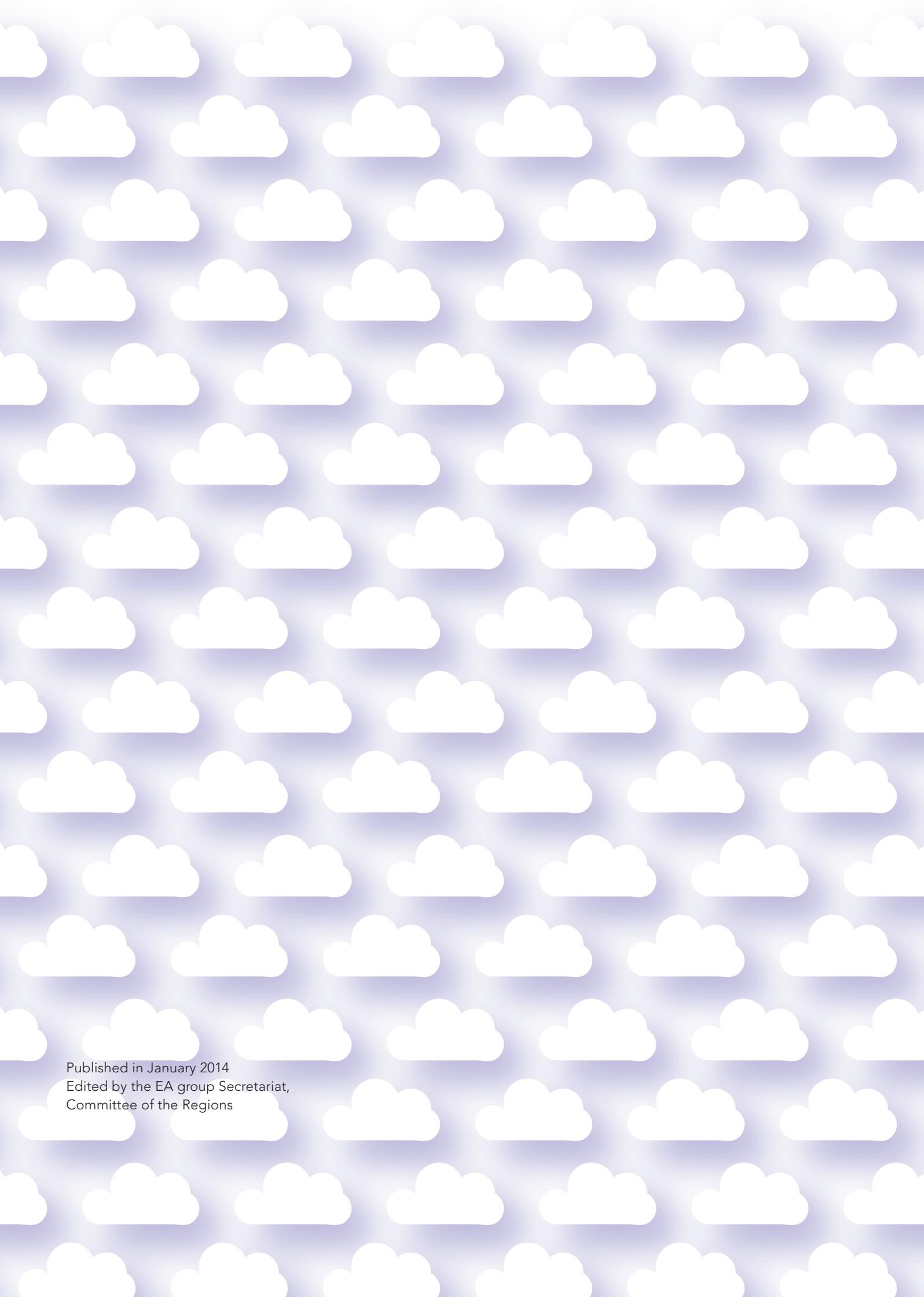


# "My region, my traditions"





Published in January 2014  
Edited by the EA group Secretariat,  
Committee of the Regions

# My region, my traditions

## depicted in art by primary schools children

The creativity of young children never ceases to amaze as you will see from the winning art works of our CoR – EA group primary schools art competition 2013 which are displayed in the pages of this booklet. We asked children to express artistically the theme “My region, my traditions”; their response has been impressive.

This topic in a broader sense embraces local and regional traditions across the EU including, for example, music, dance, folklore, food, culture and sport as well as other traditions – all seen through the eyes of primary school children. We see songs and poets, dance, animals, legends about Midsummer Night’s Eve, basketball, hurling, castles and historical churches to name but a few subjects.

These wonderful, colourful and vibrant artworks show how proud the children are of their regional customs and traditions whilst at the same time being eager to share their experiences with others. They display a rich cultural diversity united in the common context of the European Union.

I would like to say a big thank you to all the children and teachers from eight different member states who have enthusiastically participated in this competition. Unfortunately there can only be a few winners but there were so many excellent entries. I hope you enjoy this booklet as much as we have enjoyed seeing these lovely pictures and discovering these traditions.



A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping initial 'U' followed by a series of loops and a final flourish.

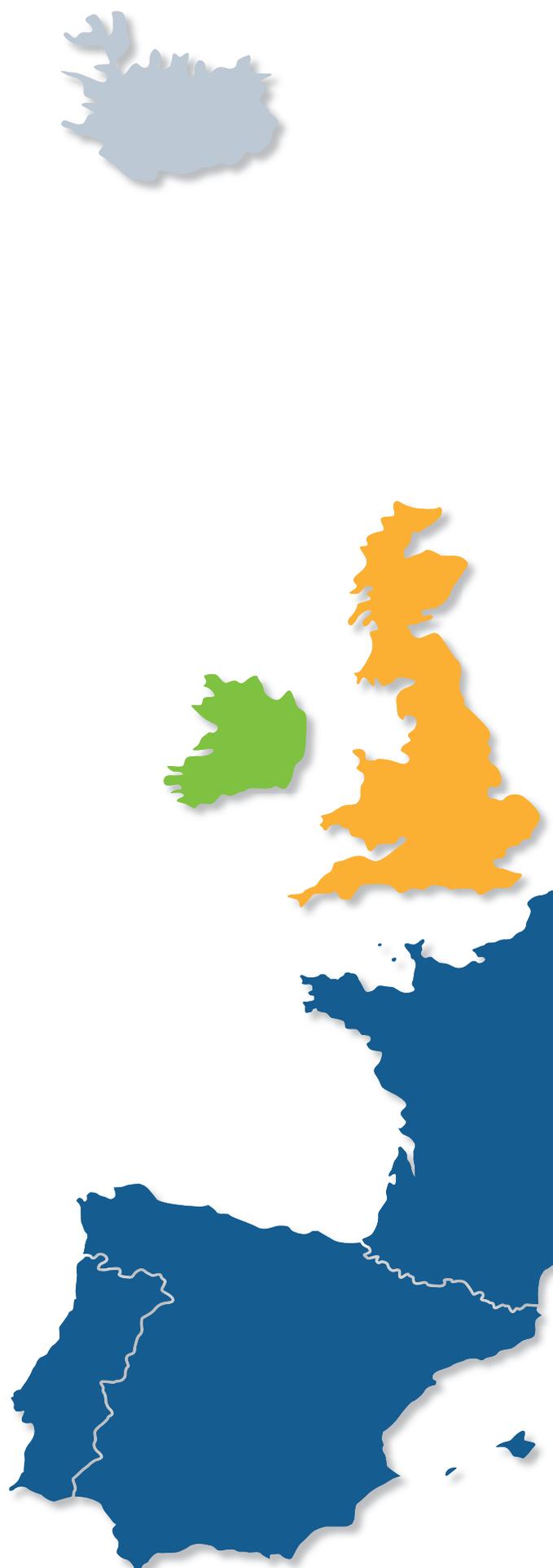
**Dr. Uno Silberg**  
*President of the European Alliance group  
Committee of the Regions*

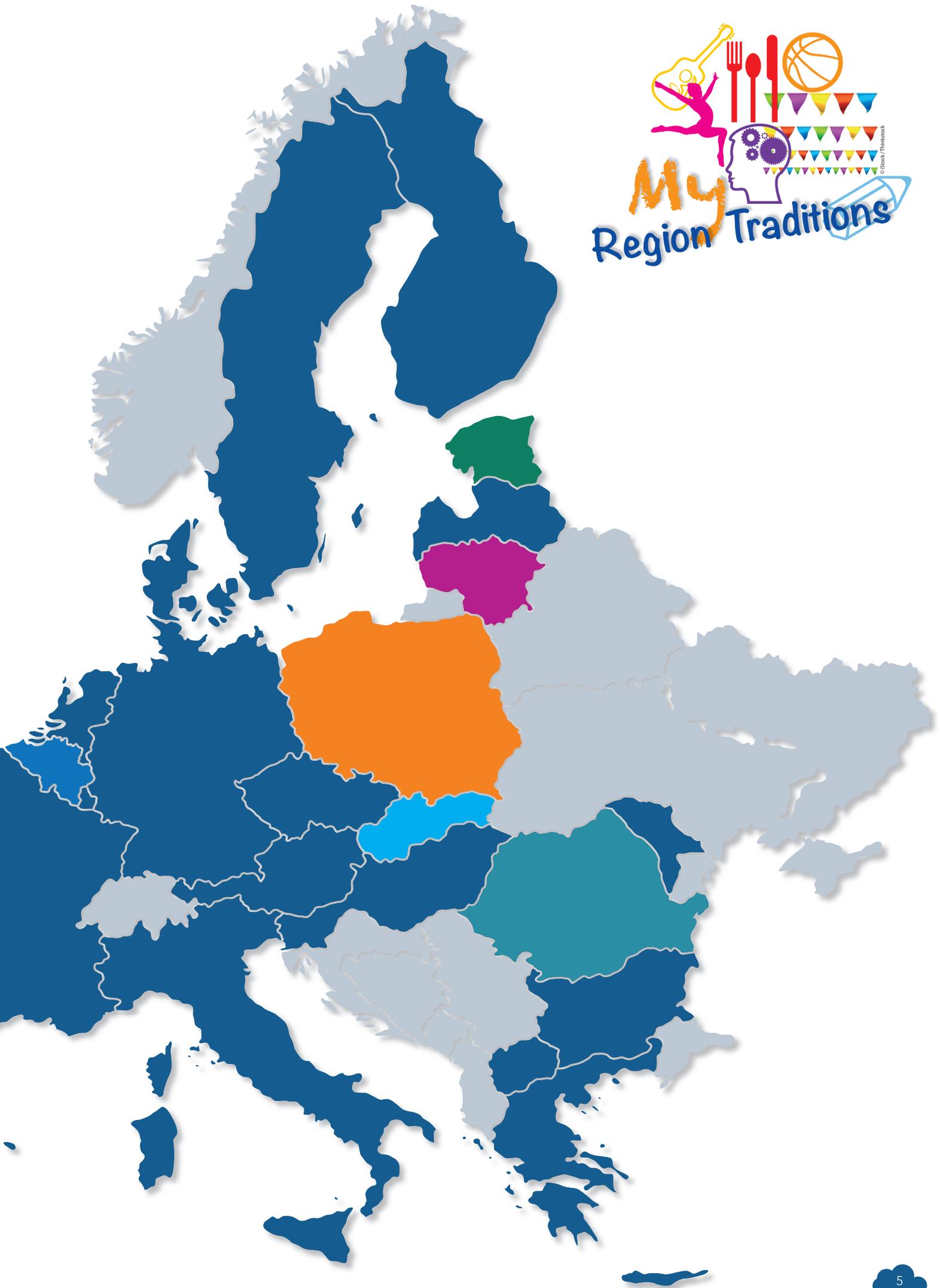


# With the participating schools

## Traditions in:

- Mechelen, **Belgium**  
.....
- Hofstade (Aalst), **Belgium**  
.....
- Harjumaa, **Estonia**  
.....
- Lääne-Virumaa, **Estonia**  
.....
- Ennis, **Ireland**  
.....
- Panevezys, **Lithuania**  
.....
- Pagėgiai, **Lithuania**  
.....
- Oleśnica, **Poland**  
.....
- Łubianka, **Poland**  
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- Wołów, **Poland**  
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- Polkowice, **Poland**  
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- Gdynia, **Poland**  
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- judetul Dâmbovița, **Romania**  
.....
- Spišský Hrhov, **Slovakia**  
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- East Renfrewshire, **Scotland, United Kingdom**  
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- Thorpe, **United Kingdom**  
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- Linwood, **Scotland, United Kingdom**  
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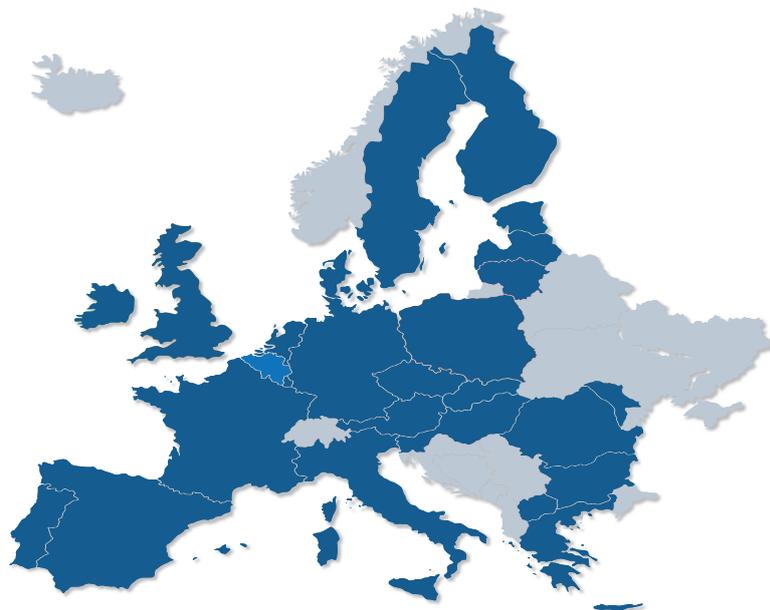
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Jessie Sas** (11 years)

Every year we put up a Christmas tree at home, at the beginning of December when it's cold and dark outside. We decorate the tree with lights, pretty

baubles and garlands. On Christmas Eve we sit down with the whole family to celebrate with delicious food, music and lots of presents

under the Christmas tree. It's all very cozy and nice, and best of all we get more celebrations one week later on New Year's Eve!



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:

**Anaam Jabro** (11 years)

Hurray! Easter is here again! Just like every other year cute chicks are playing in the grass.

The sun is shining and there is a beautiful rainbow in the sky. There's a giant basket full of delicious chocolate eggs standing in the middle of the lawn, brought by the Easter Bunny! In the past people used to tell children that these lovely eggs were brought by the "Bells from Rome".



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:

**Tessa Luwel** (10 years)

My name is Tessa and my drawing was about All Saints.

On 1 November our tradition is to take flowers to the graves of relatives. We use specially grown chrysanthemums for this. In the past we took plants with big white flowers, but nowadays there are small flowers with many different colours.

This makes the graveyard look really nice with all the colourful flowers. Around this time of year I go with my dad to the graveyard to put flowers on my great grandparents' tomb. They are my dad's grandma and grandad.

EUROPESE UNIE



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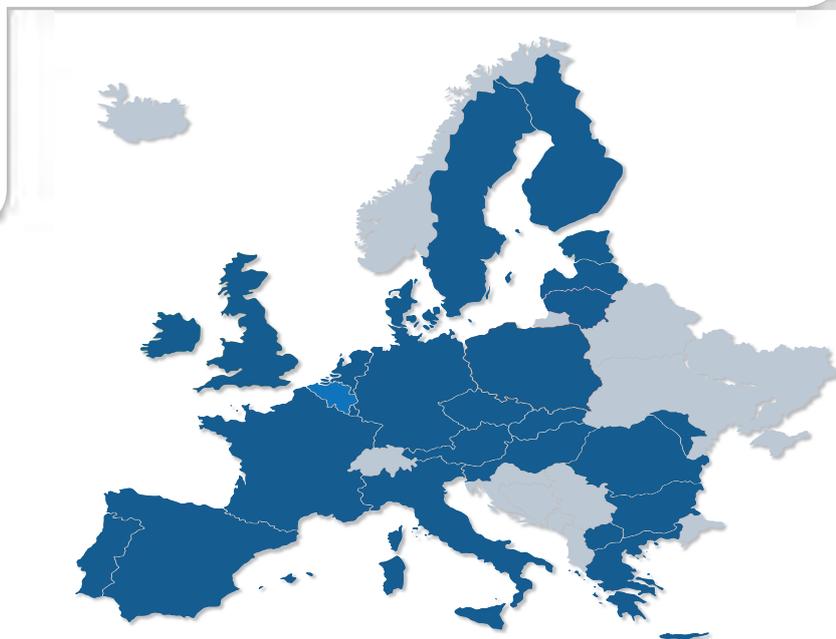
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Maud Van Durme** (10 years)

In Aalst, we have a traditional carnival. Every year the people of our town celebrate for three days long. During the carnival we make fun of everything and everybody. "Voil Jeanet" and "Ajoin" (onion) are symbols of the Aalst carnival. Onions refer to the onion throwing contest on Carnival Monday. "Onions" is also a nickname for the people of the town. There used to be a

big onion market in Aalst. The town is also known for its sporting prowess, with basketball team Okapi Aalstar playing to over 2000

enthusiastic fans, as well as delicacies such as local pies and chips.



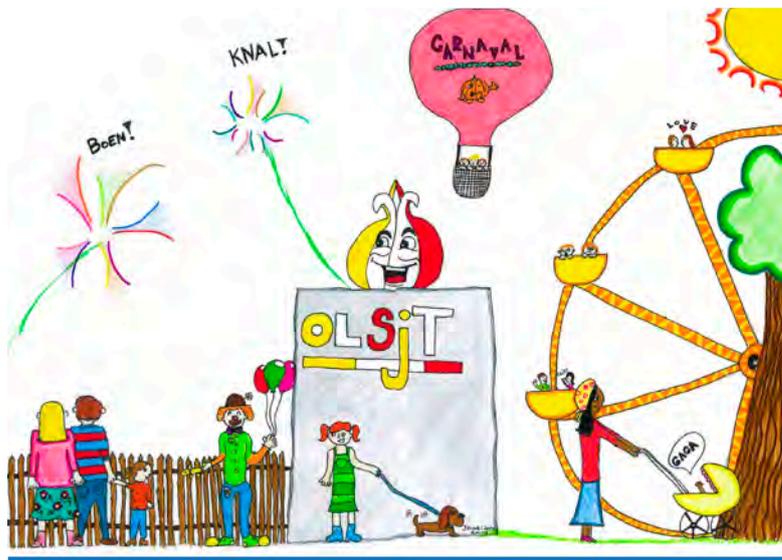
2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Fabian De Petter**  
 (10 years)

Gilles Van Schuylenbergh is a young artist living in our town. His father André is also a well-known local artist. Gilles creates artworks about our town, using photographs which he cuts up and covers with paint and graffiti. I decided to use this same method. I chose some photos and started working on them with crayons. As a subject, I chose Dirk Martens. Born in the 15th century, he printed the first books here. This achievement is commemorated by a statue in the town's marketplace. A street and school in Aalst have also been named after him. Over the years the bronze statue has turned black, resulting in its nickname of the "black man". You can also visit his grave in Saint Martin's



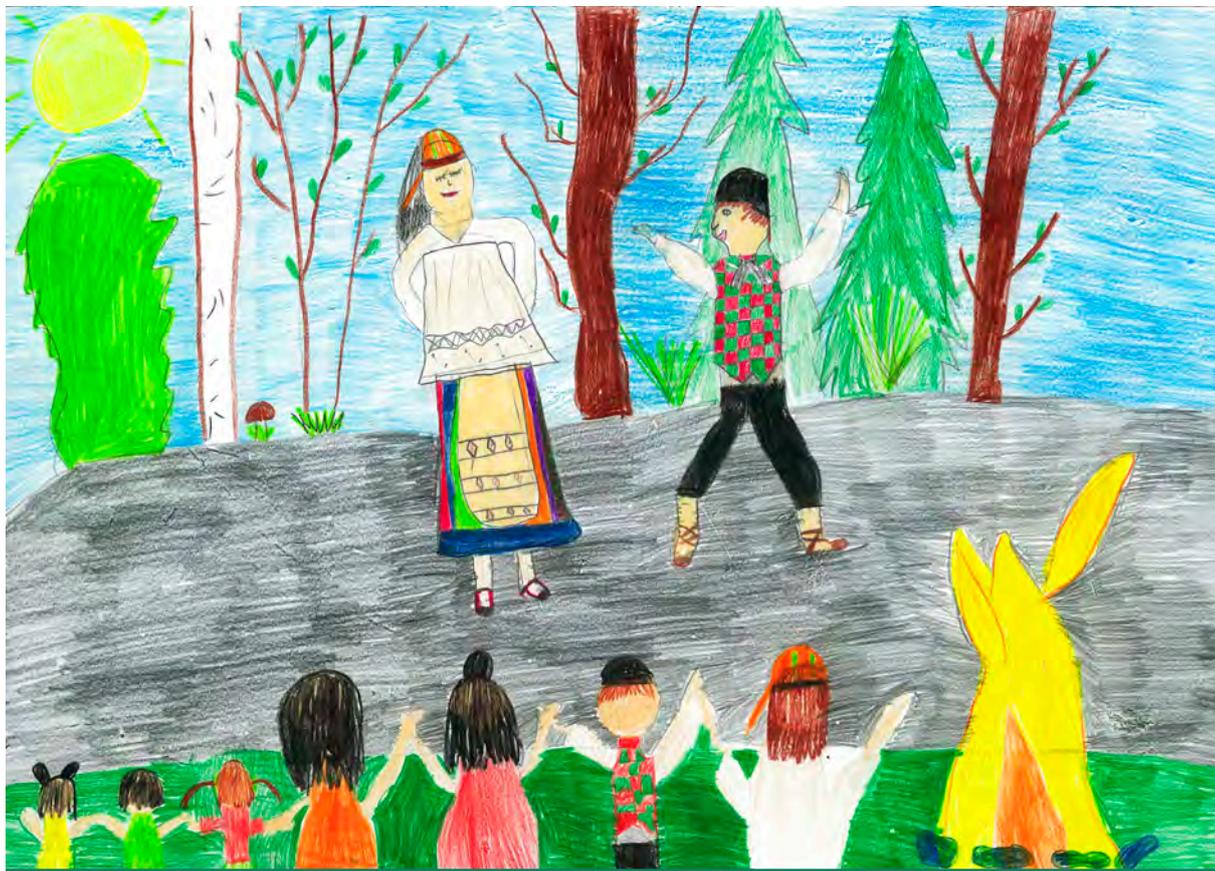
church, which has recently been renovated. In my artwork you can also see some of the magnificent buildings surrounding

the marketplace, such as the belfry, the town hall and the "Borse Van Amsterdam" building.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Lotte Van den Spiegel**  
 (11 years)

The subject of my picture is the carnival, as a typical feature of Aalst. I've also included a ferris wheel, as the carnival includes a fairground, and a clown as most people dress up for the carnival. To show that everyone is welcome in Aalst, I've also drawn someone with a brown skin. In our local dialect the town is known as Oilsjt. I drew an onion, because there used to be a large onion market next to the hop market. The townspeople used to be also known as onions. Oilsjt, town of my dreams.



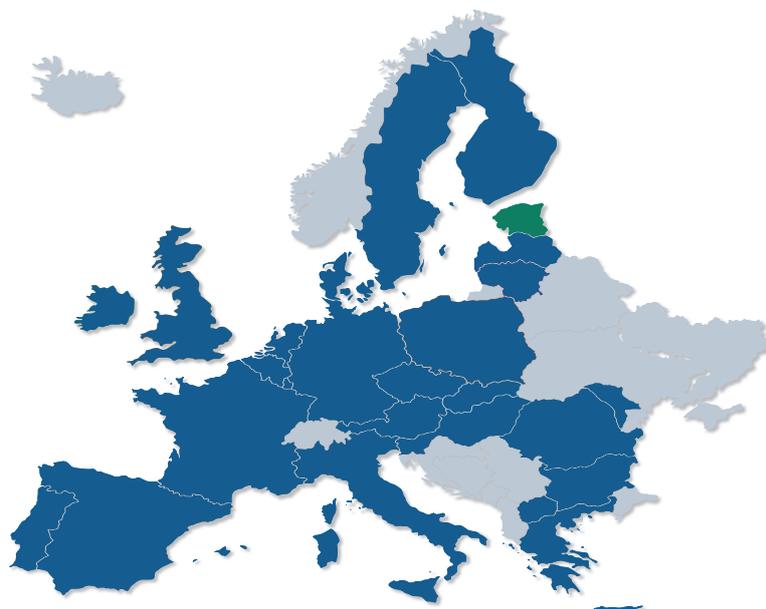
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Teele Kaljula** (9 years)

### Traditional St. John's day bonfire

On the night before June 24 (St. John's day) Estonians celebrate the shortest night of the year by lighting bonfires

and staying up late. On the picture, the people wear traditional clothing, play games and dance.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Karita Ruursild** (10 years)

**Martinmas**

On the day before November 10 (Martinmas/ St. Martin's day) Estonian traditionally celebrate the beginning of the winter by dressing up in ugly costumes and going from door to door.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Kristina Rüütsalu**  
 (12 years)

**St. John's day bonfire in Ojasoo**

On the night before June 24 (St. John's day) Estonians celebrate the shortest night of the year by lighting bonfires and staying up late.

# Vasta Kool (Vasta School)

Lääne-Virumaa, **Estonia**



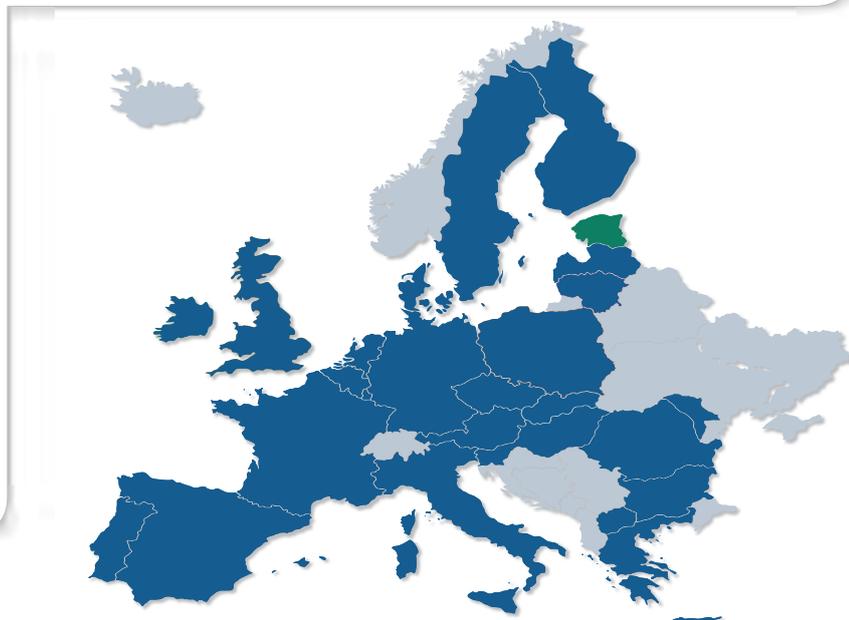
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Kristiina Kõrve** (12 years)

My picture depicts Estonians' loved celebration - Shrove Tuesday. The drawing is separated in two sections (by a loved plant, flax, that was used to make cloth). The upper section is about Shrove Tuesday many many years ago and the lower part is about nowadays. The painting shows how the tradition has changed - clothes are different but similar. Eating traditions have changed - people used to love pea soup and boiled pig feet. Nowadays they are also cooked but not so loved. People love baked buns more. Skiing and sledging were and are very popular. The tradition says that the person who has the longest ride will have the longest flax plants (to get more cloth). The page border is decorated with the national costume pattern of my home village (Viru-Nigula). People love the day very much. The buns are cooked and sold many days before Shrove Tuesday. Schools

arrange different competitions - skiing, sledging and many other funny games. Another tradition which has remained almost the same is spinner making. Materials are changed - people used to

make it out of a boiled pig's foot bone but nowadays we make it out of a button. It makes a funny noise and it is fun to compete to find out whose spinner makes the loudest noise.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Anete Heinmets** (6 years)

My picture depicts Estonians' loved celebration - Midsummer Day. It is celebrated on the 24th June. It is a part of a historical event but nowadays people celebrate the longest night of summer. The most important thing is the bonfire. We like it to be huge in order to let it burn the whole night long. We wave our national flags and dance all night. Many competitions are held (like jumping in a big bag etc.) Children like it that they are allowed to stay out late.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Johanna Selder** (8 years)

My picture depicts Estonians' loved celebration Midsummer Day. That is celebrated on the 24th of June. It is connected to our history. We celebrate it as the longest night of summer. We light bonfires, we dance and sing. We wear national costumes on that day. One of the most important things is swinging. If a group of people don't have a swing, they build it. It is very large and sometimes even massive. Many many people can swing on that swing at the same time. During swinging we like to sing. The green plant that is on the right hand corner is a fern. We believe that on that night the plant starts blossoming. If you love somebody, you try to find a plant that is blossoming, then you will be very happy in the future. The scientists say that it never blossoms. But we still keep searching. This is very romantic.



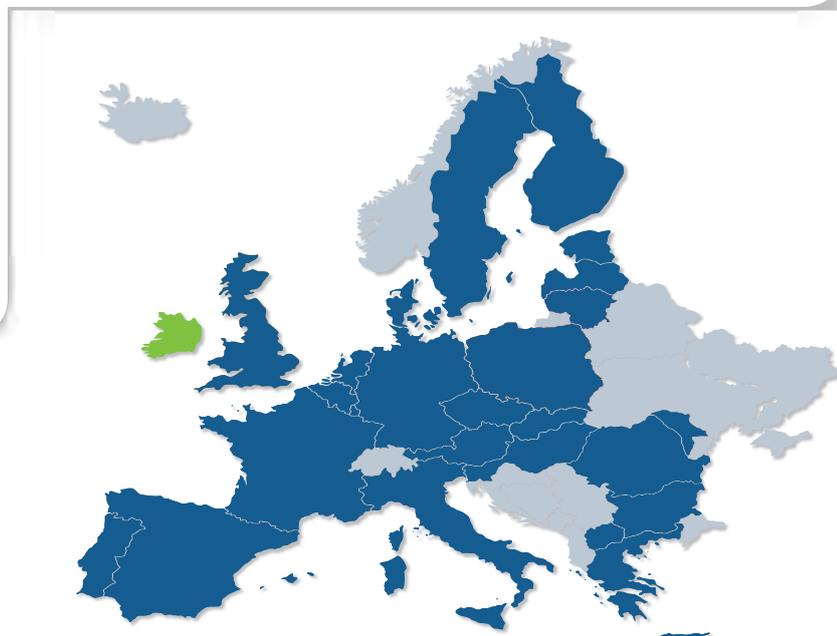
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Elizar Makejev** (12 years)

I drew a picture of the 2013 All Ireland Hurling Final in Ireland. Hurling is our national sport. It is not played professionally and it is only played in Ireland. Players do not get paid to play, although they train a lot and work very hard to become good hurlers. It is the fastest team sport in the world. I drew this poster because the hurling final took place during the month of September in our national stadium, Croke Park, in Dublin. The team from my county, Clare, played against the team from Cork. Clare won! The player in the picture is Shane O'Donnell. He

is my hero. He has a hurley in his hand and he uses that to hit the sliotar (small ball). If you hit the sliotar in to the net, you score a goal –that is worth three

points. If you hit the ball over the net and between the posts, you score a point. Over 80, 000 people were at this match. I love hurling!



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Shannon Hegarty**  
 (10 years)

I live in Ennis, Co. Clare, on the west coast of Ireland. Irish music is one of our very important traditions, culture and heritage. This is a drawing of a Hohner Black Dot Accordion. I play Irish traditional music on this instrument. I am very lucky to have inherited this from my grandfather who is a very well known accordionist. He is a member of the famous Kilfenora Ceili Band from County Clare. I am the fifth generation of my family to play Irish music. It means something very special to me. The Fleadh Ceoil is the biggest Irish music festival competition in Ireland and I have successfully competed there. I love playing Irish music.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Ailish Moran** (12 years)

I live in County Clare, on the west coast of Ireland. We love to play our traditional sports in Clare. Hurling is the fastest

field sport in the world and is played by boys and men. Girls and women play camogie, which, like hurling, is played on a pitch, uses a hurley (ash stick) to hit a sliotar (hard ball). Players wear helmets as these games can be very fast and dangerous. We learn to play hurling and camogie at school when we are six or seven years old and we love it because it is so much part of our tradition and heritage. On the 17th March each year, we celebrate St. Patrick's day. This is our national holiday when we all wear green and celebrate our national saint. We wear shamrock and take part in parades and have a day off school! Ireland is very well known for its music, culture and traditions. The town where I live, Ennis, is a wonderful place for people to come and visit to see our games, hear our music and enjoy all the natural beauty of County Clare.



1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

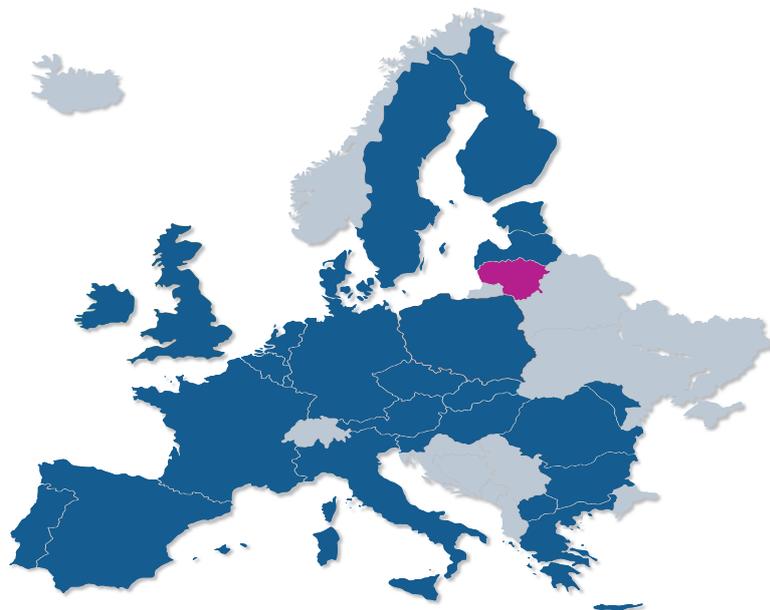
**Ignas Visockis** (9 years)

#### My country

National clothing, traditional food and a musical instrument are captured in the picture. A symbol of the favourite

play game basketball is also drawn in the picture, and the affection for the traditions and the native country is shown through the symbol of a heart

which is in the colours of the flag of our native country, Lithuania.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Goda Plonytė** (8 years)

**Easter**

The drawing captured the beautiful festival of the spring - Easter. Easter is a time when Easter Granny comes to little kids and brings a basket full of beautifully decorated eggs. Children are happy and waiting for more gifts”.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Viltė Andrunavičiūtė**  
(9 years)

**The Game**

The drawing depicts a very popular game in Lithuania, a basketball game. The game unites many people, and it creates new traditions in a country when people get together and celebrates the best teams accomplishments”.





1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

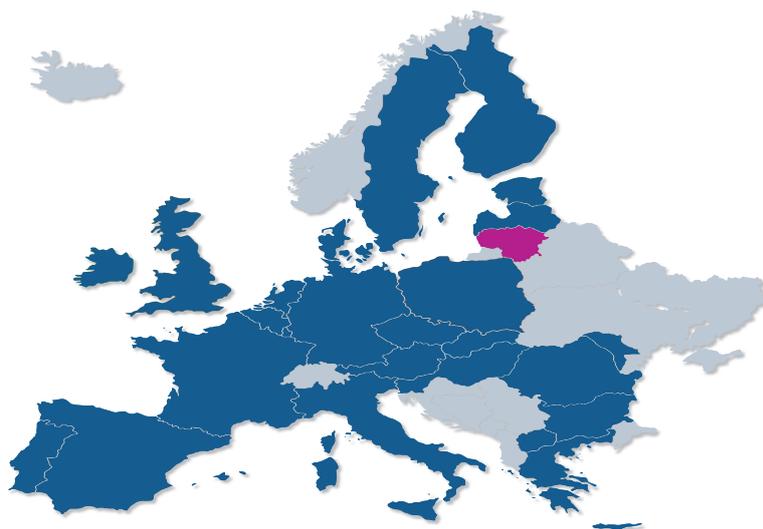
**Gabija Norvilaitė** (9 years)

#### My Christmas

Christmas is celebrated the world over, but Lithuanians do it best and have the most fun. We pupils decorate the classrooms and the Christmas trees

with decorations we make ourselves. Naturally, we also remember to decorate a tree for the animals in the woods. We bring them little presents and build a snowman.

Most importantly, though, we wait for Father Christmas and his presents. With Father Christmas we dance, sing and play different games. That's how wonderful Christmas is in our country!



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Dilonas Girčius (10 years)**

**Christmas**

Before Christmas we decorate the Christmas tree. On Christmas Day, we get up early to look at our presents. We love seeing them under the Christmas tree. Later we go outside. We dance around the decorated Christmas tree, play different games, sledge and wish each other well. It's the most wonderful celebration in our family!



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Modesta Norbutaitė (8 years)**

**Merry Christmas**

Christmas is the most wonderful celebration we have at home. The whole family looks forward to Christmas. We decorate the Christmas tree and the house. But most of all I look forward to Father Christmas. He always brings me lots of presents.



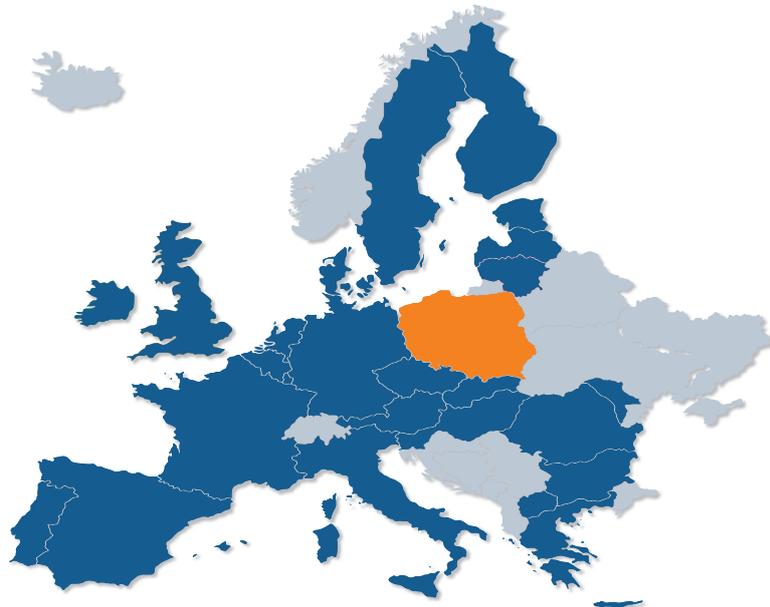
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Dominika Wyglądała** (12 years)

I live in Poland and I am Polish. I would like to tell you about my favourite celebration – Easter. We celebrate the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. On Holy Saturday I prepare this special

Easter basket-my grandma helps me and I love it! The basket contains Easter eggs, bread, meat, salt and a figure of lamb made of sugar – it is delicious! Then we go to a church where a priest

bleses it with holy water. On Easter Monday we have a very funny custom when we pour ourselves with some water! This is my favourite time of the year!



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Kinga Lisowska (10 years)**

I love all the Polish traditions and preparations for coming Christmas.

**The preparation of the table**

First, straw or hay, a reminder of Christ's birth in a stable, is placed under a white linen tablecloth, which symbolizes Mary's veil. In the middle of table is placed wafer, which is called in Polish opiatek. An extra place is set for any stranger who happens to pass by.

After sunset, the youngest child is sent to watch for the first star. This is why the wigilia dinner is also known as the Star Supper. Only then are the candles on the table lit and the dinner begun. But nothing is eaten before the "breaking of the opiatek."

The eldest family member takes the opiatek wafer, breaks it and shares it with the next eldest with wishes for good health and prosperity, and a kiss on each cheek. Each person then exchanges opiatek with everyone else at the table. It can be a very emotional time.

**The Wigilia Meal on Christmas Eve .**

Wigilia in Poland is a meatless meal because, years ago, Roman Catholics fasted for the four weeks of Advent, including Christmas Eve. In the past there were thirteen main dishes -represent-



ing the Apostles and Christ, but, nowadays, many families have replaced this tradition with a twelve-fruit compote for dessert. The foods are to represent the four corners of the earth - mushrooms from the forest, grain from the fields, fruit from the orchards, and fish from the lakes and sea. Typical dishes include :Christmas Eve borscht with mushrooms and dumplings, carp in aspic, herrings ,breaded whitefish, meatless cabbage

rolls and noodles with poppyseed. Desserts might include nuts, tangerines, chocolates, poppyseed roll, honey-spice cake, gingerbread cookies. Kutia, a kind of gruel with cracked wheat and honey, is also eaten in some parts of Poland on Christmas Eve. After the meal we sing carols and open presents. Then the family prepares for Midnight Mass known as Pasterka or Shepherds' Mass because they were the first to greet the Baby Jesus.

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Zuzanna Moryson (11 years)**

My family during the year and Christmas time prepare traditional dishes. In Lower Silesia traditional food was shaped by centuries until the outbreak of World War II. The new residents from all over the world brought their own culinary traditions. The most famous dishes in Lower Silesia are:

- żurek- comes from the area of Wrocław. It is a soup made of soured rye flour, meat and with halved hard-boiled eggs.
- karp- fry fish, on most of Polish tables guests during the Christmas Eve
- ciasto drożdżowe (yeast-cake)- dessert served with coffee



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**Komitet Regionów**



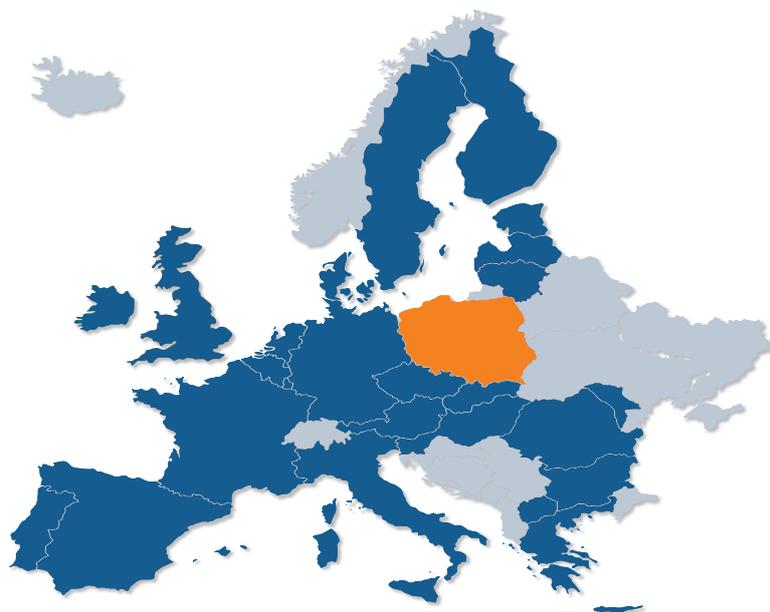
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Oliwia Haase** (7 years)

In the picture we can see a Polish family standing around the table and waiting for the first star in the winter

sky. In Poland, the most important day of Christmas celebration is Christmas Eve. On the table, there are usually

twelve traditional dishes, mainly fish. There is always one place more for an unexpected visitor.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:

**Marta Prowadzisz (9 years)**

In the picture there are children who are carrying an effigy of Winter in order to put it into the river. Every year, on the 21st of March, children make an ugly doll called Marzanna. It is made of wood, straws and paper. In Polish tradition, children believe that when Marzanna drowns Spring will come fast.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:

**Patrycja Lewandowska (11 years)**

My picture presents a girl called Katarzynka who is holding freshly baked ginger bread. This scene is based on the Polish legend which tells us why Torun is known as a city where the best ginger bread is made.

# Zespół Szkół Publicznych w Wołowie

Wołów, Poland

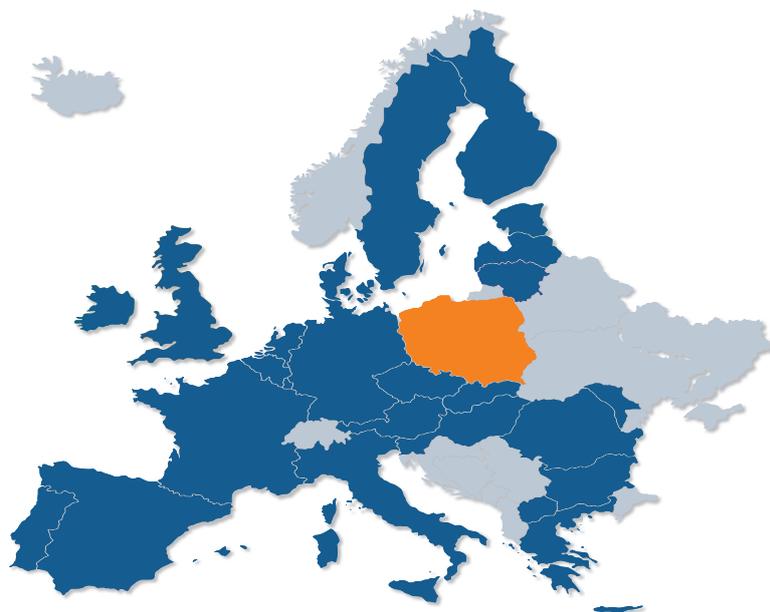


1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Zunna Chodorowska**

(11 years)

In my region there is a folk band "Mojecice" that looks after old music and dance traditions from the eastern parts of former Poland. After World War II a lot of people from those territories came to Lower Silesia. "Mojecice" have performed for over 30 years and they have got a lot of melodies and old folk songs in their repertoire. The singers are always accompanied by a band. My grandmother Wiktoria, thanks to whom I got to know the traditions in my region, used to sing in the band.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Oliwia Walichnowska**  
 (12 years)

Decorating Easter eggs is an old Polish tradition which is passed on from generation to generation. The activity is connected with celebrating Easter. Every year grandparents, parents and children sit together and decorate Easter eggs by painting traditional patterns or colours on them. Traditional decorating techniques are still used nowadays.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Paulina Szerszeń**  
 (11 years)

A harvest festival is a typical holiday connected with agriculture which is celebrated every year. In my area there are a lot of farmers and that's why the event is so important. After finishing the harvest, usually in September, farmers bring traditional wreaths made from harvested crops. There are also exhibitions of crops and agricultural machines. In this way farmers say 'thank you' for successful harvests.





1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

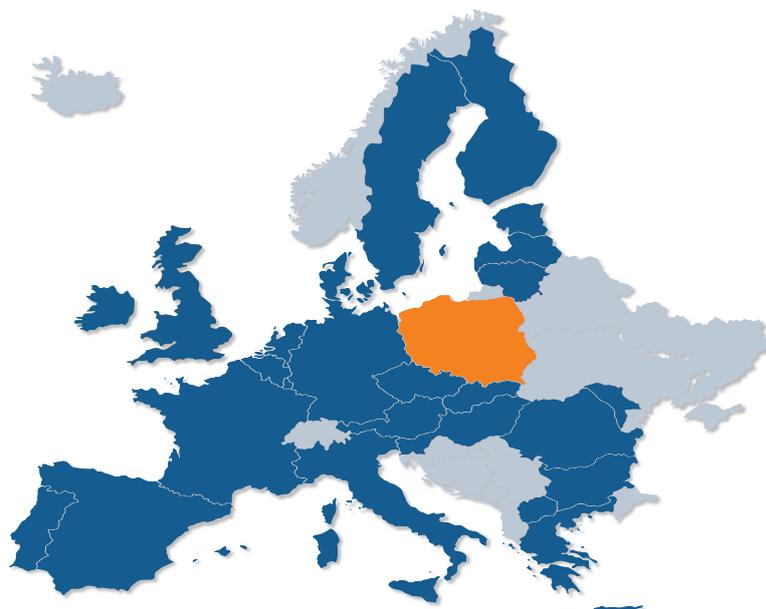
**Ewa Peregrym** (10 years)

#### Sport in Polkowice

Basketball and cycling are the sports which have been trained in Polkowice for a long time. A lot of children and

teenagers play basketball, because there are many sports fields and sports halls. Both boys and girls play basketball here. Cycling (riding a bike) is also a

great sport; the majority of the children cycle to school and go on cycling trips after lessons.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:

**Daria Adamczewska**

(10 years)

**Swimming**

Swimming is one of the most popular sports in our town. There is also a swimming pool at our school which is used both during and after lessons. There is also Aquapark (a water park) which is visited by the local people and many guests arriving in Polkowice. We keep fit and we win a lot of medals due to our swimming pools and regular training.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:

**Tymoteusz Niklasiński**

(10 years)

**The theatre**

Although Polkowice is a rather small town, it is famous for its annual event called "Dni teratru" (Theatre Days). Due to this event we do not have to go to bigger cities in order to see theatre plays. The theatre in Polkowice offers many interesting performances for children and teenagers; thus, you can spend your free time in absorbing way.

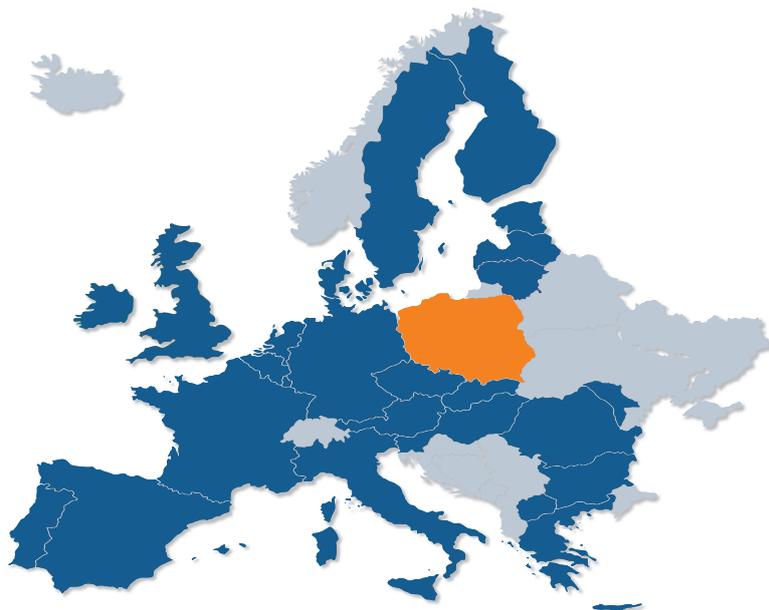




1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Agnieszka Smolińska**  
(10 years)

My picture presents two people dancing a traditional Polish folk dance on the beach. They are wearing Kashubian regional costumes which are very colourful, with embroidered flowers and patterns. There are seven different colours, each one representing something unique in the Kashubian region. Dark Blue represents the Baltic Sea, medium blue is the colour of the Kashubian Lakes, light blue the sky over Kaszebe, yellow represents both sand and amber, green represents the meadows and forest, red symbolizes the warm hearts and love for the Kashubian heritage and black is for the sorrow and adversity of the Kashub people.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:

**Martyna Waloszawska**  
(11 years)

My picture presents one of the most popular traditions for the Midsummer Night's Eve. It is a Slavic festival associated with the summer solstice and we celebrate it during one of the shortest nights of the year, from 23rd to 24th of June. That night girls will wear wreaths of summer flowers on their heads, and float them later, often with lit candles on rivers, and attempt to foretell their future relationships. It is also occasion for men to capture the wreath of the girl they fancy to capture her interest. There is an old legend which says that only during this night ferns bloom, and whoever finds the fern flower will secure himself prosperity, luck and power.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:

**Julia Bobrowska**  
(10 years)

My picture presents a couple dancing a traditional Kashubian folk dance "the Koseder" by the sea. It is usually danced at the beginning or as an opening to any seasonal, family, or work celebrations. The Kashubian people consider the Koseder their most representative dance and they believe that as long as it is done, Kashubians will exist.





1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

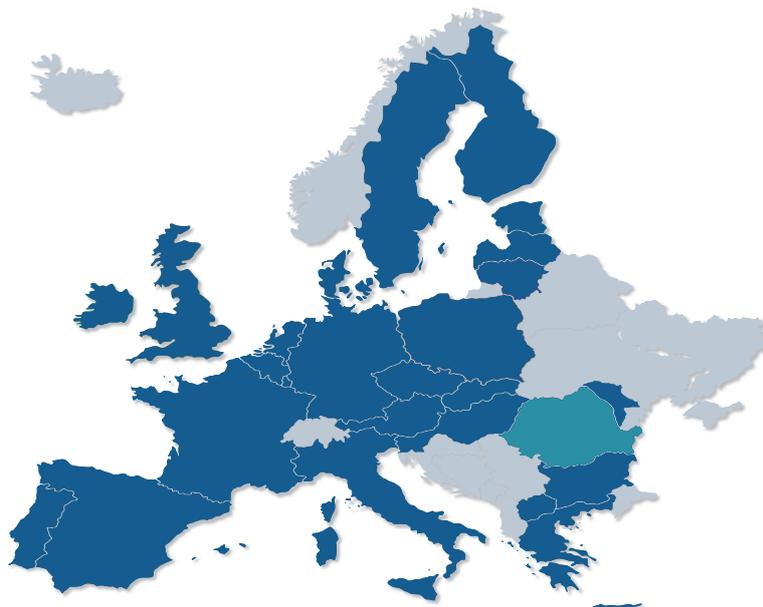
**Roberta Daria Bițoc** (11 years)

### Sumedru's Bonfire

In the noon of Saint Dumitru, on October 25th, at night Sumedru's bonfire is being lit. The children along with the adults prepare the fire one day before. The elders

gather around the fire to tell stories and recall events from long time ago. Sweets are being shared and everyone is invited to join the celebration by calling: "Come at Sumedru's bonfire!"

The fire symbolizes purification and nature's regeneration and it is said that who jumps over the fire will be lucky next year. This way the tradition is respected and carried on from one generation to the other.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Vasile-Marius Ciocan**  
 (10 years)

I consider that one of the best parts of Christmas holidays is represented by the use of traditions that we keep so closely. My drawing represents one of these traditions that our family keeps every year. The Ignat feast, also called the cutting of the pig. This event for me is about team work because our family is united in this feast and this is why I love these kinds of events that keep us all together and happy. This being said, for me the drawing represents union, closeness and understanding in the middle of the family.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Sergiu-Marian Şerban**  
 (7 years)

I am a student of the middle school "Vlad Ţepeş" in Vulcana de Sus. I only know how to write some letters by myself so my grandmother, Filuţa is the one writing the description of my picture. A very old tradition in Romania is the cutting of the pig around Christmas time, We respect this tradition and we are really happy to eat steak and pig on the barbecue. I have drawn this custom but not during the winter as it is traditional because this year my grandmother decided to cut the pig earlier, because my relatives from Spain, my uncle, aunt and cousin came to visit us. This is why in the drawing you can see



the green grass, the shining sun, the willow tree and my whole family.

I am glad I took part in this contest because I really love to draw.

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Comitetul Regiunilor

# Základná škola s materskou školou

Spišský Hrhov, **Slovakia**



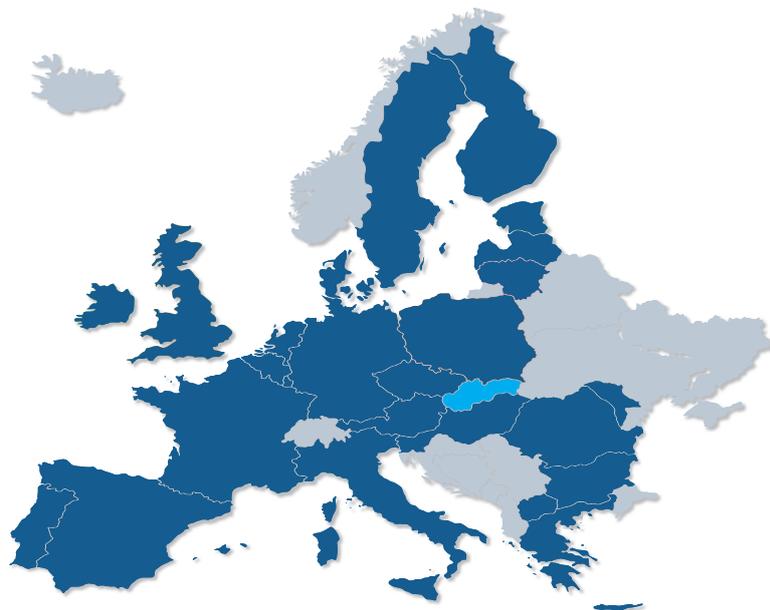
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Jakub Pollák** (12 years)

Hello. My name is Jakub. I am so glad to take part in this competition. I love drawing pictures of my region, as I think it is so beautiful and charming.

I am keen on history and my drawing shows the most significant historical sights of the Spiš region where I live. There are some wonderful churches,

castles, cathedrals and old fortification walls. In the centre of my drawing I wrote the name of my region – Spiš – in graffiti style.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Adam Jarabinec (11 years)**

Hi there, my name's Adam and I want to tell you a bit about my drawing. You can see a typical Slovak folk music band. In Slovakia we love music and nature. You can see three musicians playing and singing a funny song. They are playing the violins and the cello. Behind them there are some traditional wooden houses people which used to live in the past.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Katarína Kubíková (9 years)**

I am Katka and I am 9 years old. Besides drawing I like dancing. Imagine, I have my traditional Slovak folk costume that I wear at dancing festivals. I managed to draw one in my picture. There are boys and girls dancing and singing happily. We wear leather boots, several skirts and hand-made blouses full of colours. In the back there are Slovak highest peaks of the High Tatras national park.

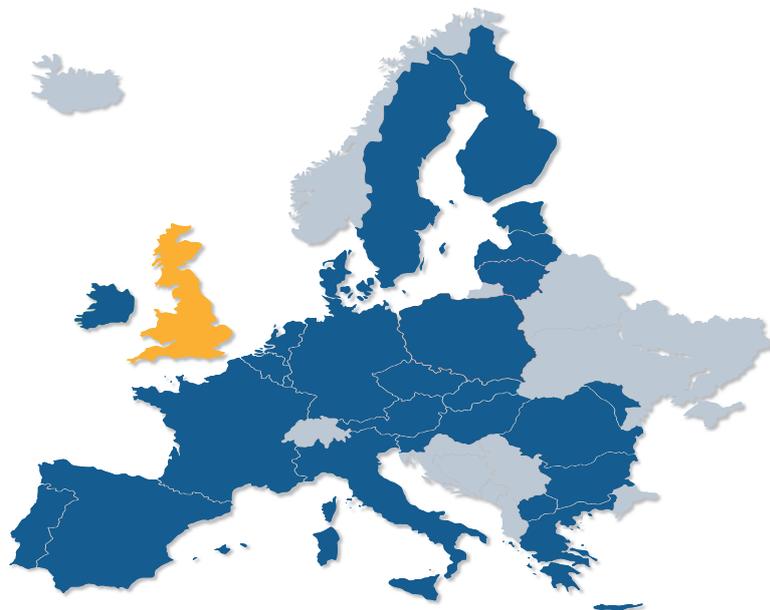


1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Jessica Sargeant** (6 years)

I drew this picture because we celebrate  
Jesus' birthday. We make Christingles

and decorate the Christmas tree. We  
open presents on Christmas morning.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Lewis Campbell** (8 years)

We have Bonfire Night because Guy Fawkes and his gang tried to blow up the King and Parliament. We have bonfires to celebrate that they didn't blow it up.



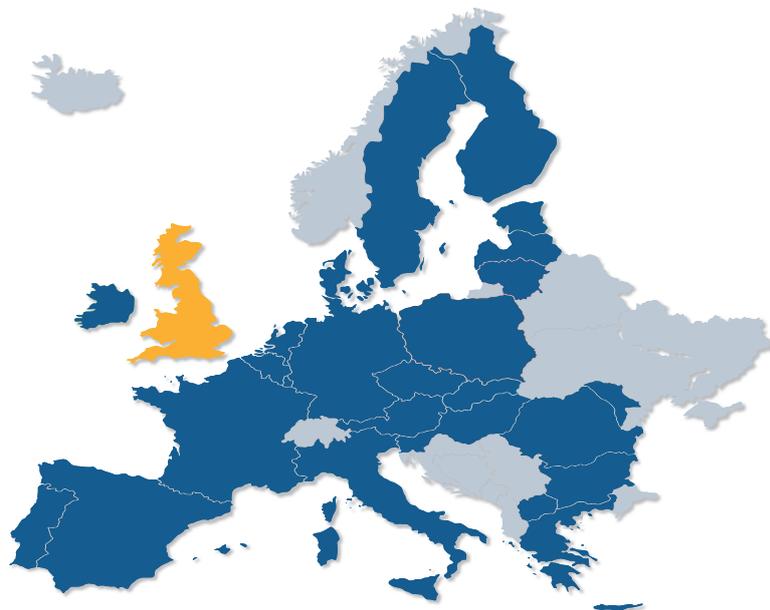
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Ruby Skinner** (8 years)

We have a Nativity play in school to remember the birth of Jesus. I like being in the Nativity so that is why I drew this picture.



1<sup>st</sup> Prize:  
**Scott King** (7 years)

There is a farm in Uplawmoor and two windmills. We really need the windmills for electricity. Our place has a school, a church and a hotel.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Mollie Long (7 years)**

Uplawmoor is a good place to live because there is a tennis court and a park. I like the place I live.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Aigale Griersoni (7 years)**

Uplawmoor has windmills and animals and a church. It has a hotel and a café. I like the café because it sells sweets, juice and ice creams.





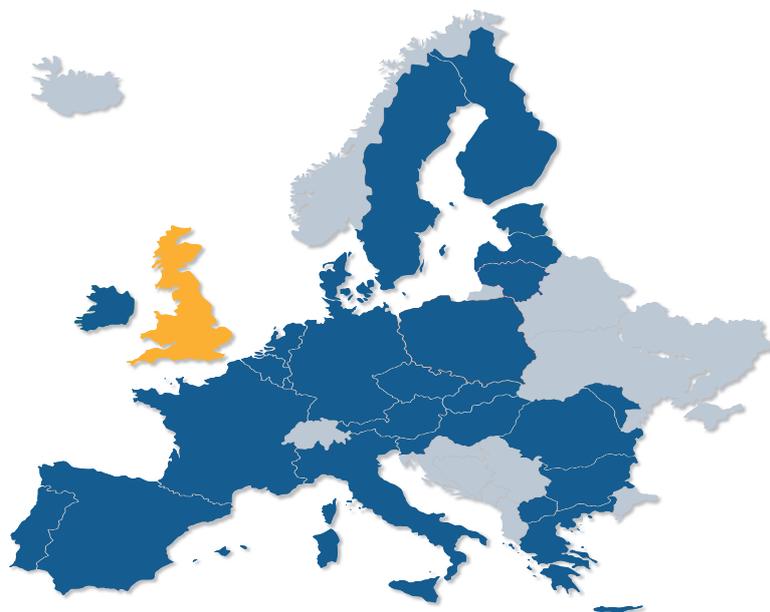
1<sup>st</sup> Prize:

**Roslyn Gorman**

(10 years)

### Robert Burns

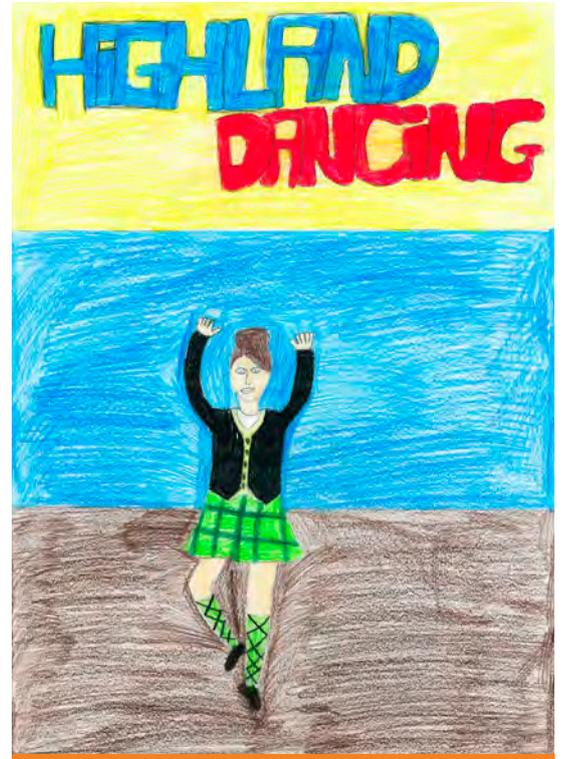
In Scotland there are many traditions but the one I have picked is Robert Burns. Robert Burns is known world-wide for his poems and songs. Some of his songs or poems are Tam O'Shanter, Auld Lang Syne, Happy Birthday, To a Mouse and My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose. On the 25th of January it is his birthday and in Scotland we have a special supper to remember him by.



2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:  
**Melanie Mahoney**  
 (10 years)

### Highland Dancing

The Scottish tradition I picked is highland dancing. There are different types of highland dancing such as the fling and the swords. When people do highland dancing they usually wear a kilt. A kilt is a kind of skirt that is worn by men and women, made from tartan. Highland dancing is very popular in Scotland and is mostly danced to music played by bagpipes. Highland dancers also wear a black waist coat and long patterned socks. Men wear kilts at weddings and sometimes bagpipe players wear them too. Highland dancing is performed at weddings, birthdays, the highland games and lots more.



3<sup>rd</sup> Prize:  
**Sophie Motherwell**  
 (10 years)

### The Highland Cow

A famous Scottish animal is a Highland Cow. The Highland Cow is very hairy compared to your normal cow. They're very hairy to keep them warm in the highlands, that's how it got its name. Highland cows have horns and they're as sharp as daggers so don't annoy one. Angus Steak comes from Highland Cows and people seem to love it. If you see a Highland Cow munching on grass don't be surprised, they munch on grass as well. I absolutely love cows and Highland Cows are amazing animals. That's why I chose these amazing Scottish animals.

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Responsible for editing

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**Committee of the Regions**

EA group Secretariat  
Rue Belliard/Belliardstraat, 101  
1040 Bruxelles/Brussel  
Belgique/België

Tel/ x 32 2/282 2245 - Fax x32 2/282 23 34

[www.ea.cor.europa.eu](http://www.ea.cor.europa.eu)