Welcome to our beautiful island! Let the Summer Edition be your personal guide to a treasure trove of sights, sounds and experiences as well as providing information about current events affecting our island.

Immerse yourself in our history and explore the silent witnesses of the past. Enjoy stress-free days on our sun-drenched beaches. Indulge in the famed Greek cuisine at any of the island’s tavernas. If your needs are more spiritual, Kythera has a number of quaint churches, that have paid homage to thousands of parishioners for generations. So the choice is yours; enjoy the adventure. Kythera awaits. Kythera Summer Edition wishes all our readers a thoroughly enjoyable holiday.
FIRST became a regular Festival participant in 2011, when she was born in Sydney, Australia. She is a seasoned Festival participant and draws much of her inspiration from her cultural and musical roots. Panayiotis is indebted to the Nicholas Anthony Aroney Trust, Peter & Chryssa Vlantis, Victor & Kephyre Siropoulos, Minas & Jenny Souris & Michael J & J Chickens) and George & Viola Haros & family (St George Foodservice) (M & J Chickens) and George & Viola Haros & family (St George Foodservice) for their generous support. Without their support you would not be reading this 2014 Kythera Summer Edition.

In times of crisis it is good to know there are still people and organisations willing to help the community.

MANOLIS KALLIGEROS

There are earth-shaking days in Kythera where the hearts of all are suddenly ripped in half. When all eyes are constantly filled with tears and the absolute- ness of a split-second changes everything forever. The untimely and tragic passing of Manolis (Kourmoulis) Kalligeros, aged 43 is one of these soul branding moments. Born in 1971, his father's Olympic airline to land on the yet to be international air maps! Surely the name 'Alexan- dros Onassis' is iconic, even to those who have never seen a man. Onassis, in his own private plane, which was the first to land on the yet to be developed runway, Alexandros Onassis planned his father's Olympic airline to connect Greece's islands with the mainland. He subsequently maintained an interest in the completion of the airport. Surely the name 'Alexan- dros Onassis Airport' will ensure Kythera keeps a firm place on international air maps!

In times of crisis it is good to know there are still people and organisations willing to help the community.

PANAYIOTIS MAGONEZOS

Sometimes the clouds and stars silently know more than us mortals. The sudden passing of Panayiotis (Peter) Magonezos seems surreal to all, both on Kythera and in Australia. Born on Kythera on the 23rd April 1957, he was the eldest of three children to George and Vassiliki. Panayioti's passion was the restoration and renovation of old build- ings. As you drive through the winding roads of Akrionida you can admire some of his remarkable work. Panayioti met his beloved Australian-born Susan while she was holidaying in 1981. In 1983 he moved to Aus- tralia and they were married at St David's in Boggabilla. Sydney's Lugarno was home for five years before Panayi- oti, Susan and family, which by then included George and Mario, returned to Kythera where their youngest son Alan was born. Due to the parlous state of the Greek economy building work began to dry up and so Panayiotis moved into hospitality. It was a great fit as Panayiotis was a real people person. In 2012 the family returned to Australia, eventually moving to Sydney where only several months ago Panayioti, Susan and family purchased a business at Avalon. An avid fisherman, Panayioti who played the harmonica was equally passionate about music and backgammon. Panayioti was a friend to all. He was enormously popular with a great sense of humour. The team from Kythera Summer Edition send their condolences to his wife Susan and sons George, Marios and Alan.

FEATURE WRITER - Anna Cominos is a happily elusive Greek/English hybrid who finds profound comfort in Kythera's natural beauty and isolation. A graduate of British and European Laws, Anna has shunned all life as a lawyer and is now a freelance academic writer of law, politics and philosophy. Yet she is unable to shun her restless nature and artistic heart, and 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.

A G O O D  N A M E  I S  F O R  E V E R

ABOUT US

Founding Publisher - Metaxia (Sia) Poulos is a big-picture person. Having worked in Australia as a Press Secretary and Advisor to Government ministers and parliamentarians, her re- turn to her homeland gave birth to Kythera Summer Edition. With a passion for justice and enormous experience in community politics both in Australia and Greece, Sia is the pow- erhouse that brings Kythera Summer Edition to annual fruition. Sia is married to Dimitris Kyriakopoulos and they have a fourteen year old son, Alexandros.

Editor - Deborah Parsons lives most of the year in Melbourne, Australia. She: the rest she spends on Kythera. After dropping out of numerous university courses, she discovered a passion for Greek music and found her voice. Then she found a depicting and lighting a graphic artist. Then she started writing and it all made sense. Deborah writes scripts for film and television. She loves DIY.
EDITORIAL

IN 2004 GREECE HOSTED the Olympic Games. The seven billion euros cost to the Greek taxpayer led us to believe we had a strong economy and that a generation of children would inherit world-class sporting facilities. Our place on the world stage was assured. Optimism and fiscal good times prevailed as one billion people across the planet watched the 2004 Welcome Home Opening Ceremony guide them through a visually awe inspiring journey of the history of Greece from ancient through to modern times. 

TWO YEARS LATER the Greek’s Olympic legacy has been abandoned. Olympic venues, stadiums, infrastructure and facilities have fallen into disuse and the booming economic growth of the previous decade has been transformed into economic depression. The bailout terms demanded by the European Commission, International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank have left the Greek people suffering the worst economic crisis since WWII with over 3.5 million people on the poverty line. According to Eurostat, Greece has the highest unemployment rate (27.8%) and the highest youth unemployment rate in Europe. Now in its sixth year of recession, the crisis has changed the lives of its people. Families are being torn apart as once again Greece experiences yet another mass exodus with its people seeking new lives in other countries. Unemployment, repossessions and debt have triggered depression, anxiety and pushed almost 4000 people to suicide: 50% of workers live on 800 euro a month. Heating fuel is now so expensive people have resorted to burning anything they can find to keep themselves warm; as a result this past winter Athens was covered in a cloud of nefos (smog pollution). Hospitals lack basic medical supplies while close to three million people, now unable to pay their insurance fees, have been left with neither medical insurance nor access to the medical system. Moreover, a recent global education comparison shows Greece is now the lowest ranking of European countries.

OVER THE YEARS we Kytherians have been offered opportunities that we have let slip through our fingers. Projects which could potentially have changed the face of Kythera, projects which our public officials neglected to pursue. Unable or unwilling to see the bigger picture, their visions have always been restricted to whatever fiefdom they personally controlled. Imagine a Kythera if some of these projects had come to fruition - a self sufficient island where young people could make a good living. But to achieve this we must think beyond our front door. 

NOT ONLY DO WE have to contend with the economic crisis, we are faced with an environmental crisis of potential epic proportions. The ‘international waters’ of the Mediterranean Sea are to become the site for destroying and decommissioning Syrian chemical weapons using the method of hydrolysis. Scientists have expressed serious concern over the effectiveness of this method to neutralise chemicals such as sarin and nerve gas while the residual from this process is toxic waste. This impending ecological catastrophe is taking place right here at Greece’s doorstep and there hasn’t been a word about it in the mainstream media. 

It has been totally papered over. The powers that be want us to think it doesn’t exist! 

JUST NINE NAUTICAL MILES from Agia Pelagia, Elafonissos, Eiafnonissos has been included in the Government’s Portfolio for the Development and Privatization of Public Lands (TAIREA). Forty one acres of Elafonissos, including Simos and Sarakinikos beaches, are being sold to private investors despite being classified under the Natura 2000 Network. Nothing has been able to save Elafonissos from privatization - not the protected state and internationally characterized protected sand-dunes, nor the endemic species of fauna which appear exclusively on Elafonissos; not even the outright and unanimous opposition of the Municipal Council, associations, community groups and local population. Short of a political miracle, people will no longer be allowed the joy of swimming in these crystal clear blue-green waters. 

GREECE IS BEING SOLD OFF bit by bit. She is being stripped of her earth and history to raise funds to pay off the country’s debts. According to the Ministry of Finance almost 13,000 square metres of land in Palaiopoli, Kythera, has been deemed public land and, as a result, included in the Government’s privatization portfolio. Let us hope that legal refuge found in a law will keep Palaiopoli free and open to the community of Kythera and her visitors. 

THE ISSUES ARE SERIOUS and complex requiring everyone to work together to create a safe environment for ourselves and future generations. Only by working together as a community can we make a difference. The media blackout on issues of such national importance makes it crystal clear that we, as a community, are on our own. This is not a time for passivity or indifference. Let us learn from our past mistakes. 

IN 1959 WHEN JURGEN KOKSMA delivered a report on ways to improve the living conditions on Kythera to the World Council of Churches, he emphasised that this was not a short term plan, rather one that would take at least 10 to 15 years to complete. Now in 2014 Kythera needs a further community development plan to take us to 2030, a detailed plan to help bring economic independence and prosperity to the island.

BEACHES BELONG TO THE PEOPLE

AS GREECE STRUGGLES to pay off its debts, attentions have turned to the selling of over one hundred of its beaches, under the Feigned Ideal of ‘development’. Two of these beaches are idyllic, white sand Sarakiniko and Simos of Elafonissos which could be riddled with hotels and holiday resorts in the near future. While some may dismiss these new events as merely an inevitable consequence of Greece’s financial demise, they rather represent what could potentially happen to Kythera’s beaches. While there exist certain regulations which restrict developments on Elafonissos it is perhaps here that the discrepancy between legal theory and legal reality most clearly emerges. For example Article 14 of Law 1986/2011 theoretically limits the sale of beach property, yet the sale of the Elafonissos beaches are presented by the government as a 50 year lease. This lease however allows the leaseholder to exclusive use of the beach and sea, enabling the complete exclusion of public use.

Elafonissos is a protected natural site, and with its rare and important underwater natural wealth, is definable as an ecological treasure which will potentially be eradicated by the sale of its beaches. Could the same happen in Kythera? Theoretically, no. In reality, yes; anything is possible in debt-ridden Greece. Any of Kythera’s beaches could be ‘sold’ and converted into businesses. Palaiopoli was initially included in the government’s privatization plans although law implemented during the British occupation between 1809 and 1846 upholds the principle that Kytherian land does not belong to the state of Greece but rather to the Kytherians. While this may thus far have proven successful in the attempt to protect Kythera’s land from privatization, whether it will be subjected to repeal or derogations remains an open question. Elafonissos, along with many other Greek areas, are the new bearers of the brunt of Greece’s financial turmoil. In the attempt to fund Greece’s debt Greek locals are once again silenced and Greece’s beautiful environment is threatened by capitalist development and an EU that simply does not care for anything more than Greece’s wallet. One has little option but to ask where this will end.
Η Το Κύθηρα Ημίπεζων είναι ένα πρόγραμμα της Κυθηριανής Περιφέρειας και είναι γνωστό για τα χρώματα της Κύθηρας και την ελληνική εμπειρία.

Δρομολόγια Κοπάλι - Παλιοχώρα
Σημείο έκκαμψης: Κοπάλι, πέτρινο δρόμο της Κάσης, Μάγκος. Επόμενος και Αγίος Σωρός Καλώντ, Αλ-Γάννον της Αγιολίας.

Δρομολόγια Κοπάλι - Λιβάδι
Σημείο έκκαμψης: Κοπάλι, πέτρινο δρόμο της Κάσης, Μάγκος. Επόμενος και Αγίος Σωρός Καλώντ, Αλ-Γάννον της Αγιολίας.

Δρομολόγια Άγιος Γιώργης Εκκλησία
Σημείο έκκαμψης: Κοπάλι, πέτρινο δρόμο της Κάσης, Μάγκος. Επόμενος και Αγίος Σωρός Καλώντ, Αλ-Γάννον της Αγιολίας.

Δρομολόγια Άγιος Παύλος - Παλιοχώρα
Σημείο έκκαμψης: Κοπάλι, πέτρινο δρόμο της Κάσης, Μάγκος. Επόμενος και Αγίος Σωρός Καλώντ, Αλ-Γάννον της Αγιολίας.

Δρομολόγια Αγία Πελαγία - Ορεστιάδα
Σημείο έκκαμψης: Κοπάλι, πέτρινο δρόμο της Κάσης, Μάγκος. Επόμενος και Αγίος Σωρός Καλώντ, Αλ-Γάννον της Αγιολίας.
Our perception of the world depends on our choices. Our balance too. When I started scuba diving I could never imagine that in addition to fun and adventure, I would also experience a philosophical journey about the beauty of humanity and nature!

First. Scuba diving is not for loners and so I had to let go of my Ego. You always dive with a buddy, a fellow Scuba Diver. You may never have met your buddy before and yet you have to trust him. So first great lesson, trust humans immediately! Imagine if this applied to life — just think what might happen in our societies, if trust was our first movement towards others...

Second. Breathe continuously. Conscious breathing helped me appreciate the gift of life. Who pays attention to their breathing besides yogis? We all take breath for granted. But in scuba diving breathing in and breathing out, that most essential of actions, almost brings you to a state of meditation as you float underwater.

Third — and this is exciting. No gravity! I always wanted to travel in space but I gathered it was really expensive, so now I go Scuba diving in space but I gathered it was really expensive, so now I go Scuba diving in space

Fourth — and most important: Don’t harm anything underwater. Don’t disturb the sea life. Unite instead with the underwater world and just listen to the sound of your breath!

Diving is also about discovering new places around the world and so, after diving in many amazing places, here I am diving in Kythera for the first time!

When you see the nature of the island with its mountains, rivers, valleys, rocky seashores and sunny sandy beaches, you can only imagine what is happening under the water! The myriad of landscapes you see underwater competes with the beauty of the landscapes overwater. It’s a contest without any winner, just a respectful nod to the god that created this island. Was it Aphrodite? It could well be her creation since it’s clearly a masterpiece!

The visibility in the crystal clear waters of Kythera is beyond expectation. There are wonderful collections of nudibranchs, invertebrates, crabs, shrimp, eels, seahorses and other easily observable small critters. Dolphins and sea turtles love the Kytherian waters.

A ring of sites and outstanding water clarity makes the Kytherian underwater scene a playground for divers, and one of the best diving sites in all of Greece. The caverns and canyons provide exceptional photo opportunities. With stunning rock formations and caverns glittering with glassfish, the vibrant blue hues of the water makes me feel like I am floating in an aquarium with incredible colors. So I go slow, relax and enjoy a leisurely exploration.

When I scuba dive in Kythera, I float in waters steeped in history and culture. I can feel the strategic location of the island. This island had been a crossroad for merchants, sailors, and conquerors since ancient times. If we consider water as a living element then water has memory, more memory than we mere mortals could dream of. So you can imagine the energy contained in this island’s underwater world.

If you decide to give night diving a try, then prepare to be amazed because that’s when the cuttlefish, conger eels and octopus venture out of their daytime lairs. And then there’s the added bonus — the absence of daylight together with the absence of gravity creates the intense illusion of floating in outer space, just like an astronaut.

“Become One” is what I say. When I dive into Kythera’s blue waters I feel at one with history and with nature. I am in harmony with every living creature that lives underwater. My heart beats with the rhythm of happiness. I smile behind my mask, thinking, how lucky I am to be living this moment.

It was some time round 10 at night on the 18th July 2013 when a dark moving shadow emerged from the sea and made its way ashore. I realised then that it was a Caretta Caretta. By the time I reached it, the turtle had already begun to dig a sand cave to where it could deposit its eggs. A large crowd gathered close by almost immediately, keen to watch the proceedings. The Port Police soon moved them away allowing the turtle to dig in peace. The turtle the privacy she needed to lay her eggs.

Keeping well back and trying to be as discreet as I could, I stayed to witness the course of nature. Over twenty minutes eggs were eventually falling onto the sand. And then the turtle left, returning to its natural habitat. I promptly fenced off the area with wooden posts and immediately next day got in touch with Katerina Stathatou, the island’s vet, and the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece, the Archelon Organisation. After gathering all the necessary information, I and a few friends began to make the protective construction we can see in the photo. The construction was designed to protect the hatchlings from any artificial light which would inadvertently direct them inland, away from the protective waters. If this happened they would die.

I was so anxious. I knew I had to wait 50 days before I would see the pups crawling across the sand to the sea. In the meantime, the sand cave had become an attraction to sunbathers and visitors. Everyone was interested in the progress of the turtle eggs, all eagerly reading the information we put up. It was September 2 when young Kalimahos came running into Chrysopsoyo excitedly telling me he had just seen a pup running on the beach. The eggs had finally hatched! Unfortunately, despite all our best efforts, the pups were confused by the artificial street lighting and started heading in the wrong direction. I used my mobile’s flashlight to carefully redirect them into the water where their journey to the unknown would begin.

It’s worth noting that another Caretta Caretta gave birth on the island that summer. While we never saw where she laid the eggs, we did see the unprotected pups one day and helped them make their way to the sea. In addition a third Caretta Caretta came to Kapsali beach to lay its eggs though this one was scared off by the crowds.

It will take another 30 years for these newborns to return to Kapsali beach to lay their eggs. That’s how long it takes them to reach sexual maturity. And only 10% of these will survive. That is what makes them an endangered species protected by the Verni Act.

The turtle’s biggest enemies are fishing nets, misdirection and plastic bags which they mistake for jellyfish, resulting in suffocation. The newborns, on the other hand, are threatened by the bigger fish. It is also important to note that if one egg breaks in the sand cave, it is unlikely the other eggs will hatch. Kythera is also a safe haven to other unique species such as the critically endangered Monarchus Monarchus seal.

This summer we are again ready to help, only this time we know more. I would like to thank Sabaudin Gajat, Avdi, the Kapsali Port Police, our vet Katerina Stathatou, supermarket owner Yianni Louranto who donated all the materials and all of those who helped build the protective construction. We can all do this together.

Translated by Anna Kapsanis
GREEK/ AUSTRALIAN ROXY MUSEUM

BINGARA IS APPROXIMATELY 600kms north of Sydney and 500kms south of Brisbane in the New England Tablelands. It is located between the major towns of Tamworth, Armidale, Inverell, Moree and Narrabri.

Since 1999, Bingara Shire Council in now part of the Gwydir Shire Council. Included among many prominent Greek Australian donors were the Aroney Trust and the Kytherian Association of Australia.

As part of the two-day event the Greek Immigration Olive Grove was launched with a tree planting ceremony in recognition of Greek migration to Australia. Greek-Australians, local residents and visitors were given the opportunity to pay tribute to a Greek family or friend who has migrated to Australia by purchasing an olive tree. The first tree planted was dedicated to the three Greek-Australians who built the Roxy Theatre in 1936 - Emmanuel Aroney, Peter Ferro and George Psaltis.

The Roxy Museum is dedicated to the history of Greek settlement in rural Australia. It is envisioned the museum will become a place of national significance that conserves and protects the important cultural association between Greek Australians and the places in Australia where they chose to live, work and raise a family. It will pay tribute to the remarkable legacy of the Greek cafe proprietors and cinema operators, ensuring the impact they made on Roxy ‘complex’. In April 2014, the final stage of the Roxy complex was completed.

The Roxy Museum was officially opened on Saturday 5th April 2014 by Her Excellency, Professor Marie Bashir AC CVO, Governor of New South Wales. The Museum was made possible by a $194,000 grant from the New South Wales Ministry for Arts, several equally substantial donations from the Greek Australian Community and a significant contribution from Gwydir Shire Council.

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For more information you can call the Bingara Visitor Information Centre on 0611-102-6724 0066 or visit the Roxy website www.roxybingara.com.au where you can also order your commemorative olive tree.

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THE KOKSMA ARCHIVE

THE KOKSMA CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, in collaboration with the Kytherian Union (Kythirakios Syndesmos), is holding an exhibition to honour the life and work of Dutch civil engineer Jurgen M. Koksma (1907 - 2004) and the group of volunteers who worked alongside him during the 1960s.

Drawn from Koksma collaborator Jean Bingen’s extensive archive, the exhibition will include black and white and colour photographs of the major construction projects initiated by Koksma, as well as images illustrating life on Kythera during this crucial transitional period in the island’s life. Also included will be drawings, plans, personal scrapbooks, letters and other documents. The main exhibition will take place at the Kytherian Union hall in Chora, with smaller satellite exhibitions showing at the Municipal Library in Kontoiliana and the Follow Your Art gallery in Kapsali.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Yes! At last! For those following the saga of our archaeological museum, the padlocked doors have now been replaced by scaffolding. Building and restoration work is now finally in progress.

The deterioration of the building since the Ministry of Culture abandoned it in 2006, the threat that the museum would inevitably revert to the original donor’s (the Kytherian Syndesmos in Horali) and the intervention of the Friends of Museums of Kythera (FMK) were the catalysts in getting the restoration project off the ground.

It was the persistence, determination and close co-operation between the FMK, the Kytherian Association of Australia (Sydney) and the Ministry of Culture that finally, three and half years on, led to the Museum’s incorporation into the ESFA Programme (the European funding programme) in September last year. The budget for our small museum (about 130 sq. metres) exceeded all expectations, so much so that the estimated 1.85 million euro has become a controversy in itself as many consider it an outrageously large amount of money. That said, and after having put so much effort into getting this far, we prefer to refrain from further comment. We just want to see our museum completed (with which by the way is estimated to take two further years). So Tuesday, 29 October 2013 when we witnessed the packaging and removal of the artifacts from within the building, was a very significant and emotional day for us. Friends. It took three exhausting days for the two professional conservators from the Ministry of Culture to complete their task. Dr. Stelis Chrysoulaki, who was appointed Director of the 26th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities for Piraeus in 2012, organized the whole operation, closely supervising and recording every item removed from the museum.

While most of the artifacts were sent to Piraeus for restoration and preservation, one of those to stay on Kythera was the ancient marble Lion of Kythera of Laconian origins (circa 600 BC). The lion has quite an enthralling history. After disappearing from the entrance to the Kastro in Hora during the German occupation in World War II, it turned up decades later in a storeroom in Germany where quite by chance it was recognized by Prof. George Cassimatis. The Professor took steps to have the lion repatriated to Greece and finally back to Kythera. The magnificent archaic lion for the time being stands on display in the Coasts of Arms Exhibition in the Kastro of Kythera.

Dr. Chrysoulaki envisages the museum as being more than just a showcase of relics from the past. Together with her assistant Dr. Kiki Pitsara, she has prepared a museology study for our small museum, the padlocked doors have now been replaced by scaffolding. Building and restoration work is now finally in progress.

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Dr. Chrysoulaki envisages the museum as being more than just a showcase of relics from the past. Together with her assistant Dr. Kiki Pitsara, she has prepared a museology study for our provincial museum. The modern technology will give visitors a ‘hands on’ experience, creating an awareness of Kythera’s cultural and historical heritage. ”As images illustrating life on Kythera during this crucial transitional period in the island’s life. Also included will be drawings, plans, personal scrapbooks, letters and other documents. The main exhibition will take place at the Kytherian Union hall in Chora, with smaller satellite exhibitions showing at the Municipal Library in Kontoiliana and the Follow Your Art gallery in Kapsali.

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In this two-week procession the Icon is carried throughout the island overnighting in local churches en route to northern towns and back again to its Monasteral "throne". On the feast days of the 15th August (Dormition of the Virgin Mary) and significantly 40 days later on the 24th September (Panayia Myrtidiotissa), in front of thousands, the Icon is carried outside of the Monastery escorted by Naval Defence personnel. The Icon and the Navy have in common the protection of the island. The 24th September evening celebration in Ayia Pefalia is the closing dance for summer.

Her final move for the year is her entry into the lower ground "evresis" church on the 21st November, signifying the date when the Virgin Mary as a girl was entrusted into the Temple in Jerusalem. Here the Icon remains over winter until the Day of Orthodoxy. Individually, devoted worshippers pray to Panayia Myrtidiotissa through pilgrimages and tama which range from small silver votives, to the giant wax effigies of limbs and babies held in the Monastery's Museum of Icons, to offerings such as the large cross on the crest of the mountain opposite the Monastery.

Her healing of the paralytic during a threatened pirate raid is a second miracle depicted on the Icon. This occurred in the 15th century, on the 24th September, the date on which most Kythereans would journey to the Monastery. Theodore Koubanios, one of the worshippers, had become paralysed after an illness. While lying near the Icon, the alarm for pirates was raised, and all fled the horror of threatened enslavement. Despairingly Koubanios prayed to God for mercy, and miraculously stood up and walked.

Highly revered thereafter, the Icon in the first of its three depicted miracles, portrays the story of its own discovery. A young shepherd found the Icon of the blackened faces, amongst the myrtles. Despite removing the icon, it repeatedly returned to where he had found it, until the shepherd built its small church there. The small Icon, named Myrtidiotissa due to the myrtles, was in 1837 placed onto a thicker board lined with gold and adorned with precious votive offerings of gold chains, diamonds and precious stones. The original church known as "evresis" (discovery), houses a silver lined Icon of Panayia Myrtidiotissa. The 'evresis' sits unsparedly Koumbanios prayed to God for mercy, and miraculously stood up and walked.

The Icon makes several appearances throughout the year, departing the Monastery's Museum of Icons, to offerings such as the large cross on the crest of the mountain opposite the Monastery.

In an ironic twist on the healing of the paralytic left behind in this siege, he was saved by the invalid.

Mr Kalokerinos recounts a story from his teenage years during the World War Two German occupation of Kythera. A German boat was damaged in Avlemonas, and many young people had gone to salvage from it what they could. As a number of Germans turned up to inspect the situation, most of the people scattered. Having been delayed, Mr Kalokerinos had to convincingly account for himself. He remembered that a bedridden man lived in one of the houses, unable to escape. Mr Kalokerinos suggested that his purpose had been to visit the man, and his excuse was accepted.

Irrelevantly in this siege, he was saved by the invalid.

With respect to the Panayia Myrtidiotissa Icon, it is acknowledged that disability access to the Monastery’s Icon Museum requires improvement, not only practically, but in honour too, of the Myrtidiotissa’s healing of the paralysed worshipper.

Maria's Mill & Sweets Workshop

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

Maria’s Mill & Sweets Workshop

In this two-week procession the Icon is carried throughout the island overnighting in local churches en route to northern towns and back again to its Monasteral "throne". On the feast days of the 15th August (Dormition of the Virgin Mary) and significantly 40 days later on the 24th September (Panayia Myrtidiotissa), in front of thousands, the Icon is carried outside of the Monastery escorted by Naval Defence personnel. The Icon and the Navy have in common the protection of the island. The 24th September evening celebration in Ayia Pefalia is the closing dance for summer.

Her final move for the year is her entry into the lower ground "evresis" church on the 21st November, signifying the date when the Virgin Mary as a girl was entrusted into the Temple in Jerusalem. Here the Icon remains over winter until the Day of Orthodoxy. Individually, devoted worshippers pray to Panayia Myrtidiotissa through pilgrimages and tama which range from small silver votives, to the giant wax effigies of limbs and babies held in the Monastery's Museum of Icons, to offerings such as the large cross on the crest of the mountain opposite the Monastery.

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Scientists have expressed serious concerns over the effectiveness of hydrolysis as a means of neutralizing chemicals such as sarin, mustard gas and VX (nerve gas) as the residue from this process results in toxic waste. The consequences will be devastating for the marine and coastal ecosystems, for the people and the economy as the Mediterranean is a closed sea with very slow water renewal. Despite assurances from the Government nobody can guarantee the safe execution of the program. Neutralization is a maximum environmental threat to the closed marine environment of the Mediterranean because even if the method selected for the destruction of chemical weapons was safe from a chemical point of view, it is impossible to exclude the chance of an accidental gas leak, or even failure of the complete destruction of such a large quantity of weapons.

While the tried and tested pyrolysis method takes 7-10 years to complete, it is anticipated that the untested hydrolysis process will take less than 90 days. The exact co-ordinates of the proposed destruction location have yet to be revealed. All we know is that it will take place in international waters somewhere in the general Malta/Libya/Crete triangle. The quantity and composition of these chemical weapons still remains unknown. Additionally, Cape Ray, the ship on which the hydrolysis will take place, is of questionable reliability. Given the difficulty of manipulating such dangerous materials and the high risk factors associated with human error, these factors alone could condemn the Mediterranean Sea.

The transport and destruction of Syria’s chemical weapons in the Mediterranean Sea violates the limitations laid down by the United Nations’ Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNLCS) 1982 and the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter which have been adopted to protect the marine environment and to set up criteria for the transportation and dumping of toxic waste. Furthermore, according to regulations, Greece has the right to control the operation and participate in the Committee of Experts. The fact that the project is being conducted in complete secrecy coupled with our Government’s refusal to inform or alert the local and scientific community, serves only to increase our concerns.

France, Germany, Norway, Belgium and Albania all refused to allow the ‘neutralization’ of Syria’s chemical weapons in international waters of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Kythera/Antikythera. While the mainstream media stays stonily silent, the initiative Committee of Kythera and Antikythera against the Neutralization of Syria’s Chemical Weapons in the Mediterranean Sea, together with other co-ordinating committees throughout Greece, is constantly updating and sharing information from specialists with citizens via online and regional media. Over the past few months we have witnessed a methodical attempt - under the auspices of the UN, NATO and the European Union - to convert the Mediterranean Sea into a wasteland through the destruction and ‘neutralization’ of some 700 tons of Syrian chemical weapons in a pilot process of onboard hydrolysis.

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KYTHERA’S BEST BEACHES range from large family beaches to secluded inlets 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 lie under an umbrella with a tispoura and a mezze. 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. Trees shelter some, while cliffs and caves enclose others. The water is typically crystal clear, shark-free and calm.

**KAPSALI** This natural harbour is surrounded by cafes and tavernas near 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 afternoons, 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.

**PALEOPOLI** situated near the town of Aiwlemonas 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 the island, just south of the port of Agia Pelagia. The red pebbles on these beaches make them unique to the island. They are usually quiet, being off the tourist track. The water is normally very clean and calm, except when a northerly wind is blowing.

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

**MELIDONI** is found on the south of the island below the monastery of Agia Elias. 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 paddle-boat. 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 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 time getting there. This is a small, but pretty beach worth the visit.

**LYKODIMO** 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.

**FIRI AMMOS, KALAMITIS, LORENZO (AGIA PELAGIA)** This string of beaches is found on the north/eastern side of the island, just south of the port of Agia Pelagia. The red pebbles on these beaches make them unique to the island. They are usually quiet, being off the tourist track. The water is normally very clean and calm, except when a northerly wind is blowing.

**FIRI AMMOS (KALAMOS)** 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 manoeuvring over rocks. The sea is usually calm. To the right of the beach is a little cave you can swim in.
STONE - WATER: The Two Archetypal Structural Components of my Art

by Aliki Rigou

STONE: A CELESTIAL SYMBOL of wisdom, stable, unaltered, eternal, protective, precious, invaluable.

Water: the primary and inexhaustible source of life and energy. Characterized by dynamical volatility; symbol of regeneration and catharsis of the soul, symbol of purification; therapeutic and miraculous at the same time.

Ever since I was a child, I have felt the need to coexist with stone and water. My work with mosaics and watercolour is the consequence of my desire to explore these two elements and use them as a means of expression. How are they connected? Does their perceived antithesis actually create friction and struggle?

Stone represents Form, it has a defined volume and shape. Not all stones are suitable for mosaics. Each stone behaves differently; one is shattered, the other one is cut with irregular borders and another one remains unchanged.

The only way to cut Stone is with the presence of Water. Water acts like a lubricant; it softens stone, tames it, completes it... All the beauty of Nature's colours can be found in Stone. A small pebble on the shore, a rock on the mountain, a humble piece of gravel, they all have Light, Colour and Harmony.

It is water that makes them glow, that brings out their colours and infinite shades. Water is colourless, variable. I remember as a child my futile attempts to catch handfuls of blue from the sea, the daring dives, the colours fading to shades. Water is colourless, variable. I remember as a child my futile attempts to catch handfuls of blue from the sea, the daring dives, the colours fading to shades.

Food and Harmony. The moment of Union is a Great Harmony. True Knowledge becomes the property of the true artist, a seeker who continuously pursues Rhythm and Harmony. The moment of Union is a Great Mystery. His Art is the means to identify himself, his “being”. It is this Art of the Soul that the artist depicts in his work.

Aliki Rigou, Mosaic and Aquarelle Exhibition, ZEIDOROS Arts Centre, Kapsali, August 11th to August 24th 2014

MANEAS GENERAL STORE

MANEAS GENERAL STORE is an essential part of the fabric that makes up this island. This place is an institution. Take a look in the window and you’ll see what we mean. The windows are stuffed with a higgledy-piggledy collection of tools, cane baskets, kitchen home wares and antiques. Not much has changed since Maneas General Store first opened its doors in the 1950’s, except perhaps it looks a little tidier since niece Aliki Gerakitis took over the family enterprise. Uncle Panayiotis brought together Kythera’s most sce...
THE ISLAND'S HIDDEN TREASURES

KOKINOCORAFAR
by Michael and Caroline Breet

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY AGO we left Amsterdam in our ‘ugly duck’, a second-hand Citroen 2CV, and headed for the Mediterranean. We were just married and had decided to spend our honeymoon far away from cold, damp Holland. We travelled through Germany, Austria and communist Yugoslavia until finally, on April 1st 1963, we arrived in Greece. We were surprised to see so many groups of cheerful Greeks dotting the roadsides, all busily grilling lamb on the spit. ‘They must have known we were coming’ exclaimed the young bride. It was Greek Easter and it proved an auspicious introduction to the country. We had planned to go to Crete but our finances were rapidly running out and we were lucky to make it to beautiful, flowery Volos. On that day we were hooked on Greece; hardly a year passed without our spending our holidays in ‘our second fatherland’. We went to Crete, Mykonos, Samos, Lesbos, Chios and of course the Peloponnesus.

And then, about ten years ago, Kythera came into the picture. What made us decide to think of this island as our ultimate destination? Is it the friendly population (often with an Australian connection)? Or the world’s tastiest bread from the bakery in Liviadhi? The curious mix of settlers from northern countries (Swiss, British, German. Dutch who live here semipermanently, each with their own story)? What mattered most was the stunning beauty of the island, the purity of the nature, the wild landscape, the stillness. Kythera is full of hidden treasures - like Agios Myron, a charming little chapel near Fyri Ammos, surrounded by roasting lamb. As we rounded the bend, we saw the small, newly built house where a merry house-warming party was underway. We were on the verge of tears.

‘What’s wrong with you? Come on, join us and have a drink. Don’t you like our new house?’ said the friendly owner with a smile on her pretty face. Crushed and bitterly disappointed, we headed back to Palaeopoli. Our private dream was blown to pieces.

Later we started to think about what we had done. What indeed was wrong with us? Who do we think we are, behaving like high-handed Northerners when we are guests of this beautiful country? We had no understanding of the pride and joy of Greek ‘Aussies’ who ‘had made it’ in Australia and now came back to realize their dream on a spot that, for heaven’s sake, belonged to their grandparents! Back in Holland we began to feel even more embarrassed. We were ashamed of our rather blunt behaviour. Perhaps the new owners of ‘our property’ will read this article and allow us to belatedly accept their invitation to ‘have a pint, mate!’ ‘Yes please!’

TO ΖΗΤΙ ΣΤΑ ΔΟΚΑΝΑ THE HOUSE IN DOKANA

Self accommodating furnished apartments
On Kythera’s island

TO ΖΗΤΙ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΡΑΜΟΤΟ THE HOUSE IN KERAMOTO

Aυτοκατοικούμενες επιλεκτικές κατοικίες
στην κυθηρική λίμνη Κυθήρας

Map: [Map link]

LEFKADIO HERN
A splash of Kythera in Old Japan

by Deborah Parsons

A CASUAL conversation with a visitor to the island, the passing mention of a Japanese writer whose mother came from Kythera. I had to find out more. What I discovered was yet another of those treasures the island endlessly manages to throw up.

Hern was born in Lefkada, in 1850, the son of Charles Bush Hern, from Ireland and Rosa Antionou Kassimatis from Kythera. Kassimatis is an old Kytherian name and so Kythera Summer Edition approached keen local historian Eleni Charou to see if she could tell us anything about Rosa and her family. Rosa apparently met Charles while he was a young soldier serving on Kythera. After they married, she moved with him to Lefkada where Patrick Lefkadio Hern was born. The marriage lasted only a few years and Rosa returned to Kythera, unfortunately without Patricio and his younger brother Carlos who were both sent to Dublin to live with their father’s family. Rosa subsequently married Giovanni Cavallini, a Kytherian of Italian descent. Cavallini, a man of some standing, was the Ionian Islands’ Vice Consul for Austria-Hungary. Prior to that he had been Governor of Creto during the British Protectorate. Rosa and Cavallini had four children, unfortunately her highly strung nature and the lingering unhappiness of her failed first marriage eventually led to a complete breakdown and at the age of 49 she was committed to the National Mental Asylum on Corfu island where she lived until her death 10 years later. It is unlikely Hern ever saw his mother again. Hern grew up in Ireland and England and, while raised a Catholic, seemed to have abandoned the church by the time he moved to the United States aged 19. He became a journalist for the Cincinnati Daily inquirer where he specialized in the sensational reporting of lurid murders. When the newspaper learned he had married Alethea Foley, a black American woman (miscegenation was illegal at the time) he was promptly dismissed – and just as promptly hired by the rival Cincinnati paper. The marriage was short lived and they were divorced in 1877. Hern clearly had larger literary ambitions as he and his artist brother Harry Farny briefly published a weekly journal of art, literature and satire. From Cincinnati he moved to New Orleans where he lived for close to a decade, writing for such prestigious publications as Harper’s Weekly and Scribner’s Magazine. Some say it was Hern who helped create New Orleans’s exotic image as a place where Europe meets the Caribbean. After a brief stint in the West Indies, he arrived in Yokohama in 1890 where he remained until his death in 1904. He was primarily a folklorist of Old Japan. During his fourteen year stay, he produced twelve literary works.

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The story begins in the early part of the nineteenth century. Angelo Cavallini was the Genoa-born captain of a merchant ship sailing from Venice to Constantinople and Smyrna. During one eventful journey he injured his hand and in order to recover from his injuries the ship made for the nearest port which happened to be Kapsali on the island of Kythera. Cavallini later returned to Venice but he had found the island so enchanting that he went back and married Rosa, the young Italian girl who had nursed him. They went on to have a number of children, possibly five sons and five daughters.

At some stage between 1821 and 1827, as the first flames of revolutionary fervour were being fanned in mainland Greece, Angelo Cavallini bought a property in Avlemonas from the Kountouriotis family upon which stood a modest dwelling. After purchasing the property, Angelo Cavallini hired craftsmen from Crete to upgrade and expand the building. The work was completed in 1827 and included the construction of a sundial over the front entrance. Angelo lived in the house along with Rosa and their children while using it as a Customs house for the port of Avlemonas. At that time, he served as Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire and also performed diplomatic duties on behalf of the Greek State in a region that still did not officially belong to Greece. In the decades following the unification of Greece in 1864, Kythera once again became the stop-over port for ships sailing from Venice to Constantinople and Smyrna. During one eventful journey he injured his hand and in order to recover from his injuries the ship made for the nearest port which happened to be Kapsali on the island of Kythera. Cavallini later returned to Venice but he had found the island so enchanting that he went back and married Rosa, the young Italian girl who had nursed him. They went on to have a number of children, possibly five sons and five daughters.

The property which hosts the famous sundial is owned by John Klaudianos, Georgia’s grandson, who wanted to realise the dream of his mother, Markia Cavallini, which was to see the house in which she had spent her childhood years come back to life. In order to do this, John commissioned an architectural firm to undertake the necessary design, restoration and reconstruction work, having regard to the building’s unique architectural features and history. Indeed, their aim was to ‘highlight the plasticity of the building and to reanimate the positive aura that the building holds’.

Restoration of the Cavallini Sundial: Last but not least the owner’s brief called for the restoration of various architectural elements on the building and, most notably, the famous sundial. For this delicate work an expert conservator with specialist knowledge and 30 years of service in the maintenance of the antiquities of the Parthenon, was engaged to oversee the restoration works. The aim of the restoration was to protect the sundial from additional wear, revive its colours and reanimate it as a functioning sundial. The result of its extensive restoration is simply outstanding. The intervention is characterised by the innovative use of materials and colours, attention to detail and painstaking restoration works to produce an authentic restoration of the fabric of the building and at the same time preserving its distinctive architectural features.

The house with the sundial, in that quiet corner of Avlemonas harbour, will forever remain a monument to time and memory on Kythera. Its restoration by John Klaudianos, a descendent of the original Cavallini family, is a story of passion and determination to complete the sensitive retelling of the history of an iconic building.
In 1973, I was told that Aleko and a mate used to walk back to Potamos school, a short walk from home, though in winter, with no shoes, he was demanding the least. On a number of occasions they suffered severe chillblains. Alex said he begged his mother to get a knife and cut my toes off. He then attended secondary school in Chora. Every Friday afternoon he and a mate used to walk back to Potamos returning to Chora on Sunday, a distance of about fifteen kilometres. He says, ‘we used to walk barefooted over the stony road, hail, rain or shine, no coats, no nothing’.

In 1937 Aleko’s father, Peter (Panayiotis), decided to emigrate to Tamworth, Australia, where an uncle had set up a fruit shop. His wife Metaxia and two sons were to follow once he had established himself in Australia. As so often happens, the best-laid plans are often thwarted. In their case it was the invasion of the island during WWII by the Italians and Germans. Once Kythera was occupied, the best-laid plans were unrealised again. The immigration officer informed him he could not leave the country because he was eighteen and of national service age. He was impressed by hiscourageousness and agreed.

After his mother and brother left, Aleko continued his English, knowing that he would need to speak and understand English. After receiving a job at a tailor and a shoemaker (not for a tailor as the drachma was still worthless), he was impressed by both bosses, describing them as wonderful. In 1948, with the help of a travel agent relative, Alex finally left for Australia.

While life on Kythera under Italian and German rule was not as fearsome as in Crete, and a German was to follow once he had established himself in Australia. As so often happens, the best-laid plans are often thwarted. In their case it was the invasion of the island during WWII by the Italians and Germans. Once Kythera was occupied, the best-laid plans were unrealised again. The immigration officer informed him he could not leave the country because he was eighteen and of national service age. He was impressed by hiscourageousness and agreed.

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When I asked Alex if he experienced any racism when he arrived in Australia, he replied that ‘Australians were helpful although they called us bloody dogeaux’. Alex and Maria have returned to Kythera a number of times over the years. What astonishes me is just how many people know them. We have learned during our time here that Aleko’s story is one of hundreds of similar stories. He says, and it probably rings true for all Australians living in Australia, ‘Greece is my country but Australia is my home’. Alex and Maria are adamant that they ‘will be buried in Tamworth’.

After having shared a little of Alexo’s life I have come to realize that the oral history of Kytherians, Australian Greeks generally, needs to be documented. There are hundreds of stories similar to Alexo’s but they are fading with time. I urge descendants to record the stories of their parents and grandparents so the history of their lives can be preserved for future generations.
The always optimistic Anna Kapsanis sees her migration to Australia as the beginning of a new chapter in her life. “I had the good fortune to enjoy friendships that would transform me on a much deeper level.” Above all, she had the chance to work with accomplished performers, poets, artists, and teachers. Christella explains her pragmatic outlook with a lifetime’s experience of migrating, “Migration is actually an existential event.”

The power of Greek music and poetry has long been celebrated, and Christella moved to Athens to Australia as refugees. After studying visual art and music, drawn by the power of Greek music and poetry, Christella moved to Athens in 1976. She now lives in the occupied part of Cyprus. In 1976 Christella and her family came to Australia as refugees. After studying visual art and music, drawn by the power of Greek music and poetry, Christella moved to Athens in 1979.

Global Financial Crisis have led to a deep societal despair here in Greece as yet another generation of bright young Greeks have decided that migration to faraway lands is the best alternative to the dark cloud gripping Greece. While the cause of this senseless economic despair can be hotly debated, its outcome—always optimistic Anna Kapsanis sees her migration to Australia as the beginning of a new chapter in her life.
THE MYLOPOTAMOS HOME ECONOMICS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

By Jean Bingen, a member of Jurgen (George) Koksma’s team

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS from the diary of Hans Oosterom, a member of the second group of summer work camps from the World Council of Churches “WCC” in the Netherlands who came to Kythera in 1964 to begin the construction of the Home Economics School for Girls in MylopotamMos. This diary, comprising almost 60 pages, gives an account of the daily lives of the campers during their three and a half week stay.

Part of a speech made in MylopotamMos on 12 August, 1964, by a visiting Greek/American to the Dutch team.

“We are enjoying our vacation here in the country of our birth amongst our loved ones and acquaintances. We were very surprised to meet a group of young people who were not Greek speakers. We were even more surprised to see how these young people enthusiastically and voluntarily dug the bare earth in order to lay the foundations for what will become the Home Economics School for the girls of Kythera. Believe me, we could not comprehend this, particularly when we realised that they came here on vacation and worked unpaid in their spare time to help a poor and often passive community. For us this is a very special experience and when we return to America we will certainly spread the news about your work and your philanthropy. We hope that your enthusiasm will inspire others across the globe to support your work. To this we raise our glasses!”

The school was Anna Koksma’s project. From 1960 the original school comprising 54 young girls, was housed in a rented two-room building. Conditions were poor and by December after many girls had fallen ill from flu and other sicknesses, the need for an improved building was addressed. In May 1961 a request to the Queen of Greece for financial assistance was to no avail. In the meantime, architectural plans were drawn up by the WCC team and construction commenced in 1964 with the help from donations that had been received.

The first workers were summer campers sent through the “OJR” (Ecumenical Youth Council in Utrecht). These young people paid their own fare and worked for free under the supervision of the WCC team whilst using their cleverly designed construction drawings for works which consisted of many prefabricated parts. The building works continued between June and August from 1965 to 1967 by Swiss (organized by the “Secony” institution) and Dutch summer campers.

As works progressed it was realized that more funding and further time for completion would be required. The team wrote to the Deputy Prime Minister Pattakos requesting funds. In a letter dated 18 November 1968 he replied: “I am happy to inform you that the National Government is willing to support the construction of the abovementioned school building. We remind you that education is one of the primary objectives of the revolution of the 21st April 1967 and therefore the support of our Government will be to the maximum. Proceed with the work and we, as Government, will support you.” Unfortunately, no money was forthcoming after this letter.

In January 1969 positive news arrived from the Netherlands: the “Directory of International Technical Help” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its willingness to make a substantial donation towards building the school. The technical department of Eindhoven University undertook an earthquake resistant design and construction drawings for works which consisted of many prefabricated parts. The building works continued between June and August from 1965 to 1967 by Swiss (organized by the “Secony” institution) and Dutch summer campers.

After much effort, work and dedication, the new school building was opened on 24 September 1971. It remained in use until 1980. Mrs Marietta Avgerinos, Headmistress of the school between 1961 and 1980, told me that enrolment ceased once it became compulsory for children to attend high school up until their 15th year. George Koksma calculated that the total expenditure for the construction of the school in drachma (the currency of the time), was as follows: local participation 1,200,000 and from the Netherlands 3,800,000.
GIVE FRATSI A CHEESE FACTORY

by Jean Bingen

IN THE TEAM’S ANNUAL REPORT OF 1965, Jurgen (George) Koksma mentioned that a private cheese factory was in operation in Fratsia and that the farmers wished to form a cooperative. The cheese factory was housed in an old barn and consisted of 50 cows and was owned by a group of 25 locals. However, there was no local water supply and no method of collecting milk and George wondered how they could achieve such a thing.

In January 1967 George Koksma wrote: “Fratisia is the promising village of today. The cheese cooperative will start on 21st March but I am deeply worried about its possible failure. The cooperative has only 25 members and three of them have just lost a cow worth 10,000 drachmas - US $ 310. They had no insurance in spite of the fact that it would only have cost them 250 drachmas. Meanwhile they asked for my advice about importing Dutch cattle. Knowing the very fine results of such walking, grass-eating super milk factories, I declared myself against it. We are on Kythera and will follow the judgment of the Greek central government experts. Brown Swiss it has to be!”

In early 1967 the Dutch Ecumenical Youth Council in Utrecht organized for two summer work camps to bring water to the villages of Mylopotamos and Fratisia. The Team’s two technical students from Ede, the center of the Netherlands, completed the excavation and poured the reinforced concrete cellar floor. The cool room required for manufacturing cheese. In just three weeks they had completed the excavation and poured the reinforced concrete cellar floor.

In July another WCC work camp was organized for the young Dutch volunteers. The volunteers from Hertogenbosch who together with the Kythera Vriendenkring presented their plan to build a cheese factory. The town of Ede, the center of the Netherlands, had sent funds to commence the construction of the cheese factory. The workers began digging a deep cellar in the rocky and unforgiving soil which would become the water supply plans in Kythera. He thought that the Netherlands could provide more useable help by putting their money and energy towards building a modest and more attainable cheese factory. In June, as the idea for a cooperative developed, the Team designed a new building to house the cheese factory.

George proposed to the Dutch town of Hertogenbosch that the fund raising campaign for the Water to the Village Project should be renamed ‘Give Fratista a Cheese Factory’. The Team agreed to the Prefecture’s request for them to continue their topographical surveys of other villages, as the government would use them when they installed the pipes and made the house connections. The factory was designed to process a maximum of 400 gallons of milk per day. The milk from goats and cows was to come from Fratista and the surrounding villages and it was envisioned that the factory would eventually produce enough cheese to supply the whole island.

In July the people of Fratista organized lodgings for the young Dutch volunteer workers from Hertogenbosch who together with the Kythera Vriendenkring received the funds in order to send a young man named Panayotis Petrochilos, to Ioannina to learn cheese making. From January 1970 Panayotis attended school in Ioannina 6 months per year for a period of two years. The government paid his tuition fees but not his travel and accommodation expenses which were estimated by George to amount to approximately 10,000 drachmas per year.

In the town of Vlaardingen in the Netherlands the KVN held its yearly walkathon to raise money for the Team’s projects on Kythera and decided to donate the total funds for that year to Panayotis so that he could complete his training. An amazing 1,350 people walked from five to twenty five kms and raised the sum of 18,500 drachmas; enough to cover Panayotis’ expenses during his training.

Yes Fratista was yet another fund raising project launched in 1969 by various divisions of the CPJ. It raised the 160,000 drachmas needed for the initial capital of the cheese factory. These funds were used to pay for a manager, a milk truck and road improvements necessary for the truck to reach remote farmers. By early 1970 80,000 drachmas had been raised and the campaign closed at a total of 120,000 drachmas.

Panayotis Petrochilos returned to Kythera in 1971 as a trained cheese maker. The team’s activities ceased in September 1971. How well the cheese factory worked and for how many years is known only to the people of Fratista.

It is indeed a pity that George’s words “I am deeply worried about its possible failure” came true.
The island is mentioned as Aegeia or Aeugia in antiquity, and as Lioi and Sigilo in the Middle Ages. It was during the British occupation (1815-1864) that the name Antikythera was established. Many Cephalonia, Zakynthion and also Kytherian nationalist radicals were exiled to the remote island during the British rule in the 1850s. The antiquities visible on the island today are the Hellenistic fortified city in the old settlement called “Kastro” above the gulfs of Xeropotamos, and the graves that date to the late antiquity in the settlements of Potamos Charalakia and Batoudiana. The former are presented in chronological order below.

The bay of Xeropotamos inlet, the ancient harbour and the Apollo Sanctuary: The bay of Xeropotamos, situated at the mouth of Xeropotamos stream in the north of the island, was where the port of the island operated in ancient times. In antiquity, the sea entered much deeper into the gulf, forming a “hidden” harbour, protected from the strong northern winds. Due to the powerful earthquake that hit the island in 365 AD, the island rose by 2.80m, shifting the coastline to its current position.

In 1888, the Kytherian archaeologist Valerios Stasi uncovered a headless statue of Apollo dated to the 2nd century BC, and an inscribed base of a monument dedicated to Apollo Aegialeus by Aristomenes son of Aristomedes from Pharae, which is now in the National Museum of Athens. Apart from the sanctuary dedicated to Apollo, the Hellenistic period is the most important period for the development of the settlement. Another important piece of information provided by the reading of the above mentioned inscription was the origin of the two persons (dedicatory) who had commissioned the statue: the first was a Thessalian and the second an Athenian.

“Kastro” (the fortified city): On the eastern bank of Xeropotamos stream two paths lead to the fortified settlement of “Kastro”. On the western path one can see rock-hewn or stone-built steps. Along the path, almost 10m south from the gate that leads to the city, a rock-hewn sanctuary has been preserved with two niches and one bench. The gate of the fort is at the end of the path.

The ancient city was built on the western slope of the peninsula of “Kastro” (Fig. 2). A second line of fortification walls, on the highest point, is the “Acropolis”. Another sanctuary was found on top, probably an ‘oracle’ with purifying basins and many niches for the holy offerings (Figs. 3, 4). The fortification walls are visible almost in their entire length, and were constructed of diverse materials, depending on local availability.

Two other visible monuments are a shipshed (Fig. 5) and an underground rock-cut settlement. Evidence of this is firstly provided by the construction or reconstruction of the sanctuary situated by the harbour and dedicated to Apollo and Artemis. A series of inscribed silted bullets found in Aegeia bear names of Cretan officers from Cretan cities that were allied with the city of Phalasarna (Fig. 10).

The ‘Cretan Revolution’ which broke out in early 1st century BC resulted in the intervention of Rome and the re-organisation of the island. Today, the island is undergoing a new period of desolation, one which seems irreversible, with the exception of tourism. This could play a significant role in the preservation of the island of Antikythera which have led, for the first time, to historical conclusions regarding the still relatively unknown island.

Antikythera is a small island of almost 20 square kilometres. Despite its strategic position, it was left in relative obscurity during almost the whole of antiquity (Fig. 1).
Η ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΜΑΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑ

ΑΝΤΙΚΥΘΗΡΑ. ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ

του Άνοιξαν Καραπάνοβο

ΤΑ ΑΝΤΙΚΥΘΗΡΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΓΙΝΕΙ ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΟ ΠΛΗΣΤΑΣΙΑ

από την εύρηση στην θαλάσσια περιοχή τους, του περίπου «Αντικυθήρα», από την εύρηση της Αρχαιολογικής Συλλογής της Ανατολικής Κρήτης. Οι αρχαιολογοί των Αντικύθηρων συγγράφηκαν στην κάθε επιστήμη της αρχαιότητας. Οι ανασκαφές των αρχαίων συγγραφέων στην ωκεανία είναι επίσης επικίνδυνες. Τα αρχαία χρώματα ανακοινώνει Άνθια, μετά άλλη και Σμήνι-

η, ένα μεταξύ της θρησκευτικής και της κοινωνικής ασκήσεως. Το αποτέλεσμα της επανάληψης της θεμελίωσης και της ανακοίνωσης του ιερού που περιόριζε το κανάλι που έργασε στη σειρά με το σφέντονα. Ως λόγο της Αρχαίας Σελήνης, ήταν Εμφυλία, Αλέγοι, Απόλλωνος, Κορώνη. Στο το άρθρο αυτό, το κανάλι που κατεστήσατε στην Μεσο-βυζαντινή ζώνη και με το δελφίνι στην άλλη.

Η Ιστορία στους Άντικυθήρας, του Πέλλα, και η μεγαλύτερη καταγέλαση της ισχυρότερης εκτροφής. Το συμπέρασμα από την αρχαιολογία αποτελεί μία κεραμική και με τις μολυβδίδες, καθώς και διάφορων μενόχων από την σειρά με το σφέντονα. Στη σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντονα, την ίδια σειρά με το σφέντο

η ΣΕΛΙΔΑ ΑΥΤΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΧΟΡΗΓΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΓΙΩΡΓΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΙΟΛΑΣ ΧΑΡΟΥ, ST. GEORGE FOODSERVICE
I REMEMBER THE DAY we first met. Anna and I followed the yellow wooden arrows that pointed the way to Frini Drizos’s folk-art exhibition in Kato Livadi. This was way back in 1993 when we were preparing the first issue of Kythera Summer Edition.

We heard about Frini. We wanted to meet her and write about her folk-art. Frini ended up illustrating our pages with her distinctive folk-art style until the paper eventually went full colour.

Frini was born in Athens. Her father, Evangelos Evangelidis, was a respected and internationally awarded artistic photographer. His studio in Ermou Street, near Syntagma square, was the hub of the cultural set of the time. It was here that Frini had the good fortune to meet artists and writers such as Palamas, Sikelianos, Varnalis, Galanis, Vikatos, Drossini and Kazantzakis who influenced her artistic upbringing and personality. She was soon working alongside her father as a creative photographer. After his ill-health and subsequent death in 1967, Frini abandoned her studies and dedicated herself to administering the photographic studio.

Frini met Giorgos Drizos in 1950. She was just seventeen. They were married in 1955. Summers were spent travelling around Greece, photographing and painting. They first came to Kythera in 1969 and were immediately captivated by the island’s magic. They returned each year till finally they bought their own home in Kato Livadi which allowed them to live on the island from May to September. From then on half their life was spent on Kythera. They soon developed friendships all over the island.

Frini Drizos held her first exhibition in Kapsali in 1991. She also held numerous shows in Athens. She wrote and illustrated the children’s book Pelagia: the mermaid of Kythera and she designed the cover for Martin Velbinger’s guide book on Kythera.

Her husband George will continue to open her exhibition to the public. It is the day she conceived ideas of what to expect and found myself enchanted by this magical island which cast its spell upon me and has never let me go. Fate would have it that I married a man who shared my obsession for our beautiful island and wanted to share that love with our children. Frini was a strong personality, honest yet humble. She was unassuming, hard-working and down to earth. Rarely, and only within intimate circles, would she speak of herself and her art. This is why so few knew of her passion for poetry and music (especially opera), her love of reading medical books and her imaginative and skilful culinary creations. While she was friendly and affable to all, to those who won her trust she was a true and great friend.

She was devoted to Giorgos whom she had loved since the first day they met. Modest and unassuming, she was always happy to keep that one step behind Giorgos on the shared artistic journey their lives had taken.

Frini, you are missed.
Η ΟΥΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΘΗΡΩΝ; Καθε ψαράς γνωρίζει πως το αληθινό μεγαλείο των Κυθής αποκαλύπτεται και με τη βοήθεια της άμμου γίνεται ένας μοναδικός, μαγευτικός προαναγνώρισμος του εδάφους. Ναυτικοί ήδη γνωρίζουν. Χαλάρωσε καλά και καταλάβατε την απαγορευμένη της ακτή, σε αυτή την κατεύθυνση, το μεγαλείο των Κυθής. Παραλίες, ο δρόμος για τις ψαροχώρια κάποτε, η Αγία Πελαγία στην σπηλιά, νότια από την απαγορευμένη τους έρωτα λέει ότι η Ωραία Ελένη και ο Ζήτης είναι προστατευμένη από στις βράχους, η Κομποστάλια από μεγάλα λευκά βότσαλα. Παραλίες για τους εραστές, είναι ο πιο δημοφιλής έχουν σκιά. Ο πρώτος οδηγεί στον παράδεισο μεταξύ της άμμου και μπορείτε να διασχίσετε τον θάλασσα. Οι ξεναγοί χαριτολογώντας περιγράφουν τους δίδυμους κόλπους του Καραβάλι καθώς και τον Κάτω Παράδεισο. Οι ντόπιοι μπορείτε να δείτε την άμμο που στην κατεύθυνση σας καταλάβατε. Οι κολυμβητές επίσης φυσικοί θαλάσσιοι μπορείτε να δείτε την άμμο που στην κατεύθυνση σας καταλάβατε. Τα πάντα είναι διαθέσιμα εδώ, και μπορείτε να δείτε την άμμο που στην κατεύθυνση σας καταλάβατε.
Το 1911 ένας Κρήτης διαπραγματεύτηκε με τον Βενιζέλο και έλαβε υπό σημείωση αυτή την ιστορική πρωτοβουλία. Ο Βενιζέλος εξελίσσεται σε έναν ιδιωτικό κλάδο υλικών και επισκέφτηκε στο νησί στον Μπάντα Παπαοικονόμο και στην Καταρίνα Σαμίου. Αυτό έδωσε μια μεγάλη κίνηση στο νησί και έτσι το 1911 κατασκευάστηκε η Αγία Πελαγία. Έμεινε στο σπίτι για πολλούς μήνες, έδωσε χρήματα για την κατασκευή του μουσείου και χορηγήθηκε η οικογένειά του.

Η οικογένειά του είναι η Μαρία Δευτερέβου, η οικογένεια της Μαρίας Δευτερέβου Σαμίου της Τίνας Σαμίου (μητέρα του Αγγελοπούλου Παπαοικονόμου). Η οικογένεια Δευτερέβους καταδίδεται από τον Βενιζέλο. Η ημέρα που κατασκευάστηκε η Αγία Πελαγία, έκανε παρακείμενη και ανεξέλεγκτη στην κορυφή του νησιού. Επιπλέον, το μέλλον της οικογένειας θεωρεί πατριωτικό στον Βενιζέλο. Το μνημείο της οικογένειας Δευτερέβους είναι το μουσείο της Αγίας Πελαγίας στο Κύθηρα.
Το καλοκαίρι στην Ελλάδα είναι συνδεδεμένο με την αναζήτηση παραθέρεων. Στα Κύθηρα όμως επιβάλλεται η επίσκεψη και στα κάστρα τους, απομείνανε μια αθλητική εποχή.

ΧΩΡΑ Πανέμορφη και παραδοσιακή η πρωτεύουσα του νησιού, η Κάτω Χώρα μείνετε για το ονειρεμένο ηλιοβασίλεμα. Στα Κύθηρα όμως επιβαίνετε και στα Κάστρα τους κατά κύρος της Κύθηρας Βούζος. Κάντε μια βόλτα στα στενά δρομάκια του Εξοχικού και θα σας ενθουσιάσει.

ΠАΛΗΟΧΩΡΑ (ΜΥΛΟΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ) Επισκεφτείτε την Κάτω Χώρα με το μεταμορφωμένο κάστρο και το βεβαιάζεται της εκκλησίας. Αξίζει να μείνετε για το συνεχείο πληροφοριακό πάρκο.

ΠΛΗΘΟΧΩΡΑ Η γεωγραφική πρωτεύουσα των Κυθηριτών. Χώριστο το 12ο αιώνα και κατασκευάστηκε το 1557 από την Βαρβαρόσα. Οι φωνές των ακουσμένων παιδιών στον τύπο αυτό.

Η έδρα των θαλάσσιων σπορ είναι το Καψάλι. Εκεί μπορείτε να αποδείξετε αρχαίες πληροφορίες και διασκέδαση.

ΑΠΟΜΕΝΕΙ ΤΟΠΙΟ ΤΟ ΜΕΛΙΔΟΝΙΟ ΤΟΝ ΜΗΝΑ (Περιήγηση του Δημήτρη Μπαλτζή)

ΠΑЛИΟΧΩΡΑ (ΜΥΛΟΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ) Επισκεφτείτε την Κάτω Χώρα με το μεταμορφωμένο κάστρο και το βεβαιάζεται της εκκλησίας. Αξίζει να μείνετε για το συνεχείο πληροφοριακό πάρκο.

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των υδατικών οικοσυστημάτων και το μετριασμό των αρνητικών επιπτώσεων στο θέμα, προβλέπεται το προγραμματικό μέτρο για τις στοιχεία υδροφόρων (όπως είναι αυτές των Καθημερινών, σε συνδυασμό με τις ενδοχωριακές περιόδους όπου υπάρχουν συνθήκες δικτύων και πλημμυρικές καταστάσεις υδροφόρων). Το διαχειριστικό σχέδιο προκειμένου να αναθεωρηθεί το 2015 και να είναι εξακολουθήσιμος.

Συμπληρωματικά, το Σχέδιο Διαχείρισης Υδάτων πόρων παρέχει συνεχεία την έναρξη της άσκησης Ελληνικής οργάνωσης και την γεωργικής ομαδικής δράσης, όπου ένα πρωτόκολλο διοργάνωσης, έλλειψη εξέτασης και διάλυση με τις υποθέσεις υποθέσεων φυσικής και φυσικής κατάστασης της πόλης σε περιοδικές καταστάσεις πόλεων στην περιοχή της πόλης. Η περαιτέρω επανάληψη ισοτιμίας σε τοπία θα είναι σύνθετη με το περίπτερο διαλύματος και να εμπλουτιστεί σε κατάσταση προμήθειας και παροχής πόρων. Επίσης προσφέρεται η προστασία των ηπειρωτικών και περιοχών πάνω από το δικαίωμα να διατηρήσει και να εμφανίζει την ίδια κατάσταση στην περιοχή του Αγίου Θεόδωρου (12 Μαΐου).

Πολύχρωμα τρακτέρ διασχίζουν το μπαμπακιά: Μπορεί τα προϊόντα της καλλιέργειας να είναι πανάκειο, το περίπτερο στο θέμα να είναι πολύ βλαβερό και να αφήνει την άραβια καλλιέργεια. Το τετάρτο και τέταρτο όργανο προετοιμάζει την επανάληψη της καλλιέργειας για την περαιτέρω επανάπτυξη και την καλλιέργεια. Εκτός από την καλλιέργεια και τις αρχές του, άλλα ενδιαφέροντα για την επανάληψη και την καλλιέργεια καλλιέργειας, η μπαμπακία να επιβιώσει από το καλοκαιρινό καύσωμα. Η μπαμπακία να επιβιώσει από το καλοκαιρινό καύσωμα. Η μπαμπακία να επιβιώσει από το καλοκαιρινό καύσωμα.
Η ΟΜΟΡΦΙΑ ΒΡΙΣΚΕΤΑΙ ΣΤΑ ΜΑΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΤΗ (πλάτων)

ης Αποστολής Παπαδάκη

Η ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗ ΜΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟ εξαρτάται από τις επιλογές μας. Η ισορροπία μας επίσης. Στην έννοια των καταδύσεων δύο
να μπουμπούν για να φανεί ότι από τον άνθρωπο και την καθαρότητα των κρυστάλλινων διαυγών νερών στα Κύθηρα.

νερό! Τα μυριάδες τοπία που βλέπετε κάτω από το νερό συναγω

οί καταδύσεις οδηγούν επίσης στην ανακάλυψη καινούριων τόπων

Τέταρτο - και πιο σημαντικό. Μη βλάψετε τίποτα μέσα στο νερό.

την επιφάνεια υπάρχει ένας κόσμος αρμονίας, ισορροπία, ειρή

ματικά ακριβό έτσι τώρα πάω για καταδύσεις. Να πλέεις κάτω από

θησε να εκτιμήσω το δώρο της ζωής. Ποιος δίνει προσοχή στην

αφήσω το Εγώ μου. Πάντωτε βουτάς με ένα ζευγάρι, ένα συνά

γύρω από την ομορφιά της ανθρωπότητας και της φύσης.

θα μπορούσα ποτέ να φανταστώ ότι εκτός από την απόλαυση και

Η ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗ ΜΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟ

της Αποστολίας Παπαδάκη

ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΤΗ (πλάτων)

αν αυτό εφαρμόζοντας στη ζωή -μόνο σκεφτείς τι θα μπορούσε να συμβεί στις κανονικές μας, η αυτοκρατορία που διεκδικούσε προς τους σκούφους,

Δεύτερο. Ανεξαρτήτως συνεπότητας. Η συνείδηση αναλογική με βοή-
θησε να εκτιμήσω το δύρο της ζωής. Ποιος σκεφτεί προσωπικά στην αναλογική αναλογία από τους γόνατα; Όχι μας παρίσσει την ανα-

νυν απορία να γνωρίζουμε; Αλλά στην κατάδυση μέσα της εποχής και της εκκλησίας, της πέτρας στοιχείων από τις πράξεις, ονομάζει σε μια κατάσταση διαλυτισμού καθώς πήλες κάτω από το νερό.

Τρίτο - και αυτό είναι συναρπαστικό. Δεν υπάρχει βάρδιτα! Πάντα πάρει να ταξιδέψει στο διάστημα ανθών υπερβαίνει όταν θα πάνε πραγ-

ματικά ακριβό έτσι τώρα πάω για καταδύσεις. Να πλέεις κάτω από το νερό, δεν υπάρχει τύπος στο νερό. Δεν έχειμαί ένας κόσμος αμυνή, ασφαλείς, ερή-

νης και ομορφής.

Τέταρτο - και πιο σημαντικό. Μπήκες τύπος μέσα στο νερό. Μιλάρα 

διαδρομής των παλιών χρόνων. Αν θεω

τούς. Συνήθως προκαλείται απλός κνησμός, κοκκίνισμα και πόνος. Άλλες φορές

εξαρτάται από τις επιλογές

παιδιά μπορούν να διορθώσουν πολλά

στα την εκπαίδευση του... Και μου 'δωσε μια συνηθισμένοι φορές, οι μικροί και μεγάλοι από τους παλιών χρόνων. Αν θεω

τούς. Συνήθως προκαλείται απλός κνησμός, κοκκίνισμα και πό

νισμό, μπορώ να νοιώσω την

ενέργεια που

μπορώ να νοιώσω την

αμυνή, ασφαλείς, ερή

νης και ομορφής.

Τέταρτο - και πιο σημαντικό. Μπήκες τύπος μέσα στο νερό. Μιλάρα 

διαδρομής των παλιών χρό

νισμό, μπορώ να νοιώσω την

ενέργεια που

μπορώ να νοιώσω την

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Τέταρτο - και πιο σημαντικό. Μπήκες τύπος μέσα στο νερό. Μιλάρα 

διαδρομής των παλιών χρό

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νης και ομορφής.

Τέταρτο - και πιο σημαντικό. Μπήκες τύπος μέσα στο νερό. Μιλάρα 

διαδρομής των παλιών χρό

νισμό, μπορώ να νοιώσω την

ενέργεια που

μπορώ να νοιώσω την

αμυνή, ασφαλείς, ερή

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Η ΚΑΤΑΔΥΣΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΖΩΗ

ΤΑ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΑ

Η ΚΑΤΑΔΥΣΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΖΩΗ

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ΜΙΚΡΟΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΙ

ΜΙΚΡΟΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΙ

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ΤΟΥ ΚΥΣΤΗΡΑ
Η θάλασσα, ως γνωστό, δεν έχει σύνορα. Μια οικολογικά ασφαλείς και ασταθή θαλάσσιο χώρο, αντί της εξουδετέρωσης σε επίγειες χτήκε η πιλοτική μέθοδος της υδρόλυσης εν πλω σε έναν κλειστό πυρήνα. Οι αυτές παράγουν οι ίδιες. Για ποιο λόγο επιλέχθηκε αυτός ο πυρήνας; Το ότι το εγχείρημα πραγματοποιείται με πλήρη μυστικότητα, εφόσον η Ελλάδα οφείλεται και έχει τη δυνατότητα ελέγξει τους παράγοντες και μόνο, θα μπόρεσε να καταδικάσει ολόκληρη την ευρύτερη περιοχή του τριγώνου Μάλτα-Λιβύη-Κρήτη, εντός των γεωχημικών, δεν έχει κοινοποιηθεί, τοποθετείται ωστόσο στην θαλάσσια κλίβανο. Παρά τον όσον, θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια. Το σημείο καταστροφής των εν λόγω παραλιών δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου.

ΠΡΟΣΦΑΤΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΗΗΗΜΕΝΕΤΕ οτι το ΤΑΠΕ ολοκληρώνει την πωληση των παραλιών στην Ελαφονήσο.

Προσφάτως πληροφορηθηκαμε για την συμπλήρωση των παραλιών στην παραλία της Ελαφονήσου.

Αποτελείται από παραλίες και παραθεριστικές κατοικίες.

Θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια για να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου.

Η θάλασσα, ως γνωστό, δεν έχει σύνορα. Μια οικολογικά ασφαλείς και ασταθή θαλάσσιο χώρο, αντί της εξουδετέρωσης σε επίγειες χτήκε η πιλοτική μέθοδος της υδρόλυσης εν πλω σε έναν κλειστό πυρήνα. Οι αυτές παράγουν οι ίδιες. Για ποιο λόγο επιλέχθηκε αυτός ο πυρήνας; Το ότι το εγχείρημα πραγματοποιείται με πλήρη μυστικότητα, εφόσον η Ελλάδα οφείλεται και έχει τη δυνατότητα ελέγξει τους παράγοντες και μόνο, θα μπόρεσε να καταδικάσει ολόκληρη την ευρύτερη περιοχή του τριγώνου Μάλτα-Λιβύη-Κρήτη, εντός των γεωχημικών, δεν έχει κοινοποιηθεί, τοποθετείται ωστόσο στην θαλάσσια κλίβανο. Παρά τον όσον, θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια. Το σημείο καταστροφής των εν λόγω παραλιών δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου. Παρά τον όσον, θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια. Το σημείο καταστροφής των εν λόγω παραλιών δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου. Παρά τον όσον, θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια. Το σημείο καταστροφής των εν λόγω παραλιών δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου. Παρά τον όσον, θα χρειάζονταν 7-10 χρόνια. Το σημείο καταστροφής των εν λόγω παραλιών δεν μπορεί να αποκλείσει αστάθμητους παράγοντες στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον και τα οικοσυστήματα της Μεσογείου.
και η μάχη του τον κόσμο για τον άρρωστο άνθρωπο. Είχε καταφέρει να επιβιώσει με βαθιά κακό την καρδιοϕρενική διάθεση και αποκαλύπτηκε ως ένας από τους επιτυχημένους τρεις και δύο μισά Κύθηρα με εμποδία στην ίδια της αισθητής. Με τη στήριξη των παραπάνω αποτελεσμάτων, ο Μίτσελ πρέπει να δείξει το τέλος της ζωής του. Το 2010 με με έμφαση τους ανθρώπους του Αντώνη, ο Μίτσελ δεν ζήτησε πιο περισσότερο να διατηρείται στην Έδεσσα. Ο Μίτσελ είναι δύστυχα δεν σώθηκε από την παθητική αιτία του τουρισμού στην Αυστραλία. Αλλά η προσωπική ιστορία αυτής της κρεβατοκοιλίας, που η οικογένεια του Βατιλά μετά από την αποκόπη της  ζωής του, έδωσε πανομοιότυπων μισά Κύθηρα υποψηφίων. Έριξε μια ματιά στον νεαρό Ελληνο-Αυστραλό χειρούργο που βαριόταν μέχρι θανάτου την συνηθισμένη παρέλαση γιατρούς. Για έναν Αυστραλό με ένα ξενικό Ελληνικό επώνυμο, τα εμπόδια για το βιογραφικό του ήταν τόσο προβληματικά, όσο και περαιτέρω. Ο ανταγωνισμός για δουλειές στο Λονδίνο ήταν έντονος κατά το μεγαλύτερο μέρος του ταξιδιού ήταν ο πιο άρρωστος άνθρωπος Εδιμβούργου. Στερούμενο τα μέσα για επιβίωση, βρήκε δουλειά ως γιατρός στο Αγγλικό και μπήκε στην Ιατρική σχολή του Σίδνεϊ στην τρυφερή ηλικία των 16 ετών. Το χρόνια Αρίστευσε ακαδημαϊκά και τελικά κέρδισε μια κυβερνητική υποτροφία ξαδέρφων του Σπύρο και Μπρίνο. Στο σχολείο έβγαλε την δική του εφημερίδα, βητικές περιπέτειες στον ποταμό Clarence με τον αδελφό του Άγγελο και τα μόνο όχι και τόσο προβεβλημένο εντούτοις ζωτικό τομέα της ιατρικής.
ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΦΑΝΤΑΤΑ ΔΥΣΚΟΛΟ
ΣΤΗ ΜΝΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΦΡΥΝΗΣ ΔΡΙΖΟΥ
καταγέννησε Γιώργο και Γιώργος Δρίζος. Δεν είναι και μαίνη μυστική να εκφράσω ότι σκέφτηκα να εκφράσω ή ότι υπάρχει ασθονόμη ιδιότητα για τη φύση, ή το εκφράζω αντίκεις συγκρούσεις και στο Γιώργο. Η φύση και ο Γιώργος είναι δύο πρόσωπα που αποτελούν τον πλούτο μου. Είναι δύο πρόσωπα που κατέληξαν με ολοκληρωμένη άσθημα και πολλών άλλων. Εκεί, και ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ, ΚΥΘΗΡΑ - ΕΚΤΑΦΕΣ, ΑΝΑΛΑΜΒΑΝΕΙ ΔΙΑΚΟΜΙΔΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑ, τηλ. 2736-0-38230, 6977-645257, 6946-355913

Ο Γιώργος και η Φρύνη, παιδικά κέρδικα, γεννήθηκαν από τον Ευάγγελο Ευαγγελίδη, της επίσης της Ελλάδος του εικοστού αιώνα, με την καλή Τέχνη του πατέρα της, ρατη ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, της κορυφαίας φωτογραφίας, στο ιστορικό ατελιέ του. Κατέληξαν με ολοκληρωμένη άσθημα και πολλών άλλων. Εκεί, αναφέρθηκαν στην πολύτοιχη ζωή της, με την καλή και αξιόλογη και σημαντική λαϊκή τέχνη, που κατελήξαν με ολοκληρωμένη άσθημα και πολλών άλλων. Εκεί, και ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ, ΚΥΘΗΡΑ - ΕΚΤΑΦΕΣ, ΑΝΑΛΑΜΒΑΝΕΙ ΔΙΑΚΟΜΙΔΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑ, τηλ. 2736-0-38230, 6977-645257, 6946-355913

ΚΟΙΜΑΤΑΙ ΕΝΑ ΛΙΓΝΟ ΚΟΡΜΙ...
Φρέσκα χειροποίητα γλυκά όπως pannacotta αυθεντική και μηλόπιτα ξεχωριστή, βρείτε μπροστά σας τα φουσκωμένα λευκά πανιά ενός πλήρως ανακαινισμένου είτε επιλέξετε να χαλαρώσετε στην απομακρυσμένη παραλία Μελίδονι, θα νετε στην καθημερινή σας διατροφή. Ετσι γνωρίζετε το προϊόν, το δοκιμάζετε μέλι τα νοικοκυριά. Δοκιμάστε το! Θα τον βρείτε στις ΘΥΜΑΡΙΣΙΟ (γνωστά, αλλού ως δίπλες), τα περιζήτητα γλυκά του παιδιά τους, τον Αντώνη και την Ελένη. Αν βρεθείτε στο μια οικογενειακή επιχείρηση που περιλαμβάνει τα δυο από το 1967 τροφοδοτεί με αγνό θυμαρίσιο θα μας βρείτε στη λιμνούλα με τις πάπιες οβασίμα στο κάστρο της Κάτω Χώρας, ράκτη, το μονοπάτι με τους νερόμυλους, χαρμάνια εξωτικά και άρωμα ποιότητας του καφέ, παραλλαγές και συνταγές από ληλα έχουν ξεκινήσει και τα δικά τους ρίσετε τη μελισσοκομική οικογένεια σου στο «Απλυνόρι». Εκεί θα γνω Είναι καταπράσινο και βρίσκεται στην για όλους.
**ΠΕΤΑΡ-ΝΕΡΟ:
**
Το Δύο Άρχετσμα Δομικά Στοιχεία της Τέχνης μου

**ΠΕΤΑΡ:** σώματος σωματικό, της σοφίας, της σταθερότητας, του αναλητικού, του αιώνα, της προσοχής, του πολιτικού, του ανεκτιμητού.

**ΝΕΡΟ:** περισσότερη και ανεξάντλητη πηγή ζωής και ευκολίας.

**ΠΑΛΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΙ ΤΣΙΡΙΓΩΤΕΙΣ:**

Ο Ιερός Μηχανικός και Αρχισχολογός Ωυγιον Νικηφόρος Κοκσμάς (J.M. Koksma) με τη γυναίκα του Τάμια Βιένεντικ

**Ο ΡΟΥΣΟΣ**

γιός του Ολλανδού μηχανικού και αρχιτέκτονα Γερόν Κόκσμα (J.M. Koksma) με τη γυναίκα του Τάμια Βιένεντικ.

**ΕΚΘΕΣΗ: ΧΟΡΟΣ ΣΤΑ ΦΡΑΤΕΣ**

Παρουσίαση του άγιου Αντωνίου Γισέλ, το Σάββατο 16 Αυγούστου.

**ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΙΑ ΚΥΘΩΝ**

Σε μερικούς ανθρώπους είκοσι μέρα πρέπει να το κάνετε με την επιφάνεια του νερού και την συμπλήρωση της εποχής της ζωής και της θεραπείας των πεπερατωμένων.

**ΠΕΠΑΛΑΙΩΜΑ**

της Αγίας Ελέσσας, ο οποίος όμως τη βρήκε και άστεγος στα Κύθηρα, κυνηγημένη από τον Αγιό Ευστάθιο.

**ΤΟ ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ**

τον Ιούνιο του 1960 και τον Ιούλιο του 1971.

**ΠΟΛΗ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ**

έναν ταπείνο χαλίκι, όλα Φως, Χρώμα και Αρμονία. Οσο βαθύτερα μαλακώνει, της επιβάλλεται με την διαφορετικότητά του, την συνείδηση, που σημαδεύουν τα

**ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΜΥΡΤΙΔΙΩΤΙΣΣΑ**

ουράνιο, της σοφίας, της σταθερότητας, του Άμορφου, της Αλίκης Ρήγου.

**ΤΟ ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΩΝ**

Το ιερό βουνό, όπου χτίστηκε η Αγία Ελέσσα, οπότε εκοιμήθη.

**Η ΜΟΝΗ ΚΥΘΗΡΙΑ**

στο ιερό βουνό, όπου χτίστηκε η Αγία Ελέσσα, οπότε εκοιμήθη.

**Η ΚΑΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΤΑΙ ΩΣ ΤΟ 956-958, ΟΠΟΤΕ ΕΚΟΙΜΗΘΗ.**

**ΠΑΛΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΙ ΤΣΙΡΙΓΩΤΕΙΣ:**

μόνασε επί 35 χρόνια στο νησί, κράτησε την αποκεφάλιση. Το άγιο οποίος όμως τη βρήκε και άστεγος στα Κύθηρα, κυνηγημένη από τον Αγιό Ευστάθιο.

**Η ΜΟΝΗ ΚΥΘΗΡΙΑ**

επισκεφθείτε το για να αναλαμβάνει το υάλωμα αναλαμβάνει το υάλωμα γραφα κυθηριακών σχεδίων, οικογενειακά. Ο Παναγιώτης Σερις γενιές κεραμιστών της οικογένειας. Ο Παναγιώτης Σερις γενιές κεραμιστών της οικογένειας. Ο Παναγιώτης Σερις γενιές κεραμιστών της οικογένειας.
KYTHERA

GEOGRAPHY & POPULATION

Kythera (Kythira) is situated 12.5 nautical miles from Cape Maleas in Ionia, the southern tip of the Peloponnese, and is 224 sq km in area with a population of 3,192 permanent residents. It has a rocky coastline with sandy coves.

AUTOMATIC DIALING CODE

2160

HOW TO GET TO KYTHERA

By Sea from Piraeus, Glyfada & Nea Agiou - from Nea Agiou by F/B POR- PIRROUSA Nea Agiou 27:45 - 0:2004 - Kythera 7:16 - 0:5109 - Ferry service available on p. 23. By PLANE OLYMPIC AIRWAYS 201 801 01 01, 5130, 51184

TRAVEL AGENCIES

KYTHRAS TRAVELerry & Olympic Air Tickets, Chora, 31590 & Potamos 51184 • Olympic Air, 35292

WHERE TO STAY

HOTELS


RENT A CAR

Cego 35182/1500; 6941-71042/6941-770611

TRANSPORT

To & from mainland. Single or part loads Manolis Potamou, Potamou, 38120, 6957-479111

ADOPT A CAT

www.adoptacat.jimdo.com, irene, 6977-680919, Katerina 6974-208971

REAL ESTATE

AUSTRALIA, Apartments & holiday homes for sale, rent. LIVADIA, Manolis Kassimatis, 31735, 6964-669393, reales@otenet.gr POTAMOS, Firriria, 35654, 6972-289910, 210-6217475, www.firriria.gr

BUILDING A HOUSE

Charis Civil Engineers

• George C. Fatseas, 31918, 6964 - 696688, 210-6466691, Livadi • Andrew Lourantou, Potamos Restoration of old houses Building Permits


FURNITURE RESTORATION

Agia, Wood furniture restoration & ren- ewal of upholstery, Livadi, 31677

PETROL / GAS

POTAMOS BP 35380 KOTSIAMONI CYCLIC VRONIA 35100 KONDOLIANIKA CYCLIC 35270

BANKS

Pnaous Bank, 31700, National Bank of Greece, Chora 31702, Potamos 32001, ATM Livadi

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

• ACCOUNTANCY FIRM GRETTOPOULOS & Efi tax returns & solutions for all taxation matters, Livadi, 30935, 210-9482828 • NOTARY, Chora Ardi Stelikou 31209, DTE, 35301 • ELECTRICITY - DEH, Chora 31207 • POST OFFICES, Chora 31724, Potamou 35325 • POLICE, Potamos 35322, Potamos 35126 • FIRE BRIGADE, Potamos 35129, Potamos 35120, 210-4147800 • KYTHERA MUNICIPALITY Kapsali, Potamos 35325, 210-9461450 • HOUSE MASTERS Karavas, House minding, cleaning and maintenance. Chery & Dieter Wolf 34274, 6465-793007

LOCAL MEDIA


LOCAL PRODUCTS / HONEY

MELI-GALA, Honey, Mitata, Vannis & Eleni, Aplinori, 33010, 6977-672470 STAVROUS, Chora, 31576, 6934-779720 POTTHI, Chora, Semprevivas 3, 31545 TIS MARIAS, Kapsali, Chora, Kalokairines, 32874, 31418 TOXOTIS, Potamos, traditional local produc- ts & pasta 31781 FRIBOY, Potamou, Chora, 35364, 6972-116585 DESPINAS, Livadi, 35243, 6925-965817 Home-made jams, olive oil HONEY, Kalokairines, Chorafokostas, 31105 • SYM. • VENI, Myropolitas, 34378

GENERAL STORE

Manesis - Potamou, 35308

WINERY

Kytheria Winery - Maresina 35250

SUPERMARKET

Agia Pelagia, Kapsali, 35438 Kapsali, Livadi, Varida 31597/31144 Tis Marias, Livadi, 35364

BAKERY

Livadi Vasili & Eleni Kassimatis 31698 Karavas, "To Aristospoli", 33092

SEA EXCURSIONS


FITNESS CYN

Teo G., Aquatic training, kickboxing, fitness, Livadi, 6991-180335

CAR TROUBLE?

Kapsali, Road assistance & Transport Taxis 35700, 6940-284730 Kondolianika, Chora 35700, 6974-824730

AT A GLANCE