

CYPRUS WINTER 2013 – 2014

The 14<sup>th</sup> of December we went to eat in the evening at a restaurant further up the village. On the way up we took pictures of the Christmas decorations in the streets.





Outside the town hall.



Santa outside the town hall.



Santa will probably want to get into the hall.



From the Town Hall we look down at the restaurant where we are going to eat. It's called [Cousins Tavern](#).



The restaurant is on the second floor. They have great food there.



Inside the restaurant, we take picture of the town hall and the church.



It was cold winds this evening, so we were cold when we got there, and we sat at a table near the fireplace.



JI have the bar next to me. It is decorated for Christmas.



The fireplace is also decorated.



This watch is quite special. It is a mirror image about 6 and 12, and the hands rotate opposite of what is usual on a clock.



The 16<sup>th</sup> of November we are out walking along the coast again. Now we start in the harbor below the church in [Agios Georgios](#). Just below the church are these cliffs. It is carved out tombs in these cliffs.

Another [link](#).



After going a short distance, we get a good view of the small island [Geronisos](#).



Fine flowering bushes behind a stone wall.



View southward with Manijin Island in the background.



View north with Geronisos Island in the background.



There are towering limestone cliffs here.



More limestone.



We turned around when we got to the top of these high cliffs. Still Manijin Island outside.



This tree has bowed to the wind.



Then we were back where we had parked the car. Here we see across the small beach and up to the restaurant located on the top.



Photo of the harbor.



The next day, the 17<sup>th</sup> of December, we continued south from where we stopped the day before. We see again the island Manijin out to sea.



Cliff caves in the steep slope.



A little further there is made a nice trail.



Here we are back again where we parked.



We don't give up! The next day, the 18<sup>th</sup> of December, we are on the stretch that runs from the main road, which runs alongside the sea and north to [Coral Bay](#).



Nice palm trees outside a large apartment complex.



Nice flowers.



More flowers.



This is the headland to the south of [Coral Bay](#).

Here there is made terraces down to the sea.



There are nice houses and gardens here.

View back to where we parked the car, the beach at the far right of the picture.



Here we come across on the northern side of the cape and looking towards land.



Coral Bay.



A little further up the headland we look down onto a tiny beach with a small storage room.



Here we are heading back to the car, down some stairs to the beach on the south side of the cape.



This is a bunker, probably from the liberation war 1955-59.



There was a whole row of bunkers along the beach.





The entrance



The reception

The 19<sup>th</sup> of December we took a drive to Nicosia. We needed two hours over there. We stayed at [Castelli Hotel](#). Here are some pictures from the hotel which is centrally located in the city.



The breakfast room



From the room.



The next day we went for a little sightseeing round. This is a bit of the old city wall.



Here is another part of the wall seen from the outside.

[Nicosia](#) or Lefkosia, is the largest city of [Cyprus](#) and the capital of the Greek Cypriot controlled southern part of Cyprus, and also of the not internationally recognized Turkish Northern Cyprus. The city is bisected by [the green line](#), with the Cypriot Turks north of the line and the Cypriot Greeks south of the line. The line consists of two walls, with a kind of no man's land in between. The few transitions between the two parts are guarded by UN troops.

Nicosia was a city-state known as Ledra or Ledrae in ancient times. The king of Ledra, Onasagoras should have paid tribute to Esarhaddon of Assyria in 672 BC. Known as Lefkosia, the city was the island's capital sometimes in the 900s. The Lusignan kings of Cyprus ruled the city from 1192 to 1489 when the island and the city was taken over by [the Republic of Venice](#). [The Ottoman Empire](#) (Muslim Turks) besieged the city in 1570, which cost about 20,000 inhabitants lives. In 1571, the island and the city was conquered by the Ottomans.

Man-made and natural disasters hit the city in the 1800s. The Turks crushed an uprising in 1821 against the Ottoman oppression. [Cholera](#) hit the city in 1835 and a fire destroyed large parts of Nicosia in 1857. [The British Empire](#) gained control of the island in 1878 and Nicosia became the capital of the British colony of Cyprus.



This is the [Town Hall](#).



[Phaneromeni Church](#) is located right at the buffer zone in the Greek Cypriot part. There is work done on the restoration of the bell tower. A mausoleum in the foreground.



Right next to the church is this building.



After we had passed through border control, we had a glass of wine on [Yafa Cafe](#).



[Büyük Han](#) is the largest [caravanserai](#) in Cyprus and is considered to be one of the finest buildings on the island. It was built by the Ottomans in 1572, one year after they had conquered the island from the Venetians.



This is the first open square we are coming to in north Nicosia after we have passed the border.



In this street there is an outdoor market.



We ate lunch at this restaurant before we went back across the border.



Evenings in southern Nicosia. Across [Eleftheria Square](#) we see the town hall with a Christmas tree next to it.



A couple walking on stilts dressed as sugar rods.



They are accompanied by a ballet dancer.



Here we ate in the evening. The restaurant is called [Kath' Odon](#).



At the restaurant. There is an exhibition figure that looks after me.



Anne Berit gives the restaurant cat some food.



The 22<sup>th</sup> of December we went for a little trip up to the Mavrokolympus Reservoir. We parked the car at the end of the asphalt road and went on a gravel road further up. We can see the overflow drainage from the reservoir.



Here we see the dam better with the lake beyond. There is not much rain in Cyprus, so to obtain enough water for drinking and irrigation, there is made artificially dammed lakes throughout Cyprus.



Here we have gone past the dam and look inwards the dammed lake.



We take pictures of trees along the way.



Here we are at the end of the lake and are shooting the picture outwards in the direction of the dam. The Mediterranean Sea in background.



The 24<sup>th</sup> of December we took a drive through three mountain villages. Here we come to the first, which is named [Akoursos](#).



Akoursos again. It is said to be only 38 residents in this village.



Here we have passed over the hill and look down into the valley on the other side. This village is called [Theletra](#).



[Theletra](#) to the north.



Theletra to the south.



The church in Theletra.



Almost down in Theletra. This is the new village. The old village is located further down the valley. It was taken by landslides many years ago and the inhabitants moved up here.



This is in [Kathikas](#).  
[Link](#) to Wikipedia.



On the way back to Peyia we stopped at a lookout point beside the road. This valley runs up to Kathikas, located on the top.



Here we see the road where we drove down.



Here we look further down the valley that runs down to Peyia.



The 27<sup>th</sup> of December we continued to walk along the beach. Now we went from the bunkers we saw in Potima bay earlier and continued southward.



We passed [Vrachia Beach Hotel](#). Here we have reached [Queens Bay Hotel](#). We turned around when we came to this cape.



The 31<sup>th</sup> of December we continued on the same path. We have only one picture of this stage. It is of the cape off Queens Bay Hotel.



On 6 January we were down in the port of Agios Georgios. We were going to look at [The festival of Epiphany](#), but everything was finished when we arrived, so we missed it.



We took a photo of the fishing boats lying there.



Here I stand, studying one of the boats.



Some of the mooring ropes lies in the sea.



A jellyfish is swimming down there.



After we had been at Agios Georgios, we drove to where we had finished the beach trip last time and then continued. Here we come to [St. George Gardens](#). A statue of [General Georg Grivas-Dhigenis](#).





This plaque is below the [statuen](#) of Grivas. Grivas was central in the fightings in 1955-59 to liberate Cyprus from the UK.



There are nice gardens around.



On the 7<sup>th</sup> of January we continue on. Here we are at the [Akti Beach Village Resort](#).



Here is nice planted.



A nice little cove below the apartment complex.



The next day, the 8<sup>th</sup> of January, we continued from where we left off. Here we come to the [Tombs of the Kings](#). This area is that we can see fenced. We were inside the area a few weeks earlier and looked at the tombs.



Here we come to [Kefalos Beach Tourist Village](#).



Very nice area.



This is a birdcage by [Faros Beach](#).



There is a restaurant here. There is created a miniature church in stone.



Here we come to det [Paphos Archaeological Park](#) in Pafos.



This is [the light house](#) located inside the excavation site.



Here's coastal promenade that goes on the outside of the excavation area.



When we have come this far, we've gone all the coast from Paphos to Cape Drepano twice. This means that we have stopped the car somewhere and walked a bit along the coast, and then gone back to the car.