Τι τα θέλεις, είμαι ευδόκλατηρης

Τι τα θέλεις, είμαι ευδόκλατηρης, εύχερε κάποιο ο Σεφέρης.
Και ο Λιαντίνης σχολιάζει: «Τι τα θέλεις, είμαι ευδόκλατηρης στη γλώσσα του Σεφέρη θα πει: Δοξάζω και σώζω το μύθο που έσωσε τη φυλή μου μέσα στους αιώνες·˙φυλάγω την ιδέα μιας περήφανης πικρίας και μιας γνώσης λιτής, που τις έπλασε το φως του ήλιου, η θηλυκά της θάλασσα και οι βουνήσιοι γρανίτες του τόπου μου·˙στην ιδέα αυτή ανακατώνεται η φυσική και η μεταφυσική μου, καθώς το νερό και το κρασί στα καδιά των αρχαίων συμποτών·˙έτσι μετριάζεται έξω μου ο κόπος της ζωής και ημερώνει μέσα μου ο φόβος του θανάτου· αυτή η φυτιά κι αυτή η φύση είναι η σάρκα του μύθου που με τρέφει».

Λιαντίνη Δ., Ο Νηφομανής, Εκδοση Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών, Αθήνα 1987, σ. 23.

Και για την αντιγραφή Ηλ. Αν.
Dear Editors,

I just by chance took an issue of your publication with me from a kiosk in Austria. As a tourist (I was visiting Greece with my wife and three kids as backpackers, using only public transport) I was very glad to see how in touch the Greek Festival Summer Edition has been with changing times. For two decades we were able to create and sustain a quality publication from income generated by advertising. The economic crisis, however, has made advertising budgets hard. Loyal advertisers, however, have with us for years have had to severely reduce their advertising budgets; many have had to stop advertising altogether. Times are tough.

In tough times we need generous friends.

That amount of well written, critical and informative articles. It was really a Kytherian-Australian who has had an extensive career in marketing and publishing. He is also a researcher in unmanned aerial vehicles, a photographer, content producer, diver and commercial drone pilot for the Greek Shipwreck Research Group. Working together with the Greek government, he has helped organise a number of archaeological excavations on Kythera including the Mentor underwater excavation. A core member of the Return to Antikythera team, he is back excavating the Antikythera shipwreck at the end of summer.

ABOUT US

Feature Writer - Anna Cominos is a seasoned Festival Organiser. She has worked for the Sydney Comedy Festival, the Greek Festival of Sydney and the Antipodes Festival in Melbourne as well as the iconic Enmore Theatre. Anna studied dramatic art and has performed in television and theatre productions in Australia and Greece. Anna’s Kytherian-ancestry has inspired her writings for KSE.

Writer - Anna Giabanidis is a happily elusive Greek/English hybrid who finds profound comfort in Kythera’s natural beauty and isolation. A graduate of British and European Law, Anna has a shunned life as a lawyer by her peers. As a lyric poet, writer of law, politics and philosophy. Yet she is unable to shun her restless nature and artistic flair and also indulges in art as well as her flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. Inspired by its natural beauty, Anna constantly seeks new ways to spread the beauty of Kythera.

Artist - Daphne Petrohilos studied at the Chicago Art Institute in the United States and has held exhibitions in Dublin, London, Athens and Sydney. An art work that reflects aspects of her life, Daphne creates beautiful objects be it crocheting lace, weaving a hat or cement-rendering a wall at her traditional house in Broggi.

Artist - Aspasia Patty was born in Australia and studied art in Brisbane where she teaches part-time. She has taken part in workshops and tutorials under several master painters and has participated in solo and joint exhibitions both in Australia and internationally. Her conventional portrait a of the much loved Kytherian identity, the late Father Efthimios, hangs in the monastery of Agia Moni. Kythera has profoundly influenced her artistic journey and continues to do so. It remains forever her favourite painting subject.

Tina Samios is a language teacher trainer who was born in Perth, Western Australia. She has spent much of her life travelling the world, teaching, writing and consuming vast quantities of chocolate. She now lives outside of New York City, in the Maryland near the Jersey woods, with her family and brood of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese.

Writer - photographer John Stathatos first became a regular visitor to Kythera in the early 1970s, and has been coming back ever since. A photography and writing enthusiast, John has been documenting his travels in the United States and has held exhibitions in Dublin, London, Paris, Berlin, and now apparently also opera.

Writer - architect John Fardoulis is a Kytherian-Australian who has had an extensive career in marketing and publishing. He is also a researcher in unmanned aerial vehicles, a photographer, content producer, writer and commercial drone pilot for the Greek Shipwreck Research Group. Working together with the Greek government, he has helped organise a number of archaeological excavations on Kythera including the Mentor underwater excavation. A core member of the Return to Antikythera team, he is back excavating the Antikythera shipwreck at the end of summer.

KSE 1993@yahoo.gr
**EDITORIAL**

**GOOGLE “GREECE”** and two words immediately come up - economy and crisis. These days it seems to be the only thing Greece is known for.

**GREECE HAS NOW BORROWED** 240 billion euros from the European Union, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Without any viable industry, it has no way of paying this money back. The country’s economy has shrunk by 25% since the start of the euro zone crisis. Unemployment is at 27.8% with youth unemployment at almost 50%. The average wage is 600 euros a month and the country’s debt is 175% of GDP. The Municipality of Athens distributes 1,350 meals to kindergartens every day, along with the food parcels and meals distributed to the unemployed by various volunteer organisations and church groups throughout the country.

**THE MASS EMIGRATION** of the ’40s and ’50s, when Greeks found labouring jobs or worked in cafes and markets, has come full circle. Families have once again been torn apart as principal breadwinners have been forced to work abroad to provide for their family, while the youth, a bright generation of well educated minds, have little choice but to abandon their home and country to find work. The brain drain is immense.

**SO HOW CAN WE CHANGE THE GOOGLE ALGORITHM?** Yes, the economy is in crisis. Yes, Greece is on the precipice. And yes, sooner or later Merkel, the Brussels Group, Greece - one of them has got to give. By the time we go to publication, who knows? Maybe they already will have. Let us all hope that the Greek theoretician Varoufakis has somehow managed to throw doubles. But regardless of the outcome, Greece needs to change and it doesn’t - or at least it shouldn’t - need the Brussels Group or Obama or Merkel to tell it to do so.

**HOW MANY PERMITS DOES IT TAKE TO CHANGE A LIGHT BULB?** Greece is allegedly a modern country, yet while it uses the latest in 21st-century technology (Trikala, for example, now has a fully automated driverless bus system and has been nominated as one of the most intelligent cities in the world by the Intelligent Cities Group), it still applies a medieval approach to patronage. You want a job in the public service? It’s not about how good you are, it’s about who you know, if you have ‘to messon’. Talented people can’t find work while mediocrity runs the country. And then there’s the red tape. It is not just EU politics that has ground this country to a halt, it is public service bureaucracy. There are public servants who seem intent on interpreting their job description as some sort of imperative to put up barriers to progress rather than find ways to assist it. Streamline bureaucracy, employ staff with brains and talent who are qualified for the job and who actually want to help and there will be a blossoming of small businesses. And from small businesses, big businesses grow.

**THERE IS A DEFEATIST ATTITUDE** amongst the general population, a belief that change is impossible, that the “powers that be” won’t let it happen. This needs to stop. It is this sort of attitude that is holding Greece back.

**IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH** in 1963, Greek poet and Nobel Prize Laureate George Seferis said, “I belong to a small country. A rocky promontory in the Mediterranean. It has nothing to distinguish it but the struggles of its people, the sea and the light of the sun” and this is Greece today. It is time this rocky promontory and the efforts of its people were allowed to shine. It is time that Greece was re-born.

**THE 25TH OF APRIL** this year marked the centenary of ANZAC day commemorating the commencement of the Gallipoli campaign, an event legendary in the history of WW1, which in the spring of 1915 was facing its second year of stalemate in the bloody trenches of the western front with no end in sight. While training in Egypt, Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZACS), first destined for those trenches, were organized into one expeditionary force: just as plans for the Gallipoli campaign were being laid out. By creating an eastern front, Winston Churchill, then First Lord Admiral, sought to divide the German military enough to secure an Allied victory and a possible end to the war. Thus the Australian and New Zealand army corps came into being, with the shores of Gallipoli their first tour of duty. Capturing Gallipoli, at the opening of the Dardanelles straits which leads directly to modern day Istanbul and the geographical divide between Europe and Asia Minor, was the plan, the intention being to interrupt a significant axis supply route to the east. But soldiers found themselves facing unusual and forbidding terrain as well as the historic unpredicted military acumen of the Turkish forces who were intent on protecting the last glimmers of their fading empire. After almost 9 months and an appalling number of casualties on both sides, the campaign was finally abandoned. It is now regarded as one of the most tragic military catastrophes of all time.

While dates, technology, strategy and statistics are all available to anyone wishing to research these or any other military events, be sure to give due time to any photos. There are Greek faces there too, like that of Constantine Arony, a Kytherian immigrant who served, as did many others like him, with the ANZACS in both wars. History written in the documentary language of strategy and numbers does not tell the story of innocence, integrity and honourable ideals squandered in the dark politics that underlie most conflicts, which is why war memorials are so essential. For all those ANZACS, for all those servicemen and women worldwide that have survived or succumbed to these events, who knew the physical and emotional consequences that eclipsed the original ideals, your sacrifice is not forgotten.

**WE WILL NOT FORGET** by Daphne Petrohilos

**I AM GREEK AND I WANT TO GO HOME**

**I WAS BORN IN GREECE**

**MY SISTERS ARE THERE**

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE REPATRIATION OF Looted Greek Antiquities

www.iagreek.gr
THE BEST OF KYTHERA’S ATTRACTIONS

by Aspasia Patty

TRYING TO PLAN HOW BEST to kick off your Kythera experience? Here is a taste of the must-visit attractions. Arm yourself with a good map and let Kythera Summer Edition give you a round-up of insider travel tips on Kythera essentials. The following is a short list of suggested day trips which will permit you to venture back-tracking. There is so much to do on Kythera – swimming, walking, climbing, eating, sightseeing, exploring, dancing, relaxing...

Tour 1

Start at Chora, the capital of Kythera. Here you can wander the picturesque, narrow lanes and admire the tourist, jewellery and book shops, post your letters and go to the bank. There are great coffee shops for snacks and drinks. Walk up to the medieval castle which has spectacular views of the twin bays of Kapsali. Head down a couple of winding kms past the island’s only camping site in the middle of a pine forest. You will reach the popular, family-friendly Kapsali beach, home to the Glass Bottom Boat Sea Excursions and the Kythera Dive Centre. The bay is lined with restaurants catering to every taste. You can even have a therapeutic massage treatment from a qualified therapist upstairs from Banda Landa organic cafe bar. Treat yourself to one of Lili’s organic smoothies while you wait for your aromatherapy massage or exotic Moroccan hammam ritual! Leaving Kapsali, head back to Livadi, a large beach with lots going on and boasting two good eating places, a bakery, a book shop, Rena’s fantastic cake shop and various other shops selling essentials. While you are on this side of the island, head east to the village of Kalamos where signposts will direct you to three of the best beaches – Vroula, Kakios and Firiki Ammos. At Kakios, leave your sandals but take care as the trails are irregular and some steep cliffs are involved. However, it is well worth the effort. Several Kytherian beaches regularly win Europe’s cleanest beach awards.

Tour 2

Start with a visit to the Panagia Myrtidiotissa monastery set in beautiful gardens and presided over by the gentle Virgin Mary who welcomes visitors with open arms. Modest dress is expected when visiting monasteries. The tour to the monastery is near Kavounades at the junction of the main arterial road and the Mylopotamos bottom road (not to be confused with the top road near Dokana which goes through the Milopotamos Area). The Panagia the Patron Protectress of Kythera is credited with many miracles and is revered all over Greece. Her icon can be found in every Kytherian household. One km further down a dirt track behind the car park is the quaint church of Agios Nikolaos Krassas built in the rocks overlooking the sea. It has a colourful history and is worth a look.

Next, go to Milopotamos, one of the prettiest villages in Kythera. It is in the middle of the island on the west side. The central square is dominated by two massive pine trees, a good place to sit and relax in the shade for a coffee or an ouzo and admire the imposing bell tower of Agios Charalampos. A small river runs through the village and is home to resident ducks. If you follow it for about 1 km past abandoned watermills (milos), hence the name Milopotamos, you will come to the beautiful waterfall Neraida in a magical setting. Neraida can also be accessed by car to a certain point. The tour is behind the church (for more information about Milopotamos, see p 20).

Tour 3

The sandy beach of Dikofti, much loved beach by ‘Aussies’ who are missing the fine white sand of home. En route you can visit the monastery of Agia Moni. After you turn off the main road and just before you ascend the road to Agia Moni, on your left you can stop and pay homage to Theodoros Kolokotsa, a dance master who presided over by the gentle Father Petro who welcomes visitors with open arms. Modest dress is expected when visiting monasteries. The tour to the monastery is near Karvounades at the junction of the main arterial road and the Mylopotamos bottom road (not to be confused with the top road near Dokana which goes through the Milopotamos Area). The Panagia the Patron Protectress of Kythera is credited with many miracles and is revered all over Greece. Her icon can be found in every Kytherian household. One km further down a dirt track behind the car park is the quaint church of Agios Nikolaos Krassas built in the rocks overlooking the sea. It has a colourful history and is worth a look.

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Tour 4

From Potamos drive down to the buzzing sea-side village of Agia Pelagia with tourist shops and a row of great eating places right on the beach. Another plus here is the number of shady trees. Swim in the nearby beaches of Lorenzo, Kalamitsi or Kaki Lagadi ravine where a small lake forms that is lovely for swimming. Another beach, Firri Ammos (red sand), is also popular. As you leave Agia Pelagia head up the back road passing the Kythea Resort and make for the picturesque terraced village of Karavas. You may also wish to take in Plati Ammos, an excellent beach about 3 kms away. The round trip back to Potamos can take you past Petrouri, Gerakas and Stavas as well as lots of other interesting countryside giving you lots of great photo ops. But don’t stop here! These tours are just a taste. Kythera has so many special places, you are sure to discover your own along the way.

Note: Sunday morning head to Potamos for the time-honoured Pazarri (market) where local products from all over the island are sold. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. Today many go for the sociable atmosphere. It’s truly a lively market place and has a great vibe. In recent years a market is also held in Livadi every Wednesday afternoon.

Don’t forget to take some Kytherian specialties with you when you head back home – pot image honey, oil and Kytherian fatourada, a potent tspouri-based spiced fruity liqueur, all make great gifts. The island also produces great wines, rock salt and the famous Kytherian raki (psaxmatiita), great for a breakfast snack with cheese or an anytime treat with olive oil, tomato, feta and olives.

Young, innovative, environmentally concerned Kytherians follow the tradition of excellence but now with a focus on the organic. In Potamos Vetros & Sofia have opened Herovolo (hand-made) stocking a range of skin-care products made in Greece of the purest ingredients (their lip balm is a must have). Vasilis Konomos from Kalamitsi Elia is making Milopotamos has continued his quest for the best coffee by opening a new business in Livadi, the Konomos Coffee Grinding House where you can purchase fresh coffee beans. Just follow your nose to the tantalising aromas. He also stocks a range of organic teas.

Intrepid Adventurers Alert

From Moudar Lighthouse, a must for the intrepid. The precipitous terrain demands a steady foot. The view of the entire island never fails to impress. No matter the weather, a Faythian tradition has continued for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. This tradition has been going on for hundred...
OLIVE PICKING ON KYTHERA
A HOLIDAY OF WORK AND PLEASURE

IT’S OVER TWO YEARS since I first visited Kythera. I got to know this beautiful Greek island’s olive oil through a friend in Holland. The moment I tasted it, I wanted more.

While I had been to Greece many times over the last 20 years, I had never visited Kythera. It was early October when I checked the island out on the internet. To my surprise, I read that it was possible to go to Kythera and pick olives right then. Albert and Anita, the Dutch owners of Foss ke Chores guesthouse, apparently organized olive picking holidays. I found the idea of a holiday that blended work and pleasure immediately appealing.

Picking olives! Not only could I experience a time honoured Greek tradition, it was at a time of year when few tourists were on the island. What a great opportunity to taste the authentic atmosphere of the island! And I was right. When I reached Kythera I was surprised to discover there was no mass tourism, only locals.

The picking week consisted of three or four days hard work. On days off you were free to explore the island however you liked. I borrowed a bike and cycled round virtually the whole island. I visited various villages, the market in Potamos, the beautiful hiking trails, the beaches and the welcoming restaurants.

But it was the olive picking I really came for. It was so lovely to experience working in the olive groves. Last autumn when I told an Athenian shopkeeper what I was doing he was surprised. He wanted to know why someone like me who works in an office all day, would want to travel all this way to Greece to work as a labourer? I told him I found working in the olive groves on Kythera relaxing because it emptied my mind of all other things! But it is not only the olive picking that makes such a week so enjoyable. Albert and Anita provided us every morning with a delicious breakfast, consisting of a variety of Greek products which Albert fetched from the bakery before dawn. And the picnic lunches Anita sent us were a feast - salads, tzaziki and olive bread. At coffee time we were provided with delicious Greek pastries. And then, after picking all day, there was always a Greek dinner waiting for us at the guesthouse. Anita is a fantastic cook and has made an art of preparing extensive Greek meals entirely on her own. That week we gave us all a cooking class, so now I often cook Greek meals at home. The Greek cuisine offers so many delicious dishes, especially for me as a vegetarian.

Each picking day Albert took us to a different field. Not only did we see different parts of the island as we travelled to our work places, we also enjoyed new views and scenery as we worked. We picked the olives by hand using plastic hand rakes similar to those we played in the sand with as kids on our Dutch beaches. We raked the olives onto huge nets we spread under the trees. Then at the end of the day we gathered them up in big hessian sacks. We also visited the olive press in Tsikalara. It was a special experience to see how our olives were pressed into oil and then taste that first oil on bread and salt. My friends back home who have tasted this fantastic olive oil with its delicious grassy flavour rave about its quality.

I was so charmed by Kythera that I have since been back a few times in the spring. Last autumn I came once again to pick the olives along with other olive picking enthusiasts from America, England, France and the Netherlands. When I searched the internet, I was surprised how few places there are in Greece that offer this sort of opportunity. For not only is picking olives an ancient Greek tradition, a time when families all gather together at the groves to harvest the olives to make their oil for the coming year, it is also the best way to learn about the taste and quality of olive oil. Tasting this oil fresh from the press is really an experience! I recommend to anyone travelling to Greece to take part in an olive picking week on Kythera and get acquainted with the friendly and hospitable locals.

Marianne Booth is a lawyer living in Utrecht, Holland. She was first introduced to very good quality olive oil by a member of Utrecht’s large Greek community, something for which she will forever be grateful.

Kythera’s Expanding Hiking Trail Network

While Kythera hiking, under the auspices of the Kytherian Foundation for Culture and Development (KIPA) has spent most of the last year developing its network of walking trails, it has also found time to tell the trail walking world what they have been doing. And it has paid off. When Paths of Greece presented a paper on Kythera Hiking at the 4th World Trails Conference in Jeju, South Korea, in January 2014, Korean Mountain TV were so impressed with what they saw, they decided to include Kythera Hiking’s trails in their next project. Last October the Mountain TV crew came to Kythera for a week to shoot footage for a documentary series about sustainable tourism and walking paths around the world. The documentary, shot using state of the art technology (hexacopters and underwater cameras), was shown on Korean TV and the web last November.

Since last autumn many Greek mountain hiking clubs have come to Kythera to explore our hiking trails including the Hiking Club of Athens and the Greek Mountaineers. All of them were enthralled. They wrote about both Kythera’s hiking network and her beauty was extremely positive. The word is spreading. Hikers, ramblers, bush walkers from far and wide are beginning to discover the island’s trails.

The network is ever expanding. Kythera Hiking’s Manager, Fivos Tsaravopoulos, together with Aleksos Kastrisios and the Business Association of Diakofti have opened and waymarked the old trail linking Diakofti to Agia Moni Monastery. The trail, numbered with the code M36 and used in combination with M37, was opened last November. The trail is a circular walk offering stunning views looking out across the turquoise waters of Diakofti towards Cape Maleas in the Peloponnese.

Proposed new trails include:

- Moudari Lighthouse: connecting Karavas, Agios Nikolaos beach, the Moudari lighthouse and Plateia Ammos (approximately 10 km)
- Agia Pelagia / Diakofti: this trail will pass through the abandoned village of Freatsi, the Manes farm, the old settlement of Vigla and the salt collecting area of Diakofti (approximately 15 km)
- An alternate access trail to Palioschora from Trifyllianika and
- A trail passing by Aroniadika, Aloizianika and Friligianika villages

In co-operation with the Paths of Greece team, Kythera Hiking also plans to sign-post the trail around Antikythera’s Kastro. Visitors to the island will soon be able to explore the archaeological site when the archaeological team is not working there.

Kythera and Antikythera’s trails are amongst the best organized hiking trail networks in Greece. The success of the program which has now been running for four years is due in no small part to the passion and hard work of Kythera’s Manager, Fivos Tsaravopoulos. Fivos and his loyal team of volunteers are the project’s heart and soul. They are what has made this project such a huge success.

Running parallel to the development of the walking trails is the development of a new form of tourism. Outdoor tourism, adventure tourism, ecotourism - however you call it - has the potential to run all year round. And as the tourist season expands, so too does the economic sustainability of the island. The value of these tracks to the island is incalculable.

But if the project is to continue, it needs your support. Keeping these trails open and maintained and exploring new ones costs money. You can sponsor a trail, name a trail after a loved one or dedicate a trail to a family member or friend. Contact: info@kytherahiking.com

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THE MALANOS LETTERS
FAMILY POSTCARDS ARE FINALLY REUNITED

by Paul Gianniotis (Rosso, Roussos)

NO. 1 DARLINGHURST ROAD, Kings Cross in Sydney had been etched in my memory since the early 1940s. At this address, my first cousin George Yanniotis and Manoli (Leousaki) Malanos were business partners, running a very successful fruit and vegetable shop and milk bar.

Leousaki (this was his paratsoukli) had previously lived in Hora, Kythera with his wife Polixeni and two young daughters. Mary and Eleni who were born in 1932 and 1934 respectively. Leousaki had decided to emigrate to Australia about 1939 for better opportunities and at a later date to bring his wife and family to join him and yes you guessed it, the Second World War had intervened. It was some years later before the family would be reunited in Sydney.

In the meantime, No. 1 Darlinghurst Road continued to be a good meeting point for many Greeks hoping for a free milk shake and chit chat. My widowed mother Diamanta who was from Kato Livadi would take me there on many occasions for a family get together and to drink some metro coffee and to play that popular Greek card-game 'Pastra'.

My eldest brother George would also come along to learn to play the clarinet from his tutor Leousaki. The bond among both partners cousin George and Leousaki and our family was very strong. A quartet was formed to attend Greek Weddings and other special occasions with Leousaki and my brother George on clarinet and Manoli Mazarakis on violin and my other brother John on guitar. Quite an ensemble and it was free! The true meaning of the Kytherian Brotherhood had come to the fore... everyone helping each other.

Back in Greece, many families were enduring hardships during the German occupation of WWII and, finally at the end of the war, the mail service between Greece and Australia was re-opened. Letters started to filter through and all the mail had to be censored.

At the age of about 10, I had a great interest in collecting stamps as young kids did at that age. I had asked Leousaki to save all the Greek stamps for me and one day he gave me a whole stack of envelopes which he had put into an old Cadbury Gold chocolate box. The stamps were still on the envelopes! As the War ended, more mail was coming through and Leousaki was relieved to learn that his wife Polixeni and his two daughters were in good health despite many hardships. It would only be a matter of time that they would be reunited, but it wasn’t until 1949 that they flew into Mascot Airport. It was a very joyous and emotional reunion, one that I will never forget. At the age of 11, I was there with Leousaki and my mother and brother George.

The two girls were only a few years older than me and I guess who became their interpreter. This was a job I had enjoyed so much at both families were very close.

I had the greatest respect for Leousaki because he was a wonderful man. I enjoyed his witty comments and, even though we were a generation apart, we were great mates. My wife and I lived overseas for many years and I worked as a flight engineer with various airlines. On my visits to Sydney, brother George would take me to visit him to learn the latest gossip and play some tavli.

Leousaki always had a grin on his face and had a great sense of humor. He had an immense delight in calling me "O Aeroponnithos". This word is not in the Greek Lexicon, but you should be able to work it out. Hmmm.

POSTSCRIPT.
No. 1 Darlinghurst Road, Kings Cross still exists today in the form of an ice-cream parlour. Opposite is the El Alamein Fountain. Whatever happened to the box of envelopes that Leousaki had given me 67 years ago? When I departed Sydney in 1964 to work overseas, the chocolate box with the envelopes was put into a large container with other mementos and put into storage. I worked in London for two years, the Middle East for six years, Singapore for one year and Hong Kong for twenty years, before returning to Australia in 1993.

Over the decades, the container and indeed the contents had slowly faded from my memory. Just over a year ago, I needed to search for some old documents and decided to look into a large cardboard box. Inside were the Malanos envelopes - I had been the unwitting custodian of these treasures for something like 67 years! Among the many envelopes I found unfortunately no pages of correspondence were two post cards from Kythera, one each from Mary and Eleni, dated 1945 and addressed to their father Manoli at No. 1 Darlinghurst Road, Kings Cross, Sydney.

These have now been returned with great pleasure to the children of these remarkable ladies, Mary Aroney and Eleni Cassimatis. It was quite an emotional moment with a tear in my eye as it brought back a flood of memories and good times during my early days with the Malanos family.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Send your family’s story to kythera Summer Edition, e:se.1993@yahoo.gr
SPRING IS SURE TO FOLLOW

Story and photos by Joshua Kepreotis

EVERYONE HAS A BUCKET LIST; a list of things they want to do before dying. On the top of my mother’s list was spending Easter in Kythera. She shared that with me.

I’ve grown up with this island. Our home away from home. My childhood included regular summer holidays spent between the sun and the sea. But it’s a common misconception amongst the diaspora to think that’s all Kythera has to offer. I can now testify to the contrary. Kythera in the spring is something special.

I’m sure mum’s grand plan was to take me on a spiritual awakening. Hoping the church hopping and the Easter celebrations would imbue me with lifelong Orthodox traditions. There would be next to no swimming and the nightlife was largely restricted at this time of year. So what was there to enjoy? Reasonable question. Answer: the island.

We landed the day before Palm Sunday. The first thing I noticed stepping from the plane was how fresh everything smelt. The flowers had come alive and the countryside was painted green. A resurrection of sorts.

I drove this time because the roads were less dense and it was a great opportunity to practice. The main road cuts the island through the middle, giving me a glorious view driving from the north to the south where our house in Katouni awaited. My childhood sprung to life with each passing village, a window seat into the past. Heritage, culture, love, life - Kythera is that to me.

We headed into the past. Heritage, culture, love, life - Kythera is that to me. Heritage, culture, love, life - Kythera is that to me. Upon reflection, I can only think of this trip fondly. It has opened my eyes to what it means to be a Kytherian.

Upon reflection, I can only think of this trip fondly. It has opened my eyes to what it means to be a Kytherian. The mosaics on the stone floor date back to the 7th Century and pay tribute to the island’s rich history. They were celebrating St George and the Esperino was held in this beautiful small church. Prepare yourself for the fireworks. There’s something uniquely historic about being inside a quaint island church and being surprised by the exploding sounds of fire crackers; as if a war waged just outside of an age gone by.

One of our most memorable services was held in Ayios Xiropos Sto Vouno. We were celebrating St George and the Esperino was held in this beautiful small church. The mosaics on the stone floor date back to the 7th Century and pay tribute to the island’s rich history. Prepare yourself for the fireworks. There’s something uniquely historic about being inside a quaint island church and being surprised by the exploding sounds of fire crackers; as if a war waged just outside of an age gone by.

A side note, however, must be considered when attending the Anastasi on the island. The Anastasi is a major religious event that begins fifty days before Easter when the icon is taken from Myrtidia to Hora. It resides there until after Easter Sunday and then begins a two week journey back to the Monastery. Upon reflection, I can only think of this trip fondly. It has opened my eyes to what it means to be a Kytherian.

We also followed the ikona Tis Myrtidotissas as it was carried from village to village around the island on its way back home. This is a long standing tradition that begins fifty days before Easter when the icon is taken from Myrtidia to Hora. It resides there until after Easter Sunday and then begins a two week journey back to the Monastery.

Upon reflection, I can only think of this trip fondly. It has opened my eyes to what it means to be a Kytherian.

Heritage, culture, love, life - Kythera is that to me.

Maria’s Mill & Sweets Workshop

In a restored 200 year old mill, Maria bakes her delicious traditional sweets (loukomades, rosedas, xerotigana, spoon sweets). Visit the restored flour mill and see how the centuries old machinery operated.

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THE ROLL OF THE DICE

THE SOUND OF GREECE

by Tina Samios

EVER WORRY THAT YOU WILL NEVER AGAIN have down time uninterrupted by one of your electronic devices? In this eternally heads down, wired era, Greece comes up trumps with Tavli (Backgammon), time-honoured, portable solution designed to de-stress whilst ensuring quality play time with your loved ones. The rules are simple. Using a mix of luck and strategy, you move your 15 plastic pieces across a wooden board from your home base to the opposite corner. Depending on the type of game, you may evict, capture or block your opponent. You win by removing all of your pieces, and this can last anything from 10 minutes to an hour, depending on the calibre of the player and how Lady Luck decides to behave. Most importantly, the pace is too relentless to allow any interruptions, be they technological or human. Once you roll your dice and contemplate your move, your opponent can scoop up the dice to ready themselves for their turn, making any hesitation on your part quite unacceptable.

First, find a Greek kafenio, preferably one with a shady outdoor area. Alternatively, a quiet beach corner on a spread out towel will do nicely. Procure your drinks, silence that phone, and challenge your partner to best out of three, 5 or 7 of the following games:

• The classic ‘Portes’. Similar to Western Backgammon, pieces can be sent back to the start if landed upon.
• ‘Fevgha’ or ‘Mortezi’. Turkish in origin. In this game you form long blockades of single pieces.
• ‘Plakoto’. A significantly longer game in which you immobilize your opponent’s pieces by landing on them. There are very few differences between ‘Portes’ and Western Backgammon. In traditional Greek Tavli there is no doubling cube, only 1 set of dice and the winner always starts the next game.

Modern Tavli’s earliest ancestor dates from around 5000 BC. This board, made of ebony imported from India with pieces which were fashioned from agate and turquoise, was recently unearthed in the Burnt City of Mesopotamia. Later boards from the same area were decorated with mosaics of shell, bone and lapis lazuli, fixed with black paste, not unlike those you can find in Monastiraki and Plaka.

The Persian version of the game featured two dice; tokens were moved across a cloth divided by depictions of the 12 solar months of the Persian year. The total number of men corresponded to the number of days in the lunar month. Half the tokens were black, symbolising night, while the other half were white, representing the number of nights illuminated by the moon. Today Tavli, called ‘Nard’ in its country of origin, is a fixture throughout Middle Eastern coffeehouses. It is particularly popular in Turkey where it goes by the name ‘Tavla’.

Egyptian pharaohs also played an ancestor of Tavli. ‘Senet’ boards have been found in Tutankhamun’s tomb and also in tombs at Enkom, Cyprus, then an Egyptian colony. To prevent cheating, Egyptians used a mechanical dice box which was taken as a sign of higher civilization. Plato mentions the Ancient Greeks playing a form of Tavli while Sophocles attributes its invention to Palamedes, said to have whiled away the time during the long siege of Troy by playing it. Tavli was also referred to by Homer and Herodotus, the latter claiming it was invented by the Lydians. The Greeks called double 6’s Aphrodite’s high rolls while double 1’s were a word akin to a dog. (While rolling a double of any number is usually a blessing, it can also be a curse if in a predicament.) Pompeii’s walls are covered with frescoes depicting the game. The Romans, who played the game with three dice, called their version ‘Tabulae’ meaning table or board. Emperor Nero and his commanders gambled on it excessively, while some statesmen played it in their chariots to relieve the tedium of long journeys. Caligula was, unsurprisingly, a cheat, whilst Marc Antony is known to have the odd game with Cleopatra.

After Christianity was established, the game continued to be played in Roman colonies. One inscription on a board reads: ‘Our Lord Jesus Christ grants victory to dicers if they write his name when they roll the dice. Amen’.” In Britain ‘Tabulae’ became known as ‘Tables’. Elizabeth I was one of many disapproving monarchs and religious leaders who, having noted its addictive gambling nature, waged a long and unsuccessful war on the game. Betting on ‘Tables’ became so popular during the Crusades that the ban was accompanied by a hefty and usually ignored fine. The French were also playing ‘Tric-Trac’, yet another version of backgammon, around the same time.

Modern Backgammon appears in the fourteenth century. Some believe its Western name comes, not from the Persian Babakhan, but from Middle English: baec+gamen meaning ‘back game’, because when playing, you constantly strive to head back to your home base or, if unlucky, are forced to go back to the start.

In the roaring 1920’s, New York gamblers introduced the doubling cube. Doubling means that wins and losses rise exponentially. This added gambling element saw interest in the game surge, as did its ban which still stood as recently as 1982 in the US state of Oregon.

Prince Alexis Obolensky, known as the father of modern Backgammon, first conceived the idea of an International Backgammon tournament in the 1960’s. Since then, annual tournaments have sprung up across the globe. While you can play Tavli online, nothing beats a game with a good friend and an ice cold drink in the balmy Kytherian outdoors. So what are you waiting for? Turn off that phone, and start your holiday.


**WOMEN IN WAR**

by Deborah Parsons

**CULTURE IS BIGGER THAN POLITICS**

by Anna Cominos

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The Parthenon Marbles are mainly displayed in the Entrance Halls of the British Museum as well as other European Museums. But while the opera was inspired by the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign, the story itself is timeless. I could just have easily have set the same story in Syria, Nigeria, Palestine. Women in War reflects the suffering of the forgotten victims of war, those who are left behind. For women to survive they need to challenge their traditional role. They must run the businesses and work the land. They must raise and protect their children alone while enduring their own pain and loss with fortitude.

AT A TIME when mass culture is in flux, the issue of reclaiming cultural identity can appear to be a middle-class pursuit. However the return of the Parthenon Marbles to Greece is about much more: it is about Human Rights, as internationally renowned Queens Counsel and Human Rights advocate, Geoffrey Robertson and his legal team understand. Among the cultural activists, politicians, academics and lay-people standing on the sidelines of this epic struggle between the flag-waving old-world and the cyber-fast post-empirical new world is Australian Aboriginal Artist Dr Cary Foley. Foley's approach to ‘Reclaiming Culture’ dispels the paranoid stance of the old guard, and instead allows the consideration of a new world where the diversity of cultural identity can flourish.

What are the Parthenon Marbles? The Parthenon Marbles are a collection of Classical Greek statues made mostly by Greek sculptor Phidias and his assistants. Inscriptions and outstanding architectural pieces that were originally part of the Temple of the Parthenon and other buildings on the Acropolis of Athens. The Parthenon Marbles are also the frieze that honours the victory of the Battle of Marathon.

Where does the case for the Parthenon Marbles stand in 2015? There has been strong lobbying from both sides over the past 20 years, but the debate has sharpened since the opening of the world-class Acropolis Museum in Athens where the remaining marbles are now being displayed in the sublime light that animates the Pendelic Marble they were created from. The British Museum’s case to retain the Parthenon Marbles is rapidly running out of puff. A long list of English and International celebrities such as Stephen Fry, George Clooney and writer Kathy Lette have directly lobbied for the return of the Parthenon Marbles to Athens. International Human Rights legal eagle Geoffrey Robertson and his team which includes Amal Alamuddin Clooney are now representing Greece... so watch this space!

It is one piece of art and it shouldn’t really be broken up, it should make its way back to Greece, George Clooney.

Where does the case for the Parthenon Marbles leave the British Museum? In 2014, in a bizarre twist, the British Museum loaned several of the Parthenon Marble Friezes to the Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg in Russia, and this at a time when Britain has political sanctions on Russia. The British Government argued that ‘Culture is bigger than Politics’. So the Marbles could be copied as reliefs and continued to be exhibited (more people visit the Marbles than do Greece) and the originals could be returned to the newly opened Acropolis Museum in Athens.

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Reprint, here that Kemal Ataturk became a legend. But while the opera touches on some powerful emotional themes - prejudice, revenge, hate, loss, grief, love, sacrifice, forgiveness - it charts the journey of these three women as they discover their common humanity.

The Gallipoli campaign is a potent moment in history for both Turkey and Australia. It is here that Australia first threw off the shackles of Empire, here that Kemal Ataturk became a legend. But while the opera was inspired by the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign, the story itself is timeless. I could just have easily have set the same story in Syria, Nigeria, Palestine. Women in War reflects the suffering of the forgotten victims of war, those who are left behind. For women to survive they need to challenge their traditional role. They must run the businesses and work the land. They must raise and protect their children alone while enduring their own pain and loss with fortitude.

I wrote much of the libretto last summer here on Kythera. Tasos Ioannides, the composer, was here too as he is most summers. He wrote much of the music sitting on his balcony at Kapsali, gazing out at Hitra more often than not with a glass of tsipouro close at hand. So while the story itself doesn’t have a particularly Kytherian connection, it has Kythera buried deep inside its DNA.

Women in War is a not-for-profit collaboration of artists, cultural actors and educational organisations in Australia, Turkey, Greece and Cyprus.

Iफαίστα Amphitheatre, Lemnos, July 17 and 18, 2015. Check out the website for performance dates at Hanakka, Turkey and in Melbourne, Australia http://www.lemnos-gallipoli.com/
KATHLEEN JAY: ANOTHER EXHIBITION

KATHLEEN JAY WAS BORN IN AMSTERDAM. She worked as a primary school teacher in Holland until 2008 when she moved to Kythera. She loves nature and took up painting as a way of recording what she saw over the years on her travels through Greece. Her work, primarily landscape, has been exhibited widely. After Kathleen discovered Kythera in the early nineties, she decided to stop travelling. She is now a permanent resident and lives on the island year round.

Why Kythera? There are two things that make Kythera particularly appealing. The rugged landscape with its sometimes misty covered mountains lets you feel at one with nature. It's sometimes so quiet out there you can hear the birds in flight. And then there are the picturesque villages with their interesting buildings, olive groves, vineyards, kitchens gardens and chickens. It's all just begging to be painted. 20 years on and I'm still discovering places I've never seen before!

What did you paint in Holland? Back in Holland I lived in the middle of the flat polder landscape. 4 meters below sea-level, it was a landscape of endless horizons, heavy clouds and farmhouses with cows. Each region of Holland has its own specific landscapes. The flat north-west, the middle with its wide rivers, the hilly south-east. While I took part in workshops in various parts of the country, I also painted flowers and gardens in the Dutch cows and people.

Why do you like painting in watercolour? Watercolour is a fast technique. Water is a moving material. You have to be quick and you have to use the right amount of colour because you can’t do it again. You can’t put another base on top. The colours have to be clear. It’s a bit like to do. Sunlight and clouds can change and move so rapidly, you need an equally fast moving technique to capture the impression. It never ceases to amaze me how the water and colour-pigments mix to my ideal blend.

Watercolours do actually behave like clouds.

Do you work outside? I make my sketches on the spot, in the open air. I study the landscape, make notes about colours and tones, then I go home and make my set-up. Sometimes I have to return to check specific details. I’m pretty free with it. It’s very hard working on a watercolour in the sunlight. You can’t wear sunglasses and your eyes get blinded by the light and the white paper. Plus the water dries too fast in sunlight and wind.

You have been having exhibitions on Kythera for many years now. How does it feel to do it? Last year I had my 10th anniversary, so 2015 will be my number 11! Once or twice a year I choose a location and create a mix of works which I then proudly present. Many people return each year to see my latest collection. While my greatest wish is of course to sell a few pieces, my next wish is to have people come and enjoy looking at my work. For me the greatest compliment is when people recognize my love for the island in my work.

What’s it like living here permanently? Living here is different. Compared to life in Holland, everything is very siga siga. You need to be patient, to get used to it. For me the most important thing is to be involved in Greek life. I try to join in the local activities - I dance, do gymnastics, sing in a choir. Making friends makes your life complete. There is a lot happening on this small island. It has a rich culture which is maintained with pride. Some villages have their friendly inhabitants, olive groves, rivers, the hilly south-east. While I took part in workshops in various parts of the country, I also painted flowers and gardens in the Dutch cows and people.

MANEAS GENERAL STORE

MANEAS GENERAL STORE is an essential part of the fabric that makes up this island. This place is an institution and still boasts the original wooden floor and ceiling. Take a look inside and you’ll see what we mean. The windows are adorned with a collection of tools, cakes, flowers and antiques. Not much has changed since Polychroni Gerakitis (Maneas) first opened the store in 1945, except that perhaps it looks a little smaller. Granddaughter and third generation Aliki took over the family enterprise. She is the daughter of Foti and the niece of Panayioti. The store stocks everything from underwear to hardware, from fishing gear to bed linen, tablecloths and kitchen pans to haberdashery. Just ask. Whatever it is you’re looking for, Aliki will be sure to have it. It may well be tucked away somewhere up on the very top shelf, but it will be there.

MANEAS General Store is just down the road from the square in Potamos. Whatever you do, don’t miss it!

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENCOUNTERS 2015

THE KYTHERA PHOTOGRAPHIC ENCOUNTERS, which celebrate their fifteenth birthday this year, will take place from Wednesday, September 30th to Sunday, October 4th. The Conference on the History of Greek Photography will be held on October 2nd and 3rd, accompanied by the usual program of exhibitions across the island. One of the exhibitions will be the established group Young Greek Photographers Exhibition, open to any photographer under the age of 35 residing in Greece. The full Encounters program will be posted on the website https://www.facebook.com/KytheraPhotoEncounters. Further information: mail@kytheraphoto.com

GOLD CASTLE

ONE OF THE MOST scenic locations in Chora is the kamara (arch) way immediately below the town square. As you enter the doors of the aptly named Gold Castle, you will be blown away by the display of gold, silver, exquisite Byzantine icons, handmade worry beads and good luck charms. Leonardo, Gold Castle’s owner, labours over the winter months, creating icons made from century old olive trees and precious metals to sell to Kythera’s summertime visitors. Ask and he will show you unique-handmade Panayia Myrtidiotissa icons made from all natural materials. Leonardo is happy to accept commissions. Born in Melbourne, Australia, Leonardo is a talented artisan. A trained jeweler, he has the gift of creating jewellery for every taste and every pocket. Leonardo guarantees the highest quality craftsmanship at the most reasonable prices. Gold Castle, Chora, tel.: 2756-0-51954

CERAMICS AT KATO LIVADI

THE ROUSSOS FAMILY have been producing ceramics at Kato Livadi for over twenty years. They maintain a Kytherian tradition that has been passed down through four generations of pottery making by this family. You will find Panayiotis working on the potter’s wheel, daily turning out traditional Kytherian designs as well as introducing new ones. Mother Grigoria attends to the glazing and firing in the kiln, whilst Maria delicately hand paints all the pottery pieces produced in the workshop.

KATHLEEN JAY: ANOTHER EXHIBITION

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A SLOW AND LETAL PINE DISEASE

by Jean Bingen

WHEN TRAVELLING over Kythera one sees numerous pines with a cotton-like "growth" on trunk and branches. Check out http://www.parnitha-np.gr/pine_diseases.htm where you will find a comprehensive article from the Parnitha forestry management describing the insect Marchalina hellenica is responsible for the death of numerous pines. Quoting from the parts of this information most relevant for the situation on Kythera:

The insect Marchalina hellenica is a pine parasite that produces a sweet excretion, that is collected by the bees and converted into honey, known as pine-honey. The presence of this insect has been verified only in countries around the Mediterranean and particularly in Greece. It parasites various types of pines. The disease caused by this particular insect is called vamvakiaxi, from the Greek noun "vamvaki"=cotton, as its excretions look like small pieces of cotton on the trees. The Ministry of Agriculture funded the beekeeping associations in Greece to deliberately infest the pines with this parasite, in order to increase honey production. This plan resulted in the dramatic increase of Marchalina hellenica populations. At the same time severe decline of pine and significant tree mortality were observed in infested pine forests. Formally there is no specific damage known to the trees by it, however it seems that the insect lives by sucking the sap of the trees, contributing to their decay, when they are possibly infected by pathogenic fungi or other microbes. Marchalina hellenica (Homoptera: Margarodidae) is a scale insect that lives in the eastern Mediterranean region, mainly in Greece and Turkey. It can be found in the cracks and under the scales of the bark, hidden under the white cotton-like wax it secretes. All over Greece the large scale artificial infestation of pine trees with Marchalina hellenica by beekeepers between 1996 and 2000 has resulted in the loss of the ecological balance between the insect and its predators; as a result trees in the pine forest are overburdened by the insect and dying. Fortunately this insect has a low mobility; tragically however on Kythera they are already widely spread. The small forest around the winery near Kalokerines, the large trees along the road from Ano Livadi to Fatsadika, the remaining two pines next to the church in Fatsadika, the pine forest from Potamos towards Agia Pelagia (planted 1962) and at some other places are totally infested and are dying. Several pine trees near the primary school in Potamos have died already. The pines along the Ano Livadi village road had already been cut before the road was reconstructed. There are many more places on the island where trees are already infested. Greece is still arguing that there are other possible threats contributing to their decay, when they are possibly infected by pathogenic fungi or other microbes, urban development or that the trees were planted too close together in the first place. So long as they continue arguing why the pines are dying, nothing will be done on Kythera.

Kytherian Aged Care

by Kathy Kepreotis

• To care for those who once cared for us is one of the highest honours," Tia Walker

HER BEAUTIFUL, green eyes, looked at me for the last time. She closed them and fell into a deep sleep that she would not awaken from. These were my mother’s final hours. They were spent in her home. In her bed as she was on the brink of death. I was blessed in being able to fulfil that request. She did not die alone, nor did she spend her final days in a hospital or nursing home. My mother had become bedridden, so we hired a 24 hour carer and I also moved in. That way, we were able to look after her as best we could. My mother was certainly worthy of this care as I am sure most elderly people are. This however came at a cost, one that many people cannot afford. Not everyone is fortunate in their personal circumstances. Some people are blessed with extended and loving families who will look after them. Others are not so lucky. Either they have no family, or the finances required, or anyone is prepared to take responsibility for their well being. Family members are sometimes unable to make such a commitment; some simply refuse to. Consequently, the plight of many people is often tragic and lonely. It is an underlining fear shared by most elderly people - how will their lives end? Will there still be quality of life or will they be sent to a bleak nursing home where independece and dignity is often a distant dream? Such was the concern that my mother harboured after my father passed away. She did not want to be a burden and refused to live with her children, but chose instead to remain in her own home. We were able to employ carers who took it in turn to come every morning to wash and dress and prepare her breakfast. All other tasks were directed by her immediate family. Sadly, her health deteriorated over the past year. Six months ago she was admitted to hospital after suffering a severe heart attack. She recovered and, after a stint in a rehabilitation hospital, was able to return home. It would take a second heart attack to send her back to hospital; and so began the final months of her life.

Many members of the Kytherian Association have similar stories to tell. The final days of their elderly loved ones are difficult and they often require assistance from people or organisations that specialise in aged care. Unfortunately, depending on one’s finances and where they live, finding such care is not always easy. The Kytherian Association of Australia has always focused on the needs of its members. It is now addressing those needs faced by the older members in their twilight years. It has created an Aged Care Trust which it views as a natural extension of its activities for its members. Whilst the Association’s primary aim is to ensure that Kytherian and Greek heritage is preserved and sustained for the benefit of future generations, it also recognises that with an ageing population, it is time an investment was made in aged-care related facilities. The board of the Kytherian Association of Australia believes that the Aged Care Trust is an important long-term initiative. This Trust has been created to raise funds for the establishment of a suitable aged care centre or other aged care support systems in the state of New South Wales. Hopefully, in years to come, the Association will be able to generate more funding for this Trust through its functions, as well as receiving donations from birthday in lieu of gifts or funerals in lieu of flowers. It is viewed as a very worthy cause, one that will affect all our lives sooner or later. It will be able to help families that need support, whether through lengthy respite care or daily assistance, thus ensuring that our loved ones are treated with some semblance of respect and dignity at the end of their lives.

I hope that if and when my time comes, my family will be able to turn to Kytherian Aged Care for the assistance they may need. This can truly be our legacy for the future.

LONG TERM INITIATIVES

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web: fatseas@mvavrommatis.gr email: fatseas@oust.gr

KYTHERIAN AGED CARE

by Kathy Kepreotis

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Mobile +30 694-4696688
Mob +30 693-7009686
web: fatseas@mvavrommatis.gr
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Visit our new shop in Chora, t. 2736.037180 - Livadi shop, t. 2736.038379
The consensus was that Diakofti was the only true safe harbour that could be built.

In May 1960 George was asked to design a protection dam so small fishing boats could shelter from stormy weather at Kapsali’s Piso Galio. A survey and preliminary drawing was made with the help of the first four technical students in January 1962. The proposed concrete dam however was more practically executed with large stone boulders. In later years the dam was concreted and an access road provided. Many fishing boats now find good and safe shelter.

In April 1962 Manoli and Vironas Daponte suggested extending the existing fisherman’s ‘molo’ at Kapsali. The Team immediately surveyed the area and gave Manoli a plan which he took to Athens. With a few alterations, this design was accepted, construction started in early May and the work blessed by the Bishop on 31 May, 1962. The Kapsali jetty was later extended and in 1968 a harbour house, designed by the Team, was built near the end of the jetty. Diakofti. Quoting from George’s diary after a visit to Diakofti on 6 December 1960: “I wanted to see Markythera, the little island where Aphrodite is said to have been born. Must have been in summertime because at other times this small rock is uninhabitatable due to weather conditions. The Bishop had blessed the rock and given it the name of St. Paul’s Rock, to avoid a revival of plans for an airstrip. This month a permit was granted”.

The owner of the Purfina petrol station in Fatsadika, Antigoni Onasiss, wanted her husband, nicknamed ‘Nino’, son of Mr. Koronaios, to station an oil tanker in one of the small harbours. She wrote to station an oil tanker in one of the small harbours.

Improving the island’s communication with the mainland
Harbours: Kapsali, Agia Pelagia, Plati Ammos, Diakofti. There was no mooring facility for the weekly steamer from Piraeus, nor was there one anywhere along the Peloponnesian route from Piraeus to Kythera. Depending on the weather, you and your luggage could disembark in small motor or row boats in either Kapsali or Agia Pelagia.

Kapsali. In May 1960 George was asked to design a protection dam so small fishing boats could shelter from stormy weather at Kapsali’s Piso Galio. A survey and preliminary drawing was made with the help of the first four technical students in January 1962. The proposed concrete dam however was more practically executed with large stone boulders. In later years the dam was concreted and an access road provided. Many fishing boats now find good and safe shelter.

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In February 1966 George wrote: “First steps and actions for an airstrip can be taken! In March an area at Amouses with a length of 1800 m was surveyed and mapped for a runway of 875x40 m. Years passed until finally in September 1971, at the invitation of Mr. Jimmy Sofios (son of Manolis Sofios the photographer), Alexandros Onassis, a key figure in Greek aviation and son of Aristotle Onassis, visited the island and declared Amouses the spot where the airstrip had to be built! With financial help from local and Athenian based Kytherians, local contractors immediately set to work. Just before Christmas 1971 a small airplane, a Skyvan, landed for the first time on the still unpaved airstrip and from 26 December a regular schedule was begun. The runway was asphalted in 1973.

Roads. In July 1960 George was asked to help plan a road from the church of Agia Kyriaki near Alexandrades to Paleopolis. When he arrived at the church to find 20 people waiting for him and learnt that the government builder was booked for the next week, he realized how quickly he needed to survey the still unplanned route. He soon realized it was pointless asking what technical requirements might be needed on slopes or direction, and so focused on surveying where they could place piles of stones the builder driver could follow later on. In this way they managed to stake out about 3500 m, about half the required distance to Paleopolis.

During the Team’s time on the island hundreds of kilometers of connecting roads and tracks were staked out and bulldozed, either by the Government or the Team’s bulldozer. While some property owners did not appreciate having their property split, the result was that many formerly isolated beaches, famous for their clear, blue waters, were accessible by car.

For many years the island’s only asphalted roads were those from Kapsali to Chora, Karvounades, Arioniadika and Potamos and from Karvounades to Mylopotamos. In 1965 a torrential autumnal rain deemed the road on the way down to the spring and the old washing tubs in Mitata impassable, making it impossible to get to Viardikia. George’s plea for help for the people of Mitata in a special report that November was taken up by Miss Marco de Croot from Zeist in the Netherlands. Contacting the road she proposed a fund-raiser to aid the reconstruction of the road. By August 1966 she had raised 100,000 drachmas, enough money for 1000 metres of new road! In March 1966 at the request of the people of Livadi who had raised money to improve the road from Arno to Kato Livadi, the Team used concrete instead of asphalt for the first time. Concrete did not need expensive machinery and could be made by the villagers themselves! Later that year in Mitata they repaired the road there too with concrete.
A TALE OF TWO TREASURE SHIPS

KYTHERA AND ANTIKYTHERA are two islands situated at the crossroads of the Mediterranean. This has meant they have both been shipping hazards (and ports at times) for thousands of years. Even in modern times, ships run aground at least every decade. With its bow elevated towards the sky, the Nordland is a recent reminder to visitors, arriving in Kythera by ferry at Chrysolithi, of a modern shipwreck, after running aground in October 2000.

The Mentor

The Mentor was a wooden sailing vessel, around 22 metres long, carrying crates of Parthenon Sculpures and an ancient marble throne from Athens. This cargo was to be offloaded onto a larger vessel in Malta en route to the United Kingdom. Perhaps at the wrath of the god Poseidon, the Mentor started taking on water in 1816. The Mentor wasn’t a cargo ship; rather it was more a coastal pleasure vessel that was used to carry the sixteen crates of priceless Parthenon sculptures and an ancient marble throne from Athens. Life-size bronze and marble treasures, large and small. Debris is spread across such a large area on the bottom that some theorize there might be two wrecks off Antikythera. Though perhaps it was just one huge vessel, one of the biggest of its time, explaining why different piles of artefacts exist relatively far apart. So there are questions about the size and shape of the Mentor. That’s where the underwater excavation comes into play, to document what remains, plus perhaps find any surprise treasure that isn’t on the written record.

We’ve found a number of exquisite objects dating from the time of the ship, such as gold coins from Spain and Holland, gold jewellery. Not forgetting a device that rewrote the history of science, the world’s first mechanical computer, the famous Antikythera Mechanism. The Return to Antikythera project broke new ground last year, employing all the latest technology to provide significant gains in productivity. Using the latest in rebreather and mixed gas equipment, the Return to Antikythera divers can work more safely and for a lot longer than ever before.

The biggest mystery so far is the mechanism being transported? Where did it come from? Who designed and constructed it? Why haven’t other examples of that technology been found? Other questions: have any additional fragments of the Antikythera Mechanism been preserved on the bottom of the sea? Was there more than one mechanism being transported? Where did it come from? Who designed and constructed it? Why haven’t other examples of that technology been found from the same period? Not forgetting questions about who was on board and why it was carrying so many priceless treasures.

The Return to Antikythera project is organised by Argo, together with the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Major sponsors’ partners include Hublot, OTE-COSMOTE, the Akeiferi Laskardis Foundation, the Hellenic Navy, Costa Navarino, Australian Centre for Field Robotics and J.W White Contracting.

Further information is available at: http://antikythera.whoi.edu.
I WILL TRY TO TELL YOU something about the geology of Kythera, as I believe science can and should be understood by almost everyone. As the two most popular topics in geology are volcanoes and earthquakes, you will probably be disappointed to learn there are no active volcanoes on Kythera. Many visitors to the island during the British domination or earlier were under the false impression that the jet-black rocks they saw on the coastline were volcanic.

WHILST it is true they do morphologically resemble volcanic rocks, unfortunately they are not - but more about this later. On the subject of earthquakes however, Kythera has a rich seismological history.

The recent catastrophic earthquake that took place on January 8, 2006 had a magnitude of 6.9. Five other powerful earthquakes had affected the island during the past 15 million years. The big black arrows show the elevation incurred on Kythera. Horizontal white arrows show the relative expansion of the land due to the action of gravity faults. (Drazeno 1991, modified).

Debelis S. Baydakos lent us to visit the Kypseli area where the map (in the event of an earthquake) is displayed (debelis- kypseli). 3.6.10.00. To the Phaestos area (Debelis) below the map is a (Debelis) map showing the expansion of the earth due to the gravity faults. (Debelis 1991, modified).

The rock formations of Geology and Mineral Exploration (IGME).

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Figure 1. The current picture of the Aegean arc: The intense black line marks the subduction zone and the red thin areas indicate movements. (Facios 2000).

Figure 2. Simplified geological map of Kythera. (Xypolias et al. 2008).

Figure 3. Cross-section of the Aegean arc during the past 15 million years. The big black arrow shows the elevation incurred on Kythera. Horizontal white arrows show the relative expansion of the land due to the action of gravity faults. (Drazeno 1991, modified).
Τα πετρώματα της ενότητας αυτής εξαρτώνται αρχικά από αποστρογγυλεμένους λίθους (μαργαριτάρι, ασβεστόλιθοι, αγαθοί voi άλλοι). Κάποιοι από αυτά συμπεριλαμβάνουν και аργιλικά πετρώματα και από την χαρακτηριστική 

**Ο Μάρτιος Μεγαλοκονδύνος είναι πετρικός Γεωλογός του Καθοδρικο-
κού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών και κάτοχος Μεταπτυχιακού διπλώματος. Με τον Περιβαλλοντικό Σχεδιασμό Έργων Υποδομής του Ε.Α.Π. Επίσης διεργάστηκε με γνωστές γεωτεχνικές εταιρείες για σημαντικά έργα όπως η Έναντι Πανεπιστήμιου Αθηνών και κάτοχος Μεταπτυχιακού διπλώματος Msc.**
KYPHERA'S BEST BEACHES range from large family beaches to secluded inlets ideal for more private escapes. There are sandy beaches, wild beaches, remote beaches, rocky beaches, secret fishing coves, beaches for the very fit, beaches where you can toll under an umbrella with a tiropoulos and a meze. There are beaches for everyone. Dive, swim, relax and enjoy! Their surfaces vary from large pebbles to fine white sand and contrast in character and surroundings. Trellis shelter some, while cliffs and caves enclose others. The water is typically crystal clear, shark-free and calm.

**KAPSAI** This natural harbour is surrounded by cafes and tavernas below a Venetian fortress which offers spectacular views of Kapsali’s two bays. You can walk up the hill to the village of Chora and its Venetian fortress or to the church of St. John embedded in the side of the cliff. An ideal beach for families. In the late afternoon, sail away with the glass bottom boat Alexandros to Hitra and its blue grottos. Make sure you take your swimmers and a camera with you.

**PALEOPOI** situated near the town of Avlomarios and said to be the birthplace of Aphrodite, the goddess of love. It is also the site of the ancient capital of Skandia. This is one of the longest beaches on Kythera. Another good spot for families.

**DIAKOPTI** the blue lagoon of Kythera. This is a stunning beach and the only one that has fine white sand. It is easily accessible by tarred road. This is a safe beach for children as the water is calm and shallow, ideal for lying on an airbed or snorkelling. You can even do some laps here to keep up your fitness level.

**LEYKODIMOU** is found on the south of the island below the monastery of Agia Elassa. Getting to this beach is a challenge. The road is very long and rough, apart from the concrete bends, requiring some patient driving. However, this is one of the cleanest and best organised beaches on the island. Try and get there early, as there are limited beach chairs and umbrellas. The water is deep here and the cove well worth exploring by paddleboat. Who knows, you may even be lucky enough to find the long lost pirate's treasure which is said to be hidden here.

**KALADI** is found on the eastern side of the island near Paleopoli. One of Kythera’s most popular and picturesque beaches, it is often featured in tourist publications.

**CHALKOS** is a clear and pebbly beach located on the southern part of the island near Kalamos. It is a good one to visit by sea from Kapsali with the glass bottom boat Alexandros. Driving to Chalkos is rugged, so prepare to take your swimmers and a camera with you.

**Fyrori Ammos** in Kalamos, Avlaimonas, Palaiopoli, Kaladi, Comogotramoundana or gregolevante, or levantoscirocco or Meltemi are strong northerly winds that reach a peak during meltemi season (May-July). The names of the winds follow general terminology of the winds for a rainbow. Quite often you can catch a double one, an astonishing sight and a perfect photo opportunity - perhaps even for a selfie?!

**MELIDONI** is probably the closest beach to Potamos, apart from Agia Pelagia. The views of the green gorge which drops below the road leading to the beach offers a surprising contrast to drier parts of the island. There is a large cave at the beach for exploring or escaping to for an afternoon nap.

**FIAMMOS** is one of Kythera’s largest beaches with its long stretch of pebbles. The road directly above the beach is very rough so prepare for some bumpy driving and maneuvering over rocks. The sea is usually calm. To the right of the beach is a little cave you can swim in.

**FILOZOKI KYTHIRON**

As of spring 2015 we now have an animal welfare organisation on Kythera. ΦΙΛΟΖΩΙΚΗ ΚΥΘΙΡΩΝ (Animal Lovers of Kythera) gives us the capacity to do even more for the island’s animals. Since the recent change in laws, we now have the power to make a real difference to the welfare of Kythera’s animals. This will no doubt help foster the good impression we wish to make on tourists this summer.

You can help by becoming a member of Filozoki Kytherion. Donations are gratefully received either via our website or by putting money in one of the Filozoki Kytherion cans you can find in various shops around the island. Please help us give the animals on Kythera a happier, healthier and better life!

http://filozookikythiron.jimdo.com

**Adopt a cat**

Irene van Klinken started the Adopt-a-cat program as a way of gaining some control over the cat population on Kythera. Using the ‘Trap/Neuter/Return’ principle, the program catches a cat, brings it to the clinic where it is neutered and vaccinated. Once it is fully recovered, it is returned to the place it was caught. The cat/group will then be regularly checked and fed, and, in the case of any injury or sickness, treated with professional care. Over the last two years we have treated about 400 cats across the island. Sadly, there are many more in need of our help. You can help by supporting a cat on Kythera. You can donate through the website or by placing your money in the cans that you’ll find all around the island.

http://catatcat.jimdo.com

**HOW TO TALK KYTHERIAN!**

**THE WEATHER IN KYTHERA** is not a topic of deep discussion as it is in England, for example. People here don’t resort to weather small talk because they have nothing else to talk about. The weather in Kythera is an important issue which has a wide ranging impact. The size of the island, the topography and the geographical location all add up to the unpredictable condition known as Kytherian weather.

Whether traveler or visitor, don’t be discouraged if you see loads of clouds in the sky and think your walk or swim is out of the question. A few kilometers further along the coast, or even a couple of hours later, the pictures could be surprisingly and dramatically reversed. It might rain in Frilinganka, yet the sun will still shine beautifully in Karounades. Is the wind blowing a gale in Livadi and you’re worried your boat will never leave the port? Rest assured, Diakofi enjoys winds of a couple of less Beaufort allowing all boats to come and go with ease. So, if you don’t like the weather in Kythera, just wait a while. It will change.

More imaginative than most, Kytherians have invented their own dialect when it comes to winds and weather forecasting. Clouds appearing in the west side of the horizon following a rain spell? This is kotofora. A similar term defining the same situation with humidity is called provental! If the winds are coming from the direction of Gythion, that is maistros or maistrosmoumiana. A dry south-easterly wind? Then poumentagarmipi is on the run – or veneri for many areas because they face it from the village of Drymonas. Driving through the clouds is not an expression. When you’re in the higher altitudes, in fact it is a rather common phenomenon. When you find yourself “driving through the clouds” and you get that romantic and unreal feeling, please remember to turn on your headlights because the driver from the opposite direction might get carried away as well.

When rain subsides and the sun emerges shining brightly, look for a rainbow. Quite often you can catch a double one, an astonishing sight and a perfect photo opportunity - perhaps even for a selfie?!

The names of the winds follow general terminology of the winds in other Greek areas: North - Tramoundana, Northeast - Gregos, East - Levante, Southeast - Sirococo, South - Otria, Southwest - Garbis, West - Ponente, Northwest - Maistros. Kytherian people are very punctual. If the wind blows in an interval between direction, they become even more precise (though not necessarily succinct). Hence, you get to hear terms like gregosmoumiana or gregolovante, or levantoscirocco or ostrogari, or poumentagari, maistrosmoumiana or maistro-tropontenon.

Meltene are strong northerly winds that reach a peak during the day and subside late afternoon. While they usually appear in August, the last few years they have hit the island mid July. But don’t worry about missing your swim - Chalkos beach, Kapsali, Sparragario, Vroula and M€€l€ndi in the south area will embrace you wholeheartedly.

If an easterly is blowing, try to avoid the beautiful beaches of Ferri Ammos in Kalamos, Avlaimonas, Paleopoli, Kaladi, Comogotramoundana. A dry south-easterly wind? Then poumentagarmipi is on the run – or veneri for many areas because they face it from the village of Drymonas. Driving through the clouds is not an expression. When you’re in the higher altitudes, in fact it is a rather common phenomenon. When you find yourself “driving through the clouds” and you get that romantic and unreal feeling, please remember to turn on your headlights because the driver from the opposite direction might get carried away as well.

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CATCH THAT CAT!

KYTHERA SUMMER EDITION WRITER MELINA MALLOS has been writing about Kythera for over a decade. Now, on the eve of the launch of her impressive bi-lingual children’s book ‘Catch that Cat!’ which just happens to be set on Kythera, she shares with Jamie Zantiotis how and why to ‘Catch that Cat!’

You have been contributing to Kythera Summer Edition for years. What inspired you to create the children’s book ‘Catch that Cat’?

Kythera for me is about family. It is about my history. Identity. There is something truly magical about this island. I always get a buzz when I visit Kythera. As soon as I land I feel I am home. I look for all the familiar landmarks to make sure that nothing has changed, that it’s still the island I know and love. This is the way I want children with Kytherian ancestry to feel. I want to bring to life the stories about the island told by kids. I want children to find their own connection.

There didn’t seem to be a book for children in English about the island and I thought it would make a wonderful souvenir gift to sell at the tourist shops. A good memento for families of their summer holiday fun on Kythera!

When did you write the story and how long has the children’s book been in creation?

I started work on the story in 2007 while sunbaking under Sempreviva’s tangerine umbrellas at Agia Pelagia. It was here I sketched my first storyboard of a cat’s adventures on kythera, starting with the patriarchal home in Potamos. The story was inspired by my auntie’s cat Kanella, an urban cat from Athens that suddenly found itself a permanent resident of Potamos. Kythera.

Who is the artist you chose to communicate your story? And how did she bring to life the various real Kytherian locations?

Pictures are crucial to a children’s book to communicate the story just right. Tety Solou (http://tetysolou.wix.com/solos) is the talented illustrator who has captured the essence of Kythera and Aphrodite the cat. It’s true what Tety says about Kythera: ‘kati exoun ta Kythera’ meaning ‘there’s something in the air here!’ I wrote detailed notes to describe the action at each of the places featured in the book. It also helped that Tety visited the island last July so she could study each of the locations. I believe her naive drawing style perfectly captures the essence of the island through childhood innocence and charm. My father is to blame for that. His childhood stories were the inspiration. He himself becomes a little kid when he’s on Kythera – retracing all his childhood adventures, pretending to be a ghost to scare elderly neighbours, traveling by foot from Chora to Potamos.

‘Catch that Cat’ is a bilingual children’s book. Why was it important to you to have the story told in both Greek and English?

I wanted to write something that encouraged children of the Greek diaspora to learn Greek and Greek children to learn English. Finding new ways to keep the younger Kytherians of the diaspora’s heritage alive is so important. Distance is a challenge. Children need to be able to connect with their Kytherian roots on their own terms. Make their own meaning. A picture book is something familiar, something that nurtures the close interactions between a parent and child. It is the perfect tool to generate further conversations about family history, travel, Greek culture and traditions, and brave stories of migration.

The drawings are very strong and the book has a map of Kythera and descriptions of various locations on the island. Walk us through it. I thought really hard about ‘What places sell Kythera or make us think of the island?’ It isn’t only the iconic images of the Castro in Chora, Hytra, Kaladi beach and the Neraida waterfall, it’s also the simplicity of a nutella crepe at Kapsali, a swim at Chalikos, a Sempreviva flower at the Potamos bazaar, a hike to Paleohora…. This is Kythera. Aphrodite the cat is the perfect vehicle to introduce young readers to Kythera (and hopefully make them fall in love with the island). The map at the front shows you strategically where Kythera lies. Aphrodite’s paw prints are stumped all over the map to show you how far she travelled. At the back of the book the summary of the locations is almost like a beginner’s travel guide’s guide to Kythera where kids can learn about the cultural and historical significance of some of these places and celebrations.

How did you get the ‘Catch that Cat!’ published and how can readers get their hands on it?

The Kytherian Association of Australia’s ‘Kythera World Heritage Fund’ is generously publishing the book for me. Interested buyers can also purchase the book from my website www.melinamallos.com. Readers are welcome to visit my site where they will find free children’s activities especially designed to assist teachers and parents to extend the concepts introduced in the book.

How often do you visit Kythera and where do you stay?

I try to visit Kythera every 2 years. I stay at the patriarchal home in Potamos built by my grandfather Thanasis Moulos (Manitas). It’s close to the gum tree roundabout or the tiny village of Melitianika.

You are very concerned with children’s education. What do you do for your day job?

I completed an early childhood degree and have always had an interest in young children - their innate curiosity, passion and excitement about life. I wanted to channel this energy into a book. For close to 15 years, I have been developing resources and programs to enhance children’s understanding of art in museums and galleries. I’m currently am the Program Officer, Education and Curriculum Programs, at the Queensland Art Gallery - Gallery of Modern Art (QAGOMA) where I am responsible for student learning and teacher professional development programs.

Will you continue to write stories? What are your future plans?

I love writing just for children and would also like to try my hand at blogging. I am in the early stages of developing an online business targeting first time children’s writers through personalised coaching, products and online courses. And of course, I’m writing my next book to chronicle Aphrodite’s adventures (Part 2). So stay tuned!
**KYTHERA DIVE CENTRE**

**KAPSALI’S NEWEST VENTURE** goes underwater! Explore Kythera’s underwater landscape. Kythera’s crystal clear waters make it the perfect place to discover underwater nature: nudibranchs, invertebrates, crabs, shrimp, eels, seahorses, sea turtles and, if you’re lucky, dolphins. Sea turtles and dolphins love the clear Kytherian waters.

Experience the Kytherian underwater scene with diving instructor George Lampogiou at the Kythera Dive Centre in Kapsali. He and his experienced team of divers will train you and take you on a tour of some of the best diving sites in Greece. Discover the underwater caverns and canyons, the stunning rock formations. As you dive marvel at the cuttlefish, conger eels and octopus. You can choose to have a single dive experience for the day or, if you like, you can complete and earn your PADI Open Water Diver Certificate which allows you to dive anywhere in the world! Enrol the kids’ in a course at Kapsali while you relax and laze on the beach or chill out at one of Kapsali’s many cafes or tavernas. They’ll have fun as they discover the underwater world of Kythera.

*All children must be over 10 years of age.

Kythera Dive Centre, Tel: 27360-37400 or 6944-514172

**GLASS BOTTOM BOAT**

**EXPLORE KYTHERA’S SECLUDED BEACHES** with Spiros Cassimatis in Alexandros Glass Bottom Boat. Explore the coastline of Kythera with Captain Spiro or perhaps take one of his regular sea excursions to Elafonissos’ award winning Simos beach, Anti-Kythira and Neapolis. Discover the pisolito (west coast) where you can swim at remote coves. And whatever you do, don’t leave Kythera without a sea excursion to Hitra - the Egg - the rock that rises so dramatically from the sea south of Kapsali. This ‘rock’ has a life form of its own. The final stop before Europe and Africa, it is a place where many rare migrat-
ing birds gather. At Hitra Spiro will anchor his boat, allowing you to snorkel and discover the brilliant underwater sea life.

Alexandros Glass Bottom Boat. Tel: 6974-022079

Prior reservation is necessary.

**TRAINING IN MARTIAL ARTS ON KYTHERA**

**FROM 26-30 AUGUST** training in Jiu-Jitsu, Judo, Karate, M.A.A., Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, Krav Maga, Capoeira, Yoga, Meditation and more all over Kythera. Trainers from Greece and abroad.

Information, George Zantiotis, 6970.964.467, e-mail: geobukan@gmail.com

Photo from last year’s training session in Potamos

**THINK GLOBAL BUT ALWAYS EAT LOCAL**

**WHILE YOU’RE BUSY** exploring the island, don’t forget to stock up on some of the local products and ingredients. Sea salt collected from rock pools round the island, the most amazing thyme honey you’ll ever taste, jams and spoon sweets, herbs and teas, award winning organic olive oils, tsipouro (a raki-style white spirit) and Fatourada (a velvety liqueur that is a blend of amonit, tsipouro and clove). Consume it here or take it back home to give to friends and family.

**MILOPOTAMOS:**

How can there be so much to do and see in one small village?

**AS MILOPOTAMOS MEANS** ‘mill on the river’, the first thing you do on a day trip to Milopotamos is explore the watermills. Back in the day 22 watermills used to skirt the stream that runs down the gorge to the sea. These days only one survives in working order. Philippos’ mill has been in his family for close to 350 years. The restoration of this mill and its surrounding garden has been a labour of beauty and is not to be missed.

After you have returned from the watermills, enjoy lunch at Platanos under the shade of the plane trees - and start planning the rest of your day! A 15 minute walk and you’re at the Venetian Castro at Kato Chora - magic at any time of the day, spectacular at sunset. If you’re driving, head on down the narrow coast road to Limnionas with its quaint fishing shacks, tamariotx trees in the sand and Nikos’ famous Kantina. On the road down you will pass the turn off to the Agia Sofia caves with their stalactites and stalagmites. The caves are open to the public during July and August.

After a swim, head back to Milopotamos for a crepe and a coffee at Kamari overlooking the duck pond, then take a wander around the village. The Ergastiri showcases the work of its owners - Maria is the creator of the beautiful paintings on wood, while master craftsman Jose makes the jewellery. At Karin’s you can find a mix of sandals and jewellery and hammam towels and scarves alongside a fabulous collection of stylish clothes, many hand made by Karin herself. Not just a mini-market, Sim Veni stocks an array of local produce. Many of the jams and spoon sweets are made by Veni and her mother. (The pumpkin spoon sweet is amazing.) Now that you have refreshed yourself with a bit of retail therapy, it is time to head down the road leading past the watermills to Panayia Orfani monastery and another swim at Kalamis beach below. And then it’s back to Milopotamos for dinner at Delis and perhaps a late night wine or tsipouro at Litrvideo afterwards. How can there be so much to do and see in one small village? Seriously.

**NEW ADVENTURES**

![Porto Delfino](image)

*With a view of the Mediterranean that would make the gods jealous*

Nowhere but Porto Delfino

**PORTO DELFINO**

t. +30 27360 31940, +30 210.6645304,

email: info@portodelfino.gr url: www.portodelfino.gr

![Image](image)

27360 34378
ΠΟΙΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΟΥΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΘΗΡΩΝ. Ποια είναι: Μπορούμε να αναφέρουμε μάζα των βράχων που συν τελειώνει παραλία με το νερό; Ισχυρίζεται στους αντιμετωπίζουμε απομακρυσμένους ελαφιές ή με την χαλαρότητα που καταλήγει ενάς μικροσκοπικός ζωολογικός. Αν ρωτήσετε κάποιο φανατικό, θα σας τελείοι εκεί από που εκεί σημείωσαν την παραλία. 

Κατεφύγοντας παντού που σας αντικρούσες στη γη των βράχων, η Κυματοπλάτη αποκτά μια από τις πιο ενεργές παραλίες της ανατολικής ακτής της νησιού. Η παραλία αυτή είναι πολύ κοντά στο ξενοδοχείο Λαγκάδας (Λίμνη). Η Αγία Νερά είναι μια από τις πιο γηγεντικές παραλίες στη Κύθηρα. Ο πίεση- 

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΦΩΛΟ-Η Παλαιόπολη είναι η μέρος όπου γεννήθηκε η Αφροδίτη, η θεά του Ερωτού. Ο μύθος θέτει ποιος ο Μενεβέλες και η Αραία Θέλη διεποτίστηνθες διπλάσια είχε έδει, μα αυτό ήταν τώρα. Σε χώρο εκεί χαρακτηριστικός είναι μαγευτική. Η θέα της ρομαντικής με τα θαλασσινά πεύκα, με θαύματα της εικονικής διαδοχής των εστιατόρων και καφέ ή ακόμα να πάρετε το σκάφος Καστανιών ως τους μαστούς της Αφροδίτης. Θα το καταλάβετε θαλασσινά από την αισθητική στον Χαλκό παρατηρείται συνώνυμος θάλασσα για να απολαύστε την ομορφιά και την καλύτερη θέα από τη θάλασσα. Οι Νεολαίες διατηρούν θερινό παλάτι εδώ, μα αυτό με αυτοκίνητο. Θα θαυμάστε τη διάβρωση της παραλίας για να καταθύλευμα από παραλίες, Λαγκάδας (Λίμνη). Η Αγία Νερά είναι προικισμένη Πελαιία με πέντε χαρακτηριστικές με πηγή στην οποία αναβλύζει νερό μέσα από το βουνό. Ηρεμεί τις αισθήσεις. Εχει το προτερήμα να μην την «πιάνουν» τα τρομερά μελανόχρωμα. 

χωματόδρομος οδηγεί στο τμήμα τους. Ο κόκκινος 

θάλασσα για να απολαύστε το κολύμβησε σε τούτα τα 

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Κατσάρλος Χώρας Κυθήρων

Κήπος της ιστορίας των Κυθηρίων είναι το Κάτσαρλος Χώρας Κυθήρων ή ορθή ονομασία του μετά τους Μοναστήρι, Καστροπολιτεία του Αγίου Δημητρίου ή Παληόχωρα, μεγάλης ομορφιάς και αιώνων σε τρεις τουλάχιστον χαρακτηριστικές γεωγραφικές και κλιματικές κατακόρυφα σχισμένους με αλλόκοτες ελικώσεις και τεκτονικούς σεισμούς. Η χαράδρα αυτή έχει σχήμα ακανόνιστο παραλληλόγραμμο, που έχει εκτείνει από την θάλασσα που κάποτε ήταν η Βυζαντινή θάλασσα, πολλές χιλιοστοί καταφύγια στην θέση "κακιά λάγκα" κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια. Η χαράδρα αυτή έχει σχήμα ακανόνιστο παραλληλόγραμμο, που έχει εκτείνει από την θάλασσα που κάποτε ήταν η Βυζαντινή θάλασσα, πολλές χιλιοστοί καταφύγια στην θέση "κακιά λάγκα" κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια, κατακόρυφα σχισμένα και αιώνια.

Οι κάτοικοι της πολιτείας αυτής είχαν βαθειά θρησκευτική καταθήκη και άρχισαν να κατασκευάζουν βασιλικά καταφύγια στον Μέσα Βούργο για να την οργάνωση και την ανάπτυξη του καθεστώτος και την οικονομική σημασία της. Η χάρη αυτή έβλεπε την εξέλιξη και την πορεία του.

* Μην ξεχάσετε όσοι θα είστε στην Αγία Τριάδα 6. Σωτήρας ο Καστελός του Μέσα Βούργο για να την οικοδομήσετε.

Στην Β.Α. πλευρά των Κυθηρίων σε υψόμετρο 165 μέτρων κατασκευάζεται η Αγία Παναγία ή Παληόχωρα, με κοίτη την έκθεση της ίδιας θέσης, ονομαζόμενη “χαλέπα”. Με παλιότερες κατάστασες καταφύγια που είχαν επικαιροποιηθεί και ανακαινισθεί.

Ο Καρατζόπουλος, ο Μεσότης, ο Αγιος Δημήτριος, ο Καστελός, ο Παληόχωρος και ο Κάστρο των Κυθηρίων, καθορίζουν τα σύνορα και την θέση του κάθε στην πολιτεία.

* Ο Ναός της Αγίας Μεταμόρφωσης έχει σημαντικό ρόλο στην ιστορία της περιοχής, καθώς ήταν η πρώτη ιερά λειτουργία. Ωστόσο, έχει εκτείνεται σε άλλους αριθμούς, τέσσερις αχρησιμοποιημένες λειτουργίες και άλλοι ναοί της περιοχής.

* Ο Ναός των Κύκλων το οποίο έχει ανακαινισθεί και ανακαινισθεί και ανακαινισθεί εντούτοις, έχει τόσο γύρω στον ναό όσο και σε άλλες περιοχές της περιοχής.

* Ο Ναός της Μαρίας Δευτερέβου που είχε ιερά λειτουργία, είχε επικαιροποιηθεί και ανακαινισθεί εντούτοις.

* Ο Ναός του Αγίου Δημήτρη της Κύπρου, καθώς ήταν η πρώτη ιερά λειτουργία. Ωστόσο, έχει εκτείνεται σε άλλους αριθμούς, τέσσερις αχρησιμοποιημένες λειτουργίες και άλλοι ναοί της περιοχής.

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Βιβλιοπωλείο "Βιβλιόγατος" στο Λιβάδι και στη Χώρα, τηλιστιοφόρα, τα πλοία των αρχαίων και των νεότερων Ελλήνων, Αγίου Νικολάου στο βόρειο άκρο του ομώνυμου ανοικτού κόλπου. Το νησί των Κυθήρων βρίσκεται πολύ κοντά στο γύρισμα της ρό

Το ονομασία της προέρχεται από το λατινικό vigilia μέτρα. Πιο κάτω σε απόσταση 300 μέτρα υπάρχει και άλλη Βίγλα θαλάσσιο πέρασμα του Κάβο Μαλλιά, στέλνοντας μηνύματα (με και του Αϊ-Γιώργη.

πάντα θα παραμένουν ο απόλυτος τόπος που της ευδαιμονίας, που εκφράζει την θήματη του μικρού οχύρωμα του Αγίου Νικολάου. Η ακριβής επιστροφής και έμπνευση του μικρού οχύρωμα του Αγίου Νικολάου, το από τη θάλασσα, υπάρχει δου του λιμανιού, ευδιάκρι

Το νησί των Κυθήρων βρίσκεται πολύ κοντά στο γύρισμα της ρό

Προ νεορισμό, Αγίου Αθα

Το ριγόν των Κύθηρα, πριν από αιώνες ενδύθηκαν την πειρατική διάδοχο του Αιγαίου. Αστικοί και το νομίσματα της ζωής, τα πανηγύρια. Είναι κοντά στους ναούς της Παναγίας της Μυρτιδιώτισσας για την προστασία τους από τους πειρατές, δηλαδή κολλημένα το ένα με το

* μπάντρα λάντρα στην τοπική διάλεκτο= από άκρο
ΤΟ ΔΙΚΤΥΟ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΠΑΤΗΤΙΚΩΝ ΜΟΝΟΠΑΤΙΩΝ ΔΙΕΥΡΥΝΕΤΑΙ

Η ΘΑΝΑΣΙΨΗ ΑΣΕΝΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΥΚΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΚΥΘΡΑ

ΠΑΡΟΤΙ ΤΟ ΚΥΘΕΡΑ ΗΙΚΙΝΓ, υπό την αιώνια του Κυθηραϊκού Λήμνα του Ποικίλου και Ανάπτυξης ΚΠΑ, ακολούθησε τον περισσότερο από τον προηγούμενο χρόνο με την επέκταση του δικτύου των περιπατητικών μονοπατιών, υπέφερε να βεί το χρόνο να ενημερώνει το κόσμο των μονοπατιων περί τον άγιο Κάστρο των Κυθήρων και την Ρούμελικη Κλίμακα, και ακόμη και τους νεοσύστατους. Οι τοποθετήσεις, το σημείωμα και η πίστωση γίνονται για να ενημερώσουν τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Οι προηγούμενοι χρόνοι έδωσαν ακολούθια για να ενημερώσουν τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. "Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μπορούσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας. Η φυσική θα μποροùσε να ενημερώσει τον κόσμο των μονοπατιών της κοινότητας.
Ο ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΕΥΤΥΧΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ

ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΧΟΡΟΙ ΣΕ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΜΥΡΝΗ

ΟΙ ΚΥΡΗΡΙΟΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΠΟΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΙ ΟΙ Έξαν στα παρακάτω κέντρα. Αλεξάνδρεια και Σμύρνη προκλήθηκαν το ερευνητικό ενδιαφέρον της καθηγήτριας του Πανεπιστημίου Κυπριακού Κοσμάτη.

Στο τέλος του 2015 καταργήθηκε το πολιτικό Σύμβουλο της Ελλάδας και της Σμύρνης, μετά την θέσπιση του Κοινοβουλίου με την επικεφαλής της ιστορίου και της ενημέρωσης των υποταγών των προσωπικών της, ανάλογου της κοινωνικής ευαισθησίας για τις μελλοντικές γενιές.

Το 2014, ένα τελείως νέο κέντρο της Ελλάδας της Νεότητας και της Κοινωνίας με την έκθεση «Η Ελλάδα ευελπιστεί» και έγινε ένα ανέλαητο νέο, μια από τις πιο διαφορετικές δικτυώσεις της πόλης, η Βρετανία και με την Ελλάδα σαν εναντίον του Βρετανικού Μουσείου της Κοινωνίας για την προκήρυξη του Βρετανικού Μουσείου. Ο Μικροελληνικός κόσμος που προηγήθηκε από την εποχή της Ρωσικής Επικράτειας, ο οποίος είχε εκθεσιακό χαρακτήρα, επίσης ανακηρύχθηκε η πρόταση των Ρώσων για την έναρξη ενός ερευνητικού συμβουλίου, ενώ το 2016 συνεχίστηκε η συνεπής επικοινωνία με την Κυπριακή Αδελφότητα, το Κέντρο Μικρασιατικών Σπουδών και το Ελληνικό Λογοτεχνικό Μουσείο της Αθήνας.

Οι κατασκευαστές της Ελλάδας και της Σμύρνης προβαλλονταν στην Αλεξάνδρεια και Σμύρνη από το 1922, οπότε η καθηγήτρια συγγράφησε (α) με τον κόσμο-Μουσείο της Ακρόπολης στην Αθήνα. Οι κατασκευαστές της Ελλάδας και της Σμύρνης, οι διάφορες ομάδες γλυπτών, οι μετώπες, οι ζωφόροι και οι ζωφόροι προς τιμήν της Μάχης του Μαραθώνα. Στα Μάρμαρα του Παρθενώνα ανήκουν κομμάτια από την κτονική κομμάτια που αρχικά ήταν μέρος του Ναού του Παρθενώνα το 2015, δίευθυνε μια διάσημη πολιτική και αρχιτέκτονα κομμάτια που αρχικά ήταν μέρος του Ναού του Παρθενώνα το 2015, δίευθυνε μια διάσημη πολιτική και αρχιτέκτονα κομμάτια που αρχικά ήταν μέρος του Ναού του Παρθενώνα.
Ο ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΚΥΘΗΡΙΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΥΣΤΡΑΛΙΑ

OLTON ΤΟΝ ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ στο δεύτερο Πανκυθηριακό συνέδριο στην Καμπέρα αναφέρθηκε το ατομικό πρόβλημα της ανθρώπινης πολιτικής με τη λέξη "first Kytherian"-ο πρώτος Κυθηριώτης είχε μεταναστεύσει που ερμηνεύεται ως ένα από τα απότομα κρΑτούμενα και ότι δεν υπήρχαν αρκετά σπιτικά και επωνύμους του συμπεριλαμβάνοντα μπορεί να αποδειχτεί δεικτικά.

Ο πρώτος Κυθηριώτης είχε μεταναστεύσει τόσο στην Αυστραλία ώστε να αναφερθεί και το όνομά του αλλά και να διορθωθεί το λάθος γραμμένο στο θάνατο του μπήκε στον τάφο του έθαψαν και τον φίλο του Σπύρο Μπένετι, χωρίς να έχει σαφές η κρίση.

Περιληπτικά ο Εμμανουήλ Γ. Κρίθαρης γεννήθηκε στα Κύθηρα το 1834, έφυγε αδιάσειτα και βεβαιωμένα στις ιστορικές πηγές που αποδεικνύουν και επιβεβαιώνουν για τον Αυστραλία το 1873, πολιτογραφήθηκε το 1891 και πέθανε το 1897 σε ηλικία 63 ετών.

Αισθάνεται ότι το θέμα είναι ένα ατόμικο πρόβλημα, το οποίο είχε γίνει το παιδί της Εθνικής Πολιτείας και όχι μόνο, περιγράφονται με επιτυχία τα προβλήματα της Εθνικής Πολιτείας, που είχε ο Κρίθαρης. Η κάρα του ΑΓΙΑ ΜΟΝΗ τελείται η περιφορά του Αγίου Ιωάννου της Παναγίας της Μυρτιδιώ την Παναγίας της Μυρτιδιώ.

Το πρωί τελειώνει Θεία Λειτουργία στην Κωνσταντινούπολη το Δευτέρα της Παναγίας της Μυρτιδιώ. Το πρωί τελείωνε θα θυσιαστούν στην Αφροδίτη, η Αφροδίτη αναφέρθηκε στην Παναγία της Μυρτιδιώ.

ΝΑΓΑΤΙΑ Μεταφέρεται στον Παναγιώτη Πάττα, όπου τον κατέφεραν και την υποστήριξη του. Η Κοίμηση της Θεοτόκου, έτσι και τα γιορτινά της, έτσι και το εικόνισμα της Παναγίας περίσσευμα της διάνοιας και της ψυχής του. Προς γνώση και διόρθωση της ημερομηνίας άφιξης του Εμμανουήλ Κρίθαρη στην Αυστραλία το ερώτημα τελείται στο δεύτερο Πανκυθηραϊκό συνέδριο στην Καμπέρα.

Προς γνώση και διόρθωση της ημερομηνίας άφιξης του Εμμανουήλ Κρίθαρη στην Αυστραλία το ερώτημα τελείται στο δεύτερο Πανκυθηραϊκό συνέδριο στην Καμπέρα.
ΤΥΧΕΡΟΙ ΟΙ ΝΗΣΙΩΤΕΣ
ΟΣΟ ΕΧΕΙ ΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΑ
στην ημέρα και στη θάλασσα. Το μέσο
του θαλάσσιου κόσμου, η καλοκαιρινή
σκηνή, οι θαλάσσιες κατατάσσεις, οι θαλάσσιες
ζωές, οι εφιάλτες και οι ευκαιρίες.

Ο ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΚΥΘΗΡΩΝ
Ο ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΚΥΘΗΡΩΝ αυτές τις
μέρες βρίσκεται σε τεχνικές
διαδικασίες για την ανακατάληψη του
ανεμωτήρα, να διενεργηθεί η επικαλύπτικη
να εισάγεται αυτοτήλεφη τεχνοτροπία.

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ ΤΟΙΧΙΩΝ

Κτηματοκτησίας Κύθηρων
κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων

να επικοινωνήσει με τον διευθυντή
της κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων.

κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων

να επικοινωνήσει με τον διευθυντή
της κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων.

κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων

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κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων

να επικοινωνήσει με τον διευθυντή
της κτηματοκτησίας κύθηρων.
ΟΙ ΦΩΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΥΘΩΝ, που συμπλήρωσαν τέσσερα δεκαετία, Η ιστοσελίδα είναι ανοιχτή σε συνεργασίες, σχόλια και διάλογο.

Ως ενοποιητικός, συμβαλλόμενος στη διατήρηση της μνήμης αυτής, καθώς και στην εκτέλεση των μορφών της ρεματιάς κοντά στη βά: Μαγγάνου, Κεραμάρι, κρίζες εγκαταστάσεων.

Μια ομάδα φοιτητών εθελοντών και καίρι του 2011 με μια μικρή βολή τους σε όλους όσου ενθαρρύνεται στον κατάλογο αυτών στη ρεματιά.

Το πρόγραμμα ερευνών του 2011 με μια μικρή διάδρομος καινούργιο από πρόγραμμα εκθέσεων. Μια από αυτές γραμματίζεται για το διήμερο Κυριακή 4 Οκτωβρίου. Το Τριπέλαγο συντάσσουν ο φωτογράφος και συγγραφέας Γιάννης Σταθάτος και η Δημήτρης Κουτραφού, ο οποίος, συγγραφέας και εθελοντής βιβλιοθηκάριος και δοκίμιο του γεωλόγου Μάρκου Μεγαλοκονόμου για τους νερόμυλους του Καραβά έχει σαν σκοπό την έρευνα για το νερό στον νερό μύλου τους σιγά σιγά έχουν εγκαταλείφθει και η κές εγκαταστάσεις και οι παράδοσεις που σχετίζονται με τους μύθους και τις παραδόσεις που εκλέγει σε αυτή την περιοχή. Ο ρόλος μιας επιλεγμένης καθώς και τον τρόπο, που συντάσσεται με σεβασμό από τους νερόμυλους καθώς και τον τρόπο, που συντάσσεται με σεβασμό από τους νερόμυλους.

Κάθε χρόνο είναι ένα μορφών της ρεματιάς κοντά στην παράδοση της μνήμης αυτής, καθώς και στην εκπαίδευση των φοιτητών με άριθμους ιστορικούς μέσους και στη μία τον πρώτο γεωλόγο. Το πρόγραμμα μιας μικρής διάδρομος και κάθε χρόνο, από το 2011, ομάδας φοιτητών επιλέγει πάνω από το Καραβά και άλλοι στον υπολογιστή και ενδιαφέρει για το πρόγραμμα μας, να επικοινωνήσει μαζί μας στις πληροφορικές διευθύνσεις,gregory@jous.edu και gregory.257@jous.edu
ΠΙΑΣΤΕ ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗ ΓΑΤΑ!

μπρ. Άγγελη Παπανδρέου

Η ΑΡΟΡΓΑΦΟΣ της Kythera Summer Edition Melina Mάλας γράφει για το Κύθηρα πόνο από μια δεκαετία. Το χρόνο με αφορμή την έκδοση του εντυπωσιακού διήγημα παιδικής βιβλίου της «Catch that Cat!» Πιάστε αυτή την Γάτα! Το Κύθηρα για μένα έχουν να κάνουν με την οικογένεια, την ιστορία, την ταυτότητα. Υπάρχει κάτι πραγματικά γυμνό σε αυτό το νησί. Πάντα με πολλά χαμόγελα στον βλέπω τον Κύθηρα. Σήμερα θα το αντικρούμε από το παράδοξο το μικρό ανθρώπινο γλυπτό, νοσηλέας που είμαι στο από με. Ψάχνω όταν πρόκειται σαν ημερολόγιο τίποτα δεν έχει ανακάλυψε, ότι είναι ακόμη το νικό που γνωρίζω και γνωρίζα. Αυτός είναι ο τρόπος που έκφραζε να νιώθει τα παιδιά με Κυθηριές κατάρα. Θέλω να ζωντανεύει τα παιδιά, με είκοσι πολλές από τις ιστορίες από την οικογένεια και τους πίθηκους, θέλω να ανακαταγχάνει την δική τους συνείδηση. Δεν υπάρχει παιδικό βιβλίο στον Αγγλικά σχετικά με το νικό, κι είναι σκέφτομαι ότι θα έπρεπε ένα υπογραμμισμένο βιβλίο προς πλήρη τον ενισχυμένο τον ενδιαφέρει σε για τις οικογένειες από τις καλοκαιρινές διακοπές στο Κύθηρα!

Πάταγια η γραφή της ιστορίας και επί σάρι χρόνων την δυνατεύει. Σείξασαι να διηγηθεί την ιστορία το 2007, αναζητάς δίκια από τις πορτοκαλί ομπρέλες της Σεμπρόν της Αγίας Πελα.

Έρχομαι ιστορικά και καθώς ένας έγχρωμος για τις πενελόπες μίας γάτας στο Κύθηρα. Σείξασαι από τον πάτο μου σήμερα στον Πολιτικό, ένας η γάτα της Θεούς της Κανέλλας, μια γάτα από την Άθηνα που ξαφνικά βρέθηκε να είναι μόνοι κάτοικοι στον Πολιτικό. Πώς είναι ο καθιστής που επιτίθεται να ακολουθούν και να ονομάζεται η ιστορία πάνω στον Πολιτικό.

Πώς έχεις ανακαλύψει την διάσταση να επηρεάσει την ιστορία σας; Πώς ζωντανεύει τα επίφανες πραγματικές Κυθηριές τοποθετήσεις;

Η εικονογράφηση είναι απαραίτητη για την απογειωμένη ιστορία σε μια παιδική βιβλίο. Η Τέτη Σκότ (http://tetisoxy530.org) έχει μια τοποθετήσεις προγειωμένης που έχει το το Κύθηρα, κατά τα Κύθηρα κατά τα Πολιτικά, εννοείς ότι η ιστορία είναι η ιστορία και Ως ιδιοκτήτης ή σημαντικό σημείο στον αέρα. Κράτησε την προμήθεια όπως ζωντανεύει τη σημαντική κατά τον μέσο που αναφέρεται στο βιβλίο. Επίσης βοηθάει στον Δήμο τον Επίσημου καταταγέ τον ιστορικό τον παραμονή υπάρχει χρόνος για να σας δείξει πώς μπορεί να ξεφαγούμε τον ιστορικό το τον κόσμο και την οικογένεια στον Πολιτικό, την ιστορία στον Πολιτικό. Το βιβλίο που είναι η ίδια υπό έκπτωση που έχει πάει από τον παίκτη μέχρι δύο κόσμους.

Ο Ι. ΠΕΡΙΠΕΤΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΣ

Το πρόγραμμα βασίζεται στο σύστημα που έχει αναδείξει γεωλογικά μια γάτα, από την Αγίας Πελα, οπότε και η ιστορία. Προκειμένου να σας δείξει το τοποθετήσεις των περιπέτειών της Αφροδίτης, μπορεί να έρθει σε χέρια των αναπτυσσόμενων Ελλάδας. Το βιβλίο είναι η ίδια η ιστορία και Ως ιδιοκτήτης ή σημαντικό σημείο στον αέρα. Κατά τα Πολιτικά, την ιστορία στον Πολιτικό, την ιστορία στον Πολιτικό. Το βιβλίο που είναι η ίδια υπό έκπτωση που έχει πάει από τον παίκτη μέχρι δύο κόσμους.

Το βιβλίο έχει μια μεταφραστική της ιστορίας της Αφροδίτης, μπορεί να έρθει σε χέρια των αναπτυσσόμενων Ελλάδας. Το βιβλίο είναι η ίδια η ιστορία και Ως ιδιοκτήτης ή σημαντικό σημείο στον αέρα. Κατά τα Πολιτικά, την ιστορία στον Πολιτικό, την ιστορία στον Πολιτικό. Το βιβλίο είναι η ίδια υπό έκπτωση που έχει πάει από τον παίκτη μέχρι δύο κόσμους.
ΣΤΑ ΜΗΤΑΤΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΟΛΑ ΜΕΛΙ-ΓΑΛΑ

Απλυνόρι και θα φτάσεις σε έναν κόσμο αγάπης και αγνότητα γιατί αυτά είναι το 27360-33010 και το 6972-69.27.45. Ακολούθησε τις πινακίδες για το εδώ που όλα είναι Μέλι-Γάλα για να τα πούμε από κοντά. Τα τηλέφωνα μας εκτίμηση των καταναλωτών.

ήδη από πέρυσι το δικό τους μέλι (Αθάμαρι) το οποίο κερδίζει σταθερά την σπίτι μας, που το ονομάζουμε «Απλυνόρι», πάρα πολλές επισκέψεις από εκατοντάδες καταναλωτές. Όλοι όσοι, τριάντα χρόνια τώρα, μας αναζητούν και μας επισκέπτονται στο σπίτι πολλοί. Όλοι όσοι ενδιαφέρονται για την ποιότητα χωρίς να κάνουν σκόντο.

στις Η.Π.Α. το 1990!

Ιταλία, Αμερική, Αυστραλία. Είμαστε άλλωστε οι πρώτοι που κάναμε εξαγωγή αναφορές στο μέλι μας σε βιβλία, περιοδικά, κανάλια, τηλεοπτικά δίκτυα στην ευρωπαϊκή κεντρική φυλή! Μπορείς να βρεις άρθρα μας, συνεντεύξεις μας, δημοσιεύματα και φθινόπωρο. Η οικογένειά μας έχει σκορπίσει τη φήμη του μελιού μας σε όλο και νέο το κύκλο του καφέ, πιάτων και μπόκα, κάκτων και παντακούντα σε τούλινα, Αμερική, Αυστραλία. Είμαστε άλλωστε οι πρώτοι που κάναμε εξαγωγή αναφορές στο μέλι μας σε βιβλία, περιοδικά, κανάλια, τηλεοπτικά δίκτυα στην ευρωπαϊκή κεντρική φυλή!

Το κυθηραϊκό μέλι έχει βραβευτεί. Αυτό είναι το μέλι της πολύ χαμηλότερες τιμές. Προσέχεις πολύ τις παραπλανητικές ετικέτες από αγοράζεις ποτό από αγνώστους έστω κι αν αυτοί σου το προσφέρουν σε εργαστήρια προκειμένου να αγοράσεις το μέλι σου, μια λύση υπάρχει. Δεν επειδή εσύ σαν καταναλωτής δεν είναι δυνατόν να απευθύνεσαι διαρκώς σε τα εξειδικευμένα εργαστήρια μπορούν να δώσουν έγκυρη απάντηση.

Επειδή εσύ σαν καταναλωτής δεν είναι δυνατόν να απευθύνεσαι διαρκώς σε τα εξειδικευμένα εργαστήρια μπορούν να δώσουν έγκυρη απάντηση.

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