SEAFRONT & TOWN CENTRE













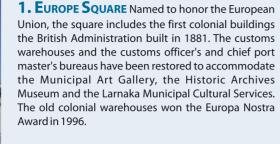












2. ZENO OF KITION STATUE Great philosopher born in Larnaka (ancient Kition) in 334 B.C. Founder of the Stoic school of Philosophy. He was the first to divide philosophy into logic, physics, and ethics. He taught that "the purpose of human existence is the virtuous life, which is the life in accordance with nature".



PIER Built around the Colonial Pier the British constructed in 1879. Mini cruises start from here to nearby towns as well as to the famous Zenobia wreck which is rated amongst the 10 best wreck diving sites of

4. ARMENIAN GENOCIDE MEMORIAL Created in 2008 in the place where the Armenian refugees fleeing the atrocities of the Genocide first landed in Cyprus.

5. GENERAL KIMON'S BUST The Athenian General Kimon who aimed to free Cyprus from the Persian rule in the 5th century B.C. Known as the General who "even in death, he was victorious" because on his deathbed, he urged his officers to conceal his death from both their allies and the Persians.

6. TRADITIONAL CITY QUARTER (LAIKI GEITONIA) Pedestrianized area developed during the 80's. It accommodates entertainment sports as well as workshops of traditional professions.

7. MEDIEVAL CASTLE AND MEDIEVAL

MUSEUM Founded by the Byzantines in the 12th century. Hosts a Medieval Museum and a Garden

8. KEBIR-BUYUK MOSQUE An important mosque of the 18th century, most probably built in the position of a Christian temple. It is today being used to serve the religious needs of the Muslims of Larnaka.

9. ART WORKSHOPS NEIGHBOURHOOD A picturesque area within the old Turkish Cypriot quarter, where visitors can explore handicraft workshops, many of them inspired by ancient Cypriot

10. Saint Lazarus Church And

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSEUM One of the most important surviving Byzantine monuments of Cyprus. Built around 900 A.D. By Byzantine Emperor Leo VI the Wise on the resting place of St. Lazarus, the resurrected friend of Christ. The Ecclesiastical Museum exhibits valuable relics and icons.

11. THE SALT & PEPPER MUSEUM It is the latest museum of its kind to open following the success of the flagship museum in Israel, which exhibits the largest private collection of salt and pepper shakers in the world. The Larnaka museum exhibits over 20,000 erent shakers, all of which come with their own

12. KYRIAZIS MEDICAL MUSEUM A unique in its kind museum in Cyprus which presents the medical, healing and health history of the island.

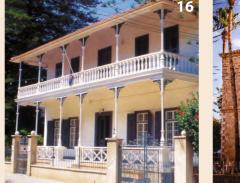
13. MICHAEL KASHIALOS STATUE One of the most important Cypriot self-taught naïve artists. Born in 1885 in the occupied village of Assia. He began painting at the age of 75.

14. ERMOU SQUARE The project which finished in 2010 was co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. It aimed to contribute to the revival of the Urban Centre and to the enhancement of the economist activities of the area.

15. Sourp Stepanos Armenian Apostolic

CHURCH the first monument in the world commemorating the martyrs of the Armenian massacres in the Ottoman Empire in 1909. The church is devoted to Adana's patron saint, St. Stephen.

ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS



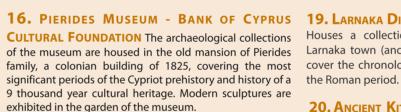












ARCHIVES & HOUSE OF ARTS & LITERATURE A newly established research center for the cultural history of Cyprus. In the 19th century building, former Ottoman Bank, the Foundation holds more than 30.000 archival and bibliographical items.

18. St. Joseph's Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, founded by French missionary nuns in 1844. The monument in front of the service of all Cypriots.

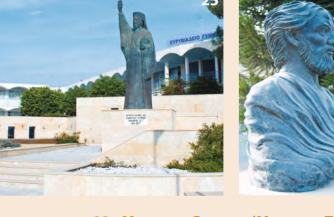


16. PIERIDES MUSEUM - BANK OF CYPRUS 19. LARNAKA DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM 23. MUNICIPAL GARDENS (MUNICIPAL THEATRE, Houses a collection of archaeological findings from Larnaka town (ancient Kition) and district. The exhibits family, a colonian building of 1825, covering the most cover the chronological sequence from the Neolithic to

20. ANCIENT KITION In this archaeological place the northern part of the ancient city of Kition was excavated. 17. PHIVOS STAVRIDES FOUNDATION-LARNAKA Five temples were found which were in use from the 13th until the 4th century B.C. Goddesses Aphrodite and Astarte were worshipped here. The remains of the northern walls of the city were also excavated.

> 21. Church of Virgin Mary of Chrysopolitissa 25. Archbishop Makarios III Monument 1913century, most probably on the foundations of an earlier Bishop of the Church of Cyprus. church. Oral tradition preserves the toponym Chrysopolis

convent was erected in honour of sister Sophie Chambon, 22. MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Kition (ancient Larnaka) who lived around 60 B.C. and is the first nurse on the island who dedicated her life to the Displays collections of local flora and fauna as well as considered to be the most important of all ancient collections of rare fossils and species from the marine life. Cypriot Physicians.



MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND PLAYGROUND) Both the entrance to the playground and borrowing books from the library is free. The Municipal Theatre hosts cultural performances all year round. The statue of Liberty is situated in front of the Library whereas in front of the Municipal Theatre is the artwork "The Blare of Peace" Opposite the Municipal Garden is the marble statue of philosopher Zeno of Kition which was placed there in 1920.

24. Evangelical Church of Larnaka

The church in its present form was built in the 18th 1977. The first President of the Republic of Cyprus and

26. APOLLONIOS OF KITION STATUE Physician from



A - SEAFRONT & TOWN CENTRE

1. Europe Square (Municipal Art Gallery, Historic Archives Museum, Larnaka Municipal Cultural Services)

2. Zeno of Kition Statue

3. Larnaka Marina and the Colonial Pier

4. Armenian Genocide Memorial

5. General Kimon's Bust

6. Traditional city quarter (Laiki Geitonia)

7. Medieval Castle and Medieval Museum

8. Kebir-Buyuk Mosque

9. Art Workshops Neighbourhood

10. Saint Lazarus Church and **Ecclesiastical Museum**

11. The Salt & Pepper Museum

12. Kyriazis Medical Museum

13. Michael Kashialos Statue

14. Ermou Square

15. Sourp Stepanos Armenian Apostolic Church

B - Archaeology & Museums

16. Pierides Museum –Bank Of Cyprus **Cultural Foundation**

17. Phivos Stavrides Foundation-Larnaka Archives & House of Arts & Literature

18. St. Joseph's Convent

19. Larnaka District Archaeological Museum

20. Ancient Kition

21. Church of Virgin Mary of Chrysopolitissa

22. Municipal Museum of Natural History

23. Municipal Gardens (Municipal Theatre,

Municipal Library and Playground)

24. Evangelical Church of Larnaka 25. Archbishop Makarios III Monument

26. Apollonios of Kition Statue

C - Culture & Nature

27. Hala Sultan Tekke

31. Kamares - the Old Aqueduct of Larnaka

Culture & Nature

Mohammed. It is the main Muslim pilgrimage site of Officers' Association. Cyprus an important holy place of Islam.

habitat of sea life is traced to 3-5 million years. During the winter months the lake is the haunt of more than 80 species of migratory birds mainly flamingos. It is considered to be one of the most important wetlands of Cyprus and it 31. KAMARES The grandiose arches are part of the old European Walking Route E4.

27. HALA SULTAN TEKKE The building of the mosque 29.ELDYK MEMORIAL PARK Created to commemorate in its present form is dated around the 18th century. It the dead and missing heroes of the Hellenic Forces in is built over a tomb which according to tradition Cyprus which fell fighting during the turkish invasion in belongs to Umm Haram, foster-mother of the Prophet 1974. The project was an initiative of Larnaka's Reserve

30. Pattichio Open Amphitheatre and Park Park 28. LARNAKA SALT LAKE The Lake's past as a natural with a 2 kms pedestrian path which includes a number of native Cyprus plants. The 2100 seats open-air amphitheatre hosts events from May until October.

has been declared a Ramsar and a Natura 2000 site. The Larnaka Aqueduct. The ancient aqueduct was probably of Nature Trail surrounding the Salt Lake is part of the Roman era. Ottoman Governor Bekir Pasha reconstructed the whole project in 1745 on the basis of the surviving facilities. The arches channelled the water of river Tremithos to Larnaka until 1936.

