Gostini Dvor.

Ulan-Ude is in the list of the historically settled areas of the Russian Federation and it means that a lot of buildings and estates are protected by law. They are more than two hundred of them in the city. The city as if by a miracle has preserved its original town planning, fulfilled in accordance witn the first regular plan of the late 18th century.The ancient buildings and constructions have been preserved in the historical part of the city; they are still performing a town-making role, forming an architectural appearance of its streets and squares.

The building of Gostini Dvor is among them. It had been built for fifty years(1806-1856). According to the Project it was planned to build “a stone merchant trade house with one hundred ninety six shops, each side of fifity sazhens and sixteen wine cellars and above the shops there should be living rooms of twelve- sazhen long, with columns in the new Venetian style for different needs’’(Gurianov, 1998).

Our contemporaries may be unfamiliar with the following interesting fact. As it turned out the building of Gostini Dvor was not completed. According to the project of the architect Anton Ivanovich Losev from Irkutsk guberrnia the northern part of the Dvor( the one where the shop ‘’Tsentralni’’ is now) must have been filled with the arched arertures framed by rustic columns. In the 50-es of the 20th centure in this part of the square there was erected a new building and at that time the architectural ensemble of the Gostini Dvor was completed.

The Opera and Ballet House.

The Opera and Ballet House is a monument ofm architecture, cultural and national property of the republic.It started in 1939 as the musical drama theatre, which ten years later was divided into the Opera and Ballet House and a travelling theatre of drama. Gombozhap Tsidenzhapovich Tsidenzhapov was the Founder of the theatre.

Traditional address to the national culture and arts, refined repertoire of the masterpieces of the world ballet and opera classic, high professionalism, talented leading performers have made the Theatre of Opera and Ballet a unique one.

From the very beginning the theatre has been the center of musical culture of the republic. Separate creative groups and performers of the academic theatre of opera and ballet have many times performed on the stages of Mongolia, China, Japan, Korea, the USA, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Hodigitria Cathedral.

The past and the present of the history of Orthodoxy in Buryatia is reflected in the fate of Hodigitria Cathedral. The cathedral which managed to preserve itself during the Sovit period for many years had been used as a state repository of the funds of the History Museum till the middle of the nineties. With the beginning of perestroika, democratization and glasnost, the believes and the Orthodox Clergymen insisted on giving it back to the religious associations of the city in order to use it properly. The question had been decided long for a long time and only in the end of May of 2000 the second floor of the cathedral was returned. It is symbolic that in the jubilee year of 2000 Hodigitria cathedral celebrated its second birth. An altar was established on the firat floor immediately and regular services commenced.