





## Common borders. Common solutions.



DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISTIC ROUTES IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION

Project "Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin - CULTOUR-BSB", eMS code BSB -117



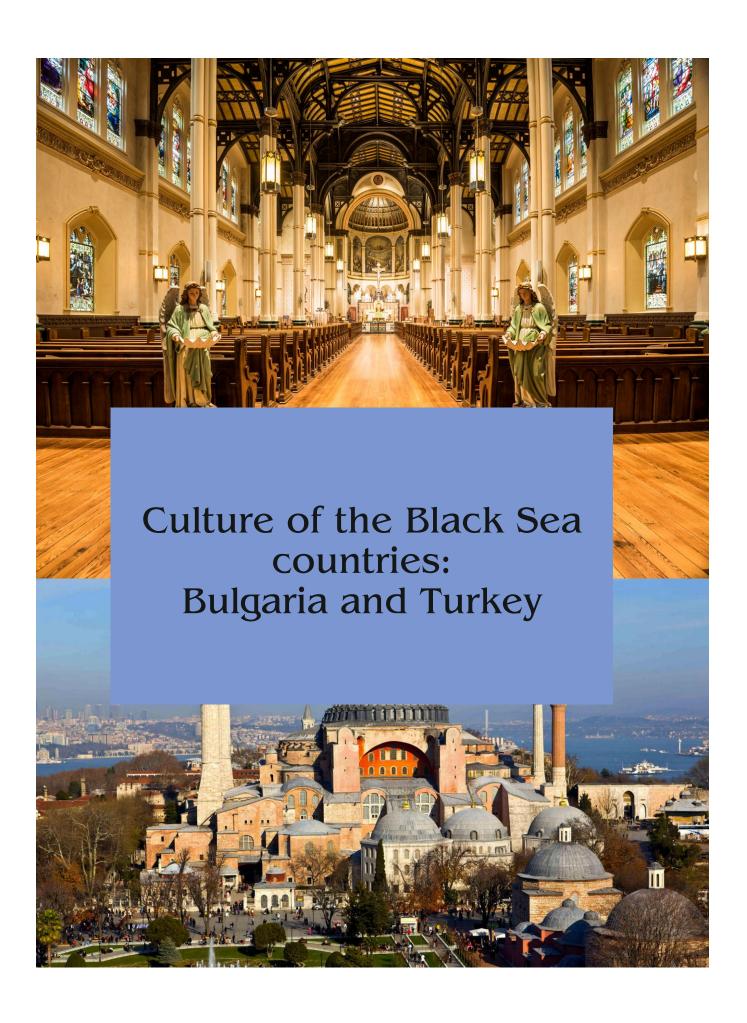








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## Culture of the Black Sea countries: Bulgaria and Turkey

The cultural heritage passed down to us from our ancestors must be preserved for the common good. In the era of globalization, it helps us to help us in our cultural dissimilarity, and this understanding helps mutual respect and revives dialogue between different cultures. Our route takes you exactly to the objects of cultural heritage of Turkey and Bulgaria.

#### Technical features

Administrative geography/counties included: Turkey, Georgia.

Duration of the tourist route: 13 days

Season: all year long

Transport accessibility: car, bike, bus, train.

#### Basic goals:

promotion of local architecture and cultural heritage strengthening the image and recognition of the region promoting sustainable cultural tourism

#### Sector 1:

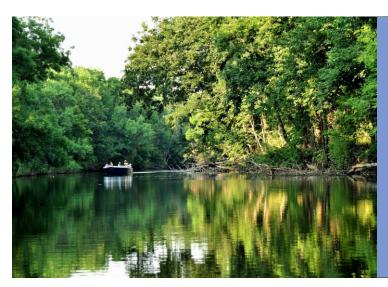
İstanbul – Kocaeli – Sakarya – Düzce – Zonguldak - Bartın – Karabük.

Time: 7 days.

#### Sector 2:

Dobrich – Balchik – Varna – Burgas – Sozopol - Tsarevo

Time: 10 days.

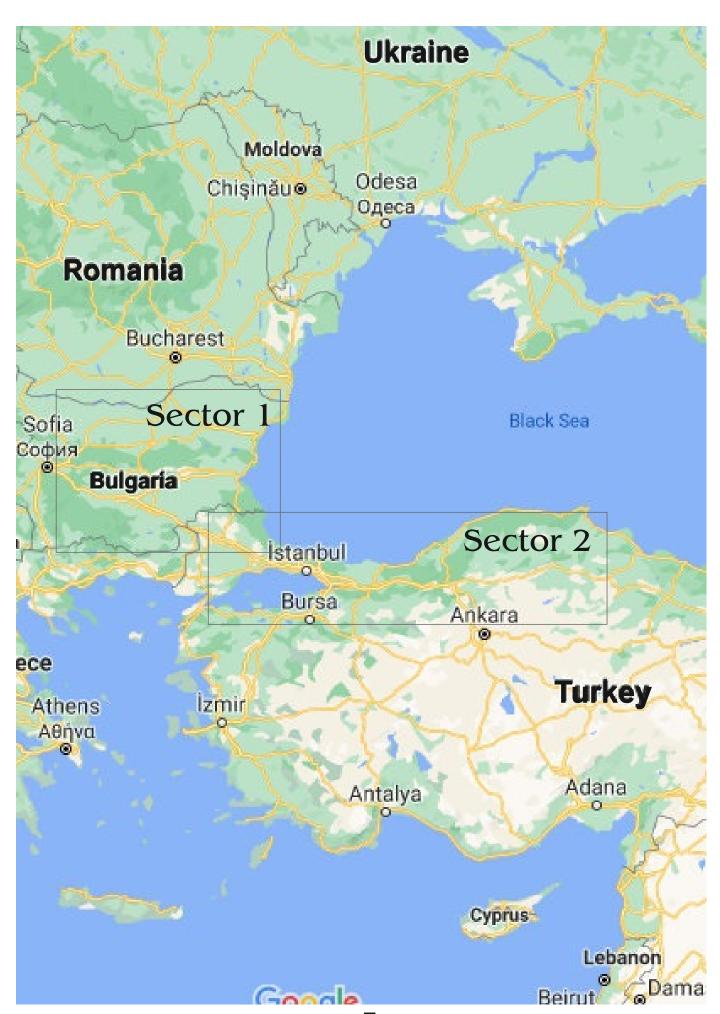


#### Key words:

- ·Culture& History
- ·Sightseeing tourism

#### Types of sites:

- ·Military buildings (Castle, palace etc.)
- ·Historical Works of art
- ·Artistic exhibitions
- ·Architectural quality places (Aqueduct, tower, city infrastructure, etc.)
- ·Museums (Sea, Art, History, etc.)



Sector 1 Turkey
Start point: İstanbul
End point: Karabük

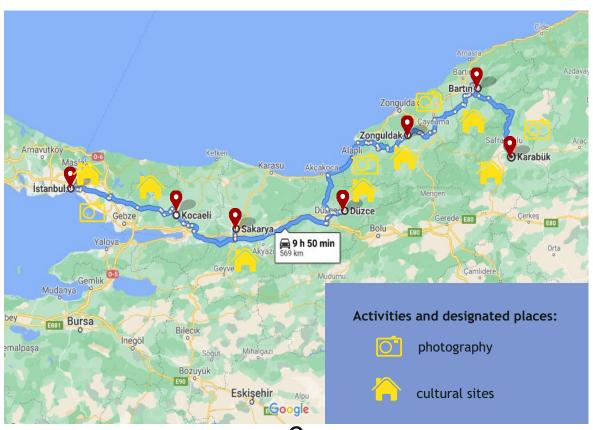
#### Route

İstanbul – Kocaeli – Sakarya – Düzce – Zonguldak - Bartın – Karabük

Target categories of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists.

Main target markets of countries: Europe, Middle east, Arabian peninsula, North Africa

In destinations that are culturally valuable, highly conserved and attract culture tourists, tourism also emerges as a sector with high sustainability that can be performed in all seasons. Local and foreign tourists who want to increase their knowledge and experience about concrete cultural heritage elements will enjoy visiting these cities that stand out with their cultural richness. This proposed cultural route transports includes important assets of concrete cultural heritage with the themes of cultural history and civilization; that are carried from past to present and reflect Byzantine and Ottoman culture. With the visits you will make, you will find an intense route that will feel make you feel as if you have traveled to the past. The route allows you to browse the cultural heritage of Istanbul, which is one of the oldest settlements in the world, with the museums and structures it contains.

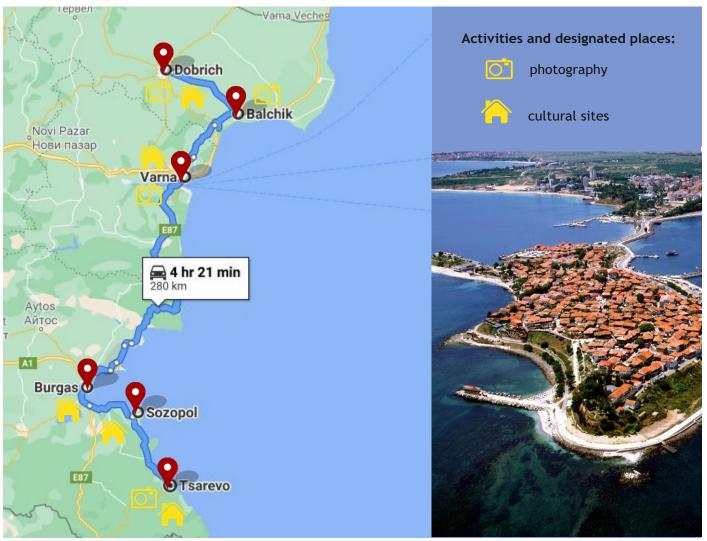


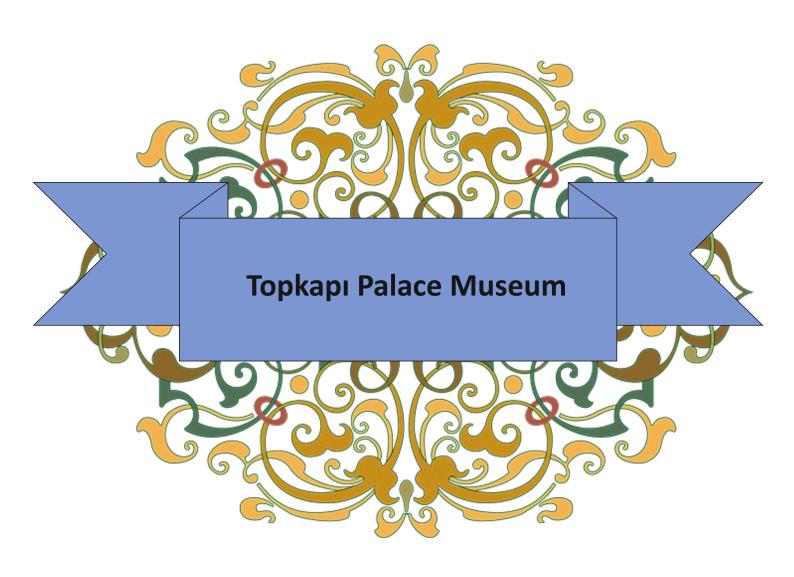
Sector 2: Bulgaria
Start point: Dobrich
End point: Tsarevo

Dobrich – Balchik – Varna – Burgas – Sozopol – Tsarevo

Targeted types of tourists: motivated cultural tourists, incidental cultural tourists Main targeted country markets: North Macedonia, France, Poland, Israel, Germany.

Bulgaria is the glacier of ancient civilizations - the Thracians, Romans, Byzantines and Proto-Bulgarians left on these lands extremely valuable artistic and architectural evidence of their developed cultures. They dot the entire territory of the country, which makes it one of the most attractive destinations for people interested in history and culture. In addition to these treasures, Bulgaria is proud of its virgin nature and amazing biological diversity, which is preserved in the country's parks and reserves. The rich cultural and natural heritage of Bulgaria is highly appreciated by UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. You will get to know many of Bulgaria's cultural heritage sites on this route.











#### **TOPKAPI PALACE MUSEUM – SULTAN AHMET**

Topkapı Palace, which is located in the center of the Historical Peninsula and used as the administrative center for 400 years of the 600 years of the Ottoman Empire, is still the heart of Istanbul with all its glory. Topkapı Palace, which was one of the most establishe historical buildings in the world and built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1478, continues to be used as a museum today. Topkapı Palace, one of the richest museums in the world, attracts the attention of tourists regardless of weekdays or weekends. Topkapı Palace Museum, which is also one of the most visited museums of domestic tourists, contains artifacts from different collections such as hırka-i saadet department, sacred relics, imperial treasure, European porcelains, sultan caftans, silvers and portrait collections.

Topkapı Palace, which is on the UNESCO World Heritage List, has four courtyards and harem departments. The rare miniature and calligraphy arts and spoonmaker's diamond from the Ottoman era on the side of the Enderun Courtyard are among the most interesting works.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Sultanahmet City Square, Fatih / İstanbul

Website: www.millisaraylar.gov.tr/saraylar/topkapi-sarayi







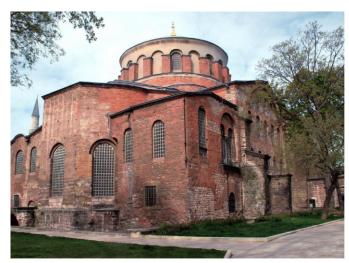


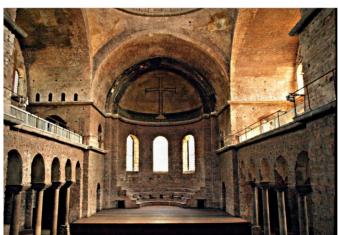
### **ISTANBUL ARCHAELOGOY MUSEUM-SULTANAHMET**

Istanbul Archeology Museums is a museum complex consisting of three main units. Archeology Museum, Ancient Orient Museum and Tiled Pavilion Museum. Turkey's first museum Istanbul Archaeological Museum's collection includes works brought from the imperial lands, belonging to various cultures; there are nearly one million works that contain Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early, middle and late bronze period, Helen, Roman and Byzantine periods.

Address: Cankurtaran District, 34122 Fatih / İstanbul









### HAGIA IRENE MONUMENT MUSEUM-SULTANAHMET

Located in the first courtyard of the Topkapı Palace, the Hagia Irene Museum was built by Constantine as the Church of the Hagia Irene over the Roman temples in 330s, as well as a forum, palace and hippodrome when rebuilding the city. The church is a Byzantine building, and the building was burned and destroyed for a period and was rebuilt as a church in VI. century during the reign of Emperor Justinianus. Hagia Irene, one of the churches that were not converted into a mosque after the conquest of Istanbul, was first used as a warehouse and then utilized as military museums and the place where art performances were held. Today, classical and jazz concerts are organized at Hagia Irene, which is used as a museum.

#### Useful information

Address: Cankurtaran District, Topkapı Palace 1.Courtyard, 34122 Fatih/İstanbul Website: https://istanbul.ktb.gov.tr/TR-165578/ayairini-kilisesi-muzesi.html

Visit times: It changes periodically. Organized concerts and open times should be checked

on the website.

Entrance Fee: Hagia Irene entrance fees are full ticket 30 TL, discount ticket 60 TL.









## HAGIA SOPHIA MOSQUE (MUSEUM)- SULTANAHMET

Hagia Sophia, which has been resisting time for centuries with its innovative architecture, rich history, religious importance and extraordinary feature; The largest Eastern Roman church in Istanbul. The oldest and fastest completed cathedral in the world, built three times in the same place. It is one of the masterpieces of architectural history with its dazzling dome that hangs in the air, monolithic marble columns and unique mosaics. Hagia Sophia was built in 537. Hagia Sophia, which was used as a church for 916 years, started to be used as a mosque with the brick minaret added in the period of Fatih Sultan Mehmet after 1453 and as a museum after 1935.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Hagia Sophia Square No:1 34122 Sultanahmet

Website: muze.gov.tr/muzedetay?SectionId=AYS01&DistId=AYS

Visit times: Winter (31 October – 1 Nisan): 09:00-18:00. Ticket office closing time: 17:00

Summer (1 April -31 October): 09:00-19:0. Ticket office closing time: 18:00

Closed on Mondays.

Entrance fee: Single rate: 100 TL.









#### **BASILICA CISTERN - SULTAN AHMET**

One of the magnificent historical buildings of Istanbul is the Basilica Cistern located in the southwest of Hagia Sophia. Byzantine Emperor I. Justinianus (527-565), this large underground cistern was named as the "Basilica Palace" among the people because of the marble columns rising from the water and seen as countless. Since there was a Basilica in the place where the cistern is located, it is also known as the Basilica Cistern. The Basilica Cistern, which covered a large area in this area during the Byzantine period and provided water to the great palace where the emperor resided and other residents in the region, was used for a while after the conquest of Istanbul by the Ottomans in 1453 and water was given to the gardens of the Topkapı Palace where the sultans lived.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Alemdar Yerebatan Cd. 1/3 34110 Fatih/İstanbul

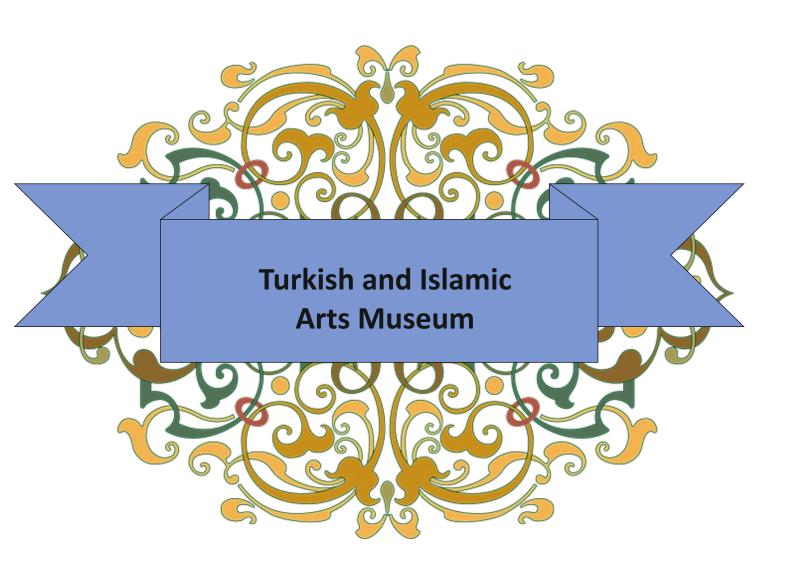
Website: www.yerebatan.com

Visit times:

Winter (31 October – 1 April): 09:00-18:00. Ticket office closing time: 17:30 Summer (1 April – 31 October): 09:00-19:00. Ticket office closing time: 18:30

Entrance fee: The museum is open to visitors every day between 09.00 - 17.30 and the entrance fee is 5 TL for students, 10 TL for Turkish citizens and 20 TL for foreign tourists.

<sup>\*</sup> The museumcard is not valid at the entrance





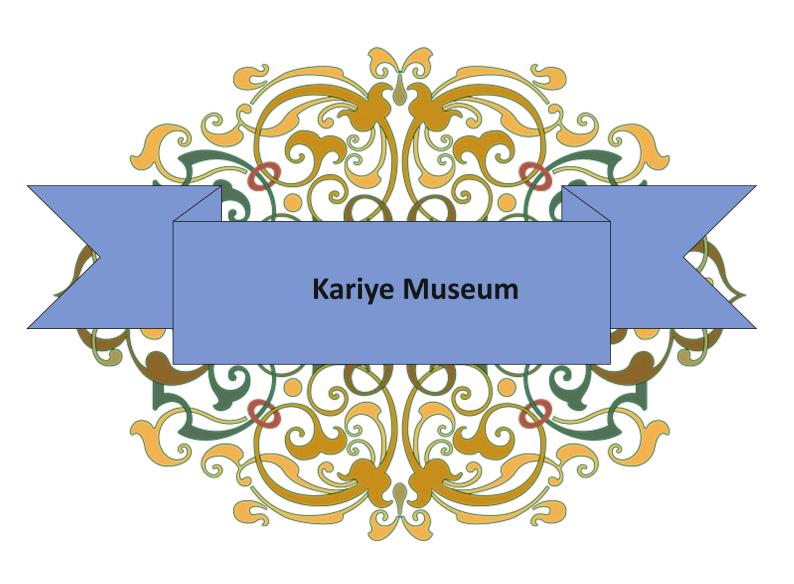




**TURKISH AND ISLAMIC WORKS MUSEUM - SULTANAHMET** 

The Istanbul Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum is the first museum in Turkey to cover the Turkish-Islamic arts all together. It is located in İbrahim Pasha Palace, one of the important structures of Ottoman civil architecture. The museum, which underwent a restoration in 2012, received the European Council Museum of the Year Competition Special Jury Prize in 1984 and the Council of Europe- UNESCO's award for popularizing the cultural heritage to children in 1985. The museum, which exhibits rare examples of Abbasid, Memluk, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, has been collected from different corners of the Islamic world. The museum is known for having one of the best carpet collections in the world. In addition to carpet collections, Museum also stands out with its manuscripts, which are rare works of art. Glassware, stone and terracotta artifacts, and metal and ceramic objects are other valuable pieces on display. Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art that should be visited by those who will visit Istanbul, includes nearly 13,000 works and it is the last museum opened during the Ottoman Empire.

Useful Information Address: Sultanahmet Meydanı, No:46, 34122 Fatih / İstanbul









CHORA MUSEUM-EDİRNEKAPI – FATİH

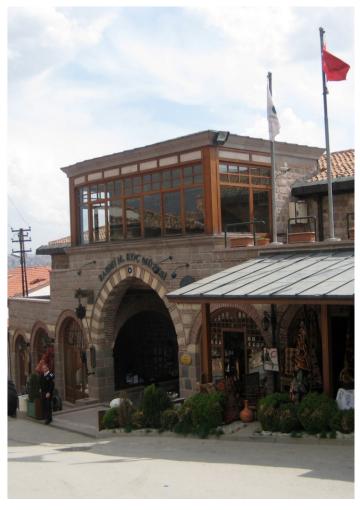
The Chora Museum was built in the 5th century during the reign of Emperor Justinianus. It was used as a palace church and chapel in important religious ceremonies. It was converted into a mosque in 1511 and a museum in 1945. The Chora Museum, known worldwide for its well-preserved mosaics and frescoes, offers important and beautiful examples of the last period of Eastern Roman painting. In the outer narthex (usually the western entrance section in the Eastern Roman basilica and churches), there are mosaics describing Hz. Jesus' life and mosaics describing Hz. Mary's life in the inner narthex. Frescoes with a lively narrative also depict important scenes from Christian theology.

Useful Information Address: Dervişali Chora Mosque St. No:18 34087 Fatih/İstanbul









## RAHMİ KOÇ MUSEUM – HASKÖY - BEYOĞLU

Opened to visitors in 1994, Rahmi M. Koç Museum is located in the Hasköy district on the northern side of the Golden Horn. Spreading over an area of approximately 27 thousand square meters today, the museum consists of three main sections: Mustafa V. Koç Building / Historical Lengerhane Building, Historical Hasköy Shipyard and Open Air Exhibition Area. The museum collection includes the widest range of examples of industrial heritage in communication and transportation.

**Useful Information** 

Address:

Piri Paşa District Hasköy Street No:5 D:No:5 34445 Beyoğlu/İstanbul

Website:

http://www.rmkmuseum.org.tr/istanbul/hakkimizda/rahmi-mkoc-muzeleri

Visit times:

Winter (1 October – 31 March): 09:30-17:00 Summer (1 April – 30 September): 09:30-19:00

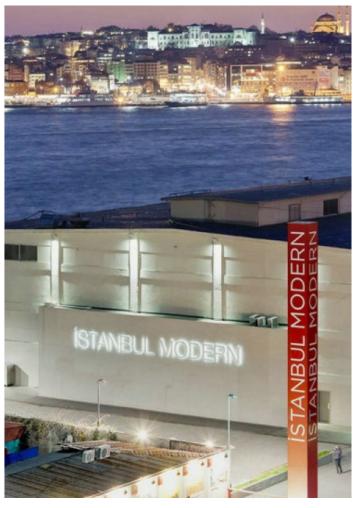
Closed on Mondays

The museum is closed on the eve and the first day of the Religious Holidays and on the dates of 31 December and 1 January each year.









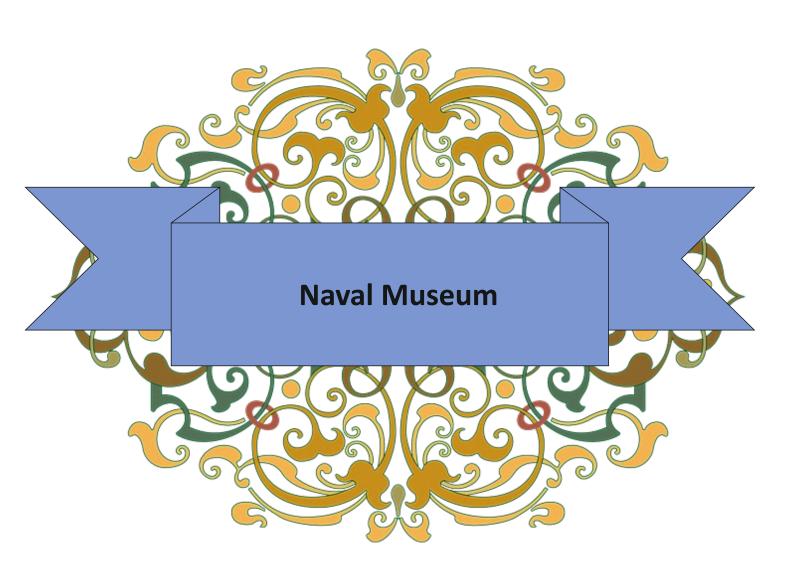
### **İSTANBUL MODERN ART MUSEUM - BEYOĞLU**

Istanbul Modern, with the purpose of sharing Turkey's artistic creativity and cultural identity with the national and international art environment was established as the first museum of modern and contemporary art museum in our country in 2004. Istanbul Modern collects, protects and exhibits contemporary art works, productions in photography, design, architecture, new media and cinema in its collection. It offers training programs for the productions of artists to art followers from all ages and supports their creating international collaborations. The museum's collections, exhibitions and educational programs are the kind that will make visitors from all walks of life love and participate in art actively and serve in an area of 8,000 square meters. It carries on its cultural activities with its periodic and permanent exhibition halls, photo gallery, education and social programs, library, cinema, cafe and stores.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Asmalimescit District, Meşrutiyet Street

No:99, 34430 Beyoğlu / İstanbul Website: <u>www.istanbulmodern.org</u>









## NAVAL MUSEUM - BEŞİKTAŞ

Existing as Turkey's biggest museum in maritime field and one of the world's leading museum in terms of collection diversity, Maritime Museum was founded on August 31, 1897 and after serving in different places for various reasons, it has been in service in the current place on October 4, 2013. First military museum established in Turkey, İstanbul Maritime Museum includes approximately 20,000 works. Among these works, the Ottoman boats and the boats used by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk are among the works to be seen.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Sinanpaşa District, Beşiktaş St. 6/1, 34353 Beşiktaş/İstanbul

Website: https://denizmuzesi.dzkk.tsk.tr/tr

Visit times:

The Naval Museum is closed on New Year's Day, the first day of religious holidays and Mondays; It is open to visitors between 09:00 - 17:00 on weekdays and between 10:00 - 18:00 on weekends. There is no visitor entrance to the museum after 16.00 on weekdays and 17.00 on weekends.

Entrance fee:

Entrance fee to the museum is: full ticket 12 TL, free for students. In the museum, a fee of 23 TL is required for photo shooting and 46 TL for video shooting.









SAKIP SABANCI MUSEUM – EMİRGAN - SARIYER

Sabancı University Sakıp Sabancı Museum is located in Emirgan, one of the oldest settlements of the Bosphorus in Istanbul. The main building of the museum, the villa was built in 1925 by Prince

Mehmed Ali Hasan, from an Egyptian Hidiv family, to Italian architect Edoardo De Nari and used as a summer residence for many years by different members of the Hidiv family. The mansion bought from the Hidiv family by the industrialist Haci Ömer Sabanci from Adana in 1951, started to be known as the "Horse Mansion" due to horse sculpture dated 1864 and made by the French sculptor Louis Doumas, which was purchased and placed in front of it in the same year. The second horse statue within Horse Mansion is the casting of one of the 4 horses taken from the Sultanahmet square, which was looted by the Crusaders during the 4th Crusade in 1204, and placed in front of the San Marco church in Venice. The exhibition areas of the Museum, which was opened to visitors in 2002 with the addition of a modern gallery, were expanded with the arrangements in 2005 and reached international standards at a technical level.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Emirgan, Sakıp Sabancı St. No:42, 34467, Sarıyer/İstanbul

Website: www.sakipsabancimuzesi.org/tr/sayfa/ziyaret





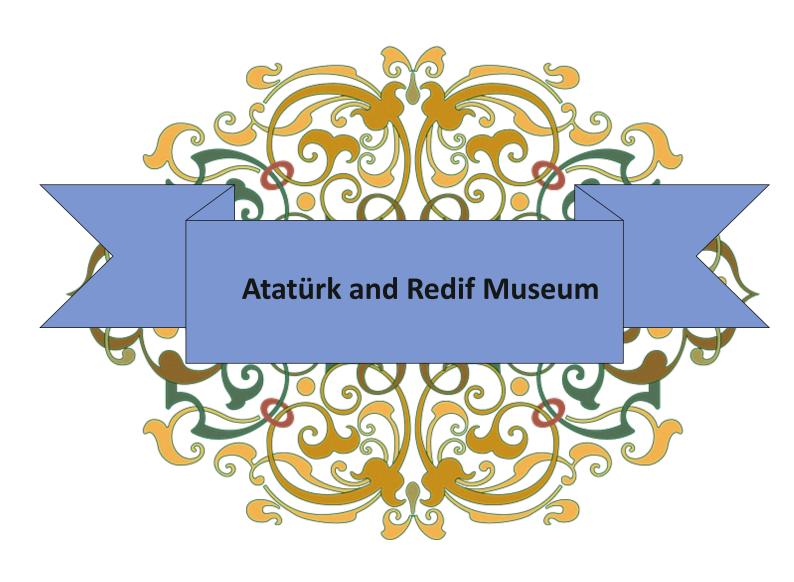




**ESKIHISAR CASTLE - ESKIHISAR - GEBZE** 

Eskihisar Castle built before 1241, is in the north east of Eskihisar Village, which controlled the passage in the south of Izmit Bay in ancient times. It is believed that the castle was built in the Byzantine Period to protect the harbor. The castle, which was also used by the Ottomans, was restored in 1998. The castle has Byzantine cistern with 8 columns, 15 domes and a theater stage with a capacity of 1025 people. The entrance of the castle has been opened for concert events. It is 50 kilometers from Istanbul and 45 kilometers from the center of Izmit.

Useful Information Address: Eskihisar, Eskihisar Castle, Gebze/Kocaeli









ATATÜRK AND REDİF MUSEUM – İZMİT- KOCAELİ

It is known that the Izmit Redif Office was first built by Izmit Governor Hasan Pasha with Kasr-I Hümayun during the period of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861–1876). It was restored in 2011 and opened to service under the name Atatürk and Redif Museum. In the hall where the National Struggle times are exhibited, there is a panel with the photograph of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his fellow soldiers and the words of Mustafa Kemal's about Izmit in 1922.

In the Ottoman period, the hand-drawn decoration of the Redif Department, one of the military structures built for Redif (those who were taken in tow after performing his military service), is important. Although it was built as a military building, Turkish people's spiritual richness and the great importance given to art stand out in the decorations. It is possible to see the works belonging to the Ottoman and Republican period together in the worthseeing museum.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Kemalpaşa District, İnönü St. 80-1, 41200

Website: muze.gov.tr/muzedetay?SectionId=KCA01&DistId=MRK

Visit times:

Open except Saturday-Sunday

Entrance fee: Entrance is free of charge









KASR-I HUMAYUNMUSEUM (PALACE) – KEMALPAŞA - İZMİT

Kasr-I Hümayun meaning the palace of the Sultan, was first built on wooden foundations during the IV. Murat Period but it was understood that it collapsed due to earthquake and fire. The building

that reached today is the palace built during the period of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861-1876).

The palace attracts attention with its interior features as well as its exterior features. Stylized rumi and palmette motifs are used in the ceiling decorations of the ground floor. The interior flooring is made in an anthropic style. One of the most remarkable features in the structure are mirrors. These mirrors, which are similar to each other and crowned with pediments, bear the characteristics of the Ampir style. Its marble workmanship ceiling decorations and its large columns remind us of a small example of Dolmabahçe Palace. It is easily accessible by car and on foot from the city center.

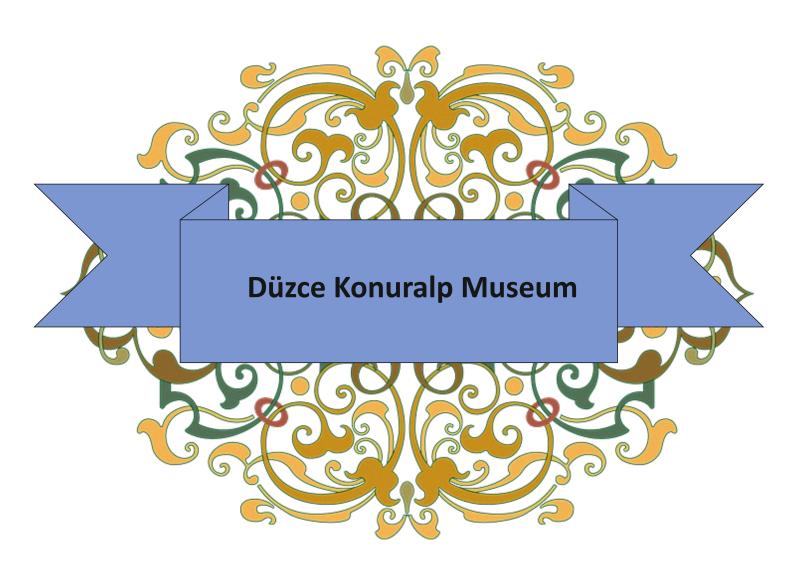
**Useful Information** 

Address:

Kemal Paşa Mah. Saray Slope İzmit/Kocaeli

Website:

www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/kocaeli/gezil







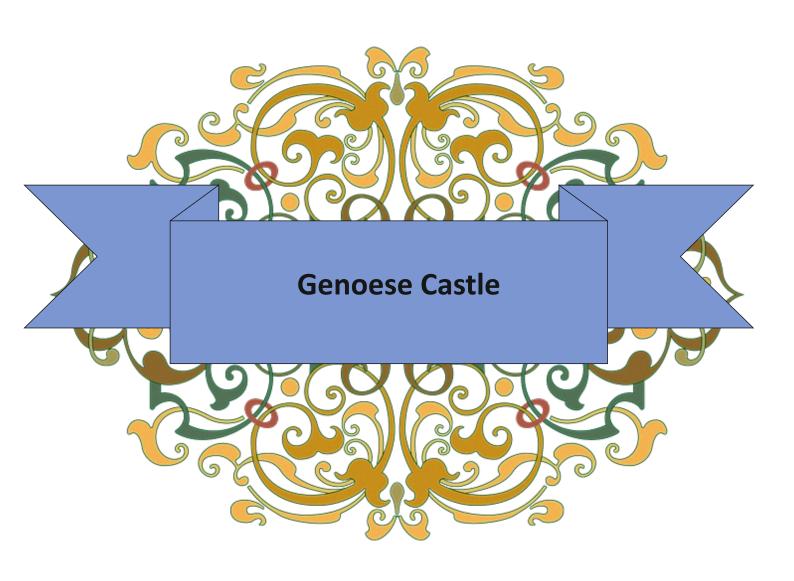


# KONURALP ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM- ÇİFTEPINAR DISTRICT – KONURALP

Tykhe Statue is exhibited in the mülaki archeology hall within Konuralp Ancient City and its original is exhibited in the Istanbul Archeology Museum. The Tykhe, the goddess of fate, fortune and success, with a rich ornament, has a crown on the head representing the city wall decorated with olive leaves. He carries a child named Plutos, a symbol of wealth, with a cornucopia horn filled with various fruits on his left arm. Tykhe is one of the daughters of Okeanos and is the goddess of fate, luck, success.

The museum, which was established to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the Prusias ad Hypium Ancient City, was opened to visitors in 2003. It consists of 3 exhibition halls, 1 laboratory, 2 warehouses, 1 conference hall and administrative departments. The museum has a total of 6,237 works, including 1,848 archaeological sites, 491 ethnographic and 3,898 coins.

Useful Information Address: Konuralp Çiftepınarlar District Cumhuriyet Street No:50 DÜZCE









## **GENOESE CASTLE - HACIYUSUFLAR - AKÇAKOCA**

Genoese Castle was constructed on a cliff between two bays, 2.5 kilometers west of Düzce Akçakoca District. On the south of the castle, in the east and west direction, there is a high tower in the middle of the walls and a water cistern in the inner courtyard. The brick and mortar used in the castle are similar to the brick and mortar used in other Genoese Castles.

Genoese Castle and its surroundings coming from the Hellenistic, Roman and Eastern Roman periods, have been registered as Archaeological and Natural Sites by the Decision of Ankara Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Board. It has written its name on the UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List under the name of 'Fortress and Walled Settlements from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea on the Genoese Trade Road'.

Genoese fortress is one of the rare centers in the region, which offers the aesthetics of history and nature together with its position above the sea and near the sea. It has two separate beaches with blue flags in the east and west.

#### Address:

Hacıyusuflar District 81650 Akçakoca DÜZCE









# KDZ. EREĞLİ GAZİ ALEMDAR SHIP MUSEUM- BLACK SEA EREĞLİ

With the start of World War I in 1914, the operating rights of the coal mines were given to the Germans. The Russians, who are angry with this, often bombard the Black Sea Eregli coast for 2 years. After the world war, the French came to the Black Sea Eregli after Anatolia was occupied and shared by the European states, but they failed to occupy it. A small warship named Alemdar, which was kidnapped by patriots from occupied Istanbul during the War of Independence, was wanted to be captured by the French, who dominated Zonguldak and the Black Sea. On February 9, 1920, patriots who brought Alemdar to the Ereğli port of the Black Sea landed the ship and did not gave it to the French.

The first and only sea battle of the War of Independence took place in Black Sea Ereğli. In order to carry on the spirit of this historical event, Gazi Alemdar Ship was made exactly the same and opened as a museum on 08.08.2008.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Black Sea Ereğli Inside the Port

Visit times: Open between 10:00-12:00 and 14:00-16:00





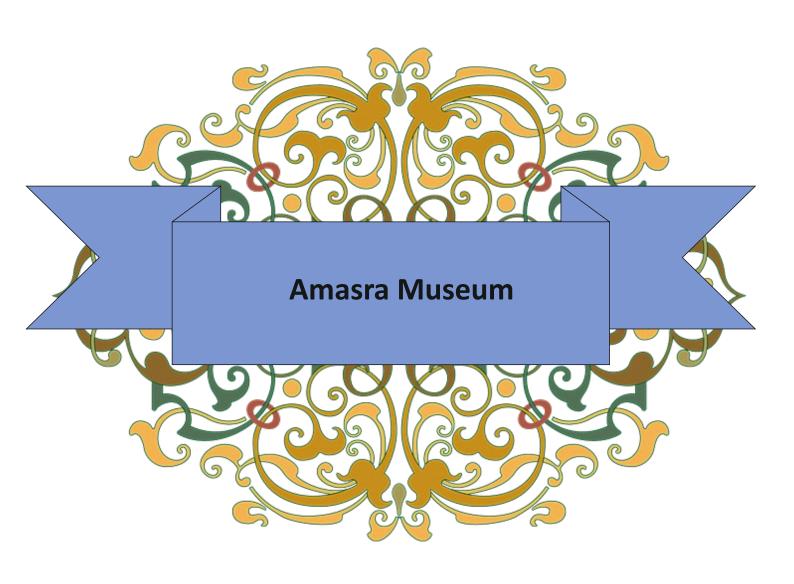




KDZ. EREĞLİ ETNOGRAFYA MÜZESİ – MEYDANBAŞI – EREĞLİ

Kdz. Eregli Museum was opened on 01.08.1998. The museum serves in a masonry structure with a floor + 3 storey, central anteroom plan type and known as Halil Pasha Mansion. Halil Pasha Mansion was built by Halil Pasha Karamahmutoglu. On the ground floor of the museum, Hellen, Roman and Byzantine marble tomb splints collected from Ereğli and its surroundings, archaeological works consisting of figured marble column heads, glass vessels, jewelry, various metal works, oil lamps and figures are exhibited. On the first floor, works consisting of terracotta amphoras, Lydian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Abbasid, Umayyad, Sassanian, Artugids, Seljuk and Ottoman coins collections are exhibited. On the second floor, there are various men's and women's clothes and "elpek" fabric and thread, which is a local weaving, weaving tools, handkerchiefs, bundles, covers, cloths, weapons, seals, tobacco-related items, rosary, watch, kitchenware, measurement and weighing tools and local ethnographic works consisting of manuscripts are exhibited. The third floor is furnished in accordance with the Ottoman period, and this floor that is suitable for museum-house arrangement, has a living room, guest room, daily room and bedroom respectively.

Useful Information Address: Orhanlar Dictrict Yalı St. No:96 Meydanbaşı. Ereğli/Zonguldak









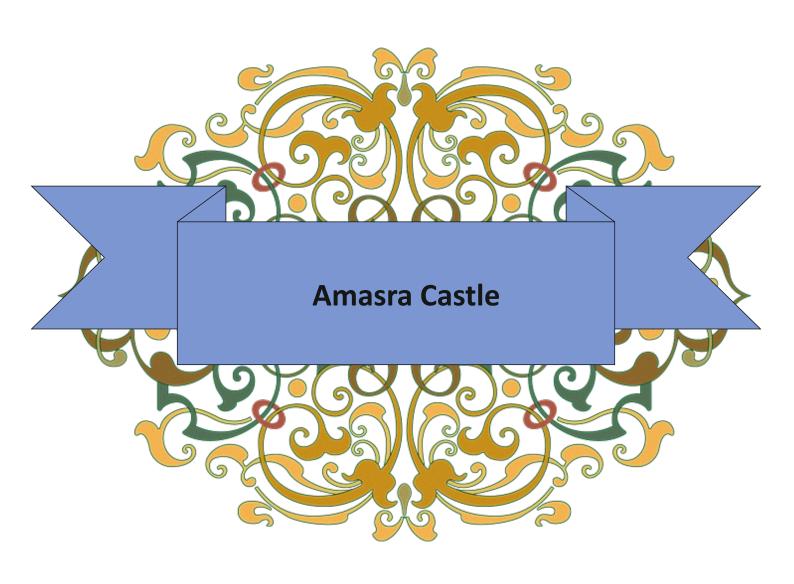
AMASRA MUSEUM – KUM - AMASRA

The frequent emergence of portable old artifacts in Amasra, which is an ancient settlement center, and its surroundings, created the idea of establishing a museum here. Archaeological and ethnographic works collected since 1955 started to be exhibited first in the Town Hall and since 1982 in the present Museum Building.

The museum, which has four halls, displays Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Genoese, Ottoman-era artifacts and Amasra's archaeological and ethnographic artifacts.

Also; there is a Mediterranean map dated 1852 and printed in the Palace Printing House in the corridor of the museum, and there are stone works from the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman periods in the garden of the museum. The museum attracts the attention of cultural tourists with its historical, archaeological and cultural collections indoors and outdoors.

Useful Information Address: Kum, Çamlık St. No:4, 74300 Amasra/Bartın









AMASRA CASTLE – KALEİÇİ - AMASRA

Amasra Castle, which belongs to the Byzantine Period, underwent changes especially in the Genoese Period and underwent serious repairs during the Genoese and Ottoman periods in the 14-15th centuries. The castle consists of two main masses. One is the Sormagir Castle in Boztepe, which was then a a castle and connected to Amasra with a bridge called "Kemere", and the other is the Dungeon Castle in Amasra. There is Büyükliman Gate on the northeast end, Küçükliman (Antic) Gate on the west and the Dungeon Gate on the south.

Amasra Castles gives a medieval atmosphere even today with tower cavities in places, interior divisions, Genova crests placed in certain places, stones with figures like Eros, Medusa, eagle and oxtail.

Useful Information Address: Kaleiçi, Kemere St. No:4, 74300 Amasra/Bartın









## SAFRANBOLU CITY HISTORY MUSEUM – ÇEŞME – SAFRANBOLU

It is a magnificent two-storey stone building built on the hill where the old castle is located. Examples from the daily life of Safranbolu are exhibited.

In order to promote and show the cultural, historical and social wealth of the city, the City History Museum serves to keep all kinds of information, documents, goods, visual materials, sound and image records related to Safranbolu, to organize temporary and permanent exhibitions based on this data.

You can follow the stages of Safranbolu until today chronologically, see the life and culture and visit an old Safranbolu Bazaar.

#### **Useful Information**

Address: Çeşme, Kale Altı St. No:19, 78600, Safranbolu/Karabük

Website: www.safranbolu.gov.tr/kent-tarihi-muzesieski-hukumet-konagi

Visit time: Open every day of the week between 09:00 and 17:30

Entrance fee: Entrance fee of museum is 5 TL.









#### SAFRANBOLU YEMENİCİLER OTTOMAN BAZAAR

Safranbolu Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar, which is located in Safranbolu and consists of 48 wooden shops adjacent to each other, is one of the leading historical places of the region. This order of the

bazaar dates back to the Ottoman period. Bazaars of this type were built for those working in the same profession at that time, and there were bazaars in various groups such as quilters and pillows. Because shoe was called as pabuç, çarık and yemeni, this bazaar where shoes were sold was named as Safranbolu Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar. The bazaar, where shoemakers carry out their activities with the guild system for many years, has a unique architecture.

Yemenciler Ottoman Bazaar is one of the most visited destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists in the district at all seasons. Although the bazaar in Safranbolu, where 'Yemenicilik' was an important craft until the end of the 1950s, it has become a touristic place where various gift shops, coffee shops, restaurants and valuable hand made products are sold. Also, Ahmet Demirezen Museum of Yemenicilik is open to visitors at the weekends.

**Useful Information** 

Address: Çeşme, 78600 Safranbolu/Karabük Visit times: Outdoor facility, open to visitors

Entrance fee: No entrance fee









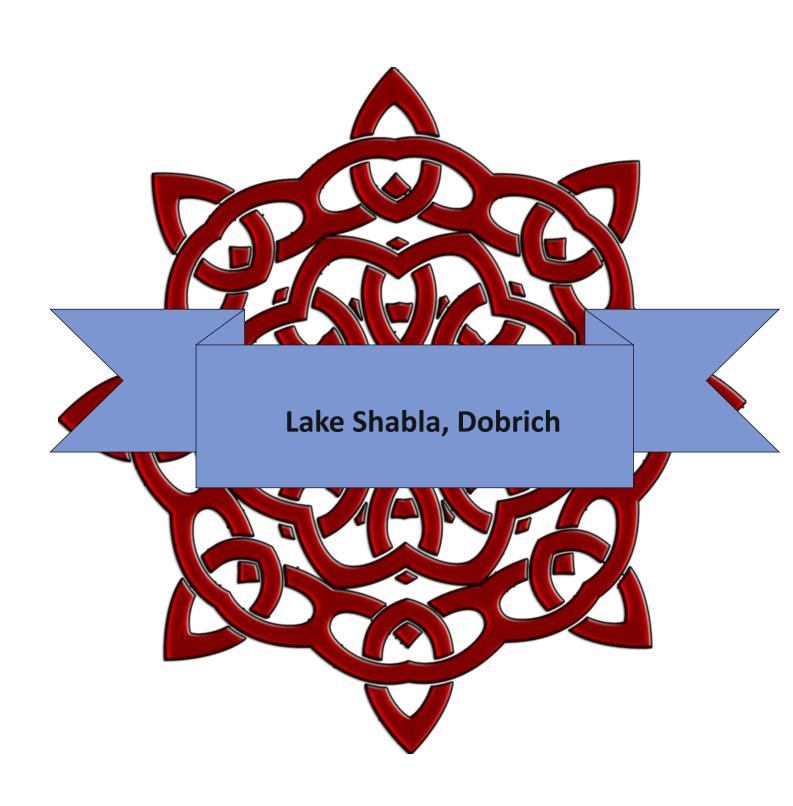
# Village of Durankulak

The village of Durankulak is the northernmost Black Sea coast settlement located 18 km to the north of the town of Shabla and 6 km away from our border with the Republic of Romania. The Durankulak Lake is located to the southeast of the village. It is one of the most important and best preserved ecosystems in Bulgaria and is of international importance for the protection of a number of rare plant and animal species and those at risk of extinction. The location of the lake at the Via Pontica migration route ensures convenient nesting and wintering grounds of plenty of migratory birds. The lake is separated from the sea by means of a slender strip of sand, and two islands are located in its northern part.

Extremely abundant and interesting archeological fields are found on the west coast of the lake and on the Big Island. During the archeological excavations of the Big Island settlement mound in Durankulak Lake a unique archeological site was found evidencing human presence of the Late Neolithic Age (the second half of the 6th millennium BC), a settlement of the Late Chalcolithic, Bronze and Early Iron Age. After a break, a Bulgarian settlement also appeared on the Big Island during the second half of the 9thc entury.

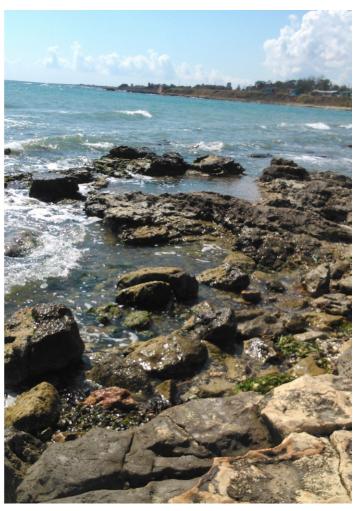
Location: Durankulak

Website: <a href="http://durankulak.net/">http://durankulak.net/</a>









Lake Shabla

Lake Shabla protected area is located in Northeastern Bulgaria, at about 5 km away from the town of Shabla and 18 km away from the Bulgarian-Romanian border.

The protected area is declared by Order No DB-31/24.01.1995 of the Ministry of Environment and Water, Republic of Bulgaria. Part of it, except the arable land, is on the Ramsar Convention list of wetlands of international importance.

The total area of the protected territory covers 5312.4 decares. The area also comprises the two coastal limans — Lake Shabla and Lake Ezerets. They are interconnected by channel. 246 bird species are found within the area and some of them are in the Red Book of Bulgaria (list of endangered species in the country). 137 bird species are of European importance. World's endangered species like corn crake (Crex crex) and white-eyed pochard (Aythya nyroca) are nesting in Lake Shabla protected area. During the autumn and winter season here one can see world's endangered species such as white-headed duck (Oxyura leucocephala), Dalmatian pelican (Pelecanus crispus), pygmy cormorant (Phalacrocorax pygmeus). During the winter, Lake Shabla and Lake Durankulak provide shelter for 80-90% of the world population of red-breasted goose (Branta ruficollis).

Another 23 fish species can be seen in Lake Shabla, including seven species in the Red Book of Bulgaria. In addition to animal species, about 10 rare or endangered plant species are found in the protected area.









**Nature and Archeological Reserve Kaliakra Cape** 

Kaliakra cape and the archeological reserve on its territory are located 12 km to the southeast of the town of Kavarna. It is a prolonged and narrowing rocky peninsula that juts about 2 km out into the sea. This is one of the most attractive tourist sites along the Black Sea coast thanks to it rich history, preserved nature and magnificent panoramic views.

The slopes of Kaliakra cape fall down to 60-70 meters right into the water. Waves have carved caves and arches at their foot, which can be reached by sea only. In the past, these tunnel-caves were connected with the fortress and were used for ship loading and unloading.

First evidence about the inhabitants of the cape dates back from the 4th century BC when the area was inhabited by the Thracian tribe Terici (Terizi). A few medieval churches were also found in the course of the archeological excavations.

A model of the ancient fortress that demonstrates how it looked like in the past is one of the most attractive exhibits. The fortress is declared an architectural monument of culture of national importance in State Gazette no. 73 of 1967, and Kaliakra cape is declared a nature reserve by Council of Ministers' Decree No 16 298 of 27.09.1941.

Location: village of Balgarevo Contact details: +359 570 422 15









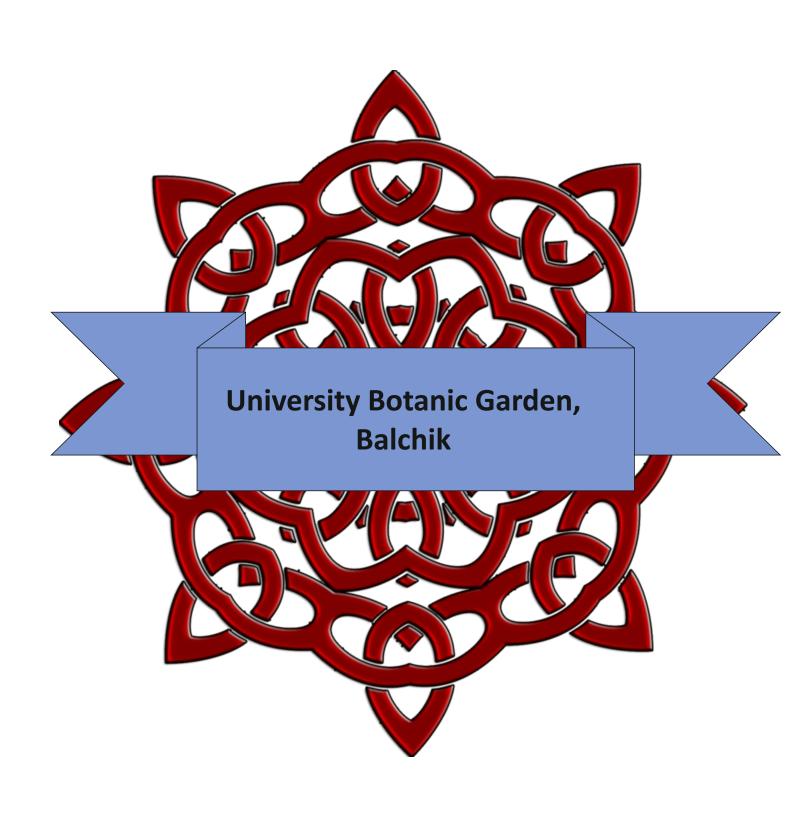
State Institute of Culture "Palace Cultural Center", Balchik

In 1924 South Dobrudzha was in possession of Romania. After her visit to this land, the Romanian queen Marie Alexandra Victoria de Edinburgh fell in love with the silver slopes of Balchik rocks and the favorable climate in the area. Therefore, she decided to build her summer residence here.

The construction of the palace started in 1924 when the Italian architects made the design and put the onset of its development, and the queen named it "Tenha Yuva", which means "Quiet Nest". Wonderful terraces were outlined along the steep sea coast, and the water running throughout the gardens flowed along special courses that form beautiful waterfalls and water mirrors. Old mills were reconstructed and the new buildings had to be in unison with Balchik's main outlook – the contrast between silver rocks and red roofs. The construction of chapels, parks, fountains, paths was commenced.

The architectural composition of the palace complex combines plenty of varied styles – of the Bulgarian National Revival, Transylvanian, Mauritanian, Byzantine, Roman-Arabic, etc. The ornaments, sculptures, buildings and details belong to diverse cultures and most of the decoration was brought from all over the world. In addition to the symbols of different civilizations, the Quiet Nest is also featured by various interweaving religious plots.

Location: Balchik









**University Botanic Garden, Balchik** 

A Botanic Garden to Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" was created in 1955. It occupies the territory of the ex-summer residence of the Romanian queen Marie Alexandra Victoria de Edinburgh. Planted areas expand gradually to reach 190 decares nowadays and the collection comprises more than 3500 species whose number increases year by year.

Here one can see quite rare specimens and exotic species like pencil cedar, Japanese raisin tree, ancient Ginkgo biloba, rubber tree, holly oak, evergreen magnolia and many other. A unique collection attracts visitors from all over the world – the permanent exhibition of cactuses and succulents takes an area of 800 sqm. It is the second largest in Europe after the one in Monaco. Here one can see unique plants, some of which blossom once every 100 years, as well as winter-resistant cactuses, which are also worth seeing, having in mind that we are used to see cactuses in deserts. More than 400 species within this selection are protected at global level, and some of them are unique, for example, the Galapagos cactus.

Location: Balchik

Contact details: +359 579 72 338

Entry fee: BGN 8

Website: www.ubg-bg.com

Coordinates: N 43.40490 E 28.14707









# Dikilitash (Pobiti Kamani /Planted Stones/), Beloslav

The nature phenomenon Pobiti Kamani, also known as the Stone Forest and Dikilitash, takes an area of 7 sq km and is situated at about 18-20 km away from the city of Varna and a few kilometers away from the town of Beloslav.

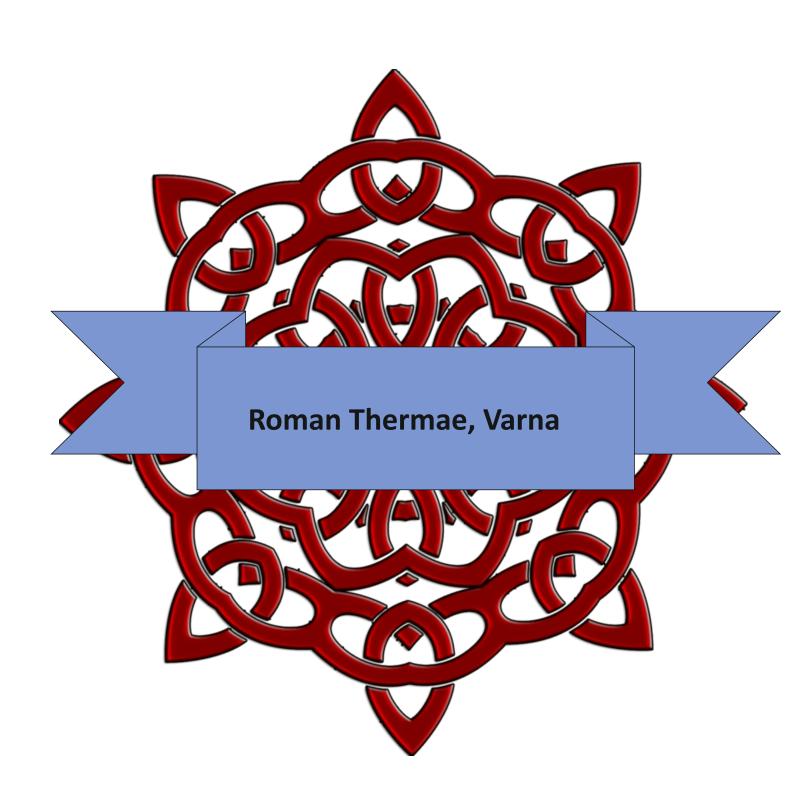
This natural attraction represents an ensemble of up to 10 m high stone columns – hollow or thick cylinders, truncated cones, rock blocks of different form and size and numerous stone pieces scattered throughout the complex.

Pobiti Kamani have been known as sacral place since ancient times but were first documented in 1829. They are declared a nature attraction by order No РД-817 of 23.08.2002.

The most famous and attractive ensemble for tourists is the Dikilitash Group. It is located about 18 km to the west of the city of Varna and is readily accessible by route E70. The complex comprises more than 300 columns of different size arranged in a row of 850 m  $\times$  1 20 m, and another 50 structures within a small plot to the south. Some of the columns are broken into two or three parts, others are lying on the ground as if they were torn up, and still others form interesting sculpture groups.

Location: town of Beloslav

Contact details: +359 888 544506









## Roman Thermae, Varna

The Roman Thermae, also known as the Roman Baths are one of the most valuable monuments of culture in Varna, situated in the central part of the city, on the corner of the streets San Stefano and Khan Krum. This is one of the sites of the Archaeological Museum in the city.

The Public Baths of Odessos are one of the most preserved architectural monuments of the Roman Age in Bulgaria (1st – 4th century AD). They are of the so called "small imperial style" and their construction refers to the end of the 2nd century AD. This is the largest Roman bath on the Balkan Peninsula – with an area of 7000 square meters. It is the fourth in size in Europe – among the baths of Karakala and Diocletian in Rome and Trevira (Trier, Germany). It was used by the end of the 3rd century.

If you want a guided tour across the thermae, you should contact the Museum of Archeology in advance. At the very place of the attraction there is a kiosk offering guides and souvenirs.

Location: city of Varna Working hours: 10:00-17:00 Contact details: +359 52 600 059

Entry fee: BGN 5

Website: https://www.archaeo.museumvarna.com/

Coordinates: N 43.20027 E 27.91788









## St. Athanasius Church, Varna

St. Athanasius Church is the oldest bishop's church in Varna. In its current form the church dates back since 1838 when it was rebuilt on the site of the church that was burned two years earlier. It is believed that the temple was erected at the place of two medieval churches. The construction period of the first one is unknown, while the second one dates back from around 13th – 14th century.

In terms of architecture, St. Athanasius Church is a three-nave basilica with rich interior decoration and glass narthex. The woodcarving of the iconostasis, the bishop's throne and the ceiling is impressive — a masterpiece of the church art — work of the Tryavna School. Most of the icons are painted by Zahari Tsenyuv and priest Dimitar. It is believed that the image of Saint Athanasius is painted by the icon-painter Dimitar from Sozopol.

Location: city of Varna

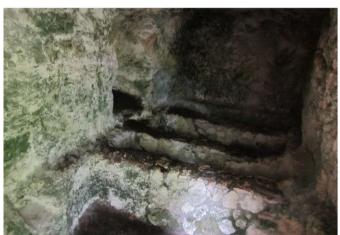
Contact details: +359 639 716

Website: http://www.sv-atanasii-varna.org/index.php

Coordinates: N 43.20005 E 27.91906









## Aladzha Monastery, Varna

Aladzha Monastery is situated in a beautiful area 14 km north of Varna, near Zlatni Pyasatsi Resort (Golden Sands Resort), in the centre of Zlatni Pyasatsi Nature Park (Golden Sands Nature Park).

Aladzha Monastery is one of the few cave monasteries in Bulgaria where the different premises and their functions are clearly distinguishable. The monastery premises are carved and arranged on two levels in a limestone rock that is almost 40 m high. The monastery church, the monastery cells, the refectory, the kitchen, the small cemetery church, the crypt (ossuary), and the farm premises are all situated on the first level. The second level is a natural rock recess in the eastern part of which lies the monastery chapel.

A group of caves known as the Catacombs is located about 600 - 700 m to the west of the monastery. The archaeological finds such as pottery, coins, graffiti, etc. discovered there, provide evidence that the Catacombs were inhabited by people during the early-Christian Age (5th – 6th centuries).

Location: Varna

Contact details: +359 052 355 460

Entry fee: BGN 5

Website: https://www.archaeo.museumvarna.com

Coordinates: N 43.27821 E 28.01550









**Dormition of the Mother of God Cathedral, Varna** 

The Dormition of the Mother of God Cathedral, Varna is the biggest church in the city of Varna, Bulgaria. It is the residence of the bishopric of Varna and Preslav. Prince Alexander of Battenberg visited the city in August 1880. He approved a construction design modelled after the temple in the Peterhof Palace in St. Petersburg but recommended to change the place chosen for the church and to build it on a vacant ground with more space where the temple could be seen from all sides. The construction continued six years mainly with materials from the district of Varna.

The church sizes are 35 x 35 m. In terms of architecture, it is a three-nave basilica and the main altar is dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, the northern one – to St. Alexander Nevsky, and the southern one – to St. Nicholas.

Today, Dormition of the Mother of God Cathedral is one of the most famous buildings in Varna and has become one of the symbols of the city. Orthodox churches were built mostly with donations and voluntary work.

Location: Varna

Contact details: +359 46 66 34 03 Entry fee: Free of charge entry

Coordinates: N 43.20535 E 27.91028









#### Ethnographic Museum, Varna

One of the most interesting museums of the sea capital of Bulgaria, the Ethnographic museum, is situated in a house belonging to the age of Revival, which was built around 1860. The ethnographic museum was established in 1974.

The museum presents the rich variety in culture and style of life of the population in the Varna region from the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

On the first floor of the museum are presented basic occupations of the population including agriculture and stock-breeding, apiculture, fishing, vine-culture, and the crafts — cooperage, copper-making, furriery and homespun tailoring (manufacturing of a rough woolen fabric). Two labor customs, related to sowing and harvesting are also presented in the exposition.

The exposition on the second floor presents traditional national costumes, which give an idea about the demographic look of the Varna region. The people's clothes in the settlements in the region differentiate with their great variety, due to the complex migration processes, which happened in the first decades and the end of the 19th century.

Here you can get familiar with basic elements of the typical Bulgarian wedding – the taking of the bride from her home, a sleigh with gifts, etc.

Information materials and souvenirs are sold in the museum.









### Varna Museum of Archeology

Varna Museum of Archeology is one of the biggest museums in the country. It keeps one of the most outstanding and valuable monuments of the world culture. It has become a cultural and scientific center with highly qualified specialists. The museum and its collections represent Bulgaria at tens of national and international exhibitions. The individual exhibitions of the museum were presented in famous museums in France, Germany (twice), Japan, Israel, Italy, and at the international fairs in Seville (Spain) in 1992 and Lisbon (Portugal) in 1998. The exhibition items on stock are used as a base for the work of a number of national and foreign specialists. The exhibits and the museum sites Aladzha Monastery and Roman Thermae are among the most visited attractions by the thousands of tourists to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

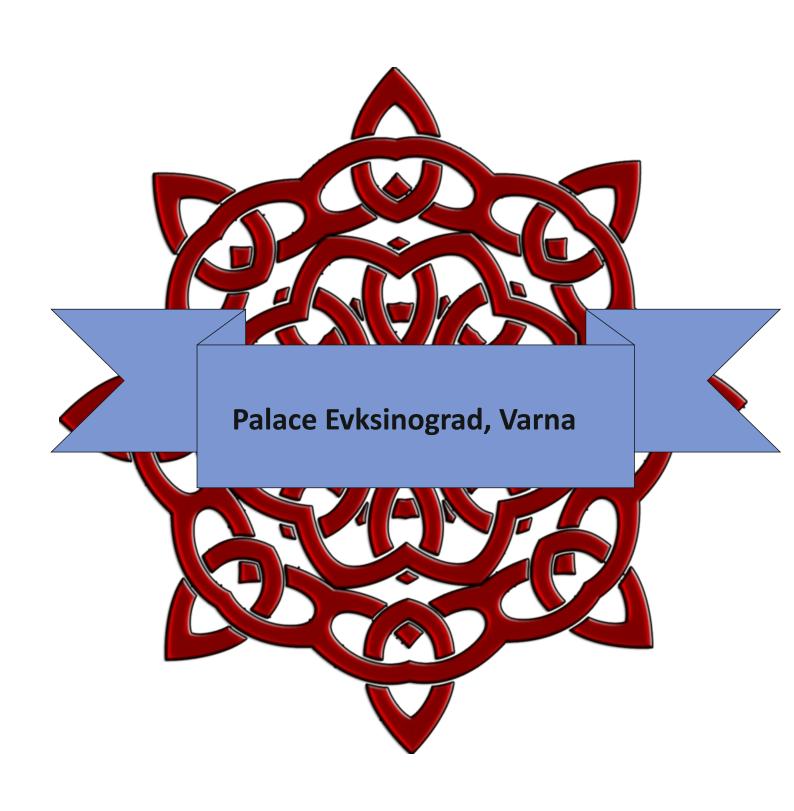
Location: Varna

Working hours: 10:00-17:00 Contact details: +35952 681025

Entry fee: BGN 8

Website: https://www.archaeo.museumvarna.com/bg/

Coordinates: N 43.20749 E 27.91528









### Palace Evksinograd, Varna

Palace Evksinograd is located 8 km to the north of the city of Varna. It is the oldest country residence of the Bulgarian rulers of the last Bulgarian Empire and was built as a summer residence of Prince Alexander of Battenberg in 1881 – 1885. Originally, the residence was called Sandrovo (after the diminutive Italian name of the prince – Sandro), but in 1893 Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma renamed it to Evksinograd (the Hospitable Town) – from the Greek name of the Black Sea.

The entire "Evksinograd" covers a territory of about 900 decares — ownership of the Bulgarian state, and in addition to the main building it further comprises greenhouses for rare plant species and real flowers, French garden and English park, wine-cellar with newly planted vineyard, sports complex, several holiday villas, the former residence of the head of state, hotel and administrative building with restaurant, and several buildings that accommodated the royal servants and the stables.

The palace is a place of immovable cultural value of national importance.

Location: Varna

Contact details: +359 52 393 140

Entry fee: BGN 12

Website: http://www.euxinograd.bg/bg Coordinates: N 43.21927 E 27.99541









#### Municipal Museum of History, Tsarevo

The Museum of History in the town of Tsarevo is a cultural institution aimed at the heritage protection and promotion of Seaside Strandzha. The museum is active on the territory of 13 settlements across the municipality. Its exhibitions comprise valuable archeological artifacts related to the rituals and traditions of the local people and the Bulgarians from East Thrace driven into exile in 1913.

This cultural institution has an exhibition area on three floors – Archeology Hall, Ethnography Hall and Gallery Hall. Since its foundation, the museum hosts visiting expositions and exhibitions.

It is one of the 100 national tourist attractions in Bulgaria – No 86, and a site of the national movement 'I love Bulgaria'.

The building provides access to people with disabilities.

Location: Tsarevo

Contact details: + 359 590/52008

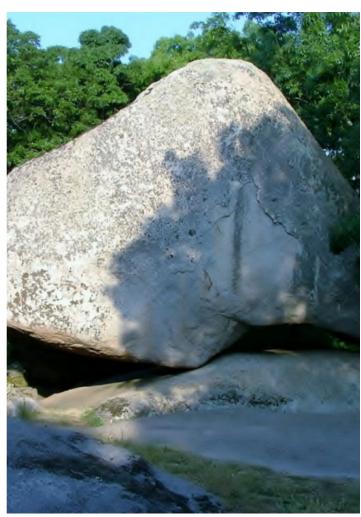
Entry fee: BGN 3

Website: http://museumtsarevo.com/ Coordinates: N 42.17169 E 27.85270









Beglik Tash Thracian Sanctuary – Observatory, Primorsko

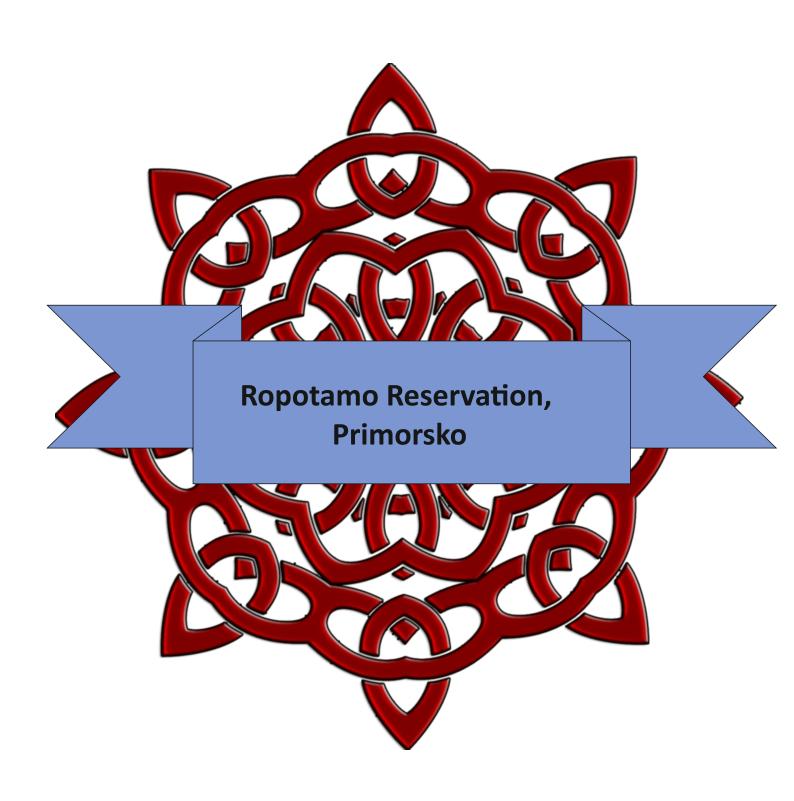
The Thracian sanctuary Beglik Tash is located in the highest part of cape Beglik Tash at 128 meters above sea level, near Primorsko. It covers an area of 6 decares.

The entrance for the sanctuary is from the southwest. A stone "marriage bed" can be reached by a cliff path. Two sacrificial stones surround the bed. Deep baths are dug into them, connected by outfalls for pouring of ritual liquids — wine, milk, olive oil, rainwater. A throne of stone stands next to them; deep outfalls and crossing lines are dug around it, which join and form a large rectangular "sharapana". Three "menhiris" (large round stones) lie in the eastern part of the circle. A "divine step", 0.6 meters long, 0.34 meters wide is carved at the top of the highest "menhiri". The same "divine step" can be found in the opposite southern section at the foot of the rock terrace. The divine steps mark the innermost sacred place intended only for those who are initiated to participate in the mysteries.

So far, the central platform of the sanctuary is best researched. It is slightly raised above the surrounding terrain; cave elements, which used to serve in rituals, lie at the platform in a circle with a diameter of 56 meters. They have preserved their natural characteristics but were moved and shaped by humans with the typical sacred symbols and signs.

Location: Primorsko

Contact details: +359 550 3 24 66.









Ropotamo Reservation, Primorsko

The Ropotamo Reservation is located in the territory of Primorsko Municipality. It is situated around the two banks of Ropotamo river. The river stream passes by large sand dunes before its flowing into the Black Sea.

The locality was declared a protected territory in 1940, and in 1992 it was broadened and declared a reserve with a total area of 1,000.7 ha.

There are multiple interesting and unique natural sites on the reservation territory – a firth part and an inlet terrace of the Ropotamo river with natural dense forests, natural sand dunes and a beach stripe, broad-leaved forests with Mediterranean elements. A deposit of sea wormwood (Artemisia maritima) is also found here. The Arkutino swamp is also situated within the reserve borders. Some of the species that grow there are white water lily (Nymphaea alba), duckweeds (Lemnaoideae), yellow water lily (Nuphar lutea), reed, rush and bulrush.

The reservation also comprises the rock formations "The lion head", the "Joyful rock", as well as the St. Thomas island, also known as the Snake Island.

Location: Primorsko

Contact details: +359 56 813205 Entry fee: free of charge entry

Coordinates: N 42.30042 E 27.72956









**Architectural and Archeological Reservation – Antique Sozopol** 

By Decree No 320 of the Council of Ministers 7th of September 1974 the old town of Sozopol was declared an architectural and archaeological reservation called "The Antique Sozopol". It covers over 180 Sozopol houses of the Age of Revival, built between the middle of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, some of which were declared monuments of culture. The medieval church at the Monastery "St. Apostles", the Art Gallery, the Ethnographic collection, the church "St. Mary", the Christian medieval complex, the museum at the fortress wall, the church "St. Cyril and Methodius" are situated within the reservations borders.

The architecture of the typical Sozopol houses is specific, containing elements of the typical Strandzha houses and Balkan Mountain houses of the Age of Revival. It was built on stone foundations and it has sun-dried brick walls, covered by an external wooden boarding, which protects the buildings from the salty sea breeze. The roof is covered by Turkish tiles. Most of the old Sozopol houses have two or three floors, and the first one was used for farm needs and for storing craftsmen tools and wine barrels.

Location: town of Sozopol

Contact details: +359 550 22226 Entry fee: free of charge entry

Coordinates: N 42.42190 E 27.69314









#### **Sozopol Archeological Museum**

Museum works in the Antique Sozopol are performed by the municipal cultural institute Museum Center that maintains three permanent exhibitions — Archeological, Ethnographic and Artistic Exhibition.

The Museum of Archeology in Sozopol is located in the old part of the town. It is housed in the building of the temple of the Saints Cyril and Methodius and in several halls provided by the cultural center of the town of Sozopol.

The Museum of Archeology reveals the history and the millennial cultural traditions of the town of Sozopol from the end of the 6th millennium BC to the 17th century AD. The collections of stone and lead anchors and bayonets -2nd-1st millennium BC, the ancient Greek painted vases -6th-5th century BC, and the antique and medieval amphorae -6th century BC -14th century AD, are most impressive.

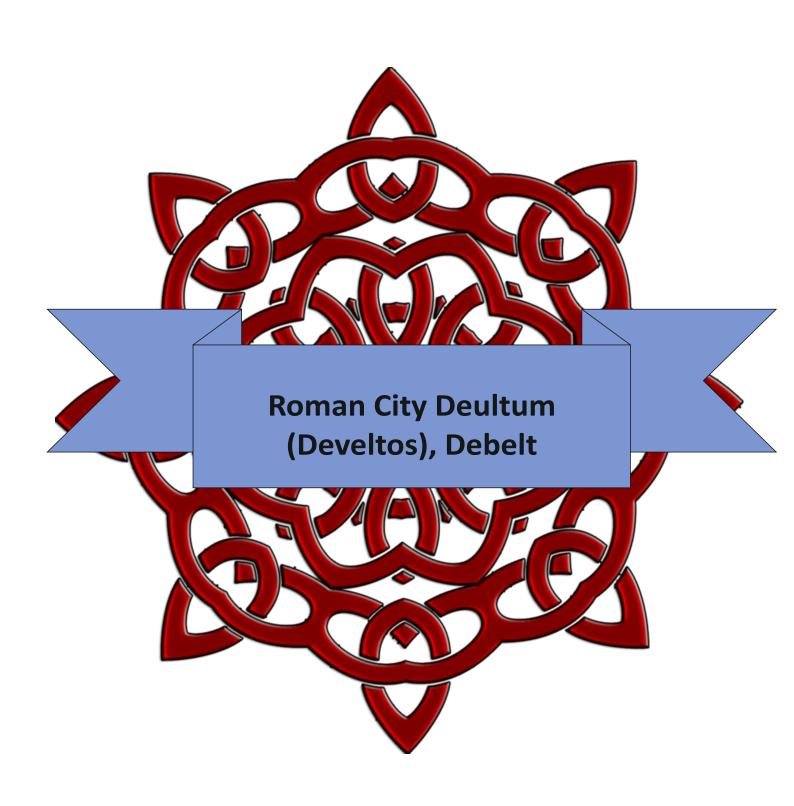
The museum is divided into two sections: archeology (5th millennium BC - 17th century AD) and Christian art (17th - 19th century).

Location: town of Sozopol

Contact details: +359 550/22226

Entry fee: BGN 7

Coordinates: N 42.42197 E 27.69326









Roman City Deultum (Develtos), Debelt

The village of Debelt is situated 17 km southwest from Burgas. The name of the contemporary village of Debelt is a modification of the name of the antique town Deultum and the medieval Develt, the remains of which are located at the end of the village. The Roman Colony of Deultum was established here by the veterans of the 8th Augusta Legion at the beginning of the 70s of the 1st century, during the ruling of emperor Titus Flavius Vespasian. This is the only colony of free Roman citizens on the present Bulgarian territory. There was a port by the town, which was situated by today's Lake Mandrensko.

The moving of the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople during the 4th century had a great influence on the town development. It turned into an element of the defence system of the empire against barbarian raids and an important communication point.

A number of large coin treasures were found during archaeological examinations in the region. Statues, inscriptions, ceramics and small finds have also been found here. Nowadays they can be seen in the Museum of Archeology in the city of Burgas. The fortress was declared an architectural and construction monument in State Gazette no. 65 of 1965.

The archeological site in the village of Debelt offer information materials and souvenirs.









## **Burgas Regional Historical Museum, Burgas**

Burgas Regional Historical Museum is accommodated in a building of the age of neoclassicism. It was built in 1901 by the Greek merchant Achilleas Ioannidis.

The museum has three exhibition halls arranged on three floors. The first floor displays highlights of the history of the city of Burgas through pictures and artifacts from the museum stock, as well as interior presentations. This permanent exposition provides information about a few archeological sites on the territory of the city, its development during the period of the National Revival, the combat mission of 24th Burgas infantry regiment, the modernization of the port city at the beginning of the 20th century and the change of its appearance after 1944.

The second floor hosts the hall of icons where valuable icons of the Tryavna Icon Painting School of the time of the National Revival are displayed, in addition to old printed books and church plates of mid- and late 19th century. Artifacts from the European Applied and Fine Art collection — crystal mirrors and glasses, porcelain, bronze plastic art of the age of classicism and late baroque, are also exhibited.

The Wall of Letters is arranged in the yard of the Museum of History. It illustrates 11 of the most ancient written systems in the world – cuneiform, Egypt hieroglyphs, ancient Indian script "brahmi", Phoenician writing system, Latin, Chinese, Runic, Greek, Arabic, Glagolitic and Cyrillic alphabet. This is the first of its kind exhibition in Bulgaria.









#### **Burgas Archeological Museum**

The Burgas Archeological Museum is part of the Regional Museum of History in the city. The Museum of Archeology is located in the former girls' school that was built in 1894. It was designed by the Swiss architect Herman Maier.

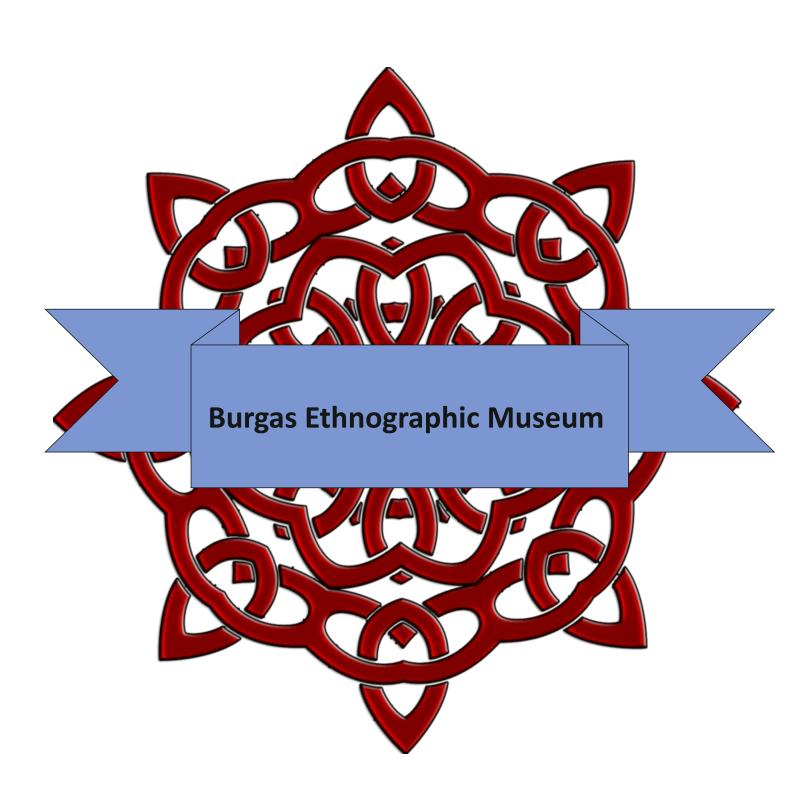
The exhibition of the museum displays artifacts from prehistoric settlements in the region that date back to the 4th – 5th millennium BC, ancient Thracian cities, the time of Greek colonization of the Black Sea and the Roman Empire.

The oldest artifacts in the museum are implements of stone, flint and bone from the Neolithic Age found in excavated settlement mounds. в музея са сечива от камък, кремък и кост от новокаменната и каменно-медната епоха от проучени селищни могили. Sunken Bronze Age cities (3rd millennium BC) are also found in the bay of Burgas. The plenty of stone anchors of various sizes evidence the development of the maritime activity in the bay throughout this ancient era. A copper ingots of the Minoan type found near the village of Cherkovo, not far from Burgas, is evidence of the trade relationships of the Thracians with the Mediterranean world during the 15th – 13th century BC.

In the ancient settlement of Antiy, now a Burgas naval base, a statue of god Apollo was found that is also on display in the museum.

The third hall of the Museum of Archeology presents the Thracian cultic practices during the time of the Roman rule in Thrace (1st - 3rd century).

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#### **Burgas Ethnographic Museum**

The Ethnographic Museum in the city of Burgas is located in a house known as the Brakalov House, which was built in 1873 for the respected community leader Dimitar Todorov Brakalov.

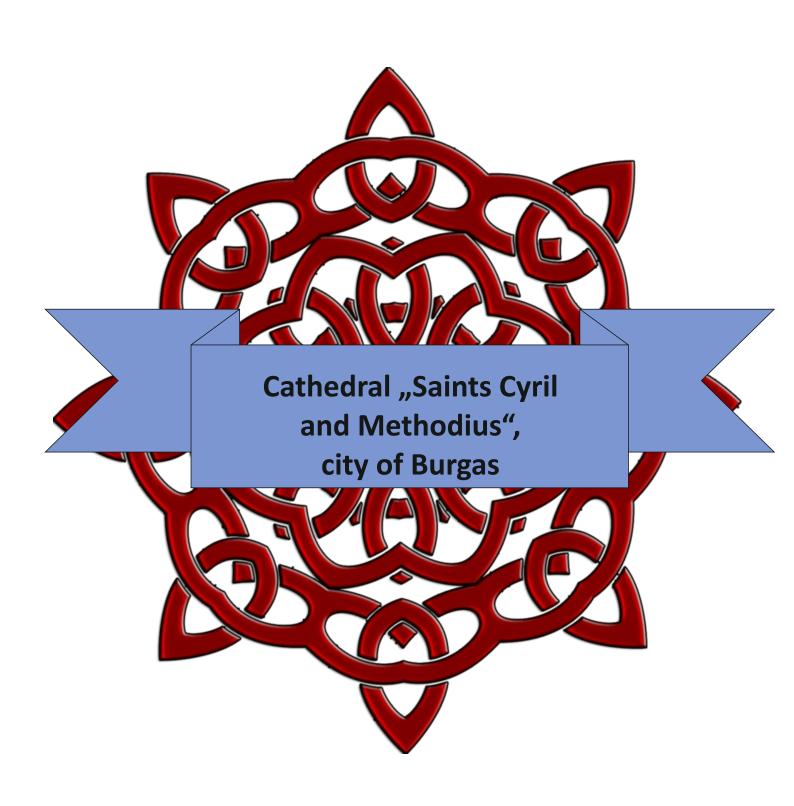
The museum is located near the Cathedral "Saints Cyril and Methodius". On the museum's first floor, visitors may see the interior design of a 19th-century house of Burgas and women's fashions of the period. The museum foyer is used for temporary exhibitions.

The second floor is of particular interest to visitors where an impressive collection displays the Bulgarian traditional costumes from every ethnographic group that has settled in Burgas — the Ruptsi; the Tronki; the Zagortsi; the Planintsi; the Aliani; and Bulgarians who settled in what is now Greece and Turkey. There are unique festival costumes and accessories from the 19th century that were worn for ritual purposes and traditional celebrations that are typical only for the region of Burgas: Nestinarka, Enyova Bulya, Lazarka, and Karakachanska Bulka. There are also authentic wedding clothes from the village of Zidarovo.

The museum sells information materials and souvenirs.

Location: Burgas

Contact details: +359 56 82 03 44









## Cathedral "Saints Cyril and Methodius", Burgas

The cathedral "Saints Cyril and Methodius" is the oldest Christian cloister in the city of Burgas. The church is located in the city center, on the Saints Cyril and Methodius Square. It is named after the brother saints, creators of the Slavonic alphabet and missionaries of Christianity among Slavonic peoples. It was built in 1897 – 1907 according to the design of the Italian architect Ricardo Toscani. The church is a three-nave basilica. The interior of the cathedral is divided by five couples of weight-bearing marble columns. The main dome stands over a high twelve-walled windowed drum. The beautiful stained glass over the main entrance of the cathedral portrays Cyril and Methodius. The unique mural paintings were created by the famous Bulgarian artists Prof. Gyudzhenov and Kozhuharov, who also painted the walls of the St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Sofia.

Location: Burgas

Coordinates: N 42.14866 E 27.81758









#### Antique Beehive Tomb, Pomorie

The antique beehive tomb in the town of Pomorie is situated to the west from Pomorie, close to Pomorie-Burgas road. The tomb dates back to the 2nd - 3rd century AD. It is believed that it had served as a heroon (a mausoleum) of a rich Anhialo family, where religious pagan rituals had been performed.

The tomb consists of a 22 meters long corridor (dromos) and a round chamber with a diameter of 11.60 meters and a height of 5.50 meters. It was built of stone and bricks. The tomb was arched by a semi-cylindrical arch. There is a hollow column with a diameter of 3.30 meters in its center. The column broadens in length and merges with the external wall. There was a winding staircase on the internal site of the hollow column which led to the mound surface. There are five niches on the bypass wall in which the urns of the deceased had been placed.

The tomb is the only one of its kind on the Balkan Peninsula. Its architecture and construction impresses visitors even today due to its perfect implementation. It was declared a monument of architecture and construction in State Gazette no. 35 of 1965.

Location: town of Pomorie

Contact details: +359 596 2 20 08

Entry fee: BGN 2

Coordinates: N 42.56739 E 27.59630

## **TYPES OF TARGET CLIENTS**







local national international 20-40 years old

medium budget high budget

USA, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Belarus, Italy, France, Estonia

# TRAVELER PROFILE

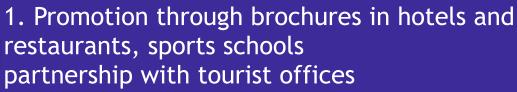
motivated cultural tourist significant interest in sports / nature / history significant interest in culture significant interest in social and environmental interested in sports / extreme aspect in search of thrills and adrenaline

## MARKETING STRATEGY



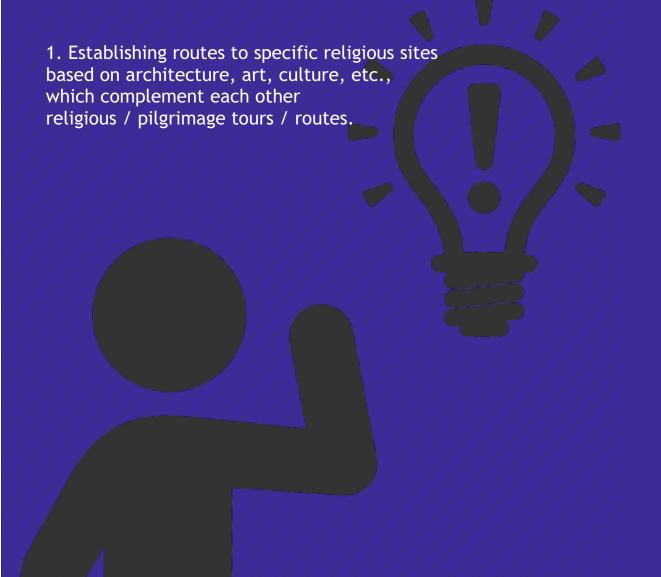
OFFLINE

- 1. Promotion on the website and in social networks, thematic forums.
- 2. Social media influencer integration and support local population and local tourism participants
- 3. Promotion and partnership with digital tourism newspapers and travel blogs
- 4. PDF guide and mobile app.



2. Establishing partnerships with tour operators and local travel providers

# **NEW PRODUCTS / SERVICES RECOMMENDED**



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Joint Operational Programme Black Sea Basin 2014-2020
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