

Lesson draft

Topic: Wooden architecture and traditional craft of Podlasie region

Aims:

- To introduce the idea of wooden architecture
- To learn vocabulary used to describe it
- To read for specific information
- To realize the difficulties of Polish-English translation

I. Warm up

Students are asked the following questions:

1. Do you know what is the region you live in called?
2. What are the characteristics of this region?
3. Does the region have any significant features?

They brainstorm the ideas in groups and the representative of the group gives a feedback to the whole class.



II. Students read a short text about the region and check if their ideas were right.

Buildings in a village in the region of the Białowieża Forest consist of a dwelling house and outbuildings. A dwelling house, a barn and a cowshed are surrounded by a fence. Till today in some settlements is preserved the spatial system of the 16th century, called szeregówka (sheregovka). It is characterized by compact placement of buildings along the straight street. The houses are placed with the head to the road, they are located on narrow plots, house next to house, and outbuildings are at the back. During holidays the inhabitants of the villages of the Białowieża Forest region meet on the benches in front of their houses. It is a peculiar form of social life on

the so called “ławoczki”. The benches which are almost in front of each house became an integral part of the landscape of the region.

Next they have to find an English version of the following words in the above text:

1. dom mieszkalny
2. budynek gospodarczy
3. stodoła
4. obora
5. płot
6. układ przestrzenny
7. działka
8. mieszkańcy
9. ławeczka
10. krajobraz



III. Students answer the question: Do you know what is another inherent element of Podlasie countryside landscape ?

Wells – for the Białowieża Forest region are characteristic wells with sweeps. It is a big, wooden construction. On the vertical support is fixed a wooden beam with the length of 10 m. Drawing of the water is possible through immersing of a bucket fixed at the one end. As a counterbalance on the other end of the beam was put a ballast.



IV. Have you ever heard of the Land of Open Shutters?



The Land of Open Shutters – these are three villages unique in the respect of architecture: Trześcianka, Soce and Puchły. All the villages are situated in the valley of the river Narew. Characteristic for these villages are window heads intricately carved in wood, shutters, plankings of elevations, bevel squares and gables of numerous houses. Their characteristic feature is a big number of colourfully painted shutters. Among homesteads there are interesting churches and elements of small architecture. The villages are inhabited by hospitable people, mainly of the Orthodox faith.

Znajdź w tekście wyrazy charakteryzujące drewnianą zabudowę regionu.

Przetłumacz na język polski, czy znasz ich znaczenie?

V. Read another text connected with one of the past crafts and discuss its idea.

Woodcarving – an artistic craft, the art of carving in wood. Woodcarving decorations are hand-made, and as material is used wood of broadleaved trees – most often soft limewood. The tools are the following: carving chisels, wood files and engraving knives. Rich woodcarving decoration ornaments among other things windows, doors and porches of wooden houses.

VI. After reading students answer the following questions: Have you ever been to an Ethnographic Museum. Do you have one in the vicinity? What objects can you find there? Students brainstorm the words and then they read the following texts:

Manual loom – a wooden instrument for production of fabrics. The fabric is made by joining of two perpendicular arrangements of threads (warp and weft) according to appropriate weave. Old, wooden weaving workshops which once used to be in almost each cottage, today may be seen in museums, open-air museums and regional chambers.



Hładyszka is a local name of a black jug with a characteristic shape – without a handle and a lip, which was used to collect cream. In the settlement Kleszczele used to work the centre dealing with production of “black pottery”.



Korobki – it is a name of containers made of straw which were used to store wheat or groats. They were weaved in almost each house.



VII. Summing up Students talk in pairs about their own experience. Have they ever seen the objects mention above? Where? How can we preserve these objects for the next generations.

Then they discuss their ideas as a whole group.

Tłumaczenia tekstów z konspektu lekcji:

Zabudowania na wsi w regionie Puszczy Białowieskiej składają się z domu mieszkalnego i budynków gospodarczych. Dom mieszkalny, stodoła i obora otoczone są płotem. Do dziś zachował się w niektórych miejscowościach układ przestrzenny z XVI w., zwany szeregowką. Wells – for the Białowieża Forest region are characteristic wells with sweeps. It is a big, wooden construction. On the vertical support is fixed a wooden beam with the length of 10 m. Drawing of the water is possible through immersing of a bucket fixed at the one end. As a counterbalance on the other end of the beam was put a ballast.

Windmill “koźlak” – the oldest type of a windmill. The so called “koziol” constituted a base supporting a post. Around this base was being turned the whole construction of the mill (with a mechanism), so as propellers could take an appropriate position towards the wind driving them. The winds drove devices for grinding of grains to flour. The windmill had three storeys: the lower was took up by stabilizing construction of the koziol, two higher however were designed for production.

Charakteryzuje się zwartym ustawieniem zabudowań wzdłuż prostej ulicy. Domy ustawione są szczytem do drogi, leżą na wąskich działkach dom obok domu, a budynki gospodarcze stoją w głębi. W dni świąteczne ludność mieszkająca w wioskach regionu Puszczy Białowieskiej spotyka się na ławeczkach przed swoimi domami. Jest to swoista forma prowadzenia życia towarzyskiego na tzw. ławoczkach. Stożące przed prawie każdym domem ławeczki wrosły w krajobraz regionu.

Kraina Otwartych Okiennic – to trzy unikalne pod względem architektonicznym wsie: Trześcianka, Soce i Puchły. Wszystkie położone są w dolinie Narwi. Specyfiką tych wsi jest bogata dekoracja snycerska (wyjaśnienie na str. 23) bogato i misternie zdobione drewniane nad- i podokienniki, okiennice, wiatrownice, narożniki oraz szczyty wielu domów. Ich cechą charakterystyczną jest duża liczba barwnie malowanych okiennic. W Trześciance zachowała się drewniana tradycyjna zabudowa. Domy ustawione są szczytem do ulicy, na wąskich działkach stoją dom obok domu.

Snycerstwo – rzemiosło artystyczne, sztuka rzeźbienia w drewnie. Dekoracje snycerskie wykonywane są ręcznie, a jako materiał wykorzystuje się drewno drzew liściastych – najczęściej miękkie drewno lipy. Narzędzia pracy to: dłuta rzeźbiarskie, pilniki i noże grawerskie. Bogata dekoracja snycerska ozdabia m.in. okna, drzwi i ganki drewnianych domów.

Krosna ręczne – drewniane narzędzie do produkcji tkanin. Materiał powstaje poprzez połączenie dwóch, prostopadłych do siebie, układów nitki (osnowy i wątku) według odpowiedniego splotu. Stare, drewniane warsztaty tkackie,

które były kiedy w prawie każdej chacie, dziś można zobaczyć w muzeach, skansenach i izbach regionalnych.



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