ABSTRACTS

Michał Chodorowski
KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY AND SPACE OF INFORMATIONAL CITY - THE EXAMPLE OF SCIENCE DISTRICT “IT CITY OF KATRINEBJERG” IN AARHUS

Changes which proceed at the end of the XX century, such as free market, globalization, deindustrialization, development of informational technology and results of them lead to, inter alia, the social - culture changes which have got increasing impact on an urban space. The one of these cities is Danish port city - Aarhus. The example of the evolution of new spatial arrangements so as the urban planning policy follow from the above mentioned changes. The article is presentation of changes in designing of the urban complexes characteristic for the knowledge economy and the issues related to the innovation in shaping the urban space in the era of post-industrial in example of city Aarhus, with a focus on realize the ‘science district’ - ‘IT City of Katrinebjerg’.

Jerzy Grygorczuk
CORPUS PHILOGELOS

The article contains self-reflection of the artist of his own works; this part of the works connected with current facts of politics, art, customs and tradition. The author cites philosophers and thinkers since antiquity till the 20th century and theirs” fights against wickedness of the world. The conclusions he achieve he translates to the language of art: both symbolic, mostly reflective and commentary, choosing risky way of current events’ comment.

Wojciech Niebrzydowski
ROLE AND MEANING OF TEXTURE IN BRUTALIST ARCHITECTURE

The author of this article presents complex problem of material in brutalist architecture. The main objective is to describe the most important rules of choice of materials and shaping of textures, as well as to present a role and a meaning of texture in brutalism. The scope of the article includes analyses of ideas and buildings of brutalist architects. The researches confirmed that they attached great importance to a kind of building material and a way of using it. Brutalist architects were fascinated by ordinariness and true life, and therefore they preferred common materials, as wood, stone, brick and concrete. These raw materials were used as found and textures were unfinished. Building material was both construction and texture. Craftman’s methods became popular again and replaced aesthetic of the machine. Rough and inaccurate textures were contradiction to smooth and precise surfaces of the International Style and symbolized sincerity and truth of brutalist architecture. The mature phase of brutalism was dominated by brick and especially by concrete, as the material with the best aesthetic character. In the end of this article the author presents detailed conclusions in twelve points.

Tatiana Misijuk
ICON IN MASS MEDIA AND SACRED ICON. ONE TERM TWO DIFFERENT MEANINGS

The paper indicates a process of changes with reference to the term icon. Examples of selected aspects of iconography canon - manner of presenting light, space, scale, perspective - are to show that the term icon in its contemporary usage has completely different meaning. The key to understand traditional icon is the term symbol because icon is in a sense synonymus to the symbol. The problem of understanding of icon and contemporary usage of the term is caused by perception of symbol as “something that presents something which it is not”. Contemporary mass media and computer technology language has adopted and makes use of terminology which defines completely different reality.
Tourism in the modern world is one of the most mass, profitable and intensively developing branches of the world economy. Development of tourist functions in rural settlements (places) with valuable historical heritage causes in entering of essential changes into their town-planning organization: it is necessary to improve system of public services, to increase the area of parking places, to form pedestrian zones in places for the masses visiting. Besides creation of favorable conditions for the tourism aimed at acquaintance with a historical, cultural and natural heritage, development of the opportunities connected with ethnic features is important. Features of development of such settlements on an example of settlement Shchory of Novogrodek region are considered.

The paper discusses problems related to the preservation and maintenance of historic technical sites as well as their adaptation to new functions under museum conditions, using the example of a wooden post mill from the year 1880, which was incorporated into the Kielce Open-Air Folk Museum in 2008. Before reassembling, the structural elements and mechanisms were assessed for condition and the relevant maintenance and technical solutions were undertaken so that the mill could be used for flour milling again. The structure is the only post mill with original machinery that operates in an open-air museum in Poland. The history and design of the post mill were included to emphasize the enormous value of this structure to science. The very few mills preserved in open-air museums are not only historically significant sites and important tourist attractions; they can also be used to trace the continuity of engineering ideas originating in ancient times. Without historical context, they are mere relics of the cultural landscape and witnesses of the fundamental role of wooden architecture in the landscape composition of the Polish countryside. They are symbols of a 700-year tradition of windmill engineering in the Kielce Region and Poland and part of the history of generations of windmill builders, millers and communities in which they existed.

The common interpretation of the term clarity is perceived in our language as always positive. Is it really right? In this paper the author tries to discuss a question and he suggests such thinking cannot be a norm in architecture. Both, in town-planning and in housing or in schools, a.s.o. the legibility is not always needed. We often need exception to the rule.