



SIGHT SEEING  
SURROUNDING "MISTY MEADOWS RESORTS".

# Special offers

3 NIGHT 4 DAYS

FIRST DAY (SIGHT SEEN)

CHECK IN 12.00

Refreshment and going to 3.00 pm ( All sight seen detained your time availability )

## DAY-1

### KASAULI

This small hill station seems to live in time warp that belongs to the 19th century. At 3647 m, the peak of Choor Chandni also called the Choordhar powerfully dominates the lower hills and across the undulating ranges, Shimla is visible. *The upper and lower malls run through Kasauli's length and one can enjoy long walks.*

#### ***PLACE OF INTREST IN KASAULI***

***MONKEY POINT:*** a hill which derives its name from Rishi Man-Ki who used to worship an idol of Lord Hanuman.

***OTHER ATTRACTIONS:*** Christ and the Baptist Church are examples of Kasauli's colonial architecture.

***BABA BALAK NATH TEMPLE:*** 3 km on the Hill top is a famous temple of Sidh Baba Balak Nath.

***SHIRDI SAI BABA MANDIR:*** Built in 1989 the famous temple is located half km away from Garkhal.

***LAWRENCE SCHOOL:*** Situated on top of the hill is the famous Lawrence School. Mr. Henry Lawrence was the founder of this school. He also built the first cottage in Kasauli known as Sunny Side in 1848.



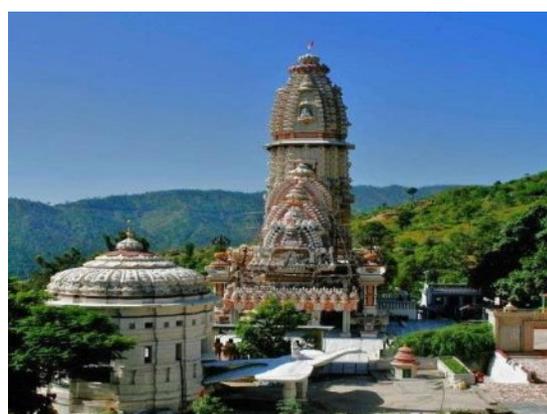
## DAY-2

### BON MONESTERY

**DOLANJI BON MONASTERY (18 km) :** *On Resort – Occh ghat road there is a small village known as Ochhghat. 2km from here on Narag-Sarahan road, located at famous Bon Monastery known 'Yungdrung Bon Monastery' being run by Yungdrung Bon Monastic Centre. On the eve of New Year and on other occasions three sacred Bon dances are performed here which are of great attraction.*



**JATOLI (15 km):** 14 km from Resort this small but beautiful village on Solan - Rajgarh road famous for Vishal Shiva temple



**SOLAN-***The history of Solan goes back to the era of Pandawas. According to local folklore, Pandavas lived here during their exile. In 1815 British won Baghat state (now Solan) from the Gurkhas, Gurkha fort or Arki Fort is still standing tall on a mountain near to Solan city and it is one of the popular historic tourist attractions of Solan. The town has been a capital of the princely Baghat State. The word Baghat is derived from Bau or Bahu, meaning "many", and Ghat meaning "pass". Initially the state headquarters of the Baghat State was located at Bhoch in the Bhuchali pargana, but the headquarters of the state was shifted to Solan after the construction of cantonment over here. The railway was set up in 1902. The evolution of solan City can be understood in the following order or sequence :-*

- *Establishment of a cantonment area at Solan by Britishers.*
- *Establishing Solan brewery in 1855 due to availability of excellent quality mineral water.*
- *Shifting of the headquarters of Baghat State from Bhoch to Solan.*

- *Start of Kalka-Shimla rail line in 1902.*
- *Start transportation activity on Kalka-Solan-Shimla road.*
- *The urban local body i.e. Municipal Council Solan came into existence in 1950.*
- *Solan became an independent district on 1 September 1972, and the town of Solan became the district headquarters*

## TOURIST PLACES IN SOLAN-

### SHOOLINI TEMPLE-



***Mohan Shakti National Heritage Park (in Hart, 12 km from Solan)-*** *Hart Village*  
*[Shakti Sthal on NH 22 between Kalka and Shimla, Solan, India. (1 hour in cab to cover the*  
*distance of 25 kms) From Misty meadows to Heritage temple.*



## DAY-3

# CHAIL OR SHIMLA ( OPTIONAL )

## CHAIL

*The Chail Palace is well known for its architecture, the palace was built as summer retreat by the Maharaja of Patiala during the British Raj, on the land allotted to him by the British for former's assistance in the Anglo-Nepalese War. The cricket ground and a polo ground which is there at an altitude of 2,444 m were owned by erstwhile royal family of Patiala. It is the world's highest cricket ground. Chail is also considered as the hiker's paradise. The area is away from the bustling life of the state capital Shimla. In 1891, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala incurred the rage of Lord Kitchener. It led to the restriction of his entry in the Indian summer capital, Shimla. This incensed the Maharaja and he vowed to build a new summer retreat for himself. So he rebuilt the place (Chail) as per his requirements. After accession to the Indian Union, Maharaja of Patiala donated most of his buildings to Chail Military School and Government of India.*

Attractions

## KAALI KA TIBBA



## SHIMLA

**SHIMLA-***The vast majority of the area occupied by the present-day Shimla city was dense forest during the 18th century. The only civilization consisted of the Jakhoo temple and a few scattered houses.<sup>[3]</sup> The area was called 'Shimla', named after a Hindu goddess, 'Shyamala Devi, an incarnation of Goddess Kali.<sup>[1]</sup>*

*The bridge connecting Shimla with Chhota Shimla, originally erected in 1829 by Lord Combermere, Shimla, 1850s*

*The area of present-day Shimla was invaded and captured by Bhimsen Thapa of Nepal in 1806. The British East India Company took control of the territory as per the Sugauli Treaty after the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–16). In a diary entry dated 30 August 1817, the Gerard brothers, who surveyed the area, describe Shimla as "a middling-sized village where a fakir is situated to give water to the travellers". In 1819, Lieutenant Ross, the Assistant Political Agent in the Hill States, set up a wood*

cottage in Shimla. Three years later, his successor and the Scottish civil servant Charles Pratt Kennedy built the first pucca house in the area, near what is now the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly building. The accounts of the England-like climate started attracting several British officers to the area during the hot Indian summers. By 1826, some officers had started spending their entire vacation in Shimla. In 1827, Lord Amherst, the Governor-General of Bengal, visited Shimla and stayed in the Kennedy House. A year later, Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, stayed at the same residence. During his stay, a three-mile road and a bridge was constructed near Jakhu. In 1830, the British acquired the surrounding land from the chiefs of Keonthal and Patiala in exchange for the Rawin pargana and a portion of the Bharauli pargana. The settlement grew rapidly after this, from 30 houses in 1830 to 1,141 houses in 1881.<sup>[3]</sup>

*Rashtrapati Niwas, Shimla, former "Viceregal Lodge", built 1888*

*In 1863, the Viceroy of India John Lawrence decided to shift the summer capital of the British Raj to Shimla.<sup>[3]</sup> He took the trouble of moving the administration twice a year between Calcutta and this separate centre over 1,000 miles away, despite the fact that it was difficult to reach.<sup>[6]</sup> Lord Lytton (Viceroy of India 1876–1880) made efforts to plan the town from 1876, when he first stayed in a rented house, but began plans for a Viceregal Lodge, later built on Observatory Hill. A fire cleared much of the area where the native Indian population lived (the "Upper Bazaar" nowadays known as The Ridge<sup>[7]</sup>), and the planning of the eastern end to become the centre of the European town forced them to live in the Middle and Lower Bazaars on the lower terraces descending the steep slopes from the Ridge. The Upper Bazaar was cleared for a Town Hall, with many facilities such as library and theatre, as well as offices—for police and military volunteers as well as municipal administration.*



*Indian Institute of Advanced Study- A residential centre for higher education, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), is located on Observatory hill – one of the seven hills of Shimla. Formed in 1964, this institute was formally inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan – the former President of India on 20th October 1965.*

*The history of this learning centre is more than 100 years old. IIAS was originally built as home for Lord Duffein, who was the Viceroy of India during the years 1884 and 1888. It was known as the Viceregal Lodge at that time. Many historic decisions, including the Shimla Conference of 1945 and the Separation of Pakistan and East Pakistan in 1947, have been taken in this building.*

*Post-independence, the edifice was renamed as 'Rashtrapati Nivas' and was used by the President of India as a summer retreat. It was later converted into a research centre for Indian*

*culture, religion, humanities and social and natural sciences. The architectural beauty of the building is quaint and captivating.*

*Henry Irwin, an architect in Public Works Department, designed the building. The use of grey stone and exotic Burmese teak gives this heritage building an exquisite look that mesmerises onlookers at the very first glance. A beautiful garden and well-stocked museum are also located within the camping*



## **JAKHOO TEMPLE**



## Plan's

CPAI ( Only Breakfast )	Rs.6,300/- Per Person
MAPAI ( Breakfast + Dinner )	Rs.7,900/-Per Person

- Tax inclusive.
- Facility available for pick up/ drop from Kalka railway station to hotel (one way ride) Rs.2000/- medium size car.
- Mohali Airport to hotel (one way ride) Rs. 3000/- medium size car.
- Cars available for local trips to Shimla/Chail and other places.
- Transportation cost of taxi would be extra.
- Tariff is subject to change prior short notice.

“THANKS FOR VISIT FOR US”