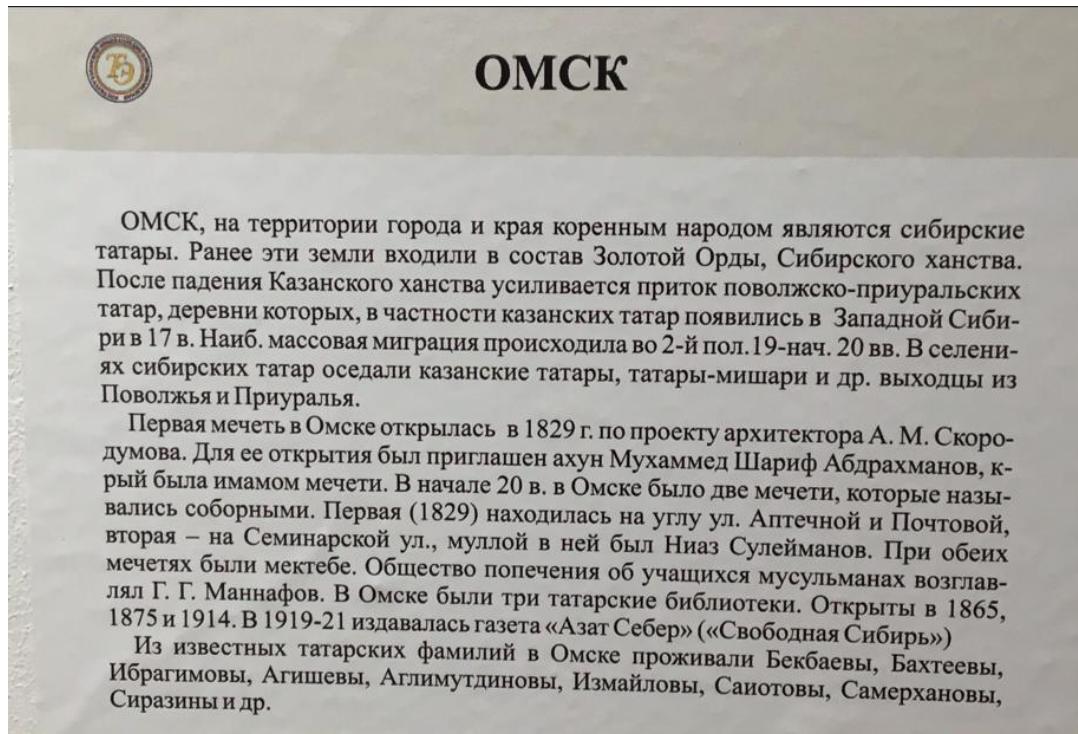


# National Museum of Republic of Tatarstan, Russia.

## Cultural exhibition on the History of the Tatar Peoples

Informational labels accompanying photo display.

### Before



### After

### OMSK

The Siberian Tatars lived on the outskirts of Omsk city and beyond. These territories were previously part of the Golden Horde, the Siberian Khanate. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, after the collapse of the Kazan Khanate, the Volga-Ural Tatars from rural areas, particularly the Kazan Tatars, migrated to western Siberia. The largest mass migration happened during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> through to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Kazan, Mishari, and other Tatars from the Volga and Ural regions settled in the Siberian Tatar villages.

The first mosque in Omsk, designed by A. M. Skorodumov, was opened in 1829. The akhun (spiritual leader) Mukhammed Sharif Abdurakhmanov, the mosque's imam, was invited to its opening. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there were two mosques in Omsk called cathedrals. The first (1829) was situated on the corner of Aptechnaya and Pochtovaya Streets, the second on Seminarskaya Street. The mullah of the latter was Niaz Suleimanov. There was a mekteb (elementary school) in both mosques. The head of the society for the care of Muslim students was G.G. Mannofov. There were three Tatar libraries in Omsk opened in 1875 and 1914. In 1919-1921 the newspaper *Azat Seber* (Liberal Siberia) was published.

Familiar Tatar surnames in Omsk that have survived are Bekbaevy, Bakhteevy, Ibragimovy, Agishevyy, Aglimutdinovy, Izmailovy, Saiotovy, Samerkhanovy, Siraziny and others.