

Cultural sites/buildings									
Name	Coordinates	Pinpoint on google maps	Contact phone	Contact email	Web site	Facebook	Address	About	Photos
1	Muzeu Etnografik	41.11197, 20.08314	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/ozHQRNWuuBTfJ3MdA">https://maps.app.goo.gl/ozHQRNWuuBTfJ3MdA</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al		Muzeu Etnografik, Rruga 11 Nëntori 3000, Elbasan, Albania	The Ethnographic Museum in Elbasan is the only remaining museum after the destruction and alienation of others. This museum, rich in architectural and historical value, showcases the region's popular culture, featuring works and elements from about 80 types of crafts. Housed in a two-story building, it reflects the area's way of life through furniture, clothing, and other objects. The rooms are arranged to depict an old Elbasan house in full detail. Established in 1986 in the traditional Sejdin house near Bezistan Square, the recently restored building is a symbol of Elbasan houses. Built in 1870, it resembles the houses of Berat and Shkodra but includes many unique elements.	
2	Bazilika e bezistanit	41.11237, 20.0865	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/Y9fE6fJEPNgZ9FAA7">https://maps.app.goo.gl/Y9fE6fJEPNgZ9FAA7</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			To the south of the fortress walls is the Basilica of Bezistan. It was discovered in 2007 and dates back to the 5th century. It is a monumental tomb, and there was a mosaic layer on top of it. There are almost 25 m2 of mosaics, in which, in addition to two human figures, there are other elements in its composition, which show the scheme of eternity and which were realized with a rare skill.	
3	Rrapi i Bezistanit	41.112417, 20.081528	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/LA9Gs2mxS7LgKF2u5">https://maps.app.goo.gl/LA9Gs2mxS7LgKF2u5</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The Bezistan plane tree is a natural heritage monument located in the center of the city of Elbasan, near the gate of the Elbasan Castle.	
4	Kalaja e Elbasanit	41.11333, 20.08253	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/c7oWZJh6jPIdv5TA">https://maps.app.goo.gl/c7oWZJh6jPIdv5TA</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The city of Elbasan has the Skampis castle. It represents a Castrum Statum, the center of a Roman legion. Like all Roman military camps, this one was built according to an orthogonal plan. On the foundations of this castle, the walls of today's castle were built by the Ottoman Empire.	
5	Bazilika në Tepe	41.114585023289116, 20.07167076931763	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/bjtDwbXbixc4QFTx8">https://maps.app.goo.gl/bjtDwbXbixc4QFTx8</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The basilica in Tepe Elbasani is located in the olive groves of the city very close to it, which shows that the basilica belongs to the Skampisi cemetery. It is directed to the east. It was found with walls that are preserved just above the ground. It belonged to several construction phases. The columns of the iconostasis are made of gray marble brought from another country. On the 102 x 92 cm iconostasis plates, lions, roe deer, and various birds are carved, along with plant ornaments. This reconstruction dates back to the c. V e.s. Later, a change was made to the monument on the western side. The change was made in the century. VI AD and coincides with that of a reconstruction in the fortress of Elbasan.	
6	Kisha e Fjetja e Shën Mërisë	41.115585719768596, 20.08045338040007	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/Af3K26mrJxpVFEDZ6">https://maps.app.goo.gl/Af3K26mrJxpVFEDZ6</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			Saint Mary's Church was declared a cultural monument in 1963. It stands out for its rare ethnocultural and architectural values in the region. Rebuilt around 1830 by the Christian community, on the foundations of an older church. Just a short distance from the main apse of Saint Mary's Church is the grave of Kostandin Kristoforid, the great linguist from Elbasan.	
7	Xhamia Mbret	41.11395105058335, 20.081163220241162	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/jiUQ17jMyn61EL4F7">https://maps.app.goo.gl/jiUQ17jMyn61EL4F7</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The King Mosque is one of the earliest shrines in Albania and is preserved in its original form. It is located inside the fortress of Elbasan, in close proximity to the main entrance gate to the fortress.	
8	Kulla e Sahatit	41.11320014831564, 20.08237213068237	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/kACbnHdcBU96zxjK8">https://maps.app.goo.gl/kACbnHdcBU96zxjK8</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The clock tower of Elbasan is located in the territory of the castle. The history of the construction of the tower is engraved on the arch of the southern gate where it is written: "The king of the world (sultan), Abdyl Hamit, generous, under the shadow of his grace the graceful clock rose. The cedar men of Elbasan were kind enough to recreate this beautiful and heartwarming time. Aqif Bey tried a lot, took care and cared, may God reward him with all the good things of this world, when it rings with its sound it announces the exact time for beauty, perfectly from all four sides it shows the minutes since it possesses intuition of your calendar in the year of its construction. They built it at the beginning of 1315 (1899)".	
9	Ad Quintum	41.09418198557457, 20.015540371164704	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/e7piMPfDybx9EcXw8">https://maps.app.goo.gl/e7piMPfDybx9EcXw8</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al	Ad Quintum		The "Ad Quintum" road station is one of the most important constructions carried out by the Romans during the 2nd century. This well-known station is located along the famous "Egnatia" road, not far from the center of the present-day city of Elbasan. The ruins of this station have been identified in the village of Bradashesh near the city, which is located on the seventh kilometer of the Elbasan - Peqin highway, in the place popularly known as "Castle". Based on the various findings and the construction technique, this center dates back to II - IV centuries after the birth of Christ.	
10	Kisha Shelcanit	41.01887337419335, 20.203117224576552	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/t1jYWRvnsr38X5Ah9">https://maps.app.goo.gl/t1jYWRvnsr38X5Ah9</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The Shpati area in the district of Elbasan holds rare ancient Albanian historical and artistic values. Along the Elbasan-Gjinari road lies the Shelcan church, a one-story building housing frescoes by the famous painter Onufri. Built near the main road connecting Elbasan with southern cities, it reflects the area's historical significance, notably the XIII-XIV century bishopric of Ispati (Shpati). Onufri's frescoes in the church feature bright, lively colors and include ethnographic elements in the saints' figures. Dating back to 1554, these unique frescoes are simpler than his other works but are distinguished by their vividness.	
11	VIA EGNATIA	41.114472, 20.081134	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/7yj67DoEHHeTqCAA">https://maps.app.goo.gl/7yj67DoEHHeTqCAA</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			Via Egnatia, a road between the east and the west of Europe has been marked in the history of travelers for centuries. The traces of this road name unite all the Balkan countries and originate in the territory of Albania, which is the gateway to Europe. Albania, Greece, Macedonia and Turkey are still united today by the archaeological remains of the old track, which researchers say is otherwise known as the "Long Road". Hundreds of kilometers start from ancient Durrës and the Illyrian city of Apollonia in Albania. The two early branches join near the city of Elbasan and continue to Manastir in Macedonia or Thessaloniki in Greece. The old trail branches off again and touches Istanbul, so researchers say that this road, due to the geographical ends it joined, was an extension of the old Roman road Apia.	
12	Kisha e Shën Gjon Vladimirit	41.11789118868511, 20.022201796952057	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/65x2LyFhEYfGygrPR8">https://maps.app.goo.gl/65x2LyFhEYfGygrPR8</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			To the west of Elbasan lies the monastery and church of St. John Vladimir, linked to the Bulgarian occupation of Albania (851-1018) and Prince Ivan (John) Vladimir. The church, a basilica, is divided into three naves by two rows of columns and features a brick wall iconostasis. Late frescoes are partially preserved in the apse area. The main entrance is on the west facade, with a secondary entrance between the north and south. Traces of a hayat remain visible on the southern side. Historically, this monastery was an important architectural site during its foundation and development.	
13	Hamami Kalasë	41.11507553734619, 20.082093139281177	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/ZizLB7E3NdCuiTU56">https://maps.app.goo.gl/ZizLB7E3NdCuiTU56</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The Hamam of the Castle or Hamam of Sinan Pasha is a cultural heritage monument in Elbasan district, Elbasan district, Albania. This monument is of the "Architecture" type, approved with number "6 on 15.01.1963".	
14	Hamami i Pazarit, Hamami i Vjetër	41.11197615472484, 20.08016826257279	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/m1PbqxpwTPNjAFWZ7">https://maps.app.goo.gl/m1PbqxpwTPNjAFWZ7</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			This building has a rectangular floor plan with an area of 130 square meters. It includes the changing room, the warm environment, the hot environment and the cold water environment. In this station there were personnel who served for massage, for the cleaning of the infirm, for maintenance, for fire and cleanliness. It was declared a cultural monument in 1972. The foundations and style of this hammam is related to the Byzantine style and has a history earlier than the Ottoman period.	
15	Gjinari	41.019859199402916, 20.201987799088737	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/mLzMSHrS3gIG9Fog6">https://maps.app.goo.gl/mLzMSHrS3gIG9Fog6</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			Gjinari is a village defined as one of the most beautiful tourist areas of Elbasan. It is located in a mountainous region in the area of Shpati. The mountain point is located at an altitude of 1200m above sea level. The area is covered with pine forests and other conifers. Above Gjinari rises the mountain of Bukanik at a height of 1831 m.	
16	Funari	41.21232032929658, 20.05718568346202	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/JuMGxaGfNdZUKa2x8">https://maps.app.goo.gl/JuMGxaGfNdZUKa2x8</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			In the rugged mountains of Elbasan lies the nearly abandoned Municipality of Funari, known for its quiet nature, fresh air, and beauty. The area features two lakes with deep, clean water, ideal for day trips. Funari boasts four water catchments with a combined surface of 46 hectares and a capacity of 5.1 million cubic meters. These waters support various fish, prepared by locals or nearby establishments. The lakes reflect green from surrounding pines and oaks, creating a relaxing environment. Besides their touristic appeal, these lakes are economically significant for irrigation.	
17	Byshek	41.100420946786365, 20.12481896457194	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/pB8YdkwRrhC5DRhCH7">https://maps.app.goo.gl/pB8YdkwRrhC5DRhCH7</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			Bushek is located south of Elbasan in the Shkumbin river valley. Bushek with centuries-old plantains is one of the most beautiful historical and tourist spots of Elbasan. It is one of the most traditionally preferred places by the people of Elbasana. It is a tourist spot with numerous water sources, where a karst spring with a flow of 70 liters per second that emerges from the foot of a giant rock stands out. This point is located in the village of Shushicë in the municipality of the same name, about 9 km from the city of Elbasan.	
18	Lixha - Thermal Baths	41.03588266632867, 20.071471911950567	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/RjNGj9tkwSrdnGE89">https://maps.app.goo.gl/RjNGj9tkwSrdnGE89</a>	692074601	akt@elbasani.gov.al			The spas are located about 15 km from the city of Elbasan. These sources are known and used since the Roman period. The curative properties of spas received the attention of Ahmet Zogu at the beginning of the last century. The latter asked to bring a specialist from Czechoslovakia, the country that was well known for the use of thermal waters. The spas of Elbasan offer admirable natural and human resources. The age of the thermal waters is calculated in about 5 centuries, but only in the 19th century it can be said that the curative use of the area began to enter the path of medical science.	
Nature/Adventure sports sites									
Name	Coordinates	Pinpoint on google maps	Contact phone	Contact email	Web site	Facebook	Address	About	Photos

