

LIST OF EXHIBITION DOCUMENTS
"LITHUANIAN TATARS IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS"

Stand 1 (General information about Tatars)	
1. Exhibition description.	
Stand 2 (General information about Tatars)	
1.	Letter of Žygimantas Augustas, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, addressed to the palatine of Trakai Mikalojus Jurjevičius Radvila and his descendants in which he asks the king's soldiers passing through Trakai not to requisition the wagons and horses of the locals as this contravenes privileges granted by the previous king, and local Tatar merchants are required to pay the silver tax and perform other duties.
Stand 3 (Genealogy of the Dovgiala family of Tatar nobles)	
1.	The will of the Tatar-born voivode Alimas Achmetevičius Dovgiala. Entered in the Register of the Ašmena Castle Court. 12 March 1651. The document was confirmed on 26 April 1651. In Romanian and Polish, 20x32.5 cm. State Historical Archive of Lithuania, stock 391, description 1, map 1284, p. 58-58 back page.
Stand 4 (Family tree of the Sobolevskis family of Tatar nobles)	
1.	Excerpt from the entry made by the muezzin Šablovskis in the register of the mosque of the village of Forty Tatars concerning the birth on 19 July 1795 of Motiejus Sobolevskis, son of Mustafa aka Steponas and Marijona Siunekevič Sobolevskis. Manuscript with the stamp and signature of the muezzin Šablovskis. Village of Forty Tartars. 15 May 1852. In Russian, 22x35 cm.
Stand 5 (Tatars in the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, First line guard regiments (ulans) under Juozapas Bieliakas and Mustafa Baranovskis)	
1.	Report of Major General Juozapas Bieliakas, Commander of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania's First Line Cavalry Guards Regiment submitted to the Military Department of the Republic of the Two Nations in which he describes the history of the regiment and provides information on the functions and salaries of the military personnel of the regiment.
Stand 6 (Tatars in the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, uniforms of officers, ulans and soldiers of the First Line Guards Regiment)	
1.	Ordinance of the Military Commission of the Republic of the Two Nations on the uniform and equipment of noble combatants and soldiers recruited from the lower strata of society into the detachments of the National Cavalry and the Tatar Guard Regiment of the Front Line of the Republic of the Two Nations. Printed, 1790. In Polish.
Stand 7 (Tatars in the army of the Russian Empire)	
1.	A passport issued by the Russian State Military College in the name of Lieutenant General Jonas Baranovskis, commander of the Tatar Regiment discharged due to illness. Original with stamp. Printed. City of St. Petersburg, March 7, 1807. In Russian, 32x20,5 cm. State Historical Archive of Lithuania, stock 391, description 1, map 575, p. 83.

Stand 8 (20th century, Mufti's Chancellery in the city of Vilnius)	
1.	Lithuanian Muslim Mufti Jokūbas Šinkevičius in his office in the city of Vilnius. Photo by Janas Bulhakas. Years 1925-1939. Details: https://audiovis.nac.gov.pl .
Stand 9 (Famous 20th century Tatar officers)	
1.	Aleksandras Makulavičius, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Infantry Regiment Duke Vaidotas residing in the city of Kaunas. Photographic image. 21 January 1934. Central State Archive of Lithuania, stock 930, description 2M, map 25, p. 1.
Stand 10 (20th century, Tatars in exile)	
1.	Olgierdas Naiman Mirza Kričinskij (third from right). Photo taken by W. Dobrowolski in a photographic studio in the city of Vilnius. Years 1938-1939. Olgierdas Naiman Mirza Kričinskij in prison No. 2 of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) of the Lithuanian SSR, the city of Vilnius. Photographic images. 15 February 1941. Special Archive of Lithuania, stock K-1, description 58, map P-12811, p. 1a-13, 8-4.
Stand 11 (Mosque in the suburb of Lukiškės)	
1.	Colour map of Vilnius with the Tatar mosque in the suburb of Lukiškės. Prepared by S. K. Jankovskis and V. S. Gajevskis. Published in the printing house of V. Makovskis. City of Vilnius, 1898. In Russian. State Historical Archive of Lithuania, stock 937, description 1, map 9402, p. 1.
Stand 12 (Mosque in Nemėžis)	
1.	The request of the Muslims of Nemėžis to the Building Department of the Vilnius County Administrative Board for the restoration of a wooden mosque destroyed by fire on 18 September 1907. Prince Aleksandras Krinčinskis, commissioned by the parishioners to take care of the reconstruction work. Signatures of the muezzin Jonas Vilčinskis, the Catholic priest A. Krinčinskis and others. 09 December 1909. In Russian.
Stand 13 (Mosque in the city of Kaunas)	
1.	The initiative of the Tatar Community from the city of Kaunas addressed to the Minister of Education of the Republic of Lithuania regarding the construction of a mosque in the city of Kaunas. Kaunas. Typed sheet. 06 April 1930. In Lithuanian.
Stand 14 (Mosque in the village of Forty Tatars)	
1.	Entries made in the Register of Marriages of the mosque in the village of Forty Tartars. Manuscripts. Year 1875. In Russian and Arabic. State Historical Archive of Lithuania, stock 603, description 1, map 8, p. 34verso.
Stand 15 (Mosques in Daubutiškės, Vija Murauščizna, Naugardukas, Vidžiai on the current territory of Belarus)	
1.	Stamp of the Tatar mosque in Daubutiškės and signature of the muezzin Aleksandras Voronovičius. Daubutiškės, 5 December 1858. In Russian and Arabic. State Historical Archive of Lithuania, stock 391, description 1, map 283, p. 166.

LITHUANIAN TATARS IN ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

In order to commemorate 700 years of Lithuanian Tatar history and culture and to raise awareness of the significance of the joint struggle of Lithuanians and Tatars against the Teutonic Order, the year 2021 has been declared by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania as the Year of Lithuanian Tatar History and Culture. This year has also been declared the Year of Archives. In this context, the virtual exhibition "Lithuanian Tatars in archival documents", opened with the efforts of the State Historical Archive of Lithuania in cooperation with the Central State Archive of Lithuania and the Special Archive of Lithuania, is a very important milestone in returning to the roots of our country's past and learning about the process of development of Lithuanian multinational culture.

The exhibition presents a series of documents relating to the history of the Lithuanian Tatars from the second half of the 16th century to the present day. Lithuanian Tatars are a special ethnic group that settled in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania more than 600 years ago - at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries. The overwhelming majority of Tatars moved to our lands during the reign of Vytautas the Great. Settlers were ordered to live in south-eastern Lithuania. Thus in the vicinity of the towns of Trakai and Vilnius the villages of Forty Tatars, Kolnolariai, Kozaklariai and several other settlements were established. The settlement of the Tatars in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was encouraged by the excellent living conditions offered by the local authorities, which guaranteed the new arrivals the full right to preserve their religious faith, customs and the possibility to build places of worship. In the subsidiary, the Tatar nobles enjoyed all the rights enjoyed by the Lithuanian nobility.

Lithuanian Tatars were fearless soldiers. Many of them fought bravely in the Battle of Žalgiris (Grunwald) first under Lithuanian flags, then in the front-line Guards Regiments of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Republic of the Two Nations, with which they participated in all the wars fought by this state until its dismemberment. During Seim's four-year term on the battlefield alongside General Juozapas Beliakas, other Lithuanian Tatars who participated in the battles of the declining years of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania or later joined the army of Koschuska's rebels also covered themselves with glory. An important role in the history of the military confrontations belongs to the Tatar units of Ulan cavalrymen. The Tatars also actively participated in the struggles for independence in 1918-1920.

In the interwar period Lithuanian Tatars had three Muslim parishes operating in Kaunas, Raižiai and Vinkšnupiai. In 1930 the first brick mosque was built in the provisional capital of Lithuania. These considerations lead us to believe that the situation of the Lithuanian Tatar community was quite advantageous. With the outbreak of the Second World War, which resulted in the occupation of Lithuania, things changed radically. During the years of Soviet occupation, Lithuanian Tatars were deprived of the right to have their own periodicals and schools with instruction in their mother tongue, and the overwhelming majority of places of worship were closed. The Tatar communities only resumed their social activities at the end of the Soviet era.

Today in Lithuania there are only a few villages inhabited by Tatar communities with the names Raižiai, Nemėžis, Forty Tatars. Representatives of this people can also be found in the cities of Vilnius, Alytus and Kaunas. This small ethnic group currently makes up only 0.1% of the total population of our country. Despite losing their language as early as the 16th-17th centuries, the Lithuanian Tatars managed to preserve their customs, religion and culture.

As the archives preserve numerous documents relating to the history and culture of the Lithuanian Tatars, the exhibition "Lithuanian Tatars in Archival Documents" consists of two parts. The documents in the first part mirror the history of this ethnic group and the privileges granted by the Lithuanian and Polish viceroys in the form of charters and documents relating to military service in the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania or the Tsarist army. These are supplemented by a series of files on the granting of titles of nobility, family trees of certain families and their coats of arms, documents on the new arrivals' ownership of estates in the localities of Nemežys, Kena, Forty Tatars and geometric plans of these estates. Documents from the 20th century reflect the situation of Lithuanian Tatars in the interwar period, the activity of Muslim parishes and imams in Raižiai, Kaunas and Vinkšnupiai, the state of affairs in religious communities and organisations such as the Kaunas Tatar Association, the Vilnius Muftiate and others. Also on display are portraits of the illustrious army officers of Tatar origin Aleksandras Makulavičius, Suleimanas Chaleckas and other prominent soldiers. The Special Archive of Lithuania holds, among other things, a set of documents relating to Tatars exiled by the Soviet occupation authorities in the fifth decade of the 20th century.

The second part of the exhibition presents documents relating to the activity of Lithuanian Tatar mosques and the registers kept in the places of worship. The network of mosques was founded during the Republic of the Two Nations period. The archival documents contain information about places of worship in Raižiai, Forty Tatars, Nemėžis, Vilnius suburb - Lukiškės, Kaunas, Kėdainiai, Vinkšnupiai, Daubutiškės, Vija Murauščizna, Naugardukas and Vidžiai. The

Lithuanian State Historical Archive holds the original Arabic version of the Qur'an and a number of registers drawn up in the interwar period in the parishes of Kaunas, Nemėžis, Raižiai, Vinkšnupiai, Forty Tatars, Vilnius (Lukiškės suburb). Along with the parish registers of the Forty Tartars and Vilnius parishes, older ones dating from the 19th century have survived. The records on the granting of titles of nobility and the registers of some mosques drawn up at the end of the 18th - beginning of the 19th century contain entries on the births and deaths of the inhabitants of the villages of Forty Tatars, Raižiai and the suburb of Lukiškes.

Produced in Rhaeto, Polish, Russian, French, Arabic and Lithuanian, these documents will undoubtedly arouse the interest of researchers in the field of sealography. Documents concerning the noble origin of the holders are accompanied by Tatar heraldic stamps; documents concerning the art of war - by the stamps of the 3rd Division of the Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Tatar Regiment of ulans, and documents concerning the establishment of mosques are confirmed by the stamps of the imams of Muslim parishes and the appropriate signatures.

The documents presented in this exhibition bear witness to the fact that Lithuanian Tatars made a significant contribution to the restoration of statehood, the promotion of Lithuanian history and culture, and are proof that this community is closely linked to Lithuania and is an integral part of our country's history.