

LIDIJA OSE (OSIS) – ARCHITECT OF STANDARD RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE DESIGNER

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Summary. The article summarizes for the first time information about Lidija Ose (1922–1985), an architect of Soviet-era standard (typical) residential buildings and designer of built-in furniture, a graduate of the Faculty of Architecture of the Latvian State University (1952). It reflects the architect's life and education, as well as her creative contribution during the period from the mid-1950s to the late 1970s when massive residential development took place and new standard multi-storey residential buildings were designed. The architect has contributed to the design, development, and construction of buildings of series M2, M3, 1-430, 1-316, 1-318, 103, 104, 119, and 467. L. Ose has also designed built-in kitchens, bathrooms, hallway furniture, building entrances, and interior and architectural elements (windows, balconies, doors, and their technical and structural details). Her work also includes cultural centres, clubs, cinemas, and a student dormitory. L. Ose has participated in several architectural design competitions, including for a sports centre on Lucavsala. Together with architects Marta Staņa (1913–1972), Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993), and Harolds Kandars (1927–2004), she participated in the design of the new building of the Daile Theatre at 75 Brīvības (then – Ļeņina) Street.

Keywords: «Latgiprogorstroj», «Pilsētprojekts», Lidija Ose, standard (typical) residential projects, Soviet-era architecture in Latvia.

Lidija Ose's Ancestry

Lidija Ose (also Osis) was born on 29 May 1922 into a family of servants in Riga. Her father, Augusts Osis (1881–1961), worked for the Railway Administration until 1953, then retired. Mother Emma Osis (née Tamamac; 1886–1942) was a housewife and passed away in 1942 [1, 2]. After her mother's death, Lidija lived with her father in Riga, at

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65 Lāčplēša Street, Apartment No. 28. Her sister and her husband also lived there for a short time. Lidija lived in this apartment until the end of her life.



Figure 1. The passport of Augusts Osis (1920).



Figure 2. The passport Emma Osis (1920).

The family had two more daughters – Marija (1914–1914) and Zenta (née Tetere; 1924–2000) – and a son Juris (1917–1944) [3; p. 25]. Marija was born in Pskov and lived only a few months. After graduating from Riga City Gymnasium No. 2 in 1937, Juris entered the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Latvia (UL), graduating in 1944 (at

that time, the name of the UL was the University in Riga) and obtaining a degree in civil engineering. However, he was drafted into compulsory service in the Red Army and died in the Courland Pocket in 1944 without receiving his diploma. At that time, J. Osis had authorized his sister, L. Ose, to receive the diploma [4].

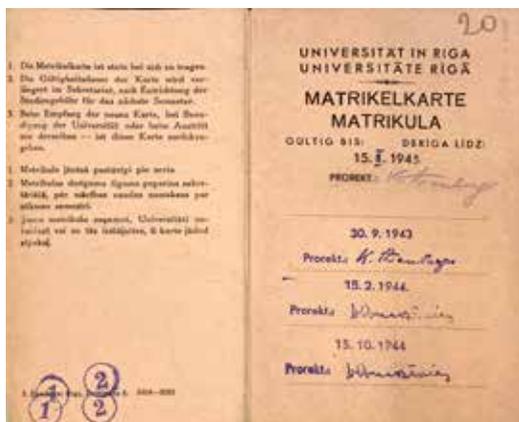


Figure 3. Juris Osis' Student ID card (1944) of University in Riga.



Figure 4. Application of Juris Osis to the University in Riga authorizing his sister L. Ose to receive his engineering diploma (1944).



Figure 5. Provisional certificate of Juris Osis for obtaining a civil engineering degree from the University in Riga (1944).



Figure 6. The Osis family. First row from left: mother Emma, son Juris, father Augusts. Second row from left: Lidija and Zenta (1937).

Zenta was married to teacher Jānis Teteris (1905–1966) [5, 6]. The family raised a son, Juris Teteris (1953–2006) and a daughter, Ilze (1957). Z. Teteris graduated from the Riga Medical Institute in 1953 and later worked as a doctor in Ogre [3; p. 25].



Figure 7. Lidija (from left) with sister Zenta (1939).



Figure 8. Lidija Ose (1960s).

L. Ose married Rihards Rudzītis (1908–1987) in her mature years. R. Rudzītis was born on 28 October 1908, to Hugo Oskars Rudzītis (1874–1941) and Marija Rudzīte (née Cimmermane; 1879–1927). H. O. Rudzītis studied religious studies, Latin, Greek, German, Russian and French, as well as mathematics, history, geography, natural sciences and drawing at Valka Progymnasium. He arrived in St. Petersburg,

worked there at the Cimmermans' trading house, and married his employer's daughter, Marija. In 1921, he returned to his father's home with his wife and five children via Odessa and Rēzekne and soon moved to Riga, where he worked as an accountant in a bank. The children went to the family estates «Grundulji», «Palši» and «Dzeņi» every summer. Maria's father was born in Lausanne, Switzerland. The family immigrated to Russia as invited craftsmen – glass cutters. They belonged to the St. Catherine Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Petersburg. Both are buried in Riga, in the Forest Cemetery [7].

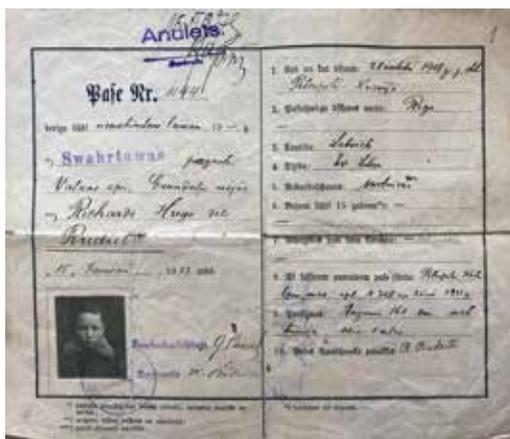


Figure 9. The passport of Rihards Rudzītis (1923).



Figure 10. Rihards Rudzītis (1920s).

Before his marriage to L. Ose, R. Rudzītis was married to Elizabete Miske (Miške (?); ?-?) and Margarita Kalniņa (1915–1986). From the second marriage, he had sons Uģis Rudzītis (1941–2007) and Varis Rudzītis, husband of textile artist Ilona Grodele [8].

R. Rudzītis graduated from the Riga State Russian Secondary School in 1928 and, the following year entered the Faculty of Architecture of the Latvian State University (SUL). Due to military service, he had to temporarily interrupt his studies but resumed them in 1939. For a year (1943), he worked as an intern at the Monuments Board of the Ministry of Education. He did not complete his studies. Later, he implemented competition projects together with Lidija Ose and Marta Staņa (1913–1972).

Educational Background of Lidija Ose

L. Ose entered Riga City Primary School No. 8 in 1928. After graduating from primary school in 1936, she entered the Riga (State) Teachers' Institute, graduating from the Jelgava State Teachers' Institute in 1942 [3; p. 25]. She studied in Riga, Cēsis, and Jelgava. From the Institute days, L. Ose maintained friendly relations with other Institute graduates, writers Marianna Ieviņa (1922–2007) [9, 10] and Olga Bundzeniece (1923–1999).



Figure 11. Lidija (second row, fourth from the left) in 1st grade (1928).

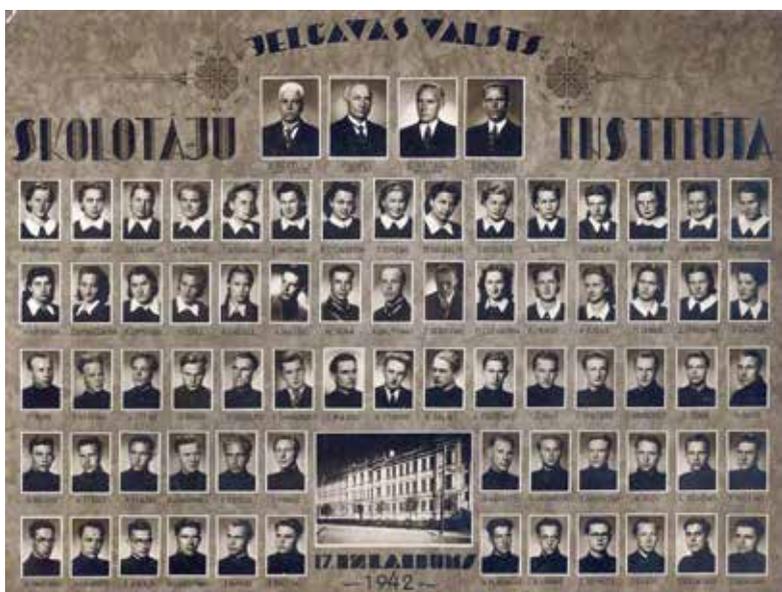


Figure 12. Graduates of the Jelgava State Teachers' Institute in 1942. L. Ose, second row, fifth from the right.

In 1945, L. Ose entered the SUL Faculty of Architecture, graduating seven years later in 1952. L. Ose studied with Dmitrijs Anohins (1919–?), Henrijs Bērziņš (?–1990), Gundega Behmane (Ostenberga; 1926–1967), Ernests Bergs (?–?), Alvīna Breitborde (?–?), Oļģerts Buka (1925–2010), Rasma Buņķe (1926–2022), Viktors Buņķis (1925–1984), Viktors Dorofejevs (1928–1994), Jānis Ēdofs (1925–1995), Tautmīlis Glāzups (?–?), Pēteris Graudiņš (1926–1983), Medija Hnoha (1920–?), Andris Kalniņš (1926–?), Valda Kemurdžiana (?–?), Vija Kļaviņa (1925–2009), Anna Krasnopjorova (?–?), Dzidra Loškareva (1925–1995), Modrīte Lūse (1927–2010), Imerita Maksimova (?–?), Ansis Mednis (1928–2007), Ilmārs Paegle (1921–2010), Viktorija Pavloviča (?–?), Imants Prauliņš (1924–1994), Irma (Inna) Stahovska (1918–2008), Lilija Stīpniece (?–?), Edgars Šēnbergs (1923–2016), Larisa Veldre (?–?), and Aina Zaķe (Šēnberga; 1927–2010).

Figure 13. Lidija in a drawing room during her architecture studies (late 1940s).



Figure 14. Copy of Lidija Ose's architecture diploma (1952).

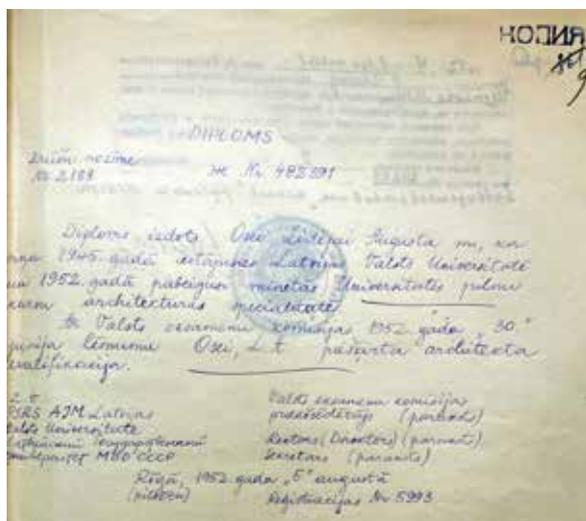




Figure 15. A class reunion of Lidija Ose in Lapmežciems hosted by the Faculty of Architecture graduate (1951) Georgs Kudrjašins. Lidija Ose is first from the left (1976).

The Career of Lidija Ose

After graduating from the Jelgava State Teachers' Institute, L. Ose worked as a teacher in Riga from 1942 to 1945 [3; p. 25]: from 1942 to 1944 – at Riga City School No. 43 (12 Lēdurgas Street); and from 1944 to 1945 – at Riga City Elementary School No. 36 (44 Avotu Street) [3; p. 23]. As an architecture student, from 1950 to 1951, she worked as a draftsman and technician in the Furniture Manufacturing Artel «Asociacija» [3; p. 25].



Figure 16. Form of the Furniture Manufacturing Artel «Asociacija» (1950s).

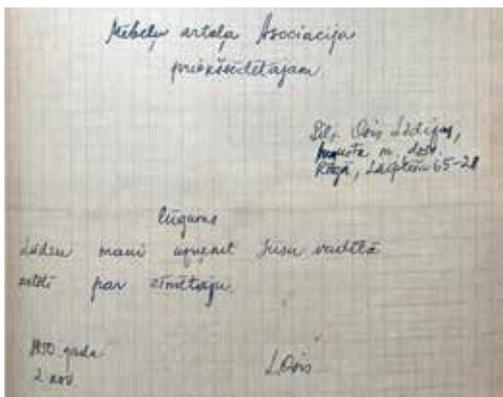


Figure 17. Lidija Ose's application to the Furniture Manufacturing Artel «Asociacija» for employment (1950).



Figure 18. Lidija Ose (1950s).

After graduating from university, from 1 September 1952 to 1 August 1953, she worked as an architect at the «Soyuzgiprotorg» Institute branch in Leningrad (Gosudarstvennyj sojuznyj institut po proektirovaniju predprijatij trgovli i obshhestvennogo pitanija; State Union Institute for Design of Trade and Catering Enterprises). From 3 August 1953 to 18 February 1955, she was the senior architect at the Baltic Branch of «Soyuzgiprotorg» in Riga [3; p. 25].

From March 1955, she began working at the Design Institute «Latgiprogorstroj» (Latvijskij gosudarstvennyj institut proektirovanija gorodskogo stroitelstva; Latvian State Institute of Urban Construction Design «Pilsētprjekts») as an architect, senior architect and group leader (group architect) [3; p. 25]. In her last two positions in the 1970s, she worked at GAP (ГАП; until 1972, when Lidija Plakane (1922–1995) became the group's architect) in the MTP-6 (МТП-6) standard design workshop. The workshop dealt with the specialization and subject matter of work in the execution of standard building project orders and the preparation and correction of technical projects. From 1970 to 1977, one of the main tasks of the group was the design of standard five- to 16-storey residential buildings (Series 103-5, 104-5, 104-12, 104-16, 119-5, and 119-9), as well as the design of standard school and kindergarten buildings. The construction of the buildings was intended for the development of all types of districts in the Latvian SSR and the USSR [11]. Lidija Ose retired in 1977.

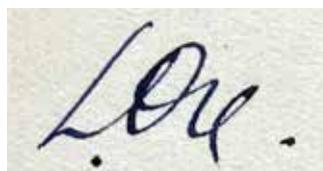


Figure 19. Lidija Ose's signature
(10 May 1958).



Figure 20. Lidija Ose (late 1950s).

List of Creative Works by Lidija Ose

L. Ose's creative work is associated with a time when the main focus was on the construction of residential buildings according to replicated standard designs. Typical residential development in Riga is the districts of high-rise and low-rise residential and public buildings that were intensively built in Riga and other Latvian cities during the Soviet years from the early 1950s to the 1990s. The construction of micro-districts (as housing complexes were called at the time) expanded around the historical centres of Riga, Liepāja, Daugavpils, and other cities. Individual buildings were placed in them according to the principle of free planning [12; p. 135].

The main factors for standard projects were the increase of the population in cities, as well as the funds allocated for standard projects. From 1951 to 1953, no more than 1 % of the funds allocated for design work were spent on standard projects. In 1953, only 12 % of all industrial facilities were built according to standard projects [13; p. 2]. The transition to standard projects took place in 1956 when the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted the decision «On Excesses in Design and Construction» as well as the subsequent decisions in 1957 «On Apartment Construction». Initially, standard project buildings were built of bricks and aerated concrete; later – in the early 1960s – prefabricated reinforced concrete large-panel buildings (Series 464; L. Ose participated in the design of almost all other standard residential buildings). The construction of reinforced concrete large-panel buildings

was first introduced in France; later, this technology was also adopted by Scandinavia and other countries, including the USSR [14; p. 9].

Among the first residential complexes in Riga, the construction of which was completed in the mid-1960s, were Āgenskalns Priedes, residential complexes at Grīvas Street (architect Nikolajs Rendelis; 1913–1964), Tirzas Street (architect Laimonis Nagliņš; 1920–2010), and Viestura Street (architects Mihails Brodskis (1914–1978) and Alberts Paperno (1935–?)). Basically, these residential complexes did not exceed the size of larger blocks and were built in districts with an already stabilized environmental character; therefore, the so-called free planning, which was used for the first time in Riga practice, did not always harmonize with the form of the surrounding buildings [15; p. 192].

«M» Series Standard Residential Buildings

The M1, M2, and M3 series are considered the first generation of modular buildings. Their development began immediately after World War II. The main construction material of the M1, M2, and M3 series buildings was brick, but the buildings of this series used a relatively large number of wooden elements, such as floors, wall panels, stair trim, and beams. Facades – vertically plastered or made of bricks with decorative openings, large bricks, or concrete blocks (later, the M2 series module was adapted for two-storey buildings of the 1-316 series). The buildings were designed with bathrooms, with or without a basement. They were provided with central water supply, sewerage, and electrification, with or without central heating, and in some variations also designed with stove heating. The eight-square meter kitchen, depending on the modification of the building, was reduced by a wood stove [16].

From 1957 to 1959, L. Ose with colleagues (Project Architect Artūrs Reinfelds (1911–2003), Chief Engineer of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (*Алексей Богаченков*; 1916–1964), Deputy Head of the Standard Projects Building Department Nikolajs Akmens (1908–1971), architects: Lidija Plakāne (1922–1995); Ivars Bumbiers (1932–2020); Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993); Gunārs Kravinskis (?–?); Jānis Ozoliņš (?–?); engineers: Klaudija Kaļūznaja (?–?); Arnolds Brieds (1920–1993); Imants Lumbergs (1932–1984?); Vera Bogačenkova (1914–2011); G. Martinsons; B. Lamša; N. Kairovs; L. Pedons, etc.) developed variations of the M2 and M3 series (two- to three-storey buildings with an average of six apartments: M2-1; M2-2; M2-3; M2-4; M2-5; M2-6; M2-7; M3-1;

M3-1a; M3-3; M3-4; M3-4a; M3-5; M3-5a; M3-6; M3-7a; M3-7b) [17, 18, 19]. In the M3 series buildings, the number of apartments could vary from four to 12.

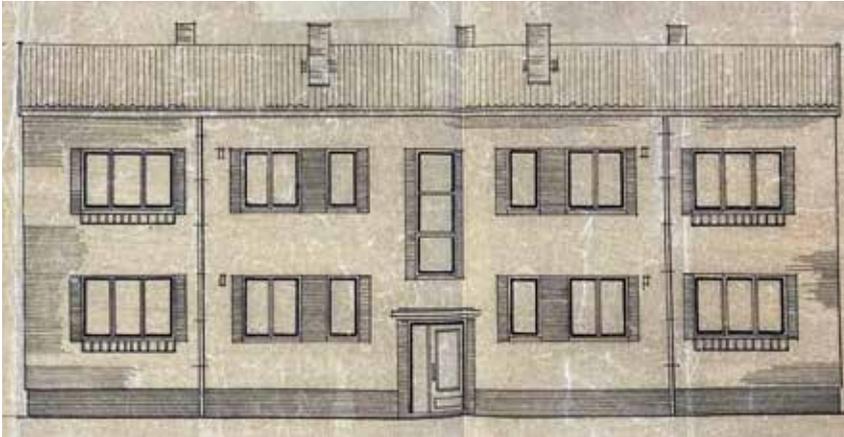


Figure 21.
Facade of a
residential
building of the
M2-4a series
standard project
(1957).

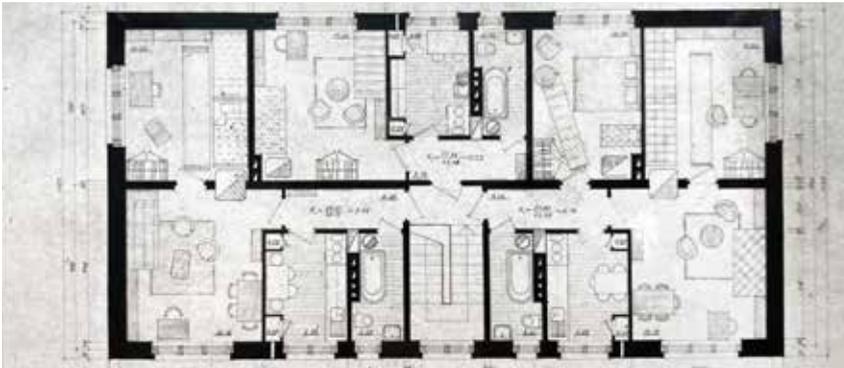


Figure 22.
Floor plan of the
2-1-3 section
of a residential
building of the
M2-4 series
standard project
(1957).

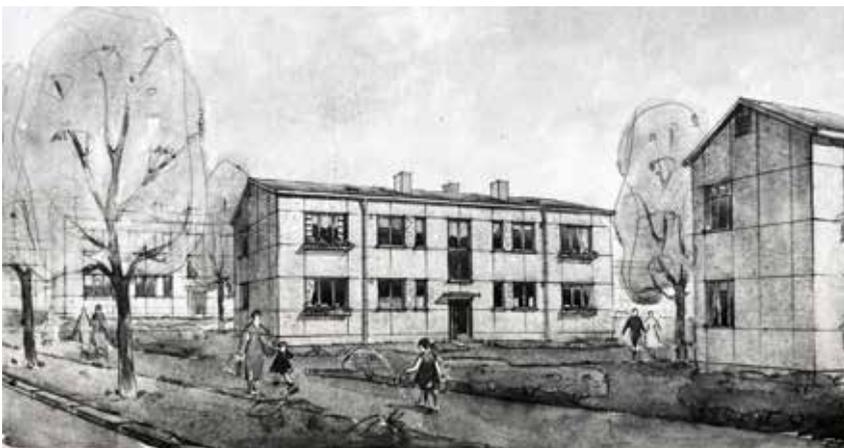


Figure 23.
Sketch of a
residential
building of the
M2-4 series
standard project
(1957).

The M2 series, for example, included the following wide range of buildings: 1) M2-1 – central heating, two floors, four apartments; 2) M2-1A – furnace heating, two floors, four apartments; 3) M2-4 – central heating, two floors, six apartments; 4) M2-4A – furnace heating, two floors, six apartments; 5) M2-5 – central heating, two floors, eight apartments; 6) M2-5A – furnace heating, two floors, eight apartments; 7) M2-7 – central heating, three floors, 12 apartments; 8) M2-7A – central heating (from an external heating network), three floors, 12 apartments. In turn, in the group of buildings of the M3 series, the following modifications were used in practice: M3-1; M3-1A; M3-3; M3-4; M3-4A; M3-5; M3-5A; M3-6; M3-7; M3-7A and M3-7B.

The sanitary unit of the M3 series building was planned to be located against the wall, which meant that, if necessary, it was possible to use both the city sewerage system and maintain a tank for collecting wastewater. It should be remembered that the buildings were built in the late 1950s when all residential buildings did not yet have sewerage systems, so residents used dry toilets. The bathroom, combined with the sanitary unit, could be put into operation together with the building, or the space allocated for it could remain empty [16]. Technological details for windows, window openings, doors, etc., were also developed for the M3 series [19].

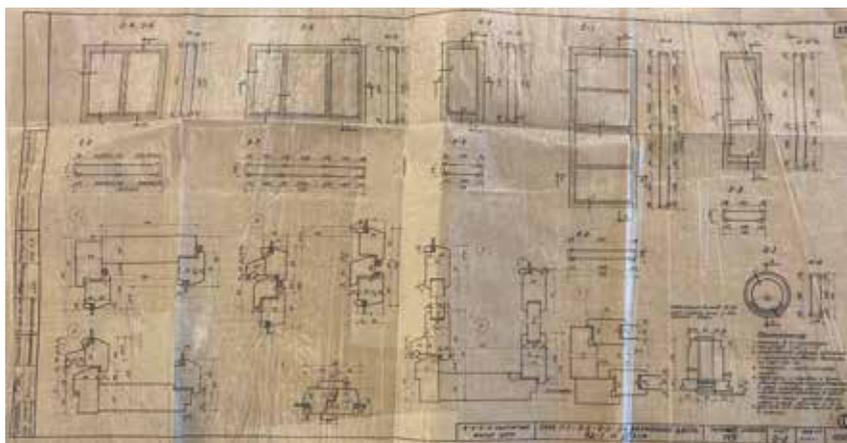


Figure 24. Windows, doors, and details of a residential building of the M3 series standard project (1958).

According to the data from the «Pilsētprojekts» Archive, the author managed to identify two residential buildings in Riga that were built according to the design of L. Ose – a residential building of the M2 series

standard project in Riga, on Putnu Street, and a residential building of the M3 series in Riga, on Stirnu Street.



Figure 25. Residential building of the M2 series standard project in Riga, Putnu Street (*GoogleMaps*).



Figure 26. Residential building of the M3 series standard project in Riga, Stirnu Street (*GoogleMaps*).

«1-430» Series Standard Residential Buildings

The standard project residential buildings of the 1-430 series were designed to have four or five floors with several sections, thus varying the location of the building and the number of apartments, as well as the location of the public service provision point (shop) on the ground floor of the building.

In 1956, L. Ose was the Head of the Architects Group in the Design Group led by architect Artūrs Reinfelds (1911–2003) (Chief Engineer of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964); architects: Arvīds Ceļadoma (1929–2021); Boriss Ozols (1919–2000); Modris Ģelzis (1929–2009); I. Pšeničņikovs; Jānis Ozoliņš (?–?), etc.); engineers: Klaudija Kaļūznaja (?–?); Arnolds Briedis (1920–1993); Vera Bogačenkova (1914–2011); Ernestis Pilipsons (?–?); G. Martinsons; N. Naumova; E. Valeinis; M. Kuzņecova; O. Veisberga; A. Encis; L. Buks; J. Kaktiņš, etc.), developing several standard multi-storey residential building projects of the

1-430 series. The following series of buildings were designed: 1-430-6 (four-storey 20-apartment residential building with a shop); 1-430-6A (four-storey 24-apartment residential building); 1-430-7 (four-storey 28-apartment residential building with a shop); 1-430-7A (four-storey 32-apartment residential building); 1-430-8 (four-storey 48-apartment residential building); 1-430-9 (five-storey 26-apartment residential building with a shop); 1-430-9A (five-storey 30-apartment residential building); 1-430-10 (five-storey 36-apartment residential building); 1-430-10A (five-storey 40-apartment residential building); 1-430-11 (five-storey 47-apartment residential building with a shop) [20–30].

The 1-430 series standard project envisaged a multi-storey building with a total area of over 1000 m² (the building's square footage and cubic capacity, as well as the number of apartments, varied). The versions varied by changing the type of foundation, decorative wall covering, number of apartments, number of floors (four or five), length of the building, as well as the presence of a shop. All building projects provided central heating, hot water, electricity, city gasification, central sewerage, radio, telephone, and television, as well as built-in wardrobes with mezzanines, amenities, bathrooms, and kitchens.

Technical characteristics of the buildings: foundations – prefabricated, block (or strip); walls – large brick blocks (or silicate bricks); floors – reinforced concrete, prefabricated; partitions – aerated concrete blocks; floors – in apartments – metal and wooden beams; roofing – eternit; heating – central water; ventilation – channel outlet; central water supply; city sewerage, gasification, as well as radio, telephone, and television. Each apartment had a designed kitchen and bathroom with amenities, a pantry, built-in wardrobes, and mezzanines.

Examples of the 1-430 series standard projects.

- Series 1-430-6. Building class – II. Number of floors – four. Includes end sections 1-2-3. Frontal building. Living area – 1173 m². Six one-room apartments, six two-room apartments, eight three-room apartments. Shop – 225 m² [20].

Figure 27.
Sketch of a four-storey residential building with a shop of the 1-430-6 series standard project (1956).



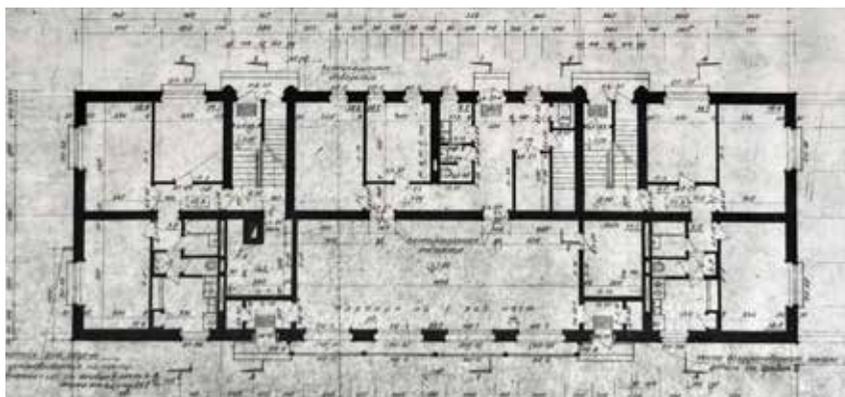


Figure 28. Floor plan of the ground floor of a four-storey residential building of the 1-430-6 series standard project (1956).

- Series 1-430-6A. Building class – II. Number of floors – four. Includes end sections 3-2. Frontal building. Living area – 1362 m². Eight one-room apartments, eight two-room apartments, eight three-room apartments [21].

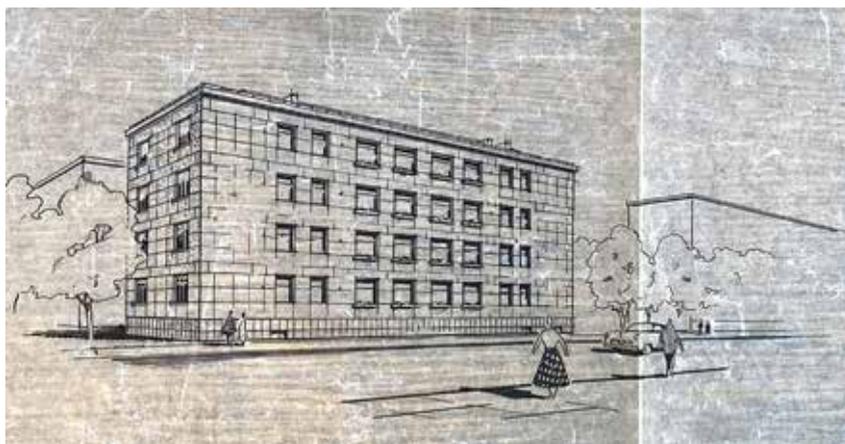


Figure 29. Sketch of a four-storey residential building of the 1-430-6A series standard project (1956).

- Series 1-430-7. Building class – II. Number of floors – four. Includes end sections 3-2. Frontal building. Living area – 1895 m². 13 two-room apartments, 15 three-room apartments. Shop – 234 m² [22].

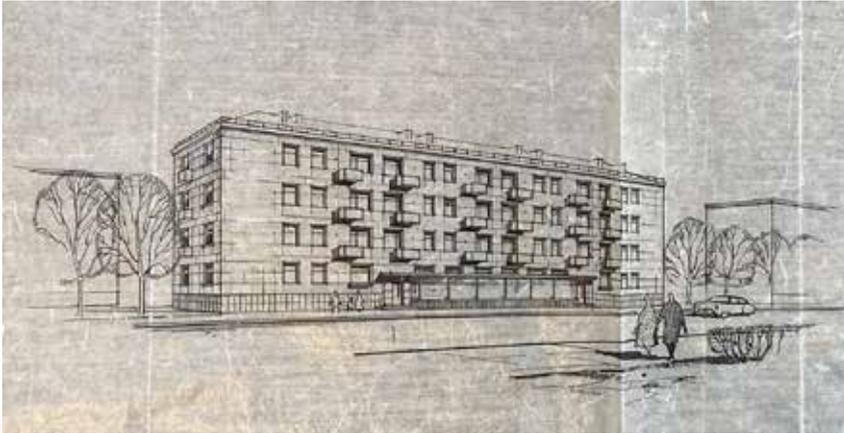


Figure 30. Sketch of a four-storey residential building with balconies and a shop of the 1-430-7 series standard project (1956).

- Series 1-430-9. Building class – II. Number of floors – five. Includes end sections 3-1-2. Frontal building. Living area – 1514 m². Eight one-room apartments, eight two-room apartments, ten three-room apartments. Shop – 179 m² [25].
- Series 1-430-11. Building class – II. Number of floors – five. Includes two end sections 3-2, row sections 2-1-3, corner sections 2-3-2. Corner building. Living area – 3056 m². Four one-room apartments, 24 two-room apartments, 19 three-room apartments. Shop – 189 m² [29].



Figure 31. Construction of a residential building of the 1-430 series standard project in Liepāja, Brīvības Street (1956).

In 1956, while designing the buildings of the 1-430 series standard project, standard architectural and interior details were. Under the leadership of Chief Architect of the project Artūrs Reinfelds (1911–2003) and the Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964), L. Ose, together with fellow architects Pēteris Fogelis (1911–1991), Arvids Ceļadoma (1929–2021), and Modris Ģelzis (1929–2009); engineers: Klaudija Kažuņnaja (?–?); Arnolds Brieds (1920–1993); Imants Lumbergs (1932–1984?); N. Naumovs; E. Valeinis; O. Veisberga; A. Encis; L. Buka; S. Erdmanis; A. Čokke; A. Asis; A. Kēls; A. Jansons; R. Brudnis; L. Rihters; and others developed bathroom fittings, wall finishes (including tiling), built-in wardrobes throughout the apartment, kitchen fittings, and wall finishes for the buildings of the 1-430 series standard project [31, 32].

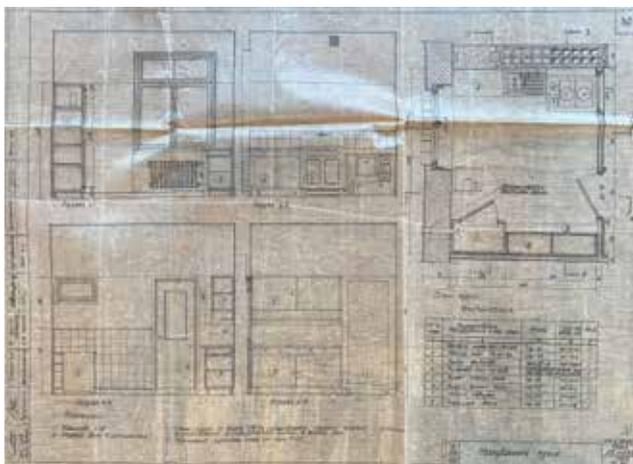


Figure 32.
Kitchen layout
and interior
elevation of
a residential
building of the
1-430 series
standard project
(1956).

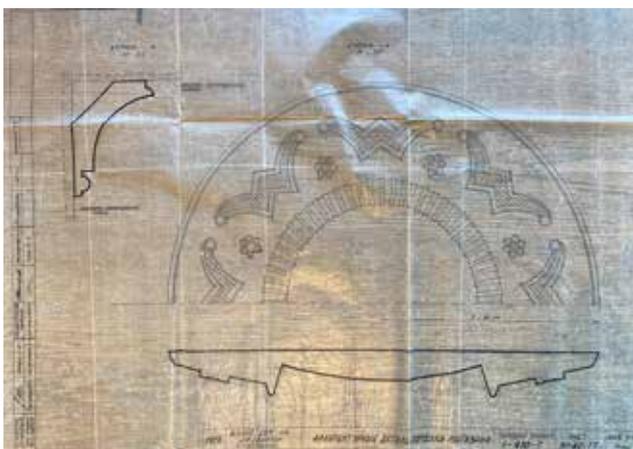


Figure 33.
Decorative
element of the
ceiling of a shop
of the 1-430-7
series standard
project. Designed
by L. Ose (1956).

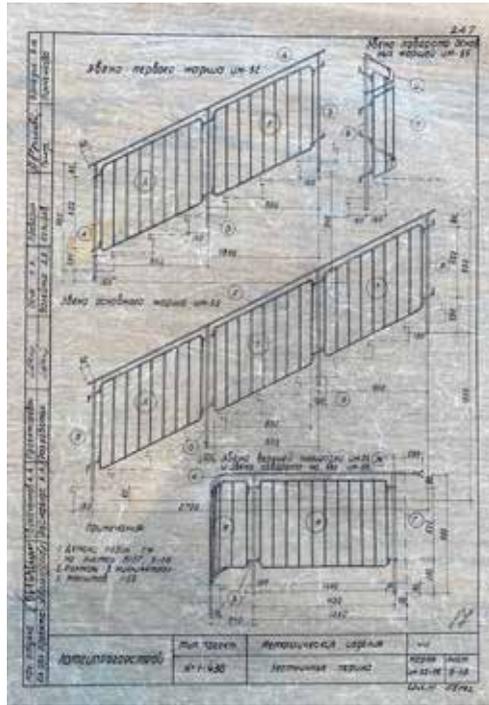


Figure 34. Design of stairwell railings for residential buildings of the 1-430 series standard project (1956).

According to the data from the «Pilsētprojekts» Archive, the author has managed to identify five buildings of the 1-430 series standard projects in Riga built according to the design of L. Ose: a five-storey residential building with a shop at 222/226 Latgales Street; a four-storey residential building with a shop at 76 Slokas Street; a five-storey residential building with a shop at 188 Latgales Street; a five-storey residential building with a shop at 30 Patversmes Street; and a five-storey residential building with a shop at the intersection of Valdemāra and Zirņu Streets.



Figure 35. A five-storey residential building with a shop of the 1-430th series standard design in Riga, 222/226 Latgales Street (GoogleMaps).



Figure 36. A four-storey residential building with a shop of the 1-430 series standard project, in Riga, 76 Slokas Street (GoogleMaps).



Figure 37. A five-storey residential building with a shop of the 1-430 series standard design in Riga, 188 Latgales Street (GoogleMaps).



Figure 38. A five-storey residential building of the 1-430 series standard project in Riga, 30 Patversmes Street (GoogleMaps).



Figure 39. A five-storey residential building with a shop of the 1-430 series standard project in Riga, at the intersection of Valdemāra and Zirņu Streets (GoogleMaps).

«1-316» Series Standard Residential Buildings

The layout of the apartments in the 1-430 series residential buildings was not rational, and the construction process was not proceeding as quickly as planned, so a new standard project was developed – series 1-316 (two-, three-, four- and five-storey residential buildings).

Khrushchevka (Russian: *хрущёвка*) is a common term for standard project five-storey apartment buildings made of reinforced concrete panels or bricks, the construction of which in large quantities in the USSR began in the second half of the 1950s, during the rule of Nikita Khrushchev (*Никита Хрущёв*; 1894–1971). The quickly and cheaply built buildings were intended as a temporary solution to the acute housing shortage in the USSR. White silicate brick khrushchevkas in Latvia are the most recognizable symbols of their era. In Latvia, it is customary to call white silicate brick buildings of the 1-316 and 1-318 series khrushchevkas, but most khrushchevkas built in the USSR were built of reinforced concrete panels [33].

In 1957, L. Ose participated in her largest project to date – the design of the series 1-316 standard residential buildings throughout the Soviet Union, not just in Latvia. The first such large-scale residential development area was Āgenskalna Priedes, between Kristapa, Dreiliņa, Āgenskalna and Alises Streets in Riga (1958–1962). The construction used standard five-storey residential buildings (series 1-316) with load-bearing brick longitudinal walls. The basis of this series is a two-room or three-room small-sized standard apartment with a small kitchen and other auxiliary rooms. Within the complex of residential buildings, commercial, public catering, and utility buildings, schools and kindergartens were also designed and built. For the first time in Riga practice, rooms for artists' workshops were built on the upper floors of individual residential buildings [15; p. 192, 34]. In the first phase of construction in the southwestern part of the district, standard 1-316 series five-storey residential buildings were used, built of white silicate bricks, with red bricks between windows. In the second phase of construction, prefabricated large-panel residential buildings of series 464-A were used. L. Ose did not participate in the design of the latter.

The principle of free planning at this time became the main one in the planning of both urban residential areas and rural settlements, completely abandoning the traditional methods of perimeter building composition. In the planning of buildings and the composition of volumes, there was a complete regulation dictated by Moscow, which determined both the constructive scheme and planning principles and the optimal number of floors. As a result, both in the countryside and in the cities, a uniform, elementary, ignoring everything construction

emerged, to which today it is difficult to apply the term «architecture». Quantity replaced the quality... [15].

Architectural historians believe that the Āgenskalna Priedes micro-district ushered a new era in Latvian architecture and construction. It was one of the first steps in implementing the 1955 decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Council of Ministers «On measures for further industrialization of construction, improvement of quality and reduction of construction costs». By the 1950s, it was already clear that the construction methods and stylistics of the Stalin Era were unable to solve the problems of the post-war housing shortage. More radical action was needed than the construction of new, substantial individual buildings decorated with Soviet symbols [35].

The solution was seen in the simplification of architectural expression and the industrial production of as many structural parts as possible, and it was also decided not to build separate new apartment buildings but whole new urban districts. Although politically in the Soviet Union – also in Latvia – the transition from the decorative architecture of the Stalin era to the laconic expression of modernism was introduced by a single decision, in life, the change of styles and construction methods took place more slowly and gradually. The construction of the Āgenskalna Priedes micro-district can also be seen as a gradual transition to a new era in architecture and construction [35].



Figure 40.
Āgenskalna priedes
(1960s).

The buildings of the 1-316 series were provided with central heating, sewerage and water supply (hot/cold). The apartments have built-in wardrobes and mezzanines. Foundations – prefabricated concrete (or strip), plinth – prefabricated concrete or buto-concrete; wall cladding: external walls – silicate bricks (or light-weight brick or concrete blocks); internal walls – clay bricks. Floors – prefabricated reinforced concrete panels, stairs – prefabricated reinforced concrete trusses, roof – prefabricated reinforced concrete rafters with prefabricated reinforced concrete support beams, roof decoration – corrugated asbestos, floor – tongue-and-groove wooden boards, except for the kitchen and bathrooms (there – linoleum), initial design – without balconies.

Interior decoration of series 1-316. Living rooms and hallways – walls and ceilings were to be finished with dry plaster, window and door openings – with plaster, everything was either painted with adhesive paint or pasted over with wallpaper. Radiators were painted with oil paint. Floors – wooden – painted with oil paint. Windows – double Swiss-type windows, painted with light oil paint. Doors – panel, painted with light oil paint. Built-in furniture and mezzanines painted with oil paint in the tone of the walls. In the kitchen and sanitary facilities, the wall finish is similar – with double putty and painted with light oil paint or the walls are lined with glazed tiles up to the ceiling (floor height – 2800 mm) [36].

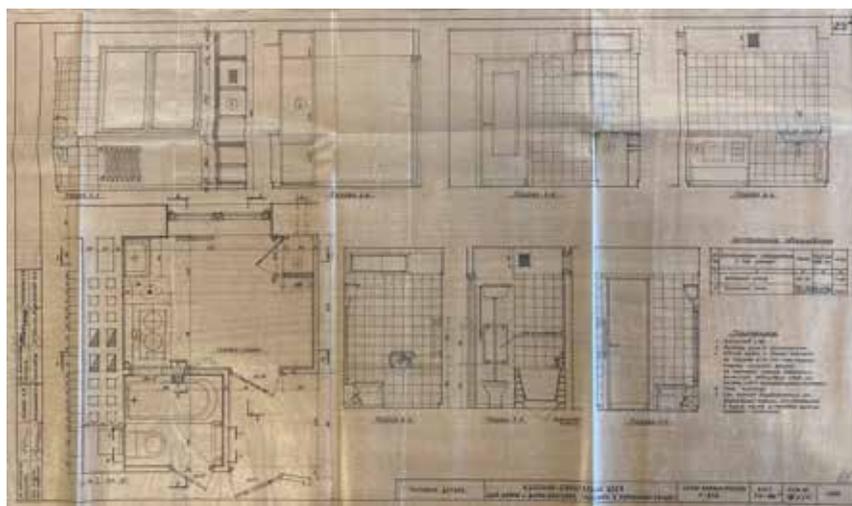


Figure 41.
Bathroom layout
and interior
elevation of the
1-316-5A series
standard project
(four-storey
residential
building with
44 apartments)
(1960).

L. Ose worked on the projects of the 1-316 series standard residential buildings together with the Director of the Institute J. Kaktiņš, Chief Engineer Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964) and his deputy Nikolajs Akmens (1908–1971), Chief Architect of the Institute Andrejs Aivars

(1909–1975), Chief Architect of the project Artūrs Reinfelds (1911–2003; in many places in the project drawings L. Ose signs instead of him), architects: Lidija Plakāne (1922–1995); Ivars Bumbieris (1932–2020); Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993); Jānis Ozoliņš (?-?); I. Pšeničnikovs and Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018); engineers: N. Kaļūznaja; Arnolds Briedis (1920–1993); Vera Bogačenkova (1914–2011); G. Martinsons; O. Veisberga; G. Veisbergs; A. Asis; N. Kairovs; B. Lamša; L. Pedons; A. Greidiņš; A. Silenieks; A. Saldais; E. Liberts; S. Stražņikovs; G. Tauriņš; L. Švarcburgs; V. Pleskovskaja; V. Kermelis; J. Lipskis and others.

List of the 1-316 series projects implemented by L. Ose.

- Series 1-316-1 (1958). Three-storey two-section residential building with 24 apartments without a basement with a bathroom in each apartment. Living area – 933.8 m². One-room apartments – six meridional (N and S direction) and 12 parallel (E and W direction), two-room apartments – 18 and six, three-room apartments – none and six [36].



Figure 42. Layout of apartments in a residential building of the 1-316-1 series standard design (1958).

- Series 1-316-1A (1959). Three-storey two-section residential building with 24 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Living area – 947.76 m². One-room apartments – six meridional and 12 parallel; two-room apartments – 18 and six; three-room apartments – none and six. Facade – white silicate bricks [37].
- Series 1-316-1AK (1960). Three-storey two-section residential building with 24 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment, without attic. Living area – 936 m². One-room apartments – six meridional and 12 parallel, two-room apartments – 18 and six, three-room apartments – none and six. Facade – large brick or concrete blocks, buildings with balconies. Foundation – special buto-concrete. Ruberoid roofing [38].



Figure 43. Facade of a residential building of the 1-316-1AK series standard project built of large-panel blocks (1960).

- Series 1-316-2 (1958). Four-storey residential building with 32 apartments, without a basement, with an attic, and a bathroom in each apartment. Living area – 1241.60 m². One-room apartments – eight meridional and 16 parallel, two-room apartments – 24 and eight, three-room apartments – none and eight. Facade – white silicate brick with balconies or white silicate brick with red bricks between windows [39].

Figure 44. Facade of a residential building of the 1-316-2 series standard project built of white silicate bricks and red bricks between windows (1958).

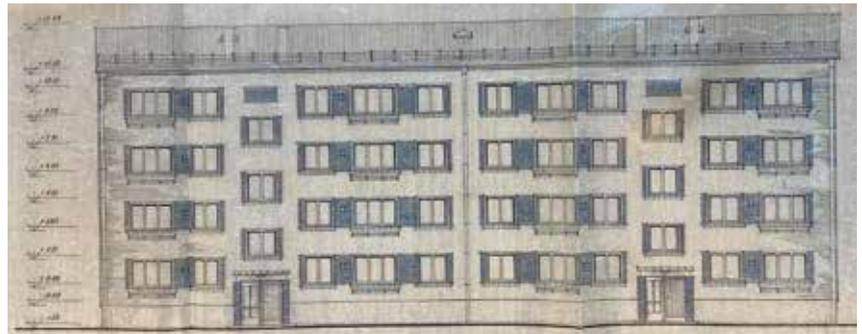
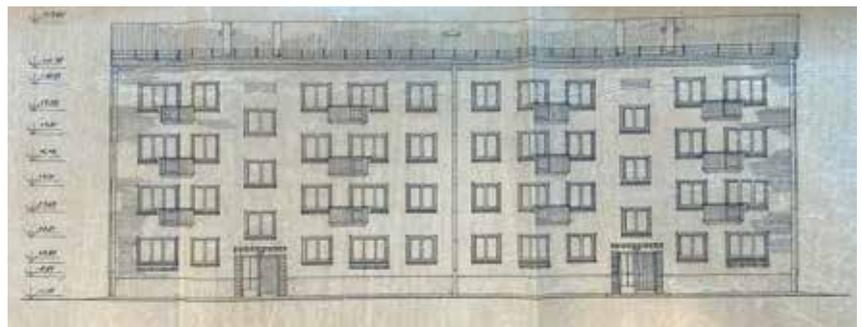


Figure 45. Facade of a residential building of the 1-316-2 series standard project with balconies (1958).



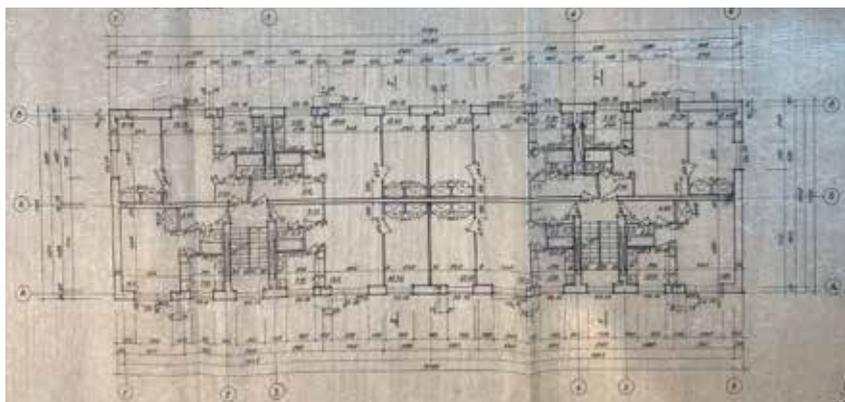


Figure 46. Layout of the 3rd and 4th floors of a residential building of the 1-316-2 series standard project (1958).

- Series 1-316-2AK (1960). Four-storey residential building with 32 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick or concrete blocks or white silicate brick with red bricks between windows [40].
- Series 1-316-2V (1959). Four-storey residential building with 32 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [41].
- Series 1-316-2VK (1960). Four-storey residential building with 32 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [42].
- Series 1-316-3 (1958). Five-storey residential building with 40 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – brick – white silicate brick with red bricks between windows or large brick blocks, building with balconies [43].

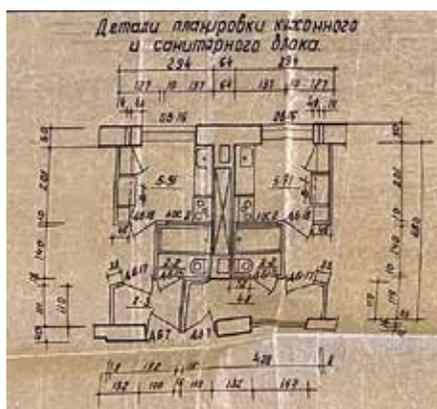


Figure 47. Kitchen and bathroom layout of the 1-316-3 series standard project apartment (1958).

- Series 1-316-3A (1959). Five-storey residential building with 40 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [44].
- Series 1-316-3AK (1961). Five-storey residential building with 40 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [45].
- Series 1-316-4 (1958). Three-storey residential building with 33 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks, building without balconies [46].
- Series 1-316-4AK (1961). Three-storey residential building with 33 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks, building without balconies [47].
- Series 1-316-4VK (1960). Three-storey residential building with 33 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [48].
- Series 1-316-5 (1960). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks, building without balconies [49].
- Series 1-316-5A (1958). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [50].
- Series 1-316-5AK (1961). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [51].
- Series 1-316-5B (1960). Four-storey residential building with 41 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with balconies [52].
- Series 1-316-5BK (1960). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building without balconies [53].
- Series 1-316-5V (1958). Four-storey residential building with 41 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [54].
- Series 1-316-5VK (1960). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, a basement and as bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [55].
- Series 1-316-6 (1958). Five-storey residential building with 55 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each

apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [56].

- Series 1-316-6A (1959). Five-storey residential building with 55 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [57].
- Series 1-316-6AK (1961). Five-storey residential building with 55 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [58].
- Series 1-316-7 (1958). Four-storey residential building with 56 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks, building with or without balconies [59].
- Series 1-316-7A (1959). Four-storey residential building with 56 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks, building with or without balconies [60].
- Series 1-316-7AK (1960). Four-storey residential building with 56 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks or white silicate bricks with red bricks between windows, building without balconies [61].
- Series 1-316-8 (1958/1959). Five-storey residential building with 77 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks or white silicate bricks with red bricks between windows, building without balconies [62].
- Series 1-316-8AK (1961). Five-storey residential building with 70 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – large brick blocks or white silicate bricks with red bricks between windows, building without balconies [63, 64].
- Series 1-316-9 (1960). Three-storey residential building with 24 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks (or with red bricks between windows), building without balconies [65].

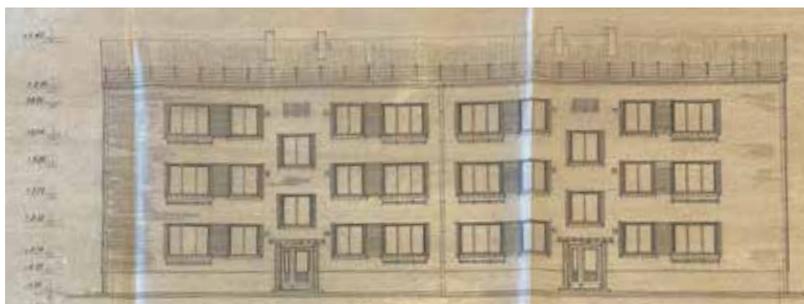


Figure 48. Facade of a residential building of the 1-316-9 series standard project built of white silicate bricks and with red bricks between windows (1960).

- Series 1-316-10 (1958). Three-storey residential building with 33 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks (or with red bricks between windows), building without balconies [66].
- Series 1-316-11 (1958). Four-storey residential building with 44 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks (or with red bricks between windows), building without balconies [67].
- Series 1-316-22 (1958). Two-storey residential building with 16 apartments, without a basement and with a bathroom in each apartment. Facade – white silicate bricks (or with red bricks between windows), building without balconies [68].

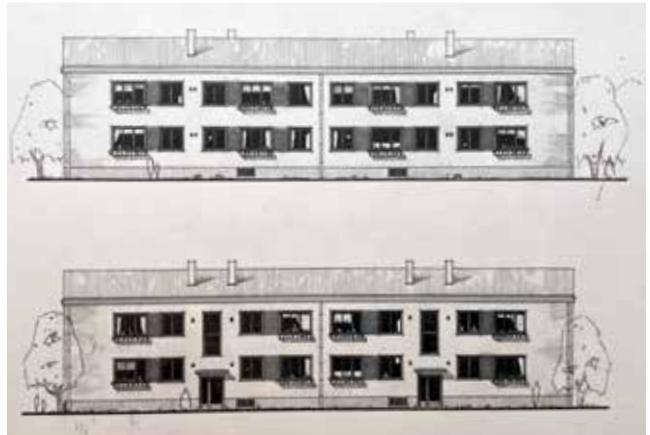


Figure 49. Sketch of the facade of a residential building of the 1-316-22 series standard project (1958).

- Series 1-316-24 (1957). Two-storey residential building with eight apartments, without a basement and without a bathroom in the apartments. Facade – white silicate bricks, building without balconies [69].

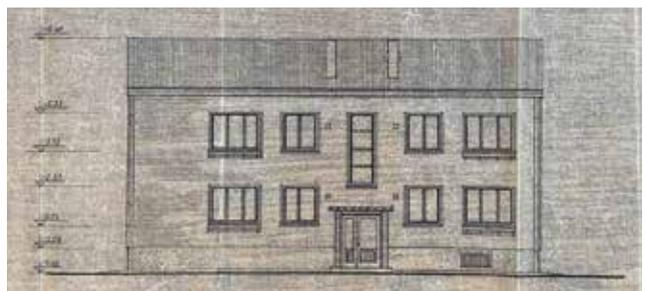


Figure 50. Facade of a residential building of the 1-316-24 series standard project (1957).



Figure 51. Sketch of a residential building of the 1-316-24 series standard project (1957).

Series 1-316-25 (1957). Two-storey residential building with 16 apartments, without a basement and without a bathroom in the apartments. Facade – white silicate bricks, building without balconies [70].

- Series 1-316-28 (1958). Two-storey residential building with eight apartments, without a basement and without a bathroom in the apartments, stove heating. Facade – white silicate brick facade with red bricks between windows, building without balconies [71].

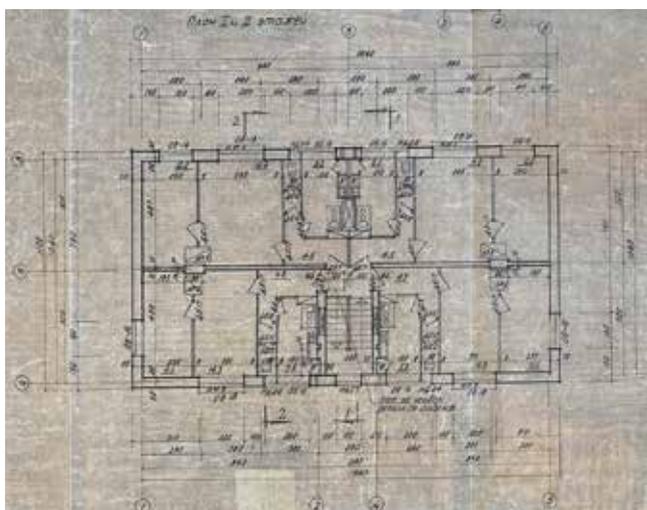


Figure 52. Floor plan of a residential building of the 1-316-28 series standard design (1958).

- Series 1-316-29 (1958). Two-storey residential building with 12 apartments, without a basement and without a bathroom in the apartments, stove heating. Facade – white silicate brick facade with red bricks between windows, building without balconies [72].
- Series 1-316-30 (1959). Five-storey residential building with 45 apartments, without a basement and without a bathroom in the apartments, stove heating. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [73].
- Series 1-316-30AK (1961). Five-storey residential building with 45 apartments, a basement and a bathroom in each apartment, stove heating. Facade – large brick blocks, building with or without balconies [74].

Many of the solutions used in Āgenskalna Priedes were used directly or in an improved version in other micro-districts built later in Riga. Most of the apartments in the new houses in Āgenskalna Priedes were very small – one-room or two-room. The area of the hygiene rooms in some of them did not even exceed two square meters. The kitchens, which in the original apartment plan developed in Moscow were only seven square meters in size, were even smaller in Riga. Creating a comfortable layout for the small apartments was a difficult task, which the architects did not really cope with. Some of the apartments even had such a curious layout as the entrance to the apartment through the bathroom [35].



Figure 53. Buildings of series 1-316 in Kauguri (late 1960s). Chief Architect A. Reinfelds.

«1-316» Series Standard Residential Buildings with Artists' Studios on the Top Floor

The most interesting solution was for the buildings in the middle of the Āgenskalns quarter, which is arranged in a slender arc. In the middle of this building, glazed artists' studios were built on the top floor.



Figure 54. Buildings with artists' studios in Āgenskalna Priedes (1960s).

From 1958 to 1959, a special project for artists' studios on the top floors of buildings was created for the 1-316 series standard residential building projects (versions 1-3, 5-8, 22, 28 and 29). L. Ose worked on these series together with the project's Chief Architect Artūrs Reinfelds (1911-2003), the Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916-1964), and with colleagues Lidija Plakāne (1922-1995), Imants Jākobsons (1934-1993), Ivars Bumbieris (1932-2020), Regīna Janušāne (1930-2018), A. Asis, A. Ļisovskaja, A. Greidinaja, L. Savins, O. Veisberga, L. Buka, S. Stažņikovs, and others [76].

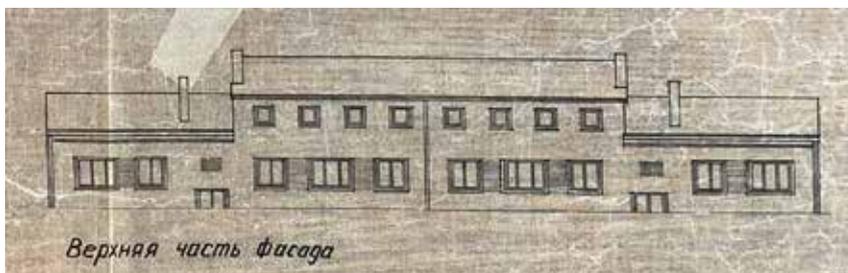


Figure 55. Artists' studio in the central part of the top floor of a residential building of the 1-316 series standard project (1958).

Figure 56.
Artists' studios
in Āgenskalna
Priedes
(Google Maps).



The artists' studios in the buildings of the 1-316 series standard projects (1–11, 22, 24–25, 28–29; 1a, 2a, 3a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 2b, 4b versions) were supplemented several times in 1958. For two-storey buildings, the top floor was designed in the central part of the building, leaving the lower floors in the side sections. For buildings above three floors, a special project was created, designing artists' studios taking the whole top floor [77, 78].

Figure 57.
Artists' studios
on the top floor
of a residential
building, series
1-316 (version 4,
5, 6) (1958).

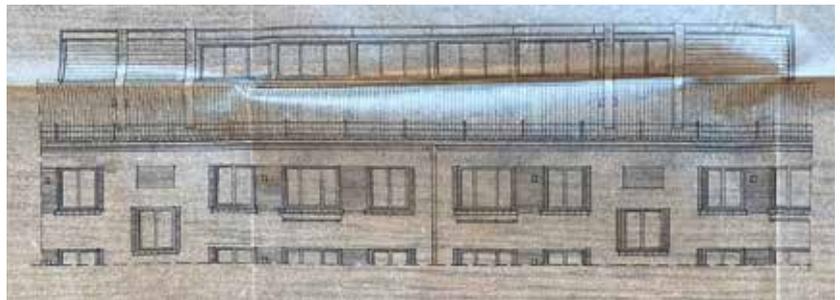


Figure 58.
Artists' studios in
Āgenskalna Priedes
(Google Maps).



«1-316» Series Standard Residential Buildings with a Shop on the Ground Floor

In order to adapt residential areas to modern city life, in 1961, various shops and public service provision facilities such as post offices, laundry collection points, canteens, hairdressers, grocery stores, hardware stores, confectionery shops, etc., were designed on the ground floors of residential buildings of the 1-316 series standard projects for the needs of residents. On this project, L. Ose worked together with colleagues – the Head of the Standard Projects Department, Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964), the Chief Architect of the Institute Andrejs Aivars (1909–1975), the Chief Architect of the project Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993), A. Silenieks, L. Švarcburgs, and others [79–84].

The store area varied depending on the number of employees and potential visitors. The minimum number of employees, according to the project requirements, was two people, and the maximum was 17. The maximum number of visitors in the cafeteria project was 64.

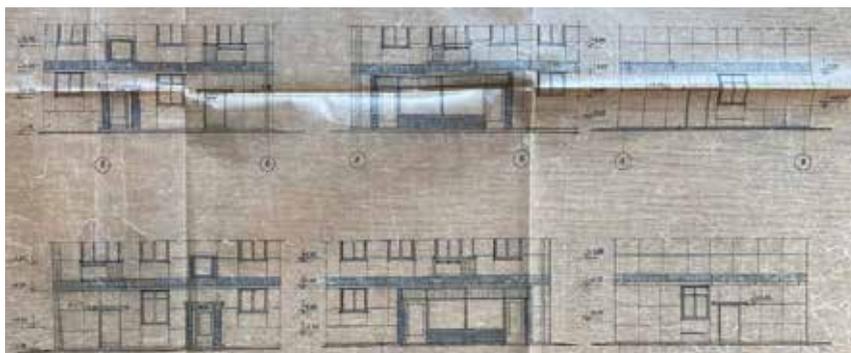


Figure 59. Variants of shop windows on the ground floor of residential buildings of the 1-316 series standard project (1961).

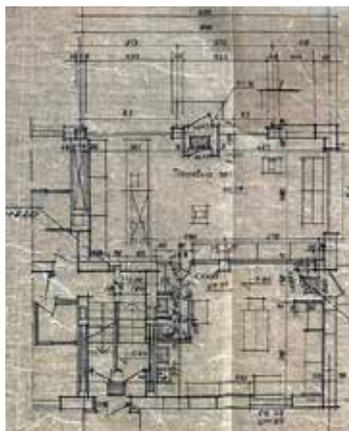


Figure 60. Plan of a confectionery shop on the ground floor of a residential building of the 1-316 series standard project (1961).

Exhibition of Apartment Modules of the «1-316» Series Standard Residential Buildings in Mežaparks in 1957

The buildings of the 1-316 series standard project were initially highly acclaimed due to their design area and low production costs. To introduce the public to the design of standard apartments, separate sections were built with fully furnished apartments at the 1957 Construction Exhibition in Mežaparks.

Figure 61. 2-2-2 section apartments of the 1-316 series standard project (1956).

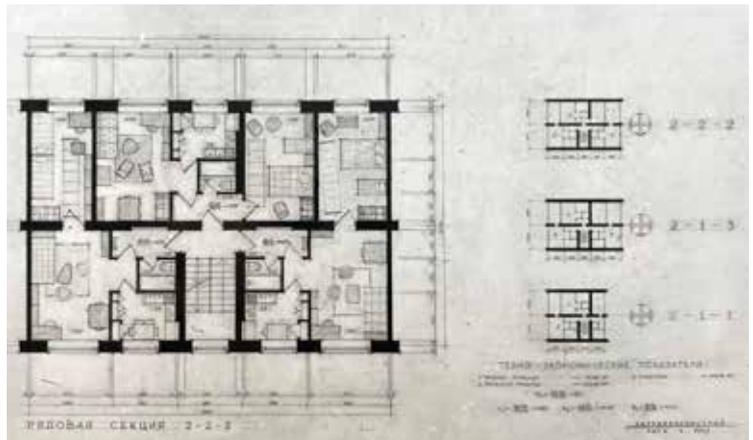


Figure 62. A 2-2-2 section two-room apartment module of the 1-316 series standard project at the Construction Exhibition in Mežaparks (1957).





Figure 63. A kitchen of a 2-2-2 section two-room apartment of the 1-316 series standard project at the Construction Exhibition in Mežaparks (1957).



Figure 64. The living room of a 2-2-2 section two-room apartment of the 1-316 series standard project at the Construction Exhibition in Mežaparks (1957).



Figure 65. The bedroom of a 2-2-2 section two-room apartment of the 1-316 series standard project at the Construction Exhibition in Mežaparks (1957).

«1-318» Series Standard Residential Buildings

The second largest standard project of residential buildings, along with the 1-136 series, are the 1-318 series residential buildings, which were built between 1963 and the end of the 1970s. The main architect of

the project was Lidija Plakane (1922–1995; many drawings were signed by L. Ose instead of the main architect). The 1-318 series was designed to have a more rational arrangement of the sanitary facilities, the rooms were planned so that they were not walk-through and that both morning and evening sun could be used. The building was designed to have balconies [85].

L. Ose worked together with the Director of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), the Architect of the Institute Andrejs Aivars (1909–1975), the Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964), the project Architect Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), with architects: Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018); Jānis Ozoliņš (?–?); Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?); and I. Pšeničņikovs; with engineers: Arnolds Briedis (1920–1993); G. Martinsons; Klaudija Kaļuzņaja (?–?); O. Veisberga; A. Greidiņš; A. Jansons; N. Mednis; G. Ivanovs; A. Jeļcins; A. Stepiks; E. Liberts; I. Daubare; V. Nadziņa; N. Priede, and others.

In 1963, interior detail solutions were developed for the series of standard projects 1-318A-31, 1-318A-32, 1-318A-33, 1-318A-34 (chief architects L. Plakane and L. Ose) [86].

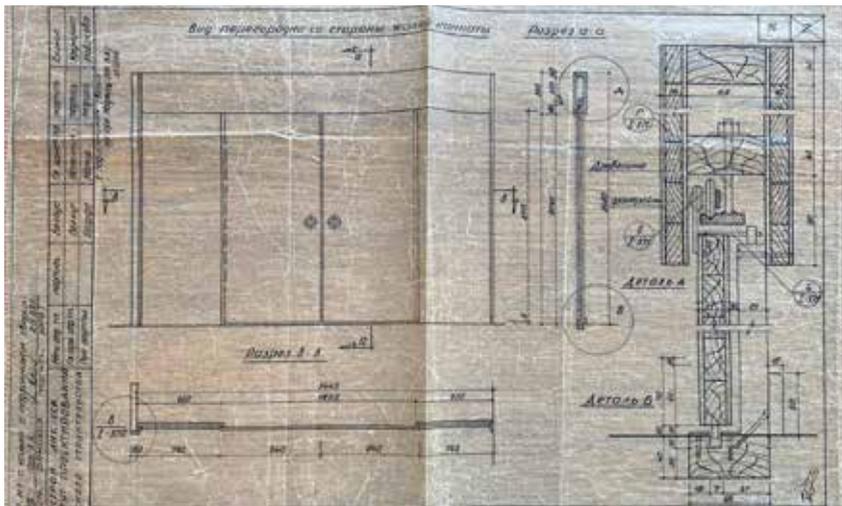


Figure 66. Interior element of a residential building of the 1-318 series standard project – a door (1963).

List of the 1-318 series projects implemented by L. Ose and L. Plakane.

- Series 1-318A-31 (1964). Five-storey, seven-section residential building with 77 apartments [87]. Chief Architect L. Ose.
- Series 1-318A-32 (1964). Five-storey, six-section, residential building with 85 apartments [88]. Chief Architect L. Plakane.

- Series 1-318A-33 (1963). Five-storey, four-section, residential building with 55 apartments [89]. Chief Architect L. Plakane.
- Series 1-318A-33 VP 2 (1964). Five-storey, four-section, 44-apartment residential building with a shop on the ground floor [90]. Chief Architect L. Ose.
- Series 1-318A-33/4 (1964/1965). Four-storey, four-section, 44-apartment residential building [91]. Chief Architect L. Ose.



Figure 67. Facade of a residential building (without balconies) of the 1-318A-33/4 series standard project (1964).

- Series 1-318A-33/4 (1964/1965). Four-storey, four-section, 44-apartment residential building with a shop on the ground floor [92, 93]. Chief Architect L. Ose.



Figure 68. Facade of a residential building with balconies and a shop building on the ground floor of the 1-318A-33/4 series standard project (1964).

- Series 1-318A-34 (1963–1968). Five-storey, three-section residential building with 45 apartments [94]. Chief Architect L. Plakane.
- Series 1-318A-34/4 (1964). Four-storey, three-section, 36-apartment residential building [95, 96]. Chief Architect L. Ose.
- Series 1-318A-34/4 VP 1 (1964). Five-storey, three-section, 36-apartment residential building with a pharmacy or post office on the ground floor of the building [97, 98]. Chief Architect L. Ose.

- Series 1-318A/K (1964). Five-storey, four-section residential building with 70 apartments [99, 100]. Chief Architect L. Ose.
- Series 1-318A (1965). Five-storey, four-section residential building with 70 apartments [101]. Entrance node solutions. Chief Architect L. Plakane.

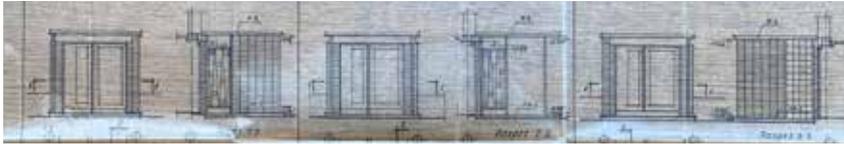


Figure 69. Entrance door solutions for a residential building of 1-318A series standard project (1965).

«1-467» Series Standard Residential Buildings

The buildings of this series were built in Riga in the 1970s and 1980s, and they were related to the buildings of the 602 series and followed the residential buildings of the 1-316 series. The two do not differ significantly in terms of construction and layout – if you do not take into account the fact that the 467 series was slightly newer and the facade of its buildings – slightly different. Unlike other panel buildings, the outer walls of the nine-storey large-panel buildings of the 1-467 series could be decorated with coloured tiles or plastered with stone chips. Compared to the 602 series, these buildings are provided with loggias. The buildings of the mentioned series are mainly found in the Krasta residential area, Purvciems, Pļavnieki, Imanta, Ķengarags, and Iļģuciems [102].

The main architects of the project were Lidija Ose (1922–1985) and Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), who, at one point, became the Head of the Standard Projects Department. The project developers were the Chief Engineer of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), the Head of the Standard Projects Department Pēteris Fogelis (1911–1991), and the Group Leader A. Matis or A. Freimanis, as well as A. Viegļiņš, «V» (ventilation) specialist R. Rambeks, «K» (sewerage) specialist K. Mangalis, and designers V. Gaļejeva, A. Kics, N. Priede, and others.

Buildings of the 1-467 series are also called the old Lithuanian project (widely used in the construction of the residential areas of Ķengarags and Imanta). The buildings are designed to be five or nine storeys high, made of grey concrete panels with window openings. The detailing of the facade plane was complemented by visually fragile balconies on the south side [103].

What were the advantages of the 467 series residential buildings? The main one was that the production of products for these houses did not require large capital investments, and they could be produced at any reinforced concrete products factory that produced simple prefabricated elements for residential buildings. Reinforced concrete products were unified; not only residential buildings could be assembled from them, but also kindergartens, schools, polyclinics, boarding houses and other public buildings. In the new houses, special channels were provided in the partitions and walls so that electricians could install wires [104]. A standard facade (variants of it), as well as window and door openings, were developed for all buildings. L. Ose worked on these projects for the most part.



Figure 70. Finishing materials solution of the residential building facade of the 1-467A-L series standard project (1966).



Figure 71. A typical design solution for the entrance node of a residential building of the 1-467A-L series standard project (1966).

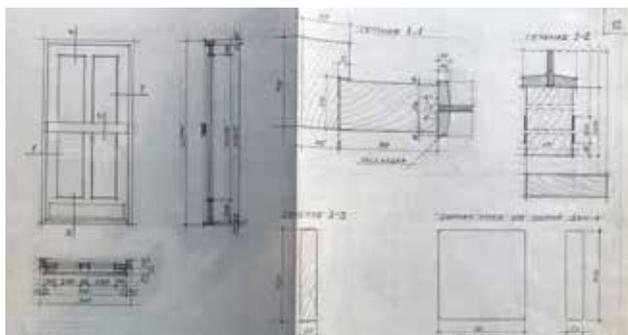


Figure 72. Interior door solution for a residential building of the 1-467A series standard design (1966).

In 1968/1969, several variants of the 1-467 A-L series nine-storey large-panel residential buildings were designed [105–112].

Figure 73. The first five-storey residential building of the 467 series standard project in Riga (residential complex on Raunas and Bīķernieku Streets, 1970s).



Figure 74. A nine-storey residential building of the 1-467 AL-68/2 series standard project in Riga, Maskavas Street, 2B, Krasta micro-district (1970s).



Figure 75. A nine-storey residential building of the 1-467 AL-68/2 series standard project in Riga, Maskavas Street (GoogleMaps).



«1-103» Series Standard Residential Buildings

In 1970, L. Ose worked as the Chief Architect on the design of five-storey residential buildings of the 103 series standard projects, providing a usable area of 18 m^2 to 19 m^2 per person. Architects Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?), Maiga Žagare (1921–2016), Lenvīta Dorofejeva (?–?), Jeļena Sidorenko (?–?), and N. Vanadzīna [11] worked alongside her.

From 1971 to 1975, under the leadership of the Chief Architect Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), Lidija Ose (1922–1985), together with colleagues Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018), Mēdija Hnoah (1920–?), and Maiga Žagare (1921–2016), worked on the standard design of the 103 series of five-storey residential buildings, in which the usable square footage per person decreased from 18 m^2 to 15 m^2 [11]. Work was carried out on the creation of several sections.



Figure 76. Sketch of a five-storey residential building of the 103 series standard project (1970s).



Figure 77. Ground floor plan of sections 1-2-3 of a residential building of the 103 series standard project (1970s).

Sections 1-2-3 provided three apartments – one three-room apartment with a separate kitchen, one two-room apartment with a separate kitchen, and a one-room apartment in which the room was combined with the kitchen. Sections 3-4 also provided three apartments, where the three-room apartment was similar to the previous section; the one-room apartment had a separate kitchen, and in the two-room apartment (which can be conditionally called that), the room was separated by a screen [113].

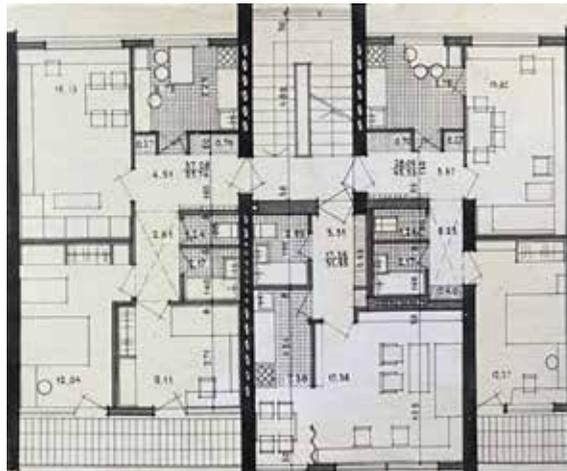


Figure 78. Typical floor plan of sections 1-2-3 of a residential building of the 103 series standard project (1970s).

The construction of buildings of this series began in the early 1970s, but the last projects were implemented in the 1990s. The buildings were built of bricks and panels – brick load-bearing walls, which provided better thermal insulation, while the other walls were made of panels, which allowed for redesigning the dwelling. The apartment layouts of the 103 series buildings were quite convenient and practical. The buildings of this series were mostly designed as five-storey buildings, but there were also seven- and eight-storey buildings, which were mainly located in the city centre. The buildings of the mentioned series are mainly located in Teika, Dārzcīems, Bolderāja, Purvciems and Daugavgrīva [114].

During the Soviet era, buildings of this series were also often built by various institutions and organizations, such as the «Alfa» factory, «Radiotehnika», «VEF» and others. Quite a few of them were also built by the communal exploitation department of the Soviet Army [115].

«1-104» Series Standard Residential Buildings

From 1971 to 1975, under the leadership of the Chief Architect of the project Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), a standard design for residential buildings of the 104 series with five, nine, 12 and 16 floors was developed, with a living area of 9 m² to 11 m² per person. The following architects worked alongside her: Lidija Ose (1922–1985); Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018); Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?) and Maiga Žagare (1921–2016) [116].



Figure 79. Sketch of a five-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project (1970s).



Figure 80. Typical floor plan of sections 1-2-3 of a five-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project (1970s).



Figure 81. Sketch of a twelve-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project (1970s).



Figure 82. Typical floor plan of sections 1-1-2-2-3-3 of a twelve-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project (1970s).

The 104 series buildings began to be built in the early 1970s, and unlike the buildings of other series, they did not form uniform micro-districts but were located between buildings of other series. The external walls of the building were built of strip-shaped aerated concrete panels, and the internal load-bearing walls were made of reinforced concrete panels. The layout of the apartments of the 104 series buildings was designed to be functional and comfortable – sanitary facilities are located next to the bedrooms, while the kitchen is located next to the

living room. These buildings are characterized by large loggias, which, when glazed, can be turned into a nice summer veranda [117].

The project has three variants, and all buildings were constructed using panels. The first are the «slender» ones – 12 or 16-storey buildings with one staircase. These can be found, for example, in the Krasta Street complex (according to L. Ose's project on Ogres Street), in Purvciems (one of the first buildings to L. Plakane's project, with L. Ose's participation) and in Pļavnieki, some also in Ziepniekkalns, Zolitūde, Imanta and Mežciems. The second variant – narrow twelve-storey buildings made of panels and bricks, which are used in the staircase. Such buildings can be found near the Botanical Garden, in Dzirciems, Ilģuciems, Imanta, Mežaparks, Jugla and Čiekurkalns. The buildings of both variants of the project have two elevators – a small (passenger) and a large (freight) one. The third type is found only on Viestura Prospekts – nine-storey buildings with two staircases and an elevator. White bricks are used here. These houses were built by the «Komutators» factory for its employees [118].



Figure 83. A twelve-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project with six apartments on each floor and a loggia in the living room in Riga, Ogres Street (sections 1-1-2-2-3-3; 1970s).



Figure 84. Construction of a twelve-storey residential building of the 104 series standard project in Purvciems (1970s).

Dailes Theatre

The theatre was opened in Riga in November 1920, at 25 Lāčplēša (then Romanova) Street. The building was built by the Riga Latvian Craftsmen Assistance Society according to a 1901 project by civil engineer Edgars Trompovskis (1851–1919), but it was not suitable for a theatre [119; p. 79].

Already in the late 1940s, the Ministry of Culture of the Latvian SSR invited Venjamins Bikovs and Jezekiels Maļcins to submit designs for the new building. However, after a review by Professor Ernests Štālbergs (1883–1958), the proposal was rejected by specialists from the capital of the USSR. Although architect Kārlis Plūksne, working on the reconstruction of Old Riga, had planned a central place for the theatre in the square, with the main facade facing the Daugava River. Such an important and expensive building required permission from Moscow, and on 14 June 1956, a corresponding order of the USSR Council of Ministers was issued. The competition for the Dailes Theatre project was announced in 1958, but it had to be postponed because E. Smiļģis was not satisfied with the chosen location. In January 1959, the Executive Committee of the Council of People's Deputies decided to build a new Dailes Theatre building, and in the summer, a competition was announced [119; pp. 80, 81]. M. Staņa also participated in this competition, winning 2nd place (M. Staņa generated ideas, but to put them on paper, a talented draftsman was needed; for the Dailes Theatre competition project, it was architect Tekla Ieviņa). The first sketches have not survived. Several architects participated in the next rounds of the project, fighting for the construction of the prestigious building. In February 1961, the next meeting took place, in which the approval of E. Smiļģis was decisive. The theatre project at 75 Brīvības (then – Ļeņina) Street was completed in 1964 (with improvements until 1972) by M. Staņa, working alongside his fellow engineer Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993), Haralds Kandars (1927–2004), and Lidija Ose (1922–1985).



Figure 85. Perspective of the Dailes Theatre (1961).

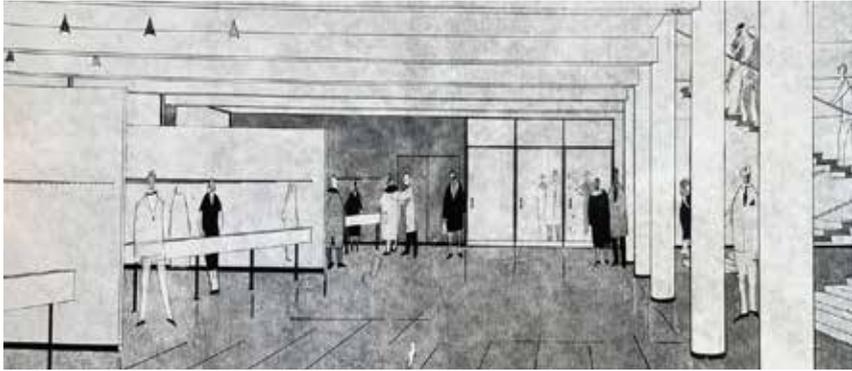


Figure 86. Cloakroom of the Dailes Theatre (1961).

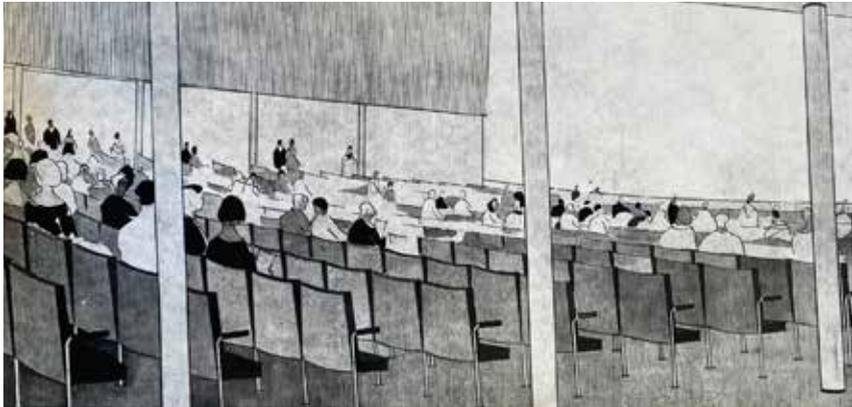


Figure 87. Auditorium of the Dailes Theatre (1961).



Figure 88.
Dailes Theatre in
the 1970s.

L. Ose's contribution to the design of the Dailes Theatre is not precisely known, but her name (as the main project architect) appears in all the first-stage documents of the project (explanatory note for engineering geological studies [120], project tasks and explanatory note [121], construction organization [122], volumes of the architectural part [122, 123], constructive and technological parts [124], water pipes, sewerage, heating, ventilation, electrical supply, and automation [125, 126] in 1964.

Lidija Ose
(Osis) – Architect
of Standard
Residential
Buildings and
Furniture Designer

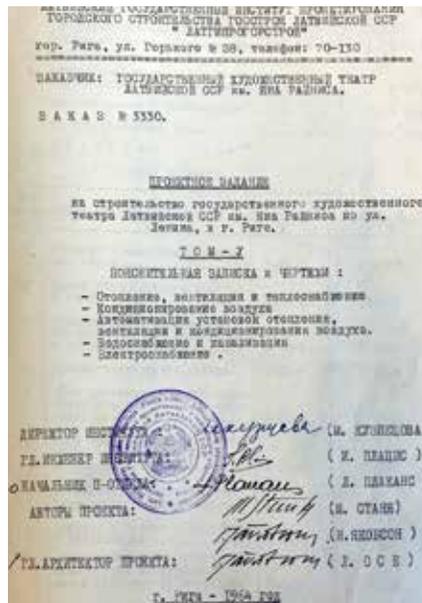


Figure 89. Jānis Rainis Latvian SSR State Academic Dailes Theatre Design Task (1964).

Standard Student Dormitory Project

In 1966, Lidija Plakane (1922–1995) as the Chief Architect, together with colleagues – the Head of the Group III Architects Pēteris Fogelis (1911–1991), Lidija Ose (1922–1985), Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?), and I. Balāde – developed a standard student dormitory project Li-01-2-63-L/66 for 363 people in the Latvian SSR [127].



Figure 90. Standard project Li-01-2-63-L/66 – student dormitory in the Latvian SSR (1960s).

For this project, architects and engineers from the Lithuanian design office were engaged to create individually designed sanitary facilities.

Projects of Standard Cultural Centres and Clubs in Rural Areas

STANDARD PROJECT «L2-06-08» – CULTURAL CENTRE WITH AN AUDITORIUM FOR 790 SEATS

In 1961, Lidija Plakane (1922–1995) as the Chief Architect, with the Director of the Institute G. Grünbergs, the Chief Engineer of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), the Chief Architect of the Institute Andrejs Aivars (1909–1975), the Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964), architects: Lidija Ose (1922–1985); Dzintars Driba (1928–1993); Marta Staņa (1913–1972); Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018); Ivars Bumbieris (1932–2020); Imants Jākobsons (1934–1993), and Jānis Ozoliņš (?-?); engineers: Arnolds Briedis (1920–1993); Klaudija Kaļūznaja (?-?); Alberts Vecsīlis (1903–1988); A. Jansons; O. Veisberga; G. Tauriņš; S. Nikolajevs; V. Kermelis; J. Akišins; G. Martinsons; L. Rihters; G. Vasiļjevs, and others, created a standard cultural centre project L2-06-08 with an auditorium for 790 seats. L. Ose worked mostly on the engineering drawings of the stage, lighting, the glass wall in the foyer, and the built-in furniture.

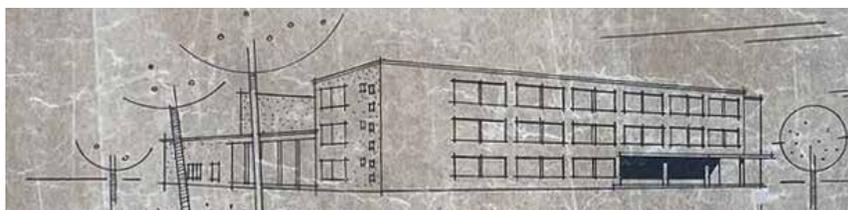


Figure 91. A cultural centre with an auditorium for 790 seats. Sketch of the standard project L2-06-08 (1961).

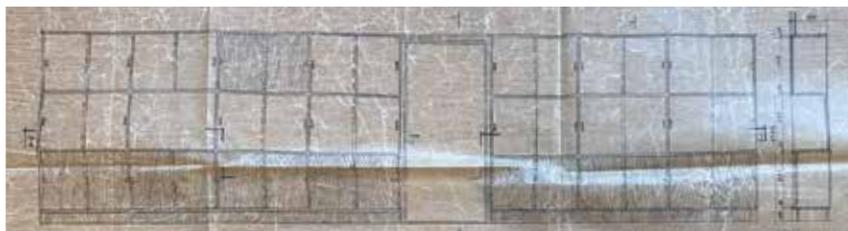


Figure 92. Built-in wall cabinet of the standard project L2-06-08 of the cultural centre with an auditorium for 790 seats (1961).

Technical parameters of the building: Foundations – concrete blocks. Plinth – concrete block. Exterior walls – brick. Interior walls – brick or concrete columns with ribbed coverings. Hall covering – 24 m iron trusses. Partitions – aerated concrete and brick. Floors – parquet, planks, metal tiles, terrazzo, concrete. Roof – roofing felt. Facade – high-quality plaster with granite pebbles. Interior decoration – plaster, paint, wooden battens. Centralized water supply, sewerage, heating. Forced ventilation. Telephone, radio, two stationary cinema projectors. Technical units for the stage screen and lighting [128].



Figure 93.
Valmiera Culture
House, built
according to
standard project
L2-06-08 (2020).

STANDARD PROJECT «L2-06-09» – CULTURAL CENTRE WITH AN AUDITORIUM FOR 790 SEATS AND A CINEMA WITH 300 SEATS

In 1962, Lidija Plakane (1922–1995; in reality, the project was signed by L. Ose as the Chief Architect), as the Chief Architect, with the Director of the Institute G. Grūnbergs, the Chief Engineer of the Institute Ilmārs Placis (1921–1979), the Chief Architect of the Institute Andrejs Aivars (1909–1975), the Head of the Standard Projects Department Aleksej Bogachenkov (1916–1964), architects: Dzintars Driba (1928–1993); Ivars Bumbieris (1932–2020), and Jānis Ozoliņš (?–?); engineers: Arnolds Briedis (1920–1993); Klaudija Kaļūznaja (?–?); Alberts Vecsīlis (1903–1988); A. Jansons; O. Veisberga; L. Rihters, I. Mednis; V. Kermelis; J. Akišins; S. Stražņikovs; G. Sičevs, and others developed a standard project L2-06-09 – club with an auditorium for 450 seats and a cinema for 300 seats.

Technical parameters of the building. Foundations – concrete blocks. Plinth – concrete block. Exterior walls – brick. Interior walls – brick or concrete columns with ribbed coverings. Hall covering – 24 m iron trusses. Partitions – aerated concrete and brick. Floors – parquet, planks, metal tiles, terrazzo, concrete. Roof – roofing

2024/8

felt. Facade – high-quality plaster with granite pebbles. Interior wall decoration – plaster, paint, wooden battens. Centralized water supply, sewerage, heating. Forced ventilation. Telephone, radio, and two stationary cinema projectors [129–131].

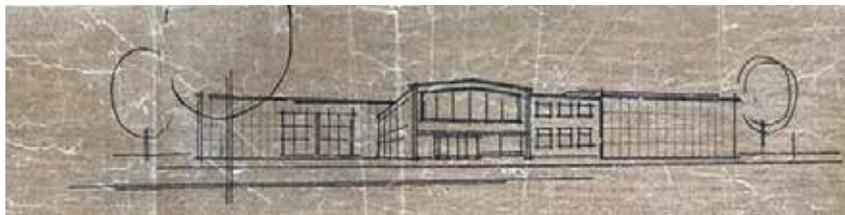


Figure 94. A club with an auditorium for 450 seats and a cinema for 300 seats. Sketch of the standard project L2-06-09 (1962).



Figure 95. Saldus Culture House, built according to standard project L2-06-09 (1970).



Figure 96. Saldus Culture House (21st century). The building was demolished in 2015

Experimental Project of a Four-Storey, Three-Section, 36-Apartment Residential Building in Bulduri

In 1962, under the leadership of the Chief Architect of the project Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), an experimental project for a four-storey, three-section, 36-apartment residential building was developed in Bulduri, 1 Jelgavas Street [132, 133]. Architects: Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018) and Lidija Ose (1922–1985); engineer Leonīds Juris Freijs (1930–2020).

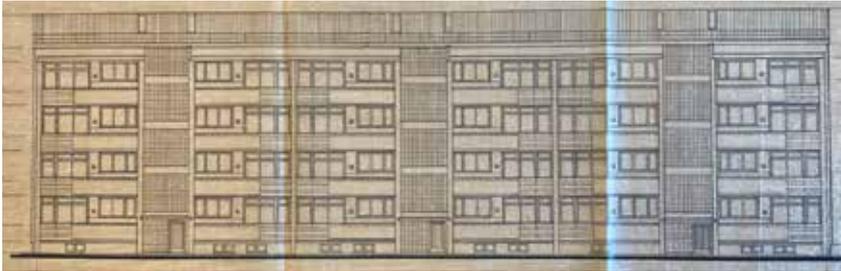


Figure 97. Experimental project of a four-storey, three-section, 36-apartment residential building in Bulduri, 1 Jelgavas Street (1962).



Figure 98. Renovated building in Jūrmala, 1 Jelgavas Street (presently; Google Maps).

The experimental residential building built in Jūrmala showed one of the possible contemporary solutions. The wide windows and loggias spatially connected the interior with the surrounding nature. Not only the apartment but also the external appearance of the building was improved to the same extent – the building was no longer a dense and massive boundary of the outdoor space but a raised bodily structure that organically grew into the outdoor space [134].

When it comes to the spatial design of apartments, it is necessary to emphasize the positive trend towards a spatially unified, but at the same time variable type of apartment. Such an apartment best organized a united family life; its technical design (sliding walls, etc.) provided the possibility of temporarily separating the rooms for the needs of individual family members. The direct connection of the kitchen with the living room promoted and facilitated contact between family members; the second exit from the kitchen (through the bathroom) to the hallway also provided for the isolated use of the kitchen and the room [85].

In the new building in Bulduri, an opportunity was found to create an apartment extension in the form of a loggia and to try out this type of building, which is relatively rarely used in construction in Latvia [135].

The Bulduri residential building sections are made up of one-, two- and three-room apartments. Each of these apartments, in addition to a living room with built-in wardrobes, had a bathroom, a kitchen block with built-in equipment – a wide built-in work surface, a sink, a product and dish cabinet, and a «cold storage cabinet». Various solutions for sanitary units have been developed in the project. Under the leadership of L. Ose as the main project architect, window sill block details, balcony door details, mailboxes, hanging cabinets, kitchen cabinets, a kitchen mezzanine, a bathroom mezzanine, a set of cabinets, window sills, wooden window trim, kitchen equipment, and built-in kitchen equipment with a refrigerator were designed [133].

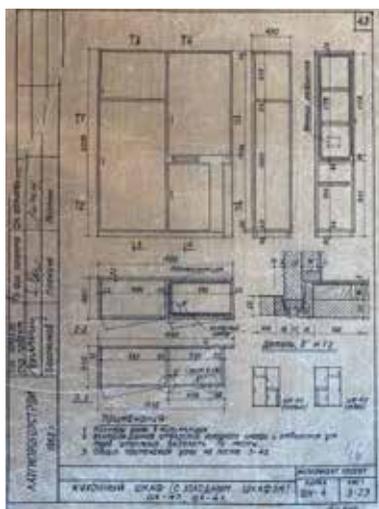


Figure 99. Kitchen equipment with a «cold storage cabinet» for the experimental building in Bulduri (1962).

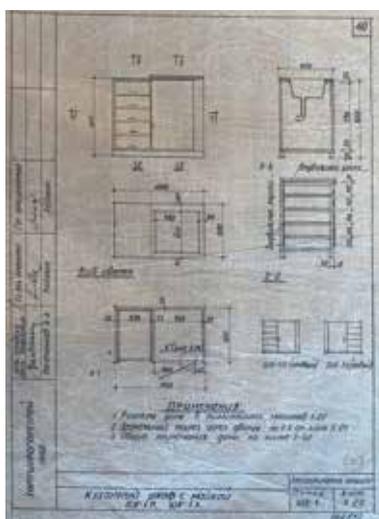


Figure 100. Kitchen equipment with a sink for the experimental building in Bulduri (1962).

Experimental Project of a Nine-Storey, Single-Section, 36-Apartment Residential Building in Riga and the «1-119» Series Standard Residential Building

In 1979, a nine-storey, single-section, 36-apartment experimental residential building was designed in Riga on Veidelotes and Grīvas streets. The building was assigned a 119 series standard project. In the course of the project, small architectural forms developed in 1972 were assigned to the buildings adjacent to green areas and assembly units [136].

Buildings of the 1-119 series began to be built in the early 1980s and can be found in all new residential areas of Riga. The buildings of this series were completely designed in Latvia. The first building of the 119 series was completed in 1980 at 11 Vaidelotes Street. There are five- to nine-storey buildings and, in some cases, ten-storey buildings. The 119 series gained popularity with its successful layout and spacious rooms, as well as the possibility of carrying out large-scale apartment renovations without fear of demolishing partitions. Series 119 differs from all previous ones in that, upon entering the apartment, a person first finds himself not in a narrow hallway but in a bright hall connected to a loggia, kitchen and living room. This hall is an element that organically connects all the rooms. The number of rooms is from two to five. The architects of the buildings are Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), Lidija Ose (1922–1985), Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?), Maiga Žagare (1921 –2016), and Lenvīta Dorofejeva (?–?). Civil engineers are G. Latsis, V. Egorovs, V. Špagina, and A. Lipinijs. Series 119 is the only series of Soviet-era apartments in Latvia that – albeit with minor modifications – continues to be built today [137]. The project was recognized not only at the Latvian SSR but also at the USSR National Economy Achievements Exhibition, where L. Ose's colleague and friend, L. Plakane, was awarded a Gold Medal, and the Institute was awarded a first-degree diploma [137].



Figure 101. Model of a nine-storey experimental building of the 119 series standard project (1970s).



Figure 102. Five-storey experimental building of the 119 series standard project in Iļģuciems, on V. Tereškovas (now Bulļļu) Street (1970s).



Figure 103. The layout of a one-room apartment in a nine-storey residential building of the 119 series standard project (39.50 m²; 1970s).



Figure 104. The layout of a two-room apartment in a nine-storey residential building of the 119 series standard project (55.06 m²; 1970s).



Figure 105. The layout of a three-room apartment in a nine-storey residential building of the 119 series standard project (71.57 m²; 1970s).

Figure 106. The layout of a four-room apartment in a nine-storey residential building of the 119 series standard project (84.01 m²; 1970s).



In 1972, the AM-37 project for small architectural forms – prefabricated reinforced concrete elements for courtyards of standard project buildings [136] was created. The Chief Architect of the Institute was Andrejs Aivars (1909–1975), the Head of the Standard Projects Department was Lidija Plakane (1922–1995), the Chief Architect of the project was Lidija Ose (1922–1985),

The project is supplemented by drawings, where prefabricated reinforced concrete elements can be used as flower pots, a decorative wall, a bench, waste bins, etc. Fences, as well as laundry drying areas, were developed in the project appendix.

Figure 107. Small architectural forms for the standard project AM-37 – prefabricated reinforced concrete elements: EB-3; EB-4; curbs; decorative walls; sandbox; stone benches (1972).

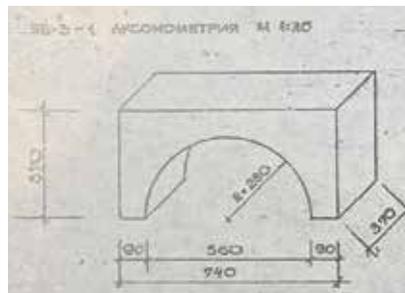


Figure 108. Prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and wooden benches in Ķīpsala (2008).



Figure 109. Prefabricated reinforced concrete waste bins in Ķīpsala (2008).

Other Projects by Lidija Ose

In 1954, while working at the Baltic branch of «Soyuzgiprotorg», a project for a gastronomic complex was developed at the corner of Kr. Barona and Marksa (now Ģertrūdes) Streets (construction began in 1956).

In 1959, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», a district of experimental buildings was developed in the southwestern part of Moscow.



Figure 110. L. Ose on a business trip (probably in Moscow, 1960s).



СЕМНАДЦАТЬ В МОСКВЕ
ПРОБЛЕМЫ УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫХ
СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА В. П. МОСКВЕ
8.IV - 9.IV 76.

Figure 111. L. Ose at the seminar in Moscow (1976).

In 1964, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», a project proposal for a typical zonal series of large-panel residential buildings for construction in cities and urban settlements was developed.

In 1965, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», a typical district (or dormitory) building project 12-02-7 for 240 people was developed in Jelgava, 26 Paegles Street (construction started in 1966).

In 1965, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», a micro-district was planned in Jelgava, Komjaunatnes and Stacijas Streets (construction started in 1966).

In 1967, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», an experimental 36-apartment building was designed in Ogre, 6A Bērzu Aleja (with connection to other buildings; construction started in 1969).

Figure 112. An experimental 36-apartment building in Ogre (presently; Google Maps).



In 1967, while working at «Latgiprogorstroj», a twelve-storey, 71-apartment residential building with load-bearing brick partitions was designed (12-LK-G-67; construction began in 1968).

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, L. Ose developed a standard project for the improvement of buildings of the 103, 104 and 119 series.

In the late 1970s, before retiring, L. Ose developed a proposal for a prospective project for apartment construction (until the year 2000) in the Latvian SSR.

In the 1960s, she probably designed a summer house belonging to her family in Pabaži.

Figure 113. At her own summer house in Pabaži, L. Ose's project (late 1960s).



Bonuses and Awards

On 16 May 1958, L. Ose was admitted to the Association of Architects of the Latvian SSR, membership card No. 11639 (originally No. 8022) [3; p. 29].

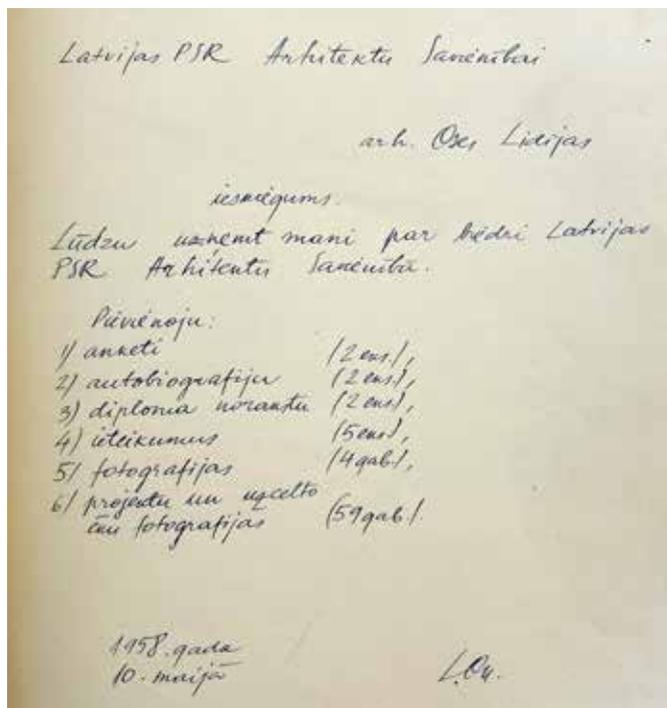


Figure 114. Application by L. Ose to the Association of Architects of the Latvian SSR for admission of membership (1958).

In 1959, she won sixth place in an international competition for the design of an experimental residential area in the Southwestern part of Moscow.

In 1961, together with her colleague M. Staņa and her husband R. Rudzītis, she won the first and second prizes for the competition projects «Projektēšanas institūta nams Pārdaugava» (Design Institute House in Pārdaugava) [138].

In 1967, Lidija Ose (1922–1985) together with Marta Staņa (1913–1972), Mēdija Hnoha (1920–?), Regīna Janušāne (1930–2018), Lidija Plakāne (1922–1995), Maiga Žagare (1921–2016), Rūdolfs Kuzņecovs (1935–?), and V. Mišins, won the third prize for the project of the Sports Complex in Lucavsala «15567». It was decided to create a republican sports centre on two Daugava islands, Lucavsala and Zaķusala. A covered arena for hockey, boxing, basketball and volleyball with stands for 10,000 spectators, an open winter stadium (6000 seats) with an

artificial ice-skating track were planned. The islands were also planned to have a swimming centre (1500 spectator seats), a cycling track, an athletics arena with 5000 spectator seats, courts for tennis, golf, handball, etc., as well as a football field and a shooting range. A total of 60,000 spectator seats were planned [139, 140].

In 1969, L. Ose was awarded the «Latgiprogorstroj» Certificate of Honor in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Institute [11].

In 1970, she received the first prize from the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR for the design and implementation of a nine-storey residential building of the 467 series.

In 1971, she received a bronze medal for the design and implementation of five-storey and nine-storey residential buildings [11].

In 1973, she received the second prize from the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR for the design and implementation of a five-storey residential building of the 103 series [3; p. 30].

L. Ose was a Board member of the Association of Architects of the Latvian SSR (1962–1963), a member of the Baltic Union of Architects of the Latvian SSR (1962–1963), and a member of the Creative Section of Residential and Public Buildings of the Association of Architects of the Latvian SSR (since 1970), [3; p. 32].

Conclusions

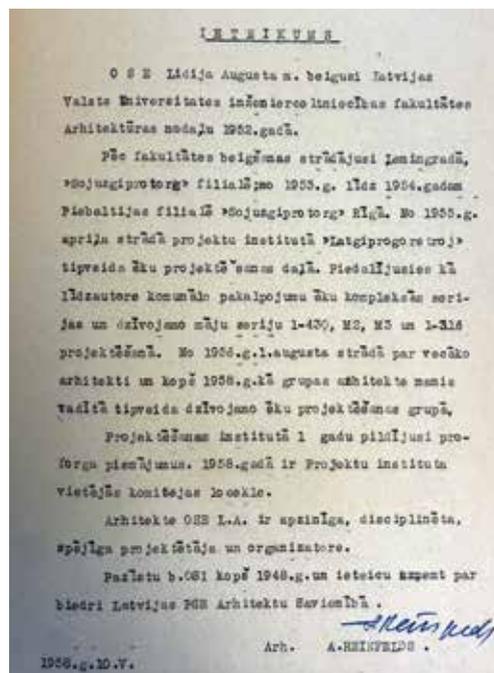


Figure 115. Review of the architect of the Design Institute A. Reinfelds about L. Ose to the Association of Architects of the Latvian SSR (1958).

L. Ose's contribution to Soviet architecture is invaluable, as evidenced by numerous recognitions, bonuses and awards. With her organizational actions, capable design work, precision, excellent work planning and technical thinking, L. Ose was one of the famous female architects of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s who designed a number of residential areas of the Latvian SSR and the USSR, in which people still live today. The architect's contribution to the design of city clubs, cultural centres and cinemas is also unforgettable. The architect's contribution to the design of built-in furniture and the design of small architectural forms in the courtyards of typical residential buildings is also commendable.

Lidija Ose died on 26 September 1985 and was laid to rest next to her mother and father in Riga at the 1st Forest Cemetery.



116. attēls. L. Ose at her workplace «Latgiprogorstroj», 38 Gorkija (now – Kr. Valdemāra) Street. Chief architect (1960s).

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Figure 68. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 329. l., 11. lp.

Figure 69. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 339. l., 11. lp.

Figure 70. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 372. l., 4. lp.

Figure 71. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 372. l., 10. lp.

Figure 72. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 378. l., 12. lp.

Figure 73. «Latgiprogortstroj albums I». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 74. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 75. *GoogleMaps* [tiešsaside]. https://www.google.com/maps/@56.9250799,24.1684123,3a,75y,19.84h,108.36t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sic6wMeesf_Tsoq7bdqWAWg!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?coh=205409&entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MTAwOS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D [citēts: 10.10.2024].

Figure 76. «Latgiprogortstroj albums I». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 77. «Latgiprogortstroj albums I». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 78. «Latgiprogortstroj albums I». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 79. «Latgiprogortstroj albums I». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 80. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 81. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 82. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 83. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 84. «Latgiprogortstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 85. LVA 1345. f., 9. apr. 2361. l.

Figure 86. LVA 1345. f., 9. apr. 2361. l.

Figure 87. LVA 1345. f., 9. apr. 2361. l.

Figure 88. «Latgiprogortstroj albūms III». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 89. LVA 1345. f., 9. apr. 2364. l., 15. lp.

Figure 90. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 388. l., 9. lp.

Figure 91. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 454. l., 1. lp.

Figure 92. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 455. l., 33. lp.

Figure 93. Metu konkursā Valmieras Kultūras centra pārbūvei saņemti septiņi piedāvājumi. 2016 [tiešsaiste]. <https://www.valmieraszinas.lv/metu-konkursa-valmieras-kulturas-centra-parbuvei-sanemti-septini-piedavajumi/> [skatīts: 10.10.2024].

Figure 94. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 461. l., 1. lp.

Figure 95. Jaņa Rozentāla Saldus vēstures un mākslas muzejs [tiešsaiste]. https://www.facebook.com/saldusrozentalamuzejs/photos/a.244101282449145/1935700399955883/?type=3&locale=ms_MY&_rdr [citēts: 10.10.2024].

Figure 96. Saldus Tūrisma informācijas, kultūras un sporta centrs [tiešsaiste]. <https://kulturasdati.lv/lv/kulturas-centri/saldus-turisma-informacijas-kulturas-un-sporta-centrs> [citēts: 01.10.2024].

Figure 97. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 1537. l., 16. lp.

Figure 98. GoogleMaps [tiešsaiste]. https://www.google.lv/maps/@56.9793883,23.8506508,3a,75y,23.51h,97.58t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s6FNlsSKZhDQb1vOJDuMYwg!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?coh=205409&entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MDkyNS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D [citēts: 12/09/2024].

Figure 99. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 1538. l., 43. lp.

Figure 100. LVA 1345. f., 8. apr., 1538. l., 40. lp.

Figure 101. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 102. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 103. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 104. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 105. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 106. «Latgiprogorstroj albums II». Arhīvs «Pilsētprojekts».

Figure 107. LVA 1345. f., 9. apr., 2813. l., 2. lp.

Figure 108. Ilzes Gudro personīgais arhīvs.

Figure 109. Ilzes Gudro personīgais arhīvs.

Figure 110. Ievas Peipiņas privātais arhīvs.

Figure 111. Ievas Peipiņas privātais arhīvs.

Figure 112. GoogleMaps [tiešsaiste]. https://www.google.com/maps/@56.8158671,24.6059792,3a,75y,49.66h,108.86t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1spNh7ASJq-Cpu_ZCOObtVQ!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?coh=205409&entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MDkyNS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D [citēts: 23.07.2024].

Figure 113. Ievas Peipiņas privātais arhīvs.

Figure 114. 273. f, 2. apr., 141. l., 24. lp.

Figure 115. LVA 273. f, 2. apr., 141. l., 36. lp.

Figure 116. Ievas Peipiņas privātais arhīvs.

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Lidija Ose
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Ilze Gudro

Lidija Ose (Osis) – tipveida dzīvojamo ēku arhitekta, mēbeļu dizainere

Rakstā pirmo reizi apkopota informācija par padomju laika tipveida dzīvojamo ēku arhitekti un iebūvēto mēbeļu dizaineri, Latvijas Valsts universitātes Arhitektūras fakultātes (1952) absolventi Lidiju Osi (1922–1985). Tajā atspoguļotas arhitektes dzīves un izglītības gaitas, kā arī radošais devums laikā, kad no 20. gadsimta 50. gadu vidus līdz 70. gadu beigām tapa masveida dzīvojamo rajonu apbūve un projektētas jaunas tipveida daudzstāvu dzīvojamās ēkas. Arhitekta devusi ieguldījumu M2., M3., 1-430., 1-316., 1-318., 103., 104., 119. un 467. sērijas ēku projektēšanā, attīstībā un celtniecībā. L. Ose projektējusi arī iebūvētās virtuves, vannasistabas, gaitēņa mēbeles, ēku ieejas mezglus, interjera un arhitektoniskos elementus (logus, balkonus, durvis un to tehniskās un konstruktīvās detaļas). Viņas darbu klāstā ir arī kultūras nami, klubi, kinozāles un studentu kopmītne. L. Ose piedalījies vairākos arhitektūras projektu konkursos, tostarp sporta bāzei Lucavsālā. Kopā ar arhitekti Martu Staņu (1913–1972), Imantu Jākobsonu (1934–1993) un Haroldu Kanderu (1927–2004) piedalījies Dailes teātra jaunās ēkas Brīvības (to laiks – Ļeņina) ielā 75 projektēšanā.

Atslēgvārdi: «Latgiprogorstroj», «Pilsētprojekts», Lidija Ose, tipveida projekti, padomju laika arhitektūra Latvijā.