

Forest as a deposit of historical mementos

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It was described possibility which is given by forest areas in deposition for oncoming generations historical monuments. Based on the monument in Pszczelnik (nr Myślubórz, Poland) and another, it was found that forest areas give the opportunity to save and also to exhibit some important historical monuments. Advantages and disadvantages are shown in the subject. It is obvious, that forest areas help to protect and in some case to hide some things. But also some disadvantages are touched – for example – accessibility problems.

Social value, mutual understanding, national treasure of history

Introduction

The aim of this article is to find possibilities of keep, promote and bring into play in educational activity of forest complex some objects – witnesses of material culture and achievements of mankind – localized at forest areas. Based on collected examples different ways of the conservation, the presentation and the tourist adaptation of these places were expressed (see Gabryjończyk 2009).

In last year's especially a social function of forest is gaining the significant weight. An ownership structure is gaining the great significance - the majority of forests in Poland is managed by National Forests Enterprise. These forests are open for the population and a principle of the free admission to forest except by law separated causes.

Carried out in forests managed by the National Forest Enterprise "National Forests" the model of the management based on the multifunctionality doesn't mean the realization of all functions simultaneously in one place. Large, used economically forest complexes with protected fragments are an example of the possibility of the realization of every of function of forest (Ludwiczak i in. 2012).

Attraction of wooded areas is based on natural sources - these areas are in general deprived of interesting anthropogenic advantages (Gabryjończyk 2009). Anthropogenic advantages are a chance of breaking the focus on one subject and the improvement attraction worth of seeing in forests (Gabryjończyk 2009).

Considering the possibility of using cultural objects in the tourism on wooded areas one should consider as similarly as in relevant using the fortification (see Gabryjończyk 2009) determining their technical condition under the account of the safety of users and determining abilities of its use in not changed or little changed state or their conversion. Similarly as in the earlier shown case (fortifications) it is possible to encounter "unpleasant" surprises in form of ammunition, mines, unfired rounds and it similar. In case of historic buildings it is possible to be afraid that the part from them could in the intentional way be secured with mines, with traps and the like through retreating units as the place of secret hiding places.

Preparing objects for accepting tourist movements by clearing the site has a great significance, preparing information (boards, leaflets) and elimination of common threats in their insides and surroundings (see Gabryjończyk 2009).

It seems that, as in case of the fortification (Gabryjończyk 2009), stages of restoration works could be: action being aimed at keeping the object state, exhibition of some elements, forming the environment, the adaptation to the new function of the objective for the further use. The following ways of the revaluation i.e.: integration – by reconstructing the greatest gaps and emphasizing the object, recomposition - i.e. restoring earlier elements often only based on their presumable appearance, reconstruction - destroyed object. Gabryjończyk (2009) stated, that the most sensible in case of forest object is to work in the way of integration.

The deliberations concerning the role of forest in keeping monuments to history cannot be led in isolation from general functions of forest. They are appointed (definite) in many programme documents ("State Forest Policy", "Principles of silviculture" – ZHL). In the Act being in force on forests (Act 1991) they are talking about protective forests. In paragraph 5 in ZHL was stated: we are dividing functions of forests on: natural - resulting from simple existence of forest, shaped (protective, economic and social) – strengthened with methods of forest managements. According to the role of forests in the natural environment, the economy and the social life of the country, was distinguished: economic forests - as generally protected (from the legal validity of the Act on forests) and protective forests - as particularly protected (from other powers place).

It is mentioning also so-called social functions of forest (Ludwiczak et al. 2012). The discussed issue is located in this scope. Social functions - forest is shaping health and recreational favorable of forest for the society, is making the labour market rich, is improving the country's defence, a development provides societies for the environmental education (erys). Advantages of the natural environment in general are what attracts tourists for wooded areas standing up oneself also with element of the tourist product. Therefore areas of natural environment are valuable and for the tourism irreplaceable (Sieczko, 2009).

Material and methods

It was used analysis of literature, and participating observation.

Results and its discussion

Significance of forest as places of the active leisure in the fresh air, places of the practicing sport constantly growing. Thus forest is not only performing recreational and tourist functions, but additionally is a place, in which different other attractions, located on woodlands are being come across (Fig. 1).

Forest educational paths and forest promotional complexes will bring the society closer to issues associated with forest and are helping to get to know his unique charming. It is also an inspiration for artists (Ludwiczak i in. 2012).



Fig. 1. Mementos of Lithuanian's Aviators in Pszczelnik (fot. M.Szymański)

Forest is making available on different ways and for different group of interest. One of the ways of it and so called "canalize" (make direction) tourist activity is to build in places which we would like to make available for visitors of forest area parking places. This issue is widely known and quite good described (lasy.gov.pl). On this occasion it is possible to plan the localization of car parks, in order to attractive objects of tourist, being mementos of history, were an additional attraction of these stopping places (see Gabryjończyk 2009). Another way is to reform for example fortification or another historical mementos together with its surroundings as places of historical mementos locations. Of course, to concern it can of exclusively places and objects which have a historical considerable value, in the history of the region be important of country or commemorating important historical figures or events (e.i. commemorative plaques of Thork's in Kabaty Forest in Warsaw, stones, commemorative plaques remembering places of eternal rest of many patriots). Composed history of Poland make possible that sometimes was kept in good condition place

of commemorative places of persons being an important figures for other nations – for example tomb of Reich Graff W. B. E. von Hochberg in Goraj. The tomb is under care of local inhabitants and pupils of Forest High School in Goraj near Czarnków. Another way is to intersperse some objects, which we would like to exhibit in the net of existing or projecting tourist routes. Gabryjończyk (2009) is giving examples as follows: for pedestrians tourist route "Giżycko Reinforced Area" near Kruklanki, natural-teaching path "Reveal Kruklanki's secrets", natural-historical path "Nietoperek" localised in Międzyrzecz Reinforced Area in post German fortifications erected in 30th of years of XX Century on the former Polish-Germany border. Underground is an element of Museum of Fortification and Bats in Pniewo, near which is organized year long existing tourist route (<http://www.bunkry.pl/pl/index.html>). The last method is renting – leasing historical objects for persons or organizations specialised in its (as hobby or as work) in rescuing such type of objects. Here belongs between another: Tourist route "Bunkier in Konewka" (<http://www.bunkierkonewka.eu/> also see Gabryjończyk 2009).

On the example of the Augustów Forest, (Ludwiczak et al. 2012) pointed out the following places of the realization of the social functions: through the Museum of the Wigry Lake and thematic exhibitions in Wigierski's National Park, paths and educational chambers in the park and forest districts, marked slugs, for pedestrians, bicycle, kayak routes.



Fig. 2. Statue in Pszczelnik - in three languages and the commemorative plaque (fot. 2x M. Szymański)

Particular tool of the education is a boat with the glass bottom on the Wigry Lake. The National Park is conducting the action in the aim of the protection and the promotion of the cultural and the natural value of the region. Through the forest they are leading one from most popular in Poland canoe trails along Czarna Hańcza and with Augustów' Channel (Ludwiczak i in. 2012).

Conclusions

It is possible to supposed, that if these objects were outside forest areas, it wasn't many of them today at all and were an only remark of them in historical sources. It was happened with many other historical souvenirs. For example circles of stones near Jamno with diameter about

10-20 m. Archeologist judged that it is remains of cemetery of the Funnel(-neck-)beaker culture. In the surrounding of Jaroszewy in XIX Century was still existed stone circles – now it is only barrows in the forest near the road in the direction to Czarnocin (see also <http://www.kamienne.org.pl/14-przewodnik/158-pomorze.html>). In that context it is reasonable and possible to take the risk and say that forest let to preserve for us today place of historical mementos as the Statue of Lithuanian's Aviators in Pszczelnik (Fig. 2).

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Лес как хранилище исторической памяти

Изложение

Статья посвящена возможностям сохранения, изучения и использования в образовательных мероприятиях лесных объектов - свидетельств материальной культуры и достижений человека - находящихся в лесных массивах. В статье использован анализ литературных источников и личные наблюдения автора. Следует признать, что если бы описываемые объекты не находились на лесных территориях, многие из них не сохранились бы до сегодняшних дней, и узнать о них мы могли бы единственно из исторических источников. Именно это и случилось со многими историческими памятниками. В связи с этим рискованно утверждать, что именно лес позволил сохранить для нас такое памятное место, каким сегодня является Памятник литовским лётчикам в Печельнике.

Общественная ценность, взаимопонимание, сокровища истории нации

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