

लंजुवातयु भासु लनेत कलात्मकरूपं दयुकातःगु सार्वजनिक थायु खः फल्चा । स्वानगलयु आपालं फल्चा दयां नं अप्वःधइथें मनूतयुसं उलि च्यूता काइमखुगु थज्याःगु सामाजिक संरचनायु घः नं पलिस्था यानातइ । नेवाः वास्तुकलाया थुगु शैलीं नेपाःया हे तःजिगु व जीवन्त संस्कृतियात स्वाकातःगु दु । न्हियान्हिथं छुयलाबुलायु वइगु फल्चां स्थानिय बासिन्दाया जीवन्त प्रभाव लाक्क समाज व संस्कृतिइ वःगु परिवर्तनयात क्यनाचवनी । फल्चाया खुल्ला स्वरूपं हे थुकिया महत्वयात अप्वयुकाचवनी सा त्वाःवहाःयापिनि थीथी ज्याखें यायुत थायु नं वियाचवनी ।

लुंछेननि फल्चाया दकलयु पुलांगु अभिलेख नेसं ७८८ यागु खः । वयां लिपा फल्चाया स्वरूपं नं तःकःमाछि हे हिलावन । नेसं ११०० पाखेया छपाः फ्वतयु थुगु फल्चा छतंजाः पलिया स्वरूपयु खनेदु । लिपा नेसं ११२४ य भजनया लागिं अप्वः थायु दयुकेत थुगु फल्चायात मेकथं दन । सुथन्हापनं त्वालयु च्वपिं थुगु फल्चायु वाजं थानाः बौद्ध व हिन्दू घःपिनिगु भजन हाली । लिसें थुगु हे फल्चायु मिजमिसा सकलें मुनाः इताः वायुगु, दुखसुखया खें ल्हायुगु, आराम यायुगु व जःखःया चहःपहः स्वयुगु नं याइ ।

नेसं ११३५या तःभुखाचं थुगु फल्चायात वामलाक्क असर लाकुसेलि फल्चायु चवनाः भजन यायुमाछिन । गुकियानाः थुगु त्वाःया छगू महत्वपूर्ण अंग जुयाचवंगु दाफाभजन सुथालाक्क न्हयाके मफयावन । तसकं बालाःगु दाफाभजनया संस्कृति ल्यंकातयुत व उकियात महिक् न्हयाकातयुत हाम्बुर्ग, जर्मनीया बाबरा एण्ड विल्फ्रेड मोर फाउण्डेशनया आर्थिक ग्वाहालिं एस.ए.आई. हेल्वनेपाल मार्फत डा. क्रिष्टियाना त्रोसिउसं थुगु फल्चायात हानं दनेगु ग्वासाः ग्वायादिल । थुकिया लागिं आर्किटेक्ट पद्मसुन्दर महर्जन व विजय वासुकलां थःगु क्षमतां फक्व ध्यान वियाः निरीक्षण यानादीगु दु । गुंला ११३६ निसें फल्चा पीगु सुरु जूगु खः सा चिल्ला ११३७ य फल्चा दनेक्वचाःगु जुल । थव भवलयु फल्चाया पुलांगु ज्वलं फयाफक्व अप्वः छुयलेगु कुतः यासें न्हूगु कलात्मक थां दयुकेगु थेंजाःगु कलात्मक पक्षयात नं यक्व हे ध्यान व्यूगु जुल ।

The 'phalcā' (resthouse, public arcaded platform, called pāṭī in Nepali) is a unique – and yet often overseen – spatial and social 'institution', mainly of the Kathmandu Valley. Built as homage to a deity, it manifests Nepal's rich and lively cultural heritage of the region. It is a site of the everyday, speaking of the social and cultural changes that impact the lives of those people engaging with it. Marking the locality and belonging to the community, the phalcās gain their value through their genuine open character, allowing for different activities and social groups to 'take place'.

The earliest record of Lūchē Nani Phalcā is that of the inscription dating back to 1668 CE. Since then, the phalcā's shape was changed many times. Photographs of the 1990s show it as single storey phalcā. In 2004, Lūchē Nani Phalcā was rebuilt to provide more space for the Dāphā (Bhajan) music performances. The local musicians gather in the mornings to play various instruments and recite verses, particularly in praise of Buddhist and Hindu deities alike. The space is also used by women, men, and children, to sit, knit, doze, play, or watch the life on the street or in the courtyard.

The April 2015 earthquake had seriously affected the phalcā which was then unsafe for the locals to perform their Dāphā Bhajan. This musical institution being a core entity of the society had to dismiss its activities. To pay more attention to this fascinating socio-cultural form, and to allow for the music practice to be continued, Dr Christiane Brosius, with support of SAI HELP NEPAL (Heidelberg University) and a generous donation from the Barbara & Wilfried Mohr Foundation in Hamburg, managed to organise the reconstruction of the phalcā. This was done under the competent supervision of architect Padma Sunder Maharjan, as well as Bijay Basukala. Both de- and reconstruction lasted from August 2016-March 2017. While trying to preserve the remains of the previous phalcā, attention was also paid to exquisite craftsmanship, especially for the newly commissioned pillars and other details.





Dedicated to Rokyasvara and Śaktī, Harirāma Bhāvo and his wife Dhavaṃtī of the Lūchē Nani sponsored the construction of the phalcā to the east of Jyāthabāhāra Vihāra, completed on Saturday, the third day of the bright lunar fortnight of Vaiśākha in 788 NS (1668 CE).

नेसं ७८८ वैशाख शुक्ल तृतिया, सञ्चरवार खुनु हरिराम भावो व वयकःया तिरि धवन्ति ज्याथबाहार विहारया पूर्वय् थुगु फल्चा दयकाः शक्ति सहितया लोकेश्वर छम्ह नं पलिस्था याःगु जुल ।



Constructed with the collective donation by the Bhāvos of the area, the construction (expansion of the phalcā into five bays) was completed on Thursday, the 8th day of the bright lunar fortnight of Bhādra in NS 832 (1712 CE). Later, an image of Amoghapāśa Lokeśvara was consecrated on Tuesday, the 6th day of the bright lunar fortnight of Jeṣṭha of NS 833 (1713 AD).

नेसं ८३२ भाद्र शुक्ल अष्टमी, बिहिवार खुनु स्थानिय भावो (ज्यापु) समुदायं थुगु फल्चा दयके (फल्चायात तःधंकाः न्याकवःया दयके) क्वचाःगु जुल । लिपा नेसं ८३३ जेष्ठ शुक्ल षष्ठी, मंगलवार खुनु अमोघपाश लोकेश्वरया मूर्ती पलिस्था याःगु जुल ।



This phalca was badly damaged by the great earthquake of April 25, 2015. Its reconstruction work has been possible with the generous support of SAI Help Nepal, Heidelberg, and the Barbara and Wilfried Mohr Foundation, Germany.

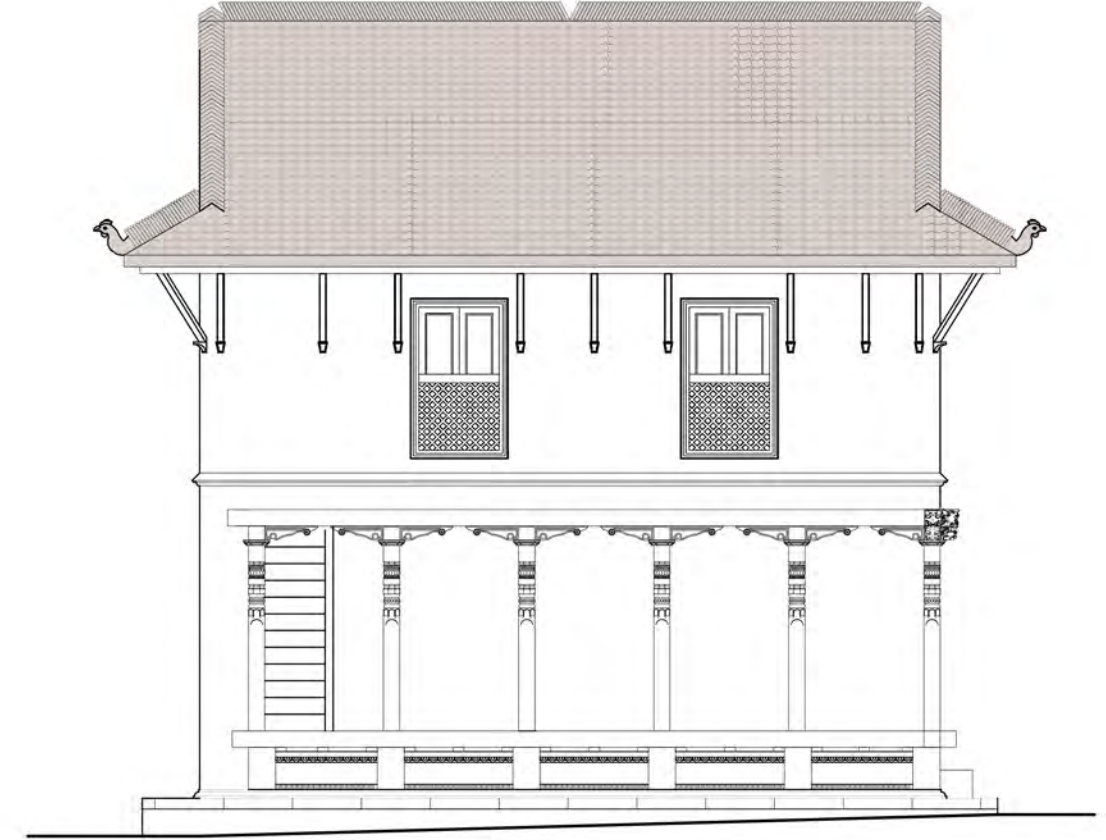
नेसं १९३५ बछलाथ्व सप्तमी खुनु तःभुखाय् व्वयाः थुगु फल्चा बांमलाकक स्यन । हाम्बुर्ग, जर्मनीया बाबरा एण्ड विल्फ्रेड मोर फाउण्डेशनया आर्थिक ग्वाहालि हाइडेलबुर्गिया एस.ए.आई. हेल्पनेपाल मार्फत थुगु फल्चायात हानं दंगु जुल ।

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Prof. Dr. Christiane Brosius, Patan & Heidelberg, चिल्लागा १०, १९३७ (March 19, 2017)

*Mr Maharjan is also heading the Youth Initiative for Cultural Preservation which wants to raise awareness about the rich heritage of Newar architecture (Sunaguthi - a Model Town of Nepal Valley). For more information, contact padmaq@gmail.com.

'Living Culture - Living City' 'स्वानाचवंसा संस्कृति - स्वानाचवनी सहर'



Lūchē Nani Phalcā,
Jyābābahī, Cābahāl

लुँछेंननि फल्चा, ज्याबाबही, चाबहाः

Handing-over Celebration: March 23, 2017, Thursday

लःल्हाय् ज्याभवः - चिल्लागा १०, १९३७, बिहिवार