

Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage

in Aliğa, Turkey
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Erasmus+

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Practices, knowledge, ideas, values, skills, traditions, messages, but also related artefacts, objects and places. All this creates a group, national, ethnic or religious identity and strengthens the sense of belonging to a group, a community or a community. Thanks to the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Poles survived 123 years of conquest under Prussian, Russian and Austrian occupation and were able to establish their own independent state in 1918.



Silesia

Historical area in the territory of the Republic of Poland and the Czech Republic in the catchment area of the Upper Oder and the initial course of the Vistula, south-eastern part of historical Silesia.

The Silesia Voivodeship has a population of 4.635 million, which corresponds to 12.14% of the country's population.



Silesian Uprisings

Three armed conflicts in Upper Silesia between 1919 and 1921 between the German and Polish populations. They took place during the formation of the Polish state after the end of the First World War.



Connection of Silesia to Poland

The celebration of the reunification of Upper Silesia with Poland through the symbolic takeover of the Silesian country by the Polish government took place on 16 July 1922 in Katowice. At that time, the law on the takeover of Upper Silesia by Poland was signed.



Monument to the Silesian Insurgents

Monument in memory of the three armed uprisings of the Silesia population against the German authorities to fight for the annexation of Upper Silesia to Poland.



Mining orchestra

The orchestra was founded in 1934 on the initiative of the then director of KWK Katowice, Marian Zajczkowski. In the year it was founded there were 26 miners. In 1976, Stefan Lebek took over the orchestra, which is still Kapellmeister. Under his direction, the orchestra participates in many state and church festivals and organizes festivals and events in Silesia. The orchestra plays in the Silesian Stadium before every game of the Polish national team. The tradition of the orchestra is the annual autumn and spring concerts in the event hall of the MDK Bogucice-Zawodzie in Katowice. The conductor of the orchestra is currently Damian Lebek.



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Christmas in Silesia

Carp bowl in the wallet and money under the plates. When removing the carp, some scales are put aside and then put into the wallet. The Silesians put banknotes or moments under their plates on the Christmas table. It is a variation of the previous custom. However, it has a common objective: prosperity and protection against poverty.

Silesia Christmas Dishes:

- Moczka
- Makówki
- Siemieniotka
- Zupa z głów ryb
- Kompot z suszu

Fladenblatt – a very thin white bread flake, unleavened and unsalted, baked from white flour and water without the addition of yeast, which is shared by the Christians gathered at the Christmas table to wish each other.



Barbórka-Day of the miner

A traditional mining festival celebrated in Poland on 4 December, the day of St Barbara of Nicomedia, patron saint of good death and hard work. In addition to the mountain farmers, geologists and other professions have to do with the search for fossil fuels.

In the mining tradition, Barbórka begins with a solemn morning mass in the church or in the guild house next to the statue of St. Barbara. Afterwards, the mining band marches and performs its anthem in the settlements of the miners and their families as well as in front of the houses of the management. Festive academies and meetings take place. Concerts, artistic performances, games and balls are also organised on the occasion of the day, with the participation of whole families of miners.

Silesian Legends

The Legend of the “Utopek”

Utopek is depicted as a water demon living in the vicinity of ponds, rivers and waters. He lured people to pass by the water, then drowned them or locked them in his underwater shelter. Some Silesian traditions say that these demons may have penetrated the human body.



“Utopek” carving in Katowice

Silesian Dialect

The dialect is the spoken variant of a national language. It is characterized by its own vocabulary, its own pronunciation, a different phraseology or a different articulation. It is often difficult for people who have never had anything to do with it to understand. Understanding the dialect is easiest for people who have been born in Silesia or have such roots. The dialect arises unconditionally in contiguous groups of people who talk to each other. You can hear it in stores, in schools, on public transport, in local authorities, on the streets. Closed societies encourage the emergence of different forms of language known as dialect. Some Silesians use them only at home and answer the questions asked in correct Polish. Many people perceive the use of this language variant as negative. However, the common vocabulary gives the Silesians a feeling of greater emotional attachment to the people and their region.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZrSJ89ZgJFg> – Niklaus godo po śląsku

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1IM7AhHVL0> - Śląska górnicza orkiestra

Customs and Rites Related to Pregnancy and Childbirth

Rites related to a small child

The birth of a child was a great event in the family, which was bound by prohibitions and moral laws and in this community, as it was with other mountain dwellers. The grandmother – the grandmother who, up to her speech, did many things for the mother, e.g. invited the person who took part in the preparations for the baptism, as a mother she was also present at the baptism of the child. A woman, after the birth of a child, who was considered unclean, was not allowed to leave the house until baptism, was not allowed to bake bread or milk cows, was not allowed to do much agricultural work, was not allowed to cling to cattle, all kinds of crops that could interfere with the harvest and bring storms and hail to the crops. Efforts were made to carry out the baptism as quickly as possible so that the child would not die unbaptized, to protect it from the spell of an evil man who might have caused the illness or death of the child, and from the action of evil forces, goddesses, who could kidnap the child and subdue its children “*podciepa – bogincorza*”.

How to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage in Silesia?

1. Cultivating traditions, customs
2. Participating in festivals, annual markets, harvest festives
3. Participating in meetings with regional experts, members of regional groups
4. Speaking in the Silesian dialect
5. Talking legends, singing songs
6. Participating in regional lessons, trips
7. Visiting places connecting to Silesian culture, monuments, coal mines, museums, districts



It was a Silesian tradition that the woman had to peel the geese before the wedding and make them bed linen.

The women met in groups and talked and sang while nibbling feathers.



Silesian costumes





Silesian songs https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=670XwHf_EU8

Poszła Karolinka do Gogolina

Poszła Karolinka do Gogolina
A Karliczek za nią, jak za piękną Panią
Z flaszeczką wina.
A Karliczek za nią, jak za piękną Panią
Z flaszeczką wina.

Szła do Gogolina, przed sie patrzała,
Szła do Gogolina, przed sie patrzała,
Ani się na swego synka szykownego
Nie obejrzała,
Ani się na swego synka szykownego
Nie obejrzała

Prowadźże mnie, dróżko, w ten, w szeroki świat
Prowadźże mnie, dróżko, w ten, w szeroki świat.
Znajdę tam innego syneczka miłego
Co mi będzie rad,
Znajdę tam innego syneczka miłego
Co mi będzie rad.

Nie goń mnie Karliczku, czego po mnie chcesz?
Nie goń mnie Karliczku, czego po mnie chcesz?
Jam ci już pedziała, nie byda cię chciała,
Sam to przeca wiesz,
Jam ci już pedziała, nie byda cię chciała,
Sam to przeca wiesz,

Wróc się, Karolinko, bo jadą goście!
Wróc się, Karolinko, bo jadą goście!
Ja sie już nie wracam, ja sie już nie wracam,
Bo są na moście.
Ja sie już nie wracam, ja sie już nie wracam,
Bo są na moście.

Wróc się, Karolinko, czemu idziesz precz?
Wróc się, Karolinko, czemu idziesz precz?
Nie odpowiem tobie, po swojemu zrobie
To nie twoja rzecz
Nie odpowiem tobie, po swojemu zrobie
To nie twoja rzecz.

Silesian songs <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kp0x2R5CSKY>

Szła dziewczeczka do laseczka do zielonego

Do zielonego do zielonego
Napotkała myśliweczka
Bardzo szwarnego
Bardzo szwarnego
Bardzo szwarnego

Gdzie jest ta ulica gdzie jest ten dom
Gdzie jest ta dziewczyna co kocham ją
Znalazłem ulicę znalazłem dom
Znalazłem dziewczynę co kocham ją

O mój miły myśliweczku bardzo ci rada
Dałabym ci chleba z masłem alem już
zjadła
Alem już zjadła alem już zjadła
Dałabym ci chleba z masłem alem już
zjadła
Alem już zjadła alem już zjadła

Gdzie jest ta ulica gdzie jest ten dom
Gdzie jest ta dziewczyna co kocham ją
Znalazłem ulicę znalazłem dom
Znalazłem dziewczynę co kocham ją

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