

Training curriculum

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION

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LEONARDO-DA-VINCI Project

Intercultural Eventmanagement and Training

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I. Austria



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1. Short description of Krampus Day (5th of December)

Intoxicated and bearing torches, costumed devils caper and carouse through the streets terrifying child and adult alike. Krampusnacht is increasingly being celebrated in other parts of Europe.

2. Recipe of Hot wine

Ingredients:

- 6 pieces cloves
- 4 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 1 piece of orange
- 1 liter of red wine
- 3 pieces of cinnamon sticks
- 1 piece of lemon

Cooking instructions:

Heat first red wine with spices and citrus zest of the orange and a lemon 1 hour, but do not boil.

After that let stand for at least half an hour the mulled wine. Then pour through a sieve, and possibly before drinking warm again.

3. Decoration at Krampus Day (5th of December)

A typical decoration is any of several types of ornamentation used at this time. The traditional colours are pine green (evergreen), snow white, and heart red. Blue and white are often used to represent winter.

Gold and silver are also very common, as are just about any other metallic colours. Typical images include Nicholas, Angels and of course Krapus.

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4. typical music (eg. link to youtube)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjyyBEP_rh4

5. Costumes at Krampus Day (5th of December)

Krampus is usually seen as a classic devil with horns, cloven hooves and monstrous tongue, but can also be spotted as a sinister gentleman dressed in black, or a hairy man-beast. Krampus punishes the naughty children, swatting them with switches and rusty chains before dragging them, in baskets, to a fiery place below.

6. Does and Dont´s (at Krampus day)

Does:

Generally slamming at Krampus parades is namely not prohibited. The "victim" must thereby only not violated. Among the Krampus masks usually hide young people who have great fun to scare passers-by with their rods to hunt peers afterwards. They make use of their long rods and heavy use.

Dont´s:

Most of the participants at Krampus Day drink "Alcohol" - like Hot Wine. But because of several accidents in the past it is advised not to drink to much (if you are masked as Krapus); for female audience it is advised to stay backwards as "Krampus" can make use of their rods.

II. Bulgaria



1. Short description of:

Surva- Festival of Masquerade Games

Masquerade rituals come from old pagan times and are still alive in the Bulgarian folklore tradition. Bulgarian masquerade games are mainly interwoven in the contexts of the holidays between Christmas and Easter. In different regions of Bulgaria men put on masks around New Year, during the twelve days of Christmas (Christmas till Epiphany), on Sirni Zagovezni (the Sunday before Lent), and on Todorova Nedelia (the Sunday before the start of the Easter Fast).

In Western Bulgaria, the people who perform these rituals around New Year are known as Survakari while those who participate in the pre-spring masquerade games are referred to as Kukeri. These rituals represent the wish for a rich harvest, health and fertility for humans and farm animals. They are intended to chase away the evil spirits and prepare people for a new beginning. Wearing impressive masks and unique costumes masked men fill the air of the villages with the sounds of hundreds of bells and whispered blessings wishes for prosperity. The mask, according to folklore beliefs, protects from the harmful influence of impure powers.

2. Recipe of:

Musaka - Ingredients

400 g minced meat - mixed (beef 40% and pork/lam 60%)

700 g potatoes, diced

1 carrot, grated

250 g tomato paste/ canned tomatoes

1 large onion, cut into small cubes

4 cloves of garlic, sliced

2 tbsp. oil

savory, basil, salt, pepper, paprika, parsley

For the topping

1 bucket of yogurt – 400 g
2 eggs
pinch of salt
pinch of baking soda

How to cook it?

Fry in oil the onion, minced meat, garlic and grated car-rot. Add tomatoes and season to taste with savory, basil, salt, pepper, paprika and parsley. Put the diced potatoes to boil in the same pot, and fill with enough water to be covered. When they are almost ready cooked, put the mixture into a deep pan and bake until ready (about 30 minutes) in a moderate oven (by 180-200 degrees). Remove the pan from the oven and put the topping

Prepare the topping by mixing the products for it until you get a homogeneous mixture. Bake for another few minutes (about 10 -15) until the topping gets in gold-brown colour.

Limonada- ingredients

10 lemons
water, from half a litter to two. You may use soda water
sweetener- about 300 g of sugar or 200 ml sugar or maple syrup
1 stick cinnamon
for the improvement of the taste you may add some mint leaves

How to prepare the drink?

Lemons are peeled, cut in two and drained of their juice. Water is poured into a pot and then boiled. Add the lemon zest, cinnamon and sweetener. Everything boils for ten minutes and then the pot is removed from the heat. Cool off the mixture and then filter. Add the lemon juice and place the lemonade in the refrigerator to completely cool off. The amount of lemon juice and sweetener used depends on personal preferences and tastes. You can keep the lemonade in the

refrigerator, but it is not desirable to stay for long because it will lose its scent and taste qualities.

3. Decoration

Surva- Festival of Masquerade Games is performed in Pernik but also in other different regions where the art of decoration of man, stores and festival places depends on the local traditions. Stores and places are decorated in many colours with handmade specific ethnographic details.

4. Typical music (e.g. link to YouTube)

Folk music from different regions is performed at Surva festival. Please find below some links to traditional music at the festival:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Us_7zUussWM
www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmAjaZRgOig

5. Costumes

Wearing impressive ritual masks and unique costumes is typical for this festival. The masks represent heads of peculiar creatures with scary faces. They have gaping jaws, horns, tails, or snapping beaks. The elaborate decoration made of feathers is supported on a wooden frame. Sometimes though, a mask can be as plain as a human face smeared with coal dust and disguised with fake moustache or beard made of wool, strings, or hemp.

Typically, masks are made of goat and sheep furs, wings and feathers of poultry, horns, corn leaves, and hemp. Masks often incorporate fabrics, spun wool, beads, dry plants, and papier-mache flowers as well. The participants make their masks themselves or with the help of established village craftsmen. The process is complicated to the point of being a ritual in its own right and to the eye of the outsider it seems enveloped in mystery. Ritual masks and costumes are a rich source of information on the country's various ethnographic regions.

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6. Dos and Don`ts (cultural settings)

Dos

- People can take a special prepared twig (survachka) which is usually well decorated and hit gently the back of a person wishing him healthiness. Usually they get something (e. g. sweets, fruits, money) in return as a gift for the good wish.
- Employees at the festival are allowed to be dressed with a costume during the day and they may drink some light alcohol drinks.
- People may dress themselves according the spirit of the festival and take part of it without asking for permission- anyone can participate. Registration is needed only if you want to participate in the official mask and dance completion among groups of people, villages and towns.

Don`ts

- Most of participants on this event drink alcohol (traditionally homemade grape and wine) and it is advised not to drink too much and especially not to drive afterwards.
- Some of the ritual masks are very heavy and it is not advised to try to wear other man`s mask unless you are strong enough for doing that.
- If you use survachka to wish somebody healthiness don`t misuse it to hurt him by hitting heavy his back.



III. France



1. Short description of „The festival des puces de saint ouen“

In 2004, the idea of a musical Festival Flea wanted to renovate this tradition which animated bars and flea markets for nearly a century. At that time, gypsies, accordionists and singers held the pavement of the old Montmartre "fortifications". Around the Trade, China and shall delete, bars and markets rustled music. The war and urbanization will eventually push still too far "travelers".

2. Recipe of **Beef bourguignon**:

- 600 to 800 g of molten piece for bourguignon
- 4 or 5 onions
- 4 or 5 carrots
- 1 bouquet garni
- 1 bottle of very good red wine
- 100 g of butter
- Salt
- Pepper

Preparation of the recipe:

- Cut the meat into cubes of 3 cm square, remove large pieces of fat.
- Cut the onion into pieces. Sauté in a pan with butter. Once transparent, pour in a cast iron casserole preference.

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- Do the same with the meat but several times until all the pieces are cooked. The add as in the casserole. Do not be afraid to add butter between each batch. When all the meat in the pan, deglaze the pan with water or wine and boil, scraping to get the juice. Season with salt and pepper, add the rest.
- Cover with some of the wine and simmer for a few hours with the bouquet garni and sliced carrots.
- The next day, simmer at least 2 hours in batches, add wine or water if necessary.

3. Decoration

During the carnival all the shops in the flea market participate to the carnival and gives french specialities dishes to the visitors and also hosts some musicians.

4. Typical musik (link to youtube)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ohSvAhzVfc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s02KQROWD-M>

5. Costumes

Usualy french gipsys guitarists were dressed in a very elegant way. There wear a tie and a costume.

6. Does and Don't (cultural settings)

Do's

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- In the history of Bullets, bar hopping comes from Gypsy and artists from streets and back before the war. Based on the "fortifications", musicians plying breweries, working in "hat" at the tables.
- This initiatory journey has its place and its legitimacy on this place, the remaining hats on the heads now! It was necessary to revive this memory so that it does not sink into oblivion. - - Riparian traders, who also makes them and, program resident orchestras are crucial support, usability is the mirror of the mind and its Flea Festival.
- Bar hopping makes the Jazz Musette Festival Flea "Extraordinary" with the complicity of the game headliners, residents and the public!

Don't

- Don't drink too much
- Don't forget to bring your guitare or any instruments because you have lots of jazz session
- Don't come if you don't like jazz manouche
- don't be snob because it is a popular festival

7. Statement of participant

We had a good experience there. I think that for a foreigner it is a good way to discover our very local jazz manouche heritage.

IV. Germany



1. Short description of Carnival and Old Hag's Day
The Women's Shrovetide, called "Altweibertag" or "Weiberfastnacht", heralds the street carnival. On this day, many shops are closed in most Carnival strongholds of the Rhineland like Cologne and Dusseldorf, and the inner cities are filled with partying people all day. The women overtake the symbolic sovereignty and conquer the City Hall in some cities. Tie straps as symbols of male authority are being cut with scissors, consolation is most a "Bützje", a kiss on the mouth with pursed lips.
2. Recipe of Pea Soup

Pea soup - Ingredients

150 grams of dry peas
1/2 liters of water
150 grams of bacon
100 grams of leek, cut in thin rings
100 grams of carrots, cut in small cubes
50 grams of peeled celery
150 grams of potatoes, cut in small cubes
1 bay leaf
1 onion, cut in small pieces
1 soup spoon oil
250 milliliters of bouillon
pepper
150 grams of bockwurst

Soak the peas overnight in 1/2 ltrs. of water.

Cook the peas the next day in this water. Add bacon after 30 minutes and cook for another 30 minutes. Add leek-, carrot- and potatoe-pieces as well as the bay leaf. Take a small pan and roast the pieces of onions gently in hot oil, afterwards add them to the soup. Add the peeled celery. Now add the bouillon and cook for another 30 minutes.

Afterwards take away the peeled celery, the bay leaf and the bacon. Now purée the soup with a pounder slightly. NOW cut the bacon into small pieces and give it together with pieces of bockwurst into the soup. Add pepper to

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taste. Salt is not necessary due to bacon and bockwurst. Finally steep the soup for another 30 minutes on low heat. stir once in while. Serve hot. Bon appetit!

3. decoration

During Karneval time many people, restaurants, shops and stores use paper streamer, colorful balloons and a huge variety of masks and costumes for decoration. During Karneval time many people, restaurants, shops and stores use paper streamer, colorful balloons and a huge variety of masks and costumes for decoration.

4. typical music (eg. link to youtube)

Denn wenn dat Trömmelche jeht" (Räuber)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ykJsPXBZe8>

"Echte Fründe" (Höhner) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pu4RuPliPPI>

"Su lang mer noch am lääve sin" (Brings)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftXitUQQBzE>

"Pirate" (Kasalla) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkiUUyIvZOo>

5. costumes

Gallery of the Rosenmontag Parade in Cologne including many pictures of costumes:

http://www.koeln.de/bilder/kategorie/karneval/galerie/rosenmontagszug_2015/

6. Does and Dont's (cultural settings)

Do's

- in Dusseldorf, Cologne and smaller cities around (the Rhineland region) many (but not all) employers allow their employees to work with costumes in Karneval time (especially teachers and pupils in schools, employees in service sector,...)

- On Old Hag's Day (Thursday) many offices, administrative institutions and shops work until 11:11 am, then the female workers start to "enter" all offices and cut of ties from men, they often organize or attend Karneval parties

- In many offices it is allowed drinking beer or sparkling wine from 11:11

Don'ts

- Even if the women give kisses on cheeks, this does not mean that they want "more", do never try to kiss back

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- Do not drink too much alcohol and do not drive a car after having beer
- Don't wear expensive ties that day, they will be cut off
- If you don't like Karneval activities, do not try to convince Karnevalists - just take one or two days off
- being in Cologne, never shout "Helau", being in Dusseldorf, never shout "Alaaf"

7. statement of participants

- I have missed some information about the celebration of the Carnival of the women with a gender perspective. What was its origin? Or is it based on a memory of gender discrimination of women with the aim of overcoming it?
- Liked: Atmosphere, costumes, food and drinks, backstage-training by visiting the festival
- Missed: Some project partners
- The event was very impressive; in Austria people do not celebrate "Carnival" in such a relaxed atmosphere; I was impressed that everybody is costumed and is having fun; there are so many impressions which we copy for our next "carnival party" in Austria! (Austrian partner)
- My experience is very positive because it has allowed me to know other cultures, festivals and people and to break cultural stereotypes that could cause human distances; in addition to motivate us to acquire greater knowledge in languages. (Spanish partner)
- The carnival is very interesting and entertaining. In our country it is not usual to celebrate this kind of carnival. It is getting popular nowadays and newly start to celebrate carnival in our country. The festival celebrated in partner countries is different from our traditional festivals but lately carnival is getting popular. (Turkish partner)

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V. Spain



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1. Short description of Feria de Málaga:

In Andalucia, there's a party every day - whether it's to celebrate a harvest (mostly in the autumn - grapes, olives) - a Saint's day, or the town's own annual feria, when every town and village puts on a show, with "casetas"(stands), sherry and dancing. Over 3,000 fiestas are celebrated every year in Andalucia, including fairs, pilgrimages, carnivals, mock battles between Moors and Christians and religious processions, throughout the 800-odd communities of the region.

Each town and village has its own patron saint and yearly procession, event, feria and often a *romeria* (pilgrimage) too. There are different festivals in Andalucia, from children's favourite Los Reyes Magos (The Three Wise Men, in January the 6th), to music, dance and film festivals, and major sporting events.

The annual Malaga fair in August is an exuberant week-long street party with plenty of flamenco and 'fino' (sherry). The fair commemorates the re-conquest of the city by Isabella and Ferdinand in 1487 and traditionally runs from Saturday to Saturday on the third week in August.

This castanet-clicking fiesta starts off with a bang, literally, with an impressive firework display in the park that can be seen for miles around. The best view is from the Port if you happen to be on a cruise ship or can persuade a sailor friend to drop anchor there for a few hours.

The following day the people take to the streets, the women in flouncy flamenco dresses, to dance, drink and, generally, make merry. The traditional dance of Andalucia is called 'Sevillanas' comprising four distinct dances with plenty of finger-clicking, foot-stomping and, above all, feeling. This is where 'dancing in the street' can be appreciated spontaneously 'en vida' which is really the only way Spanish dancing should be performed.

This city fair is concentrated around Malaga's equivalent to London's Bond Street - Marques de Larios St. that is decorated with paper lanterns and flags. Millions of people visit the fair, although very few tourists seem to even know about this intrinsically Andalusian traditional fiesta which, in Malaga, is two distinct events, in the centre during the day up to 19.00hrs and at the fairground from around 9 pm until dawn.

The latter is an immense precinct to the west of the city, near the Palacio de Congresos building where various associations install their 'casetas' (stands) - large booths for entertainment and refreshment, where old and young alike meet

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up in laughing gossiping circles, surrounded by swirling dancers and waiters rushing around tripping over babies and young children and making sure that everyone is continually topped up with fino and 'tapas'.

The "casetas" (stands) are also where many business deals are struck between local Malagueños who have closed their conventional office for the week. Outside, the fair is a gaudy, raucous fairyland of dazzling lights, deafening music, soaring ferris wheels and careering dodgem cars, an assault on all the senses and incomparable to any 'conventional' fair elsewhere.

The Andalusian feria is celebrated in the majority of towns and even villages at some time between Spring and Autumn and for the locals means far more than a holiday from work. They are the very reason and justification for the year, occasions to be immersed in with passion and commitment. Some, like Málaga, Cordoba and, particularly Seville are rich and glittering affairs attracting millions of visitors while others, such as the feria of **Vélez-Málaga** or Torremolinos, are a far smaller version; an exuberant street party where everyone knows everyone and relatives who have moved away return to join their families in the all familiar annual celebration.

There is patent rivalry between the two main Andalusian cities, Seville and Malaga – especially when it comes to festivities. In April, Seville boasts the illumination of something like 500,000 lights for the inauguration of the town's massive annual fair. In true competitive spirit, Malaga strives to go one better and in 2004 it was reported that they nearly hit the half million mark – and so the one-upmanship goes on. This Festival of light by night is just one aspect of the 'Feria de Málaga'. The inaugural night of the Fair is launched with the traditional 'Pregón de la Feria' (opening speech) read out from the Town Hall balcony, followed, on the stroke of midnight, by an awe-inspiring fireworks display. This 'Big Bang' is a magnificent show of Malaga's muscle in the party prowess department and is best appreciated from Malaga Port, where thousands gather vying for a privileged view of this magical scene.

A third choice is the sometimes shocking, but always spectacular selection of bullfights in the city's bullring at La Malagueta.

2. Recipe of Paella

Ingredients (Serves 6)

- 2 cloves garlic finely chopped
- 1 large Spanish onion, finely diced
- 1 red pepper, diced
- 570ml/1pint (Spanish short-grain) rice
- 1 tsp paprika
- 125ml/4fl oz dry white wine
- 1.2 litres/2 pints chicken stock, heated with ¼ tsp saffron strands
- 8 chicken thighs, each chopped in half and browned
- 18 small clams and 18 mussels cleaned
- 110g/4oz fresh or frozen peas
- 4 large tomatoes, de-seeded and diced
- 125ml/4fl oz good olive oil
- 1 head garlic, cloves separated and peeled
- 12 jumbo raw prawns, in shells
- 450g/1lb squid, cleaned and chopped into bite-sized pieces
- 5 tbsp chopped flatleaf parsley and lemon
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Preparation method

-Heat half the olive oil in a paella dish or heavy-based saucepan. Add the garlic, onion and pepper and heat until softened. Add the rice, and stir until all the grains of rice are nicely coated and glossy. Now add the paprika and dry white wine and when it is bubbling, pour in the hot chicken stock, add the chicken thighs and cook for 5-10 minutes.

-Now place the clams and the mussels into the dish with the join facing down so that the edges open outwards. Sprinkle in the peas and chopped tomatoes and continue to cook gently for another 10 minutes.

-Meanwhile, heat the remaining oil with the garlic cloves in a separate pan and add the prawns. Fry quickly for a minute or two then add them to the paella. Now do the same with the squid and add them to the paella too.

-Scatter the chopped parsley and the lemon over the paella and serve immediately.

3. decoration

The "casetas" (stands) are made of a metal base and then covered with a green or red pin-striped canvas. At the outside of the tent you will find banisters and little triangle-shaped flags. The flags crown the facade of the tent with a baroque style, and sometimes show the casetas' name or logo. Also required are striped curtains at the entrance with a small canvas roof

4. typical music (eg. link to youtube)

If you are attending a party in Andalusia, get out your dot's fan, put a flower on the hair and with all your [...] art, move your body by dancing "Sevillanas" and "rumbas"

You will enjoy a sense of theatre when you see the stunning elegance and beauty of some of the women and men milling around or dancing traditional Sevillanas.

Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HJ34uNFaW_Q

5. costumes

The flamenco outfit is the most characteristic visual element of flamenco. It is a long dress that reaches to the ankle, and which is adorned with [ruffles](#) in both the [skirt](#) and [sleeves](#). It is typically brightly colored and may be either plain or patterned, with the most typical being the [polka dotted](#). Traditionally, the outfit is worn with hair up in a [bun](#) and is accompanied by a [mantle](#) worn over the shoulders. The dress can also be made in two parts, with a separate top and skirt.

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6. Does and Dont´s (cultural settings)

Do shake hands with everyone, start with the oldest first. Expect a kiss on each cheek, a hug or a pat on the back from those you know.

Do be prepared for late lunch and dinner. Remember that dinner is around 9 PM and some restaurants won't get hopping until 11.

Don't pass the salt shaker from hand to hand. According to Spanish tradition, it brings bad luck

Don't eat until the host begins.



VI. Turkey



1. Short description of Orange Blossom Carnival: (First weekend of April)

The orange flower festival was planned first in 2013 in the second weekend of April when all the orange trees blossom. This was the Turkey's first street festival. The carnival was organized to initiate a cultural and tourism movement in Adana in order to "create a brand city" by combining the strength of civil initiatives and local governments and create public awareness about the event's contribution to the economy thanks to the boom in the city's culture and tourism.

2. Recipe of Ayran:

Ingredients:

- 3 cup plain yogurt
- ½ cup water
- 1 tsp salt

Cooking instructions

- Put all the ingredients in a blender
- Mix for about 35 - 40 seconds
- Pour into glasses. After blending you will see bubbles and that is the best part
- It makes four portions

Kebab and ayran is very good couple.

3. Decoration at Orange Blossom Carnival: All streets are decorated with different ornaments with orange and white colour. Most of the streets in Adana have the orange trees. At this time they are in flowers with nice smell.

4. Typical music:

This song was created for Orange Blossom Carnival.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsK5DypSUK4#t=23>

5. **Costumes:** There are no typical costumes. People wear the costume whatever they want. Each group of people wear same mask and costumes. For example some people wear cartoon characters, some of them wear traditional costumes and masks. But you can often see the orange men and women in the streets. There are also costume contest for this carnival.

6. **Does and Dont´s:**

Does: People join the parade with their costumes and mask, During the Festival there are many concerts, contest and show on the streets. In the evening all people are on the street with their drink. There are food court with full of kebab and ayran. People are allowed to join the parade with their own costumes and own groups.

Dont´s: It is not allowed to harm the orange trees and flowers while they hang their wish on the wish trees.

7. **Statement of Participants**

German partner

It was very interesting to visit a town like Adana, also to visit places like Mersin and Tarsus.

Thank you for showing us Adana, Tarsus and Mersin.

Bulgarian partner

There was nice music on the festival but not so many flowers on a flower festival. In Bulgaria on such event we will have more flowers. I liked very much the idea of selling hand made goods on the festival. It shows traditions and preserves the knowledge of the local crafts.

It was a good festival and I enjoyed it. It was my first flower festival I have ever visited.

Austrian Partner

- a) for my taste the food was strange (lamb and some spices)
- b) I am not used to the temperature
- c) huge hospitality – very nice people
- d) visit in Ayses house was a high-light! Thank you!