The Map of Yangon

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ARTS AND CRAFTS



Bogyoke Aung San Market

Bogyoke Aung San Market Yangon's favourite market was completed in 1926. Originally known as Scott Market after a Municipal Commissioner of the time, Gavin Scott, it is impressively sized; the main bazaar is 30 feet high and 440 feet long, with four additional bays opening out to each side. Built to house over 1,120 stalls, it is today a one-stop shop for souvenirs and all things Myanmar, from Myanmar slippers and longyi to gemstones and jade.



Myanmar Gems Museum and Mart

Myanmar Gems Museum and Gems Mart (Yangon) are a museum devoted to precious Burmese gemstones, which is very renowned in Asia. The museum is located at one of its floors of a four-story building. It contains the gems that are mined in Myanmar and consists of large number of stores, and sells high-quality raw and finished gem products, offering rubies, sapphires, pearls, jade and many more, all are highly expensive. One will enjoy and learn by seeing the way gems appear before cutting, polishing and finishing, which is very interesting. The mart is a nice place to visit for the gems lovers.



Myanmar Handicrafts Center

Themes of the centre are to preserve and Myanmar canon of traditional arts and crafts (locally called Pansemyo), keep Myanmar cultural traditions alive, support traditional handicrafts businesses, provide one-stop service for the traditional arts and crafts across the country, and promote small-scale industries. A wide range of handicrafts including lacquerware, traditional textile and weaving products, wood carving, silver and bronze products, arts, carving made of timber, bamboo and gems, bamboo and rattan products, sea shell and oyster shell crafts, and other local crafts from each region and state are available at the centre.

RELIGIOUS SITES



Shwedagon Pagoda

You will not have been in Yangon long before you catch a glimpse of the Shwedagon Pagoda. Thereafter from far and near it keeps floating into view, so that before you actually get there you are likely to have experienced several facets of its personality. The Shwedagon shimmers above the city of Yangon- pure beauty, magically blended with an aura of legend and history.

Chauk Htat Gyi Pagoda



North of the Shwedagon on Shwegondaing Roadis a 72-metre (230-foot) reclining Buddha. This is one of Myanmar's most famous reclining Buddhas and is the third largest in the country. It is 216 feet long and is known as the six-storeyed pagoda. It was originally built in 1899 by U Hpo Thar and was 195 feet long (59.28 m), but it was renovated and extended in 1973. The feet have the 108 characteristics of Buddha, and the eyes have been made of glass to make them look realistic.



Botahtaung Pagoda

The original building, which was bombed by the Allies in 1943, had yet another legendary 2,000-year history. Hairs of the Buddha are said to have been escorted from India by 1,000 military officers ('Botahtaung'). When the pagoda was rebuilt after the war it was constructed with a hollow inside so visitors can walk into the stupa; it is entirely lined with glass mosaics, a sort of oriental Hall of Mirrors.

Kyaik Hmaw Won Pagoda (or also known as Kyauktan Yele Pagoda)



The pagoda was built by King Zeyasana, the seventh king of the Pada Dynasty in the third century BC. The height of the original pagoda was only 11ft. It is built on a small island in Hmaw Wun Creek with Buddha's relics residing in it. The pagoda has two special myths surrounding it, the water level will never rise to a level high enough to engulf the pagoda and that no matter how crowded it may be inside the pagoda, there is always room for visitors who come onto the island. The only way to get into the pagoda is by the boat.



The Shri Kali Temple

Among the many Hindu temples in Yangon, the Shri Kali Temple is devoted to the goddess Kali. The temple was built by Tamil immigrants in 1871.

Pelakat Hindu Temple



Located in Pelakat Village, Kyauktan, the Pelakat Hindu Temple (Sri Santhana Latchimi Maha Muni Vara) dates back to 1861. Its name, meaning " Sea Coast," honors the Tamil settlers who first arrived in this region. Founded by U Ku Pu Swarmi following a visionary dream, the complex features a unique "Mother" and "Son" temple layout. Renowned for its intricate Indian craftsmanship and spiritual potency, the temple hosted a historic 45-day purification ritual in 2011 led by 100 Brahmin priests. Visit during the Full Moon of Tabaung to witness vibrant festivals and traditional fire-walking ceremonies.



Saint Mary's Cathedral

Saint Mary's Cathedral or Immaculate Conception Cathedral is a Catholic cathedral located on the corner of Bogyoke Aung San Road and Bo Aung Kyaw Street in Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The cathedral's exterior, of red brick, consists of spires and a bell tower. It was designed by Dutch architect Joseph Cuypers, son of Pierre Cuypers. The cathedral is the largest in Myanmar.



The Surti Sunni Jamah Mosque

The Surti Sunni Jamah Mosque sits on what was once Mogul Street, now Shwe bonthar street, at the heart of the traditionally Indian section of downtown. It was built sometime around the 1860s, and some sources refer to its opening in 1871. This makes the mosque one of the oldest still in its original state, although its exterior is covered in tiles today.

COLONIAL BUILDINGS

Yangon has a wonderful array of colonial-era buildings to explore.



City Hall

This unique structure was the first public building to blend Burmese and western architecture. Initial plans drawn up in 1913 were colonial in style but construction was postponed due to World War I and lack of funding. By the time the project began in 1925. nationalism was a much stronger force in Myanmar and Burmese politicians campaigned for a city hall that reflected their own traditions. The job was given to architect Sithu U Tin who used as inspiration the temples of Myanmar's ancient capital Bagan adorned the building with three tiered Pyatthat roofing and traditional iconography in the form of peacocks and naga (serpents). A municipal report of the time proudly stated that the building marked " a new era in secular Burmese architecture".



High Court

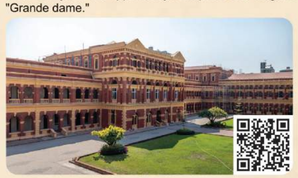
The High Court was built between 1905 and 1911 by Consulting Architect to the Government of India, John Ransome, who was predecessor to John Begg. It is another fine example of Empire architecture; as the colony's 7- highest seat of justice, it was designed to be imposing and intimidating. Poised on the roof above the Pansodan façade are two lion statues, symbols of the British Empire.This building's distinctive pinkish hue is attributed to the particular bricks used and was described by Ransome as a "pale crushed strawberry" colour.

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The Secretariat

Built between 1889 and 1905 to house the seat of the British colonial government and designed by Public Works Department architect, Henry Hoyne-Fox, the style of the largest colonial building in Myanmar was mockingly referred to by British residents at the time as "bureaucratic Byzantine".

The Secretariat is Yangon's most intriguing and beautiful historic architectural landmark. The Victorian-colonial masterpiece that sits on almost 16 acres in the heart of Yangon was once the seat of British administration in Burma. Today, The Secretariat Yangon is nearing the end of a multi-year renovation that will allow everyone the opportunity to explore this elegant "Grande dame."



Space Museum (Yangon)

Located within People's Park, the Space Museum (Yangon) is an immersive educational destination open daily from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Visitors can explore the wonders of the cosmos through a variety of high-tech exhibits, including the GOTO Planetarium Analog Projection System and dedicated galleries for Deep Space Exploration and the Space Station. The museum features detailed scale models of rockets, spacecraft, and satellites from global space leaders like Russia, China, India, and the USA. Highlights include interactive rocket launch demonstrations and captivating astronomical shows in the Dome Video Clip theater. It is a must-visit for students and space enthusiasts alike.





Strand Hotel

Built in 1901 and acquired soon after by the Sarkies brothers, famed for the likes of Raffles in Singapore and The E&O in Penang. The Strand Hotel remains one of Asia's most enduring and awe-inspiring Colonial landmarks

In February 2019, The Strand Yangon has become the first hotel in Myanmar to receive a commemorative blue plaque from the Yangon Heritage Trust in acknowledgement of its significance in the historical and cultural heritage of Yangon.



The National Museum (Yangon)

Located on Pyay Road in Dagon Township, the National Museum (Yangon) is the premier destination for Myanmar's heritage. Spanning 3.8 acres, the museum features over 4,000 historical and cultural artifacts. Originally opened in 1952 at Jubilee Hall, it moved to its current site in 1996. Highlights include the magnificent Thihathana Throne, Royal Regalia, and galleries dedicated to prehistoric times, ancient costumes, and ethnic cultures. From the Hall of Buddha to the Gallery of Myanmar Arts, visitors can explore a vast collection that spans the Yadanabon era to modern-day ASEAN traditions.

PARKS

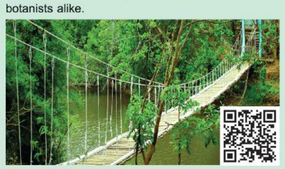
Maha Bandula Park

Yangon is an incredibly busy city with a surprising number of parks and gardens. Downtown is a bustling hive of activity yet here you can visit the Maha Bandula Park. Home to Independence Monument and some imposing statues of the mythical Chinthage (lion), it is an oasis of green with refreshing fountains.



Hlawga National Park

Located in Mingaladon, about 25km north of Yangon, Hlawga National Park is a nature reserve covering 1,540 acres including a wildlife sanctuary and buffer zone. There is also a museum of replica traditional Myanmar buildings and a 62-acre zoo with a rock garden. In the park, Hlawga Lake, is home to over 70 kinds of herbivorous animals, 90 species of birds and flocks of visiting migratory birds. It is an ideal place for nature lovers, picnickers, birdwatchers and botanists alike.



National Races Village

The village was constructed by Ministry of Border Affairs, situated in Tharketa Township, on the left side of Yangon - Thanlyin Bridge. One can see buildings with significant symbols denoting various national races residing in the country.

There are also the Nan Myint Tower (Watch Tower). Crocodile Firm, Bird Sanctuary, Golden Deer Handicraft Center, Main Hall, Grand Gate, Play Ground, walkway among the Mangrove Trees and Orchid Garden in the compound You can also see small replicas of Htoke-khanthein Pagoda, Kyaikhtiyo Pagoda, Mt. Zwegabin, Rih Lake, Mt. Khakaborazi, Inlay Lake, Taung Gwe Pagoda and Ngwe Taung Dam.

Festivals of the National Races are being timely taken place in the National Races Village. At that time, you can see the beauty of nationals and their traditional dances.



Kandawgyi Garden

Kandawgyi Garden is a popular 260-acre park, lake and recreation area. It offers a fabulous view across the water towards the magnificent Shwedagon Pagoda, an orchid garden, a playground for children, a mini zoo, souvenir shops, many local restaurants and Karaweik Hall, an impressive replica of the royal barge where you can enjoy dinner with traditional dances. Moreover, very close to Kandawgyi is Myanmar's second largest zoo, Yangon Zoological Park, with a collection of nearly 200 species of animals.



YANGON Tourist MAP 2026

The Yangon: Endless Heritage, Living Culture



The city of Yangon was founded by King Alaungphaya in 18th century. Formerly the administrative capital of the country, the metropolis remains the top commercial hub in Myanmar, with the port and the international airport as its main point of entry. The national pride of Yangon is the world famous Shwedagon Pagoda, said to be one of the oldest in Asia. Besides the many pagodas, the National Museum and Bogyoke Aung San Market also enable visitors to come closer to embracing the Myanmar culture.



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YANGON DOWNTOWN

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AHLONE RD.
MA NAW HARI ST.
BAHO RD. (SHAN RD.)
PYI HTAUNG SU YEIKTHA
PYI HTAUNG SU YEIKTHA ST.
Children's Hospital
Sharry Road R.S
Thiri Estate
THAPIN ST.
MINN LE KYAW ZWA RD.
Central Women's Hospital
Indonesian School
LOWER KYEEMYIN DAING RD.
Accountant Training
Office of the Auditor General
Ceramic Factory
Thilawa Fishing
Ahlone Dockyard
Myanmar Port Authority (Civil Dept.)
STRAND RD.
Lan Thit Jetty
Yangon-Dala Bridge
Transit Shed No.1
WAR DAN ST.
KAING DAN ST.
LANTHIT ST.
HLEDAN ST.
ANAWRAHTA RD.
SHWE TAUNG TAN ST.
PHONE GYEE ST.
ANAWRAHTA ST.
SINT OH DAN ST.
LATHA ST.
PAGODA RD.
KON ZAY DAN ST.
SHWE BONTHA ST.
BO SOON PAT ST.
SULE PAGODA RD.
MAHA BANDOOLA GARDEN ST.
PANSODAN ST.
SEIKKHAN THAR ST.
THEIN PHYU RD.
BO MYAT TUN ST.
MINISTERS' OFFICE
MAHABANDOOLA RD.
MERCHANT RD.
BOTAHTAUNG TOWNSHIP
BOTAHTAUNG PAGODA
East Yangon General Hospital
Road Transport Dept:
Paper, Stationary Printing & Photographic Central Warehouse
Hotel 63
SAN DA KOO ST.
YARZA DIRIT ST.
Maha Bandoola Bridge
PAZUN DAUNG TOWNSHIP
PAZUN DAUNG CREEK
LOWER PAZUN DAUNG RD.
UPPER PAZUNDAUNG RD.
NEW THAKE TA BRIDGE
Father Land
DAWBON TOWNSHIP
Pazundaung R.S
Sanpya Nya Market
Mingalar Taung Nyunt Market
Pazundaung Market
MYA YAR GONE ST.
DAW THEIN TIN ST.
MYANMA GONE YI ST.
DAHMAR YONE ST.
BO MIN KHAUNG RD.
BO MIN YAUNG RD.
NA WA DAY ST.
YAW MIN GYEE ST.
KUN CHAN ST.
Yangon Central Railway Station
Bogyoke Market
BOGYOKE AUNG SAN RD.
New Bogyoke Market
YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL
New Yangon General Hospital
Hospital Land
LANMADAW TOWNSHIP
DAGON TOWNSHIP
SA MON ST.
Pya Yar Road R.S
Lanmadaw R.S
Bahosi Hospital
BA-HO-SI HOUSING
Central Inn
Hotel Rajhosi
Institute of Medicine
Myanmar Baptist Convention
Baptist Churches Union
Myanmar Baptist Convention Hospital
Myanmar Gospel Church
Myanmar Evangelical Christian Church
Myanmar Christian Church
Myanmar Christian Church (Methodist)
Myanmar Christian Church (Presbyterian)
Myanmar Christian Church (Anglican)
Myanmar Christian Church (Baptist)
Myanmar Christian Church (Lutheran)
Myanmar Christian Church (Roman Catholic)
Myanmar Christian Church (Seventh-day Adventist)
Myanmar Christian Church (Pentecostal)
Myanmar Christian Church (Evangelical)
Myanmar Christian Church (Reformed