

CARETAKER SHEET

- ✗ THE PLACE The Warsaw Old Town
- ✗ THE PARTICIPANTS The sheet is designed for children between 7 and 12 years of age. The game is intended for families and school groups.
- ✗ THE TIME The game should take up to an hour to finish
- ✗ THE REQUIREMENTS You will need a printed task sheet for children, a pen or pencil, and a rope, at least three meters long.



ACTIVITY



CORRECT ANSWER

KEY



INTERESTING FACT

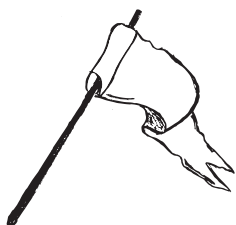


DIRECTIONS

Thanks to Jerzy Baryczka and this set of purpose-designed worksheets, you have a unique opportunity to travel through time and re-discover 16th-century Warsaw! The map attached to the main worksheet will serve as your guide throughout the game, and will help you find your way around when moving between task locations.

The caretaker sheet contains all the correct answers to the tasks from the children's worksheet, as well as tidbits and curiosities that can be brought up while exploring the Old Town.

- ✗ Each of the points on the map mark an outdoor activity and a task to be solved on the worksheet.
- ✗ For completing each task, the kids will be rewarded with three numbers that are needed to solve the final riddle. You can find these on this sheet, under each task's solution.
- ✗ After collecting all of the numbers, you will be able to decipher the letters that make up the hidden phrase. Enter them into the empty fields at the back of the worksheet.



START

You are now under King Sigismund's Column – this is where the fun begins!
Each successive task will point you in the right direction in your new adventure.



Completing this task will help the participants understand what did outsiders have to go through in order to enter the city.



Try to connect the words with their definitions:

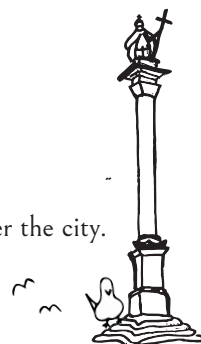
Toll – A fee put on goods when entering cities, or charged when using certain roads and bridges

High road – An old name for a main road which lead to a place of importance

Cobble – A rounded field stone used for paving roads. (Curisously, an informal yet common Polish phrase for these stones, "kocie łby", literally translates to "cat heads"!)

Portcullis – A vertically opened gate, usually made of wood or metal, guarding the entrances to cities and castles

Rampart – A defensive wall encircling a castle or settlement (In Polish, the area outside and directly adjacent to ramparts or city walls is called the "Podwale", literally meaning "the area under the wall". Today, the street encircling Warsaw's Old Town wall bears this name.)



The Cracow Gate: In the past, the Castle Square was not opened up to the Krakowskie Przedmieście street – they were separated by a set of two brick walls. In order to enter the city, one had to cross a moat using a drawbridge, which lead to a portcullis protected by a rectangular, tower-like gatehouse.



Head straight, and once you see a large tree to your right, make a left turn into the Świętojańska street. After a short walk, you will notice a large church on the right-hand side of the road – this is the Jan Chrzciel (John the Baptist) Cathedral. Head on in!

Numbers – reward for completing the task





2

23 3 24

Inside the cathedral, you will learn what sort of weapons could have been used by the last of the dukes of Masovia.

What do you think – would the ordinary townsfolk of Warsaw be able to afford such gear?

From among the weapons drawn on the worksheet, choose two that match what you see on the Masovian dukes' tombstone in the church.



The sword and the spear

Metal weapons were very expensive back in the day, and not everyone could afford them. They were mostly owned by knights and princes, who used them to fulfill their role of protectors of cities and villages. Weapons also served as an element of dress as well as a status symbol – the sword represented power, royalty, freedom and justice, whereas the spear – especially in Christian culture – symbolized martyrdom, virtue and courage.



The last two of the Masovian dukes died very young, in mysterious circumstances, without leaving any heirs to take up their mantle. In 1526, the orphaned duchy of Masovia was annexed to the Crown of Poland and from then on ruled by Polish kings, back then based in the city of Cracow.



The Warsaw metropolitan cathedral did not always act as the seat of the archbishop – in the medieval period, it was a simple parish church. Before World War II, the facade of the cathedral bore little resemblance to its contemporary version. You can get acquainted with this unique temple's history right next to its' entrance, in a place known as the church porch. The photos displayed there show how often the building underwent reconstruction. Unfortunately, its' appearance in Baryczka's day is shrouded in mystery, even to historians.



Exit the cathedral and turn left, then turn left again. Follow the cathedral's wall and take yet another left into a small square known as the canonry. There, you will see a large bell – go around it's right side and enter Jezuicka street. Once there, find an arcaded passage and go through it to reach a short street lined with colorful town houses. Head on straight until you reach a viewing terrace boasting a panorama of the Vistula river.

3

11 15 22



After filling in the blanks, the participants will learn about the various goods that passed through Warsaw and how they got here.

Their task will be to complete the below text using the words from the table.



The Vistula river served as the main trade route of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

It was used to transport cargo to the seaport of Gdańsk. The most common goods carried by merchant ships on the river were grain, timber and tar. The lucrative trade stimulated the growth of port cities like Sandomierz, Kazimierz Dolny and Płock.



The Góra Gnojna, or Manure Hill, owes its charming name to the function it used to serve for centuries – it was Warsaw's very first landfill! Waste from all over the Old Town was brought there by the city executioner, who handled several civic duties aside from delivering capital punishment. Can you imagine that the Vistula once stretched all the way to where the parking lot you see is now? The banks of the river have shrunk over time.



Head north along the Brzozowa street, straight ahead. Keep a look out for a set of stairs which you should see immediately to your left. They are the Kamienne Schodki – "the Stony Steps". They mark the route that the people of Warsaw had to take to get to the market square from the Vistula's banks and vice versa. Climb them, and once you're up and on level with the old market, turn right into the Krzywe Koło street. Continue straight, until you reach the city walls.

4

18 11 1



Solving this task will teach you about the elements of medieval city fortification systems.

What do you think – could there have been other ways of entering a city than through the main gate? The participants' task will be to find five words in the crossword which denote some of the more important city wall elements. If the task proves too difficult, read the words out loud.



Wall Tower, Moat, Gate, Barbican, Zwinger.



The Warsaw city walls were built in two stages, between the 13th and 16th centuries. The first to be constructed was the taller inner wall, which served as a barrier against invaders and intruders who attempted to enter the city illegally. The outer wall was built later and was shorter than it's older neighbor, but it was also wider, consequently making it more resistant to artillery fire. According to the law, there was only one official route which lead into the city – through the main gate, where incomers went through security checks and their wares were taxed. We know, however, that there were those who preferred to avoid such control.



Take a closer look at the walls and try to make out the difference between older and newer bricks. The variation stems from the fact that in the past, bricks used to be molded by hand, whereas nowadays, a special cast is used instead.





After examining the walls, head west – you can either take the path between the inner and outer walls (the zwinger) or the walkway on top of the outer rampart. Go around the barbican, and follow the walls until you see a catwalk and an arched entrance to your left. Go through to reach the Szeroki Dunaj street – there, leaning against the wall, is a small, inconspicuous house, which is the location of the next task.



Back in Baryczka's day, the foot and the ell (from the Middle-English word for "arm") were the main units of measurement.

The participants' job will be to measure, in ells, the depth of the pit next to the house – today, the building serves as the headquarters of Warsaw's Guild of Various Crafts (Cech Rzemioł Różnych), but in the past, it was the abode of the city executioner!

After measuring the pit's depth, you will see how much the street level has raised since the beginning of the 16th century.

The rope might come in handy – you can drop it all the way down and mark the place where it touches the pit's barrier, then measure the length of that segment using your arms and feet. Compare your results and see if they are similar!



It's hard to say what results will the kids end up with, since we all have different sizes of feet and forearms! On top of that, the locally agreed-on lengths of a foot or ell differed as well, increasing the risk of confusion. In the times of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Warsaw ell measured roughly 59,60cm, while the foot – 29,78cm. Using the metric system, the pit is about 3.2 meters deep, which roughly corresponds to the difference between the street level today and that from 500 years ago.



If you don't have a rope on you, you can also have fun trying to measure the length of the executioner's house.



The city executioner, being the person responsible for carrying out death sentences on criminals, had the curious legal status of being physically untouchable – that is why his house was located on the edge of the city. Aside from the unpleasant duty of executing human beings, the executioner was also responsible for disposing of the city's wastes... and for running a tavern!



Go straight, then turn left into the Piwna street and continue straight until the first intersection, with Piekarska street.



Baking bread is a very important skill, as it used to be a staple food for most of the city's inhabitants.

One of its main ingredients is the good that Jerzy Baryczka traded in, namely grain.

The participants' task is to mark the ingredients that a baker would need to produce bread.



Grain, flour, water, salt



Medieval streets were often named after the functions they served as well as after the professions of the people who worked and lived there. Piwna, or Beer street, was the location of several breweries, whereas Piekarska – Baker street – was known for the houses of bakers who had their own flour mills around the back of their possessions.



Take a look around the junction and head for the old market square, which should be to the north-east.



The participants' task will be to connect the dots in order to arrive at a full picture of a town house. It can then be colored in.



The drawing depicts a town house on the market square. After completing the task, decipher the code (the numbers collected throughout the game correspond to letters). The correct answer is the "Baryczkowska Townhouse". Try to find the real building using the clues!



On the northern side of the market square, known as the Dekert side, you will find the Kazubowska townhouse – the building with a ship painted onto the facade. It's the second building of the northern frontage. For over a hundred years, in the 16th and 17th centuries, this was the seat of the Baryczka family.

The neighboring townhouse (the one with a turquoise facade), known as the Baryczkowska townhouse, also belonged to the same family and it is likely here that our guide, Jerzy Baryczka, would have lived. His house was among the most eminent families of Warsaw of the time, owning multiple townhouses directly adjacent to the market square – the most prestigious location in the city.

Congratulations! You managed to find the missing grain! It's being loaded onto a merchant ship as we speak, and it should be ready for shipping to Gdańsk in no time. You've done a wonderful job, and the ecstatic and grateful Jerzy Baryczka awards you the Warsaw grain tracker medal! Let us rejoice! Don't forget to color in the worksheet and boast about your adventure to your friends!



The Warsaw market square used to be the city's main square, meeting place and, as the name indicates, marketplace, where a plethora of goods could be traded. The surrounding townhouses were built by the most wealthy of citizens who owned the most profitable companies, shops, restaurants, wine cellars or textile stores. The very middle of the square, where the Warsaw mermaid statue now stands, was the location of the old town hall – the seat of Warsaw's local government.



hidden phrase:

BARYCZKOWSKA TOWNHOUSE

For enthusiasts:

The Kazubowska townhouse was the site of an exciting recent discovery – its basement turned out to be the hiding place of a treasure dating a few centuries back, although to a time when the Baryczka family no longer lived here.

All evidence points that it was buried there in the 18th century by its owner of the time, a Greek merchant called Kish.

It was the story of this treasure that inspired us to invite you on a journey to find Baryczka's missing shipment!

If you feel like learning more, visit the Warsaw Museum's exposition in the Kazubowska townhouse's lower levels – there, you can find a display featuring the treasure, consisting of a few dozen 18th century coins.

The museum also boasts a range of artifacts and items of everyday use owned by citizens of Warsaw, who represented all religions, nationalities and professions and together contributed to the history of our city!



The Warsaw grain tracker's medal.

