



Otrok in igrača

Otroško igranje in igrače so nekaj najstarejšega in najlepšega na svetu, o čemer vsakdo vsaj nekaj ve. To pomeni, da smo od prvega zavedanja navajeni na igro in igrače. Kot so se menjali, in se še menjajo, pogledi na vzgojo otrok, tako se menjajo tudi vrednotenja

Igrače v etnoloških muzejih



Igrače postajajo v zadnjih desetletjih v etnoloških muzejih ne le zaželene, ampak tudi potrebne za celovite prikaze načina življenja raznih obdobj. Vsakovrstni predmeti, ki so služili otroku za razvedrilo, igranje in privajanje na svet, ki ga je obdajal, imajo svojo povedno, dokumentarno vrednost.

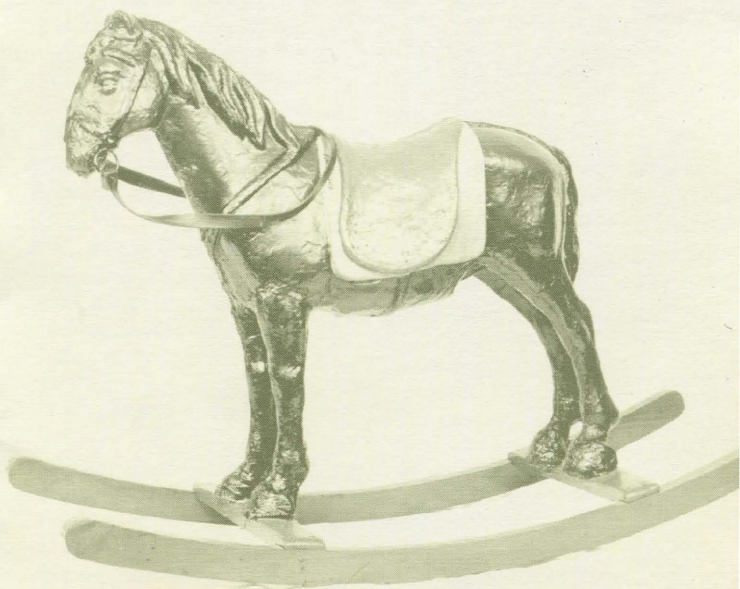
Še pred sto in več leti so si igrače našle mesto v muzejskih zbirkah večinoma šele takrat, ko so jih ocenili kot umetniške izdelke znanih mojstrov (npr. avtomati znanih izdelovalcev iz 18., 19. stoletja), kot kolekcije slavnih ljudi (npr. zbirka igrač angleške kraljice Viktorije) ali kot značilne primerke nacionalne umetnosti in obrti (npr. zbirke v različnih nacionalnih muzejih). Zbirke, ki v etnoloških muzejih nastajajo zdaj, ne vztrajajo več na tem, da bi vsebovale najlepše, najstarejše, najdragocenejše igrače, ampak skušajo z najrazličnejšimi avtentičnimi predmeti prikazati predvsem tisto, kar je bilo pomembno in najbolj pogostno v določenem obdobju, prostoru in socialnem okolju.

Igrače v Slovenskem etnografskem muzeju



Zbirka igrač v Slovenskem etnografskem muzeju ni obsežna, še manj popolna. Prvi predmeti s tega področja so bili priložnostni nakupi ali darila za zbirke Deželnega muzeja v Ljubljani, ki so nastajale ob koncu 19. in začetku 20. stoletja.

Pomembnejši so bili predmeti zbiratelja Otona Grebenca, ki jih je Slovenski etnografski muzej leta 1946 prevzel od Narodnega muzeja. Starejšega porekla so tudi lesene rezljane figurice, ki so jih zbirali v času med obema vojnama in jih vrednotili kot del ljudske umetnosti, prav tako lončene piščalke v obliki različnih figur. Kot rezultat terenskih raziskav v petdesetih letih 20. stoletja so v muzej priromali hojce in vozički. Po letu 1980, ko je bila v Ljubljani odprta prva razstava o igračah, se je začela zbirka v Slovenskem etnografskem muzeju povečevati. Kot donatorja svojih najnovejših izdelkov sta se izkazala dva večja izdelovalca igrač: tovarna Mehanotehnika iz Izole in tovarna Ciciban iz Mirna pri Novi Gorici. V naslednjih letih so sledili v muzeju občasni nakupi starejših in novejših igrač. V osemdesetih letih je muzeju podaril manjšo zbirko lesenih poslikanih igrač Niko Kuret. To so bile rezljane figure, ki jih je izdelal Janko Trošt.



Igrače med otroki



Iz starejših obdobij imamo prav malo podatkov, kako so izgledale igrače in kako so se z njimi igrali otroci na slovenskih tleh. Trubarju dolgujemo eno prvih pisnih omemb igrač v slovenskem jeziku: leta 1575 je zapisal, da otrokom na Miklavžev večer v skledice polagajo igrače. "Punčica", s katero se igrajo otroci, pa je zapisana v slovarju Matije Kastelca iz druge polovice 17.

Dragocene igrače otrok iz bogatejših stanov lahko opazujemo na slikah portretistov iz 18., še bolj pogosto pa iz 19. stoletja. To so bili v glavnem punčke in konjički na kolesih. Plemiškim naslednikom so se na slikah pridružili tudi otroci bogatih meščanov. Nadvse povedne pa postanejo že od konca 19. stoletja naprej tudi vedno bolj pogoste fotografije. A punčka in konj sta ostala tudi na fotografijah igrača - statusni simbol vse do druge polovice 20. stoletja.

Kako prijetna je že misel na igranje, nam govorijo različni spomini slovenskih pisateljev, v katerih se spominjajo svojih mladih dni in med drugim omenjajo tudi igro in igrače.

Kmečki otroci so bili igre in igrač deležni mnogo manj kot njihovi mestni vrstniki. Razlog je bil v pomanjkanju časa in zaradi tega prepovedi igranja. V redkem prostem času se je morala razviti njihova otroška fantazija in s preprostimi pripomočki so morali nadomestiti drage nedosegljive igrače.

Igrače, ki so si jih naredili otroci sami, ali so jim jih izdelali drugi, so se hitro uničile, zato so nam ostali večinoma samo njihovi opisi. Tiste igrače, ki jih je bilo mogoče kupovati v trgovinah, pa so že vse 19. stoletje pridno uvažali iz najrazličnejših evropskih mest.

Potrošniki v Ljubljani, pa tudi v drugih večjih slovenskih mestih, so bili na tekočem z vsemi novostmi igračarske industrije. Bolj kot po predmetih, ki se niso ohranili, sklepamo na to po trgovskih reklamah, ki so se pojavljale v dnevnem časopisju.

Tak je položaj na igračarskem trgu tudi danes. Poleg številnih obrtnikov, ki sami izdelujejo igrače, in nekaj tovarn, ki delajo po licencah, so v naših trgovinah naprodaj enake uvožene igrače, kot jih lahko kupujejo drugod po svetu.



Slovenski etnografski muzej
Metelkova 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
telefon: 061 132 53 68
telefaks: 061 132 53 77
www.etno-muzej.si

Odrpto

torek - nedelja 10.00 - 18.00
ponedeljki: zaprto

Vstopnina

Vstopnice veljajo za razstavišči obeh muzejskih hiš:
odrasli: 500 SIT
dijaki, študentje, upokojenci: 150 SIT
skupine nad 10 oseb: 150 SIT
Prost vstop:
vsi otroci in osnovnošolci
ob nedeljah,
imelniki veljavnih muzejskih kartic,
imelniki mednarodnih mladinskih in študentskih izkaznic.

Muzejska trgovina

Odrpto po urniku muzeja.
Katalog razstave, drugi katalogi SEM,
plakati in spominki ter razne igračke.

Spremljajoče prireditve

Organizirani ogledi

Skupinski ogledi razstave se bodo redno odvijali po predhodnih najavah. Za najave so obvezne rezervacije na tel.: 130 62 60 143 (kustodinja pedagoginja Sonja Kogej Rus).

Delavnice in dogodki

Tematske delavnice za otroke in šolarje vseh starosti, možne predhodne prijave na tel.: 130 62 60 143 (kustodinja pedagoginja Sonja Kogej Rus), strokovna predavanja na temo razstave, lutkovne predstave, video projekcije.

Igralnica in zunanji igralni prostor

Za otroke vseh starostnih skupin bosta na voljo dva notranja igralna prostora z maketami železnic, LEGO kockami in drugimi, tudi sodobnimi igračkami in igrali. V parku pred muzejem bo ves čas razstave odrpto igrišče z različnimi lesenimi igrali, peskovnikom, tobogani in plezali.

Druge razstave

na ogled v novi muzejski hiši:

Razstavni triptih Kabinet čudes?, Vrata kroga in Okna zbirk.
Gostujoča razstava: Muzej igrač iz Milana
15. oktober - december 1999

Informacije

Slovenski etnografski muzej
Telefon: +386 61 130 62 60 117

Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Metelkova 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel.: +386 61 132 53 68,
Fax: +386 61 132 53 77
www.etno-muzej.si

Hours

From Tuesday till Sunday 10.00 - 18.00
Mondays: closed

Tickets

Tickets are valid for all museum exhibitions:
adults: 500 SIT
students, pensioners: 150 SIT
groups of more than 10 persons: 150 SIT
Free Admission
all preschool and schoolchildren
on Sundays, holders of valid museum cards, holders of international student cards.

Museum store

Open at the same time as the museum.
Exhibition catalogue, other catalogues of SEM, posters and various toys.

Parallel events

Organized tours

Guided tours of the exhibition will be held on request. Prior reservation is required, tel.: 061 130 60 62 143, (curator for educational activities Sonja Kogej Rus).

Workshops and events

Thematic museum workshops for small children and schoolchildren, specialist lectures on subject connected with the exhibition, puppet performances, video projections.

Playing space and a playground

Within the exhibition there will be special space for playing with different kinds of toys for children of all ages and a playground for recreation in the park in front of the museum.

Other exhibitions on view in the new museum building:

Exhibition Triptych Cabinet of Curiosities, Door to a Circle and Windows of the Collections.
Itinerant exhibition from the Museum of Toys, Milan, Italy (15. October - December 1999)

Information

Slovene Ethnographic Museum
Phone: +386 61 130 62 60 117

Child and Toy

Children's play and toys are some of the oldest and most beautiful things in the world, and every one of us knows at least something about them. That is to say, from our first moments of awareness we are accustomed to playing and toys. And just as views on children's upbringing have changed and continue to change, so is the value placed on children's toys changing.

Toys in Ethnological Museums

In recent decades toys have become for ethnological museums not merely desired objects, but indeed necessary for a truly comprehensive presentation of the way of life in different periods. Each and every object that served to occupy and amuse children in their play and in adjusting to the world around them, has its own narrative and documentary value.

A hundred years and more ago, toys found their way into museum collections as a rule only when they were evaluated as being works of art by well-known master craftsmen (e.g. toys with mechanisms and moving parts by the established craftsmen of the 18th and 19th centuries), collections of famous people (e.g. the collection of toys belonging to Queen Victoria of England) or as typical examples of national arts and crafts (e.g. collections in various national museums). Yet the collections being assembled now in ethnological museums are no longer constrained by the need to find the most beautiful, the oldest or the most priceless toys, rather they represent an attempt primarily to portray through the most diverse authentic objects what was in fact important and most current in a given period, area and social environment.

Toys in the Slovene Ethnographic Museum

The collection of toys in the Slovene Ethnographic Museum is by no means extensive, let alone comprehensive. The first items of this kind were occasional purchases or bequests for the collections of the Provincial Museum in Ljubljana, which were assembled at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. More important were the objects collected by Oton Grebenc and which were taken over from the National Museum by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum in 1946. Objects of earlier origin include carved wooden figurines, which were collected in the years between the two world wars and which were evaluated as being part of the nation's folk art, along with pottery whistles in the form of various figures. As a result of field research in the 1950's, baby walkers and carriages found their way into the museum. After 1980, which saw the opening of the first toy exhibition in Ljubljana, the collection in the Slovene Ethnographic Museum started to expand. Two major toy manufacturers emerged as donors of their latest products – the Mehanotehnika factory of Izola and Ciciban of Mirna near Nova Gorica. The years that followed were

marked by occasional acquisitions of older and more recent toys. In the eighties a modest collection of wooden painted toys was donated by Niko Kuret. These toys were carved figures made by Janko Trošt.

Toys in the Child's Hand

We have very little information from earlier periods about what toys looked like and how children played with them in Slovenia. We have Trubar to thank for one of the first written mentions of toys in Slovene: in 1575 he noted that on St Nicholas' eve toys were placed in children's bowls. The 'doll' (punčica) played with by children is recorded in the dictionary by Matija Kastelec from the second half of the 17th century.

Very valuable children's toys from the richer echelons of society can be observed in the work of portrait painters of the 18th century, and more commonly in those of the 19th century. These involved for the most part dolls and hobby horses on wheels. Alongside the heirs to noble estates, paintings now featured the children of the urban well-to-do. And from the end of the 19th century the most eloquent stories were told by the increasingly common medium of the photograph. Of course in photographs, too, the doll and hobby horse remained the status symbol toy right up until the second half of the 20th century.

Just how delightful is the thought of play has been expressed to us in the various memoirs of Slovene writers, who recount their games and toys in recalling their youngest days.

Rural children had far fewer toys and games than their urban counterparts. The reason for this was lack of time and the children therefore not being allowed to play. Only in rare moments of free time was the children's fantasy able to develop, and they had to use simple accessories in place of expensive and inaccessible toys.

The toys made by children themselves or made for them by others were quickly broken, and so for the most part all that remains is their description.

Those toys which could be bought in the shops were diligently imported throughout the 19th century from the most diverse European cities. Consumers in Ljubljana as well as other major Slovene towns were up to date with the latest novelties of the toy industry. We conclude this not so much from the objects themselves which were not preserved but from the advertisements that appeared in the daily newspapers.

We may observe a similar situation in the toy market today. Alongside the numerous private craftspeople who produce toys themselves, and a number of manufacturers making toys under licence, Slovenia's shops offer for sale the same imported toys as can be purchased elsewhere in the world.

Avtorica razstave / Exhibition author Tanja Tomažič, kustodinja in muzejska svetovalka SEM v kustodiatu za socialno kulturo / Curator and museum consultant of SEM for social culture

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