

Ituos gruomotys mierkis ir snēgt viesturysku īskotu Rēzeknis viesturē, vysupyrma dasadurūt tam, kai Rēzekne ir atsateistejuse i puorsamejuse laika gaitā, taipoš ari dagrīzt viereibu viesturis pīmineklīm, infrastrukturai i ākom, kas ir piļsātys viesturis klusī līcinīki.

Rēzekne godu sytmīm ilgi bejuse impereju, religeju i kulturu krystceļūs. Nu vydslaiku pīrūbeža piļs da padūmu laikmata industrialuos piļsātys – itei gruomota izsekoj Rēzeknis atteisteibai caur karim, boda laikim, religiskim apvārsumim i imperatoru varu ambicejom.

Koncentrejūtīs iz pošys piļsātys rasšonūs i puorsaveiduošonu, tuos ākom, planim i piļsātys formu, "Eisa Rēzeknis viesture" snādz kūduleigu, tok boguotu puorskotu par tū, kai periferuo apdzeivuo tuo vīta izauga par rajona centru i regionaluos identitatis simbolu. Ar viereibu iz viesturyskū kontekstu, gruomota atkluo, kai geografeja, politika i vara ir veiduojušys Rēzeknis apbyuvātū vidi i kai piļsāta ir sasaglobojuse i pīsalāguojuse caur maineigim režimim i atkuortuotim apvārsumim.

Itei gruomota ir olūtūs baļsteits īvods Rēzeknis, viesturyski daudzsluoņainys piļsātys Latgolys sirdī, veiduošonā i puorveiduošonā.

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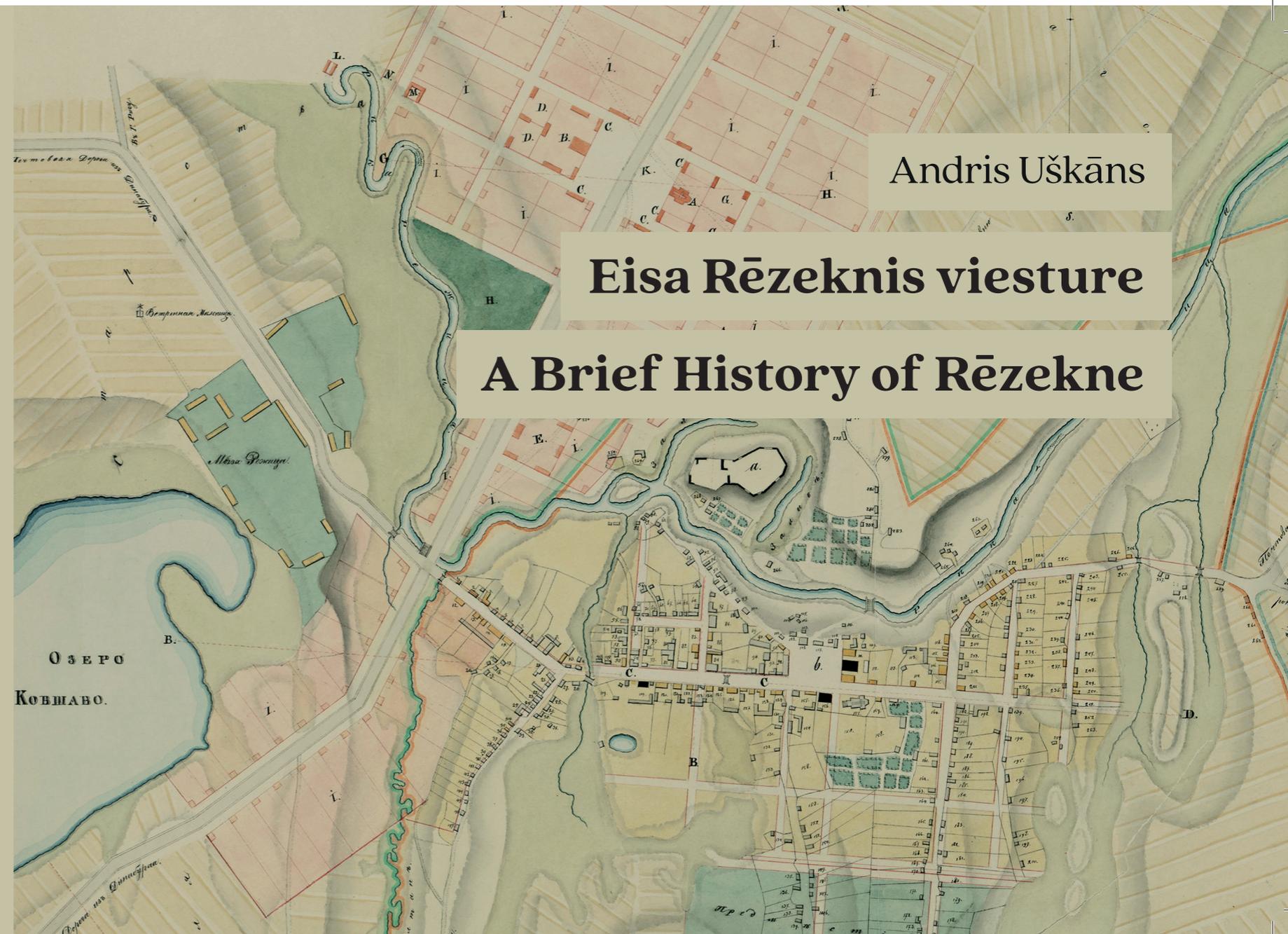
This book, "A Brief History of Rēzekne," aims to provide a concise historical overview of Rēzekne, focusing primarily on maintaining a clear timeline and highlighting the historical monuments, infrastructure, and buildings—or their surviving remains—that are still visible today.

Rēzekne has stood at the crossroads of empires, religions, and cultures for centuries. From a medieval border castle to a Soviet-era industrial town, this book traces the city's evolution through war, famine, religious upheaval, and the shifting ambitions of imperial powers.

Focusing on the emergence and transformation of the town itself, its buildings, plans, and urban form, A Brief History of Rēzekne presents a concise yet rich account of how a peripheral settlement grew into a district center and a symbol of regional identity. With sharp attention to historical context, the book unpacks how geography, policy, and power have shaped Rēzekne's built environment—and how the city has persisted and adapted through shifting regimes and repeated upheavals.

It is a grounded introduction to the making, and remaking, of Rēzekne as a historically layered town at the heart of Latgale.

Eisa Rēzeknis viesture Andris Uškāns A Brief History of Rēzekne



Eisa Rēzeknis viesture
A Brief History of Rēzekne



Andris Uškāns

Eisa Rēzeknis viesture
A Brief History of Rēzekne

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i ākom, kas ir piļsātys viesturis klusī līcinīki. Apjūma
īrūbežuojumū deļ autors naspēja apgiut vysus Rēzeknis
boguotūs viesturis aspektus – itamā gruomotā cīši moz
teik runuots par piļsietniku kulturys aktivitatem, bīdrei-
bom i organizacejom, i piļsātys socialuo, politiskuo, et-
niskuo, religiskuo i kulturys dinamika dažaidūs laika
periodūs ir cīši minimali attāluota. Kara viesturis en-
tuziasti itamā gruomotā atrass tik stypri fragmentarys
viests par Rēzeknē i apļeicīnē nūtykušajom kaujom.
Tuo vītā gruomotā raudzeits eisai paruodeit nūtikšonu
atteisteibu, kas veiduoja Rēzekni taidu, kaidu tū redzim
myusu dīnuos.

Vīgluokai skaiteišonai i lobuokai izpratnei vysī toponi-
mi i mikrotoponimi, par pīmāru, īlu i apdzeivuotu vītu
nūsaukumi, ir dūti taidā formā, kaidā tī beja zynomi
2025. gods 1. junī. Viesturyskī vītu voi īlu nūsaukumi
var pasaruodeit citatūs, cikom vītejī toponimi nu dažai-
du laika periodu atrūnami vītu nūsaukumu ruodeituojā
gruomotys beiguos.

Tekstā var byut vuordi, frazis voi idejis, kas var tikt
uztvartys kai politiski napareizys voi aizvainojūšys, bet
tuos ir iķļautys citatūs voi, kab atspīgeļuoitu viesturyskū
kontekstu, i naatspīgeļoj autora personeigūs redzīņus.
Gruomota dūmuota plotam skaiteituoju lūkam, partū
daži nu lītuotūs jiedzīņu var byut lobuok saprūtami na-
specialistim, tok naatbylst historiografejā pījimtajim.

This book, “A Brief History of Rēzekne,” aims to pro-
vide a concise historical overview of Rēzekne, fo-
cusing primarily on maintaining a clear timeline and
highlighting the historical monuments, infrastructure,
and buildings—or their surviving remains—that are still
visible today. Due to the constraints of its size, this pub-
lication does not delve into all aspects of Rēzekne’s rich
history; it omits extensive discussions of local culture,
various movements, and organizations, and refrains from
going into an in-depth exploration of social, cultural, or
military issues. Instead, it endeavors to briefly illustrate
the progression of events that have shaped Rēzekne into
what it is today.

For enhanced readability, all toponyms and microto-
ponyms, such as names of settlements and streets, are
presented according to their current designations as of
June 1, 2025. However, readers may encounter histor-
ical names in direct quotations from primary sources.
A comprehensive index of local toponymy is provided
at the end of the book for further reference.

The text may contain words, phrases, or ideas that are
considered politically incorrect by modern standards;
these are included solely within their historical context
or as part of direct citations and do not reflect the au-
thor’s views. This book is intended for a broad audience
and, as such, some terms may not adhere strictly to his-
toriographical usage; they are used to ensure a better
understanding for non-specialists.

Where possible, individuals’ names are accompanied at
first mention by their years of birth and death in brackets,

Prīskvuordi Foreword

Kod tys ir bejs īspiejams, tekstā pīmyņātajom personom īkovuos dūts pylnais vuords originalraksteibā, dzimšonys i mieršonys godi. Gadīņūs, kod tryukst kaidys informacejis, var napasaruodeit pylns vuords voi gods. Atsasaucūt iz personu nūsadorbuošonu, vīns gods voi nalels laika pūsmys īkovuos var nūruodeit godu (godus), kurūs omots tyka ījimts, bet tys var naatspīgeļuoť vysu ījimtuo omota periodu, bet tik tū, kas atrūnams olūtūs.

Autors soka lelu paļdis par atbolstu vysom gruomotys tapšonā īsaisteitajom organizacejom i atseviškom personom: Varšavys Universitatei, kas iniciēja i nūdrūsnuoja gruomotys izdūšonu; Daugovpiļs Universitatei; bīdreibai i kūpīnai “Nezināmā Rēzekne”, kurys aizbīdņiceibā gruomota radeita; Dr. Piotr Grablunas nu Adama Mickeviča universitatis Poznaņā i Prof. dr. hab. Justyna Olko nu Varšavys Universitatis par gruomotys radeišonys iniciēšonu; Dr. Vladislavam Malahovskim par zynuotnyskū konsultaceju; Laurai Spunderei par tulkuojumu latgališu volūdā; Laurai Melnei par zynuotnyskū i latgališu volūdys redakceju; Mary Chambers par angļu volūdys redakceju; vysim gruomotā izmontuotūs ilustraceju eipašņikim par atsauceibu i sovai sīvai Regitai Zeiļai par atbolstu i vareibu nūsadorbuot ar sovu aizaraušonu.

Rēzekne, 2025. gods

although in some cases, this information may be incomplete. Similarly, when discussing an individual's occupation, a single year or a range in brackets indicates the year(s) specifically mentioned in the sources, and does not necessarily represent the full duration of their tenure in that role.

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Rēzekne, 2025

Rēzeknis piļš

(13.–17. g. s.)

Vuords “Lotigola” vai “Letigola” vysaiduos formuos dokumentūs ir sastūpams, jau suocūt ar Nestora (*Нестор Лемонуцев; ap 1056–ap 1114*) hroniku, i teik pīmynāts arī Indriķa hronikā, kur tys lītuots kūpā ar vuordu “Lethija”. Precīzi ituos zemis rubeži šudiņ nav zynomi, i, preteji popularajā literatūrā asūšim apgolvuojumim, Lotigola kai protovalstisks veiduojujums nikod nav pastuovējuse.

Senējuokūs Lotigolys pīminiejumu vydā ir ar 1263. godu datāts dokuments, kurā Polockys kņazs, leitovišu kunigaitis Gerdenis (?–1267), roksta par sovu leigumu ar Livonejis ordiņa mestru Konrādu fon Mandernu (*Konrad von Mandern, ap 1230–1295*) par Lotigolys zemis nūdūšonu Livonejis ordiņam. Da myusu dīnu ir sasaglobuojs ituo dokumenta nūroksts senslāvu volūdā, tok tulkuojujums nu latiņu volūdys, dūmojams, nav izprats originaluo dokumenta saturu, i tuo interpretaceja pietnīkim saguodoj īvārojamy gryuteibys. Itys dokuments nareši teik pīsaukts saisteibā ar pyrmū Rēzeknis pīminiejumu, tok šudiņ ir pīruodeits, ka tei ir nakorekta vuorda “rezne” interpretaceja i ar tū dreizuo byutu juosaprūt Rāznys azars voi Rēzeknis upe.

Konkretns Rēzeknis kūka piļš ceļtniceibys laiks nav zynoms. Kod Livonejis ordiņš īguoja Latgolys teritorejā piec 1263. goda, Rēzeknis piļškolnā beja latgaļu apmetne vysmoz nu 9. godu symta, i piec dažu pietnīku dūmu, jaunībraucieji, īspiejams, da myura piļš byuvnīceibai dzeivuoja kūka nūcītynuojumūs kūpā ar vītejim latgalīšim.

Rēzekne Castle

(13th–17th CENTURY)

The name Lotigola (or Letigola) appears in various forms in documents as early as the *Primary Chronicle* (*Povest' vremennykh let*, c. 1113), and is also mentioned in the *Livonian Chronicle of Henry* (*Heinrici Cronicon Lyvoniae*, c. 1229), where it is used interchangeably with Lethia. The exact borders of this land remain unknown, and—contrary to claims often found in popular literature—Lotigola never existed as a proto-state formation.

One of the earliest mentions of Lotigola is in a document dated 1263, in which the Polotsk prince and Lithuanian duke Girdenis (?–1267) records his agreement with the Master of the Livonian Order, Konrad von Mandern (c. 1230–1295), concerning the transfer of the Lotigola land to the Livonian Order. A copy of this document, translated into Old Church Slavonic, has survived to this day. However, the translator, working from a Latin original, appears to have misunderstood the text, which presents significant challenges for modern researchers attempting to interpret it. The document is often cited in connection with the first mention of Rēzekne, but this is now considered a misinterpretation: the term rezne in the document probably refers not to the town, but to Lake Rāzna or the Rēzekne River.

The exact date of the construction of the stone castle at Rēzekne is unknown. While the Livonian Order entered the Latgale region after 1263, a Latgalian settlement had already existed on the Rēzekne castle mound since at

Livonejis ordiņa bruninīki pili nūsauce piec upis 'Rositten schlos'. Rēzeknis upe, kurys nūsaukums vītejā latgališu volūdā tymā laikā varēja izaklauseit kai *Rēzīt(i)ne, kas sovu nūsaukumu seņuok varēja dabuot nu Rāznys azara.

Vacuokuo Rēzeknis nūsaukuma tycamuo pīminiešona atsatic iz 1288. godu (par oficialū skaitētais 1285. gods naatbylst patīseibai). Pyrmais zynomais Rēzeknis piļš pīminiejums atrūnams olūtā nu 1324. gods, tok par nūpītnu nūcītynuojumu tei palykuse tik 14. godu symta ūtrajā pusē. Nu ituo laika Rēzeknis nūsaukums dokumentūs suoc pasaruodeit vys bīžuok. Rēzeknis piļš, taipoš kai cytys Livonejis piļš, sastuovēja nu diveju daļu – citadelis i forta. Citadele beja vyslobuok nūcītynuotuo piļš daļa, kur atsaroda bruninīku cellis i golvonuos kūplītuošonys telpys, tymā skaitā ari kapleica, bet fortā atsaroda saimisteibys kuormi, nūlyktovys, stali, dziernovys, maizneicys, kaļvis i c.

14. godu symtā Rēzeknis piļš nūvods zīmeļūs rūbežuojuos ar Tērbatys veiskupeju, dīnavydūs ar Dinaburgys komtureju, rītumūs ar Reigys arhiveiskupeju, bet dīnavydaustrumūs i austrumūs atsaroda krīvu i leitovīšu zemis, kas ari nūsaceja vajadzeibu piec fortifikacejis. Vydslaikūs vysbīžuokais kara veids beja reidi ar laupeišonu, nu kurūs vysu laiku cīte pīrūbeža piļš apgoboli. Sovpus Rēzeknis fogts (piļš nūvoda vadeituojs) i Daugovpiļš komturs (komturejis vadeituojs) ar sovīm ļaudīm regulari atsaceja ar tū pošu, īmūt reidūs iz krīvu i leitovīšu zemem.

Rēzeknis piļš 15. godu symtā i 16. godu symta pyrmajā pusē beja vīns nu svareiguokūs nūcītynuojumu ordiņa austrumu rūbežā. Dinaburgys komturs uzraudzeja

least the 9th century. According to some researchers, before the stone castle was built, the newcomers may have lived in a wooden fortress together with local Latgalians. The knights of the Livonian Order named the castle after the river, calling it *Rositten schloss*. The Rēzekne River, whose name in the local Latgalian language at the time may have sounded like *Rēzīt(i)ne, may itself have originally derived from Lake Rāzna.

The oldest reliable mention of the name *Rēzekne* dates to 1288. The year 1285 is today considered the official founding year of the city, but this is considered a fabrication of an 18th-century chronicler. The first known reference to Rēzekne Castle appears in a source from 1324, although the site only developed into a serious fortification in the second half of the 14th century. From that time onward, the name *Rēzekne* began to appear more frequently in written records. Like other Livonian castles, Rēzekne Castle consisted of two main parts: a citadel and an outer bailey. The citadel was the most heavily fortified section, housing the knights' quarters and primary communal spaces, including a chapel. The outer bailey contained utility buildings such as warehouses, stables, mills, bakeries, and blacksmiths.

In the 14th century, the district of Rēzekne castle bordered the Bishopric of Tartu to the north, the Komturship of Dinaburg to the south, and the Archbishopric of Riga to the west, while to the southeast and east lay Russian and Lithuanian territories—borders that necessitated serious fortification. In the Middle Ages, the most common form of warfare was raiding and plundering, from which border



situaceju Leitovys zemēs, cikom Rēzeknis fogts beja atbiļdeigs par Polockys i Krīvejis darbeibys uzraudzeibu. 1451. godā Rēzeknis piļš beja pakļauta Siguldys pilei, i ir sasaglobuojuši revizejis dati nu ituo laika: Rēzeknis pili bejuši treis ordiņa bruniniki, diveji veiskupi, 12 zyrgi i 10 rezervis bruņu komplekti.

16. godu symtā cītūkšņu nūzeime Livonejā jau beja sasamazynuojuse, i piļš, tymā skaitā ari Rēzeknis, na-beja pilāguotys aizsardzeibai pret artilereju. Suocūtīs

castle districts suffered frequently. In response, the Vogt of Rēzekne (head of the castle district) and the Komtur of Daugavpils (head of the Komturship) regularly retaliated with their own raids into Russian and Lithuanian lands.

In the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, Rēzekne Castle was one of the most important fortresses on the eastern border of the Livonian Order. The Komtur of Dinaburg was responsible for overseeing developments in Lithuanian territories, while the Vogt of

1. attāls. Rēzeknis piļšdrupys
19. g. s. vydā.

Figure 1. The ruins of Rēzekne Castle in the mid-19th century

Livonejis karam (1558–1583), ordiņa mestrys Rēzeknis pili kūpā ar vairuokom cytom pilim apsūleja Pūlejai, kab sajimtu aizdavumu kara turpynuošonai. Pūli pili īguoja 1559. godā, bet 1582. godā Rēzekne tyka iķļauta Pūlejis-Leitovys unejis Puordaugovys Livonejis hercogistis sastuovā. Tyka izveiduota Rēzeknis starasteja, kas beja pakļauta Cāsu vaivadejai.

Laikā nu 1601. da 1667. goda Rēzeknis piļs vairuokys reizis tyka nūpūsteita i tū periodiski iļjēme kai krīvi, tai zvīdri, tok piec mīra leigumu nūsliēģšonys tei atsagrīze pūļu rūkuos. 1656. godā piļs tyka stypri pūsteita i nikod natyka atjaunuota, palīkūt pūļu rūkuos nu 1667. da 1772. goda, kod Pūlejis sadaleišonys rezultatā Latgolys teritorēja tyka Krīvejis imperejis sastuovā.

Vysā apraksteitajā periodā, nu 13. da 18. godu symta, ar puortraukumim piec nūpītņuoku konfliktu voi naideibu upis pretejā krostā pi piļs vuortu pastuovēja mīsts.

Rēzekne monitored the activities of Polotsk and Russia. In 1451, Rēzekne Castle was subordinated to Sigulda Castle, and audit records from this period have been preserved. According to these records, the castle housed three knight-brothers of the Order, two priests, 12 horses, and 10 sets of reserve armor.

By the 16th century, the strategic importance of fortresses in Livonia had begun to decline, and castles—including Rēzekne Castle—were no longer adapted to withstand modern artillery attacks. At the beginning of the Livonian War (1558–1583), the Master of the Livonian Order, to secure a loan to continue the war, mortgaged Rēzekne Castle along with several others to Poland. Polish forces took possession of the castle in 1559, and by 1582, Rēzekne had been incorporated into the Duchy of Livonia in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. A starosty was established in Rēzekne, subordinate to the Cēsis Voivodeship.

Between 1601 and 1667, Rēzekne Castle was repeatedly devastated and intermittently occupied by both Russian and Swedish forces. However, following each peace treaty, it was consistently returned to Polish control. In 1656, the castle suffered severe damage and was never rebuilt. It remained under Polish administration from 1667 until 1772, when, as a result of the Partitions of Poland, the territory of Latgale was incorporated into the Russian Empire.

Throughout the period from the 13th to the 18th century, despite the destruction caused by major raids or warfare, a settlement existed on the opposite bank of the river, near the castle.

Rēzeknis mīsts

(13. g. s. – 1772)

Apdzīvota vīta Rēzeknis upis kreisajā krastā, apmāram Līpuojis īlys apleicinē, varēja pastuovēt vēl pyrama krystnešu īsarasshony. Par tū līcynoj kai Centraluo tierga teritorejā atrostuos sanlītys ī muola fragmenti, tai apbedejumi V. Purvīša ī Gruovu īluos. Pymuos viests par riezeknīshīm mums tykušys nu 1293. ī 1295. gods, kod Reigys poruodniku gruomotā ar dažū godu starpeibu mynāti *Jani de Resitens* ī *Ywan de Resitens*. Dūmojams, ka tys bejs vīns krīvu izceļsmis tierguotuojs nu Rēzeknis piļš voi mīsta.

Mīsti voi piļšātys natuoli nu piļū vydslaikūs naiza-veiduoja poši nu seve, tok vys sekuoja nūteiktīm nūsa-cejumim. Parosti apdzīvota vīta sastuovēja nu diveju daļū — dzeivojamuos dalis, kas sastuovēja nu atsevišķū saimisteibu ar ākom ī zemis gobolim tom sūpluok; ī nu tierga laukuma, kurā beja ari bazneica ī kopi. Vydslaikūs Rēzeknis mīsts Līpuojis īlys trasē gar Rēzeknis upis stuo-vū krostu, Centraltierga rajonā, ar apmāram hektara lelu tierga laukumu beiguos, īspiejams, aizjēme nadaudz vai-ra kai treis hektarus. Dzeivuojamuo daļa tyka sadaleita apmāram 15 ceļtnīceibys gobolūs, bet ākys varēja sastuo-vēt nu kūka gulbyuvu ar solmu jumtim ī muola greidom. Dzeivuojamuos sātys atsaroda sūpluok duorzim, bet lūpi ganejuos uorpus mīsta teritorejis. Rēzeknis upē ļauds makšaruoja, bet apleicinīs mežūs medeja začus, caunys, iudrus, bebrus, mežacyukys, sumbrus, aļņus ī luočus. Nu upis jēme iudini kai dzeršonai, tai saimisteibys vajadzeibom.

Rēzekne settlement

(13th CENTURY – 1772)

A settlement on the left bank of the Rēzekne River, approximately in the area of present-day Liepājas Street, may have existed even before the arrival of the crusaders. This is supported by the ancient artifacts and pottery shards discovered near the Central Market, as well as burials found around Vilhelma Purvīša and Grāvju streets. The earliest records mentioning residents of Rēzekne date to 1293 and 1295, when Jani de Resitten and Ywan de Resitten appear, a few years apart, in the Riga Debtors' Book. It is believed that these names refer to a single merchant of Russian origin, either from the castle or from the nearby hamlet of Rēzekne.

Towns and cities near castles in the Middle Ages did not develop spontaneously but followed a specific pattern. Typically, a settlement consisted of two main parts: a residential area made up of individual farms with buildings and adjacent plots of land, and a market square, which also contained a church and a cemetery. During the medieval period, Rēzekne probably occupied just over three hectares along the route of present-day Liepājas Street, situated on the steep bank of the Rēzekne River. At the end of this area, near the Central Market, was a market square covering approximately one hectare. The residential area was divided into about 15 building plots, where wooden log smokehouses with thatched roofs and earthen floors probably stood. Gardens were attached to these homes, while livestock grazed outside

2. attāls. Rēzeknis piļs (centrā), bazneica (pa labi nu piļs), mīsts (ap bazneicu) i muiža (priškā) 1700. godā.

Figure 2. Rēzekne Castle (center), the church (to the right of the castle), the town (surrounding the church), and the manor (foreground) in 1700.

Īspiejams, ap mīstu beja palisadis (zemis nūcītynuojums) voi kryumu žūgs, tok tuo pādi nav atrosti. Cauri Rēzeknei vede lelceli, savīnojūt tū ar Ludzu, Daugovpili, Reigu i vai ruokom Krīvzemis voi Leitovys dižkunigaitejis piļsātoms.

Syruojumu laikā piļsātys atsarasšona piļs pakuojē nūzeimuoja nūpītmys brīsmis, bet tys deve ari dzeivuo tuojim īspieju globuotīs aiz piļs myuru. Tai 1376. godā, cikom Rēzeknis fogts syruoja Leitovys zemēs, Rēzeknē īsaroda Polockys kņazs i nūdadzynuoja vysu, kas beja piļs priškā. Piļs kolpi varēja dzeivuoat ari mīstā voi piļsietēņā – zyrgkūpieji, kaļvi, maizis cepieji, gaļdnīki i c. Parosti pi piļs apsamete vysaidu tauteibu tierguotuoji i amatnīki. 1467. godā tierguotuojam, dūmojams, vuocu tauteibys, tyka pišķiertys tīseibys Rēzeknē ceļt veikalu, bet 1468. godā pi Rēzeknis piļs dzeivuojuši lauku sorgi, kurūs parosti vervēja nu vītejūs dzeivuo tuoju. Suocūt ar 16. godu symta suokom, piļs tyvumā, dūmojams, tīpat Līpuojis īlys apleicīnē, muižnīkim tyka dašķierta zeme krūgu ceļšonai.

Ka da 15. godu symta ūtrajai pusei piļs puorsvorā kolpuoja par aizsardzeibu pret latgaļu, leitovīšu i krīvu syruojumim, tod ar Krīvejis valsts veiduošonus suokumu mainejuos kara forma. 1481. godā Ivans III (*Иван III Васильевич, 1440–1505*) ar lelom tikū īkaruotūs mozuokumtauteibu grupom ībruka Livonejā i izpūsteja Gaujīnys, Valkys, Ērgemis, Trikātys, Rūjīnys, Olyuksnys, Ludzys i ari Rēzeknis nūvodu. Rēzeknis piļs tyka ījīmta, i, ka tymā laikā pi piļs bejs kaidis apdzeivuoats mīsts, tod juodūmoj, ka tys ari tyka nūpūsteits. Četru nedeļu syruojumu laikā krīvi ar napīradzātu nažieleibu

the settlement's boundaries. The Rēzekne River provided fish for food, and the surrounding forests were rich with game such as hares, martens, otters, beavers, wild boars, bison, elk, and bears. Water for drinking and household use was drawn directly from the river. Defensive features such as palisades, bush fences, or even earthworks may have surrounded the settlement, though no physical traces have been found. Major roads ran through Rēzekne, connecting it to Ludza, Daugavpils, Riga, and various cities in Russia and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

During raids, the hamlet's location at the foot of the castle posed a significant risk but also provided residents with the opportunity to seek refuge behind the castle walls. For example, in 1376, while the Vogt of Rēzekne was raiding Lithuanian lands, the Polotsk prince came to Rēzekne and burned everything in front of the castle. Castle servants, including horsemen, blacksmiths, bakers, and carpenters, probably lived in the hamlet or in small settlement nearby. Merchants and craftsmen of various nationalities typically settled close to the castle as well. In 1467, a merchant, probably of German origin, was granted the right to build a shop in Rēzekne. The following year, in 1468, landsknechts or mercenaries, usually recruited from local residents, were recorded as living near Rēzekne Castle. From the early 16th century onward, land near the castle, presumably around present-day Liepājas Street, was granted to nobles for the establishment of inns.

Until the second half of the 15th century, the castle primarily served as a defense against raids by Latgalians, Lithuanians, and Russians. However, with the rise of the

Rositten Schloss.



3. attāls. Cīši brīsmēiga, šausmynūša, da šam nadzierdāta jauna ziņa partū, ar kaidu nažieleigu tiraneju moskaviši izatur pret sagiusteitajim aizvastajim nu Livonejis kristišim, kai pret veirim, tai sīvom, jaunovom i mozim bārnim, i kaidu pūstu jis [cars] tim kasdinu nūdora jūs zemē. Taipoš davīnuots aproksts par leļajom brīsmem i cīšonom, kū pīdzeivoj Livonejis dzeivuotuoji. Vysim kristišim par breidynuojumu i aicynuojumu izbeigt grieciegū dzeivi. Raksteits nu Livonejis i sagatavuos drukai. Georgs Kreidlains, Nirnbergā, 1561.

Sehr grewliche/erschöckliche / vor vnerhörte / warhafftige Rare zeytung/was für grausame Tyranny der Moskowiter/anden Gefangenen/hinweggeführten Christen auß Lysland/ beydes an Mannen vnd Fraywen/ vnd kleinen Kindern/ begrebet/ vnd was täglich o schadens er inen in irem Land zufüget. Dey neben angezeygt / in was grosser fahr vnd not die Lyslander secken. Allen Christen zur warrung/ vnd beserung ihres Sündelichen lebens/ auß Lysland geschriben / vnd in Druck verfertiget.



zu Nürnberg bey Georg Keydlein. M. D. L. XL.

laupeja i mūceja vītejūs dzeivuotuojus, izvaruoja sīvītis, uzškieerde cylvākus, pakuore i cytaiži brutali nūgalynuoja, atstuojuūt šausmynūšu īspaidu pat iz sovīm laikabidrim, kuri beja daudz redziejuši. Koč kas leidzeigs otkon nūtyka tik Livonejis kara laikā.

centralized Russian state, warfare changed in scale and intensity. In 1481, Ivan III (Ivan III Vasilyevich, 1440–1505), leading large regiments composed of newly subjugated peoples, invaded Livonia and devastated the districts of Gaujiena, Valka, Ērgeme, Trikāta, Rūjiena, Alūksne, Ludza, and Rēzekne. Rēzekne Castle was captured, and if a settlement existed near the castle at that time, it was probably destroyed as well. During the four-week raid, Russian forces plundered the region and inflicted extraordinary cruelty on the local population, raping women, torturing and disemboweling people, impaling and hanging many, and committing other brutal murders. These atrocities left a horrifying impression even on contemporaries accustomed to violence. Such devastation would be repeated decades later during the Livonian War.

Ivan IV (Ivan IV Vasilyevich, 1530–1584) invaded Livonia in 1558, continuing his grandfather's policy of "gathering the Russian lands." By that time, Livonia had been significantly weakened by internal conflicts and the effects of the Reformation, leaving it unable to withstand such a large-scale assault. In 1559, Rēzekne, along with several other Livonian Order castles, was mortgaged to the King of Poland. However, in 1577, Rēzekne Castle was captured by Ivan IV, who reportedly took 450 German prisoners from the site. It is unclear exactly when the Reformation reached Rēzekne, but during the Livonian War, the town's stone church, built alongside the castle and located approximately where the Sacred Heart of Jesus Cathedral now stands, was already in Lutheran hands. After the

Ivans IV (*Иван IV Васильевич, 1530–1584*) ībruka Livonejā 1558. godā, turpynojuot sova vactāva “zemu vuokšonys” politiku. Livoneja reformacejis laikā tyka cīši nūvuojinuota i naspēja stuotīs preteimā masveida uzbrukumam. 1559. godā Rēzekne kūpā ar vairuokom cytom ordiņa pilim tyka apsūleita Pūlejis karaļam, bet 1577. godā Rēzeknis pili iījēme Ivans IV, aizvadūt nu Rēzeknis 450 vuocu tauteibys giustekņus. Nav drūsai zynoms, kod reformaceja tyka da Rēzeknis, bet Livonejis kara laikā Rēzeknis myura bazneica (atsarūn apmāram Jezus Sirds katedralis vitā), kas calta reizē ar pili, jau pīderēja luteranim. Piec piļs iijmšonys bazneica tyka nūjaukta, kab nūdrūsnyuotu lobiuku piļs aizsardzeibu.

1582. godā kaidam muižņīkam tyka atcaltys krūga turiešonys tiseibys pi Rēzeknis piļs, partū ka itamā vitā beja izaveiduojs mīsts, kurā nu ituo laika beja juodzeivoj tik seikpiļsūnim i amatņīkim. Mīsts tyka sadaleits 15 ceļtnīceibys gobolūs. 1590. godā Rēzeknē bejušys 14 sātys i dziernovys, kas molušys muižys vajadzeibom. Kab motivātu kolonistus nu Pūlejis zemu apsamest mīstā, vysi dzeivuotuoji tyka atbreivuoti nu nūdūkļu iz devenim godim. Nūjauktuos kūka bazneicys vitā tyka izcalta nalela kūka katuoļu bazneica, bet vīneigais goreidznīks apleicīnē beja “nakatuoļs”, t.i., protestants.

1599. godā Rēzeknis apleicīni apmeklēja jezuitu mūks Pīters Kulezijs (*Petrus Culesius*), kurs raksteja, ka plotajā apleicīnē nav ni bazneicu, ni bazneickungu, latvīši piļyudz poguonu diveibys i regions vosorā ir gondreiz napiejams daudzūs azaru, pūru i upu deļ. Tymā laikā Rēzeknē beja 25 saimisteibys, bet dzeivuotuoju vydā beja pūļu, rutēņu,

castle’s capture, the church was demolished to improve the fortress’s defensive capabilities.

In 1582, a nobleman’s right to operate an inn near Rēzekne Castle was revoked, as a hamlet had by then developed in the area, and was henceforth intended to be inhabited only by petty townspeople and craftsmen. The settlement was divided into 15 building plots. By 1590, Rēzekne had 14 houses and a mill that served the needs of the manor. To encourage colonists from Polish territories to settle in the town, all residents were granted a nine-year exemption from taxes. A small wooden Catholic church was erected on the site of the earlier stone church, which had been demolished; however, the only cleric in the area at the time was a “non-Catholic,” i.e., a Protestant.

In 1599, the Jesuit monk Petrus Culesius visited the Rēzekne area and noted that there was no church or priest in the whole vast region. He wrote that the local Latvians still worshipped pagan deities and described the area as almost impassable during the summer months due to its many lakes, swamps, and rivers. At the time, Rēzekne consisted of 25 farms. Among the inhabitants were Polish, Ruthenian, and possibly Jewish craftsmen, widows of craftsmen and soldiers, several Polish nobles, and a merchant.

The 17th century began with a global catastrophe, followed by a cascade of social and political upheavals, famines, and epidemics that decimated Europe’s population. In the spring of 1600, the Huaynaputina volcano erupted in southern Peru, ejecting approximately 11 cubic kilometers of volcanic material into the atmosphere. The ash

Figure 3. Title page of the 1561 news sheet: A very dreadful, terrifying, and truly authentic news report of the cruel tyranny the Muscovites inflict upon the captured Christians abducted from Livonia, both men and women, maidens and small children, and the daily suffering they endure in their land. Also described are the great dangers and distress faced by the people of Livonia. Published as a warning to all Christians and a call to turn away from sinful living. Written in Livonia and prepared for print. Georg Kreidlains, Nuremberg, 1561.

īspiejams, ebreju amatniki, amatnīku voi karaveiru atraitnis, daži pūļu augstmani, kai ari tierguotuojs.

17. godu symtu īvadeja globaluo katastrofa, kam sekuoja socialī i politiskī apvārsumi, bods i epidemejis, kas nūgalynuoja lelu daļu Eiropys dzeivuotuoju. 1600. gods pavasari Peru (Dīnavydamerika) dīnavydūs izvyrda Huaynaputina vulkans, izsvīžūt apmāram 11 kubikkilometru palnu 25 kilometru augstumā, līdzūt saulis gaismu vysā zīmeļu puslūdē. 1601. gods vosora beja soltuokuo vosora zīmeļu puslūdē 600 godu laikā. Krīvejā diveju godu laikā trešuo daļa dzeivuotuoju nūmyra nu boda. Ari Livonejā 1601. godā raža sasola, bet mozū ražu iznycynuoja syruotuoji. Kai pūli, tai kazaki syruoja puortykys mekliejumūs, bet dzeivuotuoji, kuri navarēja nūdrūsnuot puortyku, tyka systi ar puotogom, sadadzynuoti ar guni i cytaiž mūceiti. Dzeivuotuojim bīži beja juoatdūd vyss, ari sovys drēbis i trauki. Tyka konfiscāti ari cīerīvi, kas radeja nūpītņys gryuteibys molkys dabuošonā. Hronists aproksta, ka vysys sātys, cīmi un celi beja pylni ar veirišu, sīvīšu un bārnu miersteigajom atlikom, tai ka pat suni, vylki i plieseigī putyni tūs navarēja nūēst. Vīns līcinīks ceļā nu Reigys iz Valmīru satyka vairuokys 15–30 cylvāku grupys, kurys beja davušuos iz Reigu. Kod saceits, ka Reigā nabyus vītyš vysim, ļauds atbīldēja, ka lobuok Reigā nūmiert i tikt paglobuotim, nakai cytur, kur suni i vylki myrūņus plēss. Hronists uzskaita gadīņus, kod cylvāki ar zūbim plēse krytušūs zyrgus, ēde mās-lus, ēde i pat tierguoja cylvāka mīsu. Bods i epidemejis turpnyuojuos leidz pat 1603. godam, bet Pūļu-zvīdru kars (1600–1629) ilga 29 godus.

cloud reached an altitude of 25 kilometers, significantly blocking sunlight across the Northern Hemisphere. The summer of 1601 became the coldest in the past 600 years, triggering widespread crop failures. In Russia alone, famine claimed the lives of about one-third of the population within two years.

Livonia was similarly affected. In 1601, crops failed due to the cold, and the meager harvest that remained was destroyed by marauding forces. Polish troops and Cossacks raided the countryside in search of food, brutally torturing residents who could not provide supplies. Victims were whipped, burned, and stripped of everything, including their clothes and household items. Even axes were confiscated, making it difficult for people to obtain firewood. A chronicler recounts that the roads, villages, and homes were littered with the corpses of men, women, and children, so many that not even dogs, wolves, or birds of prey could consume them all.

One eyewitness traveling from Riga to Valmiera encountered groups of 15–30 people on the road to Riga. When warned that there would not be enough room for everyone in the city, they replied that it was better to die in Riga and be buried than to perish elsewhere and be devoured by animals. The chronicler also recorded horrifying instances of people tearing at dead horses with their teeth, consuming excrement, eating and trading human flesh, and even engaging in self-cannibalism. Although the worst of the famine and epidemics had subsided by 1603, the Polish-Swedish War (1600–1629) continued for another 29 years, lasting until 1629.

Dzeivis apstuokli dzeivuotuojim nabeja vīgli pat intervalūs storp globalajom katastrofom, bodim, epidemejom i karim. Tik drupeit vaira kai puse jaundzimušūs dzeivuoja da 14 godu vacuma, Latgolā nu 14. da 18. godu symta jaundzimušūs veirīšu paradzamaiis myuža ilgums beja nu 17 da 18 godu, bet sīvītem nu 12 da 16 godu. Drupeit vaira nakai puse veirīšu nūmyra 40–49 godu vacumā, bet militarūs konfliktu laikā trešuo daļa veirīšu nūmyra 20–29 godu vacumā. Trešuo daļa sīvīšu nūmyra 15–24 godu vacumā, īspiejams, dzemdeibu rezultātā. Tik trešuo daļa sīvīšu sasnēdze 40–54 godu vacumu, bet cytuos vītuos – piktuo daļa. Augstais miersteibys leimiņš sīvīšu vydā parosti teik saisteits ar tū, ka juos bierneibā sajēme naatbylstūšu i nalobu uzturu i ka meitinis tyka aprypupātyz mozuok nakai puiši jūs zamuo socialuo statusa deļ, kuo rezultātā sīvītem beja šauruoks īgūrņš. Tys palelynuoja ar dzemdeibom saisteitūs ryskus, i nūvuojinuotais organismys navarēja pretuotīs infekcejom. Videjais bārnu skaits, kū vīna sīvīte varēja dzemdēt, beja nu treis da četru, partū augstuos miersteibys rezultātā dabeigais pīaugums daudzuos vītuos Latgolā beja nagativs. Ka Kūrzemē i Vydzemē 10 godu vacumu sasnāgušūs veirīšu videjais myuža ilgums beja ap 25 godim, tod Latgolā tys beja tik 17 godi, bet sīvītem: Kūrzemē – 17, Vydzemē – 20, cikom Latgolā – 15,5 godi. Videjais myuža ilgums veirīšim Latgolā beja 37, bet sīvītem 36 godi.

Kab kompensēt mozū zemņiku skaitu, muižņiki cēle klaušys, iz kū zemņiki atsasauce, bāgūt kai iz Kūrzemi i Vydzemi, tai iz niulejom Leitovys, Boltkrīvejis i Krīvejis teritorejom. Latgolys nadaudzajuos piļsātuos i lelajūs mīstūs sātu skaits reši puorsnēdze dažus desmitus.

Living conditions in Latgale were harsh even during the rare lulls between global catastrophes, famines, epidemics, and wars. Only slightly more than half of all newborns survived to the age of 14. Between the 14th and 18th centuries, life expectancy at birth in Latgale was exceptionally low, being estimated at 17–18 years for males and just 12–16 years for females. Slightly more than half of all men died between the ages of 40 and 49, but during periods of military conflict, up to a third of men perished between the ages of 20 and 29. For women, a third died between the ages of 15 and 24, most likely due to complications from childbirth.

Only about a third of women in Latgale lived to the age of 40–54; in some areas, it was as few as one in five. This high female mortality rate is often linked to childhood malnutrition and unequal care compared to boys, due to lower social status; this resulted in girls developing narrower pelvises. This increased the risk of childbirth-related complications and left women's bodies more vulnerable to infectious diseases.

On average, a woman in Latgale could expect to bear three to four children. However, due to high levels of infant and maternal mortality, the natural population growth in many parts of the region was negative. In comparison, men in Courland and Livland who reached the age of 10 lived, on average, an additional 25 years; in Latgale, they lived only 17 more years. For women, the figures were similarly stark: the average life expectancy after age 10 was 17 years in Courland, 20 years in Livland, and just 15.5 years in Latgale. Overall, the average life

17. godu symta suokuos piļu, pi kurūs nav piļsātu, vydā pīmyntāys ari Rēzekne, Ludza, Daugovpiļs, Krustpiļs i Viļaka, bet 1627. godā Rēzekni nūdadzynuoja pūli. Piec 1660. gods Latgola beja gondreiž piļneigi tukša nu cylvāku. Zemņiki globuojuos mežūs, bet, kod puortykys kruojumi beidzēs, jī meklēja patvārumu Vydzemē.

18. godu symta suokuos Rēzeknē pamazam otkon suoce apsames amatņiki i seikpiļsūni, koncentrejūt dzeivojamuos ākys pi bazneicys. Vystik jau 1710. godā atguoja jauns satrycynuojums – miers, kas atjēme dzeiveibu 2/3 Rēzeknes stārastejis dzeivuotuoju. Rēzeknis stārastejis 1712. gods inventars ruoda, ka Rēzeknē, kura pyrmū reizi nūsaukta par piļsātu, beja apdzeivuota tik 1/3 ceļtnīceibys gobolu, kūpā 27 saimisteibys. Piļsietņikim beja juomoksoj zemis nūma, bet ražys laikā nu kotrys saimisteibys divejis dīnys nedeļā beja juosyuta pa vīnam cylvākam, kab nūvuoktu ražu, kai ari juonūguodoj muižys sarakste leidz pat 70 kilometru attuolumā. Itymā laikā Rēzeknē pyrmū reizi teik pīmyntāts ebrejs – krūdzinīks – i Isaks – skrūders, tok ebreji Rēzeknē varēja īsarast daudz agruok, partū ka vairuoki ebreju volūdā skanūši personvuordi jau atrūnami 1590. gods Rēzeknis dzeivuotuoju sarokstā.

1738. godā iz bazneicys zemis tyka izcalts ūtrais krūgs, bet Rēzeknē beja palykušys tik 22 saimisteibys. 1765. godā Rēzeknē beja izcaltys tierguotuoju būdys i nūtyka godatiergi, koč ari piļsātā beja palykušys tik 15 vīnkuoršys guļbyuvis, pi kurūs pīderēja jūsluos sadaleiti teirumi (šņūris) i pļovys. Koč ari taišnu līceibu par tū nav, īspiejams, ap itū laiku Rēzeknē ir īsaroduši pyrmī vacticeibņiki.

expectancy in Latgale was 37 years for men and 36 years for women.

To compensate for the declining peasant population, landlords increased corvée obligations. In response, many peasants fled, not only to Courland and Livland, but also to the territories of present-day Lithuania, Belarus, and Russia. In the few towns and larger settlements of Latgale, the number of households rarely exceeded a few dozen.

At the beginning of the 17th century, Rēzekne, Ludza, Daugavpils, Krustpils, and Viļaka were listed among castles that lacked actual towns. In 1627, Rēzekne was burned by Polish forces. By 1660, Latgale was nearly depopulated. Peasants hid in the forests, but when their food supplies ran out, they fled to Livland in search of safety and sustenance.

In the early 18th century, craftsmen and petty townspeople slowly began to repopulate Rēzekne, with residential development concentrated near the church. However, another disaster struck in 1710: the plague, which claimed the lives of two-thirds of the inhabitants in the Rēzekne starosty alone. According to a 1712 inventory, Rēzekne, referred to as a “town” (miasto) for the first time, had only 27 inhabited farms, amounting to about one-third of the available plots. Townspeople were required to pay land rent, provide one laborer per household for two days a week during harvest, and deliver manorial correspondence as far as 70 kilometers away.

The inventory also contains the first direct mentions of Jews in Rēzekne, specifically an innkeeper and a tailor.

Rēzeknis plebaneja pūļu laikūs

Sūpluok Rēzeknis muižai pakļautajim dzeivuotuojim, mīstā bejušys ari nu bazneicys atkareigys dzymtys. Rēzeknis bazneicai 1680. godā pīderēja četrys sātys ar saimem, kotrai pīškierts zemis gobols. 1765. godā Rēzeknis plebanejai jau pīderēja apdzeivuota vīta ar ostoņom saimisteibom, dziernovom pi Rēzeknis piļskolna i Antokolis krūga aiz piļsātys.

Piec tam, kod krīvu karaspāks nūjauce 1577. godā luteranim nūdūtū myura bazneicu, piec 1590. gods tyka izcalta nalela kūka bazneica, koč ari tai ilgi pītryuka goreidznīka i 1599. godā tyka nūsaceīts, ka Rēzeknē i Ludzā vajadzātu vierzeit trešdaļu nu summys, kū stārsti moksoj karaļam, bazneickunga saimisteibys uzturiešonai. Vītejim muižnīkim beja juosaryupej par puortykys piġuodi goreidznīkim. Kūka bazneica vēļ pastuovēja 1613. godā, bet nav zynoms, voi tei turpynuojuse pastuovēt leidz pat jaunos bazneicys ceļšonai 17. godu symta ūtrajā pusē.

Jaunos, leluos bazneicys ceļtnīceiba īsavylka i sasytyka ar vītejūs protestantu muižnīceibys pretesteibu, bet, nasaverūt iz tū, Vyssvātuokuos Jaunovys Marijīs pīdzimšonys bazneica tyka īsvieteita 1685. godā. Jaunuo bazneica, ar rekonstrukcejom, kolpuoja da 1887. goda, kod tei nūdaga nu zibiņa trīcīņa, dūdūt vītu niulejai Vyssvātuokuos Jezus Sirds katedralei.

Ir sasaglobuojs Rēzeknis plebanejis aproksts nu 1761. goda, kod plebanejai pīderēja:

- ◆ kūka bazneica;
- ◆ kūka plebanejis āka iz akmiņa pamatu;
- ◆ āka bazneickungam pa labi nu plebanejis;

However, Jews may have arrived earlier: several Jewish-sounding names already appear in the 1590 Rēzekne population list.

In 1738, a second inn was established on church-owned land, although the hamlet's population had declined to just 22 farms. By 1765, merchant booths had been constructed and annual fairs were being held, even though the hamlet still consisted of only 15 simple log houses with adjacent fields and meadows. While there is no direct evidence, it is likely that the first Old Believers also arrived in Rēzekne around this time.

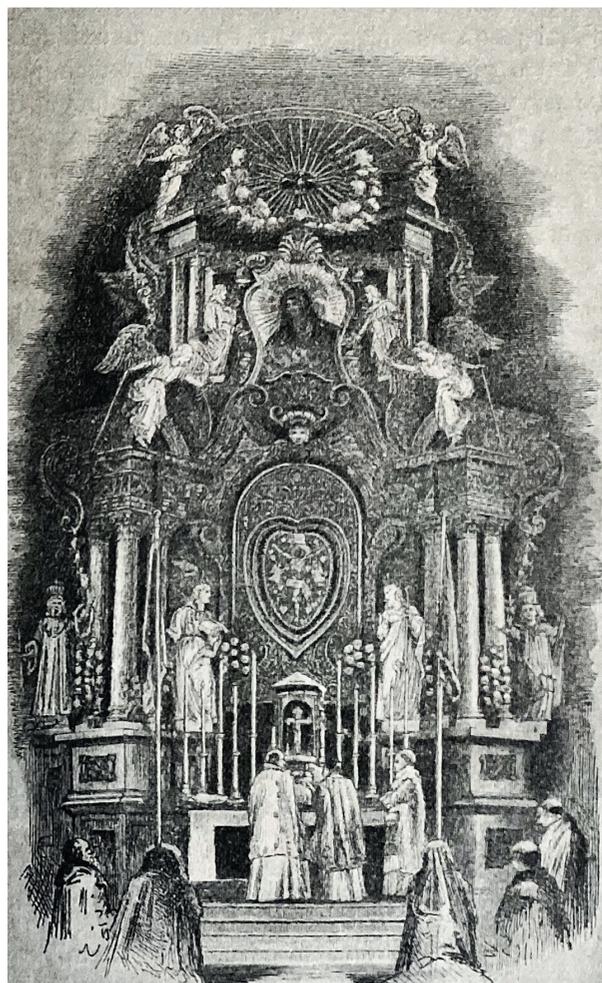
The Plebanate of Rēzekne

In addition to residents under the jurisdiction of the Rēzekne manor, the town also housed families dependent on the church. By 1680, the church in Rēzekne owned four homesteads, each with a family and a piece of land. By 1765, the Rēzekne plebanate had expanded to include a settled area with eight farms, a mill near the Rēzekne Castle Mound, and the Antokole inn located outside the town.

After Russian troops destroyed the stone church, then under Lutheran control, in 1577, a small wooden Catholic church was erected sometime after 1590. However, it lacked a permanent clergyman for many years. In 1599, it was decided that in both Rēzekne and Ludza, a third of the sum paid by the starosts to the king would be allocated to support a priest's household. Local nobles were tasked with providing food for the clergy. The wooden

4. attāls. Golvonais oltors Rēzeknis Vyssvātuokuos Jaunovys Marijis pīdzimšonys katuoļu bazneicā ap 19. g. s. vydu.

Figure 4. Central altar of the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary in Rēzekne, 19th century.



church was still standing in 1613, though it is unclear whether it remained in use until a new church was constructed in the second half of the 17th century.

The construction of the new, larger church progressed slowly and faced opposition from the local Protestant nobility. Nonetheless, the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was consecrated in 1685. With periodic renovations, the church remained in use until 1887, when it was destroyed by lightning. It was later replaced by the present-day Sacred Heart of Jesus Cathedral.

A 1761 description of the Rēzekne plebanate has been preserved, listing its holdings at the time as follows:

- ◆ a wooden church;
- ◆ a wooden plebanate residence on a stone foundation;
- ◆ a priest's residence to the right of the plebanate building;
- ◆ a servant's house with an adjacent bakery near the priest's residence;
- ◆ stables, two carriage sheds, and sheds for cows and pigs behind the plebanate;
- ◆ the plebanate garden;
- ◆ a building of hewn logs with three rooms, adorned with many paintings and sacred images; it had English locks and windows with leaded panes and was located in the plebanate garden;
- ◆ on the riverbank stood a building housing a church brewery and a bathhouse, with a malt house located on the upper floor.

- ◆ kolpu sāta ar maizneicu pi bazneickunga ākys;
- ◆ aiz plebanejis stali, div zyrgu kliets, gūvu i cyuku klāvi;
- ◆ plebanejis duorz;
- ◆ nu tāstu bolku calta treju ustobu āka ar daudzom gleznom i svātbiļdem; angļu atslāgim i lūgim plebanejis duorzā beja svyna ryuts;
- ◆ bazneicys ols dareitova i pierts, viers kurūs upis krostā beja īsaļneica;
- ◆ krūgs ar divejom ustobom: krūgā beja pūdeņu kruosne i pīlikamais, diveji lūgi ar kūka ramom, nu kurūs vīns beja maituots; ūtrā telpā beja maizis captuve.

Leidzeigs plebanejis plānojujums radzams ari Rēzeknis plānā nu 19. godu symta suoku.

Rēzeknis muīža

Pyrmais zynomais Rēzeknis stārasts beja Nikolauss Ostzihs (*Nikolaus Ostciesch*), kurs itymā omotā beja nu 1561. goda da sovai nuovei 1562. godā, kam sekuoja Georgs Altenbuchs (*Georg Altenbuch, 1563*), Ūberfelds (*Überfeld, 1571*), Smolenskis (*Smolenski, 1590*), bet Mikeļs Buivids (*Michał Bujwidow*) beja Rēzeknis stārasts divejis reizis – 1582. godā i nu 1589. da 1598. goda. 1601. gods suokuos, piec tam, kod zvidri okupēja pili, pret pūlim sirdeigi zemni ki nūgalynuoja stārastu Matiasu Karkovski (*Matthias Karkowski, ?–1601*) kūpā ar juo sīvu i bārnu.

Koč ari nu pūļu varys laiku Latgolā dominēja katuoļticeiba, augstmani, seviški nu vacūs vuocu dzymtu, biži

- ◆ an inn with two rooms: one served as a guest room with a tiled stove, pantry, and two wood-en-framed windows (one damaged); the other contained a bakery.

A similar layout of the plebanate can also be seen in the early 19th-century plan of Rēzekne.

Rēzekne Manor

The first known Starost of Rēzekne was Nikolaus Ostzich, who served from 1561 until his death in 1562, followed by Georg Altenbuch in 1563. Other recorded Starosts include Überfeld (1571) and Smolenski (1590), while Michał Bujwidow held the position twice, in 1582 and again from 1589 to 1598.

Although Catholicism became the dominant faith in Latgale under Polish rule, many nobles, particularly those of old German origin, remained Protestant. This was also true of the Starosts of Rēzekne. Stanisław Naruszewicz (?–1589) and Sebastian Sobieski (?–1615) were Calvinists. Hieronymus and Georg von Tiesenhausen (?–1679) are believed to have been Lutherans.

At the end of the 17th century, Nicolaus VI Baron von Korff (1648–1709), the first member of the Korff family from the Krustpils branch, became Starost of Rēzekne. In 1701, he received the Rēzekne manor as a family estate. After Latgale's annexation to the Russian Empire, Friedrich Sigismund von Korff (1730–1797) was the only starost of the newly created Belarusian Governorate to pledge allegiance to Empress Catherine II (1729–1796)

5. attāls. Senejao Rēzeknis muižys atsarasšonys vīta 2023. godā.

Figure 5. Site of the former starosty estate, 2023.



6. attāls. Rēzeknis muižys apbyuve 1836. godā.

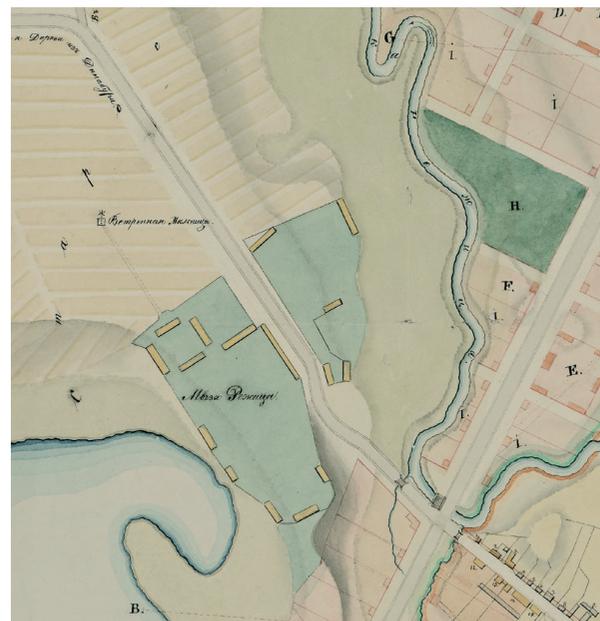
Figure 6. Rēzekne Starosty Estate, 1836.

pīderēja pi protestantu. Protestantim pīderēja ari Rēzeknis stārasti. Stanislavs Naruševičs (*Stanisław Naruszewicz*, ?–1589) i Sebastianis Sobeskis (*Sebastian Sobieski*, ?–1615) beja kalvinisti. Teik skaiteits, ka Hieronims (*Hieronymus von Tiessenhausen*) i Georgs Tīzenhauzeni (*Georg von Tiessenhausen*, ?–1679) varēja byut luterani, bet 17. godu symta beiguos par Rēzeknis stārastu tyka pyrmais Krustpiļš atzora Korfu dzymtys puorstuovs Nikolajs Korfs (*Nicolaus VI Baron von Korff*, 1648–1709), kurs 1701. godā sajēme Rēzeknis muižu dzymtys valdejumā.

Piec Latgolys davīnuošonys Krīvejis imperejai Frīdrihs Korfs (*Friedrich Sigismund von Korff*, 1730–1797) beja vīneigais nu jaunos Boltkrīvejis gubernis stārasteju turātuojim, kurs laikā nūdeve uzticeibys sūlejumu carīnei Katrīnai II (*Екатерина II Алексеевна*, 1729–1796), taidā veidā saglobojūt Rēzeknis stārasteju dzymtys eipašumā pat da 19. godu symta vyda. Vysi Korfi saglobouja luteraņu ticeibu da poša 19. godu symta, kod suocēs pakuope-niska puoreja iz pareizticeibu.

in time to retain his starosty. As a result, the Rēzekne starosty remained in the Korff family's possession until the mid-19th century. The Korffs adhered to their Lutheran faith until the 19th century, when a gradual conversion to Orthodoxy began.

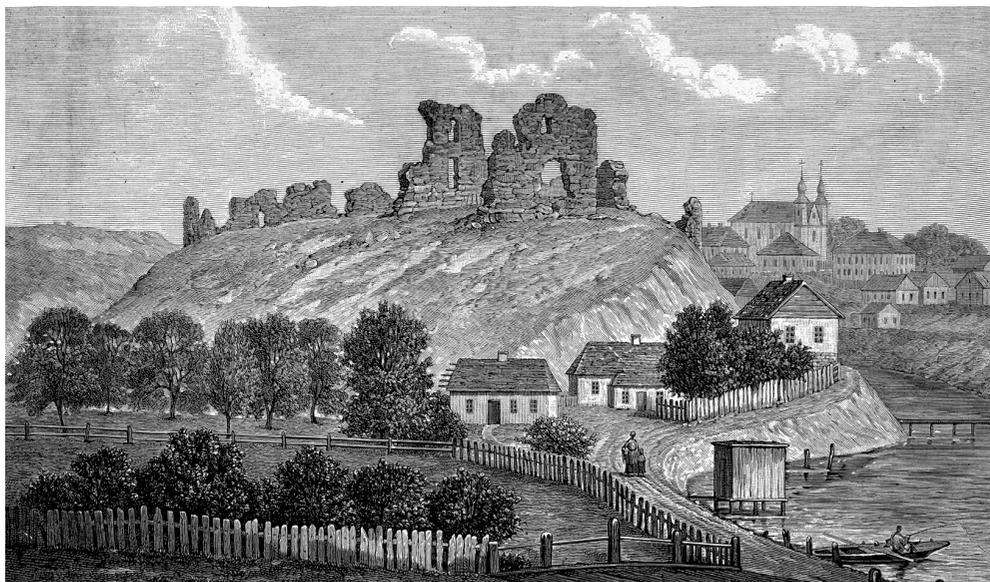
Confessional disputes were sometimes resolved by legal means. For instance, in 1646, the Rēzekne starost Hieronymus von Tiesenhausen confiscated church lands from the Rēzekne and Ludza provost and failed to pay the church its rightful tithe from the crown manor's income.



Reizem konfesionaluos dūmstarpeibys tyka at-rsynuotys tīsā. Pimāram, 1646. godā Rēzeknis stārasts Hieronims Tīzenhauzens atjēme Rēzeknis i Ludzys bazneickungam bazneicys zemi i it kai naizmoksuoja bazneicai desmitdaļu nu krū-ņa muižys ijāmumu. Kod Rēzeknē īsaroda Cāsu kanoniks, kab puorjintu bazneicys eipašumus i caltu jaunu bazneicu, izaruodeja, ka vēl vīns Rēzeknis stārasts – Georgs Tīzenhauzens –, tai-pat kai juo prišķguojiejs, beja atjiems bazneicys eipašumus ar vysim dzymtcytvākim, namoksuojš bazneicai dasmytū tīsu i musynuojš dzymtļauds pret bazneicu. 1675. godā, kod bazneickungs gata-vuojuos dīvakolpuojumam, vēl napabeigtajai baz-neicai uzbruka muižnīks Šadurskis (*Szadurski*). Kūpā ar divejim leidzstruodnikim jis atgrīze bols-tus, saguoze āku i iznycynuoja oltoru.

Stārasti Korfi puorsvorā dzeivuoja Krustpīlī, bet Rēzeknis muižu puorvaļdeja apakštārasts. Nu 1712. gods sasaglobuojš muižys aproksts: ūšona muižā ir caur lelim vuortim iz veļtnim, vuorti apkluoti ar lubu juntu. Pogolmā naseņ pastateita āka, drūsai viņ dzei-vojumamo sāta, preteimā tai ir vaca kungu āka.

Pa labi nu jaunbyuvis ir zyrgu staļš, tam sūpluok divejjs kliets, a tuoļuok diveji klāvi. Aiz vacuos kungu sātys at-sarūn sīrneica iz pālīm, tuoļuok kliets ar divejim orūdīm, a zam tuos pogrobs. Tuoļuok ir vacs klāvs, moza kliets, duorziņu nūlyktova i vaca vyrtuve ar pilīkamū kambari. Uorpus sātys pi azara ir ols dareitova i pierts, pyune, lai-dars ar sabrukušim klāvim, tam sūpluok vēl vīns škiuņš



Later, when the canon of Cēsis arrived in Rēzekne to assume control of church properties and oversee the construction of a new church, it was discovered that another Rēzekne starost, Georg von Tiesenhausen (?–1679), had similarly seized church lands, along with all the serfs, withheld the church's tithe, and incited the serfs against the church. In 1675, as the priest prepared for worship in the still-unfinished church, the nobleman Szadurski, accompanied by two accomplices, attacked the building, cutting down its supports, causing it to collapse and destroy the altar.

7. attāls. Rēzeknis piļsdrupys, bazneica i piļsāta 19. g. s. ūtrajā pusē.

Figure 7. Ruins of the Livonian Knight Castle in Rēzekne, 19th century.

ar sabrukušu jumtu. Puori ceļam, iz teiruma pusi, stuov kliets ar divejom labeibys žuovātuvem bez žūga, klietī divejis muižys gūvs. Iz piļskolna sataiseits augļu duorzs.

Myusu dīnuos vaira nav līceibu par Rēzeknis stārastu muižu, kas ite atsaroduse nu 16. godu symta ūtruos pusis da 19. godu symta vyda, bet kolns, iz kura atsaroduse muiža, daljeji izrokts 2020. godā, atbreivojūt vītu tai saucamajam Rēzeknis SPA centram. Byuvdorbu laikā natyka veikti ni arheologiskī pietejumi, ni arheologiskuo uzraudzeiba.

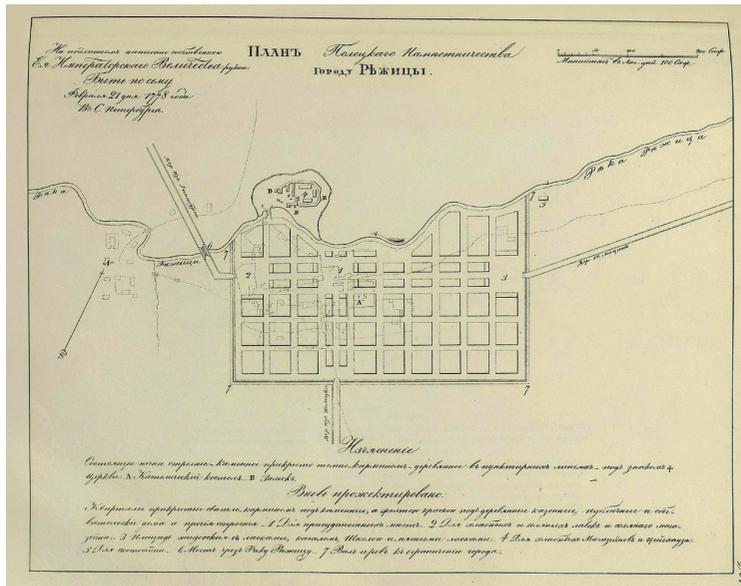
The Korff Starosts mostly resided in Krustpils, while the Rēzekne manor was overseen by a deputy starost. A detailed description of the manor from 1712 has been preserved: access to the manor was through large rolling gates topped with a shingle roof. Within the courtyard stood a recently built structure, probably a dwelling house, directly opposite the old manor house. To the right of the new building was a horse stable, adjacent to which were two granaries and two additional sheds. Behind the old manor house stood a cheese house built on piles, behind which a granary with two grain bins and a cellar beneath it. Further behind these were an old shed, a small granary, a vegetable storage, and an old kitchen with a pantry. Outside the fence, near the lake, there was a brewery and bathhouse, a hay shed, and a cowshed with collapsed outbuildings. Next to it stood another shed with a collapsed roof. Across the road, toward the fields, was an unfenced granary with two grain dryers. Inside the cowshed were two manor cows. An orchard had been established on the castle mound.

Today, no traces remain of the Rēzekne starosty manor, which stood here from the late 16th century until the mid-19th century. The hill where the manor once stood was partially excavated in 2020 to make way for the so-called Rēzekne SPA center. Unfortunately, no archaeological research or supervision was conducted during the construction.

Rēzeknis piļsātys veidošonus

(1772–1836)

1772. godā Pūlejis sadaleišonys rezultatā niulejuo Latgolyš teritoreja tyka iķļauta Krīvejis imperejā, bet vaļšts nūdūkli dzeivuotuojim tyka atcalti iz vīnu godu. Nu 1773. da 1776. goda Rēzekne beja nūvoda piļsāta Pleskovys gubernā, bet 1773. godā Rēzekne saļēme nūvoda piļsātys tiseibys, oficiali teikūt par piļsātu.



Formation of Rēzekne City

(1772–1836)

In 1772, as a result of the Partitions of Poland, the territory of present-day Latgale was incorporated into the Russian Empire, and the inhabitants were exempted from state duties for one year. From 1773 to 1776, Rēzekne served as a district town within the Pskov Governorate, officially acquiring district town rights in 1773 and thus becoming a city. Following gubernatorial reorganization, Rēzekne was transferred to the Polotsk Governorate, where it remained from 1776 to 1793. During this period, the city received regulations concerning vodka distillation, inns, trade, and salt sales. Various administrative institutions were introduced, including district commissioners, a chancellery, a zemstvo (local self-government body), a court, a magistracy, and a postal expedition.

In 1796, the Polotsk and Mogilev vice-regencies were merged into the Belarusian Governorate, causing Rēzekne to lose its district town status. The city declined until 1802, when the Vitebsk Governorate was established, and Rēzekne regained its district town rights. The Vitebsk Governorate existed until 1920.

To simplify, the administrative structure was as follows: the head of state was the absolute monarch, the emperor. The state was divided into administrative districts called governorates, governed by viceroys or governors who reported directly to the emperor. Governorates were

8. attāls. 1778. godā apstypriņnuotuo Rēzeknis plāna grafiskuo kopeja.

Figure 8. Graphic copy of the 1772 master plan of Rēzekne.

Gubernis reorganizacejis rezultātā Rēzekne puorguoja Polockys gubernā, kurā tei palyka nu 1776. da 1793. goda. Itymā laikā piļsāta sajēme nūsacejumus par brandiņa destilaceju, krūgim, tierdznīceibu i suoļa puordūšonu. Tyka īvistys administrativuos īstuoDIS – apriņka komisari, kanceleja, zemste, tīsa, magistrats i posta ekspediceja. 1796. godā Polockys i Mogilevys vītņiceibys tyka apvīnuotys Boltkrīvejis gubernā, kurys sastuovā Rēzekne pagaisynuoja apriņka piļsātys tīseibys. Piļsāta paneika da Vitebskys gubernis izveiduošonai 1802. godā. Tamā Rēzekne dabuoja atpakaļ sovys apriņka piļsātys tīseibys. Vitebskys gubernā turpynuoja pastuovēt da 1920. goda.

Vīnkuoršuoai administrativais aparats izavēre itai: vaļsts golva, absolutais monarhs – imperators, vaļsts ir sadaleita administrativajūs apgobolūs – provīncēs, kurys puorvolda i imperatora priškā atbiļd vīteji puorvaļdniki (vītvaļži) voi gubernatori. Gubernis teik sadaleitys apriņkūs, kurūs puorvolda muižņiceibys maršali, kas īvālāti iz treis godu termeņu. Sūpluok tīšajim pīnuokumim muižņiceibys lītu puorvaļdeišonā, jī veic starpnīku pīnuokumus apriņka i gubernis īstuožu vydā. Muižņiceibys maršals ir gūda omots, t.i., par dorbu nateik paradzāta atleidzeiba.

Rēzekne beja moza apriņka piļsāta Vitebskys gubernā, kur da 1912. gods dorbuojuos “vīnkuoršuoata piļsātys puorvaļde” i piļsātys golvys funkceju veice piļsātys stārasts, kuru īvielēja pylvaruota sapuļce 12–15 cylvāku sastuovā, tū sovpus īvēlēja piļsātys namsaiminīku sapuļce.

1912. godā tyka izveiduota lykumdūšonys īstuoDE – piļsātys dūme, kurys sastuovā beja 25–30 piļsātys dzeivuotuoju iz četrim godim īvālāti puorstuovi. Jī īvēlēja piļsātys golvu,

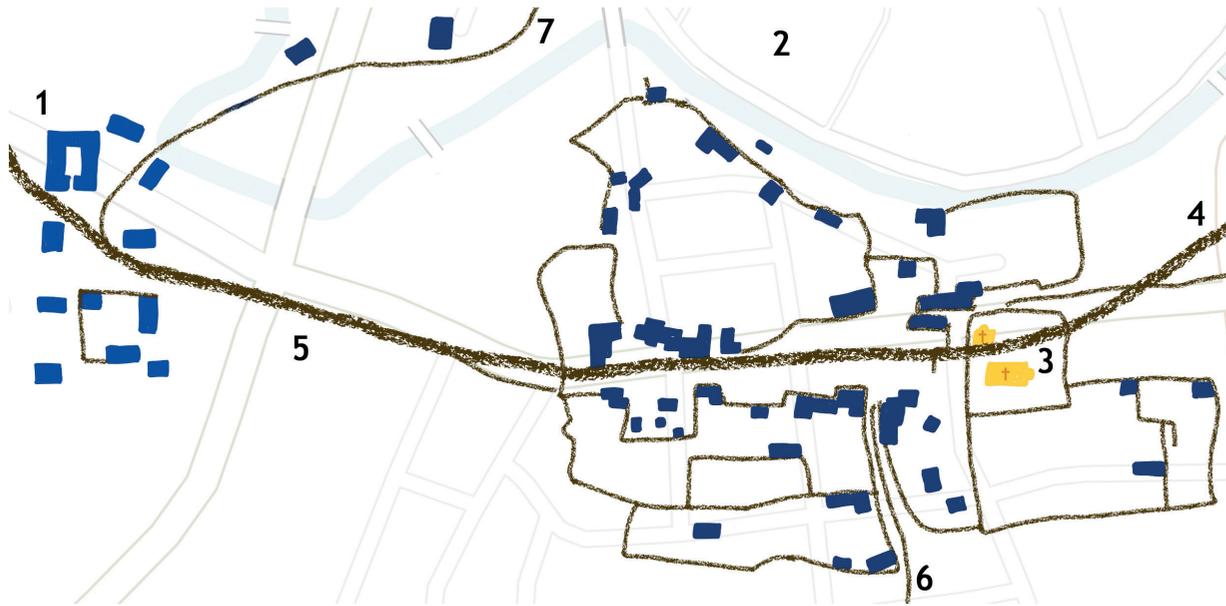
subdivided into districts, each governed by a marshal of the nobility elected for three years. Besides their duties related to the nobility, marshals acted as intermediaries between district and gubernatorial institutions. The marshal of the nobility held an honorary position and received no remuneration.

Rēzekne was a small district town in the Vitebsk Governorate, where, until 1912, a “simplified city administration” was in place. The city elder, elected by an assembly of 12–15 authorized persons (who themselves were elected by the assembly of city house owners), fulfilled the functions of the city head. In 1912, a city council was established as a legislative body, consisting of 25–30 representatives elected by city residents for four-year terms. The council elected the city head, who served as the city council chairman until 1917. The executive body, the city board, was elected by the council. The council was an honorary body; its representatives were unpaid and met in the evenings after work. The city board and the city head were staff positions and received salaries.

Urban Planning and Development

In 1778, Rēzekne, along with Ludza and Daugavpils, received its primary urban planning document, the city plan, and new city boundaries were officially established. In 1781, Rēzekne was granted a coat of arms, which confirmed its status as a district town.

Today, our understanding of Rēzekne’s appearance before its incorporation into the Russian Empire remains



9. attāls. Aptuvana Rēzeknis rekonstrukcija iz 1772. gads plāna bazis. Fonā attāluots modernais ilu teiklys. 1. Rēzeknis muiža, 2. Pilsdrupys, 3. Bazneca i kapleica, 4. Ludzys lelcešs, 5. Daugovpišs/Reigys lelcešs, 6. Cešs iz Janopoli, 7. Cešs iz Lobuoržim.

Figure 9. Reconstruction of the 1772 plan of Rēzekne, overlaid on the modern street network. 1. Rēzekne Manor, 2. Castle ruins, 3. Church and chapel, 4. Ludza highway, 5. Daugavpils/Riga highway, 6. Road to Janopole, 7. Road to Loborži.

kurs da 1917. gods piļdeja piļsātys dūmis prišksādātuoja pīnuokumus. Dūme beja gūda īstuode i tuos puorstuovi nasajēme olgu, padūmis sēdis nūtyka vokorūs piec dorba. Vaļde i piļsātys golva beja štata vīneibys i sajēme olgu.

Piļsātplānuojums i apbyuve

1778. godā Rēzekne, Ludza i Daugovpišs sajēme golvonū piļsātplānuošonys dokumentu – piļsātys plānu – i tyka nūsaceiti jaunī piļsātys rūbeži. 1781. godā Rēzekne sajēme gierbūni, kas apstyprnuoja apriņka piļsātys tīseibys.

approximate. Near the church stood a Catholic chapel, possibly dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, with the old city inn located opposite it. Around the site of the present-day Dārzu Street bridge, there was a mill, and in the area of the current Old Cemetery, a chapel dedicated to the image of Jesus of Antakalnis existed.

The new city plan called for the demolition of all existing buildings except the church and castle ruins, and the clearing of the market square to form a regular rectangular shape. Streets were to be straightened, and a regular block layout established. A wall or embankment was planned to

10. attāls. Rēzeknis rūbeži i ceļū teiklys 1784. godā.

Figure 10. Rēzekne county plan from the general survey, 1784.

Myusu dīnuos ir tik cīši aptuvans prīškstots par tū, kai da izavēre Rēzekne pyrma īkļaušonys Krīvejis imperejā. Pi bazneicys ir bejuse katuoļu kapleica, drūsai viņ veļteita Pītera i Puovula gūdam, preteimā tai beja vacais piļsātsys krūgs. Apmāram Duorzu īlys tylta niulejā vītā bejušys dziernovys, a niulejūs Vacajūs kopūs beja kapleica, kas veļteita Jezum.

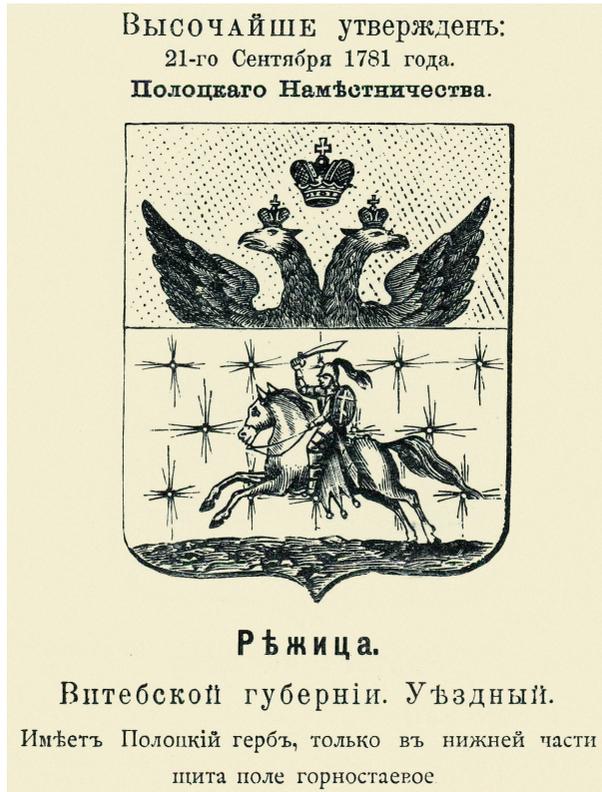
Jaunajā piļsātsys plānā beja paradzāta vysu asūšūs āku nūjaukšona, saglobojūt tik bazneicu i piļsdrupys, bet atbreivojūt tierga laukumu nu āku i pīškirūt tam regularu taisnstyura formu. Īlys beja paradzāts iztaisnuot i sataiseit regularu kvartalu apbyuvi, ap piļsātu izceļt vaļņi voi izbārumu, pi golvonūs vuortu, kas vad iz Ludzys, Polockys i Daugovpiļs šosejom, izvītuot tierga laukumus. Pi centraluo laukuma i bazneicys beja paradzāta vīta administrativajom ākom i muižņiku kvartalim, aiz tūs — seikpiļsūņu, bet piļsātsys austrumu daļā — ebreju kvartali. Gar golvonū īlu beja paradzāts ceļt tik ceglu ākys ar tipiskom fasadem.

Rēzeknis piļsāta 1784. godā aizjēme 42,58 hektarus, bet kūpā ar aramzemi, pļovom, ganeibom i mežim 291,65 hektarus. Rēzeknē beja 104 kūka sātys, kuruos dzeivuoja 97 (5,88%) “kristīši” (dūmojams pūliski runojūši katuoli), 366 (22,17%) vacticeibņiki, 1177 (71,29%) ebreji i 11 saimisteibys kolpuotuoji. Rēzeknē dorbuojuos pīci kūrpnīki, 11 driebņiki, diveji myurnīki i septeni sorgi. Dzeivuoatuoju vydā nabeja nivīna muižņiceibys puorstuova. Piļsātsys plāna eistynuošona nūtyka lānai – beja suokts taisnuot centralū īlu, šudiņ Latgolys īlu, suokta jau asūšuo tierga laukuma rekonstrukcija (šudiņ – Rēzeknis



surround the city, with market squares located at the main gates leading to the Ludza, Polotsk, and Daugavpils highways. Near the central square and the church, space was allocated for administrative buildings and noble residences, behind which were quarters for petty bourgeois residents. The eastern part of the city was designated for Jewish quarters. Along the main street, only brick buildings with facades conforming to official imperial designs were allowed.

In 1784, the urban area of Rēzekne covered 42.58 hectares; including arable land, meadows, pastures, and forests, the total area reached 291.65 hectares. The town had 104 wooden houses, inhabited by 97 (5.88%) “Christians” (presumably Polish-speaking Catholics), 366 (22.17%) Old Believers, 1,177 (71.29%) Jews, and 11 household servants. Among the residents were five shoemakers,



Centralais tierģs), suoce ceļt myura vaļsts īstuožu āku (šudīņ – Rēzeknis katuoļu vydsškola), magistrata i pīļsāts dūmis āku. Dzeīvuotuoji upē maksāruoja plaužus, leidakys, asarus, keišus, sapalus, grunduļus i viežus, kū puordeve tierģā. Iudini dzeršonai jēme nu upis.

11 tailors, two brickmasters, and seven guards, but no members of the nobility.

The implementation of the city plan proceeded slowly: the main street, now Latgales Street, had begun to be straightened; the market square (today's Rēzekne Central Market) was under reconstruction; and several important buildings had already been constructed, including a stone building for state institutions (now the Rēzekne Catholic Secondary School), the magistrate and city council building, and a horse post station.

Residents fished for bream, pike, perch, ruffe, chub, gudgeon, and crayfish in the river, which they sold at the market. Drinking water was drawn directly from the river.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Rēzekne's urban layout began to take a more defined form, with the features of the present-day Old Town already emerging. Streets had developed roughly along the routes of today's Latgales, Liepājas, Bukmuižas, and Ludzas streets. A regular square had been established in the area of the current Central Market. However, by 1836, only four of the 12 streets originally planned had actually been laid out.

A dense cluster of residential buildings had formed along Latgales Street between Dārzu and Miera streets. Contrary to official requirements, these structures were mostly wooden log houses with thatched roofs. Urban development extended southward as far as Kuldīgas Street. On the right bank of the river, there was little construction until the 1830s, only a few farmsteads with orchards at the foot of the castle mound, while to the

11. attāls. 1781. godā apstiprynuotais Rēzeknis apriņķa pīļsāts gierbūņs.

Figure 11. Coat of arms of the district town of Rēzekne, approved in 1781.

19. godu symta suokuos beja izaveidojys plāns, kurā jau atpazeistamys myusu dīnu Vacpiļsātys īzeimis. Beja izaveidojušys īlys apmāram pa niulejuos Latgolys, Līpuojis, Bukmuižys i Ludzys īlu trasem, izveiduoys regulars laukums niulejuo Centraluo tierga teritorejā, tok plānuotūs 12 īlu vītā vēļ da 1836. goda beja izcaltys tik četrys. Storp Duorzu i Mīra īlom, gar Latgolys īlu, beja izaveidojuse bīza dzeivojamuo apbyuve, koč ari preteji praseibom tuos puorsvorā beja kūka sātys ar solmu jumtim. Iz dīnavydim atteisteiba stīpēs da Kuldīgys īlai. Upis lobajā krostā da 1830. godu beja cīši moz apbyuvis – tik dažys saimisteibys ar augļu duorzim piļskolna apakšā, bet vēļ 19. godu symta suokuos iz zīmelim i rītumim nu piļskolna stīpēs bārzu bierzs.

1828. godā Centralajā laukumā (myusu dīnuos – āka Latgolys īlā 87) tyka suokta jaunys i myusdīneigys myura zyrgu posta stacejis ceļtnīceiba. Āka tyka pabeigta 1830. godā, bet jau 1835. godā nūdūta cītuma īreikuošonai. Nu ryupnīceibys āku Rēzeknē dokumentūs pīmynātys tik dziernovys i lūpu kautive, bet papyldus tom nūteikti ir bejušys vairuokys ols dareitovys, vysmoz vīna maizneica i vysmoz vīna brandiņa dareitova.

Nu 1825. da 1834. goda piļsātys apbyuve pasaplašynuoja uorpus tuos rūbežu. Dzeivojamūs sātu apbyuve stīpēs gar Latgolys īlu da krystuojuma ar Atbreivuošonys aleju, izaveidoja Andreja Upīša īla ar dīzgon bīzu apbyuvi. Ari Daugovpiļs īla beja suokuse veiduoitīs. Atteisteiba apleicīnē ap autoūstu beja īrūbežuota, kam da 1860. godu itamā vītā beja stuovs, naapbyuvāts paugurs, kura atsarassōnys vītu vēļ šudiņ īzeimej Latgolys īlys leikums krystpunktā

north and west of the mound, there was still a birch grove at the beginning of the 19th century.

In 1828, construction began on a new, modern masonry postal relay station near the central square (today located at Latgales Street 87); it was completed in 1830. However, by 1935, the building had been repurposed as a prison. Among the production facilities mentioned in contemporary records were only a mill and a slaughterhouse, though it is likely that several breweries, bakeries, and at least one distillery also operated in the town.

Between 1825 and 1834, the town began to expand beyond its official boundaries. Residential development extended along Latgales Street as far as the present-day intersection with Atbrīvošanas Aleja, and Andreja Upīša Street emerged with fairly dense building. Daugavpils Street also began to take shape. Development in the current bus station area was limited at the time; this was a steep, undeveloped hill until the 1860s. This topographical feature is still evident in the break along Latgales Street near the intersection with Andreja Upīša Street.

Within the city limits, Krišjāņa Barona and Jelgavas streets had already formed, and Miera Street began to develop. With the closure of the grocery market square, Izraēlas and Krāslavas streets emerged. Jurija Tiņanova Street, although marked on early plans, did not yet exist at that time. Another street, now vanished, was also indicated between the Sacred Heart of Jesus Cathedral and the Catholic Secondary School. This street was fully formed in the 1860s but disappeared after World War II. Dārzu Street had not yet been formally established, although a narrow,

ar Andreja Upiša īlu. Pilsētys rūbeži beja izaveiduojuši ap Krišjāņa Barona i Jelgovys īlom, i suoce veidotīs Mīra īlys trase. Puorstuojuūt pastuovēt bakalejis tierga laukumam (myusu dīnuos teritorējā itylpst puskvartals storp Latgolys īlu 41–51, Duorzu i Izraelys īlom), izaveiduoja Izraelys i Kruoslovys īlys. Jurija Tiņanova īla, lai ari plānā atzeimāta, tūlaik vēl napastuovēja. Plānā īzeimuota ari īla, kurys myusu dīnuos nav – Jezus Sirds katedralis i katuoļu vydsškolys vydā, kas izaveiduoja 1860. godūs, bet beidze pastuovēt piec Ūtruo pasauļa kara. Duorzu īla vēl nabeja suokuse veidotīs, bet tuos vītā radzama šaura i škeiba škārsīla. Duorzu īlys pūsmys nu Latgolys īlys da upei izaveiduoja 1860. godūs.

Itymā laikā ar īlu puorsvorā tyka saprosts naatteisteits zemis gobols, kas savīnuoja sātys i cytus leidzeigus naatteisteitus zemis gobolus, kas otkon sasavīnuoja ar lelcelim. Pat svareiguokuo nu Rēzeknis īlom, Latgolys īla, kas kolpuoja par posta ceļa pūsmu, vēl 1847. godā tyka raksturuota kai pajiugā dīzgon gryuši izbraucama. Pilsētys īlys atguodnyuoja švaki uzturātus lauku zemis ceļus i polu voi stypru leitu laikā beja praktiski naizbraucamys.

Tauteibys

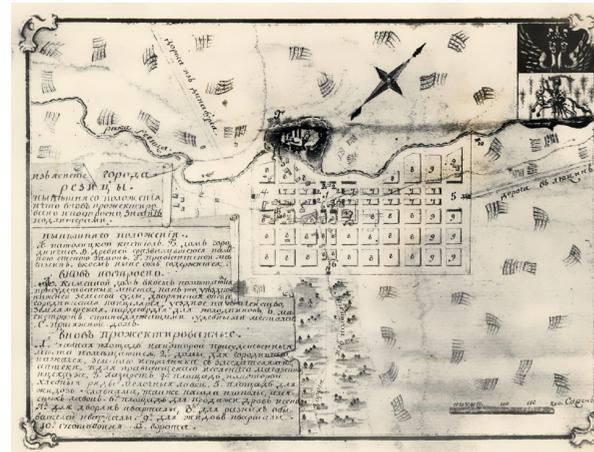
Koč i pilsātā beja nūzeimeigys pūļu i vacticeibnīku kūpīnys, leluokuo daļa tuos dzeivuotuoju beja ebreji. Plāns paredzēja izmytynuot jūs pilsātys austrumu daļā, kas tymā laikā beja ciši pūraina, bet da 19. godu symta ebreji jau beja apdzeivuotuojuši vysu pilsātys centralū daļu, kas

crooked alley occupied its place. The section of Dārzu Street from Latgales Street to the river was developed in the 1860s.

At the time, a “street” was typically understood as an undeveloped strip of land connecting houses, often leading to major roads. Even Rēzekne’s most important thoroughfare, Latgales Street, which formed part of the postal route, was described in 1847 as extremely difficult to traverse by carriage. The city’s streets more closely resembled poorly maintained rural dirt roads and were almost impassable during floods or heavy rains.

Nationalities

Although the city had significant Polish and Old Believer communities, the vast majority of its inhabitants were



12. attāls. Rēzeknis plāns, 18. g. s. beiguos.

Figure 12. Master plan of Rēzekne, in the late 19th century.

beja rezervāta naeksistejūšim muižnīkim, i beja pat izcēluši divejus lyugšonu nomus tuos centralajā laukumā, kur dreikstēja atsarast tik vaļsts administracejis sāta voi tureiguokūs dzeivuotuoju nomi. Ebreji Latgolā puorsvorā beja dīzgon nabadzeigi seiktierguotuoji i amatnīki, mozuok ūrmani i makleri. 1786. godā uorpus pilsātys tyka izveiduoti ebreju kopi, kurūs izmontuoja ari tyvuokuos kūpīnys, par pīmāru, Maltys ebreji.

Vacticeibnīki izalaseja dzeivuoat nūškiertai nu puorejūs pilsietnīku. Piec dzeļžaceļa kusteibys atkluošonys tī koncetriejuos cīmā, kurs izaveiduoja dzeļžaceļa stacejis tyvumā, sauktā par Rēzeknis Slobodu (slobodys aba breivcīmi Krīvejis imperejā roduos apvydūs, kur koncentrējās vaļsts dīnastā nūdorbnyuotī dzeivuotuoji, kuri beja atbreivuoti

Jewish. The city plan originally envisioned settling Jews in the eastern part of town, which at that time was very marshy. However, by the 19th century, Jews already inhabited much of the central area, designated for non-existent nobles, and had even built two prayer houses in the central city square, an area officially reserved for state administration and the residences of wealthy citizens. Jews in Latgale were mostly modest small traders and craftsmen, with a few being carters and brokers. In 1786, a Jewish cemetery was established outside the city, serving not only Rēzekne but also nearby communities such as Malta.

Old Believers preferred to live separately from other residents. After the introduction of railway traffic, they concentrated in the Sloboda district, while city planners' efforts to encourage them to settle in the central part of Uphill Town, near the Orthodox church, were unsuccessful.

Following Latgale's incorporation into the Russian Empire, the proportion of Poles in the city gradually declined, so that by the late 19th century they formed a small but notable minority. Despite the establishment of Russian imperial institutions, Polish remained the dominant administrative language for a long time and was the main language of the Catholic Church until the founding of the Republic of Latvia.

Orthodox Russians in the city mostly came from official or military circles, and their proportion among the permanent residents only began to rise in the second half of the 19th century.

13. attāls. Ebreju kopsāta Rēzeknē 2017. godā.

Figure 13. Jewish cemetery in Rēzekne, 2017.



nu nūdūklīm). Piļsātys plānuotoju raudzejumi puorvyluot jūs iz dzeivi Augšpiļsātā rezultiejuos ar naišadūšonu.

Piec Latgolys iķļaušonys Krīvejis imperejā pūlu ei-patsvors piļsātā pamosam sasamazynuoja, cikom da 19. godu symta beigu jī veiduoja cīši mozu, tok nūzeimeigu mozuokumu. Ari piec vaļsts instituteju īvesšonys nu Krīvejis imperejis pūlu volūda ilgu laiku palyka par golvonū administratīvū volūdu. Tei palyka par golvonū katuoļu bazneicys volūdu leidz pat Latvejis Republikys dybnyuošonai.

Pareizticeigī krīvi piļsātā puorsvorā beja nu īriedņu voi karaveiru arpyndu, i jūs eipatsvors piļsātys pastuo-veigūs dzeivuotoju vydā suoce pīaugt tik 19. godu symta ūtrajā pusē.

Da dzymtbyušonys atceļšonai 1861. godā latgališi rie-zeknišu vydā beja reši sastūpami, i sacynuojumus par jūs tauteibu var izdareit tik, bolstūtīs iz na vysai tycamu onomastiskū analizi. Par pīmāru, 1772. gods dvēseļu revizejā radzami vairuoki, īspiejams, latvyski skanūši vuordi: kolps Andrejs Upīts (orig. krīvu vol.: *Андреи Упичь*) i bezzemņiks Muortēņš Dubrovskis (orig. krīvu vol.: *Мартынь Дубровски*); bet 1834. gods namņiku sarokstā pasaruoda Mikeļs Griškāns (orig. krīvu vol.: *Михаль Гришкань*), Odums Tonslāvs (orig. krīvu vol.: *Адамъ Тонславъ*), Muortēņš Ivanovs (orig. krīvu vol.: *Мартинь Иванов*) i Muortēņš Petrovs (orig. krīvu vol.: *Мартинь Петров*).

Na–Latgolys latvīši aba puornūvadņiki voi baļtīši suoce pasaruodeit Rēzeknē tik 19. godu symta beiguos, vairums nu jūs beja inžineri voi školuoťoju.

Latgalians were rarely found among Rēzekne’s inhabitants until the abolition of serfdom in 1861. Conclusions about the population’s ethnicity rely mostly on onomastic analysis, which is not always reliable. For example, the 1772 soul revision (imperial census) lists a few possibly Latvian-sounding names, such as the servant Andrejs Upīts (original Russian: Андрей Упичь) and the landless Mārťiņš Dubrovskis (original Russian: Мартынь Дубровски). By 1834, householders with Latvian-like names appear more frequently, including Miķelis Griškāns (Михаль Гришкань), Ādams Tonslāvs (Адамъ Тонславъ), Mārťiņš Ivanovs (Мартинь Иванов), and Mārťiņš Petrovs (Мартинь Петров).

Non-Latgalian Latvians began to appear in Rēzekne only at the end of the 19th century, mostly as engineers or teachers.

Health and Social Care

In 1806, the summer was unusually wet, but the following summer brought severe drought. In 1808, crop failure and high mortality persisted for the third consecutive year. What exactly happened in Rēzekne between 1808 and 1825 remains uncertain, though only 205 inhabitants were recorded in the city by 1825. During this period, famine and epidemics were among the most common causes of death. In the spring of 1815, a doctor was dispatched to Rēzekne to combat an unnamed epidemic. Crop failures struck again in 1822 and 1835, while cholera epidemics in 1830 and 1831 claimed 91 lives out of 564

14. attāls. Skots iz Augšpiļsātu ar muzeja kompleksu, kura vacuokajā daļā 1884. godā tyka īreikuota piļsātys slimneica.

Figure 14. Uphill Rēzekne panorama with museum; the city hospital was established in the oldest part of the building in 1884.

Veseleibys i socialuo apryupe

1806. godā beja slapņa vosora, bet nuokušuo beja puoruok sausa, deļtam 1808. godā ražys tryukums i augsta miersteiba turpynuojuos jau trešū godu. Nav nūteikti zynoms, kas nūtyka Rēzeknē laikā nu 1808. da 1825. goda, kod tī uzskaiteti tik 205 dzeivuotuoji. Itymā laikā bods i epidemejis beja vīni nu vysizplateituoķūs cylvāku nuovis cālūņu. 1815. gods pavasarī iz Rēzekni nūsyuteja uorstu ceinā pret nanūsauktu epidemeju, 1822. i 1835. godā beja naraža, bet 1830. i 1831. godā plūsejuos holerys epidemeja, kod Rēzeknē nu 564 saslymušūs nūmyra 91 cylvāks. Naloba raža beja arī 1843.–1846. godā, kuo rezultātā 10% Vitebskys gubernis dzeivuotuoju nūmyra nu tifa.

19. godu symta pyrmajā pusē leluokuo daļa uorstu i farmaceitu Latgolā beja vuociši, krīvi, pūli, bet jau godu symta ūtrajā pusē medicyns profesejis sabīdreibā suoce tikt saisteitys ar ebrejim.

Pyrmuo lazarete Rēzeknis plānūs ir radzama 18. godu symta beiguos, bet tei nikod nav izcalta. Pyrmū slimneicu ar 20 gultom Rēzeknē varēja attaiseit tik 1830. godā, 1834. godā slimneica atsaroda muižņika Ostrovksa sātā apmāram niulejā Latgolys īlys 96 apleicīnē. 1848. godā Rēzeknē nūmuotuos telpuos dorbuojuos kara slimneica ar 40 gultom, 1853. godā dorbuojuos cītuma slimneica ar pīcom gultom, bet 1896. godā piļsātys slimneicā beja 46 gultys vītys. Slimneicom tautā beja švaka reputaceja, partū tuos vysvaira izmontuoja karaveiri i izgleituo tuo sabīdreibys daļa. Gondreiz puse nu uorsteitūs slimeibu beja veneriskuos.



infected in the city. Recurrent crop failures between 1843 and 1846 contributed to a typhus epidemic that killed 10% of the population of the Vitebsk Governorate.

In the first half of the 19th century, most doctors and pharmacists in Latgale were Germans, Russians, and Poles. However, by the second half of the century, Jewish professionals increasingly dominated the medical fields in the region

The first infirmary appears on Rēzekne's late 18th-century plans but was never built. The city's first hospital, with 20 beds, probably opened only in 1830. By 1834, the hospital operated in the nobleman Ostrovsky's house, approximately where Latgales Street 96 stands today. In 1848, a military hospital with 40 beds operated in rented premises, and by 1853, a prison hospital with 5 beds was established. By 1896, the city hospital had expanded to 46



1884. godā pilsāta nūpierka Gordina sātu (myusu dīnuos – Latgolys Kulturviesturis muzejs) i tī izvītuoja slimneicu. 1905. godā sūpluok slimneicai tyka izcalta infekcejis sliminīku baraka, bet 1912. godā kūka pier-ti puorbyuvēja par dzemdeibu nomu ar sešom gultom. 1914. godā tyka izcalta myura pierts ar velis sātu i be-tona morgs ar lada pogrobu, tymā pošā godā Rēzeknē tyka atkluota ari pirmuo Rēzeknis Nabadzeigūs ebreju bīdreibys ambulance.

Pyrmuo aptīka Rēzeknē atkluota 1836. godā, bet šudiņ pazeistamuos “Iergļa aptīkys” ākā tū atkluoja ap 1883. godu. 1905. godā Rēzeknē dorbuojuos divejis aptīkys i treis aptīku veikali. Jau nu 18. godu symta beigu Rēzeknē pi bazneicys dorbuojuos nabadzeigūs sāta. 1905. godā Rēzeknē registrāts 151 ubogs.

Rēzeknē struoduojuši vairouki pazeistami, puorsvorā ebreju tauteibys, uorsti. Nu 1885. da 1915. goda Rēzeknē praktizēja rakstnīka Jurija Tiņanova (*Юрий Тынянов*, 1894–1943) tāvs Nasons Tiņanovs (*Насон Тынянов*, 1862–1924), nu 1906. da 1934. goda praktizēja aktivs sabīdryskais darbinīks, pādejais Rēzeknis dūmis prišksādātuojis Krīvejis imperejā (1917–1918) i pyrmais Rēzeknis dūmis prišksādātuojis Latvejis Republikā (1920), Rēzeknis golvonais uorsts (1913–1934) i Rēzeknis ebreju gimnazejis dybynuotuojs i vadeituojs (1920–1922) Haims Grodzinskis (*Ефим (Хаим) Гродзинский*, 1871–1934). Suocūt ar 1913. godu Rēzeknē struoduoja ari vīns nu pyrmūs latgališu uorstu, vīns nu bruoļu Skryndu – Ontons Skrynda (1881–1918), kurs Pyrmuo pasauļa kara laikā tyka īsaukts armejā, krits giustā, mirs giustekņu ešelonā pa ceļam iz Rēzekni.

beds. Hospitals generally had a poor reputation among locals, so they mainly treated soldiers and the more educated classes. Nearly half of the illnesses treated were venereal diseases. In 1903, the medical administration also oversaw a local brothel.

In 1884, the city purchased the Gordin house (now the Latgalian Museum of Cultural Heritage) to house a hospital. In 1905, a barracks for infectious patients was constructed nearby, followed by the conversion of a wooden bathhouse into a maternity ward with six beds in 1912. By 1914, a stone bathhouse with laundry facilities and a concrete morgue with an ice cellar were built. That same year, the first private ambulance, operated by the Rēzekne Poor Jews’ Society, was set up.

The city’s first pharmacy was established in 1836, but the well-known Ērgļa aptieka” (Eagle Pharmacy) building opened only around 1883. By 1905, Rēzekne had two pharmacies and three pharmacy shops. A poorhouse had been operating near the church since the late 18th century, and by 1905, two private Old Believers’ almshouses were also active. In 1905 the city recorded 151 beggars.

Several notable doctors, predominantly of Jewish origin, practiced in Rēzekne. Among them was Nason Tynyanov (1862–1924), father of the writer Yuri Tynyanov (1894–1943), who worked in the city from 1885 to 1915. Another prominent figure, Chaim Grodzinsky (1871–1934), served Rēzekne from 1906 to 1934 as its chief physician (1913–1934). He also held significant political roles, being the last chairman of the City Council under the Russian Empire (1917–1918) and the first under the Republic of

Pēc 1917. gads revolūcijas īpriškejuo veseleibys ap-ryupis sistema izbeidze dorbuotīs. Piļsātā plūsejuos bods, dizentereja, tifs i veneriskuos slimeibys. Pēc boļševiku varys nūsastyprnuošonys par epidemiologejs nūdalīs vadeituoju Rēzeknē tyka īcalts Kijejys Medicinys instituta absolvents Mejers Poļaks (*Мейер Поляк*, 1888–1980), kurs storpkaru periodā piļsātā beja pazeistams archeologs amaters.

Latvia (1920); he founded and directed the Rēzekne Jewish Gymnasium (1920–1922). Starting in 1913, Antons Skrinda (1881–1918), one of the first Latgalian doctors, also practiced here. He was conscripted during World War I, captured, and died in a prisoner-of-war transport en route to Rēzekne.

Following the 1917 revolution, the previous health-care system collapsed. The city was ravaged by famine, dysentery, typhus, and venereal diseases. A graduate of Kyiv Medical Institute, Meyer Polyak (1888–1980), was appointed to head Rēzekne's epidemiology department under Soviet rule. Beyond his medical work, Polyak was also known for his passion as an amateur archeologist in the interwar period.

Piļsātys krize i Augšpiļsātys rassõnuos

(1818–1860)

Sakarā ar straju dzeivuotuoju skaita sasamazyno-
šõnu 1830. godu suokumā piļsātā beja baumys, ka tū
varātu likvidēt, i eistyn – 1832. godā Boltkrīvejis guberņu
generalgubernators irūsynoja izsvīst Rēzekni nu piļsātu
saroksta. Kaidš caurbrauciejs itymā laikā atstuojs itaidys
līceibys par Rēzekni: “Piļsāta ir nūžālojama: tai ir tik
vīna īla, kur itūšāļt nav amatņiku i godatiergu; ebrejs ir
piļsātys golva, ebrejs – birgermeistars, 754 dzeivuotuoji,
nu kurūs 536 ir ebreji.”

1833. godā Rēzeknē dzeivuoja 745 dzeivuotuoji i nu
173 sātu tik treis beja myura, 20 – tierga būdys i ostoni
krūgi. Tūlaik 300 metru attuolumā nu piļsātys rūbe-
ža nūtyka jauna lelceļa byuvņiceiba, kas savīnuotu im-
perejis golvyspiļsātu Pīterpili ar Varšavu i tuoļuok – ar
Rītumeiropu. Nu ituo laika leluokuo daļa ceļuoituoju, kas
brauc nu Krīvejis golvyspiļsātys iz Rītumeiropu, brauks
cauri Rēzeknei. Riezekniši redzēja īspiejamū lobumu, partū
grīzēs pi vizitejūšo civilgubernatora i vāluok imperatora
kancelejā, ar lyugumu atļaut ceļt sātys gar jaunizcaltū
lelceļu. Atļuove tyka sajimta, bet byuvņiceibu apturēja
Rēzeknis stārasteja, kurai pīderēja zeme gar šoseju.

Tai kai jau beja sajimts imperatora reikuojumš, tyka
pasyuteits jauns Rēzeknis piļsātys plāns, kurā paredzē-
ja jaunuos piļsātys dalis izvītuošõnu gar lelceļu (mysu
dīnuos – Atbreivuošõnys aleja). Centralū vītu jaunajā

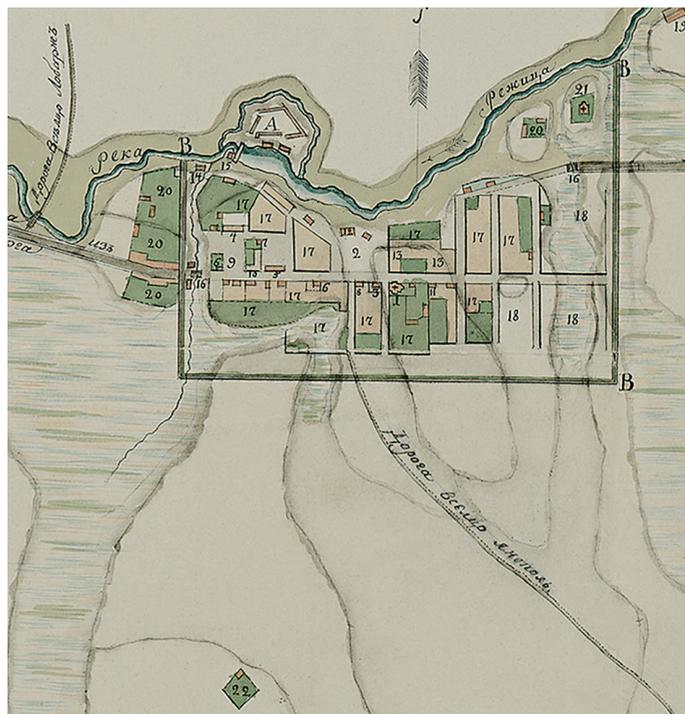
City Crisis and the Emergence of Uphill Town

(1818–1860)

Due to a sharp decline in population, rumors of the
revocation of Rēzekne’s town privileges circulated
in the early 1830s. In 1832, the Governor-General of the
Belarusian Governorate did indeed propose removing
Rēzekne from the list of cities. Around this time, a pas-
senger left the following description of the town: “The
city is miserable: it has only one street, where there is
currently no craftsman, and no fairs are held; a Jew is
the city head, a Jew is the burgomaster. Population: 754,
of whom 536 are Jews.”

By 1833, Rēzekne had 745 inhabitants. Of the town’s
173 houses, only three were masonry buildings. There
were 20 market stalls and eight taverns. At that time,
active construction was underway just 300 meters from
the city’s border on a new highway that would connect
the empire’s capital, St. Petersburg, with Warsaw and fur-
ther on to Western Europe. From then on, most travelers
journeying from the Russian capital to Western Europe
would pass by Rēzekne. The town’s residents saw po-
tential benefits in this development and appealed to the
visiting civil governor and later to the emperor’s chancellery,
requesting permission to build houses along the new high-
way. Permission was granted, but construction was halted
by the Rēzekne starosty, which owned the land along the
highway.

15. attāls. Rēzekne 19. g.s. suokuos. A – Rēzeknis piļsdrupys, B – piļsātys myurs (dobā napastuovēja), 1. Bazneica, 2. Centralais laukums, 3. Vaļsts istuožu āka, 4. Vaļsts labeibys i suoļa rezervu nūlyktova, 5. Posta ekspediceja, 6. Tīsys pīsādātuoju noms, 7. Guņsdziesebys instrumentu nūlyktova, 8. Piļsātys dūmis i magistrata āka, 9. Bakalejis tiergs, 10. Tierga būdys, 11. Nabogmuoja, 12. Ebreju lyugšonu noms i kahals, 13. Krūgi, 14. Publiskuo ebreju pierts, 15. Muižys iudiņa patmalis, 16. Tylti, 17. Dzeivojamī kvartali, 18. Naapbyuvāti kvartali, 19. Lūpkautive, 20. Vacī naregulari kvartali, 21. Kristīšu kopi, 22. Ebreju kopi.



piļsātā, kura nomenklaturā tyka nūsaukta par Augšpiļsātu (krīvu vol. Вышгород), beja juoijam pareizticeigūs katedralei, kurai naatsaroda vīta Vacpiļsātā, i jaunai zyrgu posta stacejai. Obejis ākys, pastotūt vīnu pret ūtru jaunizbyuvātuo lelčeļa obejuos pusēs, veiduoja kūpeigu ansambli, taidā veidā telpiski izeimejūt jaunos Rēzeknis sabīdryskū centru.

Since imperial approval had already been secured, a new city plan was commissioned. It envisioned the expansion of Rēzekne along the highway (today's Atbrīvošanas Aleja). This area, referred to as Uphill Town (Russian: Вышгород), was designed as the new urban center. Its focal point would be the Orthodox cathedral, which could not be accommodated in the existing part of the town (referred to in later documents as the Old Town), and a new horse relay station. Positioned opposite each other on either side of the highway, these two buildings would form a unified ensemble that spatially defined the public heart of the new Rēzekne.

In 1836, Emperor Nicholas I (Nikolai I Romanov, 1796–1855) approved a new city plan that envisaged shifting the urban center from Latgales Street to the area along present-day Atbrīvošanas Aleja. The plan called for the separation of 160 hectares from the surrounding manor lands, a move initially opposed by Baroness Korff, the landowner. The new part of the city was primarily intended to house Old Believers, with the implicit goal of encouraging their conversion

to Orthodoxy. While Jews were permitted to construct buildings there, they were prohibited from residing in the new district themselves.

By late 1837, reports indicated that the designated quarters in this planned area of Rēzekne still remained undeveloped. By 1846, the so-called Uphill Town only comprised a postal station, an Orthodox church, and



three wooden houses, housing a mere three families. In contrast, the Old Town, which retained its status as the administrative and commercial hub, continued to expand rapidly, with ongoing construction.

There were several reasons for people’s reluctance to settle in Uphill Town: the administrative hub remained in the Old Town; Jews, who made up the majority of the population, were barred from residing in the new district; and strict building regulations in Uphill Town were rigorously enforced, unlike in the Old Town, where authorities often turned a blind eye.

The scarcity of available plots in Rēzekne by 1850 led to widespread illegal construction in the older part of the city, even extending onto municipal pasture lands. In stark contrast, Uphill Town still had only three residential buildings. By 1864, 199 individuals were found to have unlawfully built houses on these lands southeast of the city. Among the unauthorized settlers were not only peasants and petty townspeople, but also retired soldiers, nobles, merchants, civil servants, a Catholic priest, a doctor, and even a provincial secretary. Additionally, both Jewish and Old Believer cemeteries had been established illegally in these areas.

The first building erected in the new part of the city was the postal station. The construction of the Orthodox cathedral was delayed and only began around 1840. The church was completed and consecrated on June 25, 1846. Shortly before that, on June 1, Emperor Nicholas I personally inspected the still-unfinished cathedral, found it already in poor condition, and ordered the arrest of the nobleman

Figure 15. Rēzekne in the early 19th century. A – Rēzekne Castle ruins, B – City wall (non-existent). 1. Church, 2. Central Square, 3. State institutions building, 4. State grain and salt reserve warehouse, 5. Postal expedition, 6. Court assessors’ house, 7. Firefighting equipment warehouse, 8. City Council and Magistracy building, 9. Grocery market, 10. Market booths, 11. Poorhouse, 12. Jewish prayer house and kahal, 13. Inns, 14. Public Jewish bathhouse, 15. Manor watermill, 16. Bridges, 17. Residential quarters, 18. Undeveloped quarters, 19. Slaughterhouse, 20. Old irregular quarters, 21. Christian cemetery, 22. Jewish cemetery.

16. attāls. Rēzeknis Augšpiļsātys plāns 1837. godā. 1. Pareizticeigūs katedrale, 2. Posta staceja, 3. Kvartali.

Figure 16. Master plan of Uphill Rēzekne, 1837. 1. Orthodox Cathedral, 2. Postal Station, 3. Quarters.



17. attāls. Rēzeknis posta stacejis projekts 1837. godā.

Figure 17. Relay station draft, 1837.

Imperators Nikolajs I (*Николай I Романов, 1796–1855*) 1836. godā apstiprinoja jaunu pilsātsys plānu, kurā beja paradzēts puorvītuot pilsātu nu Latgolys īlys iz Atbreivuošonys alejis rajonu. Plānā beja paradzēts atdaleit 160 hektaru muižys zemu, kū baronese Korfa suokumā nagribēja pīļaut.

Jaunajā pilsātsys daļā beja paradzāts izvītuot puorsvorā vacticeibņikus, kurūs raudzeja itaidā veidā pīvērst pareizticeibai. Koč i ebreji varēja ceļt sātys jaunajā pilsātsys daļā, poši ti nadreikstēja dzeivuo. 1837. gods beiguos tyka konstatāts, ka pilsātsys jaunajā daļā nūteiktī kvartali dobā vēļ napastuov. Leidz 1846. godam Augšpilsātā beja izcalta stacejis āka, pareizticeigūs bazneica i treis kūka sātys, kuruos dzeivuoja treis saimis. Tymā pošā laikā Vacpilsātā, kas vys vēļ beja pilsātsys administrativais centrs, dzeivuojuoju skaits turpynoja pīaugt i nūtyka intensiva byuvnīceiba. Nagribiešonai apsamest Augšpilsātā beja vairuoki īmesli – administrativais i tierdznīceibys centrys atsaroda Vacpilsātā; ebreji nadreikstēja apsamest Augšpilsātā; beja styngrī juoivāroj byuvnīceibys normys, iz kū Vacpilsātsys varys īstuoDIS “pīvēre acs”. Da 1850. goda Augšpilsātā vys vēļ beja tik treis dzeivojamuos sātys, koč

responsible for its construction. Just eight years later, in 1854, the church again required reconstruction, as the poor quality of materials had rendered it structurally unsound.

In 1849, the idea of building a state chancellery in Uphill Town was raised for the first time, but no funds were allocated. By 1851, only nine wooden houses had been built there. That year, however, a new regulation allowed Jewish merchants not only to construct buildings in the new part of the city but also to apply for state loans to support construction. The approval process for building facades was also relaxed, and from 1858, deviations from standard facade designs were permitted.

In 1859, an order from the Ministry of Finance granted Rēzekne 100 silver rubles annually for City Council premises. It is believed that the municipal administration began relocating to Uphill Town around this time. The former state chancellery building in the Old Town had already been repurposed in 1855, becoming the home of the Rēzekne District School and the Rēzekne Parish School.

The center of Uphill Town was Cathedral Square, defined by the Orthodox cathedral and the postal station, which stood opposite each other on either side of the main highway. In 1867, a chapel was erected in the center of the square, near the current site of the “Vienoti Latvījai” monument, to commemorate Emperor Alexander II’s (1818–1881) survival of an assassination attempt.

At the northeastern edge of the square stood the hospital and the post office, while a market operated behind the cathedral along Dārzu Street. It hosted three annual

ari pilsātys vacajā daļā pastuoveigai tyka caltys jaunys, i zemis tryukuma deļ pilsātys ganeibuos regulari nūtyka nalykumeiga dzeivuojamūs sātu ceļtnīceiba.

1864. godā tyka atkluots, ka pilsātys ganeibu zemēs pilsātys dīnavydaustrumūs nalykumeigai sātys izcāluši 199 cylvāki. Itūs sātu saiminiku vydā beja na tik zemnīki i seikpilsūni, bet ari atvalinuotī karaveiri, muižnīki, tierguotuoji, īriedni, katuoļu bazneickungs, uorsts, pat gubernis sekretars. Kluotyn vēļ ganeibu zemēs nalykumeigai tyka izveiduoti ebreju i vacticeibniku kopi.

Pilsātys jaunajā daļā pyrmuo tyka izcalta zyrgu posta staceja, tok pareizticeigūs katedralis byuvnīceibys dorbi tyka aizkavāti, i byuvnīceiba suocēs tik ap 1840. godu. Bazneica tyka pabeigta i īsvieteita 1846. gods 25. junī. Nailgi pyrma tuo, 1846. gods 1. junī, imperators Nikolajs I apsavēre bazneicu, nūsaceja, ka napabeigtuo bazneica jau ir avarejis stuovūklī, i pavielēja apcītynuot muižniku, kurs beja atbiļdeigs par katedralis ceļtnīceibu. Ostonus godus pēc īsvieteišonys, 1854. godā, bazneicai otkon beja vajadzeiga rekonstrukceja, kam tai draudēja sabrukšona deļ nalobuos materialu kvalitatīs.

1849. godā pyrmū reizi tyka pacalts vaicuojumys par vaļsts kancelejis noma ceļšonu Augšpilsātā, bet vaļdeiba leidzekļus tam naatroda. Da 1851. goda Augšpilsātā beja izcaltys tik devenis kūka sātys, bet tymā godā tyka izdūts reikuojumys, kas atļouve ebreju tierguotuojim na tik ceļt sātys jaunajā pilsātys daļā, bet ari sajimt aizdavumys ceļtnīceibai. Ari fasažu apstyprynošonys procedura tyka vīnkuoršuota, i, suocūt ar 1858. godu, tyka atļautys fasa-dis, kas atsaškeire nu paraugu.

fairs and weekly markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. Despite efforts to shift commercial activity to Uphill Town, the attempt proved unsuccessful. By around 1869, trade in the new district had begun to decline and gradually returned to the Old Town.

Within the area now known as Festivāla parks, a city garden or park was originally planned. Construction was prohibited in this zone, and it was placed under the care of Gurevich, a member of the petty bourgeoisie. However, he illegally subdivided the land into 20 plots and distributed them for private development. The city authorities only became aware of this violation after the plots had been built upon.

According to the 1846 city plan, another green space was to be established between Atbrīvošanas Aleja, Pils, and Dārzu streets and the Rēzekne River. However, in 1874, the Minister of the Interior authorized residential construction in this area, with the sole condition that the road along the river be preserved.

In the 1885 city plan, the park appears once again in its original location, present-day Festivāla parks, and an additional park is shown on the southeastern slope of the castle mound.

One of the first streets to be developed in Uphill Town was the initial section of what is now Valērijas Seiles Street, along with Dārzu Street near the Orthodox Church. At the same time, development also occurred on segments of what are now Baznīcas, Pulkveža Brieža, and Nikodema Rancāna streets, in the area between Dārzu and Valērijas Seiles streets.

18. attāls. Rēzeknis īlu teiklys 1873. godā.

Figure 18. Street network of Rēzekne, 1873.

Finanšu ministrejys reikuojums pīšķiert Rēzeknei 100 sudobra rubļu godā par telpu nūmu pīlsātsys valdis izveidošonai datāts ar 1859. godu, i dūmojams, ka ap itū laikū pīlsātsys puorvaldis īstuo dis puorsacēle iz Augšpīlsātu. Valsts kancelejis āka Vacpīlsātā beja palykuse breiva jau agruok, partū ka tuos telpuos 1855. godā tyka atvārta Rēzeknis aprīnka škola i Rēzeknis draudzis škola.

Augšpīlsātsys centrys beja Katedralis laukums, kura pretejuos pusēs, obejuos pusēs lelceļam, atsaroda pareizticeīgūs katedrale i posta staceja. Laukuma centrā, natuoli nu vītyš, kur myusu dīnuos stuov pīmineklis “Vienoti Latvijai”, 1867. godā izcalta kapela par gūdu imperatora Aleksandra II (Александр II Николаевич Романов, 1818–1881) izagluobšonai nu nuovis atentata laikā.

Katedralis laukuma zīmeļaustrumu golā beja slimneica i posta kanturs, bet Duorza īlā aiz pareizticeīgūs katedralis beja tīerģš, kur trešdīnēs, pīktdīnēs i svātdīnēs nūtyka kasnedelis tierdzeni i treis kasgadejī godatīerģi. Mīegīnuojums puorvītuot tierdznīceību iz Augšpīlsātu izaruodeja naveikšmeīģš, i ap 1869. godu tierdznīceība pīlsātsys jaunajā daļā suoce sasamazynuot i pamozam atsagrīze Vacpīlsātā.

Festivala parka teritorējā beja paradzāta pīlsātsys duorza voi parka izveide – itamā teritorējā beja aizlīgta byuvnīceība i tei nūdūta uzturiešonai seīkpīlsūņam Gurevīčam, kurs tū sadaleja 20 zemis gobolūs i nūdeve cytom personom apbyuvei. Pīlsātsys administraceja itū puorkuoopumu pamaneja tik tod, kod goboli jau beja apbyuvāti. Saskaņā ar 1846. gods plānu storp Atbreivuošonys aleju, Pīļš i Duorzu īlom i Rēzeknis upi beja paradzāts īreīkuot apstātejumus, bet 1874. godā īšķlītu ministris atļuo ve ari itamā vītā ceļt



In 1857, the streets of Rēzekne had not yet been assigned names. However, by 1864, 21 quarters had been designated in Uphill Town, and street names were introduced. Among them were:

- ◆ Počtamskaja (now Pulkveža Brieža Street)
- ◆ Sobornaja (Baznīcas Street)
- ◆ Sadovaja (the section of Dārzu Street on the right bank of the Rēzekne River)
- ◆ Zamkovaja (Pils Street)
- ◆ Meščanskaja (Raina Street)
- ◆ Spasskaja (Valērijas Seiles Street)
- ◆ Naberežnaja (Krasta Street)
- ◆ Goristaja (Brāļu Skrindu Street)

dzeivuojamū teritoriju, izsokūt vīneigū praseibu, ka teik saglobuots ceļš gar upi.

1885. gods plānā parks otkon ir radzams īpriškejā at-sarasšonys vitā – niulejā Festivala parkā, bet ūtrais parks īzeimuots piļskolna dīnavydaustrumu nūguozē.

Vīna nu pyrmūs Augšpilsētā apbyuvejamūs īlu beja niulejuos Valerejis Seilis īlys suokys i Duorzu īla pi pa-reizticeigūs bazneicys. Paraleli byuvnīceiba nūtyka taga-dejūs Bazneicys, Pulkveža Brieža i Nikodema Rancāna īlu pūsmūs storp Duorzu i Valerejis Seilis īlom.

1857. godā Rēzeknis īlom vēļ nabeja nūsaukumu, bet 1864. godā Augšpilsētā jau beja pīmynāts 21 kvartals i īlom tyka dūti nūsaukumi:

- ◆ *Počtamtskaja* (Pulkveža Brieža īla);
- ◆ *Sobornaja* (Bazneicys īla);
- ◆ *Sadovaja* (Duorzu īlys pūsmys Rēzeknis upis lobajā krostā);
- ◆ *Zamkovaja* (Piļs īla);
- ◆ *Meščanskaja* (Raiņa īla);
- ◆ *Spasskaja* (Valerejis Seilis īla);
- ◆ *Naberežnaja* (Krosta īla);
- ◆ *Goristaja* (Bruoļu Skryndu īla);
- ◆ *Malaja Nikolajevskaja* (Nikodema Rancāna īla);
- ◆ *Zagorodnaja* (18. novembra īla);
- ◆ *Nikolajevskaja* (Atbreivuošonys alejis pūsmys Rēzeknis upis lobajā krostā).

Īlys piļsētys vacajā daļā itymā laikā vēļ nabeja nūsauktys, bet zynoms, ka Vacpiļsētā beja 23 kvartali, i niulejuo Latgolys īla beja vīnkuorši apzeimuota kai golvonus īla. Dažu īlu nūsaukumi Vacpiļsētys rajona

- ◆ Malaja Nikolajevskaja (Nikodema Rancāna Street)
- ◆ Zagorodnaja (18. novembra Street)
- ◆ Nikolajevskaja (the section of Atbrīvošanas Aleja on the right bank of the Rēzekne River)

In contrast, the Old Town still lacked official street names at this time. It consisted of 23 quarters, and the present-day Latgales Street was then referred to simply as the “main street.”

The earliest known street names in the Old Town appear only in documents from the late 1860s. These include:

- ◆ Kladbiščenskaja (now V. Purviša Street)
- ◆ Janopoļskaja (Bukmuižas Street)
- ◆ Plekšenskaja (Andreja Upīša Street)

This area also included the market square, six Jewish prayer houses, a Catholic church, and a prison located in the former post office building. In the 1850s, following the dissolution of the Rēzekne starosty manor, active development began along the present-day Atbrīvošanas Aleja, south of the bridge, although this territory would not be officially annexed to the city until 1923.

Starting in 1841, new incentives encouraged urban growth across the Vitebsk Governorate: merchants, petty bourgeoisie, and other members of the free classes who relocated to towns were granted a 15-year exemption from all taxes and corvée obligations, as well as, crucially, from military conscription. In 1845, petty bourgeoisie were also permitted to obtain free passports, giving them the right to move freely. These policies contributed to a rapid increase in the urban population.

dokumentūs pasaruoda tik nu 1860. gadu beigū, kod pīmyņāta *Kladbiščenskaja* (V. Purviša īla), *Janopolskaja* (Bukmuižys īla) i *Plekšenskaja* (A. Upīša īla). Ite atsaroda tierga laukums, seši ebreju lyugšonu nomi, katuoļu bazneica i cītums vacajā posta stacejis ākā.

1850. godūs, kod Rēzeknis stārastejis muiža beidze pastuovēt, suocēs aktiva niulejuos Atbreivuošonys alejis ceļtnīceiba iz dīnavydim nu tylta, koč ari itei teritoreja piļsātai tyka pīvīnuota tik 1923. godā.

Nu 1841. gods, kod iz piļsātom puorsacēle Vitebskys gubernis tierguotuoji, seikpiļsūni i cyti breivūs kuortu cylvāki, jī tyka atbreivuoti nu vysu nūdūkļu i kļaušu iz 15 godim, i, kas beja eipaši svareigi, ari nu rekrušu kļaušu. Sovpus 1845. godā seikpiļsūnim tyka atļauts sajimt bezmaksas pasis, kas deve jim breiveibu puorsavītuot. Piļsātu, tymā skaitā ari Rēzeknis, dzeivuo tuoju skaits suoce strauji pīaugt. Ka 1840. godā Rēzeknē beja 1091 dzeivuo tuojs, tod 1848. godā tys jau beja izaudzys da 1340, bet 1858. godā – 1739 dzeivuo tuojim, i 1861. godā Rēzeknis dzeivuo tuoju skaits jau beja 3078 cylvāki.

Piļsātā suoce apsames latgališi, vacticeibniki, krīvi, boltkrīvi, pūli, ukraini i cytuos volūduos runojūši, nu kurūs daļa da nasenejam laikam beja atkareigi nu dzymtys. Sovpus ebreju eipatsvors suoce sasamazynuot – daudzi ebreji suoce izceļuot iz ASV i Dīnavydafrīku.

In Rēzekne, the population grew from 1,091 inhabitants in 1840 to 1,340 in 1848, 1,739 in 1858, and 3,078 by 1861. The city became home to a growing and diverse population, including Latgalian, Old Believers, Russians, Belarusians, Poles, Ukrainians, and others, many of whom were formerly serfs. Meanwhile, the proportion of Jewish residents began to decline, as increasing numbers emigrated to the United States and South Africa.

Laikabīdru līceibys

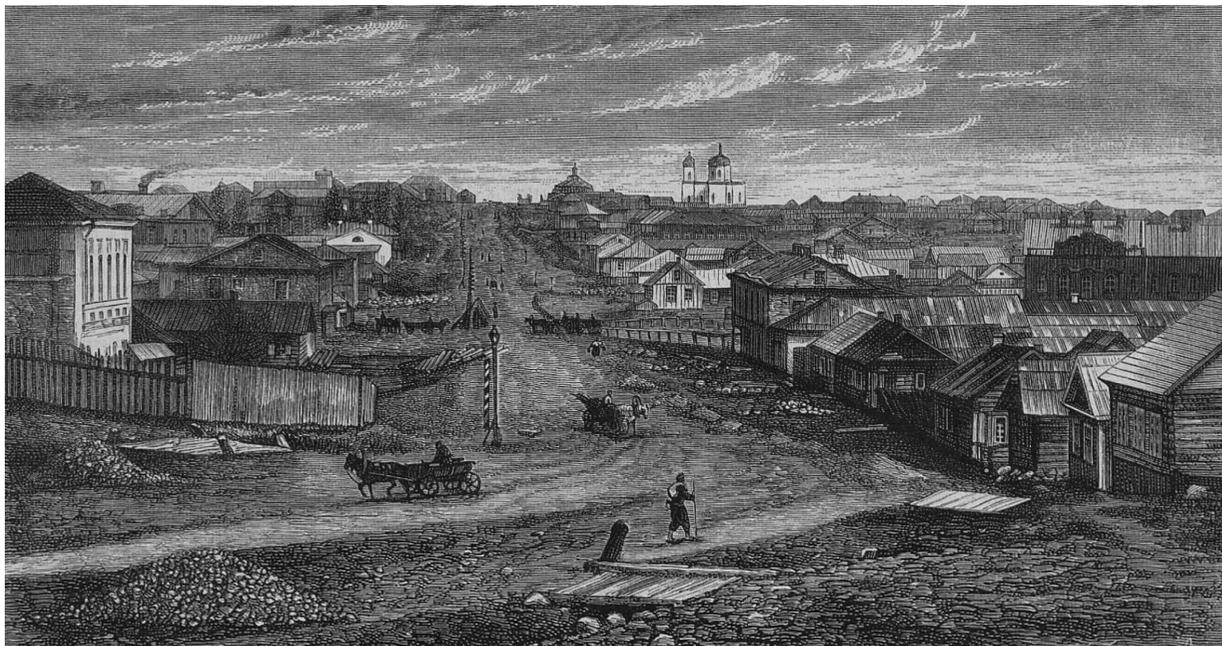
Rēzeknis aprīnka prokurora paleigs 1845. godā piļsātu aprakstejs itai:

[...] piec vītejim papiemīnim naiķuortuotī trotuari, ei-paši pavasara i rudiņa laikā, braukšonai voi išonai paly-kuši sarežgeiti, privatūs sātu dzeivuotuoji i cyti ļauds ceļ na piec augšuok apstpyprnuota plana, bez atblystūšom

Contemporary Accounts

In 1845, the assistant to the Rēzekne district prosecutor described the city in stark terms:

“[...] the sidewalks, not arranged according to local custom, become nearly impassable for carriages and pedestrians, especially in spring and autumn; residents and others construct buildings without following the approved



19. attāls. Pīterpiļs–Varšavys šoseja (šudiņ: Atbreivuošonys aleja) Rēzeknē 19. g. s. 70. godūs.

Figure 19. The St. Petersburg–Warsaw highway (today: Atbrīvošanas Aleja) in Rēzekne in the 1870s.

fasadem i [bez] vadeibys atļuovem i pat piļsātys ganeibuos, kur tik kam gribīs i bez mozuokūs trauciekļu nu policejys pusis, cikom vacuos ākys nateik apsekuotys i remonētēt sabryukūšuos voi beistamuos [ākys] dzeivuotuojim nalik, tai piļsāta nu itūs īvārojamā skaitā sacaltūs āku tik pādejūs treis godu laikā dažaiduos vītuos palykuse arviņ nagleituoka.

1855. godā publicātajā nūvodpietnīka Mihaila Bez-Korniloviča (*Михаил Без-Корнилович*, 1796–1862) aprskotā par Boltkrīvejis zemem Rēzekne raksturuota eisai:

Pa labi nu šosejis ceļa (braucūt nu Dinaburgys iz Piterpili) iz Režicys upis kairuo krosa nūguozem gar garu, šauru, nateiru īlu īt Režicys piļsātys kūka nomi, dūtājā šaltī apgiunūt vaira par 250 kūka sātom, myura pareizticeigūs bazneicu [AU: autors piļuovs klaidu, Vacpiļsātā pareizticeigūs bazneica nikod nav bejuse], vacu katuoļu bazneicu i ebreju sinagogu.

Ituos pošys upeitis krostā, kolnā, jaunuokuos arhitekturnys pareizticeigūs katedrale, tai preteimā, šosejis kairajā pusē, myura ceļa piļs (kam ir ari stacejis funkcejis) ar gotiskim, pusopolim lūgim.

Pavysam eisu šaltī pyrma dzeļžaceļa satiksmis atkluošonys, 1860. godā, caur Rēzekni brauc ceļuojuos Aleksejs Zabelins (*Алексей Забелин*):

Storp Ostrovu i Dinaburgu ir moza piļsieteņa Režica, naizprūtāmā kuortā nūsaukta par piļsātu: tik moza

city plan, without proper façades or permits, even on city pastureland, wherever they please, without the slightest interference from the police. Older structures are not inspected, nor are unsafe buildings ordered to be repaired by their owners. As a result, the city has, over the past three years, grown increasingly unsightly in various areas due to the proliferation of these unregulated constructions.”

A decade later, the 1855 Survey of Belarusian Lands by local historian Mikhail Bez-Kornilovich (1796–1862) briefly described Rēzekne:

“To the right of the highway (traveling from Dinaburg to St. Petersburg), on the slopes of the left bank of the Rēzekne River, the wooden houses of the town of Rezhitsa stretch along a long, narrow, and muddy street. The town now contains more than 250 wooden houses, a stone Orthodox church [author’s error: there was never an Orthodox church in the Old Town], an old Catholic church, and a Jewish synagogue. On the opposite side of the river, atop the hill, stands a newer Orthodox cathedral; across the highway from it, a stone postal station in Gothic style, with semicircular windows.”

Shortly before the arrival of the railway, the traveler Alexey Zabelin passed through Rēzekne in 1860 and wrote:

“Between Ostrov and Dinaburg lies the small town of Rezhitsa, called a city for reasons I cannot understand: so small and poor, even in appearance. I saw only one



20. attāls. Duorzu īla 20. g. s. suokuos.

Figure 20. Dārzu Street in the early 1900s.

i nabadzeiga pat piec uorejuo skota. Te es redzieju tik vīnu īlu ar pīcom voi sešom myura sātom i suonā desmitim būdu ar solmu juntim. Piļsātā byuvejamuo bazneica puorsteidz ar sova kupola izmārim i pošys ākys šaureibu. Režicys stacejā ir koč kaida bufete, kurys puorvaļdnīks myus cīši švaki pacīnuoja par lelu naudu.

street with five or six stone buildings and dozens of thatched huts. The church under construction struck me by the size of its dome in contrast to the narrowness of the building itself. At the Rezhitsa station, there was a sort of buffet, whose manager treated us poorly while charging a great deal of money.”

Cytugod, kod Rēzekni apmeklēja pūlu ceļotuojs i etnografs Edvards Hlopickis (*Edward Chłopicki*, 1830–1894), dzelžaceļa satiksme jau beja atkluota:

Vacpiļsāta ar tuos piļsdrupom, kūka bazneicu i naskaitamajim nateirajim ebreju rajonim, ir atsakuopuse nazkur aiz leikumu matūšuos upis, pīteiceigi pīsauopuse jaunuos piļsātys priškā, kura ar naatturamu eleganci, ar kruosainom sātom izdaiļuojuse obejis Pīterpiļs trakta pusis. Te ir uorsta sāta, kruosuota cereibu kruosā, tū cīši skaun angļu manirē stateiti kūki, nu dzelžaceļa atkluošonys gotiskū stacejis nomu kluoj putekli i ziernyukļu teikli; vysaidys administracejis īstuodis ar skaidrim kai navaineigys sirds mīrs izkuortņu tekstim, geraneju pūdim i viežu sorkonim aizkorim, iriedņu falansteri; i vysubeidzūt tuolumā smaida skaistuos itaļu arhitekturys dzelžaceļa staceja, – tys vyss radzams ībrauciejam i skaidri aplīcynoj laika rūkys padareitū smogū dorbu pi progresivim [ituo] apvyda krystacelim.

Ka leidz ar itū svaigū uorejū formu vegetejūšuo piļsātys dzeive tyktu ikvālynuota ar goreiguo progresa drūsmeigom idejom, nikuo vaira navarātu vielētis; tok, [...] dīvamžāļ ite beja jūtams ituos iškejuos dzinis tryukums [...]

Iz 19. godu symta 60. godim atsatic ari Latgolys nūvodpietnika Gustava Manteifeļa (*Gustaw Felician Nicolai baron Manteuffel–Szoeg*, 1832–1916) Rēzeknis raksturojums, kurs pyrmūreiz publicāts 1868. godā vuocu volūdā izdūtajā “*Polnisch Livland*”:

The following year, after the opening of the railway, the Polish traveler and ethnographer Edward Chłopicki (1830–1894) visited Rēzekne and recorded a striking impression of the town:

“The Old Town, with its castle ruins, wooden church, and countless filthy Jewish quarters, has retreated somewhere behind the winding river, modestly yielding to the new city, which, with irresistible elegance, has adorned both sides of the St. Petersburg tract with colorful houses. Here stands the doctor’s house, painted the color of hope and surrounded by trees planted in the English manner; since the railway opened, the Gothic-style station building lies covered in dust and cobwebs; various administrative offices, each marked with clear inscriptions like the peace of an innocent heart, stand adorned with pots of geraniums and red-crayfish-colored curtains, truly a phalanstery of officials. And finally, further in the distance, a beautiful Italian-style railway station smiles at the traveler; all of this catches the newcomer’s eye and clearly attests to the heavy work performed by time in bringing progressive transformations to this regional crossroads. If only, alongside this fresh outward appearance, the city’s dormant life were ignited by a bold idea of spiritual progress, nothing more could be desired. Yet [...] the absence of such inner movement is, unfortunately, strongly felt.”

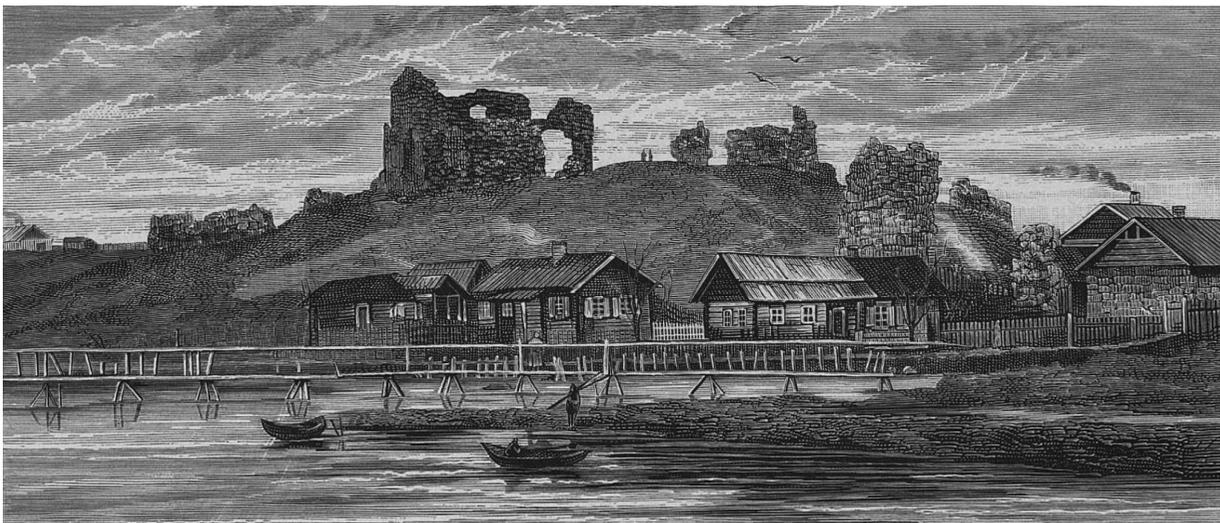
A comparable depiction from the 1860s appears in the work of the historian Gustav Manteuffel (*Gustaw*

Pūļu Livonejā, atskaitīt jaunū Dinaburgys pīpīlsātu, kai ari jaunuokū apriņka pīlsātys Rozitenis daļu pi Varšavys šosejis, pīlsātys sastuov nu haotiski izvītuotu kūka, parosti sagtu ar solmu jumtim, būdeņu, nu kurūs ziņkuoreigai nūsaver šķilejūši žydi i nu brandiņa sasuortušu soldotu sejis. Tik Krūņam, agruokajim pūļu iriednim i tureiguokajim krīvu tierguotuojim pīdarūšuos sātys dūd pīlsātai koč kaidu pīlsietnīcysku skotu [...]

Lutsina i Kruoslova, taipoš ari vacuokuos Dinaburgys i Rozitenis dalis, kurys nas “vacpīlsātys” vuordu, puorsvorā nabrugātom, gryuši izbraucamom ilom, svešinīkam demonstrej biedeigu pūstažu, nateireibu i nūžālojameibu. Cyta storpā, jau vairuokus godus, Rozitenē gar Varšavys

Felician Nicolai baron Manteuffel-Szoegel, 1832–1916). In his *Polnisch Livland* (1868), he wrote:

“In Polish Livland, with the exception of the new suburb of Dünaburg and the newer quarter of the district town of Rositen near the Warsaw highway, the towns consist of chaotic clusters of wooden huts, mostly covered with thatch, from which squinting Jews and brandy-reddened soldiers peer curiously. Only the buildings belonging to the Crown, to former Polish officials, or to wealthier Russian merchants give these towns even the slightest urban look. [...] Ludsen and Kraslaw, along with the older parts of Dünaburg and Rositen, bearing the name ‘Old Town’, with



21. attāls. Rēzeknis pīlsdrupys 19. g.s. 70. godūs.

Figure 21. Castle mound in Rezhicza, late 1870s.

šoseju ir daudz arī myura sātu, kas sargrupiejušuos piļsātys teiruokajā daļā, licynojūt par tū, ka ir aizsuoocs ituos vītys uzplaukums.

1900. godā P. Zavolokins, rokstūt par Rēzekni, soka tai: “Naz voi vēļ kur cytur atsarass tik daudz ubogu, kai pi myusu Rēzeknē”.

Autors stuosta, ka parosti ar uboguošonu nūsadorboj obeju dzymumu, vysbīžuoek ebreju tauteibys, “pusaudži”, vacuumā nu 5 da 13 godu. Izaugūt puiši palīk par klaidūnim, meitinis par prostitutom. Bīžuokuos uboguotuoju vītys ir četrys – 1) pi leluo tyļa, 2) pi Farmonova veikala, 3) pi tautys tiejneicys i tiejneicā, 4) pi posta–telegrafa kantura durovu. Zīmys soltumā bezpajumtnīki rauga atrast pajumti, tok pyunis i ustobys viersi, kur jī mādž palīkt, bīži teik aizslāgti. Piļsātā ir divejis nabadzeigūs vacticeibnīku sātys, kurys par vītejūs uzjiemieju i tierguotuoju leidzeklim uztur 40 dorba naspiejeigus ļauds. Zavolokins aproksta nabadzeiguokū nu Rēzeknis rajonu, tautā sauktu par *Ameriku*:

Vairums vītejūs dzeivuotuoju zyna “Ameriku” – styurus i škārsīlenis pi Pleikšņu ilyš [šudiņ Andreja Upīša īļa]. “Ameriku” apdzeivoj tik pošys nabadzeiguokuos žydu saimis. Vacuum, pussabrukušuos sietenis puorsteidž ar sovu izskotu. Itamuos sietēnuos dzeivoj pa treis četrom saimem nu četru da ostoņu cylvāku kotrā. Saimis golva – kūrpnīks, driebnīks, skuordnīks, stiklinīks, pauninīks. [...] Tāvs ar nabadzeigū peļņu tikū var saguoduot iztyku sev i sīvai, cikom bārnim, tikū tī prūt staiguot, ubogojūt

their mostly unpaved and barely passable streets, present to the visitor a dismal scene of decay, filth, and misery. Nonetheless, for several years now, many houses, some even of stone, have appeared along the Warsaw highway in Rositen, in the cleanest part of town, bearing witness to the fact that prosperity has begun to take root here.”

In 1900, P. Zavolokin described Rēzekne with biting realism: “I doubt if there is anywhere else where there are so many beggars as here in Rēzekne.” He noted that begging was typically done by “adolescents” of both sexes, most often of Jewish nationality, and aged between five and thirteen. As they grew older, the boys often became vagrants, while the girls, he wrote, turned to prostitution. According to Zavolokin, the four main gathering places for beggars were:

1. near the large bridge;
2. near Farmonov’s shop;
3. in and around the public tea house;
4. at the door of the post-telegraph office.

During the harsh winter months, homeless individuals sought shelter in hay sheds and attics, though these were often locked. The city had two Old Believer almshouses that housed around 40 disabled individuals, supported by donations from local entrepreneurs and merchants.

Zavolokin also described a quarter colloquially known as “America”:

“Most of the locals are familiar with the name ‘America,’ referring to the alleys and corners around Pleikšņu Street [A. Upīša Street today], an area inhabited exclusively by

pošim juorauga sev dabuot maizis kimūss i molkys pagale kurynomajam. Jūs muotis, slimeigys i vuorgys sīvītis, ar zaidainim iz rūku, catūrtđinēs i pīktdinēs it nu sātys iz sātu, lyugdamos duovonys.

Ituo laika Rēzekni, kas radzāta ar lauku bārna acim, aprakstejs bazneickungs Jezups Gryšāns (1891–1988).

the poorest Jewish families. Its wretched condition was evident in the dilapidated houses, many partly in ruins. Each house was home to three or four families, with four to eight members per family, whose heads earned a living as shoemakers, tailors, tinsmiths, glaziers, or peddlers. [...] The father, with his meager earnings, can barely provide for himself and his wife, and the children, as soon as they can



22. attāls. Tylts puori Rēzeknis upei i slūzys 20. g. suokuos.

Figure 22. Bridge at the water-mill, early 20th century.

23. attāls. Bejušuos vasarneicu sātys atpyutņnikim nu Pīterpiļs Duorzu ilā Rēzeknē.

Figure 23. Former guest cottages in Dārzu Street, 2018.



Pyrmī īspaidi nu Rēzeknis Gryšānam bejušys plotuos, lelim akminim brugātuos īlys i skaistuos sātys ilu moluos, tok leluoku īspaidu iz lauku zānu pamatuši daudzī veikali, kurūs varēja nūpierkt naskaitomys lītys, kurys nūvodā augušais puiss nikod īprišk nabeja redziejs.

Piļsātys škola atsaroda “lelā boltā myura sātā” (šudiņ – Latgolys īla 82). Školā beja juorunoj tik krīvu volūdā, bet par runuošonu latgaliski draudēja struope. Beja regulāri juopīsadola pareizticeīgūs dīvakolpuojumūs. Školāni ustabenis randavuoja nu saimineicys, kura nu jūs pošu produktim (kūpā ar Gryšānu dzeivuoja vēļ diveji školāni) vysim gatavuoja kūpeigys iedīņreizis, dasavēre, kab bārni izpīļdeitu sātys aizdavumus i bez atļuovis naatstuotu sātu. Cytkuort dzeivūkli apmekliejs školu inspektors, kab puorsalicynuot, ka školāni nūlyktajā laikā ir sātā i vuicuos.

Jezupa Gryšāna skolys laikā īkryta 1905. gods revoluceja. Ari da tuos iz Rēzekni bīži braukuši “sociki”, kuri kuopuši iz bucu i nūturiejuši mīteņus, bļaustejušīs, aktivi žestikuliejuši, lomuojuši caru i vaļdeibu i sūlejuši spūdru

walk, must earn their own bread and firewood by begging... Their mothers, frail and sickly women, babies in their arms, go door to door on Thursdays and Fridays asking for alms.”

Jāzeps Grišāns (1891–1988), a priest, remembered Rēzekne from this period differently, sharing his childhood impressions of the town as a boy from the countryside. What struck him most were the wide streets paved with large stones and the beautiful buildings lining them. But the greatest wonder for the young boy was the abundance of shops, filled with countless goods he had never seen before.

The city school was housed in a “large white stone building”, today located at Latgales Street 82. Instruction was strictly in Russian, and even among classmates, speaking Latgalian was forbidden and punishable. Attendance at Orthodox church services was mandatory. Students typically rented rooms in private homes; Jāzeps Grišāns lived with two other boys in the home of a landlady who cooked meals for all the boarders using the provisions they brought, supervised their homework, and ensured they did not leave the house without permission. Occasionally, the school inspector would visit these apartments to check whether the students were at home and studying at the designated times.

Grišan’s school years coincided with the revolutionary unrest of 1905. Even before the Revolution, “socialists” would arrive in Rēzekne, stand atop barrels, and deliver fiery speeches, shouting, gesturing dramatically, cursing the Tsar and the government, and promising a bright future. While students of the district school were officially forbidden from attending such gatherings, this did little

nuokūtni. Aprīnka skolānim taidys sapuļcis nabeja ļauts apmeklēt, tok skolānus tys naasūt atturiejs. Kaidu dīnu iz Rēzekni asūt atbraukuse struopiešonys ekspediceja – Krišjāņa Barona ilā publiski, saunūt nu lelgbolu, nūdadznuota kaida “sociku staraveru” sāta ar vysu īdzeivi i poši vaineigī publiski nūpārti.

1922. godā Margers Skujenieks (1886–1941) Rēzekni apraksteja itai:

Pilsētas iedzīvotāji pārtika no diezgan rosīgas tirdzniecības ar zemkopības ražojumiem, kurus tie uzpirka visā Latgalē, lai tos Pēterpilī, Rīgā un Daugavpilī pārdotu. Uz Rēzeknes upes labā krasta, aiz pilskalna, kurš pārvērsts par parku un kurā bija vasaras teātris, atrodas pilsētas glītākā daļa: gar platām ielām atrodas dziļi dārzos noslēpušās glītas vasarnīcu stilā būvētas mājas, kuras vasarā izīrēja pēterpiliešiem, kuri meklēja atpūtu klusajā pilsētiņā. Turpretim pilsētas dienvidu daļā mazās nebruģētās ieliņās viena pie otras pieslējušās atrodas pussagruvušās ēkas, kuras pildītas visnabadzīgākiem ebrejiem. Ielas tur līdzīgas netīrumu kaudzēm, mājas un paši iedzīvotāji izdēdējuši un netīri.

1936. gods izdavumā “Rēzekne – Latgales sirds” apraksteita leidzeiga aina:

[..] Rēzeknes upes viņā krastā, atrodas romantiskā Rēzeknes vecpilsēta: mazās, netīrās un sašķiebušās mājeles kā bezdelīgu ligzdas pielīpušās augstajam krastam.

to deter the schoolboys. At the height of the Revolution, a punitive expedition arrived in Rēzekne. On Krišjāņa Barona Street, the home of several “socialist Old Believers” was burnt down in public, all of their belongings destroyed by cannon fire, and the accused publicly flogged.

In 1922, Margers Skujenieks (1886–1941) described Rēzekne:

“A city sustained largely by an active trade in agricultural products, which local merchants purchased across Latgale and sold in St. Petersburg, Riga, and Daugavpils. On the right bank of the Rēzekne River, behind the castle mound, then transformed into a park with a summer theater, lay the more picturesque part of the city: elegant, summer-house-style residences nestled deep in gardens lined the wide streets. These houses were often rented out during the summer months to visitors from St. Petersburg seeking rest and quiet in the small Latgalian town. In stark contrast, the southern section of the city was marked by narrow, unpaved streets crammed with run-down buildings, home to the city’s poorest Jewish residents. The streets resembled dirt heaps, and both the houses and their inhabitants appeared worn and unkempt.”

A similar portrayal appears in the 1936 publication *Rēzekne – Heart of Latgale*, which characterizes the Old Town on the opposite bank of the Rēzekne River as “romantic” yet impoverished, “small, dirty, and crooked houses clinging to the high bank like swallows’ nests.”

Dzelžaceļa era (1861–1905)

1838. godā tyka pabeigta optiskuo telegrafa linejis izbyuve, kura guoja caur Rēzekni i savīnuoja Pīterpili ar Varšavu. Telegrafa tūrņa preciza atsarasšonys vīta Rēzeknis tyvumā cikom kas nav nūskaidruota, tok piec kaidys nu verseju tūrņs varēja atsarast Pleikšņu kolnūs. 1854. godā optiskū telegrafu nūmaineja elektromagnetiskuo telegrafa lineja, bet 1860. godā caur Rēzekni tyka atkluota Pīterpiļs–Varšavys dzelžaceļa lineja, kas kūpā ar zemņiku breivlaisšonu i cytim labvieleigim ap tuoklim veicynuoja cīši strauju dzeivuo tuoju skaita pīaugumu. 1861. godā Rēzeknē beja 3078, bet 1880. godā – jau 9408 dzeivuo tuoji.

Piec dzelžaceļa infrastrukturys izbyuvis pi stacejis izaveiduoja dzelžaceļa struodņiku cīmats – Rēzeknis Sloboda (apdzeivuo tys vītys nūsaukums Krīvejā), kurā pamatā dzeivuoja vacticeibņiki, vairums nu kurūs beja nūdarbynuoti dzelžaceļa dorbūs. 1901. godā Slobodā dzeivuoja vaira nakai 700 dzeivuo tuoju, bet 1905. godā tuos jau beja 2,5 tyukstūšys. Ite beja 105 sātys (sešys myura, cytys – kūka), 12 veikali, vīsneica, iudiņa patmalis, tekstila kruosuotova i vaļsts veina nūlyktova. Sloboda rūbežuo juos ar Stučevys muižys zemem, kurys pīderēja muižneicai Krutovai i 1914. godā iz šalți beja izveiduo ts Krutovu cīms.

1867. godā dzelžaceļa īspaidā zyrgu posta staceja beja pīļneibā pagaisynuo juse sovu nūzeimi i tyka pījimts lāmums posta staceju samazynuot, bet stacejis kompleksā

Railway Era (1861–1905)

In 1838, the construction of the optical telegraph line connecting St. Petersburg and Warsaw was completed, passing through Rēzekne. Although the exact location of the telegraph tower near Rēzekne remains uncertain, one hypothesis places it in the Pleikšņi Hills. By 1854, the optical telegraph was replaced by an electromagnetic line, and in 1860, the opening of the St. Petersburg–Warsaw railway line through Rēzekne marked a major milestone. This development, combined with the abolition of serfdom and other favorable conditions, spurred rapid population growth: from 3,078 inhabitants in 1861 to 9,408 in 1880.

Following the construction of the railway, a workers' settlement known as Rēzekne Sloboda emerged near the station. It was predominantly inhabited by Old Believers, many employed in railway-related jobs. By 1901, Sloboda had a population exceeding 700, which grew to 2,500 by 1905. The village consisted of 105 houses, six of masonry and the remainder wooden, as well as 12 shops, a hotel, a watermill, a textile dye works, and a state wine warehouse. Sloboda bordered the lands of the Stučeva manor, owned by the noblewoman Krutova; in 1914, the village of Krutova was temporarily established in this area.

In 1867, influenced by the growing importance of the railway, the relay postal station had completely lost its former significance. A decision was made to downsize the postal station and to repurpose the complex by housing



24. attāls. Dzelžaceļa tyli puor Rēzeknis upi stacejis Rēzekne I tyvumā 20. g. s. suokuos.

Figure 24. Railway bridges near Rēzekne railway station, early 20th century.

izvītuot policejis puorvaļdi, policejis prikšņika dzeivūkli i guņsdziesieju depo.

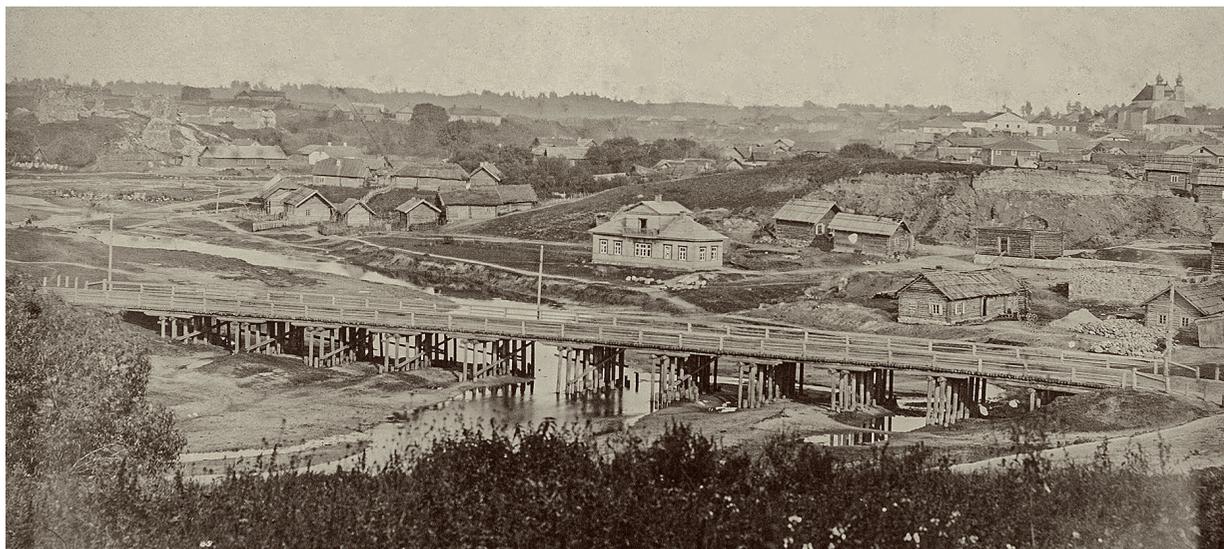
Ryupņiceiba Rēzeknē atsateisteja lānai. Pavadviestulē 1836. goda plānam gubernis miernīks roksta, ka piļsātys projekts neparadz vītu ryupņeicom. 1849. godā Jelgovys birgermeistars Gustavs Leščinskis īsnādz lyugumu ļaut

the district police administration, the police chief's apartment, and the fire station within it.

Industrial development in Rēzekne progressed slowly. In a cover letter accompanying the 1836 master plan, the provincial surveyor noted that the city layout did not allocate space for factories. In 1849, Jelgava burgomaster

25. attāls. Rēzeknis Vacpiļsāta 1861. godā.

Figure 25. Old Town of Rēzekne, 1861.



byuvēt patmalis iz Rēzeknis upis. 1853. godā atļouve tyka sajimta, bet patmalis suoce dorbuotīs 1858. godā. 1901. godā itamā vītā tyka pastateita iudiņa turbina i suokta elektreibys ražuošona. 1856. godā tyka attaiseiti Garfunga Berkys ceglu i vapnys cepli. 1859. godā Maslenikova ceglu ceplis i šnaba dadzynuotova. 1861. godā attaiseita Rutkovska ols dareitova Slobodā i divejis šnaba dadzynuotovys. 1869. godā Rēzeknē beja septenis ryupneicys – ols dareitova, četrus šnaba dareitovys, ceglu ceplis i kūkzuogātova. 19. godu symta beiguos, izmontojūt pamateigū starpeibu storp Rēzeknis azaru i upi, tyka izbyuvātys iudiņa patmalis Rēzeknis Slobodā. 1902. godā Rēzeknē

Gustav Leschinski submitted a request to build a mill on the Rēzekne River. Although permission was granted in 1853, the mill only began operation in 1858. In 1901, a water turbine was installed at this site, marking the beginning of electricity production.

In 1856, Garfunga Berka opened brick and lime kilns, followed by Maslennikov's brick kiln and a vodka distillery in 1859. In 1861, Rutkovsky's brewery in Sloboda and two additional vodka distilleries were established. By 1869, Rēzekne had seven factories: a brewery, four distilleries, a brick kiln, and a sawmill. At the end of the 19th century, a watermill was constructed in Sloboda,

beja 14 ryupneicys, kurys ražuoja rotu smēri, zīpis, uodys, divejis soldonumu ryupneicys, Manteifeļa ols dareitova, mada ols dareitova, etika ryupneica, treis kimiskuos ryupneicys, divejis kruosotovys i sovam laikam moderna kūkzuogātova piļskolna apakšā. 1910. godā gleznuotuoja Vilhelma Purvīša (1872–1945) muosys veirs Ernests Kārklīņš (1864–1945) niulejuos Piļs īlys 16 teritorejā nūdybynu oja modernu duorzņiceibu ar sešom centrali apkurynojamom syltumneicom, kuruos tyka audzātys rūzis, palmys i tt. Kārklīņa duorzņiceiba turpynuoja dorbuotīs ari storpkaru periodā.

1868. godā Augšpiļsātā tyka pastateitys 30 petrolejis laternys i ap itū laiku suocēs ari golvonūs īlu brugiešona. 1871. godā par gūdu dzymtbyušonys atceļšonys desmitgadei tyka izcalta Svātuo Nikolaja vīnticeibņiku bazneica. Nu suoku tei dorbuojuos pareizticeiguos bazneicys paspuornē, tok nu 1909. gods dabuoja sovu draudzi i goreidzņiku. 1911. godā



taking advantage of the significant height difference between Lake Rēzekne and the Rēzekne River.

By 1902, the number of factories in Rēzekne had risen to 14. These included facilities producing wagon grease, soap, and leather; two confectionery factories; Manteufel's brewery; a mead brewery; a vinegar factory; three chemical factories; two textile dye works; a mill; and a modern sawmill at the foot of the castle mound. In 1910, Ernests Kārklīņš (1864–1945), brother-in-law of the famous painter Vilhelms Purvītis (1872–1945), established a modern nursery garden at what is now Pils Street 16. The garden featured six centrally heated greenhouses, cultivating roses, palms, and other plants, and continued operation into the interwar period.

In 1868, 30 kerosene lamps were installed in Uphill Town, marking one of the first steps toward modern urban infrastructure in Rēzekne. Around the same time, the paving of the main streets also began. In 1871, St. Nicholas' Edinoverian Church was constructed to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the abolition of serfdom. Initially functioning under the jurisdiction of the Orthodox Church,

26. attāls. Dzelžaceļa tylts i Vacpiļsātys skots 1861. godā.

Figure 26. Railway bridge and Old Town, 1861.

27. attāls. Sv. Nikolaja vīnticeibņiku bazneica 1918. godā.

Figure 27. St. Nicholas' Edinoverian Church, 1918

28. attāls. Staceja Rēzekne I
19. g.s. beigās.

Figure 28. Rēzekne railway
station, late 19th century.



dīvnomam izcēle zvonu tūrni, sovpus zvonus pastateja tik 1936. godā. Piec Latvejis Republikys nūdybnuošonys vīnticeibniku bazneica tyka davīnuota pareizticeigajai bazneicai. Lāmums par dīvnoma sliegšonu tyka pijimts 1961. gods 12. septembrī, i jau decembrī bazneicu nūjauce, kab dūtu vītu daudzstuoovu sabīdryskajam centram, kurs vys natyka izcalts. Tuo vītā 1968. godā tyka izcalta kopejneica. 1888. godā izcēle kūka luterāņu bazneicu apmāram niulejuos luterāņu bazneicys vītā, kurū nūjauce 1931. gods rudinī, kab dūtu vītu jaunajai ceglu bazneicai.

1874. godā niulejā Latgolys ilā izacēle lels guņsgrāks, kas nūpūsteja ivārojamu Vacpiļsātys kūka apbyuvis daļu.

the Edinoverian congregation gained independence in 1909, along with its own clergy. A bell tower was added to the church in 1911, although the bells themselves were not installed until 1936.

Following the establishment of the Republic of Latvia, the Edinoverian Church was annexed to the Orthodox Church. On September 12, 1961, a decision was made to close the church, and by December it was demolished to make way for a planned multi-story public center, a project that was ultimately never realized. Instead, a café was constructed on the site in 1968, located at what is today Atbrīvošanas Aleja 100.

Reagejūt iz itū nūtikšonu, 1875. godā tyka izcalts guņsziesieju depo. 1887. godā bīdreibā jau dorbuojuos 94 guņsziesieji i organizacejai beja seši zyrgi. Puorsaverūt ar breivpruoteigūs guņsziesieju bīdreibu saisteitūs dokumentus, saīt, ka guņsgrāki, iz kurim byutu juoīsarūn guņsziesiejim, nūtyka tik dažys reizis godā, deļtam godu symtu puormejuos guņsziesieji piļdejušu ari cytys funkcejis, pīmāram, sovuos bucuos piġuoduojūši piļsātys dzeivuotuojim dzeramū iudini.

Sausajā birokratejis volūdā dokumentūs varim skaitēit, ka 1887. godā Rēzeknē registrāts tik vīns guņsgrāks, kurā izpūsteitys divejis ākys. Vīna nu tūs beja 1685. godā īsvieteituo kūka katuoļu bazneica ar vysu ikuortu. Jau nuokušajā godā tyka lykti pamati jaunai myura bazneicai, kurū projektēja Reigā dzeivojūšais pūļu izceļsmis dīvnomu projektātuojis Florian fon Viganovskis (*Florian von Wyganowsky*, 1854–1914). Vyssvātuokuos Jezus Sirds bazneica tyka īsvieteita 1900. godā.

Tymā pošā laikā nūtyka ari Rēzeknis vacticeibniku kūpīnys lyugšonu noma ceļtnīceiba. Lyugšonu noms tyka nalykumeigai calts 1885. godā, slāgts 1886. godā, i ikuorta tyka konfiscāta. Tys otkon atkluots 1898. godā i 1905. godā sajēme atļuovi zvonu tūrņa ceļšonai. 1906. godā tyka pabeigta zvonu tūrņa ceļtnīceiba i lyugšonu noms dabuoja sovu niulejū izskotu. Šudiņ tys lapnojās ar izcyļu svātbiļžu kolekceju i vīnu nu leluokūs zvonu Latvejā.

19. godu symta beiguos Rēzeknē beja izaveiduojuši diveji socialī centri: tierdznīceiba beja koncentrāta Vacpiļsātā, kur atsaroda cītums i katuoļu i ebreju dīvnomi, bet Augšpiļsātā

In 1888, a wooden Lutheran church was erected approximately where the current Lutheran church now stands. This structure was demolished in the autumn of 1931 to make way for the construction of a new brick church, located today at Raiņa Street 4.

In 1874, a major fire broke out on what is now Latgales Street, destroying a large proportion of the wooden buildings in the Old Town. As a response, a fire station was constructed in 1875. By 1887, the volunteer fire brigade had grown to include 94 firefighters and six horses. According to records of the brigade's activities, fires occurred only a few times per year. As a result, around the turn of the century, firefighters also took on additional responsibilities—most notably, delivering drinking water to city residents using their water barrels.

In the dry language of bureaucracy, documents record that only one fire occurred in Rēzekne in 1887, destroying two buildings. One of them was the wooden Catholic church, consecrated in 1685, which perished along with all its furnishings. The following year, construction began on a new stone church on the same site, at Latgales Street 88, designed by Florian von Wyganowsky (1854–1914), a church architect of Polish origin based in Riga. The Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was consecrated in 1900.

Around the same time, the construction of the Rēzekne Old Believers' prayer house was underway. Built illegally in 1885, it was shut down in 1886 and its furnishings confiscated. It reopened in 1898, and in 1905, permission was granted for the construction of a bell tower, which was completed the following year. Since then, the building

29. attāls. Vosorys teatris Rēzeknis piļskolnā 20. g. s. suokuos.

Figure 29. Summer theater on castle mound, early 20th century.



atsaroda administrativuos īstuoDIS, pareizticeigūs i vīnticeibniku dīvnomi i kapleica, vairuokys školys i tureigūs dzeivuoTOUJU sātys. Koč i Augšpiļsātā beja veikali, tierdznīceiba ite eipaši aktiva nabeja. Trešais sabīdryskais centrys ar izteiktu tierdznīceibys funkceju tyka izveiduots 20. godu symta suokuos Latgolys i Breiveibys īlu, kai ari Atbreivuošonys alejis krystpunktā. 1885. godā apmāram tī, kur myusu dīnuos atsarūn Rēzeknis autoūsta, atsaroda telegrafa staceja, bet Latgolys īlys i Atbreivuošonys alejis styurī 1887. goda nūgalē tyka attaiseita Īzaka Falkenšteina (1870-?) naftys produktu tierguotova. Ūtru tierguotovu Falkenšteins attaiseja niulejuo Centraltierga tyvumā, i tei dorbuojuos vēļ 1934. i 1940. godā.

1897. godā Rēzeknē beja 10 795 dzeivuoTOUJI, 828 nu tūs kai sovu volūdu nūruodejuši latvīšu, 2527 – krīvu, 6442 – ebreju, 895 – pūļu, 61 – vuocu, 3 – leitovīšu. 44,7%

has retained its present form and today houses a remarkable icon collection and one of the largest bells in Latvia.

By the end of the 19th century, two public centers had formed in Rēzekne. The Old Town, focused on trade, included the prison and Catholic and Jewish houses of worship. In contrast, Uphill Town served as the administrative center, home to Orthodox and Edinoverian places of worship, a chapel, several schools, and the residences of the wealthy. Although some shops operated in Uphill Town, it was not a major trading area.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a third public center with a distinctly commercial character began to emerge at the intersection of Latgales Street, Brīvības Street, and Atbrīvošanas Aleja. In 1885, a telegraph station was located approximately where the present-day Rēzekne bus station stands. At the corner of Latgales Street and Atbrīvošanas Aleja, Īzaks Falkenšteins (1870-?) opened an oil product shop in late 1887. He later opened another outlet near the current Central Market, which continued operating until 1940.

In 1897, Rēzekne had 10,795 inhabitants. Of these, 828 reported Latvian as their home language, 2,527 Russian, 6,442 Jewish, 895 Polish, 61 German, and three Lithuanian. At that time, 44.7% of the city's population was literate. Rēzekne also had several suburbs. The largest was Sloboda with 538 inhabitants. Smaller settlements, known as viselki, included Podgorodishche (the modern Ābeļu Street area) with 98 inhabitants and Pleikšņi with 33 inhabitants. These viselki were typically formed by families who, due to lack of housing or for other reasons, settled outside the city.

nu Rēzeknis dzeivuotuoju prota skaiteit. Piļsātai beja vairuokys pīpiļsātys, leluokuo – Rēzeknis Sloboda ar 538 dzeivuotuojim, vyseloks Podgorodiščē (Uobeļu īlys rajons) ar 98 dzeivuotuojim i vyseloks Pleikšni ar 33 dzeivuotuojim. Vyselki beja apdzeivuotys vītys, kurys veiduoja saimis, kas vītys tryukuma voi cytu īmesļu deļ puorsacēle nu piļsātys.

1900. godā piļsātys tyvumā tyka atkluota dzelžaceļa stacejis Moskova–Vindava lineja (šudiņ – Staceja Rēzekne II), tai Rēzekne nūsavituoja sūpluok dzelžaceļu krystpunktam. Pi stacejis izaveiduoja cīmats, bet piļsāta suoce izaplēst ari zīmeļu vierzīnī.

1902. godā apstyprynuots trešais piļsātys plāns ar 117 kvartalim, nu kurūs iz tū šalti apbyuvāti beja 63. Piļsātys zīmeļu rubežu veiduoja Krišjāņa Valdemāra īla (originali – *Moskovskaja*), austrumūs – apmāram niulejuo Līpu īla (originali – *Sebežskaja*), dīnavydūs Saulis īla (originali – *Kijevskaja* i *Kurskaja*), rītumūs piļsātys rubežu veiduoja dzelžaceļš, kur beja juoīt īlai ar nūsaukumu “Peterburgskaja”. Piļsātys rubežūs beja paradzāts īkļaut Slobodu i Dvinskys šosejis (Atbreivuošonys alejis pūsmys Rēzeknis upis kreisajā krostā) pīpiļsātu, tok ituos dalis tyka davīnuotys Rēzeknei tik 1923. godā.

Telefons pyrmū reizi Latvejis teritorejā pasaruodeja 1880. godu suokuos Reigā, kur tuo linejis pastateja uzjāmums “Bell”, bet, suocūt ar 1885. godu, telefons palyka par vaļsts monopolu. Telefonu centralis tyka pastateitys telegrafu ākuos, bet savīnuojumu nūdrūsnuoja telefonistis, kurūs dorba režīms nūruodeits Moskovys telefonpunkta aprokstā:

In 1900, a new railway station was opened near the city on the Moscow–Vindava line (today’s Rēzekne II Station), establishing Rēzekne as a railway junction. This encouraged the development of a station village and spurred the city’s northward expansion.

In 1902, the third city master plan was approved, comprising 117 blocks, of which 63 were already built up at the time. The planned northern city boundary was Krišjāņa Valdemāra Street (then Moskovskaja), the eastern boundary approximately Liepu Street (Sebežskaja), and the southern boundary around Saules Street (Kijevskaja and Kurskaja), while the western limit was defined by the railway and Ābeļu Street. Although the plan envisioned including Sloboda and the suburb along the Dvinskaya Highway (the section of today’s Atbrīvošanas Aleja on the left bank of the Rēzekne River) within city limits, these territories were officially incorporated into Rēzekne only in 1923.

The telephone appeared in Latvia in the early 1880s in Riga, where Bell’s company installed the first telephone lines. From 1885, however, telephony became a state monopoly. Telephone exchanges were located within telegraph offices, and connections were managed by female operators. Working conditions are illustrated by the example of the Moscow exchange: “the working day is not regulated, girls are paid 13–16 kopecks per hour, receive one day off per month, and after two years of service, a two-week vacation. Married women are not hired, though the company deposits 2 rubles annually toward each operator’s dowry. Upon marriage, the operator is dismissed from service.”

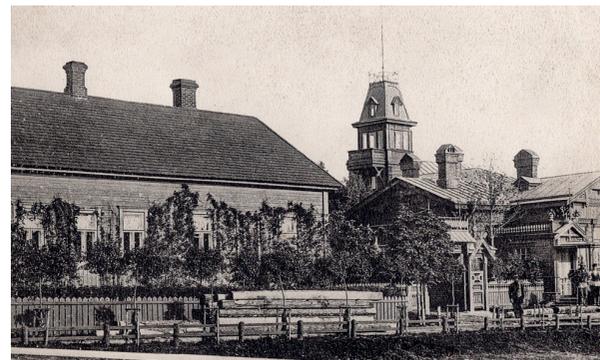
30. attāls. Rēzeknis Slobodys apbyuve 20. g.s. suokuos.

Figure 30. Village of Sloboda near the railway station.

Darba diena nav normēta, meitenēm maksā 13–16 kapeikas par katru nostrādāto stundu, ir paredzēta viena brīvdiena mēnesī, bet pēc diviem nostrādātiem gadiem pienākas divu nedēļu atvaļinājums. Precētas sievietes darbā neņem, bet kompānija darbiniecēm katru gadu nogulda divus rubļus pūram un pēc kāzām telefoniste tiek atlaista no darba.

1911. godā Rēzeknē nūtyka kurioza līta. Piļsātā īsaroda Krīvejis varys īstuožu puorstuovi, kab īreikuotu telefonu teiklu, i konstatēja, ka tī jau „ilgu laiku” pastuov vairuoki nalykumeiģi telefona teikli i naskaidra statusa zemstis teiklys. 1910. godā Rēzeknē jau beja 71 telefona abonents i 35 abonenti aprīnkī. Rēzeknis telefonu centrale beja savīnuota ar Viļānim, Varakļuonim, Rozentovu i Rykopoli. Vītejuos varys īstuoDIS valdeibys nūdūmu īvilkt “oficialū” telefona teiklu uztvēre nūraidūšai, deļtam, ka tys paredzēja gondreiž dubultu aboniešonys mokslys saduordzy-nuojumu. Rezultatā riezeknišim atļuoVE saglobuot asūšū teiklu, tok tyka nūsaceiti jauni tarifī, izstruoduoti i īvīsti telefonu lītuošonys nūsacejumi.

Saleidzinojūt ar cytom gubernis piļsātom, itymā laikā Rēzeknē beja vyslobuokuo telefona datikšona. Rēzeknē iz 195 dzeivuojujīm beja vīns telefona abonents. Ūtrajā vītā beja Vītebska ar vīnu telefonu iz 252 dzeivuojujīm, bet trešajā – Nēvele ar telefonu iz 1700 dzeivuojujīm. Saleidzinojūt ar niulejū Latvejis teritoreju, telefonu da-īmameiba Vydzemis gubernā beja augstuoka tik Reigā, bet Kūrzemis gubernā beja lobuoks telefonu puorkluojums nakai Rēzeknē.



In 1911, an unusual incident occurred in Rēzekne when representatives of the Russian authorities arrived to install a state-regulated telephone network. To their surprise, they discovered that several unauthorized private networks of unclear legal status had already been operating in the city “for a long time.” By 1910, Rēzekne already had 71 telephone subscribers, with an additional 35 in the surrounding district. The Rēzekne exchange was connected to Viļāni, Varakļāni, Rozentova, and Rikopole.

The government’s proposal to establish an “official” telephone network met with resistance from the local authorities, as it would nearly double the subscription fee. Ultimately, Rēzekne residents were permitted to retain the existing networks, though regulated tariffs and standardized telephone usage rules were introduced.

At that time, Rēzekne stood out among provincial cities for its telephone accessibility. It had one telephone per 195 inhabitants—surpassing Vitebsk (one per 252) and far

Juojam vārā, ka vīteji telefonu teikli beja nūrūbežuo-
ti nu uorejuos pasaulis i, pīmāram, Reigu ar Rēzekni
telefonu teiklā savīnuoja tik 1928. godā. Saziņai uorpus
piļsātys voi apriņka rūbežim tyka izmontuots telegrafs.

Kaiduos jūmuos Rēzekne atguodynuoja cytys Latvejis
piļsātys? Par pīmāru, 1904. godā Rēzeknē struoduoja 75
ūrmani (1882. godā – 7), sovpus Ventspilī – 53, Ciesīs – 26,
Jelgovā – 168, bet Daugovpilī – 572 vīgli i 284 smogī ūrma-
ni. Cytuos jūmuos piļsāta cīši atpalyka, pīmāram, Rēzeknē
iz kotru 221 īlys metru beja vīns petrolejis lukturs, sovpus
Reigā beja pa vīnam lukturam iz kotru 27 metru, Līpuojā
– iz kotru 68, Jelgovā – 71, Ventspilī – 63, Daugovpilī – 140,
Ludzā – 208 metru.

ahead of Nevel (one per 1,700). Within the present-day
territory of Latvia, only Riga had better telephone cov-
erage in Livland Province, while in Courland Province,
several cities ranked ahead of Rēzekne.

It is important to note that local telephone networks
remained isolated from long-distance communication.
Rēzekne's telephone network was only connected to Riga
in 1928. Until then, long-distance communication was
conducted via telegraph.

In some respects, Rēzekne resembled other Latvian
cities. For instance, by 1904, the city employed 75 coach-
men (compared to just seven in 1882). This number placed
Rēzekne ahead of Cēsis (26 coachmen) and Ventspils (53),
although it was behind Jelgava (168) and Daugavpils,
which had 572 light and 284 heavy coachmen.

However, in terms of public infrastructure, Rēzekne
lagged behind. In 1910, the city had only one kerosene
street lamp per 221 meters, compared to one lamp per 27
meters in Riga, 68 meters in Liepāja, 71 in Jelgava, 63 in
Ventspils, 140 in Daugavpils, and 208 in Ludza.

г. Рѣжица. Уѣздное Полицейское управленіе.



Puormēju laiks

(1905–1914)

1905. gads revoluceja tīšā veidā Rēzeknei dasadyure moz. 1905. gads 15. oktobrī dzeļžaceļa stacejis struodņiki aizsuoce streiku, kuram dreiži dasavīnuoja ari cyti – ryupneicu struodņiki, amatņiki, kolpuotuoji i ari apleicejūs pogostu zemņiki. Nūtykumi kulminaceju sasnēdze 23. oktobrī, kod vairuokus symtus Latgolys ilā sasapūcejušūs protesta dalinīku izdzonuoja karaspāks.

Piec revolucejis Rēzeknis nacionalais sastuovs nadaudz puorsameja, iz piļsātu puorsacēle vys vaira latgališu. Taipat pasalelynuoja vaļdeibys tolerance pret vacticeibnīkim i katuolim. Tūs vaira nasaceņte pīvērst pareizticeibā, i reizem beja nūvārojams ari pretejais process, kod cylvāki puoruoja katuoļu ticeibā nu pareizticeibys.



The Latgalian Awakening and the Dawn of Modernity

(1905–1914)

The Revolution of 1905 had only a limited impact on Rēzekne directly. The first signs of unrest appeared on October 15, 1905, when railway station workers initiated a strike. They were soon joined by factory workers, artisans, domestic servants, and peasants from the surrounding parishes. The events culminated on October 23, when several hundred demonstrators gathered on Latgales Street were dispersed by army forces.

In the aftermath of the Revolution, Rēzekne's ethnic composition began to shift, with an increasing number of Latgalians moving into the city. At the same time, the imperial government adopted a more tolerant stance toward Old Believers and Roman Catholics. Forced conversions to Orthodoxy declined, and in some cases, the reverse process occurred, with individuals converting from Orthodoxy to Catholicism.

During this time, what would later be called the Latgalian national awakening began to form in St. Petersburg. Here, the first Latgalian newspapers and magazines started to be published: *Gaisma* (1905–1906), *Sākla* (1906), *Auseklis* (1906–1907), *Austra* (1908), *Drywa* (1908–1918), and others. In the latter, the idea of the necessity of uniting with the Latvian governorates

31. attāls. Bejušuo Rēzeknis posta staceja, 20. g.s. suokuos policejis i guņsdziesieju kanturs.

Figure 31. Police station / former relay station, early 20th century.

32. attāls. Latgolys ila 20. g.s. suokuos.

Figure 32. Latgales Street, early 20th century.

Itymā laikā Pīterpilī suoce veidotīs tys, kū varātu saukt par *Latgolys nacionalū atmūdu*. Ite suoce izīt pyrmuos latgališu gazetys “Gaisma” (1905–1906), “Sākla” (1906), “Auseklis” (1906–1907), “Austra” (1908), “Drywa” (1908–1918) i cytys. Vys bižuok izskanēja dūma par vajadzeibu apsavinuot ar latvišu gubernom. Dreži *atmūda* sasnēdze ari Rēzekni.

1907. godā Rēzeknis draudzis skolā (dybynuotuojs Nikodems Rancāns, 1870–1933), taipoš ari Rēzeknis tierdznīceibys skolā (dybynuotuojs Nikodems Rancāns i Jānis Kalniņš, 1880–1909) suoce vuiceit latgališu volūdu.

Ap itū laiku pasaruoda ari pyrmuos teatra izruodis latgališu volūdā. 1907. gods Zimyssvātkūs Rancāna dzeivūklī nūtyka Blaumaņa lugys “Zagli” izruode. Sovpus 1912. godā Eduards Kozlovskis (1878–1943) Rēzeknē, t.s., Surmoninu nomā (šudiņ – Atbreivuošonys aleja 92) nūbynuoja pyrmi latvišu tipografeju “Dorbs un ziniba”.

1905. godā Rēzeknē beja 16 842 dzeivuoju, nu kurūs 110 pīderēja muižnīceibai, 230 gūda piļsūni (puorsvorā iriedni), 11 goreidzniki, 9 990 seikpiļsūni, 2 633 zemnīki, 1 433 karaveiri. Apleik piļsātai beja izaveiduojuše Sloboda i treis pīpiļsātys. Rēzeknis Slobodā atsaroda dzeļžaceļa staceja, vaļstei pīdarūša alkohola puorstruodis ryupneica i lelys myltu dziernovys (šudiņ – Breiveibys īla 14b). Slobodā dzeivuoja ap 2500 dzeivuoju, pamatā – vacticeibniki, bet ar 1903. gods 10. maja imperatora reikuojuumu Sloboda tyka iķļauta apsamesšonys jūslā, kur oficiali dreikstēja dzeivuoat ari ebreji. Pīpiļsātā iz Daugovpiļs šosejis atsaroda ceglu ceplis i te dzeivuoja ap 200 cylvāku. Makarovkā dzeivuoja 420 cylvāku.

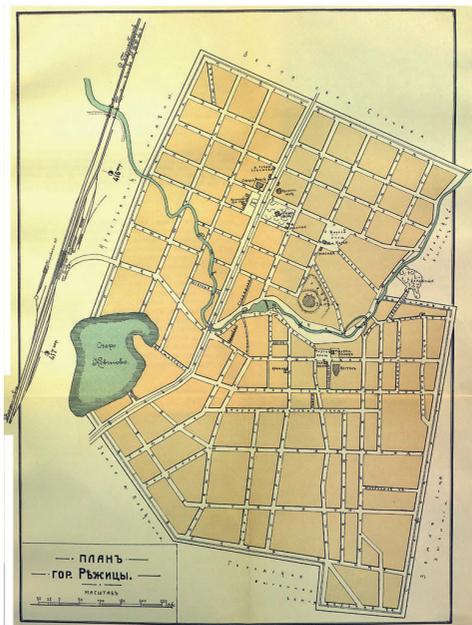
was increasingly expressed. Soon, the awakening also reached Rēzekne.

In 1907, Nikodems Rancāns (1870–1933) began teaching the Latgalian language at the Rēzekne Parish School and at the newly established Rēzekne Commercial School, which he co-founded with Jānis Kalniņš (1880–1909). Around the same time, the first theatrical performances in Latgalian began to appear. On Christmas Day in 1907, for instance, Rancāns hosted a production of Rūdolfs Blaumanis’ play *The Thieves* in his own apartment.

The Latgalian press also gained momentum during this period. The newspapers *Gaisma* and *Dryva* began publication, with the latter increasingly advocating for the unification of Latgale with the Latvian-speaking governorates.

In 1912, Eduards Kozlovskis (1878–1943) established the first Latvian-language printing house in Rēzekne, *Dorbs un Ziniba* (“Work and Knowledge”), housed in the so-called *Surmoninu House* (today *Atbrīvošanas Aleja 92*).

By 1905, Rēzekne had a population of 16,842. Of these, 110 were registered as nobility, 230 as honorary citizens (mostly government officials), 11 as clergy, 9,990 as petty bourgeoisie, 2,633 as peasants, and 1,483 as soldiers. Surrounding the city, several suburbs had developed, including Sloboda, which housed the railway station, a state-run alcohol distillery, and large flour mills (now *Brīvības Street 14b*). Sloboda, home to approximately 2,500 people, predominantly Old Believers, was officially incorporated into the Pale of Settlement by imperial



Piņšātā, kura izaveidoja pi niulejuos stacejis Rēzekne II dzeivuoja ap 300 cylvāku, ite ari atsaroda ceglu cepelis i vapnys dadzynuotova, kūpā Rēzeknis pīņšātuous dzeivuoja ap 3420 cylvāku. Piņšātā nu 2072 sātu 307 beja myura; 350 sātom beja metala, puorejom – kūka jumtu sagumī. Kūpā piņšātā beja 48 īlys i škārsīlys, kurūs kūpejais garums veiduoja 40 kilometru, nu kurūs pīci kilometri beja brugāti i napylnus treis kilometrus kluoja asfaltbetons. Piņšātā beja 181 petrolejis laterna. Piņšātā nabeja ni iudiņa voda, ni kanalizacejis. Leita iudiņa

decreed on May 10, 1903, thus allowing Jews to settle there as well.

The suburb along the Daugavpils highway contained a brick kiln and had about 200 inhabitants. Makarovka had 420 residents, while the area near what is now Rēzekne II Station, home to a brick kiln and a lime kiln, had around 300 inhabitants. In total, about 3,420 people lived in Rēzekne's outlying suburbs.

Of the city's 2,072 buildings, 307 were made of stone. Some 350 houses had metal roofs, while the rest were roofed with wood. Rēzekne had 48 streets and alleys, with a combined length of 40 kilometers, of which only five kilometers were paved and fewer than three kilometers were asphalted. The city had 181 kerosene street lamps.

At that time, Rēzekne still lacked a centralized water supply or sewage system. Rainwater was drained via a 360-meter-long system of wooden pipes. Wastewater and cesspit contents were removed from the city using wooden barrels. Most water for both drinking and household use was drawn from the Rēzekne River, Lake Rēzekne, or from the relatively few wells. The installation of deep wells had only just begun.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Rēzekne had seven educational institutions: four schools for boys, one for girls, two coeducational schools, and a Sunday school. The city also supported two libraries and one reading room. Cultural and intellectual life was enriched by three printing houses, a lithography shop, and a photographic studio. Rēzekne offered six hotels and 20 taverns, while

33. attāls. 1909. gods Rēzeknis piņšātys plāns.

Figure 33. Town plan of Rēzekne, 1909.

34. attāls. Iudīņa vediejs dzirdynoj zyrgu Rēzeknis upē. 20. g. s. suokuos.

Figure 34. Water carrier watering a horse in the Rēzekne River, early 20th century.



kanalizaceja beja ap 360 metru gara i veiduota nu kūka cauruļu, cikom nūtakiudiņus i ateju saturu nu piļsātys izvede kūka bucuos. Iudini kai saimisteibys vajadzeibom, tai lituošonai uzturā vys puorsvorā jēme nu Rēzeknis upis i Rēzeknis azara, kai ari relativī nadaudzajom okom, tikū beja aizsuokta ari pyrmuo dziļūrbuma īreikuošona.

civic life was supported by a temperance society and a charitable organization that assisted residents with treatment and funeral costs, and other essential expenses.

Public safety and emergency services were provided by two fire brigades—a municipal fire brigade and a volunteer fire brigade—and a force of 21 peace officers

Piļsātā beja septenis skolys: četrus puīšu, vīna mārġu, divejis jauktuos i svātdinis škola. Beja divejis bibliotekys i vīna laseitova, treis tipografejis, litografeja, fotografeja. Rēzeknē beja sešys vīsneicys i 20 krūgi. Suoce dorbuotīs attureibnīku bīdreiba i lobdareibys organizaceja, kura paleidzēja dzeivuotuojim ar uorstiešonus, apġlobuošonys i cytu izdavumu segšonu. Piļsātā beja divejis ġuņdziesieju komandys – piļsātys i breivpruoteiġi ġuņdziesieji, kuorteibu uzturēja 21 kuorteibsorgs. Finanšu sferā piļsātā dorbuojuos banka, diveji baņkeru kanturi, piļsātys sovstarpejuos apdrūsynošonys bīdreiba i ostonis dažaidys apdrūsynošonys organizacejis. Juridiskūs pakolpuojumus nūdrūsynoja diveji notarialī kanturi.

Dzeivuotuoju goreiġuos vajadzeibys apmīrynoja divejis pareizticeiġuos, divejis vacticeibnīku, vīna katuoļu i vīna luterāņu bazneica, kapleica, ostoni ebreju lyuġšonu nomi. Bez Vacūs kopu, kur beja katuoļu, luterāņu i pareizticeiġūs kopi, beja ari 18. ġodu symtā izveiduotī ebreju kopi, 1858. ġodā izveiduoti vacticeibnīku kopi i pareizticeiġūs kopi, kas izveiduoti 1900. ġodā niulejā Upis ilā. Nav izslāġts, ka suoce veiduotīs ari niulejī Mīra ilys kopi.

Piļsātā beja ostonis ryupneicys ar 59 darbinīkim, 105 amatnīku darbneicys ar 350 darbinīkim i lūpu kautive. Rēzeknē dzeivuoja ap 1000 byuvnīku, kuri bīži devēs struoduot iz lelom piļsātom i iz dzeļžaceļa byuvnīceibys projektim.

Tai kai ġondreiž vysa ryupnīceiba itymā laikā beja baļšteita iz ūġļu dadzynuošonu, ġaiss ryupnīcyskajuos piļsātuos beja stypri pīsārņuots i smogs beja ġondreiž

ensured order in the city. Financially, the city was served by a bank, two banking offices, a municipal mutual insurance society, and eight other insurance organizations. Legal services were provided by two notary offices.

The spiritual needs of the population were met by a diverse array of religious institutions: two Orthodox churches, two Old Believer houses of prayer, a Catholic church, a Lutheran church, a chapel, and eight Jewish prayer houses. The city's cemeteries reflected this religious diversity. In addition to the Old Cemetery, which included Catholic, Lutheran, and Orthodox sections, there was the Jewish cemetery established in the 18th century, the Old Believer cemetery founded in 1858, and a new Orthodox cemetery opened in 1900 on what is now Upes Street. It is also possible that the cemeteries on today's Miera Street began forming during this period.

Economically, the city supported eight factories employing 59 workers, 105 artisan workshops with 350 workers, and a municipal slaughterhouse. Approximately 1,000 construction workers lived in Rēzekne, many of whom traveled to larger cities or railway construction sites for employment.

In an era when most industry relied on coal and industrial cities grappled with heavy air pollution and near-daily smog, Rēzekne and Latgale offered a stark contrast. Their industrial backwardness made them attractive summer destinations for officials and their families from the imperial capital, a trend bolstered by excellent train connections. St. Petersburg residents often bought or rented summer homes in Latgale, significantly boosting the local

kasdīnys paruodeiba. Rēzekne i vyspuor Latgola deļ so-
vys industrialuos atpaliceibys beja pīviļceiga vīta vaļsts
īriednim nu imperatora golvyspiļsātys i jūs saimem, kur
pavadeit vosorys. Tū vēļ vaira veicynuoja loba viļcīņu
satiksme. Pīterpīļši Latgolā īsaguoduoja voi nūmuoja
vasarneicys, tai dūmūt lelu īguļdejumu vītejā ekonomis-
kajā izaugsmē. Duorzu ilā ar dažom rekonstrukcejom
vēļ šudiņ sasaglobojušys vairuokys tradicionaluos 20.
godu symta suoku īris vosorys sātys.

Pīļsāta puļcēja energiskus i talanteigus sabīdryskūs
darbinikus i te vys vaira uzplauka sabīdryskuo dzeive.
1910. godā Fraņcs Kempš par Rēzekni raksteja:

35. attāls. Krīvu zānu
gimnazeja 20. g. s. suokuos.

Figure 35. Russian boys'
gymnasium, early 20th century.



economy. A few of these traditional early 20th-century
rented summer houses on Dārzu Street still survive today,
albeit in reconstructed form.

The city also attracted energetic and talented pub-
lic figures, fostering a vibrant and increasingly active
public life. In 1910, Francis Kempš (1876–1952) wrote
of Rēzekne:

“Latgalians and Balts [Baltic Latvians] first met and
joined hands in common public work. Rēzekne witnessed
these initial steps, becoming the source of life’s breath
flowing to all corners of Latgale. Theater groups, savings-
and-loan societies, singing groups, and agricultural so-
cieties spread to all parishes, transforming the long-suf-
fering Latgale through serious undertakings interspersed
with entertaining events. Rēzekne, this central city of
Latgale, once solely in the hands of Jews and Russians,
is now rapidly developing into Latgale’s capital, drawing
Latgalian moral and economic forces to itself. A social
Latvian society has just opened here, aiming to acquire
property, build its own house, and thus establish some-
thing akin to the Riga Latvian Society in Rēzekne.”

At the time, Rēzekne’s cultural life included a museum,
a temperance folk house, the summer theater Rositten
on the castle mound, a city club, two libraries, two print-
ing houses, two photography studios, and the city’s first
cinema, Oāze.

At the turn of the 20th century, Rēzekne still lacked
an electricity connection. In 1901, the first turbine in



36. attāls. Pogolma apbūve Vacpiļsātā.

Figure 36. Courtyard in Old Town.

Latgalieši un baltieši [AU: na-Latgolys latvīši] pirmo reiz iepazinās un sadeva rokas pie kopīga sabiedriskā darba. Par šo pirmo soļu skatītāju bija Rēzekne, no kurienes dzīvības vēsma sāka plūst uz visiem Latgales stūriem. Teātra pulciņi un krāj-aizdevu sabiedrības, dziedātāju kopas un zemkopības biedrības izplatījās pa visiem pagastiem, un tā tīri nopietnie pasākumi, pārmaiņus ar uzjautriņošiem izrīkojumiem, sacēla un pie dzīvības sauca tumšo, gadu simteņiem novārgušo Latgali. [...] Rēzekne, šī Latgales centrālā pilsēta, kura līdz šim atradās tikai žīdu un krievu rokās, tagad ātri izvēršas par Latgales

Latgale was installed in the mill, and for a time, its output sufficed for the city's limited needs. However, as electrification expanded, the turbine's capacity quickly became inadequate. In 1909, the press reported that an engineer from Livland had drawn up a project to electrify the city, and by autumn of the following year, Rēzekne's streets were expected to be illuminated. Yet by 1912, the need for additional electricity sources was already being discussed, and in 1914, a large-scale electrification plan was drawn up. These ambitions, however, were halted by the outbreak of the First World War.

galvas pilsētu un savēl uz sevīm latgaliešu morāliskus un ekonomiskus spēkus. Nupat šē atklāta saviesīga latviešu biedrība, kura cenšas iegūt sev nekustamu īpašumu, izbūvēt savu namu un tādā veidā nodibināt Rēzeknē kaut ko līdzīgu Rīgas Latviešu Biedrībai.

Kulturys dzeivi itymā laikā Rēzeknē nūdrūsynoju muzejs, attureibnīku tautys noms, vosorys teatris “Rositten” piļskolnā, piļsātys klubs, divejis bibliotekys, divejis tipografejis i divejis fotografejis īstuodis, taipoš ari tikū attai-seitais pyrmais kinoteatris “Oāze”.

Piļsātā vēļ nabeja elektreibys pīslāguma. 1901. godā Leščinska patmalēs tyka īreikuota pyrmuo turbina Latgolā, kurys jaudys beja pīteikamys piļsātys vajadzeibom iz eisu laiku, bet, pīaugūt elektrifikacejai, turbīnys jaudys suoce izabeigt. 1909. godā prese viestej, ka kaidys Vydzemis cylvāks ir izstruoduojs projektu i leidz nuokušuo gods rudiņam Rēzeknis īlys apgaismuos ar elektreibu. Vajadzeiba piec papyldu elektreibys olūtu tyka apsprīsta 1912. godā, i 1914. godā tyka paradzāta lela mārūga piļsātys elektrifikaceja, tok itūs plānus izjauce kars.

Termoelektrostaceja (TEC) niulejā Krosta ilā suoce dorbuotīs tik 1918. godā, i 1920. gods suokuos ar tuos saražuotū elektreibu pītyka tik īlu i āku apgaismuošonai. 1921. godā presē raksteja, ka tryukst leidzekļu kurynoju-muo pierkšonai, partū Rēzeknei elektreibu tyka pīguoduota tik iz dažom stuņdem vokorā, i pat tys beja īspiejams tik, pasasokūt Rēzeknis divizejis štabam, kas kotru mīenesi pīguoduoja apmāram 7,5 kubikmetrus molksys. 1924. godā piļsāta paraksteja leigumu ar uzjāmuma AEG

The city’s first thermal power plant, located on what is now Krasta Street, began operating only in 1918. In the early 1920s, its output was sufficient only for basic street and building lighting. A 1921 press report noted that due to a lack of funds for fuel, electricity in Rēzekne was available for only a few hours each evening, made possible solely thanks to the Rēzekne Division Headquarters, which supplied approximately 7.5 cubic meters of firewood each month.

In 1924, the city signed an agreement with the Riga branch of AEG, and in 1925, the coal-fired thermal power plant at the foot of the castle mound was integrated into the city grid. It was rebuilt in 1926, and a second unit was added the following year. By then, the plant served around 1,300 subscribers.

Yet by 1931, electricity production was once again insufficient. In 1934, negotiations began with Daugavpils on purchasing electricity, though there was concern that any cable failure could leave Rēzekne without power for an extended period. As a result, the city also considered increasing its own production capacity. One proposal involved constructing a hydroelectric power plant near the mill.

Finally, on August 1, 1937, the longest power line in the country at the time, linking Rēzekne and Daugavpils, was put into operation.

In 1910, the first Latgalian agricultural, industrial, and craft exhibition was held on Rēzekne castle mound. Visitors could acquaint themselves with the latest trends and technologies in these fields, including state-of-the-art

Reigys nūdaļu, bet 1925. godā piļsātys teiklā ikļuove ūglu syltuma elektrostaceju piļskolna apakšā. 1926. godā elektrostaceja tyka puorbyuvāta i cytugod pīvīnuota ūtruo vīneiba. Elektrostaceja apkolpuoja 1300 abonentu. 1931. godā otkon suoce datryukt elektreibys. 1934. godā tyka suoktys sarunys ar Daugovpili par elektreibys īsaguo- duošonu, tok tymā pošā laikā beja ari plāns palelynuot autonomai ražuotuos elektreibys jaudys, partū ka gadīnī, ka elektreibu pīguoduotu nu Daugovpiļš i linejā gadeitūs kaidis būjuojums, Rēzekni varātu pamest bez elektreibys iz ilgu laiku. Kai vīns nu variantu beja īreikuot hidroelektrostaceju pi Jaskovskys dziernovu. 1937. gods 1. augustā suoce dorbuotīs garuokuo elektrolineja vaļstī storp Rēzekni i Daugovpili.

1910. godā Rēzeknis piļskolnā nūtyka pyrmuo Latgolys zemkūpeibys, ryupnīceibys i amatnīceibys izstuode, kur apmaklātuojim beja vareiba īpasazeit ar jaunuokajom tendencem i tehnologejom, tymā skaitā modernuokajom zemkūpeibys mašynom, kai ari puortykys i cytim ražuojumim, amatnīku dorbim, zemnīku ražu i lūpim. Izstuodē pīsadaleja na tik muižnīki, tok ari cytu kuortu puorstuovi. Izstuodi pavadeja boguoteiga kulturys programa, lela daļa sareikuojumū nūtyka latgaliski. Ūtruo lauksaimisteibys izstuode nūtyka 1913. godā. Izstudis vēļ vaira veicynuoja nacionaluos pošapzinis veiduošonūs, i jau naatkareiguos Latvejis laikūs, 1920. godūs, tradiceja tyka atjaunuota.

agricultural machinery, food and other consumer products, artisan crafts, peasant harvests, and livestock. Importantly, participation in the exhibition extended beyond the nobility to include representatives of other social classes. The event featured a rich cultural program, much of which took place in the Latgalian language. The Second Agricultural Exhibition followed in 1913. These exhibitions played a significant role in fostering national self-awareness and were later revived in the 1920s during the period of Latvian independence.

Pyrmuo pasaulā kara laiks i tuo sakys

(1914–1920)

Rēzeknei Pyrmais pasaulā kars dasadyure saleidzy-nūši moz, tok kara ītekme iz piļsātu beja miļzeiga. Vuocu armejis kusteiba iz zīmelim 1915. godā nūstuoja pi Daugovys, tyka okupāta Kūrzenie i lela daļa Zemgalis, tok Latgola i Vydzemis teritorejis palyka Krīvejis impe-rejis sastuovā. 1915. gods 2. oktobrī imperators Nikolajs II (*Николай II Романов*, 1868–1918) ar trūņmaņtinīku Alekseju (*Алексей Романов*, 1904–1918) frōntis linejis apmekliejuma laikā īsaroda Rēzeknē. Itymā laikā Rēzekni

37. attāls. Vacpiļsātys apbyuve vuocu okupacejis laikā 1918. godā.

Figure 37. Buildings in Old Town under German occupation, 1918.



First World War and Its Aftermath

(1914–1920)

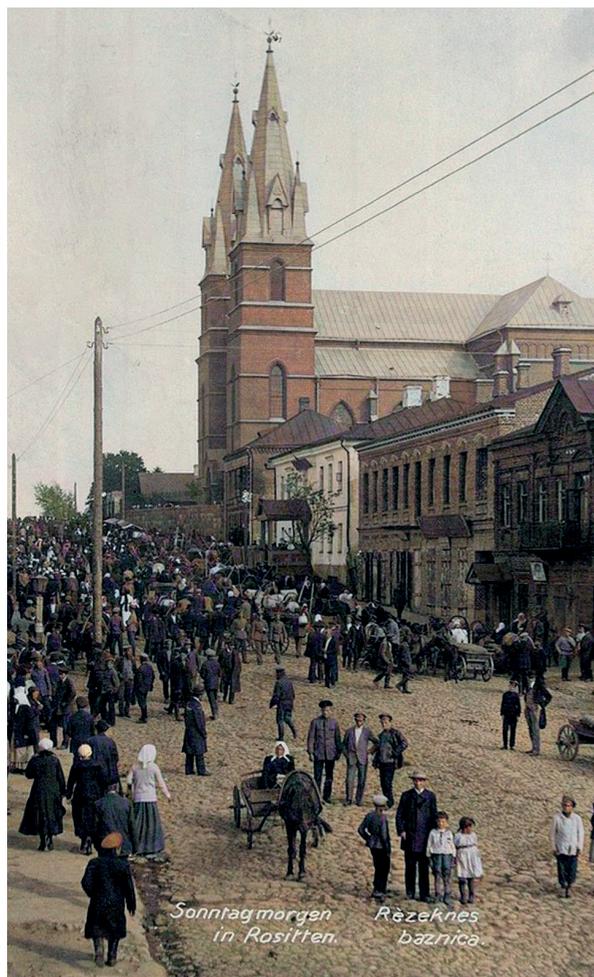
Rēzekne saw little direct military engagement during the First World War, yet the war's influence on the city was immense. The German army's movement north in 1915 stopped at the Daugava River, with Courland and a large part of Semigallia being occupied, but the territories of Latgale and Livland remained part of the Russian Empire. On October 2, 1915, Emperor Nicholas II (Nikolai II Romanov, 1868–1918) and his heir Alexei (Alexei Romanov, 1904–1918) arrived in Rēzekne during a visit to the front line. At this time, Rēzekne was overflowing with refugees. While in 1914 Rēzekne had 22,800 inhabitants, in 1916 the number of people in the city had reached 30,000. Rēzekne residents tried to leave the city, and factories and schools were also evacuated. In 1915, ten train cars containing the property of the Rēzekne craft school were transported to Ržhev, and in 1917, the property of the Rēzekne state men's gymnasium was transported to Skopin, including, among other things, the archaeological museum collection, a physics cabinet with a dynamo machine, a library, furniture, musical instruments, etc.

On April 17, 1915, an order was issued for the relocation of Jews away from the frontline zone, as the Russian government was concerned that Jews might be spying for Germany. Many Rēzekne Jews were also forcibly deported

puorpiļdēja biegli. Ka 1914. godā Rēzeknē beja 22 800 dzeivuotuoju, 1916. godā cylvāku skaits beja sasnīdzs 30 000. Riezeknīši raudzeja piļsātu pamest, tyka evakuāts ari ryupneicys i skolys. 1915. godā iz Rževu tyka izvasti desmit vilcīņa vagonu ar Rēzeknis omotu skolys inventaru, 1917. godā iz Skopinu izvede Rēzeknis vaļsts veirišu gimnazejis inventaru, tuo vydā beja ari muzeja arheologejis kruojums, izvede fizikys kabinetu ar dinamomašynu, biblioteku, mebelis, muzykys instrumentus i tt.

1915. gods 17. apreli tyka izdūta paviele par ebreju puorceļšonu nu piļfrontis zonys, kam Krīvejis vaļdeiba uzatrauce, ka ebreji varātu spīguot Vuocejis lobā. Ari daudzi Rēzeknis ebreji tyka pispīdu kuortā deportāti iz Īkškrīvejis gubernom. Nacionalūs i socialistiskūs ideju nūsastyprynošona Eiropā i napopularais kars izraiseja styprus socialūs saviļņuojumus. 1917. gods februārī tyka guozts imperators Nikolajs II i Krīvejis imperejā cara vaļdeibu nūmaineja demokratiska pagaidu vaļdeiba, kuru viesturis literaturā cytraiz sauc par Kerenska Pagaidu vaļdeibu (*Александр Керенский*, 1881–1970). Martā nu vītejuo garnizona puorstuovu pašnūsadybynuoja Rēzeknis soldotu, struodniku i zemniku deputatu padūme. Piečuok nūtykušajuos vieliešonus 62 bolsus sajēme piļsātā nūvītuo tuo garnizona puorstuovi, 39 – piļsātu kuortys (15 ebreji, 9 vacticeibniki, 7 latviši, 5 pareizticeigi i 3 pūli). Julī nūtyka Rēzeknis dūmis vieliešonys.

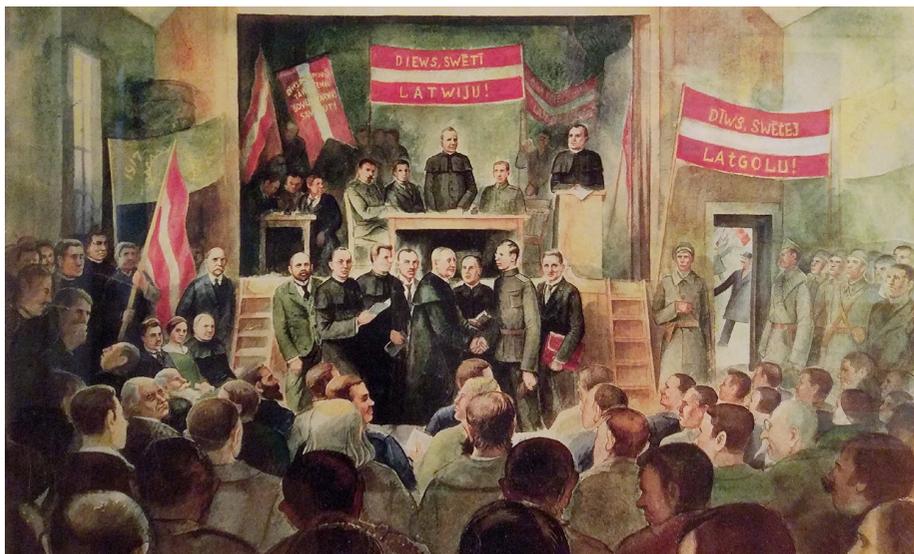
Vaļsts administratīvais sadalejums nasamaineja, partū treis Latgolys aprīņki vys vēļ palyka Vitebskys gubernā, tok kai Latgola, tai Vydzeme arviņ vaira izsaceja redzīni, ka Latgolys latviši ir daļa nu latvišu tautys. Jau 1889. godā



38. attāls. Tiera dīna Rēzeknē 1918. godā.

Figure 38. Sunday market in Rēzekne, 1918.

*Sonntagmorgen
in Rositten. Rēzeknes
baznīca.*



39. attāls. Pirmais Latgolys latvīšu kongress.

Figure 39. First Congress of Latgalian Latvians.

etnografs Matīss Siliņš (1861–1942) izņemēja Latvejis karti tyvai niulejim vaļsts rūbežim, kur vīnā teritorejā apvīnuoja Kūrzemis i Vydzemis gubernis, kai ari Vitebskys gubernis latvīšu dalis.

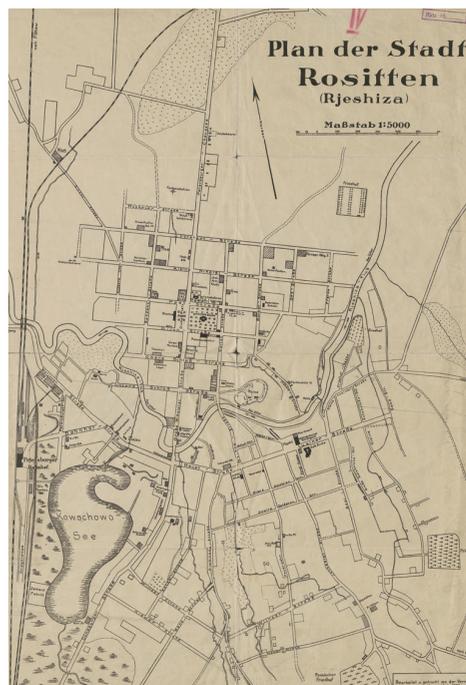
1910. godā Fraņcs Kempss latvīšu volūdā izdeve gruo-
motu “Latgalieši”, kurū adresēja Baļtejis gubernu latvīšim,
partū ka “latvīšu literaturā radzama sovaيدا plaisa, kū
roda rokstu tryukums par Latvejis trešū daļu — Latgolu.”
Ari latvīšu i latgališu presē beja gona daudz leidzeiga satura
rokstu, kas puorsvorā beja publicāti Pīterpilī. 1917. goda ap-
reļa beiguos (piec vacuo styla) tyka sasaukts Pirmais Lat-
golys latvīšu kongress, kurā pīsadaleja latgališi i cyttautīši

to the internal Russian governorates. The strengthening of national and socialist ideas in Europe and the unpopular war caused strong social upheaval. In February 1917, Emperor Nicholas II was overthrown, and the tsarist government in the Russian Empire was replaced by a democratic provisional government. In March, the Rēzekne Council of Soldiers’, Workers’, and Peasants’ Deputies was spontaneously formed from representatives of the local garrison. In later elections, 62 votes were received by representatives of the garrison stationed in the city, 39 by urban estates (15 Jews, nine Old Believers, seven Latvians, five Orthodox, and three Poles). In July, Rēzekne city council elections were held.

Despite the growing national consciousness, the state administrative division remained unchanged during this period, and the three Latgale districts continued to be part of the Vitebsk Governorate. Nevertheless, voices from both Latgale and Livland increasingly emphasized that Latgalians were an integral part of the Latvian nation. As early as 1889, ethnographer Matīss Siliņš (1861–1942) had compiled a map of Latvia with borders closely resembling the present-day outline, uniting the Courland Governorate with the Latvian-populated parts of the Livland and Vitebsk governorates into a single national territory. In 1910, Francis Kempss published a book titled *Latgalians in Latvian*, addressing readers in the Baltic governorates and highlighting a notable gap in Latvian literature, the lack of writing on the “third part of Latvia,” Latgale. Numerous articles echoing similar sentiments were published, primarily in St. Petersburg, in both the Latvian and Latgalian

nu vysys Latgolys. Kongresā tyka pījimts lāmums par vajadzēibu atdaleit Latgolu nu Vitebskys gubernis i apvīnuot tū ar Vydzemis i Kūrzemis gubernom, bet Krīvejis pagaidu vaļdeiba itū praseibu naapmīrynuoja.

1917. gods septembrī tyka dybynuota Krīvejis Republika, bet piec tai sauktuos Oktobra revolucejis vara nūguoja boļševiku rūkuos ar Vladimīru Lenīnu (*Владимир Ильич Ульянов (Ленин)*, 1870–1924) pīškolā. Piļsātuos, tymā skaitā ari Rēzeknē, izaveiduoja padūmu varys organi – Kara revolucionaruos komitejis. Decembrī Latvejis boļševiki pasludynuoja Iskolata Latveju (saeisynuojums nu krīvu vol. “Исполнительный комитет Латвии” aba “Latvejis izpiļdkomiteja”) ar Frici Ruozīņu (Roziņu) (1870–1919) pīškolā, kas dorbuojuos divējus mienešus. Decembrī Rēzeknē nūtyka Ūtrais Latgolys kongress, piec kura iniciativys izguoja Tautys komisarū padūmis reikuojums par Rēzeknis, Ludzys i Daugovpiļs apriņku atdaleišonu nu Vitebskys gubernis i davīnuošonu Vydzemis gubernai. 1919. gods 22. janvarī tyka atlaista Rēzeknis piļsātys dūme. Bez vaļdeibys piļsātā suocēs laupeišonys i nakuorteibys, deļtam dzeivuoituojī syuteja



press. In late April 1917 (Old Style), the First Latgalian Latvian Congress convened, bringing together Latgalians and representatives of other nationalities from across Latgale. The congress resolved to demand the separation of Latgale from the Vitebsk Governorate and its unification with the Livland and Courland governorates. However, the Provisional Government did not implement this proposal.

In September 1917, the Russian Republic was founded, but after the so-called October Revolution, power came into the hands of the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin), 1870–1924). In cities, including Rēzekne, Soviet government bodies were established—Military Revolutionary Committees. In December, Latvian Bolsheviks instituted Iskolat Latvia (abbreviation from Russian “Исполнительный комитет Латвии”—“Executive Committee of Latvia”), led by Fricis Roziņš (1870–1919), which operated for two months. In December, Rēzekne hosted the Second Latgale Congress, on whose initiative the Council of People’s Commissars issued an order for the separation of Rēzekne, Ludza, and Daugavpils districts

40. attāls. Rēzeknis plāns 1918. godā.

Figure 40. Rēzekne town plan, 1918.

delegaceju pi vuocu armejis, aicynojūt tū dreizi ģimt pil-sātu i nūdybynuot kuorteibu. Delegacejis daliniku vydā beja ģpriškejais pil-sātys golva barons Leons Manteifels (Leon Jan Józef Manteuffel-Szoega, 1865–1951), uorsts i bejušais dūmis prišksādātuos Haims Grodzinskis, zemstis prišksādātuos Pīters Zadvinskis (1891–1965) i cytys pil-sātā zynomys personys.

1918. gods 22. februārī Latgolā ģguoja vuocu armeja (1918. gods janvarī Latgola kūpā ar Padūmu Krīveju puorguo-ja iz Gregora kalendaru, deļtam 31. janvars palyka par 14. februari, tys nūzeimej, ka storp Rēzeknis dūmis atlaisšonu i vuocišu ņšonu paguoja tik divejis nedelis, na mieness). Tai kai Sorkonuo armeja Latgolu beja praktiski pamatu-se, vuocu armeja ģjēme pil-sātu ar nīceigim spēkim. Martā Vuocejis valdeiba sajēme lyugumu Latgolu davīnuot Baļtejis gubernom, kurys augustā tyka likvidātys, bet eislaiceiga-jūs vuocu varys ģstuožu veiduotajūs Baļtejis hercogistis (03.1918–09.1918) i Baļtejis valsts (09.1918–11.1918) projektūs beja ģklauts ari Latgolys kantons. 18. majā Rēzeknē tyka svineigi uzjimts Vuocejis austrumu frontis komanders Bavarejis priņcs Leopolds (*Leopold Maximilian Joseph Maria Arnulf von Wittelsbach*, 1846–1930), bet novembrī vuocišim Rēzekne beja juoatstuoju i 1. decembrī pil-sātā ģguoja Sorkonuo armeja. Vara atsagrīze boļševiku rūkuos, bet Rēzekne tyka Padūmu Latvejis sastuovā ar Pēteri Stučku (1865–1932) priškgolā.

1919. gods maijā boļševiki tyka padzeiti nu Reigys i Latvejis Socialistiskuos Padūmu Republikys (LPSR) Centraluo komiteja evakuējuos iz Rēzekni i Velikije Lukim. Rēzeknē ģsaroda vairuokys tyukstūsjs komunistu, partejis

from the Vitebsk Governorate and their annexation to the Governorate of Livonia. On January 22, 1919, the Rēzekne city council was dissolved. Without a government, looting and unrest erupted in the city. Residents, desperate for order, sent a delegation to the German army, urging it to quickly take control of the city and establish peace. Among the delegation members were the former city head, Baron Leon Manteuffel (Leon Jan Józef Manteuffel-Szoega, 1865–1951), doctor and former council chairman Chaim Grodzinsky, zemstvo chairman Pēteris Zadvinskis (1891–1965), and other well-known people in the city.

On February 22, 1918, the German army entered Latgale. Earlier, on January 31, 1918, Latgale, along with Soviet Russia, had adopted the Gregorian calendar, so January 31 became February 14, meaning that only two weeks, rather than a full month, had passed since the dissolution of the Rēzekne city council. As the Red Army had effectively abandoned Latgale, German forces occupied the cities of the region with minimal resistance. In March, the German government received a request to annex Latgale to the Baltic governorates, although the short-lived projects of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia (March 1918–September 1918) and the Baltic State (September 1918–November 1918), created by the German authorities, also included a Latgalian canton.

On May 18, 1918, the commander of the German Eastern Front, Prince Leopold of Bavaria (Leopold Maximilian Joseph Maria Arnulf von Wittelsbach, 1846–1930), was received with ceremony in Rēzekne. However, following Germany's defeat in the First World War, German

darbinīku i arī karaspāka vīneibys, tok piļsātā tryuka vītys tūs izmytynuošonai, taipoš arī puortykys rezervu, deļtam naapmīrynuoteiba beja kai nu evakuātūs, tai arī dzeivuotuoju pusis. Komunistim Latgolā beja vysai zama popularitate – Rēzeknē Latvejis komunistiskajai partejai (LKP) beja tik 76 bīdri, cikom Latgolā, pamatā deļ Romys katuoļu bazneicys ītekms, beja tik 4,7% nu LKP bīdru kūpskaita. 1919. gods septembrī nūtyka ostoņu īlu, diveju bulvaru i vīna laukuma nūsaukumu maiņa, atsabreivojūt nu “kontrrevolucionarim nūsaukumim”, školuos beja ļauts vuiceit bārnus dzymtajuos volūduos.

1920. gods 21. janvara reitā Latvejis armejis vuocu zemissorgu nūdaļa īsalauze Rēzeknē i padzyna padūmu karaspāku, gondreiz bez ceinis ījēme Rēzeknis dzeļza-ceļa mazglu i piļsātu, leidz ar tū Rēzeknis statuss vēļreiz puorsameja – tei tyka par aprīnka piļsātu jaunajā Latvejis Republikā.

troops began to withdraw, and on December 1, the Red Army re-entered the city. Soviet power was reestablished, and Rēzekne became part of Soviet Latvia, led by Pēteris Stučka (1865–1932).

In May 1919, following the expulsion of the Bolsheviks from Riga, the Central Committee of the Latvian Socialist Soviet Republic (LSSR) evacuated to Rēzekne and Velikiye Luki. Several thousand communists, party officials, and military units arrived in Rēzekne, but the city lacked adequate housing and food supplies to accommodate them, leading to widespread dissatisfaction among both the evacuees and local residents. Communist influence in Latgale remained limited—there were only 76 Latvian Communist Party (LKP) members in Rēzekne, while in Latgale overall, communists made up just 4.7% of LKP membership, largely due to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

In September 1919, eight streets, two boulevards, and one square in Rēzekne were renamed, eliminating “counter-revolutionary” place names. At the same time, educational reforms allowed children to be taught in their native languages.

On the morning of January 21, 1920, a unit of the Latvian Army, the German Freikorps, entered Rēzekne. Meeting little resistance, they quickly drove out the Soviet forces and secured the railway junction and the city. This once again transformed Rēzekne’s status: it now became a district town within the newly independent Republic of Latvia.

Storpkaru laiks

(21.01.1920–17.06.1940)

Pieckara periods

Latvejis valsts izveide tyka pasludynuota 1918. gods 18. novembrī, tok patiseibā jaunajai valstei vēl nabeja nūteiktu rūbežu, finaņšu, armejis. Vuocu armeja vēl beja kluotyn valsts teritorejā, bet boļševiki raudzeja atjaunout Padūmu Latveju.

1918. gods 1. decembrī Padūmu Krīveja ībruka Latvejis teritorejā, bet 17. decembrī tyka izdūts manifests par Latvejis Padūmu Republikys izveidi. Jau 1919. gods janvarī gondreiz vysā Latvejis teritorejā nūstasyprnuoja padūmu vara, naskaitūt daļu Līpuojis aprīnka, kur apsamete ari Latvejis Republikys Pagaidu valdeiba ar tuos vadeituoju Kārli Ulmani (1877–1942) priškgolā. Padūmu Latvejis valdeiba aizsuoce teroru, kura laikā tyka nūgalynuoti daudzi izgleituoti i tureigi riezeknīši.

Breiveibys ceīņu rezultatā izadeve padzeit boļševikus nu Reigys, i 1919. gods majā Padūmu Latvejis valdeiba puorsacēle iz Rēzekni. 1920. gods 21. janvara reitā boļševiki tyka padzeiti nu Rēzeknis i dreizi ari nu puorejuos Latgolys teritorejis. 1. februarī tyka nūslāgts pamīrs ar Krīveju, kuram sekuoja mīra leigums i pakuopeniska storptautyska Latvejis Republikys atzeišona.

Rēzeknē, leidzeigai kai cytvīt puorejā Latvejis terorejā, itys laiks beja cīši smogs. Piļsātā beja ilgstūši atsaroduši padūmu, tod vuocu, tod otkon padūmu bruņotī spēki i vysubeidzūt – naatkareigys Latvejis valsts Kūrzemis

Interwar Period

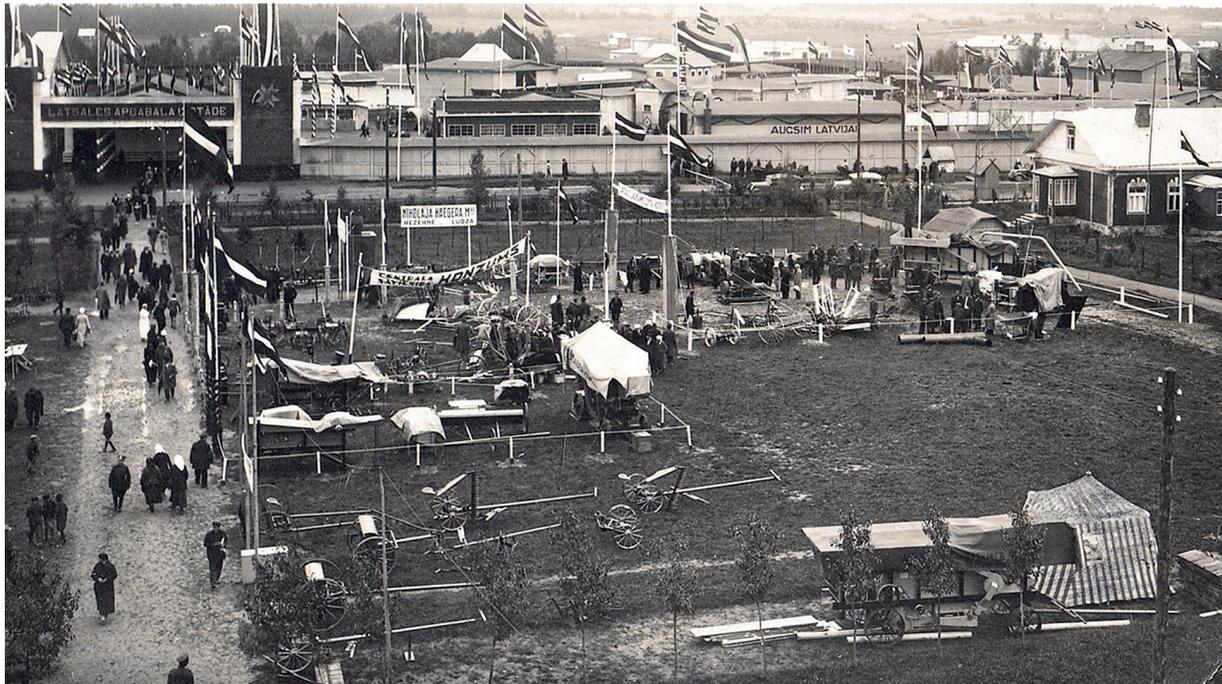
(21.01.1920–17.06.1940)

Post-War Period

On November 18, 1918, the establishment of the Latvian state was proclaimed. However, in reality, the newly declared state lacked defined borders, finances, and an army. The German army remained stationed on Latvian territory, while the Bolsheviks aimed to restore Soviet control over Latvia. On December 1, 1918, Soviet Russia invaded Latvian lands, and on December 17, a manifesto was issued declaring the establishment of the Latvian Soviet Republic. By January 1919, Soviet power had been established over almost all of Latvia, except for part of the Liepāja district, where the Provisional Government of the Republic of Latvia, led by Kārlis Ulmanis (1877–1942), had taken refuge. The Soviet Latvian government unleashed a campaign of terror, during which many educated and wealthy citizens were murdered.

Following the Freedom Fights, Bolshevik forces were driven out of Riga, and in May 1919, the Soviet Latvian government relocated to Rēzekne. On the morning of January 21, 1920, the Bolsheviks were expelled from Rēzekne and soon after from the rest of Latgale. An armistice with Russia was concluded on February 1, followed by a peace treaty and gradual international recognition of the Republic of Latvia.

This period was especially difficult for Rēzekne and for Latvia as a whole. The city had endured continuous



41. attāls. Latgolys apgobola lauksaimisteibys izstuode 1936. gods septembri.

Figure 41. Agricultural exhibition, September, 1936.

divizeja. Nu karaveiru nabeja sagaidami augsti morali standarti, higienys praseibys voi cins pret piļsātu, kur ti beja izvītuoti, i tuos dzeivuotuojum. Atsakuopūt boļševiki izvede nu Rēzeknis vysu, kū varēja paspēt, tymā skaitā ari guņsdziesebys apreikuojumū, rytūšū dzeļzaceļa sastuo- vu, telefonu linejis apreikuojumū i tt. Piļsātys saimisteiba atsaroda nūžālojamā stuovūklī, nabeja nikaidu pošpuor- vaļdis organu, vara piļsātā pīderēja kara komandantam. 28.

occupation by Soviet, then German, then again Soviet armed forces, and finally by the Courland Division of the independent Latvian state. Soldiers stationed in the city were not expected to observe high moral standards, hygiene, or respect for the city and its inhabitants. Upon retreat, the Bolsheviks stripped Rēzekne of everything valuable, including firefighting equipment, rolling stock, telephone line apparatus, and more. The city's economy

42. attāls. Latvišu Ūtruos pamatškolas audzietni 1925. godā.

Figure 42. Schoolchildren of the Second Primary School, 1925.



janvarī komandants sasauce dzeivuojuoju sapuļci, kurā tyka izvierzeiti pagaidu dūmis i pagaidu vāldis kandidati, tok pošvāļdeibu vieliešonys nūtyka tik jūlī.

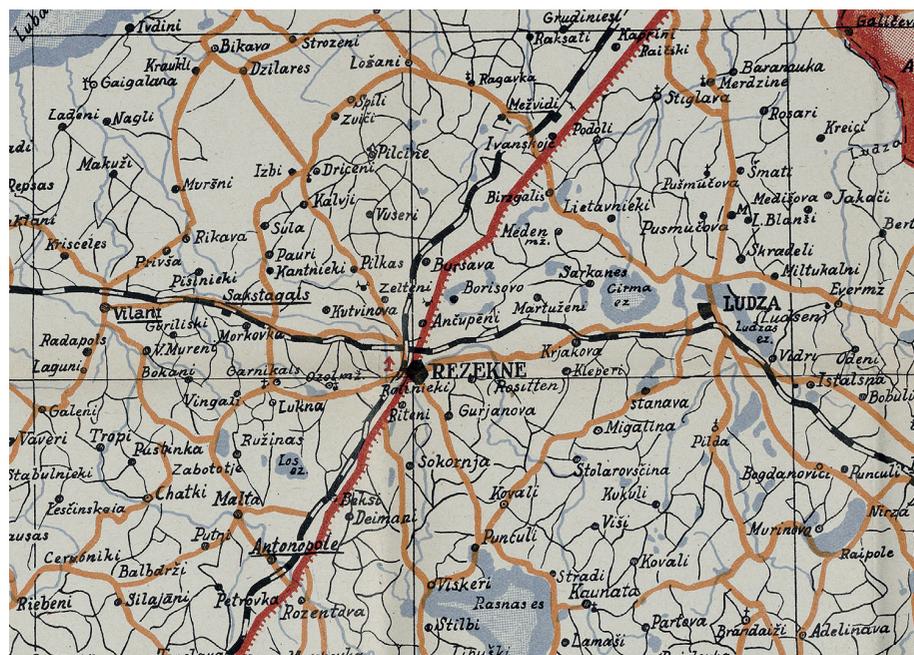
Piec boļševiku aizīšonys piļsātā beja aptvāi 25 tyukstūšys cylvāku. Ar padūmu i Kerenska Pagaidu vāļdeibys laika naudys zeimem nūsariekinuot vaira nabeja īspiejams, bet Latvejis vāļdeibys voi cara laikā emitātuos naudys lelai daļai piļsietnīku nabeja. Rēzeknis saimisteiba beja piļneibā sagrauta, tai tryuka naudys, puortykys rezervu i dagvīlys. Vysys organizacejis, bīdreibys i kooperativi taipoš beja iznycynuoti, deļtam piļsātā beja

was in ruins, self-government was nonexistent, and control rested with the military commandant.

On January 28, 1920, the commandant convened a meeting of residents to nominate candidates for a provisional council and board, but local government elections did not occur until July. After the Bolsheviks' departure, about 25,000 people remained in the city. Soviet and Provisional Government banknotes were no longer accepted, yet many residents lacked Latvian government or tsarist-era currency. The economy was shattered, with severe shortages of money, food, and fuel. All civic organizations, societies,

piļņeibā nu jauna juoorganizej kai sabīdryskuo, tai saimnīcyskuo dzeive. Vysu vēļ vaira sarežģeja kara sakys – tifa i baku epidemejis, kas plūsejuos vysā regionā i pajēme symtim dzeiveibu.

Piļsātā ik pa laikam izacēle namīri, pīmāram, 1920. gods junī tyka ziņuots, ka Rēzeknē izaplota sauklis “Sist policiju un pēc tam žīdus”. Bet 6. junī nūtyka ebreju grautenš. Teoretiski grautenš vīnlaiceigi suocēs vairuokuos vītuos. Suokumā tyka izlaupeits kaidam ebrejam pīdarūšs stuņdinīku veikals, tok dreīži viņ palyka skaidrys, ka grauteni i laupeišona nūteik ari Centraltiergā, cylvāku bors veikalim syta uorā skotlūgus, izlaupeja precis i kasis, pīkuove ebrejus. Kod kuorteibniki saprota, ka sovīm spākim nasaīs izbeigt nakuorteibys, īsaroda piļsātys komandants, policejis prefekts, kurs atkluojis guni nu revolveru, tod tiergā īsaroda piļsātys golva Juoņs Laizāns, kurs aicynuoja arestēt vysys nakuorteibuos īsaisteituos personys. Tyka apcītynuoti četri cylvāki, diveji nu kurūs izarodeja ībraukuši nu Līpuojis i pīdareigi komunistiskajam klubam “III internacionāle”. Vokorā vīnlaiceigi trejuos vītuos atsasuoce nakuorteibys, atskanēja saucīni “sitāt žīdus” i cylvāku bors atsuoce grautenšus. Nūtyka apsaudē cylvāku bora i policejis vydā, cikom tymā pošā laikā daļa nu īdzārušūs garnizona zaldatu pīsavīnuoja augšuoķ mynātajam cylvāku boram. Cikom policeja saudejuos ar tū cylvāku boru, garnizona prišknīks pastateja lūžmetieju, nu kuroo atkluoja breidynūšu guni. Naktī nūtyka kaida dzeivūkļa laupeišonys gadīņs. Cītušūs izmeklēja valdeibys uorsts, kūpā beja dasasacejuši seši īvainuotī, tyka konstatāts, ka izlaupeiti pīci dzeivūkli i 27 veikali,



and cooperatives had been destroyed, necessitating a complete reorganization of public and economic life.

The aftermath of the war intensified the crisis, with typhus and smallpox epidemics ravaging the region and claiming hundreds of lives.

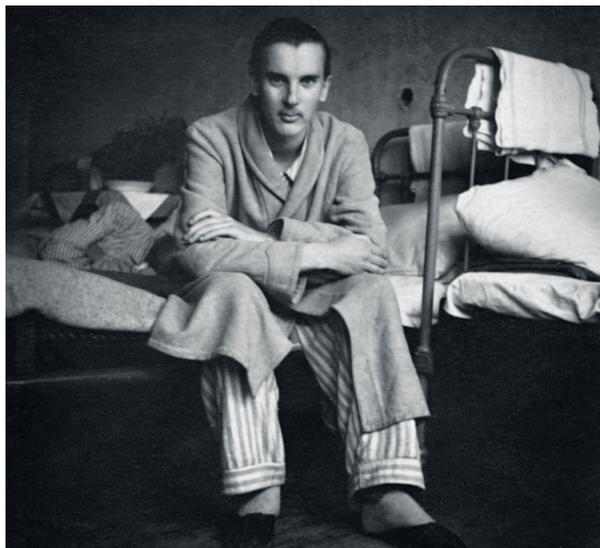
From time to time, disturbances erupted in Rēzekne. In June 1920, reports circulated that the slogan “Beat the police and then the Jews” was spreading through the city. On June 6, a violent riot targeting the Jewish community

43. attāls. Satiksmis ceļu teiklys 1928. godā.

Figure 43. Road network around Rēzekne, 1928.

44. attāls. Rēzeknis infekciju slimnīcys interjers 1930. godūs.

Figure 44. Interior of the Rēzekne Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1930s.



tyka apcītynuotys 16 personys ar salaupitom montom. Aizturātūs vydā lelā daudzumā bejušys ari sīvītis, kurys, laikam zynuodamys, ka byus grauteni, īsarodušys tiergā ar tukšim maisim. Suocūtīs nakuorteibom, juos raudzejušys sagruobt vysu, kū tik var. 17. junī nakuorteibys atsakuortuoja, tyka aplaupeiti i pīkauti vairuoki ebreji, bet vokorā 30–40 ļauds īsalazuši myura sinagogā, nu kurīnis izlaupejuši naudu, svečturus i cytus vierteigus prīškmatus.

Leidzeigi grauteni nūtyka ari Reigā i Daugovpilī, kur tī ik pa laikam atsajaunuoja vėl diveju mīenešu garumā. Bruņuoti uzbrukumi i banditismys turpynuojuos ari

broke out. The unrest seemed to ignite simultaneously in several locations. It began with the looting of a watch shop owned by a Jew but quickly spread to the central market, where crowds smashed shop windows, looted goods and cash registers, and assaulted Jewish residents.

When policemen realized they could not control the situation alone, the city commandant and police prefect arrived on the scene and opened fire with revolvers. The city head, Jānis Laizāns, also appeared at the market, demanding the immediate arrest of all those involved. Four individuals were detained, two of whom had come from Liepāja earlier that morning and were affiliated with the communist club “III Internationale.”

Despite these measures, unrest resumed that evening in three separate locations, accompanied by cries of “Beat the Jews!” The rioting continued, resulting in a shootout between the crowd and the police. At the same time, some drunken soldiers from the local garrison joined the rioters. The garrison commander then fired warning shots from a machine gun, quickly quelling the violence. Following this, the city imposed restrictions on alcohol sales to soldiers.

That night, an attempted apartment robbery was reported. Government doctors examined the victims; in total, six injured people were recorded. Investigations found five looted apartments and 27 looted shops, and 16 people were arrested with stolen goods. Among those detained were women who, apparently forewarned about the approaching riot, had come to the market with empty bags and seized whatever they could when the violence erupted.

Rēzeknē, eipaši intensivi tys izapaude 1921. gods rudiņī, tok vēļ 1933. gods 6. jūlī Latgolys ilā iz sātu sīnu pasaruodeja plakati ar guņskrustu i tekstim “Бей жидов, спасай Латвию!” (“Sit žydus, gluob Latveju”), “*Heil Hitler!*”. Vaineigū aizturēja, tok 15. jūlī leidzeiga satura plakati otkon pasaruodeja piļsātys īluos. Idejiski aiz itūs plakatu sagataveišonys i provokaceju stuovēja Latvejis Komunistiskuo parteja.

Epidemiologiskuo situaceja piec Pirmuo pasaulā kara i Piļsūņu kara ari Krīvejā beja kritiska. Piec reevakuacejis leiguma nūsliegšonys 1920. gods 12. junī Latvejā suoce atsagrīzt biegli, nu kurūs lels skaits slymuoja ar tifu i cytom infekceju slimeibom. Kab īrūbežuotu itūs slimeibu izplateibu Latvejā, 1920. gods junī pi stacejis Rēzekne II tyka nūžūguota 18 hektaru plateiba, kur tyka izveiduots karantinys punkts Latvejis ībrauciejim. Teritorejā tyka izcaltys 40 ākys – barakys, sanitaruos, administrativuos i cytys ākys. Ite cylvāki tyka puorbaudeiti, tī, kas konstateiti kai slymi, tyka nūvasti iz karantinys slimneicu, a puorejūs syuteja iz barakom, pierti i dezinfekceju. Cikom nūtyka medicīniskuo puorbaude i paguoja nūruodeitais karantinys laiks, tyka puorbaudeiti ībraucieju dokumenti, kab vaļstī natyktu īspiejami spīgi voi cyti navāلامي elementi. Barakys tyka caltys naviereigai, bīži viņ tryuka lūgu i durovu, i tūs dzeivuotuojum beja moz aizsardzeibys pret vieju i leitu. Tryuka iudiņa voda, na vysod iudini varēja aizvuoreit, deļtam bīži vajadzēja dzert navuoreitu iudini nu Rēzeknis upis. Tryuka ateju, partū cylvāki bīži kuortuoja sovys vajadzēibys baraku pogolmūs. Karantinā beja paradzāts izvītuot leidz pat 2000 cylvāku, bet bieglu

On June 17, unrest flared again. Several Jews were robbed and beaten, and that evening, a group of 30–40 people broke into the choral synagogue, stealing money, candlesticks, and other valuables.

Similar riots occurred in Riga and Daugavpils, where they periodically flared up for another two months. Armed attacks and banditry continued in Rēzekne, reaching a peak in the autumn of 1921. Even years later, on July 6, 1933, posters bearing swastikas and slogans such as “Бей жидов, спасай Латвию!” (“Beat the Jews, save Latvia!”) and “Heil Hitler!” appeared on the walls of buildings along Latgales Street. Although the perpetrator was caught, similar posters appeared on city streets by July 15. Evidence suggested that the Latvian Communist Party was behind these provocations and the production of the posters.

After the First World War and the Civil War, the epidemiological situation in Russia was critical. Following the signing of the re-evacuation agreement on June 12, 1920, refugees began returning to Latvia, many of them afflicted with typhus and other infectious diseases. To curb the spread of these illnesses, an 18-hectare area near Rēzekne II Station was cordoned off in June 1920, and a quarantine point for arrivals was established. Around 40 buildings were constructed in this zone, including sanitary facilities, administrative offices, and barracks, where all incoming persons to the Republic of Latvia were housed.

Upon arrival, people underwent medical examinations. Those found to be ill were transferred to a quarantine hospital, while the healthy were sent to the barracks, bathhouse, and disinfection areas. During the



45. attāls. Pimineklis Latvejis atbreivuošonys ceļņuos krytušus karaveiru pimiņai 2020. godā

Figure 45. Monument to soldiers fallen in the battles for Latvian independence, 2020.

skaits biži viņ sasnēdze 4000 cylvāku. 1922. gods pavasarī 16–18% karantinā ilyktūs cylvāku tyka konstatātys saslimšonys. Karantina tyka slāgta 1924. godā. Nu 1920. da 1924. goda cauri tai guoja vaira nakai 160 tyukstūšys cylvāku. Piec karantyns sliegšonys juos teritorejā beja izvītuotys 9. Rēzeknis kuojinīku pulka vīneibys, bet Ūtruo pasaulā kara laikā vuociši ite izveiduoja kara giustekņū nūmetni, kurū piečuok izmontuoja ari Sorkonuo armeja.

1920. gods apreli Kūrzemis divizejis lazaretis (atsaroda Rēzeknis amatnīceibys skolā) veneriskūs slimeibu nūdalis uorsts ziņuoja, ka pi juo kotru dīnu it 10–15 karaveiri ar veneriskajom slimeibom. Gondreiž vysa komandanta komanda slymuoja ar veneriskajom slimeibom. Kab aparuoitu nalykumeigū prostituteju, tyka veikts reids ebreja

quarantine period, arrivals' documents were checked to prevent the entry of potential spies or other undesirable individuals. The barracks were poorly constructed, often lacking windows and doors, and offering little protection from wind and rain. There was no water supply system, and boiling water was not always feasible, so people often drank untreated water from the nearby Rēzekne River. Latrines were absent, and individuals frequently relieved themselves in the barrack yards.

Although the quarantine center was designed to accommodate up to 2,000 people, the number of refugees often swelled to 4,000. In spring 1922, medical checks revealed that 16–18% of quarantined individuals were ill. The quarantine center operated until 1924, during which more than 160,000 people passed through. After its closure, units of the 9th Rēzekne Infantry Regiment were stationed on the site. During the Second World War, the Germans established a prisoner-of-war camp there; this was later also used by the Red Army.

In April 1920, the physician of the venereal diseases department at the Courland Division infirmary (located at the Rēzekne Vocational School) reported receiving 10–15 soldiers infected with venereal diseases daily. Almost the entire command staff suffered from such infections. To combat illegal prostitution, a raid was conducted at a masked ball, where 12 women suspected of prostitution were detained within half an hour, and 35 women were summoned to the division infirmary for examination. Fourteen women were diagnosed with venereal diseases, primarily syphilis, although the health

Pullina masku ballē, kur pusstundis laikā tyka aizturātys 12 sīvītis, par kuruom beja aizdūmys par prostituteju, bet 35 sīvītis tyka aicynuotys iz divizejis lazareti puorbaudei. Rezultatā 14 sīvītem tyka diagnosticātys veneriskuos sli-meibys, puorsvorā sifiliss, bet “daudzu” veseleibys stuo-vūklis nabeja iz reizis identificejams. Piec ituos operacejis slimeibys gadīņu skaits karaveiru vydā asūt sasamaznyuojs.

1921. gods junī sanitaruo komiseja izsprīde, ka sīvītis, kurys vysmoz piec diveju līcinīku saceituo byus nūsa-dorbuojušys ar prostituteju, iz prišku tiks registrātys par prostitutom. Kab sīvīte tyktu izjimta nu registra, beja juoīsnādž diveju golvuotuoju paraksteits lyugums, kurā sīvīte atsasaceja nu prostitutejis, i tod turpynuoja byut policejis uzraudzeibā divejus mienešus.

Leidz 1930. godam pošvaļdeibys Latvejā dorbuojuos piec Krīvejis piļsātu lykuma 1917. gods varianta, saska-ņā ar kurū lāmumu pījimšonys vara pīderēja piļsātys padūmei, bet izpyldvarys – piļsātys vaļdei. Rēzeknis piļ-sātys pagaidu vaļde suoce dorbu 1920. gods 26. janvarī, bet pagaidu padūme tyka apstyprynuota 13. februari. Rēzeknē tyka īcalti 30 padūmis lūcekli, i 4. julī nūtyka dūmis vieliešonys. Rēzeknis aprīnka policejis prišķnīks tyka īcalts jau 1919. gods 11. novembrī, i juo kanturs dor-buojuos Atašīnē leidz pat Rēzeknis atbreivuošonai. 1920. gods 10. martā tyka īcalts Rēzeknis prefekts. Suokumā latvišu volūda administrativajuos īstuoedēs nabeja obli-gata. Krīvu volūdys lītuošona oficialajā sarakstē nabeja vālama, bet atseviškūs gadīņūs beja piļaunama, sovpus latgalīšu volūdu varēja lītuot kai oficialajā sarakstē, tai sludnyuojumūs i nūruoedēs. Tyka nūsaceits, ka īriednim

status of many could not be immediately determined. Following this operation, the incidence of venereal dis-eases among soldiers reportedly declined.

In June 1921, the sanitary commission decided that any woman accused by at least two witnesses of engaging in prostitution would henceforth be registered as a prosti-tute. To be removed from this register, a woman had to submit a petition signed by two guarantors renouncing prostitution and had to remain under police supervision for an additional two months.

Until 1930, local governments in Latvia operated under the 1917 edition of the Russian city laws, which assigned legislative power to the city council and executive power to the city board. The provisional board of Rēzekne began functioning on January 26, 1920, and the provisional coun-cil was approved on February 13. Rēzekne's city council consisted of 30 members, with elections held on July 4.

The Rēzekne district police chief was appointed on November 11, 1919, and his office operated in Atašiene until the liberation of Rēzekne. On March 10, 1920, the Rēzekne prefect was appointed.

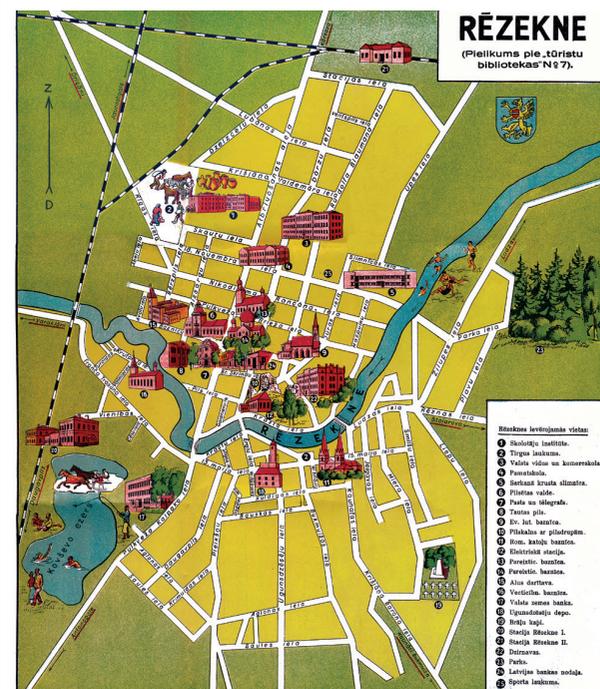
At first, Latvian was not mandatory in administrative institutions. While the use of Russian in official corre-spondence was discouraged, it was still allowed in certain cases. Latgalian could be used in official correspondence as well as in advertisements and signage, and officials were required to accept applications written in Latgalian. City council meetings were conducted in both Latvian and Russian, but from 1921 onwards, city board protocols were recorded only in Latvian.

46. attāls. Shematiskais piļsātys plāns iz 1936. godu.

Figure 46. Tourist plan of Rēzekne, 1936.

juopījam latgaliski raksteiti īsnāgumi. Piļsātys vaļdis dorbs tyka veikts latvīšu i krīvu volūdā, bet piļsātys vaļdis protokols, suocūt ar 1921. godu, ir tik latvīšu volūdā. Daudzvolūdeiba nabeja pa pruotam piļneigi vysim, i piļsātys dūmis lāmums 1920. gods novembrī iz prišku izlikt īlu nūsaukumus trejuos volūduos – latvīšu, krīvu i ebreju – daļā sabīdreibys izraiseja lelu sašutumū.

Boļševiku maineitī īlu nūsaukumi suokumā tyka puormaineiti iz nūsaukumu pyrma revolucejis, latvyskojūt tūs i mainūt tik atseviškom īlom, bet 1923. godā pīcys centraluos īlys tyka puorsauktys – Leluo Nikolaja īla iz zīmēlim nu tyta tyka puorsaukta par Atbreivuošonys aleju, Daugovpiļš šoseja (šudiņ – Atbreivuošonys alejis pūsmys Rēzeknis upis kreisajā krostā) par Kolpaka īlu, Leluo Ludzys īla par Latgolys prospektu (Latgolys īla), Vazzālis īla par Vīneibys īlu (Breiveibys īla), Augšpiļš īla par Bruoļu Skryndu īlu. 20. g. s. suokuos Latgolys īla beja vysbīžuok puorsauktuo Rēzeknis īla: suokumā saukta par Centralū īlu, 19. godu symta beiguos tei dabuoja Leluos Ludzys īlys nūsaukumu (krīvu vol.: *Большая Люцинская*), 1912. godā puorsaukta par Stolipina prospektu (krīvu vol.: *Стольпинский проспект*), 1917. i 1918. godā pameišus pīmynāta kai Leluo īla (vuocu vol.: *Haupt Straße*, krīvu vol.: *Большая*), Breiveibys īla voi prospekts (krīvu vol.: *Свободы*), Ludzys īla (vuocu vol.: *Luziner Straße*), sovpus nu 1920. da 1923. goda Leluo Ludzys īla voi prospekts. Par Latgolys prospektu īla tyka saukta da 1934. goda, kod dabuoja 15. maja īlys nūsaukumu, 1940. godā tei tyka par 17. juņa īlu, 1941. godā otkon par 15. maja īlu, bet 1945. godā otkon par 17. juņa īlu, i nu 1989. goda



This multilingual approach was not universally welcomed. In particular, the city council's November 1920 decision to display street names in three languages, Latvian, Russian, and Yiddish, provoked strong indignation in the press.

The street names changed by the Bolsheviks initially reverted to their pre-revolutionary names, with Latinized spellings and changes made only to individual streets.



īla dabuojuse sovu niulejū nūsaukumu. Īlu puorsaukšona turpynuojuos ari piec 1923. goda, tok leluokuo puorsaukšona nūtyka piec 1934. gods 15. maja Kārļa Ulmaņa apvārsuma.

Dzeivuotuoji

Koč ari Rēzekne kara laikā daudz nabeja cītuse – būjuotys četrus ceglu i 21 kūka sāta, dzeivuotuoju skaits saleidzynuojumā ar pyrnskara laiku beja sasamaznuojys iz pusi. 1920. gods junī Rēzeknē beja 9997 dzeivuotuoji. Latvišu eipatsvors pamosam pīauga, bet cytu tauteibu, par pīmāru, pūļu i ebreju, eipatsvors sasamaznuoja. Tai 1920. godā Rēzeknē beja 4198 ebreji, bet 1935. godā tik 3342. 1930. godā piļsātā beja 12 680 dzeivuotuoju, nu kurūs 36% beja latviši i 28% ebreji. 1935. godā Rēzeknē

However, in 1923, five central streets were renamed: Lielā Nikolaja Street north of the bridge became Atbrīvošanas Aleja; the Daugavpils highway (today's Atbrīvošanas Aleja south of the bridge) was renamed Kolpaka Street; Lielā Ludzas Street became Latgales Prospekts (Latgale Street); Vакzāles Street was renamed Vienības Street (Brīvības Street); and Augš-Pils Street became Brāļu Skrindu Street.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Latgales Street was the most frequently renamed street in Rēzekne. Initially, it was known simply as the central street. By the late 19th century, it had acquired the name Large Ljutsin Street (Russian: Большая Люцинская). In 1912, it was renamed Stolypin's Prospect (Столыпинский проспект). During 1917 and 1918, the street was variously called Large Street (German: Haupt Straße, Russian: Большая), Freedom Street or Prospect (Russian: Свободы), and Ludza Street (German: Luziner Straße). From 1920 to 1923, it was known again as Lielā Ludzas Street or Prospect. The street was named Latgale Prospect until 1934, when it was renamed 15. maija Street. In 1940, it became 17. jūnija Street, then reverted to 15. maija Street in 1941, and once more changed to 17. jūnija Street in 1945. Since 1989, it has held its current name.

Street renaming continued after 1923, with the largest wave occurring following Kārlis Ulmanis' coup on May 15, 1934.

Population

Although Rēzekne itself had not suffered extensive physical damage during the war, only four stone houses and

47. attāls. Rēzeknis komercškolas audziekni atsapyuš pi upis 1930. godūs.

Figure 47. Students of Rēzekne Commercial School by the Rēzekne River, 1930s.



48. attāls. Latgališu bīdreibys noms 1920. godūs.

Figure 48. Latgalian Cultural Organisation House, 1920s.

dzeivuoja 13 139 dzeivuojuoju, nu kurūs 44% beja latvīši, 25% ebreji, bet 19% krīvi.

Latvejis vaļsts pastuoviešonys pirmajā desmitgadē daudzi ebreji izalaseja puorsaceļt iz Reigu voi dūtīs iz Palestinu. 1930. gods martā Rēzeknē suoce izīt humoristiskys izdavums רעזישער אדמשא (Režicer Ašmodai, jid.: Rēzeknis satans), tok oktobrī tuo izdūšona tyka aizligta i turpynuojuos Daugovpili. Piec Ulmaņa apvārsuma pasastyprynuoja ebreju diskriminaceja, i 1936. godā politiskuo policeja nu Rēzeknis ziņuoja, ka ebreji syudzuos, ka jī nadreikst isaguoduot nakustamūs eipašumus i ka teik izlykti ari irūbežuojuumi tierdznīceibai, bet latvīši itū vaļdeibys politiku atbolsta i izsoka nūceju, ka irūbežuojuumi

21 wooden houses being damaged, the city's population had been halved compared to the pre-war period. By June 1920, 9,997 inhabitants were registered in Rēzekne. Over time, the proportion of Latvians in the city gradually increased, while those of other ethnic groups, such as Poles and Jews, decreased. For example, in 1920 there were 4,198 Jews in Rēzekne, but by 1935 their number had fallen to 3,342.

In 1930, the city's population was 12,680, with Latvians comprising 36% and Jews 28%. By 1935, Rēzekne had 13,139 inhabitants, including 44% Latvians, 25% Jews, and 19% Russians. During the first decade of Latvian independence, many Jews chose to relocate to Riga or emigrate to Palestine.

In March 1930, a humorous Yiddish publication, יאדמשא רעזישער (Rezhicer Ashmodai – "Satan of Rēzekne"), began circulation in Rēzekne. However, its publication was banned in October that year and subsequently continued in Daugavpils. Following Kārlis Ulmanis' 1934 coup, discrimination against Jews intensified. In 1936, the political police in Rēzekne reported that Jewish residents were complaining about restrictions preventing them from acquiring real estate and beginning to limit trade. At the same time, many Latvians expressed support for these policies, hoping for further tightening of restrictions on Jews.

In 1937, the Jewish owner of Rēzekne's cinema was forced, probably through fictitious means, to re-register the cinema with a Latvian owner. Economically, about one-third of Jewish families in the early 1920s struggled

ebrejiem tiks vēl vaira pastyprynuoti. 1937. godā Rēzeknis kino saiminīks, ebrejs, beja spīsts, vystycamuok, fiktivā veidā, kino puorregistrēt iz latvīti. Aptyvai trešuo daļa ebreju saimu 20. g. s. 20. godu suokuos navarēja segt sovus pamata izdavumus, bet, nu ūtrys pusis, ebreji ari cīši aktivi īsasaisteja Rēzeknis politiskajā, socialajā i kulturys dzeivē.

Ari vacticeibnīku kūpīna aktivi īsasaisteja sabīdryskejā dzeivē. 1920. gods novembrī Rēzeknē nūtyka 1. Latvejis vacticeibnīku kongress.

Ryupnīceiba

1935. godā Rēzeknē dorbuojuos 425 ryupnīceibys uzjāmumi, nūzeimeiguokuo nūzare beja apgierbu i apovu ražuošona, četreiz mozuok beja puorstuovāta byuvryupnīceiba, kam sekuoja metalryupnīceiba, kūkryupnīceiba i puortykys ryupnīceiba. Kūpumā 9% dzeivuotuoju beja nūdarbynuoti ryupnīceibā i tikpat tierdznīceibā, 8% – vaļsts i pošvaļdeibys dorbā, 6% beja muojkolpuotuoji, 3% nūdarbynuoti transporta sferā i 3% lauksaimisteibā. Leluokais nu Rēzeknis uzjāmumu beja Manteifeļa ols dareitova, kur beja nūdarbynuoti ap 50 struodniku. Rēzeknē dorbuojuos ari vēl vīna ols dareitova, spirta fabrika, uodu apstruodis fabrika, zīpu fabrika, vairuokys ellis spīstuvys, treis dziernovys, treis ti-pografejis, maizis captuve i kūppīnuotova.

Izgleiteiba

1935. godā Rēzeknē beja 21 škola: 11 vydsškolys, tūs vydā četrys gimnazejis (Rēzeknis vaļsts gimnazeja, pūļu, krīvu

to cover basic expenses. Despite this, Jews remained very active in Rēzekne's political, social, and cultural life.

The Old Believer community was also actively engaged in public affairs. In November 1920, Rēzekne hosted the 1st Latvian Old Believers' Congress.

Industries

In 1935, Rēzekne was home to 425 industrial enterprises, with the production of clothing and footwear constituting the most significant sector. Construction was represented to a much lesser extent, about four times smaller, followed by metallurgy, woodworking, and the food industry. Approximately 9% of the population was employed in industry, and an equal percentage worked in trade. State and local government employment accounted for 8%, domestic servants made up 6%, while 3% worked in transport and another 3% in agriculture.

The largest industrial enterprise in Rēzekne was Manteufel's brewery, which employed around 50 workers. Additionally, the city hosted another brewery, a distillery, a leather processing factory, a soap factory, several oil presses, three mills, three printing houses, a bakery, and a cooperative dairy.

Education

Regarding education, 1935 saw 21 schools operating in Rēzekne, including 11 secondary schools. Among these were four gymnasiums, the state gymnasium and the

49. attāls. Rēzeknis upis ainova
1930. godūs Vitālija Kalvāna
gleznā.

Figure 49. Rēzekne River in
1930s by Vitālijs Kalvāns.



i ebreju gimnazejis), Valsts komercškola, Valsts skoluo-
tuoju instituts, krīvu pedagogiskais instituts, tehnikums,
orūdškola, Latgolys tautys universitate ar Rēzeknis tautys
konservatoreju, septenis pamatškols i treis papyldu ško-
lys. Bez piļsātys vaļdis bibliotekys Rēzeknē dorbuojuos
ari pīcys mozuokys bibliotekys. Piļsātys vaļdis nomā dor-
buojuos školu muzejs, laseitova i biblioteka, kurā beja
atrūnamys ari vuiceibu gruomotys, kurys izmontuoja
tryuceigūs dzeivuotuoju bārni, kuri navarēja atsaļaut jau-
nu gruomotu īguodi. Rēzeknē beja diveji teatri, vīns nu
tūs – Latgolys teatris, kurs ar sovom izruodem gasteja na
tik vysūs Latgolys nūstyturūs, tok ari Vydzemē.

Kultura i atpyuta

1925. godā Rēzeknē nūtyka Pymī Latgolys dzišmu svātki,
bet 20. g. s. 30. godūs dorbuojuos aktiva muokslinīku kūpa,
kurā beja Francisks Varslavāns (1899–1949), Arvīds Egle
(1905–1977), Vitālijs Kalvāns i cyti pazeistami muokslinīki.

Pasasokūt vītejūs vacticeibnīku zyrgkūpeibys tradi-
cejom, Rēzekne beja tykuse pi plotys atpazeistameibys
ar sovom zyrgu sacēseibom. Kotru godu Jaunuo goda
dīnā piec Jūlija kalendara (14. janvari) Rēzeknē nūtyka
godatiergs, zyrgu tierdzeņš, zyrgu skrišonus sacēseibys
iz aizsolušuo Rēzeknis azara. Vierīneigys zyrgu sacē-
seibys iz Rēzeknis azara lada nūtyka jau nu 1926. gods
vairuokys reizis godā, tok ir līceibys, ka taidys sacē-
seibys Rēzeknē nūtyka jau 19. g. s. Sacēseibys Rēzeknē
organizēja Armejis zyrgu sporta klubs. Tamuos puorsvo-
rā pīsadaleja jauni zyrgi, kuri cytaiži veice dorba zyrgu

Polish, Russian, and Jewish gymnasiums, alongside the
state commercial school, the state teachers' institute,
the Russian Pedagogical Institute, a technical school,
and a vocational school. The city also had the Latgale
People's University, which housed the Rēzekne People's
Conservatory. In addition, there were seven primary
schools and three supplementary schools.

Cultural life

Cultural life was supported by several libraries: the city
board library and five smaller libraries across the city.
The city board building also contained a school museum,
reading room, and library, which provided textbooks to
children from impoverished families unable to afford
their own.

Rēzekne had two theaters, including the Latgale Theater,
which toured not only throughout Latgale but also Livland,
bringing performances to a broad regional audience.

In 1925, the First Latgalian Song Festival took place
in Rēzekne, and in the 1930s, an active group of artists,
including Francisks Varslavāns (1899–1949), Arvīds Egle
(1905–1977), Vitālijs Kalvāns, and other well-known ar-
tists, worked here.

Thanks to the local Old Believers' horse breeding tra-
ditions, Rēzekne gained widespread recognition for its
horse races. Every year on New Year's Day, according
to the Julian calendar (January 14), a fair, a horse mar-
ket, and horse races on the frozen Lake Rēzekne took
place. Large-scale horse races on the ice of Lake Rēzekne

50. attāls. Zyrģu skrīšonus sacēņseibu plakats 1940. godā.

Figure 50. Horse competition on Lake Rēzekne, 1940.

ARMIJAS ZIRĢU SPORTA KLUBS

riko



**RIKŠOŠANAS
SACĪKSTES**

1940. gada **28.** janvāri un **4.** februāri
RĒZEKNĒ, uz pilsētas ezera

Sākums abās dienās plkst. 10.30

Godalgu un premiju suma par abām dienām apm.

Ls 3000

Ieejas maksa Ls 0.55

Zirģu pietiekāna Rēzeknē, Kazino viesnīca 26. janvāri un 2. febr.,
no plkst. 10–18, bet 27. janv. un 3. febr. no plkst. 10–15, obligā-
toriski uzrādīt zirģu dokumentus

no personas, izskatīt motokri Olimpiskam fēderam

KLUBA VALDE

aizdavumus. Piec sacēņseibu rezultātu tyka atlaseiti zyrģi i vaislai, i Reigys hipodromam. Dīnā pyrma sacēņseibu iz lada tyka izlykta vīnu versti (Krīvejis versts – 1066,8

took place several times a year starting from 1926, but there is evidence that such competitions were already taking place in Rēzekne in the 19th century. The Army Horse Sports Club organized races in Rēzekne. Most of the horses participating in the races were young horses, who performed workhorse duties the rest of the time. According to the results of the competitions, horses were selected for both breeding and the Riga Hippodrome. The day before the race, a one-verst (Russian verst: 1066.8m) long track with a judge's stand was set up on the ice. Both participants and spectators came from near and far; those living closer came by sleigh, but from farther away, spectators arrived by train. Long lines of sleighs formed on the main streets.

At ten o'clock in the morning, spectators began gathering at the hippodrome, which had been set up on the frozen surface of Lake Rēzekne near the railway station. The entire area was cordoned off by soldiers who checked tickets at the entrances, while those unable to afford tickets sought vantage points along the lake shore to watch the races. According to eyewitness accounts, most men wore fur hats and coats, while women were dressed in sheepskin coats and shawls, with the rubber boots then fashionable on their feet and handbags in hand. The racing began with younger, less experienced horses and progressed to older and more seasoned competitors.

The tradition of horse racing on the ice of Lake Rēzekne continued even after the occupation of the Republic of Latvia. Remarkably, some residents still recall witnessing these races as late as the 1960s.

metri) gara trase ar tīsneša tribīni. Dalinīki i skateituoji beja nu tyvys i tuoluokys apļeicīnis, tyvuok dzeivojūši īsaroda rogovuos, bet skateituoji nu tuoluoku vītu – ar vilčīni. Iz golvonūs īlu izaveiduoja garys rogovu ryndys.

Desmitūs nu reita skateituoji suoce ījimt sovys vītys hipodromā, kas atsaroda iz lada pi dzeļžaceļa stacejis. Apleicīni apjēme karaveiri, kuri puorbaudeja beletus, bet skateituoji, kuri navarēja nūpierkt beletus, vaicuoja piec ārtu vītu, kur vāruot sacēņseibys azara krostūs. Kai stuosteja oculīcinīks, leluokuo daļa veirišu beja zvieruodu capurēs i kažukūs, bet sīvitem beja vušku uodys kažuki i deči, bet kuojuos, piec mūdis, beja gumejis zuoboki, a rūkuos – mozuos sūmenis. Pymī skrēja jau nuoki zyrgi, pamosam puorīmūt iz vacuokajim i pīredziejušuokajim.

Rēzeknis azara zyrgu sacēņseibu tradiceja turpynuojuos ari piec Latvejis Republikys okupacejis, i vēļ šudiņ ir cylvāki, kas 60. godūs beja kluotyng zyrgu sacēņseibuos iz Rēzeknis azara lada.

Piļsātys teritoreja i apbyuve

1923. godā tyka apstyprynuoti jaunī piļsātys rūbeži i piļsātys plateiba nu 478 hektaru pīauga da 635,33 hektaru. Piļsātai tyka pīvīnuota Pleikšņu sādža storp niulejū Atbreivuošonys aleja i Saulis īlu, Kovšu azars, dzeļžaceļa staceja Rēzekne I kūpā ar Slobodu, staceja Rēzekne II kūpā ar Slobodu pi tuos, Podgorodišis i Kļovu sādžys storp dzeļžaceļu i piļsātu, daļa nu Stučevys muižys zemu nu karantyns teritoreju. 1927. godā piļsātai tyka



City Territory and Development

In 1923, new boundaries for the city of Rēzekne were approved, expanding its area from 478 hectares to 635.33 hectares. Several surrounding territories were incorporated into the city, including the village of Pleikšņi (then located between Atbrīvošanas Aleja and Saules Street), Lake Rēzekne, Rēzekne I railway station and the adjacent Sloboda, Rēzekne II Station with its nearby Sloboda, and the villages of Podgorodishche and Kļovas (situated between the railway and the city), as well as portions of the Stučeva manor lands and the quarantine zone. Further

51. attāls. Aina vīta pi piļsātys dziernovu 1930. godūs.

Figure 51. Scenery near the watermill, 1930s.



52. attāls. Kuldīgas iela 1920. gados.

Figure 52. Kuldīgas Street, 1920s.

davīnuotys zemis nu Stučevys i Vīpingys muižom (šudin – teritoreja storp 18. novembra īlu i Moskovys–Ventspīšs dzeļžaceļa lineju). Davīnuotuos zemis tyka sadaleitys 400 apbyuvis gobolūs, kuo rezultatā piļsātā īvārojamai sasamazynuoja dzeivūkļu īris moksa.

1923. godā 90% sātu beja vīnstuovu, 39% dzeivūkļu beja elektrība, 41 dzeivūklī (nu 1813) beja centraluo apkure, pusei dzeivūkļu atejis atsaroda pogolmā. Leluokuo daļa dzeivuojuojuo dzeramū iudini vys vēļ dabuoja nu upis, ari daļa nu kanalizacejis tyka izlaista upē, bet puorejū izvede bucuos.

1930. godā tyka pījimts piļsātys nūlykums, kas pīpraseja kotram sātys eipašnikam diveju godu laikā iz sova

expansion took place in 1927, when additional lands from the Stučeva and Vīpinga manors, corresponding to the area between 18. novembra Street and the Moscow–Ventspils railway line—were annexed. The newly added territory was divided into 400 building plots, which significantly reduced apartment rental prices in the city.

In 1923, 90% of houses in Rēzekne were single-story buildings, and only 39% of apartments had electricity. Out of a total of 1,813 apartments, just 41 were equipped with central heating, and in about half of the apartments, toilets were located in the courtyards. Most residents still obtained drinking water from the Rēzekne River, into which part of the city’s sewage was discharged, while the rest was collected and transported in barrels.

In 1930, city regulations were issued requiring each homeowner to construct and maintain a sidewalk in front of their property at their own expense within two years. However, the regulations did not specify technical standards, so sidewalks were built using a wide range of materials, such as asphalt, concrete, bricks, crushed stone, or even wood. Many homeowners failed to comply with the requirement, and even by 1934, sidewalks were still lacking in many parts of the city. A more comprehensive improvement of street infrastructure took place in 1936 in preparation for the II Latvian Harvest Festival, which was held in Rēzekne. Streets in the exhibition area (18. novembra, Dārzu, Lubānas, and Zemnieku streets, along with nearby alleys) were paved and renovated, ditches were cleaned, missing bridges were constructed, road surfaces were repaired, and sidewalks were installed.

riekina izceļt i uzturēt trotuaru pi sovys sātys. Tai kai nūlykumā nabeja nūruodeitys tehniskuos detalis, sātu eipašņiki varēja izbyuvēt trotuaru nu vysaidu materialu, apkluojūt tūs ar asfaltu, betonu, ceglim, drupynuotim akminim, pat kūku, bet leluokuo daļa sātu saiminiku tai ari nabeja izpiļdejuši praseibu i daudzi trotuari nabeja izbyuvāti ari 1934. godā. 1936. godā Rēzeknē nūtyka II Latvejis Pļuovis svātiki, kam par gūdu izstuoDIS apleicinē tyka izbrugātys i sakuortuotys īlys (šudiņ – 18. novembra, Duorzu, Lubuonys i Zemņiku īlys, ari tyvuokuos šķār-sīlys), tyka izteireiti gruovi, īreikuoti tryukstūši tilteni, salobuots brugis i izkluoti trotuari.

1922. godā tyka pījimts lāmums napīšķiert zemi piļ-sātys parka izveidošonai. Tymā laikā piļsātā beja vairuoki mozi parki: aiz pareizticeigūs bazneicys atsaroda vacuokais parks ar prūdu, i iz piļskolna ari beja parks, kuru beja plānuots atteisteit tuoļuok. 1932. godā tyka nūlamts nūjaukt ākys piļskolnā, kuruos tymā laikā dzeivuojuši septeni cyl-vāki. Piļskolns tyka apstateits ar kūkim i labīkuortuots. 1936. godā pi Vipingys lauksaimisteibys školys jau beja izstruo-duots projekts piļsātys parkam. Bez tuo piļsātā vairuokuos vītuoš tyka īreikuoti apstatejumi, meža dīnuos tyka īstateiti kūki gar ilom i piļsātys zaļajuos zonuos. Rēzeknis upis krostūs beja vairuokys mauduošonuos vītys i laivu nūma.

Byuvnīceibys uzplaukums

Storpkaru periods beja aktivs byuvnīceibys laiks. 1922. godā apmāram niulejuo Rēzeknis Sporta puorvaļdis sporta laukuma vitā tyka izcalts Armejis Sporta kluba



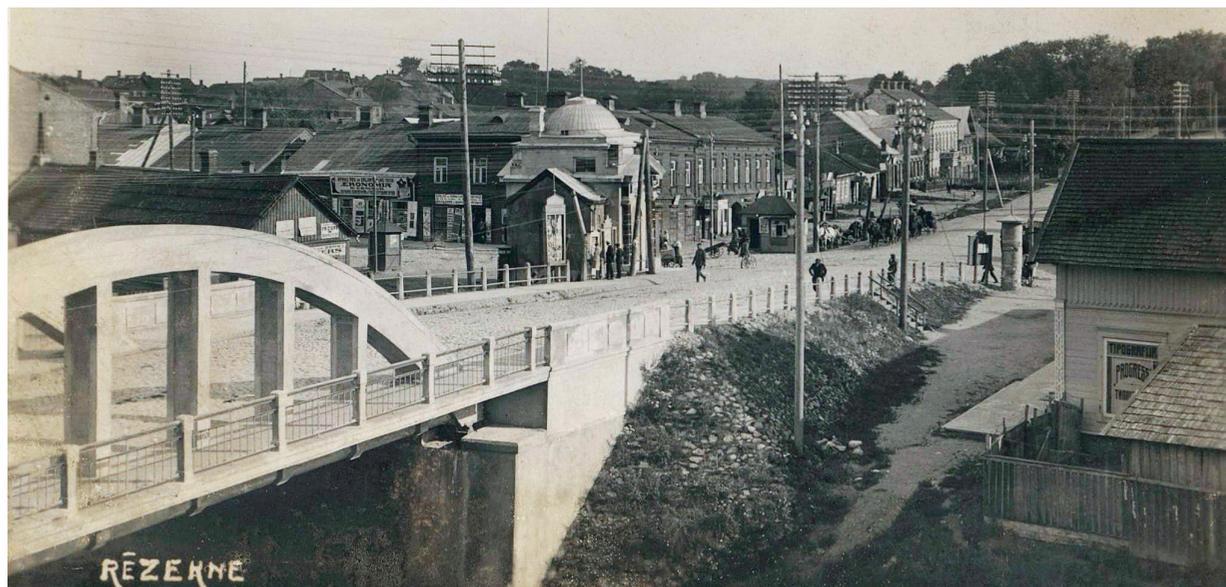
53. attāls. Storpkaru perioda atsagums iz kaidys nu Atbreivuošonys alejis sātu fasadem 2023. godā.

Figure 53. Shop name fresco on Atbrivošanas Aleja, 2023.

In 1922, a decision was made not to allocate land specifically for the creation of a city park. At that time, Rēzekne already had several small parks: the oldest, featuring a pond, was located behind the Orthodox Church, and another was situated on the castle mound, which was intended for further development. In 1932, a decision was made to demolish the buildings on the castle mound, home to seven residents at the time, in order to landscape the area and plant trees. By 1936, a project had already been developed for a new city park near the Vipinga Agricultural School. In addition to these initiatives, green spaces were arranged in various parts of the city, and trees were planted along streets and in green zones during forest day events. Several swimming areas and boat rentals were available along the banks of the Rēzekne River.

54. attāls. Atbreivuošonys alejis krystuojums i tylts puor Rēzeknis upi 1930. godūs.

Figure 54. Bridge and junction near Atbrivošanas Aleja, 1930s.



sporta laukums, kur tyka ģreikuota estrade i nūsarysnyuoja Rēzeknis Dzīšmu svātki, sporta pasuokumi, daļa nu Pļuovis svātku nūtikšonu i cyti pasuokumi.

Sūpluok sporta laukumam, apmāram storp Slimneicys, Raiņa i Upis ģlom, tyka izcalts 30 hektaru lels piļsātys lidlauks. 1924. godā tyka izcalta āka 9. Rēzeknis kuojinīku pulkam (šudiņ – Dzintaru ģla 7).

1925. gods 18. novembrī piļsātys katuoļu kopūs (myusu dīnuos – Mīra ģlys kopi) svineigi atkluoja pīminekli Latvejis atbreivuošonys ceīņuos krytušajim karaveirim, kurū projektēja slovonuokais latvīšu arhitekts Eižens Laube. Tys

Construction Boom

The interwar period was a time of active construction in Rēzekne. In 1922, the Army Sports Club established a sports field at the location of today's Rēzekne Sports Administration grounds. A stage was erected there, serving as a venue for Rēzekne song festivals, sports competitions, segments of the Harvest Festival, and other public events. Adjacent to the field, roughly between Slimnīcas, Raiņa, and Upes streets, a city airport was built. In 1924, a building for the 9th Rēzekne Infantry



beja veļteits 115 karaveirim, kuri kryta Breiveibys ceīņuos. Sūpluok breiveibys ceineituojim kopūs paglobuoti ari 15 vuocu armejis karaveiri, i storpkaru laikā ite izveiduoti ostoni kopi: katuoļu, luterāņu, vacticeibnīku, baptistu, adventistu, bruoļu draudzis, garnizona i piļsātys breivkopi. Kopsātys paplašņuoja 1934. godā, kod piļsāta pišķeire zemi i katuoļu, i luterāņu draudzei kopu paplašņuošonai.

1927. godā Pāvils Pavlovs (1882–1977) tyka Rēzeknis pošvaldeibys arhitekta omotā i aktivi īsasaisteja piļsātys āku projektiešonā i rekonstrukcejā. 1929. godā pēc Pāvila Pavlova projekta tyka pabeigta Latgolys Tautys piļš, puorbyuvejūt asūšū Losāna sabīdryskū saītu nomu. Āka tyka cīši pūsteita gaisa uzbrukumā 1944. godā i beja vīna nu pyrmūs, kū piec kara atjaunuoja vuocu kara giustekni. Taipoš piec Pavlova projekta 1927. godā Latgolys i Andreja Upīša īlys styurī divstuoovu dzeivuojamū āku puorbyuvēja

Regiment was constructed (Dzintaru Street 7). On November 18, 1925, a solemn unveiling ceremony was held at the city's Catholic cemetery (now Miera Iela Cemetery) for a monument dedicated to the 115 soldiers who died in the Latvian War of Independence. The monument was designed by the renowned Latvian architect Eižens Laube (1880–1967). In addition to the freedom fighters, 15 German soldiers were also buried in the cemetery. During the interwar years, eight cemeteries were established in Rēzekne: Catholic, Lutheran, Old Believer, Baptist, Adventist, Moravian, garrison, and city public cemeteries. In 1934, the cemetery grounds were expanded when the city granted additional land to both the Catholic and Lutheran congregations.

In 1927, Pavel Pavlov (1882 – 1977) took up the position of Rēzekne municipal architect and actively worked on designing and rebuilding city buildings. In 1929, according to Pavel Pavlov's project, the Latgale People's Palace was completed by rebuilding the existing Losāns public gathering house. The building suffered greatly in 1944 due to air raids and was one of the first to be restored by German prisoners of war after the war.

As part of Pavlov's project, in 1927, a two-story residential house was rebuilt as a Jewish school at the corner of Latgales and Andreja Upīša streets; this has not survived to this day. In the same year, the horse postal station built in 1836 was rebuilt as the Rēzekne City Board building. This reconstruction caused some discussions and dissatisfaction because, according to some specialists, the most beautiful building in the city was spoiled. As part

55. attāls. Rēzeknis komercškola 1930. godūs.

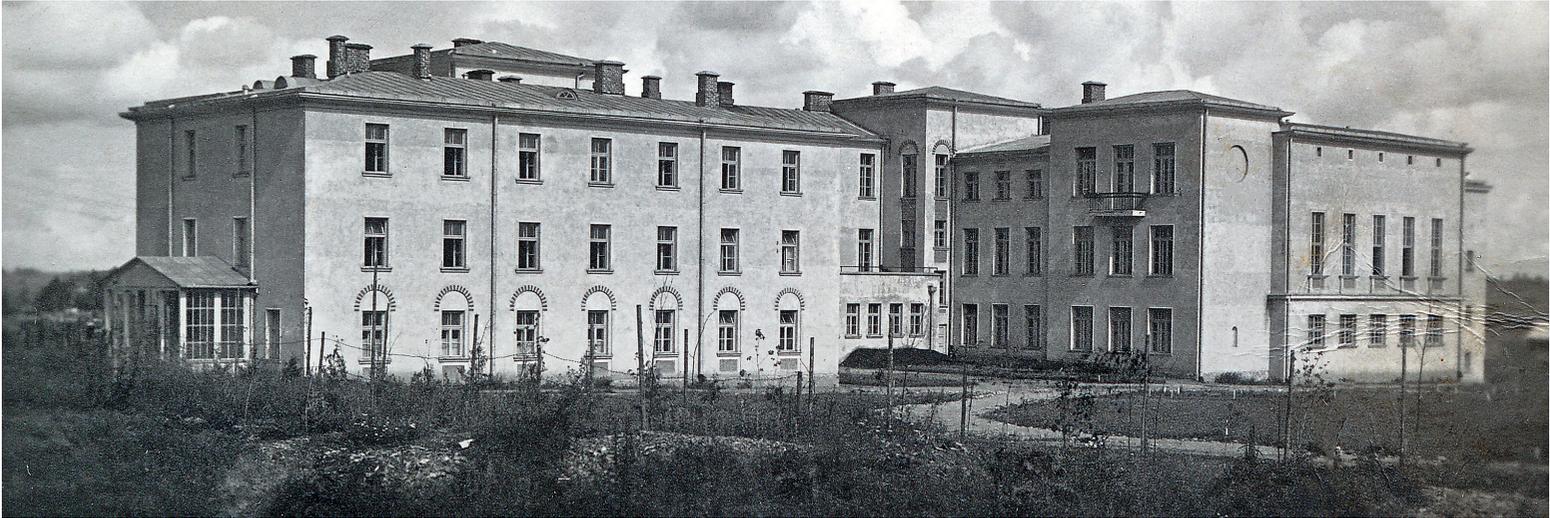
Figure 55. Rēzekne Commercial School, 1930s.

par ebreju školu, kas da myusu dīnu nav sasaglobuojuse. Tymā pošā godā 1836. godā caltū zyrgu posta staceju puorbyuvēja par Rēzeknis piļsātys vaļdis āku. Itei rekonstrukceja izraiseja zynomys diskusejis i naapmīrynuoteibu, partū ka, piec dažu ekspertu dūmu, piļsātys skaisutuokuo āka tyka samaituota. Rekonstrukcejis rezultātā vīnam nu spuornu tyka pīvīnuots ūtrais stuovs i izcalts tūrņs. Rēzeknis dūmi 1944. gods juli atsakuopūt sasprydzynuoja vuocu armeja, i āka nikod natyka atjaunuota. 1932. godā piec Pavlova projekta piļsātā tyka pabeigta storpkaru perioda duorguokuo āka – Rēzeknis aprīnka slimneica (šudiņ – 18. novembra īla 43), kura ar 1932. godu palyka par Sorkonuo krysta slimneicu. 1931. godā tyka apstyprynuots Pavlova Suopu Dīvmuotis bazneicys projekts, bet dīvnoma ceļtnīceiba īsavvyļka nu 1934. da 1939. goda. 1934. godā apstyprynuota Otto Stenceļa dziernovu puorbyuve.

1936. gods decembrī svineigi tyka atkluota piec Pāvila Pavlova projekta caltuo Rēzeknis 2. latvīšu pamatškola – vīneiguo škola Rēzeknē, kur stuņdis nūtyka literarajā latvīšu volūdā. Školys āka palyka par vīnu nu modernuokūs školu āku Rēzeknē, apreikuota ar centralū apkuri, iudiņa padevi, sanitarū mazglu. Tai kai piļsātā nabeja ni centralizātys iudiņa padevis, ni kanalizacejis sistemys, pi školys tyka izūrba arteziskuo oka, nu kurys iudiņs tyka syukts ar elektriskū sūkni, bet kanalizacejis sistema tyka savīnuota ar piļsātā asūšū vaļsts vydsškolys kanalizacejis teiklu. 1936. godā Pavlovs tyka atbreivuots nu piļsātys arhitekta pīnuokumu, kam byudams krīvs, jis nabeja pīteikūši labi īsavuicejs latvīšu volūdu i navarēja

of the reconstruction, a second floor was added to one of the wings and a turret was built. The city board building was blown up by the retreating German army in July 1944 and was never restored. In 1932, again within Pavlov's project, the most expensive interwar period building in the city was completed – the Rēzekne District Hospital (today: 18. novembra Street 43), which became the Red Cross Hospital in November 1932. In 1931, Pavlov's Our Lady of Sorrows Church project was approved, but the construction of the church dragged on from 1934 to 1939. In 1934, Otto Stencelis' mill reconstruction was approved.

In December 1936, Rēzekne's 2nd Latvian Primary School, built according to Pavel Pavlov's design—the only school in Rēzekne where teaching took place in literary Latvian—was solemnly inaugurated. The school building became one of the most modern school buildings in Rēzekne, equipped with central heating, plumbing, and sanitary facilities. As the city had neither centralized plumbing nor sewerage, an artesian well was drilled at the school, from which water was pumped with an electric pump, and the sewerage was connected to the city's existing state secondary school sewerage network. In 1936, Pavlov was relieved of his duties as city architect because, being Russian, he had not sufficiently mastered the Latvian language, and therefore, under the conditions of Kārlis Ulmanis' regime, he could not continue to perform the duties of such a high-ranking official. After being dismissed from his post, Pavlov continued to design schools, churches, and other public buildings in Latgale, and also worked in the Rēzekne municipality,



turpynuot pildeit tik augsta iriedņa pīnuokumus Kārļa Ulmaņa režīmā. Piec atlaisņons Pavlovs turpynuoja projektēt skolys, bazneicys i cytys sabīdryskuos ākys Latgolā, kai ari struoduoja Rēzeknis pošvaļdeibā, bet piec Ūtruo pasaulā kara emigrēja iz Argentīnu i vāluok iz ASV.

1927. godā tyka atkluots betona arku tylts puori Rēzeknis upei Atbrīvošanas alejā i pabeigts tylts pi bejušus Leščinska, tūlaik Helēnys Jaskovskys (1905–?) dziernovu. 1928. godā tyka pabeigta školuoťuoju instituta āka piec Paula Kundziņa (1888–1983) projekta, kas palyka par leluokū sabīdryskū āku Rēzeknē. 1928. godā piec arhitekta Dāvida Zariņa (1892–1980) projekta Atbrīvošanas alejis i Bruoļu Skryndu īlu styurī tyka izbyuvāta treis stuovu

but after World War II he emigrated to Argentina and later to the USA.

In 1927, a concrete arch bridge over the Rēzekne River on Atbrīvošanas Aleja was opened, and the bridge near the former Leščinskis mill, now Helēna Jaskovska's (1905–?) mill, was completed. In 1928, the Teachers' Institute building was completed as part of Pauls Kundziņš' (1888–1983) project, becoming the largest public building in Rēzekne.

That same year, a three-story post and telegraph building was erected at the corner of Atbrīvošanas Aleja and Brāļu Skryndu streets, designed by architect Dāvids Zariņš (1892–1980). Judicial institutions were housed on the building's third floor. Severely damaged in 1944, it was never

56. attāls. Rēzeknis školuoťuoju instituts 1930. godūs.

Figure 56. Rēzekne Teacher's Institute, 1930s.

57. attāls. Pimineklis “Vienoti Latvijai”, fonā Rēzeknis piļsātys vaļdis noms ap 1939. godu.

Figure 57. “Vienoti Latvijai” monument and Town Hall, c. 1939.

posta i telegrafa āka, kurys trešajā stuovā izavītuoja piļsātys īstuoðis. Āka tyka styprī būjuota 1944. godā i natyka atjau- nuota. 1932. godā piec Haralda Blaua (1885–1945) projekta izbyuvāta Vaļsts Zemesbankys Rēzeknis filialis āka. Āka da myusu dīnu nav saglobuojuse.

1931. goda martā nūjauce vacū kūka luterāņu bazneicu, i jaunuo bazneica, kas calta piec Vaļsts Rēzeknis tehnis- kuos i orūdškolyš direktora Jāņa Cīruļa (1880–1941?) projekta, tyka īsvieteita 1938. godā. 1836. godā Cīrulis ijēme Pavlova vītu piļsātys golvonuo arhitekta omotā.

Storp 1930. i 1933. godu preteimā školuoðuoju insti- tutam (šudiņ – Atbreivuošonys alejis 126. i 128. nomu rajoni) tyka īreikuotys Šoseju i zemis ceļu departamenta 6. rajona ceļu inžīnermehaniškuos darbneicys i mašynu nūlyktovys.

1930. godā tyka pabeigta arhitekta Indriķa Blankenburga (1887–1944) projektātuos Rēzeknis Komerčškolyš āka, kurā atsaroda ari latvišu vaļsts gimnazeja, Latgolys Tautys universitate i Rēzeknis Konservatoreja. 1936. godā komer- čškolyš āka ar lelū laukumu priškā kolpuoja par golvonū āku Ūtrajai Vyspuorejūs ražys svātku Latgolys nūvoda izstuodei. Āka nūpūsteita Ūtrajā pasaulā karā, i šudiņ ita- mā vītā atsarūn Rēzeknis Kulturyš i atpyutys parks, tautā pazeistams kai Raiņa parks.

1933. godā izcalta “Latgolys pīna” kūppīnuotova (Lat- golys ilā 91), kura sajēme pīnu nu 44 krejuošonys punktu, tymā skaitā nu Zylupis, Ludzys, Maltys i cytu vītu.

1934. gods oktobrī piec Aleksandra Klinklāva (1899– 1982) projekta byuvātuo infekceju slimneica (šudiņ – Rēzeknis slimneicys infekcejis slimeibu nūdaļa) i kapleica.





Slimneica ar pīcom pilnībā izolejamom nūdaļom i puorvītuojamom sīnom iz tū šaļti beja modernuokuo lipeigūs slimeibu āka Latvejā. Itymā pat godā tyka izcalta Rēzeknis, Ludzys i Jaunlatgolys zemis gruomotu regionaluo nūdaļa (šudiņ – Policejis āka Kr. Valdemara ilā 20).

1936. godā tyka aptyprynuots Jāņa Cīruļa 1. latvīšu pamatškolys (šudiņ – Rēzeknis Katuoļu vydsškola) puorbyuvys projekts. Itymā pat godā ziņuots par jaunuos, modernuos lūpkautives ceļtnīceibu (šudiņ – Rēzeknis kotlu muojis teritoreja Reigys ilā 1) i jau struodojušū spirta brūzi, iz kurū apleicīnis zemņiki vede nūdūt bulbis. 1936. godā beja plānuots pabeigt ari 1933. godā apstyprynuotū kūka tyltu iz betona pamatnem puor Rēzeknis upi Duorzu ilā, taipoš ari pabeigt jaunuo tierga izbyuvi storp niulejuom Školys i Reigys ilom. Lai ari teritoreja jau beja nūplanāta i sagataveita, iz prišku viests par tierga ireikuošonu apseikst.

restored. In 1929, the Rēzekne branch of the Bank of Latvia (today Baznīcas Street 22) was rebuilt in its present form. In 1932, the State Land Bank branch building was constructed, following a design by Haralds Blaus (1885–1945).

In 1936, architect Jānis Cīrulis' project for the reconstruction of the 1st Latvian Primary School building (today Rēzekne Catholic Secondary School) was approved. That same year, construction began on a modern municipal slaughterhouse, and reports were made of an operating spirit distillery, where nearby farmers delivered potatoes for alcohol production.

Also in 1936, plans were made to complete the wooden bridge with concrete foundations over the Rēzekne River on Dārzu Street, a project originally approved in 1933. Another major initiative, the construction of a new city market between Skolas and Rīgas streets, had reached the stage of site preparation and planning, but subsequent records about its completion are lacking.

Back in 1930, an agreement was reached to relocate the Alexander Nevsky Chapel closer to the Orthodox Church. The relocation project was developed and supervised by municipal architect Pavel Pavlov, and despite opposition from some Orthodox residents, the move was carried out without incident.

On June 8, 1930, the foundation stone for the Monument to Freedom of Latgale was laid. A design competition concluded in 1934, and the monument, titled “Vienoti Latvijai,” popularly known as Latgales Māra, was created by sculptor Kārlis Jansons (1896–1986) based on a design by Leons Tomašickis (1904–1996). The monument was

58. attāls. Posta āka 1930. godi.

Figure 58. Post office building, 1930s.

Jau 1930. gadā tyka panuokta vīnuošonus par Nevys Aleksandra kapleicys puorvītuošonu tyvuok pareizticeigūs bazneicai. Puorceļšonys projektu izstruoduoja i dorbu puorraudzeja Pavlovs, i, nasaverūt uz pareizticeigūs piļsietņiku naapmīrynuoteibu, kapličys puorceļšona nūtyka bez incidentu. 1930. gods junī tyka lykts Latgolys Atbreivuošonys pīminekļa pamats. Metu konkurss nūsaslēdze 1934. godā, tok Kārļa Jansona (1896–1986) piec Leona Tomašicka (1904–1996) meta veiduotais pīmineklis “Vienoti Latvijai”, tautā saukts par “Latgolys Muoru”, īsvieteits 1939. gods 8. septembrī. Pīminekļa sagataveišonys dorbi turpynuojuos vēļ ilgu laiku. 1937. godā Atbreivuošonys aleju beja paradzāts nūkluot ar betona asfalta sagumu, bet 1939. godā, gatavejūt pīminekļa vītu, ari apleicīnis īlys tyka nūkluotys ar asfaltu.

Gaidūt 1940. godā paradzātuos, tok nanūtykušuos olimpiskuos spēlis Helsinkūs, Latveja cerēja iz lelu turystu plyusmu, deļtam tyka pījimts lāmums izbyuvēt pīcys vīsneicys – Jelgovā, Ciesīs, Rūjīnā, Valmīrā i Rēzeknē. Rēzeknis vīsneicys projektu konkursā uzvarēja arhitekts Stanislavs Borbals (1907–2000).

Vīsneicys ceļtnīceiba suocēs 1939. gods novembrī, byuvdorbi iz zīmu tyka apturāti i pavasarī atjaunuoti, tok 1940. gods vosorys nūtikšonu rezultātā tī natyka pabeigti.

1940. gods junī Latvejā tyka nūdybynuota padūmu okupacejīs vara, tyka nacionalizāti uzjāmumi, puorsauce īlys, turpmuokuo kara laikā vaira nakai 70% Rēzeknis āku nūpūsteja.

consecrated on September 8, 1939. Its construction involved lengthy preparations: in 1937, plans were made to pave Atbrīvošanas Aleja with concrete asphalt, and in 1939, the surrounding streets were also asphalted in preparation for the monument's unveiling.

Anticipating the planned but unrealized Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1940, Latvia hoped for a large influx of tourists, which led to the decision to build five hotels in Jelgava, Cēsis, Rūjiena, Valmiera, and Rēzekne. Architect Staņislavs Borbals (1907–2000) won the competition for the Rēzekne hotel project. Construction of the hotel began in November 1939, was interrupted for the winter, and resumed in the spring, but as a result of the events of the summer of 1940, construction was not completed.

In June 1940, a Soviet occupational government was established in Latvia, enterprises were nationalized, streets were renamed, and during the war that followed, more than 70% of Rēzekne's buildings were destroyed.

Padūmu okupaceja

(17.06.1940–03.07.1941)

Okupacejis varys nūsadybynuošona

1940. gads 15. i 16. junī tauta pulcējuos Stropūs pi Daugovpiļš uz 3. Latgolys nūvoda dzišmu svātkim, bet jau 14. juņa naktī beja nūtykuse padūmu pusis provokaceju vērtine Jaunlatgolys apgobola Maslenku i Šmaiļu rūbežpunktūs, ar kurom tyka puorkuopts Latvejis–Krīvejis nauzbrukšonys pakts. 16. junī Dzišmu svātku apmāklātuoju vydā izaplateja baumys, ka Krīveja plānoj ībrukumu Latvejā, voi pat, ka tys jau ir suocīs. Beja ari baumys, ka vilcīņu satiksme ir apturāta. 17. junī Sorkonuo armeja īguoja Latvejis piļsātuos.

1940. godā, nūsadybynojūt padūmu okupacejis režimam, piļsātā beja drapeit vaira nakai 13 tyukstūšys dzeivuotuoju. Piļsātā puorsvorā beja vīnstuovu apbyuve, gar Atbreivuošonys aleju koncentriejuos divu leidz četru stuovu ākys. Piļsātā beja 487 sabīdriskuos ākys i 1471 dzeivojamuo āka. Gondreiz kotrā sātā beja duorz ar augļu kūkim, ūgu kryumim i reizem ari puču dūbem. Kūpumā Rēzeknē beja ap 100 mozūs oranžereju.

Iudiņš upē beja cīši pīsuorņuots. Dzeramū iudini dzeivuotuoji dabuoja nu oku, bet sabīdryskajom istuodem i ryupņiceibys uzjāmumim beja 20 leidz 40 metru dzilis arteziskuos okys. Dažys īlys tyka apgaismuotys ar elektriskuom spuldzem i centraluos īlys beja brugātys, bet pa īlu molom stīpēs ūzulu, kļovu, ūšu i līpu kūku alejis.

Soviet Occupation

(17.06.1940–03.07.1941)

Establishment of the Occupation Government

On June 15 and 16, 1940, crowds gathered in Stropi near Daugavpils for the Third Latgale District Song Festival. However, as early as the night of June 14, Soviet provocations had occurred at the Mašlenki and Šmaiļi border posts in Jaunlatgale district, violating the Latvian–Soviet non-aggression treaty. On June 16, rumors began to spread among festival attendees that a Soviet invasion of Latvia was imminent, or had already begun. There were even claims that train traffic had been suspended. The following day, on June 17, the Red Army entered Latvian cities.

When Soviet forces entered Rēzekne in 1940, the city had just over 13,000 inhabitants. Most buildings were single-story wooden houses, though two- to four-story structures lined Latgales Street and Atbrīvošanas Aleja. The city contained 487 public buildings and 1,471 residential buildings. Nearly every house had a garden with fruit trees, berry bushes, or flower beds, and there were reportedly about 100 small greenhouses across the city.

The Rēzekne River was heavily polluted, so drinking water was typically drawn from private wells. However, public institutions and industrial enterprises used deeper artesian wells, 20 to 40 meters deep. Some streets were illuminated with electric lights, and the main roads were

59. attāls. Bejušuos Latvejis Zemis bankys āka 1943. godā.

Figure 59. Former State Land Bank building, 1943.



Sabīdryskū transportu piļsātā nūdrūsynojoja ūrmani (1939. godā piļsātā beja ap 30 ūrmaņu).

Oculicinīki, kuri beja redziejuši Sorkonuos armejis maršu pa Atbreivuošonys aleju, saceja, ka karaveiri izaver kai bieglu bors: jī maršiejuši bez īryndys, beja izsolkuši, apkluoti puteklūs, sasveiduši, daži staiguoja bosom kuojom, vīnam karaveiram bejuse apauta vīna kuoja, a ūtru

paved. Rows of oaks, maples, ash trees, and lindens lined many of the streets. Public transport was provided by approximately 30 horse-drawn carriages as of 1939.

Eyewitnesses recalled the arrival of the Red Army along Atbrīvošanas Aleja with a mix of disbelief and sadness. The soldiers appeared more like refugees than an invading army, disorganized, dusty, emaciated, some

zuoboku tys ness rūkā. Aiz karaveiru ībrauce skumeigs, puteklāins tanks. Dzeivuotuoju reakcejis bejušys atšķi-reigys – cyti ruodeja skumu nūlemteibu, bet dažys ebreju meitinis īsarodušūs karaveirus sveice ar pučēn.

Jau pyrmajuos dīnuos tyka rekvizāti lobuokī dzeivūkli, bet zamuokuo ranga karaveiri Rēzeknis upis iudiņūs atdzysnuoja samūceituos kuojis. Leluokais puorsteigums padūmu karaveirim beja boguotais veikalu asortiments. Nedelis laikā vysi veikali tyka iztukšuoti, eisā laikā tyka iz-pierkti vysi rūkys stuņdiniki. Oculiciniks apraksteja gadīni, kod karaveirs raudzeja nūpierkt septeņus boltuos maizis klaipus. Iz puordeviejis puorsteigumu karaveirs atsacejs, ka tik daudz maizis jam pītiks dīzgon ilgam laikam, bet, kod puordevieja vaicuojuse, voi nabyutu lobuok reit nū-pierkt svaigu maizi, karaveirs izbreinā īsasaucs: „Voi tod reit ari byus?” Vēļ vīns kuriozs gadiņš (voi varbyut piļsātys legenda) asūt nūtics ar oficeru sīvom, kurom Tautys piļs sorgs par napīmāruotu apgierbu volkuošonu atsacejs īišo-nu iz teatra izruodi. Damys, kai ziņuots, īsaroda iz izruodi naktskraklūs, kurūs beja nūpierkušys, dūmojūt, ka tuos ir smolkys suknis.

Vysys avīzis tyka slāgtys i izdūts reikuojums nūdūt vysys privatuos radejis i izjimt radeju anteny nu sātu. Tyka puor-sauktys 16 īlys. 1940. godā tyka dybynuota Rēzeknis Tautys augstškola ar 200 studentim, suoce dorbuotīs gaļdnīceibys, namdoru, myurniku i cyti kursi. Amatniki i pakolpuojumu snīdzieji apsavīnuoja arteļūs pa specialitatem. 1941. gods suokuos piļsātā suoce dorbuotīs metala apstruodis, vylņys puorstruodis, tekstilkruosuošonys uzjāmumi, adeitova, kai ari mebeļu kombinats “Sarkanā blāzma” i kruosu fabrika

barefoot, and others with mismatched footwear. A lone, dusty tank followed behind them. The reactions of residents were mixed: many greeted the sight with quiet resignation, while a few Jewish girls welcomed the soldiers with flowers.

Within days, the best apartments in the city were requisitioned for Soviet officers. Lower-ranking soldiers could be seen bathing their tired feet in the Rēzekne River. The abundance of goods in local shops surprised many of the new arrivals. In less than a week, stores had been emptied, and wristwatches quickly sold out. One eyewitness recalled a Soviet soldier trying to buy seven loaves of white bread. When asked why he needed so much at once, the soldier responded that it would last him a long time. When told he could simply buy more tomorrow, he asked in astonishment, “Will there be any tomorrow?”

Another often-repeated anecdote, possibly apocryphal, tells of Soviet officers’ wives being denied entry to a theater performance at the People’s Palace due to inappropriate attire. Mistaking nightgowns purchased in local stores for fashionable evening dresses, the women had dressed for the event accordingly and were turned away by the guard.

Following the occupation, all newspapers were shut down. Citizens were ordered to surrender private radios and dismantle radio antennas from their homes. Sixteen streets were renamed. In the same year, the Rēzekne People’s University was established, enrolling 200 students. Vocational courses in carpentry, masonry, and

“Okers”. Čeka (padūmu politiskuo policeja, nu krīvu vol.: чрезвычайная комиссия по борьбе с контрреволюцией и спекуляцией) izavītuoja diveju stovu sorkonā ceglu sātā, kurā īprišk atsaroda vīsneica “Venka”, bet Vaļsts zemis bankys āku aizjēme partejis golvonuo sekretara kanceleja.

Piļsdrupu nūjaukšona

Itymā puormaiņu laikā īkryta ari Rēzeknis piļsdrupu nūjaukšona. 1941. godā ziņuoets, ka piļsdrupys teik nūjauktyš i dabuotī materiali izmontuoti školys byuvnīceibai. Par piļsdrupu izmontuošonu ceļtnīceibys materialu

other trades were introduced. Craftspeople and service providers were grouped into specialized cooperatives (artels).

By early 1941, several industrial enterprises had been launched, including metalworking, wool processing, textile dyeing facilities, a knitting factory, the furniture company Sarkanā blāzma, and the paint factory Okers. The Cheka (Soviet political police) set up its headquarters in a red brick two-story building that had previously housed the Venka Hotel. The State Land Bank building was repurposed for the office of the chief secretary.

Demolition of Castle Ruins

During this turbulent period, the demolition of the Rēzekne castle ruins took place. In 1941, it was reported that the castle ruins were being demolished and the materials obtained were used for school construction. The use of the castle ruins for obtaining building materials was already reported by Johann Christoph Brotze (1742–1823) in 1799; he wrote that the castle tower had been demolished to obtain materials for the construction of the state chancellery building. The field stones obtained from the castle walls were used for building house foundations, strengthening river banks, and later also for paving streets. As late as 1903, local historian Aleksey Sapunov (1851–1924) wrote that the castle ruins had served as a quarry for several decades. A significant fragment of the castle ruins was demolished with the permission of the police chief for the construction of

60. attāls. Rēzeknis piļsdrupys 1920. godūs.

Figure 60. Rēzekne castle ruins, 1920s



dabuošanai ziņuoja jau Johans Kristofs Broce (*Johann Christoph Brotze*, 1742–1823), 1799. gadā, rokstūt, ka piļš tūrns tics nūjaukts, kab dabuotu materialus vaļsts kancelejis ākys byuvnīceibai. Nu piļš myuru dabuotī lau-kamini tyka izmontuoti pamatu myuriešonai, upis krostu nūstyprynuošonai i vāluok ari īlu brugiešonai. Vēļ 1903. godā nūvodpietņiks Aleksejs Sapunovs (*Алексей Сапунув*, 1851–1924) raksteja, ka piļšdrupys vairuokus godu desmitus kolpuojušys par akmiņlauztuvi. Nūzeimeigs piļsdru-pu fragments ar policejis prišknīka atļuovi nūjaukts pri-vatsātu ceļtnīceibai. 1924. godā Rēzeknis piļšdrupys tyka vaļsts aizsardzeibā, koč piec napuorbaudeitu ziņuojumu ceļtnīceibys materialu jimšona nu piļškolna turpynuo-juos ari piec tuo. 1924. i 1937. godā tyka nūstyprynuotys piļšdrupys, tok 1926. godā sabruka kaidys sīnys fragments, kuo rezultatā nūpūsteits škiuņš piļškolna apakšā i bū-juota Krosta īla. 1939. gods augustā piļšdrupys tyka iz-jimtys nu vaļsts aizsorguojamūs pīminekļu saroksta, bet 1941. godā Rēzeknis izpyldkomiteja pijēme lāmumu par piļšdrupu nūjaukšonu i, vēļ pyrma Pīminekļu puorvaļde beja davuse sovu pikrisšonu, tyka suokti nūjaukšonys dorbi. Da dorbu apturiešonys paspēja nūjaukt vysmoz 2/3 piļš citadelis sīnu.

private houses. In 1924, the Rēzekne castle ruins came under state protection, although, according to unverified reports, the extraction of building materials on the castle mound continued even after that. In 1924 and 1937, the castle ruins were strengthened, but in 1926, a wall frag-ment collapsed, resulting in the destruction of a shed at the foot of the castle mound and damage to Krasta Street. In August 1939, the castle ruins were removed from the list of state-protected monuments, but in 1941, the Rēzekne Executive Committee decided to demolish the castle ruins, and even before the Monument Protection Board had given its consent, demolition work on the castle ruins began. At least two-thirds of the citadel walls were demolished before work was stopped.



Vuocu okupaceja

(03.07.1941–27.07.1944)

Padūmu varys pādejī nūzīgumi

1941. gods pavasarī piļsātā suoce kleist baumys, ka gaidoms vuocu ībrukums i latvīšus deportēs iz Krīveju. Dzeivuotuojim tyka izdūtys pasis, bet roduos arī sovdabeigi puorprotumi, pīmāram, mariaņu klūstera i tipografejis “Dorbs un Zineiba” vadeituojam Jezupam Grišanam (1891–1988) tyka izdūta Azerbaidžanys piļsūņa pase.

14. junī tyka rekvizāti vysi piļsātys transportleidzekli – vīgluos i smoguos mašynys i pat zyrgi ar rotim. Piļsātys īlys beja pylņys ar miličim i karaveirim, vysur tyka sajimti cylvāki i vasalys saimis tyka ikrautys mašynuos i rotūs, pi pretesteibys tyka izmontuots spāks i draudi. Aizturātūs aizvede iz staceju Rēzekni II i, atšķirūt veirīšus nu sīvītem i bārnim, jūs īkruove lūpu vagonūs. Grišāns sovā atmiņu gruomotā “Pa atmiņu stygom” (1969) aproksta, kū jam stuosteja kaidis oculīcinīks:

“Beju ūtrajā Rēzeknes dzeļzceļa stacijā. Munu Dīven, kas tur darejōs! Tur beja eista postora dīna. Symtim lūpu vagonu stōveja uz slīdem. Nu piļsātas atvastūs cylvākus ar spāku styume vagonūs, atsevišķi veirīšus un atsevišķi sīvītes ar bārnim. Lūpu īvesšona vagonūs ir vairōk ciļvēceiga nakai šūs nalaimeigūs cylvāku sadzeišona. Pi vagonim stōvēja vasala rynda” apbruņōtu karaveiru, un tī naļōve nivīnam daīt kļōt pi vagonim: draudēja dūrt ar

German Occupation

(03.07.1941–27.07.1944)

Last Crimes of the Soviet Government

In the spring of 1941, rumors began circulating in Rēzekne that a German invasion was imminent and that Latvians would soon be deported to Russia. Residents were issued with new passports, though bizarre bureaucratic errors occurred; for example, Jāzepe Grišāns, head of the Marian monastery and the Dorbs un Zineiba printing house, was issued a passport identifying him as an Azerbaijani citizen.

On June 14, 1941, a wave of terror swept through the city. All vehicles, cars, trucks, and even horse-drawn carts, were requisitioned. Militiamen and Red Army soldiers filled the streets. Entire families were arrested en masse, often with violence and threats, and loaded onto carts and trucks. The detainees were taken to Rēzekne II Station, where men were separated from women and children and packed into cattle wagons.

In his memoir *Pa atmiņu stygom* (“Along the Paths of Memory,” 1969), Grišāns conveyed the account of an eyewitness who had shared with him what happened at the station:

“I was at the second Rēzekne railway station. My God, what was happening there! It was a real day of judgment. Hundreds of cattle wagons stood on the tracks. People brought from the city were forcibly pushed into wagons, men separately, women with children separately. Loading

61. attāls. Rēzeknis centrys vuocu okupacejis laikā.

Figure 61. Rēzekne center during German occupation.

durkli voi šaut. Dīna beja korsta. Pīpīldeitūs vagonu durovas aiztaiseja. Vīns mozs lūdzenš pi durovom. Sabōzti vagonūs kai siļčas bucōs, cylvāki geiba un kryta turpat uz greidas. Tī, kuri beja pi lūdzena, izmysumā klīdze un lyudze yudiņa, bet karaveiri nalaide nivīna klōt. Leli cylvāku pulki, kuri beja atgōjuši atsavadeit nu sovīm pīdareigim un draugim, stōvēja par gobolu, vērēs un raudōja, bet nadreikstēja īt vagonim klōt, nadreikstēja padūt vagonūs asušajim kaidu saineiti ar produktim voi pat yudini.

Ar cylvākim pīpīldeitī vagoni stōveja uz slīdem un gaideja.

Pi vokora atgōja pavēle braukt. Garais viļcīņa sastōvs sōka kustēt. Vagonu sasadūršona, stumdeišona kai sōpeiga zūbu grīzšona atkanēja pa vysu viļcīni. Uz tū nu vagonim atbīldēja želeiga cylvāku vaimaņōšona un izmysuma klīdzīni [...] Nu vagonim beja dzēžama naželeiga krīvu un komunistu lōdēšona. Nalaimeigī nikō vairs nasabeida, tōpēc nasarēķinōja ar vōrdim un gōze orā uz sovīm īnaidnikim vysu sasakrōjušū žuļti. [...]

Ilgs, želeigs lokomotives svilpīņš – zeime, ka viļcīņš īt prūjom. Viļcīņš sōka kustēt. Munu Dīven, kas darejōs tymā breidī! Lykōs, ka dabasi un zeme sajukuši kūpā. Vagonu dōrdēšona lokomotives svilpšona, cylvāku kligšona, spīgšona, vaimaņōšona – vyss tys sasalēja vīnā izmysuma saucīnī uz dabasim pēc atrībšonas. Cylvāki, kas beja atgōjuši atsavadeit nu sovejim, stōveja attōlumā, redzēja šū drausmeigū skotu, raudōja, vaimaņōja, sīvites geiba un kryta turpat pi zemes. Viļcīņš lēni kustēja uz priekšu. Kligšona un vaimaņōšona palyka arvīnu klusōka

cattle is more humane than herding these unfortunate people. A line of armed soldiers stood guard and allowed no one near. They threatened to stab with bayonets or to shoot.

“It was a hot day. The doors of the loaded wagons were shut. Only a small window remained near the doors. Crammed inside like herring in a barrel, people fainted and collapsed. Those near the window cried out in desperation, begging for water, but no one was allowed to approach. Large crowds had come to say goodbye to loved ones, but they were kept at a distance, unable to pass food or even water to the deportees.

“The wagons stood idle until evening. Then came the order to depart. The train began to move. The bumping and jerking of the wagons echoed like the gnashing of teeth. From the cars came pitiful wailing and screams. Curses were hurled at the Russians and communists. Fear no longer silenced the deportees; they poured out their bitterness. Then came the long, mournful whistle of the locomotive, a signal that the train was leaving. My God, what happened at that moment! It was as if heaven and earth had collided. The rumble of the wagons, the engine’s whistle, the cries, the gasps, the despair, all merged into a single desperate cry for justice.

“People on the platform wept. Women fainted. The train moved slowly. The cries faded, then ceased. Handkerchiefs waved from the wagon windows. The train’s long tail remained visible for a time—then it, too, disappeared.”

The next morning, residents discovered farewell notes thrown from wagon windows and scattered along the tracks.

un beigōs pavysam nūklusa. Nu vagonu lūdzenim vėl beja radzama lakateņu un rūku vycynōšona... Vėl beja radzama garō vilcīņa “aste”, bet dreizi i tei pazuda.

Ūtrā dīnā dzeivuotooji atroda atvodu zeimeitis, kas raksteitys iz papeira strēmelem i izsvīstys pa vagonu lūgim. Izvesšona turpnuojuos ari nuokušajuos dīnuos, bet nu tuo laika tys nūtyka diskretuok. Klasiskais scenarejs izavēre itai: pi sātys naktī pībrauc malna mašyna, bet nu reita sābri i rodi vaira navar atrast sātys saiminīkus. Par jūs liktini nikaidu informaceju navar dabuot, jī voi nu paslapyn izvasti uorā nu Latvejis, voi ari tykuši Vaļsts drūseibys Tautys komisariata noma (*VDTK, krīvu vol.: Наркомат государственной безопасности СССР*) pogrobūs. Piec 14. juņa nūtykumim nivīns nabeja drūseibā, partū cylvākim tyka sagataveitys “ceļu kuleitis”. Tī, kurim izadeve izbēgt nu Rēzeknis, bāga iz laukim voi globuojuos mežūs.

1941. gods 22. junī vuocu armeja ībruka PSRS, bet 26. junī vuocīši īguoja Daugovpilī i Rēzekne tyka par Sorkonuos armejis operaceju centru Latgolā. Nu tuos dīnys augstuokuo vara piļsātā faktiski pīderēja kara komisaram, bet par golvonū civilūs dzeivuotooju aizdavu mu palyka puortykys pīguode sorkonarmejis karaveirim. Kazarmu režymā puortyka tyka izsnāgta tik militarpersonom i milicejis darbinīkim, bet civildzeivuotoojim puortykys izsnēgšona nabeja paradzāta. Veikali i nūlyktovys piļsātā beja izlaupeitys i izpūsteitys.

Vairums civilūs cylvāku beja atroduši patvārumu laukūs, bet tī, kas palyka piļsātā, raudzeja naizbraukt nu sovys sātys, partū ka kotram, kū satyka iz īlys, tyka puorbaudeiti

The deportations continued over the following days, but now more discreetly. The “classic scenario” emerged: a black car would arrive at night, and by morning, neighbors would find the house empty. No one knew the fate of the taken; they had either been quietly deported or were being held in the basements of the Cheka headquarters. After June 14, no one felt safe. Many prepared “travel bags” in case of arrest. Those who had the opportunity fled to the countryside or sought refuge in the surrounding forests.

On June 22, 1941, Germany launched its invasion of the USSR. By June 26, German forces had entered Daugavpils, and Rēzekne became the main operational center for the Red Army in Latgale. From that moment, authority in the city rested almost entirely with the military commissar. The civilian population’s main task became feeding the

62. attāls. Sagrautais tylts puor Rēzeknis upi 1941. gods juli.

Figure 62. Destroyed bridge, July 1941.



dokumenti, kas biži viņ izraiseja apcītynuošonu iz reizis. Tī dzeivuotuoji, kuri raudzeja bēgt nu piļsātas puortykys mekliejumūs, mieginuoja izavaireit nu apcītynuošonys, īsaukšonys armejā voi globuojuos nu vuocu bumbvedieju, biži viņ apleicejūs mežūs tyka tī izvītuotūs sorkonarmejis karaveiru rūkuos ar aizdūmom par spīguošonu Vuocējis lobā. Papyldu tam vysam, Rēzeknē īguoja leitovišu biegli, kuri beja atguojuši kuojom nu Daugovpiļs. Jūs vydā boļševiku vara aktivai meklēja vuocu agentus.

27. jūlī suocēs vuocu aviacejis uzbrukumi, iznycynojūt voi pūstejūt 81 āku. Da 28. jūņa piļsāta beja palykuse par de facto kara nūmetni. 28. i 29. jūnī Rēzeknis, Ludzys, Abrinis partejis i padūmu īstuožu personals plānveideigai izbrauce iz Krīveju. Taipoš ari milicejis i čekys puorstuovi. Valerejis Seilis i Pulkveža Brieža īlu styurī beja nūvītuoti diveji tanki, gotovi apsaudeit dzeļžaceļa tyltu pi stacejis Rēzekne I i Viļānu īlu. Tyka samināts Atbreivuošonys alejis tylts i naskaidru apsvārumu deļ, īspiejams, kab atbreivuoit skotu storp dzeļžaceļu i piļsātu, izsprydzynuota ols dareitova.

Jau pyrmajuos vuocu ībrukuma dīnuos iz Rēzekni suocē vest īvainuotūs sorkonarmīšus nu kaujis vītu Leivuoņā, Krustpīli i Daugovpīli. Rēzeknis Sorkonuo krysta slimneica puorsavērtē par kara hospitali, koridoru i kuopņu telpys beja pynys ar īvainuotajim. Vuocu propagandys organs “Daugavpiļs Latviešu Avīze” raksteja, ka kotru nakti paleidzeiba tyka snāgta 800 cylvākim i ka nu 26. jūņa da 3. jūļa ap pīcom tyukstūšom karaveiru tyka veiktys operacejis. Uorsti ir struoduojuši zam miļžeigys puorslūdzis, ir pat apraksteits gadiņš, kod iz operacejis golda

Red Army. Food distribution operated under a military regime: rations were issued only to soldiers and militiamen. No provisions were made for civilians, while local shops and warehouses were looted or destroyed.

Most civilians had already fled to rural areas, but those who remained rarely left their homes. Anyone encountered on the streets had their documents checked, often followed by arrest. Some tried to escape the city in search of food or to avoid arrest, conscription, or air raids. However, Red Army soldiers stationed in the surrounding forests frequently detained such people, suspecting them of espionage for Germany. To make matters worse, Lithuanian refugees—on foot from Daugavpils—began arriving in Rēzekne, and Soviet authorities launched searches among them for supposed German agents.

On July 27, German air raids began, resulting in the destruction or damage of 81 buildings. By June 28, the city had effectively become a military camp. On June 28 and 29, personnel from the Party and Soviet institutions in Rēzekne, Ludza, and Abrene systematically evacuated to Russia, as did representatives of the militia and Cheka. Two tanks were stationed at the corner of Valērijas Seiles and Pulkveža Brieža streets, poised to shell the railway bridge near Rēzekne I Station and Viļānu Street. The Atbrivošanas Aleja bridge was mined, and, for unclear reasons—possibly to clear the view between the railway and the city—the brewery was blown up.

From the very first days of the German invasion, wounded Red Army soldiers were brought to Rēzekne from battlefields near Livāni, Krustpils, and Daugavpils. The Rēzekne

tyka aizmiersts sliminiks ar attaiseitu vādara dūbumu. Tymā pat šaltī slimneicys golvonais uorsts Valdis Gavars (1896–1941) i uorsts Pauls Strūve (1891–1941), kuri pīsa-daleja paleidzeibys snēgšonā īvainuotajim, 30. junī tyka arestāti i nūsauti.

Nu 28. juņa da 1. juļa čeka steidzeigai apcītynuoja cylvākus, kuri beja 14. juņa deportacejis sarokstūs, bet nazkaidu īmešļu deļ nabeja izsyuteiti. Tuo vītā, lai apcītynuotūs evakuātu nu piļsātys, vaļdeiba lyka jūs nūsaut iz vītyš.

Vīteji miliči čekistu vadeibā škiunī VDTK noma pogolmā (šudiņ itamā vītā atsarūn skvers pi Rēzeknis baptistu draudzis dīvnoma Atbreivuošonys alejā 67, ituos vītyš tyvumā 1990. godā pastateits pīminis akmiņš) nūsuo-ve i tīpat aproka kūpā vysmoz 36 cylvākus (šudiņ ir identi-ficāti 32 nūgalynuotūs vuordi), kurūs vydā beja jau nūsauktais slimneicys golvonais uorsts Valdis Gavars, uorsts Pauls Strūve, mežziņš Arnolds Kīlps (1896–1941), Armejis ekonomiskuo veikala Rēzeknis nūdalys vadeituojs Ādolfs Strautmanis (1890–941) i cyti piļsātā pazeistami ļauds.

Pādeji VDTK pamete Rēzekni 1. jūlī, bet 3. jūlī steidzamā kuortā Rēzekni pamete pādeji Sorkonuos armejis karaveiri i civilpersonys. Padūmu sapīri nūdadzynu-voja vairuokys nūlyktovys i sasprydzynu-voja divejus tyltus puori Rēzeknis upei. Sorkonuo armeja vēļ raudzeja izruodeit kaidu pretesteibu, tok vuocišu pusē beja īvārojams puorspāks. Piec oculīcynīku vuordim Vermahta armejis ceļu iz Rēzekni īzeimejuši krytušūs sorkonarmīšu kermini. Piec eislaiceigys piļsātys apsaudei-šonys Vermahta armeja īguoja piļsātā.

Red Cross Hospital was transformed into a military hospital, its corridors and stairwells crowded with the injured. According to the German propaganda organ *Daugavpils latviešu avīze*, aid was provided to 800 people every night, and between June 26 and July 3, approximately 5,000 soldiers underwent surgery. Medical personnel worked under immense pressure, and there is even a reported case where a patient was forgotten on the operating table with an open abdominal cavity. Meanwhile, the hospital's chief physician, Valdis Gavars (1896–1941), and physician Pauls Strūve (1891–1941), both involved in aiding the wounded, were arrested on June 30 and executed.

Between June 28 and July 1, the Cheka hurriedly arrested individuals listed for deportation on June 14 who had, for some reason, not yet been deported. Instead of evacuating these detainees from the city, a government order came down to execute them on the spot.

Under the command of Chekists, local militiamen shot and buried at least 36 people (32 of whom have been identified by name) in a shed in the courtyard of the People's Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) building. This site is today a square near the Rēzekne Baptist Church at *Atbrīvošanas Aleja 67*, where a memorial stone was erected in 1990. Among those executed were chief physician Valdis Gavars, physician Pauls Strūve, district ranger Arnolds Kīlps (1896–1941), head of the Rēzekne department of the Army Economic Store Ādolfs Strautmanis (1890–1941), and other prominent local figures.

The last employees of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs left Rēzekne on July 1, and by July 3, the

63. attāls. Vermahta armejis komandantura ap 1941. godu.

Figure 63. Wehrmacht commandant's office, c. 1941.



Vuocu administraceja

Piec pādejuo laika drausmeigajom boļševiku izdareibom daļa dzeivuotuoju vuocišu ūšonu uztvēre ar lelu entuziasmu i sveicynuoja tūs kai atbreivuotuojus.

4. i 5. jūlī vuocu karaveiru kluotbyutnē tyka ekshumāti VDTK pogolmā nūroktī cylvāki. Kluotyn beja ari Jezups Grišāns, kurs stuosta, ka piec 14. jūņa izsyuteišonys jis

last Red Army soldiers and civilians hastily evacuated. Soviet sappers burned warehouses and demolished two bridges over the Rēzekne River. Though the Red Army made some efforts to resist, the Germans held overwhelming superiority. Eyewitnesses recalled that the Wehrmacht's advance to Rēzekne was marked by the corpses of fallen Red Army soldiers. After a brief shelling, the Wehrmacht entered the city.

sasatyka ar Gavaru, Strūvu, Kilpu i cytim nūgalynuotajim cylvākim i isaceja jim bēgt, i pats devēs iz Cyskodu, nu kurīnis jis ar vītejū bazneickungu globuojis apleicīnis mežūs, cikom īsaroda vuocīši. Piečuok čekys pamastajūs likvidejamūs cylvāku sarokstūs atrosts ari poša Grišāna vuords. Jezups Grišāns ekshumacejā pīsadaleja kai bazneickungs.

Vuocīši pīspīde ebrejus ekshumēt mīsrys, kurim vajadzēja rakt zemi ar plykuom rūkom, i procesu pavadeja brutali siīni ar kūka stymbynim. Izrokīti myrūni, kūpā ap 15, tyka nūlykti taišni sūpluok bedrei identifikacejai. Grišāns pazyna vysus nūgalynuotūs cylvākus i pīmiņ, ka dažim nu nūgalynuotajim kulduos atrostys nūgrīztys kermaņa dalis – daguns, auss, lyupys i c., cytim beja apdadzynuotys kermaņa dalis. Piec pyrmuos bedris izrakšonys tyka atrosti ari cyti masu kopi. Par šausmeigajom slapkaveibom vaineigi tyka pastateiti ebreji, i piec ekshumacejis pabeigšonys tūs ebrejus, kas tū dareja, nūgalynuoja.

Rēzeknis 1. pamatškoly ākā (niu – Latgolys īla 82) tyka izveiduota vuocu Vermahta armejis pagaidu komandantura. Pyrmais Vuocejis militaruos policejis aizdavums beja atrast uztycamu latvišu viersnīku, kam tyktu aizdūta īstuožu dorba organiziešona i kuorteibys uzturiešona piļsātā. Tū uzticēja bejušajam Latvejis armejis pulkvežleitnantam Aleksandram Mačam (1888–?). Tamā pošā dīnā tyka īcalts piļsātys pagaidu vacuokais inžiners Augusts Puriņš i 20 cylvāki, kurim tyka uzdūts vadeit 16 piļsātys uzjāmumus i istuodis. Policeja sajēme nūruodejumus īslūdzeit vysus piļsātā palykušūs vodūšūs komunistus, i iz 17. augustu cītumā beja 597 politiskī īslūdzeitī i 13 īslūdzeitī par

German Administration

After the recent Communist atrocities, the arrival of the Germans was met with great enthusiasm by some inhabitants, who greeted them as liberators.

On July 4 and 5, in the presence of German soldiers, the bodies buried in the NKGB courtyard were exhumed. Jāzeps Grišāns was present and recounted that after the June 14 deportations, he had met with Gavars, Strūve, Ūilps, and others who were later executed. He had advised them to flee and himself went to Ciskādi, from where he and the local priest hid in the surrounding forests until the Germans arrived. Later, Grišāns' own name appeared on liquidation lists left by the Cheka. As a clergyman, he was involved in the exhumation.

The Germans forced Jews to carry out the exhumation, compelling them to dig with their bare hands while being beaten with wooden sticks. Around 15 bodies were unearthed and placed near the pit for identification. Grišāns recognized all the murdered and reported that some victims had body parts cut off—noses, ears, lips—while others showed signs of burning. After uncovering the first pit, other mass graves were found. The blame for the horrific murders was placed on the Jewish population, and following the exhumation, the Jews forced to dig up the bodies were executed.

The temporary Wehrmacht army commandant's office was established in the Rēzekne 1st Primary School building (Latgales Street 82). The German military police's first task was to find a reliable Latvian officer to

kriminalnūzīgumim. 6. vai 7. jūlī naskaidru īmesļu deļ nūdaga IeTK Rēzeknis nūdalis āka (bejušais Viersnīku klubs, āka nav sasaglobuojuse, tok atsaroda Atbreivuošonys alejis 70. noma rajonā) ar vysu vēļ naizskateitū arhivu. 8. jūlī izguoja pyrmais “Rēzeknes Ziņu” metiņs, kas turpynuoja izīt divejis reizis nedelā ar 20 tyukstūšu tiražu.

9. jūlī jau dorbuojuos Aleksandra Mača vadeituo pošvaļdeibys pošaisardzeibys vīneiba (vuocu vol.: *Selbstschutz*) 120 cylvāku sastuovā i pogostā beja 30–80 cylvāku lela, ar Sorkonuos armejis trofeju īrūčim bruņuota, paleigpoliciejis vīneiba.

Bejušajā karantinys teritorejā tyka izveiduota kara giustekņu nūmetne, kurā dzeivuoja ap 15 tyukstūšu cylvāku. Kūpumā iz 1942. gods apreli Latvejā beja 155 399 sorkonarmišu īslūdzeitūs, nu kurūs 80% beja Reigā (*Stalag 350*), Jelgovā (*Stalag 340*), Rēzeknē (*Stalag 347*) i Līpuojā (*Dulag*). Tai kai īvārojama daļa cītumnīku beja īvainuoti vai slymi i vajadzēja dzeivuoct cīši grytūs apstuokļūs, beja zynomi ari gadīni, kod cītumnīkus bez īmesļa nūsuoove voi mierdēja bodā, miersteibys leimiņs nūmetnēs beja cīši augsts. Daļa Rēzeknē izvītuotūs cītumnīku dzeivis apstuokli īvārojami uzalobuoja, kod gondreiz dasmytuo daļa nu jūs 1942. gods pavasarī kai dorba spēks tyka puorvasta iz lauku saimisteibom bez apsardzis. Tikai 5% nu saimisteibuos izvītuotūs īslūdzeitūs asūt raudzejuši bēgt.

Civildzeivuoctuoju kasdīna

Kod Vermahta armeja īguoja Rēzeknē, situaceja beja cīši gryuta. 40% piļsātys veikalu beja piļneibā iznycynuoti,

organize institutional work and maintain order. This role was assigned to former Latvian army captain-lieutenant Aleksandrs Mačs (1888–?). On the same day, Augusts Puriņš, the city’s temporary senior engineer, and 20 others were appointed to manage 16 city enterprises and institutions. The police were instructed to imprison all leading Communists remaining in the city at Rēzekne Prison; by August 17, the prison held 597 political prisoners and 13 criminal offenders.

On July 6 or 7, for unclear reasons, the NKVD’s department building in Rēzekne, the former Officers’ Club, burned down, destroying all remaining archives. On July 8, the first issue of Rēzeknes ziņas was published; it continued twice weekly with a circulation of 20,000.

By July 9, the municipal self-defense unit (*Selbstschutz*), led by Mačs, was operating with 120 members, while the parish auxiliary police numbered 30 to 80 men, armed with captured Red Army weapons.

A prisoner-of-war camp was established in the former quarantine area, holding approximately 15,000 people. By April 1942, Latvia held a total of 155,399 Red Army prisoners, 80% of whom were located in Riga (*Stalag 350*), Jelgava (*Stalag 340*), Rēzekne (*Stalag 347*), and Liepāja (*Dulag*). Many prisoners were wounded or sick and lived under harsh conditions. There are documented cases of prisoners being shot without cause or dying from starvation, resulting in very high mortality rates. Conditions improved somewhat for prisoners in Rēzekne when nearly a tenth were released to work on rural farms in spring 1942 without guards—only about 5% escaped.



a puorejī izlaupeiti. Apleicinīs saimisteibys beja stypri izpūsteitys, deļtam provizeju (puortykys kruojumi karaspākam) varēja dabuot tik apriņķa attuolajūs nūstjurūs, kuri nabeja cītuši nu kara. Vītuos, kur beja guojuse puori Sorkonuo armeja, zemņiki beja pagaisnuojuši puortykys kruojumus i biži viņ vysu sovū īdzeivi. Puortykys pīguo-
duošonai vajadzēja kravys mašynys, kurūs Rēzeknē stypri tryuka.

Vysleluokais smogums kryta iz zemņikim, kurim vajadzēja nūdūt ūlu, buļbu, graudu, lūpu i c. nūdavys, kurys nareši beja cīši gryuši izpīldeit, vys par naizpīlđi draudēja borgys struopis. Tok ir zynomi arī gadīni, kod īriedni, kuri nūdrūsnuoja nūdūkļu vuokšonu, paleidzēja nabadzeigajim zemņikim.

Viteji dzeivuotuoji pastuoveigai tyka syuteiti iz dorbu Vuocējā i jim beja juopīsadola vysaidu veidu paleidzeibys vuokšonā armejai. Bet, nasaverūt uz itom naierteibom,

Daily Life of Civilians

On the arrival of the Wehrmacht army, the situation in Rēzekne was dire. Approximately 40% of the city's shops were completely destroyed, and the remainder had been looted. The surrounding farms suffered severe devastation, making it possible to procure provisions only from distant parts of the district that had escaped the worst of the war. In areas previously occupied by the Red Army, many farmers had lost their food supplies and often all their belongings. Food procurement required trucks, which were in critically short supply in Rēzekne.

The greatest burden fell on the peasants, who were forced to pay taxes on eggs, potatoes, grain, livestock, and other goods. Meeting these demands was often difficult, and failure to comply threatened severe penalties. However, there were cases where some officers overseeing tax collection showed compassion and helped needy peasants. Local residents were regularly recruited for forced labor in Germany and compelled to contribute to various aid collections supporting the army.

Despite these hardships, life for Latvians under German occupation was relatively peaceful compared to other wartime experiences. The Germans restored many interwar institutions, self-government bodies, and street names, and generally interfered little in public affairs.

However, the situation was far worse for Communists and Jews. All Communists were ordered to be arrested and imprisoned in Rēzekne Prison on the very first day of occupation. Jews were confined to a ghetto in the

64. attāls. Rēzeknis Vacpiļsātys panorama ap 1941. godu.

Figure 64. Old Town panorama, c. 1941.

latvišim dzeive vuocu okupacejis apstuokļūs beja samārā mīreiga. Vuocīši atjaunuoja daudzys storpkaru īstuodis, pošpuorvaļdis īstuodis, īlu nūsaukumus i c., i moz īsajauce sabīdryskajuos lītuos.

Komunistim i ebrejim guoja švakuok. Vysus komunistus lyka arestēt i īslūdzeit Rēzeknis cītumā pyrmajā okupacejis dīnā, bet ebrejus īslūdzeja geto kaidys sātys pogolmā Andreja Upīša īlā, nu kurinis jūs pa daļom aizvede iz Ančupānu kolnim i iz ebreju kopim, kur jī tyka nūsauti i aprokti. Leidzeigs liktiņš beja ari čyguonim. Vīteji pošaisardzeibys spēki 1. augustā nūsuove 200 ebrejus i komunistus, koč piec nadrūsu ziņu ebreju slapkaveibys Rēzeknē varēja byut suokušuos vēļ pyrma Vermahta armejis īsarasšonys. Slapkaveibys bīži veice vīteji latviši. Dzeivuotuoji kotru dīnu redzēja ar brezentu sagtys smoguos kravys mašynys ar ebrejim, kas devēs iz Ančupānu pusi, bet atsagrīze tukšys. Pat buorini ebreji it kai tyka pajimti nu bārnu patversmu i nūsauti. Daļa ebreju tyka nūsauti Vīpingys mežā, kur 1944. godā tyka nūsuteita komanda nu Reigys Centralcītuma ar aizdavumu izrakt i sadadzynuot nūgalynuotūs miersteiguos atlikys.

Rēzeknis cītuma mašynraksteituoja sovā dīnysgruomotā raksteja, ka 1942. godā nu cītuma nūsaušonai izvasti 52 cylvāki – pīci politiski īslūdzeitī, treis zemniki, pīci cylvāki, kas apcītynuoti par saiknem ar sorkonajim partizanīm, i 39 ebreji. Piec dažu naapstyprynuotu līceibom vuocu okupacejis laikā sešuos lelajuos akcejuos nūsaušonai tyka izvasti ap 2000 cylvāku.

Padūmu laika narativā nacistu okupacejis laiks tyka atspīgeļtuots ar styprim puorspeiliejumim i emocionalu

courtyard of a house on Andreja Upīša Street. From there, they were taken in groups to Ančupāni Hills and the Jewish cemetery, where they were shot and buried. The Roma people suffered a similar fate.

On August 1, local self-defense forces executed around 200 Jews and Communists. According to some unreliable reports, murders of Jews in Rēzekne may have begun even before the Wehrmacht's arrival. These killings were often carried out by local Latvians. Residents frequently witnessed trucks covered with tarpaulins transporting Jews to Ančupāni; the trucks would return empty. Even Jewish orphans were reportedly taken from orphanages and executed. Some Jews were shot in the Vīpinga forest, where, in 1944, a team from Riga Central Prison was sent to exhume and burn the remains of the murdered.

The typist at Rēzekne Prison recorded in her diary that in 1942, 52 prisoners were taken for execution—five political prisoners, three peasants, five people arrested for connections with red partisans, and 39 Jews. In March 1943, 41 prisoners were executed, and in November 1943, another 30. Unverified testimonies suggest that about 2,000 people were executed in six major actions during the German occupation.

The Soviet narrative of Nazi occupation was marked by strong exaggerations and emotional intensity. Vilis Lācis (1904–1966) wrote that “in the city of Rēzekne they [German soldiers] shot about eight hundred adults, and stabbed children with bayonets.” The 1945 propaganda work by Anna Sakse (1905–1981) and Jānis Sudrabkalns

pīsuotynuojumū, tai Vilis Lācis (1904–1966) raksteja, ka “Rēzeknes pilsētā viņi [vācu zaldāti] nošāva apmēram astoņi simti pieaugušo, bet bērņus nodūra ar durkļiem”. Annys Saksis (1905–1981) i Jāņa Sudrabkalna (1894–1975) 1945. godā izguojušajā padūmu propagandys dorbā sacepts, ka Rēzeknē nūslapkvuotys 11 tyukstūšys cylvāku, tūs vydā – tyukstūša bārnu.

Audriņu tragedeja

1941. gods 18. decembrī patrulis laikā Audriņūs divejim paleigpoliciejs darbinīkim uzbruka pici nu Rēzeknis karagiustekņū nūmetnis aizbāguši sorkonarmīši, kuri ite beja ireikuojuši pazemis slāptuvis, cikom poši regulari staiguojuši pa cīmu i uzavaduši izaicynūši. Uzbrukumā tyka nūsauts vīns nu policistu, bet ūtram izadeve aizbēgt. Apsaudē vīns nu uzbrucieju ari guoja būjā. Audriņūs nuokušajuos dīnuos suocēs dzeivuotuoju, tymā skaitā ari vīna nu uzbrucieju muotis, aresti. Piec treis dīnu apsaudē otkon guoja būjā treis policisti, bet jau nuokušajā dīnā, 22. decembrī tyka arestāti vysi Audriņu sādžys dzeivuotuoji. Izbāguši sorkonarmīši nūsaglobuoja kaidā sādžā, kurys saiminīki par tū ziņuojuši varys istuodem. 31. decembrī sorkonarmīši tyka aplankti i nūsauti.

Tyka pijimts lāmums organizēt paraugprāvu: ākys tyka izlaupeitys, daļa nu tūs puorcaltys iz kaimiņu sādžom, bet puorejuos 2. janvarī nūdadzynuoja. Guņsgrāka laikā izspruoguse ākuos nūglobuotuo municeja i granatys. 3. janvarī Ančupānu kolnūs tyka nūsauti 205 sādžys dzeivuotuoji, bet 4. janvarī 30 sādžys veiriši tyka publiski

(1894–1975) claimed that 11,000 people were murdered in Rēzekne, including 1,000 children.

Audriņi Tragedy

On December 18, 1941, during a patrol in Audriņi, two auxiliary police officers were attacked by five Red Army soldiers who had escaped from the Rēzekne prisoner-of-war camp. These soldiers had established underground hiding places in the village but regularly moved about openly, behaving provocatively. In the attack, one policeman was shot, while the other managed to escape. One of the attackers was killed in the ensuing shootout.

In the days that followed, arrests began across Audriņi, including the mother of one of the escaped soldiers. Three days later, another shootout resulted in the deaths of three policemen. On December 22, the day after this incident, all residents of Audriņi village were arrested and taken to prison. The fugitives had been hiding in a nearby village, but the homeowners, fearing repercussions, reported their presence to the authorities. Consequently, on December 31, all the escaped Red Army soldiers were executed.

A decision was made to organize a show trial as a demonstration of control. Buildings in Audriņi were looted, some were dismantled and moved to neighboring villages, while the remainder were burned down on January 2. During the fires, ammunition and grenades hidden in the buildings exploded.

On January 3, 205 villagers were executed in the Ančupāni Hills. The following day, January 4, 30 men



65. attāls. Latgolys īla piec padūmu aviacejys uzliduojuma ap 1944. godu.

Figure 65. Latgales Street after bombing, c. 1944.

nūsauti Rēzeknis Centraltierga teritorejā. Suovieju komandu historiografejā cytreiz sauc par Maltys nuovis bataljōnu, tuo vadeituojs beja nazkodejais Maltys aizsorgu rūtys komanders, Rēzeknis policejys 4. ģierkņa kaptejnš. Komanda nūsadorbuoja ar ebreju likvidiešonu Rēzeknis, Preiļu i Ludzys apriņkūs. Piec nūtykušuo vuociši izplateja 600 plakatus ar paziņuojumu par nūtykušū.

Fron̄tis aizmugure

1943. godā Rēzeknis školuojuoju instituta ākā beja izvītuots garnizons ap 1000 cylvāku sastuovā. Obejuos

from the village were publicly shot in Rēzekne's central market area. The firing squad, sometimes referred to in historiography as the Malta death battalion, was led by the former commander of the Malta guard company, the captain of the Rēzekne police, 4th precinct. This unit was involved in the liquidation of Jews in the Rēzekne, Preiļi, and Ludza districts.

After these events, the German authorities distributed 600 posters announcing what had happened, making the punitive action public and serving as a warning.

Rear of the Front

In 1943, a garrison of approximately 1,000 troops was stationed in the Rēzekne Teachers' Institute building. Anti-aircraft gun batteries were installed at both Rēzekne railway stations, and permanent firing positions with communication trenches were constructed at Rēzekne I Station, including two machine guns mounted on the station roof. Artillery and machine guns were also deployed in several surrounding villages.

Significant military engineering works were undertaken: extensive fortifications were built in Janopole Forest, large ammunition depots were camouflaged in Taudejāni Forest, and major fuel and ammunition stores were positioned about 3 kilometers east of the city. Additional explosive depots were placed in former gunpowder warehouses located 9 kilometers from Rēzekne.

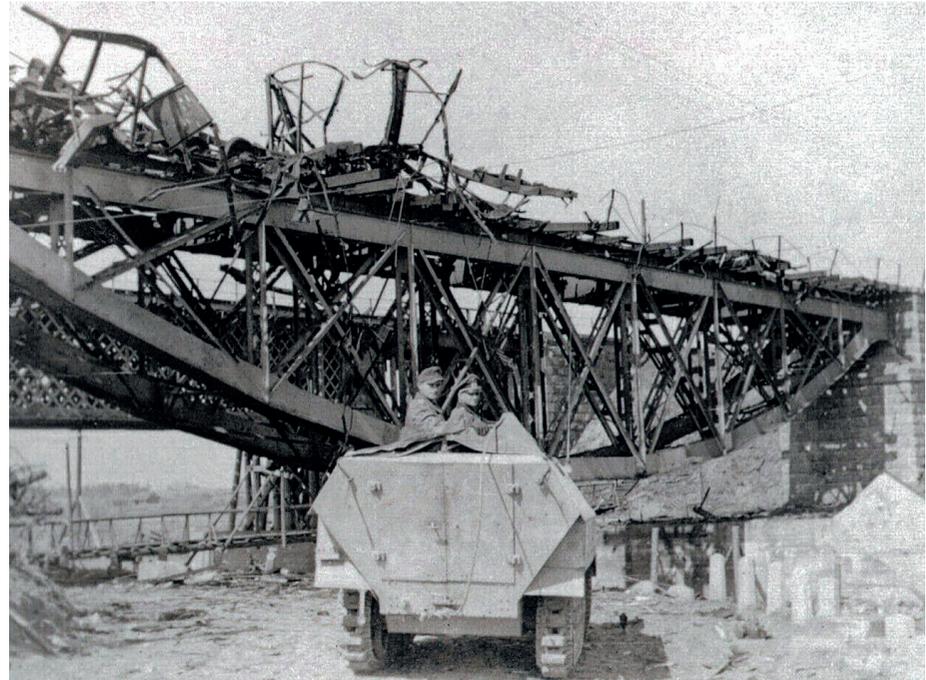
The German military presence was deeply embedded in the city's infrastructure. A vehicle depot was located

dzelžaceļa stacejuos tyka pastateitys zenitlegobolu bāterejis, bet pi stacejis Rēzekne I pastateiti ilgtermeņa saušonys punkti ar satiksmis ejom, iz stacejis jumta izvītuoti dīveji lūžmetieji. Lelgoboli i lūžmetieji beja pastateiti ari Pleikšņu i Knimpušu (īspiejams, Knipiški Jusu tyvumā iz dīnavydim nu Rēzeknis) cīmūs. Apjūmeigi zemis dorbi veikti Janapolis i Taudejāņu mežūs, kur beja nūmaskātys lelys municejis nūlyktovys. Devenū kilometru attuolumā nu piļsātys nazkodejuos puļvera nūlyktovuos izvītuotys puļvera i spruogstvilu nūlyktovys. Piļsātys sporta laukumā beja izvītuots vuocu autoparks, pi cītuma parka i piļsātys tierga laukuma – aviacejis korpuss, pi komercškolys – lidmašynu nūsalaisšonys laukums. Dzelžaceļa tylta tyvumā atsaroda dagvilys nūlyktova, bet vysy dzelžaceļa tylti beja nūmināti.

1943. gods novembrī Rēzeknē beja ap 11 649 dzeivuojuoju. Papyldu tam beja izvītuots ap treis tyukstūšu cylvāku lels vuocišu karaspāks, ap 50 cylvāku latvišu i latgališu, apmāram tikpat rumāņu. Daļa nu slimneicys telpu beja pilāguotys kara hospitaļa vajadzeibom, tok slimneica turpnyuoja apkolpuot ari vītejūs dzeivuojuojuos. Slimneicā struoduoja ostoni darbinīki. 1943. godā slimneicā i apleicejuos 2–3 stuovu sātys beja puorpiļdeitys ar īvainuoatājim vuocu zaldatim.

Leldinis bombardiešona

1943. gods 27. julī Rēzekni bombardēja Sorkonuo armeja. Būjuojumi nabeja plaši, bet 1. policejis īcierknis beja būjuots. Masivuoki uzliduojumi nūtyka 1944. godā pyрма



on the city's sports field, while the aviation corps was stationed near the prison park and the city market square. A landing field for aircraft was established near the commercial school. A fuel depot operated near the railway bridge, and all railway bridges in the area were mined.

By November 1943, the city had a population of 11,649, including about 3,000 German troops, around 50 Latvian and Latgalian auxiliaries, and a similar number of Romanian

66. attāls. Dzelžaceļa būjuojumi piec padūmu aviacejis uzliduojumu 1944. gods apreli.

Figure 66. Damaged railway bridge after bombing, 1944.

Leldinis – 6. i 7. aprēlī, kod 11 uzlidojumūs pīsadaleja vaira nakai 70 bumbvedieji. Iz pīšātu tyka nūmastys gondreīž 300 tonnys aviobumbu. Bombardiešonys mierkis beja dzeļžaceļa stacejis, tok būjuojumi dzeļžaceļa infrastrukturai i nūlyktovom beja nanūzeimeigi. Tuo vītā iznycynuoja 70% nu pīšātys dzeivojamuos apbyuvis i vairumu sabīdryskūs āku. Relatīvi naskortys palyka tik 445 ākys, pamatā nalelys dzeivuojamuos sātys.

67. attāls. Būjuotuo āka, Atbreivuošonys alejā 57 1944. godā.

Figure 67. Damaged building at Atbrīvošanas Aleja 57, 1944.



Pyrmais uzlidojums stacejai Rēzekne I suocēs 6. aprēlī, tys ilga nu 21.21 da 21.45. Uzlidojuma laikā dorbuojuos gaisa trauksmis sirena, tok daudzi tū ignoriejuši, kam pādejā laikā vyltus trauksme bejuse bīža paruoodeiba. Ūtruo divizeja bombardēja pīšātu nu 21.39 da 22.00, kod pa vysu pīšātu izacāluši guņšgrāki. Stypri tyka būjuotys vairuokys

soldiers. Part of the city hospital had been requisitioned for use as a military hospital, although it continued to provide services to local civilians. At the time, the hospital employed eight staff members. In 1943, the hospital and the nearby two- to three-story residential buildings were overcrowded with wounded German soldiers.

Easter Bombing

On July 27, 1943, Rēzekne was bombed by the Red Army. Although the damage was relatively minor, the 1st Police Precinct was hit. Far more extensive air raids occurred in 1944, just before Easter—on April 6 and 7—when more than 70 Soviet bombers carried out 11 raids and dropped nearly 300 tons of bombs on the city. The primary targets were the railway stations; however, damage to the railway infrastructure and ammunition depots proved insignificant. Instead, 70% of the city's residential buildings and most public institutions were destroyed. A mere 445 residential houses, mostly small wooden structures, remained relatively liveable.

The first raid on Rēzekne I station began on April 6 at 21:21 and lasted until 21:45. An air raid siren sounded, but many ignored it due to a recent pattern of false alarms. The second bombing wave began at 21:39 and continued until 22:00, sparking fires across the city. Among the buildings damaged were the Teachers' Institute, the Russian Gymnasium, the Vocational School, the hospital, the People's Palace, and the Army Department Store. The tower of Our Lady of Sorrows Church and the central

ākys, tūs vydā: Školuotuoju instituta āka, Krīvu gimnazeja, Omotu škola, slimneica, Tautys piļs, Armejis universalveikals, būjuots Suopu Dīvmuotis bazneicys tūrņs i tierga laukums. Nuokušais uzliduojums suocēs 2.46 naktī i vairuok tyka vārsts iz staceju Rēzekne II. Tyka svīstys dagbumbys, nu kurūs dreīži aizadaga kūka sātys. Itamā naktī dagūšuos piļsātys atbluozme beja radzama 100–150 kilometru attuolumā. 7. apreļa naktī bombardiešona atsakuortuoja.

Piec aptyvim apriekinin bombardiešonā guojuši būjā 70–100 civildzeivuotuoju i nanūskaidruots skaits vuocu zaldatu. Uperu skaits varēja byut ari leluoks, tok lela daļa dzeivuotuoju pavadeja nakts uorpus piļsātu, cikom sīvītem i bārnim vuocu administraceja, beistūtis uzliuojumu, isaceja piļneibā puorsaceļt iz laukim.

Leldīnis bombardiešonys ir palykušys par popularu piļsātys legendu temu, nu kurūs dažys vēļ dzeivoj. Piec vīna stuostejuma, kurū ļauds ari šudiņ vys vēļ stuosta, bombardiešonys laikā īsaroda viļcīņs nu Reigys i cylvāki meklēja patvārumu iz azara lada, kur, piec dažaidu stuosta verseju, iz jūs tyka sauts liduojumā nu lūžmetieju, bet, piec cytys versejis, tim izsvīsta bumba, nu kurys lads īlyuzs i cylvāki nūsleikuši azarā.

Uzliuojumā guojuši būjā ari treis piļsātā pazeistami “Rēzeknes Ziņu” redakcejis darbiniki. Redaktors Alberts Sprūdžs (1908–1944), autors (i pazeistams pedagogs) Pauls Svenne (1905–1944) i dorbveds (gazetys “Latgolas Vōrds” redaktors) Jānis Ikaunieks (1901–1944).

Zaļajā catūrtīnē, saisteibā ar tyvojušūs Leldīni, Sprūdžs nu piļsātys komisara beja sajiems grūzu ar olu i saprats, ka iz Leldīni palīk vīns pats, deļtam vokorā

market square were also hit. A third wave started at 2:46 AM, targeting Rēzekne II Station. Incendiary bombs ignited fires, especially among the city’s wooden homes. That night, the glow from the burning city was reportedly visible from 100–150 kilometers away. Bombing resumed again during the night of April 7.

Estimates suggest that between 70 and 100 civilians died in the raids, in addition to an unknown number of German soldiers. The death toll might have been higher had not much of the population already begun spending nights in the countryside. Anticipating air raids, the German administration had advised women and children to evacuate the city entirely.

The Easter bombings have since become the subject of numerous local legends. According to one popular narrative still passed down “second-hand,” a train arrived from Riga during the air raid, and passengers sought refuge on the ice of a nearby lake. In one version of the tale, Soviet aircraft strafed them with machine gun fire; in another, a bomb was dropped on the lake, breaking the ice and causing many to drown.

Among the civilian casualties were three prominent staff members of the Rēzeknes Ziņas editorial office: editor Alberts Sprūdžs (1908–1944), author and pedagogue Pauls Svenne (1905–1944), and office manager Jānis Ikaunieks (1901–1944), also known as the editor of Latgolas Vōrds. On Holy Thursday, Sprūdžs had received a basket of beer from the city commissioner. Realizing he would spend Easter alone, he invited colleagues to his apartment on Galdnieku Street to share lamb and beer.

uzaicinuojs uz sovū dzeivūkli Gaļdnīku ilā iz jārū i olu redakcejis leidzstruodnīkus. Piec pyrmuo uzliduojuma bīdri dāvūšis uorā nu piļsātys, tok Sprūdžs ar Svenni palykuši i ūtrajā uzliduojumā bumba nūkrytuse taišni iz Sprūdža sātys. Var papyldynuot, ka Pauls Svenne tik tikū beja pasagluobs nu nuovis, kod 1941. gods jūli jū beja arestiejuse čeka. Nu nūsaušonys jū tūlaik pagluobuse Vermahta armejis straujūo tyvuošonuos i Iškliu Tautys Komisariata darbinīku steidzeiguo evakuiešonuos.

Jānis Ikaunieks guoja būjā nuokušajā dīnā, kod devēs iz piļsātu apsavērt pūstejumus. Vuocu zaldati sprydzynuojūši naspruogušūs lādeņus, i kaida atlyuza truopiejuse žurnalistam, nūgalynojūt tū iz vītys. Daudzvīt presē pastreipuota luterāņu bazneicys bazneickunga varūneiguo reiceiba, kurs sovīm spākīm nūdziess bazneicā vairuokuos vītuos lismojūšū guņsgrāku, taidā veidā saglobojūt bazneicu i tuos ikuortu.

Kaids latvīšu legionars aproksta Rēzekni piec bombardiešonys:

“Rēzekne ir pārmainījusies līdz nepazīšanai. Pat tie, kas še dzīvojuši ilgus gadus, jautā retajiem gājējiem padomu, lai atrastu savu māju. Pēc ilgās klaiņošanas pa drupu un pelnu laukiem viņiem parasti veras pretī tikai apkvēpuši logu caurumi vai vientuļi dūmeņi. Visā pilsētā nav neviena vesela jumta, nevienas nesabrukušās sienas, un ēkas, kurās vēl iespējams mitināties cilvēkam, var uz pirkstiem saskaitīt.”

Kaids cyts autors radzātū aproksta itai:

After the first air raid, the guests left the city, but Sprūdžs and Svenne remained. During the second raid, a bomb hit the building directly, killing them both. Notably, Pauls Svenne had narrowly escaped death in July 1941 when he was arrested by the Cheka. He was spared execution only by the rapid advance of the Wehrmacht army, which prompted the hasty evacuation of the NKVD.

Ikaunieks died the next day when he returned to the city to assess the damage. While German troops were detonating unexploded ordnance, a piece of shrapnel struck him, killing him instantly. Contemporary press reports highlighted the bravery of the local Lutheran pastor, who reportedly saved his church by extinguishing fires himself.

A Latvian legionnaire later described post-bombing Rēzekne:

“Rēzekne has changed beyond recognition. Even those who lived here for years must ask the rare passersby for directions to find their own homes. After long wandering through fields of rubble and ashes, they often find only blackened window frames or lonely chimneys. There is not a single intact roof in the entire city, not one undamaged wall. The number of habitable buildings can be counted on the fingers of one hand.”

Another eyewitness wrote:

“As the car enters the city limits of Rēzekne, the view becomes ever more desolate, with ruined house after

“Līdz mašina ieripo Rēzeknes pilsētas teritorijā, aizvien drūmāka kļūst aina, redzot vienu pēc otra sagrautos namus. Latgales Tautas pils, kuru cēla no ziedotiem līdzekļiem un ar kuru saistās Latgales atdzimšanas vēsture, tagad vairs ir tikai izdeguša nama krāsmatas. Jaunā Romas katoļu baznīca tāpat cietusi kā vairākas citas skaistās celtnes – skolotāju institūta ēka, pasts u.c. [...] Un Atbrīvošanas alejas centrā vēl aizvien lepns un neskarts stāv Atbrīvošanas piemineklis ar Latgales Brīves pacelto krustu pret sarkano padomju.”

Bombardiešonys līcinīks beja arī mariaņu bruoļs Jezups Grišāns, kurs Leluos catūrtēdēnis vokorā sasagaideišonys deļ atsaroda Cyskodā i redziejs gaismojūšuos bumbys, dziediejs spruodzīņus i trūkšņus i redziejs, kai piļsātu apjam līsmys. Piec Leldēnis Grišāns īsarods Rēzeknē – daļa nu īlu beja naizbraucamys deļ āku gruvešu i spruodzīņu bedru, Suopu Dīvmuotis bazneicā beja truopejušys dažys bumbys. Mariaņu dzeivuojamuo sāta beja sagrauta, bet pogolms i duorzs vīnuos bedrēs, kurūs vydā šur i tur guliejušys naspruogušys bumbys. Kaidys nu mariaņu bruoļu tam atstuostejs 6. aprēļa nūtikšonys:

“Lelōs catūrtēdēnis vokorā vōcu kapelans myusu bazneicā turēja dīvkopōjumu sovīm karaveirim. Dīvkolpōjuma laikā sōcēs uzlidōjums, un dažas bumbas trōpeja bazneicu. Bazneicā izacēle lela panika. Daži skrēja nu bazneicas, bet ōrā vēl slikšōk, tur nu vītas kryta bumbas. Kapelans mīrynōja cylvākus un lyudze, lai palīk bazneicā un pasaļauņ uz Dīva vaļu. Cylvāki, kuri beja bazneicā, vysi palyka dzeivi.

ruined house. The Latgale People’s Palace, built from public donations and once a symbol of Latgale’s national revival, is now a charred ruin. The new Roman Catholic church has also suffered, as have many other elegant buildings: the Teachers’ Institute, the post office, and more. [...] And yet, in the middle of Atbrīvošanas Aleja, the Freedom Monument still stands tall and untouched, with Latgale’s Cross of Liberty raised high against the red Soviet sky.”

Marian brother Jāzeps Grišāns also witnessed the bombing. He happened to be in Ciskādi on Holy Thursday and saw the glowing bombs, heard the explosions, and watched Rēzekne engulfed in flames. When he returned to the city after Easter, he found streets blocked by rubble and craters. Our Lady of Sorrows Church had been hit by multiple bombs. The Marian brothers’ residence was destroyed, and their courtyard and garden were pitted with craters and scattered with unexploded bombs.

One of the brothers recounted that on the evening of Holy Thursday, a German chaplain was conducting a service for his soldiers in the church. The air raid began during the service, and several bombs struck the building. Panic ensued and some people ran outside, only to find even greater danger from the ongoing bombardment. The chaplain calmed the congregation and urged them to remain in the church and trust in God’s will. Remarkably, everyone inside survived. That same night, several German soldiers were reportedly killed

Tamā pat naktī Tautas pilī tyka nūsysti daži vōcu karaveiri, bet cik – tys palyka nūslāpums, vōcīši naiz-paude. Nōkušā reitā un vysu dīnu cylvāki lūžņōja pa griveklīm un vaimaņōdami meklēja nūsystūs un sova monta. Vokorā otkon sōcēs uzlidoōjums. Sirentas kauce, zvoni dunēja un vēsteja īnaidnīka tyvōšonūs. Cylvāki nu piļsātas bāga uz mežu, daži slēpēs patvertnēs. Gaisā karinēja un laidēs uz zemi gaišas “egleites”. Sōcēs bombardēšona. Vairōkōs vītōs, sevišķi uz īvārojamom ceļtnem kryta bumbas – un tai vysu nakti.”

Turpmuokajuos dīnuos daudzi dzeivuoitoji ar vysu sovu montu izbrauce iz laukim, kab apsames pi rodīm i paziņom. Uzlidoojumi turpynuojuos vēļ vairuokys reizis, pi vysa tuo bombardāta tyka na tik piļsāta, tok ari tyvejuos sādžys. Zynoms, ka Rēzekni bombardēja ari 6. majā i 18. jūli.

Vermahta armejis atsakuopšona

1944. gods jūli aizasuoce Sorkonuos armejis ofensiva Boltkrīvejis i Baļtejis frontē. Naktī nu 26. iz 27. jūli Vermahta armeja pamete Rēzekni, izsprydzynojūt vysys padūmu aviacejis nasagrautuos sabīdryskuos ceļtnis, tūs vydā ari piļsātys vaļdis nomu, postu, komercškolu, obejis dzeļzaceļa stacejis i tyltus. Kod Rēzeknē īguoja Sorkonuo armeja, Vermahta 329. kuojinīku divizeja jau beja veikuse 30 kilometru garu maršu i nūsatyprynuoja Viļānūs. Tamā pošā dīnā Sorkonuo armeja ījēme Dau-gopili, div dīnys vāluok – Jelgovu, i nuokušajā dīnā

in the People's Palace, although the German authorities never disclosed the exact number.

The next day, survivors combed through the ruins in mourning, searching for the dead and salvaging belongings. That evening, the bombing resumed. Sirens howled and church bells rang out warnings. People fled to the woods or hid in makeshift shelters. Flares, described by witnesses as glowing “fir trees,” floated in the air before descending to mark targets. Bombs followed. Strikes hit key buildings again, and the destruction continued throughout the night.

In the days that followed, many residents packed up their belongings and left Rēzekne for the countryside, staying with relatives or friends. Air raids continued in the following months, affecting not only the city but also the surrounding villages. Rēzekne was bombed again on May 6 and July 18.

Wehrmacht Retreat

In July 1944, the Red Army launched a major offensive on the Belarusian and Baltic fronts. During the night of July 26–27, the Wehrmacht withdrew from Rēzekne, destroying nearly all remaining public buildings that had not already been demolished in previous Soviet air raids. Among the buildings blown up were the city council, the post office, the commercial school, both railway stations, and key bridges. When Soviet forces entered the city, the Wehrmacht's 329th Infantry Division had already completed a 30-kilometer retreat and fortified positions in Viļāni.

– Tukumu i Kemerus, bet Latvejis dzeivuotuoji suoce dūtīs bieglu gaituos.

Nasaverūt iz tū, ka Rēzeknis piļsāta tyka ģjimta bez kaujis, literaturā, kas baļsteita iz padūmu olūtim, teik sa-ceits, ka piļsātys ģjimšonys laikā nūtyka seivys ģlu kaujis i piļsātys ģjimšona turpynuojuos nu ostonu reitā da dive-ju piecpušdīnē. Tok popularuokajā narativā bīži ģklauts stuosts, ka kaujuos tik par Rēzekni kryta 2240 vysaidu tauteibu sorkonarmišu karaveiru.

That same day, the Red Army also captured Daugavpils; two days later, it reached Jelgava, and the next day ad-vanced to Tukums and Ķemeri. These rapid develop-ments triggered the mass flight of civilians from Latvia.

Although Rēzekne fell without direct military engage-ment, Soviet-era accounts frequently described the city’s capture as involving intense street battles. Some sources claim that the fighting lasted from eight in the morning until two in the afternoon. The most widely repeated nar-rative states that as many as 2,240 Red Army soldiers of various nationalities were killed in the battle for Rēzekne alone, an assertion that appears inconsistent with the Wehrmacht’s complete withdrawal and the absence of documented resistance within the city.

Ūtruo padūmu okupaceja

(27.07.1944–21.08.1991)

Kara sakys

Kod Sorkonuo armeja īguoja Rēzeknē, sātu pogrobūs globuojuos ap 200 cylvāku. 70% piļsātys āku beja stypri maituotys, obejis dzeļžaceļa stacejis beja piļneibā izpūsteitys, i dzeļžaceļa infrastruktura stypri samaituota. Piļsātys dūmis āka, komercškola i treis piļsātys bārnuduorzi beja drupuos i tūs navarēja atjaunuot.

75% pūstejumu tyka konstatāti pedagogiskajam institutam, Krīvu gimnazejai, Tautys nomam, Zemis bankai, piļsātys slimneicai, vīsneicai, omotu školai i septņom suokumškolom. Leluokū daļu itūs āku beja paradzāts atjaunuot. Renovejamūs āku vydā tyka pīmynāti ari posts i Zemis banka, bet šudiņ obejis ākys ir zudušys.

Piļsātā nastroduoja nivīna ryupneica. Daļa tehnikys beja nūvasta iz Vuoceju, i ākys beja iznycynuotys. Kara rezultātā piļsāta pagaisynuoja dziernovys, galis kombinatu, ols dareitovu, ellis spīstuvi i uodys izstruodis ryupneicu. Tyka izpūsteita ari jaunuo cukra ryupneicys āka. 35% dzeivojamūs āku beja piļneibā iznycynuoti, bet 17% būjuoti par 50-75%, tys nūzeimoj, ka vairuok nakai puse dzeivojamuos apbyuvis beja naapdzeivojama. Vysi piļsātys tylti beja izsprydzynuoti, būjuoti 90% elektreibys, telefonu i telegrafa teiklu, aizroktys okys. Brugis, kurū vuociši pādejūs mienešūs beja izmontuojūši nūcītynuojumu ceļšonai, daudzuos vītuos beja nūjimts, lela daļa apstatejumu i aleju izgrīzta. Vysi piļsātys dīvnomi praseja nūpītņus remonta dorbus.

Second Soviet Occupation

(27.07.1944–21.08.1991)

Consequences of the War

When the Red Army entered Rēzekne, there were about 200 people in the city, hiding in house basements. 70% of the city's buildings were seriously damaged, both railway stations were completely destroyed, and the railway infrastructure was heavily damaged. The City Council building, the commercial school, and three city kindergartens lay in ruins and could not be restored. 75% damage was found in the Teachers' Institute, the Russian gymnasium, the People's House, the Land Bank, the city hospital, the hotel, the vocational school, and seven primary schools. Most of these buildings were planned to be restored. Among the buildings to be restored, the post office and the Land Bank were also mentioned, but today both buildings are lost.

Not a single factory operated in the city. Some of the equipment had been taken to Germany, and the buildings were destroyed. As a result of the war, the city lost its mills, meat processing plant, brewery, oil mill, and leather processing plant. The new sugar factory was also destroyed. 35% of residential buildings were completely destroyed, and 17% were damaged by 50-75%, meaning more than half of the residential buildings were uninhabitable. All city bridges were blown up, 90% of electricity, telephone, and telegraph networks were damaged, and wells were filled in. In many places, cobblestones were



68. attāls. Latgolys ȳla 1944. gods augustā.

Figure 68. Latgales Street, August 1944.

Dzeivuoŧuoji pamoŧam suoce atsagrȳzt pȳlsātā i 1945. godā dzeivuoŧuoju skaits beja pȳaudzs da sešu tyukstūšu. 1945. godā, izstruoŧojūt pȳlsātyŧ generalplanu, autors nūruoŧa iz tū, ka: “*Vacpȳlsāta 1945. godā arviņ sastuov nu šauru i leiku ȳleņu i strupceļu teikla ar haotiski sacaltom nalelom, iz tū šālȳti praktiski pȳlņeibā iznycynuotom muojeņom.*”

removed, which the Germans had used for building fortifications in recent months; a large part of all green spaces and avenues had been cut down. All city churches required serious repair work.

Residents gradually began to return to the city, and in 1945, the population had reached 6,000. In 1945, when

69. attāls. Atjaunotuos Rēzeknis vīzeja 1945. gods generalplānā.

Figure 69. Vision of restored Rēzekne, 1945.

Leidz 1946. gods martam dzeivuotuoju skaits jau beja treiskuoršuojis, sasnādzūt 18 tyukstūšys, nu kurūs 12 tyukstūšys dzeivuoja piļsātā, bet puorejuos sešys tyukstūšys dzeivuoja ostoņu leidz desmit kilometru radiusā ap piļsātu. Itymā laikā piļsātā beja 625 dzeivuošonai pīmāruotys dzeivojamuos ākys, ar videji 4 kvadratmetrim dzeivojamuos plateibys iz vīnu cylvāku. Sanitarī mazgli beja reši, i iedīņa gataveišona parosti nūtyka tamuos pošuos telpuos, kur cylvāki gulēja. Daļa Rēzeknis ebreju, kas 1941. goda junī pyrma vuocu īsarasšonys beja paspiejuši piļsātu pamest, piec kara atsagrīze. Daudzi vaira navarēja atrast sovys sātys voituos apdzeivuoja svešinīki. Ebrejim biži viņ beja juodzeivoj cīši šaurūs apstuokļūs kūpā ar cytom ebreju saimem. Tai kai gondreiz vysi ebreju lyugšonu nomi beja izpūsteiti i piļsāta suokumā Zaļū sinagogu naatgrīze ebrejim, lyugšonys nūtyka dzeivojamuos ākuos lelā šaureibā. Atsagrīžuši ebreji turpynuoja struoduot tipiskūs ebreju omotūs.

Nūpītina problema beja sabīdryskūs āku tryukums. Mozuok izpūsteituos sabīdryskuos, tierdznīceibys i nūlyktovu ākys tyka pilāguotys administrativajom vajadzeibom, tok piļsātā nabeja nivīnys ākys, kur varātu puļcētīs leluoks cylvāku skaits, partū vīna nu pyrmūs prioritašu beja Tautys piļs atjaunuošona.

Breivajā laikā nu dorba i breivdīnuos dzeivuotuoji tyka organizāti drupu nūvuokšonai, kas turpynuojuos da 1950. goda. Jau 1949. godā presē ziņuoja, ka kotrys dzeivuotuojs ir apsajiemis struoduot 60 stuņdis piļsātys atjaunuošonys dorbūs.

Jamūt vārā, ka beja vajadzeiga byutyska sātu renovaceja, tyka organizāts ceļtnīceibys kanturs i aicynuoti dorbā

developing the city's master plan, the author noted that: "the old town in 1945 still consists of a network of narrow, crooked streets and dead ends with chaotically built small houses, which at this moment are practically completely destroyed."

In March 1946, the population had already tripled, reaching 18,000, of whom 12,000 lived in the city, and the remaining 6,000 within a radius of eight to ten kilometers around the city. In the city at this time, 625 residential buildings were suitable for living, with an average of 4 square meters of living space per person. Sanitary facilities were rare, and cooking usually took place in the same rooms where people slept. Some of the Rēzekne Jews who had managed to leave the city in June 1941, before the Germans arrived, returned after the war. Many no longer found their homes, or found strangers living in them. Often, they had to live in very cramped conditions, together with other Jewish families. Since almost all Jewish prayer houses were destroyed, and the city did not initially return the Green Synagogue to the Jews, services took place in crowded residential houses. The returning Jews continued to work in characteristic Jewish trades.

A serious problem was the lack of public buildings. Less damaged public, commercial, and warehouse buildings were adapted for administrative needs, but there was no building in the city where a larger number of people could gather, so one of the first priorities was the restoration of the People's Palace.

In their free time from primary work, in the evenings and on weekends, residents were organized for debris

RĚZEKNE

PERSPEKTIVE



K. Homan

pīredziejuši ceļtniki i amatniki. Suokumā pi Rēzeknis atjaunošonys struoduoja ap 50 cylvāku. Materiali ceļtnīceibai tyka jimti nu nūpūsteitūs sātu drupom. Militarpersonys, pyrmom kuortom, praseja pierts i velis mozguotovys atjaunošonu. Jau 1944. godā niulejā Bukmuižys ilā suoce dorbuotīs bārnuduorzs, nu 1. novembra tyka atjaunota dzeļžaceļa satiksme. Vuociši atsakuopūt, beja iznycynuojuši vysys nūzeimeiguos dzeļžaceļa konstrukcejis i izpūstejuši slīžu ceļus.

1944. gods 5. augustā Rēzeknis, Abrinis i Modūnys apriņķī tyka izdūts reikuojums mobilizēt vysus veirišus vacumā nu 18 da 35 godu. Nu Rēzeknis apriņķa Sorkonajā armejā tyka īsaukti 4645 cylvāki. Daudzim izadeve izavaireit nu mobilizacejis, bet tī, kas tyka da īsaukšonys punktu, masveidā dezertēja. Augusta vydā ceļā nu Viļakys iz Ludzu dezertēja 11 cylvāki, izveidojūt pyrmū lelū mežabruoļu grupu.

Piļsātys atjaunošona

1944. godā suocēs dorbs pi piļsātys generalplana. Projekta autori identificēja golvonuos piļsātys problemys:

- 1) Pi dzeļžaceļa staceju nav laukumū i satiksme storp stacijom i piļsātys centru ir naārta;
- 2) Upei ir leikumi, kuru deļ kotru pavasari aplyust piļsātys centraluo daļa;
- 3) Nav skaidra piļsātys kompozicionaluo centra i piļsātys centraluo laukuma;
- 4) Nav publiskūs zaļū zonu – parku i skveru;
- 5) Sātys ap piļsātys laukumim izbyuvātys naracionali ar napareizu stuovu skaitu;

clearing, which continued until 1950. As late as 1949, the press reported that each resident had committed to working 60 hours on city restoration. Given the need for significant house restoration, a construction office was organized and experienced builders and craftsmen were invited to work. Initially, about 50 people worked on the restoration of Rēzekne. Construction materials were taken from the ruins of destroyed houses. Military personnel demanded that bathhouses and laundries be restored first. As early as 1944, a kindergarten began operating on the current Bukmuižas Street, and railway traffic was restored by November 1. The Germans had destroyed all significant railway structures during their retreat and damaged the tracks.

On August 5, 1944, an order was issued to mobilize all men aged 18 to 35 from Rēzekne, Abrene, and Madona districts. From the Rēzekne district, 4,645 people were conscripted into the Red Army. Many managed to avoid mobilization, but those who reached the conscription points massively deserted. In mid-August, 11 people deserted on the road from Viļaka to Ludza, forming the first large group of forest brothers.

City Restoration

In the second half of 1944, work began on a new master plan for the city of Rēzekne. The planners identified several key urban challenges. Among them were the lack of squares at the railway stations and poor traffic connectivity between the stations and the city center; river bends that caused annual spring flooding in the central

- 6) Piļsātys dīnavydu daļā ir dzilis grovys;
- 7) Azaru nu piļsātys aizsadz seika apbyuve, nateik izmontuotys azara prišķrūceibys;
- 8) Piļsātys teritorejom tryukst funkcionaluo zoniejuma, ryupnīceibys apbyuve īt kūpā ar dzeivojamajom sātom;
- 9) Magistrale Moskova–Reiga īt caur piļsātu i īlu izmāra deļ roda naierteibys piļsātai;
- 10) Sarežgeita satiksme puori dzeļzaceļa slīdem zīmeļū i rītumu vierzīņūs;
- 11) Piļsātā ir daudz škārsīlu i strupceļu, naracionali izmontuotys piļsātys zemis, kai pīmārs nūrodeita Dziernovu īla;
- 12) Upis krosti i rajoni tūs tyvumā ir aizlaisti i pīsārņuoti, stypri pīsārņuota ari poša upe.

Projekts paredzēja niulejuos Atbreivuošonys alejis centralajā daļā treis i četru stuovu dzeivojamū i sabīdryskū apbyuvi, cikom puorejūs kvartalus paredzēt individualajai apbyuvei – vīna i diveju stuovu sātom. Sabīdryskuos īstuoDIS beja paradzāts koncentrēt gar Atbreivuošonys aleju. Niulejā Latgolys īlā katuoļu bazneicys i stacejis Rēzekne II tyvumā beja paredzāta diveju stuovu apbyuve.

Prioritate beja dzeivojamuo fonda i primarūs sabīdryskūs āku atjaunuošona, finanšu pakolpuojumu, elektreibys teiklu, telefonu i telegrafa lineju nūdrūsynuošona, i leidz 1946. godam atjaunuoT 100 kW syltumelektrostaceju (TEC), telefonu staceju ar 500 numerim, organizēt radejis apraidis teiklu iz četrom tyukstūšom radiostaceju. Iz prišķu tyka apdūmuota vareiba īreikuoT syltumelektrostaceju natuoli

part of the city; the absence of a defined compositional center and a central city square; and a complete lack of public green spaces, parks, or squares. Urban development was deemed irrational, with mismatched building heights in city squares and uncoordinated zoning, with industrial buildings being interspersed with residential areas. Additional problems included deep ravines in the southern part of the city; the lake, although a potential amenity, was obscured by small buildings and its advantages went unused; and the riverbanks and surrounding areas were neglected and heavily polluted.

The city's road infrastructure was also a concern. The Moscow–Riga highway passed through the city, creating traffic congestion due to the narrow streets. There were also significant difficulties in accessing the northern and western areas due to poor rail crossing infrastructure. The city plan suffered from an excessive number of side streets and dead ends, leading to inefficient land use.

The new master plan proposed a reorganization of the urban core. It envisioned three- to four-story residential and public buildings along the central part of Atbrīvošanas Aleja, while the surrounding blocks were to be developed with one- to two-story private houses. Public institutions would be concentrated along Atbrīvošanas Aleja, while two-story development was planned in the vicinity of the Catholic church and Rēzekne II Station (the present-day Latgales Street area). A 1,000 m² central city square was to be established near the Atbrīvošanas Aleja bridge.

Immediate priorities included restoring the housing stock and primary public infrastructure: financial

nu pilsātys kūdryš pūrā, kab pilsāta puorstuotu byut atka-reiga nu Daugovpils augstspriģuma linejis, kas ir pakļauta vysaidim ryskim, i ģreikuoť transformatoru staceju pilsātys dĭnavydu daļā. Taipoš pyrmajā atjaunuošonys pūsmā tyka iķļauta pasaģeru āku byuvnĭceiba obejuos stacejuos, kai ari sagataveišonys dorbi laukumu izbyuvei pi staceju i ceļu byuvnĭceiba. Iz prišku tyka paradzāťs paplašņuoť pilsātys rūbeģus, izceļť lidĭstu, golvonūs transporta lelceļus, eipaši Moskova–Reiga i Daugovpils–Pleskova, uorpus pilsātys centra izveidoť apvedceļu. Pi Atbreivuošānys alejis tyľta paradzāťs 1000 m² lels centralais pilsātys laukums.

Nu sabĭdryskajom ākom pilsātā beja paradzāťs atjau-
nuot i ceļť: školuoťuoju institutu, teatri (tautys nomu);

institutions, power and communication networks, and transportation facilities. A thermal power plant (TPP) with a capacity of 100 kW was to be operational by 1946, alongside a telephone station for 500 lines and a radio broadcasting system intended to serve 4,000 receivers. Long-term energy independence was also considered. Planners proposed establishing a TPP in a nearby peat bog to reduce reliance on the high-voltage line from Daugavpils, which was considered vulnerable. A transformer substation was to be built in the city's southern district.

The restoration phase also included rebuilding the passenger buildings at both railway stations and laying the groundwork for public squares and road access nearby. In the longer term, the plan envisaged expanding the city's administrative borders, building an airport, and rerouting major transport arteries, especially the Moscow–Riga and Daugavpils–Pskov routes, to bypass the city center.

The plan also detailed an ambitious program for public buildings and amenities. It included the restoration or construction of the Teachers' Institute, a theater (People's House), a cultural club (with an event hall, cinema, library, and museum), a stadium, a sports hall, a credit institution building, a mechanized laundry, public bathhouses, a hospital and polyclinic (in three buildings), three fire stations, a district administrative building, a hotel, a city hall, a police station, a communications hub, an economic management building, canteens and restaurants, shops, a courthouse, warehouses, vegetable cellars, a bakery,

70. attāls. Dzeļģaceļa darbinĭku cĭms Lokomotĭvu iľā 2023. godā.

Figure 70. Railway workers' village, no Lokomotĭvu Street, 2023.



klubu ar pasuokumu zāli, kinoteatri, biblioteku, muzeju, stadionu, sporta nomu, kredītistuožu nomu, velis sātu, pierts, slimneicu, polikliniku trejuos ākuos, treis guņsdziesieju depo, apriņka organizacejis nomu, vīsneicu, piļsātys vaļdi, milicejis nomu, sakaru nomu, saimnīceibys organizacejis nomu, iedneicys i restoranus, veikalus, piļsātys tisu, i nūlyktovys i duorziņu globuotovys, maizneicys, zyrgu stali, autobusu garažys, tipografeju, kioskus, paviljonus, estradis parkūs i skverūs, bārnu rūtaļū laukumus i c. mozuos arhitekturys formys. Taipoš tyka plānuots atjaunuot ols, uodys i ellis ryupneicys i galis kombinatu, tok tai kai ipriškejuos ākys beja piļneibā iznycynuotys, jaunbyuvejamuos ākys beja paradzāts izvītuot spirta ryupneicys tyvumā Mozajūs Garaņčūs voi ari vāluokuos Slaukšonys ikuortu ryupneicys vītā, pīvadūt tom atsevišķus dzeļžaceļa atzorus. Tai kai ari Cukra fabrikys jaunceļtne beja sagrauta, tū paredzēja atjaunuot ipriškejā vītā.

Piec projekta apstyprynošoņys piļsātys izpiļdkomiteja tū papyldynuojā ar itaidim plānim: pīmineklis “Vienoti Latvijai” juoizvuooc, tuo vītā juopastota pīmineklis Stalinam voi Leninam, Mozajūs Garaņčūs juoīreikoj dzeļžaceļa darbiniku cīms, arhitektoniski juonūformej datikšona azaram nu Breiveibys īlys stacejis tyvumā, pi upis juoīreikoj kūkapstruodis ryupneica, stacejis Rēzekne II teritorejā juoīreikoj graudu elevators, juoizceļ jauns muzejs ipriškejā vītā (Atbreivuošoņys alejā 102), Andreja Upīša i Krišjāņa Barona īlys juosavīnoj ar bejušū Dvinskys šoseju i juoīreikoj piļsātys parks aiz Daugovys stadiona storp Raiņa i Slimneicys īlom i Rēzeknis upi.



a horse stable, bus garages, a printing house, kiosks and pavilions, stages in parks and squares, children’s playgrounds, and various small architectural forms.

In terms of industry, plans included the restoration of breweries, tanneries, oil-processing factories, and a meat-processing plant. Since their former premises had been destroyed, new locations were proposed near the

71. attāls. Franča Trasuna īlys jaunuo dzeivojamuo apbyuve 1960. godūs.

Figure 71. New houses on Franča Trasuna Street, late 1960s.



72. attāls. Rēzeknis slimneica 1930. godūs.

Figure 72. Rēzekne hospital, 1930s.

1944. gads 16. oktobrī Išķlītu Tautys Komisariats Rēzeknē nūdybynuoja 291. karagiustekņu nūmetni. Vuocu karagiustekni puorsvorā tyka izmontuoti ceļtnīceibys dorbūs. 1945. gods junī Rēzeknē 150 giustekni beja nūdarbynuoti kurynamuo saguoduošonā pi Rēzeknis kūksnis kombinata, bet 1580 giustekni beja nūzeimātu āku remonta, nūjaukšonys i ceļtnīceibys dorbūs izpiļdkomitejys aizdavumūs. Tei varēja byut āku nūjaukšona i drupu savuokšona, taipoš ari nūteiktu sabīdryskūs āku remonta. Dūmojams, ka vairums nu giustekņu struoduoja pi bejušuos Tautys piļs atjaunuošonys. 200 cylvāki beja nūzeimāti pi Rēzeknis cukra fabrikys ceļtnīceibys. Cukra fabrikys ceļtnīceiba natyka pabeigta, i šudiņ par tuos atsarasšonys vītu dobā nikas nalicynoņ.

Vuocu karagiustekni byuvejuši i atjaunuojuši daudzys vēļ niu radzamuos pieckara ākys. 1945. i 1946. godā tyka atjaunota i ekspluatacejā nūdūta elektrostaceja, tautys noms, stacejis Rēzekne II pasažeru āka, slimneica, ško-luotuoju instituts, lynu fabrika, bet 1947. godā giustekni tyka atbreivuoti i atsagrīze dzimtinē.

spirit factory in Mazie Garanči or later near the planned Milking Equipment Factory, with dedicated rail access. The sugar factory, also destroyed, was to be rebuilt on its original site.

After the approval of the project, the city executive committee introduced several additional plans: the removal of the monument *Vienoti Latvijai*, to be replaced by a monument to either Stalin or Lenin; the construction of a railway workers' settlement in Mazie Garanči; the landscaping of the approach to the lake from the Brīvības Street station area; the establishment of a wood-working plant near the river and a grain elevator on the grounds of Rēzekne II Station; and the reconstruction of a museum at its previous location (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 102). Plans also included connecting Andreja Upīša and Krišjāņa Barona streets with the former Dvinsk highway, and creating a city park behind the Daugava Stadium, in the area between Raiņa and Slimnīcas streets and the Rēzekne River.

On October 16, 1944, the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs established the 291st prisoner-of-war camp in Rēzekne. German prisoners of war were primarily employed in construction-related tasks. By June 1945, 150 prisoners were working in fuel procurement at the Rēzekne timber factory, while another 1,580 were assigned to demolition, repair, and construction work. These prisoners were distributed across specific organizations, with the largest group—800 individuals—assigned to tasks for the city executive committee, probably including building demolition, debris clearance, and the

Nacionalais sastuovs

1959. godā Rēzeknē beja 21 429 dzeivuotuoju, nu kurūs 12 434 (58%) beja krīvi, 6537 (31%) – latvīši, 1098 (0,5%) – pūli, 458 – ebreji, 383 – ukraiņi, 345 – boltkrīvi, 60 – leitovīši, 19 – igauņi i 95 – cytu tauteibu puorstuovi.

Latvīšu eipatsvors strauji sasamaznuoja piec dorbaspāka īvesšonys nu cytu padūmu republiku, kab apmīrynuotu pīaugūšū dorbaspāka vajadzeibu piļsātys daudzajūs ryupnīceibys uzjāmumūs. 1943. godā latvīši beja 56% nu piļsātys dzeivuotuoju, 1959. godā – 31%, 1970. godā – 35%, 1979. godā – 35%, 1989. godā – 37%.

1989. godā latvīšu volūdu prota 45% Rēzeknis dzeivuotuoju, bet krīvu volūdu prota 95% dzeivuotuoju. 15% krīvu runuoja latvīšu volūdā. 1991. gods aptaujā par Latvejis naatkareibu nu 31 370 Rēzeknis bolsuotuoju tū atbaļsteja 54,3%, nu kurūs 27% beja natalvīši. Zamuoks atbolsts nakai Rēzeknē beja tik Daugovpili (51,3%) i Reigys Kūrzemis rajonā (53,5%).

Medicynys apryupe

Piec Sorkonuos armejis uzliduojumu nu vysu slimneicys āku varēja turpynuot dorbuotīs tik lipeigūs slimeibu korpuss i āka Atbreivuošonys alejā 102, kur iz tū šaļti atsaroda poliklinika. Tyka izveiduota vaļsts sanitaruo inspekceja, kurā tryuka darbinīku. Piļsātā plūsejuos vādara tifs, izsytumu tifs i bārnu infekcejis. Stuosta, ka muosys i sanitaris pļuovušys sīnu, kab izgataveit sliminīkim matračus i spylvynus. Telpu tryukuma deļ kirurgejis nūdaļa

repair of public buildings. It is believed that most of them worked on the restoration of the former People's Palace.

In addition, 200 prisoners were allocated to rebuild the bombed hospital, another 200 to reconstruct bridges destroyed during the war, 80 to restore the damaged Teachers' Institute, 50 to work at the dairy, and 250 to help construct the new Rēzekne sugar factory. However, the sugar factory was never completed, and no physical traces of it remain today.

German prisoners of war played a major role in rebuilding many of the postwar structures still visible in Rēzekne. Between 1945 and 1946, the city's power plant, the People's House, the Rēzekne II Station passenger terminal, the hospital, the Teachers' Institute, and the flax factory were all restored and brought back into operation. In 1947, the prisoners were released and repatriated.

Demographic Shifts

In 1959, Rēzekne had a population of 21,429, of whom 12,434 (58%) were Russians, 6,537 (31%) Latvians, 1,098 (0.5%) Poles, 458 Jews, 383 Ukrainians, 345 Belarusians, 60 Lithuanians, 19 Estonians, and 95 individuals of other nationalities.

The proportion of Latvians declined sharply after a significant number of workers, primarily from other Soviet republics, were brought in to meet the labor demands of the city's rapidly expanding industrial sector. In 1943, Latvians made up 56% of the population; by 1959, this had

73. attāls. Rēzeknis ostongadeigu skola ap 1957. godu.

Figure 73. Rēzekne eight-year school, c 1957.

tyka izvītuota kūpā ar ginekologejis gultom infekceju slimneicys telpuos, terapejis nūdaļa atsaroda kūka sātā slimneicys tyvumā, infekceju nūdaļa – 18. novembra ilys 26. nomā, kur šudiņ atsarūn Muokslys noms, dzemdeibu nūdaļa ar 30 gultom beja kaidā kūka ākā slimneicys tyvumā Raiņa ilā, sīvīšu i bērnu konsultacejis izavītuoja kūka sātā Atbreivuošonys alejis i N. Rancāna ilu styurī, cikom poliklinika i uotruo paleidzeiba palyka niulejuo Latgolys Kulturviesturis muzeja nomā Atbreivuošonys alejā 102.

Bejušū Sorkonuo Krysta slimneicys āku pabeidze atjauņuo 1949. godā i nūdalis, atskaitūt sīvīšu i bērnu konsultacejis, tyka puorcaltys atpakaļ iz tū. Uotrajai paleidzeibai beja tik vīna smoguo mašyna.

1946. godā Krosta ilā tyka izveiduota Sanitari epidemiologiskuo staceja. 1951. godā tyka atkluoys prettuberkulozes dispansers, kurs 1960. godā puorcaltys iz jaunajom telpom Vipingys mežā. 1963. godā atsadaleja Uotruos mediciniskuos paleidzeibys staceja, kas apkolpuoja dzeivuojuos 50–60 kilometru radiusā ap Rēzekni. 1964. goda novembrī ekspluatacejā nūdeve poliklinikys āku, kura varēja apkolpuot 700 apmaklātuojus dīnā. 1979. godā poliklinikai pabeidze pībyuvi, bet 1984. godā tyka izcalts poliklinikys administrativais korpuss.

1966. godā tyka izcalta četru stuovu Ašņa puorlišonys staceja, kura apkolpuoja vysu Latvejis austrumu daļu. 1970. godā – Sanitari epidemiologiskuo staceja Zemņiku ilā 16a. 1974. godā tyka izveiduota republikys zynuotniski mediciniskuos bibliotekys filiale, kurā nu suoku bejušys 700 gruomotys, bet 1990. godā jau 8860 gruomotys i 107 žurnali. 1985. godā atkluoja jaunū slimneicys korpusu, pi

dropped to 31%. The proportion rose slightly in the following decades: 35% in both 1970 and 1979, and 37% in 1989.

By 1989, 45% of Rēzekne's residents spoke Latvian, while 95% spoke Russian. Only 15% of the Russian population had knowledge of Latvian.

In the March 4, 1990 referendum on Latvia's independence, 54.3% of Rēzekne's 31,370 voters supported independence. Of these, 27% were non-Latvians. This was one of the lowest levels of support in the country, surpassed only by Daugavpils (51.3%) and the Kurzeme district of Riga (53.5%).

Medical Care

After the Red Army air raids, only two hospital buildings in Rēzekne remained operational: the infectious diseases ward and the building at Atbrīvošanas Aleja 102, which at the time housed the polyclinic. A state sanitary inspection service was established, but it lacked sufficient personnel. Typhoid fever, typhus, and childhood infectious diseases were rampant in the city. It is said that nurses and orderlies mowed hay to make mattresses and pillows for patients.

Due to a severe shortage of space, hospital departments were scattered across various improvised locations: the surgery department shared space with gynecology beds in the infectious diseases hospital; the therapy department was housed in a wooden building near the hospital; the infectious diseases department occupied the building at 18. novembra Street 26, where the Mākslas nams is located today; the maternity ward, with 30 beds,





74. attāls. Kinoteātris
“Zvaigzne” 1960. godūs.

Figure 74. Cinema “Zvaigzne”,
1960s.

slimneicys tyka nūvītuota tieļneicys Pārsls Zaļkalnis
(1927–1993) skulptura.

Izgleiteiba

Iz reizis pie kara – 1944. godā – iz Rēzeknis krīvu gimnazejis bāzis (dybynuota 1921. godā) tyka izveidūota Rēzeknis 2. vydsškola. Školys telpys beja izsvaideitys pa pīcom ākom, bet 1956. godā tyka attaiseits jaunais školys noms – pyrmuo pīcu stuovu āka Rēzeknē. 1949. godā nu

was located in a wooden house on Raiņa Street, near the hospital; and the women’s and children’s clinic operated out of wooden houses at the corner of Atbrīvošanas Aleja and N. Rancāna Street. The polyclinic and ambulance service remained at Atbrīvošanas Aleja 102, now home to the Latgalian Museum of Cultural Heritage.

The former Red Cross Hospital building was completed in 1949, and most departments, excluding the women’s and children’s clinic, were relocated back there. The ambulance service operated with only one vehicle, a heavy-duty car.

In 1946, a Sanitary Epidemiological Station was established on Krasta Street. In 1951, an anti-tuberculosis dispensary was opened; it moved to new premises in the Vipinga Forest in 1960. In 1963, the Emergency Medical Aid Station was established as an independent unit, serving a 50–60 km radius around Rēzekne. In November 1964, a new polyclinic building was commissioned, capable of accommodating 700 patients daily. An extension was added in 1979, followed by the construction of the administrative building in 1984.

In 1966, a four-story Blood Transfusion Station was built to serve the entire eastern region of Latvia. In 1970, a new Sanitary Epidemiological Station opened at Zemnieku Street 16a. A branch of the Republican Scientific Medical Library was established in 1974; it initially held 700 books but grew to contain 8,860 books and 107 periodicals by 1990. In 1985, a new hospital building was inaugurated, and a sculpture by artist Pārsla Zaļkalne (1927–1993) was installed nearby.

Rēzeknis 2. vydsškolys atdaleja desmit klasis i puorcēle iz nazkodejuos Latvīšu 2. pamatškolys atjaunuotuo noma telpom, izveidojūt krīvu septēngadeigū školu, kuru 1957. godā reorganizēja par Rēzeknis 3. vydsškolu, bet niulejū izskotu škola dabuoja 1973. godā, kod tyka izcalta sporta zāle, treju stuovu pībyuve i pi školys īreikuots sporta laukums.

1960. godā tyka pabeigta Rēzeknis 1. vydsškolys jau-nuo āka, iz kuru škola puorsavuoce nu vacūs telpu niulejā Latgolys ilā 82. Pi školys tyka īreikuots stadions, vuiceibu augļu duorzs, taipoš ari izmieginuojumu lauks duorzķū-peibys prašmu vuiceišonai.

Bejušuo školuojuojuo instituta vītā 1955. godā dorbuo-juos Rēzeknis internatškola. 1959. godā tyka dybynuota Rēzeknis lītiškuos muokslys vydsškola, kurā keramikys, dekoratoru, audieju i kūkgrīzieju nūdaļuos 1985. godā vuicejuos ap 140 audzieķņū.

1932. godā dybynuotū Tautys konservatoreju 1940. godā puororganizēja par muzykys vydsškolu, tei deve pamatu Juoņa Ivanova Rēzeknis muzykys vydsškolai. Jaunajā Zīmeļu rajonā tyka attaiseita 14. specialuo profesionali tehnikuo vydsškola, kurā vareja vuiceitīs par myurnīku, apmetieju, konstrukceju montātujuoju, byu-vgalđdnīku, nomdari i cytys byuvnīceibys specialitatis.

1963./64. vuiceibu godā Rēzeknē beja septenis školys – ostonḡgadeiguo, internatškola i pīcys vydsškolys, kuruos vuicejuos ap 4700 školānu, nu tūs ap 500 vuicejuos in-ternatškolā. Pīļsātā beja ap 300 školuojuoju.

1982./83. vuiceibu godā beja devenis vyspuorizgleito-jūšuos školys, kuruos vuicejuos 5942 školāni.

Education

Immediately after the war, in 1944, Rēzekne Secondary School No. 2 was established from what had been the pre-war Rēzekne Russian Gymnasium, which had been founded in 1921. Initially, the school operated across five separate buildings, but in 1956 a new school building, the first five-story building in Rēzekne, was opened.

In 1949, ten classes were separated from Rēzekne Secondary School No. 2 and relocated to the renovated premises of the former Latvian Primary School No. 2, forming a Russian Seven-Year School. This institution was reorganized in 1957 as Rēzekne Secondary School No. 3. The school acquired its current form in 1973, when a gymnasium, a three-story extension, and a sports field were added.

In 1960, a new building for Rēzekne Secondary School No. 1 was completed, allowing the school to relocate from its former premises at what is now Latgales Street 82. Alongside the new school building, a stadium, a teaching orchard, and an experimental garden were established to support practical education in horticulture.

By 1955, the premises of the former Teachers' Institute had been repurposed to house the Rēzekne Boarding School. In 1959, the Rēzekne Applied Arts Secondary School was founded. By 1985, approximately 140 students were enrolled in its programs, studying ceramics, decoration, weaving, and wood carving.

The People's Conservatory, originally founded in 1932 and reorganized into a music secondary school in 1940,



Kultura i rekreaceja

1950. godūs Rēzeknē beja paradzāti vairuoki parki i laukumi. Parki beja juoizvītoj gar Rēzeknis upi, iz piļskolna, niulejuo Festivala parka vītā, i tukšajā blokā storp autoūstu i niulejū Atbreivuošonys aleju. Dīvamžāļ nivīns nu paradzātūs parku eisti natyka izcalts, bet pādejuo plateiba tyka sakuortuota tik piec pīminekļa “Rēzeknes atbrīvotājiem”, tautā zynomuo kai Aļoša, pastateišonys 1976. godā.

1959. godā jau dorbuojuos plotekrana kinoteatris “Zvaigzne” (Atbreivuošonys alejā 97), bet 1963. godā piec Moskovā izstruoduotuo standarta projekta izcalts kino-teatris „Rēzekne” (nūjaukts, atsaroda Latgolys ilā 54).

1959. godā Rēzeknē suoce dorbuotīs Ludzys nūvod-pietnīceibys muzeja filiale (myusu dīnuos: Latgolys Kulturviesturis muzejs), suokumā tymā beja ap 1000 eksponatu. Suocūt ar 1960. godu, muzejs palyka patstuo-veigs. 1983. godā muzeja kruojumā beja 18 206 vīneibys.

Pīna konservu kombinata klubā, kas calts piec Reigys Popova radiofabrikys kluba projekta, beja na tik zāle ar modernai ikuortuotu skotivi, bet ari kinoteatris i iedneica.

1963. godā piec Modra Gelža (1929–2009) projekta (myusu dīnuos: Bruoļu Skryndu ila 17) izcalts gruomotu veikals “Liesma” ar biblioteku.

Rēzeknē dorbuojuos tautys teatris, kas izaveiduoja 1959. godā nu piļsātys kulturys noma dramys teatra. Teatri dybnyuoja i da 1981. godam tuo režisors beja Ontons Varslavāns (1904–1990), bet nu 1981. gods režisore ir Māra Zaļaiskalns (1949). 1979. godā tautys teatra statuss tyka

laid the foundations for the Rēzekne Music Secondary School of Jānis Ivanovs. In the newly built Ziemeļu district, the 14th Special Vocational Technical Secondary School was opened, offering training in trades such as masonry, plastering, structural assembly, carpentry, and other construction-related specialties.

In the 1963/64 academic year, Rēzekne had seven schools: one eight-year school, one boarding school, and five secondary schools. Approximately 4,700 students were enrolled, including about 500 in the boarding school. The city employed around 300 teachers.

By the 1982/83 academic year, the number of general education schools had increased to nine, with a total student population of 5,942.

Culture and Recreation

In the 1950s, a comprehensive plan for the creation of parks and public squares in Rēzekne was developed. Green spaces were proposed along the Rēzekne River, on the castle mound, at the future site of Festival Park, and in the vacant block between the bus station and the present-day Atbrīvošanas Aleja. However, none of these planned parks was actually established. The latter area remained undeveloped until 1976, when it was landscaped in conjunction with the installation of the “Rēzekne Liberators” monument, commonly referred to as Aļoša, removed in 2022.

By 1959, the wide-screen Cinema „Zvaigzne” (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 97) was already in operation. In 1963, the

75. attāls. Rēzeknis autoūsta 1960. godūs.

Figure 75. Rēzekne bus station, 1960s.

pīškierts ari Rēzeknis Krīvu teatram, kura režisors beja Igors Mihailovs (1946–2022).

1960. godā pi kulturys noma tyka dybynuots tautys kors “Ezerzeme”, 1973. godā tyka dybynuots medicīny darbinīku tautys kors “Medicus”, nu 1973. goda dorbuojuos ari tierdznīceibys darbīneicu sīvīšu kors “Ieviņa”.

Satiksmē

1945. godā Rēzeknē īškejū pasažeru satiksmi vēļ nūdrūsnuoja autobusi. Piļsāta plānuoja izveiduot autobusu maršrutu storp dzeļžaceļa stacejom caur piļsātys centru, kam beja vajadzeigī pīci autobusi i vēļ vīns rezervē, tok itys plāns natyka eistynuots.

Regulara autobusu satiksme Rēzeknē pasaruodeja, suocūt ar 1954. godu, pa maršrutim “Lynu ryupneica–Centrys–Pīna konservu kombinata jaunbyuve” i, vysubeidzūt, sabīdryskuo transporta satiksme savīnuoja obejis dzeļžaceļa stacejis maršrutā “Rēzekne I – Rēzekne II”. Turpmuokajūs godūs sekuoja ari cyti maršruti. 1954. godā tyka atkluota ari Rēzeknis autoūsta. 1985. godā piļsātā beja 34 taksometri.

Telefona sakaru ziņā 1980. godūs Rēzekne vēļ beja vīnā nu pādejūs vītu Latvejā.

Byuvnīceiba

Piec kara tyka pīškierti aizdavumi dzeivuotuojim privatsātu ceļšonai, pyrmajūs desmit godūs tyka izcalts ap tyuktūšu sātu. Tyka izveiduoti jauni privatsātu rajoni i īlys:

Rēzekne Cinema (Latgales Street 54) opened; it was constructed according to a standardized design developed in Moscow and was demolished in 2015.

Also in 1959, a branch of the Ludza Local History Museum began operating in Rēzekne with an initial collection of approximately 1,000 items. From 1960 onward, this institution functioned independently, and it continues to operate today as the Latgalian Museum of Cultural Heritage. By 1983, its collection had expanded to 18,206 registered items.

The cultural club of the Dairy Canning Plant, constructed based on the design of the Riga Popov Radio Factory club, featured a modern hall with a fully equipped stage, as well as a cinema and a canteen.

In 1963, the Liesma bookstore, with an integrated library (Brāļu Skrindu Street 17), was built to a design by architect Modris Ģelzis (1929–2009).

Rēzekne also developed a vibrant theatrical scene. A folk theater emerged in 1959 from the drama collective of the City Culture House. It was founded and led by Antons Varšlavāns (1904–1990) until 1981, after which Māra Zaļaiskalns (b. 1949) took over as director. In 1979, the Rēzekne Russian Theater, led by Igors Mihailovs (1946–2022), was also granted the status of a folk theater.

Several choirs were established during this period. In 1960, the Ezerzeme folk choir was founded at the Culture House. In 1973, the Medicus choir of medical professionals and the Leviņa choir of trade workers were both established, contributing to the city’s rich choral tradition.



76. attāls. Byuvdorbi Ziemeļu mikrorajonā 1972. godā.

Figure 76. Ziemeļu microdistrict construction, 1972.

Līpu, Rūžu, Zīdu, Gvardis, Jaunjelgovys i Jaunprojekta īlys piļsātys austrumu daļā i Parka īla Vipingā.

Da 1949. goda tyka izcalts galis kombinats, ols dareitova, lokomotivu depo, telefonu centralis i telegrafa āka, pīnuotova, četrys elektrostacejis i pīcys daudzstuovu ākys, tyka izcalts kulturys noms, tyka īreikuots kulturys i atpyutys parks, stadions, izcalts pīmineklis padūmu savīneibys varūņam Černikovam (Сергей Черников (1914–1944)) i īkuortuots juo vuordā nūsaukts parks (mysudīnuos skvera teritoreja aiz Pareizticeigūs bazneicys Duorzu īlā). Piļsātā

Transport & Communication

In 1945, internal passenger transport in Rēzekne was still provided by horse-drawn carriages. The city had plans to establish a bus route connecting the two railway stations via the city center, which would have required five buses and one reserve vehicle. However, this plan was never implemented. A regular bus service in Rēzekne began only in 1954, with the launch of routes such as Flax Factory – Center – Dairy Canning Plant; eventually

īstateitys 17 tyukstūšys kūku i goda laikā izcaltys 180 privatsātys.

Laikā nu 1950. da 1955. goda tyka izcalti struodnīku cīmi pi duorziņu žuoviešonys i lynu fabriku, kai ari Kleperovys sādžā pi īškdedzis dzinieju darbneicu.

1955. godā pabeidze Padūmu nomu, kurā izvītuoja piļsātys izpyldkomiteju.

1957. godā tyka atklujota ūtra leluokuo veikalu āka Latvejis teritorejā – piec arhitekta Viktora Mellenberga

a public transport line was established to connect the two railway stations via the route Rēzekne I – Rēzekne II. In the subsequent years, additional routes were introduced. That same year, in 1954, the Rēzekne bus station was opened. By 1985, the city had 34 registered taxis.

Despite these developments in surface transportation, Rēzekne remained among the least developed cities in Latvia in terms of telephone communications until well into the 1980s.

77. attāls. Rēzeknis Pīna konservu kombinata cīmats 1972. godā.

Figure 77. Workers' village at the Dairy Canning Plant, 1972.



(1905–2001) projekta caltais Universalveikals (Latgolys ilā 20). Veikalā beja plašys tierdznīceibys telpys, bet neoklasicisma stylā nūformāto fasade beja apdareita ar granitu. Āka zaudeja sovu koloritu piec renovacejis, granita apdaris nūjimšonys i pībyuvis izveidis 1991. godā.

1959. godā tyka pabeigta Sadzeivis pakolpuojumu kombinata āka (Latgolys ilā 50), kurā beja apgierba i apovu remonta darbneicys, kai ari stuņdinīku, radeju i velosipe-du remonta darbneicas. Pi Reigys ilys izcalta velis mozguotova i pierts. Zīmeļu rajonā tyka atkluots Rēzeknis vyspuorejuos ceļtnīceibys tresta sporta zāle i baseins.

Ap 1963. godu pabeigta piec modernisma arhitekta Artūra Reinfeldā (1911–2003) projekta caltuo sovam laikam modernuo piļsātys partejis komitejis āka (Atbreivuošonys aleja 90).

1981. godā piļsātys dalis tyka savīnuotys ar viaduktu. Nūtyka rekonstrukcejis dorbi kvartalūs storp Krišjāņa Valdemāra ilu i staceju Rēzekne II.

1980. godūs palyka aktuali vaicuojumi par jaunys maizis captuvis i galis kombinata ceļtnīceibu.

1984. godā, realizejūt syltumpaguo-dis centralizaceju, paplašnuoja kotlu muoju (šudiņ – Reigys ila 1). Itymā pošā laikā atkluots Skaitļuošonys centrys (šudiņ – Duorzu ila 7a).

Deļ lelu ceļtnīceibys apjūma da 1960. godu Rēzeknē beja nūorganizāta vītejūs byuvmaterialu ražuošona. Piļsātā beja i dzeļzsbetona konstrukcejis, i silikata cegli. Niulejūs Pulkveža Brieža – Duorzu ilys, Atbreivuošonys alejis – 18. novembra ilys i Breiveibys ilys rajonūs suoce byuvēt četru stuovu silikata ceglu 316. i 318. sereju pīcstuovu sātys,

Construction

After the war, residents of Rēzekne were granted loans for private house construction, and approximately 1,000 houses were built during the first decade. New private housing districts and streets emerged: Liepu, Rožu, Ziedu, Gvardes, Jaunjelgavas, and Jaunprojekta streets in the eastern part of the city, and Parka Street in the Vipinga district.

By 1949, Rēzekne had seen significant reconstruction: a meat processing plant, a brewery, a locomotive depot, a telephone exchange and telegraph building, a dairy, four power plants, five multi-story buildings, and a Culture House had been built. A park for culture and recreation and a stadium had been established. A monument to the Soviet Union hero Chernikov (Сергей Черников, 1914–1944) was erected, and a park named in his honor was created. 17,000 trees were planted in the city, and 180 private houses were built in just one year.

Between 1950 and 1955, workers' villages were constructed near the vegetable drying and flax factories, as well as in Kleperova village, adjacent to the internal combustion engine workshop. In 1955, the Dom Sovetov, home to the city executive committee, was completed.

In 1957, the second largest department store in Latvia was opened in Rēzekne (Latgales Street 20). Designed by architect Viktors Mellenbergs (1905–2001), the store featured spacious retail spaces and a neoclassical granite-clad façade. Its appearance was significantly altered in 1991, when the granite was removed during renovation and an extension was added.

tautā sauktys pat *hruščovkom*. 1959. godā tyka byuvātys daudzstuovu sātys Pulkveža Brieža i Duorzu ilyš styurī, kai ari vītom Atbreivuošonys alejā. 1982. godā tyka izcalta pyrmuo deveņu stuovu sāta niulejā Krišjāņa Valdemāra ilā. Ite tyka izcaltys četrys, Zīmeļu rajonā – treis 104. serejis deveņu stuovu sātys. 103. serejis dzeivūkļu nomi koncentriejuos stacejis Rēzekne II tyvumā, Zīmeļu rajonā i Vīpingā.

Tok daudzi ceļtnīceibys projekti tai ari natyka realizāti, tūs vydā ari:

- ◆ Lauleibu piļš apmāram Pulkveža Brieža ilā 26;
- ◆ Kūpeiga galereja storp veikalim “Ekrāns” (Atbreivuošonys aleja 71) i “Bērnū pasau-
le” (Atbreivuošonys aleja 75) i sātu tūs vydā ar kopejneicu, veikalim i bufeti pi parka;
- ◆ Kopejneica Atbreivuošonys alejis i Pulkveža Brieža ilyš styurī;
- ◆ Diveju stuovu mebeļu veikals Atbreivuošonys alejis i Nikodema Rancāna ilyš styurī;
- ◆ Guojieju ila Latgolys ilā (transporta plyusma tyktu nūvierzeita iz Kuldīgys ilyš);
- ◆ 12 stuovu ākys Latgolys ilā (transporta plyusma tyktu nūvierzeita iz Kuldīgys ilyš);
- ◆ 12 stuovu ākys Stacejis–Duorzu–Krišjāņa Valdemāra ilyš rūbežūs;
- ◆ Sabīdryskais centrys Zīmeļu rajonā;
- ◆ 12 stuovu korpusa vīsneica ar vīna stuova restora-
na āku vydā korpusim;
- ◆ Četrys 12 stuovu dzeivojamuos sātys Zīmeļu rajonā;

In 1959, the Household Services Combine (Latgales Street 50) was completed. It included workshops for clothing and footwear repair, as well as watch, radio receiver, and bicycle repair services. A laundry and bathhouse were also built near Rīgas Street. In the Ziemeļu district, a gymnasium and swimming pool were opened by the Rēzekne General Construction Trust.

Around 1963, the modernist building of the city party committee (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 90), designed by architect Artūrs Reinfelds (1911–2003), was completed. In 1981, parts of the city were connected by a viaduct, and reconstruction took place in the blocks between Krišjāņa Valdemāra Street and Rēzekne II Station. In the 1980s, the construction of a new bakery and meat processing plant was proposed.

By 1984, the boiler house (Rīgas Street 1) was expanded to centralize heating. That same year, the city's Computing Center (Dārzu Street 7a) was inaugurated. Due to the high volume of construction, the local production of building materials was organized by the 1960s. Both reinforced concrete elements and silicate bricks were manufactured in Rēzekne.

In areas such as Pulkveža Brieža – Dārzu Street, Atbrīvošanas Aleja – 18. novembra Street, and Brīvības Street, four-story buildings and typical five-story Khrushchev-era housing blocks (series 316 and 318) were constructed. In 1959, multi-story residential buildings were erected at the corner of Pulkveža Brieža and Dārzu streets, as well as in parts of Atbrīvošanas Aleja. In 1982, the first nine-story building was constructed on today's Krišjāņa Valdemāra

- ◆ Maršrutūs Reiga–Rēzekne–Moskova; Reiga–Rēzekne–Leningrada beja plānuots izceļt lidūstu;
- ◆ Ančupānu mikrorajons;
- ◆ Makarovkys mikrorajons;

1984. godā vys tyka atlykta i nabeja izbyuvāta iudiņa atteireišonys ikuorta, piļsātā vys vėl beja problemys ar iudiņa vodu i kanalizaceju.

Industrialuo zona

Industrialuos zonys īreikuošona teritorejā aiz Reigys–Moskovys dzeļžaceļa linejis apsvārta jau 1945. godā, kod generalplānā daļā nu Kleperovys sādžys tyka paradzāts īreikuot ellis spīstuvi, galis kombinatu i cytys ryupneicys. Itai teritorejai beja vasala vērtine priškrūceibu: ārti daīmams dzeļžaceļš, dzeļžaceļa īdalejumu jūsla atdaleja teritoreju nu dzeivojamos apbyuvis, relatiwi leidzons relfejs i c. Koč ari mynātuos ryupneicys natyka izbyuvātys, 1951. godā Kleperovys sādžys teritorejā tyka atkluotys Storprajonu traktoru i automobiļu īškdēdzis dzinieju remonta darbneicys. 1955. godā darbneicuos suoce izgataveit ari lauksaimisteibys mašyns i matynuošonys elektrodus. Nu 1959. da 1961. goda tei beja remonta i mehaniskuo ryupneica, bet, suocūt ar 1961. godu, ryupneica suoce puororientētis iz slaukšonys aparatu ražuošonu, i jau nu 1963. goda tei dorbuojuos kai Slaukšonys ikuortu ryupneica, kas palyka par vīnu nu leluokūs uzjāmumu Rēzeknē. 1985. godā ryupneicā struoduoja vaira nakai divejis tyukstūšys darbinīku.

1953. godā tyka aizsuokti Pīna konservu i Žuovātu sakņū i augļu konservu fabriku byuvnīceibys dorbi. Augļu

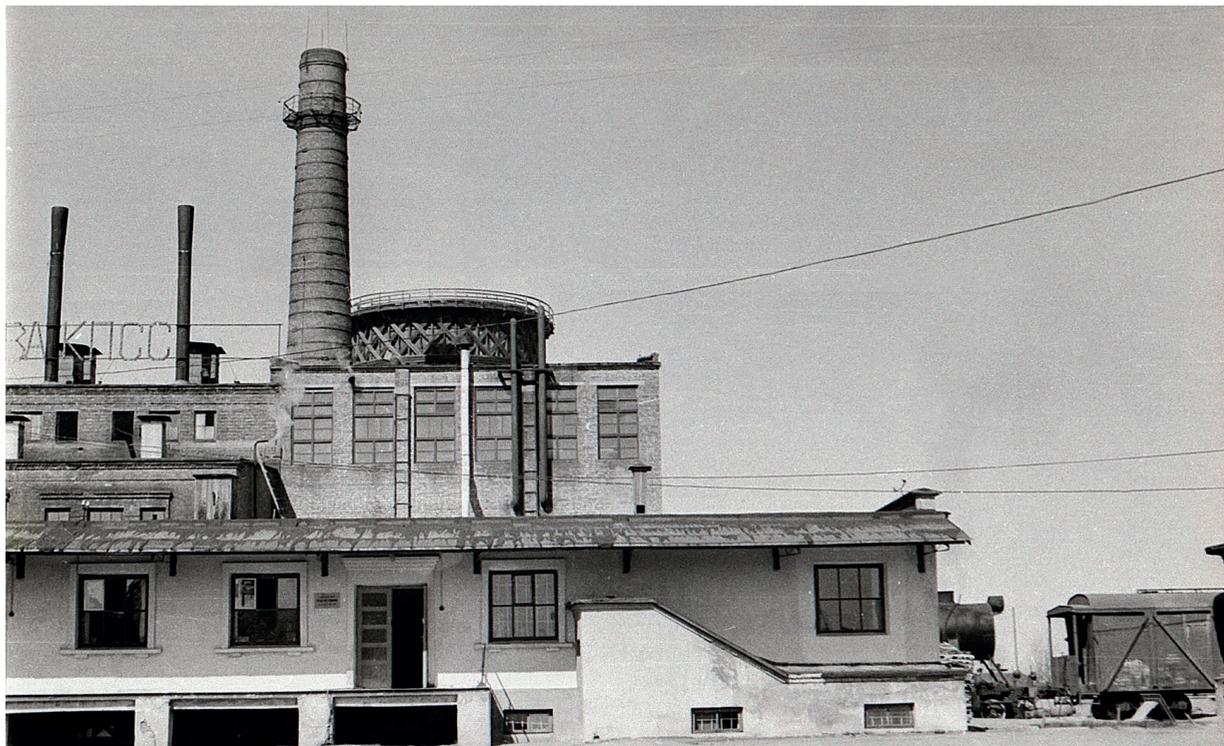
Street. Four such buildings were completed here, while three nine-story buildings of the 104th series were built in the Ziemeļu district. Series 103 apartment blocks were concentrated near Rēzekne II Station, in Ziemeļu, and in the Vipinga district.

However, many ambitious construction projects were never realized. These included:

- ◆ A Wedding Palace near Pulkveža Brieža Street 26
- ◆ A shared gallery between the shops Ekrāns (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 71), Bērnu pasaule (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 75), and the building between them, featuring a café, shops, and a buffet near the park
- ◆ A café at the corner of Atbrīvošanas Aleja and Pulkveža Brieža Street
- ◆ A two-story furniture store at the corner of Atbrīvošanas Aleja and Nikodema Rancāna Street
- ◆ The pedestrianization of Latgales Street (with traffic rerouted to Kuldīgas Street)
- ◆ Twelve-story buildings within the area bordered by Stacijas, Dārzu, and Krišjāņa Valdemāra streets
- ◆ A public center in the Ziemeļu district
- ◆ Two twelve-story hotel buildings with a single-story restaurant between them
- ◆ Four twelve-story residential buildings in Ziemeļu
- ◆ An airport for the routes Riga–Rēzekne–Moscow and Riga–Rēzekne–Leningrad

78. attāls. Rēzeknis industrialuo teritoreja 1972. godā.

Figure 78. Industrial Rēzekne, 1972.



konservu kombinatam 1954. godā jau beja izbrugāta teritoreja, izbyuvāts struodniku cīmats, iudiņa tūrņs, centraluos apkuris i iudiņa voda komunikacejis i turpynuojuos TEC byuvdorbi. Piec Strūžānu kūdryš fabrikys stuošonus ģryndā beja paradzāts piļņeibā puorīt iz TEC kurynuošonu ar kūdru.

- ◆ Ančupāni microdistrict
- ◆ Makarovka microdistrict

As late as 1984, the construction of water treatment plants remained postponed. The city continued to struggle with issues in its water supply and sewage infrastructure.

1955. godā tyka nūdūts Rēzeknis labeibys produktu kombinats, 1964. godā pi tuo tyka pabeigta augstuokuo byuve piļsātā – 40 metru augstais elevators (Atbreivuošonys aleja 167).

Sūpluok Iškdedzis dzinieju remotdarbneicom 1957. godā tyka nūdūts ekspluatacejā leluokais i modernuokais Pīna konservu kombinats (PKK) Baļtejā i vīns nu leluokūs pīna puorstruodis uzjāmumu Padūmu Savīneibā. Pi PKK izauga lels struodņiku cīms ar modernom, ar iudiņsvodu i centralū apkuri apreikuotom, sātom.

Kab apmīrynuot pīaugūšuos byuvnīceibys vajadzeibys, piļsātai beja napīcīšams suokt byuvnīceibys materiālu ražuošonu. Sūpluok PKK 1958. godā tyka aizsuokta dzeļžbetona kontrukceju ražuošona, bet pi Ančupānu karjera 1959. godā izcēle silikata ceglu ryupneicu. Obejis ryupneicys 1967. godā apsavīnuoja zam kūpeiga nūsaukuma 6. dzeļžbetona konstrukceju ryupneica.

1963. godā bejušuo cītuma telpuos (Latgolys ilā 87) tyka attaiseita Rēzeknis ceļtnīceibys instrumentu ryupneica “Latgale”, kurys darbeibys paplašynuošonai 1967. godā tyka suokta jaunu ražuošonys telpu byuvnīceiba sūpluok PKK. 1972. godā ryupneicys ar nūsaukumu “Rebir” (PSKP XXIV kongresa Rēzeknis elektriskūs byuvinstrumentu ryupneica) ražuošonys cehu kūplateiba aizjēme 2,5 hektarus. Ryupneica pamatā ražuoja elektriskūs zuodžus, ēvelis i cytus byuvinstrumentus, tok paraleli tyka ražuoti ari sadzeivis plastmasy izstruoduojumū, tara i c. Storp “Rebir” i PKK 1981. godā tyka attaiseita Rēzeknis išktempu transporta elektroīkuortu ryupneica, kura ražuoja autokaru elektromotorus.

Industrial Zone

As early as 1945, the master plan for Rēzekne envisioned the development of an industrial zone beyond the Riga–Moscow railway line, specifically in part of Kleperova village. The area was attractive for industrial use due to several advantages: direct railway access, a railway right-of-way separating it from residential areas, relatively flat terrain, and sufficient available land. While the initially planned oil press, meat processing plant, and other factories were never built, significant industrial development still followed.

In 1951, the Inter-District Tractor and Automobile Internal Combustion Engine Repair Workshops were established in Kleperova. By 1955, the facility had expanded its operations to include the production of agricultural machinery and production of electrodes. Between 1959 and 1961, the facility operated as a repair and mechanical factory. In 1961, it shifted toward the production of milking machines, and by 1963 it had become the Milking Equipment Factory, one of Rēzekne’s largest industrial enterprises. By 1985, it employed over 2,000 workers.

In 1953, construction began on two major food industry facilities: the Dairy Canning Plant (DCP) and the Dried Vegetable and Fruit Canning Factory. By 1954, the Fruit Canning Plant already featured a paved yard, a workers’ village, and a water tower, and had installed central heating and water supply infrastructure. Construction of the thermal power plant (TPP) was underway. After the



79. attāls. Rēzeknis
Dzeļžbetona konstrukceju
ryupneica 1950. godūs.

Figure 79. Rēzekne Precast
Concrete Plant, 1950s.

Pi dzeļžaceļa atzaruojumu izavītuojā tierdznīceibys puorvaļdis i patārātuoju bīdreibys preču bāze i nūlyktovys.

Koč i 90% nu Rēzeknē saražotuos produkcējs topa Zīmeļu rajonā i tuo tyvumā izvītuotajā piļsātys ryupnīceibys mazglā, bet dzeivojamajā daļā dzeivojā gondreiz trešdaļa piļsātys dzeivuojuojū, ražuothis beja ari cytvīt piļsātā i tuos tyvumā. 1951. godā tyka nūdūta lynu fabrika – “Latvijas linu” filiale. Pymuo fabrikys produkcēja vys pasaruodeja tik 1955. godā. 1954. godā suoce dorbuotīs mehanizātuo maizneica Breiveibys ilā 14. 1961. godā tyka attaiseits kūkapstruodis kombinats (Rēznys ilā 14), kurs

Strūžāni Peat Factory became operational, plans were made to convert the TPP to peat fuel.

In 1955, the Rēzekne Grain Products Plant was commissioned. In 1964, a 40-meter-high grain elevator, the tallest building in the city, was completed next to it (Atbrīvošanas Aleja 167).

The largest and most modern dairy canning plant in the Baltics, one of the largest milk processing enterprises in the Soviet Union, was put into operation in 1957, next to the repair workshops. A modern workers' village with central heating and running water developed around the DCP.

To meet the growing demands of urban construction, the city launched its own production of building materials. In 1958, precast reinforced concrete production began next to the DCP. A silicate brick factory was opened in 1959 near the Ančupāni quarry. In 1967, both were merged into the 6th Reinforced Concrete Structures Plant.

In 1963, the Rēzekne Construction Tool Plant „Latgale” was established in the former prison building at Latgales Street 87. To support the city's expansion, the construction of new production premises began in 1967 near the DCP. In 1972, the plant, now renamed REBIR (Rēzekne Electric Construction Tool Plant of the XXIV Congress of the CPSU), occupied 2.5 hectares of production space. It manufactured electric saws, planes, and other construction tools, as well as plastic household goods and packaging. In 1981, the Rēzekne Indoor Transport Electrical Equipment Plant was built between REBIR and the DCP. It produced electric motors for forklifts.



aizsuoce kūka preču ražuošonu. Bez jau uzskaitēituo Rēzeknē dorbuojuos ausšonys cehs, Latvejis keramikys cehs, Reigys svoru remonta ryupneicys filiale, ražuošonys apvīneibys “Latgales alus” filiale, “Latgales konservu” cehs.

1980. godūs Rēzeknis uzjāmumūs saražuoūtū produkceju syuteja iz 50 pasaulā vaļštim. Rēzeknē ražuoja gondreiž pusi nu vysu PSRS izgataveitūs slaukšonys ikuortu.

Warehouses and supply bases for the trade administration and consumer cooperatives were strategically located near railway sidings to facilitate logistics.

Although nearly 90% of the city’s industrial output came from the Ziemeļu district and its nearby industrial hub, where almost a third of the city’s population also lived, other parts of Rēzekne also hosted production facilities. In 1951, a flax factory, a branch of Latvijas linu, was commissioned (with its first production output in 1955). A mechanized bakery began operations in 1954 at Brīvības Street 14. In 1961, a woodworking plant opened at Rēznas Street 14, producing furniture, packaging, household goods, beehives, school desks, blackboards, sleighs, and other wooden items.

Additional production facilities included a weaving workshop, a Latvian ceramics workshop, a branch of the Riga scale repair factory, a branch of the Latgales alus Production Association, and a Latgales konservu workshop.

By the 1980s, products made in Rēzekne were being exported to 50 countries around the world. The city was responsible for producing nearly half of all milking machines manufactured in the entire Soviet Union.

80. attāls. Rēzeknis Pīna konservu kombinats 1960. godūs.

Figure 80. Dairy Canning Plant, 1960s.

Atjaunotuo Latvejis Republika

(1991)

81. attāls. Kalendars ar
pīminekli “Vienoti Latvijai”.

Figure 81. Calendar with
“Vienoti Latvijai” monument.



Naatkareibys atjaunuošona

Padūmu režima pakuopeniska meikstynuošonos i demokratizaceja kūpā ar ekonomiskū stagnaceju, napolularim i naveiksmeigim karim, komunistiskuos partejis varys autoritatis kryptumu, naveiksmeigu centralizātū plānuošonu i tt. radeja prišknūsacejumus nacionalūs kusteibu veiduošonai. Latvejā nacionaluos idejis suoce dabuot popularitati jau 1970. godu beiguos, bet 1980. godu vydā suoce rastis plašuokys pretesteibys režimam, kai cylvāktiseibu demonstracejis, puču nūlikšona pi Breiveibys pīminekļa deportacejis uperu pīmiņai i c. 1988. gods oktobrī nūtyka pyrmais Latvejis Tautys frontis (LTF) kongress, bet 1989. godā LTF aizsuoce diskuseju par pilneigu Latvejis naatkareibu. LTF manifestacejā “Par neatkarīgu Latviju” puļcejuos pusmiljons ļaužu. Izaveiduoja navardarbeiga kusteiba, kū sauc ari par “Dziesmoto revolūciju”. Plotuokuo tuos manifestaceja beja “Baltijas ceļš”, kod 1989. gods 23. augustā, sasādūdūt rūkuos, ap div miļjonim cylvāku izveiduoja 670 kilometru garu kēdi nu Tallinys caur Reigu da Viļņai. Itei akceja davērse vysa pasauļa viereibu i paruoodeja

Renewed Republic of Latvia

(1991)

Restoration of Independence

The gradual liberalization and democratization of the Soviet regime, coupled with deepening economic stagnation, unpopular and unsuccessful wars, the declining authority of the Communist Party, and the failures of centralized planning, created fertile ground for the rise of nationalist movements. In Latvia, national consciousness began to resurface in the late 1970s. By the mid-1980s, broader forms of resistance to the regime emerged, including human rights demonstrations and symbolic acts such as placing flowers at the Freedom Monument in memory of deportation victims.

A major turning point came in October 1988 with the founding congress of the Latvian national front (LTF), a broad-based movement that soon became the leading force in the push for national independence. By 1989, the LTF openly initiated public discussion on the full restoration of Latvian sovereignty. Its demonstrations drew massive crowds; for example, on November 18, 1989, nearly half a million people gathered for the “For Independent Latvia” rally.

This period also saw the emergence of the non-violent “Singing Revolution,” a powerful civic movement across the Baltic States. Its most iconic manifestation was the

storptautyskajai sabīdreibai i politikim Baļtejis vaļstu nūstuoju pret atsarassōnu Padūmu savīneibys sastuovā. 1990. gods martā nūtykušajuos Augstuokuos padūmis (AP) vieļiešonos LTF dabuoja div trešdalis vairuokuma, deļtam 1990. gods 4. majā AP pījēme “Deklarāciju par Latvijas Republikas neatkarības atjaunošanu”.

Padūmu Savīneiba raudzeja saglobuot kontroli puor Baļtejis republikom ar militarū spēku, tok, beidamīs nu konflikta eskalacejis, naspēja puorvarēt navardarbei pu pretesteibu pi barikadem. PSRS prezidenta Mihaila Gorbačovs (Михаил Горбачёв, 1931–2022) naveiksmei guos guozšonys mieginuojuoma laikā Augusta pučā 1991. gods augusta beiguos Latvejis Augstuokuo padūme 21. augustā pījēme konstitucionalū lykumu “Par Latvijas Republikas valstisko statusu”, bet 1991. gods 6. septembrī PSRS Vaļsts padūme atzyna Latvejis republikys naatkareibu. Suocēs ilgs storptautyskuos atzeišonys i jaunys vaļsts byuviešonys process, kurs ar leluokim voi mozuokim satrycynuojumim turpynuojuos gondreiz vysu pyrmū naatkareibys desmitgadi.

20. godu symta 90. godi Rēzeknē

Naatkareibys suokums Rēzeknē beja gryušuoks nakai daudzuos cytuos Latvejis piļsātuos, puorsvorā deļtuo, ka Rēzekne padūmu laikā beja palykuse par pylnvier teigu industrialu piļsātu, tok leluokuo daļa ryupneicu i uzjāmumu, kas dorbojuos planveida ekonomikys apstuokļūs, naspēja nūdrūsynuot ekonomiski dzeivuotspiejeigu i konkurētspiejeigu ražuosōnu tierga ekonomikys



Baltic Way: on August 23, 1989, approximately two million people formed a 670-kilometer-long human chain, linking Tallinn, Riga, and Vilnius. The event drew global attention, clearly signaling the Baltic nations’ desire to break free from Soviet rule.

In the elections to the Supreme Council in March 1990, the LTF secured a two-thirds majority. On May 4, 1990, the newly elected council adopted the Declaration on the Restoration of Independence of the Republic of Latvia, initiating a transitional period toward full sovereignty.

The Soviet Union attempted to maintain control over the Baltic republics through military pressure. However,

82. attāls. Latvejis Nacionaļuos naatkareibys kustieibys (LNNK) demonstraceja.

Figure 82. Latvian National Independence Movement demonstration.



83. attāls. Rēzeknis kultūrys noms 1990. godi.

Figure 83. Rēzekne Culture House, 1990s.

apstuokļūs. Lelī ražuošonys uzjāmumi aizataiseja vīns piec ūtra, bet normalu uzjiemiejdarbeibys atteisteibu trauceja i uzjiemieju pīredzis tryukums, i banditismys, kas piec PSRS sabrukuma strauji uzplauka vysuos bejušajuos padūmu republikuos, īmūt nu padūmu perioda sporta voi vaļsts puorvaļdis īstuožu aizbiļdnīceibys. Īšzemis kūpprodukts sasamazynuoja iz pusi nu 1990. da 1993. goda, i suocēs hiperinflaceja.

1991. godā Rēzeknē dzeivuoja vaira par 43 tyukstūšom ļaužu, nu kurūs latvīši veiduoja mozuok nakai 40%. Piec naatkareibys nūdybnyuošonys daudzi krīvi i cytu

fearing international repercussions and domestic escalation, it was unable to suppress the non-violent resistance, most notably during the January 1991 barricades in Riga.

Amid the failed coup attempt by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev (1931–2022) in August 1991, the Latvian Supreme Council adopted the Constitutional Law on the State Status of the Republic of Latvia on August 21. Just weeks later, on September 6, 1991, the State Council of the USSR formally recognized Latvia's independence.

A complex and often challenging process of international recognition and state-building followed, continuing, with varying degrees of turbulence, throughout much of Latvia's first decade of renewed independence.

1990s in Rēzekne

The early years of independence were particularly difficult for Rēzekne compared to many other Latvian cities. Under Soviet rule, Rēzekne had developed into a fully industrialized city, but the transition to a market economy proved devastating for its economic base. Most factories and enterprises, which had functioned under the conditions of a centrally planned economy, were unable to adapt to market demands or produce economically viable, competitive products. Large production facilities closed one after another. The emergence of private enterprise was further hampered by a lack of entrepreneurial experience and the rapid rise of organized crime, which spread across the former Soviet republics. This criminal underworld often had roots in Soviet-era sports clubs or

savīneibys republiku dzeivuotuoji emigrēja i dzeivuotuoju skaits suoce strauji sasamazynuot. 1992./93. vuiceibu godā nu 5228 školānu Rēzeknē latvīšu volūda beja vuiceibu volūda 1442 (28%), bet krīvu volūda – 3786 školānim.

1990. godūs suocēs aktiva privatsātu ceļtnīceiba Vipingā, Jupatovkā, piļsātys dīnavydu rajonā. Bīži viņ lelys sātys tyka caltys ar puoruok graznim arhitektury elementim i styly sajakumu, kas balansēja storp kiču i bezgaumeibu. Bīži viņ tys nūtyka deļtuo, ka klientim beja īvārojami leidzekli, kas tyka dabuoti ari nagūdeīgūs veidūs, bet jim pītryuka zynuošonu i izpratnis par arhitekturu i muokslu, partū pamatā kriminogenajā vidē voldūšuos idejis par elementim, kas apstyprnoj saiminīka statusu, beja tūrneiši, balkoni, country stils, cegli, masivi nomu izmāri, pierts i tml. Arhitektu autoritate itaidu klientu acīs beja puoruok zama, kab puorlīcynuotu jūs par praktiskuokim i gaumeiguokim rysynuojumim. Tok bīži viņ vaineigs beja pošu arhitektu zynuošonu i izpratnis tryukums, partū ka pādejūs 50 godu laikā Padūmu Savīneibā beja iznycynuota arhitektury škola tradicionālajā nūzeimē i muoksls i arhitektury viesturis i zemiešonys vītā arhitekti vuicejuos veikt ekonomiskūs apriekinus. Rezultatā, kod vaira nabeja vajadzeigs struoduot ar standarta projektim i īrūbežuotu materialu kluostu, daudzi pat dīzgon pīredzejuši arhitekti suoce veiduot projektus, kas nu arhitektury redzīņa beja dīzgon naivi voi "klidzūši".

Padūmu laikā Rēzeknē tyka caltys daudzys standarta daudzstuovu dzeivojamuos ākys, tok parosti tryuka leidzekļu mozajom arhitektury formom i apstatejumim, kas atdzeivynuotu ākys, partū 1990. godūs Rēzeknis

state administrative structures. Between 1990 and 1993, Latvia's gross domestic product fell by half, while hyperinflation further destabilized the economy.

In 1991, Rēzekne had over 43,000 residents, of whom Latvians made up less than 40%. Following the restoration of independence, many Russians and citizens of other former Soviet republics left the city, leading to a sharp population decline. In the 1992/93 academic year, of the 5,228 students in Rēzekne, only 1,442 (28%) were enrolled in Latvian-language education, while 3,786 studied in Russian.

During the 1990s, new private housing developments began to appear in areas such as Vipinga, Jupatovka, and the southern districts of the city. Many of these new homes were large and lavish, often incorporating eclectic and excessively ornate architectural elements that bordered on kitsch or outright tastelessness. These stylistic choices were typically driven by wealthy clients, often individuals with ill-gotten gains, who lacked architectural knowledge and taste but sought to express status through visual excess: turrets, balconies, rustic motifs, red brick façades, oversized buildings, saunas, and other markers of prestige popular in criminal circles. Architects, held in low regard by such clients, rarely had the authority to suggest more practical or refined alternatives.

However, blame did not lie solely with the clients. After decades of Soviet architectural education, which had largely abandoned traditional art, history, and drawing in favor of economic calculations and standardization, many architects themselves lacked the knowledge

dzeivojamī kvartali izavēre palāki i nadzeivi. Bez tuo, sabryukūt Padūmu Savīneibai, daudzi byuvnīceibys projekti palyka napabeigti. Cikom byuvnīceibai īvastī ceļnīceibys materiali dīzgon dreizi tyka nūzogti, puordūti voi izmontuoti, īdzeitī pāli, īsuoktuos i pamastuos byuvis palyka piļsātys vidē daudzus godu desmitus. Nasaverūt iz tū, ka piļsātā beja daudz zaļūs zonu, skveru i laukumu, kūpeiga redzīņa par apstātejumu izveidi nabeja, partū zaļuos zonys bīži beja haotiskys i nasistematiskys. Kioski, paviljoni i cytys mozuos arhitekturys formys piļsātā tyka puorbyuvātys i atjaunotys vysaidūs stylūs, atkareibā nu saiminīku gaumis. Tok kūpeiga styla tryukums puorvērtē piļsātys elementus par napuortrauktu vizualū trūksni. Itymā laikā roduos vēļ vīna problema, kas sasaglobuojuse Rēzeknē da myusu dīnu – uora reklamys aba vidis nūformiejuma praseibu tryukuma deļ jau tai sadrumstaluo- tuos piļsātys ainovys vēļ vaira apgryutynuoja naskaitomys spūdrys i bīži viņ švaki veidotys reklamys.

or artistic sensitivity to develop cohesive, thoughtful designs. With the end of standardized projects and restrictions on materials, even experienced professionals sometimes produced naive or garish architecture.

While numerous standardized multi-story apartment blocks were built in Rēzekne during the Soviet era, the associated landscaping and small architectural elements intended to enhance these developments were often never realized due to budget constraints. As a result, by the 1990s, Rēzekne's residential areas appeared bleak and lifeless. Many construction projects were abandoned incomplete after the USSR's collapse. Building materials were quickly looted, sold, or repurposed, but unfinished foundations, driven piles, and concrete skeletons remained as part of the cityscape for decades.

Although Rēzekne boasted many green areas and open spaces, a lack of comprehensive landscaping vision led to a disorganized and chaotic urban environment. Kiosks, pavilions, and other small structures were built or renovated in wildly different styles, depending on the owners' preferences. The absence of architectural coordination turned the cityscape into a patchwork of visual noise. A new problem also emerged, one that persists to this day: the unregulated proliferation of bright, often poorly designed advertisements, which further fragmented and overwhelmed the already disjointed urban visual landscape.

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Figure 52. Kuldīgas Street. Picture postcard, 1920s. Holder unknown.

Figure 53. Shop name fresco on Atbrīvošanas Aleja. Photograph by the author, 2023. Author's collection.

Figure 54. Bridge and junction near Atbrīvošanas Aleja. Picture postcard, 1930s. J. Gailums collection.

Figure 55. Rēzekne Commercial School. Photograph, 1930s. Author's collection.

Figure 56. Rēzekne Teachers' Institute. Picture postcard, 1930s. Author's collection.

Figure 57. "Vienoti Latvijai" monument and Town Hall. Photograph, c. 1939. Holder unknown.

Figure 58. Postal office building. Picture postcard, 1930s. Author's collection.

Figure 59. Former military infirmary. Photograph, 1943. J. Gailums collection.

Figure 60. Rēzekne Castle ruins. Picture postcard, 1920s. Holder unknown.

Figure 61. Rēzekne center during German occupation. Photograph, c. 1943. J. Gailums collection.

Figure 62. Destroyed bridge. Photograph, July 1941. Holder unknown.

Figure 63. Wehrmacht commandant's office. Photograph, 1941. Author's collection.

Figure 64. Old Town panorama. Photograph, c. 1941. Private collection.

Figure 65. Latgales Street. Photograph, c. 1944. J. Gailums collection.

Figure 66. Damaged railway bridge. Photograph, April 1944. Private collection.

Figure 67. Damaged building at Atbrīvošanas Aleja 57. Photograph, 1944. Private collection.

Figure 68. Latgales Street. Aerial photograph fragment, August 1944. Source: *Rositten. August 22, 1944. 07:51*. The US National Archives GX 769 SD, NAID: 175791871

Figure 69. Vision of restored Rēzekne. Urban master plan, 1945. Source: Voronov N., Vikmanis K. *Poyasnitel'naya zapiska k skheme general'nogo proekta planirovki g. Rezekne*. Rīga: Republikānskie Aokhtekturno–planirovochnye masterskie upravleniya po delam Arkhitektury pri SPK LSSR. 1945. LKM 14525, p. 160p.

Figure 70. Railway workers' village. Aerial photograph by the author, 2023. Author's collection.

Figure 71. New houses on Franča Trasuna Street. Photograph, 1960s. I. Ikaunieks collection.

Figure 72. Rēzekne Hospital. Picture postcard, 1930s. A. Svilāns collection.

- Figure 73.** Rēzekne eight-year school. Photograph, c. 1957. I. Šteimaka collection.
- Figure 74.** Cinema “Zvaigzne.” Photograph by Vitālijs Vaivods, 1960s. I. Zeiļa collection.
- Figure 75.** Rēzekne Bus Station. Photograph by Vitālijs Vaivods, 1960s. I. Zeiļa collection.
- Figure 76.** Ziemeļu microdistrict construction. Photograph by Aleksejs Mišarins, 1972. D. Kijaško collection.
- Figure 77.** Workers’ village at the Dairy Canning Plant. Photograph by Aleksejs Mišarins, 1972. D. Kijaško collection.
- Figure 78.** Industrial Rēzekne. Photograph by Aleksejs Mišarins, 1972. D. Kijaško collection.
- Figure 79.** Precast Concrete Plant. Photograph, 1950s. I. Driča collection.
- Figure 80.** Dairy Canning Plant. Photograph by Vitālijs Vaivods, 1960s. I. Zeiļa collection.
- Figure 81.** Calendar with “Vienoti Latvijai” monument. Poster, 1989. Author’s collection.
- Figure 82.** Latvian National Independence Movement demonstration. Photograph by Vladimirs Jakušenoks. L. Jakušenoka collection.
- Figure 83.** Rēzekne Culture House. Photograph by Vladimirs Jakušenoks, early 1990s. L. Jakušenoka collection.

Rēzeknis toponimi / Toponymy of Rēzekne

Modern name (2025) Myusu dīnu nūsaukums (2025) LV ENG LG	Variations* Variacejis **	Puslopa	Page
18. novembra iela 18. novembra Street 18. novembra īla	<i>Zagorodnaja ulitsa</i> (1857, 1902), <i>Vorstadt Straṣe</i> (1918), <i>Aizpilsētas iela</i> (1928), <i>18. novembra iela</i> (1933), <i>Sporta iela</i> (1940, 1945), <i>18. novembra iela</i> (1941, 1990)	45, 98–100, 102, 142, 151	45, 98, 102, 142, 152
Ābeļu iela Ābeļu Street Uobēļu īla	<i>Podgorodishche</i> (1897, 1905, 1923), <i>Peterburgskaja ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Pēterpils iela</i> (1918, 1926), <i>Ābeļu iela</i> (1934)	63	62–63
Amerika	<i>Amerika</i> (1900, 1944)	52	52
Ančupāni	<i>D.M. Leys Anchupany</i> ; <i>D.M. Kolna</i> (1784), <i>Leys-Anchupany</i> ; <i>Kolno-Anchupany</i> (1905), <i>Lejas Ančupāni</i> ; <i>Kalna Ančupāni</i> (1922), <i>Ančupēni</i> (1928), <i>Lejas Ančupani</i> ; <i>Kalna Ančupani</i> (1929), <i>Ančupāni</i> (1994), <i>Lejas Ančupāni</i> ; <i>Kolna Ančupāni</i> (1999)	122–123, 153, 155	122–123, 154, 156
Andreja Upīša iela Andreja Upīša Street Andreja Upīša īla	<i>Plekshinskaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Plekšņu iela</i> (1918, 1934), <i>Andreja Upīša iela</i> (1948)	32–33, 46, 52, 101, 122, 139	32, 46, 52, 101, 122, 140
Atbrīvošanas aleja Atbrīvošanas Aleja Atbreivuošonys aleja	<i>Boļshaya Nikolajevskaja ulitsa</i> (1857, 1902), <i>Sankt-Peterburgskoje shosse</i> (1885), <i>Groṣe Nikolai Straṣe</i> ; <i>Petersburger Chaussee / Dünaburger Straṣe</i> (1918), <i>Ulitsa Internacionala</i> ; <i>Dvinskoje shosse / Sovetskaja ulitsa</i> (1919), <i>Lielā Nikolaja iela</i> ; <i>Daugavpils šoseja</i> (1920), <i>Atbrīvošanas aleja</i> ; <i>Kalpaka / Kolpaka iela</i> (1923), <i>Atbrīvošanas aleja</i> ; <i>Pulkveža Kalpaka iela</i> (1934), <i>1. maija iela</i> ; <i>Oktobra iela</i> (1940), <i>Atbrīvošanas aleja</i> ; <i>Pulkveža Kalpaka iela</i> (1941); <i>1. maija iela</i> ; <i>Oktobra iela</i> (1945); <i>Ļeņina iela</i> (1965); <i>Atbrīvošanas aleja</i> (1991).	32, 39, 42, 44– 47, 50–51, 62–63, 68, 90, 99–100, 103, 106–108, 116–117, 119, 126, 129, 137–138–139, 140–142, 147, 151–152, 155	32, 40–41, 44–47, 50–51, 60, 62–63, 68, 91, 97, 99–100, 103, 106–108, 116–117, 126, 129, 137, 140, 142, 144, 147, 152–153, 156

Augšpilsēta Uphill Town Augšpiļsāta	<i>Vyshgorod</i> (1844), <i>Novaya Rezhitsa</i> (1852, 1857), <i>Praviy bereg</i> (1955), <i>neuerer belegener Theil</i> (1868), <i>Noviy gorod Rezhitza</i> (1915), <i>labais krasts</i> (1922), <i>jaunpilsēta</i> (1935), <i>jaunā pilsētas daļa</i> (1936), <i>Augšpilsēta</i> (2022)	32, 35–36, 39–45, 50–51, 59, 61–62	31, 34, 36, 39–43, 45, 59, 62
Baznīcas iela Baznīcas Street Bazneicys īla	<i>Sobornaja ulitsa</i> (1857, 1902), <i>Kirch Straße</i> (1918), <i>Sverdlova iela</i> (1919), <i>Sobornaja ulitsa</i> (1920), <i>Baznīcas iela</i> (1934, 1941, 1945, 1991), <i>5. augusta iela</i> (1940), <i>Cerkovnaja ulitsa</i> (1945), <i>Uzvaras iela / Ulitsa Pobedy</i> (1948)	45, 104	45
Brāļu Skrindu iela Brāļu Skrindu Street Bruoļu Skryndu īla	<i>Goristaja ulitsa</i> (1857), <i>Verhnyaya Zamkovaya ulitsa</i> (1885), <i>Verhne Zamkovaja ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Obere Schloß Straße</i> (1918), <i>Brāļu Skrindu iela</i> (1923, 1941, 1990), <i>Padomju iela</i> (1940, 1945)	37, 45, 90, 103, 147	45, 91, 103, 148
Brīvības iela Brīvības Street Breiveibys īla	<i>Voksaļ naya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Bahnhof Straße</i> (1918), <i>Vienības iela</i> (1923, 1941), <i>Brīvības iela</i> (1940, 1944)	62, 68, 90, 139, 151, 156	62, 68, 91, 140, 152, 157
Bukmuižas iela Bukmuižas Street Bukmuižys īla	<i>Yanopoļskaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Verhne Yanopoļskaya and Nizhne Yanopoļskaya, Janopoler Straße</i> (1918), <i>Bukmuižas iela</i> (1934, 1992), <i>Čkalova iela</i> (1948)	32, 46, 136	31, 46, 136
Centrāltirgus Market Tiergs	<i>[Ploschad'] dlya prisudstvennych mest / Glavnaya ploschad'</i> (1778, 1782), <i>Torgovaya ploschad'</i> (1836, 1885, 1909), <i>Bazar</i> (1902), <i>Markt</i> (1918), <i>Tirgus laukums</i> (1920–1921, 1935)	13, 30–32, 34, 40, 46, 62, 85–56, 124–125, 127	13, 29, 30–32, 41, 46, 62, 86, 124–125, 127
Dārzu iela Dārzu Street Duorzu īla	<i>Sadovaja ulitsa</i> (1857, 1885), <i>Sadovaja ulitsa; Volkov pereulok</i> (1902), <i>Sadovaja ulitsa; Volkovskaya ulitsa</i> (1909), <i>Garden Straße; Wolkow Straße</i> (1918), <i>Dārzu iela; Volkova iela / Vilku iela</i> (1920–1922); <i>Dārzu iela; Ērgļu iela</i> (1934), <i>Sadovaja ulitsa; Orlinaya ulitsa</i> (< 1948), <i>Dārzu iela; 21. jūlija iela</i> (1948), <i>Dārzu iela</i> (1989)	30, 32–33, 44–45, 49, 54, 72, 98, 105, 149, 151–152	29, 31–33, 43–45, 49, 54, 72, 98, 105, 152–153
Daugavpils iela Daugavpils Street Daugovpiļs īla	<i>Safonovskaya pereulok / ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Safonow Straße</i> (1918), <i>Daugavpils iela</i> (1934)	32	33

Dzintaru iela Dzintaru Street Dzintaru īla	<i>Peterbugskaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Petersburger StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>Armijas iela</i> (1925), <i>Armeyskiy pereulok</i> (1925), <i>Armijas šķērsiela</i> (< 1934), <i>Dzintaru iela</i> (1934)	100	101
Dzirnavu iela Dzirnavu Street Dziernovu īla	<i>Mel'nichnaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Mühlen StraÙe</i> (1918) <i>Patmalu / Patmaļu iela</i> (1920–1922)	137	–
Festivāla parks Festivāla Park Festivala parks	Public garden (1836, 1885), <i>Festivāla parks</i> (2001, 2019)	44–45, 147	43–44, 147
Franča Trasuna iela Franča Trasuna Street Fraņča Trasuna īla	<i>Vipingas šķērsiela</i> (1923), <i>Šaurā iela</i> (1928), <i>Vipingas iela</i> (1934), <i>Stahanova iela</i> (1948), <i>Franča Trasuna iela</i> (1989)	139	139
Franciska Varoslavāna iela Franciska Varoslavāna Street Franciska Varoslavāna īla	<i>Vilenskaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Wilmaer StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>Aglonas iela</i> (1934), <i>Franciska Varoslavāna iela</i> (1964)	–	–
Galdnieku iela Galdnieku Street Gaļdnīku īla	<i>Stolyarniy pereulok</i> (1902, 1920), <i>Stolyarnaya ulitsa</i> (1909), <i>Tischler StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>Galdnieku iela</i> (1934)	128	127
Grāvju iela Grāvju Street Gruovu īla	<i>Kladbishchenskiy pereulok / Kapsētas šķērsiela</i> (1920–1922), <i>Kanavskiy pereulok / Grāvju iela</i> (1925), <i>Grāvju iela</i> (1934, 1992), <i>Lizas Čaikinas iela</i> (1948)	13	13
Ivana Siņicina / Ivana Zavoloko iela Ivana Siņicina / Ivana Zavoloko Street Ivana Sinicina / Ivana Zavoloko īla	<i>Kurskaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Kladbishchenskiy pereulok u staroobryadcheskogo kladbishcha</i> (1920–1922), <i>Draudzes iela</i> (1925, 1941), <i>Bēzru iela</i> (1940), <i>Ulitsa Yaroslavskogo</i> (1948), <i>Jaroslavas iela</i> (1958), <i>Ivana Zavoloko iela; Ivana Siņicina iela</i> (1991).	–	–

Izraēlas iela Izraēlas Street Izraelys īla	<i>Shkolniy pereulok</i> (1902), <i>Schul Straße</i> (1918), <i>Skolas iela / III Skolas sāniela</i> (1920–1922), <i>Amatnieku iela</i> (1934), <i>Jeruzalemes iela</i> (1998), <i>Izraēlas iela</i> (1998)	33	32
Jaunjelgavas iela Jaunjelgavas Street Jaunjelgovys īla	<i>Jelgavas iela</i> (1945), <i>Novo Yelgavskaya ulitsa</i> (1947), <i>Jaunjelgavas iela</i> (1959)	149	151
Jaunprojekta iela Jaunprojekta Street Jaunprojekta īla	<i>Jelgavas iela</i> (1945), <i>Novo-proyektynaya ulitsa / Jaunprojekta iela</i> (1949)	149	151
Jelgavas iela Jelgavas Street Jelgovys īla	<i>Antokol'skaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Große Antokolska Straße</i> (1918), <i>Verhnyaya Antokol'skaya ulitsa</i> (1920), <i>Jelgavas iela</i> (1934), <i>Mitavskaya ulitsa</i> (< 1948)	33	32
Jupatovka	<i>Lipatowa</i> (1866, 1902, 1918), <i>Jupatovka</i> (1905, 1929, 2001), <i>Jupatauka</i> (1922, 1925)	161	161
Jurija Tiņanova Iela Jurija Tiņanova Street Jurija Tiņanova īla	<i>Pozharnaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Feuerwehr Straße</i> (1918), <i>Jurija Tiņanova iela</i> (1964)	33	32
Krasta iela Krasta Street Krosta īla	<i>Naberezhnaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>I krasta / Krasta iela</i> (1920–1922)	45, 74, 111, 142	45, 74, 110, 144
Krāslavas iela Krāslavas Street Kruoslovys īla	<i>Mjasnaya ulitsa</i> (1885), <i>Pozharnaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Skolas šķērsiela</i> (< 1920), <i>II Skolas sāniela</i> (1920–1922), <i>II Skolas iela</i> (1923), <i>Krāslavas iela</i> (1934)	33	32
Krišjāņa Barona iela Krišjāņa Barona Street Krišjāņa Barona īla	<i>Dvoryanskaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902, 1920), <i>Edel Straße</i> (1918), <i>Uricka iela</i> (1919), <i>Krišjāņa Barona iela</i> (1968)	33, 55, 139	32, 55, 140

Krišjāņa Valdemāra iela Krišjāņa Valdemāra Street Krišjāņa Valdemāra īla	<i>Institūta iela</i> (1928), <i>Krišjāņa Valdemāra iela</i> (1934, 1941, 1945), <i>Skolas iela</i> (1940)	63, 105, 151–152	63, 152–153
Kuldīgas iela Kuldīgas Street Kuldīgys īla	<i>Soldatskaya ulitsa</i> (1885), <i>Pervaya Soldatskaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Erste Soldaten StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>Kuldīgas iela</i> (1934)	32, 98, 152	31, 98, 153
Latgales iela Latgales Street Latgolys īla	<i>Bol'shaya Lyutsinskaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Stolypinskiy prospekt</i> (1912), <i>Lielā iela</i> (1917), <i>Haupt StraÙe / Luziner StraÙe / Solipina prospekts / Brīvības iela</i> (1918), <i>Ulitsa Svobody</i> (1919), <i>Bol'shaya ulitsa</i> (1920), <i>Lielā Ludzas iela</i> (1920–1922), <i>Latgales prospekts</i> (1923), <i>15. maija iela</i> (1934, 1941, 1944), <i>17. jūnijs iela</i> (1940, 1945), <i>Latgales iela</i> (1989)	30, 32–33, 35–36, 42, 45, 54, 60, 62, 67, 87, 90–91, 101, 104, 119, 124, 133, 137, 145, 147, 151–152, 156	31–33, 36, 41, 45, 54, 61–62, 67, 87, 91, 101, 107, 119, 124, 133, 137, 145, 148, 151–153, 156
Liepājas iela Liepājas Street Līpuojis īla	<i>Bazarniy pereulok</i> (1902), <i>Markt StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>II Krasta / Augš-Krasta iela</i> (1920–1922), <i>Liepājas iela</i> (1934), <i>Libavskaya ulitsa</i> (< 1948)	13–14, 32	13–14, 31
Liepu iela Liepu Street Līpu īla	<i>Sebezhszkaya ulitsa</i> (1902, 1920), <i>Sebežas iela</i> (1925), <i>Kaunatas iela</i> (1928), <i>Liepu iela</i> (1934)	63, 149	63, 151
Lokomotīvu iela Lokomotīvu Street Lokomotīvu īla	<i>Rēzekne I stacija</i> (1935, 1958), <i>Rēzeknes I iela</i> (1960), <i>Lokomotīvu iela</i> (1968)	138	138
Lubānas iela Lubānas Street Lubuonys īla	<i>Lubānas iela</i> (1928)	99	98
Ludzas iela Ludzas Street Ludzys īla	<i>Malaja Lyutsinskaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1902), <i>Kleine Luziner StraÙe</i> (1918), <i>Ludzas iela</i> (1934), <i>Lytsinskaya ulitsa</i> (< 1948)	32, 90	31, 91

Masļņņikova kalns Masļņņikova Hill Maslenikova kolns	<i>Myza Rezhitsy</i> (1784)	14–15, 24–26, 29, 46	14–15, 23–24, 26, 29, 46
Makarovka	<i>Makarauka</i> (1922), <i>Makarovka</i> (1905, 1929, 1945, 1999)	68, 153	69, 154
Maskavas iela Maskavas Street Moskovys ģila	<i>Maskavas iela</i> (1963)	–	–
Mazie Garanči Mozģ Garaņģi	<i>M. Girancy</i> (1866), <i>Mal-Garantsy</i> (1905), <i>Mal Giranzy</i> (1918), <i>Garanci</i> (1922, 1930, 1950), <i>Maz-Gurunģi</i> (1928), <i>Garanģi</i> (1994), <i>Mozģ Garanģi</i> (1999), <i>Mazie Garanģi</i> (1999)	139	140
Miera iela Miera Street Mģra ģila	<i>Antokol'skaya malaya ulitsa</i> (1885, 1909), <i>Nizhne Antokol'skaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Kleine Antokolska Straģe</i> (1918), <i>Nizhnyaya Antokol'skaya ulitsa</i> (1920), <i>Miera iela</i> (1934)	32–33, 71, 100	31–32, 71, 101
Nikodema Rancģna iela Nikodema Rancģna Street Nikodema Rancģna ģila	<i>Malaya Nikolayevskaya ulitsa</i> (1857, 1885, 1902, 1920), <i>Kleine Nikolai Straģe</i> (1918), <i>Lģbknehta iela</i> (1919), <i>Mazģ Nikolaja iela</i> (1920), <i>Nikodema Rancģna iela</i> (1934, 1941, 1989), <i>Latgales iela</i> (1940, 1945)	45, 152	45, 153
Vecpilsģta Old Town Vacpģģģta	Nizhgorod (1844), <i>leviy bereg</i> (1855), <i>v pravo ot shosseyroy dorogi</i> (1855), <i>stary Grģd</i> (1863), <i>ģlterer Stadttheil</i> (1868), <i>dienvīdu daģa</i> (1922), <i>Rģzenes vepģģģta</i> (1935, 1936, 1985)	13–20, 32, 40, 42–45, 48, 50–51, 58–61, 73, 76, 121, 133	13–21, 31, 41–43, 45–46, 48, 50–51, 55, 58–59, 61–62, 73, 76, 121, 134
Parka iela Parka Street Parka ģila	<i>Parka iela</i> (1928)	149	151
Pils iela Pils Street Pģģģ ģila	<i>Zamkovaya ulitsa</i> (1857), <i>Nizhnyaya Zamkovaya ulitsa</i> (1885), <i>Nizhne Zamkovaya ulitsa</i> (1902), <i>Untere Schloģ Straģe</i> (1918), <i>Zemģ Pģģ / Lejas Pģģ iela</i> (1920–1922), <i>Pģģ iela</i> (1934)	45, 59	45, 59

Pilskalns Castle Mound (Castle Hill) Piļskalns		9–12, 21, 26, 32, 45, 55, 59, 62, 74–75, 99, 110, 147	9–12, 21, 26, 31, 45, 51, 55, 59, 62, 72, 74, 99, 111, 147
Pleikšni	<i>Plekšņi</i> (1928, 1935, 1994), <i>Pleikšni</i> (1905), <i>Lekschi</i> (1915), <i>Plekši</i> (1922, 1937), <i>Plekšina</i> (1922), <i>Pleikšņi</i> (1973, 1982, 1999), <i>Pliekšņi</i> (1999)	56, 63, 97, 125	56, 62, 97
Pulkveža Brieža iela Pulkveža Brieža Street Pulkveža Brieža īla	<i>Pochtamtskaya ulitsa</i> (1857, 1885, 1902, 1920), <i>Post Straṣe</i> (1918), <i>Kārļa Marksa iela</i> (1919), <i>Pulkveža Brieža iela</i> 1934, 1941, 1991), <i>Komsomola iela</i> (1940, 1945), <i>Komjaunatnes iela</i> (1950)	45, 116, 152	45, 116, 153
Raiņa iela Raiņa Street Raiņa īla	<i>Meshchanskaya ulitsa</i> (1857, 1885, 1902, 1920), <i>Bürger Straṣe</i> (1918), <i>Proletarskaya ulitsa</i> (1919), <i>Pilsoņu iela</i> (1928), <i>Rūdolfā Blaumaņa iela</i> (1934, 1941), <i>Jāņa Raiņa iela</i> (1940), <i>Pionerskaya ulitsa</i> (1944), <i>Pionieru iela</i> (1945), <i>Raiņa iela</i> (1990)	45, 100, 139, 142	45, 61, 100, 140, 144
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* List of street names is primarily based on Pilinieks, I. *Rēzekne: pilsēta un tās vietu vārdi (Rēzeknes vietvārdi)*. Manuskripts. Jūrmala. 2020.

** Īlu nūsaukumu saroksts puorsvorā ir baļsteits Pilinieks, I. *Rēzekne: pilsēta un tās vietu vārdi (Rēzeknes vietvārdi)*. Manuskripts. Jūrmala. 2020.

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