

architecture exhibition

# PAST-FORWARD: STAVROS ECONOMOU UNARCHIVED

12.06 – 02.10  
2021

exhibition guide

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## Preface

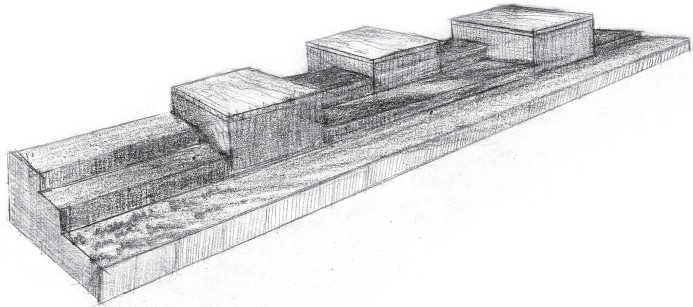
Past-forward: Stavros Economou Unarchived is the first retrospective exhibition of the work of Stavros Economou (1917-2004) – one of the most significant representatives of Modern Architecture in Cyprus. The exhibition is hosted at SPEL State Gallery of Contemporary Art, a building designed by Economou for Nicosia's Supply Cooperative Company in 1965.

Setting the architect's archive in motion and making it accessible to the public, the exhibition presents Economou's multidimensional practice, which was created at a period of intense transformation in Cyprus on a spatial, socio-political and economic level, spanning the last years of British rule until the first decades after the declaration of the Republic of Cyprus. At the same time, the exhibition expands the content of the architectural archive, adding new material and information through digital media and storytelling. This new content suggests how a building's multidimensional representation is an open-ended activity that re-writes its history and speculates new futures. Further, the exhibition creates a stage for dialogue that invites the public to participate in various events and discussions that will be hosted to explore themes that arise from the exhibition's material such as those relating to the contemporary Cypriot city and its public spaces, as well as the integration of modern architecture heritage into contemporary life.

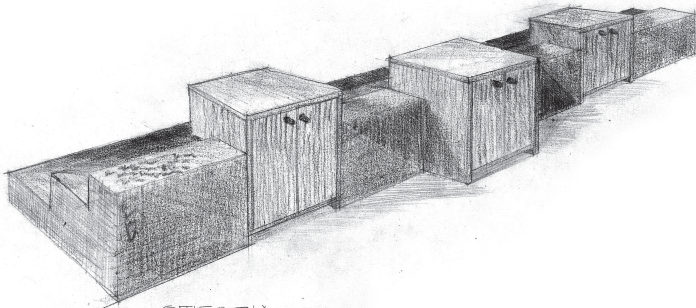
The multimedia reconstruction of Stavros Economou's architectural archive proposes a journey into the Cypriot urban landscape and the dynamics that have contributed to its shaping from the mid-twentieth century onwards, acting as a vehicle to reflect on the island's identity and the social role of the architect.

## Curators

Popi Iacovou  
Georgios Artopoulos  
Michalis Sioulas  
Marina Christodoulidou



ΠΡΟΣΘΕΙΑ ΟΥΙΣ



ΟΠΙΣΘΕΙΑ ΟΥΙΣ

Sketch of display furniture for the SPEL building by Stavros Economou, 1965

## PUBLIC DISCOURSE

The first part of the exhibition stages archival material that documents Stavros Economou's public discourse. It also forms a public space for hosting discussions and events concerning contemporary spatial and social issues. The stage design is based on a sketch found in the architect's archives for the creation of a piece of display furniture for SPEL, which has been reconstructed and transformed, adapting its original use to the new function of the space.

Throughout his career, despite the large volume of architectural work he produced, Economou still also sought to participate in public life. He publicly expressed his architectural views and opinions in articles in local newspapers, international scientific journals and at conferences, as well as on advisory committees and institutional bodies. His public discourse was an integral part of his diverse practice, which was not limited to the design and construction of buildings.

Through his oral and written discourse, Economou expressed his thoughts and positions on various issues such as the urban and tourist infrastructure development of Cyprus; the protection of the environment; interventions in the historic areas of Nicosia and the rehabilitation of its built environment, as well as the potential use of its old Venetian walls; social housing, the value of vernacular architecture and the professional responsibility of the architect.

This wide discourse reveals his socio-political positions, as well as his progressive thinking. Through Economou's public discourse and architectural practice, this section aims at creating an inclusive platform open to the public, for dialogue on current issues that arise from his work and the exhibition the exhibition at large.

## (Public Space)

'Public Space' presents Stavros Economou's projects that capture the architect's approach in the public sphere, under three themes: 'Designing for the Public,' 'Government Buildings,' 'The Life of Buildings.' Each thematic section exhibits projects designed to serve public functions, or projects that are currently subject to public debate.

These projects highlight the importance that Economou attributed to the public space, as well as his efforts to not only improve it, but also expand it over the private space. They also convey his contribution to the modernisation process of Cyprus during the mid-twentieth century. The projects presented here also highlight the relevance of his work today, as some of these buildings are being reused or could be reused, due to their architectural and historical value, as well as their significance in specific site contexts.

The presentation of his work brings to the forefront significant efforts to design open, free spaces and public buildings, offering an opportunity to reflect on the degraded function of public space in Cypriot cities, as well as the inadequate procedures followed for its design and management by the state. At the same time, it fuels a discussion about the protection and promotion of modern architectural heritage and the integration of the historical buildings of the recent past into contemporary life.

## DESIGNING FOR THE PUBLIC

'Designing for the Public' focuses on Stavros Economou's projects that hosted public functions and services in a variety of ways. These projects aimed at creating new stronger relations between the citizen and the city by providing opportunities for social interaction, encouraging collective activities and facilitating the creation of shared experiences, thus empowering the inhabitants of cities through access to public space.

These projects cover a wide range of programmatic agendas and aspects of public space, as well as the architect's sensibility to environmental issues; from reclaiming the coastline and the moat of the Venetian walls of Nicosia, to providing personal hygiene in public baths and the possibility of participating in big sporting events. These are projects that sought to create a modern context of urban living, with social services and infrastructure in well-designed public spaces that aimed at urban development, while also encouraging the 'public' over the 'private'.

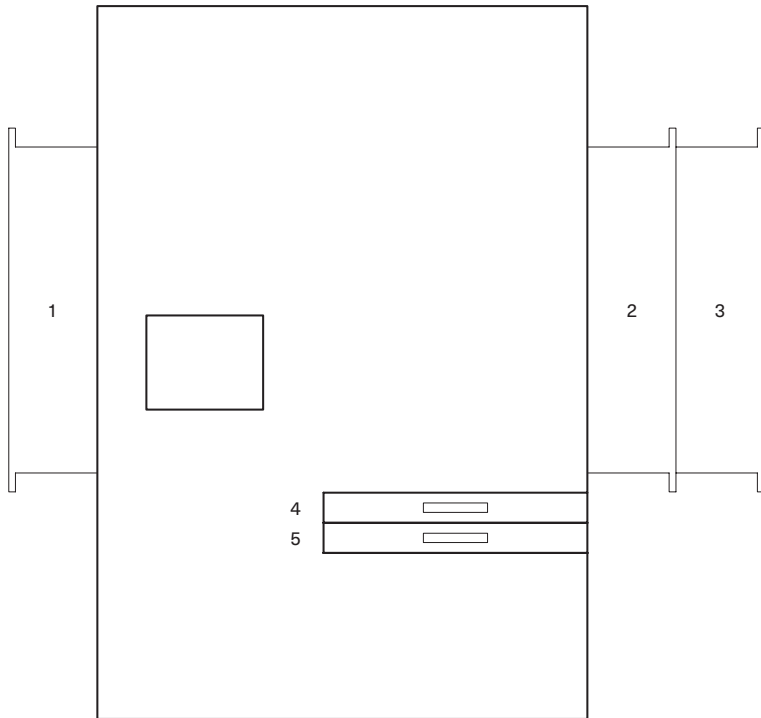
These designs stimulated new cultural habits, offered new opportunities for socialisation and documented an effort to create conditions for social cohesion. They reflect the architect's vision for the more active presence of citizens in public life, and consequently for the creation of more vibrant cities; a view that Economou shared at the time with the Municipalities of Famagusta and Nicosia. Most of these designs date back to before the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus and therefore, under this framework, they highlight the dynamic efforts and actions of local governments and professionals for the desired modernisation and improvement of the living conditions of Cypriots in this particular historical context.

Economou's design approach – exhibited in this thematic section through urban plans, architectural and urban design – highlights significant past efforts, to offer new opportunities for appropriating urban space, and emphasises how the architect's vision created spaces and buildings that became new landmarks in their cities. These projects aimed at reclaiming public space by producing spaces for social exchange, vivacity and amenities.

The projects were pioneering at the time but remain relevant today, as they address challenges that the built environment of Cypriot cities is still facing, such as the protection of the coastal front, or the relationship of the city with the Venetian walls of Nicosia. In a broader context, the projects presented here demonstrate an effort to democratise urban space, which is constantly under threat by building speculation and opportunistic development.



## ARCHIVE CABINET: DESIGNING FOR THE PUBLIC



- 1 Famagusta masterplan & aerial photograph (2018)
- 2 Brief report on the Preliminary Development Plan of Varosha
- 3 Masterplan of the Famagusta coast
- 4 S. Economou's article on the Famagusta masterplan (Architects + Engineers)
- 5 Letter by the Mayor of Famagusta to the Governor regarding the development of the coastal line

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

'Government Buildings' highlights Stavros Economou's participation in designing the building infrastructure of the newly formed state, through his architectural proposals for the public administration. Public administration buildings, typically, stand for the image of the state, acting as powerful symbols that play a role in the formation of the state's identity.

This section includes two architectural competitions for the headquarters of the Social Insurance Services (1961) and an ambitious project for the housing of the Central Government Services (1973). In the former, Economou collaborated with Philippou Brothers and in the latter with James Cubitt, Fello Atkinson and Partners, Ove Arup and Partners and Nikos Diamantis, competing with internationally renowned architects and firms such as Arie Shanon and The Architects Collaborative.

Inspired by principles of the International Style, Economou and his associates proposed an architecture that was freed from the colonial past, with the aim of building a modern state. Their proposal is characterised by its pure geometry, rationally organised spaces and modern industrial materials. It was adapted to the particular local conditions and featured large galleries, patios and sun protection systems.

In the case of the Central Government Services building complex, the competition brief sought for an architecture that demonstrated the power of the governmental administration during a period of state crisis due to bi-communal tensions. Economou's proposal responded to the brief with a ('proto-Metabolist') mega-structure, in close proximity to the historic core of the city, whose spatial organisation created two large squares that would function as public space at a national scale.

These submissions for the above competitions (both of which received second prize), illustrate how the architecture of public buildings in the newly formed Republic of Cyprus of the 1960s and 1970s, was aiming to contribute to the modernisation of the country. This vision for the creation of a modern, centralised state administrative centre was never materialised, and the central state services are still housed in colonial buildings.

## ARCHIVE CABINET: GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

1	
2	
3	
4	

- 1 Government Offices, Introduction of the proposal, 2nd Prize in the competition
- 2 Government Offices, Proposed concept, 2nd Prize in the competition
- 3 Government Offices, Model, circulation diagram and the plan for future extensions, 2nd Prize in the competition
- 4 Competition: Government Offices, Report of the selection committee

## THE LIFE OF BUILDINGS

The overlapping realities between the built environment and human activity raise questions concerning the separation of the built from the lived, of representation from spatial experience, and of the object from the subject. Aiming at bridging the gap between the built and lived experiences, this section focuses on the documentation of 'The Life of Buildings'.

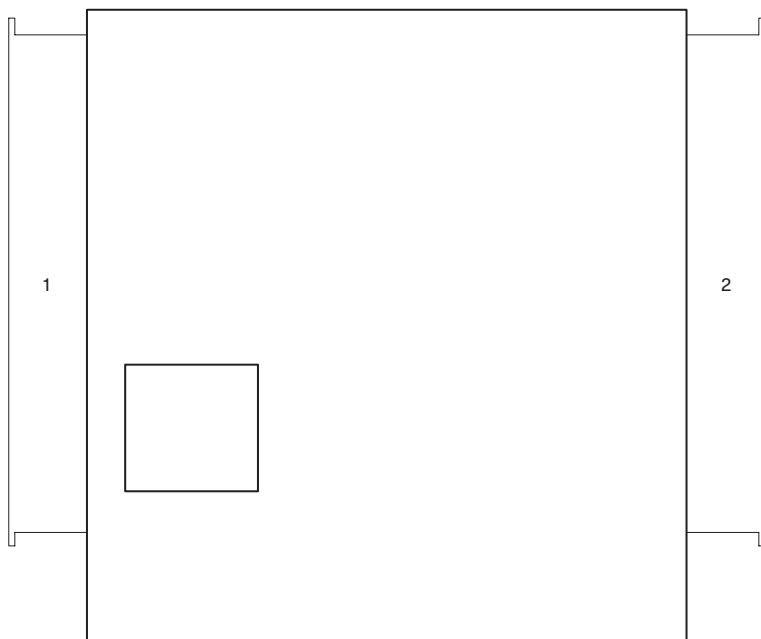
Usually, an architect's engagement with a building is understood to begin with the commission of a project and end with its construction. Re-visiting buildings after their construction to document, trace and reconstruct their transformation in time, is a tool for actively engaging with the temporality of places, their appropriation and their users. The creative and interpretive documentation of the life of buildings through photography and film, extends the content of the architectural archives with new material and information that is missing, highlighting how a building's multidimensional representation is an open-ended activity that re-writes its history and speculates its futures.

The section applies this interpretative documentation approach to examples of public infrastructure and industrial buildings designed by Economou in Nicosia, which gradually came to be important city landmarks. Most of them served key functions of the city, for example regulating the trade of agricultural products in the municipal and wholesale markets or contributing to industrialisation during the first post-colonial years; these projects work towards the desired modernisation of the island.

The interruption of a building's designated function, its abandonment and the prospect of its reappropriation today, calls for action and necessitates the creation of the appropriate opportunities to reuse the existing building stock of the city. Industrial buildings are by nature receptive to spatial transformations, as they are designed to be adjustable to potential changes in their production line which is dependent on technology.

In this context, the projects exhibited here – which are material evidence of the social and technological development of the island – need to acquire new uses relevant to the city's contemporary life. Economou's buildings that have gone on to be reused contribute to this discussion, offering an opportunity for critical reflection on the decision making processes that took place.

## ARCHIVE CABINET: THE LIFE OF BUILDINGS



### Nicosia Municipal Retail Market

- 1 Proposal A' (unbuilt)
- 2 Proposal B' (unbuilt)

## Reconstructing Alasia

Heritage is anything that helps us collectively better understand the present and envision our future. Today, historic places can take any form, such as built environments, architecture of the recent past, ecological zones, or culturally valuable structures.

In Reconstructing Alasia, the VELab team in collaboration with acting performers, uses advanced digital representation tools, immersive visualisation and storytelling, to promote the cultural value of 'difficult heritage' and buildings that are not yet listed as monuments, but which carry significant social meanings and cultural values. This creates a virtual place for the exploration of 'difficult' histories, challenging subjects and contested experiences. Digital technologies can act as a catalyst to encourage people to engage with their urban environment and cultures. The VELab team goes beyond the 3D documentation of heritage buildings, to explore interactive visualisation technology for user engagement and eventually to raise awareness about inaccessible or neglected architecture as cultural heritage.

Reconstructing Alasia aims to provide visitors with the opportunity to experience the architecture in an immersive way, including the memories of its users through storytelling, contextualised in the rapidly transforming built environment of Famagusta at the time. Built in 1952, during the time when Stavros Economou was the Municipal Engineer of Famagusta (1952-55), Alasia was designed as a public recreation pavilion by the seaside. At the time, the coastline was not developed, and Alasia provided public amenities for locals and visitors, including changing rooms and showers, lockers, a restaurant, snack bar and bicycle racks. In the 1960s, the transformation of the environment surrounding Alasia was driven by the rapid urbanisation of the Varosia coastline. This development was characterised by the expanding occupation of the seafront by high-rise buildings, further accelerated by the island's booming tourism industry.

Exhibition visitors can wander around the site and enter the building to explore Economou's architecture, revisit historical photos of the

building from the architect's archive, and listen to personal memories of the place. Another important aspect of our collective histories, these memories are documented through interviews and interpreted through a sound performance. In addition, users can experience how Alasia was situated in a rapidly changing built and natural environment, as witnessed by the threatening rise in the sea level – a phenomenon that was already being documented in the newspapers by the 1970s.

#### CONCEPT, COORDINATION, PRODUCTION, TEXT

Georgios Artopoulos

#### VR APPLICATION

Nicolas Louca

#### 3D MODELLING

Nestoras Skantzouris

#### PERFORMANCE

Concept: Julie Gregoriou

Text: Julie Gregoriou, Alekos Michaelides, Eva Kalomire, Mara Constantinou

Performers: Mara Constantinou, Julie Gregoriou, Maria Poyiadji, Giorgos

Evagorou, Michalis Kazakas

Interviewees: Andreas Morfites, Nitsa Patsalide, Lia Mousoupetrou,

Christodoulos Pitsires, Chrystalla Stamatara, Maro Lissandridou,

Silea Hadjihambi-Hapipi

#### SOUND DESIGN

Constantinos Lemesios

#### ALASIA BUILDING MODEL INSTALLATION DESIGN

Charis Gregoriou, Nestoras Skantzouris, Georgios Artopoulos

#### SUPPORT

Youth Board of Cyprus; Virtual Environments Lab, The Cyprus Institute



## (Urban Development)

This part of the exhibition is divided into three thematic areas: 'Views from the Interior', 'Polykatoikia' and 'School as a City', together presenting Stavros Economou's work on urban development. Each thematic area includes projects that contributed to the transformation of the Cypriot urban landscape, highlighting the architect's perspectives on housing, tourism and education.

As captured in his articles, Economou was concerned with the sprawling growth of urban space, driven by private initiative and without long-term and integrated planning. He was also concerned with the pressures mass tourism put on the landscape and built environment of coastal cities, where he identified the need for a critical approach towards the development of the tourism industry. His work introduced a new way of life in Cypriot society, through his vision for housing and tourism infrastructure, which reinforced urban density and the diversity of urban spaces. At the same time, he promoted social housing, urban living in apartments, a sense of community and the appropriation of communal spaces. In hotels, he managed the programmatic complexity of the interior with varying successive views, changing atmospheres and diverse scales, while for single family houses, he embraced local climate conditions by creating 'outdoor rooms' that were reminiscent of the courtyards found in vernacular architecture.

His school buildings are urban microcosms that enabled students to socialise and cultivate an atmosphere of belonging and coexistence. His architectural approach frames the 'School as a City' and connects education to a social vision. Social change may potentially be supported by rethinking the architecture of the school typology – the space where the new spirit and 'other' viewpoints are cultivated.

This part of the exhibition emphasises Economou's projects that reinforced the urban fabric and sustained its liveliness at a time when the character of the Cypriot city was undergoing transformation. This work aims at informing public dialogue on issues that remain topical today, such as the impact of high-rise buildings on the built environment, the impact of the tourism industry and the role of educational infrastructure.

## VIEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

'Views from the Interior' presents how the interior space in Stavros Economou's architecture stages new ways of living in both the domestic and the tourist experience. New cultures of domesticity, tourism and leisure are traced through the transformation of the modern interior.

As an architectural typology, the house reflects the main transformations that modern lifestyle introduced into daily life in Cyprus. Technological progress, as well as industrially produced furniture and social transformations changed the relationship between the house and its surrounding (public) space, as well as the materiality and construction methods, interior equipment and the facilities it offered to its users. New programmatic needs compartmentalise the multifunctional, single room monohoro (makrinari) or dihora of the vernacular house into individual spaces, which were either less or more private. At the same time, the growing tourism industry and the new hotel building type created new social habits by introducing new models for social gathering, leisure and entertainment, such as bars and music venues. Synergies of art and architecture between Stavros Economou and Christoforos Savva, both in residences and hotels, enriched and expanded the boundaries of physical interior space by including artwork as an integral component of the architectural composition.

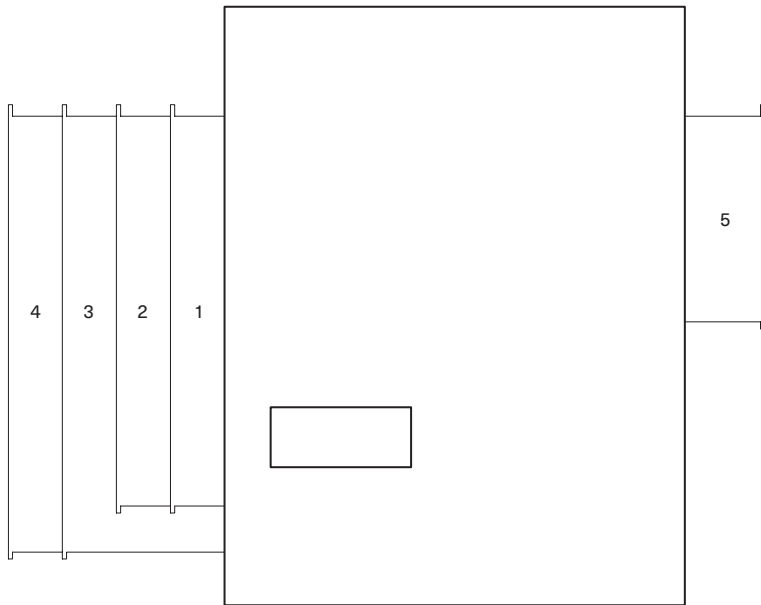
Economou also designed a series of houses that responded to local environmental conditions and were characterised by the organic relation between the interior and exterior spaces, thus highlighting the value of outdoor life. The exterior space was designed like an interior space: with architectural elements that created an outdoor sitting area – an 'outdoor room' with permeable boundaries, changing floor materials, pergolas, fireplaces, built-in furniture, artwork and the use of plants as another kind of architectural materiality.

The hotels he designed, both in the urban environments, as well as the coastal areas of the island, were mostly large-scale projects with complex architecture briefs. As documented in his essays,

Economou pointed out the need for a critical approach towards the development of the tourism infrastructure, underlining the importance of foregrounding the local character and protecting the natural environment, as well as the need to introduce the small scale into the experience of a place. His work sought to integrate the building into the environment, as in the case of the Salamis Hotel which was placed perpendicularly to the coastline, in order not to cut off the city from the sea. He managed the programmatic complexity of the hotel interior with varying successive views, changing atmospheres and diverse scales, thus shaping the conditions for the creation of microcosms of cosmopolitan life, both for the city dwellers and tourists.

This thematic section contributes to the discussion on urban development by offering a new perspective of the interior and how it connects with the city. Views from house and hotel interiors map the broader cultural habits, routines and escapes from everyday life.

## ARCHIVE CABINET: VIEWS FROM THE INTERIOR



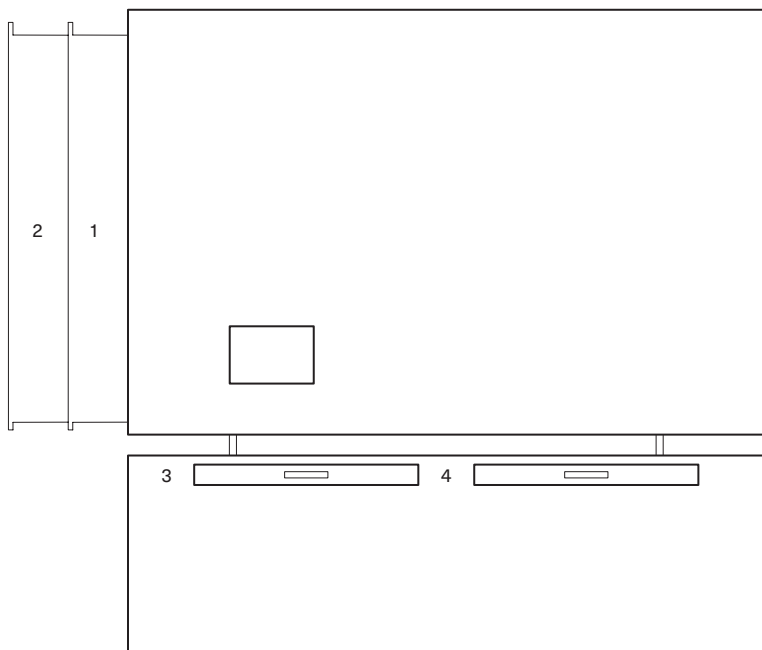
### Salamis Bay Hotel

- 1 Relief pattern and Lounge fireplace detail
- 2 Bill of Quantities
- 3 Night club and bathers' facilities
- 4 Perspective of the hall and drawing of the bungalows

### Miramare Hotel

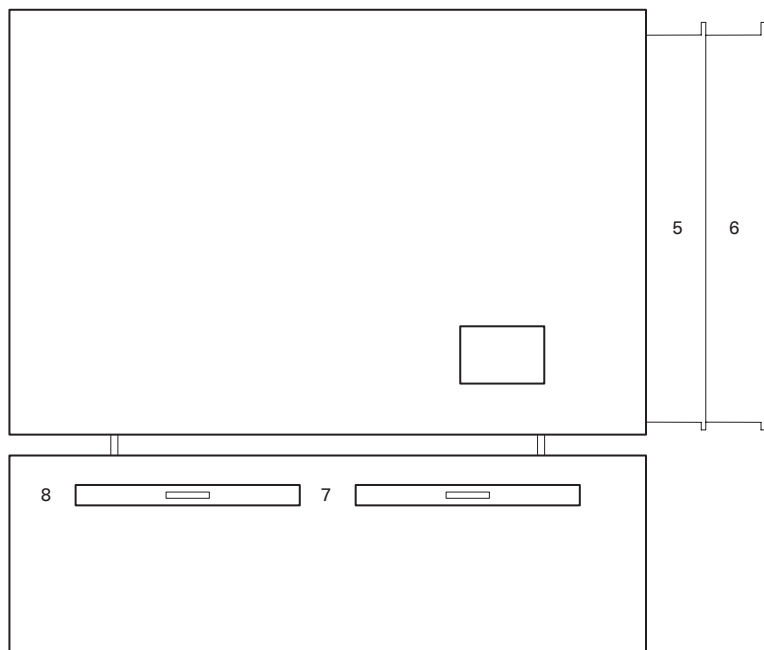
- 5 Construction details

## ARCHIVE CABINET: SYNERGIES OF ART & ARCHITECTURE – A



- 1 Lemi Residence, Sketches for artwork placement at the fireplace
- 2 Lefkariti Residence, Patio detail
- 3 Lefkariti Residence, Photographs and perspectival view
- 4 Economou Residence, Patio with Chr. Savva's cementography

## ARCHIVE CABINET: SYNERGIES OF ART & ARCHITECTURE – B



- 5 Esperia Tower, Detail of “Perroquet” nightclub
- 6 Miramare, Cementography by Chr. Savva in the interior nightclub space
- 7 Miramare Hotel, Entertainment areas
- 8 Vassiliou Clinic, Photographs of southwest view

## POLYKATOIKIA

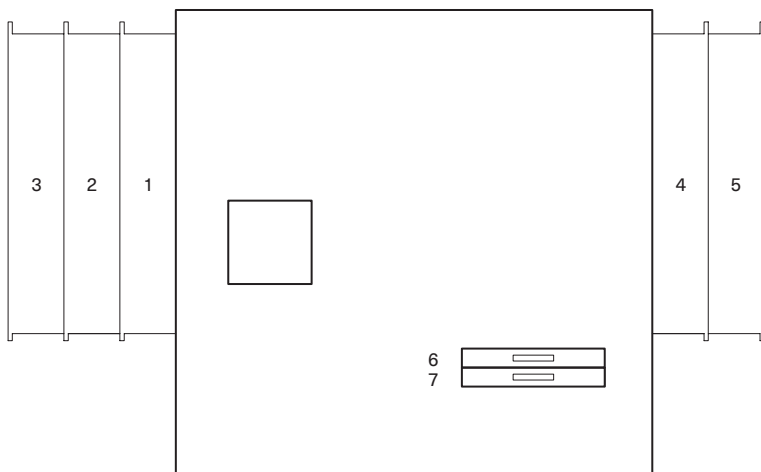
The 'Polykatoikia' section showcases Stavros Economou's work on the design of multi-dwelling and mixed-use buildings, from the 1940s onwards. Amongst them is one of the first social housing projects in Cyprus, undertaken by the Municipality of Famagusta for the provision of 250 houses, a community centre, sports facilities and shops, in the form of modern autonomous settlements.

With the design of these projects, Economou reinforced urban densities and the logic of living in urban flats and sharing communal areas, ultimately proposing the qualities of urban space as an antidote to the ever-growing urban sprawl of Cypriot cities. This phenomenon was an outcome of inefficient land management and poor assignment of land usage, which resulted in unprogrammed and unscheduled land parcelisation. His projects added ambiance and liveliness to 'non-urban' cityscapes that were formed by the residential detached building type, a model promoted by town planning policies. Economou advocated for the adjoining buildings, continuous street frontage and cohesive urban development. He believed that high-rise buildings were necessary since they responded to the real housing needs of the time. With the projects presented here, he tried to contribute to the urban development of the Cypriot city, in a way that would benefit the citizen.

In his projects, he applied the logic of standardisation and grid, without the adoption of pure functionalism. He proposed the development of shared spaces and hybrid uses, designing multiple vertical movement cores and distinct common areas per each block of flats. His designs were always adapted according to the orientation of the plot, the views and, more importantly, to the particular environmental conditions of the site.

Stavros Economou tried to integrate these buildings into the urban fabric of the cities, seeking for a meaningful user experience and for the integration of public and private spaces. He achieved this by animating the street level with shop arcades and wide open spaces which introduced new promenades and urban experiences.

## ARCHIVE CABINET: POLYKATOIKIA



- 1 Pedaios Building, Waste management
- 2 Nicolaou Building, Courtyard and ground floor common areas
- 3 Pedaios Building, Entrance
- 4 Koumipa Building, Flats
- 5 Koumipa Building, Kitchen layouts | Nicolaou, Fireplace details
- 6 Kiagia Building & Pedaios Building, Survey drawing
- 7 Pedaios Building, Building use regulations



## THE SCHOOL AS A CITY

'The School as a City' presents three educational buildings designed by Stavros Economou that encapsulate his modern views on school architecture. Schools – as microcosms of society – are architectural projects that draw parallels between the social and spatial organisational structures of the city, and negotiate relationships between private and public space, flows of movement and stasis, and formal and informal gathering spaces.

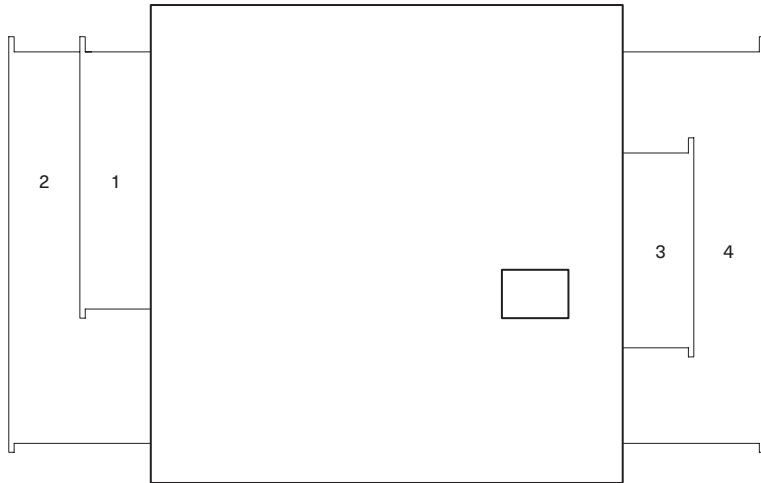
For the Terra Santa Schools, Economou dealt with two quite unusual and complex building briefs, as the schools were not only destined to be used as educational institutions but also convents and nunneries. In particular, the Terra Santa School in Limassol, designed on three levels, works as an urban microcosm, with a particularly complex programme which includes a kindergarten, a secondary school, a library, nuns' cells, guest rooms, dining areas, a theatre and a chapel.

The school is organised around an atrium that acts as a large public square, surrounded by a network of covered transitional communal spaces that operate as informal gathering sites. These spaces are characterised by architectural qualities such as plasticity of form, natural lighting and microclimatic conditions, and the variation of scales and modulated flow of activities. The design approach of both Terra Santa Schools, provided students with a conducive environment where education and socialisation coexisted.

Designed in collaboration with George Hadjicostas, the Rizokarpaso High School is one of the first Greek-Cypriot schools where modernist principles and aesthetics were introduced to respond to a forward-looking architectural brief. The design approach was progressive for the 1940s, as Greek-Cypriot schools at the time typically adopted neoclassical architecture in an effort to promote the Greek roots of not only the educational system, but of the whole island in general. Economou and Hadjicostas integrated the school into the built environment without adopting any divisive identities or references to historical stylistic influences.

In all three educational buildings, Economou provided the programmatic and spatial complexity required to host the diverse needs of their user communities. Relooking at 'the School as a City', education is linked to a social vision; social change can potentially be supported by rethinking the architecture of school buildings, the space where the new spirit and viewpoints are cultivated.

## ARCHIVE CABINET: THE SCHOOL AS A CITY



### Terra Santa School for Girls

- 1 Dormitories
- 2 Church
- 3 Theatre stage and courtyard
- 4 Nursery sketches

## EXTENDING THE ARCHIVE

### Ground floor

Building Catalogue as City Collage,  
Demetris Nicolaou, Anastasia Matheou,  
2021

Short-films produced as part of  
the requirements of the Y3 course  
'Architecture and the Moving Image',  
Department of Architecture,  
University of Cyprus  
Tutor: Popi Iacovou

### 1st Floor

Reconstructing Alasia, virtual reality  
installation, VELab, Cyl, 2021

Ephemeral Utopia, Marilena  
Gregoriade, Revekka Evangelou,  
Eleni Yanni, Eirini Malliari, 2020

Nicosia Municipal Retail Market,  
2005-2017

SOPAZ, Nicosia, 2021

Nicosia Wholesale Market, 2021

Arcade of Pediaios Building,

Nicosia, 2021

Photographs: Stephanos Kouratzis

Re-inhabiting the Agora, Mahnia  
Fallah Nejad, Rosi Ruseva, Olympia  
Chadjistylianou, 2021

Slipped Away, Demetris Nicolaou,  
Charis Antoniou, Anastasia Matheou,  
Elena Eracleous, 2021

### 2nd Floor

ECONOMOU, Architects + Engineers  
Drawing table

### INTERVIEWS

Andreas Philippou, Architect,  
Co-founder of I+A PHILIPPOU  
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS,  
collaborators of Stavros Economou in  
studies and projects (1961-1974)

Ioulia Economou (1928-2021),  
Stavros Economou spouse

### SHORT FILMS

Agora Project, 2018-2019, video  
documentation by artists, 2021

## STAVROS ECONOMOU (1917-2004)

Stavros Economou is one of the most important representatives of modern architecture in Cyprus. His architectural practice contributed to the shaping of the Cypriot urban landscape, as well as to the spatial and social transformations during the first post-colonial decades.

Economou was born into a family of twelve, in the rural settlement of Kissonerga in Paphos. Prior to his architectural studies, he worked initially at the CMC mines and then for the Public Works Department (1939-45) and the Famagusta Municipality (1945-48). He later studied architecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in London (1948-52) by distance learning, while working full time for the Housing Department of the Greater London Council on social housing programmes. Upon his return to Cyprus, Economou acted as the Municipal Architect of the Famagusta Municipality (1952-55), and then founded an architecture firm with Fotis Kolakides and George Hadjicostas (1955-59). In 1960, he established his own architecture firm in Nicosia.

An award-winning architect, Economou designed a large number of public and private projects, and his work was published in multiple local newspapers, magazines and international journals. Significantly, he contributed dynamically to the public life and architectural affairs of Cyprus by publishing articles and actively participating in numerous organisations and professional bodies. He was also a founding member and Chairman of the Pancyprian Organisation of Freelancers, Designers, Architects and Civil Engineers; served three terms as the Chairman of the Cyprus Civil Engineers and Architects Association and chaired the State Architecture Awards Committee. In 1983 he was nominated for a Pritzker Prize for his considerable contribution in the field of architecture for the country.

His work includes widely known buildings and landmarks in Cyprus' major cities. Thirteen of these projects were included in the '100 [most] important modern buildings, neighbourhoods and areas in Cyprus', by the Cyprus chapter of Docomomo International. Today, Economou's work still evokes discussion on issues around Cypriot contemporary cities and their public spaces.

**Curators**

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Michalis Sioulas, Special Teaching  
Staff, Neapolis University Pafos  
Marina Christodoulidou,  
Independent Curator

**Co-organisers**

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport  
and Youth – Cultural Services  
University of Cyprus  
The Cyprus Institute  
Neapolis University Pafos

**Research advisor**

Panayiota Pyla, Associate Professor,  
Department of Architecture,  
University of Cyprus

**Archive research**

Michalis Sioulas, Popi Iacovou

**Exhibition design**

Popi Iacovou, Julie Gregoriou, Georgios  
Artopoulos, Charis Gregoriou,  
Nestoras Skantzouris, Aristofanis  
Hadjiharalambous, Evangelia Argyrou

**Texts**

Michalis Sioulas, Popi Iacovou

**Graphic design**

Despina Kannaourou

**Project management**

Julie Gregoriou, Charis Gregoriou

**Interviews**

Popi Iacovou

**Digital drawing reproduction**

Konstantinos Kosmas, Nestoras  
Skantzouris, Tatiana Anaxagorou,  
Lia Hartoutsiosi

**Production of sketches  
and City Collage**

Demetris Nicolaou, Anastasia Matheou

**Compositions of archival photographs**

Thekli Constantinou

**Photography**

Stephanos Kouratzis

**Lighting**

Archtube

**Model fabrication**

Lia Petridou, CMY Lasercrafts

**Wood structures**

PH Furnishing Ltd

**Metal structures**

Petridis and Psintros

**Framing**

FG Famagusta Gallery, Larnaka

**Digital printing**

DIGIPRINT. SIGN

**Offset printing**

Government Printing Office, Cyprus

**Archival material**

Stavros Economou archive has been  
the main resource for this research  
project and the original archival content  
presented in the exhibition has been  
provided by ECONOMOU Architects +  
Engineers

Additional archival content used in the  
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