

### **(1) THE CATHEDRAL OF LIMASSOL**

It's a big church.

It is one of the brightest religious sites of Limassol.

The church is devoted to Mary, mother of Jesus Christ.

It helps poor people by giving them clothes and food.

It is also called 'Panagia Katholiki'.

### **(2) Papapetrou Tobacco Warehouse**

It was built between 1925 and 1930 for the cultivation of tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco has stopped in Agrinio, so the building is not used.

It is a historically preserved building by the Ministry of Culture, where it belongs.

### **(3) The Roman cistern**

The Roman cistern is a great construct that refers to the first century AD and abandoned in the past, has been cleaned up and enhanced in 1932. The building, deeply embedded in the sandstone, measuring 60x14 m, 65 and is made entirely of cement work, brick-lined front pedals.

### **(4) CUEVA DE MALTRAVIESO (MALTRAVIESO CAVE):**

It's a cave from the Prehistory.

Now it's closed to the public, but you can see the pottery, cranes and spearheads, which were found there, in the Museum.

Children go there to learn about our ancestors, and they can paint with their hands as if they were Pre-historic children.

### **(5) KOLOSSI CASTLE**

It is located in the village of Kolossi.

It was built in 1454 A.D.

Its height is 21m., the thickness of the walls is 1.25m. and has got the look of a tower.

It used to be the residence of the Commandor Louis De Magniac.

There you can see 'zematistra', where soldiers used to pour hot water or oil in order to prevent the enemies from entering the castle.

### **(6) ARCO DE LA ESTRELLA (STAR ARCH)**

It is the main entrance to the historical city.

It was built in the XV century.

It was expanded in the XVIII century to allow carriages to get to the old city.

At the top, there is a statue of the "Virgin of the Star".

### **(7) Monastery of Myrtia, Trihonida**

It is a very important Byzantine monument with 1,000 years of history.

The religious painting of the temple is influenced by the art of the post-Byzantium area.

There are paintings of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest one is that of Virgin Mary.

### (8) **CURIUM**

It was built at the end of the 2nd century B.C.

It lies on an abrupt hill in the South of Limassol.

It consists of a semicircular orchestra that is surrounded by seats.

Capable of seating : up to 3500 spectators.

Animal fights used to take place there too.

(9) **The castle** was built on the river Przemsza in 1340 by the Polish king Casimir III the Great. Destroyed in 1616 was rebuilt in the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nowadays there is a museum.

### (10) **Ancient city of Voukatio**

It was built in the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

It was fortified with a wide fence.

On the north side and the highest place of the fortification, there was the Acropolis.

Many buildings are still saved including a tower which communicated with the Acropolis.

### (11) **TORRE DE LOS POZOS. (WELLS' TOWER)**

It was built in the XII century by the Muslims.

It is 6 meters high.

It was used for the defense of the city.

Nowadays, it can be visited, and sometimes it's used to celebrate concerts and other events.

### (12) **McMonagle's Chip Boat**

McMonagles is an award winning licensed restaurant which is moored on the Forth and Clyde Canal in the centre of Clydebank. McMonagles is more than just a chip shop; it is a fully licensed restaurant with a seating capacity of 80. McMonagles is a Scottish Tourist Attraction and is also the world's only Fish and Chip "Sail Thro" takeaway which means that other boats that use the canal can sail along by the boat and order some fish and chips!

### (13) **LIMASSOL CASTLE**

Medieval building in Limassol.

It was built in 1590.

The Turks used it as a prison.

According to the tradition, there, King Richard of England married his beloved Verengaria.

Nowadays, the castle operates as a Medieval Museum.

(14) **Saint Trinity Church** was built in 14<sup>th</sup> century by the Polish king Casimir III the Great.

Was rebuilt many times and nowadays inside it has the baroque style.

On 8th September, 1939, the first days of the II World War, when the Nazi soldiers set on fire the synagogue, the priest Mieczysław Zawadzki opened the gate of Saint Trinity Church and saving some Jewish.

(15) **The Palace** was built in 18<sup>th</sup> on the other side of the Przemsza river, near the castle and belonged to The Mieroszewski family.

(16) **The Cathedral – San Giustino**

The majestic Cathedral of Chieti, dedicated to the patron saint of the city, was built around the eighth century, on the ruins of a pagan temple.

(17) **The Titan Crane**

Titan Clydebank is a 150-foot-high (46 m) [cantilever crane](#) that was built in 1907 at [Clydebank](#), Scotland. It was designed to be used in the lifting of heavy equipment, such as engines and boilers, during the fitting-out of battleships and ocean liners at the [John Brown & Company shipyard](#), then the biggest shipbuilding group in the world. It was awarded the Engineering Heritage Award, by the [Institution of Mechanical Engineers](#). The [Category A-Listed historical structure](#) was refurbished in 2007 as a tourist attraction and museum about shipbuilding in Clydebank.

(18) **A little church on Saint Doroty's church** was built in 17<sup>th</sup> century on the Saint Doroty's hill and it's famous for its legend about the devils stones..

(19) **PLAZA MAYOR (MAIN SQUARE)**

It is a rectangular square.

It is only for pedestrians. No cars are allowed to go through it.

It's where the Town Hall building is located.

Also, some important monuments of the old city can be admired from it.

(20) **Pescara gate**

Built under the Angevins in the second half of '200, consists of a simple Gothic arch, but pleasantly varied, on the inside wall by brackets carved foliage, ingentilendola, have earned the admiration of Gavini.

(21) **ZOO**

It is in Limassol, near the beach.

There you can see remarkable species of animals, birds and reptiles from all over the world. The main mission of the zoo is protecting and freeing those animals that are in danger to vanish.

Hundreds of tourists visit the zoo every day.

Many cultural events such as The Wine Festival, take place there.

(22) **ALJIBE:**

It is in the "Veletas" palace.

It is from the Muslim period.

It was built during the XI and XII centuries.

It was used to store rainwater for human use.

### (23) **The Roman theatre**

The theater seems to go back to the first century after Christ, and was originally circular in shape, with a capacity of about five thousand people. The theater was on one side adjacent to a small hill, on the other hand looked like a brick building covered with alternating stone. Access was via a grand staircase. Today, what remains is the left side of the auditorium full of some of the internal paths.

### (24) **Singer Railway Station**

Singer railway station is a two-platformed manned [station](#) serving [Clydebank](#) town centre. Singer station took its name from the huge [Singer sewing machine factory](#) that it was built to serve. The station is located on a section of track that was realigned to make space for the factory. Nowadays the factory is closed but the station is still used by the people of Clydebank to take them as far as Loch Lomond and in the direction of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

### (25) **The Forth & Clyde Canal**

The Forth and Clyde Canal opened in 1790 and it crosses central Scotland. It provided a route for the seagoing vessels of the day between the [Firth of Forth](#) and the [Firth of Clyde](#) at the narrowest part of the [Scottish Lowlands](#). It is 35 miles (56 km) long and it runs from the [River Forth](#) near [Grangemouth](#) to the [River Clyde](#) at [Bowling](#), and had an important basin at Port Dundas in Glasgow. Successful in its day, it suffered as the seagoing vessels were built larger and could no longer pass through. The railway age further impaired the success of the canal, and in the 1930s decline had ended in dormancy. The M8 motorway in the eastern approaches to Glasgow took over some of the alignment of the canal, but more recent ideas have regenerated the utility of the canal for leisure use.

### (26) **Ancient theatre of Plevrona**

The theatre was constructed in the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C

It is one of the most important theatres of ancient Greece because of its stage. The stage incorporates one part of a wall (6,50m x 3,30m)

Maybe, it served as changing room for the actors.

At present, 16 of the 25 rows of the spectator seats are saved.

It is built on a slope and the islands of Kefalonia and Zakynthos are visible.

(27) **The Jewish cemetery** called kirkut is situated on the castle hill. It was established in 1831 during the epidemic. Nowadays there are remains of about 800 graves.

### **(28) The Roman Temples**

The Roman temples, dating to the first century AD, were found in the thirties of the twentieth century on the occasion of some work for the Church of Sao Paulo. There are three small temples, two with pronaos, and crypt cell, while the third missing the pronaos. This temple, according to the analysis of masonry, seems to go back to the third century, a later period than the other two. The foundation, however, reveal the presence of a building dating from the fourth and fifth centuries BC with sacred function. The premises of temples host an exhibition of coins, inscriptions, sculptures and gravestones belonging to the territory of Chieti

### **(29) The Erskine Bridge**

The Erskine Bridge is a [cable-stayed box girder bridge](#) spanning the [River Clyde](#) in west central Scotland, connecting [West Dunbartonshire](#) with [Renfrewshire](#). The bridge was designed by [William Brown](#) and opened on 2 July 1971 by [HRH Princess Anne](#). It has a 524 m main span and two 68 m approach spans and is 38 m high and 1310 m (4300 ft) long. The Erskine Bridge is the most downstream of all the Clyde bridges, and is the last point at which the estuary can be crossed by road. Its main function is to divert traffic away from [Glasgow](#) and the urban stretches of the A82 which run through the city's West End and outer suburbs. As a result, the bridge is heavily used by tourist traffic from [Glasgow International Airport](#) bound for [Loch Lomond](#) and the North West [Highlands](#). Until early 2006, it was a [toll bridge](#) which means you had to pay money to drive across it but this was abolished in May 2006. Its current traffic levels are estimated at 35,000 vehicles per day.

### **(30) Temple of Zeus in ancient Stratos**

It was built between 312 and 322 B.C.

At that time, it was a centre of culture and worship for the Akarnanians.

Its construction never finished because of conflicts between the people of Akarnania and Aetolia.