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IPA-Cross-Border Programmes CCI No:2007CB16IPO008
2010- New Start For Cross-Border Heritages' Promotion



Proje Partneri/Project Partner
District Administration Burgas

*THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL,
NATURAL AND TOURISTIC
VALUES OF BURGAS AND
KIRKLARELİ*



Programme co-funded by the
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PROJECTS WITHOUT BORDERS

The Project is co-funded by EU through the Bulgaria- Turkey

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R.T. GOVERNORATE OF KIRKLARELİ – BG. GOVERNORATE OF BOURGAS

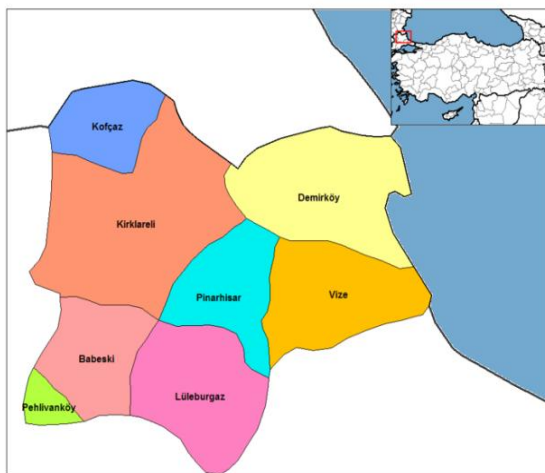
Project activities and services have been carried out within the scope of EU IPA Cross-Border Programme. The aim of this project is to bring a new dimension to the relationship between two borders Kirklareli and Bourgas which cities have had a good relationship for many years. The main topic and the target of the project is to convert the historical, natural and cultural heritages into tourism attraction centers. The most important aim of the project is to reach the large masses of two border cities and make people aware of cultures which have been surviving on that region for centuries. The rich natural beauties, sea coasts and beaches, rich forests and cultural and historical heritages will be discovered again and those areas will turn into new tourism attraction centers. Consequently, the project will contribute the people of two border cities new opportunities in the scope of socio economics which will raise the popularity of Hotels, accommodations and tourism of the region. During project activities and services, the project team brought the historical heritages into light with the help of Tourism faculties of universities in Kirklareli and Bourgas. The governmental organizations, the non governmental organizations, museums and lecturers in universities contributed in the project in a cooperation. After all, by making promotion activities, by exhibitions and pressing brochures and books an exhibition will be organized for four days in Bourgas and the official representatives of two cities will sign a memorandum in order to enable a permanent cooperation and crown their partnership.



THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL; NATURAL AND TOURISTIC VALUES OF KIRKLARELİ

KIRKLARELİ

Kırklareli Province is in the Northwestern part of Turkey in Marmara Region on territory of Thrace, and it is located between 41° 13' 34" and 42° 05' 03" North latitude ,26° 54' 14" and 28° 06' 15" east longitude. The province is neighbor with Bulgaria in the North, Black Sea in the east, İstanbul(Çatalca) in the southeast, Tekirdağ (Saray,Çorlu,Muratlı and Hayrabolu) in the South and Edirne(Uzunköprü, Havsa, city center and Lalapaşa districts) in the west. The land is surrounded by Rezve River Valley which is border to Bulgaria in the north, Black Sea in the east, Ergene River's valley in the south and Teke Stream, which is mixed up with Ergene river, in the west. The acreage of province is 6650 km² and city center is 203 meters above sea level .The province has got several historical, cultural and natural wealth.



Kırklareli which is neighbour of Bulgaria on North , Edirne on west, black sea on east and tekirdağ on South, is one of the most important settlement of people since ancient times.It is understood from the uncovered documents, since the Neolithic era (6000BC) chalcolithic, bronze and iron age people

have lived intensely. In the first time people failed to establish a political union, in later periods they continued their existence as feudal principalities or city-states,however Scythian invasions from the North and greek attacks from South never stopped. Even the Persian king Darius ruled the area for some time.After the collapse of Odrys state, King of Macedonia Filip the second invaded whole Thrace including Kırklareli.Then Celts and Roman independence is taking attention.AD IV century Ostrogoths invaded Thrace and damaged Kırklareli mostly.AD 441-447 Thrace was invaded by Hunnish people. During those invades it is known that Philipopolis and Arkadiopolis cities and seventy more cities damaged. During Byzantine period Kırklareli was always under the danger coming from Balkans.Emperor Justinianus the first (527-565) renovated the current walls of city and built walls for Vize and Kiyıköy. Then the region was invaded by Avars, Patnizak and crusader. Kırklareli was conquered by Sultan Murat the first and added to ottoman empire. After the World War the First Greek people occupied the city for two years, and on 10 November 1922 the city became independent.

The largest wealth of tourism industry is natural beauty. As an alternative to mass tourism, people who are living in urban centers would prefer Kırklareli which has got significant natural beauty, flora and fauna. Therefore, it has an effective role in the development of the tourism in its region.

Its natural beauties have such qualifications that the province can easily be integrated into all types of tourism. Nowadays tourists prefer places where the natural sources are not damaged. In this context, the province of Kırklareli is an attraction center for

tourists. 56 % of the city is covered by forests. Up to 450 meters height of the forests there are oak trees and at higher elevations there are beech trees.



İgneada ve Çevresi Ekoturizm Olanakları

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→ The forests which contains every shade of the green also feed many streams. The cold water of those streams is ideal living condition for salmon fish. Forests also contains many wild animals such as quail, woodcock ,pigs, deer, roe deer, goose, partridge, duck, rabbit and so on. The Black Sea coast of the province is the living area of Mediterranean monk seals which are on the edge of extinction. In the boundaries of Kırklareli, the natural beauty has quite large spectrum. The natural attractiveness which are discussed below are consist of which have got importance in terms of tourism and value added quality.

Kırklareli Central District

Kırklareli central district is surrounded by Pınarhisar and Demirköy districts in the east, Edirne province in the west, Kofçaz district and Bulgaria in the north and Babaeski and Lüleburgaz in the south. Its acreage is 1604 km².

The historical immovable cultural heritages are Kadı Emin Ali Çelebi Mosque, Hazır Bey Mosque, Beyazıt

Mosque, Kopan Mosque, Namazgah, church , Kopan fountain, Büyük Cami fountain, Kadı fountain, Kayyumoğlu fountain, Kayalık fountain, Kırklareli Martyrdom, Kırklar Martyrdom, Niğdeli Ethem Onbaşı Monument, Karahıdır Monument, Hızır Bey Bath, Arasta, Old Kırklareli Houses, Seyfioğlu Taş bastion, Koyva castle. There are several other castle and tower ruins which are protected partly. Some of them are Eriklice Castle, Demircihalil Castle(2), Karakoç Keçi Castle, Erikler Has Castle, Düzorman Village Castle, Koruköy Castle, Yündolan Castle(2), Dereköy Castle, Üsküp Azarcık Castle and Beypınar Kalebayırı Castle.

BABAESKİ

In terms of population the district is the third in province, the fifth in terms of land area, the second in terms of agricultural and industrial products. Babaeski is surrounded by Lüleburgaz in the east, Havsa in the west, Kırklareli city center in the North and Hayrabolu and Pehlivanköy in the South.

It is on E-5 Highway of Kırklareli. Its acreage is 652 km². Babaeski which is today a district of Kırklareli, was known as Bulgarophygon in Byzantine period. Greek people called Babaeski Bulgaros, Bulgarian people called Phygon and Ottoman people called Babay-I Atik.

The history of Babaeski goes back to Thracians. Excavations in a mound near Babeski demonstrated that there were settlement in the Bronze Age period. The area was important since it was on the one of the route of ancient Roman road. Babaeski was conquered by the Ottoman after being ruled by Byzantine for long years.

The historical immovable cultural heritages are Babaeski Cedit Ali Paşa Mosque, Eski Mosque, Fatih Mosque, Dördüzlü Fountain, The Bath, Alpulu (Sinanlı) Bridge, and Babaeski Bridge.

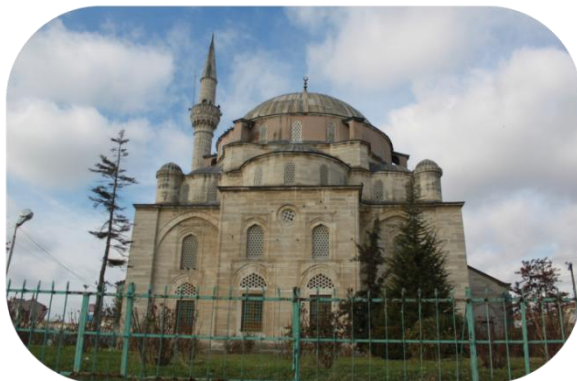
Fatih Mosque



Fatih Mosque

"Küçük Mosque", also known as "Eski Mosque" was built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1467.

Cedit Ali Paşa Mosque



Cedit Ali Paşa Mosque

The mosque which is called Büyük Mosque by inhabitants of Babaeski was built by Veziri Azam Semiz Cedit Ali Pasha. Its architect was Mimar Sinan.

Sokullu Mehmet Paşa "Sinanlı" Bridge



Sokullu Mehmet Paşa "Sinanlı" Bridge

It was one of Mimar Sinan's artifact, and was built by Veziriazam Sokullu Mehmet Pasha. The exact date of construction of the bridge is not clear but it was built around 1565.

The Bath



The Bath

It is located opposite Fatih Mosque. The exact date of construction is not clear since the epigraph on it is wiped away.

Sultan IV. Murat Bridge



Sultan IV. Murat Bridge

The bridge is on the Babaeski stream which is in east of the district. It was built by Sultan IV. Murat in 1633.

Meydan Fountain

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Meydan Fountain

It has palmette motifs in under-roof style of Frink. The exact date of construction is not known but approximately it was built in 1843 during Cedit Ali Pasha Mosque's restoration in II. Mahmut Period.

DEMİRKÖY

Founded on the foothills overlooking to Black Sea of Istrancas, Demirköy is located in east of Kırklareli. The district is famous with Istranca's natural beauty.

The old name of Demirköy was Samakov or Samakovcuk. Today it takes its name from the iron

mines operated at one time around the area. Although there are significant historical remains in Demirköy, there are castle remains in Tophane and Sivrilir villages from Ottoman period." (KAYA, 1995:126) In the border of district there are several tumulus and historical settlements. The most important of them is Fatih Ironfoundry. During a couple of researches some castle and towers were found near Demirköy. Some of them are Hamdibey village Tepebaşı Castle, gökyaka village Kılıçtepe Castle, Sislioba Kaletape Castle.

Fatih (Demirköy) Ironfoundry



Fatih Ironfoundry

When The Fatih Sultan Mehmet conquered İstanbul, he used cannons made in ironfoundry in Demirköy. The ironfoundry is being renovated within scope of a Project and it is 5km away from Demirköy, near Sivrilir village.

Picnic areas located in forest and near streams, Istranca forests where you can see every tint of green are worth to see and visit recreation areas of Demirköy .Eco tourism activities can be done around Demirköy are Trekking, Sportive Fishing, Bird Watching, Wild Life Sight, hunting, Botanic tourism and Nature photography.

Subasar (Longoz) Forests



Longoz of Mert Lake

In the region there are İğneada Longoz Forests where you can see variety of habitat and biologic wealth and our country's biggest eco system deep spot forest, which is also the biggest alluvial deep spot forest of Europe.

İğneada, which has very large and very fine sandy beach, exhibiting insatiable beauties of a joint of sea, forest and fresh water, is a tourism attraction center of the region itself .Four tumulus near Sivrilir village Saka Lake shows that there were a settlement in first ancient era.

İğneada has 40-50 meters width and about 10 km length coast. The coast's part which is close to town center is used as beach. The temperature of sea is between 20 and 26 in summer time.

Dupnisa Cave



Dupnisa cave

It is located near Sarpdere village in Demirköy District .It is the longest cave in Thrace.

İğneada Town

It is one of the Kırklareli's settlement on Black Sea. İğneada, which is related to Demirköy with 22 –km road.



İğneada Beach

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KOĞAZ

46 km away from Kırklareli, Koğaz is the highest district of Kırklareli. It is located on Istrancas. The district is covered by forests.

In old times Koğaz was called Koğazgöz and Keşirlik. Formerly it was a township connected to Kırklareli and became a district in 1959. Asker Çeşmesi is the most important recreation spot of Koğaz meets needs of daily visitors.

The dolmens near Kapak Kaya in Kofçaz remained undamaged until nowadays.. Those dolmens which are considered as early period of tumulus and mostly seen in Thrace, are also called as covered rock, dolmens are graves made of single piece Stones as simple rooms. Dolmens were used in early iron era (BC 1300-800).



Dolmen Ahmetler Köyü/Kofçaz

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Additionally, there are several tumulus in district.

Near Kofçaz, there are a lot of castle ruins which are severley damaged. Most important of them are Kocayazı Kalebayırı Castle, Ahmetler Castle, Aşağı and Yukarı Kanara Castles.

There are Gülbaba and Topçu baba entombed saints in the district. Also there are Kanlıkaya Baba, Erenler Bayırı Baba and Ahmet Baba mausoleums in Topçular village and Deliklikaya pilgrim in Kocatarla village, Kalfa Baba entombed Saint in Tatlıpınar village, Kızıl Deli entombed Saint, Kara Baba entombed Saint, Yağmurlu baba entombed Saint and Kuru Baba entombed Saint in Ahmetler village.

Topçu Baba Mausoleum



Topçu Baba Ceremony

Topçu Baba who is a Khorasan Saint, is one of the first Pioneer dervishes who came to Rumelia. As it can be understood from the name he was an ottoman artillery officer. Every year in June people sacrifice animals in the village of Topçular in Kofçaz District. This ceremony is one of the most magnificent example of Bektashi tradition in Thrace..

Gül Baba Mausoleum



Gül Baba Mausoleum

Gül Baba is in Ahmetler village of Kofçaz. Gül Baba's entombed Saint is on a high hill near village cemetery. This grave is not a real one his real grave is in Budin/Hungary. He fought in some wars in Fatih period and died on 11 September 1541 in Hungary.

LÜLEBURGAZ

The district is in the center of Thrace and most lively and important district of Kırklareli. It is on E-5 highway.

Lüleburgaz's first name was Bergula. The region remained a small one for centuries and hardly developed in IV century. Lüleburgaz was a city in I. Theodosios period then called Arcadiopolis. Later on, respectively, Huns, Goths, Russians, Byzantines ruled the city, and conquered by ottoman in 1360.

The historical immovable cultural heritages are Sokullu Mehmet Paşa social complex, Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Mosque, Sokullu Madrasah, Kemerli Shops, Darü'lta'lim, Kervansaray, Kadı Ali Mosque, Çarşı Fountain, Zindan Baba Mausoleum, Lüleburgaz city walls, Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Bridge, Lüleburgaz Martyrdom Monument.

Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Social Complex



Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Social Complex and Mosque

Lüleburgaz spread to a very wide area on the district entrance. The social complex which was built between 1569 and 1570 for the purpose of prayer, commerce and education, shows features of a very big complex with its mosque, shops, public house, bath and madrasah. However after the damages in years, today the socail complex buildings look independent from each other.

Zindan Baba Mausoleum



Zindan Baba Mausoleum

It is next to state house .It still remains steady, reminds of Bursa type mausoleums however its real character is not known. It was built by limestone and brick. Formerly there was a clock tower on the building but it was collapsed. The grave was damaged. There is a small door for that three-floor building.

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PEHLİVANKÖY

The district is located on the borders of Kırklareli, Edirne and Tekirdağ, and on the rail way of İstanbul-Edirne.

Pehlivanköy was a town until 1957 of Babaeski, and became a district in 1957.

Pehlivanköy 's records of the pre-Ottoman history is weak.. It is a strong possibility that Thracian tribes were in this region in ancient times. From time to time, tribes and states overrun especially over the Balkans.



Anıt Çınar Ağacı

Old name of Pehlivanköy was Pavliköy. There are sources that the tribe Pavlikan , who gave the region its name, settled in the region in AD 8 century during the period of Byzantine Emperor Konstantin Kopronymus.(741-775)



Pavli Fair

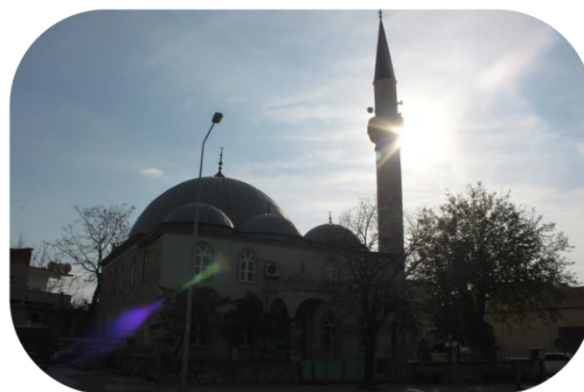
PINARHISAR

Pınarhisar is 30km away from Kırklareli and on İstanbul road.It is located on Istranca's South booms. The Highest point of Istranca which is called Mahya Hill is in Pınarhisar.

Pınarhisar, which was an important settlement for Thracians, was called Virisis which means spring in greek. One of the old names of Pınarhisar, which is named as "Castle of Springs" was Ersurgaz. During Ottoman period Pınarhisar was a small town connected to Vize became district in 1953 .

The historical immovable cultural heritages are Hindu Hatun Mosque, Sadıkağa Mosque, Çukur Fountain, Binbiroklı Ahmet Baba Mausoleum, tunnel, Pınarhisar Castle and Kaya Monastery.

Sadık Ağa Mosque



Sadık Ağa Mosque

One of the most important historical value in district is Akarca Bridge which is on ergene River. The station house must be seen which was built by The French in 1889. Also the district is famous with its monument tree. What makes district very popular in sense of tourism with Pavli Fair which has been coordinated since 1910. That autumn fest is the biggest and oldest one in Thrace.

The exact date of construction of the mosque, which is on the road of Vize, is not certain but it is accepted as the end of 14th century. The ownership of the building belongs to General Directorate of Foundations. Building is square planned and single-domed and single-minaret and it is registered as monumental Works of architecture.

Hundi Hatun Mosque



Hundi Hatun Mosque

Originally Hundi Hatun Mosque was planned square, the exact date of construction is not known. It is possible that it belongs to 15th century

Pınarhisar Castle



Pınarhisar Castle

It is thought that the castle was dated in 5th century. It is supposed that the castle was built by an important knight of Byzantine Emperor Teodosius 2, named Kozmos Dimitriyadis. Pınarhisar castle's ruins

are seen in various parts of district, there are two dungeons and a wall remains steady comparatively. It is possible to run into ruins of walls in town. The dungeons are reinforced by brick beams a meter intermittently. Sometimes cut Stones can be seen too Generally rubble Stone was used in construction.

Binbiroklı Ahmet Baba Mausoleum



Binbiroklı Ahmet Baba Mausoleum

It is on the entrance of Erenler village. It is a building with door-sized seven Windows, octagonal, pointed arches on each side and it was built in the second half of 14th century. Walls are thick and covered by cut sandstone. The octagonal dome was built on the drum. Originally it was covered with lead, however now it is covered by cement.

VİZE

Vize is one of the two districts of Kırklareli which has shore to Black Sea. It is determined that the district, which was called as "Vison, Viza, Vizya, Vizye" in ancient times, was the capital of Thracians. Vize was bounded to Rumelian State in Ottoman Period and became a district, and when Kirkkilise became a district Vize became a town of that district.

The district is covered by lush and close Istranca forests, it has a coast on black sea which is garnished with several streams, and it is a place where the

forest and fresh water meet at sea in a magnificent way which gives a great pleasure to the gazers.

Vize and its surround area is the region where you can see most of the east Thracian tumulus According to researches there are more than 40 tumulus in Vize and its villages. There are two important burial mound in Vize center. There are very strong evidences that Çömlektepe burial mound was used from the beginning of bronze age until the end of Roman Period .Also during excavations, a theatre and a lot of valuable artifacts were found which belongs to Roman Period. The historical artifacts which belongs to Roman Period still remaining in Vize Castle, which is also known as Vize Tumulus, is taking the attention of visitors. Also, it is indicated by researchers that Karakoçtepe, that is 3km to Vize in North, was a pre-history settlement area. It is known that there are several ancient settlements in Vize and around it.

The historical immovable cultural heritages are Vize Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque; Hasan Bey Mosque, Sadri Bey Mosque; Cemilzade Mahmut Ağa Fountain, Sultan Fountain, Kıyıköy Fountain, tomb-grave, The bath, the port bath, hospice, Social complex, public house, covered turkish bazaar, Mağara Monastery and Vize castle

Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque (Vize's Hagia Sofia)

It is between inner and outer city walls, in Kale Mahalla.It was a church built in 6th.century in Iustinianus period. However it was renovated as a mosque in the second half of 14th century it is not used. It has a rectangular plan close to square. There are three apse and the building rests on sixteen-pointed drum.



Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque

Kareye yakın dikdörtgen planlıdır. Üç apsisi bulunmakta olup, kubbesi on altı köşeli tanbur üzerine oturtulmuştur.

Vize Castle



Vize Castle

The castle walls in Kale mahalla are encompassing city's northern and western part. It is guessed that the first construction was made BC 72-76 . Later in Byzantine period it is renovated between 527 and 565. It was constructed by orderly cut big Stones setting one on top of the other with a strong material to join. In the construction of those walls yellowish soft stones were used, in North part of city walls bluish stones were used. It is understood that the castle was rebuilt in late Byzantine Period.

Vize Ancient Theatre



Vize Ancient theatre

It is the only known ancient theatre of Turkey's Thrace. The Theatre was built. Dated in AD 2nd century late Roman period work's sitting stages (cavea), roads between them (parados), stage building (skene) and orchestra parts still survives.

Kıyıköy Town (Midye)

It is connected to Vize and it is on the coast of Black Sea. Old name of Kıyıköy was Salmydessos. Its another name is Midye.

It is a nice place near İstanbul where you can see the magnificent combination of sea blue and land green. There are carved coves which were made by tempestuous waves of Black Sea of the town located on a hilltop between Pabuç and Kazan rivers. Its fresh air and clean sea increases its attractiveness for both summer holidays and one-day trips. The village, which is known to be a settlement since ancient times, is entered by passing through remains of Byzantine walls. The caves on coast were used by pirates in old times. Inlaid pillars, embossed columns, domes and coves of Hagia Nicola Monastery, which was built in a rock on riverbank, are worth seeing. The historical fountain, that villagers called Neron Fountain, is partly remaining.

It can be easy to understand that the village is a fishing village when the majority of boats is seen. It is possible to buy turbot fish, which is famous in Black Sea, from fish market on coast. According to the season, you can eat turbot, mullet, bluefish, or black bream in Kıyıköy. Kıyıköy is a heaven for lovers of mussels and crab. It is also possible to find chub in river.

THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL; NATURAL AND TOURISTIC VALUES OF BURGAS

Since the Bourgas region is a road junction, it has been host to several cultures since the end of 7th century BC. There are several stones, hacks made of bone, pots and graven images in museums which belong to the early stone and bronze ages. All those archeological finds were discovered during grave excavations more than 100 which were made near the villages that was settled down near water sources. The experts came upon village ruins of bronze age (3th century BC) which caved in land on Bourgas coasts. Varisized anchors of those period prove that navigation was well developed throughout history. The close commercial relationship between the civilizations in Mediterranean Basin and the Trachians is the evidence of well developed navigation. There are ruins of a copper mine near the Çerkovo village of Bourgas. There were Trachian tribes called "skermans" and "tini" in the highlands of Istranca mountains, those people had very rich copper mines which are the early mining centers of the region.



Because of the reason that Bourgas Coast Basin's geographical position and its nautral beauties the Greeks settled in this region. There were commercial colonies of Black Sea in 7th century BC in the region.

The most popular of them were Apoloniya-Pontiyska (sozopol) and Mesambriya(Nesebir). Apoloniya was at the peak of political and economical development in 5th century BC, and built the famous Apolon Monument. For Apolon, Kalamis who is the popular sculptor of ancient ages, sculptured a very huge bronze monument. There is another ancient statue of Apolon, that statue was found in the ancient Antiy village which is close to Antiya Military Naval Base. The ruins of ancient village "Sladkite kladentsi" was excavated in Pobeda, Bourgas. Those are the best examples of houses with red images of Bulgarians.



The establishment of Deultim province , in South east part of Bourgas, was going back to Roman Period. This province was established by Roman soldiers of Avgusto the 8th. in 69. When the war was over, those soldiers wanted "green land" for themselves. They founded small castles in order to step up bounds, those castles were called "burgu" which gives the current name to the province. Those were the beginning struggles of tries for settled life. Nowadays, some of the walls remains of that period can be seen in the region of Poda where the Mandra Lake pours into the sea. The Bourgas region met with Christianity in first and second century. There were five prelacy centres in 15th century. Those are Nesebir, Anhialo, Debelt, Sozopol and Ahtopol.

Since the Bourgas has a Black sea coast, the province's geographical position is important in terms of sea transport. The eastern border is suitable for port facilities, fishery industry, tourism, importation and exportation.

Archaeological excavation pictures. (2 un) Akva kalide- Termopolis. Historical city remains of Bourgas region. They are under the Vetren and Banevo region. There is a thermal spring in Banevo today.



Saint "Sveta Anastasiya' Island" - It is 6.5km away from Bourgas. In other words, it is between Sveta Anastasiya foreland and Atiya foreland. That island was formed by volcanic stones. It has 12 meters high and 0.022 meter/sq. In 1924 that island was changed into Temerküs Camp. There is Sveta Anastasiya lighthouse, a couple of buildings for accommodation, a church and an embankment in the island. Nowadays European Grant Foundation is being waited for making the island available for tourists to visit.



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According to data that thermal spring was visited by II Philip Makedonski, Byzantine Emperors I. Justinian and IV Konstantin Pogonat, Bulgarian ruler Tervel and Ottoman Emperor Suleyman the Magnificent.



Festivals - Sand Figures, International Folk Dancing Festivals. However a festival named "Spirit of Bourgas" was started a couple of years ago, those international festivals are very important for the promotion of old Bulgarian Folk Dances and cultures.



Scenes from the oldest International Bulgarian folk Dancing Festivals..



Caves Near Mladeško Village

Markeli– It is located in west part of Castle and on Big East Balkan Mountains. It was constructed in middle ages as Byzantine Castle. It was strengthened by substantial bastions and water holes.

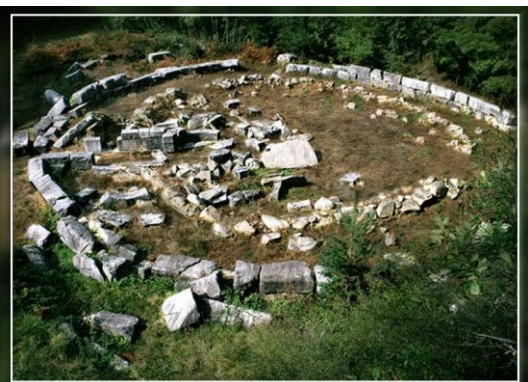


Architectural Conservation Area /Brişlyan Village

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Miškova niva and Propada Traklarin were popular temples in Istranca region where you can see several old graves and dolmens.



Architectural Conservation Area /Brişlyan Village

The city is located on a small island and connected to the land by 400 meter– channel. Nesebir is one of the

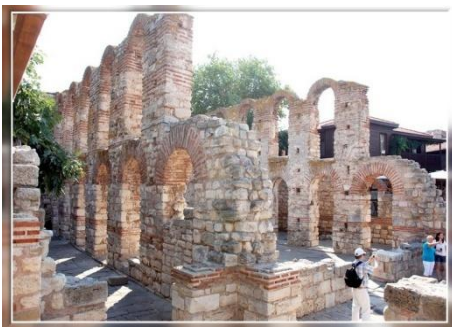
oldest cities of Europe, and it is home of lots of architectural artifacts of Bulgaria.



A General View From Old Nesebir



Pomoriye– Domed Grave



Stara Mitropoliya“ –Churches
City Of Encyclopedia/ Nesebir



Traditional Old Clothes.

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Nesebir Pantokrator Church
„ İsus Hristos Pantokrator“



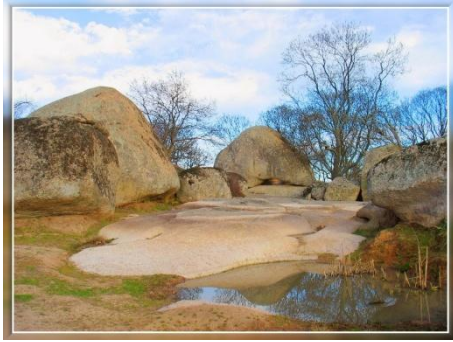
Koziçino Village



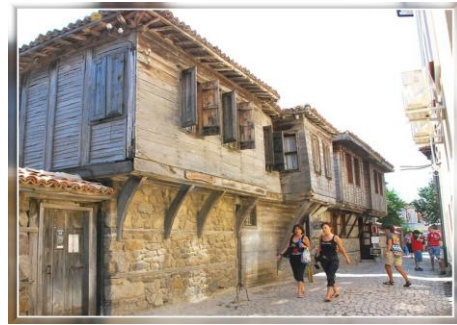
Wall Ruins Remaining From 5th –6th Centuries
Nesebir

Lazaruvane (Lazar days) - One of the most colorful and alive celebration days of region.

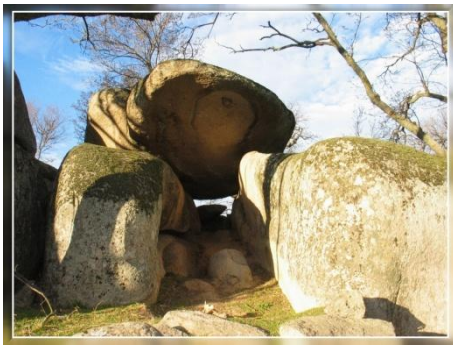
Kozicino Village - closed ethnographic region. It has specific features, its own dialect and old culture.



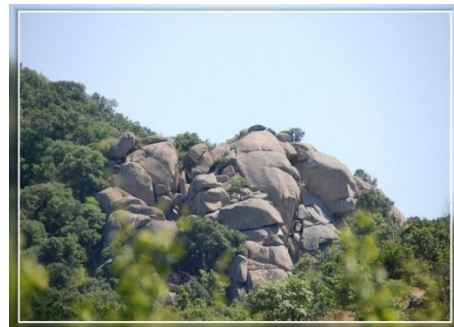
Beglik Stone / Primorsko



Renaissance Period Architecture/Sozopol



Trachians Holly Temple Grave



Lion's Head - Ropotamo River



Fabulous Rocks



Sozopol - Heaven Of Tourist

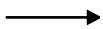


Old Patriarchate / Sozopol Municipality



Sredets – „Deultum Debelt“ - ARCHAEOLOGICAL

16





PARTNERSHIP

Bulgaria-Turkey IPA Cross Border Programme (CJ No: 2007CB16P0008)

PROJE
2010-Sınır Ötesi Miraslarının Tanıtımı İçin Yeni Bir Başlangıç
PROJECT
2010 New Start For Cross-Border Heritages Promotion

DOĞAL MİRAS / NATURAL HERITAGE

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KÜLTÜREL MİRAS / CULTURAL HERITAGE

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