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Odessa National Academic Theatre Opera and BalletUkrainian: Одеський наеский академдний театропера академдний театроперита балетуRussian: Одесский национальный академидеский театр оперы и балетаOdessa Opera and Ballet Theatre1 Tchaikovsky StreetOdessaUkraineCoorodorikoordinák46°29′08″N 30°44′30″E﻿ / ﻿46.485556°N 30.741667°E﻿ / 46.485556; 30.741667Mark Architectural Landmark Capacity1,636Construction Opened1810Rebuilt1887, Fellner & HelmerWebsiteopera.odessa.ua The Odessa National Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet (Ukrainian: Одеський національний академчний театр опери та балету) is the oldest theater in Odessa, Ukraine. The Theatre and potemkin stairs are the most famous buildings of Odessa. [1] The first opera house was opened in 1810 and destroyed by fire in 1873. Opened by Fellner & Helmer in 1887, this modern building was built in neo-Baroque style. The architecture of the luxurious audience hall follows the late French Rokoko style. The unique acoustics of the horseshoe-designed room allow performers to even convey a quiet tone from the stage to any part of the room. The most recent renovation of the theatre was completed in 2007. History The main stage of the theatre. Audience room of the theater The St. Petersburg architect Thomas de Thomon designed the first opera theatre, opened on February 10, 1810. This last theater is in almost exactly the same place as the first theater 200 years ago. The main entrance with your colonnad overlooked the sea. There was no hallway. [2] In 1831, Michael Vorontsov, governor of the Russian Empire, Novorossia Kray (now part of Ukraine), decided to entrust the old quarantine fees to the Odessa Theatre. [4] Historian Charles King explains that one of the health inspectors in Odessa was also the owner of the Odessa Theatre. When ticket sales were low, he announced the discovery of the infection among newly arrived passengers and ordered them quarantined at their own expense. Lazaretto's costs, where passengers would be used to hire a main performer for the theater. On the night of January 2, 1873, the building was gutted by fire. [6] A fundraising campaign immediately began. The city has announced an international competition for best theatrical design. Forty plans were submitted, but none were selected. [2] Finally, the project was built in 1878, based on the Dresden Semperoper, with its unconventional lobby, after the curvatures of the auditorium. [8] Two Viennese architects, Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer, began building the larger exchange in 1883. The foundation stone was completed on October 1, 1884, for which he built 1,300,000 rubles. It was named after the Odessa City Theatre. [2] [9] [10] [11] The theatre was the first building in Odessa to use electric lighting by the Edison Company. [12] In order to make theatre mesens feel comfortable in the summers, the lower waggonloads of ice and straw off a 35-foot shaft, then carry it through a tunnel into a basement below the hall, where cold air rose up vents beneath the seats. [11] In 1925, the building burned down again in a fire. [12] Firefighters localized the burn, but the stage and orchestra were destroyed. In the 1925 fire, the original curtain of the theatre stage burned down, which was never restored. [13] There is a story that when the people of Odessa learned that the cost of construction was 1.3 million gold rubles, they gasped, but when they saw the new theater, they gasped again, this time with admiration. [2] In August 1941, when the Romanian army was dangerously close to Odessa, the command of the Odessa defense area appointed a special air defense unit to protect the theatre building from bombing. On the roofs of the houses next to the theater, guns were mounted to be shot in all 73 days of the city's defense. [14] During World War II, Nikolai Khrushchev was concerned about the state of the city and visited Odessa immediately after it was liberated. Khrushchev reported that only one corner of the building had been damaged by an enemy projectile. [15] The theatre was remodeled in the 1960s. [12] The theatre is located on changing ground and is in danger of collapsing. The foundation's first cracks appeared almost at the opening of the theater. The eastern half of the theater slanted almost six inches in the first three years, and the six walls began to tilt. Gleb Dranov, a former opera singer who sang at the theatre for 25 years and who worked as a geologist for five years, helps repair the building. [11] [12] Construction The façade of the building is decorated in Italian Baroque style. The booths have busts of Mikhail Glinka, Nikolai Gogol, Alexandr Griboyedov and Alexander Pushkin. The large hall is patterned in the style of Louis XVI, and is richly decorated with gilded stucco figures and patterns. Architects provided twenty-four exits in the lobby to avoid tragedy in the event of a fire. On the side of the theatre there is a lawn with fresh flowers and shrubs. [9] People The famous Russian singer Feodor Chaliapin has given several concerts at the Odessa Opera. Gallery See also Odessa Philharmonic Theatre References Notes ^ Ilijine, Nicholas V., ed. (2004). Odessa memories. Essay by Patricia Herlity; Contributions from Bel Kaufman, Oleg Gubar and Alexander Rozenboim. Seattle: University of Washington Press. P. 13.13 ISBN 0-295-98345-0. ^ Kononova, G. (1984). Odessa: Guide. Moscow: Raduga Publishers. Archived from the original 2007-09-28 p. 67 ^ Karakina, 68. ^ Anthony L.H. Rhinelander (English) (1990). Prince Michael Vorontsov: Viceroy of the Tsar. 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Memoirs of Nikita Khrushchev: The Commissar, 1918-1945. Penn State Press: Pennsylvania State University. ISBN 0-271-02332-5. p. 597: External links Official website of the National Academy Opera and Ballet Theatre of Odessa. (Accessed 2018-10-27). Odessa Opera Theatre. Archived from the original 2007-09-28. (Accessed 2006-08-03. Odessa is urging political parties to fund the restoration of the theatre. Tass. January 18, 2006 Archived from the original on September 28, 2007. Wines, Michael (November 1, 1999). An elderly beauty gets a facelift from a geologist. The New York Times: 4. Archived the original on September 28, 2007. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Odessa la else. The Opera and Ballet Theatre in Minsk The National Academic Grand Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Republic of Belarus (Belarus: Нацыянальны акаддмичны Вялжт театр оперы ы балета) is located in a park in the Trinity Hill district of Minsk. Locals call it opierny teatr (Belarusian) or Opera and Ballet Theatre. It opened on May 15, 1933, but until 1938 it did not have its own show at the Belarusian Drama Theatre. The first permanent theatre was founded in Belarus in 1933 on the basis of the Belarusian school of opera and ballet, and the studio is organized by the famous Russian opera singer Anton Bonachich (Bonatschitsch) (ru: Антон Петрович Боназич). He was the first head of the new theater. But he remained in that position for a very short time, dying in 1933. The current theatre building opened in 1939. The plan was designed by Leningrad Belarusian architect Iosif Langbard, whose original design was only partially implemented and some design details were left out, and the audience space expanded. State-of-the-world lighting and motion equipment was added in compliance with the original design. The ballet company is considered one of the most important companies in the world. [3] Today's works of Belarusian composers in the company's repertoire include Dmitry Smol'sky's The Grey Legend (1978). [4] The company is touring a lot and is welcome in many countries around the world. In Spain, Russia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Israel, Portugal, China admirers opera well to repertoire this Belarusian theatre. His participation in the well-known German festival, known as the Classic Open Air, has already become a tradition. Sculpture Opera Muse Konstantin Selikhanov, the park near the theater References Notes ^ History of the National Academic Grand Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Republic of Belarus. Archived on January 17, 2013. Accessed January 9, 2013. ^ The new Encyclopædia Britannica (new encyclopedia Britannica) Macropædia Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. 1993. ^ Patricia Levy; Michael Spilling (2009). Opera and ballet are very popular in Belarus, and state opera and ballet companies regularly ... The National Academy Ballet Theatre in Minsk is one of the most important ballet troves in the world, belarus [???], 99. ^ The Grey Legend returns to the Grand Theatre of Belarus 2011 External links National Academic Grand Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Republic of Belarus Official website 54°37′N 27°33′41E﻿ / ﻿53.91028°N 27.56139°E﻿ / 53.91028; 27.56139 The