

**ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL**  
IGP POINT  
All Saints Church is located opposite to the State Central Library, Shillong. It is one of the oldest Churches in Shillong rebuilt out of wood after the Earthquake of 1897 after the old church was destroyed.

**BUTTERFLY MUSEUM**  
JAIJAW  
The butterfly museum is a privately owned museum and is a real treat for kids. Owned and managed by Mr. Wankhar in Riatsamthiah, this museum looks extremely colorful and beautiful. Programs about conservation and preservation of moths and butterflies are also initiated here.

**BRAHMO SAMAJ**  
POLICE BAZAR  
The Shillong Brahma Samaj has been in existence for 130 years and is one of the oldest in North East India. It was established on 8 November 1874, soon after the formation of the Chief Commissionership of Assam in Shillong.

**BUDDHIST MONASTERY**  
POLO HILLS  
Perched atop a hillock, the Shillong Buddhist Temple at Forest Colony near Polo Hills-Shillong is one of the few Buddhist shrines in existence in Shillong. This temple has an archway similar in architecture to that of the world famous Sanchi Stupa.

**CRINOLINE SWIMMING POOL**  
MALKI  
The Crinoline Swimming Pool is the hill station's first pool built by the British in the 1940s for wounded soldiers during WWII. Considered a Heritage Site the water in the pool is fed directly from the Umshyрпи stream sans any form of modern filtration method.

**CATHEDRAL OF MARY HELP OF CHRISTIANS**  
LAITUMKHAH  
The Cathedral of Mary Help of Christians is a Cathedral in Shillong, Meghalaya. It is the cathedral church of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Shillong and serves as the seat of the Metropolitan Archbishop of Shillong.

**CALVARY**  
LAITUMKHAH  
A collection of statues depicting the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, the installation was unveiled by Monseigneur Perier on November 8th 1934 to mark the 19th centenary of the redemption.

**DON BOSCO MUSEUM**  
MAWLAI PHUDMURI  
The Museum is part of a much wider reality known as DBCIC (Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures). The Don Bosco Museum gives one a glimpse of the rich and multi-cultural lifestyles of the indigenous peoples of North East India.

**DON BOSCO SQUARE**  
LAITUMKHAH  
Don Bosco Square in Shillong owes its name to the statue of Don Bosco, an educator and friend of youth. The statue bears testimony to the academic ambience of the most premier schools and colleges started by the Salesians in Shillong.

**ELEPHANT FALLS**  
UPPER SHILLONG  
The name was given by British officers who discovered its existence in the heart of the mountainous jungles of Upper Shillong. There was a rock on one side of the falls which resembled an elephant and hence the nomenclature. This particular rock collapsed in the Earthquake of 1897 but the waterfalls continues to go by the same name to this very day.

**EVER LIVING MUSEUM**  
MAWSHIBUIT  
A private museum managed and curated by Mr. Kyntiewbor War. It has three components—the main museum, a stone museum, and a garden of wild orchids, wildflowers and wild fruits. The museum garden boasts of a variety of wild orchids and fruit trees indigenous to Meghalaya.

**GOLF COURSE**  
GOLF LINKS  
The Shillong Golf Course also known as 'Gleneagle of the East' was introduced to Shillong in 1898 by a group of British Civil Service Officers. It is a natural 18-hole golf course with a picturesque club house. The layout of the course was done by Capt. Jackson and C.K.Rhodes, who were remarkably successful in preserving the natural beauty of the area while giving it an excellent layout. The tight fairways are carpeted with an indigenous species of local grass which hardens the soil and makes the course tough to play. The longest hole on the course is the 594 yards, sixth, which makes it an extremely trying hole, and also one of the longest in India.

**GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE**  
CAMEL BACK ROAD  
The Raj Bhawan, Meghalaya, formerly known as Government House, is the official residence of the Governor of Meghalaya. Considered as one of the most beautiful heritage structure in the City, it was built in 1903 during the time of Sir Henry Cotton.

**ING SADI SMIT**  
The 'Ing-sadi' is a traditional place of stay of the King of the Hima Khyrim located in Smit. It is a thatched palace where not a single piece of iron is used in its construction. The famous Shad Nongkrem dance festival happens in the courtyard of this 'palace' every year.

**IEWDUH**  
IEWDUH  
The Iewduh is a traditional local market for household items, local food and fresh vegetables of Shillong. It is considered one of the largest open markets in the region.

**KHYNDAILAD**  
POLICE BAZAR  
Khyndailad meaning 'a meet of nine lanes' in the local Khasi language is at the heart of the city where one can find an intertwine of the both traditional and modern. Khyndailad is the main commercial hub with a number of hotels, multi-cuisine restaurants, malls and shops that cater to everyone. The bazaar is lively from morning to night. The scrumptious eateries sell all sorts of comfort foods and are a popular haunt for the locals and tourist alike.

**KIANG NANGBAH MONUMENT**  
BARIK POINT  
The Kiang Nongbah Monument was built in the honour of a Jaintia patriot by the name of U Kiang Nongbah who died a martyr in the struggle to free the Jaintia land from the British rulers.

**KJPA ENGLISH SERVICE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
POLICE BAZAR  
A Historic heritage church of the Presbyterian faith built around 1923 offering services in English.

**KA PHAN NONGLAIT PARK**  
BARIK POINT  
Previously known as Lady Hydari Park is a recreational park in the heart of Shillong. There is a small lake with its resident population of pelicans that will keep you occupied and you can wander around the pathways to admire the scenery or relax on a park bench. The mini zoo attached to the Park is another attraction – There is also a small museum on the premises where you can browse through exhibits that showcase the natural riches of the state.

**MADINA MASJID, LABAN**  
LABAN  
The Madina Mosque is a four-storey mosque. It took one and a half years to complete and is the only glass mosque in India. It serves Meghalaya's largest Muslim community, the Sunni Muslims.

**MAHADEV KHOLA. 101 AREA**  
LAWSOHTUN, LUMMAWBAH  
Believed to be about 150 years old, the Mahadev Khola Dham is a cave temple popular with Shiva devotees. It is believed that the shiva lingam placed here was discovered by the Subedhar Major of the 8th Gurkha Rifles when he was exploring the area after he saw it in a dream.

**MOTPHRAN**  
IEWDUH  
The "Monument of France" which is locally known as "Motphran" was erected in memory of the 26th Khasi Labour Corps who served under the British in France during World War I. Motphran is a monument dedicated to the porters of the 26th Khasi Labour Corps who had carried arms, ammunition and other essential items for the British soldiers during the First World War.

**ORCHIDARIUM**  
UPPER SHILLONG  
The orchidarium situated at Upper Shillong was constructed within a span of three months and has over 20 varieties of orchids which are found in Meghalaya and its neighboring states. There are also a variety of species of Cymbidiums in full bloom, along with the native orchids and other seasonal flowers which are found in full abundance in the state.

**U TIROT SING SYIEM**  
MADAN IEW-RYNSHEP  
This monument was erected to commemorate the Khasi Chieftain, Tirot Sing, also known as U Tirot Sing Syiem who was the constitutional head of the Hima Nongkhlaw. Born in the year 1802, U Tirot Sing declared war on the British for attempts to take over control of the Khasi Hills. He died in captivity in Dhaka on July 17, 1835.

**PINEWOOD HOTEL**  
POLICE BAZAR  
Pinewood Hotel is a colonial style heritage hotel now managed by the MTDC. Constructed in 1898 in the Assam Type style with seasoned red pine and Burma Teak, this heritage building nests on over 8 acres of lush green lawn. A pillarless Banquet Hall with pure Burma Teak floor which can accommodate 100 guest is one of the highlights of the hotel.

**RHINO HERITAGE MUSEUM**  
RILBONG  
The Rhino Heritage Museum is located in Shillong, the capital city of Meghalaya, near the Military Hospital. Built in 1928, this war museum houses historical photographs of the military, weapons that were used during the War of Liberation of Bangladesh, military uniforms, and weapons made by China, Iraq, etc. There is also a gallery dedicated to Capt. Keishing Clifford Nongrum—an Indian Army officer who died during the Kargil War on July 1, 1999. A battle tank used during the Indo-Pak war of 1971 is positioned outside the Rhino Heritage Museum.

**SENG KHASI HALL**  
MAWKHAR  
On August 23, 1899, 16 brave and nationalist Khasi youths formed the Seng Khasi to protect their indigenous religion, culture and unique language in the face of British onslaught. The movement has since then gained momentum imbuing a sense of pride in Khasi youths for their unique heritage. This Hall is part of the Seng Khasi and play hosts to all kinds of indigenous cultural and religious festivals.

**MADAN WEIKING**  
MAWLAI NONGPDENG  
The 'Madan Weiking' is a dance ground of the indigenous Khasi at Jaijau. The 'Shad Suk Mynsien' dance to commemorate the end of harvest is held here every year. Young Khasi men and women adorned in their full traditional ensemble dance to the beat of traditional drums and music.

**SPREAD EAGLE FALLS**  
SHILLONG CANTONMENT  
Also known as 'Sati Falls' and 'Umkaliar', the Spread Eagle Falls is one of the most popular waterfalls in Shillong. Equally popular amongst the locals and the tourists as a picnic spot, these falls create a huge pool of water when they cascade down. The surroundings are verdant, peaceful and pristine. Lying in the Shillong Cantonment area, the Spread Eagle Falls is known to be the widest waterfall of Shillong.

**ST.EDMUND'S CHAPEL**  
LAITUMKHAH  
The St. Edmunds College Chapel is the oldest ferro-concrete structure in Shillong. Plans for its construction were drawn up in 1924 and its construction was completed in 1927. The building with its intricate teak wood interior was contracted by Messers Martin and Company of Calcutta.

**SWEET FALLS**  
MAWSHIBUIT  
Sweet Falls is a gorgeous waterfall situated near Happy Valley in Shillong. Also called as 'Kshaid Weiten' in the local dialect, it falls from a height of 315 feet with a tremendous force. The milky white stream and the surrounding green vegetation make it one of the most scenic waterfalls in Shillong. Often referred to as 'most beautiful' yet 'most dangerous' waterfall in Shillong, tourists are prohibited to enter the waterfall but one can admire its beauty from a viewpoint near Happy Valley.

**TARA GHAR**  
WARDS LAKE  
The Tara Ghar is a heritage building built in the 'Assam Type' style located opposite Ward's Lake. It functioned as the residence of many prominent members of the DCs office prior to India's independence and later became the official residence of several Chief Ministers of the State. It currently functions as the State Guest House.

**THE HERITAGE CLUB - TRIPURA CASTLE**  
CLEVE COLONY  
Built around 1920 and spread over 9 acres of forest the Tripura Castle was the summer retreat of the Kings of the Manikya dynasty of Tripura. It does not resemble a castle as such but more a wooden bungalow of regal grandeur. It currently runs as a Heritage Hotel and considered one of the first Heritage hotel of the North East of India. It still plays on its old-world charm with lots of paintings and antique furniture on display.

**POLO TEER ARCHERY**  
KHYNDAILAD, POLICE BAZAR  
Teer Archery - Shillong Teer is an extremely popular archery-based lottery played across Meghalaya. This game is organised from Monday to Saturday by the Khasi Hills Archery Sports Association—a group of 12 archery clubs at the Polo Ground. This archery-based lottery is governed by the Meghalaya Amusement and Betting Tax (Amendment) Act, 1982. The archery games blends archery and the interpretation of dreams and has got many people hooked across the city.

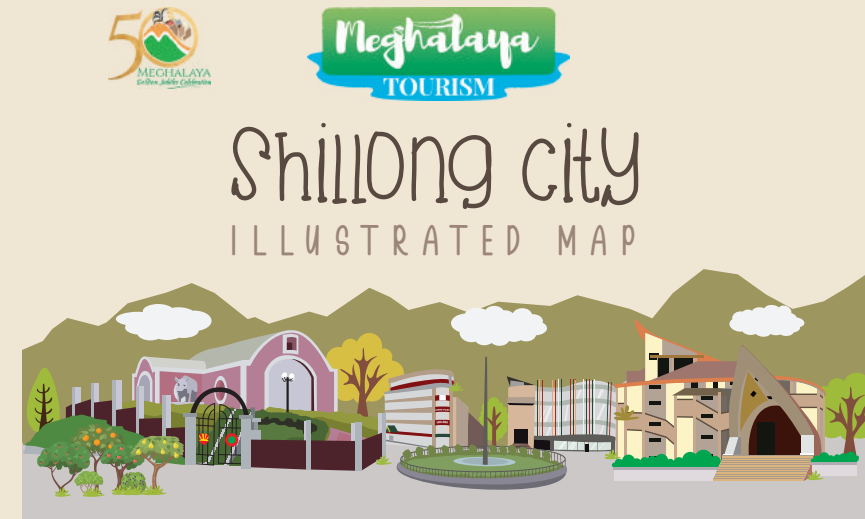
**WARD'S LAKE**  
CAMEL BACK ROAD  
Ward's Lake, locally known as Pollock Lake or Nan Polok, is an artificial lake in located in the centre of the City. The lake was planned by the then chief commissioner of Assam, Sir William Ward. It was designed by Fitzwilliam Thomas Pollok and built by Colonel Hopkins in 1894. Visitors to the Lake can enjoy the scenery and tranquility of the lake, take a boat ride or take picture along its beautiful side walks.

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- 1. 3<sup>rd</sup> Mile 2. Laban Police Station 3. Mawlai Police Station 4. SP Office 5. Lawmali Pasture Beat House 6. Laitumkrah Police Station 7. Smit Police Station

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# Meghalaya TOURISM

## Shillong city ILLUSTRATED MAP

**LEGENDS**

- ROADS
- RIVERS
- POLICE STATIONS
- HOSPITALS

Common Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*)—The State Bird of Meghalaya. Although the Hill myna doesn't have an original song, it is one of the most famous songbird mimics. Its ability to mimic human speech, bird calls, and a wide variety of other sounds has made this bird more demanded than the parrot. This demand has led to the creation of industries that harvest and prepare juveniles for the pet trade.

Lady's Slipper orchid (*Paphiopedilum insigne*)—The State Flower of Meghalaya, the Splendid *Paphiopedilum* is native to Northeast India. Plants usually grow at an altitude of 1000-1500 meters above sea level in the mild shade of shrubs found in this area. They often grow on cliffs built of dolomite limestones above streams and rivers - often near waterfalls.

(Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)—This State Animal of Meghalaya occupies tropical forests at elevations up to 3000 meters. Sightings of clouded leopards occur most often in primary evergreen tropical forest but they have also been sighted in other habitats, such as secondary forest, logged forest, mangrove swamp, grassland, scrub land, dry tropical forest, and hardwood forest.



Map is not an accurate representation of scale.