

GWE CHAUNG FORTRESS

It was constructed by Myanmar engineers cooperated with French and Italia engineers under the guidance of Crown Prince Kanaung in 1860-63.

It is situated on the east bank of Ayeyarwady River and 32 km far from Magway. It has 84 m length, 47 m width and 1 m thickness. On the east, west and north of the fortress, altogether 150 fine holes were present to shoot from inside of the fortress. Main entrance is on the north side and a small entrance is on the west side. In the fortress, two barracks, one officer quarter are present with (13) other rooms.

A tunnel, called as Hsin Kyone, to keep the elephants which were used in the battles was built on the east of barracks. At the western part of the inner wall, rampart is present and another arsenal is at the west wall of Officer Quarter. Four rampart covered with the brick are present on the south of the fortress.

It is south east diagonal cross from the Min Hla Fortress. We are able to go to Gwe Chaung fortress and Min Hla fortress as one day trip.



YOKE SONE MONASTERY

Yoke Sone Kyaung, the famous monastery, is a cultural heritage site in Salay which is situated in the eastern bank of Ayeyarwaddy River. It is famous with its spectacular woodcarving. Salay is the native town of the famous dramatist of Kongbaung Dynasty, U Pone Nya.



COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is one of the tourism activities that owned, operated, managed or coordinated by community. It can contribute wellbeing and aware to protect valued socio-cultural traditions, natural and cultural heritage resources to the local community.



Myaing CBT site, situated in Myaing Township, is one of the community based tourism sites of our country. It has been implementing in Kangyitaw (East), Innyaung and Sulepan villages by coordination with local communities of these villages, Action aid Myanmar and Ministry of Hotels and Tourism since June, 2015. At present, the communities from four villages are getting social and economic benefits and experience from the travellers coming throughout the world.



ECOTOURISM SITES IN MAGWAY REGION SHWESETTAW WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Shweseettaw Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Minbu, Pwintphyu and Ngape Township, approximately 250 km south of Nyaung U (Bagan) and 42 km West of Minbu. The sanctuary has an area of 553 km² with the elevations from 55 m to 555 m. The sanctuary contains Dry-upper and Moist-upper mixed deciduous forests, which cover 80% and 20% of the Sanctuary respectively. The Sanctuary is easily accessible by car.



WETTHEKAN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

WettheKan Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Salin Township; approximately 185 km south of Bagan (2.5 hours' drive) and not far off the route to Shweseettaw Wildlife Sanctuary. The Sanctuary situated close to tributary of the Ayeyarwaddy River and contains a 162 hectares lake and Wetland area that is surrounded by mixed deciduous and dry forest.



SITHU SHIN PAGODA

Sithu Shin Pagoda, a well-known pilgrimage site, is situated in Pakhan Gyi. It is enshrined with a small Buddha image reputed to be hundreds of years old and made using a combination of scented woods, kept inside a gold cup and locked inside an elaborate glass case. The rings and other pieces of jewellery that have been donated by devotees are attached to the cup with gold wires.



SHWEGU PAGODA

Shwegu Pagoda is a famous religious site in Pakokku. The original stupa is believed to have been built by King Alongsithu and years later a wealthy donor repaired the damage caused by the passage of time and also added an adjoining teak prayers hall. In 1917, the hall was destroyed by fire and a wealthy couple from Pakokku built new shrine rooms and brick pavilions around the stupa. In 1904, a devout business-woman from Pakokku commissions a team of father and son sculptors to craft from five blocks of Yamanay wood. The whole piece took four years to complete. The measurement is 12 feet 10 inches high, 5 feet 10 inches wide and 6 inches thick.



**MAGWAY
DESTINATION**

MYATHALON PAGODA

Myathalon Pagoda is the landmark of Magway, located on the edge of steep bank of the Ayeyarwaddy River. It has the legend in connection with the Lord Buddha. While the Lord Buddha was alive, he sojourned to this region. This pagoda has been enshrined the emerald divan of the Lord Buddha rested during the visits.



NAGAPWEK MOUNTAIN

This mountain is located in Minbu in the opposite site of Myathalon Pagoda, Magway. It is a unique Geological site. Actually, it is an ordinary mud volcano mountain. Most of Myanmar people believe that there has been the fiery dragon (Nagar) alive and the bubble of the mud cause by the breath taking of the dragon. There can be accessible by car.



SHWESETTAW PAGODA

It is also known as Settawya because of a pair of Buddha's footprints are located. It is far about 55 km west of Minbu. During the Buddha lifetime, the Lord Buddha came to this place, known as Sunapranta country and granted the one footprint to each of Arahata Sicea Vanda and Naga (Dragon) Namanda for their humble request. Arahata Sicea Vanda enshrines his granted footprint on the top of the hill and Namanda enshrines his granted footprint on the bank of the river, now Mann creek, ever since.



The place is known as the pagoda site of the forest, and famous for its picturesque scenery. The pagoda festival is held on the fifth waxing of Tabodwe (February and March) annually.

SANDAL WOOD KYAUNG TAW YAR PAGODA

Visitors can pay homage to Sandal Wood Monastery at Legging Village, Pwintbyu Township. It was said that the Lord Buddha and his colleagues, five hundred Arahatas, come to Sandal Wood Monastery to preach Dhamma (give a sermon) to the disciples. In Sakarit (485) (Buddhist Era 1640), King Alaungsithu came up on this place while on tour of the country. He built the pagoda at the Sandal Wood Monastery site.



MYAUNK LAY SIN YOKE SONE MONASTERY

Myaunk Lay Sin Yoke Sone Monastery was built in 1868 and situated in Salin. It was built by 245 pillars with an area of 1240 m and a height of 30 m and well known for its wood sculptures and handiwork. The structure was renovated by the government in 2003.



BRITISH WAR CEMETERY

The British war cemetery is at Satihla graveyard in Salin. In 28th July, 1886, British Army led by Major Atkinson has been fighting with Myanmar patriotic soldiers for four days. Major Atkinson and over 150 British soldiers have fallen in this battle. There have the gravestones of the nineteen British Soldiers. In Salin, there can visit to WattheKan wildlife Sanctuary and Myaunklay-sin Yoke Sone Kyaung (Monastery).



BEIKTHANO ANCIENT CITY

Beikthano ancient city is 64 km from Magway. It is one of the Pyu ancient cities and listed as the UNESCO World Heritage site in 22nd June 2014.

In Beikthano, over 50 mounds have been systematically excavated starting from 1967 to 2008 by the Archaeology Department. The structure of the city remains as the early state. The City site, Palace site, type of structure remains. The brick fortified walls encompass the city area on the north, east and south sides but the western wall has not been confirmed by archeological excavation. The whole walled are of the city is some 900 hectares.

We can observe the cultural heritage and learn propagated of the Buddhism of Pyu period.



THAYET WAR CEMETERY

It is one of the two memorial burial grounds of ottoman soldiers in Myanmar. It is situated in Thayet Township. Ottoman soldiers, who died as prisoners at World War I, are buried here. They were sent by British Armed force to a war labor camps in this country. Around twelve thousand soldiers of the Ottoman Army fell into the hands of British Forces during Sinai, Palestine and Mesopota Campaigns in the World War I. The Ottoman prisoners of war well transferred to Burma which was under British rule.



The prisoners of wars were forced to work in the construction of railroad, bridges and artificial lakes. About 1600 soldiers died as a result of epidemics, hard physical labor condition and cruel treatment.

MIN HLA FORTRESS

Min Hla Fortress is situated on the west bank of Ayeyarwaddy River far 30 km from Magway, we can get there about one hour drive. It was constructed by Myanmar youth engineers cooperated with French and Italian engineers led by Comoto Peree and Mole Norie under the guidance of Crown Prince Kanaung in 1860-61. It is 62 m length (East to West), 57 m in width (South to North) and 9 m height. According to the site plan, one entrance is at the western portion. Center of the fortress is remaining flank and each side of the four walls is composed with rooms including barracks and stores.



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