
MUSEUM OF FOLK CULTURE IN KOLBUSZOWA AS AN OBJECT OF LEARNING ABOUT THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE REGION OF THE FORMER SANDOMIERZ FOREST AND RZESZÓW AREA

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- Lasowiacy and Rzeszowiacy ,
- ancestors ,
- heritage park,
- ethnography

Abstract:

Knowledge about the region, traditions and customs are transmitted in various forms. One of them is the Museum of Folk Culture in Kolbuszowa . There you can meet regional tastes, see the old village and costumes. The school should also be such a place, but not always is like that. Despite this, it is important that teachers are trying to take care of ethnographical knowledge of their students and take them to this charming and picturesque places of the mine of knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of tourism awarded in the history of the different definitions and different it has been interpreted [2]. Museum, skansen, ethnographic park ... a lot of names, but one of the most important and combining feature - preservation of the history, traditions, architecture, generally speaking culture; for future generations, but also for the society here and now. Tourism has become an integral part of social activities and entered into the school educational programmes [2]. Because after all more and more often happens that not only children but also adults do not know their regional customs and traditions. Challenges to preserve and transfer this knowledge has taken by a number of museums and open-air museums . One of them is the Museum of Folk Culture in Kolbuszowa.

First, a little history. The idea of creating the Museum was established in the 50s of last century. The first form of its implementation was the creation of the Regional Museum in collaboration with the Society for the Protection of Monuments of Nature and Culture named J. M. Goslar. Museum from the beginning work rapidly and it is worth paying attention here on exhibitions activities. In its permanent exposure had material culture and archaeological monuments of Lasowiacy. In addition, there were also temporary exhibitions. Until 1978, when officially opened the Museum of Folk Culture , the Regional Museum and the Society sought to not only maintain, but also to broaden their exposure [1].

Currently Ethnographic Park (part of the Museum) is about 30 hectares. In this area there are large and small monuments of wooden architecture, including a church, school, fire station and it's all surrounded by forests and meadows. Pond divided Park into two parts: Lasowiacy and Rzeszowiacy. These two ethnographic groups inhabited areas of the Former Forest of Sandomierz. But culture is not only architecture, but also clothes, widely understood folk art, tools, traditions, customs and tastes [1].

At this point it is worth to mention about the offer cultural and educational museum. Taking into account social needs, the museum also strives to create the best conditions to meet the needs of leisure and recreation [2]. Starting from the knowledge and science, should be mention the museum lessons which are tailored according to the age of the participants. For preschoolers prepared two lessons : "Secrets of a cottage" where, they learn about ancient

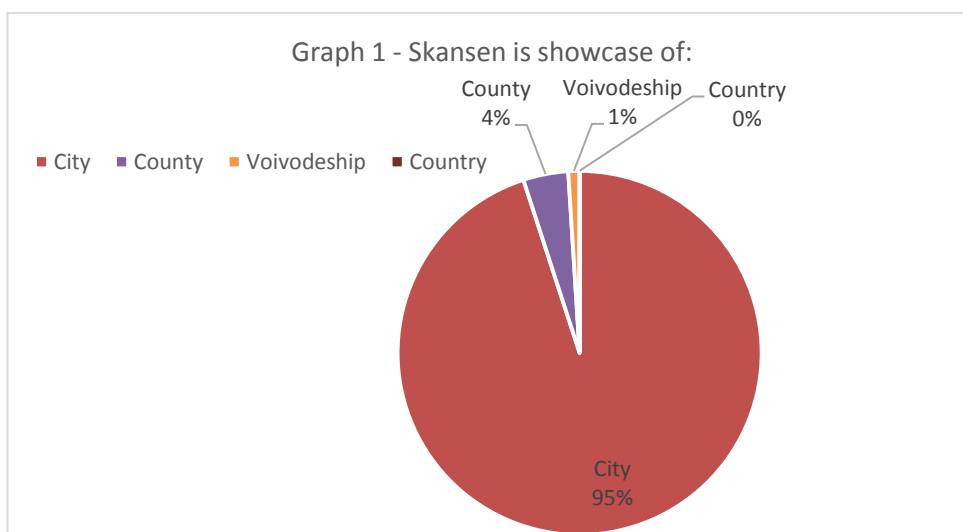
crib and everyday items such as *mątewka*, and "Painted Horse"- -rocking horse, *klepaki*, *cocks*, *wheelbarrow* - these and other toys children learned during the game. For primary schools, middle schools and high schools, it could be chosen lesson depending on the topic of the trip or interests of the participants. The teacher, tutor or guardian can choose from lessons such as "Cute cut-outs around the walls - folk paper cut-out", "The whole house decked - tissue paper flowers ", "Not saints sticky pots - a meeting of the potter ", "Hedgehogs, chains - a traditional Christmas decorations", "In the former class - an attempt of calligraphy ", "Ene, due, rabe... - old games", "Petticoat in painted box - a former rural fashion", "Seed to grain - the importance of bread in the tradition", "From the grandmother's- stories and legends of Sandomierz Forest", "How mint with thyme... - the herbs in magic, folk medicine rituals", "Behind the holy doorstep - a symbolic space of the house", "Hanging spiders in the ceiling - colorful ornaments of straw and paper ", "Meet saint of his signs - elements of the history of art in practice " , " At St. Andrew from divination the hope to girls – St. Kate and St. Andrew habits”, „Around the Christmas table - Christmas Eve in a museum”. Each lesson describes different element of tradition - baking bread, Christmas preparations, folk costume. Additionally, choice is a from the workshop: "Goes Grześ through the village - vacation in a museum", "To ETNOaction" and participation in lectures [7].

OBJECTIVES OF ARTICLE

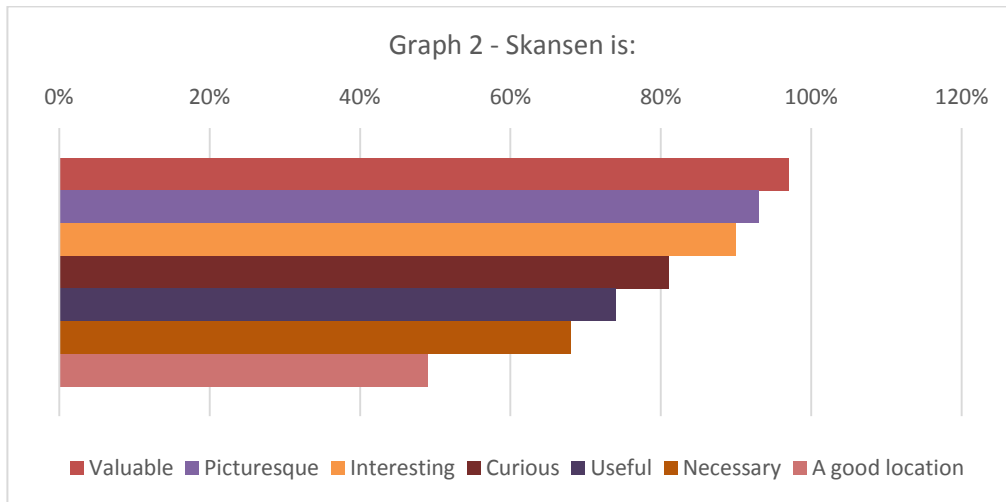
It is worth to ask the question, and even questions : Do teachers know the customs and traditions of their region? Do they participate in exhibitions, workshops, lectures organized by the Museum? Do they take their students to the Museum?

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

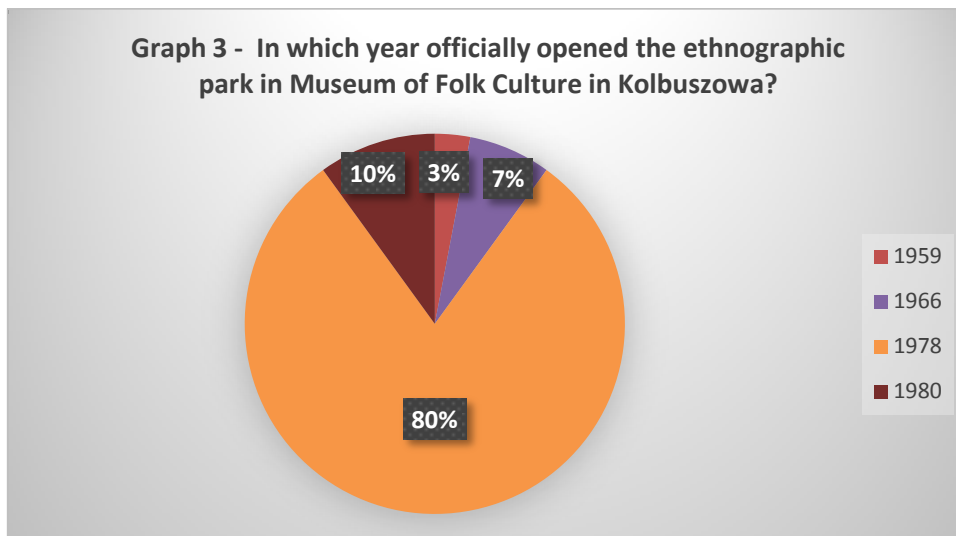
The research was conducted among teachers and educators from the region of the former Sandomierz Forest and Rzeszów area. Questions were designed to test the knowledge of the region, the traditions and the attractiveness of the Museum. According to the respondents Skansen is primarily a showcase of the city Kolbuszowa - (95 %), county (4%), voivodeship (1%). None of the respondents did not believe that the museum is a showcase of the country. Although the museum is one of the largest open-air museum in Poland, folklore does not enjoy such popularity to become a showcase of the province, or country. Despite this, it is worth to notice, that folklore motifs are becoming more trendy.



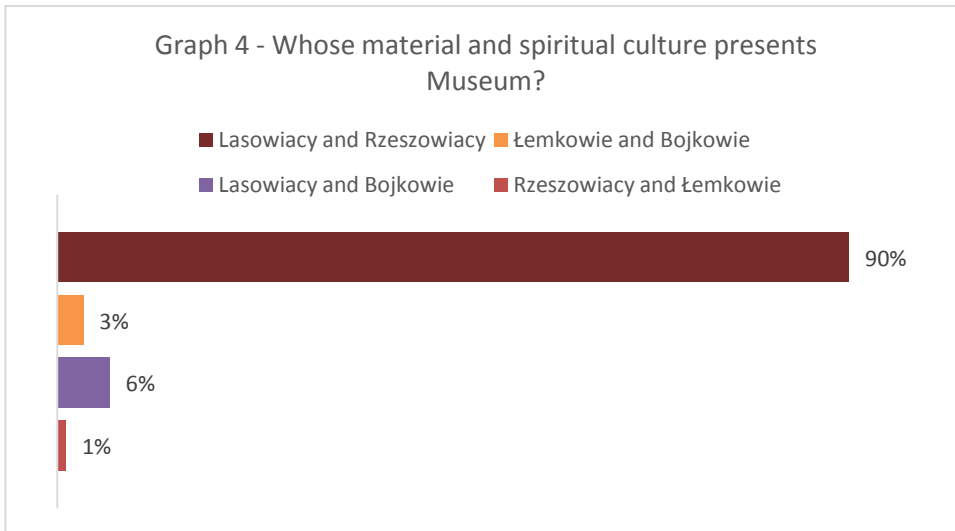
Graph 2 describes that Skansen is valuable (97 %), picturesque (93 %), interesting (90 %), interesting (81 %), useful (74%), needed (68 %) and in a good location (49 %). Thus it can be concluded that teachers are in the Museum of valuable information about the region. Unfortunately, according to the respondents museum is located in inconvenient location. This is due perhaps to the lack of sufficient information signs, or ignorance of the area.



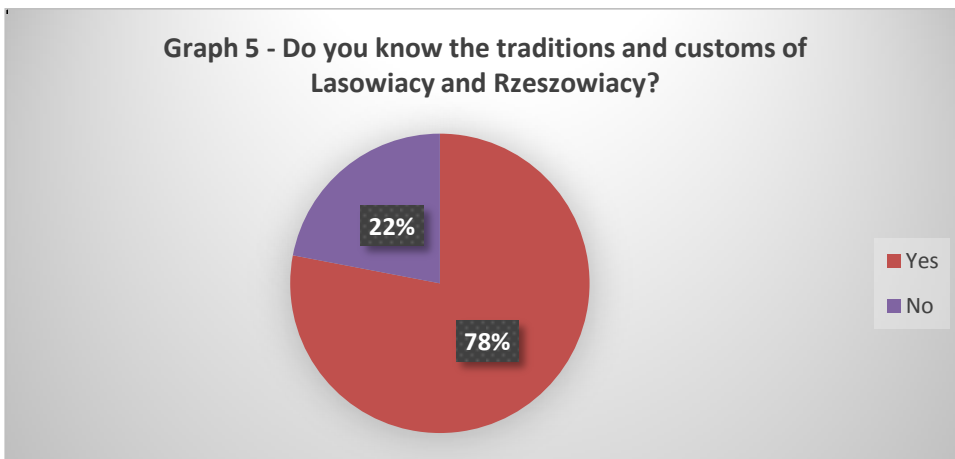
Another part of the questions concerned knowledge of the museum, but not only. The respondents had to answer questions about the knowledge of traditions and customs. It is worth to mention that all the information are providing by the guide during the tour.



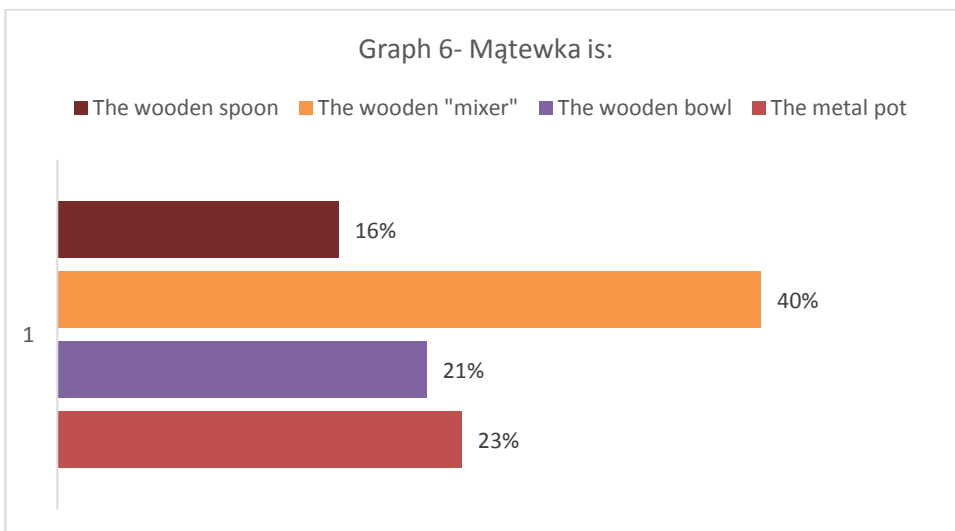
The date of the grand opening (Graph 3) of the Museum knew 80 % of respondents. The remaining 20 % gave wrong answers - on 1980 (10%), 1966 (7%), 1959 (3%). Knowledge about the creation of the Museum is included in the Jubilee Newsletter. Not everyone has access to this book, so maybe 20 % of wrong answers was connected with that. The museum described (Graph 4) two ethnic groups - Lasowiacy and Rzeszowiacy. About 90% of the teachers knew. This demonstrates well the information communicated by the Museum.



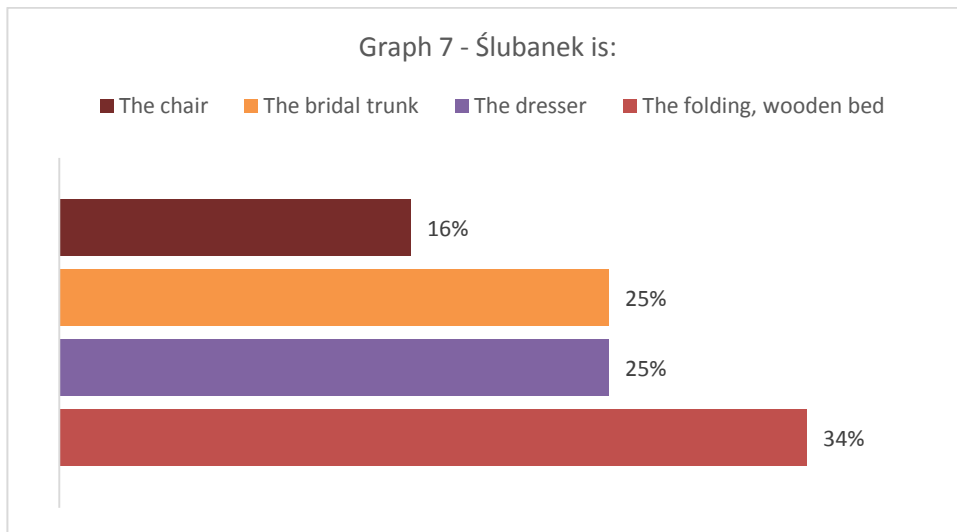
Verification of knowledge about the customs and traditions of the task belonging to the next section of questions. Knowledge of their confirmed 78 % of respondents (Graph 5).



As it turned out in subsequent questions, teachers did not respond honestly to the end, because only 40% of them know what it is *małewka* (Graph 6). The remaining 60 % divided between the response: metal pot (23%), a wooden bowl (21%) and a wooden spoon (16 %).



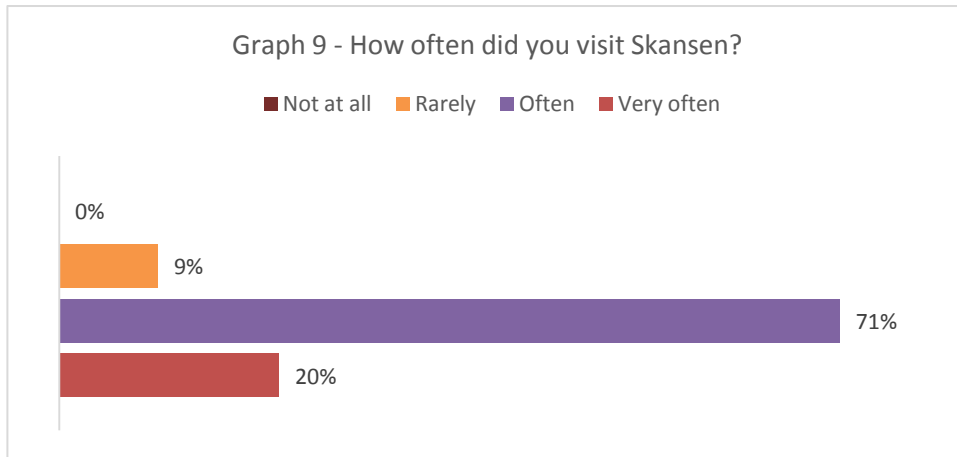
The case of knowledge was even worse when responded about ślubanek. Only 34 % of people knew that ślubanek is a folding, wooden bed. Other people marked (Graph 7) response: dresser (25%), bridal trunk (25%) and chair (16 %).



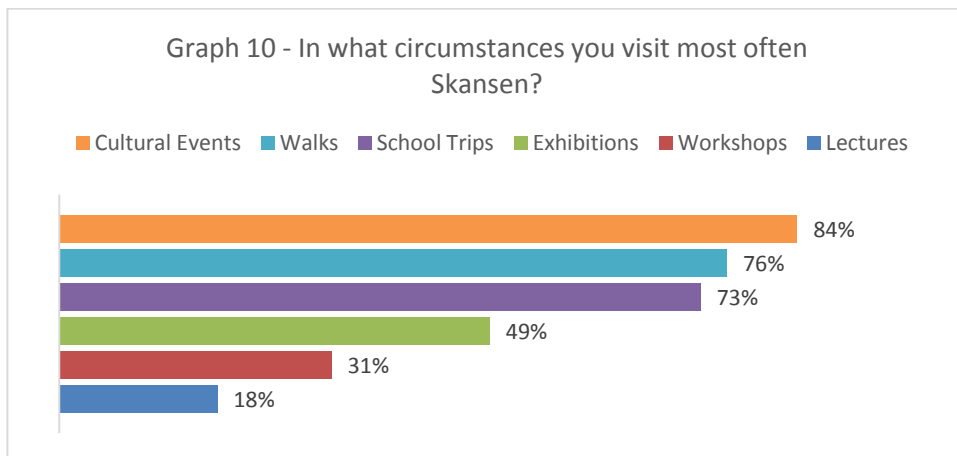
In order to clarify - mątewka is a wooden (most commonly used pine tree) tool, used to mix ingredients. It could be compare to the mixer. While ślubanek (other terms: szlabanek, ślufanek) is a multifunctional furniture. During the day served as a bench, while at night it was spread and became a bed .



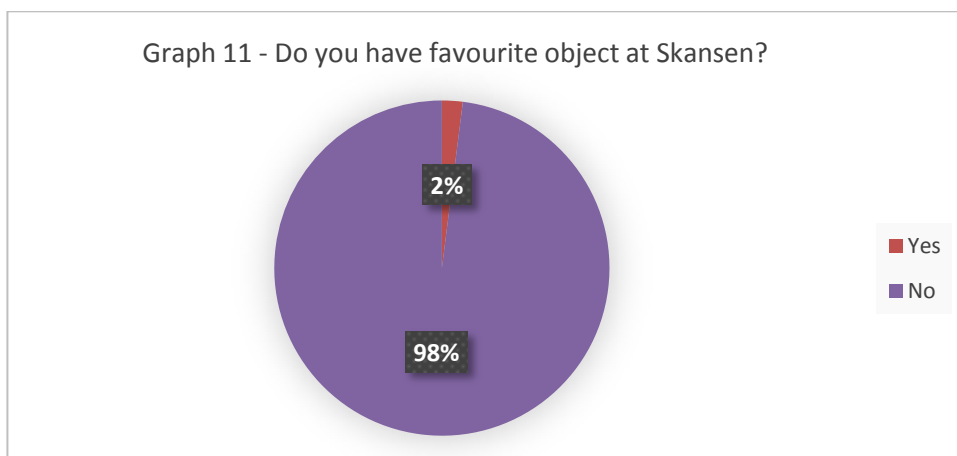
Every year more and more people visit the Museum. Teachers also. Only 2 % of respondents (Graph 8) were not in a museum (maybe they prepare their trips?). Among the respondents (Graph 9) 71 % visited Skansen often. Very often makes it 20%. There wasn't a person who visit Skansen only once, while 9 % seldom happens.



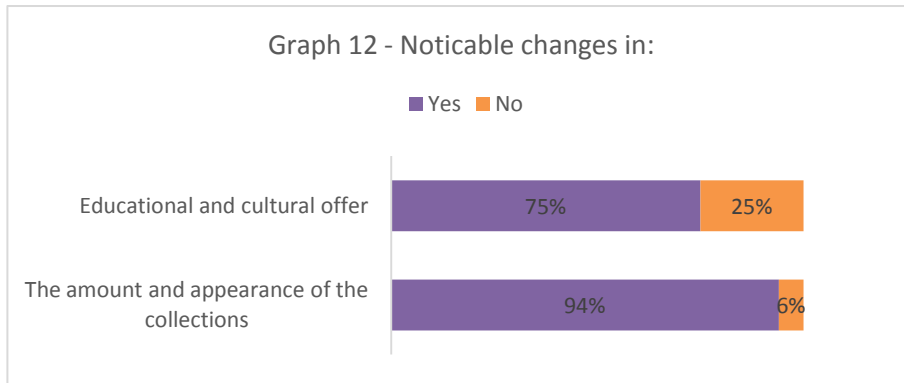
The facts most favorable to visit (Graph 10) are cultural events (84%), walking (76%), school trips (73%), exhibitions (49%), workshops (31%), presentations (18 %). Cultural events are very widely promoted , hence so many people visited the open-air museum in the midst of their duration.



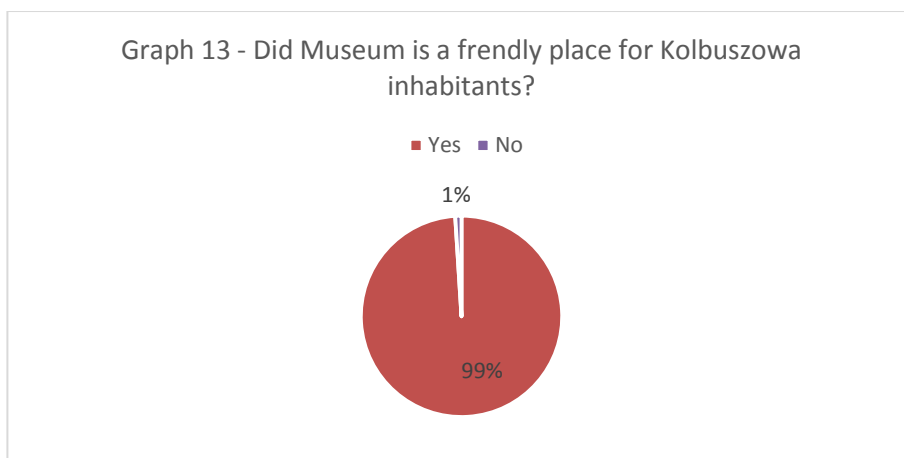
The last section of questions concerned the general perception of the Museum collections and offers. Most visitors (Graph 11) do not have their favorite subject (98%). However, among these 2% favorite objects is the St . Mark church from Rzochów and a school from Trzeboś.



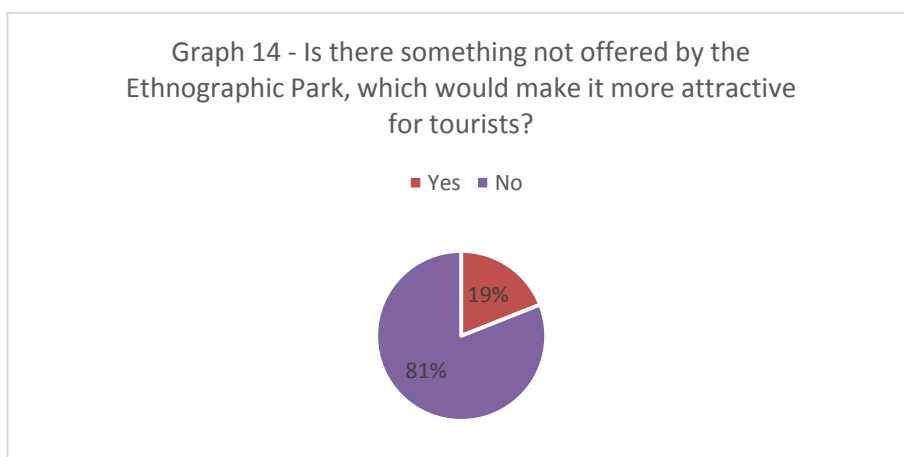
Noticeable changes in the number and appearance of the collection (94%), while smaller in educational and cultural offer (75 %) which is illustrated at graph 11.



A lot of information about the workshops or lessons are at the website and on the popular social networking site . Not generalizing, but not all of the teachers are using this promotion. By this might not be aware of these changes. The museum is a place friendly for Kolbuszowa residents, so consider 99 % of respondents.



Whereas, 81% of people believe that there is nothing to improve the offer to make it more attractive. The remaining 19% that something would change , could not specify what kind of change it should be.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The article has to verify what knowledge about the region and to what extent is passed by the teachers of the humanities and educators. An important part of communication of this knowledge was to be the Museum of Folk Culture in Kolbuszowa. It can be concluded that, although the teachers interest of trips and museum classes increases, not to the end it is con-

nected with the growth of knowledge about the region. Responding to questions raised in the introduction, the majority of respondents familiar with the tradition. However verifying this information, less than half knew what is simple item such as mątewka or ślubane. This knowledge can look at exhibitions, workshops and lectures is organized by the Museum of Folk Culture. With this opportunity to deepen their knowledge at the shows were using 49 %, 31% at the workshops , at lectures 18% of the respondents. This information is trying to convey to students during school trips (73 % of respondents) .

To summarize the article, Folk Culture Museum is definitely a place where history could be experienced and touched. Tourism as a social phenomenon is reporting needs that can be met through certain conditions posed by the environment [2]. Teachers are trying to diversify the lessons of history , and not only, with just such stays in museums . During the development of the material, and most of all, analysis results, arose among the conclusions that older teachers knew history, tradition and customs, younger teachers not necessarily. Is it related to the disappearance of such knowledge, or perhaps the lack of such information during the course of study? Maybe it is the fault of the lack of interest in history, the traditions of ancestors ? It would be good also to answer for a few questions: What promotes actions should be taken by the Museum to give more information to increase the interest of both teachers and students how ? Is fashion for rural tourism , eco-tourism , "folk", "eco" helps in gaining knowledge about the history and traditions of the ancestors?

Final thought is that appropriately developed infrastructure meets the needs of people visiting the area and is one of the main elements affecting the development of recreation [2].

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