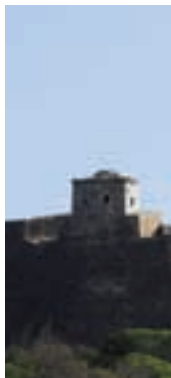


museums



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National Historic Museum was inaugurated on 28 October 1981. It is the biggest Albanian museum institution.

There are 4750 objects inside the museum. Striking is the Antiquity Pavilion starting from the Paleolithic Period to the Late Antiquity, in the 4th century A.D., with almost 400 first class objects.

The Middle Age Pavilion, with almost 300 objects, documents clearly the historical transformation process of the ancient Illyrians into early Arbers.

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The Middle Age Pavilion, with almost 300 objects, documents clearly the historical transformation process of the ancient Illyrians into early Arbers.

This pavilion reflects the Albanian history until the 15th century. Other pavilions are those of National Renaissance, Independence and Albanian State Foundation, until 1924.

The Genocide Pavilion with 136 objects was founded in 1996.

The Iconography Pavilion with 65 first class icons was established in 1999. The best works of 18th and 19th century painters are found here, like Onufër Qiprioti, Joan Çetiri, Kostandin Jermonaku, Joan Athanasi, Kostandin Shpataraku, Mihal Anagnosti and some unknown authors.

In 2004 the Antifascism Pavilion 220 objects was reestablished. In 2005 Albanian Ethnography pavilion was added in one of Museum halls with 250 objects.





Tiranë

## Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 42 234 46

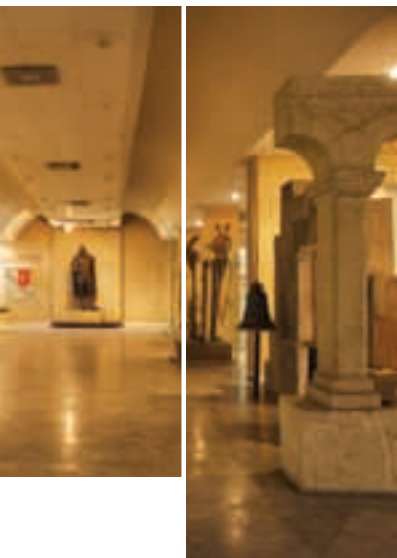
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)

Holiday: Monday

Address: Bulevardi "Dëshmorët e Kombit",  
sheshi "Skënderbej", Tiranë

Among the most impressive values of the above-mentioned pavilions is the evidence of prehistoric culture in Albania, Archaic Period and pre-urban Illyrian period, Illyrian period and many objects relating to the intertwining of Greek and Roman cultures. The bronze and silver plaque in a mythological scene, found at Selcë monumental graves of the 3rd century B.C., some classical period sculptures coming from Durres and Apollonia, many wonderful terracotta and bronze works, the marble head of Apollon of the 1st century A.D, a Praxiteles relic, found in Butrint and known with the conventional name Dea of Butrint. A limestone man's head of the 4th century from Durres, in the boundaries of Roman Imperial art and Byzantine art, Lepidia's Stele of the 3rd century A.D. from Durres, representing the ethnographic Illyrian clothes and many gravestones called kioliske of Illyrian anthroponomy. In the ancient period, special is the extraordinary value of wonderful pebble mosaic of the 4th century B.C. made with "ocus dermitucalis" technique called "Durres Beauty", but also Antigonea mosaic of the 4th century B.C. that represents the early Christian period cult.





The museum has some objects from the early and late Middle Age, such as the heraldic emblems of Albanian princes, cathedrals columns, relief, icons by the greatest Albanian iconographers, such as Onufri, 16th century, David Selenica and Kostandin Shpataraku, 18th century. Gllavenica Epitaph, in hemp cloth, embroidered with gold of 1373, made by Albanian prince Gjergj Araniti, occupies a special place. The period of the National Hero, George Kastriot Scanderbeg, 15th century occupies a particular place.

The Ottoman invasion period is treated as a process converging with Albanian League of Prizren in 1878, beginning of National Renaissance, crowning with the declaration of Independence of Albanian free State in 1912.

National Historic Museum preserves many original objects that belong to important personalities of Albanian history.

National Gallery of Arts was founded in 1954 and was transferred to the Boulevard "Deshmoret e Kombit" in 1974. National Arts Gallery is the most important institution of visual arts in our country.

National Collection of visual arts is preserved here starting from the second half of the 19th century till present.

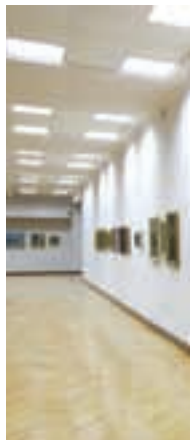
This collection consists of works from National Renaissance and Independence period (1883 – 1944), a collection of icons belonging to the 13th – the 19th century, the biggest paintings and sculptures collection of Socialist Realism period (1944-1990), foreign artists pavilion and a collection of contemporary national and international art. Temporary exhibitions are organized in the ground floor, mainly for the contemporary art. Some of the most important annual exhibitions organized are "Marubi" International Artistic Photography Contest and "Onufri" International Visual Arts Contest. Tirana Biennale, one of the biggest manifestations of contemporary art in an international level is organized every other year.

The promoting of artists, associations and various artistic groups from the country & abroad takes place in the National Arts Gallery.

Works from national fund are displayed in the first and the second floor, separated according to the historical periods or on the basis of artistic concepts, which intend to reevaluate in time the values that this institution has, so as to present them to the public qualitatively.

National Arts Gallery preserves around 4000 works.

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and September the visiting hours are: 1000-2000





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 4 226033

Visiting Hours: 900 – 1900 (\*\*\*)

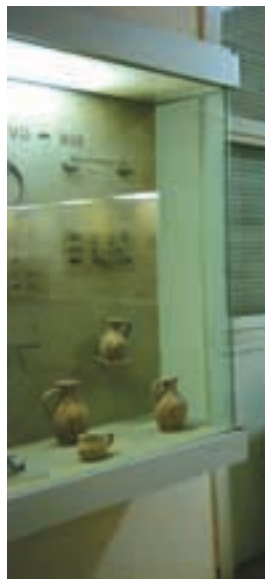
Holiday: Monday

Address: Bulevardi "Dëshmorët e Kombit"

It is the first museum created after the World War II, because during this War the last museum institutions were also destroyed. It was opened on 1.11.1948 as an Archeological Ethnographic Museum and continued as such until 1976, when the ethnographic pavilion was organized as a profiled archeological museum. This museum presents the researches and archeological finds in time from the Stone Age until the metal age (bronze and iron), when the Illyrian civilization rose, antiquity and late antiquity and Middle Age until the Ottoman invasion. The intensive archaeological researches in the field of prehistory, antiquity and Middle Age in the later period, made possible a series of reorganizations and reconstructions for this museum (1957, 1976, 1982, 1985, 1998) for the further improvement of the content and display. The museum gives full information on the earliest ancient dwellings in Albania, especially on the periods when the process of Illyrian tribes' formation takes place. It also provides summarized information on Late Antiquity and early Middle Age when the transition from Illyrians to Arbers takes place.

Tirana Archaeological Museum has displayed about 2000 objects and it has a fund support of 17000, which is increased annually by the systematic archaeological finds.

Tirana Archaeological Museum and the other profiles 'archaeological' museums are constituent part of the Archaeological Institute.





Tiranë

### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 4240771

Visiting Hours: 800 – 1500 (\*\*\*)

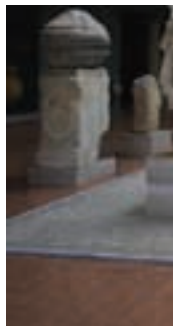
Holiday: Saturday, Sunday

Address: Bulevardi Dëshmorët e Kombit,  
Sheshi Nënë Tereza



The museum displays one of the most ancient cities of Mediterranean. (Epidamnus - Dyrrachium - Durres), inhabited uninterruptedly from the 7th century B.C. until present. It was created with the initiative of archaeologist Vangjel Toci in 1951 with archaeological material collected after the Second World War and some excavations carried out in 1947-1950. In 1957 the building was enlarged and it made possible the completion of the museum with history and natural sciences pavilions transforming it with a general content. At the end of the 60s it was restituted to a profiled archeological museum adding two other annexes in a portico form to exhibit big objects (sculptures, relief, colonnades, columns, sarcophagi, etc.). Annual excavations in Durrës have continuously enriched the displays in the new building. The archeological material display respects in a combined way the chronological, didactic and thematic criteria. It gives focused information on the earliest periods of city life, like the pre-urban and ancient one, and more detailed information about the classic, Hellenistic, Roman, Late Antiquity and Middle Ages.

The space around the museum is preserved for big objects of stone and marble in the form of an archeological park organized according to the periods. The new exhibition of Durrës Archeological Museum was opened in 2002 and it represents the biggest archaeological museum in Albania.





## Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 52 22253

Visiting Hours: 800 – 1600 (\*\*\*)

Holiday: Saturday, Sunday

Address: L. Nr 1, Rruga Taulantia

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and September the visiting hours are: 0800-1300 and 1700-2000

It was opened in 1975, in a traditional Durrës building of 19th century's second half, where the famous actor of the stage Alexander Moisiu passed his childhood, this museum was placed in 1983.

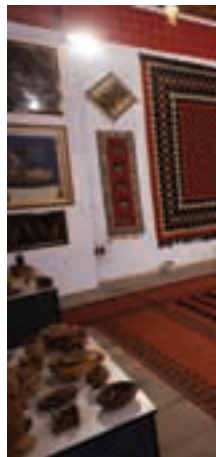
This building is situated in the city centre close to Durrës Amphitheatre and it is an objects which presents important ethnographic values.

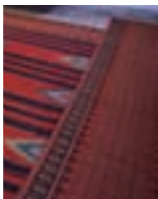
The life of the actor Alexander Moisiu and some of his artistic creations are displayed in one of the museum rooms.

In another part, that of the folk traditions and suits, the traditional suits Durrës region and other settlements, like Kosovar and Çam suits are displayed in an organized way.

The organization of the pavilion gives immediately data on the art of loom works in the region.

The other pavilion that of the traditional folk crafts presents successive traditional craftworks and the early mastery of this area in artistic works of some kinds





Durrës

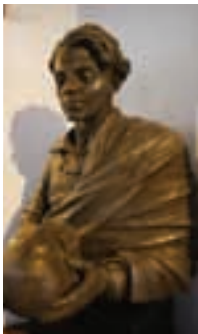
## Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 52 23150

Visiting Hours: 9.00-14.00

Holiday: Sunday, Monday

Address: L. 1, Rr. Koloneli Tomson



Ethnographic Museum of Elbasan is built in a traditional house with 'çardak' (balcony) belonging to the 18th century.

Elbasani people recognize it as 'Sejdins' house. The house is specific regarding construction technique and architecture in Elbasan region. From the composition point of view, it is quite similar to the houses with a balcony found in the city of Berat and Shkodra. The house has two storeys.

The ground floor was used as a store for agricultural products, it consists of:

1. The corridor;
2. The room of woolen products;
3. The room of metals;
4. The room of sheets of papers.

The first floor was used for living and consists of:

1. The corridor;
2. The room for girls' work;
3. The room for women;
4. The room for men;
5. The room for the bride and groom.

This building was restored by the Culture Monuments Institute in 1983-1985 and in 1986 its premises were adapted for an Ethnographic Museum.

Some 900 original objects of folk culture and ethnography are preserved in this museum.





Elbasan

### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 545 9626  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1600  
Holiday: Sunday  
Address: Rr. 28 Nëntori,  
Sheshi Aqif Pasha



The National Congress of Lushnja was held on 27th January of 1920, in the house of a distinguished patriot of Lushnja, Kaso Fuga. Delegates from all Albania attended the Congress. The Congress was opened up by Ferit Vokopola, who welcomed the participants. The purpose of convening the Congress was the evaluation of the internal and external situation of the country and the measures to be taken. In the second meeting of the Congress, on 28 January, Aqif Pashw Elbasani was elected Chairmain of the Congress.

The decision for organizing strong protests against the decision of the Great Powers on the implementation of the Secret Pact of London, held on 26 April 1915, which approved the territorial cutting into pieces piecing of Albania, was taken on the third meeting on 30 January.

The meeting evaluated the attitude of the Government of Durres and concluded that the Government had provoked an anarchy and tried to prevent the convention of the Congress itself, creating thus very a aggravated situation.

For this reason the Congress decided unanimously the falling down of the Government and elected Luigj Bumci, Mehmet Konica and Dr. Turtulli as legitimate representatives of the Albanian people in the Conference of Paris.





The fourth meeting, held on 30th of January, congress elected the High Council Luigji Bumci, Aqif Pashe Elbasanin, and Dr. Turtulli followed by the proclamation of the new Government headed by Sulejman Delvina. Ahmet Zogu was elected as Minister of Internal Affairs, Mehmet Konica as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hoxhe Kadria as Minister of Justice, Ndoc Cobra as Minister of Finance, Sotir Peci as Minister of Education, Ali Riza Kolonja as Minister of War, Eshref Frasheri as General Director of Public Works and Idhomene Kosturi as General Director of Posts and Telegraphs.

The fifth meeting held on 31st January afternoon, the Congress elected the members of Senate and decided the non dispersion of the Congress until the new Government had fully begun to exercise its powers. That same afternoon, the Congress proclaimed Tirana as capital city of Albania.

During the time the Congress was held, the former Government of Durres tried with all means to prevent the implementation of the decisions of the Congress, supporting even the Italian army forces which were still in Albania.

The convention of the Congress was considered by them a movement of adventurers prepared to attack the current government forces and delegates to be established in Tirana, proclaimed as capital of Albania.



### Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 8.00-16.00

Holiday: Sunday

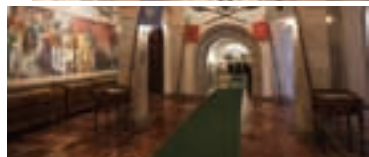
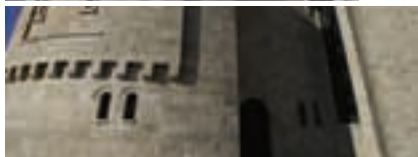
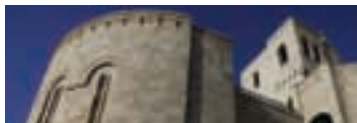
Address: Rr. "Kongresi i Lushnjes", Lushnje

National Museum "George Kastriot Scandebeg" was inaugurated on 1 November 1982. It is built in the famous fortress of Kruja, capital of Arber state and personification of Turkish armies defeat for three successive times in the 14th – 15th century.

Many objects, original documents and bibliographies, authentic reproductions that depict clearly Albanian people history in the 15th and beyond are displayed in this museum.

The museum counts such pavilions as Antiquity and Early Middle Age Pavilion, Albanian Principedom Pavilion, Pavilion of Ottoman Invasion and resistance to this invasion, medieval fortresses pavilion, Albanian resistance, Scanderbeg's office equipment and library, princes' hall and pinacothèque and the last one is the heritage and echo pavilion.

Objects of ceramic, bronze, iron, copper, several facsimiles, original icons, writings, a bell of 1462, original swords of the 15th century, etc. are displayed in these pavilions.





Kruja

### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 532 22 25

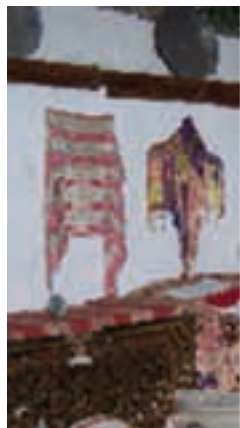
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300 and  
1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)

Holiday: Monday

Address: Fortress of Kruja

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and  
September the visiting hours are:  
0800-1300 and 1600-1900

National Ethnographic Museum Krujë was inaugurated on 20 November 1989. It is placed in a characteristic urban building of 1764. This building is a first class culture monument. Its 15-16 rooms and the objects exhibited outside give a complete view of the crafts applied in Krujë and all over Albania and of the way of living since 300 years. 90 % of this museum items are original and 100 % are functional. Items of ceramic, wood, stone, iron, cotton, silk and wool and various embroideries are exhibited here with finesse. These objects have an age varying from 60-70 to 500 years.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 532 22 25  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1700 - 1800(\*\*\*)  
Holiday: Monday  
Address : Fortress of Kruja

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September the  
visiting hours: 0900-1300  
and 1600-1900

It was opened in 1958 in the premises of Saint Mary Monastery inside the city of Apollonia. The exhibition contains the archeological material collected before and after World War II. The new finds in 1958- 1960 made possible the reorganization of museum displays in 1961. The systematic archeological researches of the successive decades in Apollonia required its restructuring some times, special was that of 1985 when Archeological Museum of Apollonia was entirely reconceived reflecting the history and the culture of the city from its birth to its decline. The archeological material organization and display through the combination of the chronologic and thematic criterion giving different aspects of the city life, like its creation, relations with Illyrians, the political organization, crafts, trade,





### Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 800 – 1600

(\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September  
the visiting hours: 0900-  
1300 and 1600-1900

It was opened in 1958 in the premises of Saint Mary Monastery inside the city of Apollonia. The exhibition contains the archeological material collected before and after World War II. The new finds in 1958- 1960 made possible the reorganization of museum displays in 1961. The systematic archeological researches of the successive decades in Apollonia required its restructuring some times, special was that of 1985 when Archeological Museum of Apollonia was entirely reconceived reflecting the history and the culture of the city from its birth to its decline. The archeological material organization and display through the combination of the chronologic and thematic criterion giving different aspects of the city life, like its creation, relations with Illyrians, the political organization, crafts, trade, wine and drinks, woman and children, education, culture, war, cemeteries, etc. added values to the museum and the visitor can receive complete information on the millennial history of the city since the 6th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. The monumental constructions in Apollonia like the temples, bouleuterion, the library, the Odeon, the theatre, the fortification system, the water supply system (nymphaeum), the houses found in the city centre around the museum offer an open museum in nature completing the visitor's vision about this ancient city. In 1996 the building for the archeological researches and studies was added to Apollonia Museum, another possibility to get to know how the new finds are realized, the contemporary means and methods of scientific research.

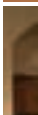
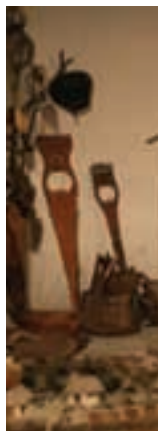


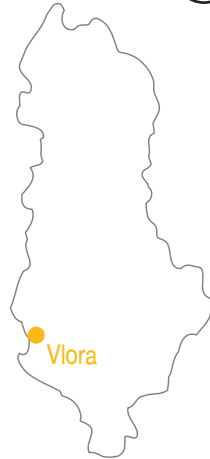
The Ethnographic museum is situated in a traditional Vlorë house, the construction of which dates back to the middle of 19th century. With regard to the historical values, the Patriotic Club "Liberia" was established in 1908; it played an important role in the preparatory phase for proclamation of Independence. Ismail Qemali was the elected the 'honor chairman' of this club.

Bearing historic and construction values, this house was adapted to an Ethnographic Museum on 27.11.1982.

The collection of this museum consists of about 300 objects of authentic values in the field of clothes, woodworks, metalwork, carpets and ceramics.

In the great number and variety of objects we may mention: the shirt and waistcoat of Kanina, 150 years old, women clothes, more than one century old, rugs, carpets worked out 80-90 years ago, filigree works, utility wooden objects worked by handicraft masters of Vlorë region, etc. Besides the above-mentioned objects, many relics of the time are also found in this museum.





Vlora



### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 33 23514

Visiting Hours: 9.00-13.00 dhe  
17.00-20.00

Holiday: Sunday

Address: L. Hajro Çakerri,  
Rr. Ceno Sharra

Independence Museum was inaugurated on 28 November 1962. It is placed in the building where the first Albanian Government worked in 1913. It has preserved the construction values of an urban two-storey Vlorë building and it was declared a cultural monument.

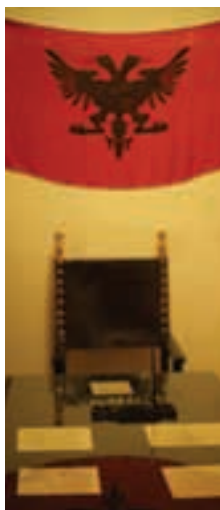
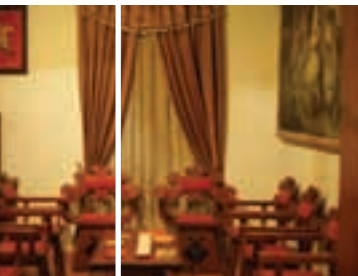
This museum has eight rooms equipped with original 19th century furniture. Tens of authentic objects and relics, documents, editions, works of art, etc. are exhibited in this museum.

Among the most important parts of this museum are the office of the first Albanian Prime Minister, Ismail Qemali and the Provisional Government Conference Room.

It is worth mentioning that the government of the first Albanian state worked for six months in the Independence Museum building. Proclamation of independence is a culminating moment in our country's history, when the state formation values of Albanian people were affirmed.

Many original documents and items of the time like flags, correspondence of the period prior to the proclamation of independence and other objects of cultural and historic value are displayed in this museum.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 63 294 19

Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)

Holiday: Monday

Address: L. Pavarësia, Rr.  
Sadik Zotaj, Vlorë

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September the  
visiting hours are: 0800-1300  
and 1600-1900

National Museum of Medieval Art in Korçë was inaugurated on 24 April 1980. It is one of the most important museum centers of Albania. Its fund includes over 7 thousand art and cult items, mainly icons and less stone, wooden, metal and textile works of anonymous and well-known artists from different areas of the country.

A collection of best icons and objects created in centuries representing various moments of Albanian iconography development and its main representatives are displayed in the principal hall. Here are works of anonymous artists of the 13th - 14th century and other well-known ones like Onufri, Onufer Qiprioti, Teacher Kostandini, Jeromonak Shpataraku, Selenica, Zografi Brothers, etc.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 824 30 22  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)  
Holiday: Monday  
Address: L. 2, Rr. Sotir  
Peçi, Korçë

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September  
the visiting hours: 0900-  
1300 and 1600-1900

The First School in Albanian Language (called “Mësonjëtorja”) was opened on 7 March 1887 in the current building of National Education Museum, a 150-year-old building. It was opened by permission of Ottoman Empire. The building was the house of the patriot from Korça, Diamanti Terpo, who donated it for first Albanian School.

This museum shows the history of Albanian writing, the numerous alphabets up to the present one, decided in Manastiri Congress in 1908. It also displays Albanian book history starting from the first primer of Albanian language (Evetari 1744) compiled by Naum Panajot Bredhi (Veqilharxhi). The museum building has eight exhibiting rooms.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 824 30 22  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)  
Holiday: Monday  
Address: L. 12. Boul.  
"Shën Gjergji", Korçë

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September the  
visiting hours are: 0900-  
1300 and 1600-1900

The people's Painter Vangjush Miho was born in 1891 in Korca. His drawings of 1906 are evidence of his passion for painting when he was in the secondary school, which he could not finish because of ill health. In 1908 his brother took him in Bucharest where he had emigrated earlier. He entered in the School of Fine Arts of Bucharest in painting branch in 1915 and he graduated from his school in 1919. In that same year Vangjush Miho put on his first personal exhibition which made his talent for landscape painting known to general public. Upon his return to Albania in 1920 he put on Korca another personal exhibition, which was the first of this kind in the country.

Later he entered in the Institute of Fine Arts in Rome an institute in the academic tradition. In 1924 he got a scholarship from the state and he went to Rome again, where he sat his last exams for the diploma of painter and restorer of paintings.

Upon his final return o the homeland in 1924, Vangjush Miho put up a studio in his house where he continued to draw and paint without interrupting his work as a teacher of drawing. Vangush Miho was engaged almost totally in landscapes.





In the meantime the number of his paintings constantly grew. He had already formed his personality as an artist. The subjects of his paintings were mainly the characteristic surroundings of Korca and its plain, of Pogradec and the Ohri Lake, of Elbasan and Durres. His painting became clearer and more decorative in style.

Vangjush Miho greeted with joy the liberation he continued his work as a teacher of drawing for a few more years in the secondary school in Korca., and he traveled around the country and did many painting with motifs from various regions and cities such as Berat, Vlora, ecc.

The last time he took part in a national exhibition in Tirana was November 1957, only one month before he died on December 30 of the same year.

His works includes more than 400 oil paintings, landscapes, still-lives, portraits, as well as many drawings which are outstanding for their artistic values and original style.

His house and his studio in Korca have been turned into a museum and he has the title "People's Painter"



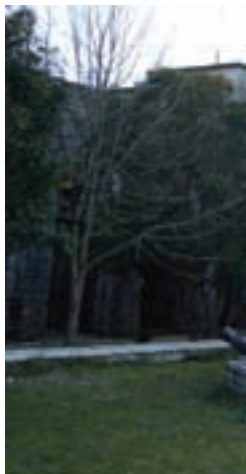
### Useful Contacts

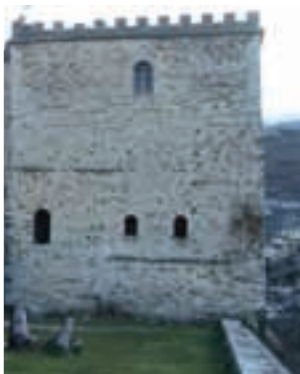
Visiting Hours: 9.00-19.00

Holiday: Sunday

Address: L. 3, Rr Spiro ballkameri, Nr 3

The Museum of Weapons is situated in one of the most important culture heritage centers of Albania, in the Fortress of Gjirokastra. Some 1060 original weapons are found in this important museum for Albanian culture and history starting from the stone age, iron age, bronze age, Middle Age, Italian-Greek War, First World War and Second World War, as well as other weapons found in Albanian territory. Heavy weapons of various calibers such as tanks, canons, mortars, etc. are found here. The fund of this museum has also many paintings, sculptures, models of tour houses and many traditional clothes of Albanian warriors. This museum was inaugurated on 29.11.1971 inside the city's castle. The first floor served as a prison, built in 1923; it is preserved as it was and it is an integral part of the museum.





Gjirokastra

### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 846 2460

Visiting Hours: 8.00-16.00

Holiday: Saturday, Sunday

Address: Kalaja Gjirokastër

National Museum "Onufri" is located in the center of the inhabited quarter in Berat medieval castle. This museum contains a rich iconographic collection and some religious service items. It is organized in Virgin Mary cathedral, built in 1797 on the foundations of an older church with the same name.

It bears the name of the most remarkable Albanian painter, Onufri, who left a very rich fund of iconographic creation.

This museum complex is composed of the main nave, the altar area, and a series of auxiliary one-storey rooms in the north and two-storey ones in the west. The construction is distinguished for its high altitude, representing an important version of the cult architecture in the period from the 13th to the 19th century.

The museum has three main halls, where the best works of the above-mentioned and others authors are displayed.

Apart from the icons exhibited in the museum, the icons placed in the golden church iconostasis, made by the painter Joan Çetiiri, comprise a particular series.

Some textile and metal objects are displayed in glass cases, which give evidence of a very high-level handicraft tradition of Berat region.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 623 22 48  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
and 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)  
Holiday: Monday  
Address: Lagja Kala, Berat

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July,  
August and September the  
visiting hours: 0800-1300  
and 1600-1900

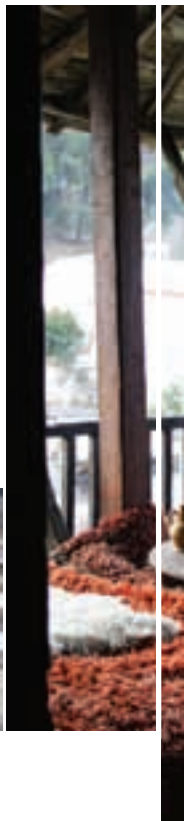
This museum was inaugurated in 1979. It includes Berat region and Southern Albania folk ethnographic culture.

The museum is placed in a three-century two-storey building, typical for Berat area.

The ground floor has a hall with an imitated medieval street with traditional shops on both sides. The antiquity pavilion and objects used to process olives are placed in this hall.

In the second floor, there is an open balcony to receive guests. The archive, the loom, the village sitting room, the kitchen and the city sitting room come in a row in this floor.

Many original massive and functional objects of our folk culture are on the outside space of the museum.



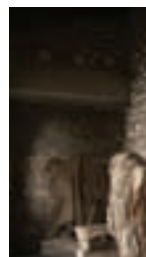


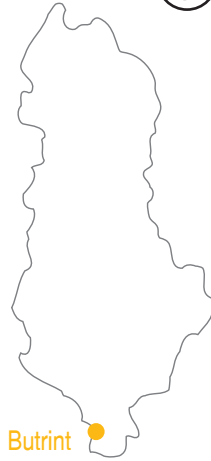
### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 623 22 24  
 Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300 and  
 1500 - 1800(\*\*\*)  
 Holiday: Monday  
 Address: Adresa : L. 13 Shtatori,  
 Berat

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and  
 September the visiting hours are:  
 0900-1300 and 1600-1900

This museum displays the archaeological finds of ancient Butrint and surrounding area. It was created in 1950 in the premises of a fortress of the Venetian period, in the city acropolis. Initially the museum displayed the objects found by the Italian Archaeological Mission in the period between two World Wars in Butrint which was spared from the destructions of world war II. The beginning of the systematic excavations by Albanian archaeologists in this city increased sensitively the archaeological objects and monuments which were displayed between some Museum reconstructions, especially that of 1988, when it took its most complete shape. In summer 2005 the museum was renovated and enriched with finds discovered by the joint excavations of Archaeology Institute and Butrinti Foundation since 1994. The reopening of the museum was made possible by the sup





### Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 800 – 1600  
Address: national park of Butrinti

port and the financial contribution of the Archaeology Institute, Butrinti Foundation, Leventis Foundation and Butrinti National Park.

The city history, with its birth, development and its decline is shown by archaeological objects and written documents of ancient authors. The presentation of other smaller inhabited centers around Butrint clarifies better the conditions of Butrint city rise and flourishing during Antiquity and Roman period. Within the Antiquity period, a special place is occupied by the display of monetary circulation and the numerous inscriptions in Butrint that speak about the social and political organization of the city in Late Antiquity and a part is dedicated to Byzantine period where the show cases and the panels display the shrinking of the city and its transformation into a religious centre.

The material exposed in the museum, the great number of monuments discovered and well-preserved and the picturesque environment with the respective explaining tables, increase a lot the information received by the visitor.

All the content of the museum is explained on the basis of three criteria: the chronologic criterion, which aims to introduce the development of the city in various periods, beginning from deep pre-history (Stone Age) until its fall during the Middle Age; thematic criterion, which introduces aspects of everyday economic and social life, such as crafts, trade, relations with the region and Mediterranean, art, cult, education, etc, and the didactic criterion, which is implemented by introducing panels, maps, drawings, models, three dimensional reconstruction of main monuments, etc.

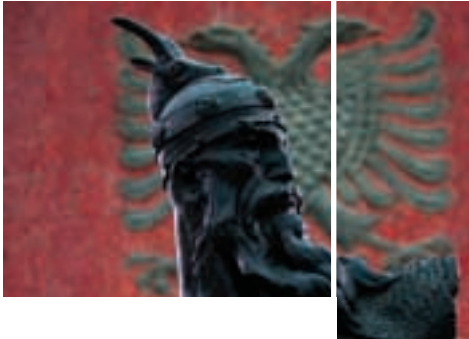
As such, the Archeological Museum of Butrint is a museum of contemporary standards and very special in its field.



The memorial was inaugurated on 23 November 1981. The most important element is the building of Saint Nicholas Cathedral itself, which is at the same time the seat of Lezha Assembly on 2 March 1444 and the grave of our National hero George Kastriot Scanderbeg on 17 January 1468.

Important elements preserved today in this church are: Saint Nicolas original fresco, the church apse, the three windows and the original church door, the arch over the door and an original church decoration. This museum has also the outer sector, the archaeological environment with objects from Lezha ancient and medieval period, found around the museum.





## Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300 and  
1500 - 1800

Holiday: Monday

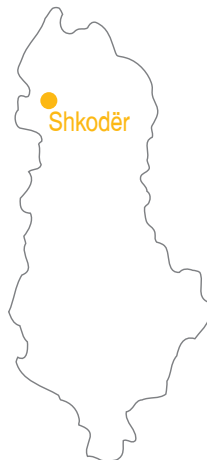
Address: L. Skënderbej

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and  
September the visiting hours are:  
0900-1300 and 1600-1900

National Photo Gallery "Marubi" was created in 1970 after Gegë Marubi donated to the state his personal archive of three generations with about 150 thousand negatives. There are negatives of different formats from 30x40 to 6x9 in glass slabs, from 1858 to 1959. This is one of the richest photo galleries in the Balkans. One can find here various themes and a variety of figures, such as pashas, viziers, Turkish officers and consuls of different nationalities, Italians, French, Austrians, English, Russians, Greeks, Serbs, figures from the First and the Second World War and Albanian important figures, like Luigj Gurakuqi, Fishta, Mjeda, Asdreni, Koliqi, Lasgush Poradeci, Migjeni, Azem e Shote Galica and many other important figures of our national history.

The archive has also many negatives with themes from ethnography, city planning culture monuments, history, market, navigation in Bunë, etc. Gegë Marubi, the last of Marubi dynasty, was a master of infrared portrait and landscape. Having learned it in France, where he carried out the studies, he was the first to use this process of photo development. This initiative was supported also by other Shkodra photographers, like Shan Pici, who worked in the city of Lezhë from 1924 to 1962. He donated to the state about 70 000 negatives of 18x24 and 4x6 format in glass slabs and celluloid films. Shani, as called by the people, was "the Highlands photographer".





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 22 43467

Visiting Hours: 800 – 1600

Holiday: Saturday, Sunday

Address: L. Vasil Shanto, Rr  
Muhamet Gjollësia

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and  
September the visiting hours are:  
0900-1300 and 1600-1900

The material that he donated has various themes as: his famous landscape, city planning, ethnography, market, sports and many other important themes. Dedë Jakova was another Shkodër photographer who donated to the state about 50 thousand negatives in glass and celluloid of 10x15 and 4x5 format. Dedë Jakova was the youth photographer. This is how Shkodër people called him. He was also a photo reporter of the time and carried his activity from 1930 to 1959. We discover a series of themes in his fund like history, ethnography, city planning, theater and many other important ones.

Pjetër Rraboshta, who donated about 3 thousand negatives, is also called the photographer of children and various celebrations related to Shkodër from 1959 to 1975. His material is in 'Laika' films, 24x36mm.

We would call Angjelin Nenshati with full conviction a follower of Shkodër photographers' tradition. He donated about 250 photos. His material is in 'Laika' films, 24x36mm and it starts in 1959 until 1984. His fund includes various topics like school, sports, medicine celebrations, etc.



The museum is situated in the third courtyard of the "Rozafa" fortress and placed in the Venetian captain's building. The building itself, being constructed carefully in its interiors and exteriors, with big spaces inside, constitutes an attraction for all visitors. The internal stone staircase, the high vaulted roof, the separation of floors by wooden elements and the hand iron rail, are evidence of the best construction techniques of that time. Numerous objects which prove the ancient and glorious history of the fortress are placed in the two big halls of respectively first and second floor.

A big bass-relief placed in the front in the ground floor displays the famous legend of foundation of the city, according to which, a young mother from Shkodra is self-sacrificed by being immured alive in the walls of the city, so as they could survive eternally.

Archaeological objects such as ceramic vessels of different periods, from prehistory, early bronze ages to medieval ages, are displayed in the show-cases of the same floor, as evidence of the early settlements of first inhabitants of the hill.

Some metallic objects such as utensils, weapons, trimmings, and coins discovered in different periods on the top of the hill and in the hillside where the antic and medieval city was initially settled.

Two canon balls of different dimensions weighting 400 kg each, used by the Turkish invaders to conquer the fortress and the city by the end of the 15th century, are particularly interesting objects to the visitor.



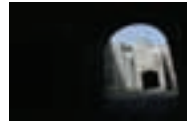


The statues of the three Illyrian kings: Bardhyli, Teuta, and Genti, masterpieces of a painter from Shkodra, are placed in the same hall. Some decoys of well known roman "lembos" ships are placed in front of the statues

Some historical evidences such as old national flags, utensils, fire weapons, weapons from abroad, old artillery weapons, ornamented with silver by Shkodra's craftsman.

The visitor can also be introduced to the history of the city by exploring the documents, gravure, art works of different periods.

A decoy of the fortress and its surroundings together with the old bazaar is placed in the centre of the hall.



### Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 9.00-19.00

Holiday: Sunday

Address: "Kalaja Shkodër"

(\*\*\*) In May, June, July, August and September the visiting hours are: 0900-1300 and 1600-1900

It was founded in 1947, placed in the center of the city, in the house of Oso Kuka, a traditional house of the 19th century, with special ethnographic values.

The traditional Shkodra house with an open balcony represents one of the most perfect realizations of traditional Albanian house typology. It is a real archive of the inhabitants' life of the most important Northern Albanian city, based on trade, craftworks and agricultural-livestock production.

The building is a two-storey house of big dimensions, where the ground floors (the galleries) were used as cellars for tools and family reserve food, whereas the upper floor was used for the family members.

It is accessible by some stone stairs of elegant and stable style, which lead to an open space of wood construction ('çardak' = balcony), which had many functions, especially for processes of the textile, silk and wool works and family celebrations, like weddings and religious celebrations. The four rooms can be accessed directly from the 'balcony'. The rooms have been treated with special care either functionally or artistically. Their most interesting elements are: the monumental chimney, the ceiling, the windows in two levels, the niche in a balcony form (trapazan), the wall shelves (açikraft) and drawers along the walls (sergji), all decorated with floral motives and rich original symbols.

The house becomes more interesting by the outer monumental gate, the large and green courtyard, with the well, the trough carved in stone, and the many archaeological objects displayed (columns, capitals, grave steles and various architectonic elements).

The building and its outside annexes are surrounded by high stonewalls covered by ivy.



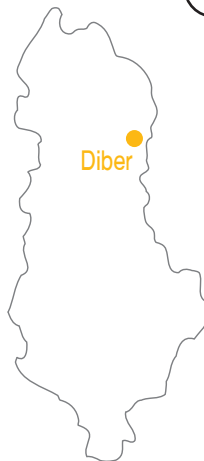


### Useful Contacts

Visiting Hours: 9.00-19.00  
Holiday: Sunday  
Address: "Kalaja Shkodër"  
Tel: +355 224321  
Visiting Hours: 900 – 1300  
Holiday: Saturday, Sunday  
Address : Rr. Oso Koka, Nr 12

Dibër District Museum was created since 1964 first as a pavilion and it was enlarged later. After 1998 the Museum was reorganized in all its pavilions like the archaeological, historic, and ethnographic pavilion displaying a large part of the values that exist in its fund. Dibër Museum has 2000 objects with a lot of values, some of which are very rare, starting from the archaeological ones such as fibula, pitosa, capitals, stone hammer, flint tools, various earthen utensils, fire weapons, swords, personal objects of historical figures and a great ethnographic property, from livestock, agriculture, kitchen objects up to clothes of various kinds from Dibër region. It is worth mentioning that 80% of the objects, preserved in this museum, are original.





### Useful Contacts

Tel: +355 218 2516

Visiting Hours: 10.00-14.00

Holiday: Saturday, Sunday

Address: Bulevardi Elez Isufi,  
Peshkopi

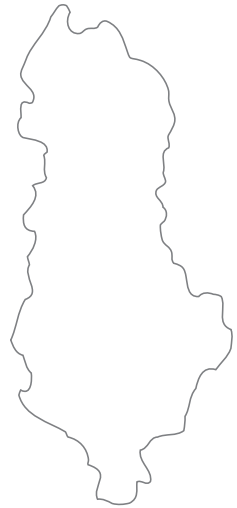


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Ministry of Tourism, Coulture, Youth and Sports  
"Abdi Toptani" street, Tirana, Albania  
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Bld. "Dëshmorët e Kombit", hotel Dajti, Tirana Albania



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-  underwater heritage
-  sport activities