



### POLISH NATIONAL WEEK

Monday 8.02.2021 — Polish and regional cuisine

Wednesday 10.02.2021 — Polish music, dance and regional costumes

Friday 12.02.2021 – Scrapbooking workshop





Folk songs of the Opole region, as in the rest of the Polish were performed a Capella. They were sung in one voice and in the appropriate technique characteristic for the local community.

# Folk music of Opole Silesia

The repertoire and the way it was performed, connected with the annual and family rites and simply the daily life of the rural population, were acquired through intergenerational transmission. Since the 1930s, songs have had a multi-voiced voice, probably inspired by the activities of music associations and the church, i.e. organ music, choirs, etc.



There were also known chants, short forms, often of verse construction, which were associated with rites such as wedding, but also simply with fun. Singing also accompanied some dances. The texts of the chants were passed down from generation to generation, but many of them were improvised and were comments on the current situation that accompanied them.

# Folk music of Opole Silesia

They required the singer to know the interpersonal relations, because often their content was very strong and direct. The theme of chants is not only fun, sometimes they touched on topics such as domestic violence, the desire to escape reality, etc. The lyrics were sung between the melodies played by the musicians. The musician played to the chant and corresponded with the melody. It was a kind of conversation with a singer.



### Te opolskie dziouchy





Te opolskie dziouchy, wielkie paradnice, Kazały se poszyć czerwone spódnice.

Siala la, siala la, siala la, la, la, la, Kazały se poszyć czerwone spódnice.

Czerwone sdnice, białe zapaśnice, Zańdą na muzyka stoja jak maśnice.

Siala la, siala la, siala la, la, la, la, Zańdą na muzyka, stoją jak maśnice

Stoją jak maśnice gryfnie wyglądają, Ale w tańcu chłopcom po butach deptają

Siala la, siala la, siala la, la, la, la, Ale w tańcu chłopcom po butach deptają





Traditional dances from Opole have often a twoor multi-part structure, where the first part is a systemic dance and the last — a whirlwinddanced. The different parts differ in the pace of execution, usually the multi-part dance begins more slowly, ends faster. Among the dance melodies and Opole songs there are many songs with walking/polonaise characteristics.

### Folk dances of Opole Silesia

An interesting phenomenon in Silesian dance folklore are dances in three people. In Opole Silesia, as in other regions of Polish and neighboring countries, there are also professional dances imitating the work of craftsmen. Opole dances are characterized by a certain moderation, order and prudence — it is said that these are also the characteristics of the Silesian People themselves.



Traditional folk costume is one of the most beautiful elements of the village culture. The greatest development of Polish folk costumes took place in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It testified to belonging to a given social group and the state of ownership.

# Folk costume from the vicinity of Opole

The appearance of the outfit depended on the region of Poland, climatic conditions, type of economy, socio-economic relations and the history of the region in which it was created. Ideas for clothes were often drawn from noble and middle-class costumes, military uniforms. Currently, it is set up only on the occasion of important church or state ceremonies.



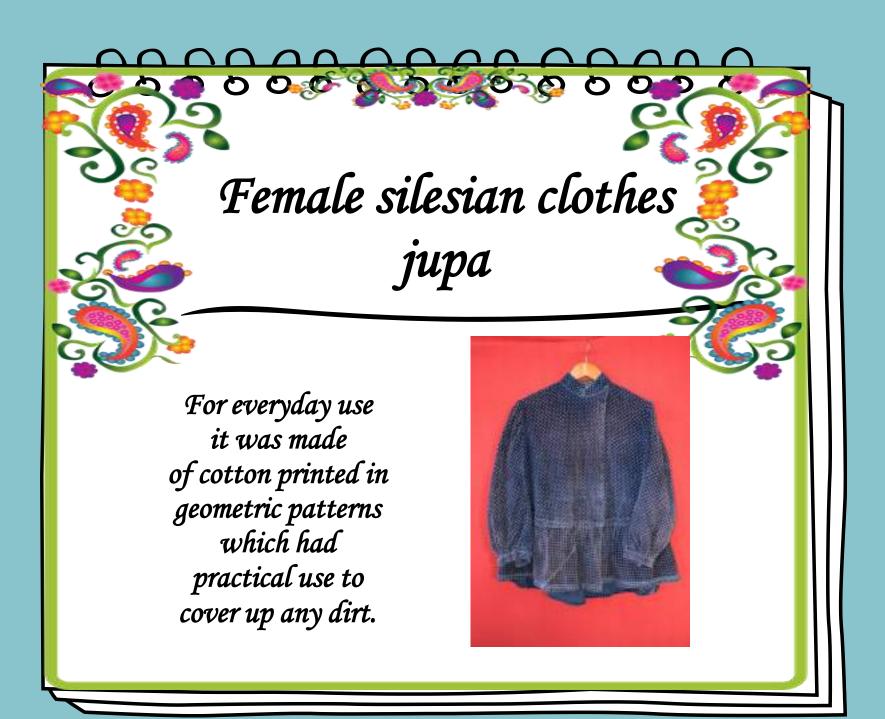
Silesian national outfit(from Opole area) shown in pictures was used up to 90s and all pictures are showing original pieces or garments.

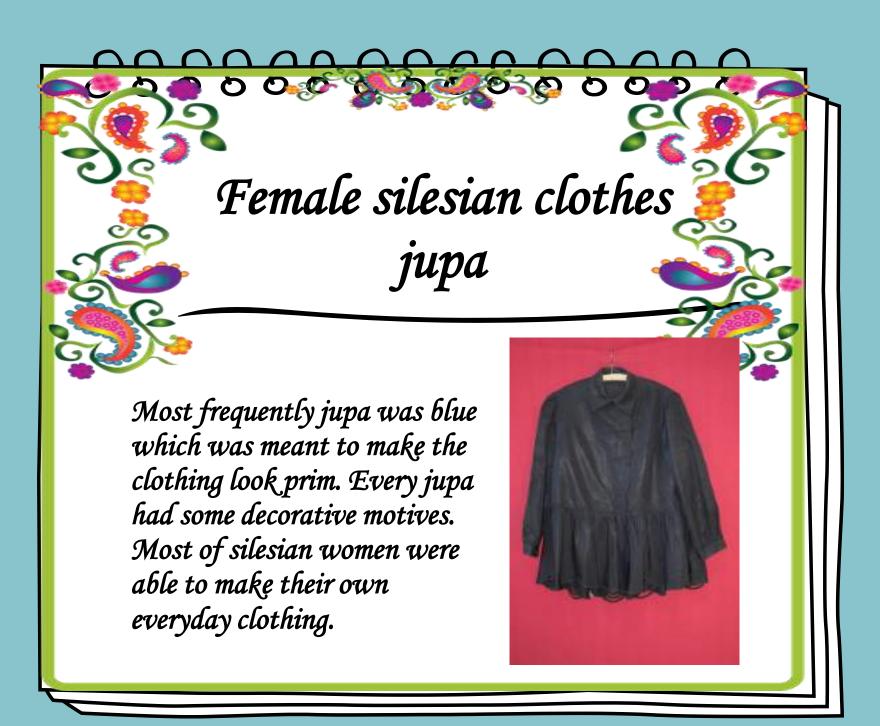






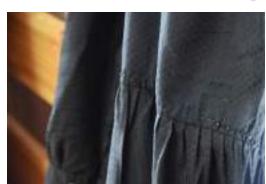
Loos cardigan finished with flounce. Front of the cardigan was opened and being able to button up.







Festive jupa were made by dressmaker from better textiles such as suede or velvet. By the neck it had stand-up collar and flounce and sleeves were decorated with something elegant such as silk or sequin.









In winter people were wearing thick ones and in summer (only during religious or family celebrations) thin.
In summer people used to walk barefoot.

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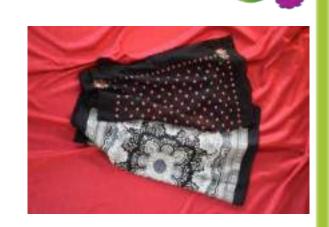
### Female silesian clothes tights ans shoes

Shoes made out of lader in brown or black. Because shoes were expensive people were trying to not to damage them thus frequently people were walking barefoot and just out on the shoes before entering the destination. For work in fields or at home sometimes people were wearing wooden shoes.



Women had long hair in plaits or tied up in knot. On heads they were wearing shawls.

Satka- small shawl worn on head and tied around head.





Bigger shawl from thisk textiles e.h wool or velvet. Its task was to cover head and arms.





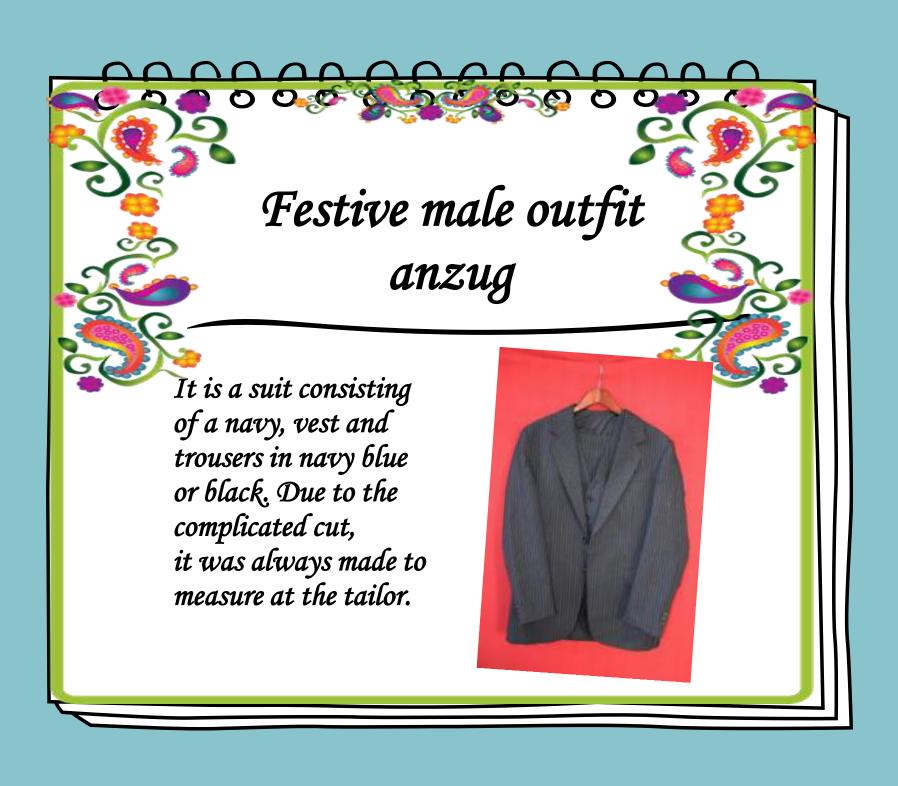














Slips - an elegant tie or bow tie.

A hat - an important element of clothing for every Silesian man. Shoes - always leather, ordered from a shoemaker or bought in a store.





The female attire was usually made of black velvet. A white, silk apron embroidered with plant motifs in the form of green twigs and white flowers was put on the skirt. Similar patterns appeared on wedding scarves. For the wedding, brides put on scarves or had a wreath made of myrtle, known in Silesia as merta.



The men wore a new white shirt, a black wool anzug, and there was a garland on the lapel. The whole thing was complemented by a bow tie or a tie and a vest with a pocket for a coin. There must have been a hat on his head. Black leather shoes were bought for such a big occasion.



