

Individual writing

Custom Writing

In Russia, wooden spoons used many centuries, the first documentary mentions about them are dating even the end of the X century. And at the end of the XIX century in the Russian Empire, it was produced annually up to 150,000,000 spoons. In some counties, the number of lugs (masters who made spoons) were calculated by thousands.

Wooden spoons are mentioned in the Tale of Bygone Years. During the feather, Prince Vladimir, the boxes refused to eat wooden spoons, as if simpar. Then the prince ordered to make a spoon of silver for them.

Naturally, the plastic fishery was developed, first of all, in the provinces rich in the forest. But, the recognized center was considered the Nizhny Novgorod province. In one Semenovskiy district, 130 villages were engaged in this fishery. More than 8,000 people were engaged in the production of spoons.

The spoons of Nizhny Novgorod masters were diverged not only throughout the country, they were taken out even abroad. In addition, it was in this province who came orders for the manufacture of spoons for the royal army.

Despite the external simplicity, the manufacture of a spoon consisted of a variety of operations. At first it was necessary to distort the wooden billets, which were called the baked. The work was considered not difficult, therefore, she was trusted by children. It was from here in our country a popular saying to beat the frustral, that is, to idle or engage in trifling craft.

Then the cores moved to the curl, which was pulled out in the spoons of the cutlets. Next, the next master has already cut out the part that I buried the food. Then, as a rule, women, finally grinding spoons to remove all irregularities and roughness. Works enough for the whole family. More often this fishery was engaged in winter when there were no agricultural work.

Despite the fact that the demand for spoons in Russia was high, there was a competition among artisans. To highlight your product among others, spoons were often painted. Then they were packaged by parties of 500 and 1,000 pieces, after which they sent to the fairs or sold to buyers. The main sales center was the famous Nizhny Novgorod Fair, which was held from July 15 to September 10.

Spoons were made of soft wood. Most often from Linden. Olhu, Maple, Ryabin also used for her lack. Naturally, in rich forests of Russia, it was much easier to produce wooden spoons than metallic. Which, by the way, at that time were not cheap. Wooden spoons had another advantage: during the food they did not burn lips. It was customary to use his spoon, with her often even went to

visit.

The most ordinary spoon for food called mezheumok. Mentioned in its works of the famous Russian ethnographer of the XIX century Sergey Maximov. About Nizhny Novgorod Plugs He wrote that they masked the spoonful of the mezheumok, whom the entire Orthodox Russia climbs a cool porridge from the pots and bumps, without burning lips. " It is believed that the word spoon leads its roots from the ancient Russian word log deepening.

Burlaki called their spoons of the button, from the word bottle to interfere, turn over. The spoons of Burlakov were somewhat larger than ordinary mezheumok, often burlaci wore their spoons behind the hats ribbon, like a cokard.

Old wooden spoons can often be found in the expositions of museums. There are even special museums, where spoons are the main exhibits. For example, the museums of spoons are in Vladimir and the city of the Net of Perm Territory.

The biggest spoon in the world was made by the craftsmen of the city of Berezino of the Republic of Belarus. The length of the giant spoon was 23 meters. Previously, the largest spoon was in Romania. Its dimensions are much more modest of only 17 meters of 82 centimeters.

A long time in Cambridge existed an interesting tradition: a student who received the lowest score on the exam in mathematics, received an original gift of a wooden spoon. The tradition was respected until 1909, now a spoon, awarded a unfortunate student that year is kept in the University of Cambridge Museum.

A spoon symbolizes the satiety and prosperity, as well as the strength of family relationships. In Russia, it was customary to give wooden spoons on the five-year anniversary of the wedding. Which, by the way, was called wooden.

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