



register nesovne
kulture dediščine

**Register
nesovne kulturne
dediščine Slovenije
(2008–2018)**

**Register of the
Intangible Cultural
Heritage of Slovenia
(2008–2018)**

Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije (2008–2018) / Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (2008–2018)

Urednici / Editors: mag. Anja Jerin, dr. Nena Židov

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*Izdelovanje trniča na Veliki planini / Making trnič cheese on Velika planina
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2018*

Predgovor

Leta 2003 je Unesco sprejel *Konvencijo o varovanju nesnovne kulturne dediščine*, ki naj bi prispevala k boljšemu varovanju nesnovne kulturne dediščine, njenemu spoštovanju, dvigu zavedanja o njeni pomembnosti in zagotavljala mednarodno sodelovanje in pomoč. *Konvencija* med nesnovno kulturno dediščino uvršča ustno izročilo, izraze in jezik, uprizoritvene umetnosti, družbene prakse, rituale in praznovanja, znanja in prakse o naravi in svetu ter tradicionalne obrtne veščine, ki jih skupnosti prepoznavajo kot del svoje kulturne dediščine, s katero se identificirajo in za katere ohranjanje skrbijo.

Slovenija je *Konvencijo* ratificirala leta 2008. Nesnovno kulturno dediščino je takrat vključila v nov *Zakon o varstvu kulturne dediščine* (2008), ki je pred

tem vključeval le materialno premično in nepremično kulturno dediščino. Zakon med drugim opredeljuje naloge Koordinatorja varstva nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki jih je v letih 2009 in 2010 opravljal Inštitut za slovensko narodopisje ZRC SAZU, od leta 2011 pa Slovenski etnografski muzej. Od leta 2008 nastaja *Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine*, v katerega smo do konca leta 2018 vpisali 67 enot. Štiri enote so bile vpisane na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*: Škofjeloški pasijon (2016), Obhodi kurentov (2017), Klekljanje čipk v Sloveniji (2018) in Umetnost suhozidne gradnje, znanja in tehnike (2018, večnacionalna nominacija).

S kratkimi opisi enot, povzetih iz *Registra nesnovne kulturne dediščine*, ki ga vodi Ministrstvo za kulturo RS, želimo predstaviti enote slovenske nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki so bile vanj

vpisane v letih 2008–2018, in tako povečati zavedanje o njenem pomenu. Upamo tudi, da bo knjižica nosilce nesnovne kulturne dediščine spodbudila k pripravi pobud za vpis v *Register*, ki je eden od načinov evidentiranja in ohranjanja nesnovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije.

Anja Jerin, Nena Židov

Foreword

In 2003, UNESCO adopted the *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, the aims of which are to contribute to better safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, to ensure respect for it, raise awareness about its importance and to provide for international cooperation and assistance. The *Convention* includes in the intangible cultural heritage oral traditions, expressions and language, performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and traditional craftsmanship, recognised by communities as part of their cultural heritage, with which they identify and try to safeguard.

Slovenia ratified the *Convention* in 2008. Intangible cultural heritage was included

in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (2008), which had previously included only material movable and immovable heritage. The Act also defined the role of the Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, which from 2009 to 2010 was filled by the Institute of Slovene Ethnology at the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, and since 2011 by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum. The *Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* has been taking shape since 2008 and by the end of 2018 it contained 67 elements. Four elements have been inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*: Škofja Loka passion play (2016), Door-to-door rounds of *kurenti* (2017), Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia (2018) and Art of dry stone walling, knowledge

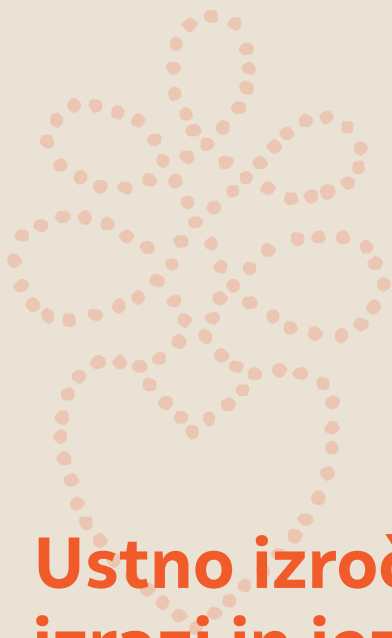
and techniques (2018, multinational nomination).

The short descriptions of units from the *Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* led by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia present the elements of the intangible cultural heritage that have been entered during the period 2008–2018 and will increase awareness of its importance. We also hope that this publication will encourage bearers of intangible cultural heritage to prepare initiatives for *Register* entries, which is one of the ways of recording and safeguarding that heritage in Slovenia.

Anja Jerin, Nena Židov



*Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi / Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa
Foto / Photo: Marko Smole, 2010 (Arhiv Palčava šiša / Archive of the Palčava šiša)*



**Ustno izročilo,
izrazi in jezik**

**Oral traditions,
expressions
and language**

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi od Babnega Polja do Mirtovičev so mešanica dolenjskega, rovtarskih, gorenjskega in južnobelokranjskega narečja z vplivi nemškega jezika Kočevarjev in sedanjega hrvaškega in slovenskega knjižnega jezika.



Foto / Photo: Janez Ožura, 2006
(Arhiv Društva Osilniška dolina /
Archive of the Osilniška dolina Society)

Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa

Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa, from the village of Babno Polje to Mirtoviči are a mixture of Dolenjska, Rovte, Gorenjska and south Bela krajina dialects, showing the influence of the German formerly spoken in the Kočevje area and the current Slovene and Croatian standard languages.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author,
sreda 20. stoletja / mid 20th Century
(Arhiv Palčava šiša / Archive of the Palčava šiša)



Slovenski znakovni jezik

Slovenski znakovni jezik je poseben vizualno znakovni sistem uporabe rok, mimike obraza, oči, ustnic in gibanja telesa, ki ga uporabljajo osebe z okvaro sluha v Sloveniji za medsebojno komuniciranje, s tolmači tudi za komuniciranje s slišječimi.



Foto / Photo: Jure Rus, 2017

Slovene sign language

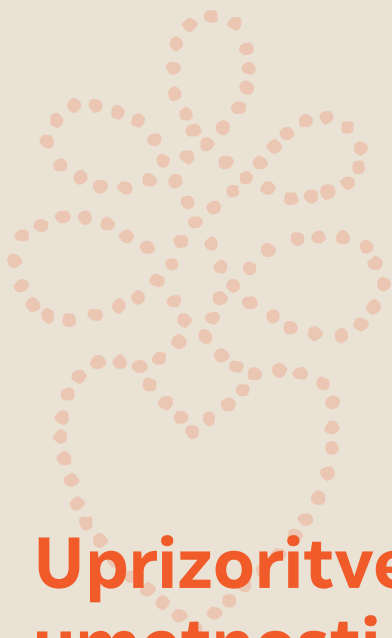
Slovene sign language is used by people in Slovenia with hearing problems to communicate with each other and, via interpreters, with those who can hear. It involves the use of hands, facial expressions, eyes, lips and bodily movements.

Foto / Photo: IStock





Škofjeloški pasijon / Škofja Loka passion play
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015



**Uprizoritvene
umetnosti**



**Performing
arts**

Škofjeloški pasijon

Škofjeloški pasijon je spokorniška pasijonska procesija po besedilu patra Romualda Marušiča iz leta 1721, ki se uprizarja v velikonočnem času v Škofji Loki. Škofjeloški pasijon je bil leta 2016 vpisan na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Škofja Loka passion play

Škofja Loka passion play is a penitential passion procession based on the text by the Capuchin monk Romuald Marušič from 1721, which is staged at Easter time in the town of Škofja Loka. Škofja Loka passion play has been in 2016 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.

Foto / Photo: Janko Šelhaus, 1936
(Arhiv Loškega muzeja Škofja Loka /
Archive of the Škofja Loka Museum)



Vuzemski plesi in igre v Metliki

Vuzemski plesi in igre se odvijajo na velikonočni ponedeljek v srednjeveškem jedru Metlike in so sestavljeni iz plesanja metliškega kola in plesnih iger: rešetca, al' je kaj trden ta vaš must, robčeci, kurji boj in turn.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2017

Easter dances and games in Metlika

Easter dances and games take place on Easter Monday in the medieval centre of the town of Metlika. They involve the folk dance known as the *kolo* (circle dance) and local games.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, 1940 (Arhiv Belokranjskega muzeja v Metliki / Archive of the Bela Krajina Museum)



Škuljanje

Škuljanje je tradicionalna primorska družabna in športna igra, pri kateri posameznik ali ekipa v igralno polje meče školjo (ploščat obklesan kamen ali polovico opeke) in jo skuša čim bolj približati balinu. Zmaga tisti, ki prvi doseže 13 točk.



Foto / Photo: Nives Hvalica, 2011

Škuljanje

Škuljanje is a traditional game in the Primorska region, where an individual or a team throws a školja (a flat, carved stone or half-brick), trying to get it as close as possible to a jack. The person or team who first gets 13 points is the winner.

Foto / Photo: Nives Hvalica, 2011



Pandolo

Pandolo je tradicionalna istrska družabna in športna igra. Dve ekipi s po tremi igralci tekmujeta v osvajanju ozemlja. Ošiljeno leseno paličico (pandolo) skušata z leseno palico (maco) odbiti čim dlje od začetne točke (baze) v označeno igrišče.



Foto / Photo: Jure Rus, 2016

Pandolo

Pandolo is a traditional Istrian social and sporting game. Two teams, each with three players, compete to take over a territory. The players use a wooden bat known as a *maco* to knock a short, sharp wooden stick or *pandolo* as far as possible from the base within a marked playing area.

Foto / Photo: Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1956 (Arhiv Zveze društev igre pandolo Slovenije / Archive of the Association of the Pandolo Societies of Slovenia)



Pritrkavanje

Pritrkavanje je način izvajanja ritmičnih obrazcev z udarjanjem kemblja ob obode cerkvenih zvonov. Kot del ljudske glasbene tradicije ga skupine pritrkovalcev izvajajo po celotni Sloveniji, največkrat na dan cerkvenega praznika.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Bell-ringing

Bell-ringing involves the creation of rhythmic patterns through the ringing of church bells. This is part of folk musical tradition carried out all over Slovenia, particularly on church holidays.

Foto / Photo: Ante Kornič, 1935
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Godbeništvo

Godbeništvo je oblika družbenega delovanja glasbenikov v okviru godb na pihala, kjer igrajo na pihala, trobila in tolkala. Razširjeno je po celotni Sloveniji in ima dolgo tradicijo.



Foto / Photo:
Roman Kos, 2011 (Arhiv godbe Domžale /
Archive of the Brass Band Domžale)

Godbeništvo

Godbeništvo refers to the social activity of musicians in brass bands involving wind, brass and percussion instruments. This kind of activity is widespread around the whole of Slovenia and has a long tradition.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1922
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Slovenska narodno- zabavna glasba

Slovenska narodno-zabavna glasba je fenomen, ki je vpet v vsakdanje in praznično življenje. Izvaja se na vokalno-instrumentalni ali inštrumentalni način ob prevladujočih ritmih polke in valčka.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Slovene folk-pop music

Slovene folk-pop music is an integral part of both everyday life and festive occasions. It is performed by vocal-instrumental or instrumental groups, mainly to the rhythm of the polka or waltz.

Foto / Photo: Irena Keršič, 1980
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Posavsko štehvanje

Posavsko štehvanje je konjeniška igra in prireditev, na kateri jezdec med dirom s kovinskim kijem razbijajo na drog nasajen lesen sodček. Štehvanje vsako leto organizirajo v Savljah, eni od nekdanjih vasi ljubljanskega Posavja.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin 2014

Sava Valley štehvanje

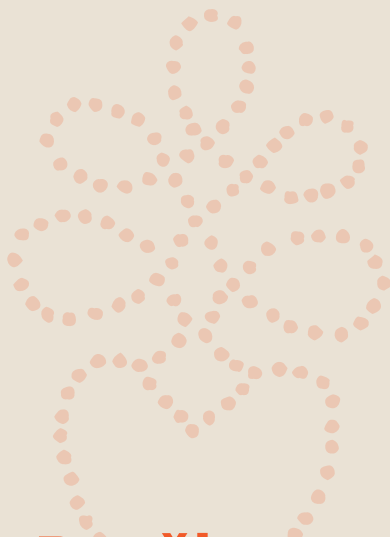
The Sava Valley *štehvanje* is a tournament involving games in which horseback riders in motion have to break a small barrel fastened to a pole with a metal club. *Štehvanje* is organised each year in Savlje, a part of Ljubljana near the River Sava that used to be a separate village.

Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2001





Cerkljanska laufarija / Laufarija - Shrovetide custom in Cerklno
Foto / Photo: Gregor Ilaš, 2015



**Družbene prakse,
rituali in praznovanja**

**Social practices,
rituals and festive
events**

Otepanje v Bohinju

Otepanje je šega, ki jo pred novim letom izvajajo maskirani koledniki oteповci v vaseh Zgornje Bohinjske doline. Obiščejo vse hiše v vasi in voščijo srečno novo leto, družine pa jih obdarujejo.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2019

New Year carolling in Bohinj

Otepanje is a custom carried out before New Year by masked carol singers in the villages of the Upper Bohinj Valley. They visit every house in the village to wish the families a Happy New Year and receive gifts in return.

Foto / Photo: Tatjana Dolžan Eržen, 1986



Cerkljanska laufarija

Laufarija je pustna prireditev v Cerknem, na kateri sodelujejo liki laufarjev z značilnimi lesenimi naličji. Obsega koledovanje, nedeljski sprevod po ulicah in branje obtožnice pustu ter iskanje lesenega kladiva in usmrtitev pusta v torek.



Foto / Photo: Maja Kostric, 2012

Shrovetide custom in Cerkno

The *Laufarija* (from the German *laufen*, to run) is a Shrovetide event in the town of Cerkno, involving figures known as *laufarji* with characteristic wooden masks. It includes carolling, a Sunday parade through the streets and the reading of the indictment of Shrovetide, as well as searching for a wooden mallet and the execution of Shrovetide on Tuesday.

Foto / Photo: Vinko Tavčar, 1963
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Borovo gostüvanje

Borovo gostüvanje je za Prekmurje značilna pustna šega in prireditev. V uprizoritvi simbolične poroke z borom se prepletajo ženitovanjske in pustne šege. Prvotno so borovo gostüvanje izvajali le v vaseh, kjer v predpustnem času ni bilo nobene poroke.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2017

Shrovetide marriage to a pine tree

The *borovo gostüvanje* or pine wedding is a characteristic Shrovetide event of the Prekmurje region. The symbolic marriage to a pine tree involves both a wedding and carnival masks. At first the *borovo gostüvanje* took place only in villages where no marriages took place before Shrovetide.

Foto / Photo: Boris Kuhar, 1974
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Obhodi pustnih oračev

Obhodi pustnih oračev so obhodna šega v severovzhodni Sloveniji.

Pustni orači s plesom kurentov, šalami, z norčijami, glasbo, obrednim oranjem in s starim ritualnim voščilom voščijo domačinom zdravje in bogat pridelek.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2012

Rounds of the Shrovetide ploughmen

Rounds of the Shrovetide ploughmen is a masked parade in the north-east of Slovenia. These ploughmen, along with dancing masked *kurent* figures, make jokes, act the fool, play music, do ritual ploughing and pass on traditional greetings to wish the locals good health and a rich harvest.

Foto / Photo: V. Skrabar, 1919
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Škoromatija

Škoromatija je pustna šega na južnem obrobju Brkinov in Podgrajsko-Matarskem podolju. Na pustno soboto ali nedeljo škoromati pobirajo darove po hišah, na pepelnično sredo pa pusta pokopljejo ali zažgejo.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2007

Škoromatija, a Shrovetide custom

Škoromatija is a Shrovetide custom on the southern edge of the Brkini Hills and around Podgrad. On Shrove Saturday or Sunday, the masks known as *škoromati* go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they symbolically bury or burn Shrovetide.

Foto / Photo: Marija Makarovič, 1962
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Obhodi kurentov

Obhodi kurentov so pustna šega in prireditev na Ptujskem in Dravskem polju, v Halozah in Slovenskih goricah. Kurent je najbolj množičen tradicionalen pustni lik, ki po ljudskem verovanju preganja zimo in vabi v deželo pomlad. Obhodi kurentov so bili leta 2016 vpisani na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.



Foto / Photo: Adela Pukl, 2016

Door-to-door rounds of kurenti

Rounds of the imposing masked figures known as *kurenti* is a Shrovetide custom on the Ptuj and Drava plains, in the Haloze Hills and in the Slovenske gorice area. The *kurent* is more numerous than any other traditional Shrovetide figure; it is believed to drive away winter and invite spring into the countryside. Door-to-door rounds of *kurenti* have been in 2017

inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.

Foto / Photo: Boris Kuhar, 1966
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Drežniški in Ravenski pust

Drežniški in Ravenski pust sta šegi in prireditvi v Drežnici ter Drežniških Ravnah, na Jezercih in v Magozdu. Značilni liki so ta grdi, ki lovijo in s pepelom oprahujejo mladež, ter ta lepi, ki obiskujejo domove, kjer dobijo darove in zaplešejo.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2009

Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne

These rituals and events take place at Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne, on Jezerca and in Magozd. The main figures involved are "the ugly ones", who chase youngsters and cover them with ashes, and "the beautiful ones", who visit homes to receive gifts and to dance.

Foto / Photo: Tanja Tomažič, 2005
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Šelmarija

Šelmarija je pustovanje, značilno za Kostanjevico na Krki, ki poteka od pustne nedelje do pepelnične srede. Vsi značilni pustni liki, imenovani šelmarji, so člani družčine Prforčenja, simbol pustovanja pa je kovinska glava, imenovana Šelma.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Šelmarija, a Shrovetide custom

Šelmarija is a Shrovetide custom characteristic of Kostanjevica na Krki that takes place between Shrove Sunday and Ash Wednesday. All the characters, known as *šelmarji*, are members of the Prforčenja Carnival Association, whilst the symbol of Shrovetide is a metal head called *Šelma*.

Foto / Photo: Marija Jagodic, 1957
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Vrbiške šeme

Vrbiške šeme so pustna skupina, ki jo sestavljajo bele in črne šeme z usnjenimi naličji, najbolj značilna lika pa sta bel in črn lovec. Na pustno nedeljo nastopajo v Vrbici in Ilirski Bistrici, v torek je poberija po vasi, v sredo pa pusta sežgejo.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2013

Shrovetide custom in Vrbica

The Shrovetide group from Vrbica consists of white and black characters with leather masks. The most typical characters are the white and the black hunter. On Shrove Sunday the group performs in Vrbica and Ilirska Bistrica. On Shrove Tuesday they go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they ceremonially burn Shrovetide.

Foto / Photo: Igor Cvetko, 2004
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Zagoriške mačkare

Zagoriške mačkare so pustna šega z elementi ljudskega gledališča. V Zagorici pri Dobropolju pustna skupina z značilnimi liki in naličji na pustno nedeljo dopoldne pobira darove po hišah, popoldne uprizori poroko, babji mlin, žaganje babe in oranje.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Shrovetide custom in Zagorica

The Shrovetide group from Zagorica near Dobropolje performs Shrovetide custom with elements of folk theatre. On Shrove Sunday morning, this group of typical Shrovetide characters goes around the houses collecting gifts. In the afternoon, they stage a wedding, a woman's mill, sawing of women and ploughing.

Foto / Photo: Boris Kuhar, 1964
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Ponikovske mačkare

Ponikovske mačkare so pustna šega z elementi ljudskega gledališča v Ponikvah v Dobropolju. Fantovska skupnost na pustni torek uprizori poberijo po hišah, predstavo s šaljivim programom, večerni ples po hišah, zabavo in na pepelnično sredo sežig pusta.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Shrovetide custom in Ponikve

Ponikve *mačkare* represent a Shrovetide custom with elements of theatre in Ponikve near Dobropolje. On Shrove Tuesday the community of young men go from door to door collecting gifts and put on a humorous programme, an evening dance around the houses and a party, and on Ash Wednesday the burning of a carnival figure.

Foto / Photo: Boris Kuhar, 1964
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Pust Mozirski

Pust Mozirski je skupno imenovanje za pustno skupino Mozirskih pustnikov in pustne šege, ki v Mozirju v Savinjski dolini potekajo vsako leto od debelega četrтка do pepelnice.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Mozirje Carnival

Mozirje Carnival is the collective name for the Shrovetide Carnival figures and customs present in Mozirje in the Savinja Valley from Maundy Thursday to Ash Wednesday.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, 1952 (Arhiv Društva Pust Mozirski / Archive of Pust Mozirski Society)



Izdelovanje cvetnonedeljskih butar

Cvetnonedeljske butare so šopi, izdelani iz določenih vrst in določenega števila šibja oziroma rastlin, lahko tudi z okrasjem, kot so pecivo, jabolka, pomaranče in barvni krep papir. Na cvetno nedeljo jih verniki nosijo blagoslavljat v cerkev.



Foto / Photo: Cveto Zgaga, 2011

Making Palm Sunday bunches

There are different types of Palm Sunday bunches or bundles with a varying number of branches and decorated with things such as pastries, apples, oranges or coloured crepe paper. The bunches are taken to church to be blessed on Palm Sunday.

Foto / Photo: Slavko Smolej, 1940
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Izdelovanje ljubljskih butar

Ljubljanske butare so cvetnonedeljske butare, ki jih izdelujejo v okolici Ljubljane in so prepoznavne po vpletenih raznobarnih smrekovih oblancih.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2015

Making Ljubljana Palm Sunday bunches

Ljubljana Palm Sunday bunches are characteristic of Ljubljana and nearby area. They are made from different coloured spruce shavings woven together.

Foto / Photo: Milka Bras, 1967
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Izdelovanje ljubenskih potic

Ljubenske potice so cvetnonedeljske butare, značilne za Ljubno ob Savinji in okoliške kraje. Izdelane so iz naravnih materialov, njihova posebnost so unikatne figuralne oblike. Na cvetno nedeljo jih družine nesejo blagoslovit v cerkev.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Making Palm Sunday bunches in Ljubno

Ljubno potice are Palm Sunday bunches characteristic of Ljubno and nearby villages. They are made from natural materials and are unique, thanks to the way they imitate everyday objects. On Palm Sunday they are taken by families to church to be blessed.

Foto / Photo: Tanja Tomažič, 1992
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Izdelovanje belokranjskih pisanic

Belokranjske pisanice so pobarvana in v batik tehniki z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca. Do danes so se ohranile le še v Adlešičih in okolici, kjer jih kot turistične spominke in priložnostna darila izdelujejo vse leto.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2008

Making Bela krajina decorated Easter eggs

Bela krajina *pisanice* or Easter eggs are coloured and ornamented for Easter using the batik technique. Today, they are made only around Adlešiči, where they are produced all the year round as gifts and souvenirs.

Foto / Photo: Fran Vesel, 1920
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Izdelovanje prekmurskih remenk

Remenke so pobarvana in v batik tehniki ali s pomočjo praskanja z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca, ki jih izdelujejo v Prekmurju.



Foto / Photo: Mateja Huber, 2014

Making Prekmurje decorated Easter eggs

Remenke are Easter eggs produced in the Prekmurje region, coloured and decorated using the batik technique or scratching with characteristic ornamentation.

Foto / Photo: Gorazd Makarovič, 1974
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Velikonočne igre s pirhi

Igre s pirhi so del velikonočnih šeg in jih izvajajo na velikonočno nedeljo ali ponedeljek. Najbolj znane so trkanje, trkljanje in ciljanje pirhov. V 90. letih 20. stoletja so v številnih krajih Slovenije ponovno oživili predvsem ciljanje pirhov.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Easter egg games

Easter egg games are a custom that takes place on Easter Sunday or Monday. The best known are knocking, rolling and aiming eggs. In the 1990's there was a revival in many Slovene places of such games, particularly of aiming eggs.

Foto / Photo: Danilo Faganeli, 1968
(Arhiv Odbora za tradicionalno ciljanje pirhov /
Archive of the Committee for Easter egg games)



Peka velikonočnih oblatov

Velikonočni oblatti so velike okrogle ali ovalne hostije s krščansko simboliko, ki jih iz nekvašenega testa pečejo pred veliko nočjo v številnih krajih po Sloveniji. Nosijo jih k blagoslovu in jih uživajo kot del velikonočnih jedi.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Baking Easter wafers

Easter wafers are large round or oval Communion breads (hostia) with Christian symbolism made from unleavened dough before Easter in many places around Slovenia. They are taken to be blessed and eaten as an Easter speciality.

Foto / Photo: Adela Pukl, 2016



Spuščanje gregorčkov

Na predvečer godu sv. Gregorja (12. 3.) otroci po vodi spustijo gregorčke – hiške in druge predmete z dodanimi gorečimi svečami. S tem zaznamujejo prihod pomladi in se spomnijo tradicije obrtnikov, ki so na ta dan nehali delati ob luči.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013

Launching gregorčki models for St. Gregory's Day

On the eve of St. Gregory's Day (12 March), children go to waterways to launch gregorčki – little model houses and other objects with lighted candles inside. This marks the arrival of spring and the tradition of craftsmen who on this day stopped working by artificial light.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, okrog / around 1944
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Gančki majoš

Gančki majoš je šega, ki jo ob pomoči sovaščanov vsako leto 30. aprila izvedejo mladi iz Gančanov, ki v tekočem letu dopolnijo 18 let. Po vasi nosijo smrekov vrh s papirnatim okrasjem in ga pritrdijo na mlaj, ki ga postavijo na nogometni stadion.



Foto / Photo: Jelka Pšajd, 2015

Gančki majoš

Gančki majoš is a custom carried out on 30 April in the village of Gančani by youngsters who reach the age of 18 in the current year, with the help of the villagers. The top of a spruce tree decorated with paper decorations is carried round the village and then attached to a maypole in the football stadium.

Foto / Photo: Jakob Karol, 1953
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Pohod po Poti ob žici

Pohod po Poti ob žici je množična rekreativna in športna prireditev. V spomin upora meščanov proti sovražniku poteka okoli Ljubljane po trasi, kjer je bila od leta 1942 do 1945 ograja z bodečo žico in bunkerji, ki so jo postavili italijanski okupatorji.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2018

Walk on the Path of remembrance and comradeship

This is a mass recreation event. In remembrance of the uprising of the people of Ljubljana against the occupier in World War 2, a mass walk is held following the route of the barbed wire fence and bunkers that the Italian occupiers used to encircle the city from 1942 to 1945.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, med / between 1957–1962 (Muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljane / Museum and galleries of Ljubljana)



Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav

Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav poteka vsako prvo nedeljo v maju, ko se ženske iz Poljubinja in okolice zberejo in z rdečo barvo barvajo ter z različnimi motivi in verzi popišejo kuhana jajca. Njihova posebnost je izdelava zunaj velikonočnega časa.



Foto / Photo: Matjaž Krivec, 2010

Decorating eggs to celebrate šempav

Decorating eggs to mark the holiday known as šempav takes place on the first Sunday in May, when the women of the Poljubinj area collect eggs, boil them, colour them red and decorate them with verses. The unique feature here is that this takes place outside Easter time.

Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2012



Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana

Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana na kresni večer in njihovo obešanje na vrata domov je značilno za vasi na Krasu. Šega temelji na ljudskem verovanju v posebno moč rastlin, nabranih na kresni večer, ki naj bi ljudi in domove varovale pred nesrečami.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2013

Weaving St. John's wreaths

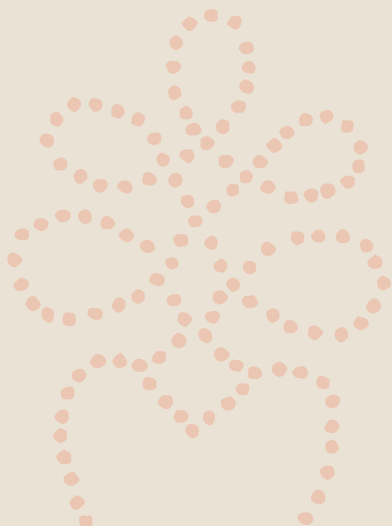
Weaving St. John wreaths on Midsummer's Eve and hanging them on the front door is characteristic of villages on the Karst plateau. The custom is based on folk belief in the special power of plants gathered on Midsummer's Eve, which were thought to protect homes against accidents.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, 1958
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)





Gradnja kranjske stene / Building Carniolan wall
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015



**Znanja in prakse
o naravi in svetu**

**Knowledge and
practices concerning
nature and the universe**

Gradnja kranjskih sten

Gradnja kranjskih sten ali lesenih kašt je tehnika, ki se uporablja pri urejanju vodotokov in sanaciji erozijskih žarišč ter pogojno stabilnih pobočij. Za gradnjo kranjske stene se uporabljajo rešetkasto sestavljena debla in kamen.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Building Carniolan walls

The building of Carniolan walls is a construction technique used when regulating water courses and containing erosion damage, as well as stabilising hillsides. A Carniolan wall consists of a network of logs and stones.

Foto / Photo: Peter Naglič, 1937
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Suhozidna gradnja

Suhozidna gradnja je veščina zidanja brez uporabe veziva, pri kateri z odbiranjem razpoložljivega lokalnega kamna, pridobljenega s čiščenjem in urejanjem zemljišč, ter ob razumevanju skladnje nastajajo različni tipi trdnih kamnitih objektov. Umetnost suhozidne gradnje, znanje in tehnike je bila leta 2018 kot večnacionalna nominacija vpisana na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.



Foto / Photo: Darja Kranjc, 2011

Dry stone walling

Dry stone walling is a skill of building without the use of a binding material, where different types of solid stone buildings are constructed from available local stone obtained by cleaning and arranging land plots and while understanding the concept of building by stacking. Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques has been as a multinational nomination in 2018 inscribed on the

UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1945
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Lovska kultura

Lovska kultura je vrsta med seboj tesno povezanih aktivnosti trajnostne rabe, upravljanja in varovanja prostoživečih vrst divjadi in njihovega okolja ter šeg in navad, ki so del vsakdana slovenskih lovcev.



Foto / Photo: Dolores Čarga, 2013

Hunting culture

Hunting culture refers to a range of closely interconnected sustainable activities for the exploitation, management and protection of wild animals and their environment, as well as customs and habits that are part of the everyday life of hunters in Slovenia.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1933
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev

Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev obsega rejo konjev pasme lipicanec za izvajanje klasičnega dresurnega jahanja in vožnje kočij. Z rejo in vzrejo lipicancev se ukvarjajo v Kobilarni Lipica in zasebni rejci.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2018

Traditional breeding and keeping of Lipizzaner horses

Traditional breeding and keeping of Lipizzaner horses is aimed at classical dressage and carriage driving. Those involved in this activity include the Lipica Stud Farm and private breeders.

Foto / Photo:
Zasebna zbirka / Private collection,
okrog / around 1905



Čebelarstvo

Tradicionalno čebelarstvo je kmetijska dejavnost gojenja čebel v gospodarske namene in preživljanje prostega časa. Slovenski čebelarji so razvili posebno znanje gradnje čebelnjakov ter oskrbovanja čebeljih družin in močno stanovsko organiziranost.



Foto / Photo: Jošt Gantar, 2017
(www.slovenia.info)

Beekeeping

Traditional beekeeping involves cultivating bees as a spare time and economic activity. Slovene beekeepers have a special way of building beehives and caring for bees, as well as a strong professional association.

Foto / Photo: Pavla Štrukelj, 1959
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)

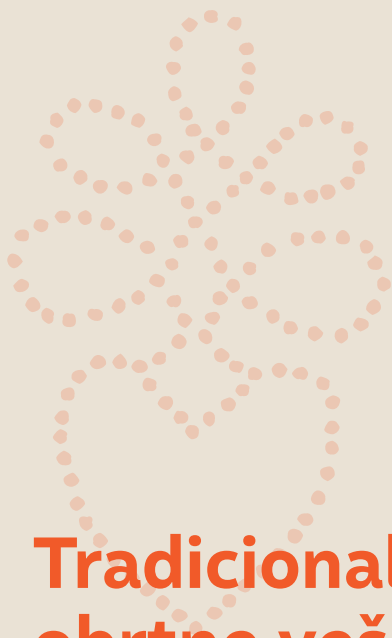




Kranjska sivka / *Apis mellifera carnica*
Foto / Photo: Tomi Trilar



Papirnate rože / Paper flowers
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2017



**Tradicionalne
obrtne veščine**



**Traditional
craftsmanship**

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož je večina oblikovanja različnih vrst papirja v dovršeno izdelane predmete, ki posnemajo naravno podobo rož in rastlinja in se uporabljajo ob različnih priložnostih, največkrat povezanih z obredi prehoda in praznovanji.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Making paper flowers

The making of paper flowers involves using different kinds of paper to skilfully produce items that perfectly imitate the natural appearance of flowers and plants; they are used on different occasions, most often in rites of passage rituals and during celebrations.

Foto / Photo: Marija Makarovič, 1963
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Izdelovanje klobukov iz kostanjevega listja

Klobuk iz kostanjevega listja je rokodelski izdelek izpod rok spretnih izdelovalcev, narejen iz povsem naravnih materialov, prvotno namenjen nošnji v poletnih mesecih na paši.



Foto / Photo: Anita Matkovič, 2011

Making hats from chestnut leaves

A hat from chestnut leaves is a handicraft product made by skilful craftsmen from natural materials; it would be worn in the summer months in pastures.

Foto / Photo: Anita Matkovič, 2011



Klekljanje idrijske čipke

Klekljanje čipk je izdelovanje čipk s prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Na Idrijskem je prisotno od druge polovice 17. stol. V 19. stol. se je iz Idrije razširilo in uveljavilo v širšem prostoru, kjer razvija nove izrazne oblike. Klekljanje čipk v Sloveniji je bilo leta 2018 vpisano na *Unescov Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.



Foto / Photo: Božo Uršič, 2008

Making Idrija bobbin lace

Bobbin lace making involves the use of special tools called bobbins that hold the thread. Lace-making has been present in the Idrija area since the second half of the 17th century. In the 19th century it spread to a wider area, where it has taken on ever new expressive forms. Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia has been in 2018 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, pred prvo svetovno vojno / before the First World War (Fototeka Mestnega muzeja Idrija / Photo Library of the Idrija Municipal Museum)



Klekljanje slovenske čipke

Klekljanje je ročno izdelovanje čipk s križanjem, sukanjem in prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Ime slovenska čipka se je uveljavilo med svetovnimi vojnama na ozemlju Slovenije, ki je bilo sestavni del Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Klekljanje čipk v Sloveniji je bilo leta 2018 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.



Foto / Photo: Mojca Ferle, 2015

Making Slovene bobbin lace

Bobbin lace-making refers to the production of lace by hand by crossing, twisting and weaving threads fastened to a bobbin. Slovene lace made a name for itself between the two World Wars, in what was then Yugoslavia. Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia has been in 2018 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.

Foto / Photo: Srečo Kolar, 1974
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Tradicionalno lončarstvo

Lončarstvo je rokodelsko izdelovanje glinenega posodja in drugih predmetov, s katerim so povezana znanja priprave materiala, rabe orodij, veščine oblikovanja, krašenja in žganja izdelkov. Ohranja tradicionalne tehnike izdelave ter oblike proizvodov.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Traditional pottery making

Pottery making involves the production of handmade clay vessels and other objects, involving knowledge connected with the preparation of materials, the use of tools, design and decorative skills, and the firing of products. Traditional production techniques and kinds of products are thus preserved.

Foto / Photo: Fanči Šarf, 1959
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Slamnikarstvo na Domžalskem

Slamnikarstvo je domača obrt izdelovanja slamnikov in cekarjev iz pletenih slamnatih kit. V 18. stol. se je razvila v Ihanu in se razširila v Domžale in okolico, kjer je v 19. stol. prerasla v produkcijo slamnikov v obrtnih delavnicah in tovarnah.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2014

Making straw hats and baskets in the Domžale area

Making straw hats and baskets from braided straw is a handicraft that evolved in the 18th century in Ihan and spread around the Domžale area. In the 19th century, it grew into the production of hats in craft workshops and factories.

Foto / Photo: Marija Makarovič, 1965
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Ribniško suhorobarstvo

Ribniško suhorobarstvo je rokodelska obrtna dejavnost, povezana z ročnim in s strojnim izdelovanjem uporabnih lesenih predmetov.

Razširjeno je na območju občin Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobropolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje in Bloke.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Ribnica woodenware

Ribnica woodenware is a craft connected with the making of useful wooden objects by hand and machine. It is a widespread activity in the municipalities of Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobropolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje and Bloke.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1899
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Pletarstvo

Pletarstvo je izdelovanje predmetov s prepletanjem različnih, pretežno naravnih materialov, kot so šibje, vitre, slama in koruzno ličje. Razširjeno je kot domača, rokodelska, tudi dopolnilna in obrtna dejavnost z dolgo in bogato tradicijo.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2011

Weaving

Weaving involves the use of natural materials such as wicker, wooden slats, straw and corn stems. It is widespread as a domestic, handicraft and supplementary craft activity with a long and rich tradition.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, 1958
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Skodlarstvo

Skodlarstvo je obrtna dejavnost z bogato tradicijo, ki obsega izdelovanje lesenih skodel in kritje streh stanovanjskih, gospodarskih, občasno naseljenih in drugih stavbnih objektov s skodlami, največkrat v višje ležečih območjih Slovenije.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2011

Shingling

Shingling is a rich craft tradition of making wooden shingles to roof houses as well as other buildings and structures, particularly in the high-lying areas of Slovenia.

Foto / Photo: Fanči Šarf, 1975
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Oglarstvo

Oglarstvo je dejavnost gozdnega gospodarstva, ki obsega pridobivanje lesnega oglja in z njim povezane posebne veščine in znanja priprave lesnih kop ter tehnike pridobivanja oglja.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2013

Charcoal making

Charcoal making is a forestry activity involving knowledge and skills including the preparation of the charcoal pit and the production of charcoal from wood.

*Foto / Photo: Fran Vesel, začetek 20. stoletja / early 20th century
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)*



Izdelovanje kurentij

Kurentije so oprave za pustni lik kurenta, ki jih za lastno uporabo in za prodajo izdelujejo na območju Ptuja in okolice. Tam so kurenti najbolj množični tradicionalni pustni liki, ki nastopajo samostojno ali kot del pustne skupine oračev.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2014

Making kurentija - the costume of kurent

Kurentija is connected with the costume and mask of the Shrovetide character of the *kurent* that is produced in the Ptuj area. Here, the *kurent* is the most numerous Shrovetide character, appearing individually or as part of a Shrovetide group of ploughmen.

Foto / Photo: Tanja Tomažič, 1989
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Ročno izdelovanje papirja

Ročno izdelovanje papirja je tehnološki postopek, s katerim iz bombažnih ali lanenih vlaken v več fazah ročne obdelave izdelujejo kose papirja, ki so po strukturi in obliki unikatni.



Foto / Photo: Mojca Vasle Cejan, 2014

Making paper by hand

The making of paper by hand refers to the process through which sheets of paper are made through the hand-processing of cotton or flax fibres. The resulting paper is unique with regard to its form and structure.

Foto / Photo: Mojca Vasle Cejan, 2014



Tradicionalno izdelovanje kranjskih klobas

Izdelovanje kranjskih klobas izvira iz kulturne dediščine kolin. Njihova dokumentirana geografska opredelitev sega v drugo polovico 19. stol. in pomeni klobaso s Kranjskega na območju celotne habsburške monarhije kot tudi drugod po Evropi in v svetu.



Foto / Photo: Petra Mrak, 2012

Traditional production of Carniolan sausages

The making of Carniolan sausages arose from the cultural heritage of pig slaughtering. Their documented geographical definition dates from the second half of the 19th century and encompassed sausages from Carniola throughout the Habsburg monarchy, as well as elsewhere in Europe and the world.

Foto / Photo:
Neznan avtor / Unknown author, 1929
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Priprava zgornje- savinjskega želodca

Zgornjesavinjski želodec je sušena mesnina, značilna za Zgornjo Savinjsko dolino. Z zmletim ali narezanim svinjskim mesom in narezano slanino napolnijo ovoj, potem pa izdelek sušijo in zorijo. Želodec je predvsem boljša, tudi praznična jed.



Foto / Photo: Maja Godina Golija, 2018

Making Upper Savinja želodec

Upper Savinja *želodec* (stomach sausage) is a cured meat product characteristic of the Upper Savinja Valley. A skin is filled with ground or sliced pork and sliced bacon, and then it is cured and matured. *Želodec* is eaten on special and festive occasions.

Foto / Photo: Jože Požrl, 2007



Priprava belokranjskih pogač

Belokranjska pogača je regionalno značilna jed, ki jo na območju Bele krajine pripravljajo vse leto. Danes jo ponujajo predvsem kot dobrodošlico ob prihodu gostov in kot prigrizek k vinu ali mesnim jedem.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2017

Baking Bela krajina pogača

Bela krajina *pogača*, a kind of flat loaf, is a regional speciality prepared throughout the year. Today it is offered primarily to welcome guests and as a snack with wine or meat dishes.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor /
Unknown author, 2010 (Arhiv Društva kmečkih
žena Metlika / Archive of the Association
of Rural Women Metlika)



Priprava prostih povitic in belokranjskih povitic

Prosta povitica in belokranjska povitica sta jedi, pripravljene iz vlečenega testa z različnimi nadevoma, ki ju vse leto pripravljajo v Beli krajini.



Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, 2010 (Arhiv Društva kmečkih žena Metlika / Archive of the Association of Rural Women Metlika)

Baking prosta povitica and Bela krajina povitica

Prosta povitica and *Bela krajina povitica* are made all the year round in the Bela krajina region from filo pastry with different fillings.

Foto / Photo: Alenka Mežnaršič, 2013



Priprava poprtnikov

Priprava poprtnikov izvira iz tradicije kruhov, ki so morali kot glavna obredna jed stati na mizi od božiča do svetih treh kraljev. Sedaj gospodinje pečejo poprtnik v obliki hlebca s testenimi okraski največkrat pred svetimi tremi kralji.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Baking poprtniki

Baking *poprtniki* derives from the tradition that bread, as the main ritual food, should stay on the table from Christmas to Three Kings. Now *poprtniki* in the form of decorated loaves are most often baked before Three Kings.

Foto / Photo: Marija Jagodic, 1957
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Priprava prleške gibanice

Prleška gibanica je praznična pogača, značilna za območje Prlekije. Pripravljena je iz več plasti vlečenega testa ter nadeva iz skute in kisle smetane. To tradicionalno prleško jed so v preteklosti pripravljali ob velikih delih in praznikih.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013

Baking Prlekija *gibanica*

Prlekija *gibanica* is a festive pastry characteristic of the Prlekija region. It is made from layers of filo pastry filled with cottage cheese and sour cream. Traditionally, it was made when major farm tasks were carried out or for festive occasions.

Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013



Priprava bohinjskega mohanta

Bohinjski mohant je tradicionalni polmehki sirarski izdelek z značilnim pikantnim okusom ter svojevrstnim vonjem in teksturo, ki ga na območju Bohinja pripravljajo vse leto. Je stara vrsta domačega sira in velja za kulinarčno posebnost tega območja.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2013

Making Bohinj *mohant*

Bohinj *mohant* is a traditional semi-soft cheese with a strong characteristic flavour and a specific smell and texture, which is prepared in the Bohinj area all the year round. It is an old kind of cheese and a culinary speciality for this area.

Foto / Photo: Špela Ledinek Lozej, 1998



Izdelovanje trničev in pisav

Izdelovanje trničev, posušenih sirov značilne hruškaste oblike, je značilno na območju Velike, Male in Gojške planine v Kamniško-Savinjskih Alpah. Izdelani so iz skute, smetane in soli ter okrašeni s posebnimi ornamentami, vtisnjenimi s *pisavami*.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013

Making *trnič* cheese and wooden markers

Making of *trnič* – small dried, pear-shaped cheese – is characteristic of the mountain pastures of Velika planina, Mala planina and Gojška planina in the Kamnik-Savinja Alps. It is made from curd, cream and salt, and decorated using special wooden markers.

Foto / Photo: Tone Cevc, 1964
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Priprava bovških krafov

Bovški krafi so krapci z nadevom iz suhih hrušk tepk. So najbolj prepoznavna sladica na območju Bovškega. To tradicionalno jed pripravljajo po domovih ob prazničnih priložnostih in je sestavni del jedilnikov lokalnih gostišč in kulturnih prireditev.



Foto / Photo: Metka Belingar, 2012

Making Bovec krafi

Bovec *krafi* are a kind of ravioli filled with dried pears. They are the best known dessert in the Bovec area. This traditional dish is prepared at home on festive occasions and features on the menu in local eateries and at cultural events.

Foto / Photo: Metka Belingar, 2012



Poslikavanje panjskih končnic

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic obsega poslikave pročelnih deščic čebeljih panjev, predvsem kranjičev. Od srede 18. stoletja naprej je izvirna oblika popularnega likovnega izražanja, značilna za precejšen del slovenskega etničnega ozemlja.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Painting beehive panels

Painting beehive panels involves the decoration, often with figurative motifs, of the front panels of the box-like beehives found in the Carniolan type of apiary. Since the mid-18th century, this has been an original and popular kind of folk art, characteristic of a significant part of Slovene ethnic territory.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, 1948
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Lectarstvo

Lectarstvo je rokodelska dejavnost, povezana z izdelovanjem in prodajo lecta, poltrajnega medenega peciva v obliki ploščic in okrašenih figuralnih piškotov, izdelanih s pomočjo pločevinastih modelov. Povezuje se lahko z medicarstvom in svečarstvom.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Making gingerbread

Making gingerbread is a traditional craft connected with the production and sale of honey-bread (*lect*), a decorated pastry made from honey dough, which is baked in tin moulds to make various shapes and figures. It can be connected with the production of honey products and candle-making.

Foto / Photo: Neznani avtor / Unknown author, 1932 (Etnološka fototeka Dolenjskega muzeja / Ethnographic Photo collection of the Dolenjska Museum)



Izdelovanje malih kruhkov in lesenih modelov

Izdelovanje malih kruhkov in lesenih modelov zanje je tradicionalna rokodelska dejavnost, značilna za Škofjeloško območje.

Medeno pecivo izdelujejo z vtiskovanjem testa v ročno izrezljane lesene modele ali ga oblikujejo in krasijo prostoročno.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Making small breads and wooden models

Making small breads and wooden models for them is a traditional handicraft characteristic of the Škofja Loka area. The honey pastries are decorated by pressing on the dough with hand-carved wooden models or are shaped and decorated by hand.

Foto / Photo: Matija Pavlovec, 1981
(Arhiv Loškega muzeja Škofja Loka /
Archive of the Škofja Loka Museum)



Izdelovanje drevakov

Drevak je leseno plovilo, katerega izdelava je značilna za celotno porečje reke Ljubljanice.

Danes ga izdelujejo in uporabljajo le še na Cerkniškem jezeru: za ribolov, reševanje in v turistično-rekreativne namene.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Making drevak boats

The *drevak* is a wooden boat characteristic of the Ljubljanica River basin.

Today it is made and used only on Cerknica Lake, for fishing, rescuing and recreational purposes, including tourism.

Foto / Photo: Fran Vesel
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Brodarstvo

Brodarstvo je prevažanje ljudi in tovora z enega na drugi breg reke z brodom, pripetim na jeklenico.

Poganja ga rečni tok. Živo je še na Mostecu pri Dobovi ob spodnjem toku Save in na Muri v turistične namene ter za druge gospodarske dejavnosti.



Foto / Photo: Barbara Sosič, 2016

Cable ferrying

Cable ferrying consists of transporting people and goods from one river bank to the other with a ferry attached to a cable. This tradition still survives in Mostec near Dobova on the lower course of the River Sava and on the River Mura, for tourist purposes and other economic activities.

*Foto / Photo: Fran Vesel
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)*



Soseska Drašiči

Soseska Drašiči je poseben način povezovanja vaščanov v vaški skupnosti. Je oblika vaške samouprave, ki temelji na skupnem gospodarskem in družbenem interesu kmečkih gospodarjev pri urejanju zadev, pomembnih za celotno vaško skupnost Drašiči.



Foto / Photo: Andrej Dular, 1992

Drašiči neighbourhood

Drašiči neighbourhood is a particular way of bringing together villagers into a community. It is a kind of village self-management based on the shared economic and social interests of farmers, aimed at arranging matters of importance to the whole village community of Drašiči.

Foto / Photo: Angelos Baš, 1965
(Dokumentacija SEM / SEM Documentation)



Tradicionalno pridelovanje morske soli

Tradicionalno pridelovanje morske soli obsega vsakoletna vzdrževalna dela na nasipih v solnem polju, ter v izparilnih in kristalizacijskih bazenih, vzgojo petole, pobiranje soli, njeno spravilo ter skrb za solinarsko orodje.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2018

Traditional production of sea salt

The traditional production of sea salt includes annual maintenance work on the levees in the salt fields, and in the evaporation and crystallisation basins, the cultivation of the biosediment *petola*, harvesting and storing salt, and care of salt-making tools.

Foto / Photo: Josip Rošival, 1961
(Fototeka Pomorskega muzeja Sergej Mašera Piran / Photo collection of the Sergej Mašera Maritime Museum of Piran)





**koordinator varstva
nesnovne kulturne dediščine**
Coordinator for the Safeguarding
of the Intangible Cultural Heritage



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