# 乌兰巴托

乌兰巴托不只是一座城市，它还是蒙古都市化历程的一部写照。公元 1639 年，这座城发端于席热查干湖畔，离现地址 344 公里，风景优美。漠北蒙古佛教第一世活佛扎纳巴扎尔，当时年方 5 岁，出身成吉思汗黄金氏族，刚即位不久，乌兰巴托是其宫廷所在之处，宫邸建筑由小型寺庙、佛塔、蒙古包等组成。乌兰巴托先后迁移多次，名称一改再改，曾用名有敖尔告、库伦、大库伦、京都库伦，1924 年定名乌兰巴托。

大库伦时期，城市日渐兴盛，初具规模。蒙古工匠将本族建筑技法、蒙古包风格，与汉、藏传统相结合，所造庙宇兼具各派之长。达姆巴达吉岭寺、甘丹提琴林寺、东库雷大哲林寺等杰作相继落成。

乌兰巴托市中心的苏赫巴托广场周围建筑属于 1940 ~ 1949 年城市规划，由俄罗斯建筑师执掌设计。20 世纪 60 年代，新一辈蒙古建筑师从苏联学艺，形成了乌兰巴托自己的建筑特色。

20 世纪 80 年代以前盖的政府大楼、剧院、学校、幼儿园、居民区，都是这个风格。20 世纪 80 年代，本市建筑师将现代设计和传统融为一体，制造出许多结构精美的建筑。

乌兰巴托共有 150 万居民，占蒙古 300 余万人口将近一半，是全国经济、文化、政治中心，旅游胜地，文化娱乐活动类型丰富。辖地分为 9 大区，122 个小区。城市位于图拉河畔，四座神山环绕，北坡松林茂密，南侧为草原坡。阳光充沛，开阔宁静，现代和传统并存其中。

乌兰巴托是一座独特的城市，它展现了生活的两个方面。一方面，市中心的高层建筑体现了现代的生活方式；另一方面，不管是从成吉思汗机场还是乘火车抵达的游客，都会注意到附近数以千计的传统蒙古包，当地人称之为“蒙古包区”，这是可以一瞥游牧生活方式的地方。

图：视觉中国

# Ulaanbaatar City

Ulaanbaatar is more than just a city: it bears witness to the urbanization process of Mongolia. The history of the city begins in 1639 at Shireet Tsagaan Lake, a place of divine beauty 344 kilometers away from modern-day Ulaanbaatar. G. Zanabazar, a five-year-old boy and a descendant of Chinggis Khaan's Golden Lineage, had just been established as the first Bogd Jebtsundamba, the spiritual head of Mongolian Buddhism. A palace was built as the seat of Zanabazar at the first historical site of Ulaanbaatar. The palace-settlement consisted of small temples, stupas, and gers. The city would move many times before settling down at its current location. Its name has also changed several times, from Urguu in 1639, to Nomiin Khuree in 1651, Ikh Khuree in 1706, Niislel Khuree in 1912, and Ulaanbaatar since 1924.

The period between 1706 and 1911 witnessed the development of Ikh Khuree as a city. Mongolian artisans skillfully developed their national architecture, by utilizing the traditional craftsmanship of making gers, alongside the architectural techniques used by the Han nationality and Tibet, in the construction of temples. It is during this period when architectural masterpieces such as Dambadarjeeling Monastery, Gandantegchinlen Monastery, and East Khuree Dashchoilin Monastery were built.

In the center of Ulaanbaatar city lies the Sükhbaatar Square, and the buildings around the square were designed by Russian architects and built within the framework of the urban planning between 1940 and 1949. From the early 1960s, Ulaanbaatar began to see architectures of its own style thanks to the Soviet-trained Mongolian architects.

PHOTOGRAPHS: VCG

Influcence of this architectural style can be seen in government buildings, theatres, schools, kindergartens and public housing, which were built before the late 1980s. During the 1980s, the local architects combined traditional and modern architectural styles, giving rise to buildings with excellent structures.

Ulaanbaatar has a population of 1.5 million people, accounting for about half of the country's population. As the country's economic, cultural and political center, the city becomes a popular tourist destination with its colorful cultural and entertainment activities. Ulaanbaatar is divided into 9 districts and 122 khoroos. It is located in a valley on the Tuul River and surrounded by four sacred mountains with dense pine forests on the northern slopes and steppes on the south. Mostly described as sunny, peaceful and open, Ulaanbaatar is a city of contrast where the modern meets the traditional.

Ulaanbaatar is a unique city that represents two different styles of living. In the city center, highrise buildings shows the modern lifestyle; however, there are still marks of the nomad lifestyle in the vicinity, an area referred to by locals as the "ger district", where visitors arriving either from the Chinggis Khaan Airport or by train to the main road will see thousands of traditional Mongolian gers.