological sites, museums, and historic houses and engage the community in better understanding and protecting heritage. It truly "speaks" all the languages.“



**TAMARA OGNJEVIĆ (SRB)**  
DIRECTOR & CO-FOUNDER  
ARTIS CENTER

"Urban tourism and cultural heritage today fit into the identity of local communities. But how do they manage to convey the cultural charge to tourists, how are archaeological sites valorized? Can fortresses built with European funds be important for someone and with what - the dynamics of public expectations are the main motive for museums, municipalities and local stakeholders to be active in their activities - between local communities and tourists."



**PROF. NIKOLAY NENOV (BLG)**  
DIRECTOR OF THE ROUSSE  
REGIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY

"The Dacian Limes is part of the Frontier of the Roman Empire (FRE) recognised in 2005 by UNESCO as one of the most important transnational monument. Its complexity is given by the dimension it has and the topography it runs through, affecting people and communities even today. FRE must be a shared cultural heritage connecting us all, as 2000 years ago, but for this to happen we have to realise the importance of the archaeological heritage."



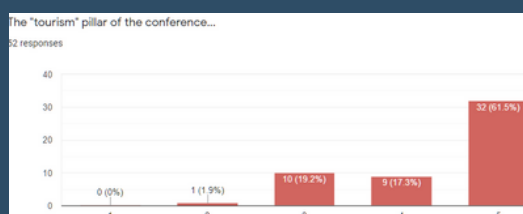
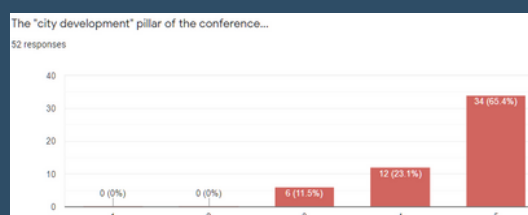
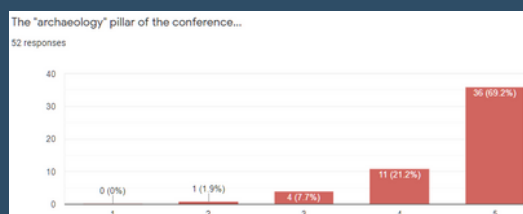
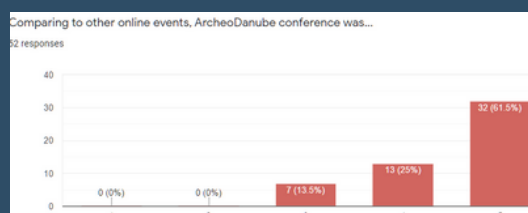
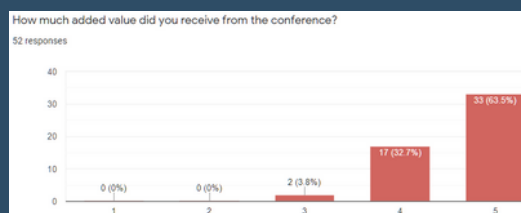
**FELIX MARCU (ROU)**  
MANAGER, NATIONAL MUSEUM  
OF TRANSYLVANIA HISTORY

# ARCHEODANUBE KICK-OFF CONFERENCE 11TH MAY 2021

**79**  
PARTICIPANTS

**12**  
COUNTRIES

**20,564**  
PEOPLE REACHED



79 participants from 12 countries (USA, Scotland, Slovenia, Germany, Austria, Czechia, Hungary, Romania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria) worked together in the ArcheoDanube conference. The half day conference targeted the exchange of knowledge about the three pillars of the ArcheoDanube project: archaeology, city development and tourism.

We are extremely happy because it seems that we succeeded to provide real added value to our guests. Furthermore, they say: comparing to other online events, ArcheoDanube conference was much better, since 61% of the respondents gave the highest possible rate (5), 25% gave 4. and 14% thought that the conference was average.

Most of the people found the presentations about all of the three pillars really useful and interesting. 90% of the participants find the archaeology pillar rather useful. In case of the city development pillar this number is 88%, while 75% of the participants regarded the presentations belonging to the tourism pillar rather useful and interesting.

All in all, participants who attended to the conference expressed that they really enjoyed the conference which was a great opportunity for all of us to learn from each other.

## WHAT WE ACHIEVED SO FAR JULY 2020- DEC 2020

ArcheoDanube project successfully finished the first period of the project implementation at the end of 2020. The first period started in July 2020 with the Framework Planning (WP-T1). The leader of WP T1 is the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (ZVKDS).

The preparation of the Methodology for partners to collect baseline information (D.T1.1.1) document has started with the aim to settle down the methodology how to collect input and information for the baseline study. The main aim was to collect information from partners about the European, national, regional laws and strategies concerning archaeological heritage. Furthermore it was meant to collect information about projects concerning archaeological parks on EU and national level. Information was collected in a participatory way through the contributions of all project partners. For this purpose, common spreadsheets were used that allowed the partners to share their data and view about all relevant topics.

Based on the information collected the Baseline Study (D.T1.1.2.) was prepared with the aim of summarizing the state of art regarding heritage preservation in relation to landscape planning, urban design principles and cultural tourism. For the purpose of this study, international conventions, charters and other doctrinal documents were analysed. The study also includes a transnational review and comparison of national policies and strategies as well as archaeological planning systems in use in the included project partner countries, reflecting therefore the situation in the countries involved in the project. In this period a slide deck on the Baseline Study (D.T1.1.3) was also elaborated. The main aim of this deliverable is to summarize the main findings and proposals of the Baseline Study in a visual slide deck. The English presentation was prepared and translated into national languages. Partners can use it to present the findings to local stakeholders.

Developing a common guidance on stakeholder involvement (D.T1.2.1) was also prepared in this period. The stakeholder analysis describes the process and outcome of identifying stakeholders for the (further) development of archaeological parks and the establishment of the ArcheoDanube stakeholder groups. The data was collected by a survey between October and December 2020 and included all ten city partners of the ArcheoDanube project. The analysis showed that representatives of public authorities could clearly be identified and their willingness to participate in stakeholder groups was given. Additional stakeholders from culture, heritage, tourism and media, who would benefit ArcheoDanube project, were also identified and recommendations for each city partner for setting up stakeholder groups were prepared and communicated.

After the initial phase of the project, some significant results have already been achieved and interesting research has been conducted to base the following periods. The Baseline Study with the aim to summarise information about European, national, regional laws and strategies concerning archaeological heritage is already available. In order to make the Baseline Study more consumable, a Slide Deck was prepared to share the main findings with the stakeholder in a visually pleasing format. Also a common guidance on stakeholder involvement was prepared and local stakeholder groups were established in all pilot cities.

Cities, municipalities and involved stakeholders will also have the opportunity to benefit from the results of the project, as the preparation of the Guidebook for Designing Local Archeo Plans (LAP-s) has already started. This Guidebook is a practical tool that provides a step-by-step instruction for cities to design and implement their own Local Archeo Plan as a key condition for good planning and effective cultural management. In addition, a collection of good practices will be prepared during this period, which will provide insight into the success factors of archeo parks in inner-city areas.

Soon, a 2-day training course will also be delivered to enable partners to apply the methodology from the Guidebook for Designing Local Archeo Plans, using methods for developing the LAP-s. Training courses induce engagement, raise awareness, enable the preparation of high-quality LAP-s.

## NEXT STEPS JAN 2021-JUN 2021

*To be developed in  
this project*

# PILOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

## IVANOVO AND CHERVEN: THE HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES (BGR)

The archaeological heritage of the Rousse region testifies for life along the Danube river throughout the millennia. The Medieval town of Cherven is strategically located in the Rusenski Lom river valley, securing the route from the capital of Tarnovo to the Danube. During the 13th–14th century, the town was among the most important administrative and military centers of the Medieval Bulgarian state. The preserved tower of Cherven is among the few remaining examples for fortification works of the period.

With more than a century ongoing research, archaeologists have unearthed the fortification walls of Cherven, the castle, residential buildings and 16 churches. The remains of the rock-hewn churches near the village of Ivanovo unveil the important role of this spiritual center in the period of the Second Bulgarian kingdom (12th–14th century). The complex covers an entire section of the Rusenski Lom river valley and was built with the finances of the Bulgarian royal family. In 1235 the founder of the “St. Archangel Michael” Rock-hewn monastery – St. Yoakim, became the first Patriarch of the restored Bulgarian Orthodox church. Today the archaeological reserve is listed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.



## STARY PLZENEC (CZE)



The city of Stary Plzenec is situated in western part of Czech Republic in the hilly, wooded countryside, only 10 km from the city of Pilsen (4th largest Czech city, worldwide famous for the beer Pilsner Urquell). The first written sources date the history of the Old Pilsen Castle back to the end of the 10th century. At that time, Western Bohemia formed the border area between the German lands and the nascent Czech state. It was crossed by a number of trade routes, which mostly led from Prague to the west part of Europe. Not surprisingly, a large castle with massive fortifications was soon built up at the local crossroad, where the main route split into two tracks (first heading to Regensburg, second to Nürnberg in Germany).

This large castle, which was established by the royal Przemyslid family and soon became the most powerful administrative centre of the entire West Bohemian region, got the name „Pilsen“. Unfortunately, already at the end of the 13th century Pilsen did not meet the new conditions as it was limited by the rock and frequent floods in the valley of the close river, where markets and sub-town were situated. The king therefore strategically decided to leave the existing Pilsen and to establish nearby a completely new city. In honor of the ancient castle, which lost its administrative function by this way, the new royal residence was named “New Pilsen“. Therefore, the original castle with its sub-town began to be called “Old Pilsen“, later known as “Old Plzenec / Stary Plzenec”.

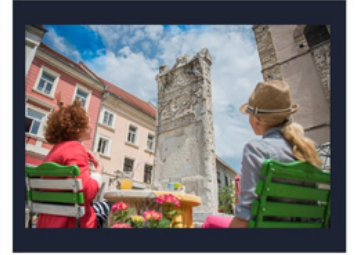
Today is Stary Plzenec famous also for its natural beauty, deep forests and tradition of famous Czech sparkling wine production.

*To be developed in  
this project*

# PILOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

## STEP BY STEP TO REVIVE A TREASURE TROVE OF MILLENIA (SLO)

Ptuj is known as the oldest city in Slovenia while its nickname Treasure Trove of Millenia is based on the town's rich past. People first settled at the lively crossroads of merchant roads, where it was safe to cross the Drava River, already at the end of the 3rd millennium BC. The (now) Ptuj area was settled by the Celts in late Iron Age, but the city really started flourishing with the arrival of Romans. Archaeologists believe that about 30 thousand people lived in the greater area around Poetovio, which was one of the most important Roman army base camps, at the time. Also famous Amber trade route went through Poetovio. Walk through the oldest Slovenian city takes you past Roman monuments to the wonderful facades of medieval buildings. The paved streets and squares lead to one of the most magnificent castles in Slovenia.



City of Ptuj wants to preserve and present its rich archaeological heritage in a meaningful and sustainable way from the scientific, social and economic point of view. We want to make the archaeological heritage more visible and accessible to the public through the project pilot action which will include following activities:

- Augmented reality (AR): preparing the visualisation of archaeological object and integrating for digital media.
- Archaeological route via City of Ptuj: designing the route with integration of the 15 signboards.
- Small permanent exhibition of smaller archaeological objects on the streets of Ptuj.

## AVE SAVARIA! (HUN)

Szombathely, the oldest recorded city in Hungary and an ancient Roman settlement, was founded in the 1st century, under the name of Colonia Claudia Savariensum (Claudius' Colony of Savarians) as the capital of the Pannonia Superior province. The important "Amber Road" trade route crossed the city and Emperor Constantine the Great visited Savaria several times. When he reorganised the colonies, he made Savaria the capital of the province Pannonia Prima. This era was the height of prosperity of Savaria: its population grew, new buildings were erected, theatres and churches among them. St. Martin of Tours was born here. The Roman city was later destroyed by an earthquake in 456. Szombathely has many archaeological sites due to its rich historical past. The largest part of Savaria's remains can be seen in the Ruin



Garden named after its first archaeologist researcher, István Járdányi-Paulovics where remainders of the Amber Route can be seen. Another key archaeological site and one most prominent antiquities of Szombathely is the Temple of Isis. In 1955, the remains of the temple of the Egyptian goddess Isis were found and by now, the Iseum became a museum of the history of ancient religion. In the XVIIIth century, it was an important milestone in the history of the city, when János Szily, a progressive bishop, founded the Bishop's Cathedral and Episcopal Palace in Szombathely. On the ground floor of the Episcopal Palace, called Sala Terrana, visitors now can find beautiful Roman artefacts. Between 1991 and 1998, significant archaeological excavations took place in the city and a huge area of Savaria became known. At that time, a T-shaped road crossing with preserved water and sewage channels was discovered under a bank office at the main square of Szombathely. Moreover, one of the largest museums in the country, Museum Savaria is located in the city. The institution has an extremely rich Roman collection, with many rarities.

*To be developed in  
this project*

# PILOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

## PREHISTORIC FIND OF THE CENTURY (BGR)

Archaeologists refer to the Varna Necropolis as the „Prehistoric find of the century“ and the „Varna phenomenon“. The note of admiration contained in these descriptions is quite deliberate. There are no visible or defined structures, so the necropolis' importance is not in any way aesthetic; it lies in the fact that the earliest gold treasure was found there, dating to the middle of the 5th millennium BC. The necropolis also known as Varna I has rewritten human history and reveals the roots of civilisation in a place where few academics would have believed they would be found.

The first sensational discoveries were made in 1972 during excavation work near the Varna Lake. Within a couple of years of research, it became clear that the necropolis held the secrets of the first human civilisation. The quantity of the gold found only in one grave exceeds all the total gold found outside the Varna Necropolis I.

The necropolis is not yet completely excavated, it is estimated that 20-30% of the necropolis remains intact. The artefacts, recovered in the necropolis, are in the Varna archaeological museum as well as in the National History Museum in Sofia. The finds such as the first human made gold objects are highly attractive and world-famous.

The site is closed for visitors and no interpretation or presentation tools are in place. The site is not easily accessible. However, considering the artefacts of the site are known around the world and that at least 20% of the site remains unearthed, the site has an enormous touristic and research potential.



## A SHELTER FOR THE LOCAL CULTURAL HERITAGE (CRO)



"KAŽUN" is a traditional Istrian dry-stone shelter built of stones which were taken out of the fields to make the land more suitable for agriculture. Kažun is an example of European folk architecture that we can find all around Mediterranean area. The territory surrounding Vodnjan has the highest concentration of "Kažun" in the entire Mediterranean. The Kažun is part of the identity of our city. With the aim of valorising the Kažun in 2013, was established an open-air museum called "Kažun Park".

Today the park is recognised as an unique autochthonous attraction in the Republic of Croatia. The concept of the park is meant as a didactic and training ground where all those interested are able to try to build with the dry-stone technique.

The millennia-old art of drywall construction was globally recognized in 2018 when this form of construction was included on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

*To be developed in  
this project*

# PILOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

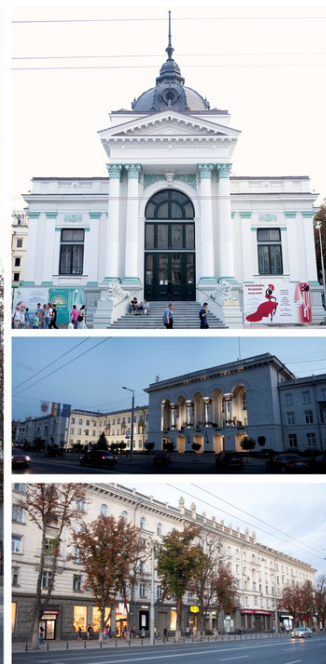
## ALBA IULIA CITADEL (ROU)

In Roman times, Alba Iulia (ancient Apulum) was the place of a legionary fort, and also of two cities with the same name that were granted the colonial status (the highest a city from Roman Dacia could get); this was a unique situation in the province of Dacia, being also rarely encountered in the entire Roman Empire. Several elements of the former fort of the Legio XIII Gemina are still preserved and can be visited: parts of the enclosure walls, the gate (porta) principalis dextra, via principalis and some of the principia. The Roman fort was most probably built sometime between AD 107 and 108 and was abandoned in AD 271/275. The structure has a typical rectangular shape, though its dimensions were a matter of debate for a while. The Roman fort was again used in the Middle Ages and then was incorporated within the bastioned XVIIIth century citadel.

Within the Roman fort's walls, each year at the end of April and the beginning of May, the Apulum Roman Festival takes place (this year, due to the SarsCov-2 pandemic, it will take place in 31 July - 1 August). Throughout the festival, tourists will experience realities from times gone by, filled with fights between Romans and Barbarians, gladiator fights, ancient dances, ancient workshops, Roman cuisine and many other activities, organised by several hundred reenactors from Romania and abroad.



## GREETINGS FROM CHIȘINĂU! (MDA)



Our city has a rich and diverse cultural heritage, resulting from overlapping of cultural layers from different eras. It was formed through the unification of the several villages formed along the Bâc river during medieval times.

Most of the city's built heritage is situated within the Historic Centre of Chisinau, while many archaeological sites are located all over the territory of the municipality. The distinctive cultural landscape of Chisinau is composed of three elements: the archaeological layer, mostly situated underground; the historic open spaces (street layout, gardens, squares); the historic built heritage. As of 1950, when institutionalized archaeological research began in the Moldovan SSR, surface investigations and excavations were carried out in the Chisinau area. These investigations revealed archaeological vestiges from various historical epochs: from the Palaeolithic to the late Middle Ages.

The majority of the discovered archaeological objects are kept at the National Museum of History of Moldova. However, the in-situ preservation of archaeological remains is a field yet to be explored. The pilot site for the ArcheoDanube project is the archaeological site situated on the Visterniceni Hill, located at the Northern limit of the city's Historic Centre. It is the site of the former earth and wood bastion fortress built at the end of the XVIIIth century, probably during the Russian-Austro-Turkish war of 1788-1792. The majority of its walls have been destroyed, but several parts can be restored and incorporated into an open-air archaeological park.

*To be developed in  
this project*

# PILOT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

## HAREM OF KALIN HADŽI ALIJA'S MOSQUE (BIH)



In the heart of Sarajevo are the remains of a harem and a mosque from the period of the Ottoman Empire.

Vakif Kalin hadži Alija built a mosque and mekteb in the area where he used to be a small meadow (Turkish tea-tree) in 1535, and hence it was the Kalin hadži Alija mosque known as the Čejirdžik Mahala.

The mosque was of central size, with a stone minaret and a roof of shingles and ceramides. The interior was made of wood. The harem of the mosque is enclosed by a wall of beads, with several windows with iron demirs. In the wall of the harem, towards the street, there was a stone walled fountain.

The mosque was rebuilt after Eugene of Savoy burned Sarajevo in 1697. It had a slender, stone minaret, windows with demirs and rosettes, wooden sofas with half-arched pillars and a richly made wooden ceiling, as well as a pulpit and a cursor. By the way, the interior of this mosque was known for its wood carvings.

Its appearance is known thanks to an old painting painted by a Serb from former Sarajevo who came across it at the time of the demolition of the mosque and felt sorry for the demolition of such a beautiful building, so he painted the mosque on a piece of paper. Today, his painting is kept in the Museum of Sarajevo. The mosque was built in 1535 and demolished in 1947.



The construction of an archaeological park is planned on that site, but it has not been realized yet.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in 2017, and the authorities of the Municipality of Centar erected a protective fence in that part, which should remain there until the completion of the project for the construction of an archaeological park.

## SIRMIUM - HISTORY ALL AROUND (SRB)

Archaeological heritage in Sremska Mitrovica is extremely abundant primarily for the reason that today's city lies above the remains of one of the Roman Empire capitals called SIRMIUM. After more than 60 years of systematic archaeological excavations here were found among other things, parts of monumental buildings from the Imperial phase of Sirmium, like the Imperial Palace, public thermae with foundation walls of 4,5m in length, public horreum, one villa suburbana with peristyle and own baths, one villa urbana with triclinium that holds the biggest mosaic floor in Sirmium (situated and presented in the yard of the Museum of Srem), at least one square with interior buildings' walls decorated with exquisite fresco paintings, and numerous coins, pottery, metall work, stamped tiles, stone monuments. Some of the sites are preserved as open being available to the visitors, but not all of them. Lack of regulations and funding made some of the most important sites invisible to the tourists.





# HERITAGE OF OUR PARTNER CITIES *where we come from*

## SZEGED: THE FLOODED AND REVIVED CITY (HUN)

The cultural heritage of Szeged is significantly different from other cities. Szeged is not typically the city where you can discover the historical sites and buildings that centuries left for us. The reason of this is that in 1879 a tragedy happened, when the Tisza river broke into Szeged and caused invaluable material damage and dealt a decisive blow to the ancient way of life and the individuality of the city. It almost completely destroyed the medieval city, as about ninety-five percent of Szeged was submerged. The history of the city, its current cityscape and urban structure as well as its urban development have been determined by this. The actual structure of the town with boulevards and avenues is a result of the reconstruction following the flood. The reconstruction has been carried out with unprecedented European cooperation and financial support. This is remembered by the boulevards and avenues named after the main donor countries (Rome, London, Paris, Brussels, Vienna). In the tragic devastation, the leaders of Szeged recognized the possibility of a modern transformation of the city, related to its reconstruction.



At the site of the ruins, the new city was built. Only the oldest, most prominent part of the city, the Palánk (Dömötör Church) remained intact. The rest of the city was washed away by the water. Although monumental buildings floated in the water, most of them were not destroyed. The Franciscan monastery and church also remained and they together form Hungary's second largest church complex, keeping its original function. The greatest sights of Szeged were built as part of the reconstruction. The creation of one of the most important symbols of Szeged, the Dome square and the Votive Church was built after the flood. The city mayors made a solemn vow that if Szeged will be rebuilt after the flood, a worthy Christian church should be built. The fate of the Szeged castle was also caused by the great flood. The city needed a large amount of building materials to rebuild the city centre, for which the excellent quality brick material of the castle was excellent. Thanks to the excellent cooperation of the participants in the design and construction, Szeged has become a rare urban architecture ensemble throughout Europe. The city center, the "palace of Szeged" still defines the cityscape, and its unified, eclectic world has become a monument.

## WALK WITH US THROUGH CLAUDIOPOLIS (ROU)

From Roman to Medieval and modern times, Cluj-Napoca has it all. However, none defines the city landscape like its medieval history. Several constructions of the old town survived the continuous development of the city. Today hosting the University of Art and Design, the Matei/Matthias house was the birthplace of the powerful Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490). Not far, in the Unirii Square, all eyes are captivated by the main church of the medieval town, the St. Michael Catholic church.

Throughout the medieval history of the old town, we are guided by the enclosure wall erected between the 13th and 15th centuries. Significant continuous sectors are still standing, some hidden behind modern buildings and waiting to be discovered. The recent archaeological excavations carried out at several houses in the old town and at the first botanical garden of Cluj-Napoca have revealed new sections of the medieval wall and, under it, the ancient wall of the Roman town Napoca.

All of these constructions have not been abandoned but are now a living part of the urban landscape. They are the hotspot of urban life and have become reference points in the perception of old and more recent inhabitants. If you are visiting, set your meeting point at 'Piața Matei' or 'Casa Matei'. You will never get lost!

(photos: Aurel Rustoiu and #Strada Potaiissa)



Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár/Klausenburg



# HERITAGE OF OUR PARTNER CITIES *where we come from*

## A CARRIAGE RIDE THROUGH HISTORIC VIENNA (AUT)

Welcome to the city centre of Vienna where our search for archaeological traces will start. Join us for the famous Viennese Fiaaker experience and let's explore the city's rich cultural heritage from the viewpoint of a horse-drawn carriage. So, please get in, lean back and enjoy your trip into the history of Vienna. Our first stop will be right in the centre of the city, at Michaelerplatz. The square, today an ornament in the Viennese cityscape, represents the heart of Vienna's archaeological heritage. At Michaelerplatz, a section of Vienna's floor is kept permanently open and thus illuminating much history. Large parts of the square were archaeologically examined between 1989 and 1991 and remains from various epochs were found revealing great insight into Roman, medieval and modern times. The main attention lies on the remains of the Roman camp suburb (Canabae) that used to serve as a residence for the soldiers' wives and children. **Come close and have a look!** Moving just a bit further, there is another important and stunning heritage site that needs to be marvelled at. On your right, you can see the **Looshaus**, one of the central buildings of Viennese Modernism, marking the departure from historicism, but also from the floral décor of Secessionism of the late 19th and early 20th century.



Continuing our carriage ride, we will soon arrive at the **Spanish Riding School**, one of Vienna's most famous heritage sites originating from the Habsburg monarchy. The imperial flair is ubiquitous! But besides the astonishing architecture, all the more interesting is the classical horsemanship happening inside of the Spanish Riding School. The classical horsemanship is an essential component of Viennese tradition and it is listed on the UNESCO representative list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. At our final stop we would like to introduce you to another Viennese cultural experience that should not be missed. Welcome to the **Kaffeehaus!** Vienna's coffeehouse culture is yet another integral part of Viennese cultural peculiarity and it has been part of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2011. Immerse yourself and enjoy a piece of Sachertorte and a cup of Melange! There are certainly more intangible heritage traditions that are not less important, such as the Viennese Dudler: by adapting the originally alpine yodel to the urban environment, a completely new form of music was invented which still enriches Vienna's musical landscape. Got curious? To solemnly end the journey, we suggest **listening to the sounds of Dudler**. We hope you have enjoyed your carriage ride along Vienna's archaeological and cultural heritage sites- Aufwiedersehen!

## CELJE, THE "SLOVENIAN POMPEII" (SLO)

PHOTOS: REGIONAL MUSEUM CELJE



The third largest city in Slovenia houses some of the more interesting and innovative presentations of archaeological remains in the country. On the area, first settled by Celts, the Romans established a small municipium, Celeia. While the municipium was not large, with at most 10.000 inhabitants at its peak, it was disproportionately wealthy and coated with marble monuments from the nearby quarries. The amount of marble monuments was so extraordinary that the town became known as "little Troy" in the late medieval period. The medieval and modern town were both built on its predecessor and the old city centre is a palimpsest of archaeological and architectural remains of different ages.

This is very much evident in the museum presentation under the Prince's Mansion called "Celeia - a town beneath today's town" where the remains of the Roman town are presented in situ (figure on the left). The cellars of the medieval mansion were built directly on Roman ruins and incorporated marble monuments, even torsos of statues, into their walls. At the Main square, Roman mosaics and other testimonies of the past are displayed in a new pavilion which also includes the town's Tourist Information Centre (top right figure). The Pavilion was the recipient of the 2019 Europa Nostra Award. Other extraordinary archaeological finds were discovered below the Museum square: rich wall and ceiling paintings from the 1st century AD, partially surviving on the original structures up to a height of 1.3 m, tell you the story of "Slovenian Pompeii" (bottom right figure). Roman religious life is witnessed by the so-called Temple of Hercules, which is displayed outside the city center.

The city is also rich with medieval history as it was the seat of the counts of Celje, a noble family, that even challenged the Habsburgs for the supremacy of the eastern Alps. The formerly mentioned Prince's Mansion was their residence within the medieval town, but they also owned the Old Castle of Celje from where you can get an overview of the city.



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Rediscovering the Antonine Wall



REDISCOVERING THE ANTONINE WALL

Patricia Weeks  
Deputy Head of World Heritage: Antonine Wall Co-ordinator



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