ABSTRACTS

Małgorzata Bartnicka
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME (SUMMER TIME) IN LEGISLATION

The idea of the introduction of DST was born in the 19th Century. The objective of this proposal was to increase the use of daylight. Finally, the first time adjustment was introduced as a wartime measure in order to save energy. Summer Time has quite a few advantages, and it could be beneficially to consider its permanent application. Currently implemented time changes have predominantly negative effects on humans and domestic animals. These days, when average home energy use does not predominantly restrict to lighting purposes, energy savings due to lower use of lights are limited. Moreover, when DST protocols change, it makes more difficult to clearly interpret and apply legislation and regulations regarding light and insolation.

Inez Horba, Jarosław Szewczyk
CERAMICS IN VERNACULAR BUILDING, AS THE PRECIOUS ELEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CZARNA BIAŁOSTOCKA COMMUNE IN THE REGION OF PODLASIE

The territory of Czarna Bialostocka commune in the region of Podlasie is well known for its historic semi-vernacular traditions of pottery craft. The center of that local vernacular craft traditions was Czarna Wieś Kościelna. As a result of the pottery craft development, the various types of ceramics (stove tiles, roofing tiles) have been used intensively in local vernacular building, thus supplying the development of unique vernacular architectural forms and building technologies. The examples are discussed in the paper, in order to supply the proper assessment of the local heritage of vernacular architecture.

Robert Misiuk
STRUCTURE OF THE FOREST STAFF SETTLEMENT NETWORK IN CZARNA BIAŁOSTOCKA AND SUPRAŚL FOREST DISTRICTS

The main aim of this article is to present the structure of the forest staff settlement network of two forest districts - Czarna Bialostocka and Supraśl. It is also characteristic for the other districts in the area of Knyżyszyska Forest and crystallized in the interwar period, and there are single functional settlements mainly. Sporadic attempts to create larger units during the period of so-called typifications, were not continued. Woodland cottage - the smallest unit of the structure will continue to be the main element. In connection with the development of civilization and technological progress above all due to the economic calculation, the system may change in the future.

Agata Szmitkowska
PARADE AVENUE - A REPRESENTATIVE THOROUGHFARE OF A NEW SOCIALIST CITY OF BIALYSTOK

The process of reconstructing existing, war-damaged buildings and creating spatial development plans provided post-war authorities with an excellent opportunity to introduce to future city landscapes new elements which would enhance the governing party’s events and would emphasize the significance of some edifices. A great number of these elements were incorporated in accordance with the planning programme and were rather obligatory. The so-called parade avenues were a prime example of such a compulsory element. They provided a backdrop to one of the most significant party rituals - the May Day parade. The route of Białystok “Parade Avenue” was set out by the planners at the end of the 1940s. Its detailed shape was defined by Stanisław Bukowski in his project in 1950. The creation of “Parade Avenue” had the effect of extending a central zone of the city from the historical Kosciuszko Square to the South. By the late 1950s a great number of very important public utility buildings had been erected along the avenue, which proves its exceptional centre-creative character. Socialist realism is represented by the aforementioned “House of the Party” as well as the edifice of the
Voivodship Court and “The House of Trade Unions”, and the edifice of the State Teaching Hospital (the so-called “Giant”). However finally, neither the urban form of the street nor the buildings that front onto it, which were originally intended as the backdrop to the celebrations of the Workers’ Day, got the shape intended by the authors of the 1950s concept. The architecture of the buildings had gradually been freed from the connection with the function they served until the transition from socialism to democracy. With time the street lost its propagandist character and evolved in the direction of modernism.