



Primorsko is a town situated on a small Black Sea Coast peninsula, south of Burgas. The hills of the adjacent mountain, Strandzha, reach as far as the shore. Primorsko is at the border of two geographical latitudes where the moderately continental and the Mediterranean climates overlap. Primorsko is the most northern settlement where citrus fruits occur naturally. The whole coastline around the town is scattered with the ruins of ancient settlements. The walls of the longest-lived settlement in the region, Ranuli, soar up in the sky, rising on a hill called Valchanovo Kale. The area covered by the fortress walls is some 30 decares. According to historians, this is one of the largest town-fortress in Bulgaria. In the

Middle Ages, it was a district centre. Once in a while, on the shore you can spot pieces of ancient vessels thrown out by the sea waves.

In 2003, the long-searched sanctuary of Ranuli was discovered. It had been anticipated that, like any big town, this one, too had to have a sanctuary outside the town walls. Some 2-3 kilometers away from the town walls, the scientists uncovered a sanctuary-observatory that was almost untouched by time, built with huge partly worked

stone blocks, arranged in irregular circles, as on certain days of the year the sun rays penetrate through the slits between them. A sacrificial altar, an altar, a throne, and the largest dolmen known to science were found at the site. It was built up in 14 c. BC. and is assumed to have been used until the fifth century.



Ranuli is the name of an ancient town located in close vicinity to the estuary of the Ropotamo River where it disgorges its waters into the Black Sea near Primorsko. On the rocky top covered with green trees and called Lion's Head, above the estuary of the river is the fortress that gave rise to this town. The congenial climate and relief are the factors that predetermined the location of the settlement exactly at this place.

The well preserved fortress walls built of huge and well worked stone blocks, encompassing a huge area - 30,000 sq.m., make it one of the largest fortified towns on the territory of Bulgaria.

Based on the building structure, researchers attribute the construction of the fortress wall and of the oldest preserved buildings to the times of the Crete- Mycenae civilization - 16th-14th century BC. There used to be life on the top thousands of years before, but massive construction destroyed most of the artifacts.

