

# Ulan-Ude

guidebook





Dear guests,

The book you are having is a special edition. It is not a mere list of places of interest in our city but is also a passionate historian. Reading the guide you feel love to the city of Raisa Serebryakova, the author and a local lore researcher.

Our city witnessed great marches of Huns and Genghis Khan, horsed trains along Great Tea Route, the visit of cesarevitch Nicolai, crown prince of the Russian empire, the beginning of Transiberian rail road construction and many other events.

Today the capital of the Republic of Buryatia is a modern city offering comfort and peace to its citizens and guests while preserving its special features that spice up its uniqueness.

The guidebook offers useful information about theatres and museums, hotels and cafes, restaurants and places for recreation. We would like You feel our love and hospitality when visiting our city.

Coming to Ulan-Ude, the capital of Republic of Buryatia You will have a chance to learn about Orthodox and Buddhist relics, traditions and customs of the Buryats and get inspired by the culture of Old Believers and People of the North.

We do hope that with this guidebook you will get more familiar with our city, will better understand its citizens and leave Ulan-Ude with good memories.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gennady Aidaev'. The signature is stylized and written in a cursive script.

Mayor of Ulan-Ude  
**Gennady Aidaev**

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Republic of Buryatia is located in the south of Siberia and lake Baikal shores. It borders on Mongolia in the South, Irkutsk region and Tyva Republic in the North-West, Zabaikalsky region in the East.

Capital of the Republic of Buryatia is Ulan-Ude. It is 5532 kilometers east of Moscow. Local time is Moscow time plus five hours or in other words Moscow is five hours behind Ulan-Ude. The area of Ulan-Ude is 377 square kilometers, the population - 377,1 thousand people (2010).



## Climate

Ulan-Ude lies in the mountain valley of the Selenga and the Uda rivers between Khamar-Daban and Ulan-Burgasy ranges, 75 kilometers east of Lake Baikal. Climate is extreme continental. Winter is long, frosty and sunny. Summer is short, with hot days and cool nights. Good rainfalls happen only in July and August. Autumn is warm and dry and is known by its long «Indian summer». Climate of Buryatia is good for health because of abundant sunshine, dry air and rare clouds. By the number of sunny days (327 days) the republic is compared with the Crimea, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It has long been named as «Sunny Buryatia».

## Flag of the city

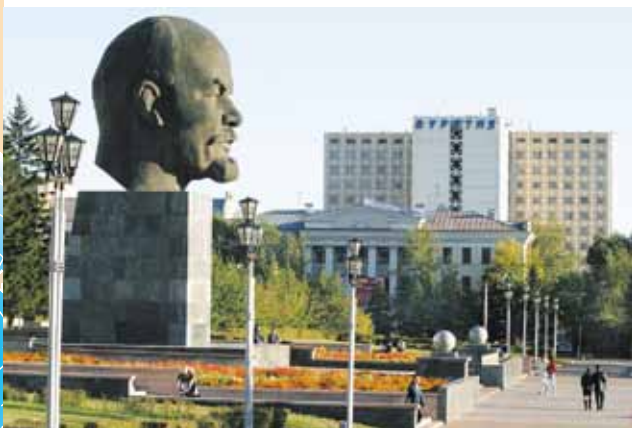


The golden «Soyombo» is a traditional Buryat symbol of eternal life and the sign of republican sovereignty. Horn of Plenty and Mercury rod crossed were borrowed from the ancient coat of arms of the town.

## Coat of Arms



Ulan-Ude coat of arms is a historical coat of arms of the town of Verkhneudinsk (renamed into Ulan-Ude in 1934). It was approved by the highest order on October 26, 1790. At the top of the shield there is a tower crown symbolizing the status of Ulan-Ude, the capital of the Russian Federation region. The Soyombo in the central merlon of the tower crown is a symbol of sovereignty to the Republic of Buryatia. In the bottom of the shield there is a ribbon of Order of Red Banner of Labor to commemorate the award conferred to the city in 1984.







*Modern Ulan-Ude developed from a small winter hut, built by soldiers under command of Gavrilov Lovtsov in 1666, a pentagon shaped ostrog (a kind of a fortress) to protect against Mongols in the east established in 1675, a town named Udinsk – Verkhneudinsk in 1690, every period being a certain milestone.*



## Town chronicles

- 1666** • Detachment of soldiers built a winter hut at the junction of rivers the Uda and the Selenga.
- 1675** • Nicolai Spahary, a Tsar envoy to China visited Udinsky winter hut and voiced the idea to build the fortress at the Uda river mouth because of the favorable natural environment and geographical situation.
- 1678** • Ivan Porshennikov, the Selenginsky ostrog prikazchik (a manager), built a lath fence around Udinsky Ostrog transferring it into a fortress.
- 1682** • Mongol troops made first attempt to besiege the fortress.
- 1688** • Fyodor Golovin, a tsar ambassador to China gave an order to strengthen Udinsk with new ostrog walls, dig a fosse and make a secret passage to the river;
- 1690** • Udinsky ostrog was assigned the status of a town. The idea to change the ostrog into a town belonged to F. Golovin.
- 1695** • Citizens of Udinsk addressed a request to Siberian authorities to allow building the first church.
- 1719** • An Englishman J. Bell, a member of the Leo Izmailov's Embassy visited the town of Udinsk. He made special notes of mining and iron ore founding.
- 1729** • The topographic plan of Udinsk was made. There were three churches, two salt storehouses, a market, a wine cellar in the town.
- 1733** • Postal service to Selenginsk and Nerchinsk was established by tsar order. Disastrous flooding hit the area.
- 1735** • There were 120 houses in the town.
- 1741** • The construction of the Odigitrievsky cathedral, the first stone church began. It took more than forty year to complete the construction.
- 1775** • Udinsk became the centre of the Udinsk province.
- 1783** • Verkhneudinsk became the district town.
- 1786** • The construction of Spasskaya stone church began. The construction completed in 1800.хронораф
- 1790** • Military hospital was established.
- 1790** • Town Coat of Arms was approved.
- 1791** • The wooden building of Shopping Arcade was constructed.



- 1793** • The first in Transbaikalia and the Far East public school inaugurated. On July 22, 1806 it became a district school with two classes and two teachers.
- 1795** • The construction of the first private stone house of merchant Andreyan Titov began.
- 1798** • The foundation for Troitskaya stone cemetery church was laid (construction finished in 1809).
- 1804** • The construction of stone Shopping Arcade began (remained unfinished).
- 1805** • The first fire fighting machine was purchased. The first civilian hospital was established.
- 1816** • A new project of Verkhneudinsk town was made.
- 1819** • Verkhneudinsk affiliation of the Russian Bible Society was set up.
- 1822** • The construction of the first bridge on the Uda river financed by a first gild merchant M.K. Kurbatov started.
- 1827** • The first crafts house was established.
- 1830** • Strong earthquake happened.
- 1846** • Kurbatov's glass manufacturing plant was put into operation. Twenty two people were employed. The production cost exceeded 10 000 rubles a year.
- 1851** • Verkhneudinsk became an administrative center of Verkhneudinsky area of Zabaikalsky region. There were 499 residential buildings, 75 small shops, 3746 inhabitants.
- 1860** • The second rate Women's School was established, later transferred into a progymnasium.
- 1862** • Powerful earthquake happened with chimneys falling, window glasses breaking, stone building cracking.
- 1863** • The first steam boat launched the Selenga river navigation.
- 1871** • The missionary stone church named by Holy Hierarch Innokenty, the Irkutsk wonderworker was built on the square near the Shopping Arcade.
- 1873** • Verkhneudinskoye town society made a decision to allocate 500 rubles to build the orphanage. The issue of the site allocation and orphanage construction was settled. The orphanage opened in 1874 was the only one in Transbaikalia.
- 1877** • Stone prison construction began. It was completed in 1885 and was the best in Siberia as far as living condition for prisoners are concerned.
- 1880** • The first public well on the Bazar square was constructed.
- 1881** • Teachers' congress was held in Verkhneudinsk. Opening of the public library took place.
- 1882** • Municipal public bank started its operation.
- 1891** • Crown prince of Russian Empire Nicolai (the next Emperor of Russia Nicolai the Second) visited Verkhneudinsk. To honor his visit the Triumph Arch was built.
- 1892** • Cab driving business started in Verkhneudinsk.
- 1894** • Verkhneudinsk branch of National Bank was set up during the fair from January 15 to February 10.
- 1895** • The savings bank opened at the post and telegraph office.
- 1898** • A branch of Russian and Asian bank opened.





- 1899** • The first train arrived in Verkneudinsk railway station.
- 1900** • Regular railway connection along the Transbaikalian rail road started.
- 1900** • The housing construction in the hilly area of the town known as Batareika started.
- 1902** • A branch of Russian and Chinese bank opened.
- 1904** • A garage of voluntary fire-fighters' society in st. Bolshaya (now Lenin street) was built and equipped. Red Cross hospital opened.
- 1905** • Municipal garden was laid on the bank of the Uda river.
- 1906** • A nine bay wooden bridge across the Uda river was built. Non-classical secondary school opened. Publication of newspapers «Verkneudinsk Paper» and «Pribaikalie» started.
- 1907** • Municipal tanning factory and the 5th municipal parochial school opened. The construction of mosque and Catholic Church started.
- 1908** • Municipal slaughter house was built. The 6th municipal parochial school opened. It was forbidden to build wooden houses in Bolshaya (Lenin) street. «The first Transbaikalia power company» started its work.
- 1909** • The construction of the first power station started.
- 1910** • An anatomical ward was built.
- 1910** • Glass manufacturing plant of Kobylkin was put into operation.
- 1912** • First car appeared in the streets. Telephone connection established.
- 1915** • Football match between teams «Spartak» and «Gladiator» was held on Bazarnaya square (current Revolution square)
- 1918** • Verkneudinsk Soviet adopted a resolution to seize power.
- 1918** • The 2d Congress of working people of Pribaikalye supported the Soviet system.
- 1918** • Troops of Czech and White Guard occupied the town.
- 1919** • The first sitting of «Scientific society on Pribaikalye study» was held. The museum, the future historical museum after M. Khangalov was created.
- 1920** • The town was liberated and the Soviet system established. Verkneudinsk became the capital of the far-Eastern republic.
- 1921** • Verkneudinsk became the centre of Pribaikalsky province (till 1923).
- 1922** • The first koumiss (horse mare's milk) clinic opened in Verkhnaya Beryozovka.



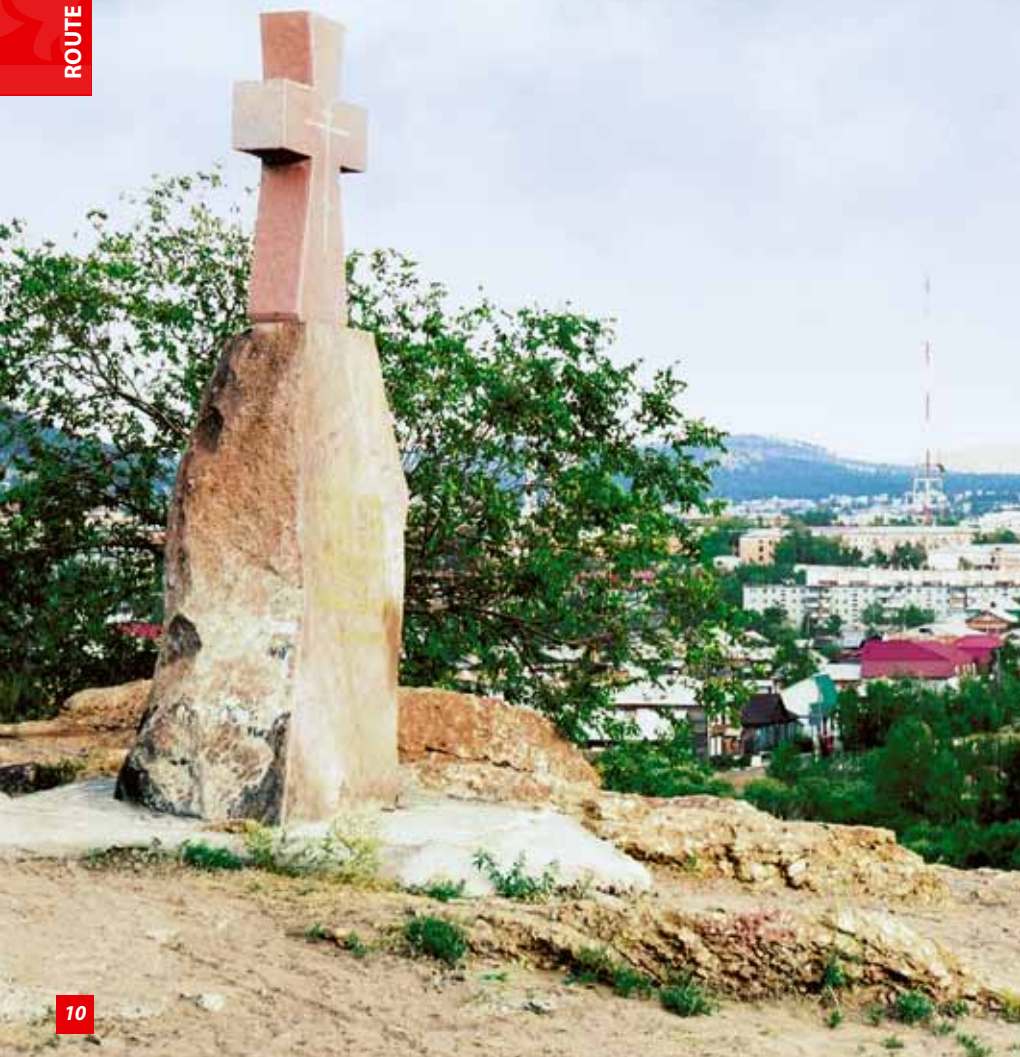


- 1923** • Verkhneudinsk was proclaimed the capital of the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The population was 22401 people.
- 1926** • The first flight Verkhneudinsk – Ulan-Bator started air traffic.
- 1929** • Ship-building yards was put into operation. The Buryat – Mongol institute of culture, the first research institute was established. The state publishing house was built.
- 1930** • A small plant «Mekhanlit» was set up on the base of mechanical shops.
- 1931** • House of Soviets was constructed by the design of architect A.A. Ol. The population was 41770 people.
- 1932** • The first public banya opened in Smolin street. The construction of locomotive and car repair plant and workers' houses started.
- 1933** • Moscow took capital of Buryat - Monol republic under its patronage. The first phase of municipal power station was put into operation.
- 1934** • Verkhneudinsk was renamed as Ulan-Ude.
- 1935** • Flour mill, mechanical glass works and basic production facilities of the meat-processing house were put into operation.
- 1936** • Opening of a large highway bridge on the Selenga river. The development of the first official master plan of Ulan-Ude. Big flood.
- 1938** • The aircraft plant construction began.
- 1940** • Public transportation started operating. 19 buses served 4 routes.
- 1946** • Woolen mill was built.
- 1952** • Buryat Opera and Ballet House was put in commission.
- 1957** • Tram track line construction started. The first tram was launched in 1959. A new reinforced bridge on the Uda river was put to commission instead of the wooden arched one.
- 1961** • The first TV station serving the city and the neighboring villages started operating.
- 1963** • The factory for primary wool processing was put into operation.
- 1982** • The construction of a new building of the Buryat Drama Theatre named after Khotsa Namsaraev was completed.
- 1991** • Dalai Lama XIV head of Buddhists of the world visited Ulan-Ude.
- 1992** • Russian president Boris Yeltsin visited Ulan-Ude.
- 1995** • First election of city mayor was held.
- 1996** • Former president of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics Mikhail Gorbachev visited Ulan-Ude.
- 2000** • The first Buddhist women's datsan (monastery) «Zungon Darzhaling» was inaugurated.

**Compiled by A.D. Zhalsaraev,  
PhD Sci. Hist., local lore researcher.**



*On Batareyka a granite cross is placed at the initiative of Zabaikalsky Cossacks in memory of Cossacks, the founders of Udinsky ostrog (a fortress).*



## Route 1: «Historical Ulan-Ude»

- Batareyka, the place where Ulan-Ude was founded
- Square named after Dorji Banzarov
- Shopping Arcade
- Square of Revolution
- the Arbat
- Square of Soviets



The town was founded on Batareyka in 1666. Originally it was a small winter hut built by soldiers under command of Gavriila Lovtsov, later it developed into a pentagon shaped fortress-ostrog that became a fortified strong point in the east of the country to protect from Mongol attacks. Udinsk, Verkhneudinsk, Ulan-Ude these were the names of the city throughout its history. Each phase is a certain milestone in its development.

Udinsky ostrog had great prospects of economic development due to its location at the crossroads of main trade routes with China. Initially Udinsky ostrog was subordinate to Selenginsky ostrog manager who annually sent his twenty Cossacks for a one year long service but in 1687 it became the leading one in a chain of Transbaikalia fortresses.

In 1690 the ostrog was renamed into Verkhneudinsk. The idea belonged to Fyodor Golovin, a supporter of Peter the Great. Beneath the ostrog a big town developed. Its first citizens were Cossacks and riflemen, salesclerks and merchants, factory workers and peasants. The municipal economy's trend in trade facilitated the rise of Verkhneudinsk as an important centre of Russian and Chinese trade in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Verkhneudinsk saw the development of warehouses, goods transfer and distribution, primary accumulation of capital. Trade fairs started to be held annually.

*Batareyka is a place where the foundation of the city was laid by the Russian Cossacks in XVII century, a place where cannonry, artillery supply depots, soldiers' barracks, horse stables and a parade ground were located. All together it was called Udinsky ostrog (a fortress) and existed almost a century. In summer 1891 crown prince of Russia Empire cesarevitch Nicolai (future tsar Nicolai the Second) visited Verkhneudinsk. A special ceremony was prepared in Batareyka: units of Cossacks lined up, a service was held by a patriarch, hundreds of Cossacks kids in uniform marched in front of crown prince Nicolai, drawing tears of sympathetic tenderness from the people present.*



*The word «ostrog» was derived from the word «ostrozhdina» meaning a log sharp at the top. Initially settlements were surrounded by vertically placed ostrozhdinas to form a fortification. Later wooden walls were replaced by a fortification made of horizontally lying logs with watch towers.*



In 1783 Verkhneudinsk became a provincial town. It consisted of two parts, the urban and suburban. The first part included a wooden fortress with watchtowers, a powder magazine, an artillery arsenal and a detention house. In the second part there were proviantskij (food) and economic warehouses, public offices, wine stores, retail stalls, one hundred and ten private houses, three churches. In 1790 Verkhneudinsk was awarded a Coat of Arms, symbolizing the status of the town as a centre of trade and commerce. In the coat of arms there was Mercury's rod and Horn of Plenty, a sign of «notable fairs» held in town. Provincial authorities awarded Verkhneudinsk with the coat of arms hoping that merchants will expand the glory of the town as a commercial centre. There used to be fairs twice a year: in January purchases, sales, exchanges of different goods, food, live stock and game took place. The turnover was about one million rubles. At the fair of Holy Cross Day fish of the autumn catch and agricultural produce were sold. The turnover was not really big.

Furs of sable, squirrel, polar fox and marten were especially valuable at fairs as well as leather and wool. Local goods including livestock, merlushka lamb skin and bread were also sold at fairs. The largest fairs were held in the second half of the XIX century.

...WE ARE DESCENDING from Batareyka to the main street. Many Siberian towns and villages were founded along the Siberian tract (also called Great Moscow road, Great prisoner's tract). Our main street is not an exception; it was named Tractovaya, later renamed into Bolshaya (Big) and Bolshaya - to Nicolaevskaya after the visit of Nicolai Alexandrovich crown prince of Russian Empire. Since 1934 it has been known as Lenin Street.

Leaving the church yard you will find yourself in the square after Dorji Banzarov, the first Buryat scientist-orientalist. Buryat state university is named after the scientist. There used to be a stable yard.

On the opposite side there is an old wooden house decorated with wood carving. It is protected by the state as a monument of wooden architecture. In fact it is in this part of town where one can find many unique samples of Siberian baroque - old houses of wooden architecture with multilevel wood fretwork. They are true decorations of a modern city.

Main square of Verkhneudinsk –  
the former Gostinodvorskaya  
Square, named as Square of  
Revolution today.





**«On the left of the Selenga river in the east there is the Uda river, and over the river there stands Udinsky town close to the Uda estuary. There is a church and a small town. There are about hundred houses of Cossacks and others settlers. The four town towers are quadrangular and the fifth one is octagonal. There is a watch tower, gunpowder cellar with a barn over it»**

**About twenty thousand people and over one thousand those in exile lived in Verkhneudinsk before the revolution. There were 3130 houses, 237 being made of stone, sixteen-eighteen factories with two hundred and thirty seven people employed. Over one thousand people worked on the railroad. The largest industrial business was Kobylkin's glass manufacturing plant that employed one hundred and seventy people.**

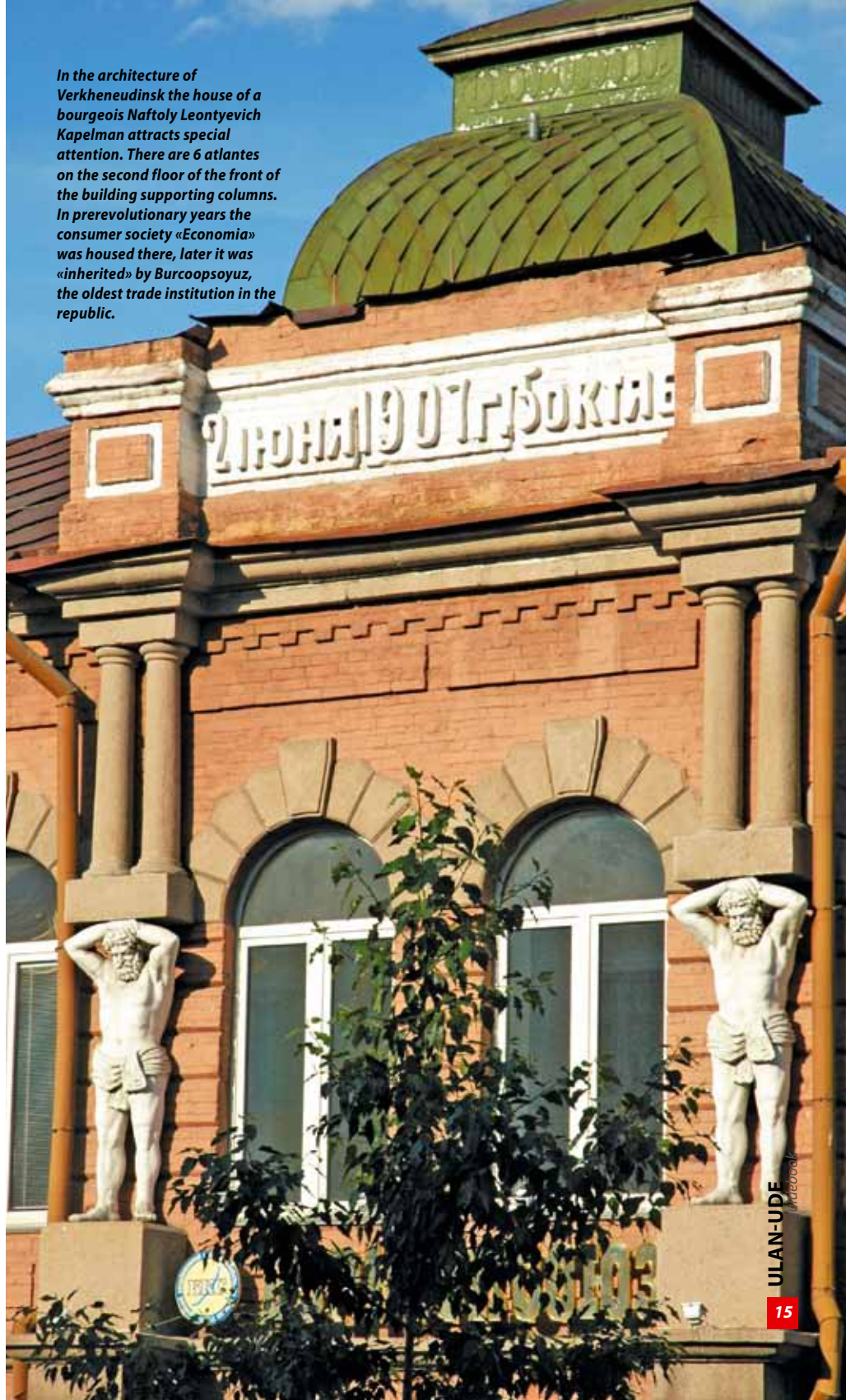
Merchant Novikov's house is a two storey building with open galleries on the second floor (today there is a shop on the first floor).

Next to it there is a house of Yakov Nemchinov, a merchant of the 1st gild (20, Lenin st.). Yakov Nemchinov was a millionaire. He had his own shops, sales agencies, did a good trade in Kyakhta. He paid the construction of the public well and a missionary's chapel named after Innokenty Irkutsky, a holy hierarch, who lived in Transbaikalia from 1722 to 1727. In 1936 a House of Pioneers was located in the building. During the Second World War the building was a house for a war hospital. Today it houses Children and Youth Art Center. On the opposite side of the street there is a two storey building, the construction funded and given freely to Verkhneudinsk by its honorable citizen Pyotr Avakumovich Frolov for housing the male gymnasium or male non-classical secondary school. In 1906 the first teachers' Congress was held there.

The ensemble of a Shopping Arcade is indeed a great monument of architecture of the national significance. It was built in the period from 1804 to 1868 by the design of Irkutsk architect A. Losev. His plan to build it as a stone quadrate building with a large inner court and arcade from the outside received «the imperial permit». The project was approved and the construction began on shareholding principle but soon it stopped because of shareholders' sophisticated imagination and lack of financing. The construction had a twenty year delay and yet unfinished Shopping Arcade was put into operation.



*In the architecture of Verkheneudinsk the house of a bourgeois Naftoly Leontyevich Kapelman attracts special attention. There are 6 atlantes on the second floor of the front of the building supporting columns. In prerevolutionary years the consumer society «Economia» was housed there, later it was «inherited» by Burcoopsoyuz, the oldest trade institution in the republic.*





*The economic report of 1849 stressed that «the main business of local merchants was trading different domestic and foreign goods both in town and in the neighboring communities, buying cattle hides ... Besides that, some of them did some farming and fishing, and 1st gild merchants traded in Kyakhta with Mongolia and China».*

In 1834 the construction of Maly Shopping Arcade started. In the central front four passages were made. The most important was the southern front of the Shopping Arcade with arches and square columns. The building served its town planning role of a public city center. The square was named Gostinodvorskaya. Twice a year fairs were held there. It was a place of busy trading and performing. Clown and puppet masters used to amuse the audience. The northern side of the square was built by merchants Menshikov, Borisov, and Rubinstein. Today it is a shop known as «Goods for Women» or as a former grocery stores. In the centre of the square there is Big Shopping Arcade ensemble. There was also a Maly Shopping Rows in the northern side. In 60-ies of the last century they were pulled down and replaced by a Central Department Store, small shops, tailors' and dentists'. These buildings somewhat closed the Arcade.







In 1871 a stone chapel was built on the north-western side of the Big Shopping Arcade. This small building of «Russian and Byzantine» architecture stayed till 30-ies of the XX century and later was pulled down. In 2002, after 83 years it was built anew and consecrated in honor of all Russian saints. In 80-ies of the XIX century a public well, a two-storey stone building was built with money of merchant Losev in the south-western side of Shopping Arcade, near Troitskaya Street. It preserved till today and now it houses a shop. In 80-ies of XIX century there was a small public garden there.

## Route: Ulan-Ude: a town of merchants

Would you like to hear an interesting story of merchant development in Verkhneudinsk, to see one of the most beautiful monuments of Siberian baroque, the house of merchant Kurbatov and learn how crown prince Nicolai was received by merchant Goldobin? Then you are invited to take this route. You will be impressed by a glory of Saint Hodigitria cathedral, Shopping Arcade, the house of merchant Vtorov, the first cinematography house «Grand Illusion», Tzarist Gates and a souvenir shop. Your guide to the wonderful story of the town will be dressed as a merchant's wife.



***Kurbatov Mintrofan Kuzmich, a Kyakhta merchant of the 1st gild was head of Verkhneudinsk from 1816 to 1819. His son Apollon Mitrophanovich, the owner of the house, a co-owner of the glass and soap manufacturing plants, an honorable citizen of Verkhneudinsk, was awarded by a medal «For Useful deeds» on St. Anna medal ribbon for the construction of the bridge over the Uda river and fortified river bank.***



On the eastern side of the square in Losevskaya Street (today Kommunisticheskaya str.) Losev's house and a big Vtorov's shop – a warehouse were built. They were decorated by fourteen archways, a kind of replica of a Shopping Arcade. In 30-ies of XX century they were rebuilt as a common two-story house. Today it houses the faculty of electrical engineering of the East-Siberian state university of technology.

The square used to be a crowded place where one can learn all the town news. In 1970 the monument to «Perished for communism» was transferred from the square of Soviets because of its reconstruction and opening of Lenin's monument to commemorate his one hundred birthday anniversary.

Only part of Bazarnaya street (today Kirov's street) was named as Square of Revolution. Its three sides were named Kommunisticheskaya, Kuibyshev and Lenin streets.

...FROM THE SQUARE the main street heads up-town... but before we shall walk along «the Arbat» street named so by Ulan-Ude citizens. To be exact it is a part of the street that in 2004 was closed for traffic and opened as a pedestrian street.

The most beautiful building there is Appolon Kurbatov's house the one mentioned before, a one storey stone building with four columns (27, Lenin st).

Kurbatov Mintrofan Kuzmich, a Kyakhta merchant of the 1st gild was head of Verkhneudinsk from 1816 to 1819. His son Apollon Mitrophanovich, the owner of the house, a co-owner of the glass and soap manufacturing plants, an honorable citizen of Verkhneudinsk, was awarded by a medal «For Useful deeds» on St. Anna medal ribbon for the construction of the bridge over the Uda river and fortified river bank.

A chapel



In 1824 the traveler Alexey Martos, passing through the town, wrote: «Merchant Kurbatov's house of fine architecture with the perfect porch is one of the best buildings in town». In 1875 the heirs of merchant A.M. Kurbatov sold the building with all the outbuildings to Butin brothers, the merchants for twenty five thousand rubles in silver. In early XX century a merchant of the 1st gild Alexander Rozmich Kobylkin, a trustee of educational institutions and orphanages became its owner.

On the other side of Lenin street opposite Kurbatov's house there was a wooden one-storey building with a mezzanine. It belonged to a 1st gild Irkutsk merchant Ivan Flegontovich Goldobin and after his death to his Nickolai Ivanovich Goldobin.

In a stone two-storey building of a famous 2d gild merchant P.T. Trunev there is today a shop «Optician» and a pharmacy of duty. In 1923 it housed Buryat revolutionary committee and in 1920 – Pribaikalsky territorial government and even earlier – the branch of Russian-Asian bank. In 1899 he donated 60 street lamps and street light poles to lighten streets and squares to town.

The old post office corners on Lenin street. The ground floor of the post office is made of stone, the first floor is wooden. It was built in late XIX century as a post and telegraph office. The window frames and building's cornices attracts attention with fancy wood work. A kind of «domik-pryanik»(ginger bread house) is a monument of wooden and stone architecture.

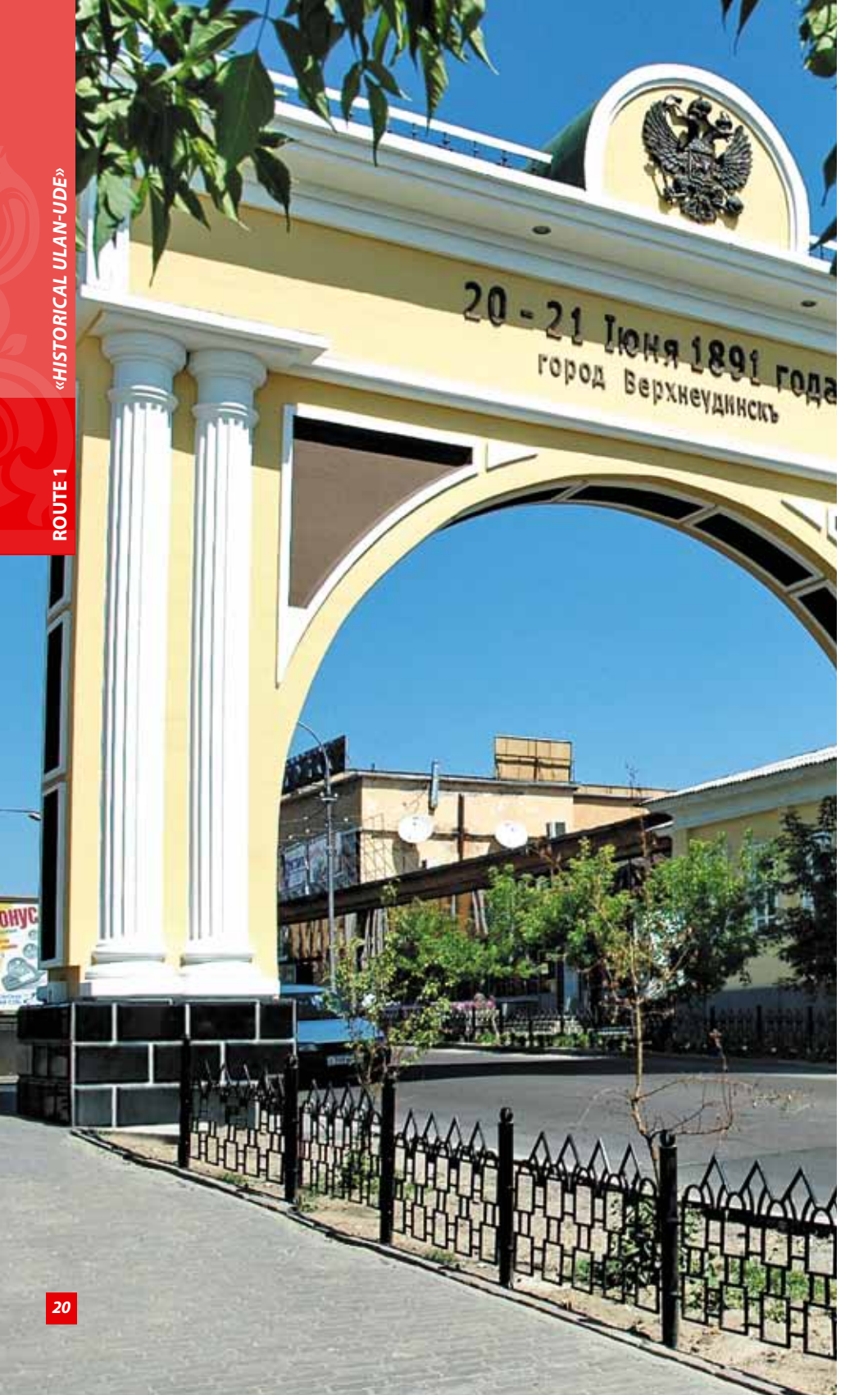
To get to the main city square- the Soviets square we need to pass through the arch, built in 2006 as a 340th anniversary of Verkhneudinsk -Ulan-Ude construction or to be exact rebuilt.

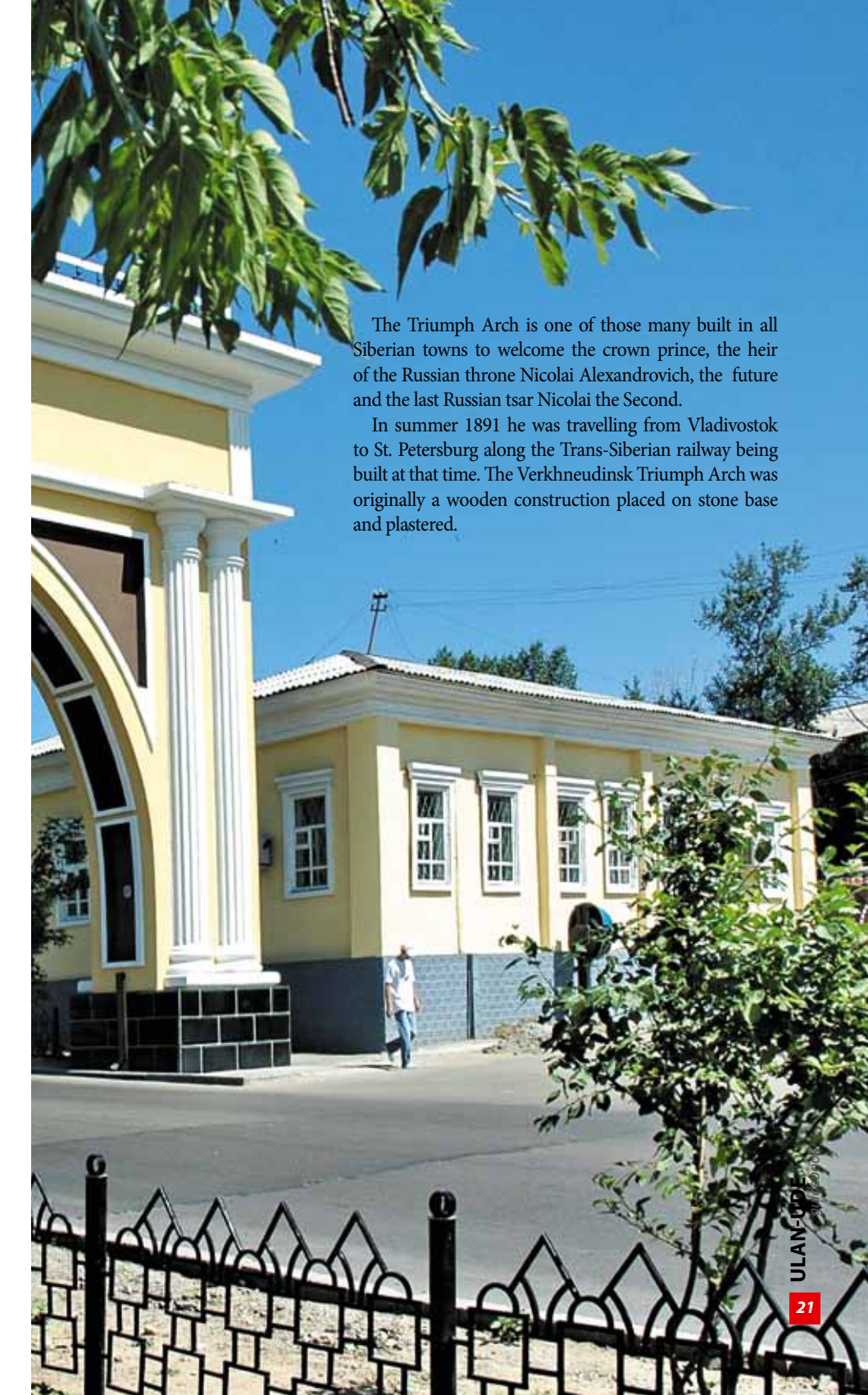


***It is the house that was selected to welcome crown prince Nicolai on June 20-21 in 1891 when he came to participate in the 40th anniversary of Zabaikalsky Cossacks Army. The crown prince was given a hearty welcome and hospitality by a merchant's family. Nicolai Alexandrovich was satisfied very much.***

Old post office building







The Triumph Arch is one of those many built in all Siberian towns to welcome the crown prince, the heir of the Russian throne Nicolai Alexandrovich, the future and the last Russian tsar Nicolai the Second.

In summer 1891 he was travelling from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg along the Trans-Siberian railway being built at that time. The Verkhneudinsk Triumph Arch was originally a wooden construction placed on stone base and plastered.

**In 1810 Verkhneudinsk consisted of nineteen streets: twelve in the town, six – over the Uda river and one – over the Selenga river (suburb Poselye).**

**In the town there were four lengthway streets: NABEREZHNYAYA along the Selenga River (Bolshaya Naberezhnaya – Romanovskaya) – now SMOLIN st.**

**TRAKTOVAYA (Bolshaya – Bolshaya Nicolaevskaya) – now LENIN st.**

**SEVERO-YUZHNYAYA (Losebskaya – Yuny Kommunar – Stalin) – now KOMMUNISTICHESKAYA st.**

**eight cross street: NABEREZHNYAYA along the Uda river (Naberezhnaya – Sobornaya – Pochtamskaya – Pervomaiskaya) –**

**LINKHOVOIN st.**

**MESHANSKAYA (Mordovskaya – Buryatskaya) –**

**DORJI BANZAROV st.**

**SOLDATSKAYA (Sennaya) – SVERDLOV st.**

**TROITSKAYA (Militsejskaya) – KUIBYSHEV st.**

**GOSTINAYA (Bazarnaya – Kmmunlnaya) – KIROV st.**

**YAMSKAYA (Proeshyaya – Zentrosoyuznaya) –**

**KALANDARISHVILI st.**

**LUGOVAYA (Dumskaya) – SOVETSKAYA st.**



There were twin fluted semi-columns on both sides, entablament on top, Russian coats of arms- double eagle in the center.

«Tsar Gates» stayed 45 years and in 1936 the construction was completely destroyed.

The Soviets square (former Nagornaya square) is the main square of the republic and the capital. The most important historical and national dates and events are celebrated there with parades, meetings and festivals. Major administrative buildings of the republic of Buryatia and Ulan-Ude are situated on the square: The House of Government, the building of Peoples Khural (the Parliament) and Buryatia President's residence, administration of Ulan-Ude are outstanding examples of Soviet architecture.

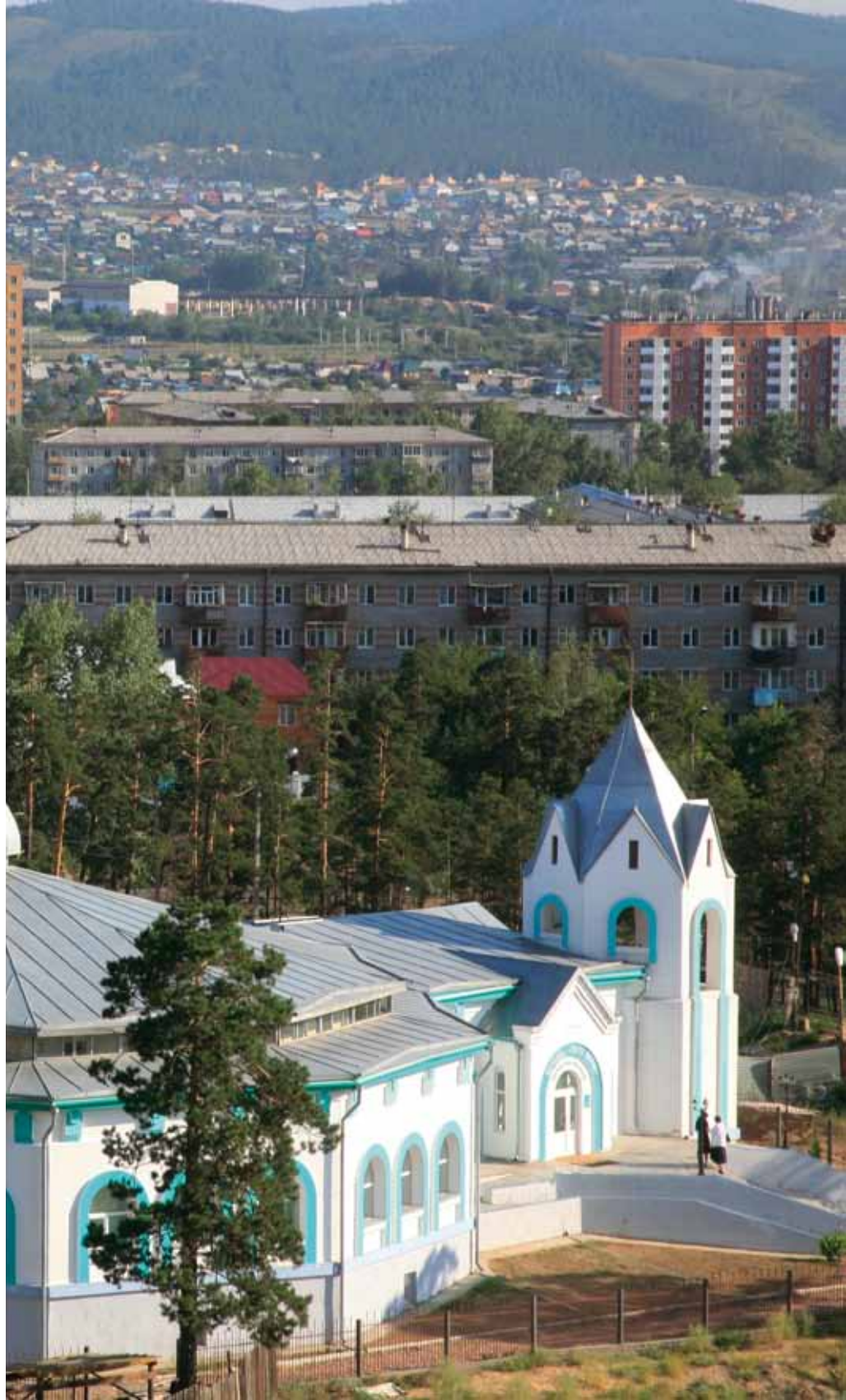


*Lenin's monument on the square of Soviets (sculptor G.V. Neroda and Yu.G. Neroda).*











## Route 2:

### «Sovetsky district of Ulan-Ude»

Today Sovetsky district is an administrative, cultural and business center of the city. Apart from historical places of interest there are two theatres, a Philharmonic Hall, an exhibition hall, museums, the National library and two movies. There are two higher educational institutions: Buryat state University, one of the oldest in the republic and the East-Siberian state university of technology. In the central part of Ulan-Ude there are three hospitality

*Once horse driven carriages, sleighs, horse wagons moved on the paved main street of Verkhneudinsk. Years passed. Busses and cars replaced them.*



*On March 25, 1938  
Gorodskoi district  
was established, later  
on June 20, 1957  
renamed as Sovetsky  
district.*



*In previous centuries Verkhneudinsk suffered from two disasters: fires and flood. Most of wooden houses were burnt by fires, the lower part of town suffered from flooding.*

*Verkhneudinskaya council made a decision to construct a protection dike in the Uda and the Selenga. But the lack of money and equipment prevented from completing the project. Everything that was constructed before was washed out during the next flood. The dike was actually built after the World War II in 1945-1946 by the Japanese prisoners. Since that time the center of the Sovetsky district has not been flooded.*

*Crossing of the Uda river was by karbasses (flatboats with a flooring). In 1819z. merchant M.K. Kurbatov arranged the construction of the first boat bridge and donated it to the town «to be maintained and to make profit». The wooden bridge on boats and karbasses served about twenty years.*

*Engineer I. Ebergardt prepared documentation of the wooden nine-bay bridge over the Uda river which was built in 1906 on place of the floating one. In 1957 it was replaced by a new concrete bridge and in December 1958 the first tram went over it. The bridge served till 1995. Today two districts are united by a new bridge and an interchange.*

*The Selenga was crossed by a ferry. The wooden bridge across the Stepnaya tributary was built in 1936 and in 1991 it was replaced by a concrete bridge. With the bridge construction housing development started on the left side of the Selenga river. Today the suburb is called Leviy Bereg (Left bank).*



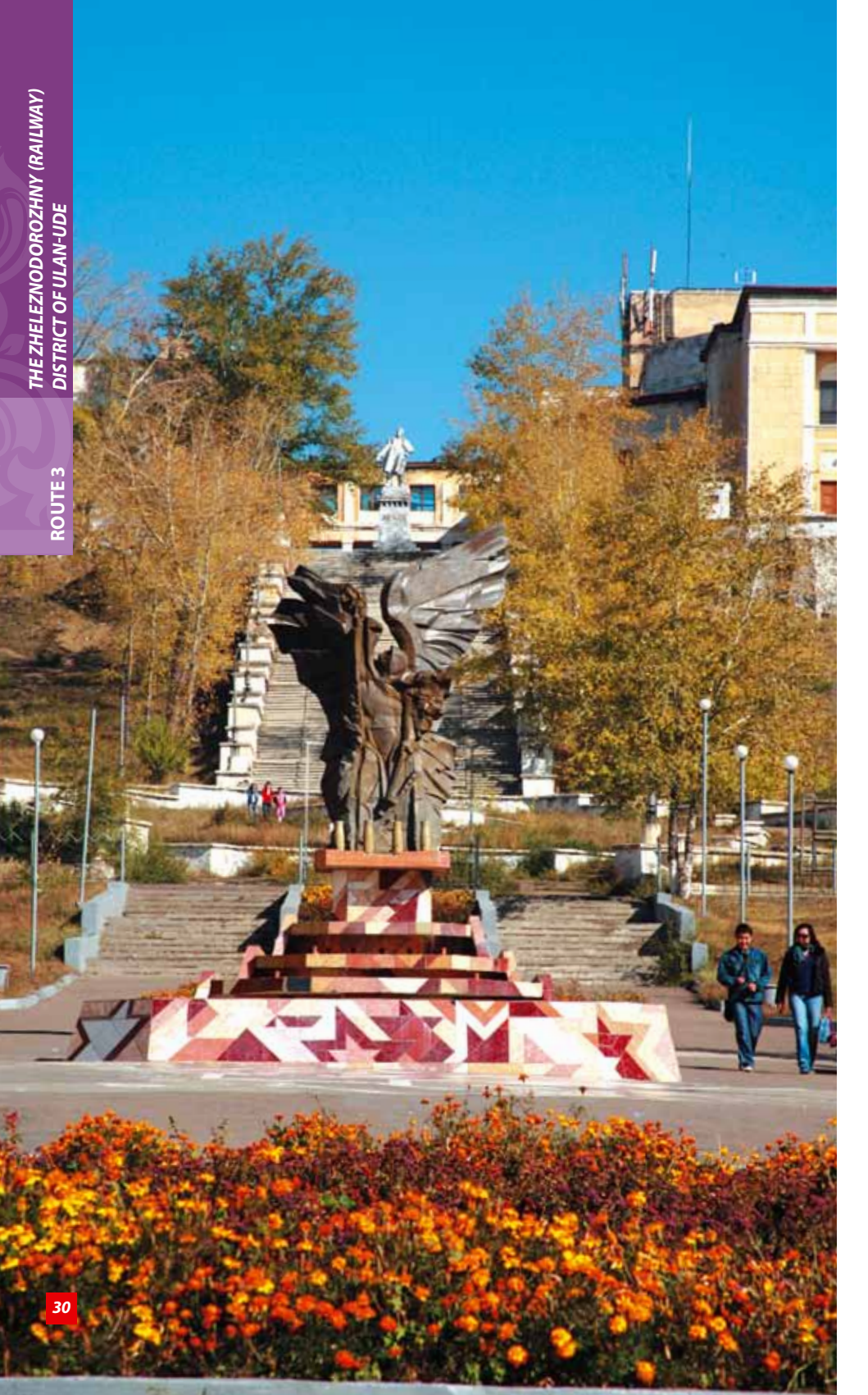
businesses – hotels «Geser», «Buryatia» and «Baikal Plaza», many trade and leisure centers.

Since 1990 Ulan-Ude has been listed as a historical city of the Russian Federation. It is not an easy task for any modern dynamically developing city to maintain historical places of interest in a proper way (the historical center is located in the Sovetsky district). Not only individual historical and cultural monuments but housing system forming the modern look of the central part of the city has been preserved.

The major task of district administration is creating comfortable space for its guests and citizens together with implementing large ambitious projects.







## Route 3: The Zheleznodorozhny (Railway) district of Ulan-Ude



The Zheleznodorozhny (Railway) district owes its name to the Transsiberian railway. In 1895 the construction of the railway junction of the station Verkhneudinsk was completed. In 1900 new buildings of the locomotive depot were built. Workers and specialists came from different parts of the country. New housing area grew around Verkhneudinsk station. But the district turned into a large industrial center only during the Soviet times, when one by one large industrial enterprises were established there. The first one was a locomotive car repair plant that laid the foundation for the development of the working class and workers dynasties in Ulan-Ude.

In August 1932 the first construction pits were made and the foundation for first shops was laid. In 1934 the first locomotive arrived for repair. Simultaneously the construction of necessary social infrastructure began: houses for workers, kindergartens, schools. The construction of the House of Culture designed by architects P. Fabristov and V. Smatko started. The House of Culture was built on a hill with one hundred and forty steps leading to the top with an observation platform providing a perfect view of Ulan-Ude. The construction was finished in 1935.

In 1937 to the east of Ulan-Ude on the banks of the Uda river the construction of an aircraft plant began. It grew together with the settlement Zagorsk. Aircraft plant today is one of the largest industrial businesses of Buryatia.

Today in Zheleznodorozhny district there are more than 2493 enterprises and institutions of transportation, power engineering, communal services, trade etc. The largest are locomotive car repair plant, instrument making





amalgamation, joint stock company «Buryatenergo», Municipal unitary enterprise «Vodokanal», JSC «Baikal Eco Resource». The strong social infrastructure was developed and united micro-districts and settlements established around enterprises.

The history of the district, labor and war glory of its citizens is reflected in the names of streets – Revolution of 1905, Senchikhin, Petrov, Komarov, Oreshkov and others.

In the square in front of cinema house «Oktyabr» there is a monument to soldiers, citizens of the districts who perished in the battles of the World War II. The monument was designed by people's artist A. Timin and opened on May 9th 1970. In 1971 young communists and youth immured a message to a future generation in the monument pillar with an appeal to preserve labor traditions of the youth of 70-ies. The message on the sign plate reads: Open on October 2018 in the day of one hundred anniversary of Leninsky Komsomol».

The district is getting prettier from year to year. New houses are being built in Dobrolyubov, Komsomolsky, Komarov streets. In the settlement Zelyony housing is being improved. There are many parks and green areas: named after A. Pushkin, «60 anniversary of Victory», after railway workers and a Second World War hero A. Zhanaev. In the park after S. Oreshkov the Lane of Fame was laid in honor of Heroes of the Soviet Union. In Senchikhin street a small







park and a monument to executed leaders of revolutionary movement were established.

At the beginning of XX century in the area of the current «Strelka», at the crossroads, one road leading to Verkhnyaya Beryozovka, a chapel was built near the river. It was a place of welcoming and parting with guests. Crown prince cesarevitch Nicolai was welcomed there.

At the place where fruit and berry experimental garden was laid, there was a house of merchant Shevelev where Decembrists stayed for a night on their way to the place of exile.

Verkhnyaya Beryozovka is a favorite place of citizens for an outing in the countryside. Along the Verkhnyaya Beryozovka river there are numerous tourist camps and recreation facilities. There are many visitors in the republican hippodrome, especially during Surkharban (archery competition) festival with its unique program of horse races, national Buryat wrestling, folk songs and dances. In the nearest future there will be a center for active kind of sports with skiing routes, down slope skiing and biking facilities.





## Route 4: «OCTYABRSKY DISTRICT of ULAN-UDE»

Bright, dynamic and modern are the words that characterize this district. It is a place where new generation of Ulan-Ude citizens is being born, highest buildings are being built, the most interesting ideas and projects are being realized.

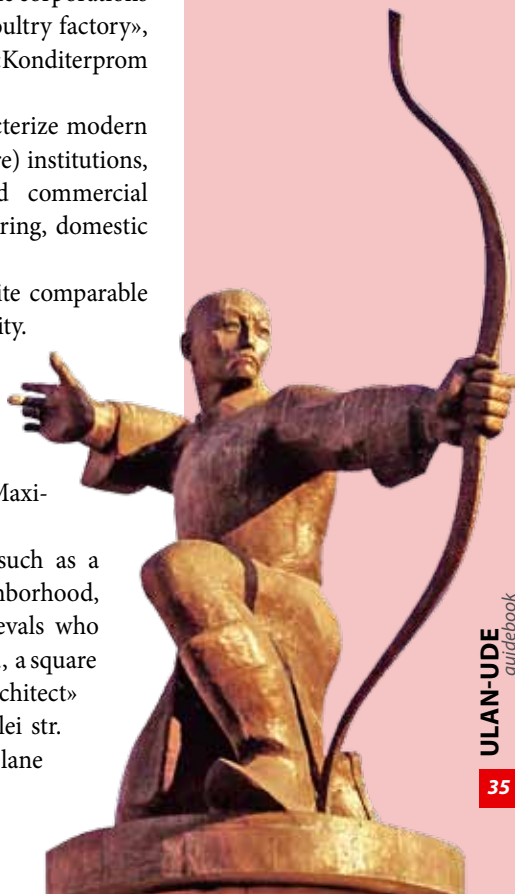
In the past it was a Cossack settlement, a suburb of Verkhneudinsk called Zauda (over the river Uda). Towards the end of 50s the district started to develop dynamically. Now the area of public housing is 2146.7 thousand square meters and it keeps growing. Dull, boring similar looking buildings of the past were replaced by decorated and colorful streets and avenues with new buildings, gardens, sculptures and flower arrangements.

The district life is based on economic activity. In recent years enterprises of food industry have shown especially dynamic development: public corporations «Moloko (Creamery)», «Ulan-Ude poultry factory», «Ulan-Ude Pasta Factory», «Konditerprom (Confectionary)» and others.

There is everything that can characterize modern urban district: big medical (health care) institutions, scientific, educational, cultural and commercial centers. Most of the retail trade, catering, domestic services are located here.

Quality of life in the district is quite comparable with that in the central part of the city. New residential, commercial and entertainment centers are built in very different styles: «Solar Tower», «Eco-city», «Fabrika Kino», «Dva Kita», a shoe shop «10 fingers», «Maxi-Smith» and others.

There are many recreation areas such as a new amusement park in No 43 neighborhood, landscape park dedicated to «To coevals who went to a battlefield» on Tereshkova str., a square with a sculpture composition «Architect» which was constructed in the Stroitelei str. In a suburb «Energetic» there is a new lane





with a sculpture group dedicated to the builders of the Baikal-Amur railroad.

In Oktyabrsky district there are important educational institutions. Strong research potential is concentrated here: Buryat Scientific Center, two leading universities of the republic, technical schools and colleges, high schools. Recently the district was enriched by a new building of Russian Drama Theatre.

According to the master plan the city is expected to increase the district area and its population almost twice. The development of the transportation network in south-west and south-east directions is scheduled.





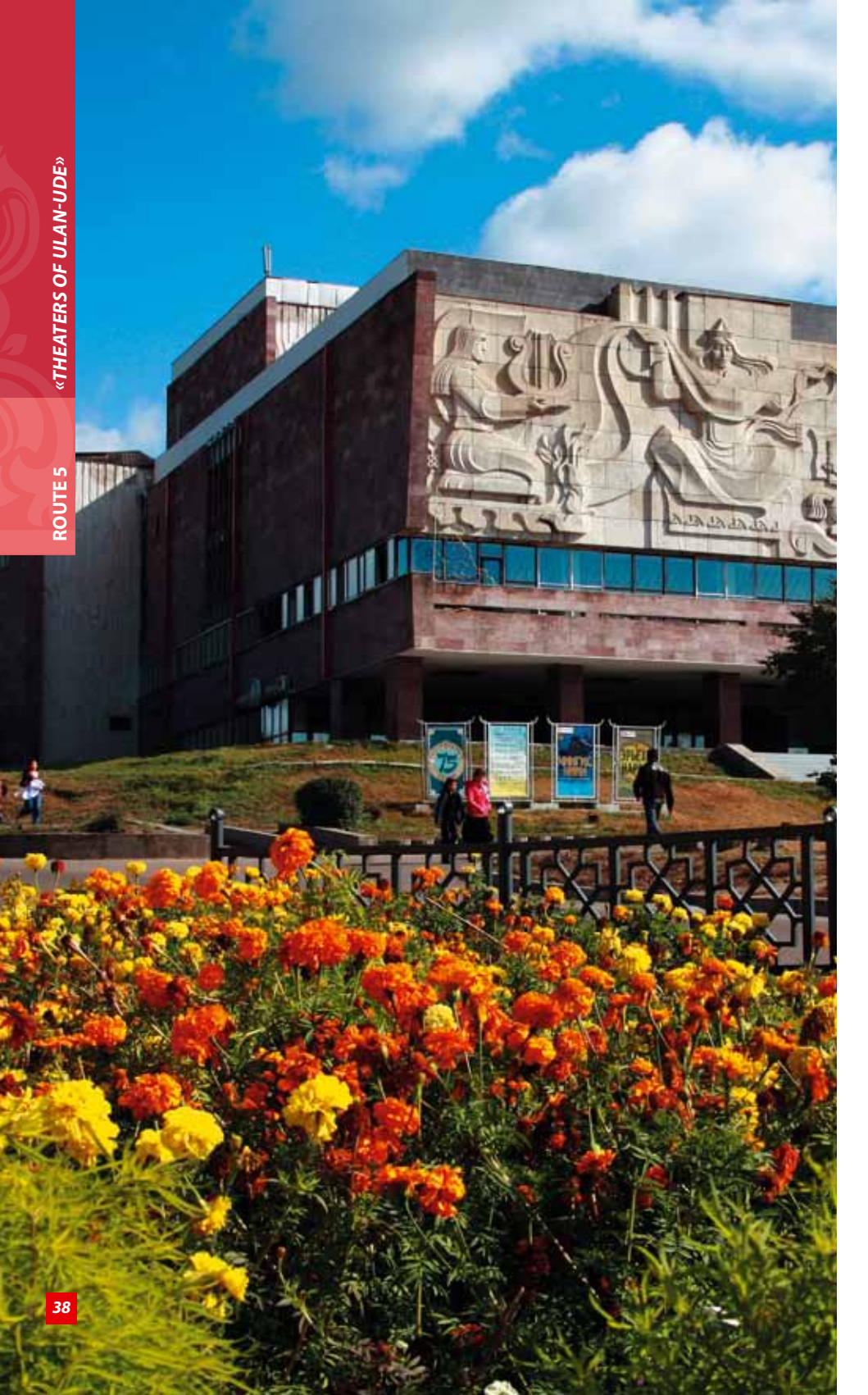
Moreover it is planned to develop large residential complexes in the south-western and south-eastern areas of the district to provide its citizens with equal living conditions of the city comfort level. It is planned also to organize socio-economic, sports, recreational zones, to develop urban transport and tram traffic network in new residential areas.

Octyabrsky district has greatly extended the horizons of the city and continues to do so rapidly and successfully.



***New residential, commercial and entertainment centers are made in very different styles: «Solar Tower», «eco-city», «Factory movie», TRC «The two pillars», shops «10 fingers», «Maxi-Smith» and others.***





*The roots of the Buryat theater art are in ancient folk story tellers-«uligershin», performances of ulus (village) mockingbirds and Buddhist mysteries performed during religious holidays in datsans.*



**Ulan-Ude, Kuibysheva st. 38**  
tel. 8 (3012) 22-24-51, 222-633  
gbatd@mail.ru

## **Route 5: «Theaters of Ulan-Ude»**

Ulan-Ude is rightfully considered as a theater capital of Eastern Siberia. There are six theaters:

- Buryat State Academic Opera and Ballet House after the name of G. Tsydynzhapova,
- Buryat State Academic Drama Theater after Kh. Namsaraev,
- Russian State Theater of Drama after N. Bestuzhev
- Buryat State Puppet Theatre «Ulger»
- Youth Drama School,
- Buryat State National Theatre of Song and Dance «Baikal».

### **Buryat State Academic Drama Theatre named after Khotsa Namsaraev**

The first amateur theater of European style appeared in Buryatia in the early XX century, when first plays in Buryat language were written. In 1929 in Verkhneudinsk the house of national art with theater and music studios was established, and two years later it was reorganized into a College of Arts. In 1932 with participation of first graduates Buryat professional theater was opened, the current Buryat Academic Drama Theatre.





***... quiet! You are in the theater. Sounds of the music make me hope of having good time. On the stage a gray-haired man begins to sing accompanied by a morinkhur, a national instrument of Mongols. He reminds of the history of the Buryat people. The curtain is about to open. Bate the breath, you've come to the theater...***

In 1982 a theater's new building for was constructed at the crossing of Victory Avenue and Kuibyshev Street. To design the theater national elements of visual arts were used. The main facade of the building is decorated with bas-relief «Prosperous Buryatia». Foyer is painted with beautiful and complex compositions «On Land of Geser». The ceiling is crowned with an elegant lamp group decorated by the Buryat jewelry art. One will be amazed by the unique horsehair tapestry curtain «Spring. Snowdrops» woven by national masters.

The theater has a rich repertoire, most of the plays performed are written by Buryat writers in Buryat language. But there is a place for the Russian classical dramas as well. Each year the national holiday Sagaalga festival (New Year according to lunar calendar), national culture festivals and international competitions are held in the theater.





## Russian State Theatre named after Nikolai Bestuzhev

The first amateur theater in Verkhneudinsk was organized by Nikita Nelyubov when he was a regular superintendent of a district school. The theater under his leadership became quite popular among citizens.

After events of October 1917 the amateur drama became widespread, but it was not enough to organize a professional theater. The fate of Russian Drama Theatre was decided by a man whose name deserves special recognition - a talented director and teacher Alexander Mironsky (1899 – 1955). In 1932 when he arrived in Verkhneudinsk he started an active work in the theatre life of the city.

In 1934 being head of theater administration and art director of the state theater A. Mironsky formed a new Russian cast under the leadership of I.P. Miloslavsky. Then he brought the second troupe from Moscow and Leningrad to Verkhneudinsk.

On November 23 1936 theatre started a new season in a new building in Lenin Street. Wide repertoire of the theater including vaudevilles and comedies, dramas and tragedies was based on Soviet drama. Best traditions of classical literature and their development were represented by plays of great classical writers. Russian Theatre performed plays of Buryat writers as well. Collaboration with local talented authors such as I. Kalashnikov and S. Lobozerov made the repertoire of the theater unique



***In February 2007 the construction of a new building started. Today on the boulevard of Karl Marx we can see a new theater building in all its beauty and grandeur.***

Address:  
Tereshkova St, 1. Ulan-Ude,  
Tel. 8 (3012) 23-26-06,  
23-51-71  
Bestugev.grd28 @ inbox.ru  
www.grdt.ru



*In the culture of any nation care of folklore is fundamental for the preservation of its integrity as an ethnic group. This becomes particularly important in the context of globalization, when the cultural heritage of the nation is one of the factors of its identity. Perhaps, that is why the national theme is of a great interest for the theater.*

## **Buryat State National Theatre of Song and Dance «The Baikal»**

Buryat State National Theatre of Song and Dance «The Baikal» is a union of the State Dance Theatre «Badma Seseg,» and the State Theatre of Song and Dance «Baikal» and folk instruments orchestra named after composer Chingiz Pavlov of the Buryat State Television. Repertoire of this theater consists of songs and dances of the Buryats and other nations living in Buryatia and Asia. One should visit the theater if he wants to see the beauty and uniqueness of ancient Asian national songs and dances, the development of folk traditions and modern variety art.

Costumes for the artists of theatre are made in traditional way by professional masters and represent a unique palette of silk, velvet, brocade, fur, leather, difficult ornaments and patterns. These amazing costumes make an atmosphere of real presence at the national festival so that you may feel the spirit of ancient nomads.

Ulan-Ude, Erbanova St, 6.  
Tel. 8 (3012) 21-18-93  
theatre\_baikal@burnet.ru



## Puppet theatre «Ulger»

The puppet theatre «Ulger» founded in 1967 is the only theater for children and youth in the region.

In the theatre's repertoire there are plays of foreign and Russian writers but the theatre has a special place for plays of Buryat playwrights in Buryat language promoting native Buryat language and preserving culture.

The company is well-known not only in Buryatia but in other Russian regions.

Today the repertoire of the theater consists of about 40 plays. Moreover each year the theater holds such events as «Sagaalga» for children, holidays in honor of the city, the Water Day and others. Talented artists perform concerts for adults as well. They fully reveal their creative artistic capacity: singing, dancing, performing alive and with dolls. Last year the Puppet Theatre «Ulger» participated in the 10th World Festival of children's theaters. The play based on Mongolian and Buryat legends was recognized by Moscow critics and artists as one of the best performances.



Ulan-Ude, Lenina St., 46.  
Tel. 8 (3012) 21-22-92,  
21-37-64. 21-80-37.  
teatrulger@mail.ru



***In 2006 it won the prestigious award «Golden Mask» with a play «The Singing Arrow» in the nomination «Best performance in puppet theater,» and Zhargal Lodoev an honored artist of the Republic of Buryatia became a winner in the nomination «The best puppet theater actor». In 2008 the play «Heavenly argamak (a riding horse)» was awarded in the nomination «Best stage direction in a puppet theater».***



## The Buryat National Academic Opera and Ballet House named after G. Tsyrenzhapov

The Buryat national academic Opera and Ballet house is the only one in the Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

The theatre opening was held in 1952. The building was designed as an integrated scientific and cultural complex to house a theatre, a library, a concert hall and a museum. In 1936 Fyodorov's design was approved and the construction started in 1938 r. But it was





stopped due to the World War II and resumed in 1945 with some alterations.

The combination of classical architecture with ethnic elements has determined the architectural and decorative trim of the building and its spatial structure. The main entrance made as a big portal is decorated by two columns and ornamental panels. Six branchy chandelier lanterns placed on massive pedestals dominate by both sides of the portal. There are three doors with decorative metal parts in the portal with a large ornamented window over them. A bas-relief with Lenin's order reminds of merits of the theatre. Allegorical statues of horsemen – a man and a woman with a banner placed on top of the roof personify new Buryatia. The author is A. Timin, a people's artist of the RSFSR.

Theatre's front presents varied cubage: curvilinear circular corridors, overhanging with a balcony, flat third floor. Green-rooms with rhythmically repeated





51, Lenin st. Ulan-Ude  
 Tel. 8 (3012) 21-27-95,  
 21-39-13, Ф.. 21-44-54  
 E-mail: smi\_\_uuopera51@  
 mail.ru

windows, monumental fencing of the yard, a stage... .

The rear facade is completed by a light five bay arcade with two massive pylons decorated with stucco ornament. In front of the arcade there is a terrace with a banister and staircases.

The fretwork ornamentation attracts attention. So do gates with cast parts, stucco ornament on the fence inside the patio, decorations of snakes and squirrels at the private entrance, the interior decoration with ornaments, colonnade, distemper decorated plafond «The triumph of the socialist system» (artists Rublev and Iordanov). Staircases are decorated by colored stained glass and original lamp stands. It is the typical sample of soviet architecture of the post-war decade.

In a small park to the right of the theatre there is a sculptural monument to people's artists of the USSR, ballet dancers Larisa Sakhyanova and Pyotr Abashev as Angara and Yenisej from the ballet «A Beauty Angara».

The theatre's group created the richest repertoire of national and foreign authors. Theatrical experts from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Israel, France, and Mongolia are invited to stage performances. The theatre building has been under restoration for the last 7 years and in June 2011 it opened its doors anew in a renovated House.



## Youth's art theatre-studio

Youth's Art theatre-studio was established in 1980. Artistic director is Anatoly Baskakov. From the very beginning the theatre showed itself as a new professional collective and became one of the leaders in the movement of independent Russian theatres. It was a founder and an organizer of Soviet-American theatrical, ecological conference «Baikal – Michigan: let's save the lakes» (1990). The theatre's credo is «modern in classical, classical in modern». It was first widely recognized in 1987-88 when it became the winner of the zonal, All-Russian and international festivals (Barnaul, Moscow, Svitava (Czech Republic). Youth's theatre implemented international Russian-French project «It is possible» in 1999 and «The laboratory by Chekov's drams» in 2002.



2, Dimitrov st., Ulan-Ude  
Tel.: +7 (3012) 21-17-58,  
21-56-58







## Route 6.

### Ulan-Ude museums:

- Museum of history named after M. Khangalov
- Museum of history of Ulan-Ude
- Ethnographic museum of Peoples of Transbaikalia
- Republican arts museum after Ts. Sampilov
- Museum of nature of Butyatia
- Geological museum

**In one day the visitor can learn about different historical and cultural periods of our region, see the richest exhibits of our museums**

#### Museum of History

The whole history of Buryatia is presented in unique collections of museum of history of Buryatia named after M. Khangalov numbering one hundred thousand items. There are exhibits of applied and decorative arts of precious metals and stone, rare books in Tibetan and Old Mongolian languages and many others that form the pride of the republic.

The unique nature of the museum's fund is Buddhist collection. These are religious items from the datsans – Buddhist temples, destroyed during the repression of 30-es. Sculptures of the Buddhist East, Buryatia made of bronze, wood, paper-mache, stone and clay, ritual items, masks and costumes of Tsam Mystery, temple musical instruments, clothing of Buddhist monks. The most valuable and unique is Atlas of Tibetan Medicine. It includes 76 tables made in the tradition of easel Tibetan painting illustrating medieval nosography «Vaidurya-Onbo». The atlas, rare in its completeness of unclerical subjects implemented realistically, the degree of artistic skills of the authors characterize the Atlas as an outstanding monument of fine arts and the richest resource for the study of the medieval culture of the Buddhist world.

Of special interest are works of decorative and applied art made of precious metals and stones: silver women's jewelry made by little and well-known masters of 19-20th centuries, silver coins of 18-20th centuries.

The museum is proud of its collection of rare books. There you can find Buddhist literature in Tibetan and Old Mongolian languages. The most valuable are two big corpora - Gandzhoor and Dandzhoor of Tibetan Buddhist Canon. Gandzhoor written in silver consists of one hundred eleven volumes. Dandzhoor, a



*The visitor can just in one day learn about different historical and cultural periods of our region, study the richest materials of the museum.*





## Museum of History of Buryatia named after M. Khangalov

29, Profsoyuznaya street,  
670000, Ulan-Ude,  
Tel.: 8(3012) 21-40-08,  
8(3012) 21-06-53, 21-10-01  
e-mail: mib03@mail.ru



Tibetan edition consists of two hundred twenty four volumes.

The collection of Orthodox literature numbers four hundred items, «Ostrozhsкая Bible» by Ivan Fyodorov being the earliest and unique (1580 – 1581).

The exposition «Khronograph of Buryatia» introduces the visitor into the prerevolutionary past of our region starting from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the time Buryatia joined Russian state till 1923 when Buryat - Mongolian Republic was founded.

Historical chronicles of the exposition tell about the way of life of different Buryat nomadic tribes who traveled in endless steppes of Transbaikalia, lived in the west of Baikal in the valleys of the Angara and upper Lena rivers.

The next exposition is devoted to the history of settling Cossacks in Transbaikalia. Visitors can see by themselves that «the gun won over the bow» looking at the arms of a Buryat warrior and a Cossack of XVII century. But Siberia was won not only by weapon. After tsar soldiers settled in Buryatia orthodox religion representatives came. A model of Posolsky monastery exhibited in the exposition introduces the life and activity of Orthodox missionaries who spread the values of spiritual culture of Russia among indigenous people of Buryatia.

Cossacks advanced farther in the region so did the Old Believers in the 18th century. They left a large footprint on the sand of time of our region. Such exhibits as religious books, icons, clothes, household items, prerevolutionary photos tell about their life, customs and beliefs.

Public, political and economic developments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that shook the whole of Russia are briefly represented in the last exhibits of the exposition.

### From an «ostrog» to a capital

To follow the development stages of Ulan-Ude, the capital of our republic it is important to visit Historical Museum of Ulan-Ude placed in merchant I. Goldobin's house. The museum is a retrospective historical and cultural show of main development stages of our city – from an «ostrog» to a capital city. Master plans will acquaint you with the town planning history, creative work of architects L. Minert and A. Vampilov, authors of the Victory avenue and the airport, the reconstruction project of the Square of Soviets and other objects, that were preserved in our city.



Museum's expositions introduce to visitors famous and little known citizens, their activity, the way of life of merchants, bourgeois, and middle-class people. Passing by the show cases one can't but rest one's eyes on receipts, invoices, bills, credit tickets that got grey and yellow with the time and are clear evidences of the fact that our city is a trading and distribution center of the whole Eastern Siberia. You may learn about what was traded from the exhibition reconstructed by the memoirs of Mikhail Tansky. Individual objects with labels add to reconstructing the atmosphere of those years. Everybody is a welcome guest in our museum.

### **Culture and Way of Life of People of Siberia: Ethnographic museum**

The museum is located in a picturesque place of Verkhnyaya Beryozovka. Here in the area of twenty three hectares in natural environment the historical life style and dwelling of different ethnic groups of the region is presented. One can find here such cultural and historical complexes as: archaeological, Evenk peoples', Buryat's (Pribaikalsky and transbaikalia Buryats), Russian first settlers', Russian Old believers'. Besides there is a town complex and a small zoo. Each of them is unique and of interest in its own way. An integrated ensemble in the open air and natural landscape create the original and manifold picture of the way of life and activities of the Evenks, the Buryats and the Russians in the XIX-XX centuries.



### **Museum of history of Ulan-Ude**

26, Lenin street,  
670000, Ulan-Ude  
Tel.: 8(3012) 21-79-90,  
21-25-22









Each complex consists of several types of dwellings with all the backhouses, typical for different historical periods. The interior of the dwellings has been reconstructed to capture the cultural peculiarities of the way of life of a specific ethnos at a certain historical period, the social status of its representatives, be that a burial place of a wealthy Hun, or a shaman's tent. The visitors move about from one complex to the other with the feeling of involvement with the exhibited and the nature during the whole excursion. One of Ulan-Ude ethnography museums sights is a small Zoo that

presents major species of wildlife and flora of Transbaikalia. There are wolves and bears,

roe deer and reindeer, tigers and elks, sables and other animals.

Camels, the most favorite animals of young visitors found their second home in our cold region. We believe that

a walking tour around the museum will be both pleasant and informative

and you will leave spiritually and physically enriched.



## East-Siberian «Hermitage»

This is the way we name the Republican Art Museum after Ts.S. Sampilov, one of the leading museums of Eastern Siberia. It covers an area of 1310 square meters and its funds occupy 560 sq. m. Its exposition is housed in ten halls and there are more than seven thousand works of fine art.

Unique paintings of artists and jewelers of Buryatia are exhibited and kept in the museum: golden and silver pieces of jewelry, items of arts and crafts, minor forms of plastic arts, punch work, potter's craft, horsehair tapestry, painting, graphics, sculptures, Buddhist art. All the items have been collected in the course of its rich sixty year old history. The museum's exposition presents gradual creation and development of the Buryat fine art, organically incorporating international art, preserving unique national features and traditions.



### Ethnography museum of peoples of Transbaikalia

Settlement Verkhnyaya  
Beryozovka,  
670045, Ukan-Ude,  
Tel.: 7(3012) 44-32-10, 44-33-10  
e-mail: emtp@mail.ru





## Republican Arts Museum After Ts. Sampilov

29, Kuibyshev str. 670000,  
Ulan-Ude,  
Tel.: 8(3012) 21-29-09,  
7(3012) 21-32-99  
e-mail: artmuseum@list.ru

**You would like to commune with nature...  
Welcome to the museum.**

We are always short of time to go out in the countryside to commune with nature. But to learn about the rich living diversity of the region you are not at all obliged to climb mountains or cover endless expanses of field and forests. You can do it in the Museum of Nature of Buryatia.

Today it is the only regional museum of nature in Siberia and the Far East. Currently its collection includes paleontological, zoological, geological, botanical exhibits featuring all the natural diversity of Buryatia. Buryatia is known to cover the territory from the





shores of ancient Baikal to vast steppes of Mongolia. It is a region of untold wealth and nature of fairytale beauty. More than 2000 exhibits placed in five halls



## Museum of Nature of Buryatia

670000, Ulan-Ude,  
46, Lenin str.  
Tel.: 7 (3012) 21-48-33,  
21-41-49, 8(3012) 21-77-23  
e-mail: buryatia@bk.ru

*The building of the museum was constructed by First World War prisoners in 1914–1918 as a Public Meetings House. All the Congresses of Pribaikalje Soviets took place there. In 20–30-ies two theatres were housed in the building: Musical Drama Theatre and Buryat Drama Theatre. Today it houses Museum of nature.*



tell about high mountains and wide valleys, mountain taiga and larch forests, steppes and lakes.

The important place in the exposition belongs to Lake Baikal, the unique water ecosystem with a special nature management rules. The deepest fresh water lake in the world with the maximum depth of 1637 meters contains over 23000 cubic kilometers of fresh water making up the fifth part of the world's reserves. The lake's maquette very well depicts the shape of the depression and the relief of the bottom. There are about 5000 species of flora and fauna most of the being endemics. The Baikal was assigned the status of the World Nature Heritage Site by the UNESCO. Museum of Nature is a place of rest and education.

### Mineral riches of Buryatia

Are You interested in the mineral world of Buryatia, would you like to know what its untold wealth is? Then you are a welcome guest in the Geological museum where you will learn how beautiful and rich our Baikal region is.

In total there are about one hundred exhibits in the museum – mineral samples, slides, polished sections, cores, hard specimen, books, paintings, collection passports, catalogues.

In the exhibition halls (in show cases and depositories) there are minerals, crystals, ornamental



stones, gold ores, collection materials from many regions of the former Soviet Union and the world, mineral ore deposits of Buryatia. Besides one can find there samples of fossil flora and fauna from Holocene age to Precambrian age from all over Buryatia, collection passports and description of polished sections, books of writers and poets who were geologists, rare geological literature (first research and first geological maps.

In all the exhibition rooms there are paintings, prints and panels drawn by artists-geologists. They are forty four altogether.

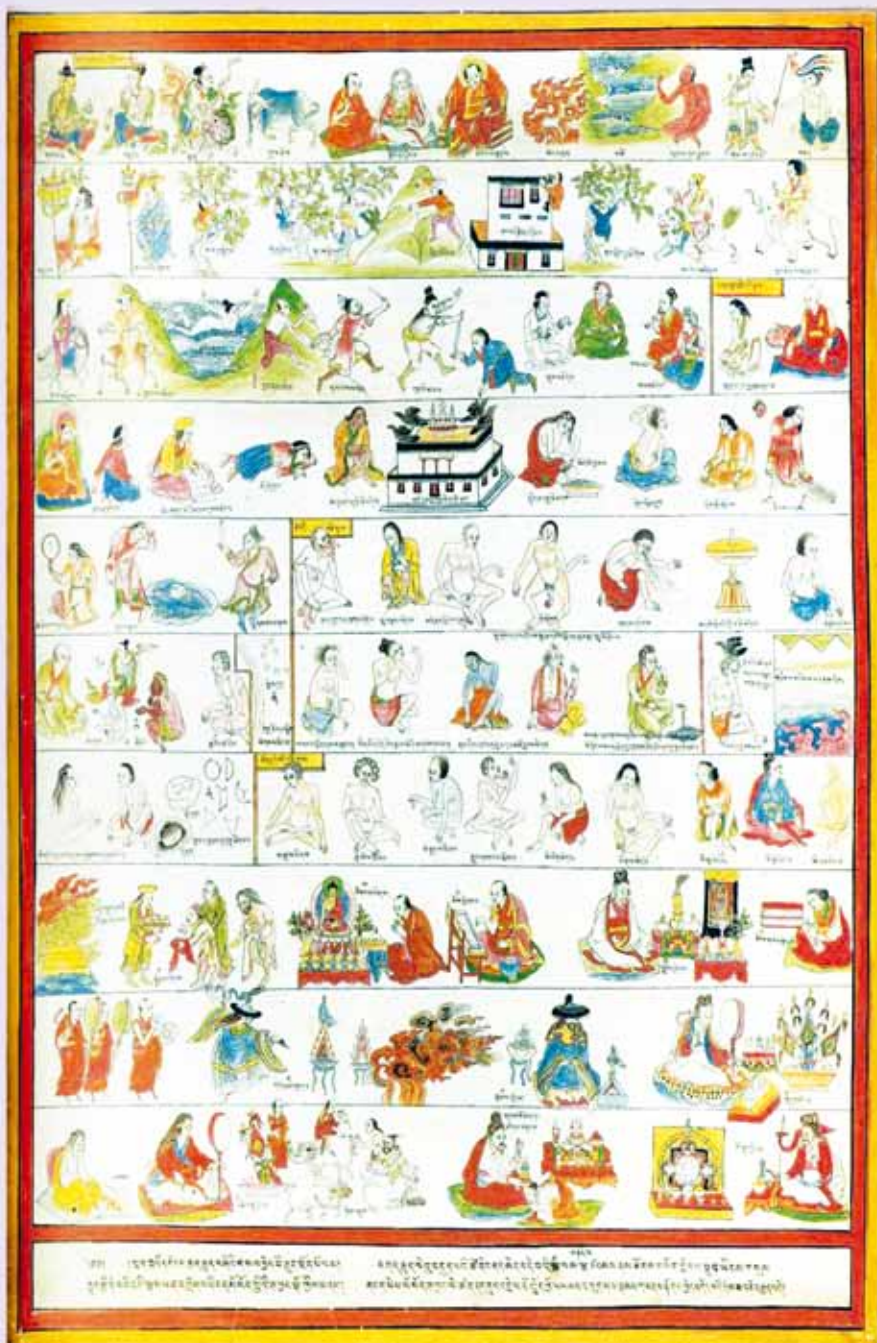


## Geological Museum

670000, Ulan-Ude, 59 Lenin str.  
Tel: 7(3012) 21-82-64



*In the museum you can buy paintings made of minerals and natural stones of Buryatia*



From Atlas of Tibetan Medicine

## Center of Traditional Oriental Medicine

Tibet has long been known by its ancient and unique medical system dating back centuries and linked to Indian medicine. In the 7th century with the spread of Buddhism in Tibet it received a strong impetus in many Asian countries.



The center of traditional oriental medicine opened in Ulan-Ude in 1989. Today it is the only state prevention and treatment institution in Russia that offers medical services based on integrated knowledge of modern and traditional medicine.



### **Policlinic of Center of Traditional Oriental Medicine**

**In Ulan-Ude,**

10, Linkhovoin st,  
Tel.: +7 (3012) 21-29-70,  
21-54-53;

### **Center of Traditional Oriental Medicine Clinic Verkhnyaya**

**Beryozovka ,**

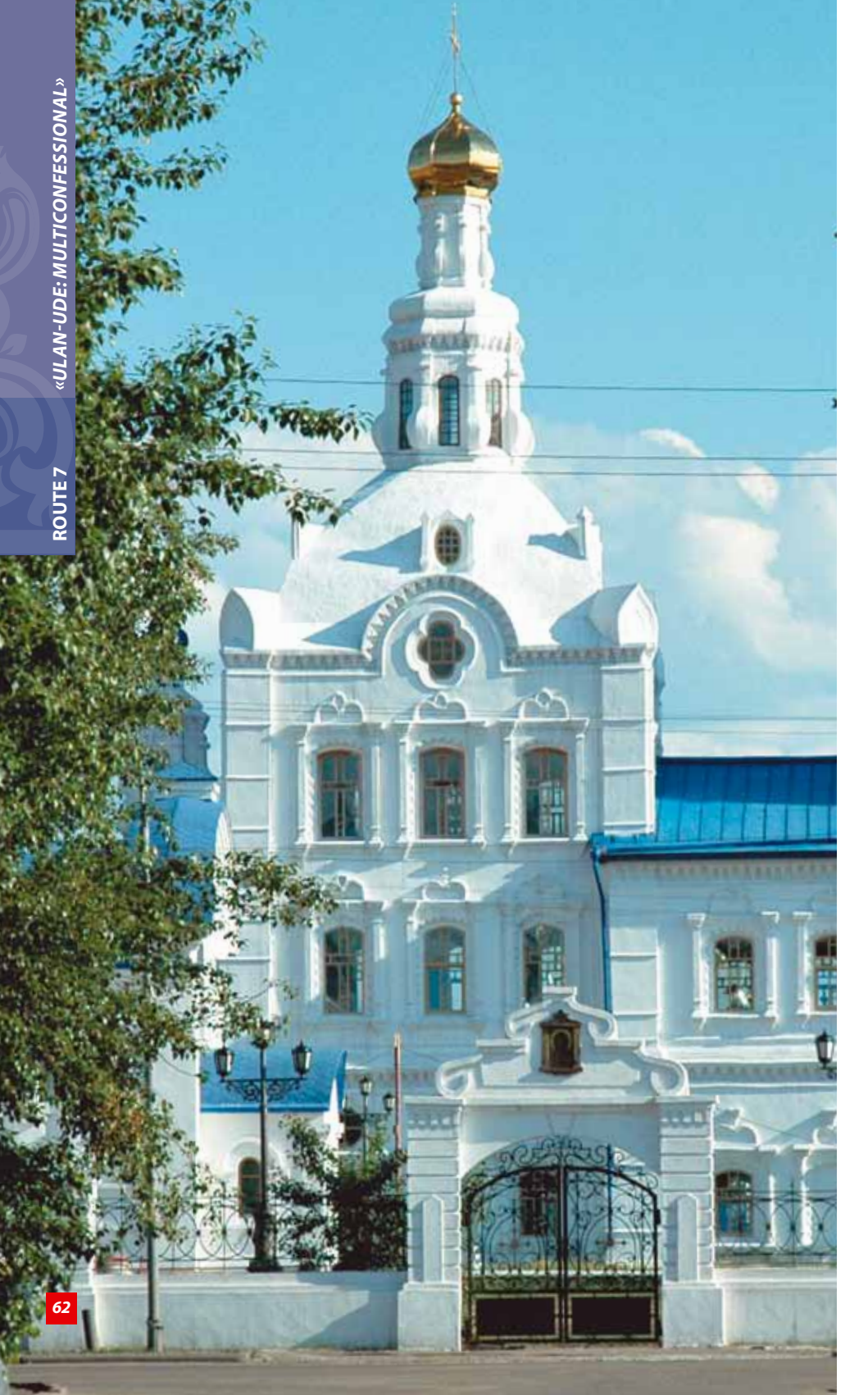
Tel.: +7 (3012) 21-22-40;

### **Center of Traditional Oriental Medicine Rehabilitation treatment clinic**

**Village Goryachinsk,  
Pribaikalsky district**

Tel.: 7 (301-44) 55-442

E-mail: medicina@stbur.ru



## Route 7:

### «Ulan-Ude: multiconfessional»

#### Svyato (St)Troitsky church

It is one of the oldest churches in Ulan-Ude. The construction of the wooden graveyard church started in 1770; it was rebuilt in 1809 as a stone church and was consecrated in 1816.

Burial services were mainly held there, but it served other church offices as well. In forties of the last century the church as well as many other churches was closed and destroyed during the war. It was planned to house the museum of architecture there during the Soviet time but due to financial difficulties the idea was given up. The municipal garden with amusement rides were built there. Only in 1989 the church was passed over to the Russian Orthodox Church and its reconstruction began.

#### Svyato (St) Voznesensky church

Originally it was situated in right bank of the Uda river. In 1809 it was relocated to the left side and soon an attached premise was added, where there is Inno-kentievsky chapel now.

It was closed in 30-ies. It housed NKVD (Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs), later a canteen for workers. At the suit of believers it was opened for office service in May 1945. It was the only church that was working in Soviet years.

#### Svyato (St) Hodigitriya cathedral

Hodigitriya cathedral named in honor of Holy Mother Hodigitriya is the first stone building in Verkhneudinsk.

The construction started in 1741. The lower floor or the chapel was consecrated in 1770 in the name of Holy Theophany, the second floor in the name of Holy Mother Hodigitriya was consecrated in 1783. Thus the construction lasted for almost half a century, forty four years. The general composition of the cathedral includes three parts: the cathedral, the dining room of a monastery, and a bell tower built longitudinally from the west to the east as a single complex. The cathedral itself is over-arched with a high dome without a roof and a two high flashlight. Round frontons with four-leaved dressing

*At present there are 14 Buddhist datsans (churches), 12 Buddhist societies, 17 orthodox churches and chapels, 7 old believers communities, 1 catholic church.*





*Svyato (St) Hodigitriya cathedral is a unique architectural and artistic object and is a true monument of Russian baroque of the second half of the XVIII century in Transbaikalia.*

fancy corbel arches are smoothly united with the dome. Hodigitriya cathedral occupies the leading position among other orthodox churches of Verkhneudinsk region by the number of parishioners, interior decoration, church plate and the library. The cathedral was closed in 1929. In 1934 there was an anti-religious museum and thanks to this fact the building was preserved. In 1990 it was transferred to the Russian orthodox ward. In 2004 the upper chapel was blessed by a metropolitan Kirill who is now a Patriarch of Russian Orthodox Church.

### **Svyato (St) Nickolskaya church**

**It was built at the initiative of veteran's society of railway workers and active support of the East-Siberian Rail Road administration.**

It was blessed on July 20, 2006. The cathedral is located near railway station. The travelers have the opportunity to place a candle to St. Nicolay.





## Catholic Church

**Catholic community in Buryatia was set up in the second half of XIX century. The members were mainly qualified workers who came from Poland, Lithuania to build Transsiberian rail road.**

By the beginning of the XX century the number of Catholics in Verkhneudinsk increased and there was the need to build a catholic church. V.I. Zalevsky, I.L. Gaze, G.L. Khrostsitsky initiated the construction of the cathedral. In 1907 they filed a request with the municipal administration on allocation the cathedral construction site. The church was consecrated on July 24, 1909 by Mogilevsky bishop Yan Tseplyak.

The Catholic church stayed for 21 years. After the October revolution practically all religious institutions were closed down. The Catholic church was destroyed in 1930.

The revival of Catholic church started in Buryatia in 90-ies of the XX century. On August 31, Catholic church of Holy Jesus Christ Heart was officially registered, and in 2002 the construction of the church began. The consecration was made by His Grace Bishop Kirill Klimovich on June 5, 2005.



*Besides Polish and Lithuanians Catholics were represented by the Czech and Italians who lived in Buryatia*

*Lysaya Gora (Bold Mountain) was the name of a sopka (a mountain in Siberia) whose southern slope is forestless and the northern is covered with forest where snow melts the latest, supplying the springs (arshans in Buryat language) with water. The word «sopka» comes from a Siberian word «sopet» (sniff). To climb up the mountain or a hill one has to puff and to sniff (R. Serebryakova).*

## Buddhist church «Rinpoche Bagsha»

**Buddhist church «Rinpoche Bagsha» is located in Lysaya Gora, one of the highest and picturesque place in Ulan-Ude.**

It was set up in 2000 by a venerable Eshe Lodoi Rinpoche and his supporters with the blessing of Dalai Lama IV as a Buryat republican public institution «Tibetan cultural center «Rinpoche Bagsha». In 2002 году it was renamed as Buddhist center Rinpoche Bagsha. Besides religious office services the center delivers training to everybody who would like to learn more about Buddhism.

In February 2004 statue of Buddha the largest in Russia and probably in Europe was brought from China and placed in the church. Its height is 5 meters.



## A Buddhist women's datsan (church)

The history of a Buddhist women's datsan «Zungon Darzhaling» is related to the name of His Holiness Dalai Lama XIV Tezin Gyatso, who visited Buryatia in 1992 and advised to open a Buddhist women's datsan to keep peace and accord between peoples of Buryatia.

The construction was initiated by a married couple Darima Sambuevna Tsyngueva and Dalai Anpilovich Budaev who invested their own money. In 1995 the site for the datsan was allocated, the design developed and the construction began. The same year monks from Buddhist communities «Lamrim» and «Dkharma» served a blessing ceremony and laid a sacred vessel «Bamba». Financial assistance was also rendered by the government of the republic and other organizations.

In 1998 the first Buddhist dugan (a chapel) was built. In 1999 several Buryat young women took the genima vow (women monk) from the Reverend Eshe Lodo Rinpoche.

The datsan under construction was also given a



*Stupas on Lysaya Gora (Buddhist center «Rinpoche Bagsha».*





**The major difference of «Zungon Darzhaling» datsan from other datsans is that women monks serve there. At present the datsan serves offices for the good of all living creatures.**

name «Zungon Darzhaling» (from Tibetan meaning «A noble, prospering monastery»). From that time daily khurals (praying ceremonies) for wellbeing of all living creatures and country's prosperity were held. At the same time astrologists and emchi-lamas (monks practicing treatment) started their practice in the datsan. The official opening of the main temple was held on the Day of the City of Ulan-Ude on July 1, 2000. A great number of believers who actively supported the construction of the datsan took part in the event. In 2001 Buddha Shakyamuni's big statue was consecrated and transported from St. Petersburg. The story of the statue is linked with the name of Agvan Dorzhiev who in 1913 brought the statue from Tibet. The statue was restored and 45 pages with different mantras, 65 kilograms of grain, and 9 different erdeni (jewels) were put inside. The blessing ceremony was served by the Reverend Eshé Lodoi Rinpoche.

### Datsan «Khambyn Khure»

**It is the residence of Pandido Khambo Lama. It was set up in 1994 and situated in Verkhnyaya Beryozovka.**

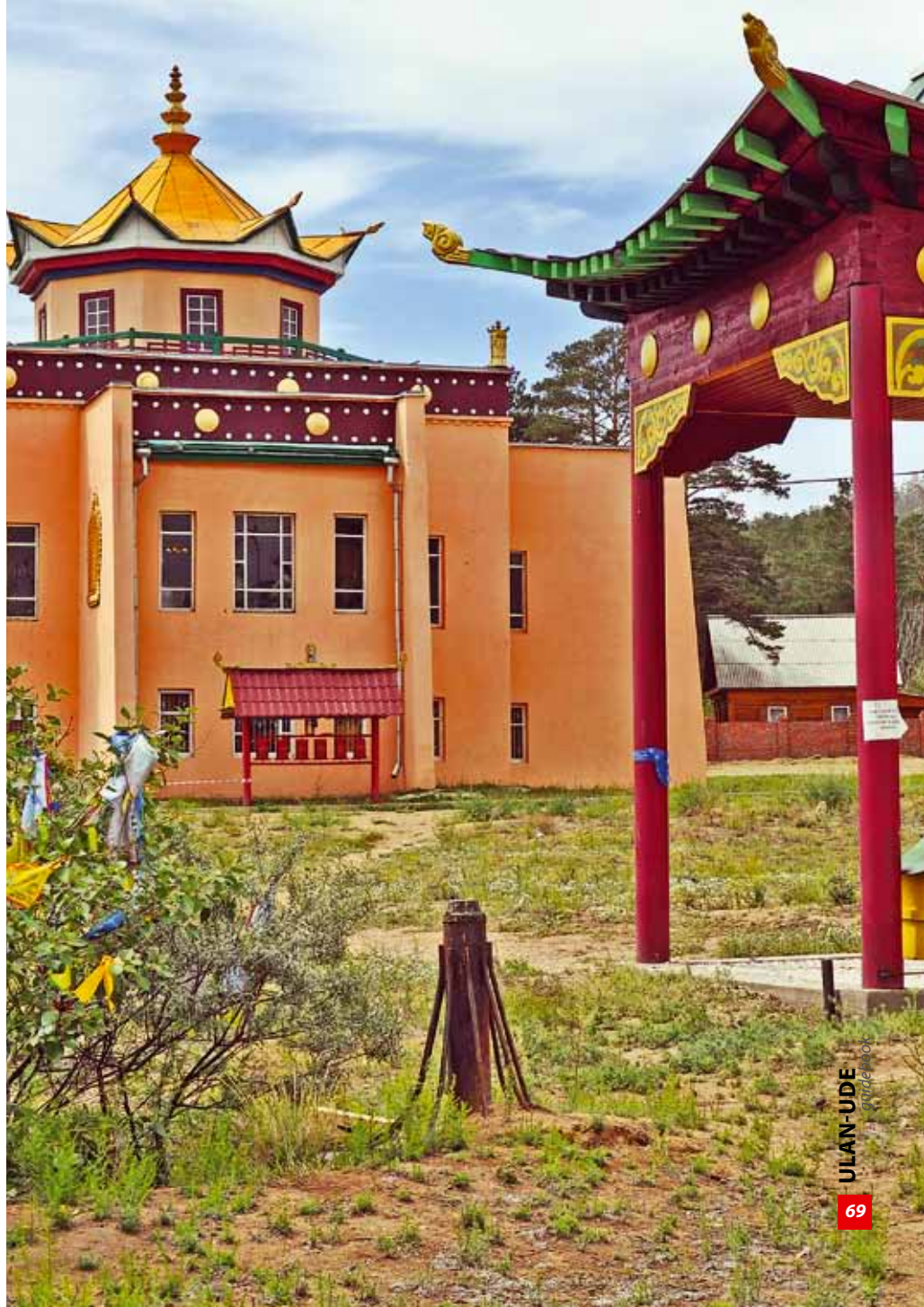
It is a complex of several temples, suburgans (stupas), premises and back offices. The first temple, devoted to Kalachakra, a Buddhist diety, the highest of Yi-dams was built in 1998. Kalachakra - «wheel of time» in sanscrit, «duinkhor» (in Tibetan), «Sage khur - de» (in Buryat) represent secret, sacred teaching of Buddha Shakyamuni.

There is a faculty Duinkhor in the Kalachakra temple where students take the program of Namgyal-datsan (in India) and learn the art of Mandala creation which they build during annual «Dunkhoi» khural. In the temple there are also unique Ganzhur sutras – canonic texts of Buddha and his disciples, hammered and gilded sculpture of Buddha Shakyamuni, throne carved of Siberian pine, supported by eight lions and devoted to Dalai Lama XIV, precious gifts of sacred ingredients, Buddhist icons (tankas), painted by mineral colors and devoted to 25 Masters of Shambala.

The main temple Tsogchen dugan was consecrated in 2003 году. Traditional services are held there according to Buddhist canons. Two stupas are built at the territory of Khambyn Khure datsan.



Дацан  
«Хамбын Хурэ»  
на Верхней  
Берёзовке



## City streets.

Before the revolution Verkhneudinsk had typical characteristics of a merchant and trading center of Transbaikalia. It was reflected in names of city streets: Bazarayaya (market) square where trade fairs were held, Shopping arcade and Trading Rows, small retail shops, merchants houses were built. In streets such as Proeshzhaya, Sennaya the hay was the main good. Kuznechnaya street was a street to shoe horses, etc. In Zaudinskaya sloboda (settlement) where Cossacks lived streets were named as Kazachya (Cossacks'), Mostovaya, Podgomayaya, Podkamenskaya, Protochnaya. After the October revolution old streets were renamed. Streets, squares, suburbs were named in memory of heroes of revolution, Civil and World War II and name of national leaders.

### **Babushkin Street**

The central street in Otkyabrsky district is named after Ivan Vasilyevich Babushkin (1873-1906), a professional revolutionary, a supporter and a collaborator of Vladimir Lenin, a correspondent of the newspaper «Iskra» (A spark). He took an active part in revolutionary activities in the region in 1905-1906 and was executed on January 31, 1906 near the railway station Mysovaya on Baikal lake shore. In 1959 a monument to I. Babushkin was open in the street. House № 21 has a memorial board. The town in the republic named after Ivan Babushkin.

### **Frunze Street**

Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze (1885-1925), a soviet party and military public figure, a Bolshevik and a revolutionary. In March 1914 he was sent to exile to the Eastern Siberia. In 1913-1914 he visited Verkhneudinsk several times. He made speeches at factory and railway workers' meetings. The depot building has Frunze memorial board. Street after the name of Frunze is in the Soviety district.

### **Ranzhurov Street**

Tsyrempil Tsyrempilovich Ranzhurov (1884-1918), a first Buryat revolutionary, who took part in three revolutions, a political prisoner, the one of those who established the Soviet system in Buryatia. He was killed in one of the revolutionary battles. The building of the Buryat State University located in the street after Ranzhurov has the memorial board. Collective farms in Kyakhta and Kabansk districts are named after Ranzhurov. In the village Kudara Somon there is a monument to Tsyrempil Ranzhurov.

### **Trubacheev Street**

Vasily Ilych Trubacheev (1895-1938) after the defeat of interventionists in april 1920 was elected a secretary of Buryat section of the provincial revolutionary committee and later the instructor of Far Eastern

Bureau of Central Committee of the Communist Party. From 1925 he lived and studied in Moscow, taught in the Communist university of the Peoples of the East, worked as instructor in All-Russian Communist Bolshevik party. The residential house in Otkyabrsky district has the memorial board.

### **Serov Street**

Vasily Matveevich Serov is one of the active supporters of Soviet system establishment in Buryatia. He came to Verkhneudinsk in 1916, headed Verkhneudinsk Soviets in 1917. In autumn 1918 he was seized by Semenov's troops and tortured to death. In Ulan-Ude the monument to Serov Vasily was erected in June 1959 in Revolution square, where he made his speeches. Later the monument was moved to a small square in front of Nature museum. There is a street named after Serov Vasily in Soviety district.

### **Lebedev Street**

Eugeny Vladimirovich Lebedev (1887-1937) was a member of a military revolutionary staff during the uprising in Zabaikalje (Transbaikalia region at east of the Baikal). In January 25, 1920 at the Bichura region meeting of the rebels Lebedev was appointed a commander-in-chief of all partisan detachments in Pribaikalje (regions west of the Baikal). In April 2, 1920 he led the liberation of Pribaikalje from the White Guard and interventionists. The street named in his honor is located in Otkyabrsky district.

### **Tsvilev Street**

Tsyvileva street is located in Zheleznodorzhny district. The street is named after Nikolai Tsvilev. Nikolai Ivanovich Tsvilev (1871-1918) was a member of Russian social-democratic revolutionary party from 1905. He organized a voluntary public police during the strike of 1905. In 1918 he established Militia and detachments of the Red Guard. He was tortured to death in the Semenov torture chamber in Chita town (Semyinov was of the heads of the White Gurd troops in Trabsbaikalia). Different documents and photos of him and his family are collected in the museum of Revolution, War (Military) and Labor Glory of the Locomotive depot of the railway station Ulan-Ude.

### **Baltahinov Street**

The street named after Pavel Baltakhinov is located in the Soviet district. Pavel Baltakhinov (1900-1921) was an active supporter and propagandist of Soviet regime in the Republic of Buryatia. He spread soviet ideas among Buryat partisans from 1917. Commissar of the 5th partisan regiment Pavel Baltakhinov rose to the rank of military commissar of Angarsky aimak (region). He was killed in 1921.

### **Kalendarishvili Street**

Nestor Kalendarishvili (1876-1922) was an eminent (outstanding) supporter of the soviet regime. In 1918 he organized cavalry detachments to struggle against Semenov troops in Zabaikalje. He was killed in March 6 1922 not far from Yakutsk. A memorial board with his name is found on the house in the street after his name in Soviet district.

### **Shirokih-Polyansky Street**

Sergei Shirokih-Polyansky (1898-1922) is one of the notable supporters of the Soviet system in Zabaikalje and Yakutia. After revolution in February 1917 he participated in organizations of the Soviet congresses in Zabaikalje. In January 1920 he was elected member of Central Executive Committee of Pribaikalje. After liberation of Verkhneudinsk he became chairman of State Political Protection Committee. And then he became minister of justice when the government of Far Eastern Republic was established. The street after his name is located in Oktyabrsky district.

### **Smolin Street**

Abraham Smolin (1984-1923) became a member of Central Executive Committee of Pribaikalje in 1920. At the same time he was appointed commissar for partisan detachments. In February 1920 he participated in negotiations with American troops command staff. Smolin headed liberation campaign of Bolshaya Kudara settlement and town of Verkhneudinsk. The street named after Abraham Smolin is located in the Soviet district.

### **Amagaev Street**

Matvei Amagaev (1897-1941) is one of the founders of Buryat Autonomy. He is one of the eminent leaders of the autonomy during its first years. In January 1922 he became a minister of national affairs and then chairman of the Revolution Committee in Buryatia. In July 1923 regions of Buryat Autonomy were integrated (unified) into the autonomous Buryat-Mongolian Republic of Soviet Union. And he became a chairman of CEC of the Republic. Street located in Zheleznodorozhny district is named in his honor.

### **Aseev Street**

Grigory Aseev (1920-1944) repeated the feat of N. Gastello and was awarded posthumously the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. He was awarded order of the Red Flag and second-degree order of Great Patriotic War. There are street and museum named after his name.

### **Borsoev Street**

Vladimir Borsoev (1906-1945) was in action all through the Great Patriotic War from the Kursk

Bulge to the Oder. Guard colonel Borsoev was awarded (decorated with) orders of Lenin, Red Star, Red Flag, Patriotic War and American order «Legion of honored officers». He died in March 8 1945 approaching Berlin. He is buried in Lvov on the Glory hill. He was awarded posthumously the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. The street named in his honor is located near the Soviet square.

### **Zhanaev Street**

Darma Zhanaev went to World War II as a volunteer and was appointed commander of field engineer platoon. In the battles for Berlin he led the construction of crossing over the rivers Neisse and Spree. He was killed on the minefield in April 25 1945. Guard captain Zhanaev was awarded posthumously the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union in June 26 1945. The street named after him is located in Batareika. There is a municipal park named after Darma Zhanaev located in Ulan-Ude municipal district «Aircraft plant».

### **Otsimik Street**

Konstantin Otsimik (1919-1963). In April 1945 when his battery was surrounded by Nazi soldiers during the battle in Germany he drew the gunfire of the enemy on himself. For this heroic deed senior lieutenant Konstantin Otsymic was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war he worked at the brickyard in Gusinozersk town. The street named after a hero Otsimik is situated in the Soviet district.

### **Chertenkov Street**

Ivan Chertenkov (1912-1943) demonstrated courage and bravery defending Kharkov city. He was awarded posthumously the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union and the Red Banner order. The street named after him is located in Zheleznodorozhny district.

### **Senchihin Street**

Prokopyi Senchikhin (1923-1944) was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union for his bravery and courage demonstrated during crossing the Dnieper. In January 1944 he was decorated with order of Lenin and «Gold Star» medal. He died in 1944 when liberating Poland. The street after his name is located in Zheleznodorozhny district.

### **Nikolai Petrov Street**

Nikolai Petrov (1947-1969) died in March 2 1969 defending borders of the Soviet Union during the conflict on the river Ussury. In the settlement of the locomotive repair plant there is a street named in his honor and the obelisk. In the school he graduated from a museum of War Glory was established.

*Ulan-Ude is the most ancient settlement in Russia! This fantastic concept is based on rather sound scientific principles because not far from Ulan-Ude city center there is a well-known Ivolginsky cite of ancient town, the first Hun's ancient settlement in the region founded by the Huns in the 2d century BC.*



## Visits to the countryside: introduction to Buryatia ethnic cultures

### Route 8: «Ulan-Ude – Ivolga»

- Hun's settlement
- Holy springs
- Ivolginsky Buddhist datsan (temple)

#### Hun's ancient settlement

25 kilometers to the west from Ulan-Ude there is a well-known Ivolginsky cite of ancient Hun's town, the first in the region ancient settlement founded by Huns in the 2d century BC. In its most prosperous time it was a large administrative center of the northern part of the nomadic empire. Although located at the peripheral part it played an important role in the state that stretched from Khingan in the east and to the Altai in the west.

According to scientists the population of the town-fortress, surrounded by four earth walls and ditches was about four thousand people. They used to smelt metal, work iron, process stones, clay, and animal bones. Traces of their economic activity were found everywhere during the excavations and proved high level of handicraft industry.

The unique character of Hun's ancient town is that it most vividly represents the Hun's culture as such. But who were the Huns? Were they Mongols or Turks? Scientists are not of the same opinion on that problem.



Some consider the Huns as a complex conglomerate of Mongolians and Tyurki. Others believe that the Huns are the Tyurki.

Archaeological finds of our scientists are in favour of their concept. The Hun's burial place was found at a distance of 400 meters from of Hun's ancient town. About two hundred graves with remnants of people who lived more than two thousand years ago were studied. As for Ulan-Ude the above mentioned allows concluding that it didn't appear from scratch. In ancient times during three hundred years there was the town – fortress with the headquarters of great Shanyui Mode. By the time when Russian Cossacks came to settle it was inhabited by Mongolian Tabanguty. We may assume that in the course of many centuries they would set their felt yurts and herd numerous cattle in this rich area at the junction of two rivers. Today the area of an ancient town where the excavations have been lately resumed has a shape of a horseshoe around borders of modern Ulan-Ude.

The first settlement that was excavated in the vicinity of Ulan-Ude dates back to X century BC. But some public figures and scientists of Ulan-Ude consider date of foundation of the Hun's town as the starting point in the history of Ulan-Ude. They addressed the UNESCO with the proposal to assign to the Hun's town the status of World Heritage Site.

## The silver water spring

**The Khalutinsky spring has been included in the list of water monuments of Buryatia. It is located in the distance of 18 kilometers from Ivolga village at the foot of Khamar Daban. It has long been known by its medication qualities.**

The spring has its own legend. Once upon a time there lived a family. They had a daughter, very beautiful but sick. Her name was Khalyuta. Once during hunting her father came across a spring, drank its water and tiredness vanished like as if by magic. He took water with him for his daughter to drink. She drank the water and felt better. Then he took her for a swim in the water and soon she recovered. Many people today go there to treat radiculitis and degenerative spine disease. It was proved that cold radon water is useful for treating lung diseases. Not long ago in the location Orongoi during constructing the stupa another spring was found. It was named after Khambo lama Itigelov as according to the historical data it was his birthplace. The water is rich in silver and has medication qualities. The most interesting fact is that there is no fresh water well nearby.



*In Russia there are many ancient cities. The town of Derbent in Dagestan is considered to be the oldest one with the first settlement founded there 1500 years ago. Kazan has recently celebrated its millennium. Moscow is over 800 years old. As for our Hun's fortress it is 2300 years old.*





The water everywhere is salty. The spring that was found is another proof that it is the birthplace of Khambo Lama Itigelov because the birth of a person who is destined to reach the highest level of consciousness should have a special sign. In this case the birth was marked by a silver water spring. It is a holy water since it is a holy place. The spring water is a wonderful remedy for treating and preventing diabetes mellitus. It has a rejuvenating effect, increases general life organism tonus, treats skin diseases and allergy, heals wounds. There are no restrictions in drinking the water. No damage it incurs. However monks control taking water.

They don't allow taking water in big amount. But in general on the way to the Ivolginsky datsan you can see fenced wells in steppes. Buddhist preserve holy springs with firm belief that nothing is given to a man for no reason.

### Ivolginsky Buddhist Datsan (temple)

**Buddhism that spread in Buryatia from Tibet and Mongolia at the turn of XVI-XVII centuries and in 1741 Buddhism was officially awarded status of the state Russian religion by the decree of the empress Elisaveta Petrovna.**



***Ivolginsky datsan is the official residence of Traditional Buddhist sangkha of Russia. Most of the indigenous population, the Buryat, practice Buddhism joining two hundred twenty five million of the world's Buddhists.***

By the end of the XIX century in Buryatia there were over forty datsans where about ten thousand Buddhist lamas (monks) served. A Buddhist datsan was a kind of a university where Buddhist philosophy, Tibet-Mongolian medicine, astrology, Mongolian languages and Sanskrit were studied. Book printing, icon painting and religious architecture were developed. In thirties of the XX century Buddhism as well as Orthodox was severely repressed. Buddhist schools and monasteries were closed, many lams killed, imprisoned and exiled. Only after the World War II it was allowed to build one datsan in Buryatia, the Ivolginsky.

In 1991 Buddhist Institute «Dashi Choinkhor-Lin», religious institution of higher learning to train monks, teachers, translators of canonic texts,



icon painters was set up at the Ivolginsky datsan. The education process is conducted by the system of monastery education in Gomon datsan tradition. Ivolginsky datsan is a whole complex including temples, a great number of khurde, praying wheels, support structures, a museum and a hotel.

They approach lamas with different kind of requests: about horoscopes and a name for a new born baby, a life partner and a date for a wedding or a housewarming party, a good day for a surgery, day and time for a funeral. Lamas are asked about the best time for starting a new business, the place of education, what needs to be paid special attention, etc. In spring usually parents of school leavers and draftees address lamas.

Buddhism is a religion and a philosophy. The talk with a lama is like a counseling interview. Reading of prayers (mantras) relieves a believer from spiritual pain and worries, enlightens consciousness. People leave the temple with clear thoughts and life is viewed differently.

Recently Ivolginsky datsan became a pilgrimage place for many believers all over the world. The interest is to the phenomenon of imperishable body of the 12th Pandito Khambo Lama Dashi-Dorzhi Itigelkv, who lived in 1852–1927 years. Since 2002 his sarcophagus is placed in Ivolginsky datsan. He passed away during meditation at the age of 75. He was buried in a wooden box of Siberian pine and has been there for seventy five years. He left a message that he should be exhumated after 75 years.

The state of his body after exhumation doesn't have scientific explanation. The body preserved in the state as if when alive. Buddhists believe that he selflessly takes compassion on everyone.

That is why they approach him for help and compassion. There are many magic proves of recovery, karma correction, human souls safety.



**Address:**

Ivolginsky datsan, Ivolginsky district, village Verkhnyaya Ivolga, (transfer by bus № 130).  
Tel.: 8(3012) 21-57-17.

Interpretation center:  
8- 908 595 55 45





*Buddhists believe that a man is just a grain of sand in the Universe. To live a good life they follow the advice of lamas and Buddhist priors of Ivolginsky datsan.*





## ROUTE № 9

### «ULAN-UDE – ATSAGAT village»



#### Welcome to the Guchit tribe

Arsagat is originally a Buryat village located 50 kilometers from the capital of Buryatia. Villagers carefully preserve traditions of their ancestors who came here from Olkhon the largest island of the Baikal.

Atsagat village became famous due to the construction of Atsagat datsan in 1825. Outstanding people like lamas Agvan Dorzhiev, Choinzon-Dorzhi Yuroltuev and others made the datsan well known in Buryatia and beyond. The main temple, a school, a printing house, a library were built. In 1891 it was visited by Crown prince of Russian Empire Cesarevitch Nikolai II. Dalai Lama XIV twice visited the holy place. Hospitality of local people has long been attracting tourists from many countries. Many outstanding scientists, medical doctors, monks came from the village. When coming to Atsagat you will visit ancient Shologotsky (Atsagatsky) datsan and hear a story of a thousand Buddhas. You can have a personal talk with a monk-philosopher and an astrologist, visit a memorial house – museum of Agvan Dorzhiev. Among museum's exhibits there are religious items, rare books, coins, ancient tankas (icons). There you can find the world's rarity, a copy of Atlas of Tibetan Medicine. At tourists' wish a visit to local people can be arranged to introduce them to the local life style, handicrafts, to taste dishes of local cuisine.

**Tel.: (3012) 44-49-82, 308-609**  
**E-mail: [jassotour@yahoo.com](mailto:jassotour@yahoo.com),**  
**Website: [www.jassotour.ru](http://www.jassotour.ru)**







## ROUTE 10 : ULAN-UDE – TARBAGATAI

### Welcome to the Semeisky (Old Believers)

Old Believers culture is a unique phenomenon of Russian and world religious, socio-cultural history of Russian people. The way of life and culture of the Semeisky is characterized by unique material and spiritual culture, folklore, rituals, clothes and cuisine.

They put houses the way their ancestors constructed. Usually the household consists of three parts: the front yard fenced from the street, live-stock area and a garden. It is clean and everything is in order everywhere. In the yard you will find a well where you can get the coldest water in the hot afternoon. A very important building in the backyard is Russian banya (a kind of a sauna) where you will try a massage (beating) with a birch brush and taste cold kvas (local soft drink) made of burak (frozen beet root is dried in the oven). The interior of the house is of interest as well with ceilings painted blue, framed photos of big families on the walls, handmade colored carpets on the floor and laceworks on cupboards. There are wooden benches along the walls and an oven in the middle of the house. The oven is a typical Russian one used for different bakery and cooking. Semeisky's cuisine is a special treat too. You will have tea from a samovar (a Russian tea-pot) heated with charcoal. You see it puffing and ready to treat you with tea. When guests sit round the table the hostess takes semeiski clothes out of a wooden trunk, a wedding gift of her mother and you will watch dressing ceremony.

First she will put on stanushka (undershirt), then a saraphan (pinafore dress), varicoloured with gay flowers, next comes a zapon (an apron) decorated with ribbons of different colors. Then she puts on a kichka (a head dress of a married woman), amber necklaces and here she is in her national dress. Semeisky have a unique singing tradition that has been assigned the status of Word Cultural Heritage. They usually get together in some house, have tea and start singing a long song in a choir of many voices. Their grandchildren are running around and learning customs and traditions from their parents and grandparent thus preserving Semeisky culture. Those who would like to come and see these original, interesting people you are most welcome to Buryatia. In Semeisky villages Tarbagatai, Bichura (famous for its 17 kilometer long street), Bolshoi Kunalei and others you will be heartily hosted as most welcome guests.



*Local Buryat people were surprised by the fact that the exiled Old Believers arrived in Siberia with whole families, that is why they were called semeisky (a family).*





*Sagaalган was celebrated in Buryatia from ancient times. It was mentioned in Genghis Khan Chronicles. It was resumed in 1990 as a public holiday.*

## ROUTE 11: «Ulan-Ude festivals»

At all times people of different nationalities and beliefs lived in peace and harmony in Buryatia. National and religious holidays have long become international. We celebrate Sagaalган (a New Year by Lunar calendar) Easter, Maslennitsa together. We dance yokhor (Buryat circle dance), Russian dances, eat pan cakes and booza during national holidays. We live well together in our common house – Ulan-Ude, light, spacious and homey.

### Sagaalган – a «white» month of benefactions

Sagaalган means festival of white month in Buryat language. White is Sagaan in Buryat language and has meanings «clean, clear». People perform benefactions, think «white». White thoughts and deeds win over envy, anger, offence. People wish the nest of wishes for the coming year.

This folk festival now is celebrated as a Buddhist one. It starts in datsans with religious ceremonies. Two days prior New Year a magic ritual of an evening bonfire «Dugzhuba» is held. It is a ritual of purification from bad thoughts and diseases. Believers and their family members after wiping their bodies with pieces of fabric or paper, pieces of dough take them to Dugzhuba and burn in the fire to get rid of past year tiredness, disease, problems, sins, offence and inspire with new life to perform good deeds in the coming year.

Buddhist clergy performs special New Year praying ceremony in all the datsans that last for fifteen days and is devoted to fifteen miracles of Buddha. Believers pray for the next year to be good and prosperous. Eve-



rybody tries to be at home with the family to worship home deities and offer foods and drinks to the master of hearth and home. In the icon place there are paintings and sculptures of Buddhist gods, icon lamps are lighted, incense is burnt, white food, sweets and cookies, lamb meat is served in special plates. This treat called «beleg tabikha» should stay for several days, and then it is shared among family members. Another important ritual is related to the tradition of respect to the elder. In the first days of Sagaalga the younger visit older relatives with congratulations, wishes and gifts. There is a belief that the more guests you welcome in Sagaalga, the richer is table laid the happier and wealthier is the family. Since Sagaalga is translated as «white month», and some call it «cream cheese festival» or «milk food festival» everything has the meaning of clean, fresh and good. At all the stage of Sagaalga celebration milk food is present on the table as cream cheese, cheese, salamat, oormen (boiled milk skin» and surely balmy tea with milk.

### Shaman's praying rituals

**Shaman have abilities to converse with deities. It is in spring when nature breaks into blooming and a cuckoo sings the opening of heavenly gates, TAILGAN, a big ritual festival of honoring Gods is held.**

Usually Tailgan is held from mid May till late autumn in Ulan-Ude countryside. The main aim of the praying ceremony is to ask a specific deity – ezhin – good year for harvest, family happiness, avoidance of trouble and misfortunes.

...on the meadow covered with gay dandelions younger and elder are sitting - women on one side, men on the other side. Everybody is having a plate



*Spring tailgan is a holiday when we kneel to our tribal and divine gods and ask for health, love and peace in the family, good harvest, productive cattle and prosperity to earth.*



## «Boozyn Bayar» public festival

The most popular Buryat national food is boozy. Boozy - juicy, boiled in vapor is the best dish both for the elder and the younger during weekdays and holidays. There are similar kinds of dished in China, Mongolia, in Siberia, the Ural but our «happiness sack» is the crown of cookery. It has the right proportion of meat and dough, 33 folds an intricate design as a little yurta with a hole on top. You can taste it in every season, but during the Sagaalgan a special «Boozyn Bayar» festival is held, when on the central square in several yurtas placed in circle a cooking contest is announced. Of course not only boozy is offered. You can taste other dishes of Buryat national cuisine. The cooking festival is accompanied by Buryat national games «shaage» and «heer shaalga» (none breaking), yokhor dancing, folk and popular stars concerts.



## Recipes

Lamb flesh is washed, cut and minced. Finely cut fat, onion, spices and water are added, mixed thoroughly. Dough is prepared the way as for the home made noodle (flour, water, salt). Dough is rolled like a tight rope and cut in small pieces 2-4 sm, that are rolled as small circles. Minced meat is put on a circle, edges are folded with a small hole left on top to let out the vapor while boiling in a steamer. Boozes are boiled 18-20 minutes till juice become transparent. Bon Appétit!



*Boozy is a dish of the national Buryat cuisine. Visitors call them poses and say that there is nothing tastier they had before.*

### **BOOZA CAFES IN ULAN-UDE**

#### **Khan booza**

20, Erbanov str. Tel.: 21-35-14

#### **Booza**

41a, Kommunisticheskaya str.,  
Tel.:22-20-20

#### **Buuza**

26, Kluchevskaya str., Tel.: 43-28-61

#### **Sharbin - Booza**

17, Kuibyshev str., Tel.: 21-34-97

#### **Shenkhen**

18, Smolin str., Tel.: 33-31-88



*A shaman by nature is a contact man between deities (ongons – Buryat) and common people.*

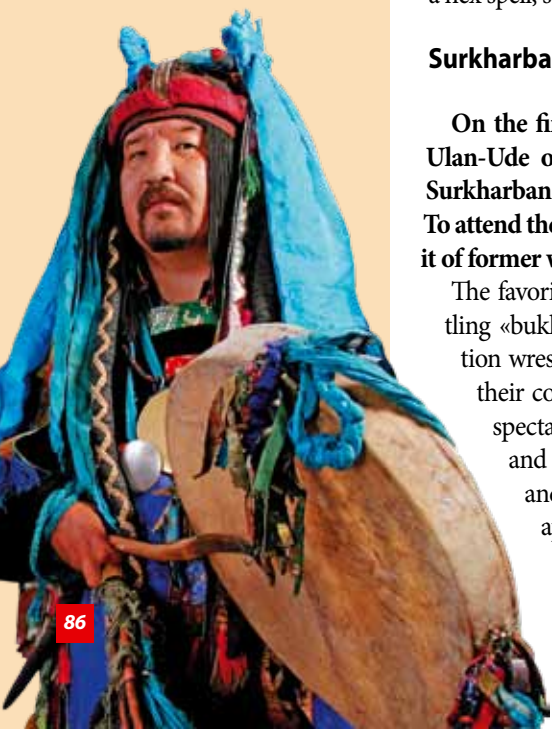
with sweets, white food (milk food) – an offering to deities. They sit around a birch tree, its branches are decorated with yellow and red ribbons symbolizing gold, white and blue ribbons symbolizing silver. This is the best offering to deities. Twelve shamans dressed in a ritual clothes sit down, each at his/her table with offering. Quietness is hanging in the air broken after a while with tambourine beating. Praying of shamans sounds like music. With every beat of a tambourine some tension is growing as if from inside. Women are sitting heads veiled low. While praying the desire to absorb what is happening and apprehend this fine contact of shamans with deities is growing.

Falling into a trance, a shaman can converse with deities of different levels, from tribal ongons to heavenly deities, giving a chance to people, who came to a ceremony, to talk to them. Some people talk with their dead relatives with the help of shamans to solve some serious problems. Many people remember stories of how strong were shamans in the past. There are stories of shamans flying on tambourines over heads of people gathered or riding a horse on a water surface of big and small streams and lakes. Modern shamans can also surprise people licking white-hot stones, taking to spirits of the dead. But the important thing is that they can cure severely ill people, break a hex spell, salvage marriages and prevent troubles.

### **Surkharban – Three Games of a Man**

**On the first July Sunday at the hippodrome of Ulan-Ude one of the most spectacular festivals, Surkharban «Three Games of a Man» takes place. To attend the festival means to understand the spirit of former warriors, Genghis Khan's ancestors.**

The favorite sport of the Buryat is national wrestling «bukha barldaan». Well before the competition wrestlers start training under supervision of their coaches to get into a good shape. No less spectacular is an archery competition. A bow and arrows were basic weapons of a hunter and a warrior till XIX century. When guns appear bow and arrow gradually stopped to be used, but archery or gun marksmanship is a quality valued both in



peaceful and war times.

Racing is the third event at Surkharban. In Buryat epics brooms competed for a beautiful girl to be his bride. The major result was a victory in horse racing. Today Surkharban is a part of national culture, so the development, promotion and scientific studies into the festival should be considered as an important component of the material and spiritual culture revival.

## Day of City

Ulan-Ude is of respectable age. It is 345 years old. And each time we know for sure that we will celebrate its next birthday (first September Sunday) on a large scale confessing our love to our sunny city. Brass band (city's pride) performance, festive colorful parade of citizens on the Soviets square, concerts, trade fairs. Marvelous! Great! Fiery! We do have what to show, what to be proud of. The festival changes the square for the streets full of joyful people who join the parade, the concerts, trading and watching fireworks at night.

It became a tradition to open monuments, fountains and other architectural structures on the eve of the Day of City. These are gifts that will remain to our descendants.





***In July 2010 the agreement to create a regional special economic zone of tourism and recreation «Park Hotel Verkhnyaya Beryozovka» was signed between the Government of the republic of Buryatia and Ulan-Ude Administration.***

## Ulan-Ude investments projects

Tourist infrastructure construction projects are profitable business investments. Closeness of Ulan-Ude to Lake Baikal facilitates the development of tourist business in the city. Ulan-Ude administration has identified 22 investments sites for hotels construction, seven projects being implemented and fifteen are open for investors:

- nine hotels will be located in the historical part of the city. Old houses will be wrecked and residents resettled (total area of 19 ha, 860 rooms, 520 flats for people to be resettled for the sum of 494 million. RUB);
- four sites without encumbrance in new developing city districts;
- two sites are being on the arrangement stage.

In the area of Verkhnyaya Beryozovka, the favorite recreation area of citizens there are resources for developing medical, health improvement, cultural, business and education tourism.

Park hotel «Verkhnyaya Beryozovka» is designed as a recreational complex offering visitors and citizens a wide range of tourist and recreational services: accommodation, restaurants with different cuisine, conference and exhibition halls, Spa complex, business tourism center, modern center of oriental medicine, all seasonal recreation center «Adrenalin», Ulan-Ude zoo and dendro park. The investment portfolio of the project is 3,123 million rubles.

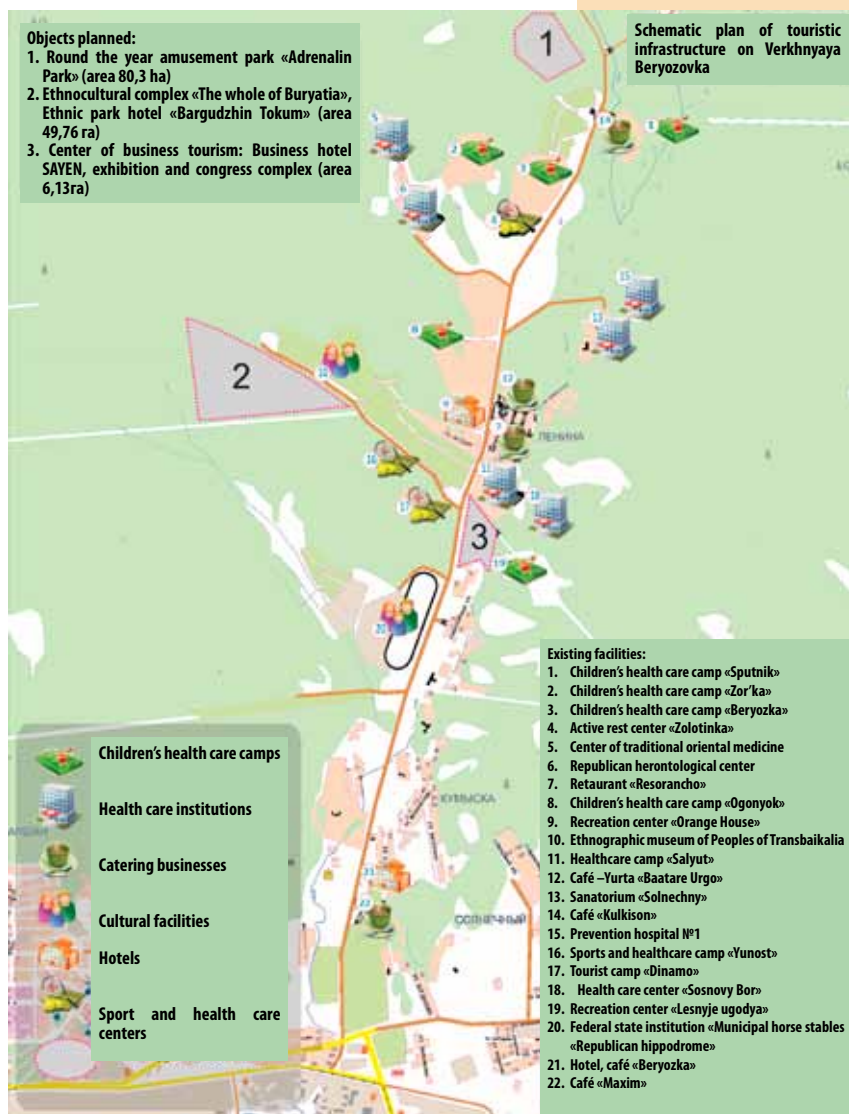




## Terms of investments for infrastructure projects

Currently there are active discussions with investors on Park Hotel «Verkhnyaya Beryozovka» project. For potential residents tax preferences for 5 years are established: business property tax exemption; reduction of corporate profit tax rates by 4,5% ; land tax relief for the first 5 years, and 50% tax rate reduction for the next 5 years.

*Administration of Ulan-Ude invites investors to take part in the construction of modern tourist infrastructure objects. You can get all necessary information on the website [www.ulan-ude-eg.ru](http://www.ulan-ude-eg.ru) or by telephone in Ulan-Ude +7 (3012) 21-80-88, 21-07-27, e-mail: [ker@u-ude.ru](mailto:ker@u-ude.ru)*





## Start your travel to the Baikal from Ulan-Ude

The Baikal is the most ancient lake in the world, 25 million years old. Its deepest point is 1637 meters. There are 26 isles, the largest being the Olkhon island. The largest bays are Barguzinsky, Chivirkuisky and Proval. 491 rivers flow into the lake and only one, the Angara flows out. The Baikal is one of the biggest centers of biological species origin. There is no other lake on the planet with such a unique and rich biodiversity. At present there are more than 2500 species of plant and animal life, 800 being endemic animals and 200 endemic plants. The Baikal with its surrounding mountains combine the most beautiful land and water landscapes. The Baikal is a natural object of special care and protection not only in Buryatia and Russia. It is listed as a World natural Heritage site.

***Lake Baikal is the largest reservoir of fresh water containing 20% of the world reserves and 90% of that of Russia.***

Lake Baikal is our national consciousness, a natural phenomenon and a territory of exceptional aesthetic importance. We invite guests all over the world to enjoy the Baikal nature, charge with its energy, taste clear drinking water.





## HOTELS

«Geser»	11 Ranzhurov st.	7 (3012) 21-53-83, 21-61-51	info@geser-hotel.ru www.geser-hotel.ru
«Buryatia»	47a Communisticheskaya st.	7 (3012) 21-18-35, 21-17-60	Hotelburyatia@mail.ru
«Baikal Plaza»	1 Yerbanov st.	7 (3012) 21-00-70, 22-05-70	baikalplaza@mail.ru www.baikalplaza.com
«Siberia»	1, Pochtamtckaya st.	7 (3012) 29-72-57, 21-86-04	siberia@hoteltrk.ru www.hoteltrk.ru
«Sagaan Morin»	25, Gagarin st.	7 (3012) 44-61-96, 44-40-19	www.morintour.com
«Barguzin»	28, Sovetskaya st.	7 (3012) 21-57-46, 21-07-07	www.barguzin-hotel.ru touristulanude@rambler.ru
«Odon»	43 Gagarin st.	7 (3012) 55-19-46, 44-34-80	Hotel_odon@list.ru
«Ayan Hotel»	164 Babushkin st.	7 (3012) 41-52-22, 41-51-15	Ayanhotel164@mail.ru www.ayanhotel.ru
«Golden ear»	34 Sverdlov st.	7 (3012) 21-34-54, 21-27-47	
«Orange House»	Verhnaya Berezovka	7 (3012) 26-94-98	baikalplaza@mail.ru www.baikalplaza.com
«Serene Harbor»	60 Stolbovaya st.	7 (3012) 43-02-00	gavan-hotel@mail.ru www.gavan-hotel.ru
«Donay»	33 Pokrovskaya st.	7 (3012) 48-21-20, 60-00-79	aquamar@list.ru
«Sakura»	39 Kluchevskaya st.	7 (3012) 41-20-88, 41-07-08	hotel-sakura@yandex.ru
«Araks»	7b prospect Avtomobilistov	7 (3012) 26-06-89, 26-06-86	hotel-araks@yandex.ru
«Profsouznik»	25 Vorovsky st.	7 (3012) 22-23-74 , 22-23-61	burumc@burnet.ru
«Meridian»	183 Babushkin st.	7 (3012) 41-53-80, 42-67-74	www.meridian-otel.ru
«Yurta»	1 Ermakovskiy st.	7 (3012) 22-38-11, 22-26-55	www.hotel.yurta.ru
«Northern Baikal»	2b Khotso Namsaraev st.	7 (3012) 44-08-77	
«Arshan-Hotel»	60a Zherdev st.	7 (3012) 45-05-01, 45-05-06	1829113@mail.ru

## TOUR OPERATORS

«Siberia-Tour»	20 Nekrasov st.	7(3012)22-22-77, 21-27-07	sibtour@mail.ru www.siberia-t.com
«BuryatIntur»	28a Kirov st., office 49	7(3012) 21-92-07, 21-92-67	bitur@yandex.ru www.buryatintour.ru
«Sputnik-Buryatia»	49a Lenin st., offices 200, 402,	7(3012)21-08-34;21-57-22	sputnik-zapad@mail.ru www.na-baikale.ru
«Baikalnaran-Tour»	47-a Kommunisticheskaya st., office 105	7 (3012)21-50-97, 64-58-25	baikalnarantour@mail.ru www.baikal-naran.com
«Hatan dangina»	4 Pushkin st.	7(3012)46-30-66, 26-05-92	hatan-dangina@mail.ru www.baikalkhan.ru
«Trio-Impex»	52 Lenin st.	7(3012)21-72-77 21-00-56	trio-tour@mail.ru www.trio-impex.com
«Morin tour»	25 Gagarin st., 25, office 102	7(3012)44-36-47 44-36-47	info@morintour.com www.morintour.com
«ZhaSSO TOUR»	47a Kommunisticheskaya st., office 108	7(3012) 44-49-82, 44-26-13	jassotour@yahoo.com www.jassotour.ru
«Globus-Tour»	12 Erbanova st.,12 office 109	7 (3012)21-24-53, 27-75-00	globeburyat-tour@yandex.ru www.globus-baikal.com
«Baikal adventures - Buryatia»	1, Square of revolution	7 (3012)29-73-00	uu@go-baikal.ru www.go-baikal.ru
«Baikal-Intour»	49a Lenin st., office 314	7(3012)21-41-52, 21-34-02	baikalbg03@yandex.ru
«Russian World»	31 Profsovnaya st.	7(3012)21-61-77	ulan-ude@mirbaikal.com., www.mirbaikal.com
«Bilet-SV»	8A, 50th anniversary of October Avenue	7 (3012) 218-222, 218-077	biletsv@pochta.ru, www.bilet-sv.ru
«Belig-YA»	28a Kirov st., office 43	7(3012)21-86-73, 67-65-55, 67-06-30	Belic-ya@yandex.ru , www.belic-ya.ru
«Za Baikalom»	28a Kirov st., office 45	7(3012)64-82-78, 46-38-28	Zabaikalom@mail.ru, www.zabaikalom.com



## Restaurants

«Che Gevara»	7a Khotsa Namsaraev st.	7(3012) 46-11-00
«Karlos VII»	11 Erbanov st.	7(3012)22-12-00,
«Senator»	9, Sakhyanova st.	7 (3012) 43-03-33
«Relax»	64 Stropiteley Avenue	7 (3012) 55-53-25
«1000 and one night»	20 Zgerdev st.	7 (3012)45-97-28
«Indigo»	2 b Zherdev st.	7 (3012)41-75-85
«Cterling»	104b Zherdev st.	7 (3012)42-05-02
«Genghis Khan»	25a Karl Marx Avenue	7 (3012) 41-50-50
«Meridian»	183 Babushkin st.	7 (3012)27-70-11
«Shelfort»	6 Boevaya st.	7 (3012)23-16-36
«Fudzi-co»	2 Erbanov st.	7 (3012) 2 21-89-84
«Golden dragon»	8 Kirov str.	7 (3012)21-21-09
«Kulkison»	3aVerkhnyaya Beroyzovka.	7 (3012) 63-062-9
«Ctolitsa»	31Revolution 1905	7(3012) 55-26-84
«Restorancho»	1a Verkhnyaya Beryozovka	7(3012) 65-97-87

## Coffee house

«Marco Polo»	46 Kommunisticheskaya st.	7 (3012) 212-212, 21-39-30
«Safari» 20	Erbanov st.	7 (3012)21-13-66
«Irish bar»	25, Lenin st.	7 (3012)21-46-95
«Silk Road»	Lenin st.	7 (3012) 52 21-22-10

## Pool halls

«Cowboy»	7 «A» Botanicheskaya st.	7(3012)46-30-90
«Zheglov»	20b Tereshkova st.	7(3012)23-08-53
«Ozon»	2-b Zherdeva st.	7(3012)63-12-63

## Karaoke

«Birch»	14a Babushkin st.	7(3012)45-57-29
«Dva Kita»	143 Barnaulskaya st.	7(3012)41-71-57
«LST 63»	12 Erbanov st.	7(3012)22-22-63

## Cinema houses

«People's Park»	104 «B» Zherdeva st.	7(3012)42-68-88
«Fabrika Kino»	9 Sakhyanova st.	7(3012) 297-600
«Progress»	52 Lenin st.	7(3012)21-50-77

Night clubs		
«Fabrika Kino»	9 Sahyanovoy st.	7(3012)46-48-67
«Broadway»	14a Babushkina st.	7(3012)45-57-29
«Pirania»	8a 50th anniversary of October Avenue	7(3012) 67-20-30
«Epicenter»	23 Tolstoi st.	7(3012)60-75-75
«Metro»	62 Baltahinov st.	7(3012)21-66-49, 21-51-29
«LST 63»	12 Erbanov st.	7(3012)22-22-63
«Energy»	4b Kluchevskaya st.	7(3012)43-62-02
«Oriental Dragon»	2b Zherdev st.	7(3012)67-99-99
Rest club «Sterling»	104b Zherdev st.	7(3012)42-05-02
«Che Guevara»	7a Khotsa Namsaraev st.	7(3012)65-81-00, 46-11-00
«Re-public»	72 prospect Stroiteley	7(3012)9-34-44



УЛАН-УДЭ

НОЧНЫЕ КЛУБЫ





## Hair and beauty salons

Beauty salon «Sibirayachka»	12a Lenin st., 2nd floor	7(3012) 21-37-51, 45-13-33
Beauty salon «SOLO»	Banzarov st.	7(3012)21-48-21
Hair salon «Cosmo»	1 Pochtamtorskaya st., (shopping and recreation complex «Siberia»)	7(3012)63-50-55
Beauty salon «Vita Cosmetology»	2a Khotsa Namsaraev st.	7(3012)46-22-99
Hair salon «Exclusive»	2a Tereshkova st.	7(3012)63-01-85
Beauty salon «Lavender»	24a Tereshkova st.	7(3012)41-50-16
Beauty salon «Curl»	11 Erbanov st.	7(3012)21-60-59, 23-23-26
Hair salon «Charm»	27 Tsvilev st.	7(3012)46-38-81
Hair salon «Kasanova»	7 Babushkin st.	7(3012)55-52-46
Hair salon «VIP»	20 Babushkin st.	7(3012) 45-63-12, 64-57-37
Hair salon «Elite»	12 The avenue of the 50 anniversary of October	7(3012)55-12 16, 64-21-13

## Saunas and banyas (russian sauna)

«By fireplace»	35b Ocityabrskaya st.	7(3012)44-48-40
«Bear»	24 Komsomolskaya st.	7(3012) 44-93-01
«Image SPA»	24 Komsomolskaya st.	7(3012)44-93-01
«Vivacity»	36 Revolution of 1905 st.	7(3012)55-33-60
«Baikal»	12 Erbanov st.	7(3012)22-11-71
«Medusa»	12 Tolstoi.	7(3012)22-30-25
«Three bears»	11 Geologicheskyy st.	7(3012)23-58-59
«Dolphin»	66a Pavlov st.	7(3012)43-66-24
«Rock mountain»	9 Sakhyanova st.	7(3012)66-99-99
«Mirage»	9g Sakhyanova st.	7(3012)43-17-55
«Extra»	166 Babushkin st.	7(3012)41-50-00
«Maximum»	6 Boyevaya st.	7(3012)45-65-93
«Exclusive»	19 Pishvaya st.	7(3012)42-49-02
«Relax»	64 «A» Prospect Stroiteley	7(3012)55-53-25
«Senator»	183 Babushkin st.	7(3012)41-52-52



The guidebook «Ulan-Ude» is a special edition. It doesn't merely introduce the visitor to places of interest of the capital of Buryatia, to its past and present. It conveys great love to the history of the country of the oldest guide and local lore scientist Raisa Andreyevna Serebryakova, the honored Worker of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia. The historical part of the guidebook is based on her stories, articles and essays.

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