

A LIST OF 50 NOT WELL-KNOWN TOURIST SITES IN BULGARIA

№	OBJECT	DISTRICT	ANNOTATION	STAMP
<i>The northwest of Bulgaria</i>				
1	<i>The Crossed Barracs, Vidin</i>	<i>Vidin</i>	The Krastata Kazarma (cross-shaped barracks) was built by the order of the local ruler Osman Pazvantoglou in 1801st to serve the needs of the Ottoman soldiers in the town. Previously on that same place was located The Garden of the Old Saray (The Palace of the Pasha). The building was used as a konak and a house for their leader by the Janissaries. A covered wooden bridge connects it to the nearby weaponry workshop. After the Liberation it is used as a court house and barracks for the Bulgarian army.	
2	<i>Fortress Kostra Martis, Kula</i>	<i>Vidin</i>	It is suggested that the Castra Martis fortress was built by Emperor Diocletian in the end of 3 rd and the beginning of 4 th century. It was meant to guard the passage between Bononia and Singidoum (Belgrade). In 377 Emperor Gratian and his troops passed by the fortress on their way to Thracia, and in 408 the fortress was invaded for a short period of time by the Huns leader Uldis. During the 5 th century the fortification is restored by Emperor Justinian I (527-565), but around twenty years later it was again destroyed by Avar invasions. Centuries after that, the fort was used by the Bulgarians for the protection of The Vidin Kingdom.	
3	<i>The Ethnographic Complex, Vratsa</i>	<i>Vratsa</i>	The Ethnographic Complex was built slowly through the years. "The Dimithracy Hadjitoshev" house-museum was opened first. On one side the traditional interior of the area is presented and on the other it shows the patriotism of Dimithracy Hadjitoshev and his family. Afterwards Renaissance school "The Ascension", the house of Ivan Zambin, the house of Grigoria Naydenov, St Ascension Church and the gardens were also restored. Moreover, special places were built for exhibiting the authentic transportation vehicles.	
4	<i>The Cave Monastery "St Ivan Pusti", Vratsa</i>	<i>Vratsa</i>	The monastery is known as St Ivan Pusti because of the hermitage where monks and priests lived. It is dated in 1540, but underneath the fallen upper part were found artifacts, which shows that the monastery was spiritual center in the Middle ages (XII-XIII century) and even before that. There is proof that the place was worshiped by the Thracians in heathen times. There is a niche, resembling a woman's womb - a symbol of Thracian goddess of fertility Bendida. The niche is not that easily accessible and maybe this is why it is assumed that one of the hermitages in it was inhabited by Ivan Rilsky.	
5	<i>The Sun Garden, Varshets</i>	<i>Montana</i>	Varshets is situated around mineral waters and its history is associated with healing. The Thracian boy-god Thelesphor, is now a symbol of the town. In 1934 a Sunlight Garden was built in the center of the town. Its alleys are shaped as sun rays and are built of a special rock that reflects the sunlight.	

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6	The Ancient Fortress, Montana	Montana	The fortress near Montana – Kastrā ad Montanezium is located on the northwest end of the town, on hill Kaleto. The name of the town was given by the ancient Romans and probably comes from the word Mons – mountain. The town itself origins way back to the prehistorically times but the village itself goes back to prehistoric times. The first inhabitants of the hill lived during the Copper Age. Later on, the place was inhabited by the ancient Thracians. The Romans came to the area in the end of 1 st century BC, attracted by the rich deposits of ore and gold along the river Augusta. During the 3 rd century BC the town was attacked by Gothic tribes. The fortress was built against their attacks on the foundations of the ancient Thracian fortress of hill Kaleto. The Roman town and the fortress were destroyed in the end of 6 th century in the invasion of Avars and Slavs.	
7	Chiprovtsi	Montana	Chiprovtsi is located in a mountainous area - the foothills of the Western Stara Planina in northwestern Bulgaria near the border with Serbia. Chiprovtsi is a very old settlement founded in Thracian times. Since then the ore mining is explored in these lands. The lodes are of copper, lead, gold, silver and iron. In XIII - XVI century Chiprovtsi a lively ore respected village that enjoyed great privileges. In addition to ore-mining Chiprovtsi is known for its carpets. They reflected the soul of his creator.	
The north central of Bulgaria				
8	St Nickolas School, Svishtov	Veliko tarnovo	In the western part of Svishtov, in the old Harisian neighbourhood, in 1846 the famous revivalist Hristacus Pavlovich-Dupnitchanin built a big one-floored building to be a school. They called it "St Nickolas School". Over the years the building was used for various purposes, including long-term usage with economic purpose – it was a dairy farm. It is known that it was used for school in 1892, 1900 and 1911. In more recent times there was opened branch of the Historical Museum "Aleko Konstantinov" and three museum departments are established – "Development of educational work", "The life and work of Nickolay Pavlovich" and "Picture Gallery".	
9	The Ancient Roman Village Nove, Svishtov	Veliko tarnovo	Nove (from Latin: Novae) is the name of an ancient village, located around 4 km east of Svishtov. It was created with the Land decree of Titus Flavius Vespasian on 26.10.69 AD, two days after he is officially announced as an Emperor, successfully conquered Emperor Vitellius. There in 48 th the 8 th Legion of Augustus was stationed, who built its first fortifications. In 69 th (70 th) it is replaced by one of the three elite legions of Emperor Vespasian - 1 st Italic (Legio I Italica). He built his permanent outpost on this spot and stayed for nearly four centuries and during that time is a major military unit guarding the Lower Danube limes. Together with Sexaginta Priscilla, Durostorum and Ratsiaria they form the outer defensive ring on the Danube river. This was called the Dunabe limes, which was used to stop the invasions against Bulgaria.	

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10	Town-fortress Hotalitch, Sevlievo	Gabrovo	The presence of a large medieval village named Hotel near Sevlievo is known today because of discovering of a stone building inscription found accidentally by villagers near Batoshevo monastery in the 30s of XX century. Gradual Studies brought to light dozens of stone buildings, workshops for working metal, ceramic kilns. In the eastern part a church is revealed, and on the steep hill - powerful walls, towers and fortress entrances, in which is situated s small Boyar church by the type of Tarnovo, a large building, barracks, warehouses.	
11	Geological Complex Zarapovo, Vishovgrad	Veliko Tarnovo	Admiration of the unique area begins with the crossing the large stone bridge over it. From there one should only descend into the jaws valley and to revel to the impressions of this oasis in the Predbalkan. The most attractive part of Geocomplex "Zarapovo" is 15 meters high Zarapovski waterfall flowing off the picturesque steps and thresholds and offering the opportunity to enjoy the sun splashes of two small wooden bridges and convenient overview site.	
12	The Kapinovo Monastery "St Nickolas", Veliko Tarnovo	Veliko Tarnovo	The Kapinovo Monastery was founded in 1272 during the reign of Constantine Asen - Thih (1257 - 1277g.). An inscription on the apse of the church states that in this year on this place a temple was built called St Trinity. During this period the monastery was an important religious center but with Turnovo falling under Ottoman rule was burned down. At the end of 17th century peasants from nearby villages managed to get permission from the Turkish authorities to reinstate him. The Kapinovo Monastery was ravaged several times during the Ottoman rule, the last time in 1789, then in 1835 it was restored. After that the "St. Nicholas" church was built. In 1856, brothers Theodosius and Kesarii Horozovi from town Elena donated a large amount of money for the construction of new buildings.	
13	The Emen Canyon, Emen	Emen	The Emen Canyon is a picturesque area along the river Negovanka, in the Predbalkans, 20 km west from Veliko Tarnovo. Under the influence of water flowing into the soft limestone numerous thresholds, waterfalls, small rivers and alcoves were formed, surrounded by up to 90 m high cliffs. The Canyon starts south of the village Novo Selo and is interrupted by a valley expansion, where the village of Emmen is situated. Thus, it is naturally split into two parts - Upper and Lower Boaz.	
14	"Skoka Waterfall", Teteven	Lovech	Teteven waterfall "Skoka" has two branches. The left one is about 30 meters high and water is constantly falling as the quantity varies according to the season. The right one is significantly higher about 60 m and in periods of low water it dries up. Because of its weak flow during winter all rock is covered with ice, which is a great opportunity for practicing ice climbing.	
The northeast of Bulgaria				

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15	Cherven fortress, Ruse	Ruse	Cherven is a medieval Bulgarian city, one of the largest and most significant military, economic and religious centers of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (12 th – 14 th century) and is an important stop on the way from the Danube river to the inland. The city is the successor of the early Byzantine fortress of the 6th century and reached its peak in the 14th century, but its territory was inhabited back in the Thracian era. The medieval village included an internal citadel city on high rock plateau and outer city, located in the foothills. In 1235 it became the center of the medieval Bulgarian Cherven bishopric.	
16	Nisovo Monastery "St St Constantine and Helen", Nisovo	Ruse	The Monastery dates back to the 11 th century. It is located about 7 km south of the village Nisovo, upstream along the right bank of the river Mali Lom on the territory of Nature Park "Ruse Lom". It is believed that he is the biggest of all the rock monasteries around the Polomy.	
17	Thracian-Roman Rock Sanctuary Badjaliata, Strelkovo	Silistra	Badjaliata is a cave and rock sanctuary of Zalmoksis - mythical king, priest and god of the Thracian tribe Getty. The sanctuary dates back to VI century BC. And it is a part of the rock complex, which includes rock temples, altars, cult sites and rock pits, grouped together in four kilometers area. It is located along the river Taban in Dobruja forest-steppe near the village of Strelkovo, Silistra. The rock temple can be reached by a tunnel passage. Next to it, carefully shaped is a large arched altar niche and below it – a platform which is the center of the religious mysteries.	
18	Roman Tomb, Silistra	Silistra	The Silistra tomb is among the most famous creations of the ancient civilization. It was discovered accidentally in the southern outskirts of the city, where the ancient necropolis of Durostorum was developed - one of the most important Roman cities of the Lower Danube in II-VI c. Between 106 th AD and the 6 th c. here permanently camped the most important military unit of the Empire of the Lower Danube - XI Claudius Legion. Inside a white socket is located a frieze of 11 rectangular fields in a brick red frame. The rich murals (geometric, animal and human figures, hunting scenes, a married couple and their servants) suggest that this is the tomb of a noble Roman.	
19	Ethnographical Complex "The Old Dobrich"	Dobrich	There was life on the territory of Dobrich from ancient times. North of the city center and in the eastern part were discovered remains of a Roman settlement (III-IV century). In VIII century there was an ancient Bulgarian village. The modern town was founded in the XV century as a major market village named Hadji-oglou Pazardjik (Market). Legend has it that the rich tar merchant Hadzhioglu roamed the lands of the empire. Finally, he reached this place, liked it and remained here. First he built a mosque and later homestead, which housed a lot of new comers. Thus emerged the city. According to the latest research Dobrich was founded by Oğuz family named Hadzhioglu.	

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20	Tekke and The Cult Place, Obrochishte	Dobrich	Here interesting people can be met, people who went in search of God, or people come to the realization that He is expressed by different beliefs. You may encounter people seeking healing for his illness. When in 1652 the famous Turkish traveler Evliya Celebi passed through Bulgarian lands noted: "With the exception of the mausoleum of Ali and Hussein in Baghdad any such Tekke neither in Anatolia or in Persia."	
21	The Rock Monasteries near Provadia	Varna	Twenty-two km away from our first capital Pliska an impressive Old Monastery was built in the early Middle Ages. It was quite famous since it was associated with the Bulgarian courtyard. It is assumed that St Naum enlighten here. The place is established itself as an important spiritual center. On the stone blocks over its foundations were discovered 280 inscriptions, thousands graffiti, crosses and scenes of a quantity greater than found in Pliska, Preslav and Madara all together. Archaeologists found the date of the consecration of the monastery church - April 23, the 897 (fourth year of the reign of Simeon the Great). The church has a size of 20 by 14 meters and historians from around the world think that it is as significant as the Great Basilica of Pliska.	
22	The Wonderful Rocks, Dulgopol	Varna	The rock phenomenon Wonderful Rocks is located 4 km from the village Asparuhovo, Dulgopol Municipality. Represent an array of about a dozen beautiful rock needles with height of 40-50 m. Resembling castle towers. They are formed by the effects of water and wind on limestone. Rocks emerge directly from the shores of the lake "Tsonevo" where they are most steep and vertical and cover an area of 12.5 hectares.	
23	Early Christian Basilica, Dzhanavara	Varna	One of the most interesting early Christian churches in Bulgaria was found in the area Dzhanavara (Djanavar Tepe) near the town of Varna. The building has a unique land plan for Bulgaria. Its length is 31 meters, width - 28 meters, with nave wall thickness of 2.5 m. It was made of alternating layers of hewn stone blocks and bricks bonded with mortar and battered bricks. At the corners of the nave from the east and west were added two symmetrical areas. The Eastern are rectangular and the Western are almost as a square. The thickness of their walls is also too big - 1.9 m.	
The southeast of Bulgaria				
24	The Markeli Fortress, Karnobat	Bourgas	The fortress originated in the late Antiquity and was initially defended by a fortified wall, and in the Middle Ages - from powerful earth ramparts. Natural protective barriers to the fortress are the cliffs in the northwest and Mochuritsa River, which is its main source of water. The selection of the location of the fortress Marckeli from a strategic perspective shows a very good understanding of the general geographic characteristics of a vast area with a radius of 30-40 kilometers, including the main Stara Planina Chain and the eastern end of Sredna gora.	

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25	The Ancient Dome Tomb, Pomorie	Bourgas	<p>The facility dates back to II – IV c. AD. The site, known locally as a Hollow Hill, has been recognized as a worldwide cultural monument.</p> <p>The tomb consists of two antechambers, dromos (corridor) and the central chamber. The antechambers now are partially destroyed. Marks on the entry step suggest that there was a double door which was regularly opened. This fact gives reason to professionals to conclude that this is not an ordinary tomb, but a Heroon (mausoleum), where were carried out religious rituals.</p>	
26	Thracian Sanctuary Begliktash, Primorsko	Bourgas	<p>The studied part of the sanctuary consists of a central part and two rounds of smaller structures around it with a total area of 6 acres. Large rock boulders are partially processed by the human hand and arranged in unique configurations. In the flat rocks carved stone circles, wells, tanks and steps. The residential building and cult fireplaces complete the evidence of human activity at the site.</p> <p>The toponym "Beglik Tash" comes from Turkish as "beglik" means "tax in favor of feudal ruler" and "Tash" - stone. Before the Liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman rule Bulgarian shepherds from the surrounding villages Strandja paid their taxes in the form of cattle in this area.</p>	
27	The Rusokastro Fortress, Kameno	Bourgas	<p>Near Rusokastro in 1332 Tsar Ivan Alexander in the Battle of Rusokastro defeated the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus III. This is the last Bulgarian victory before it falls under Ottoman rule. Large part of the castle was destroyed during the international study panel Shield, held there in 1982.</p>	
28	The village of Brashlian	Bourgas	<p>It is located 14 kilometers northwest of the town of Malko Tarnovo. The village is huddled in a picturesque valley, overgrown with oak and beech forests. In the outskirts there are mythical meadows covered with dictamnus, connected to the believe of its miraculous power at certain times of the year. Marked hiking trails will take you to some of the most beautiful places around the village - to old trees, chapels, dolmens, mound necropolis or habitats of rare plants such as wild orchids in the area Gogovo.</p>	
The south central of Bulgaria				
29	The Bukelon Foretress, Matochina	Haskovo	<p>The fortress at the village of Matochina played an important role in ancient and medieval times. It was a bridgehead north of Adrianople (now Edirne) on the way that linked it with Kabyle and served as an outer. Relatively preserved is the Donjon (type of tower) is from the XXI-XIV century, built on older foundations. The tower is about 18 meters high and had a working chapel and an arrest. It consists of three parts: a rectangular central body, semi-cylindrical body to the east and to the west - a narrow corridor, which continued with a fortress wall.</p>	

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30	The Neutzikon Fortress, Mezek	Haskovo	The Mezek fortress (Neuzetikon or Neutzikon) is a medieval Byzantine fort built in 11-12 century in the west of the present village Mezek. It is located on the elongated terrace, formed at the foot of a steep spur of the northeastern Rhodopes, called St. Marina or Forest. Local people call the fortress Kaleto. The fortress functioned as a watch-border fortress. It guarded the territories between the rivers Maritsa and Arda.	
31	The Dolmens, Hlyabovo	Haskovo	Dolmens (from Breton: Dol - table, and men - stone) are the first representatives of the monumental tomb architecture in the Bulgarian lands (used between XII and VI century BC). They are ancestors of the later created unique Thracian tombs. In those tombs, the Thracians laid the bodies of their dead. The dolmens are elongated single or dual chamber spaces whose walls are formed by natural or roughly shaped blocks of stone, covered by another large stone block. After the funeral on the dolmen was built a small mound of dirt and pebbles.	
32	The Rock Mushrooms, Beli Bryast	Haskovo	The rock formations were sculpted over millions of years of volcanic rhyolite tuffs. They are harmonic rocks in the shape of mushrooms, with pink stalks and green hoods, the result of long-standing effects of water, sun and wind. The rocks are high to 2,5-3 m. The height of the stumps and width of the cap is up to 2.5 m. Different colors due to various impurities from mineral inclusions.	
33	The Cromlechs, Dolni Glavnyack	Haskovo	The Cromlechs is a megalithic facility like the dolmens and menhirs, dating back to VII - VI century BC. Best preserved cromlech in Bulgaria represents a Thracian cult sanctuary with a circle with a diameter of about 10 meters, composed of vertical stone blocks with an average width of 1 m, thickness of 0.5 m and a height of 1.20 to 1.50 meters, placed directly on bedrock without holes were made special for them. They are stable due to the appropriate shape and strengthening of smaller stones. Separated from each other at approximately equal distances of about 90 cm. Cromlech Archaeological survey shows that religious rites were performed during the late Iron Age (5-1 century BC), and there are also findings from the Middle Ages.	
34	Covan Kaya – Vultures wildlife sanctuary, Madjarovo	Haskovo	The Visitors Center in Madzharovo is an information center dedicated to the study of vultures. Rocks around it are ideal for nesting and monitoring. Here you can learn a lot about the vultures - for their protection, their role in the ecosystem and their techniques for survival. During the breeding season can be observed nesting birds. The reserve can be seen three different types - Griffon, Egyptian or black vulture. On the north bank of the River Arda is located mass of Flintstone - a great place for bird watching.	

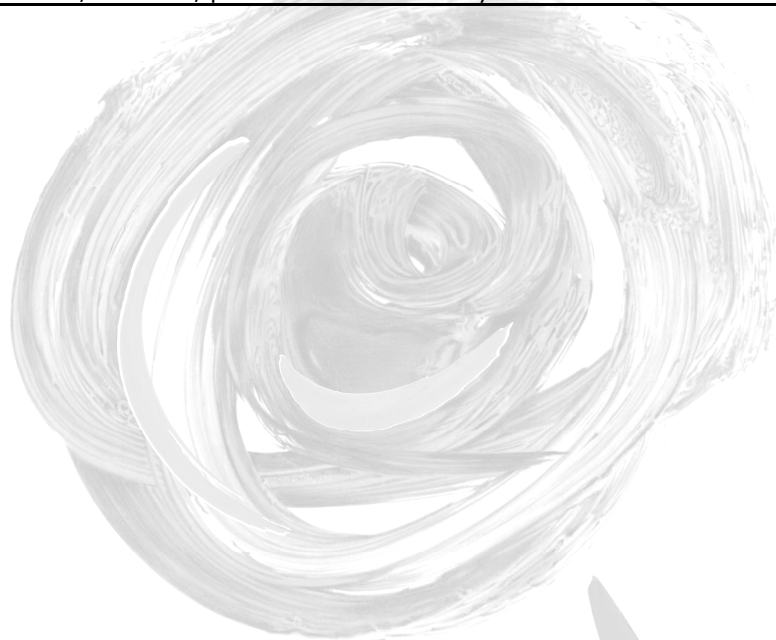
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35	Ayazmo, Momchilovchi	Smolyan	The family of Anastas and Velika Draganovi looked for the answer of the question why the woman cannot conceive. After visiting the monastery Bachkovski mental attitude gave way to fake pregnancy. Great had all the signs and symptoms, but one year passed and she did not give birth. Then the family visited Korteza clairvoyant who told the woman, "You're not pregnant, you're sick. Return to your village, where you have a meadow with a stone. You'll dig next to it for the glory of the Lord and a healing water will pour out. You'll start drinking of the spring and all will pass. Once you do this and recover, let a priest bless this place. Then make a small chapel, which will heal all suffering people.	
36	The Canyon of the Falls, Smolyan	Smolyan	Canyon Falls is located very close to Smolyan road to the village of Mugla. There, the river forms a dozen waterfalls (counted about 50 waterfalls, cascades and streams). The biggest is called "Orpheus" and is 68 meters high, during spring freshet flow is impressive. Smaller waterfalls "Heart", "Kamen chute" are also interesting and very beautiful. Ecotrail was established several years ago. Long is about 6 km. and passes through the reserve "Soskovcheto" and winds along the river. Elena.	
37	The Golubovitsa Cave (Garga Dere), Smilyan	Smolyan	Golubovitsa a system of four caves, genetically and morphologically related. They are located on the right slope of Garga Dere (p. Elena) of 30 m. present day river bed. "Golubovitsa 1" is associated with a small cave connected with water cave "Golubovitsa 2". "Golubovitsa 2" is a karst spring with underground lakes. Long is 380 m., And then overcoming the input passes water semi-siphon then cave develops diaklaza. "Golubovitsa 3" is located above the water cave. Both caves are initially connected by gap. "Golubovitsa 3" is a horizontal cave. On the floor there are rock blocks and on the ceiling - karst formations – stalactites, stalactites, curtains. The cave is inhabited by a bat colony. "Golubovitsa 4" inclined passage cave with a length of 48 meters. It lacks formations.	
38	The village of Kosovo, Asenovgrad	Plovdiv	The zenith of the village was at the end of the XIX century, and most of the preserved houses are from this period. The occupation of the population was stockbreeding, agriculture and bricklaying. In XX century the village declined and was completely forgotten. The typical Rodopian architecture from the revival period is preserved in of Kosovo. There are 63 cultural monuments, including 5 with national importance. Two of the buildings are the work of the famous artist Hadji Georgi Stanchovski, who also and built the houses of Koyumdzhiloglu and Dimitar Georgiadi in the old town of Plovdiv. These are the church "Assumption of St Mary" from 1851 and his own house ("Hadjiyskata") from 1853. Also very interesting are the old school (1889), "Sveta Nedelya" and "St. Peter", the mill, the smithy and most of the old houses in the village.	

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39	The White River Eco Trail, Kalofer	Plovdiv	<p>Ecopath White River was built in the gorge of the White River, in Central Balkan National Park, near Kalofer. The trail is 1830 meters long, runs on eight bridges with a total length of about 80 m, nearly 400 meters of staircases built into the ground and over 85 meters of wooden stairs and platforms, surrounded by 460 m railings, there are three observation sites, recreation ground and eight areas for interpretation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The route is designed as an attractive educational tour of one of the most beautiful areas of the park - river winds in the mountains and steep banks covered with grass and wild flowers and inhabited by diversified wildlife. The route represents a circular route in the form of the number eight. The small circle reaches the monastery dam and is accessible for visitors with mobility difficulties. The second round is longer and requires more effort, but it is more attractive and inspires shows the power of nature - steep slopes, cliffs, white in the deep gorge.</p>	
40	The Red Church, Perushtica	Plovdiv	<p>The Red Church is a nonfunctional, Early Mediaeval, early Byzantine basilica. The ruins are located almost a kilometer from the town Peroushtitsa in the foothills of the mountain Rodopi. Most of Bulgarian and foreign researchers unite over the idea that the church was built at the end of V or early VI century during the reign of Emperor Anastasius I.</p>	
41	Thracian mound "Golyama Kosmatka", Shipka	Stara zagora	<p>"Golyama Kosmatka" is a Thracian mound, located 1 km south of the town Shipka, where was discovered one of the greatest and richest Thracian tombs with an entirely preserved tomb of a Thracian king buried with his horse. It was built in the second half of the V century BC. The temple tomb has a total length of 26 meters. It consists of a hallway, entrance, circular chamber with a high dome and rectangular chamber constructed as a sarcophagus made of two monolithic stone blocks, one of which weighs over 60 tons. The three rooms are built with rectangular blocks of stone and are covered with tiles.</p>	
The southwest of Bulgaria				
42	The Trayanovi Vrata Fortress	Sofia	<p>It connects Ihtiman with the Thracian Valley, beginning southeast of Ichtiman, continuing near the fortress of Trajan and ending 4.5 km northwest of the town Vetren where The Palanka is. Located on the old Roman road Via Militaris, on the route there is an old unmaintained road, which today is practically unusable.</p> <p>The passage was inhabited by the Thracians. As a barrier between Thrace and Dacia, they build here the border checkpoint Sookie (Succi). In the distant Roman times Sookie was a border between the prefectures Orient and Illyricum. The passage is named after the Roman emperor Trajan, with whom we relate the fortress with. It was explored in 1975, but the date of the original construction of the fort is unknown, the first written record of it is from the 3rd century. The castle is also known as Shtipon.</p>	

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43	The Mining Museum in Pernik	Pernik	Pernik is known as a city of the black gold. The development of Pernik is closely related to mining. In 1891 the first pit mine was opened as a part of "State Mine Pernik" in "Kulata" area. Around it were built the first mining buildings. Museum of Mining in Pernik was established in 1986. It is part of an underground mine gallery, where between 1891 and 1966 were gained brown coal. The museum is unique for the Balkans. Such museums exist only in Belgium, Germany, Poland and Russia.	
44	The Yogurt Museum, Studen Izvor	Pernik	This museum is like none other in the world. Among the exhibits, there is an instrument for making butter, utensils for storage and making of dairy products and the famous utensil, called Rukatka. This is a small container for making yogurt, so called because its purpose is to be carried by hand. Besides the containers for dairy products in the museum can be seen costumes, Sofra and other household items. Furthermore, devices and models that describe the industrial production of yogurt and its technology and processes can be seen. The museum is dedicated also to Stamen Grigorov, born in Cold Izvor, discoverer of the bacterium <i>Bakterikum Bulgaricum</i> that makes the yogurt.	
45	The Berende Church, Dragoman	Sofia	St. Peter Berende is a medieval church with beautiful frescoes that has never been restored, located close to Godech. The church is small (5.50H4.50) stone, with plaster nave, one apse without narthex. The valley is really beautiful and famous natural phenomenon - a natural rock arch on the slope. Church met with two names - St. Peter and St. Peter and Paul.	
46	The Dragoman Swamp	Sofia	The Dragoman swamp is the largest karst swamp in Bulgaria. It is located 701 meters above sea level and covers an area of 350 hectares, which is approximately the area of about 480 football fields. The swamp is inhabited by 226 bird species, 126 of which nest here. It is vital for the nesting of two globally endangered species - Ferruginous Duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>) and corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>). Passing through the swamp is the route "Via Aristotelis", which is extremely important for the migration of water birds. Among the plant species are cattail, sedge, reed. Among the interesting species are preshlenolistny navodnik (<i>Elatine alsinastrum</i>), ordinary mehurka (<i>Urticularia vulgaris</i> - type insectivore) floating carnivorous plant <i>Aldrovanda</i> (<i>Aldrovanda</i>), orchids and more.	
47	The Pottery Museum, Busintsi	Pernik	Busintsi village is situated in a mountainous area a few kilometers from the city of Tran. In the past it was an important center of traditional pottery in our country, as in the Renaissance a local school was established with over three hundred special pottery wheel, famous with its production of pottery. Most containers have been made of clay. The museum represents a medium-sized house, where much of the preserved handmade vessels are exposed.	

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48	The Zemen Monastery	Pernik	Zemen Monastery of St John the Bogoslov was founded in the 11th century, during the Second Bulgarian Kingdom and was a part of the fortress Zemlingrad that guarded the Zemen Gorge of river Struma. The history of the monastery has records of many outrages- the Krakra battles with the Byzantines, the Serbian devastation in 1189 and the attacks of the Ottomans in the late 14th century. After that the monastery was abandoned. The only building in the monastery that remains is a church dating from the late 11th - early 12th century. In the first decades of the 19th century the monastery of Zemen was restored and the residential wing was built. At that time the monastery became not only a religious and cultural center, but a revolution one as well. On the eve of the April Rebellion, the Zemen monastery abbot Michael organized a read which was meant to support the rebellion, but paid with his life. After the Liberation, the only thing that was added to the monastery building was a small bell tower in the courtyard of the residential wing.	
49	The Natural Park Belasitsa	Blagoevgrad	Park "Belasitza" is the most recent National Park in Bulgaria. The declaration is in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of ancient forests, mainly composed of beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.) and plain chestnut tree (<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.); • Preservation of endangered and endemic plant species - ordinary yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.), prickly holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.), mountain maple (<i>Acer heldreichii</i> Orph. Ex Boiss.), Karst alfalfa (<i>Medicago carstiensis</i> Jacq. Ssp. <i>Belassitzae</i> Koz.) Albanian cream (<i>Lilium albanicum</i> Grsb.); • Preservation of endangered and endemic animal species - woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos leucotos lilfordi</i> Bechstein), black woodpecker (<i>Dryocopos martius</i> L.) etc.; • Unique and representative communities and ecosystems in the treeless zone of the mountain. 	
50	Prehistorical Sanctuary Gradishte. Dolno Dryanovo	Blagoevgrad	The earliest signs of inhabitation date back to the late Chalcolithic era - the end of the V-it - the beginning of the IV millennium BC. On the southwest slope of the hill, in rock crevices and shelters are discovered congregations of fragmented pottery, pieces of burned debris and stones. In the first millennium BC on the hill a Thracian sanctuary was built. Various types of equipment related to religious ceremonies of the Thracian have been discovered - clay altars, religious buildings with stone foundations and stone fence walls. At different locations diccovered traces of artificial incisions and treatment of rock - stone circles, leveling, gutters, steps, etc. In natural rock cracks and niches has been are found ritual gifts such as pottery, lamps and other artifacts. The place was used as a sanctuary until the era of Late Antiquity (IV to VI c.). For centuries, on this holy land were performed various religious and sacral actions such as	

№	OBJECT	DISTRICT	ANNOTATION	STAMP
			sacrifices, libations, processions and holiday feasts.	



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