

2nd High School of Hortiatis

ERASMUS+ 2018-2020

“PRomotion of Identity, European Culture and
Tradition”



P6.2.3. Activity

Guide of the Folklore Museum of Panorama

The Folklore Museum of Panorama hosts the collection of Nikos and Aphrodite Telidis, who with love and care gathered objects of folklore and ethnological interest. Artifacts of daily life, employment and weaving, jewelries, hand-made crafts, musical instruments and many more, from the mid-19th century to our "days".

So, let's discover hidden stories and memories, recollections of the Hellenism of Asia Minor and Pontus, Eastern Thrace, Cappadocia, from the Balkans and regions of the former Soviet Union.

The "Pagoniera"



Food and drinks were stored at the bottom cupboard in order to be preserved. There was a column of ice and a tank with a tap at a special place in the upper cupboard. The housewives filled the tank with water so they could have cold water at any time of the day. The pagoniera is an invention of the 19th century which changed everyday life of the middle class people.

Water container



A water container that was hanged on the wall. It contains a mechanism for better water management. The container is from Anapa in Russia.

Cupboard



A cupboard that was also placed on the wall. It was used to preserve food.

Bindalli



A dress that is made from velvet, decorated with embroidery. This piece of clothing is an old Turkish wedding dress. The term “bindalli” or a thousand branches, refers to the embroidery decoration. There are certain examples of these dresses in which the thin branches are so harmoniously sewn that it looks like there are 1000 branches in the dress.

Wooden bathhouse shoes



An old Byzantine custom of the Pontic Greeks, they visited the bathhouses so often that going to the bathhouse became a social event. The men or women of the family would visit the bathhouses in large groups. The most special occasion was the bride’s bath. On the eve of her wedding, the bride would invite her friends and the younger members of her

family for dinner, when they finished eating they would go to the hamam, which they had rented for the occasion. The bride was bathed by her best friend with the company of music from various singers and musicians who were present in the room. The best friend would then go to the centre of the bathhouse and spring the unmarried women of the group with the same water. At the end, the bride’s godmother would offer fruit to the young women.

Traditional Pontic outfit “zupunas”



The “Zupunas” are long outfits with long sleeves and a vertical opening in the front. This outfit was worn by young girls when they would become fifteen years old and would be ready to marry. This valuable outfit was given to the bride by the groom, women would wear it until they gave birth to their first child.

Calculator



The Felix calculator is based on the Odhner calculator which was invented in 1873 by the Swedish inventor Willgodt T. Odhner in Saint Petersburg. In 1924, Felix Dzerhinsky, head of the secret police of Cheka, began constructing these calculators with the brand name Felix in a factory in Moscow in

order to keep young people busy in the time of the rebellion. These calculators were produced in many factories of the Soviet Union until the decade of 1970.

Iron



It was used to iron clothes. This iron operated with charcoal.

Agricultural life



Every homeowner organized his fields on his own in the first days of autumn. The field preparation involved sowing with ploughing, harvesting and threshing (threshing was the action of separating the seeds from the straw). Humans did not do these jobs alone as they were time consuming and tiring. Animals (horses, oxen and bulls) did a great work in field preparation.

Work and entertainment



The traditional activities that took place in the house played a big part in the everyday life and diet of the family. Bread, dairy and wine are only a few of the goods that were produced by the family. The families enjoyed the fruits of their hard labours with singing and dancing.

Reference:

Folklore Museum of Panorama