

A DAY IN NAIROBI NATIONAL MUSEUM

A museum are places of discovery, contemplation and learning. The Institution of National Museum of Kenya is anchored on four pillars notably culture, history, arts and nature. The National Museum is only 20 minutes from the Central Business District.

Entry to the Nairobi National Museum is free but you will only be required to pay a minimum of ksh200 per person once you want to venture into different sites of art, nature, culture and nature.



Figure 1 Entry to National Museum

The *Figure 1* shows the front view of the Nairobi National Museum. The beautiful view displays a warm welcoming to this amazing place of art, nature and history. The photo displays the curved dinosaur at its entry.



Figure 2 just outside the museum

After paying, you are given a ticket where you can use to access any restricted area having art, history, wild animals and various historical features.



Figure 3 The big five



Figure 4 The big five

Figure 3 and 4 above show the dried elephant, giraffe, buffalo, and Zebra. If you have not had an adventure to any national park or reserve then this might be the first-place start. This gives a real photo of an animal in the real world and you can touch take photos without any fear. So amazing place to visit.



Figure 5 The cheetah

The cheetah is a large cat with a tawny to creamy white or pale buff fur that is marked with evenly spaced, solid black spots. Its head is small and rounded, with a short snout and black tear-like facial streaks. It reaches 67-94 cm at the shoulder, and the head-and-body length is between 1.1 and 1.5m. *Figure 5* above shows the preserve dried cheetah right at the Nairobi National Museum. If you have not seen one then take a day and visit this amazing place.



Figure 6 The hyena

The spotted hyena as seen in the above *figure 6* make the most common hyenas among the four existing hyena species. It has a large head with a long, thick, muscular neck and powerful jaws that give the hyena the strongest bite of any mammal. Its long front legs are longer than its back legs giving the hyena a profile somewhat like that of a wildebeest or bison.



Figure 7 Owl

The *figure 7* above shows owls. Owls are birds from the order Strigiformes, which includes over 200 species of mostly solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad head, binocular vision, binocular hearing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight. The above picture also shows the eggs of the owl.



Figure 8 Birds

The *figure 8* above shows some also of the preserved birds and their eggs found at the museum. There are also many birds found at the museum. Find a specific day to go and discover other birds found at the museum.



Figure 9 The early man

The *figure 9* above shows an illustration of the early man. If you want to know how man evolve then this image might be one of the topics you may consider to add up on your knowledge. Visit the Nairobi National Museum to find out more about the above historical man.



Figure 10 historical guns

The *figure 10* above shows the guns which were used during the struggle for independence period. Some shows that they were made of wood. Aren't they stunning?? Right visit this place and you will find out more.



Figure 11 The Dedan Kimathi warrior clothes

The *figure 11* above shows the The known Dedan Kimathi's clothes and his gun that he wore during the fight for independence period.



Figure 12 The final

Decided to take a rest here after having a lot of fun at the Nairobi National Museum. This is one of the amazing places you can visit in Kenya. Here you find most of the wild animals, snakes, birds, historical features and a lot more.

CONCLUSION.

The Nairobi National Museum was initiated in 1910 by a group of enthusiastic naturalists under the then East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, who needed a place to keep and preserve their collections of various specimens. The first site for the museum was at the present Nyayo House, which later became too small and a larger building was put up in 1922 where the Nairobi Serena Hotel stands today.

In 1929, the colonial government set aside land for museum construction at Museum Hill was officially opened in 22nd September, 1930 and named Corydon Museum in honor of Sir Robert Coryndon, one-time Governor of Kenya. In 1963 after independence, it was re-named the National Museum of Kenya (NMK). On October 15th 2005, the Nairobi Museum closed its doors to the public for an extensive modernization and expansion project the outcome of which was an impressive and magnificent piece of architecture that puts it in competition with other world-class Museum later re-opened in June 2008 as the Nairobi National Museum, and continues to draw visitors from all walks of life in appreciation of Kenya's rich heritage.

The above images showcase some of the Kenyan heritage, please take a day off and visit the place to find more of the Kenyan heritage.