



TASTE OF LAOS

7D / 6N

(guaranteed weekly departure with min. 2 travellers – current travel itinerary 2012)
(Private Tourleader from Chiang Mai to Bangkok)



OUTLINE ITINERARY



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- **DAY 01:** CHIANG MAI / PHAYAO / NAN
 - **DAY 02:** NAN / PUA / HUAI KON / MUANG NGEUN / HONGSA
 - **DAY 03:** HONGSA / THA SOUANG / PAC OU / LUANG PRABANG
 - **DAY 04:** LUANG PRABANG
 - **DAY 05:** LUANG PRABANG / PHOU KHOUN / VANG VIENG
 - **DAY 06:** VANG VIENG / VIENTIANE
 - **DAY 07:** VIENTIANE / UDON THANI / FLIGHT / BANGKOK
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DETAILED ITINERARY

Day 1 : Monday 00.00.2011 – CHIANG MAI / PHAYAO / NAN (-)

- **TVIG:** Meet and Greet your PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER at the international airport in Chiang Mai.
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private airco minivan – (Chiang Mai) to (Phayao) – 270Km / 168Mi – 5 Hrs
- **INFO:** Phayao – is one of the northern provinces (*changwat*) of Thailand. Neighboring provinces are (from east clockwise) Nan, Phrae, Lampang and Chiang Rai. In the north-east it borders Xaignabouli of Laos. The city of Phayao is located at the Phayao lake (*Kwan Phayao*) in the valley of the Ing River. Three big mountains surround the valley, the *Doi Luang* (1697m), *Doi Khun Mae Fat* (1550m) and *Doi Khun Mae Tam* (1330m). After Phayao was founded in 1096 it was a small city-state kingdom. In the 13th century it gained enough importance to be equal partner of *King Mengrai* of Lannathai and the Sukhothai kingdom. However a later king of Lannathai captured Phayao in 1338, and made it part of Lannathai. During the Burmese rulership of Lannathai the city became deserted, and in 1897 became part of the province Chiang Rai. Becoming effective on August 28, 1977 - it was split off from Chiang Rai again, and became a province of its own.
- **TOUR:** Phayao – Leisure walk around Phayao Lake: an extensively fresh-water lake, *Kwan Phayao* is the largest fresh-water fish habitat in the upper North which provides the livelihood of many of the local people. To protect the lake from pollution, motor boats are not allowed on the lake.
- **TOUR:** Phayao – Wat Si Khom Kham Temple: it houses the largest Buddha statue of Lanna Thai, *Phra Chao Ton Luang*, a sitting Buddha with a lap width of 14 meters and height of 16 meters. It is said that it took no less than 33 years to complete it.
- **TOUR:** Phayao – Cultural Exhibition Hall Museum: Ban Tham Indigenous Cultural Centre has a large collection of native agricultural tools and implements as well as ancient objects from which the cultural lifestyle of the Lanna people in the past can be studied.
- **OPTI:** Lunch at a local restaurant in Phayao.
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private airco minivan – (Phayao) to (Nan) – 145Km / 90Mi – 2 Hrs 50'
- **INFO:** Nan – is a town in the remote valley of the Nan river in the Northern River Valleys region of Northern Thailand, bordering Laos. The area is heavily forested with arable land used mainly for agriculture. It is an ancient city steeped in history with its long association with the Lannathai culture and the Sukhothai kingdom. Little-known Nan goes back to the depths of the history of Thailand. For centuries it was an separate, autonomous kingdom with few relationship with the outside world. The name "*Nan*" is also used in Thailand as a name given to annoying, buck toothed, moon-faced children. There are many evidence of prehistoric habitation, but it wasn't until several small '*meuang*' united to form *Nanthaburi* on the Nan river in the mid-14th century - contemporary with the creation of Luang Prabang and the Lan Xang (Million Elephants) kingdom in Laos - that the city became a power to be taken into account. Associated with the mighty Sukhothai kingdom, the *meuang* took the title '*Wara Nakhon*' and played a significant part in the development of early Thai nationalism. By the end of the 14th century Nan was one of the nine northern Thai-Lao principalities that comprised Lan Na Thai (now Lanna) and the city state flourished throughout the 15th century under the name *Chiang Klang* (Middle City), a reference to its position roughly midway between Chiang Mai (New City) and Chiang Thong (*Golden City*, which is today's Luang Prabang. The Burmese took control of the kingdom in 1558 and deported many of the inhabitants to Burma as slaves; the city was completely deserted until western Thailand was retaken from the Burmese in 1786. The local dynasty then regained local sovereignty and it remained semi-autonomous until 1931 when Nan finally accepted full Bangkok dominion. Parts of the old city wall and several early wat dating from the Lanna period can be seen in contemporary Nan. The city of Nan's wats are distinctive: some temple structures show Lanna influence, while others belong to the *Tai Lü* language, a legacy brought from Xishuangbanna in China, where the *Tai Lü*'s came from.
- **TOUR:** Nan – National Museum: is in the original palace of the last two Feudal Lords of Nan. The building was originally constructed, in 1903 by *Phra Chao Suriyapnong Phalidet*, the last but one Lord of Nan to replace his former wooden residence. After the death of the *Chao Maha Brahma Surathada*, the last Lord of Nan, his heirs donated this palace to the government in 1931 in order to be used as the provincial hall. The museum was inaugurated in 1973 after the new provincial hall building had been erected. Thanks to relatively recent renovations, it is one of Thailand's most up-to-date provincial museums, contrary to many of them, it also has English labels for many items on display. The ground level is divided into six exhibition rooms with ethnological exhibits dealing with the various ethnic groups round in the province, including the northern *Thais*, *Thai Lü*, *Htin*, *Khamu*, *Mabri*, *Hmong* and *Mien*. Silver work, textiles, folk utensils and tribal costumes can be found on display. Exhibits on Nan history, archeology, local architecture, royal regalia, weapons, ceramics and religious art are shown on the second floor, divided into two sections. The first is the main hall which used to be the throne hall of the Feudal Lord. The second consists of the rooms in the north and south wings. The museum exhibits a wide collection of Buddha images which includes some rare Lanna styles as well as the floppy-eared local styles. Usually made from wood, these standing images are in the 'calling for rain' posture (with hands at the sides, pointing down) and they show an obvious Luang Prabang influence. Also on display on the 2nd floor is a rare black (in fact reddish-brown) elephant tusk said to have been offered to a Nan king over 300 years ago by the *Khün* lord of Chiang Tung (Kengtung). Held aloft by a wooden Garuda (mythical bird) sculpture, the tusk measures 97 cm- long and 47 cm- in circumference. Books on Thai art and archeology are sold in a building adjacent to the museum.
- **TOUR:** Nan – Wat Phumin Temple: Nan's most famous wat is renowned for its cruciform '*bôt*' that was constructed in 1596 and restored during the reign of *Chao Ananta Vora Ritthi Det* (1867-74). It is the only built temple as if it were on the backs of two immense snakes (or Naga). Each of the four entries is preceded by a small corridor surmounted by a point shaped finely decorated (underlining the royal origin of the temple) structure and is equipped with smoothly carved doors, with Chinese demon guards in the East, flowers in the North and forest life motives of Lanna style in the West and the South. The wat's interior is impressive. It is also a good example of Thai Lue architecture. The structure of the roof is supported by twelve teak pillars decorated with gold on black and red lacquer and elephants motives. The ceiling is also finely decorated. The flowered altar resting in the center of the *bôt* supports four Buddhas of Sukhothai style in the *Bhūmisparsha-Mudrā* ("Buddha Invoking Mother-Earth, Bhumi to be His Witness" or "victory over Mara" - the hand pointed down to the earth with the fingers touching the ground), facing the four directions. The shape of their ears and of their nose shows a Lao influence. Aside to the altar, sits a splendid *thammdat* (a *dhamma seat* used by teaching monks). Well preserved murals of great value, illustrating the *Khattana Kumara Jataka* on the Northern wall and the *Nimi Jatakas* on the Western wall, as well as scenes of the local life of the time, when they were painted by Thai Lue artists during the restoration of the temple, at the end of the 19th century. Europeans can even be noticed: a reference to the arrival of the French, to whom the East of the Nan valley area was yielded in 1893. The style is rather distinctive and quite removed from the traditional style of temple paintings in Thailand. They somewhat resemble the style of the murals of Wat Phra Singh in Chiangmai and are very much like the murals of Wat Nong Bua in Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, just north of the city of Nan.

- The setting of the murals at Wat Phumin however, is that of the culture and everyday life of the Thai Lue people. The two most famous scenes are of greater dimensions than the majority of the other paintings: a man whispering to the ear of a woman (on the Southern side of the Western door) and the portrait painted on the side of the Southern door, which could be King *Chao Ananta Vora Ritthi Det*. The large paintings on each side of the main entrance show a Chinese influence, which can be explained by the origins of the *Thai Lue people*.
- **OPTI**: dinner at your resort
- **HTLS**: Overnight in Nan – RESORT – CAT. SUP – 3*** - based DBL or TWN room



Day 2 : Tuesday 00.00.2011 – NAN / PUA / HUAI KON / THAI-LAO BORDER / MUANG NGEUN / HONGSA (-)

- **OPTI**: breakfast at your resort
- **TVIG**: Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TRIC**: Transfer Intra City – private aircro minivan – (Nan) to (Pua) – 78Km / 49Mi – 1 Hrs 35'
- **INFO**: Pua – Pua is a district (*Amphoe*) in the central part of Nan Province, northern Thailand. Neighboring are from the north clockwise: Chiang Klang, Thung Chang, Chaloeam Phra Kiat, Bo Kluea, Santi Suk and Tha Wang Pha.
- **TOUR**: Pua – Leasure walk in Doi Phu Kha National Park: this is Thailand's largest National Park, covering several districts of Nan Province. The national park office as well as the 1,980m high Doi Phu Kha itself, are located within Phua district. Doi Phu Kha National Park covers a part of 8 districts in Nan Province, northern Thailand and has rich natural resources. It is the origin of several rivers such as Nan River, Pua River, Wa River. *Bretschneidera sinensis*, *Caryota gigas* and *Acer wilsonii* are rare species of plant which can be found only in Thailand. Conquering Phu Wae peak is a challenging activity, but it takes 3 days and 2 nights, so we will skip this one. The scenery of the sea of mist and the mountain range is the reward for the trekkers who can reach the peak. The park was established on June 17, 1999. In 2009 the central area of 246 km² was regazetted.
- **TRIC**: Transfer Intra City – private aircro minivan – (Pua) to (Huai Kon) – 80Km / 50Mi – 1 Hrs 30'
- **INFO**: Thai-Lao cross border formalities – exit stamp Thailand / entry stamp Laos: your tourleader will assist you with customs & immigration formalities. A Lao Visa can be obtained on arrival (pre-arrange a budget of 35\$/pp cash)
- **TRIC**: Transfer Intra City – private aircro minivan – (Muang Ngeun) to (Hongsa) – 38Km / 50Mi – 0 Hrs 35'
- **OPTI**: Lunch at a local restaurant in Hongsa
- **INFO**: Hongsa – is located in the wide valley of the Nam Khen river in a fertile and spacious plain surrounded by well-wooded mountains, in an altitude of 400 meters. Hongsa is a district capital of Xaignabouri-province. Hongsa has not been made available for tourists yet. Therefore, its habitants are curious about the '*falangs*'. It's easy to mingle with people and you can experience the everyday life of the Laotians in a little provincial town. You can watch their daily work either in Ban Viengkheo, a Thai Lü-village, which is famous for its cotton weaving mills, or the other new established cultural village Ban Sibunhuan. You can explore the villages in the valley by yourself. Sayaboury is a paradise for motorbikers and in the future more people will survey the whole area for trekking tours since Hongsa region is just awesome. You are going to have long life remembrances. Nice one-storeyed framehouses line the streets. Hongsa is well-known for its elephants. The country's elephant festival was celebrated in 2007 for the first time. Some tourists are disappointed, because they mean to see elephants in the streets of Hongsa, which is not reality. A domestic animal that needs to eat 250 kg of plants and bushes daily, can only be kept in the nearby jungle.
- **TOUR**: Hongsa – Wat Viengkheo Temple: this cute little temple is located in Ban Viengkheo near Hongsa and it is called Wat Viengkheo. It will take you roughly half an hour of moderate cycling to get there (depends on how often you'll turn into off beaten paths on your way or how often you'll stop for taking photos). It is really a wonderful temple, with many colorful wall paintings on the outer and inner walls; take your time to study each painting with its own story. Most of them are from local/Buddhist life. There is a middle-sized elephant sculpture next to the temple made of black plastic bags - it was made for the yearly elephant festival in Pak Lay village. You'll notice some large wooden houses for spirits in the temple's yard and some of them are big enough to shelter a novice. Like in other cases around Laos these are build when someone dies.
- **TOUR**: Hongsa – Ethnic Minority Trekking: we want to experience Laos off the beaten track, so we take some time to visit the natural beauties of Sayaboury and Hongsa. We have a chance to experience something different, away from mainstream tourist destinations. Take a short ride out of town to Ban Napoung. From here we walk to the *Khamu* village and further on to a *Hmong* village. You will experience the daily life in the villages. How do people make their baskets by hand?; or how do they weave beautiful fabrics from home grown cotton? Watch them farm their rice fields and cultivate their gardens. You may also visit the local school, a dormitory and the dispensary. We can learn a lot about the villagers' local history and rich culture. On our way back we will see *Yao-*, *Lao Loum-*, *Lao Soung-* and *Lao Theung-* villages.
- **OPTI**: Dinner at your guest house
- **HTLS**: Overnight in Hongsa – GUEST HOUSE – CAT. STD – 2** - based DBL or TWN bungalow



Day 3 : Wednesday 00.00.2011 – HONGSA / THA SOUANG / BOAT CRUISE MEKONG RIVER / LUANG PRABANG (-)

- **OPTI:** early breakfast at your guest house
- **TVIG:** Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TOUR:** Hongsa – Elephant Jungle Safari: great start for an exciting day, as elephants appear in the garden of our guest house. You will get the chance to feed them some bananas, their favourite fruits. After the snack you will mount the elephants and head for a 1 ½ hours trek through the jungle, crossing several meandering little streams. You will finish this thrilling jungle safari on elephant back in a colourful *Khamu* village, where the *Mahouts* (elephant keepers) show you around. Our aim is that not more than 3 elephants (6 persons) make this trek. The scenery gleam the silence of this country and you get in touch with the Lao spirit – a unique experience for your soul!
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered vehicle – (Hongsa) to (Tha Souang Boat Landing) – 30Km / 19Mi – 0 Hrs 45'
- **OPTI:** picnic lunch aboard the slow boat
- **BOAT:** Transfer Intra City – join in public services slow boat – (Tha Souang) to (Luang Prabang) – ETD 11:30am / ETA 16:00pm (seats are rather hard, but we will provide you with a soft pillow to sit on); while floating down the Mekong river you will enjoy a breathtaking scenery.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Pak Ou Caves: near Pak Ou (mouth of the Ou river) the *Tham Ting* (lower cave) and the *Tham Theung* (upper cave) are two caves overlooking the Mekong River 25 km north from Luang Prabang, Laos. They are a group of caves on the left side of the Mekong river, about two hours upstream from the centre of Luang Prabang, and have become well known by tourists. The caves are noted for their miniature Buddha sculptures. Hundreds of very small and mostly damaged wooden Buddhist figures are laid out over the wall shelves. They take many different positions, including meditation, teaching, peace, rain, and reclining (*nirvana*).
- **TRIO:** Transfer In – private chartered vehicle – (Luang Prabang Boat Landing) to (Luang Prabang Hotel)
- **INFO:** Luang Prabang, or Louangphrabang (Lao: literally: "*Royal Buddha Image in the Dispelling Fear mudra*"), is a city located in north central Laos, where the Nam Khan river meets the Mekong River about 425 kilometers (264 mi) north of Vientiane. It is the capital of Luang Prabang Province. The current population of the city is about 103,000. The city was formerly the capital of a kingdom of the same name. Until the communist takeover in 1975, it was the royal capital and seat of government of the Kingdom of Laos. The city is also notable as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The main part of Luang Prabang consists of four main roads located on a peninsula between the Nam Khan- and Mekong rivers. The city is well known for its numerous Buddhist temples and monasteries. Every morning, hundreds of monks from the various monasteries walk through the streets collecting alms. One of the major landmarks in the city is a large steep hill on which sits Wat Chom Si. "Muang Sua" was the old name of Luang Prabang following its conquest in 698 A.D. by a Tai prince, *Khun Lo*, who seized his opportunity when Nan-chao was engaged elsewhere. *Khun Lo* had been awarded the town by his father, *Khun Borom*, who is associated with the Lao legend of the creation of the world, which the Lao share with the Shan and other peoples of the region. *Khun Lo* established a dynasty whose fifteen rulers reigned over an independent Muang Sua for the better part of a century. In the second half of the 8th century, Nan-chao intervened frequently in the affairs of the principalities of the middle Mekong Valley, resulting in the occupation of Muang Sua in 709. Nan-chao princes or administrators replaced the aristocracy of Tai overlords. Dates of the occupation are not known, but it probably ended well before the northward expansion of the Khmer empire under Indravarman I (r. 877-89) and extended as far as the territories of Sipsong Panna on the upper Mekong. In the meantime, the Khmers founded an outpost at Xay Fong near Vientiane, and Champa expanded again in southern Laos, maintaining its presence on the banks of the Mekong until 1070. *Chanthaphanit*, the local ruler of Xay Fong, moved north to Muang Sua and was accepted peacefully as ruler after the departure of the Nan-chao administrators. *Chanthaphanit* and his son had long reigns, during which the town became known by the Tai name *Xieng Dong Xieng Thong*. The dynasty eventually became involved in the squabbles of a number of principalities. Khun Chuang, a warlike ruler who may have been a *Kammu*- (alternate spellings include *Khamu* and *Khmu*) tribesman, extended his territory as a result of the warring of these principalities and probably ruled from 1128 to 1169. Under Khun Chuang, a single family ruled over a far-flung territory and reinstated the Siamese administrative system of the 7th century. At some point, Theravada Buddhism was subsumed by Mahayana Buddhism. *Xieng Dong Xieng Thong* experienced a brief period of Khmer suzerainty under Jayavarman VII from 1185 to 1191. By 1180 the *Sipsong Panna* had regained their independence from the Khmers, however, and in 1238 an internal uprising in the Khmer outpost of Sukhothai expelled the Khmer overlords. *Xieng Dong Xieng Thong* in 1353 became the capital of Lan Xang. The capital was moved in 1560 by King Ssethathirath I to Vien Chang, which remains the capital today. In 1707, Lan Xang fell apart and Luang Prabang became the capital of the independent Luang Prabang kingdom. When France annexed Laos, the French recognized Luang Prabang as the royal residence of Laos. Eventually, the ruler of Luang Prabang became synonymous with the figurehead of the French Protectorate of Laos. When Laos achieved independence, the king of Luang Prabang, *Sisavang Vong*, became the head of state for the Kingdom of Laos. During World War II the Japanese occupied the city although it remained under nominal Vichy French control. On March 9, 1945, independence was declared for Laos, and Luang Prabang was the capital. After the Japanese surrender, *Colonel Hans Imfeld*, commissioner of the French Republic, entered Luang Prabang on 25 August 1945 with a party of Franco-Laotian guerrillas and received assurances from the king that the protectorate was still in force. Luang Prabang has both natural and historical sites.

- At the end of the main street of Luang Prabang is a night market where stalls sell shirts, bracelets, tea - suitable souvenirs. The Haw Kham Royal Palace Museum and the Wat Xieng Thong temple are among the most well known historical sites. Along with the magnificent wats a significant part of the old town's appeal are the many French provincial style houses.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Night Market: features vendors selling all the typical Lao arts and crafts, some more touristy than others, and is set up every day along the main street parallel to the river. Be warned that it closes down around 09:00pm, unlike similar markets in Thailand that go on well into the early hours. Please note that there may be some souvenirs available made from endangered animals. Avoid buying rare pets, leather, ivory, talons, dried sea creatures, fur, feathers, teeth, wool, and other products. This is the best place to buy lower end souvenirs and hone your bargaining skills.
- **OPTI:** Dinner at a local restaurant in Luang Prabang
- **HTLS:** Overnight in Luang Prabang – VILLA – CAT. STD – 2** - based DBL or TWN room



Day 4 : Thursday 00.00.2011 – LUANG PRABANG / KUANG SI FALLS NP. / LUANG PRABANG (-)

- **OPTI:** Luang Prabang – Alms ceremony: monks at dawn collecting alms of rice from kneeling villagers (and early-rising tourists). Ask your guesthouse host to assist you the day before in preparing if you'd like to get up and give alms in the morning. Please note that the alms giving ceremony is one which, while picturesque, is not without its detractors. Unscrupulous local merchants have used the eagerness of tourists to participate in a local tradition as a means of making easy money, and sometimes sell unsuitable, stale and even unsafe food. This has resulted in monks falling ill after having consumed the offerings, and resistance to continuing the tradition. However, the government has made it clear that the monks have to continue the tourist pageant or risk being replaced with lay people clothed in saffron robes in order to keep up appearances and thereby maintain tourist revenue. So if you wish to participate in this ceremony, prepare the food or fruit yourself, and avoid giving food of unknown quality. Another problem is the photographing. While it looks nice on your collection, think about how it must feel for the monks to have hundreds of tourists photographing them every day. Some lowlifes even stand right next to them, flashing them in the eyes! Strongly consider only watching this old tradition from a distance instead of using it as a tourist attraction, as this may detract from the beauty of the ritual - both for locals and tourists alike. You can always download a picture of it somewhere on the net for your collection.
- **OPTI:** breakfast at a local restaurant in Luang Prabang
- **TVIG:** Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TRAC:** Transfer Intra Regio – Luang Prabang - private chartered vehicle – (available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Kuang Si Falls National Park: The Kuang Si Falls, sometimes spelled *Kuang Xi*, is a waterfall about 29 kilometres (18 miles) south of Luang Prabang in Laos. These waterfalls are a favourite side trip for tourists in Luang Prabang. The falls begin in shallow pools atop a steep hillside. These lead to the main fall with a 50m cascade. The water collects in numerous turquoise blue pools as it flows downstream. The many cascades that result are typical of travertine waterfalls. The site is well main maintained with walkways and bridges to guide the visitor. Most of the pools are open to swimming (although at least one is closed as being a sacred site). Hikers are able to climb to the top of the falls. Located adjacent to the way to the Kuang Si Waterfalls, the Bear Rescue Centre has a enclosure for endangered Asiatic Black Bears that have been rescued from poachers.
- **OPTI:** Lunch at a local restaurant in Luang Prabang
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Royal Palace Museum: The Royal Palace (official name "*Haw Kham*") in Luang Prabang, was built in 1904 during the French colonial era for *King Sisavang Vong* and his family. The site for the palace was chosen so that official visitors to Luang Prabang could disembark from their river voyages directly below the palace and be received there. After the death of King Sisavang Vong, the *crown Prince Savang Vatthana* and his family were the last to occupy the grounds. In 1975, the monarchy was overthrown by the communists and the Royal Family were taken to re-education camps. The palace was then converted into a national museum. On the palace grounds, there are other several buildings surrounding the palace which includes: the Kitchen/Storage, the Royal Barge Shelter, a Conference Hall, the Haw Pha Bang and the Staff headquarters. There is a lotus pond on the grounds and also two cannons at the entrance of the palace. Also, a statue of *King Sisavang Vong* stands on the ground, outside the conference hall. The architecture of the building has a mixed of traditional Lao motifs and French Beaux Arts styles, and has been laid out in a double-cruciform shape with the entrance on one side of the lower crossbar. Above the entrance is a three-headed elephant sheltered by the sacred white parasol, the symbol of the Lao monarchy. The steps to the entrance are made of Italian marble. There are a variety of royal religious objects on display in the large entrance hall. On the right of the entrance is the King's reception room, where busts of the Lao monarchy are displayed along with two large gilded and lacquered Ramayana screens, crafted by the local artisan *Thit Tanh*. The room's walls are covered with murals that depict scenes from traditional Lao lifestyles, painted in 1930 by a French artist, *Alix de Fauntereau*. Each of the walls is intended to be viewed at a different time of day, depending on the light that enters the windows on one side of the room, which matches the time the day depicted. In the right front corner room of the Palace, which opens to the outside, is a collection of the palace's most prized art, including the *Phra Bang*, cast of a gold, silver and bronze alloy. This Buddha stands at 83 cm tall and weighs around 50 kg.

- Legend has it that the statue was made around the 1st century in Sri Lanka and was later presented to the *Khmer King Phaya Sirichantha*, who then gave it to *King Fa Ngum* in 1359 as a Lao Buddhist leader. The Siamese twice took the image to Thailand in 1779 and 1827, but it was returned to Laos by *King Mongkut* in 1867. There are rumours that the one on display is a copy and the original is stored in Vientiane or Moscow. It is said the real one had gold leaf over the eyes and a hole drilled through one of its ankle. Also in the room are another Buddha, engraved with large elephant tusks, and three beautiful *saew mai khan* (embroidered silk screens with religious imagery) that were crafted by the Queen. On the left of the entrance hall, the secretary's reception room is filled with paintings, silver and china that have been presented to Laos as diplomatic gifts from Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Japan, Vietnam, China, Nepal, USA, Canada and Australia. These objects are grouped by "socialist" and "capitalist" countries. The next room to the left was once the Queen's reception room. Large royal portraits of *King Savang Vatthana*, *Queen Khamphoui* and *Crown Prince Vong Savang*, painted by Russian artist *Ilya Glazunov* in 1967, are hung on the walls. Also displayed are friendship flags from China and Vietnam and replica's of sculpture from the National Museum, New Delhi. In the far rooms are the royal family's bedrooms and living quarters. The bedrooms have been preserved as they were in 1975 when the king departed. There is a dining hall and a room that contain royal seals and medals. The throne room contains the Crown Jewels of Laos.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Wat Xieng Thong Temple: Wat Xieng Thong is a Buddhist temple (*wat*), located on the northern tip of the peninsula of Luang Phrabang, Laos. It was built in 1560 by *King Setthathirath* and was under royal patronage during the Kingdom of Laos. Like the royal palace, the temple was placed near the Mekong. In 1880, the Tripitaka library was added and then the drum tower in 1961. This temple, along with *Wat Suwannaphumham*, was spared by any damage during the sacking of the city in 1887. This was because the Black Flag Haw leader, *Deo Van Tri*, had studied here as a monk in his early life, and used it as his headquarters during the sacking of Luang Phrabang. On one side of the '*sim*', there are several small halls and stupas that contain Buddha images of the period. There is a reclining Buddha sanctuary, which contains a especially rare reclining Buddha that dates from the construction of the temple. In 1931, the image was taken to Paris and displayed at the Paris Exhibition and was kept in Vientiane until 1964, where it returned to Luang Phrabang. In the near compound's eastern gate stands the royal funerary carriage house, where it houses the funeral carriage, which stands 12 metres high and there are various urns for the members of the royal family. Today it is a popular tourist attraction.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Wat Choum Khong Temple: is a small Laotian monastery on Sotika Kuman Road, one of the roads that run parallel to the Mekong and Nam Khan rivers in Luang Prabang. Wat Choum Khong was started in 1843, during the reign of *King Sukaseum*. It adheres to the classic style. The name *Choum Khong* refers to a statue of the Buddha which was cast from a bronze gong. When visiting Wat Choum Khong you can see the monks and novices busy doing restoration work around the compound. Apparently Wat Choum Khong has undergone three earlier restorations, in 1933, 1951 and 1963. A unique feature at Wat Choum Khong are two Chinese entrance guardians (often called door gods) at the entrance of one of the buildings. These Chinese guardian statues are often found in Thai temples in Bangkok (at Wat Po as well as Wat Arun).
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Traditional Arts & Ethnology Centre: an independent, non-profit museum dedicated to the ethnic cultures in Laos. Located in a historic building in Luang Prabang, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is the first exhibition space in Laos dedicated to the collection, preservation, and interpretation of its traditional arts and lifestyles. The Traditional Arts and Ethnology Centre features museum exhibits on the ethnic cultures of Laos, a fair trade Museum Shop selling handicrafts from village artisans, and *Le Patio Café*, serving food and drinks with a view of the mountains. As an advocate for the survival and transmission of the cultural heritage of Laos and a resource for the development of the traditional arts, the Centre is also involved in research, preservation and documentation of cultural artefacts, outreach and education, and livelihood development.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Wat Sensoukharam Temple: is one of the major monasteries in Luang Prabang. It is located on Sakkarine Road, the main road that runs parallel to the Mekong- and Nam Khan rivers. Wat Sensoukharam was built in 1714 by someone called *Tia Tiao* during the reign of *King Kithasarat* (1707-25). The most distinctive feature of this monastery is its maroon walls which are richly ornamented and stencilled in gold. The *sim* has a four-tier roof. On both sides of it are richly ornamented windows, each with four carved balusters. On both sides of the windows are *apsaras* or deities standing on mystical beasts. The interior of the '*sim*' is painted maroon and extensively stencilled in gold, covering walls, columns and ceiling. There is a large Buddha statue flanked on its left (our right) by statues of venerated monks. Photographs of venerated monks also hang from the stencilled columns. Within the compound of Wat Sensoukharam are several other shrines and chapels as well as the monks' living quarters. Close to the main entrance are stupas. Another outstanding structure within the compound is the Chapel of the Standing Buddha. The chapel has columns which are ornately stencilled.
- **TOUR:** Luang Prabang – Phou Si Mountain: the main hill in the city from which you have a good view of the whole area. It's not a very steep climb from the bottom and sunrise and sunset are the most sensible and rewarding times to go up. There is a near-panoramic view from the top!
- **OPTI:** Dinner at local restaurant The House, in Luang Prabang
- **HTLS:** Overnight in Luang Prabang – VILLA – CAT. STD – 2** - based DBL or TWN room

Day 5 : Friday 00.00.2011 – LUANG PRABANG / PHOU KHOUN / VANG VIENG (-)

- **OPTI:** breakfast at a local restaurant in Luang Prabang.
- **TVIG:** Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered airco vehicle – (Luang Prabang) to (Phou Khoun) – 125Km / 78Mi – 3 Hrs 00'
- **OPTI:** Lunch at local restaurant PhiengFah, in Phou Khoun
- **INFO:** Phou Khoun - Phou Khoun is the largest town after Luang Prabang as it's also the junction for Route 7 veering east to Phonsavan and the *Plain of Jars*. Like most of northern Laos, the Chinese influence here is overwhelming. If you get stuck here, it's street stall upon street stall of the same fake sundry goods spilling onto the street. We spot a black goat's head on a table next to some vegetables. It's gross and fresh and the eyes are fully opened. This stretch of Route 13 between Muang Phou Khoun and Kasi used to be Hmong rebel territory. Looking at the terrain, even well fed and equipped government forces would loath to quell any insurgency here. A former French outpost, the mountain village of Phou Khoun, 44km north of Kasi, has sweeping views of the deep valleys below and striking limestone cliffs scattered all around. Phou Khoun is the main market for people living in isolated villages around this area. Given the mountain location the weather can get quite chilly here.



- **TOUR:** Phou Khoun – leisure walk through an amazing beautiful mountain landscape. The mysterious clouded karst landscape is awe inspiring and evokes images of scenes from the movie “Lord of the Rings.”
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered airco vehicle – (Phou Khoun) to (Vang Vieng) – 105Km / 65Mi – 2 Hrs 20’
- **INFO:** Vang Vieng – is a tourism oriented town in Laos, located in Vientiane Province. The town lies on the Nam Song river. The most notable feature of the area is the karst hill landscape surrounding the town. One of the main features of the town is a long, mostly unused, airfield runway parallel to the road. It was used during the Vietnam War by the Air America's planes (the airstrip was then called “*Lima site 6*”). The town has grown substantially due to the influx of backpackers in recent years, with the opportunities for adventure tourism in an incredible landscape has attracted more-and-more tourists.
- **TOUR:** Vang Vieng – Leisure boat trip along the borders of the Nam Song River: a small river in Laos, that flows through the town of Vang Vieng. It is a popular tourist destination as many people enjoy seeing the Laotian countryside while going down the river in the inner tube of a tractor tyre or in a kayak. The river is surrounded by striking karst rock formations. Nam Song River is connected to Nam Ngum Reservoir by Nam Song Diversion Dam.
- **OPTI:** Dinner at a local restaurant in Vang Vieng.
- **HTLS:** Overnight in Vang Vieng – HOTEL – CAT. STD – 2** - based DBL or TWN bungalow



Day 6 : Saturday 00.00.2011 – VANG VIENG / VIENTIANE (-)

- **OPTI:** breakfast at your hotel.
- **TVIG:** Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered airco vehicle – (Vang Vieng) to (Vientiane) – 155Km / 96Mi – 2 Hrs 40’
- **INFO:** Vientiane (literally “City of Sandalwood”) is the capital and largest city of Laos, situated in the Mekong river. Vientiane became the capital in 1563 due to fears of a Burmese invasion. During French rule, Vientiane was the administrative capital and due to economic growth in recent times, it has become the economic centre of Laos. The estimated population of the city is 726,000 (2007) while the number of people living in the Vientiane metropolitan area (the entire Vientiane Prefecture and parts of Vientiane Province) is believed to be over 730,000. The city hosted the 25th Southeast Asian Games in December 2009 celebrating the 50 years of SEA Games. *Sri Sattanak*, or *Sisattanak* (Lao: a former name of Vientiane). It is often confused with *Sri Sattakanahut*, the Pali name of Lan Xang, the Kingdom of the Million Elephants. *Sisattanak* now is the name of one of the five districts of the city Vientiane. The name of the city is derived from Pali, the liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism. Its original meaning is “royal sandalwood grove” or “city of sandalwood”, this tree being highly valued in classical India for its fragrance. In modern Lao, the meaning of Vientiane is ambiguous, and is often mistakenly believed to mean “city of the moon”, because the words for ‘moon’ (chandra in Sanskrit) and ‘sandalwood’ (chandana in Sanskrit) are written and pronounced identically as ‘jan’. However, the name in Thai retains the etymologically correct spelling, and clearly indicates “city of sandalwood” as the meaning. The great Laotian epic, the *Phra Lak Phra Lam*, claims that *Prince Thattaradtha* founded the city when he left the legendary Lao kingdom of *Muong Inthapatha Maha Nakhone* because he was denied the throne in favor of his younger brother.

- *Thattaradtha* founded a city called *Maha Thani Si Phan Phao* on the western banks of the Mekong River; this city was told to have later become today's Udon Thani, Thailand... "One day, a seven-headed Naga told Thattaradtha to start a new city on the eastern bank of the river opposite Maha Thani Si Phan Phao. The prince called this city Chanthabuly Si Sattanakhanahud; which was told to be the predecessor of modern Vientiane". Contrary to the *Phra Lak Phra Ram*, most historians believe Vientiane was an early Khmer settlement centered around a Hindu temple, which the Pha That Luang would later replace. In the 11th and 12th centuries, the time when the Lao- and Thai people are believed to have entered Southeast Asia from Southern China, the few remaining Khmers in the area were either killed, removed, or assimilated into the Lao civilization, which would soon overtake the area. In 1354, when *Fa Ngum* founded the kingdom of Lan Xang, Vientiane became an important administrative city, even though it was not made the capital. *King Setthathirath* officially established it as the capital of Lan Xang in 1563, to avoid Burmese invasion. When Lan Xang fell apart in 1707, it became an independent Kingdom of Vientiane. In 1779, it was conquered by the Siamese general *Phraya Chakri* and made a vassal of Siam. When *King Anouvong* raised an unsuccessful rebellion, it was obliterated by Siamese armies in 1827. The city was burned to the ground and was looted of nearly all Laotian artifacts including Buddha statues and people. Vientiane was in great disrepair when the French arrived, arrived to only find a depopulated region with even the great city of Vientiane disappearing into the forest. It eventually passed to French rule in 1893. It became the capital of the French protectorate of Laos in 1899. The French rebuilt the city and rebuilt or repaired Buddhist temples such as Pha That Luang, Haw Phra Kaew, and left many colonial buildings behind. During World War II, Vientiane fell with little resistance and was occupied by Japanese forces, under the command of *Sako Masanori*, on 9 March 1945. French paratroopers arrived and "liberated" the city on April 24, 1945. As the Laotian Civil War broke out between the Royal Lao Government and the Pathet Lao, Vientiane became unstable. In August 1960, *Kong Le* seized the capital and insisted that *Souvanna Phouma*, become Prime Minister. In mid-December, General Phoumi then seized the capital and overthrew the Phouma Government and installed *Boun Oum* as Prime Minister. In mid-1975, Pathet Lao troops had moved towards the city and American personnel began evacuating the capital. On August 23, 1975, a contingent of 50 Pathet Lao women, symbolically "liberated" the city.
- **OPTI:** lunch at Joma Cafe, in Vientiane.
- **TOUR:** Vientiane – Patuxai (Victory Gate): a local rendition of Paris' *Arc de Triomphe*. Besides the elaborate Buddhist embellishment, it differs from the original in having four gates instead of two and being just a bit higher (to spite the French). Reasonably impressive from afar, a surprisingly frank English sign inside the monument labels it a "monster of concrete" when seen up close - and the concrete in question was donated by the US, although it was supposed to go towards a new airport instead (hence the nickname "the Vertical Runway"). The monument itself aside, the palm tree-lined park around it complete with fountains is quite pleasant though lacking of shade during the day time. You can climb up to the 7th story (stairs only) for a nice view of central Vientiane. It features also a musical fountain nearby that attracts visitors from around Laos and Asia, as well as a [World Peace gong](#) presented by Indonesia.
- **TOUR:** Vientiane – Pha That Luang: on Thanon That Luang (2 km east from Patuxai). The national symbol and most important religious monument of the country, That Luang is a three-layered gilded stupa. The current version dates from 1566, although it has been ransacked and renovated numerous times since then. The inner courtyard gives you a slightly closer view of the stupa, and lots of Buddha statues. Vientiane's most important festival, *Bun That Luang*, is held here in November on the night of the full moon. There are two temples beside That Luang: *Wat That Luang Neua* to the north(ish) and *Wat That Luang Tai* to the south(ish), both presently being renovated.
- **TOUR:** Vientiane – Wat Si Saket Temple: now signposted as *Sisaket Museum*, on the corner of Thanon Lane Xang and Thanon Setthathirat. Probably the oldest standing temple in Vientiane and among the most atmospheric. Built in 1818 by *Chao Anou* in the Bangkok style and hence left unsacked when much of Vientiane was razed in a Siamese raid in 1828. Within the cloister walls are hundreds of niches housing Buddha images large and small, made of wood, stone, silver and bronze. In the centre of the courtyard is a five-tier-roofed 'sim' (ordination hall) housing yet more Buddha niches and beautiful but fading murals of the Buddha's past lives.
- **TOUR:** Vientiane – Haw Pha Kaew Temple: on Thanon Setthathirat (opposite Wat Si Saket). *King Setthathirath's* former royal temple, which housed the magical Emerald Buddha (*pha kaew*) after it was taken from Lanna (Chiang Mai). The Siamese took it back in 1779 - the image is now housed in Bangkok's Wat Phra Kaew - and came back in 1828 to raze the temple for good measure. The present structure is a 1942 reconstruction of dubious provenance. Today, the temple no longer operates and the interior has been turned into a small jumbled museum housing Buddha images; look out for the beautiful tall, lithe, long-armed Buddha in the hands-down "calling for rain" pose.
- **OPTI:** Lao cultural dinner show at Phatoke Laoderm restaurant; more info here: <http://www.phatokelaoderm.com/>
- **HTLS:** Overnight in Vientiane – [HOTEL](#) – CAT. STD – 2** - based DBL or TWN room



Day 7 : Sunday 00.00.2011 – VIENTIANE / UDON THANI / FLIGHT / BANGKOK (-)

- **OPTI:** breakfast at a local coffee shop.
- **TVIG:** Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER (English-speaking/available from 08:00am until 18:00pm)
- **TOUR:** Vientiane – Talaat Sao (Morning Market): located at the eastern corner of Lan Xang Rd. and Khu Vieng Rd. in the heart of Vientiane, the morning market is open daily from 07:00am until around 16:00pm. The market is two-storey and covered by several sloping roofs. It is a popular tourist destination. *Talaat Sao* consists of many small shops, restaurants; fruit & vegetable vendors; jewellery; silk; modern & traditional wooden crafts; musical instruments; electronics; home appliances; housewares, CDs & DVDs/VCDs and grocery items. Depending on the time of day and the weather conditions the market can be nearly empty or almost full to beyond capacity. A new, more modern building, is currently being constructed on the property. The new facilities will include a four storey shopping centre and indoor parking. When completed this will expand and replace the current market facilities.
- **OPTI:** lunch at a local restaurant, in Vientiane.
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered vehicle – (Vientiane) to (Nong Khai) – 25Km / 15Mi – 0 Hrs 34'
- **INFO:** Lao-Thai cross border formalities – exit stamp Laos / entry stamp Thailand; your tourleader will assist you with customs & immigration formalities.
- **TRIC:** Transfer Intra City – private chartered vehicle – (Nong Khai) to (Udon Thani) – 58Km / 36Mi – 1 Hrs 06'
- **IDFL: Intra Domestic Flight – Air Asia Flight FD3365 – (Udon Thani ETD 18:35pm) to (Bangkok ETA 19:35pm) – (airline & flight hours are subject to possible contingency conditions)**
- **INFO:** Say farewell to your PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER. We hope to see you again one day in ASIA!

END OF SERVICES SMILEOFASIA



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PRACTICAL INFORMATION – TASTE OF LAOS – OUR SERVICES:



- ✓ Logistics organisation of a landarrangement as described hereabove: Taste of Laos 7 DAYS / 6 NIGHTS
- ✓ Travel period: weekly guaranteed departures on Mondays
- ✓ Hotel accommodation based on double or twin sharing room
- ✓ Services and all tariff are valid from 01 January 2012 - 31 December 2012
- ✓ Minimum 2 travellers

<p><u>Travel with an International Western Tour Leader:</u> (6 people only) Code TVP6</p>	<p>Included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services of a Private International Tourleader • Hotel accommodation within category of choice • Tours / Sightseeing / Excursions / Activities - admission- & entrance fees • Intra Regional Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra City Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra Asia flights • Intra Domestic flights • Boat transfers • Express Bus transfers • Guaranteed Departure Date with 6 people only • Liability travel license SMILE OF ASIA: TAT 24/0045 • Local Taxes & VAT. 	<p>Non-included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra continental flights • All meals • Airport Departure Tax on Day 7 • Expenses for travel documents – visa • Expenses for travel insurance • Expenses of personal nature • All other...
<p><u>Travel with an International Western Tour Leader:</u> (4 people only) Code TVP4</p>	<p>Included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services of a Private International Tourleader • Hotel accommodation within category of choice • Tours / Sightseeing / Excursions / Activities - admission- & entrance fees • Intra Regional Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra City Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra Asia flights • Intra Domestic flights • Boat transfers • Express Bus transfers • Guaranteed Departure Date with 4 people only • Liability travel license SMILE OF ASIA: TAT 24/0045 • Local Taxes & VAT. 	<p>Non-included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra continental flights • All meals • Airport Departure Tax on Day 7 • Expenses for travel documents – visa • Expenses for travel insurance • Expenses of personal nature • All other...
<p><u>Travel with an International Western Tour Leader:</u> (2 people only) Code TVP2</p>	<p>Included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services of a Private International Tourleader • Hotel accommodation within category of choice • Tours / Sightseeing / Excursions / Activities - admission- & entrance fees • Intra Regional Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra City Transport - Day 1 until Day 7 • Intra Asia flights • Intra Domestic flights • Boat transfers • Express Bus transfers • Guaranteed Departure Date with 2 people only • Liability travel license SMILE OF ASIA: TAT 24/0045 • Local Taxes & VAT. 	<p>Non-included Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra continental flights • All meals • Airport Departure Tax on Day 7 • Expenses for travel documents – visa • Expenses for travel insurance • Expenses of personal nature • All other...

Tariff in € (US\$) / per traveller

<i>Nett. Expenses per traveller</i>	<i>Hotels 2** STD</i>	<i>Hotels 3*** SUP</i>	<i>Hotels 4**** DLX</i>
6 travellers w/ International Western Tour Leader	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details
4 travellers w/ International Western Tour Leader	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details
2 travellers w/ International Western Tour Leader	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details	Contact us for Details

Sales Conditions

Single Room	Surcharge applies - on special request
Group Travel 8-10-12 people	Discount applies - on special request
Travel Advance: (150€ - 200\$)/ pp.	Should reach us not later than 30 days before actual departure date
Travel Balance	Can be paid in CASH (€ or \$) - on arrival in Chiang Mai, Thailand
Tailor-Made itinerary LAOS - contact us with 	Itinerary outline & price estimate within 1 hour!
Tailor-Made itinerary LAOS - contact us with 	Itinerary detail & price accuracy within 72 hours!

Glossary	
APTX	Airport Departure Tax – included for intra domestic flights – not included for intra asia & intra continental flights
BOAT	Intra city transportation between major places, covered by local BOAT / JETFOIL / FERRY – advanced seat reservation
DOCU	Additional information about necessary travel documents
EBUS	Intra city transportation between major places, covered with an EXPRESS AIRCONDITIONED BUS – advanced seat reservation
IAFL	Intra asia flight – Airline – Flight Number – Est. Time of Arrival/Departure; to get to start/finish point for your journey – departs any asian airport hub
ICFL	Intra continental flight – Airline – Flight Number – Est. Time of Arrival/Departure; expenses are not included in our tours
IDFL	Intra Domestic Flight – Airline – Flight Number - Est. Time of Arrival/Departure; expenses are included in our tours
ISRC	Insurance of any kind – Medical, Cancellation, Bagage, ... at your own expense
HTLS	Hotel accommodation – Pictures displayed are 2** facilities – based on dbl/twn sharing room – surcharges for 3 or 4- star hotel and single room apply
LBTY	Liability covered by Travel License – SMILE OF ASIA – TAT 24/0045
MEAL	Breakfast, Lunch or Dinner – mostly organized for you at selected local restaurants which can ensure quality and hygiene to western standards
SDNR	Specially arranged Welcome- & Farewell Dinner, with local traditional dance and music
TOUR	Sightseeing / Tours / Excursions / Activities - admission- & entrance fees included in your journey
TRAC	Intra regional transport – private car & driver available from 08:00am to 18:00pm – approx. distance covered usually no more than 80km-50mi
TRIC	Intra city transport between overnight stops - private car & driver available – approx. distance covered usually no more than 350km-220mi
TRIO	Transfer in/out a major city – private car & driver are available for transfers from/to your Hotel – Airport - Railway Station - Boat Jetty Terminal...
TVIG	Services of a PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL TOURLEADER, who will guarantee the quality of your journey up to Western standards.
TVLG	Services of a LOCAL ASIAN TOURASSISTANT, who will communicate with your driver and give you an insight to the local customs of your destination
TVWG	Travel individual and independent, without assistance of a GUIDE - you will need to rely on your own abilities to organize sightseeing & meals yourself
OPTI	Sightseeing / Tours / Excursions / Activities / Meals ... any other activity NOT included in your journey and to be organized by yourself at own expense.
VISA	Document issued by a country's government allowing the holder to enter or to leave that country – expenses are not included.
WEBS	Website – Link – URL notifications: for hotels we plan to include information is usually supplied after payment of your deposit.
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