

A NEW NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM IN KATHMANDU NEPAL

Presented to H.E. Dr. N.K. Rai on 11th November 1999 in the Royal Embassy of Nepal, Bonn and subsequently following years to authorities of Tribhuvan University.

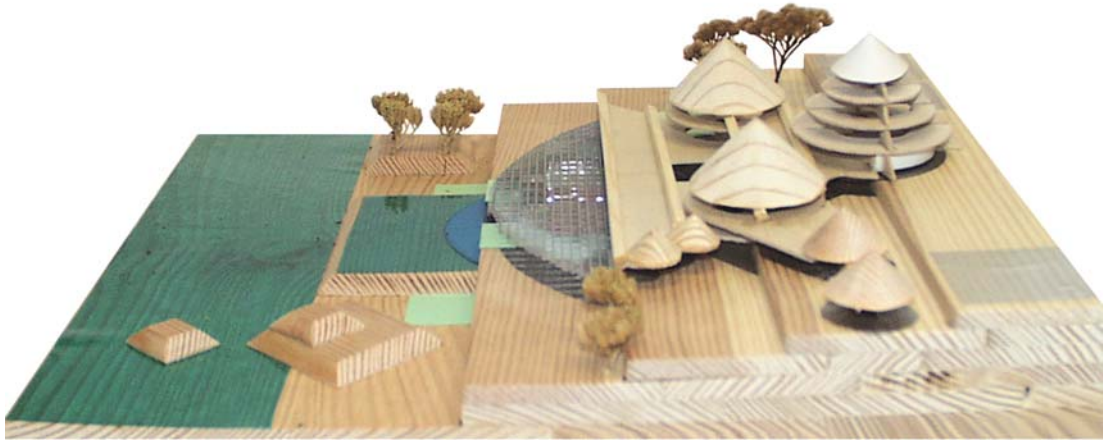
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Up to now there is no Natural History Museum existing dealing with the Himalayas as an entity. This could be best realized in the real center of the Himalayan orogenic complex of whole Peninsula India, thus Nepal.

- Working Title: The Museum of the Himalayas.
- General Task: To built a new Natural History Museum in Nepal, Kathmandu
- Objectives: To find a presentation being feasible to match national and international requirements from subject of museology already represented by its architectural structure.
- Requirements: Implementation of a holistic ap-proach to give the museum such a reputation that it will become a conservation and education centre for Nepal but also to rank amongst world's top museums for conservation and presentation of the Himalayan region.





The new National Museum for Natural History should reflect the whole hinduistic philosophy and under such idealistic patronage showing the whole never ending life circuit being thrown by the snow and ice realm of the Himalaya with its holy mountains giving birth - continuous flow of geology (steady upraisal and erosion), evolution of life and climatology - for big river systems focusing in the holy Ganga and coming back from oceans via clouds and precipitations again to snow and ice.

Under such a philosophical umbrella, the manyfold aspects of Natural History and Ethnology ranging from High Mountain areas via Mahabharats' mid-lands, Terai and Siwaliks to the Ganga lowlands could be presented.

The ecological and ethnological differences of people, fauna and flora with all there variations from east to west Nepal (and neighbouring areas perhaps) can be realized by the architectonical construction being presented.

- Aspects: Light has to be present permanently and be given from natural lightning mainly via open air presentations for botany, zoology, ethnology and others.

The biggest central building (5 roof terraces, like high ranking Hindu temples) is devoted to Shiva and therefor to the highest Himalayan Mountains, with unreachable snow and ice, Geology and lifeless realms.

The lower both central complexes may represent Brahma and Vishnu and already showing the inhabitable areas with ethnies, plants, animals and the geological-ecological life facts

Satellite complexes may be dedicated to other subjects even religious, mythological or/and cultural ones.

The flat and widened but still roof covered area would house the parts of the Terai.

While the uncovered flat and widely open area should represent the Gangetic plains that all life has to reach, even with Ghats and the turn of the continuous flow shown by the returning or abandoning flow of water in the central pathway.



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