



Brass lion. XIX century and early XX century, artisan work of Khuree. Mongolians seal container, symbolizing the power of a lion four-sided shape made, as evidenced by the lion house anthropomorphic vessels of copper and brass image of a lion sitting otsoij been poured and left her front feet, torches and neck suspender sprinkle with decorations of very fine features giving out. Century describes the lion as an overview produces created.



The first head of Ulaanbaatar city, Bayar Moonon used this typewriter. In the 1920s, with old mongolian alphabet typewriter got booked in US.

HISTORY OF LOCATED HOUSE IN ULAANBAATAR CITY MUSEUM

At the beginning of the XX century under the capital of the Russian Republic of Buryatia merchants, accomodation for one of the many construction of the house was built in 1918-1919 Tsogt- Garmayevich Badamjav. It's purpose to Tsogt Badamjav's own apartment is one of the fancy and luxury house in Ikh Khuree.

Tsogtbadamjav house design and unique fashion for exotic races in addition to making backyard on top of the collapse of the Russian throne, showed four feet above table represent demonstrate the progress of its revolutionary views posted.



When, led D.Sukhbaatar popular sacred troops 7th May 8, 1921, the day the capital release time Khuree, he handed over of a room of the house was the commander Sukhbaatar.

Each house in July 1921, Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Party and the People's interim government, all located in the Military Staff and served as commander Sukhbaatar. During the 1930s, the house was located in the Embassy of the Soviet Tuva. In 1944, the MPRP Central Committee decision to establish D.Sukhbaatar's museum in the house by seven out on 3 April 1, 1946, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the MPRP strange thing the museum was established.

In 1953 D.Sukhbaatar museum Kh.Choibalsan museums were combined Sukhbaatar- Choibalsan Palace Museum as a museum here to combine all the things that moved Museum Press Office went to this house.

This land is located in historic buildings in terms of, Setsen Khan province had settled on the south west jasaa's terrace "dynasty governor of the committee", The rich Tsogtbadamjav, Yumtarovi etc. live in located ascended the Ministry of Finance for community organizations since the start of the "Committee of the Ministry of Finance," it was called at the beginning of the XX century on the committee. Tsogtbadamjavyn house, the Council of Ministers Decree No. 420 of 1971, "the story, immovable cultural heritage house because" the protection of 2, Mongolian Government's Decree No. 233 of 1994, "the city is the protection of historical and cultural monuments" Mongolian Government's decree No. 175 of 2008, "is the protection of historical and cultural monuments" were registered in.

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Tsogt - Garmayevich Badamjav for 1899 - 1930 in Tibet-Mongolian research

Kozlov expedition translator while Khiagt firms who trade between Mongolia and Russia, China, Britain and Germany firms worked as a broker.

When, led D.Sukhbaatar



ULAANBAATAR CITY MUSEUM



A BRIEF HISTORY OF ULAANBAATAR CITY MUSEUM

Our domestic business card, the historic capital city, advancement of city residents and visitors to introduce in 1956, "Ulaanbaatar History Exhibition" was founded under the name.

The MPRP Central Committee of the Political Bureau of the Decree No. 106 of 1960 "Ulaanbaatar History Exhibition" to "Ulaanbaatar History, Museum of renewed development" as historian expand Kh.Perlee, painter active in the U.Yadamsuren, artist U.Yadamsuren organizing exhibits sketches and historian Kh.Perlee exhibit has been organized Choreography.

Museum, Museum of Resolution 1960, involve the establishment of a new Council of the People's staffing and salaries of additional explanatory 2, 1 photographer and 2 guard-approved adding a total of 12.5 full-time staff started to run. Since the inception of the Museum "Urban History Exhibition" Chairman's Ragchaasuren, 1960, "Urban History Museum renovation and construction" since 1962 - chairman of Luvsantseren N.Durzee, since 1977 chairman -Tsagaach, the director of the museum since 1987, M.Mijidgombo, since 1992, B.Biziyaa B.Boldbaatar since 2005, UB since 2011, the museum director is working S.Tsatsralt.

The museum of the history of UB prophetic providing nomadic Urguu, Ikh Khuree (1639-1778), Ikh Khuree city (1778-1911), Niislel Khuree (1911-1924), Ulaanbaatar (1924-1990), (1990, since) that are divided into three halls of Prophecy has presented exhibits.

Museum treasures more than 3,300 exhibits of Prophecy placed one-fifth of the total exhibit hall is available to the audience. Some of the treasures in the museum exhibit highlights Furthermore, the river valley was found to be 5 million years ago mammoth bones, during the XIX-XX centuries Ikh Khuree artisans crafted a unique design, fashion jewelry, artist painted in 1946 Manibadar "Niislel Khuree" honored carver D.Sengee "Historical Ulaanbaatar" engraved ivory canine, embroiderers A.Tserenkhuugiin "L.I.Bryejnyev" embroidered silk wire, until 1976-2000 III overall planning of the development of the capital city, can be mentioned here.



Niislel Khuree. Painting. In 1915, the Bogd house painter in 1946 after being Jugder artist D.Manibadar zoom copy signed. Each picture is stored in Ulaanbaatar repository. Jugder "Niislel Khuree" of the capital, in the early twentieth century, population density in the range of ministries and agencies, and is evidenced in the differences between the outer frame surrounding the capital, including churches and monasteries as well as kings, princes and reincarnates rank differences and the rights of the individual offices and defining the appearance of fine art monuments of city residents as well as the history and cartography is an important monument.



"Historical Ulaanbaatar" engraved ivory canine teeth: the People's Republic in 1974 for the 50th anniversary of the capital city as artistic carvers created S.Sengee. Ulaanbaatar, historical and cultural monuments, buildings representing the city and intended to work for development, elaborate and fashion design and materials used is a product with unique features, such as unique jewelry. Elephant canine length of 162 meters and width of 11 cm.



Ink (yantai): UB repository is stored and ink and locks frame crafted by skillful men in the early twentieth century, is one of the most prestigious. And ink in the papers, the book is designed for people who use ink tank. Ink's encircles the upper section of the twelve zodiac, including four on the mighty convenient four animals carved aureate the sides of the container floral patterns adorned with well able to color and design gave fine. Lock consists of the body, latch and key. Dimension of lock is 1.9x1.7 centimeters and it weighs 10 grams. Front side of the lock us aureated be embossed lion's image. This is is the smallest lock in other locks are kept museums in Mongolia.



L.I.Bryejnyev embroidery: In 1981, Soviet leader L.I.Bryejnyev (1906-1982), Mongolian People's Republic, "Labor Hero" award, reward him for embroiderers A.Tserenkhye smoked in 1982, the silk embroidery created. This work of art fine sewing and painting as a representation made emissions of fine Mongolian contemporary art of embroidery was clearly Slain magnificent creation.