

**20 ANOS**  
DE EXPERIÊNCIA A FORMAR  
**PROFISSIONAIS**



**CORN HUSKING**  
“DESFOLHADA”



Sowing takes place in early May; in June, it is hoed to remove weeds and the watering of the crop starts in July.

When the corn cob is developed, the farmers cut the top of the stalk, which is a great food for cattle.



In late September, early October the farmers cut up the stalks of corn, which are then transported to the threshing floor in the bullock cart.





The husking (or leafless) is an agricultural task in which you remove the husk from the corn cob. While it may seem like a party, it is a hard and tiring work for both adult men and women, and for the young people and children, that throughout our country work in the field.



As the corn is husked, the corn-cobs are piled up in wicker baskets which, after being filled, are dumped into a deep basket (canastro) or granary (espigueiro).

Enthusiastic young people participate in the corn-husking, always hoping to find a special cob called “milho rei ou rainha”(literally corn-king or queen) that will allow them, according to tradition, to kiss or hug their girlfriend.








The corn-king is the red corn cob; the person who finds it has to give a hug to all those present.

The corn husking always ends with a party and a meal with the sound of a musical windy instrument (concertina) and a popular dance that lasts up to long hours through the night!




*Traditional song- Milho Verde  
(Green corn)*



Milho verde, milho verde  
Ai milho verde, milho verde  
Ai milho verde, maçaroca.  
À sombra do milho verde  
Ai à sombra do milho verde  
Ai namorei uma cachopa

Milho verde, milho verde  
Ai milho verde, milho verde  
Ai milho verde, miudinho  
À sombra do milho verde  
Ai à sombra do milho verde  
Ai namorei um rapazinho  
Mondadeiras do meu milho



Ai mondadeiras do meu milho  
Ai mondai o meu milho bem  
Não olhais para o caminho  
Ai Não olhais para o caminho  
Pois a merenda já lá vêm

O milho da nossa terra,  
ai, o milho da nossa terra,  
é tratado com carinho.  
É a riqueza do povo,  
ai, é a riqueza do povo,  
é o pão dos pobrezinhos.



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*Grapes harvesting  
"Vindimas"*







The harvesting of wine grapes or vintage is one of the most important steps in the process of winemaking. The time of harvest is determined primarily by the level maturity of the grapes, based on the style of wine winemakers wish to produce.





The harvest usually takes place in September, after the oenologists decision, who, since late August, analyze samples for controlling the ripening of the grapes as well as the acidity, weight and colour.





Every year at harvest time in the different lands or regions where this activity takes place, people organize the so called “festa das vindimas”(grape harvest festival), a historical tradition which attracts many tourists, as happens, for example, in the Douro region, the oldest demarcated wine region in the world.





In 2001 UNESCO declared the Alto Douro vineyard region as part of the list World Heritage sites.



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**FERIADOS RELIGIOSOS**  
**RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS**



All SAINTS' DAY "DIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS" | 1st of november

It celebrates all the saints and Christian Catholic martyrs. Traditionally used to remember our deceased loved ones. The All Souls' Day is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November but, for practical reasons, we started to use the 1<sup>st</sup> of November to remember the deceased. This day is no longer holiday since 2013.



N.ª S.ª DA CONCEIÇÃO DAY (Day of the Virgin of the Conception) | 8th of December

“Nossa Senhora da Conceição” is the patroness and queen of Portugal since 1646.

This day is Mother's Day and in the past that date was also celebrated on this day. Currently Mother's Day is celebrated on the 1st Sunday of May.



It is due to King João IV (the first king of the dynasty of Bragança), that Nossa Senhora da Conceição (Lady of Conception Patroness of Portugal ) was proclaimed, by his proposal, during the Cortes gathering in Lisbon, in 1646, patroness of Portugal. D. João IV decided to consecrate the country to the Virgin Mary, after the restoration of the independence. Since then, the Portuguese kings have never wore a crown on their head.





# N.ª S.ª DA CONCEIÇÃO



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**SAINT MARTIN**  
*“S.Martinho”*



## SAINT MARTIN'S LEGEND

Legend has it that Martin (Martinho) was a brave roman knight, who on a very, very cold day, wind and bad weather, found a very poor man, dressed in old clothes, ripped and soaked.



## SAINT MARTIN'S LEGEND

When he saw the beggar, he found himself without anything else to give him! So, Martin took his sword and tore his thick cloak to give half to the poor.



S. Martinho – facade of the Church of the Monastery of Tibães in Braga





## SAINT MARTIN'S LEGEND

Suddenly, it seemed that it was summer with the sun shining! The clouds and bad weather disappeared. It was like a reward from God to Martin for being good and kind. That's why every year, at this time of year, the weather gets better and hotter, causing the traditional "summer of Saint Martin."





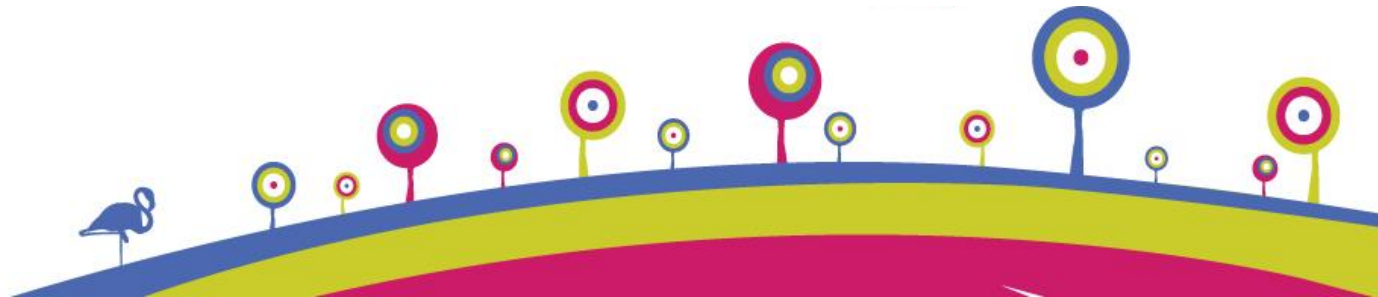
# REPRESENTATIONS OF SAINT MARTIN'S LEGEND



Saint Martin - facade of the Church of  
St. Martin, Santiago de Compostela



Saint Martin - Main facade of St. Martin's Church of  
Santiago de Compostela.



## SAINT MARTIN'S DAY (11<sup>th</sup> November)

According to the Portuguese tradition, St. Martin's Day is commonly associated with the celebration of the maturation of the year's wine, being traditionally the first day when the new wine can be tasted (called Wine of Saint Martin). It is traditionally celebrated, around a bonfire, eating the "magusto" (roasted chestnuts). This festive tradition is associated with a spirit of conviviality and solidarity.





## St. Martin's Day

Also associated with St. Martin's Day, there are two old sayings:

“ On St. Martin's Day, drink the wine and let the the water run into the mill.” and  
“ On St. Martin's Day, go to the cellar and taste the wine”.

Every year, at our school, we also celebrate Saint Martin's Day. In 2013, EPE also showed its solidarity on Saint Martin's Day, by organizing a Solidarity Fair, with the purpose of raising money to buy baskets with food products to be distributed by local institutions.







The students of each class set up their tents selling, at symbolic prices, products made and offered by them. They also sold traditional agricultural products of the region such as lettuce, chestnuts, onions and fruit. This was a fun afternoon for the school community!



Presentation prepared/work done by the students of the Communication -Marketing, Public Relations and Advertising technician course(3<sup>rd</sup> grade/TM1): Carlos Morais | Cláudia Felgueiras | Cristina Marques | Marta Monte | Ana Isabel Ribeiro | Rita Miranda | Sónia Almeida | Tânia Macedo | Cátia Monteiro | Mauro Miranda | William Molinski | Pedro Ferreira |

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