



Siopha Pokhari, Bhaga. The largest pond in the city.

Nagarkot:

Nagarkot, (altitude 2,175 m; 711 Km. east of Bhaktapur) is a widely enjoyed hill resort. It has been a weekend spot for mountain viewers in quiet and comfort. The sunrise viewed from this hill present you the ever refreshing memory of the majestic panoramic view of the Himalayan ranges from Dhaulagiri in the west to the Everest in the east.



Wakunath Bhagwan, Tashachhen, Suryamandira



Stone Lion at Museum Gate.

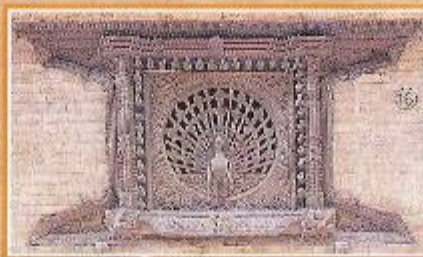
Your visit, be it a prolonged or a brief one, we hope, would be blissful and perpetual!



Changu Narayan. One of the oldest temple of Nepal



A view from Nagarkot



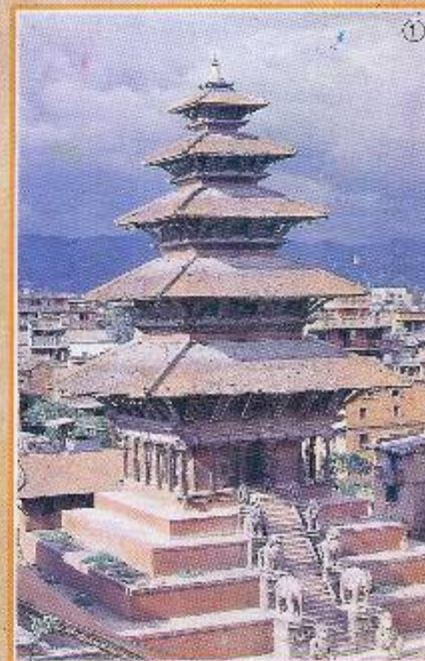
Mayur Jhyat

BHAKTAPUR MUNICIPALITY

LAYARI, BHAKTAPUR, NEPAL

PHONE: 977-01-610310

FAX: 977-01-613206



स्वास्

BHAKTAPUR भक्तपुर

Complimentary



55 Windows Durbar

Namaste

"Were there nothing else in Nepal, save the Durbar Square of Bhaktapur (Bhaktapur), it would still be amply worth making a journey halfway round the globe to see."

E. A. Powell,
The Last Home of Mystery,
1929, London.

Bhaktapur, literally the 'City of Devotees', is renowned for its elegant art, fabulous culture, colourful festivals, traditional dances and the typical Newar lifestyle. Tourists visiting Nepal find their visit incomplete unless they get a mesmerizing glimpse of this ancient 'City of Culture'.

This conch shaped historic city, Bhaktapur, spreading over an area of 6.86 square kilometers and lying at 12 km. east of Kathmandu, was founded in the 12th century by King Anand Dev Malla.

Age-old dances and festivals are still observed by the locals with the same zeal and enthusiasm as their ancestors did in the past. King Yaksha Malla (15th century) heavily fortified this city. Eight Mother Goddesses (ASTA MATRIKA) in

King Bhupatindra Malla



eight geometrical corners of the city were installed for the divine protection.

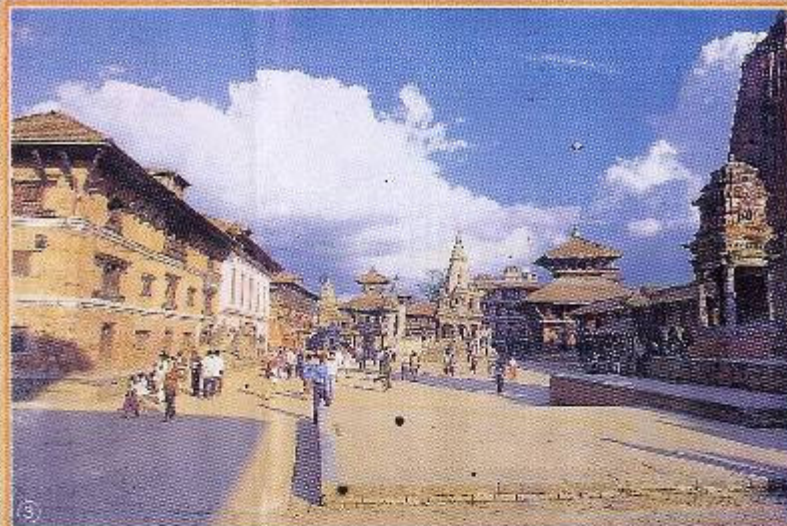
In spite of continual invasions by intruders and natural calamities, the historic city still boasts of its superb art and subtle culture so vividly depicted on the remaining palaces, temples, monasteries, Bichars and other monuments.

The Hindus and the Buddhists have exchanged inspirations and drawn inspirations from each other through the ages.

Bhaktapur is predominantly composed of the peasantry. Painting, carving, masonry, bronze-casting, jewellery, pottery, etc. are other traditional enterprises still existing.

Monuments and artistic carvings of wood, stone and metal are strewn all over the historical core of the city. Alleys are narrow and zigzagged lanes lead you to see the environment of Newar medieval settlements.

Three main squares of the city are remarkably attractive in their artistic exposition of elegant temples, dignified palace, graceful monasteries and Bichars standing around these open public places and connected to one another with quaint streets.



Here lies: Five windowed Durbar, enlisted in World Heritage; The Golden Gate, Golden Spout, Big Bell, Dog Barking Bell, Sarsala Temple, Chyasalin Mandap, Siddhi Laxmi Temple, Yakshwamy Temple, Chardham and The Terrapole Temple.

Durbar Square:

The square, the most open public place of the city, is the most outstanding cluster of exquisite temples and the royal palaces ornamented with work of art.

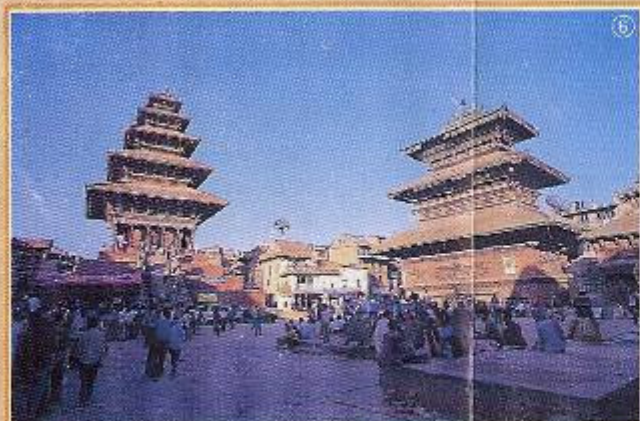
Jaumadhi Square:

It lies at just a minute walk to the south-east of Durbar Square. A standee in this square is pygmised by the towering five storeyed pagoda styled temple of goddess Siddhi Laxmi and that of god Bhairabnath. (recently renovated by Bhaktapur Municipality with local participation at the estimated cost of 7.5 m. rupees.)

The square has been named after the name of the deity of the temple itself. The temple is dedicated to the three-headed Deity of the Hindus. The Deity symbolizes three Deities in combination Brahma (God of Creation), Vishnu (God of Protection) and Maheshwara (God of



Barahi water spout temple, Bhaktapur



TAUMADHI SQUARE Nyatapola Temple, Open Platforms, Bhairab Nat Temple, old buildings are the attraction of this square.

Destruction, of the Hindus. The Square as a whole can be regarded as a museum of wood carvings. One can smell environments of medieval period around the square.

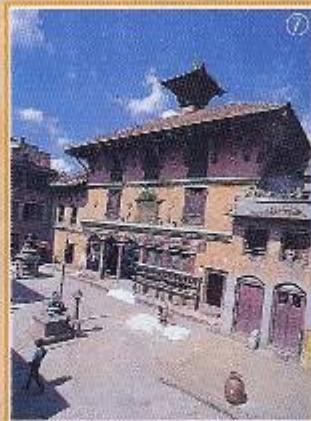
As for the crucial issues of preserving environment and monuments of historical significance, Bhaktapur Municipality has launched a campaign for the purpose. The Municipality has been undertaking various activities like brick-paving, renovating public shelters, spurs, ponds and temples. And in a bid to curb pollution, it has banned heavy vehicles from getting into the city.



Suryavinayak:

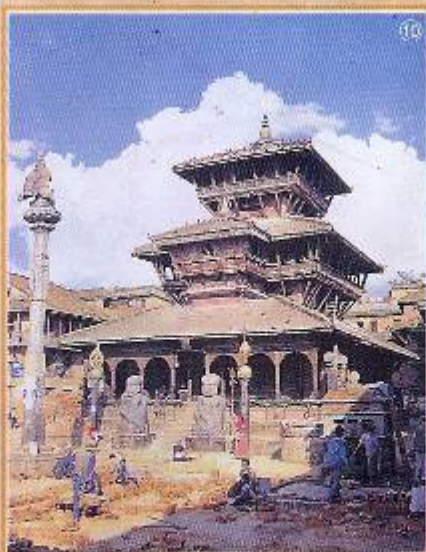
Situated at the walking distance of about 2 km to the south of the city is the holy shrine of Ganesha (the god of well - beginning and successful completion of

Bhairab Sculpture



Prashantashil Mahabithara Kwathandau.

work). It is another pleasant picnic spot flanked by alluring landscapes.



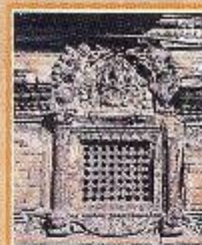
DATTATRAYA SQUARE. In its periphery you can see monasteries, Peacock Window, Bhimsen Temple and a platform.



Pottery Square, Talaka.

Changu Narayan:

Listed in the World Cultural Heritage, it is also a scenic spot situated at the altitude of about 1700m. and 4 km. to the north of Bhaktapur. The Changu Narayan Temple is believed to be the oldest of all the temples of Bhaktapur district. It is said to have been built by King Hari Datta Verma in 323 A. D. And the most authentic inscription located in the precinct of Changu Narayan is dated 464 A.D. and is accredited to the Licchavi King Mandeva.



Terracotta Window, Tushhimela.



Chatur Bramhe Mahabithar, Saketha.

