

# Historisches Museum Libau

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Teil 1



















Kurzemes hercogiste, 1561. - 1795.

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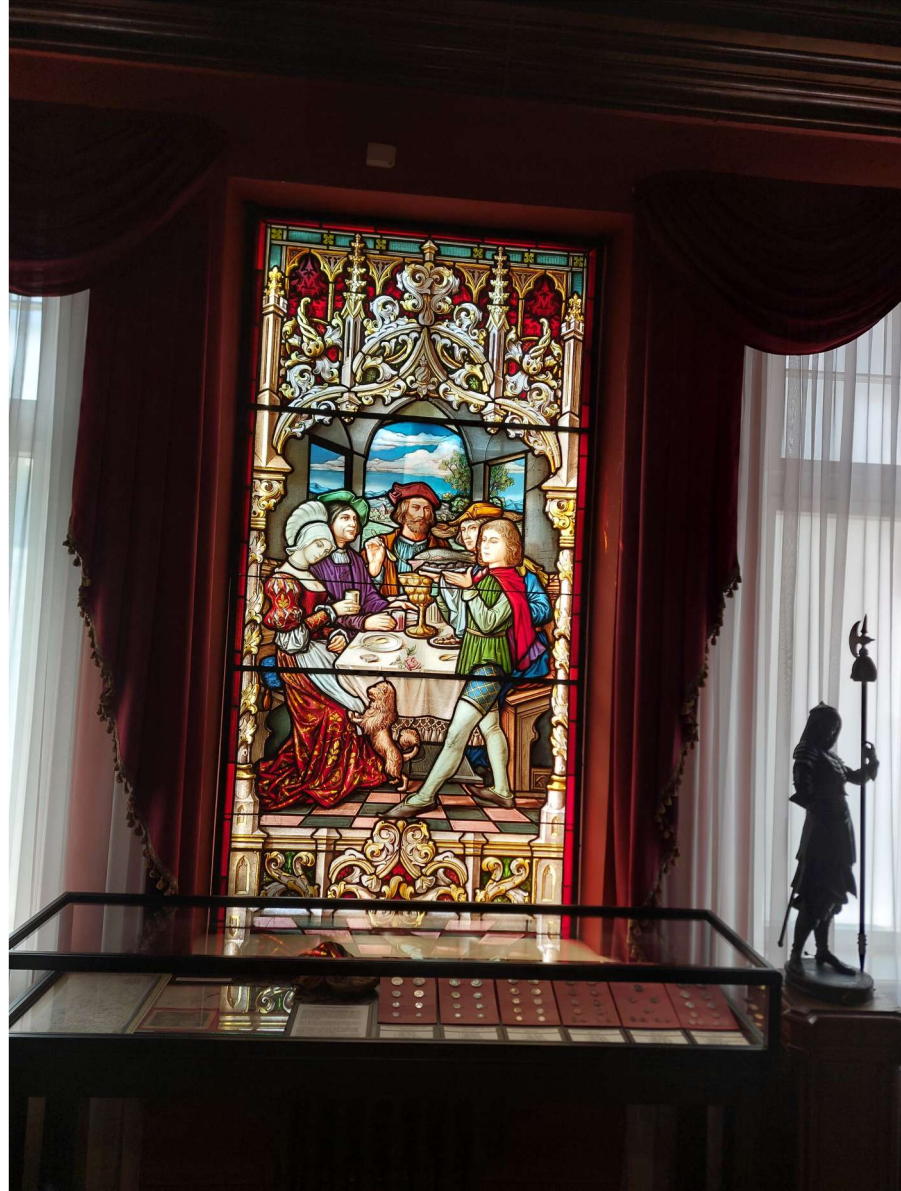






Il capitano Alessandro di Alessandria, 1800-1801, in uniforme di gala. La sua figura è stata modellata in cera e conservata nel Museo di Torino.



















Sapju mäc  
Mütter der Schmerzen



M.Pankāka Latvijas Republikas pase izdota 1928.  
Pankāka tēlniecība ir saistīta ar Latvijas Republikas  
1918. gada 18. jūlija gaidīto mērķi, 1944. gada  
1951. g. 28. oktobra ziņojumu  
1944. gada 28. oktobra ziņojumu  
1944. gada 28. oktobra ziņojumu



Zvejnieki tuvojas krastam  
Fischer am Strand











Māja gatavojas kāzām: dara alu,  
sien sieru, cep maizi utt.  
Sestdienā slauka pagalmu,  
ceļ goda vārtus,  
pēdīgi iet pirti nopērties.



Ērkulis. 19.gs. beigas, Nicas pagasts

National percussion instrument Ērkulis.  
End of the 19th Century, Nica Parish

Trejdēkoni. 19.gs. otrā puse, Asītes pagasts

Ar šādu nosaukumu tas pazīstams galvenokārt Kurzemes dienvidu daļā, īpaši Nicas un Bārtas apkaimē. Ar trejdēkoni un ērkuli darbojās galvenokārt sievietes kāzās un citos godos, sevišķi dziedot apdziedātās dziesmas. Trejdēkoni pita pa galdu, tā akcentējot dziesmas ritmu.

National percussion instrument trejdēkoni.

End of the 19th Century, Asīte Parish

It is known by this name mainly in the Southern part of Kurzeme, especially in the vicinity of Nica and Bārta. Trejdēkoni and were mostly used by women at the weddings and other celebrations. Trejdēkoni was hit against the table, thus emphasizing the rhythm of the song.









uzvarēja Neatkarības karā un nosargāja Latvijas neatkarību.

**On 18 November 1918, the Republic of Latvia was proclaimed. To gain the right to establish an independent state, Latvians had to fight severe battles against the opponents of independence in Latvia and abroad. Liepāja played a decisive role in these dramatic events. The city was the seat of the Latvian Provisional Government from 6 January to 7 July 1919.**

In the early 20th century Liepāja was a flourishing city with a large commercial port, developed industry and diverse cultural life. During World War I and the occupation by the German Army, a large part of the city's wealth was destroyed. The wartime and the first post-war years were very hard for the civilian population. People suffered from a shortage of food and other essential everyday goods; smuggling and the black market thrived; sanitary conditions significantly deteriorated and infectious diseases spread.

Initially, the establishment of the Republic of Latvia did not stabilize the situation. Liepāja was still under the German control, and the status of the Latvian Provisional Government was quite uncertain. However, it was in Liepāja where the Provisional Government was busily involved in international activities and where essential steps were taken to make the Latvian state a reality: a land reform was initiated; teaching of the Latvian language was introduced in schools as compulsory; the first currency of the independent Latvia was issued; the foundation was laid for the Latvian Army that won the War of Independence and safeguarded the independence of Latvia.

#### **PATEICĪBA**

Liepājas muzejs un ekspozīcijas "Latvijas Pagaidu valdības seši mēneši Liepājā" veidotāji izsaka lielu pateicību visām iestādēm un cilvēkiem par atsaucību un palīdzību ekspozīcijas tapšanā.

#### **ACKN**

Liepāja  
Liepāja"  
exhibition



karaspēks tika atsists un...  
valdības vara bija nosargāta, lai gan Latgalē turpinājās cīņas pret...  
drosmi 14. novembra kaujā pie Liepājas vēlāk tika apbalvoti vairāki Latvijas armijas karavīri,  
tai skaitā liepājnieks Jēkabs Klaviers, kurš kļuva par vienu no gados vecākajiem Lāčplēša  
Kara ordeņa kavalieriem.

**Shortly after the proclamation of the Republic of Latvia, the struggle for its survival began. The War of Independence ended with a Peace Treaty between Latvia and Soviet Russia signed on 11 August 1920. The victory over the opponents of independence made the Latvian state possible and strengthened national self-confidence.**

Liepāja played an important role in the War of Independence. At the beginning of 1919, forces capable to oppose the Bolshevik army, which had occupied the major part of the territory of Latvia by that time, concentrated in Southern Kurzeme. Units of German troops and the so-called Iron Division consisting of German mercenaries were deployed there. A unit of the Baltic Landwehr (the Baltic Territorial Army), where a lot of Baltic Germans did military service, was formed. Besides, the Latvian Provisional Government was forming its own armed forces in Southern Kurzeme – the 1st Latvian Separate Brigade. In March 1919, these diverse units attacked the Bolsheviks marking a significant turning point in the War of Independence.


Military operations in Southern Kurzeme were resumed in the period from October to November 1919, when the West Russian Volunteer Army commanded by Pavel Bermond-Avalov was formed there. Bermond's troops were defeated near the city of Liepāja and were forced to retreat to the territory of Lithuania. Thus, the authority of the Provisional Government was saved in Kurzeme; however, fighting against the Bolsheviks continued in Latgale. Later, a number of soldiers of the Latvian Army were awarded military decorations for their distinguished courage in the battle near Liepāja on 14 November, among them Lieutenant Jēkabs Klaviers, a resident of Liepāja, who became one of the oldest Chevaliers of the Military Order of Lāčplēsis.

Liepājas laikā bija rīkojums par zemes piešķiršanu bezzemniekiem. Tas bija sākums agrārājai reformai, kas nodrošināja latviešu zemnieku atbalstu jaunajai varai. Vienlaicīgi Pagaidu valdība uzsāka aktīvu starptautisko darbību, no Liepājas valdības ministri devās uz Lielbritāniju, Zviedriju, Franciju, Somiju un Dāniju, Igauniju un Lietuvu, lai iegūtu atbalstu Latvijas neatkarībai un praktisku palīdzību Neatkarības karā.

**When the Latvian Provisional Government arrived in Liepāja on 6 January 1919, it had to solve a whole range of urgent tasks. To win the public trust, the government had to demonstrate its ability to satisfy the basic needs of people for security, food and healthcare. At the same time, it had to prove to the Latvian society and to the governments of other countries that Latvia was a viable independent state and was able to defend itself.**

The formation of the Latvian Provisional Government started immediately following the decision of the People's Council to proclaim an independent Republic of Latvia. Kārlis Ulmanis was chosen to be the first Head of State, the Prime Minister. At first, the goal of the government to establish an effectively functioning state without broad public support, finances and military forces might have seemed unrealistic. However, the power vacuum in Latvia and the unclear international situation presented opportunities.

The Provisional Government established the Ministry of Supplies and applied to the Allies for aid in the form of supplies of food, weapons, ammunition and medication. At the rear of the front line, sections of the paramilitary organization *Aizsargi* (the Home Guard) were formed to protect public order. The Provisional Government issued the first currency of the independent Latvia and introduced taxes. The decree on granting land to landless peasants was one of the most important resolutions adopted by the Provisional Government during the period of its work in Liepāja. It was the beginning of the Agrarian Reform, which ensured the support of Latvian farmers to the new government. At the same time, the Provisional Government was busily involved in international activities. From Liepāja the government ministers travelled to Great Britain, Sweden, France, Finland, Denmark, Estonia and Lithuania to gain support of these countries for the independence of Latvia and to obtain effective assistance in the War of Independence.



Liepāja iela 6 – bijušais Liepājas pilsētas valdības ēka.  
1919. gads. Foto: valsts arhīvs.  
The bombing of 6 Liepāja Street in  
Government worked, 1919. Photo

















