

# Pomorie

## Curative sands and mud, Blue Flag, ancient history...

The town of **Pomorie** is situated on a picturesque peninsula, where the specific climate and curative conditions provide long-lasting holiday season all the year around.

The beach is covered with fine sand- gold and black (curative and reach of iron) and the sea- shore is slightly sloping. Because of the curative features of the sand and the mud from the local lake, Pomorie has the reputation of one of the best balneology centers in Europe.

The sea is calm without tides and the beach is situated east- south. Thanks to its preserved nature and ecological conditions Pomorie is won the Blue Flag Award. The perfect location of the town and its wonderful nature has made it an attractive centre for holiday, sport and health recreation.

**Anhialo** (the old name of the town) is one of the first Greek colonies (4-5 c.) and has ancient history with rapid cultural and economic progress. The culture monuments preserve the spirit of its time since those ancient days: the Thracian tomb, the Wooden town, the monastery of St. George, the museum of salt, the lake of Pomorie, Pomorie history museum.

## Do not miss to visit:

**The ancient Thracian beehive tomb** is unique because of its mushroom - like shape. It dates from the end of 3 c. and it's recognized as a national cultural monument.

**The wooden houses** in the old part of Pomorie are a splendid example of the Bulgarian architecture styles during the period of the Revival (18-19 c.).

**The church of Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord** (18 c.) is the oldest building in the architectural reserve of Old Pomorie houses. A holy spring with water coming from a stone plate is located below the icon of Jesus, called *Tears of Jesus*.

The only one active men monastery on the Bulgarian Black sea coast is the **monastery of St. George** in Pomorie. Many pieces of the icon art from 18-19 c. are kept in the museum.

**Pomorie museum of salt** is the only one in Eastern Europe. It is a specialized museum for salt production by solar evaporation of sea water and presents the ancient Anhialo technology of sea salt production.

**Pomorie salt lake** is a protected ornithological area. The migration way of the birds of passage *Via pontica* goes there.

One of the best in the world healing mud is extracted from the lake and together with the modern rehabilitation base makes Pomorie a famous spa and wellness resort.

The constant collection of **Pomorie history museum** presents the life in the region. The Roman and Medieval period are illustrated by ancient road maps, many coins ceramics and jewelry.



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# Nessebar

**Nessebar**, located on a small rocky peninsula, is one of the most picturesque towns along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, while its thousand-year old history and numerous cultural monuments are the reason for its taking a very special place in both Bulgarian and European science and culture.





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The town of Nessebar was established at the end of 2 000 B.C. by the Thracians. Greek colonizers turned it into a Greek Polis (a city-state) at the end of 6th c. B.C.; Rome joined it to the Empire in 1st c. B.C.; and A.D. 4th c. saw Nessebur within the frontiers of Byzantium. Nessebur, conquered by the Bulgarians in 812, reached its new zenith between the 13 and 15th centuries. Together with Constantinople, the capital of Byzantium, fell under the reign of the Osman Turks in 1453. In 1878 Nessebar welcomed the Russian liberation troops.

The archaeological study of the Nessebar peninsula and its aquatory done during the last four decades revealed rich collections of significant cultural monuments illustrating the history of ancient Messambria and medieval Nessebar. A large part of them are present exhibits in the new Nessebar archaeological museum. The museum exhibition area includes a foyer and four halls. The UNESCO Diploma, certifying the Ancient Nessebar registration on the world cultural heritage list in 1983, can be seen in the foyer.

#### **Old town ladmarks - Churches:**

1. Christ Pantokrator - 13-14 c.
2. St. Stefan - 10 c.
3. St. John Aliturgetos- 14 c.
4. St. John the Baptist 10-11 c.
5. St. Spas - 17 c.
6. St. Archangels Gavrail and Michael - 13-14 c.
7. St. Paraskeva - 13 c.
8. St. Sofia ( Old Bishopric) - 5-6 c.
9. St. Todor - 14 c.
10. active ortodox church The Assumption - 20 c.

#### **Other cultural and historical monuments:**

1. Byzantine fortified walls- 5 c.
2. Black sea wooden houses from the period of the Bulgarian Revival - 18- 19 c.
3. Rome baths- 5 c.
4. Turkish bath - 17 c.
5. Turkish fountain- 18 c.
6. Archeological museum
7. Ethnographical museum