

SPREAD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE IN THE TURKESTAN REGION

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Abstract: The article reveals that with the development of the art of photography, it has aroused great interest in the world community. These innovations brought great opportunities to the Turkestan region, and as a result of a number of scientific researches by the European photographers who came to the country, the first local photographers began to form in the Turkestan region. But we must admit that as a result of the research conducted by the members of the various expeditions that came to explore the Turkestan region based on photographic knowledge, the representatives of the local population also had the opportunity to enjoy this news.

Key words: Turkestan country, photographers, Turkestan album, K.P. Kaufman, Photography, Russia, Sergey Prokudin Gorsky, Local, discoveries.

The spread of photographic knowledge in the Turkestan region caused a lot of discussion, and local residents did not react warmly to this news. Rumors spread that this news would cause bad consequences for the Muslim population. But soon after the invention of the camera, its "miracle" became an important source in the study of the history of Central Asia.

Photography was first used in this area in the middle of the 19th century by an expedition led by P.P. Semenov. Many important and interesting historical information about the history of Central Asia can be found in the photos in the Turkistan album. The album of Turkestan was compiled by order of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and in 1874 a very large collection of photographs was created at the request of General K.P. von Kaufmann.

"Turkistan album" is an album of photos and color pictures. In 1871-1872, it was prepared by the ethnographer, orientalist A.L. Kuhn (1840-1888) by order of the Governor-General of Turkestan K.P. Kaufman. "Album of Turkistan" consists of 447 pages, 1262 photos and illustrations.

This album is divided into crafts, archeology and history sections. Handicrafts of the middle of the 19th century in the "Turkistan Album"; types of economy, customs and ceremonies, anthropological types of Uzbeks, urban and rural life, landscapes of cities and valleys. The purpose of many depictions is to portray the indigenous people as barbaric and backward. "Album of Turkistan" was made in 7 copies. One copy is kept in the rare books department of the National Library of Uzbekistan. The first color photographs of Central Asia, i.e. Turkestan, were originally taken by the Russian photographer Sergei Prokudin Gorsky (1863-1944).

Sergey Prokudin Gorsky takes hundreds of photographs of the landscapes of Turkestan, the life of its inhabitants. He wanted to create a photo gallery panorama to show how vast the territories and diverse peoples of Emperor Nicholas II's empire were.

A century before modern digital photography of the 21st century. Technology helped to move away from single prints on photographic paper, rib plates for mass replication, replaced by digital technology to capture millions of photographs. Photographs, as a result of discoveries, produced in various fields of science, developing under new influence - chemistry, physics, optics and technologies in recent decades can be considered as a part of the history of science. At the same time, photography used as a visual method in science.

From the second half of the 19th century, Blastologiasin Godard made discoveries in the field of photography astronomy, it was used in medicine, ethnography, geography, archeology, biology and others. Actively photographed court and military photographs.

The formation of professional photography is related to the economy. New professions appear (photographer, retoucher), enterprises and shops specializing in the production and sale of photo goods are formed. Photos are included in the general tax system. The political situation also brought changes to the photography activity, monthly control by the authorities, banning the distribution of photographs - viewing photographs of political criminals and photographing objects, regulating reproduction of photographs of representatives of the royal family, reducing the cost of the photography process, contributing to the development of photographic technology and the appearance of such a phenomenon as photophilia.

A new form of hobby can be considered in the context of the history of everyday life. exchange of photos for memory, photo archives were formed, family visits to the photographer, the interior of the house changes. In the last quarter, Skich societies were formed in many cities of the Russian Empire.

XIX-early XX centuries. Today, the process of restoration of photography exists in societies and most of them consider themselves the successors of the works created at the end of the century. The relationship between photography and art, and above all, painting has led to the development of such a direction as fine art. Recognizing that photography is the result of an individual's creative work has led to an understanding of the issue of necessity! copyright photographer protection. A comprehensive study of the history of photography in the framework of social policy, vertical and cultural life of the region allows to expand the historiography of the development of this issue and at the same time contribute to the development. A number of written works covered the activity of individual photographers and photographic institutions, the activity of the photography society was reviewed, photographic work can be studied only in the context of the development of All-Russian photography.

The theory of photography written by A.S. Vartanov in the "history of photographs" published in Russian in 1983 by the English writer P.Pollak began to develop only recently, in the post-war years. developed.

The first works on the history of photography in Russia were published at the end of the 19th century, but over the centuries, the editor of the "Bulletin of Photographs" wrote in his work "four names-three eras": "...Russian literature is almost completely devoid of works on the history of photography. They say that the history of photography is a branch of photographic literature that requires a revival, and, as we see, there is absolutely no interest in it. However, at the end of the XIX century, the first attempts to analyze the background appeared On the basis of statistical data, the authors of the pages of the "photographic reporter" on the topographical activity in Russia, hidden under the capital letter, based on the one-day census of St. Petersburg in 1890, the analysis unites the photographic community by social, age and tender.

Later, a number of works were published in periodicals without attribution. These studies implement suggestions put forward by the photographic community, written with practical considerations in mind. It should be noted that such changes carried out in the Russian Empire did not leave Central Asia, i.e. Turkestan, as well.

Conclusion.

In general, a number of serious scientific researches have been conducted by scientists regarding the introduction of photography. In particular, it would not be an exaggeration to say that as a result of the spread of photographic knowledge in Turkestan, representatives of the local population were able to take full advantage of this opportunity. The reason is that with the efforts of the first local photographers, they began to make some progress in the field of photography. Although it was very difficult for this innovation to enter Turkestan at first, later on, we can see during our research that the representatives of the local population had a high interest in photographic knowledge.

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