



Our route.

Monday the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, we traveled to Kyrenia in North Cyprus.

First we took a taxi to the bus station in Paphos. The taxi driver had a colleague in Nicosia who had insurance on the car also in Northern Cyprus. He called and made an agreement that he should pick us up at the bus station in Nicosia.

From Paphos we took the Intercity bus to Nicosia.

The taxi driver was waiting for us as agreed. He drove us through the border crossing west of Nicosia and to our hotel in Kyrenia.



We had booked a room at a hotel on the outskirts of Kyrenia. It's called [Paradise](#). There are two apartment buildings like this.



In this building there is a reception, kitchen and restaurant.



The entrance to the reception and the restaurant.



When we had checked in, it was time for lunch. We had grilled fish.



We ate outside. Here I am photographed from all sides.



It was planted a lot of flowers, both in the ground and in pots around.



Here I study the fruits of a tree that grew at the entrance.



There were many cats here too.



Outside our balcony there was a tree that had a lot of wonderful flowers.



We had hired a [Hyundai Elantra](#) with a company called [Pacific](#). They came as promised and delivered the car at the hotel at 10 o'clock the day after we arrived.



The 24<sup>th</sup> of March we drove to Famagusta. On the south side of the Kyrenia mountains we drove through a small village called Alaminos. There we discovered this big [memorial](#) for five people who lost their lives in 1967 and 15 in 1974, as a result of hostilities between the north and south.



In Famagusta. We parked near [St George of the Greek Church](#). Here we see it from the east side.



Some pictures from the church. It was commenced about year 1300 but It was heavily damaged in 1571 when it was bombed by the Ottomans.



Inside the church.



Seen from the west.



Just beyond lies Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque formerly known as St Nicholas Cathedral. When the Ottomans took Cyprus they made the cathedral into a mosque.



There are three entrances on the west side.



A small building next to the mosque.



Here is also the oldest tree on Cyprus.



Heavy tree trunk.



According to the sign on the trunk, it was planted in 1299, or at the same time as the cathedral was commenced.



At the edge of the square in front of the mosque, there are a few restaurants.



On the opposite side of the square relative to the mosque, we see the remains of the [Venetian Palace](#) which was built around 1550 when the Venetians took over the island after [the House of Lusignan](#).



A look back at the mosque after we have gone through one of the gates of the Venetian Palace.



A sarcophagus.



Inside the palace there is made a park.



Bullets and guns.



Sinan Pasha Mosque (Church of Saints Peter and Paul) was built around 1360. After the Ottomans conquered the city in 1571 they made the church into a mosque and gave it a new name.



Some of the wall around the Venetian Palace. There is an area inside which are used as parking.



In the street between the two mosques, Sinan Pasha and Lala Mustafa Pasha, there are shops and cafes.



This rabbit was waiting to drive with the owner.



Back in the park in the Venetian Palace.



The bullets and cannons.



Strange shape of a tree trunk.



To the left we see the remains of [St Francis Church](#), which was built in the early 1300s. To the right we see the remains of a Turkish bath, the [Cafer Pasha Bath](#). It is built on the remains of the church. Today it is a restaurant in part of it.



The rest of the bath.





Remains of St. Francis Church.



Then we are back to the square in front of Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque.



The back of Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque.



The ruins of the church of [St George of the Latins](#). This was one of the first churches built in Famagusta.



The old town of Famagusta is surrounded by a [fortified wall](#) that encircles the entire city. [Link](#). Here we come to the part closest to the port.



Outside the wall, we see a part of [Famagusta port](#). It was the largest and most important port until 1974. In the background is the abandoned town of [Varosha](#).



Here we are on [Othello's Tower](#) and looking north on the outside of the wall.



This is on the inside.



Here we have moved to the northwest. To the right [the Armenian Church](#), which was built by Armenian refugees who came from the south coast of Turkey. To the left [the Carmelite Church](#). [The Carmelites](#) came from [Mount Carmel](#) in Israel.



A part of the walls of the [Martinengo Bastion](#).



At the bastion there are also graves for people who died in the unrest in the middle of the 1960s.



View from the bastion.



Approximately 10 km north of Famagusta lie the remains of the ancient city of [Salamis](#). [Map of the area](#). Here we are in the [theater](#).



View to the [gymnasium](#) with the colonnade.



Colonnade.



Colonnade.





We bought a couple of cups of Turkish coffee in this coffee-tavern.



Here we look at [the Roman Baths](#).



The Roman Baths.



Here we have moved a few kilometers to the south-west and are now in [St Barnabas' Monastery](#).



Plants in pots.



The church.  
[Link](#).



The monastery garden.



Colonnade along the former dwelling rooms.  
Now they are turned into a museum.



Clock Tower.



Blooming orange tree.



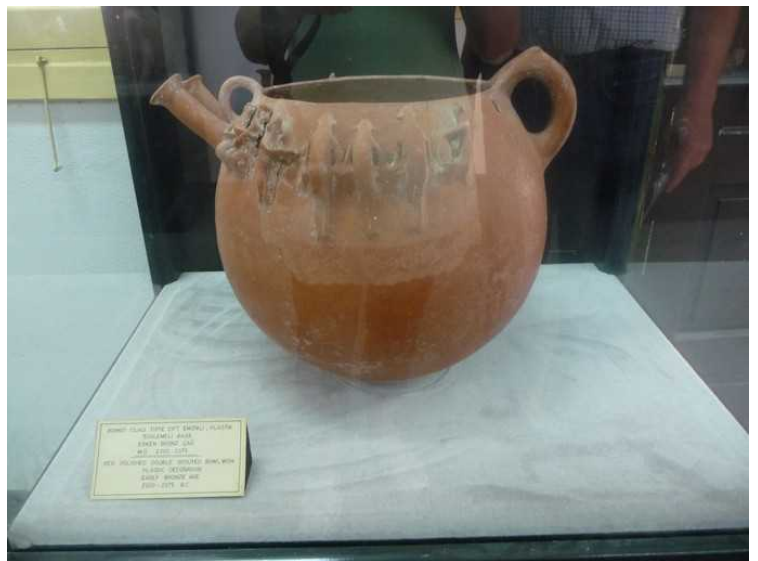
Flowers and oranges on the same tree.



We saw a couple of reptiles in the garden.



They lived in this tree.



This is in the Archaeological Museum where it is exhibited artefacts found on Cyprus. This vessel and the following is from the period 2300 - 1900 BC





These and the following are from 1050 – 750 BC.







These and the following are from 475 – 325 BC.







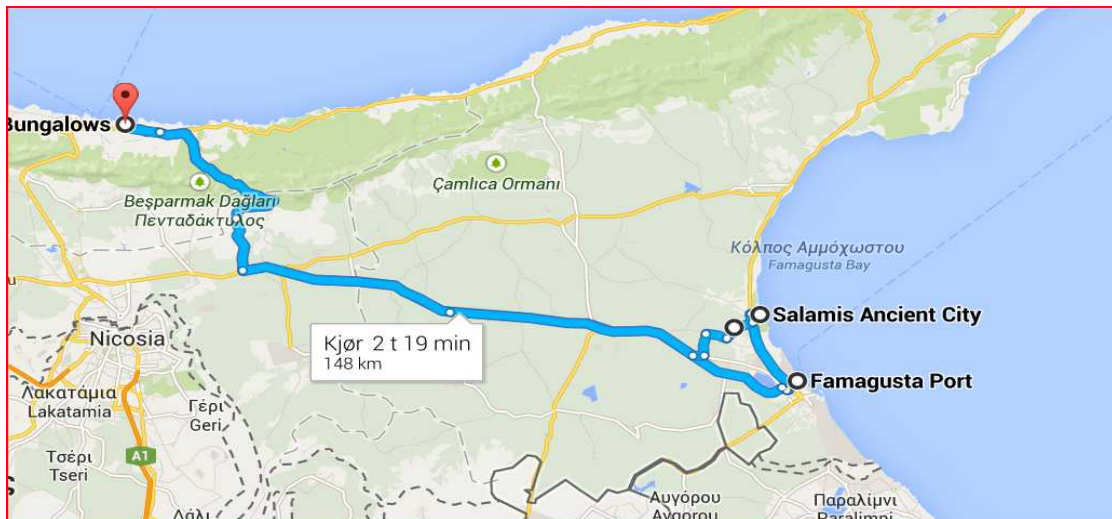
These sarcophagus are from 325 – 150 BC.



This should be an image of St. Barnabas.  
It hangs inside the church.



More pictures from inside the church.



This was our driving route that day.