

обеспечение “Парс Азарахш”, применяется стандарт ISO 2709 для обмена информацией. Таким образом, время для ввода информации в программное обеспечение сокращается до минимума. После распространения сети Интернета в мире, Библиотека Конгресса США, для распространения информации, разместила свои электронные каталоги в Интернете на своем веб-сайте по адресу www.lcweb.loc.gov/z39.50. Используя эту сеть можно зайти на сайт, выполнить библиографический поиск любого документа, сохранить как HTML файл результат этого поиска, а потом передать этот же файл в программное обеспечение библиотеки.

На первом этапе компьютеризации Центральной Библиотеки Табризского Университета информацию обо всех документах вводили в компьютер. В этой Библиотеке используется классификационная система Библиотеки Конгресса (LC) Америки.

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The information retrieval system and RFID Technology in the Tabriz University's libraries (new situation and perspectives)

This article is about information retrieval system and RFID technology in the Central Library of the University of Tabriz. Also in article is studied the general characteristic of the “Pars Azarakhsh” library software and general characteristic of the “RFID technology”.

Keywords: Technology RFID, Radio Frequency Identification, Information Retrieval Systems, Central Library of the University of Tabriz.

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Технологія RFID та інформаційно-пошукові системи в бібліотеках Табризського університету (сучасний стан та перспективи)

Аналізуються проблеми дослідження інформаційно-пошукової системи і технології RFID в Центральній бібліотеці Університету Табриза. Крім того, вивчається загальна характеристика “RFID” технології у бібліотечному програмному забезпеченні “Pars Azarakhsh”.

Ключові слова: технологія RFID, радіочастотна ідентифікація, інформаційно-пошукові системи, Центральна бібліотека Табризського Університету.

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УДК101.1

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THE DOCUMENTS OF HISTORY MUSEUM OF AZERBAIJAN AS A SOURCE OF LEARNING OF THE HISTORY OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The article deals with the learning of the documents connected with oil industry protected in the History Museum of Azerbaijan. Researched the documents related to “Nobel Brothers Company”, “Benkendorf and K”, “Company of Taghiyev” and so on. Museum documents are consist of pictures, and schemes of oil areas

Keywords: Azerbaijan, museum, exhibit, oil, Nobel Brothers Company.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Gathering of materials about a petroleum industry in a museum creates favorable conditions for their protection and conservation, and also for their propagation. It is possible to tell, that all these materials refer to the XIX–XX–th centuries. The information on extent of demand for oil outflows from these materials. In the sixties XIX centuries with growth of manufacture of white oil demand for a petroleum industry has increased. Russia has shown: during these periods materials about oil are stored in the capacity of a source in a museum of history of Azerbaijan. In January, 1890 the Minister of the State Property about the lands, peasants at the disposal [5, p.80] has asserted, that the plot of the ground share confiscated from peasants of village Binagadi of a city of Baku is stored in the Museum [1, inv. N194, 16 17]. In the plot new sections for an oil recovery have been specified. Here delivery of the ground areas to petro industrialists is presented. In the deed lands given out by M.Babayev, S.Aliev, A.Juzbashev, S.Shibaev, A.Mamedov and others are specified brothers Nobel. In Azerbaijan long year's oil was extracted by simple way – by means of a spade and teals by digging of wells. Depth of these wells was equal to 6–8 miters, and their diameter was approximately equal to 1 metre. At oil recovery used a horse. From those times have remained horse, cow, and buffalo skins. One skin could keep more than 25 pods of oil. Along the edges of a skin metal links were embroidered, links have been connected by two metal arches. The skin filled with oil rose on the top of a horse harness. In a museum the photo with the description of an oil recovery by means of horsepower [1, inv. N 84 (1668) 4]. In a photo the oil recovery by means of the horse who have been tied up by a rope has been presented. The photo refers to the end of XIX century.

In a well lowered a skin or the bucket which has been preliminary tied up to a horse, then them lifted upwards. In such a way oil was extracted from a well. In a museum it is stored twofactal buckets of that period [3, inv. N: et 4347]. Undoubtedly in a petroleum industry also oil was extracted by means of buckets. In the buckets stored in the capacity of an exhibit in a museum was located about 20 litres of oil. Among such collections the manual bucket made from iron represents special interest [3, inv.N:et 5571]. It has been affiliated to a link by a metal wire. The oil recovery has been facilitated by similar way. Its sizes were equal 54 x 25 see.

From 70 years of the XX-th century in works on digging of wells for an oil recovery used mainly shock rod, tower installations for use sludgers, the information on special branches has been specified. In the plot ground areas Zih, Rusanihave, been specified, containing oil and the description of oil wells has been specified. [8:5.95] This plot has been prepared by the employee of the Baku Property Committee I.Dmitriev in October, 1907. Plot sizes were equal 69 x 84,3 see In a history museum the plot of a part of pasturages of a city of Baku, had on territory Darnaqul and Kishli (1 is stored; inv. N 323 (1754) 3). In the plot the territory in 96 dessiatina(1 **dessiatina= 1 0925**) is specified.

And the cross-hatched part in 1780 sq. km has been provided for oil manufacture. This plot has been made for delivery of territories in rent. About founders of the plot it has not been given out any information. Sizes of the deed 50 x 63,3 see. Both plots have been published in printery.

In 70-years 19 centuries inflow of the foreign capital to Azerbaijan has begun. In 1874 to Baku there has arrived Swedish student Nobel. In 1879 in Baku the base of the factory belonging to brothers Nobel, 3 million having a fixed capital manat has been laid [2, p.50]. The assemblage of materials is stored In a museum about the factory "Brothers Nobel". The book is stored In a museum ("Brothers Nobel to the petroindustrial factory)) (1879–1904) (1, inv. N 290 (1755) 2). In the book it is told about factory activity, about acquisition of lands, rich with oil deposits, about an oil recovery. In product the information on factory activity "Brothers Nobel" in Russia, about a field of activity, about their arrival to Baku is given out. The book consists of 154 pages. Here in 1879–1904 there is an assemblage of the information on history of the Baku petroleum industry. In product the statistical information, a photo about Balahani, Surahani, Bibiejbat, etc. territories occurs. Here at the description of the oil factory belonging to the factory of brothers Nobel it is underlined, that this factory consists of 1 building, 28 thousand poods, 28 dividing metal plates, 150 thousand poods 17 mixed installations, 1.20000 poods 41 barns and the pipeline in length of 77 thousand fouts. In the book at the description of petrol factory it is noted, that in this factory is available 4 thousand poods a dividing tank, 2 refrigerators, 350 poods 3 dividing installations, 3 thousand 10 thousand poods a barn, 23 10 poods a barn and the pipeline in length of 7 thousand fouts. In product about the general activity of the factory the detailed information is given out. In the book stored in the capacity of a rare exhibit, besides all directions the information on the contribution of the factory of brothers Nobel in a petroleum industry and dynamics of growth of petromanufacture is given out. In the table the quantity of

the oil extracted by brothers Nobel in 1894–1903 has been specified [7, p. 75]

The factories of brothers Nobel on the unloading points built for conveyance of the oil information and in the centres of their sale have built barns for such aspects of fuel, as white oil, oils, etc. fuel aspects (4, inv. N2066). On a surface of a bronze plate oil wells and the Baku fake are represented. On bunder also it is possible to see vessels. In the bottom part tablets are available images Immanuel, Alfred, Robert, Ludwig Nobel. Sizes tablets – 8,2 x 10,2 see In a back part the temple pyrolater in Surahani is represented. And about it the woman with a torch is represented and to the left of it the child keeping it for the river with a laurel branch in the arm is represented, the people squatting on the right are represented. A tablet has the quadrangular form.

Besides these collections among museum pieces also are stored silver a tablet, belonging to the factory "Brothers Nobel" [2, inv. N 713]. On a surface of a silver plate have been represented Robert and Louis Nobel. Among images there is a record of "the Society of brothers Nobel", devoted to extraction of 1 billion poods of oil in 1879–1906". In the bottom part the schematic card representing Apsheron and Caspian sea is given out. In the left part tablets the vessel image "Zoroastr", built in 1877 in Sweden the factory "Brothers Nobel" has been given out. This vessel was the first vessel transporting oil for the first time on Caspian sea. A tablet has the quadrangular form. Its sizes 7 x 10,2 see In a back part tablets oil wells are presented. At holes the woman with a burning torch at an altar, to the left of it – the caravan of camels which is getting out the Baku tower is represented. In the right part the temple pyrolater in Surahani has been represented. On both tablets images about a petroleum industry have been presented. The factory of brothers Nobel, making the big profit in a petroleum industry, also achieved technique development. In 1878 between the Black city conpprning the factory of brothers Nobel the first pipeline in length 9 km began to acr [6, p.87]. The factory of brothers Nobel began to propagandize for the first time steam-engines for digging of oil wells, at sludging to an oil recovery the electric power was used. And in Zikh the well with record length 2300 km has been dug through. Among museum collections the photo of group of workers and employees is stored in a workshop of the factory of brothers Nobel [1, inv. N 182 (1598) 2]. Here principles of daily work of workers have been presented.

The Caucasian deputy on September, 9th, 1900 in Sabunchi Balahani, Binagadi has signed the order about sale and tenancy of the oil earths [9, p. 62] of the given order on November, 15th, 1900 these earths should be exposed at auction. The order of the Caucasian deputy from September, 9th, 1900 is stored in a museum collection [3, inv. N 210 (1640) 2]. In the order the oil earths in Baku in Balahani, in Bibi-Ejbat, Binagadi and the works held by entity on sale of the earths rich oil-fields are described. This information mirrors the works held on sale of the oil earths and plays the relevant role in learning of history of a petroleum industry. In a museum as a historical exhibit with the image of a fire of 3 oil-well flowings in April–May, 1900 the photograph is stored in Bibiejbat fields of the enterprise "Opulevitch and Rilsky" [1, inv. N 45 (1100) 2].

In a photograph the black cloud of a smoke formed as a result of a fire is represented. During these fires to oil-fields the strongest loss was caused. The technical equipment was killed. Parents of oil-fields for liquidation of fires involved a manpower, tried to extinguish them. Even if it was possible to extinguish fires, surrounding leases became unsuitable. But for the account of a manpower after a fire oil derricks were hot. This information is stored in a museum, finds the reflex in specification statements in a collection. In a log "Petroleum nevo" from the October, 31st, 1903, stored in a museum collection, the project of involvement of Russia in an enterprise petroleum industry "Standart oil Co" has been published. In the project the idea about leadership the Baku oil enterprise which are drawing up 1/3 part of all production of oil in Russia on the industrial bulk at mediating of 2–3 banks in Petersburg has been tendered. According to SSBN as a result of breaking down and an arson of oil-fields in 1905 1994 tubular derricks have been damaged, and an oil recovery has compounded 919,4 thousand poods [7, p.45].

After breaking down of oil-fields in Balahani the number of holes was diminished to 32%, in Bibiejbat– to 40%, in Ramani– to 55%, and in neighborhoods Baku daily extraction was diminished by 1/3 part – on 2000 million poods. XX–th century oil-wells are represented in the History Museum [1, inv. N 88(1757) 11]. Also photographs of fires are stored in a museum on oil derricks [1, inv. N 396(1902) 59]. In the beginning of 20 centuries oil-well flowing and oilfields have been represented. In 3rd document the Baku Military Port (6 has been represented; inv. N 88 91757) 9) in 4th document the Bibiejbat oil-field (J is represented; inv. N 88(1757) 6), in 5th document the oil-well flowing in Balahani (1 is represented; inv. N 173(1583) 3), in 6th document burning oil derricks and burning fountains (1 have been described; inv., JV 88(1757) 8). By means of these documents besides the specification statement of Baku of that time we can detect the historical specification statement of a city. Enterprise materials "Brothers Nobel" are stored in a museum. On January, 1st, 1913 the pay book N 673, ejected to MamedovGucejnkuli is stored in a museum (inv. N 202 (1623) 1). In the book the information on MamedovGucejnkuli and on its wages has been afforded. In a photograph of the beginning of the XX–th century fields in Balahani, Sabunchi, Ramani (1 have been represented; inv. N 269 (1723) 1). In a photograph wood tubular derricks and oil barns are visible. These materials play a special role as the historical document.

Each collection stored in the Museum of History of Azerbaijan, is propagandized and advocated as a historical value on the basis of museum materials, learning of history of a petroleum industry, its propagation as the basic problem Azerbaijan history, is the basic requirement of the right. Thus, showing museum materials, we open new page in learning of history of a petroleum industry.

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Документи Музею історії Азербайджану як джерело вивчення історії нафтової промисловості

Стаття присвячена вивченню документів, пов'язаних з нафтовою промисловістю. Досліджено документи, пов'язані з "братями Нобель", "Бенкендорф і К.", "Компанія Тагієва" і так далі. Документи складаються з фотографій, а також схем нафтових районів.

Ключові слова: Азербайджан, музей, виставки, масло, братів Нобель.

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Документы Музея истории Азербайджана как источник изучения истории нефтяной промышленности

Статья посвящена изучению документов, связанных с нефтяной промышленностью. Исследованы документы, связанные с "братьями Нобель", "Бенкендорф и К.", "Компания Тагиева" и т.д. Документы состоят из фотографий, а также схем нефтяных районов.

Ключевые слова: Азербайджан, музей, выставки, масло, братьев Нобель.

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THE MAUSOLEUM OF IMÂMZÂDE 'ALI IN SHEKARNÂB, ÂBYEK

Death and absolution are the issues which have always preoccupied people of almost all religions. The belief that being close to the tomb of a saint, a martyr, a holy warrior, an Imâmzâde (an Imâm's son and successor), etc. is the source of sanctity and purity has led to a lot of consequences. Among the countries of the world, Iran holds a particular position regarding the diversity of funeral rites and the number of mausoleums in it. The spiritual atmosphere and urban texture of some Iranian cities, such as Mashhad, Qom and Qazvin have caused them to be regarded as the Shi'a's holy or religious cities. In general, and except for a few cases among the Sunnis, the Shi'i mausoleums and shrines are quite distinct from the rest. The Imâms buried therein had a spiritually exalted status, and it is worth indicating that a much more unworldly atmosphere prevails in the Shi'i mausoleums. This had also a significant effect on the architecture of these constructions. Thus in addition to the spiritual aspect, the builders tried to beautify the mausoleums through using various types of embellishment which gave them an air of splendor. The present article studies the mausoleum of Imâmzâde 'Ali in Shekarnâb, Qazvin which is a Shi'i mausoleum.

Keywords: Tomb, mausoleum, pilgrimage, cemetery, Shiite (Shi'a), Sunni, 'Ashurâ, Ghadir-e Khum, haram (sanctum), shabestân (prayer hall), gariv (tholobate/ drum), Âhiyâne (the inner shell).

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Introduction. Death and absolution are the issues which have always preoccupied people of almost all religions. The belief that being close to the tomb of a saint, a martyr, a holy warrior, an Imâmzâde (an Imâm's son and successor), etc. is the source of sanctity and purity has led to a lot of consequences. From time to time, futile efforts were made to receive the permission to be buried in the nearest place possible to those tombs, and therefore, gradually certain types of cemeteries were formed in great numbers an example of which is Bagdad cemetery, where Ahmad ibn Hanbal, the founder of one of the four significant Sunni schools of thought is buried. Frequent and ever-increasing