

XX – XXI CENTURY JOBS– BRIDGE THE GAP

Our adventure with the local
traditional jobs and crafts



Erasmus+





Erasmus+

Thanks to Erasmus+ program, students from our school have taken part in the handicraft workshops. They got to know a few selected jobs from the past.

The workshops took place on the 20th, 22nd and 23rd January 2015 in our school – II LO in Krosno, Folk University in Wola Sękowa and Archeological Open– Air Museum “Carpathian Troy” in Trzcinica.

ENJOY THE PRESENTATION!

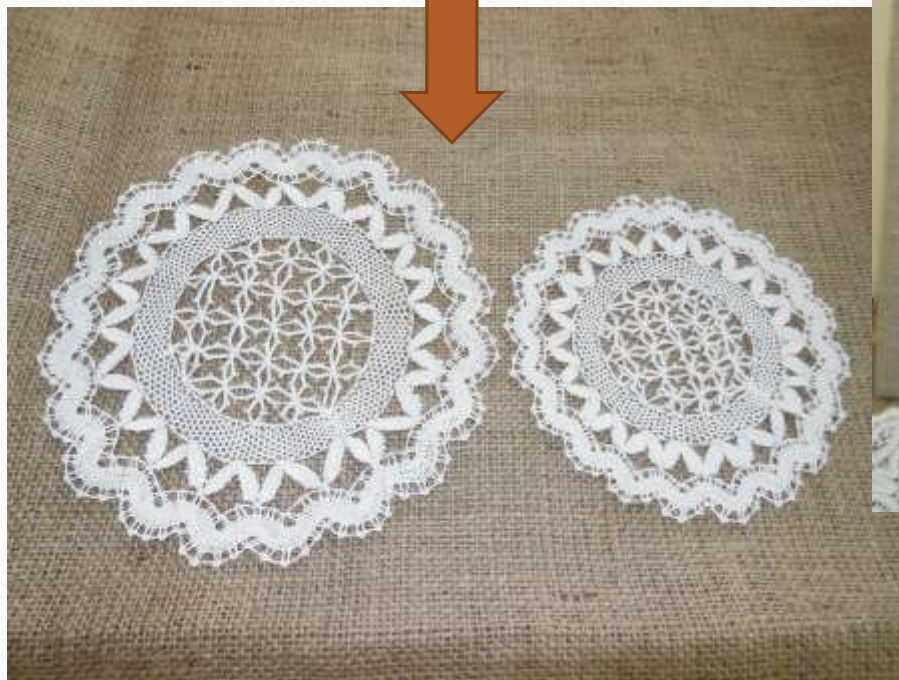
BOBBINLACER

Bobbinlacing belongs to the most interesting and most difficult techniques of the artistic craft, and its history reaches the XV century. The name of the technique comes from the tools– the wooden blocks on which flax or cotton threads are wound. The bobbinlace art began to develop in Italy and Belgium and it came to Poland in the XVI century.





Bobbinlaces



SHINGLER

A shingle is a piece of wood made from the spruce or fir with the wedge section, with the inlet along the wider edge. It is used for making the roof covering, by pressing the fine edge of one shingle into the inlet of the second. There are two kinds of shingles: split (plucked) and cut. Hand-made shingles are more expensive than the cut ones, because of natural wood structure maintenance. A split shingle is more weather condition resistant. Thanks to chemical wood preservatives it can last up to 30-40 years.





These are
the shingles





FOLK UNIVERSITY IN WOLA SĘKOWA

WOLA SĘKOWA– AN UNUSUAL PLACE



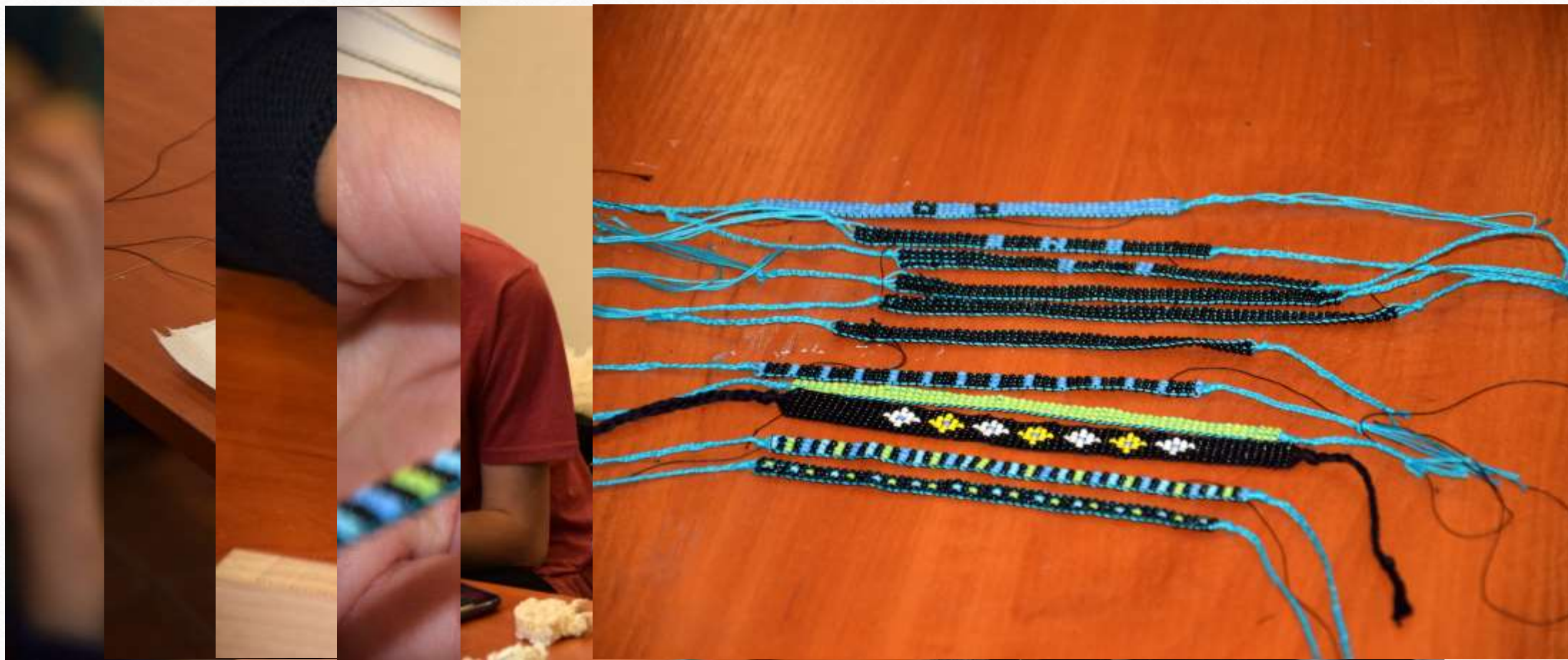
Wola Sękowa is a village located in the south-east of Poland near Krosno. Here there are many beautiful and interesting places: monuments, chapels, trekking trails, the belfry, the park, the horses' stud, the manor house as well as the Folk University, where our workshops took place. The University organises a lot of events and courses for children and adults.

MAKING BRACELETS

The first challenge for us was making bead bracelets. Our teacher was Mrs Ewelina Matusiak- Wyderka. She is an instructor of handicrafts. She showed us how to make such bracelets and we were making them with a lot of attention. We got looms, special threads, needles and colourful beads. It was a great experience for us!



This is how we made them 😊



BASKET WEAVER

People use willow twigs to make baskets, different dishes, ornaments and accessories.

How do we make these things?

We put twigs into warm water and keep them there for about 30 minutes to make them flexible. We have to keep twigs wet all the time. This work is very demanding. It needs manual skills and a lot of experience.





This is what we wanted to make...



...and this is what we finally made because we didn't have enough time. ☺

Felt

Felt is made of natural wool. People use felt to make many useful things such as: cases for mobile phones, scarves, blankets and many others.

How do we make these things?

Brushed wool from sheep is torn into small pieces. Then, we add soap and water and we rub the wool. In about an hour the felt is ready. Making a felt object requires patience, but the effects are really spectacular.







Archaeological Open– Air Museum "Carpathian Troy" –
the last day of our adventure with the jobs from the past.

„Carpathian Troy” is the place situated in Trzcinica near Jasło in the south-east of Poland. This site has a special historical and cultural value. At the beginning of the Early Bronze Age a defensive settlement was built here with a gatehouse on the high side of the promontory.



The main activities of the people living there were: agriculture, animal breeding, hunting, fishing, weaving and stone-dressing but they were best at the pottery craft. They decorated pots in many different ways.





Moulding with clay

During the workshops, we learnt how to make small figures and pots from clay. We got pieces of clay and we had to form these objects by hand. It wasn't easy but we enjoyed it!





The presentation was made by:

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**THANKS
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!**

