CONTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECT DAINA DANNEBERGA TO THE ARCHITECTURE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Summary. The article reflects the contribution of the renowned Latvian architect Daina Danneberga to Latvian architecture, as well as the significant events and growth of her life. While living and working in Soviet times, the architect has designed both residential and public buildings, which are still in use and whose cultural and historical significance has surely increased over the time. The most recognizable object designed by the architect is the Student Campus of Riga Polytechnic Institute (RPI), now Riga Technical University (RTU), on the Ķīpsala Island. It was designed by D. Danneberga from 1969 to 1986. The architect has also developed projects for several other educational institutions as well as public and residential buildings, both in Latvia and abroad.

Keywords: Daina Danneberga, RPI / RTU Ķīpsala Campus, architecture of the second half of the 20th century.

The Family of Daina Danneberga

D. Danneberga was born on 25 March 1929 in Riga city, in the family of Leontīne Kimele (born Krom) and Konstantīns Kimels (also Kimmels, Kimmelis, Ķimmelis). Her parents were born in Valka county: her mother in Alsviķi parish and father in Anna parish. In 1932, Daina’s sister Guna was born.

D. Danneberga’s mother and father were tailors. During World War II, both parents continued their work in the family sewing company «K. Kimelis» founded by K. Kimels’ father. In Soviet times, the company was liquidated and the father began working as the Chief-cutter in sewing company «Sadarbība» («Cooperation»), but the mother became

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a housewife. For health reasons, she could no longer continue working. Daina also wanted to become a modeller, but it was not possible to acquire such a profession in the Soviet Union.

In one of the balls during school years, Daina met her future husband, Tālivaldis Dannebergs (1926–1958). The small wedding took place in 1949 of immediate family. Unfortunately, Daina’s first husband became ill with tuberculosis and died very young in 1958. He was the son of the Cavalier of the Order of Three Stars General Artūrs Dannebergs (1891–1941). D. Danneberga got married for the second time in 1960 with Ilgvars Veigners. Two daughters were born in this marriage.
Education of Daina Danneberga

D. Danneberga began her schooling at Riga Elementary School No. 2, which she graduated in 1944. Then she entered Riga Secondary School No. 2, which she graduated in 1949 [7].

During her studies, Daina sang in the school choir and was an editor of the classroom wallpaper. Director of the secondary school described Daina as a gifted pupil with sharp and clear mind, lively in social work, who read a lot and actively participated in the debate, as well as attended lectures at the Pioneer Palace of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (LSSR), theatres, cinemas and opera [8].

D. Danneberga’s career was related with her first husband Tālivaldis, as he inspired her to become an architect. Encouraged by her husband, D. Danneberga enrolled in the Faculty of Architecture of the State University of Latvia (SUL) in 1949. They married during their study years. This is also evidenced by D. Danneberga’s request to the Personnel Department of SUL to change her surname in her personal file to her married name.
The study time at the university was associated with significant turbulences in defining guidelines for the architecture in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and in the politicization of many professional issues. D. Danneberga and her first husband T. Dannebergs studied at the same university, but in different courses. They both had good grades [10]. In one of the minutes of the Exhibition Commission of the University, at the time when the discussion on the closure of the Faculty of Architecture occurred, it was noted that some of the students (including D. Danneberga’s husband Tālivaldis) were hiding their works to make corrections; that they are disloyal to the system because as they are bourgeois nationalists. Tālivaldis was wrongly accused and punished – he was ordered to withdraw his documents from the university. On 1 March 1952, in solidarity for her husband, Daina submitted an application to the Management of SUL to dismiss her from the University due to family circumstances [11].

For some time (20.03.1952–27.03.1952), Daina made copies and drawings at the Design Institute «Латгипрогорстрой» («Latgiprogorstroy») [12]. The earned money was used for medicine to treat her husband. In 1952, both Dannebergs begun part-time studies at the Leningrad Construction Engineering Institute in Riga city. In the summer of 1954, both switched to full-time studies. Tālivaldis was the 4th and Daina was the 3rd year student. Both wanted to graduate the institute at the same time, therefore Daina had already passed several exams at the part-time studies and continued intensive studies [13].

Daina studied with architect Professor Andrei Olj (Андрей Андреевич Оль; 1883–1958), who at the beginning of the 20th century had worked in Finland with architects Armas Eliel Lindgren (1874–1929) and Eliel Saarinen (1873–1950), cultivating good taste and culture of architectural details. The Professor had a significant influence on Daina’s future understanding of modern architecture. The theme of D. Danneberga’s diploma paper was «Experimental Residential Quarter in Leningrad» (1957).

On her return to Riga city, the young architect worked with her former study mates from SUL – Oļģerts Krauklis, Modris Ģelzis, Viktors Zilgalvis, Arvīds Čejadoms, Irēna Rubauska, Regīna Jaunušāne, Alberts Kalmanis, Vasilījs Ņikiforovs and others who graduated in 1955.

**Daina Danneberga’s Professional Career**

Already when having practice during her studies Daina was involved in the design process of the «Riga» hotel. After returning from studies
in Leningrad at the end of the 1950s, the architect and her husband Tālivaldis actively participated in several architectural design contests.

For the next five years, she held various positions at the Design Institute «Latgiprogorstroj» (later called «Pilsētprojekts» («City Project»)) – an Acting Technician, Technician, Chief Technician, Acting Architect, Architect, but from 1960 until 1986, she was the Chief Architect.

On 1 November 1986, she was recruited as a Master of Training at RPI with a salary of 120 rubles per month. On 16 January 1990, D. Danneberga was nominated a Master of Training in the Division of Capital Building of RPI, where she worked as a Specialist of the 1st Category from 24 April 1991. On 1 September 1993, upon her request, she interrupted employment relationship with RTU, however until 3 December 1999 – until retirement – she took various jobs at RTU, mainly related to management of RTU property.

The architect’s creative work had a special upswing in the 1970s and 1980s, which was the time when her most significant works were created. Since 1960, she has been a member of the Latvian Association of Architects.

**Daina Danneberga’s Most Notable Architectural Projects in Latvia and Kazakhstan**

In the 1930s, functionalism or modern movement flourished around the world, becoming a dominant style of the entire century. However, in the second half of the 1930s, as an alternative, neo-eclecticism based on the classical expression also developed. It spread after World War II under the name of «socialist realism» in the Soviet Union. It was called «Stalin’s Empire» or «Stalin’s Baroque». In 1955, this retrospective orientation in the form of a directive was interrupted by the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: «On Prevention of Excesses in Design and Construction» and «On Measures for Further Industrialization, Improvement of Quality and Reduction of Construction Costs». They changed the direction of the development of architecture to a more contemporary one, nevertheless the overall dictatorship of industrialization of construction drastically limited the creative diversity and individuality of architecture. However, even under these circumstances D. Danneberga was able to create buildings that are distinguished for a certain architecturally artistic quality.

The architect also managed to take part in trips to Polish People’s Republic, the German Democratic Republic (1968), Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Hungarian People’s Republic (1971), thus widening the
horizon of her professional knowledge. Her works include urban construction solutions, residential and public buildings.

**Residential Area «Jugla 3», Riga city. 1958-1963.** Architects D. Danneberga, O. Krauklis, A. Titmane, S. Andersone, G. Melbergs and L. Nagliņš. It was one of D. Danneberga’s first large projects. Before the project it had been a city suburb with a characteristic landscape – sandy streets, small houses, gardens, a blue smoky forest and a lake [14].

The residential area «Jugla 3» was a 2.9 hectares big area between Leņina (at present – Brīvības), Juglas and Silciema iela, with Riga Secondary School No. 44 in the middle. It was planned to build 26 multi-storey buildings with 1488 apartments designed for 5500 inhabitants. Territory improvements included paved paths, car parking and a green area with playgrounds for children, fountains and pools [15]. It was intended in the project to build public buildings – a canteen with 100 seats, a widescreen cinema with 409 seats, a pharmacy, a kindergarten, a library, eight workshops for artists, a post office and several municipal services [16; 17]. As usual in Soviet times, most of the public service facilities were not completed, but a commercial complex «Tallina» (1970; to the project of Design Institute «Vojenprojekt-300») and cinema «Jugla» (1963), the project that was developed by D. Danneberga in collaboration with O. Krauklis, was built on the present Brīvības bulvāris. The residential area was built with five-storey residential buildings of Series 467, but for the first time in the construction practice, nine-storey buildings were built. These building gave an expressive silhouette, creating a unique gate to the Riga city, on entering it from the Vidzeme Region.

![Figure 8. «Jugla 3» model (1959) [18].](image1)

![Figure 9. «Jugla 3» nine-storey buildings by the lake (2017) [19].](image2)

The origins of the building were the idea of building a panoramic cinema in Riga city, between Krišjāņa Barona, Artīlērijas, Tērbatas and Lielgabala iela (in 1970, the Riga Sports Palace was built there, which was demolished in 2008). The model of the project that had received the top rating was exhibited at the National Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, where it was noticed by the then USSR Dictator Nikita Khrushchev who instructed: «We need such a building in Tselinograd». It was a newly established main city in the pristine lands of Khrushchev. Now it is the capital of Kazakhstan – Nur-Sultan.

The building in Tselinograd was built under the guidance of Latvian architects, who carried out operational work, developed technical documentation and supervised the construction for two years. Five project organizations from Moscow, Leningrad and Riga cities also participated in the development of the project together with the Latvian State Urban Design Institute [20]. The hall and lobby furniture of the palace were made in the Riga Furniture Factory according to the drawings of the specialists of the Central Construction Office of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry Department of the National Council of Economy [21].

Figure 10. The plan of the Palace of Tselinograd Virgin Land Developers (1960).
Room designations:
1 – main entrance;
2 – cash desk in the lobby;
3 – lobby;
4 – cloakroom;
5 – foyer;
6 – cafe;
7 – toilets;
8 – the hall;
9 – stage;
10 – orchestra;
11 – actors’ premises;
12 – technical premises;
13 – administration;
14 – terrace [22].
The building was located in the city park, at the end of the main street and immediately after its opening was given the name of «The Palace of Tselinograd Virgin Land Developers». The building was visible from a distance of several kilometres. The domineering part of the huge construction – the large hall for 2350 spectators, was rising above the lower front part of the building – the lobby and foyer. In the back, there are two-storeys with auxiliary rooms. The total cubic capacity of the building is 64 000 m³, building area – 0.54 hectares and the hall for spectators is 25 meters high. There are 10 movie projectors in the movie projection room. The screen was 13 meters high and 34 meters wide. 962 m² of polished mirror glass was used for glazing exterior walls.

Figure 11. View to the main facade of the Palace of Tselinograd Virgin Land Developers (1963) [23].

Figure 12. The main facade of the Palace of Tselinograd Virgin Land Developers (until March 2019 – Astana Concert Hall) (2017) [24].

Figure 13. The hall of the Palace of Tselinograd Virgin Land Developers (1963) [25].
At the beginning of 1963, *D. Danneberga* received the All-Union Medal «For the Development of Virgin Lands» for participation in the implementation of the project.

The House of the Union of Latvian Fishermen Kolkhozs at 13 Jauniela, Riga city. 1964–1967. Architect *D. Danneberga*. The eastern part of the Riga Dome Square was densely built until World War II. Buildings along *Tirgoņu iela* were destroyed during the war and in the block of houses between *Rozena* and *Jauniela* there was a destroyed building at 13 *Jauniela*. The house built in the style of eclecticism at 11 *Jauniela* (1860; architect Friedrich Hess), where there was a popular cafe on the ground floor in the early 1970s, stood like a lonely tower in a prominent place. Then, in the empty plot of land at 13 *Jauniela*, to the project of architect *D. Danneberga*, the House of the Union of Latvian Fishermen Kolkhozs was built, filling the space between the building at 11 *Jauniela* and the building built in the 18th century at 15 *Jauniela*. This building organically integrates in the environment and at the same time reflects northern thoroughness [27]. The house was recognized as a successful example of contextual architecture immediately after its construction.

The architect was awarded the Honorary Diploma at the Creative Exhibition organized by the Architects’ Union of the USSR [28].
RPI Campus on Kīpsala Island, Riga city. 1969–1986. It is one of the best known and largest architectural objects of D. Danneberga. She started to design it in 1969, when the Design Institute «Pilsētprojekts» («City Project») was commissioned by RPI to develop technical and economic substantiation for the construction of the entire RPI complex on Kīpsala Island. The first master plan for the construction of Kīpsala Campus was developed by architects Jānis Vilciņš and Uldis Zakis. The work was then continued by architects Kārlis Alksnis and Daina Danneberga.

Initially, D. Danneberga worked on the project of RPI Campus on Kīpsala Island, anticipating that more than 10 000 students will study at RPI. At that time, the building of the Faculty of Radio Engineering and Communication (1968) was built, which was supplemented by the architect with three large blocks of auditoriums. The Campus was designed according to the so-called carpet-type building principle, filling the territory evenly with spatially and functionally connected faculty buildings. Students’ dormitories (service hotels), student canteen for 600 people, residential buildings for teachers and a kindergarten were also planned. Two student dormitories were planned, but only one was built. In the place of the second dormitory building, the hotel «Islande» was later built. The complex also includes a swimming pool, but the construction of residential buildings for teachers and the kindergarten were not started.

2.5 million rubles were allocated for the construction of each academic building. Each building had to be constructed mainly using pre-made reinforced concrete constructions.

Figure 17. Sketch of the Design Institute «Pilsētprojekts» («City Project») – RPI on Kīpsala Island, overview (1969) [31].
The academic buildings according to the Soviet regulations should be no more than four storey high. The upper, fifth floor of the Faculty of the drawing room for the Department of Architecture – was designed as individual constructions. Also, the skylights used in this room were not produced in those times. A roofer was found who, to individual orders, made such windows – with double glazing and a side slope for water drainage.

The student dormitories are made as a separate architectural object. Its project was developed together with architect Baiba Maike. The architects extended the set space of 6 m² per student 14 m². The finishing of dormitory facades was unique. It was covered with glazed ceramic tiles made at the «Lode» factory [33].
Under the leadership of D. Danneberga, series of buildings of RPI Campus on Kipsala Island were built from 1970 to 1986 (Table 1).

Table 1
Buildings designed by D. Danneberga for RPI Campus on Kipsala Island from 1970 to 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The year when the building was put into operation</th>
<th>Initial function and address</th>
<th>Present function and address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Building of the Faculty of Chemistry along the Zunda Canal at 14 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Building of the Faculty of Materials Science and Applied Chemistry at 7 Paula Valdena iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Building of the Faculty of Civil Engineering at 16 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Transport and Aeronautics at 6B Kipsalas iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Student Canteen with the capacity of 600 places at 18 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Reconstructed in 2013 for the Faculty of Architecture and Institute of Design Technologies at 6 Kipsalas iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>The second building of Faculty of Civil Engineering at 20 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Building of Faculty of Civil Engineering at 6A Kipsalas iela (currently under reconstruction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>The first building of students’ dormitories at 22 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Students’ Dormitory at 8 Āzenes iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>The second building of Faculty of Chemistry at 24 Āzenes iela</td>
<td>The second building of Faculty of Materials Science and Applied Chemistry at 3 Paula Valdena iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Project for the warehouse of chemical agents. The construction was started in 1988 (due to a lack of financing, the construction stopped in 1996)</td>
<td>In 1999, the warehouse was reconstructed into a building for RTU Scientific Library at 5 Paula Valdena iela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>The second eleven-story building of students’ dormitories at 22a Āzenes iela</td>
<td>Students’ Dormitory at 6 Āzenes iela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jugla Sanatorium Forest School in Upeslejas, Stopini parish. 1971–1977. In addition to designing RPI, architect D. Danneberga also created other socially important objects. One of them is the complex of Jugla Sanatorium Forest School (at present – Riga Sanatorium Elementary Boarding School).

Along the River Mazā Jugla and the pine forest, surrounded by centuries-old linden trees and oaks, where the flowers bloom early in spring and bonfires burn brightly in Midsummer Night (Summer Solstice), the construction of a new «manor» for children was started in 1974 [37]. The school was designed for 400 pupils who need to improve and strengthen their health. The complex consists of 11 separate pavilions connected to the common central communication. On the ground floor there are classes for children of different ages, a canteen, a hall, an open-air gym, a hospital, a workshop and a laundry; but on the first and second floor – a boarding house and recreation area [38]. Each enclosure has its own entrance and a cloakroom, as well as an internal courtyard where it is possible to breathe fresh air and run out in spring and autumn.
The pavilions are well sun lighted and ventilated. They are organically integrated into the surrounding natural environment. A strong boost in emotional expression has been achieved in a bright, spacious room, located at the junction of elementary school and secondary school classes. Free-standing fireplace – a symbolic campfire is located there [40].

The architect has convincingly demonstrated her professional maturity with the structurally justified aesthetics of the whole building and the language of logically rhythmic facades. It is a thorough, clear and thoughtful architecture [42].

**Residential Building with a Kindergarten at 362 Brīvības bulvāris, Riga city. 1980.** Architects D. Danneberga, A. Ārgale, A. Kokins. At a time when the construction of multi-storey residential buildings was massively implemented by standard projects, architects sometimes managed to give them individual features [43].

Figure 23. Free-standing fireplace of *Jugla* Sanatorium Forest School (1977) [41].

Figure 24. Model of Residential Building with a Kindergarten at *Stāmerienas iela* (1980) [44].
One example is a 70-apartment residential building at 362 Brīvības bulvāris, at the corner of Stāmerienas iela in Riga city. It was intended to emphasize the corners of the multi-storey building with towers typical for Riga’s historic building and to build a kindergarten on the ground floor. Only a few sections and one tower were built. At the corner of Stāmerienas iela, another building was built later. The building designed by D. Danneberga and her colleagues continues to draw attention to the elegant facades where strong bow windows are blocked with rounded configuration of balconies.

**Bulduri Sovkhoz-technical School at 6 Viestura iela, Jūrmala city. 1973–1990.** Architects D. Danneberga and A. Ārgale. The building is a voluminous complex of premises for various functions with a complicated but balanced volume composition. Here, as well as in the present Riga Technical School of Tourism and Creative Industries, the principle of contrast between the tone of the finishing materials and the character of architectural forms has been successfully played. In the central part of the complex, where the study and administration rooms are located, there is a combination of cubic volumes. On the background of the yellow-brick, neutral surfaces, white building objects with sharply marked ribbon windows stand out. The wings of complex where study conservatories and auxiliary rooms are located contrast with these shapes at the same time joining them harmoniously. The peculiarly constructed building has been successfully blended with the subtle architectural landscape of Jūrmala city and looks well next to the buildings of the Dimdonis Gardening Technical School built in the early 20th century that are in the foreground of the complex [45]. At present, the Bulduri Gardening Secondary School is located at the abovementioned premises. Within the school building complex, it was planned to improve the quality of life of teachers and pupils. That is why both teachers’ residential buildings and student dormitories were designed. The project of dormitories remained unrealized due to changes in political and economic conditions in the 1990s.

Figure 25. The model of Bulduri Sovkhoz-technical School at 6 Viestura iela in Jūrmala city (1973) [46].
One of D. Danneberga’s last objects was a residential building with a store at 231/1 Brīvības bulvāris (1985). In 1996, D. Danneberga took part in redesigning of the RTU Hotel «Laine», but in 1998 she developed a project for a residential building and garage at 5 Kanālu iela in Jūrmala city.

As with each architect’s practice, several projects remained unrealized. In 1958, D. Danneberga and T. Dannebergs participated in the competition for the best project for the construction of low-rise individual residential buildings in towns and villages of the LSSR. The
competition was organized by the State Committee for Construction and Architecture of the LSSR Council of Ministers, together with the Union of LSSR Architects. The aim of the competition was to obtain projects of good, economical two-storey apartment block houses with appropriate climatic and living conditions for the LSSR, developing new types of projects for the construction of cooperative and collective as well as individual residential buildings. According to the competition program, each apartment had to have its own plot of land of 400–600 m². 32 projects were submitted for the competition. D. Danneberga and T. Dannebergs received the second prize and 5000 rubles. At the evaluation of the project it was noted that it stands out with a simple building plan suitable for local conditions and a constructive solution, but the architecture and the exterior of the building are tasteful and reserved [51].

In 1959, D. Danneberga together with architect Elga Krastiņa participated in a competition with projects for summer houses and garden cottages for resort towns and urban green areas in LSSR, organized by the State Committee for Construction and Architecture of the LSSR Council of Ministers, the Union of LSSR Architects and the Executive Committee of the Workers’ Council of Riga City. 19 projects were submitted to the competition. Both architects won the first prize and 4000 rubles [52].

In 1959, D. Danneberga, P. Fogels, E. Krastiņa and O. Krauklis, took part in the competition of designing a project for the Daile Theatre new building in the between Sarkanarmijas (at present – Brūninieku), Ķepina (at present – Brīvības) and Šarlotes iela. Of the 25 submitted projects, the jury selected six, three of which were rewarded and three were bought.
Among them were the project designed by D. Danneberga and her colleagues, which was awarded 4000 rubles [54].

In 1960, it was planned to build a **Panoramic Cinema in Riga** with 2300 seats. Architects of the National Project Building Institute – O. Fogels, O. Krauklis and D. Danneberga [55] – developed a project for the new cinema.

![Figure 31. Model of the Riga Panoramic Cinema (1960) [56].](image)

It was difficult to design such a cinema because the panoramic cinema is much more complex than the widescreen. The peculiarities of the panoramic cinema made it necessary to create a new type of building that radically differed from the cinemas previously known. A building plot was selected for construction, which was demarcated by K. Barona, Artilērijas, P. Stučkas (at present – Tērbatas) and Lielgabala iela. The site of the cinema building was planned in the north part of the block, leaving the southern part for a square. It was planned to have a parking space for 80 cars. The cinema project included two buildings. The predominant element was the high construction of the hall, which grows out of a group of one-storey service spaces. Lobby and buffet facilities were intended in the foyer. In the lobby, wide stairs led viewers to the hall with 2300 seats [57]. As mentioned earlier, the project of the Riga Panoramic Cinema was realized in the Tselinograd.

![Figure 32. Project of the Riga Panoramic Cinema (1960) [58].](image)
In 1967, D. Danneberga together with architect Andris Purviņš and architecture student Zigurds Lazdiņš received a split second and third prize in the design competition for the proposal for the Complex of Composers’ Creative Centre in Melluži (residential area and neighbourhood of the Jūrmala city) near the sea between Peldu and Dārza iela. The building was designed on a plot of land with a flat and clear place adjacent to the dunes overgrown with pine forest [59]. The authors suggested that four groups of locked cottages were arranged around a spacious yard.

In 1978, the team of the authors of the Third Workshop of the Design Institute «Pilsētprojekts» («City Project») – architects D. Danneberga and A. Ārgale – designed the Theatre Society Building in Old Riga, in the present Livu Square, opposite the Riga Russian Theatre. The building was designed with a public area, a hall, a 75-seat theatre cafe and administrative facilities. An innovative detail was the solution of the hall – one part of it was designed with progressively arranged spectator places and the other – as a space suitable for experimental performances. In the project an intimate courtyard characteristic of the Old Town, which could be used for outdoor shows, was included [61].

In 1983 Building Complex of the Training Centre of Personnel of the Council of Latvian Republican Trade Union at Rozes iela in Purviņš District was begun to build in Riga city by Architect D. Danneberga. The building was to be built next to the Mēbeļu nams...
(Furniture House). It was intended to build the complex with 250 study rooms, an assembly hall, a hotel, a canteen and a small cafe. The complex was designed so that together with the Furniture House and other buildings it would create a closed area for car parking. It was designed as a four-storey building of reinforced concrete constructions. The building was not completed [63].

Figure 35. Model of the Building Complex of the Training Centre for Personnel of the Council of Latvian Republican Trade Union at Rozes iela in Riga (1983) [64].

In the 1980s, D. Danneberga designed several more buildings that were either not realized or not completed, for example, a Training Complex with dormitories «Intürists» in Dubulti (administrative centre and the oldest part of Jūrmala city) and the new building of the Faculty of Pedagogy of Latvian State University at 74/76 Jūrmalas gatve.

Conclusions

D. Danneberga is one of the most prominent architects of public and residential buildings in Latvia. Her works are a significant contribution to the Latvian cultural environment. However, today, with no unanimous opinion on the meaning and architectural quality of Soviet-era buildings, there is a high risk of losing unique values because the buildings of that time are often brutally altered or even demolished.

Almost all works of D. Danneberga are buildings of artistic expression with high cultural and historical value. They are a typical testimonies of the highest achievement in architecture of those times, which will serve for more than just one generation.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors of the scientific article acknowledge a conflict of interest related to the joint professional work of the authors and members of the Editorial Board. The inclusion of this article in the issue was decided by those members of the Editorial Board who are not the authors of this article.
LIST OF SOURCES AND LITERATURE

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LAM D21-6.


Foto no D. Dannebergas personīgā arhīva. Teātra biedrības ēkas makets Vecrīgā.


LAM 6319-D21.

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Arhitektes Dainas Dannebergas devums arhitectūrā 20. gadsimta otrajā pusē


Atslēgas vārdi: Daina Danneberga, RPI / RTU studentu pilseta Ķipsalā, 20. gadsimta otrā puses arhitektūra.

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Вклад архитектора Дайны Даннеберги в архитектуру второй половины XX века

Статья отражает вклад выдающегося латвийского архитектора Дайны Даннеберги в латвийскую архитектуру, а также значимые события и факты ее жизни. Живя и работая в советское время, архитектор проектировала как жилые, так и общественные здания, которые все еще используются, и уровень их культурно-исторического значения, несомненно, со временем возрастает. Наиболее узнаваемым объектом, проектируемым архитектором, является студенческий городок РПИ / РТУ на Кипсале, над которым Д. Даннеберга работала с 1969 года по 1986 год. Архитектор также разработала проекты для многих других учебных заведений, а также общественных и жилых зданий, как в Латвии, так и за рубежом.

Ключевые слова: Дайна Даннеберга, студенческий городок РПИ / РТУ на Кипсале, архитектура второй половины XX века.