

Bourgas (Burgas) - Cities Towns and Villages

Bourgas (Burgas) Province

Aytos hosts

the annual national folk festival "Slaveevi Noshti" ("Nightingales' Nights"), which takes place every Spring during the months of May and June. The festival is held at the "Slaveeva Reka" Recreational Park. It celebrates traditional dance and folk music from across Bulgaria.

Villages in Aytos Municipality

Cherna mogila

Chernogra
Chukarka

Dryankovet
Karageorgievo

Karanovo

Lyaskovo

Maglen

Malka Polyana

Peshtersko

Pirne

Polyanovo

Raklinovo

Sudievo

Topolitsa

Zetyovo

Burgas (Bourgas) is the capital of the province and the administrative centre of the region. It is the second-largest city on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. It is also the fourth-largest by population in the country, after Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. It is the capital of Burgas Province and an industrial and tourist centre. The Burgas Lakes are located around the city. During the rule of the Ancient Romans, Burgas was known as Deultum, and was established as a military colony for veterans by Vespasian. In the Middle Ages, a small fortress called Pirgos (Πύργος being Greek for "tower") was erected on the place and was most probably used as a watchtower. It was only in the 17th century that a settlement named Ahelo-Pirgas grew in the modern area of the city. It was later renamed to Bourgas and had only about 3,000 inhabitants, most of them Greeks at the time of the Liberation. Later, it became a major centre on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast and a city of well-developed industry and trade. A number of oil and chemical companies were gradually built. Salt and iron are also mined and traded abroad. In 1903, the railway station in Burgas opened, giving an additional boost to the city's expansion. Burgas, unlike many other Bulgarian cities, was not much affected by Communist-type urbanization and has kept many of its 19th and early 20th century architecture. Today the local port is the largest in Bulgaria adding significantly to the regional economy. Burgas also holds annual national exhibitions and international festivals and has a vibrant student population of over 6,000 that add to the city's appeal.

Bulgarovo is a town in the Bourgas municipality and has a population of just over 2000.

Villages in Bourgas (Burgas) Municipality

Banevo
Bratovo

Bryastovets

Cherno More

Dimchevo

Draganovo

Izvorishte

Marinka

Mirolyubovo

Ravnets

Rudnik

Tvarditsa

Vetren

Karnobat is situated in the Rishki Passage links the municipality to north Bulgaria. The Karnobat-Aitos range of the Balkan mountain is located in the northern part of the municipality. Hisar hills rise to the south of the town of Karnobat. The territory of Karnobat municipality is 806 km², 87.37% of which is agricultural land, 9.81% forest land and 2.82% residential areas. The town has recently escaped the throws of the Sofia to Bourgas trunk road steering its way through the town and now enjoy a relatively quiet local traffic scene. The town is becoming more popular with tourists since this and because of its relative proximity to the Black Sea yet giving countryside prices is a place where you can retreat yet less than an hour way from the excitement of a resort. The town has all the facilities you require and is now beginning to be realised as a popular place to live in Bulgaria

Villages in Karnobat Municipality

Asparuhovo

Cherkovo

Detelina

Devetak

Devetintsi

Dobrinovo
Dragantsi
Dragovo

Ekzarh Antimovo
Glumche

Hadjiite

Iskra

Jelesnik

Jitosvyat

Klikach

Kozare

Krumovo Gradishte
Krushovo

Madrino

Nevestino

Ognen

Raklitsa

San-Stefano

Sigmen

Smolnik

Sokolovo
Surnevo

Tserkovski

Venets

Zimen

Kameno is connected by third-class roads and has a connection to the railway line Bourgas - Sofia and with the cargo railway stations Balgarovo and Drouzhba. 80 % of the area of Lukoil a major company and the main source of revenue to the municipal budget. Small and medium enterprises are: Profex Grains Base, Kameno town and surrounding villages have may mills and cater for products such as dairy food, Soft Drinks, smoked delicatessen meat and two workshops for canning mushrooms and vegetables. The town processes flours and nuts and non-refined vegetable oil. Because of the closeness of Lukoil ther are concerns about pollution and environment issues but there is no air pollution in the other population centers. The water and soil in the Municipality are clean and a legal waste-landfill has been constructed on the land of Polski Izvor village.

Villages in Kameno Municipality

Cherni Vruh

Jelyazovo
Konstantinovo
Krastina
Livada

Polski
Rusokastro
Svoboda
Troyanovo
Trustikovo

Vinarsko

Vratitsa

Malko Tarnovo
is a town in southeastern Bulgaria 5 km from the Turkish border. Malko Tarnovo is the only town in the interior of the Bulgarian Strandzha Mountains, with the other important settlements being located on the coast. Christianity is the dominant religion in the town, where an Eastern Orthodox and an Eastern Rite Catholic church exist. The town was liberated to become part of the modern Bulgarian state after the Balkan Wars.

Villages in Malko Tarnovo

Bliznak

Brushlyan

Byala voda
Evrenozovo
Gramatikovo

Kalovo

Mladejko

Slivarovo

Stoilovo

Turnovo

Vizitsa

Zabernovo

Zvezdets

Nessebar

previously known as Mesembria. In modern times, Nessebar is a major tourist attraction in what has become a popular area with several large resorts—the largest, Sunny Beach, is situated immediately to the north of Nessebar. Nessebar has on several occasions found itself on the frontier of a threatened empire, and as such it is a town with a rich history. The ancient part of the town is situated on a peninsula (previously an island) connected to the mainland by a narrow man-made isthmus, and it bears evidence of occupation by a variety of different civilizations over the course of its existence. Its abundance of historic buildings prompted UNESCO to include Nessebar in its list of World Heritage Sites in 1983. As of 2005 Nessebar had a population of 10,194, Bulgaria and the mayor is Nikolay Trifonov.

Villages in Nessebar Municipality

Banya

Emona
Gyulyovtsa

Kosharitsa

Kozn

Obzor is a town in Bulgaria on the Black Sea coast. The Thracian name of Obzor in Navlohos. The ancient Romans named it Templum Iovis (Temple of Jupiter). This is a popular place for tourists.

Villages in Obzor Municipality

Orizare

Panitsovo

Priseltsi

Rakovskovo is a small village made up of small farms and summer villas. The village lies in the foothills of the Balkan Mountains and is within a 15 minute drive to the Black Sea beach town of Obzor. As of 2006 the population of Rakovskovo was 103.

The Village in Rakovskovo Municipality

Ravda

Sveti Vlas

is a resort town on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, located in Nesebar municipality, Burgas Province. As of September 2005, it has a population of 2,142. The town is located at the foot of the south slopes of the Balkan Mountains, in the northern part of Burgas Bay. A settlement was founded at the present place of Sveti Vlas in the 2nd century AD by the Thracians, then called Larissa. It was named Sveti Vlas in the 14th century after Saint Blaise, a monastery dedicated to whom existed in the region, but was burnt down in the 14th-18th century by consecutive pirate raids. During the Ottoman rule of Bulgaria, it was known as Küçük manastir or simply Manastir ("monastery"), while the name Sveti Vlas became official after 1886. The settlement became a climatic sea resort in 1963 and a town on 2 February 2006. Sveti Vlas has grown as a tourist resort in recent times, serving as a quieter alternative to nearby Sunny Beach. The gap between the two places is shrinking as more hotels and holiday apartments are built along the coast. Sveti Vlas lies at the northern end of a bay which has Sunny Beach in its middle and the ancient town of Nesebar at its southern end. Sunny Beach and Nesebar is easily accessible by bus or taxi, and there are also boats going between Sveti Vlas and Nesebar.

The Village in Sveti Vlas Municipality

Tunk

Pomorie is

a town is located on a narrow rocky peninsula in Burgas Bay on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. It is located in Burgas Province 20 km from Burgas and 18 km from Sunny Beach. The ultrasaline lagoon Lake Pomorie, the northernmost of the Burgas Lakes, lies in the immediate proximity. Pomorie is an ancient city and today an important tourist destination. As of 2005 it had a population of 14,600 and the mayor is Petar Zlatanov.

Villages in Pomorie Municipality

Aheloy

Aleksandrovo

Bata

Belodol

Dubnik

Gaberovo

Goritsa

Gulube

Kableskovo is a small town in the Pomorie Municipality, Bulgaria. As of 2005 the population is 2 866. A small but modern sports complex of PFC Naftex Burgas is under construction. It will include two football terrains and an attached hotel. A golf complex is also expected to be built by 2010, and is exp

Villages in Pomorie Municipality

Kamenar

Kosovets

Kozichino

Luka

Medovo

Poroy

Stratsin

Primorsko is a town in southeastern Bulgaria, part of Burgas Province. A well-known resort on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast, it is located on a gorge 52 km south of Burgas and has a beach strip of about 1 km². The average temperature is 27°C in July, often reaching 30-33°C and making Primorsko a favoured place for tourism. One of the smaller towns in Bulgaria by population, Primorsko has seen a remarkable increase of residents in recent years, topping the list of Bulgarian towns by population growth between December 2004 and June 2005 with 13.5%. The rivers Ropotamo and Dyavolska reka run close to the town.

Kiten is a resort town in the Primorsko municipality on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. It is situated on a peninsula and has two beaches. The settlement was founded by Bulgarian refugees from the parts of Thrace that stayed under Turkey, but has roots from Antiquity, as amphoras from the 6th century

BC were found on the south beach. On 17 June 2005 the former village was proclaimed a town in order to more effectively cope with the growing number of tourists, primarily from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia and Germany (as of the summer of 2005).ected to be the biggest and most modern golf complex in the country.

Villages in Primosko Municipality

Kosharitsa

Novo

Panicharevo

Pismenovo

Veselie

Yasna Polyana

Rouen The average altitude if Ruen ranges from 400 to 500 m. Forests occupy 354 sq.km. The railway line Karnobat-Varna and the road Bourgas - Aitos - Provadiya - Varna passes through the territory of the municipality. Most of the towns and

villages are located along the Louda Kamchia and Hadzhijaska rivers. The villages located in flat areas develop vegetable and perennial plants growing. The areas planted with wine vines have increased over the past years. Much of the territory is occupied by oak, beech and coniferous forests that are home to deer, roe, wild boar, hare and all types of wild fowl. Rouen municipality enjoys a very clean environment. Its territory is suitable for development of tourism. The municipality is visited by many tourists seeking its untouched nature, hunting and fishing.

Villages in Rouen Municipality

Bilka

Cherasha

Dobra Polyana

Dobromir

Dropla

Duskotna

Dyulya

Kamenyak

Karavelyovo

Kitka

Listets

Lyulyakovo

Mrejichko

Planinitsa

Podgorets

Preobrajentsi

Pripek

Prosenik

Rajitsa

Razboyna

Rechitsa

Rojden

Rudina

Rupcha

Shivarovo

Sini Rid

Skalak

Sneja

Snyagovo

Sokolets

Sredna Mahala

Struya

Topchiysko

Trunak

Vishna

Vresovo

Yabulchevo

Yasenovo

Zaimchevo

Zaychar

Zvezda

Sozopol is a small ancient town located 30 km south of Burgas on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. Today the town is mostly a seaside resort known for the Apollonia art and film festival named after one of Sozopol's ancient names. As of September 2005 Sozopol has a population of 4,641.

Villages in Sozopol Municipality

Atia

Chernomorets
Gabur
Indje Voyvoda

Izvor

Krushevets

Prisad

Ravadinovo
Ravna Gora
Rosen

Vurshilo
Zidarovo

Sredets is located close to Lake Mandrensko and the northern slopes of Strandzha. During the Ottoman rule it was known as Karabunar and later as Grudovo (1960–1992). Although the area of Sredets has been inhabited since antiquity and a Bulgarian and Byzantine fortress existed nearby during the Middle Ages, the modern town was first mentioned in 1595 by one of the foreign travellers who passed through, as well as in Ottoman tax registers of 1676–1731. Charles XII of Sweden is known to have stayed overnight in the village in 1713 en route to Constantinople and Sophronius of Vratsa worked as a teacher in Karabunar in 1792–1793. Russian Army data claims it was visited by Vasil Levski in 1868. After the Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 the village was renamed Sredets in 1934. It became a town in 1960 and was renamed Grudovo in honour of Todor Grudov, a leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party-organized September Uprising of

1923. In 1992 its older name Sredets was reinstated. Steeped in history Sredets and its idilic villages surrounding it remains unspoilt and ripe for discovery in this beautiful area of Bulgaria.

Villages in Sredets Municipality

Belevren
Belila
Bistrets

Bogdanovo

Debelt

Dolno Yabulkovo

Drachevo

Draka
Dyulevo

Fakia

Golyamo Bukovo

Gorno Yabulkovo
Granichar
Granitets

Kirovo

Kubadin

Malina

Momina Tsarkva

Orlintsi

Prohod

Punchevo
Radoyново

Rosenovo

Sinyo kamene

Slivovo

Suhodol
Svetlina

Trakiytsi

Varovnik

Vulchanovo

Zagortsi

Zornitsa

Tsarevo The town is the administrative centre of Tsarevo municipality and is also a resort and fishing town on the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. It is situated on three small coves 72 km southeast of Bourgas, at the eastern foot of the Strandzha Mountain. Tsarevo's harbour is the southernmost one on the Bulgarian coast and was declared an international harbour in 1995. The best of both worlds here with resorts and the Strandzha countryside on the doorstep, only 1 hour from Bourgas Aripport as well.

Ahtopol is a town and seaside resort on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea Coast. It is located on a headland and is close to the border with European Turkey. The town lies at the site of an ancient Thracian settlement.

It was probably colonised in the 6th century BC. The Romans called it Peronticus, while the Byzantine leader Agathon reconstructed the town after barbarian invasions and gave it his own name, Agathopolis. In the Middle Ages, the town frequently changed hands between the Byzantine Empire and the Bulgarian Empire. With the arrival of the Ottoman troops at the end of the 14th century, it was called Ahtenbolu. It was burnt down and devastated by sea pirates many times with the most recent fire being in 1918 when the town was almost destroyed. Remains of the town's fortress (reaching up to 8 m in height and 3.5 m in width), the 12th-century monastery of St Yani and a fountain with a carved horseman are the only traces left from ancient times. Another landmark is the Church of the Ascension from 1796. After the Balkan Wars, when the area was ceded to Bulgaria by the Ottoman Empire, the town's predominantly Greek population moved to Greece and was replaced by Bulgarian refugees from Eastern Thrace. A place studded with history and now a new page is turned with its door open to Europe.

Villages in Ahtopol Municipality

Brodilovo

Bulgari

Fazanovo

Izgrev

Kondolovo

Kosti

Lozenets

Rezovo

Sinemorets

Varvara

Velik

Sungurlare The territory
of

Sungurlare municipality is one of the biggest in Burgas county. It is situated on area of 824.4 sq. m. in the northwestern part of Burgas county. On the north it is bounded by Shumen county, on the east by Ruen municipality, on the south - by Karnobat municipality and on the west it borders by the Sliven and Yambol counties. The administrative centre of the municipality is the town of Sungurlare, situated in the beautiful Sungurlare Valley which spreads from the village of Mokren to the village of Lozarevo. The region is known for its 23 decarees of Red Muskatel grapes with an annual production of around 25000 tons. This is another stunning beautiful and unspoilt area of Bulgaria and is growing in popularity as the word spreads.

Villages in Sungurlare Municipality

Balabanchevo

Beronovo

Bosilkovo

Chernitsa

Chubra

Dubovitsa

Esen
Gorovo

Grozden
Kamchia

Kamensko

Klimash

Kosten

Lozarevo

Lozitsa

Manolich

Pchelin

Podvis

Prilep

Sadovo

Saedinenie

Skala

Slavyantsi

Terziysko

Vedrovo

Velislav

Vezenkovo

Vulchin

Zavet