

Haskovo Province - Cities, Towns and Villages

Haskovo Province

Dimitrovgrad is

a town located northwest of Svilengrad and the Greek and Turkish border, east of Plovdiv and the capital Sofia and west of Burgas. The superhighway A1 is north of Dimitrovgrad. The city was built in 1947 by the Communist government of the time and the brigades organized with that purpose. On the 2 September 1947 the town's establishment was officially announced, but its construction and expansion continued intensively for several more years, as the three villages (Rakovski, Mariyno and Chernokonyovo) that existed at the place were merged to form Dimitrovgrad. The main practical reason behind the new city was to create a modern industrial centre. Of course, there was also an ideological foundation for building it. The city was named after Georgi Dimitrov, as were the other cities named Dimitrovgrad.

Merichleri is a small town with 2011 inhabitants (2005). There are mineral springs of local importance there.

Villages in Dimitrovgrad Municipality

Bodrovo

Brod

Bryast

Chernogorovo

Dlagnevo

Dobrich

Dolno Belevo

Golyamo Asenovo
Gorski Izvor

Kasnakovo

Krepost

Krum

Malko Asenovo
Radievo
Raynovo

Skobelevo

Stalevo

Stransko

Svetlina
Varbitsa

Velikan

Voden

Yabulkovo

Zdravets

Zlatopole

Harmanli is populated with about 22,000. Harmanli came into being in about 1510 along the road that connects Europe and Asia. Harmanli is the main town in Harmanli municipality. The town is an important geographical point along the E-80 highway and the strategic international crosspoints. Emblematic for the town is the Izvorut na Belonogata (the spring of the white-footed lady) which has a historical, cultural, as well as a tourist significance. Among the other sites to see is the Gurbaviat Most (the hunch-backed bridge) built at the end of 16th century over the dry bed of the Olou Dere River. There are the remains of the Kervansarai in the centre of the town date back to the same period. Other places of interest are also the two orthodox churches, Saint Atanasiy from 1835 and Saint Ivan Rilski. There is also the Defileto locality (the gorge), the Karakolyovata kashta and Haidoushka Douпка Caves, the Gorata Ada and Diado Todorovata Cheshma sights, as well as the beautiful Korou Dere locality.

Villages in Harmanli Municipality

Biser

Bogomil

Bolyarski Izvor

Branitsa

Bulgarin

Cherepovo

Cherna mogila
Dositeevo

Dripchevo

Ivanovo

Izvorovo

Kolarovo

Leshnikovo

Nadejden

Oreshets

Ostar Kamuk

Ovcharovo

Polyanovo

Preslavets

Rogozinovo

Shishmanovo

Slavyanovo

Smirnetsi

Vurbovo

Haskovo is the name of a town and administrative centre of the province. It lies not far from both the borders with Greece and Turkey. Its population (2005) is 83,755. Haskovo celebrated its 1000th anniversary in 1985. To mark the event, a new clock tower was erected in the centre of the town. In Medieval years it was known for the nearby Uzundzhovo fair, famous in whole Bulgaria. Despite the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 and the Unification in 1886, the town remained a part of the Ottoman Empire until the Balkan Wars in 1912-1913 and suffered greatly from bashi-bazouk attacks. Landmarks in Ivaylovgrad and the surrounding are include the Ivaylovgrad Reservoir, the Roman Villa Armira near the

town, the medieval Byzantine and Bulgarian fortress Lyutitsa, the 16th-century bridge Aterenski most, as well as a number of ancient Thracian sites and 19th-century church

Villages in Haskovo Municipality

Aleksandrovo

Bryagovo

Dinevo

Dolno Golemantsi
Dolno Voyvodino

Elena

Garvanovo
Golemantsi
Gorno Voyvodino

Gulubets

Klokotnitsa
Knijovnik

Konush
Koren

Kozlets

Krivo Pole
Lyubenovo

Malevo
Manastir
Mandra

Maslinovo
Momino
Nikolovo

Nova Nadejda

Orlovo

Podkrepa

Rodopi

Shiroka polyana
Stamboliyski
Stoykovo

Teketo

Trakiets

Uzundjovo
Vaglarovo
Voyvodovo

Zornitsa

Ivaylovgrad Meaning

"City of Ivaylo" is a town set near the Arda River in the easternmost part of the Rhodope Mountains. It is the administrative centre of Ivaylovgrad municipality. Byzantine eparchial lists from the time of the 9th-10th century mention a bishop's centre by the name of Lyutitsa on the site of present-day Ivaylovgrad. According to John VI Kantakouzenos (1347-1354), his infantry reached the fortress in 1342-1343. The settlement was destroyed by the Ottoman Turks during their invasion of the Balkans in the 14th-15th century. Information about the town during the Ottoman rule of Bulgaria is scarce, but it was the centre of a kaza under the name of Ortaköy. Much of the Bulgarian population moved from the region due to organized robberies and internecine wars in the empire. Despite the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 and the Unification in 1886, the town remained a part of the Ottoman Empire until the Balkan Wars in 1912-1913 and suffered greatly from bashi-bazouk attacks. Landmarks in Ivaylovgrad and the surrounding area include the Ivaylovgrad Reservoir, the Roman Villa Armira near the town, the medieval Byzantine and Bulgarian fortress Lyutitsa, the 16th-century bridge Aterenski most, as well as a number of ancient Thracian sites and 19th-century churches.

Villages in Ivaylovgrad Municipality

Beli Dol
Belopoltsi

Belopolyane
Boturche

Brusino

Bubino
Byalgradets
Cherni Rid
Chernichino
Chuchuliga

Dolno Lukovo

Dolnoseltsi
Drabishna

Glumovo

Gnezdare

Gorno Lukovo
Gornoseltsi

Gorsko

Gugutka

Huhla

Jelezari

Jelezino

Kamilski Dol
Karlovsko

Kazak

Kobilino

Kondovo

Konnitsi
Kostilkovo
Lambuh

Lensko
Mandritsa
Meden Buk
Nova Livada
Odrintsi

Oreshino

Pashkul

Pastrook

Planinets

Plevun

Pokrovan
Popsko
Rozino
Sborino
Siv Kladenets

Slaveevo

Sokolentsi

Svirachi

Vetrushka

Vis

Lyubimets is a small town having it's nearest neighbour as Svilengrad. It is positioned near the Greek and Turkish borders, and has an international TIR trucking road travel past it. Lyubimets has some agricultural, industrial, and commercial industries as well as a small tourist industry. The main tourist attraction is the rue du fromage located just outside the town to the west. The peak tourist season is May through September but is open all year round, and some say best seen at night.

Villages in Lyubimets Municipality

Belitsa

Dabovets

Georgi Dobrevo

Lozen

Malko Gradishte

Oryahovo

Vaskovo

Vulche Pole
Yerusalimovo

Madzharovo is a small town with a population of only 686, making it one of the smallest in the country, and is situated on the banks of the Arda River. Madzharovo is where the only vulture reserve in Bulgaria is located, with three species inhabiting the area. The ornitho-fauna is the subject of th The Eastern Rhodopes have the richest diversity of birds of prey in Europe. A Thracian cult-ritual megalith facility called Cromlex (8-7 c. BC) has been found in the land of Dolni Glavanak village in 2000. Only two such facilities have been found in Europe by now: the one near Dolni Glavanak village and the famous Stonehenge in the United Kingdom. It is supposed that the Cromlex is a primitive, but precise stone calendar.

Villages in Madzharovo Municipality

Borislavtsi

Brusevtsi

Dolni Glavanak

Dolno Sudievo

Efrem

Gaberovo

Golyama Dolina

Gorni Glavanak

Gorno Pole

Malki Voden

Malko Bryagovo

Malko Popovo

Rajenovo

Rumelia

Selska Polyana

Senoklas

Topolovo

Zlatoustovo

Mineralni Bani

is among the smallest municipalities in Haskovo District. The region has hyper thermal /59°C/ mineral water of unique chemical composition and healing properties. It comes from 14 springs at a rate of 1,500 litre per min. Its composition includes minerals such as sulfatic-sodium, calcium and fluorine. The resort is used specifically for the treatment of diseases of the peripheral arteries, Buerger's disease, Reyno's disease, vegetative and diabetic angiopathies and others. The Kaleto Fortress is well-preserved it has the shape of an irregular polygon and existed from 2nd to the 14th c. The site known as Stupkata (the footstep) carved into a natural rock also dates back from the Roman Age. The forest areas, the nature and the clean air are conducive to the development of eco tourism. There are 8 eco paths that are planned to lead to the natural sites.

Villages in Mineralni Bani Municipality

Angel Voyvoda
Boyan

Botevo
Bryastovo
Karamantsi

Kolets
Sirakovo
Spahievo
Surnitsa
Susam

Tatarevo
Vinevo

Simeonovgrad which means the "town of Simeon," is a town in southern Bulgaria, located in Haskovo Province on both banks of the Maritsa River. Three bridges connect the town's two parts. Near Simeonovgrad, lie the ruins of the Ancient Roman and Byzantine fortress of Constantia from the Late Antiquity (4th century AD), which developed into one of the large towns of Northern Thrace until the beginning of the 13th century. The dominant religion is Eastern Orthodox Christianity. The town has two churches, the Church of the Most Holy Mother of God in the town centre and the Church of St Nicholas the Thaumaturge in the Zlati dol quarter.

Villages in Simeonvgrad Municipality

Dryanovo
Kalugerovo

Konstantinovo
Navusen
Pyasachevo

Svirkovo
Trojan
Tyanevo

Stambolovo There are monuments of culture of national importance such as the archeological complex in the Hambar Kaya Area in the village of Dolno Cherkovishte this consists of a Thracian settlement, a cult place, rock niches and a tomb. There is a Rock wine cellar (shaparana) in the Kayryaka Area and rock tombs near the villages of Popovets and Pchelari. Two traditional events held are the National Meeting of the Bulgarian Folk Instrumental Bands and the Outdoor Painting and Drawing Forum with the participation of artists from the Balkan countries.

Villages in Stambolovo Municipality

Balkan

Byal kladenets

Dolno Botevo

Dolno Cherkovishte

Dolno pole

Gledka

Golobradovo

Golyam Izvor

Jalti Bryag

Kladenets

Kralevo

Lyaskovets

Madjari

Maluk Izvor

Pchelari

Popovets

Putnikovo

Rabovo

Silen

Stambolovo

Svetoslav

Tsareva Polyana

Tunkovo

Vodentsi

Voyvodenets

Zimovina

Svilengrad is a municipality in Bulgaria situated at the border of Turkey and Greece. With a population of approximately 20,000, Svilengrad is close to the road borders of Greece and Turkey (supposedly one of the largest road customs in Europe). Svilengrad is located ESE of Sofia and Plovdiv, S of Varna and Burgas, W of Edirne and N of the nearest Greek community Ormeni and Alexandroupoli in Greece. There is a higher level of employment than in surrounding villages. Most people are working for customs and border related industries e.g. TIR servicing, hotels, border police, etc. The Town center boasts a pedestrianized high street mostly filled with cafes, bars, phone shops and hotels. The town has 3 DVD rental shops, two cinemas and town library. The Maritsa river flows west of Svilengrad. The Evros Prefecture and Trigono of Greece is bordered to the south. The Rhodope mountains lie to the west and southwest. The area to the southwest is famous for its fruit trees.

Villages in Svilengrad Municipality

Chernodub

Dervishka Mogila

Dimitrovche

Generalovo

Kapitan Andreevo

Kostur

Levka
Lisovo

Matochina

Mezek

Mihalich
Mladinovo
Momkovo

Mustrak
Pashovo

Pustrogor

Ravna Gora

Raykova Mogila

Shtit

Siva Reka

Sladun

Studena

Varnik

Topolovgrad meaning

"town of poplars" is situated at the northern foot of the Sakar Mountain. The town carried the Turkish name Kakaklii (from Turkish kavak, "poplar") during the Ottoman rule of Bulgaria and until 1934. About 4,000 Greeks emigrated from the town and its surroundings around 1925, with compact groups of Bulgarian refugees from Western Thrace, Eastern Thrace, Asia Minor and Macedonia coming at their place. Topolovgrad and the surrounding area have otherwise been inhabited since ancient times, as evidenced by the dolmens found at Hlyabovo and the Paleokastro fortress that may have been built by the Thracians.

Villages in Topolovgrad Municipality

Bulgarska Polyana
Chukarovo

Dobroselets

Filipovo

Hlyabovo

Kamenna Reka
Kapitan Petko Voyvoda
Knyajevo

Mramor

Oreshnik

Orlov Dol

Planinovo

Prisadets

Radovets

Sakartsi

Sinapovo
Srem

Svetlina
Ustrem

Vladimirovo

