



MAP OF BUNGAMATI



1. Nhwana Gaa: Bunga Dyo, the Machhindranath is brought here for holy bath in this spout every 12-year chariot festival.



2. Dhokha Pine Pukhu: Two ponds at the entrance of the settlement symbolizes auspicious water pots, this is one of them.



3. Bunna Pukhu: This is other pond symbolizing Kalash, the auspicious water pot.



4. Dhoka Pine: Meaning Outside the Door, symbolizes the main entrance to the town of Bungamati.



5. Dhoka Pine Falcha: Public rest houses are common in every entrance of traditional Newar settlements to rest and relax along with water bodies.



6. Chohel Nani: One of the large public open spaces surrounded by houses. It offered shelter to 2015 earthquake victims.



7. Sala Chhen: Home of Bayu Pankhi Ghoda the flying horse. Wooden inscription is unique feature of keeping the historic record here.



8. Kumari Chowk: The courtyard of Kumari where originally Kumari of Bungamati resides.



9. De Pukhu: Literally means the pond of the town, the most prominent pond that was revitalized with the support of Parya Sampada.



10. Aagan Chhen: Place where declaration ceremony of Paneju (Priest) is done after they graduate for priesthood.



11. Baachhen Falcha: The other public space that was reconstructed after the 2015 Earthquake.



12. Kumari Pati: The Falcha in Jywalakhel is dedicated to Kumari to observe 12 year Machhindranath chariot festival.



13. Jywalakhel Park: This use to be one of the largest Khyo (open ground) of Bungamati which is now shared for bus terminal and other urban functions. Every 12 year this space is used to start the great chariot festival of Machhindranath.



14. Khaa Pukhu: Bungamati is surrounded by ponds. This is one of the small ponds which is at present in the dilapidated condition.



15. Po Pukhu: Recently renovated, this pond receives water from Rajkulo, the irrigation canal that serves the area. The pond helps to recharge the ground to feed to the wells.



16. Na Pukhu: This pond receives water from the Rajkulo irrigation canal along with storm water and protects the area from landslide. The pond is also used for several rituals.



17. Khanna Viewpoint: Offers the lush green landscape of Kathmandu Valley that falls to Bagmati River and again climbs to the green hills to Dhinchwo hill.



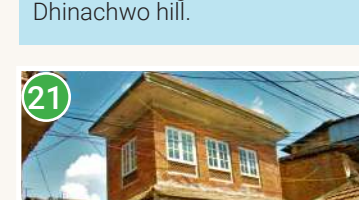
18. Saanchwo: A small public space with cycle stand that attracts cyclists to start their journey towards south of the valley.



19. Sata Falcha: The public rest house reconstructed by Praya Sampada Project offers space of various public activities for the Sata neighbourhood.



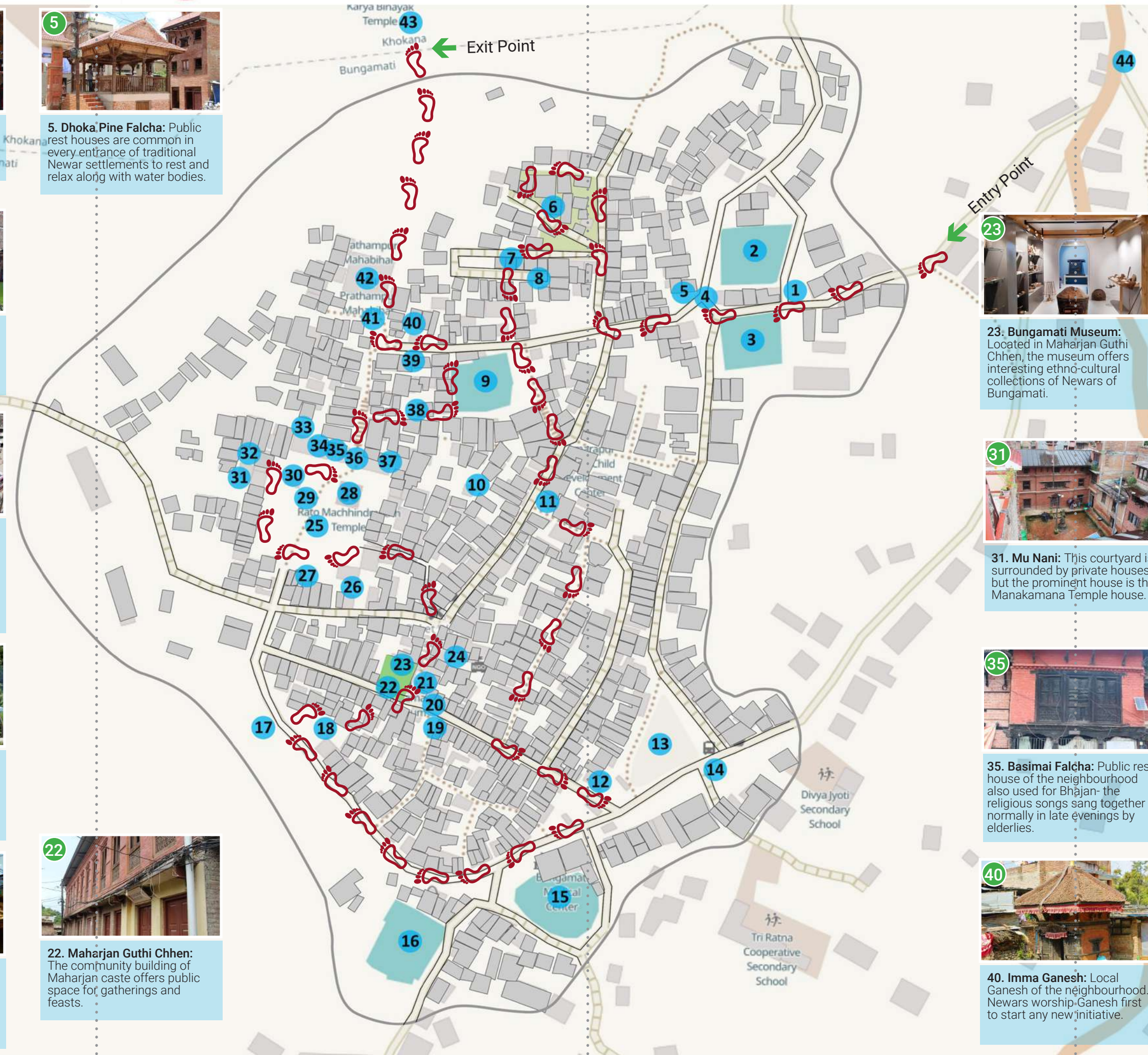
20. Thaa Ganesh: The Neighbourhood Ganesh of Sata Tole. In Newar towns every Tole (neighbourhood) will have one Ganesh whom they call Sthan Ganesh, or the Ganesh belonging to that neighbourhood.



21. Laachi Falcha: Public rest house regularly used for Dafa Bhajan, the religious singing every evening by the neighbourhood elderly men and women.



22. Maharjan Guthi Chhen: The community building of Maharjan caste offers public space for gatherings and feasts.



24. Bare Nani: This typical courtyard belongs to Bajracharyas the Buddhist priests and Shakyasin Bungamati. Newar towns are full of such courtyards.



25. Machhendra Bahal: The main courtyard of Bungamati. Metaphor for walking museum. All prominent events in the town takes place here.



26. Hyan Gribh Bhairab: Believed to be one of the four Bhairabs who brought Machhindranath from Aasam of India. The most furious but compassionate Bhairab.



23. Bungamati Museum: Located in Maharjan Guthi Chhen, the museum offers interesting ethno-cultural collections of Newars of Bungamati.



29. Bathing Space: Where Bunga Dyo the Machhindranath is offered special bath every 12 years.



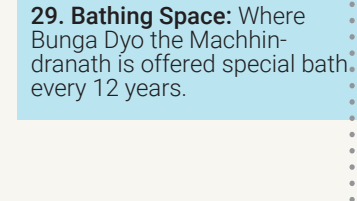
30. Shrestikanta Lokeshwor: Believed to be another Avilokeshwor which was stolen to take away to Tibet but was stopped at Nala. Now the main temple is in Nala some 23 km North East from Bungamati.



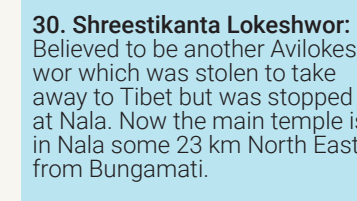
27. Hyan Gribh Garden: Dedicated garden for greenery and flowers in Machhindra Bahal.



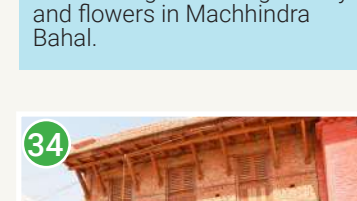
28. Bunga Dyo: Also popular as Machhindranath or Karunamaya, this is the temple of Avilokeshwor, he god takes care of life as per Buddhist belief. Pilgrims visit from Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and many other Buddhist countries.



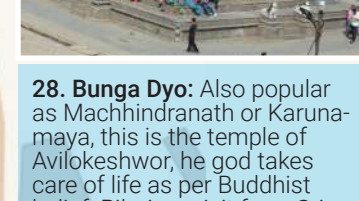
32. Manakamana Temple: Dedicated to the Goddess Manakamana opens only for three days during the festival of Dasain, was renovated after the 2015 Earthquake.



33. Dyo Chhen: This public house is dedicated to Machhindranath temple for the rituals. The house was collapsed during 2015 Earthquake.



34. Aarati Chhen: The house is dedicated to offer lamp to the temple of Machhindranath.



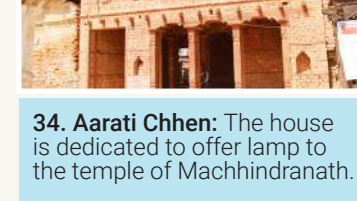
31. Mu Nani: This courtyard is surrounded by private houses but the prominent house is the Manakamana Temple house.



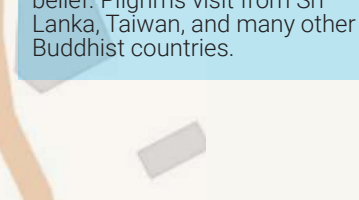
39. Kumari Chhen: Home of Living Goddess Kumari of Bungamati



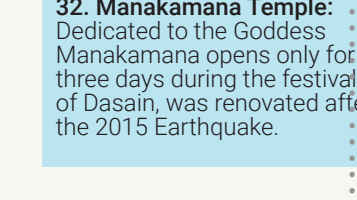
35. Basimai Falcha: Public rest house of the neighbourhood also used for Bhajan- the religious songs sang together normally in late evenings by elders.



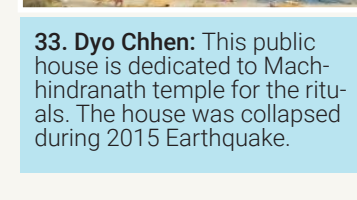
36. Dhoka Falcha: The rest house also used for reciting Bhajan- the religious songs dedicated to Lord Machhindranath.



37. Taa Falcha: This Bahaa dedicated to Dinapani Aaju is one of the courtyards surrounded by houses.



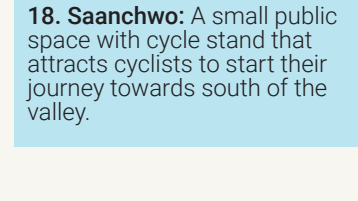
38. Kwa Chee Baha: This Bahaa dedicated to Dinapani Aaju is the courtyard where Buddhist families use to reside in earlier time with temple of Buddha



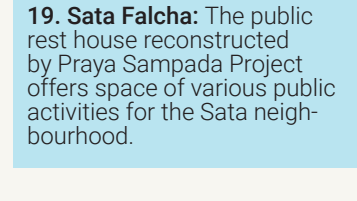
40. Imma Ganesh: Local Ganesh of the neighbourhood. Newars worship Ganesh first to start any new initiative.



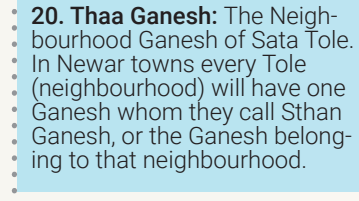
41. Bahili Area: Different from Bahaa, Bahilis are the place where Buddhist monks reside. This is one of the prominent public space in Bungamati.



44. Sohra Khutte Pati: the 16-pillar Pati is the rest place at the hillock before deviating to Bungamati. The Falcha need renovation.



42. Pratampur Vihar: Believed to be one of the first Bihars in Kathmandu Valley, this shrine is devoted by Bramhacharya, special group of priests within Buddhist priests.



43. Karya Vinayak: One of the four most prominent Ganesh in Kathmandu Valley, known as god of wisdom. Young children are brought here for their speedy mental development.