Jobs ín Hungary ín the 20th-21st century

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Apiary

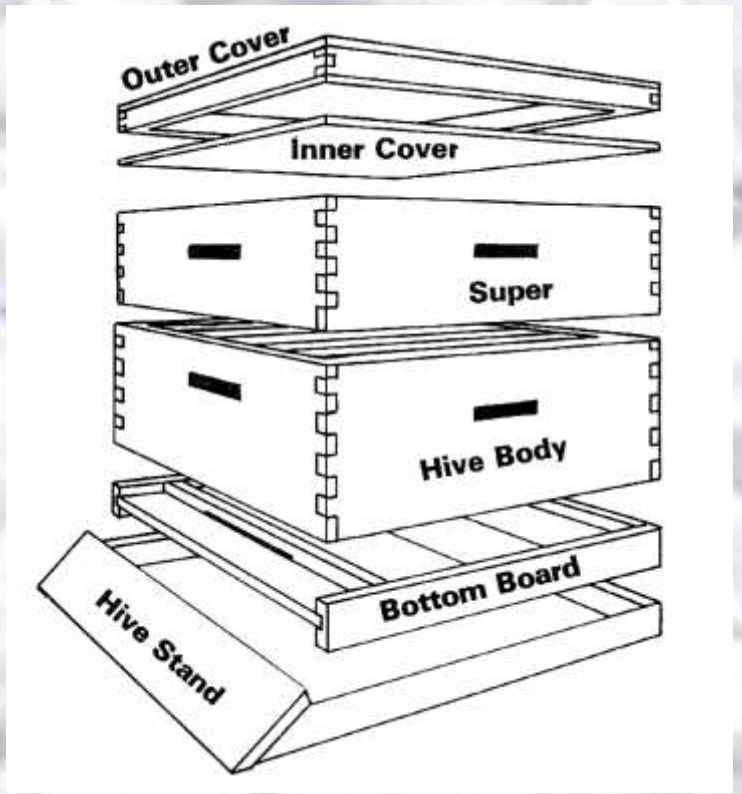
In the 20th century

- New hive designs
- Every big country used own designs

Beekeepers from the 20th century

Beehives nowadays

- Enclosed structure
- One queen in each
- The others: drones and workers
- Nowdays usually human built



Apiarists (beekeeper)

- Owner of the beehives
- Looks after the beehives
- Collects honey from bees
- Hobby beekeeper or sideline beekeeper (tries to make profit)

Honey

- Honey bees
- Pollination
- Nectar from flowers
- Honeycomb

Fresh honey in a ***honeycomb***

Acacía Honey

- Really bright
- Very sweet
- Used in teas and for cooking

Linden Honey

- Darker color
- Strong scent
- Good for sore throat and coughing
- Not really good for cooking

Blacksmith

- the person who makes horseshoes and mountings
- trade passes down in the family

- They mostly make iron implements or repair them (sometimes they makes their own belongings)
- They also make horseshoes for horses or cows.
- Their job is really important in the community life

- **Equipment:**
  - Fire-fan
  - Brickset forge
  - Lever-grip tongs
  - Anvil (it has many types like German, French or Roman)
  - Hammer
  - Some other material like fire vice and punch card

- **Most of them cures animals too.**
- **From blacksmith develops locksmith and plumber.**

HUNGARIAN SHOD EGG

Carpentry

Joinery

Joiner

- **cuts and fits joints in wood without the use of nails, screws or other metal fasteners**

New developments in the 20th century

- **<u>Drywall:</u> a panel of gypsum plaster pressed between two thick sheets of paper, used to make interior walls and ceilings**

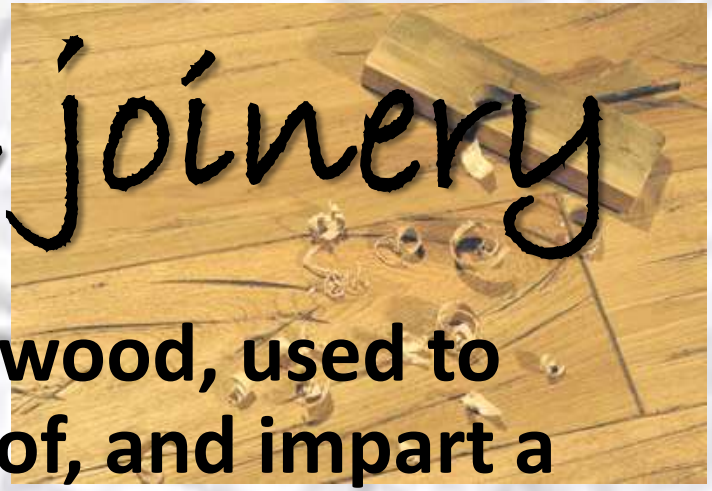
then **now**

New developments in the 20th century

- **<u>Plywood:</u> a sheet material manufactured from thin layers or ”plies” of wood glued one over the other**

then **now**

Tools used in joinery



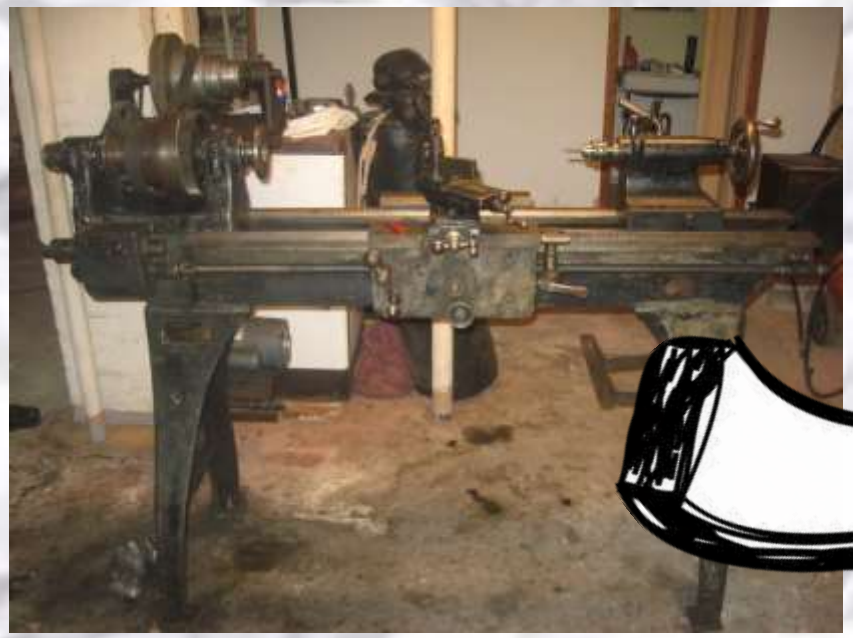
- **<u>The plane:</u> a tool for shaping wood, used to flatten, reduce the thickness of, and impart a smooth surface to a rough piece of lumber or timber**

then

now

Tools used in joinery

- **<u>The turning-lathe:</u> a machine tool used principally for shaping pieces of metal, wood or other materials**



then

now

Tools used in joinery

- **<u>Saws</u>: a hard blade, wire or chain with a toothed edge, cut through wood**

then **now**

Tools used in joinery

- **<u>Fretsaws</u>: used to cut very detailed shapes in light materials such as perspex, MDF and plywood.**

then

now

The Cobbler

History

- **This trade started to grow at end of the 19th century, the golden ages were at the beginning of the 20th century.**
- **It’s important that the shoemaker and the shoe repairer are very similar trades – The shoemaker can repair shoes, and vice-versa.**
- **The shoes had to have very high quality, the general expectations were about 10-15 years.**

The Cobbler

The cobbler has to know the structure and the construction of the shoe.
He can repair or create a shoe for somebody's foot.
He exactly knows the anatomy of the foot.

The working office

- The ***pangli, a little table was usually in the middle. The cobbler kept the tools there.***
- ***The cobbler chair was next to the pangli, the cobbler sat there. It was a 3-legged little chair.***

The tools

- **The most important tool is the last. It's a *foot* from wood, that helped the cobbler make/repair the shoe.**
- ***Other tools: sewing machine, hammers, awls and anvil.***

Repairing

- **The top repair job was the soling. They removed the old sole with pinchers. After that they made thorough filling, and created a new sole.**
- **The heeling, where they also removed the old flekk (heel) by filling, and put a new on the shoe.**
- **The foot patch was simple, they cleaned the hole, and only patched the hole, didn't replace the whole sole.**

Glassblowing

- Glassblowing is a glassforming technique that involves inflating molten glass into a bubble (or parison), with the aid of a blowpipe (or blow tube). A person who blows glass is called a glassblower, glassmith or gaffer.
- The earliest evidence of glassblowing was found by Roman Ghirshmab in Chogha Zanbil, where many glass bottles were found in the excavations of the 2nd millennium BC site.
- The two major methods of glassblowing are free-blowing and mold-blowing

Free-blowing

- **This method held a pre-eminent position in glassforming ever since its introduction in the middle of the 1st century BC until the late 19th century, and is still widely used nowadays as a glassforming technique, especially for artistic purposes.**
- **This has the effect of forming an elastic skin on the interior of the glass blob that matches the exterior skin caused by the removal of heat from the furnace.**
- **The glassworker can then quickly inflate the molten glass to a coherent blob and work it into a desired shape.**

Mold-blowing

- **Mold-blowing was an alternate glassblowing method that came after the invention of free-blowing, during the first part of the second quarter of the 1st century AD.**
- **A glob of molten glass is placed on the end of the blowpipe, and is then inflated into a wooden or metal carved mold. In this way, the shape and the texture of the bubble of glass is determined by the design on the interior of the mold rather than the skill of the glassworker.**

Studio glass

- The turn of the 19th century was the height of the old art glass movement while the factory glass blowers were being replaced by mechanical bottle blowing and continuous window glass.
- During the early 20th century (before the early 1960s), contemporary glass art had mostly been glass made by teams of factory workers, taking glass from furnaces containing a thousand or more pounds of glass.
- Some glass artists began to class themselves as in effect sculptors working in glass, and as part of the fine arts

- Studio glass or glass sculpture is the modern use of glass as an artistic medium to produce sculptures or three-dimensional artworks.
- Modern glass studios use a great variety of techniques in creating studio glass. The ancient technique of blown glass, where a glassblower works at a furnace full of molten glass using metal rods and hand tools to blow and shape almost any form of glass, is one of the most popular ways to work. Most large hollow pieces are made this way, and it allows the artist to be improvisational as they create their work.

Grape and wine production

Introduction

- **The Hungarian grape and wine production have millenial cultural legacy.**
- **The Carpathian-basin owes the ancient cultivation forms of a pool.**
- **Historical wine-growing regions and historical wine can be found in our country.**
- **Folk customs, time prohecy, and religious traditions were attached to the production.**
- **In the end of the 20th century our country was the second largest wine producer in Europe.**

Workflow

1. Vintaging / harvest
2. Pressing
3. Juice separation
4. Stum treatment
5. Fermentation
6. Treatment after fermentation
7. Malic acid fermentation
8. Cleaning
9. Clarification
10. Filtration
11. Spin drying
12. Refrigeration ion exchange
13. Warming

The devices in the 20th century

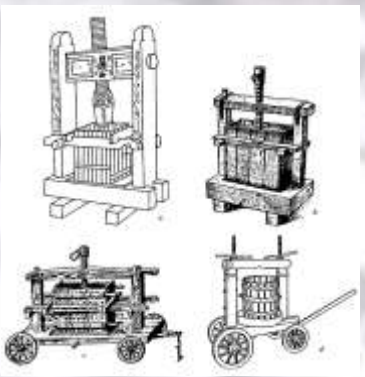
(Wine-)press

Barrel

Clasp-knife

Pruning scissors

Basket for gathering grapes



Devices in the 21th century

Hungarian 'wine kings'

Tokay

Eger bullblood

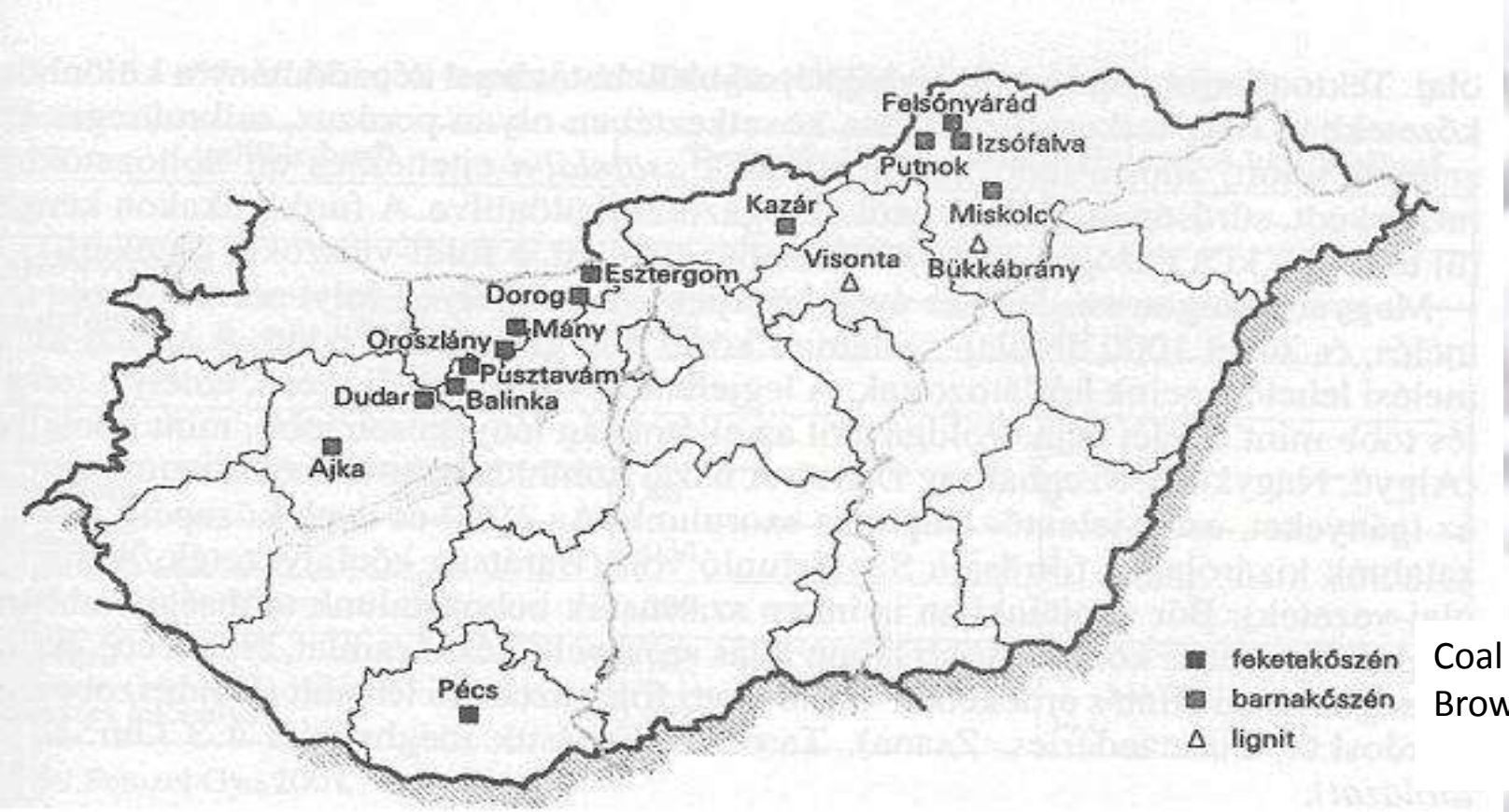
Balaton-boglár Muscatel

Kadarka

Famous Hungarian Viticulturists

- **Demeter Zoltán (Tokaj-Hegyaljai wine-growing region)**
- **Dr. Lőrincz György (Egri region)**
- **Szepsy István (Tokaj-Hegyaljai region)**
- **Légli Ottó (Balatonboglári region)**
- **Kaló Imre (Egri region)**
- **Györgykovács Imre (Somlói region)**
- **Szentesi József (Etyek-Budai region)**

Mining in Hungary



Coal
Brown coal

The coal miners' life in Hungary

- **Extremely difficult for miners and their families.**
- **Dangerous, dirty and often damp.**
- **Picked and shovelled coal for 10 hours a day.**
- **Loaded the coal on small wagons, pushed them to an area where mules would pull the coal away.**

The miner's health in the past

- **A miner's life: Shorter than the normal.**
- **Lot of diseases: developed breathing ailments ,Black Lungs'**
- **Lot of dangers: falling rocks, explosive gases**

Some basic devices for mining

Mining axe (Pick axe)

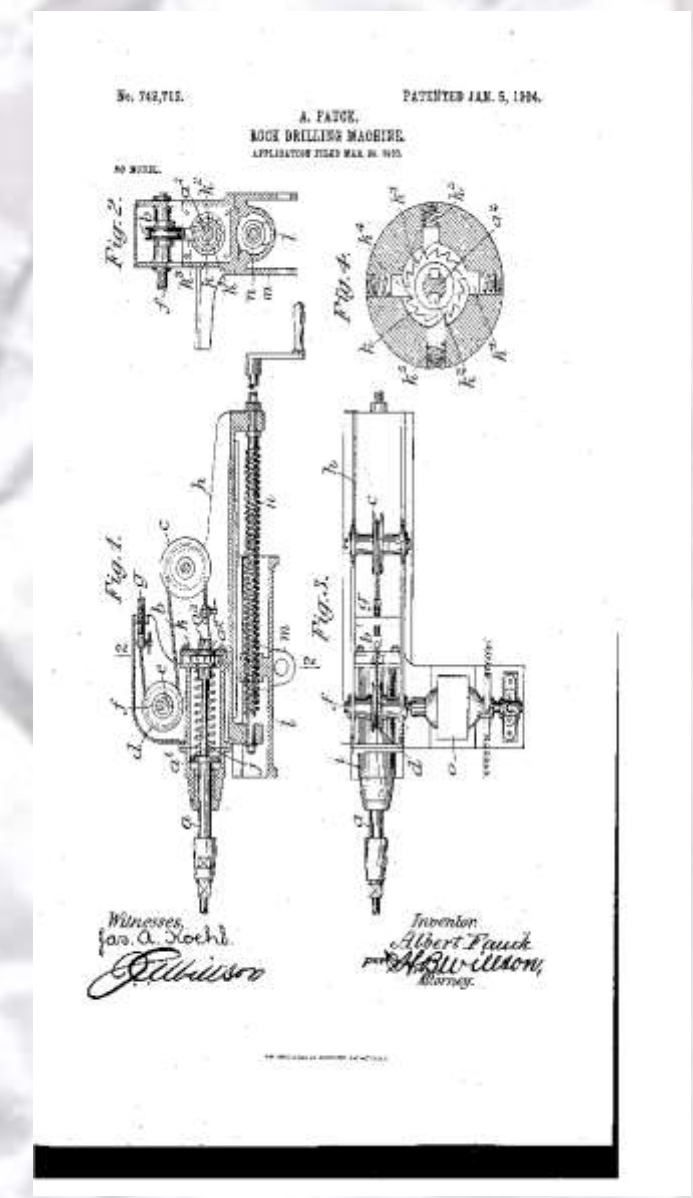
Mining helmet

Safety lamp

Mining hammer

Ore buckets: For bringing up ores from under the ground. It is small but very heavy when full.

Fauck's rock drill: its drill-bit made from wood and the machine propelled by vapour; very new and useful in 1940s.



The Wagon

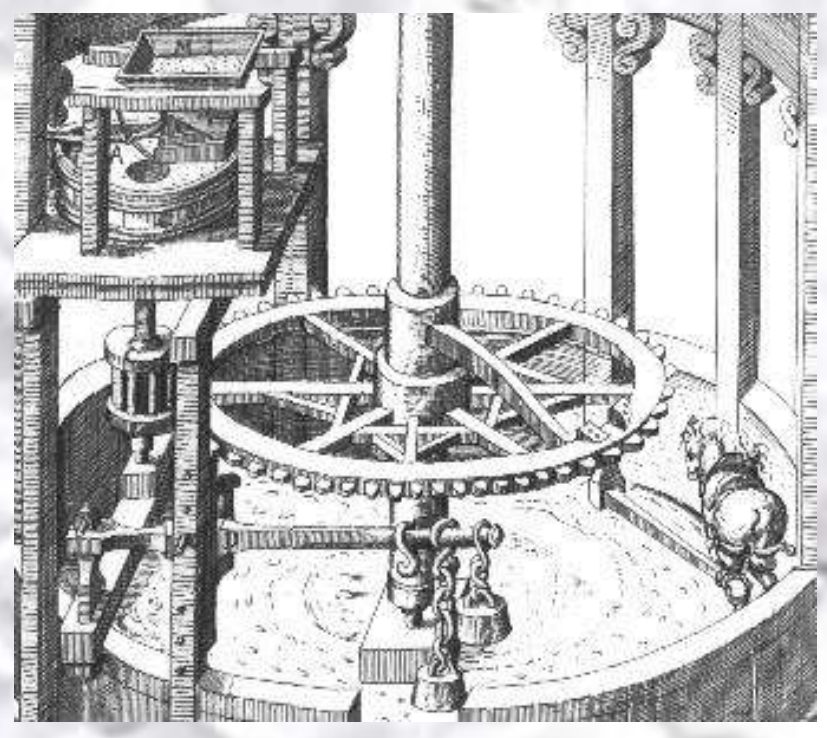
Used for bringing up the coal from under the ground; far more efficient and voluble than the ore bucket.

Milling

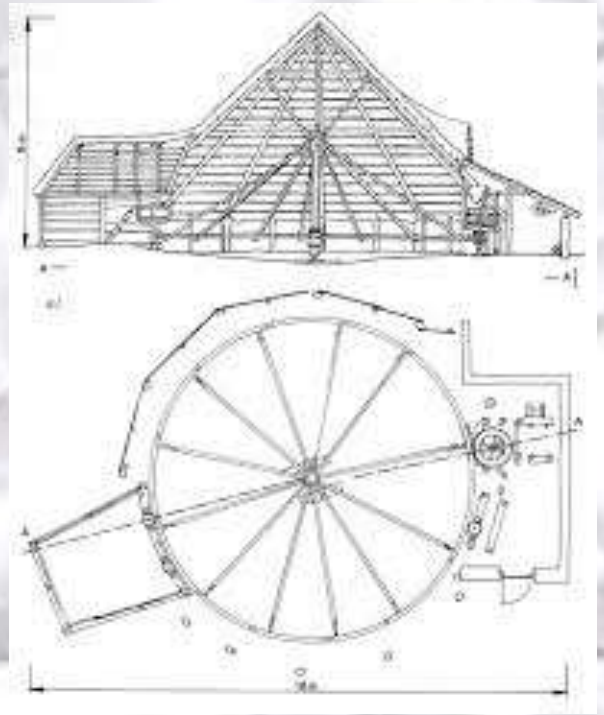
- Milling started
  in the 18th century.
  Millers worked
  in the mill where
  they smashed
  and grounded the wheat
  for the people in the town.

- An old picture about
  a miller from
  the 18. century

- a picture about grounding the wheat with that Simp's help.



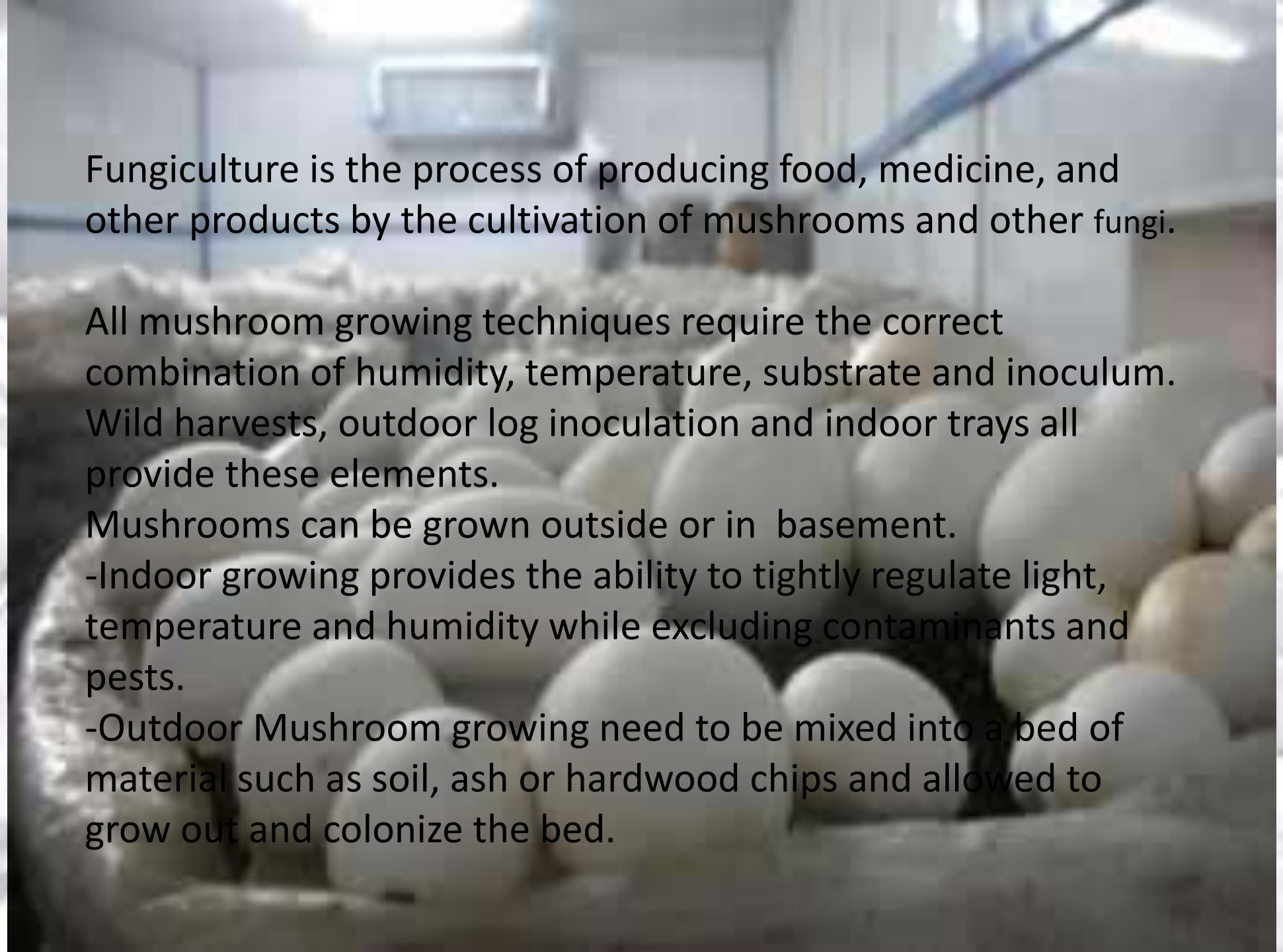
- a mill from above:



- First women were the millers in the town, but then men worked instead of women, in the mills.

  In the 19th century mills were updated and machines started to work .
- In the 20th century milling ceased. Just a few places stayed where there is traditional milling, the others ground the wheat with modern machines.

Mushroom cultivation



Fungiculture is the process of producing food, medicine, and other products by the cultivation of mushrooms and other fungi.

All mushroom growing techniques require the correct combination of humidity, temperature, substrate and inoculum. Wild harvests, outdoor log inoculation and indoor trays all provide these elements.
Mushrooms can be grown outside or in basement.
-Indoor growing provides the ability to tightly regulate light, temperature and humidity while excluding contaminants and pests.
-Outdoor Mushroom growing need to be mixed into a bed of material such as soil, ash or hardwood chips and allowed to grow out and colonize the bed.

Hungary’s history in mushroom research and cultivation is one of the longest in Europe. The button mushroom has a tradition in this country of more than 100 years. The famous Hungarian mushroom spawn has been used in many European counties for generations.

The large-scale cultivation technology, based on agricultural wastes like straw, for another important edible species, the oyster mushroom, was developed in Hungary.

Also nowadays Hungary has an excellent mushroom industry and moreover a group of enthusiastic scientists is involved in many significant basic and applied research projects. Hungary is the only country which offers education in mushroom cultivation at university level.

„For 25 years I have been dealing with edible mushrooms and have gained ample experience in the field of mushroom production in Hungary and have also got acquainted with the situation abroad especially in Europe. Besides my laboratory tasks I was able to study - as head of mushroom protection - the technological phases of mushroom cultivated in Hungary, the problems of variety maintenance, spawn production, compost making, oyster mushroom and shiitake substrate preparation and production. The 10 years between 1990 and 2000 were the most important and resulted in making mushroom production a success in horticulture. This fact encouraged me to try to sum up the technical-technological changes in the Hungarian mushroom production in the 25 years but more especially in the 10 years past.”

Potter

Pottery

- the ceramic act of making pottery wares
- major types are earthenware, stoneware and porcelain
- since around the Stone Age
- originated from Northeast Africa

The steps of making pottery

1. Shaping the clay
2. Drying
3. Firing (maybe several times)
4. Decorating and glazing (before or after the firing too)

Tools

- Potter's wheel
- Knives
- Wires
- Fluting tools
- Carving tools (for decoration)
- Paddles
- Anvil

Decoration methods

- ***Carving*** **- incising patterns on the surface**
- ***Additives*** **can be worked into the clay body before forming to change its colour**
- ***Painting*** **before or after the firing**
- ***Glazing*** **creates a glassy coating on pottery. One important purpose of glaze is to make pottery water resistant.**





Does anyone know what these bottles are for?

Soda-water

- Soda-water is made of water and CO_2 (carbon dioxide).
- The machine was built by the plans of Ányos Jedlik (Hungarian naturalist and inventor, engineer, physicist, Benedictine priest of Slovak origin; member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, author of several books, father of the dynamo and electric motor.

Ányos Jedlik
(1800-1895)

The carbonated water maker

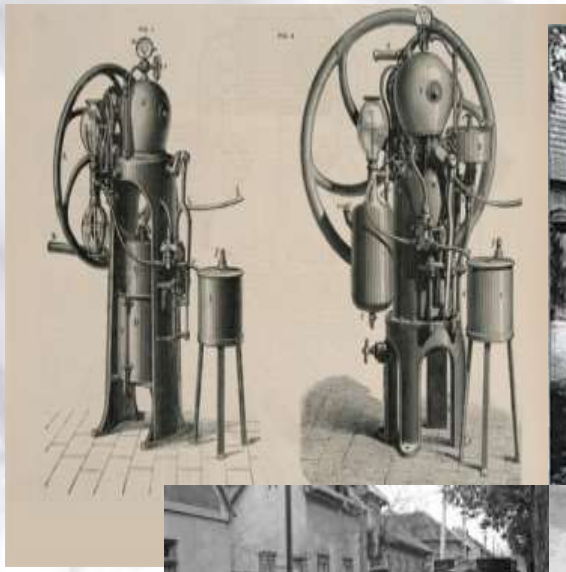
- very old and well-known profession in our country, because most of us love soda-water.

How's soda-water made?:

- First water is cleaned and then poured into the tank.
- Then make the water into spray and mix it with CO_2 in a huge tube.
- Then they let the now ready soda-water flow into the glass bottle via the tubes
- After that the product is ready for delivery into the shops or directly to the customer's house.

Sodastream

- The original was invented by Ányos Jedlik.
- It has not changed a lot during the centuries
- The original machine , and what we use these days







Teaching

Teaching in the 20th century

- **Discipline was stricter than now**
  - e.g.:
    - When students behaved badly the teacher caned them or they had to kneel on corn

- **Students had to wear a uniform**
- **All year groups were in the same classroom**
- **Students were taught by priests most of the time**

- As long as the students weren't 14 years old they had to go to school
- There were not mixed schools, just all girls' or all boys' schools
- The best mark was 1 and the worst was 5
- There were chalkboards and slates with a sponge

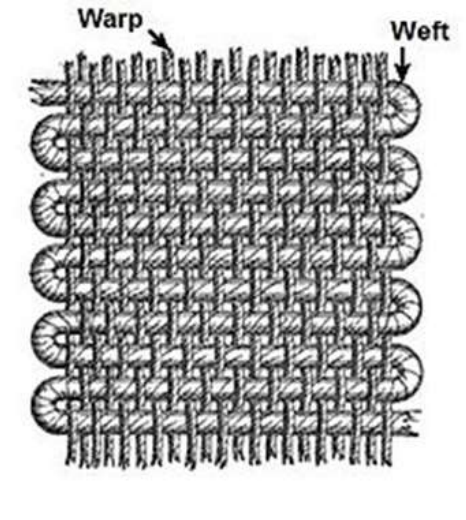
Teaching nowadays

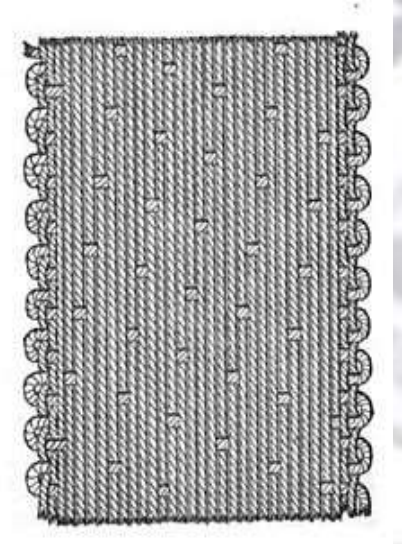
- **Discipline is less strict**
- **More subjects**
- **More tools**
  - e.g.: calculator, function table, computer
- **We don’t have to wear a uniform**
- **There are mixed schools**
- **Students are divided by their ages.**
  - Students of the same age are in the same class

- The best mark is 5 and the worst is 1
- There are lots of camps and trips
- There are exercise books, workbooks and text books
- Interactive boards
- As long as the students aren’t 16 they have to go to school

WEAVING

- **WEAVING: Weaving is a method of fabric production in wich 2 district sets of yarns or theads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth.**





- **(weaving was already known in the Paleolithic era)**

The role of the weaver

- **Hand loom weavers:**
  - mainly men- due to the strength needed to batten
  - worked from home sometimes in a well-lit attic room
- **Power loom weavers:**
  - usually girls and young women.
  - The women usually minded the four machines and kept the looms oiled and clean.
  - They were assisted by 'little tenters', children on a fixed wage who ran errands and did small tasks.

The role of the weaver

- **Craft Weavers:**
  - Arts and Crafts was an international design philosophy that originated in England (between 1860 and 1910).
  - a reaction against mechanisation
  - traditional craftsmanship, simple forms, medieval, romantic or folk styles.
  - Hand weaving was highly regarded and taken
- **Wire Weavers**
  - traditional on and off loom weaving techniques.
  - „Weaving is not just confined to traditional materials such as yarn and thin woods.”
  - a technique used by jewellers around the world

Thank you for your attention!

Erasmus+