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КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ ОРУЖИЯ И ВООРУЖЕНИЯ ВО ФОНДАХ ВОЕННО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКОГО МУЗЕЯ 58-ГО ДОМА ОФИЦЕРОВ

Рассмотрен процесс возникновения и становления Музея истории войск Прикарпатского военного округа, на базе которого на современном этапе был сформирован Военно-исторический музей 58-го дома офицеров по инициативе Министерства обороны Украины. Описано коллекцию оружия и вооружения, которое сохраняется в основном фонде и экспонируется современным музеем; видовой и количественный состав этого собрания, время изготовления и введение в эксплуатацию отдельных предметов коллекции, а также исторический период их использования.

Ключевые слова: Музей истории войск Прикарпатского военного округа, Военно-исторический музей 58-го дома офицеров, коллекция оружия и вооружения, основной фонд, экспозиция.

Natalia Petryk

THE COLLECTION OF WEAPON AND ARMAMENT IN FUNDS OF MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM 58TH HOUSE OF OFFICERS

The article deal with a process of appearance and becoming of History Museum of Carpathian Military District troops. It became the basis for Military History Museum 58th House of Officers that was created by Ministry of Defence Ukraine. The article discusses the collection of weapon and armament that is saved in the main fund and displayed in the main exposition of Military History Museum 58th House of Officers. The article is about the type and number of attractions, the historical period of their manufacture and using.

Key words: History Museum of Carpathian Military District troops, Military History Museum 58th House of Officers, the collection of weapon and armament, the main fund, exposition.

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HOUSES WITH DOUBLA IN THE APSHERON RESERVES

Houses with doubla (double-two flues) is a type of dwellings widely spread only in historical villages of Absheron. The important element of planning composition of houses with doubla consists of the construction of the kitchen. Everyday life of the family passed in the kitchen. Houses with doubla of Nardaran, Gala, as well as other historical villages of Absheron had identical function. So the kitchen was large for the construction of tendir for baking bread, the hearth for heating meal and water, double flues – doublas with conical domed construction on the facade brought to enriching of the building's silhouette.

Key words: dwelling houses, Absheron reserves, houses with doubla, drain, vault.

Residential buildings are one of primary and major needs of the person. These buildings, being among the main objects of national architecture, became the mass structures of the cities and villages which have personified taste of need of the people. Architectural a construction, held a specific place in a settling panorama, serving as a background for public buildings, became the main factor in underlining of their scale. They as necessary elements of human life, reflect in themselves a way of life, traditions, a religious origin of each people. On the basis of all this it is possible to speak about complete system of the social philosophical thought transferred from generation to generation. The national residential buildings created by unity material and spiritual and an esthetics of the environment as a live and changeable organism, constantly extended construction of new settlements in dependence of activity of a family old communicated and became attempts to bring them into accord with rate of development of an era.

Houses with dubly (the double is two flues) – housing type which has widely extended only in the historical villages of Absheron.

His separate samples of the end of XVIII which have remained in reserves till today, the beginnings of XX in, and also the numerous reconstructed dwellings give the chance to comprehensively investigate development of this type of the dwelling. The architectural composition of this type which is found generally in the Historical and cultural Reserve Nardaran and the Historical and Ethnographic reserve of Gala was reached by creation of kitchen.

Natural factors – warm climate, shortage of water, strong norths of a hazra, shortage of wood construction materials, and on the other hand abundance of local white limestone became the cause of houses from dubly and their planned and constructive, art and decorative features. These factors have to some extent influenced planning of the house, the sizes not only inhabited, but also hozyaystvenno household rooms, a form and dimensions window and doorways, types of heating, registration of an interior etc. A large number of details of architecture, economic and household elements, and also various sculptural jewelry made of a stone, often of integral. Walls of houses built entirely from a stone on clay solution, their thickness reached to 0,5–1 m. Flat earth roofs with an insignificant bias were coated from above with fat clay [3].

The norths dominating on Absheron and the sun required from national masters extreme attention to correctness of orientation of a dublala эв (for Absheron optimum orientation are the South, the East or the southeast). This condition was strictly met at construction of houses almost in all settlements.

The yard of a dublala эв in most cases from all directions has been fenced with a high blind stone fence. Isolation of a personal plot has spoken not only household way and religious customs, but has been considerably caused also by climatic features. In particular, the deaf, high fencing served protective the house and the yard from the strong wind bearing with itself whirlwinds of dust and Apsheron sand. In summertime the fenced yard became additional inhabited space as during this period the population spends the most part of a free time in the yard [1].

Houses from dubly have developed from simple planned structure to difficult, from 1–2 to 5–6 rooms. Walls of structures were completely constructed from a stone with clay plaster thickness of 40–100 cm. The flat roof is covered with clay and Cyrus with a certain inclination. Waste water merged by means of the trenches giving to a facade of houses a peculiar decorative registration. In each house about 3–4 trenches were constructed (fig.1).

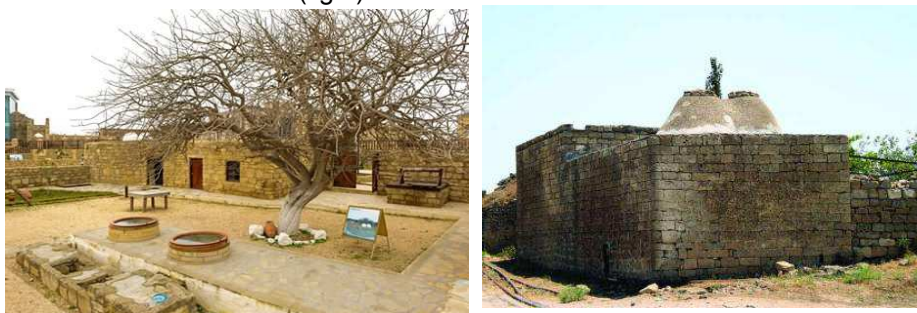


Fig. of 1 House with dubly in the reserve of Gala.

The important element of planned composition of houses from dubly consists of a construction of kitchen. Ordinary life of a family passed in kitchen. Houses with dubly Nardarana, Gala as well as in other historical villages of Absheron, had identical function. So, the area of kitchen was big for a tender construction for an oven of bread, the center for warming up of food and water, and pair flues-dubly on a facade with cone-shaped dome designs led to enrichment of a silhouette of a structure. The construction in houses with dubly, the reserves built in the territory Gala, Nardaran, in any corner of kitchen of a drain, characteristic of Absheron, is specific feature, one may say, that not meeting in the territory of Northern Azerbaijan. «Houses with dubly», having characteristics, meet in the territory of the Southern Azerbaijan (Iran). In a number of provinces of the Southern Azerbaijan the kitchen of this kind of houses is called the room of the tender. The area of this room has to be sufficient in order that in it at least two tenders were located. The big tender was used for an unleavened wheat cake oven, and the small tender for an oven of flat cakes. The place for the room of the tender had to be chosen so that smoke didn't spread to other rooms. In one corner of kitchen the holes covered with a transparent stone for use by residents as a bath which were known as a chalaser were constructed. In the city of Zunuz of a structure meet such planned structure often [2].

The drain of houses with dubly reserves was constructed without door, openly, in the form of a deep opening at the level of a floor. Thickness of walls (40–100 cm) allowed to open such deepening on crossing of two walls. The drain instead of a door was closed by a curtain, served for daily ablution and clarification. Directly together with a structure on a wall the opening for a water drain opened that provided water discharge. In two-storeyed houses of Nardaran in difference from Gala, the sewer system of water was sometimes constructed in the form of a dome-shaped cone-shaped construction, adjacent to the house, and in certain cases by means of stone trenches. In the houses built till the 19–20th centuries, drains were leveled with use of a tiled stone, and subsequently cement (rice 2).



Fig. 2. Houses with dubly in the reserve Nardaran.

Practically in all houses with dubly Nardarana and Gala have been built drains, even in some household structures two drains meet (G. Garayev 16, Gajah Adalyat Iskender Oglou house). A part of kitchen where the center and a drain are placed, separates from other part lancet or a semicircular arch. An arch, beginning from the level of a floor or is rather higher, also has constructive character. In some dwellings pair arches are built (in the territory of the reserve Nardaran it is possible to meet double the kitchens meeting in Absherona in rare instances (Sh. Tuti St., Sakina's hanım house).

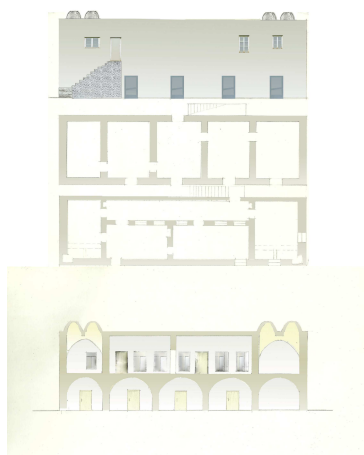


Fig. 3. Sakin's house ханым in Nardaran

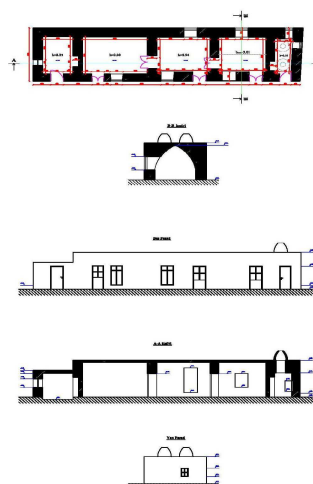


Fig. 4. A rectangular, single-row house in the reserve of Gala.

Construction of such kitchens usually meet in regions of Azerbaijan, in national residential buildings as summer and winter kitchens. So, winter kitchens, having the bigger area, served concentrating of ordinary life of a family in this room. Apartment houses with dubly in reserves on volume and spatial structure can chronologically be divided into two periods: a) Middle Ages; b) XIX – the beginning of the 20th centuries.

Medieval structures simple, one-storey, and structures of the 19–20th centuries wider, differ in the two-storeyed spatial decision. Building constructions of houses with dubly (bearing walls, partitions, coverings), according to the available materials, draw attention with a complete combination and unity of

geographical and climatic features. Designs of coverings in an interior found the solution in a type and) vaulted, b) a flat roof (balochno-basic system).

The design vaulted coverings is used in a construction of kitchen. Covering designs, one may say, that all kitchen rooms in reserves vaulted. The codes begin from a floor of the bearing walls or shelves which became jewelry of kitchen. Vaulted designs keeping the equipment and forms, features of thousand-year traditions, are built by wedge-shaped arrangement of stones. The code, influencing support by load force as in the vertical, and horizontal direction, transfers weight of freight to support. The design of a ploskokrovelny covering is used in a covering of other rooms. In implementation of balochno-basic system both wood beams, and samanno-clay materials are used. The equal roof except kitchen, is used in a covering and other rooms.

Other living rooms are built on plan composition in and) rectangular, b) two-row (in Nardarana Sakin's house of a hanum, Allakhverdiyev Islam), c) figurative (Kala St. the World 5, Kadyrla 6, Nardaran Akhmedaga Zeynalov's house), d) by «Т» to a figurative form (Nardaran Gajah's house Adalyata) (fig. 4).



Fig. 5. Interior of a house in the reserve Nardaran

The interior of household structures found the solution niches and regiments of various size, small window openings (fig. 5).

The house research with doubly the Historical and cultural Reserve of Nardaran and the Historical and Ethnographic Reserve of Gala showed that civil residential buildings of villages differ in peculiar features. The geographical location and climatic features led to forming of other volume and spatial composition of a historical housing stock unlike other villages of Absheron that a certain innovation brought in architectural appearance of villages.

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Рахіб Алієва**ЖИТЛОВІ БУДИНКИ З ДУБЛЕЮ В АПШЕРОНСЬКОМУ ЗАПОВІДНИКУ**

Будинки з дублею (дубль – це два димоходи) – тип житла, який широко поширився тільки в історичних селах Апшерону. Важливий елемент планової композиції будинків з дублею складається зі спорудженні кухні. Буденне життя сім'ї проходило на кухні. Будинки з дублею Нардарану, Гала так само, як і в інших історичних селах Апшерону, мали ідентичну функцію. Так, площа кухні була велика для спорудження тендіра для випікання хліба, вогнища для підігріву їжі та води, а парні димоходи-дублі на фасаді з конусоподібними купольними конструкціями приводили до збагачення силуету будівлі.

Ключові слова: житлові будинки, Апшеронські заповідники, будинки з дублем, звід, класифікація.

Рахиба Алиева**ЖИЛЫЕ ДОМА С ДУБЛОЙ В АПШЕРОНСКОМ ЗАПОВЕДНИКЕ**

Дома с дублой (дубль – это два дымохода) – тип жилья, широко распространившийся только в исторических селах Апшерона. Важный элемент плановой композиции домов с дублой состоит из сооружения кухни. Обыденная жизнь семьи проходила на кухне. Дома с дублой Нардарана, Гала так же, как и в других исторических селах Апшерона, имели идентичную функцию. Так, площадь кухни была большая для сооружения тендира для печки хлеба, очага для подогревания еды и воды, а парные дымоходы-дублы на фасаде с конусообразными купольными конструкциями приводили к обогащению силуэта строения.

Ключевые слова: жилые дома, Апшеронские заповедники, дома с дублой, свод, классификация.

УДК 02.93/94**Narmina Abdullayeva****LIBRARY INNOVATIONS AS THE NEW
THEME OF RESEARCHES IN AZERBAIJAN**

There are so many researches and thesis reflecting development of library work in accordance with modern requirements. However, the thesis related to innovations in library work was started to be investigated in 2012 for the first time. As a result of innovation process, new or improved products, and services are offered. At the same time, technological innovation processes can be applied in management and organization processes. Thus, the innovation activity aims at improving the outcome of intellectual activity in the society.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliye, Library, Library innovation, library work.

Today, Azerbaijan which owns a wide range of library-information networks has more than 12000 different types of libraries. According to the important place of libraries for providing information in a modern Azerbaijani society, and demands of information society, it is inevitable to apply modern technologies and innovations. There are so many researches and thesis reflecting development of library work in accordance with modern requirements. However, the thesis related to innovations in library work was started to be investigated in 2012 for the first time. Benefiting from theories of Russian libraries, as well as experience of Belarus National Library and National Library of Poland library work in Azerbaijan has achieved certain results.

First of all, let's look at the essence of innovation activity. Innovation activity stands for practical application of results of experimental development and scientific researches that increase productivity in commerce, management and social processes. As a result of innovation process, new or improved products, and services are offered. At the same time, technological innovation processes can be applied in management and organization processes. Thus, the innovation activity aims at improving the outcome of intellectual activity in the society [4, p. 10]. Based on the theory, it can be noted that innovations in the library work are changes, their main purpose, improving the functioning of the library, the implementation of information provision according to readers' demands and survey. Innovations in the library work play an indispensable role in all spheres (science, experience, education) [13, p. 56–70]. Russian scientist (Качанова Е. Ю. Инновации в библиотеках. 2003 г.) in her book called «Innovations in libraries» [11, p. 34–48] gave the explanation of the terminology related to innovation as follows: