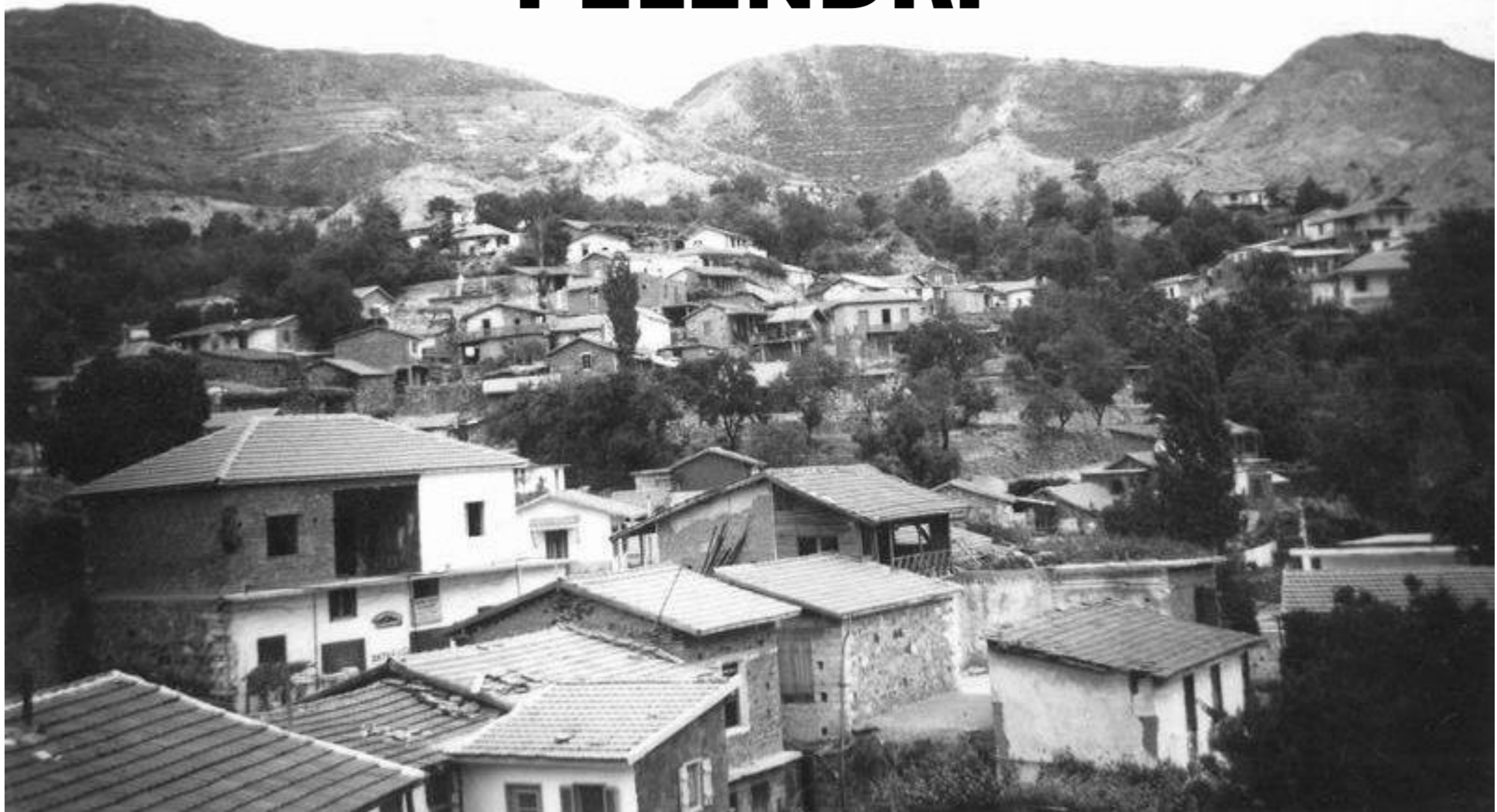


PELENDRI



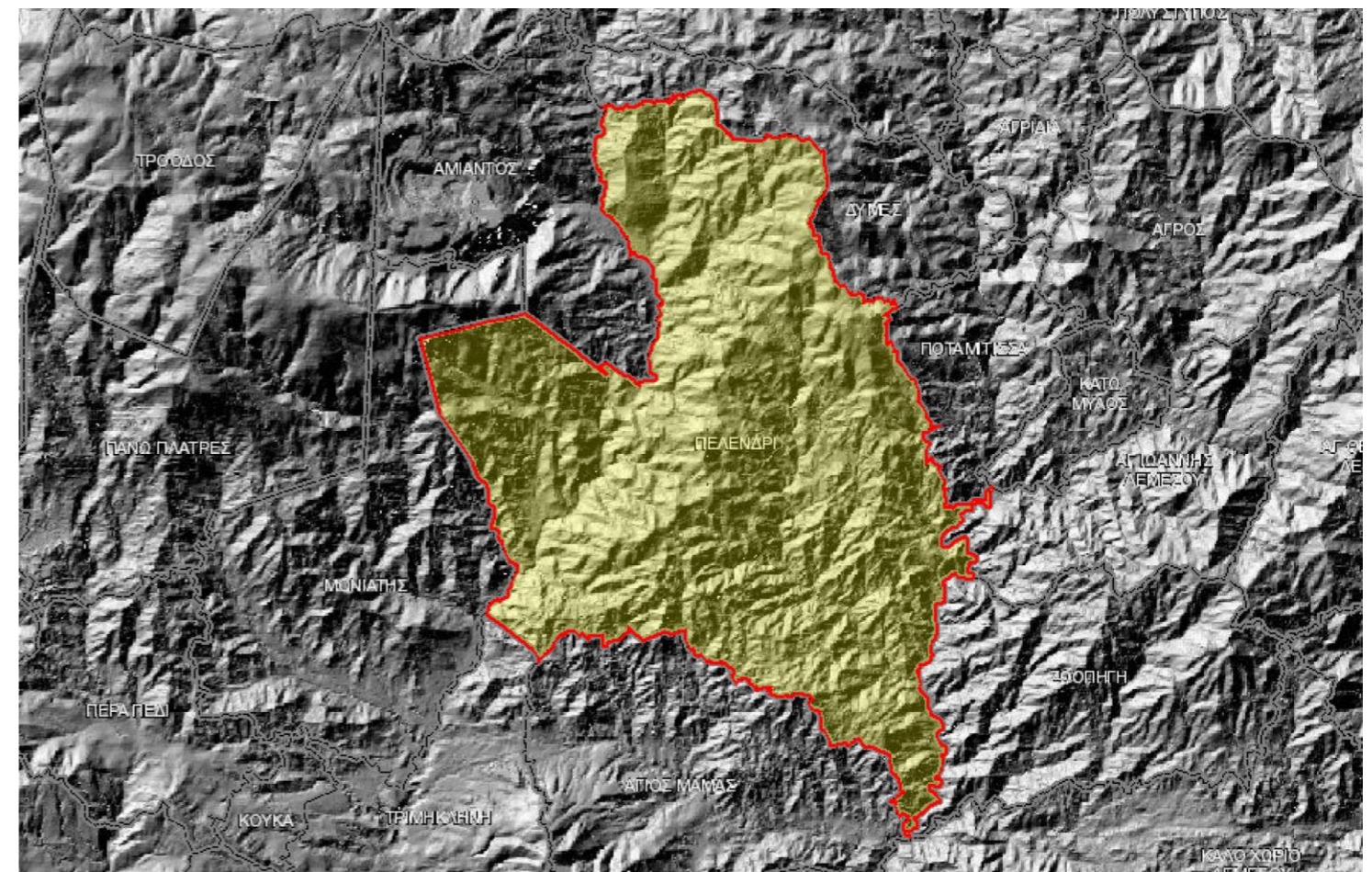
THE VILLAGE

History review

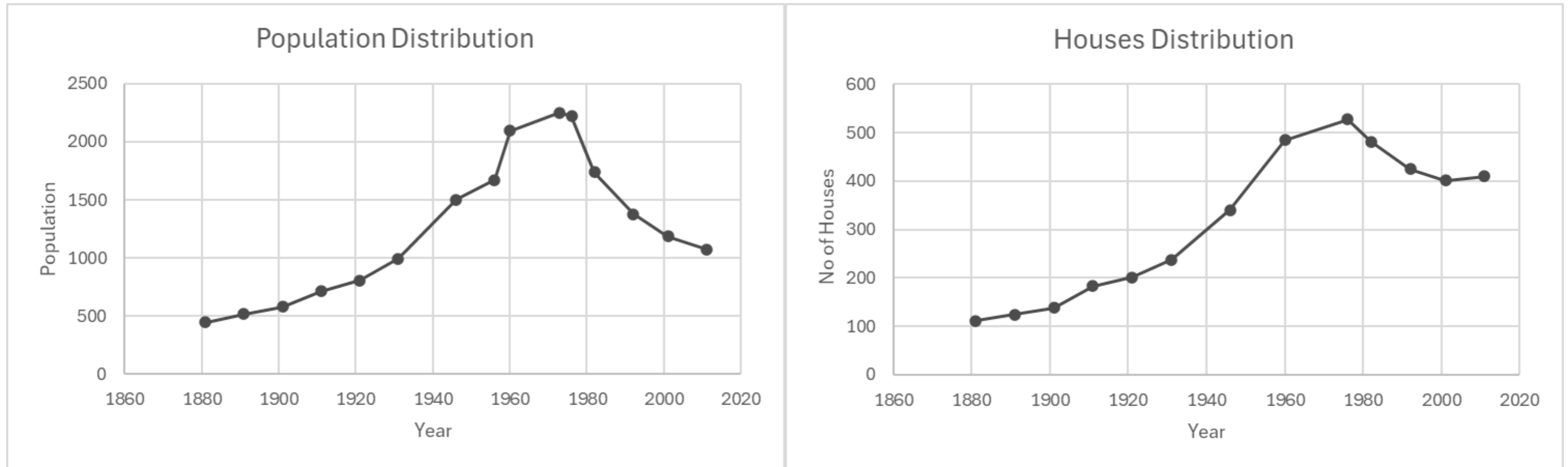
Pelendri belongs to Limassol district area. It is located 800 m above sea level, below the Troodos Mountain foothills. There are references which prove that the settlement of Pelendri exists from the Middle Ages. Louis de Mas Latrie a French Historian mentions that in 1353 Pelendri was the Fief of John Lusignan and he calls the village Polendres or Pelondres. George Boustronios in his Chronicle of Cyprus (1456-1489) refers to Pelendri two times, he mentions that in 1451 a rich trader called Satin was also leaving at the village and that in 1471 there were two prastio (farms) which belonged to Pelendritians and were owned by Ritso di Marino (Politician) and later by Catherine Cornaro (the last monarch of the Kingdom of Cyprus). These two Prastio are still land of Pelendri.

Due to oral evidence apart from those two prastio there were also other small settlements around the village whom their residences were left due to security reasons and integrated with the inhabitants of Pelendri. Later at the locations of some of these settlements after excavations, traces of old settlements were found.

At the village there are two old Churches, the Timios Stauros Church built within the 12th century and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the Panayias katholikis Church built in 16th century.



Population and Houses statistical analysis



Records of population exist from 1880. As shown in the graph the population follows an increase from 1880 until 1978 where it started decreasing.

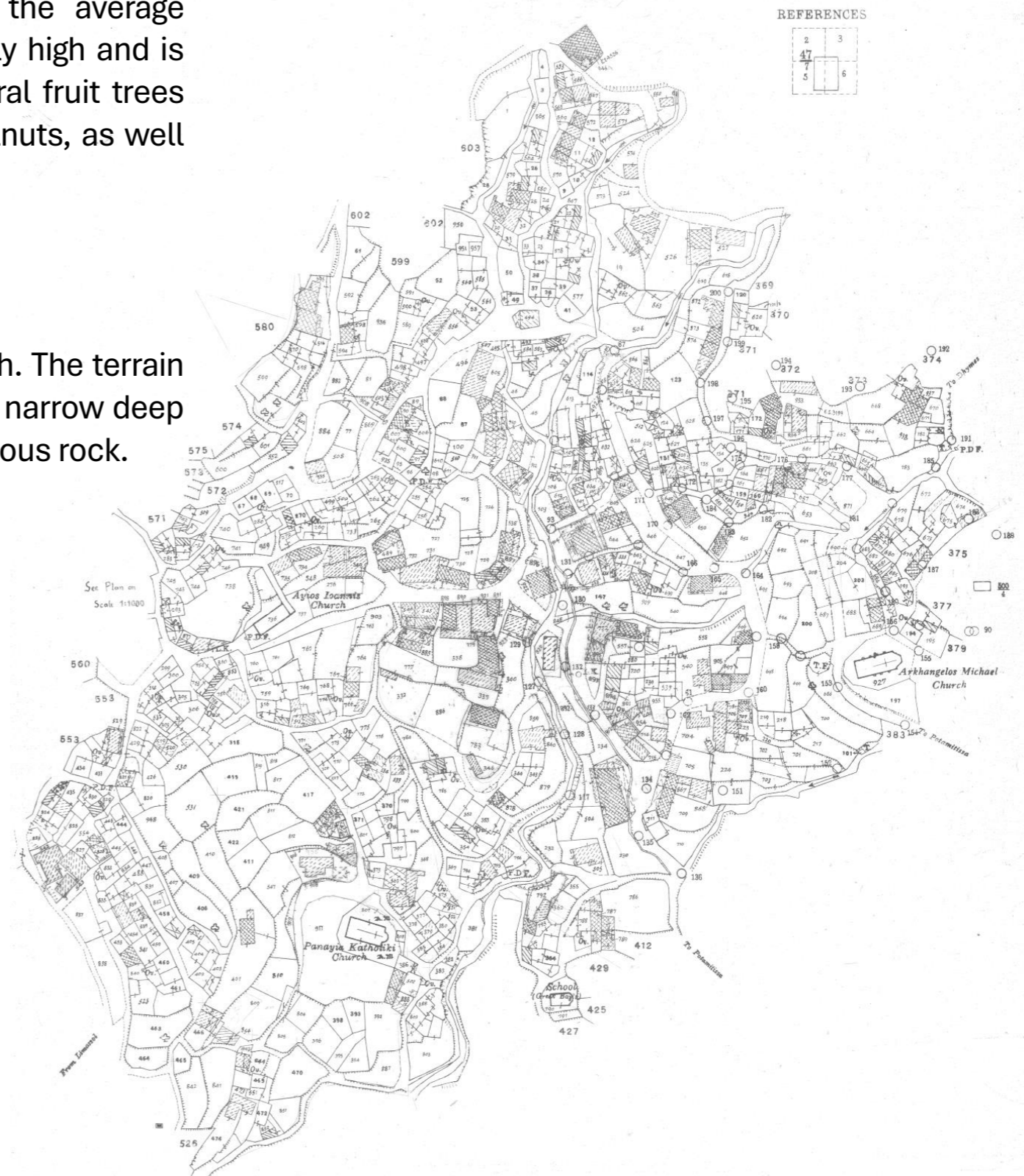
The distribution of the houses follows the same rate of increase until 1978 but a slower decrease rate after 1978 compares to the population and after 2000 it seems to stay at the same level.

Climate

The climate of the village is characterized as Mediterranean, which means that the summer is dry and warm and in winter is cold and wet. Due to the high altitude the temperature during the winter falls to 0 C° and during the summer the average temperature fluctuates from 22 C° to 35 C°. The annual rainfall is relatively high and is approximately 750 millimeters. This climate allows the cultivation of several fruit trees such as apples, peaches and pears, trees such as olives, almonds and walnuts, as well as wine producing grapes and vegetables.

Morphology and Geology overview

The settlement is built around the river on a hillside facing towards the south. The terrain is rugged, mountainous with steep slopes. Within the village there are many narrow deep valleys and loom tall peaks. The type of rock that is found in the village is igneous rock.



Social life and main activities

The social life of the residents was limited to wedding events and the annual celebrations that were taken place at the central square of the village, baptisms and religious festivals. Due to the fact that were working many hours per day in order to be able to survive, they did not had time for more events. They had also the chance to meet at the coffee shops, at the flour and olive mills, at the public fountains. The residents were working at their fields cultivating their fruit trees and vegetables and at the same time they were taking care of their domestic animals such as chickens, goats, pigs for their food, donkeys for the transportation of their goods and themselves and oxen to help them cultivate their fields. There were basic occupations in the village including chair makers, blacksmith, carpenters, shoemakers farriers and saddles.



Wedding Scene



Village meeting at the central square



Celebration at the village



Teamwork for building a house



A couple outside their house



Village guild members

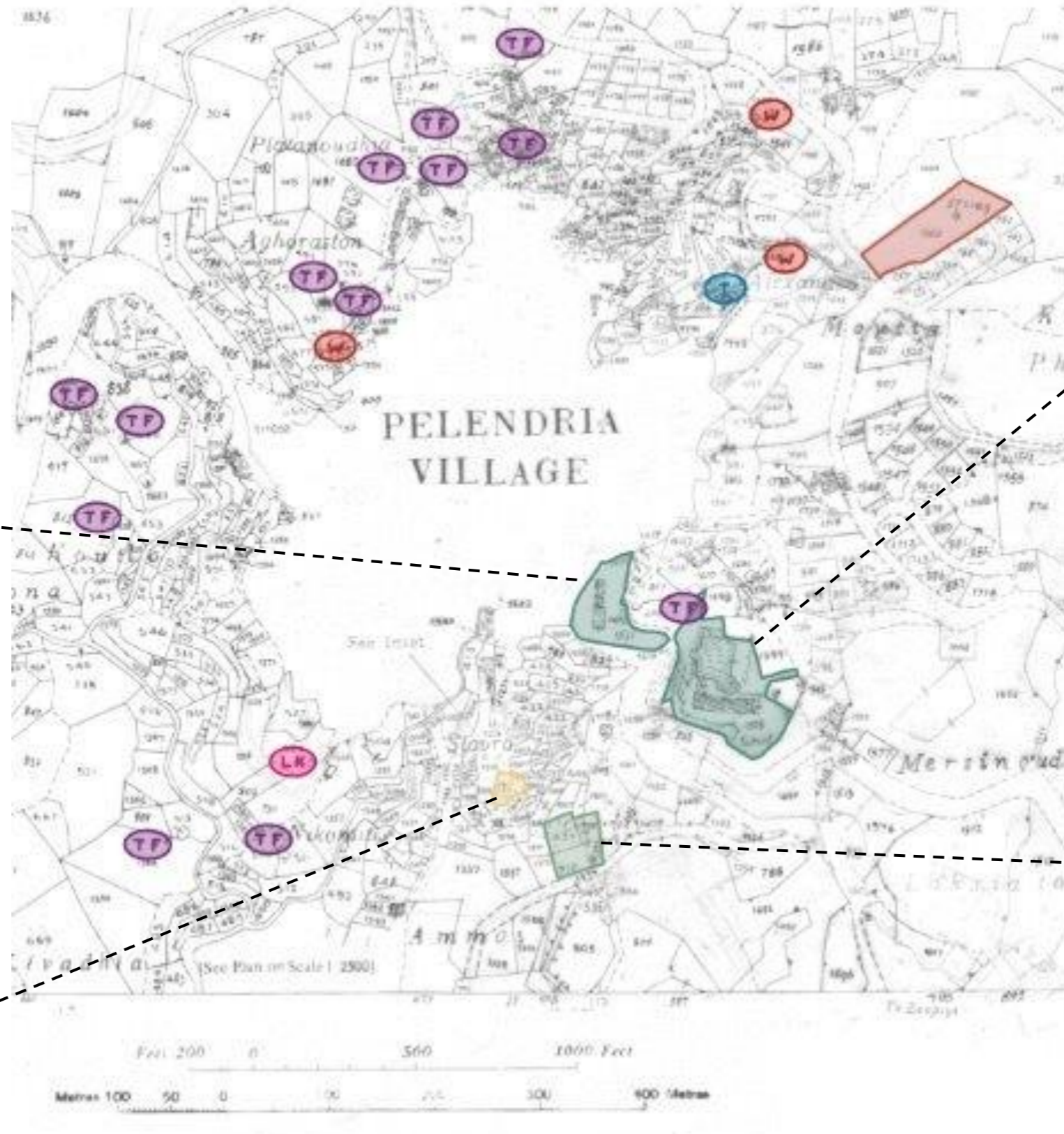
Inside the center of the village

Some of the important buildings of the village are in the center. These include churches, flour mill, olive mill, school, houses that were used as school classes limekilns, threshing floors, public drinking fountains and tanks.



Outside the center of the village

Outside the center there were the Timios Stavros Church, another two schools, a large number of threshing floors, wells, spring, water tanks and the cemetery.



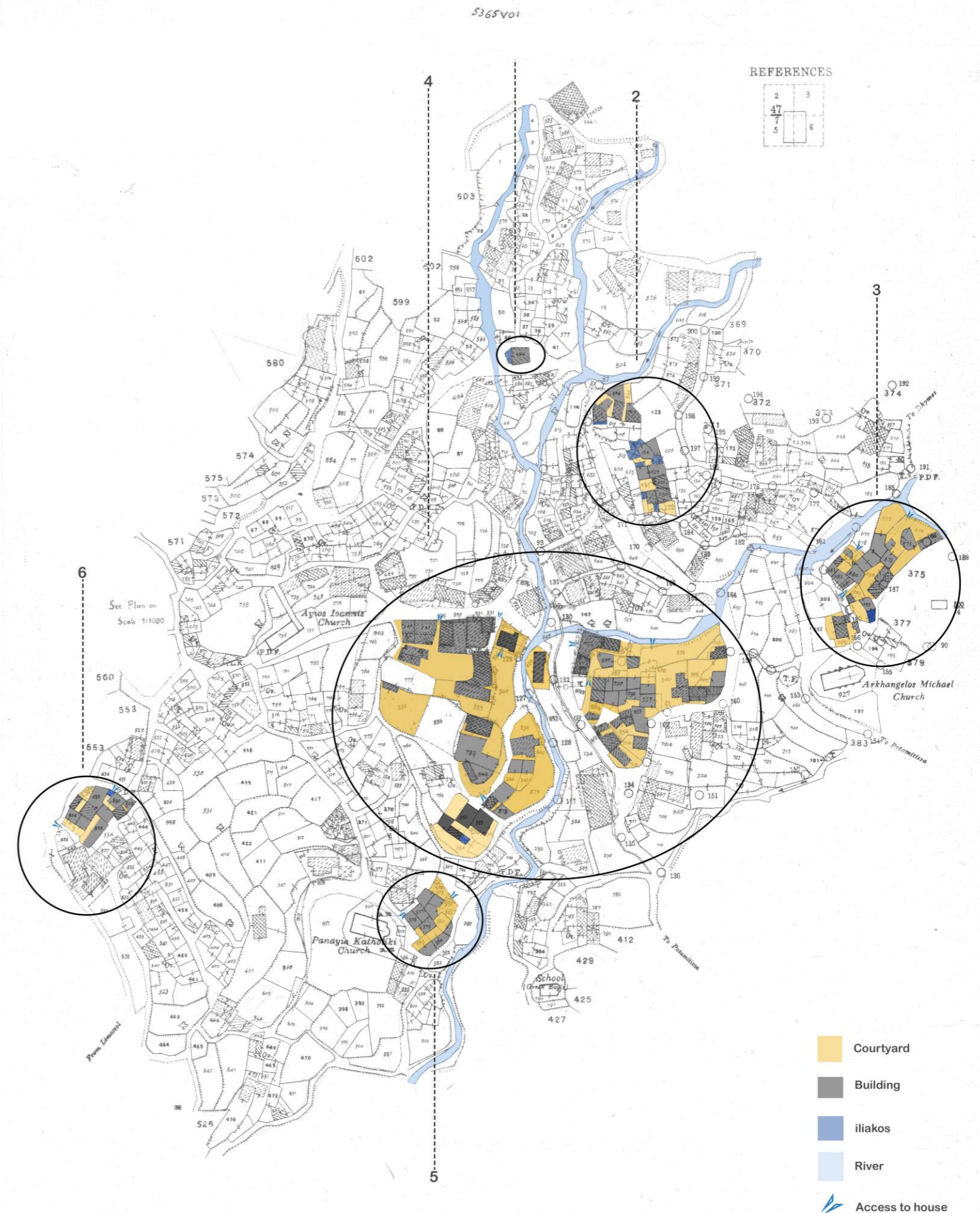
URBAN ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE

Settlement

The settlement was built around the river following the morphology of the terrain, on a hill facing towards the south. The other three sides of the village are surrounded by mountainsides which naturally protect the village.

The houses were constructed using local materials such as the igneous rock, wood and reed, mud bricks and bricks that were locally fabricated.

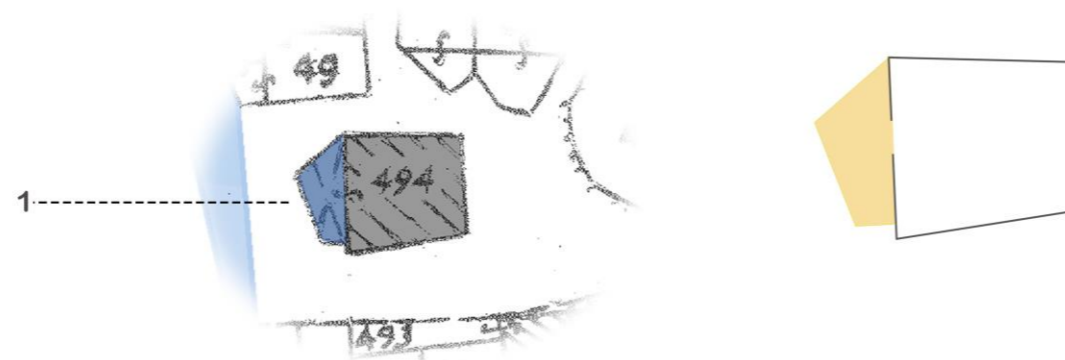
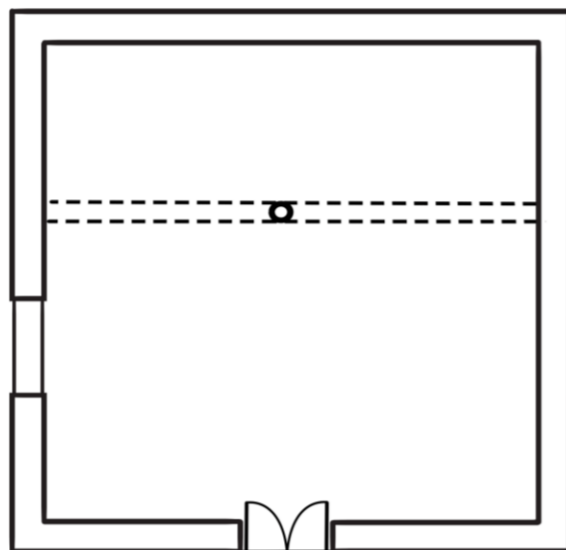
In the central area the building is dense whereas outside the center is getting sparser.





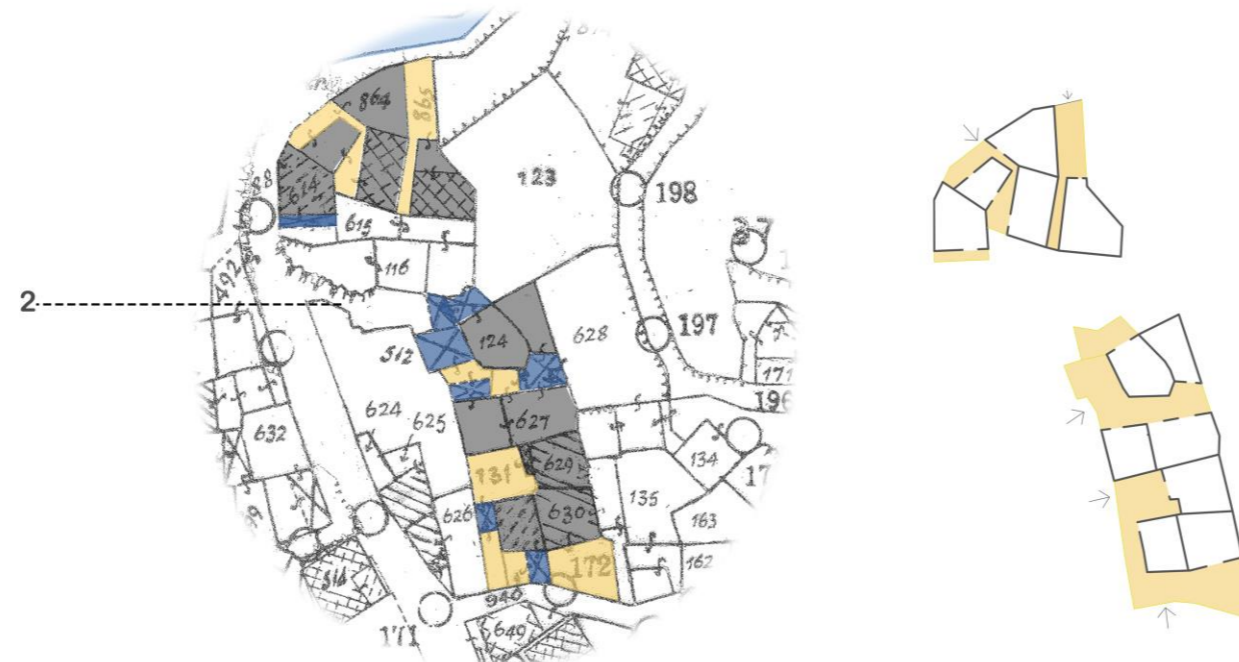
Dichora

Due to the terrain morphology, the majority of the houses are dichora.



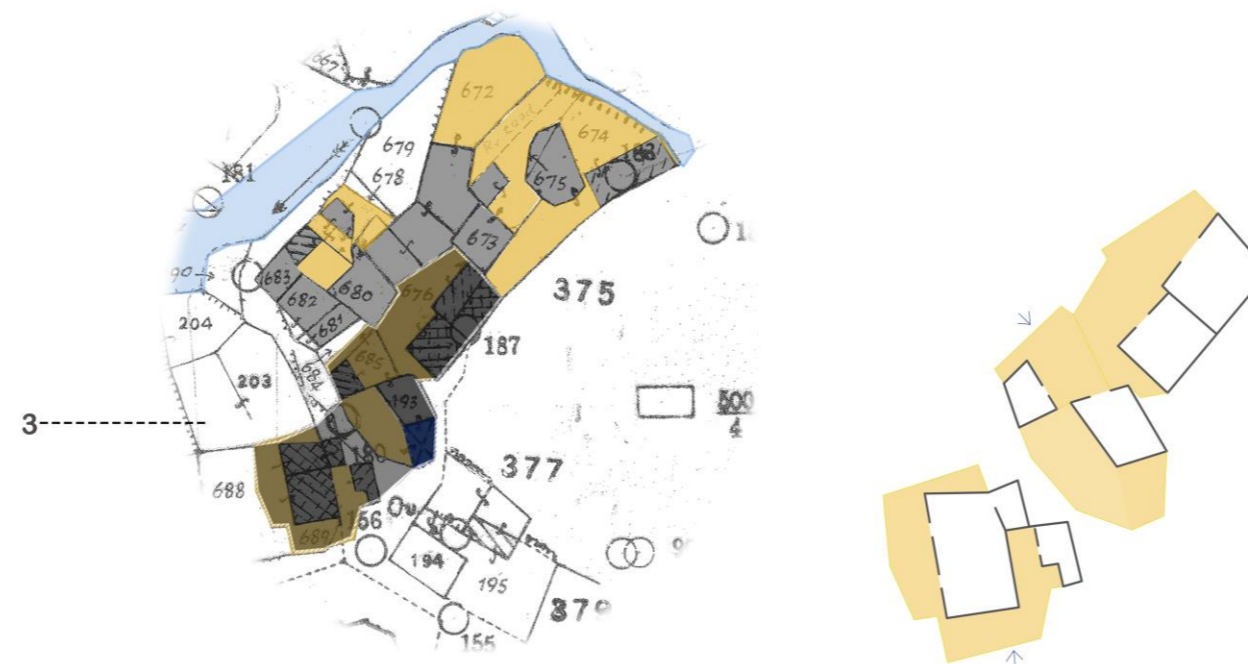
Neighborhood 1

In this neighborhood, we have a ground floor house with a covered veranda (iliakos) at the entrance open to the road, having no courtyard.



Neighborhood 2

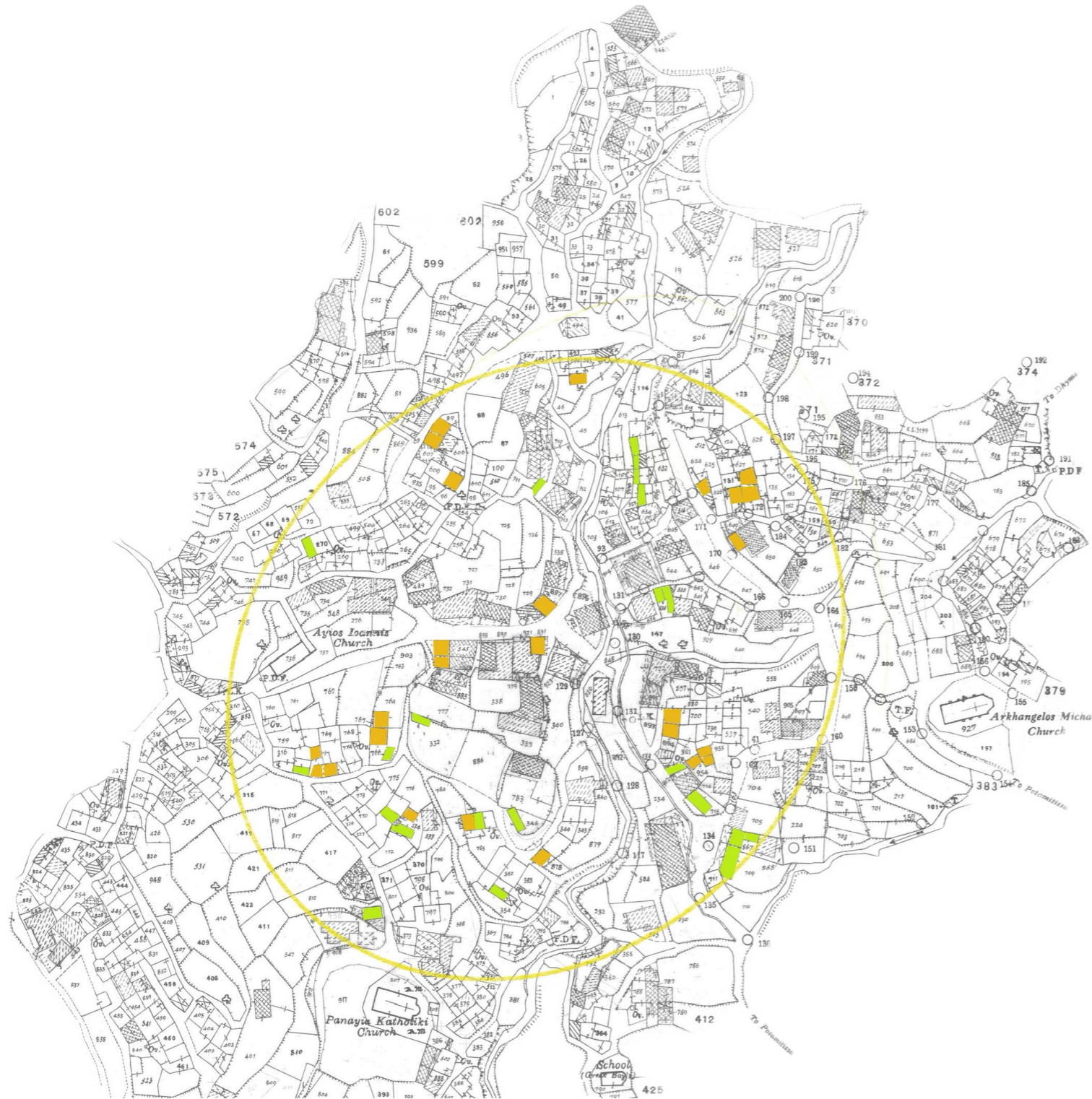
In this neighborhood, we have eleven (11) ground floor houses with a covered veranda (iliakos), two (2) houses with upper floor. Five of the thirteen houses have covered veranda (iliakos). They all have small courtyard in between them. The access to the house is from the courtyard.



Neighborhood 3

There are eight (8) houses, 3 of them are ground houses, five 5 houses with upper floor (anoyio), 1 of the 8 have a covered veranda (iliakos) 2 of the 8 have their courtyard in the front (entrance) while the 5 others have their courtyard to the front and to the sides.

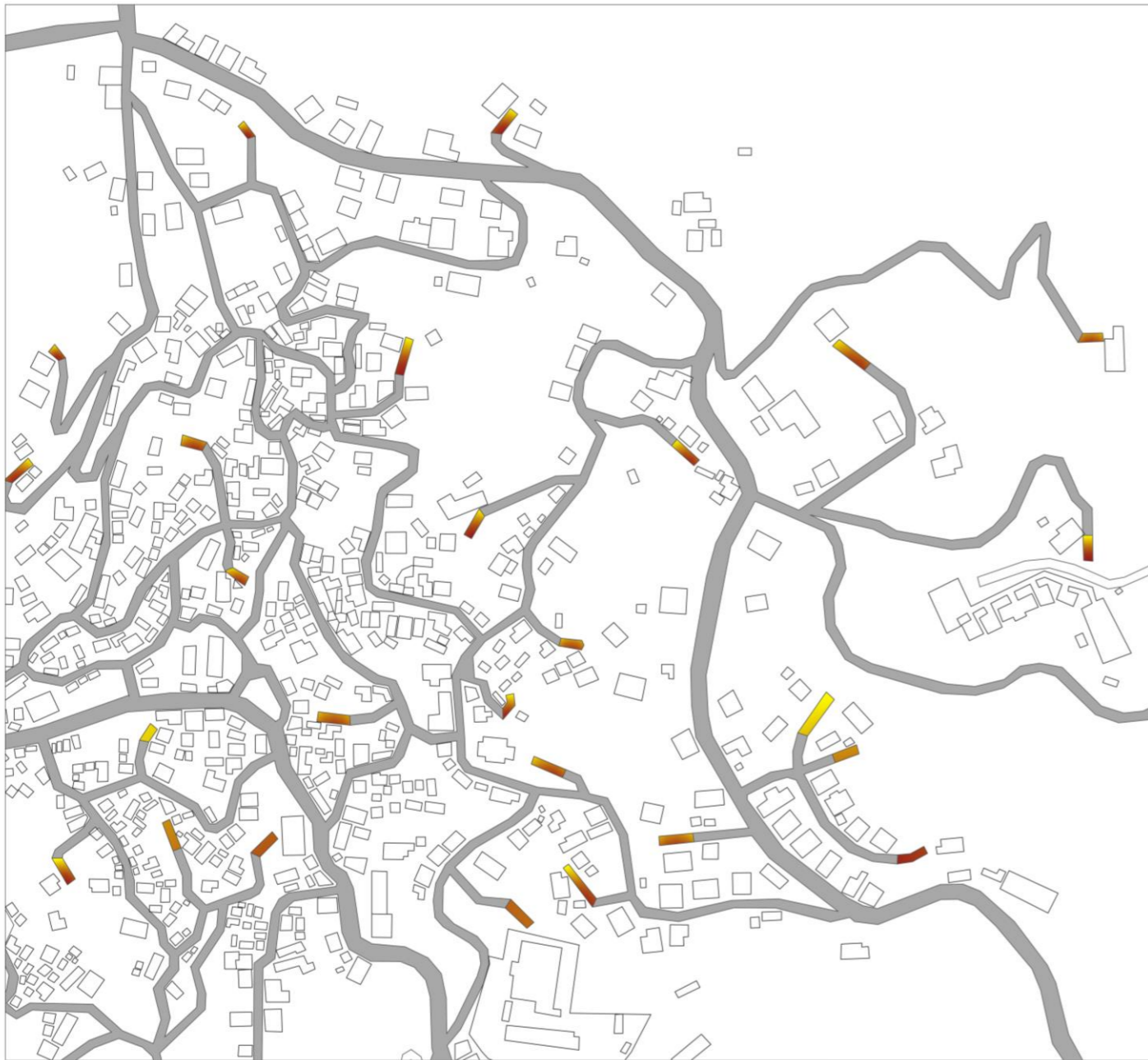
House Typology



From a statistical analysis that was performed we saw that dichora (orange color) and makrinaria (green color) were the same percentage; the rest buildings were constructed following the morphology of the terrain having various shapes. There was a great percentage of buildings that were not vernacular buildings.

Street plan

The small scale of the dwellings, the continues building sytem that was used in combination to the steep slopes in the settlement as well as the structure of the river resulted to irregular street patterns with many dead ends. The streets are more narrow in the center and wider outside teh central area.

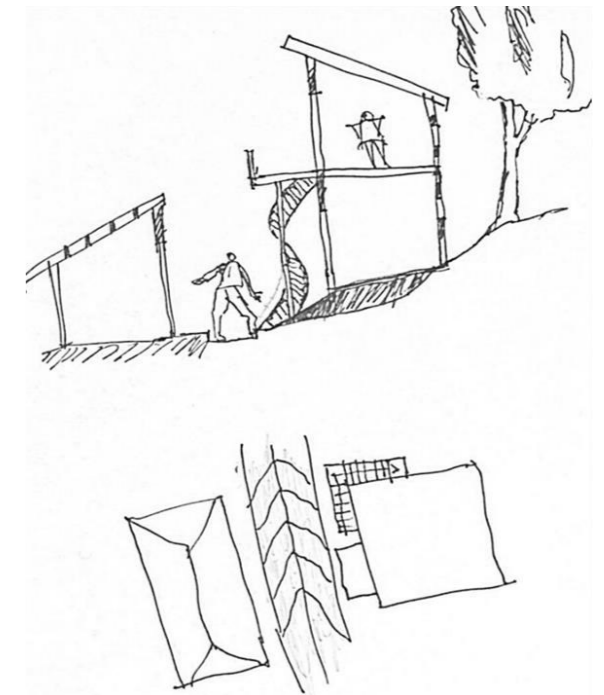
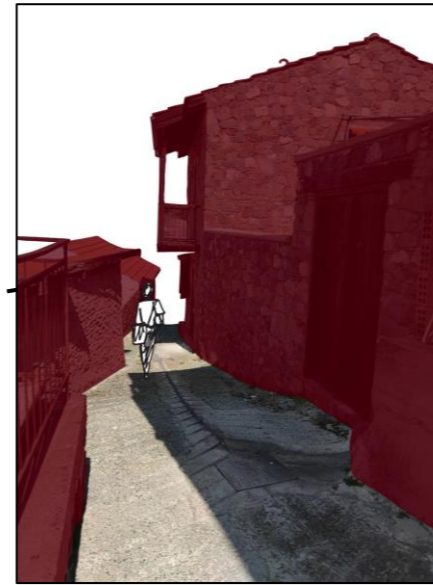


Dead ends

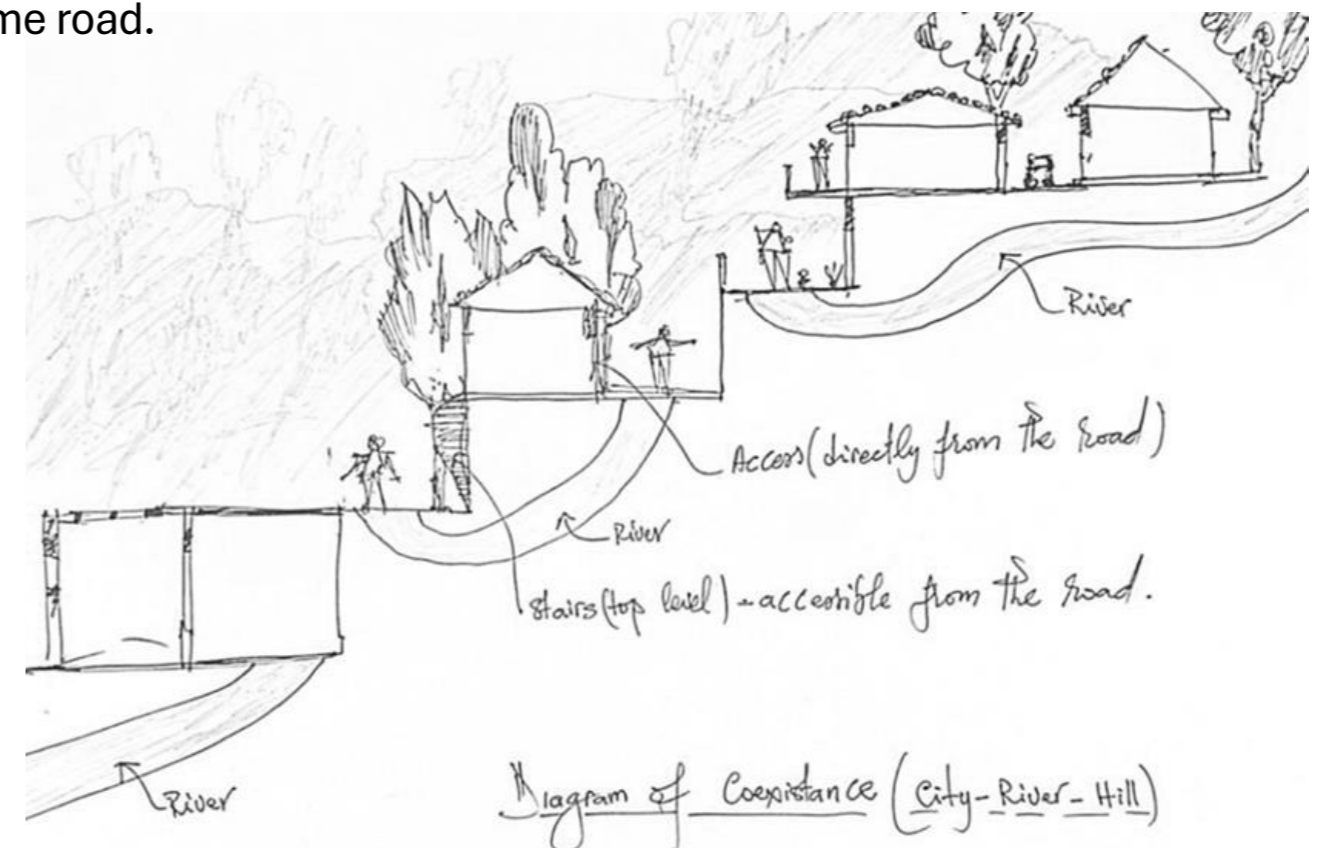
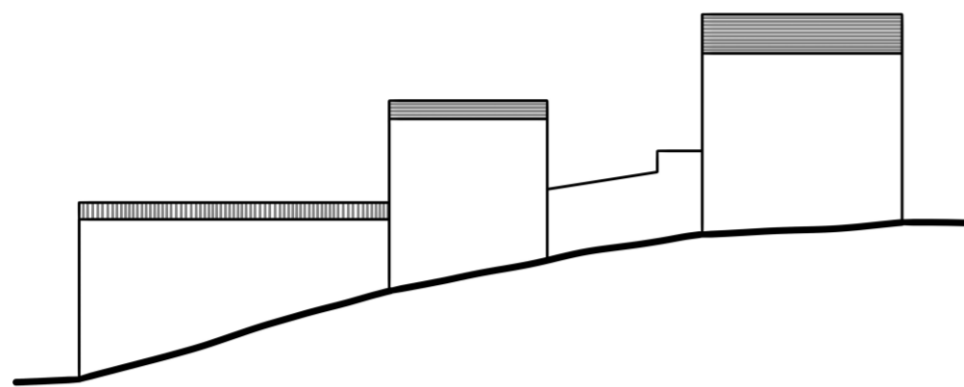
The dead ends were narrow, steep and most of the times just a path. They were used only as a passage to the houses.



Roads – Relation of houses to the road – Relation to the adjacent houses



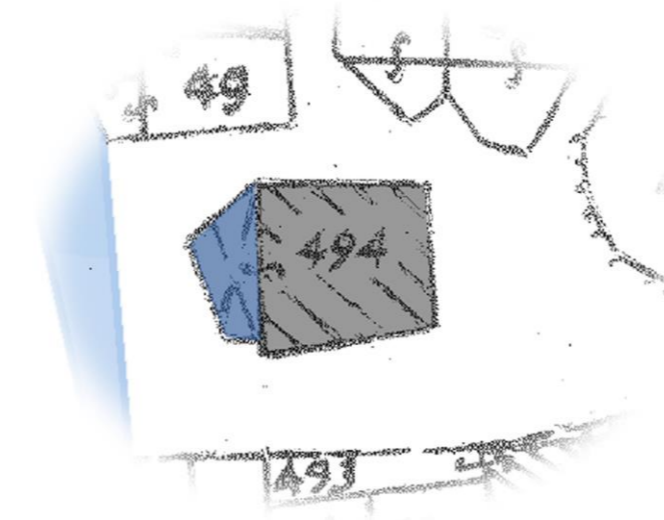
Most of the roads are steep and narrow. The construction of the houses follow the slope of the terrain and the access to the house is from the road either directly or through the yard. Where the adjacent houses were built in a lower level the entrance is not facing the same road but the road below. In cases where the houses are on the same level the entrances were facing the same road.



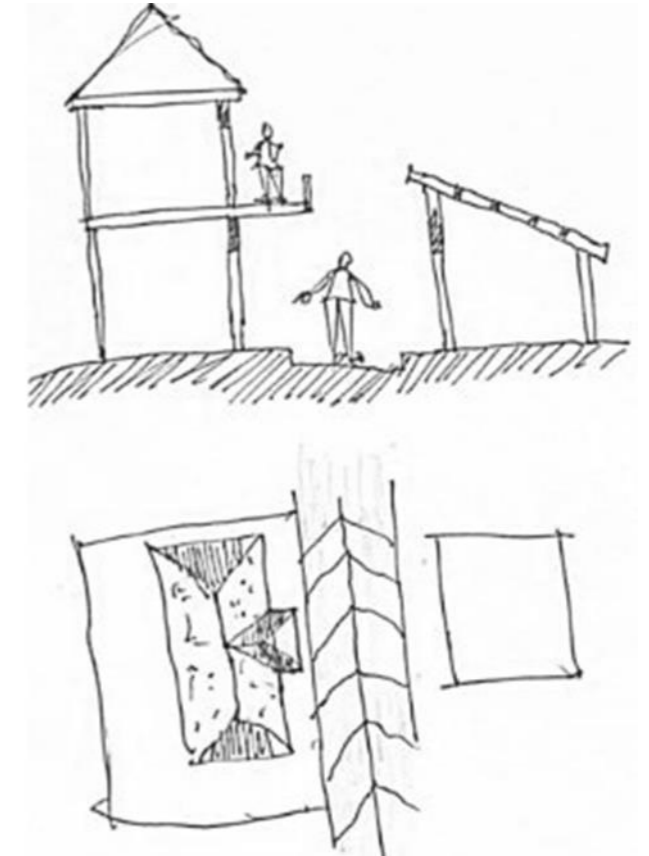
Open Spaces and Typologies of the entrances



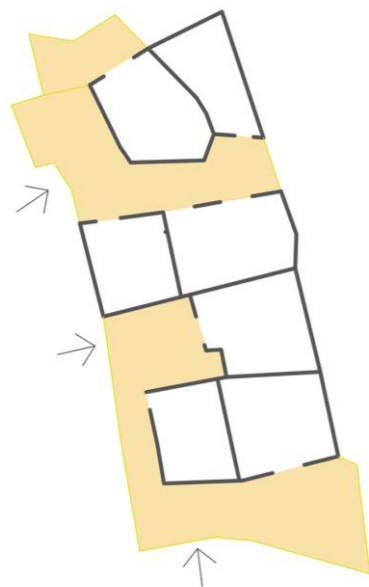
Access to the houses which are on a different level from the road directly through the stairs.



Access directly to the house through a covered veranda.

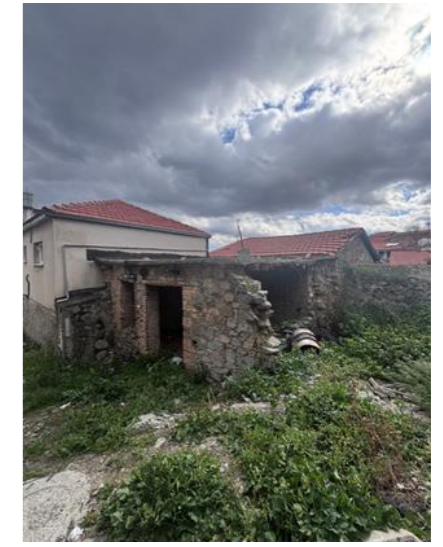


Access directly to the house from the road.



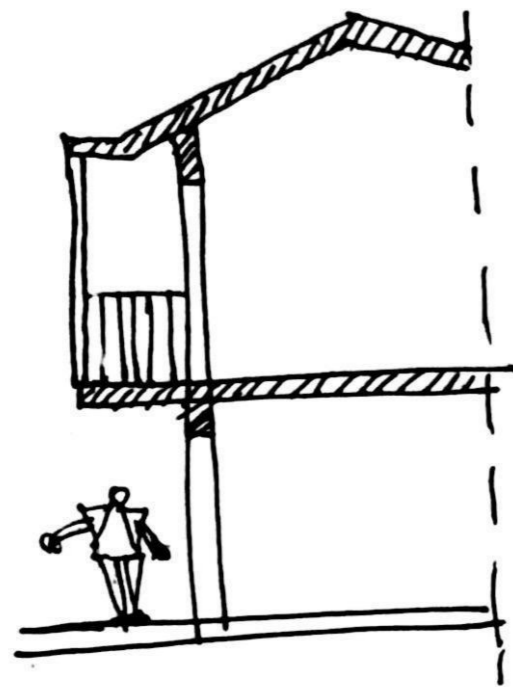
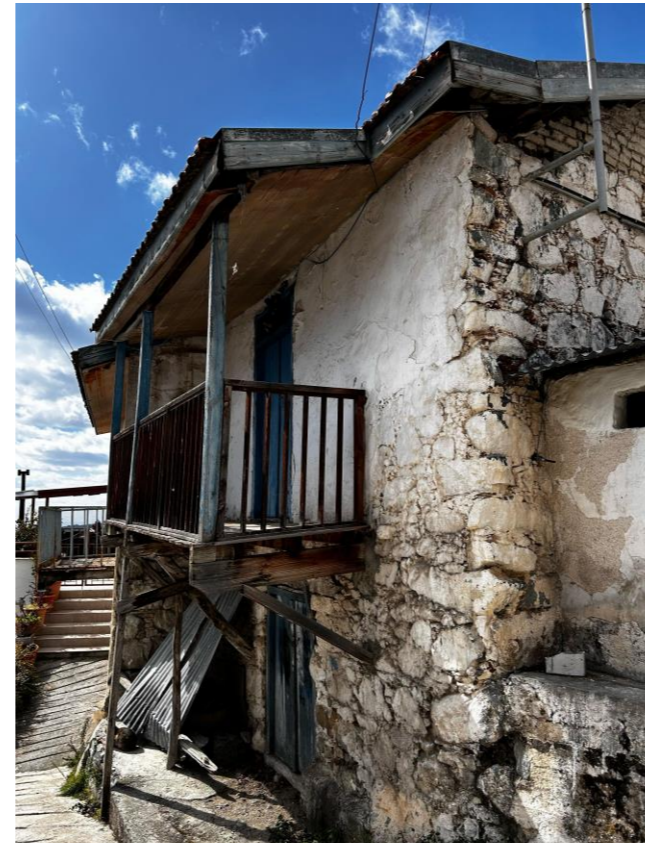
The access to the houses is also depending on the terrain morphology, directly from the road though the yard or through a common free space.

Types of dellings

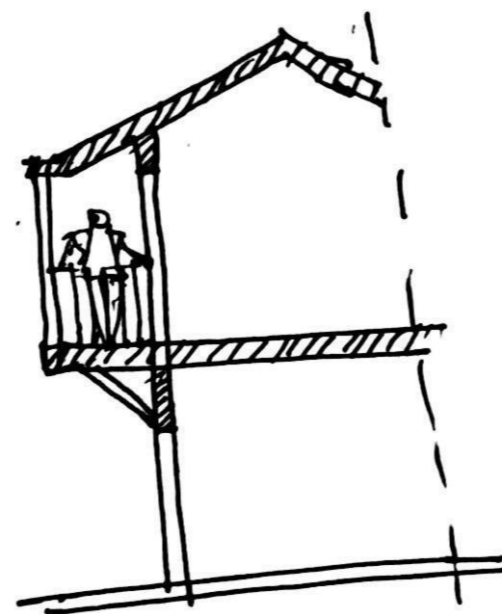


The majority of the vernacular dwellings are two-storey but where was permitted by the terrain structure are one storey dwellings. Usually the lower storey which most of the times was smaller, darker and had a smaller height, was used as a store and as a stable. In the cases of one-storey dwellings a smaller and darker room usually next to the main building was used as a storeroom.

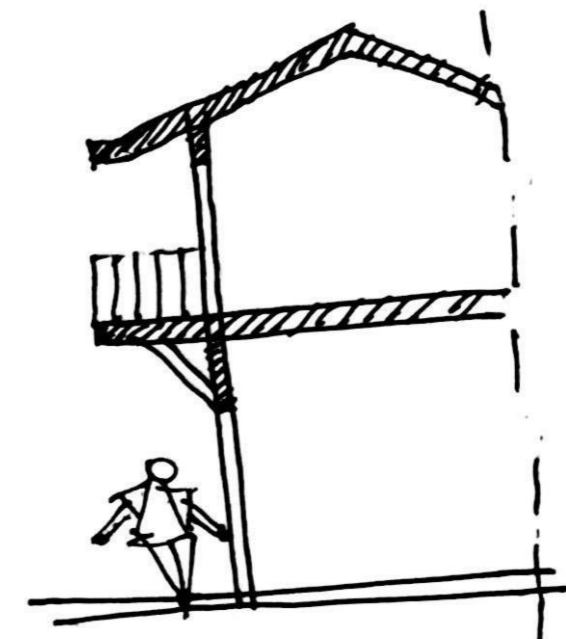
Verandas and Balconies-Small size balconies which were made of wood and were covered.



Balcony without support



Balcony with bracket support



Balcony with underneath support

Openings on the dwellings - Doors



Door with double leaf timber planks



Double leaf tall door with transom



Double leaf tall door with transom



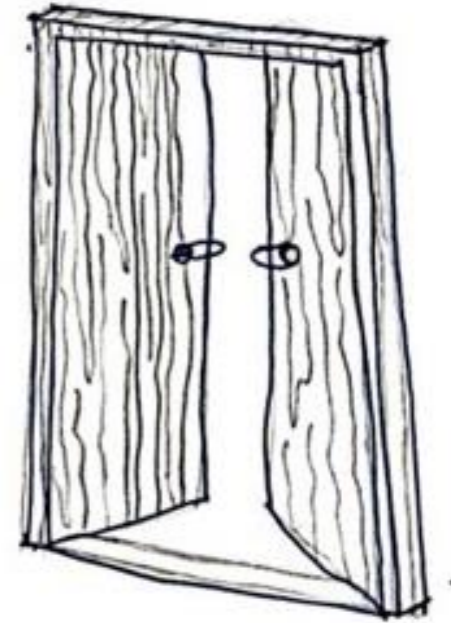
Double leaf tall door with metal transom



Double leaf tall door with transom



double leaf door with transom



double leaf tall door



Single leaf tall door with transom



Singe leaf tall door



Double leaf short door with transom



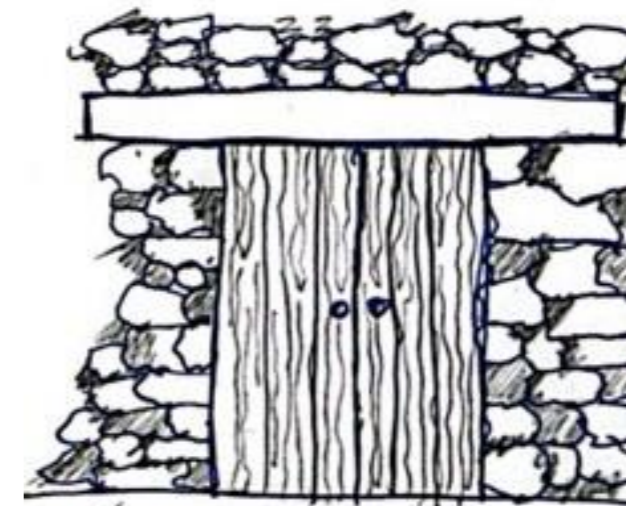
Double leaf short door



Double leaf door with urban influences



Double leaf door with urban influences



door with wooden lintel door

Openings on the dwellings - Doors



Transom



Sill

Wooden lintel



Mortise and tenon joint



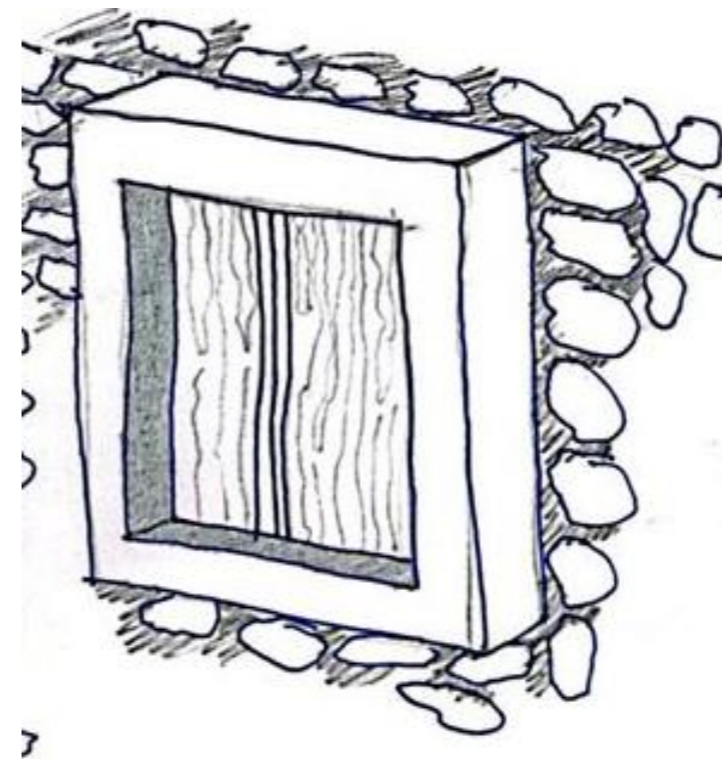
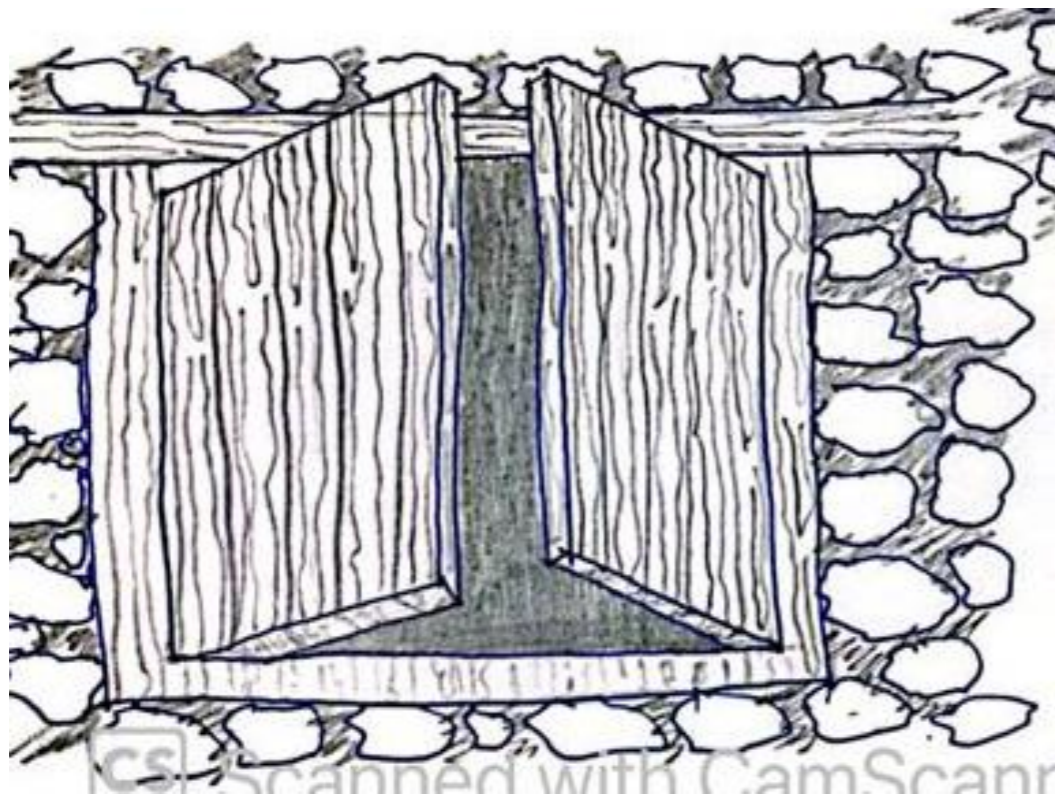
Wooden mechanism for holding the door closed

The traditional village doors had simple rectangular shape and were made of vertical wide planks. They were tall or short depending on their use. Sometimes they had transom. There were double or single leaf doors. Same type of doors were used as indoor or outdoor.

Openings on the dwellings - Windows



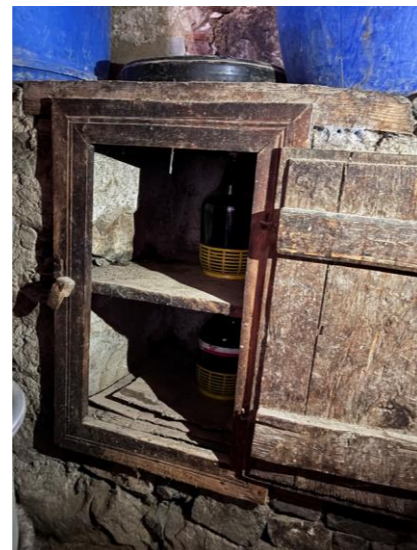
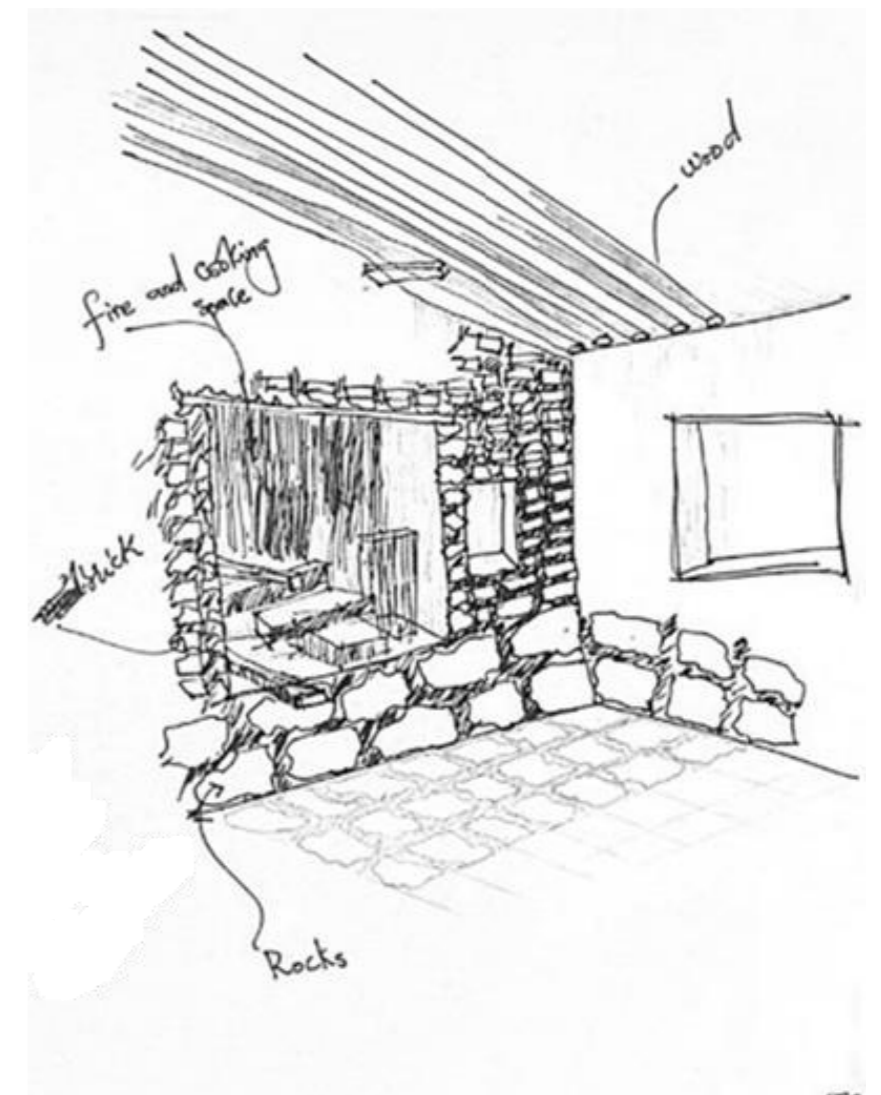
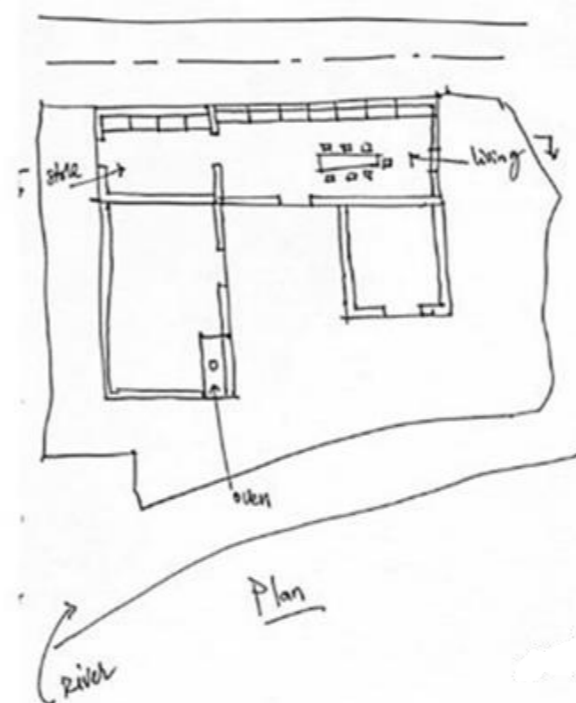
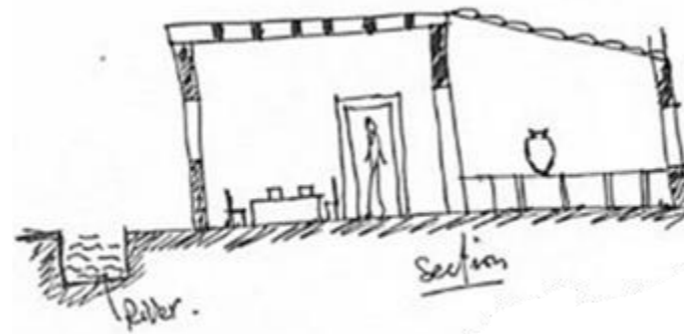
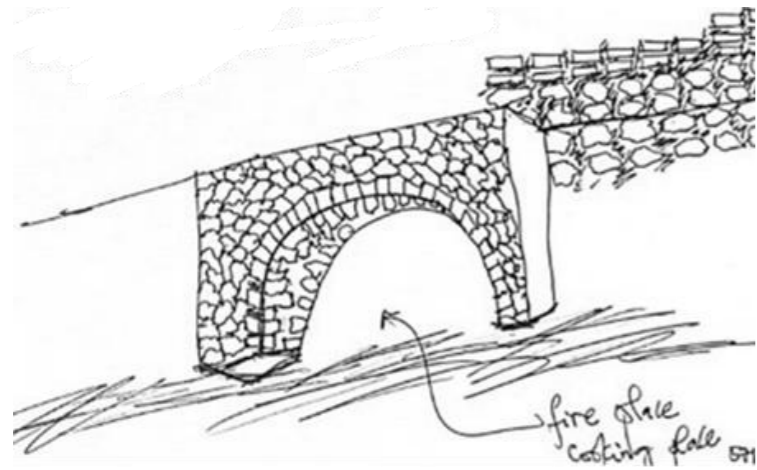
The windows were also simple and rectangular made of timber planks. There were windows with urban influences such as wooden windows with plantation shutters.



Inside the houses - Fire places, ovens and Cupboards



Inside the houses there were fireplaces that were used for both cooking and heating during the winter. The cupboards that were made inside the walls were used to store various equipments and food. The oven outside the house was used mostly for baking bread.



Walls, Roofs and floors



Wall build of large irregular igneous rocks with smaller stones and bricks

Wall build of rocks

Wall build of rocks plastered with thin layer of lime

Wall build of mudbricks

Wall build of bricks

Wall build of mudbricks



Upper part of the wall

Bricks

Mudbricks

Base of the wall

Stones

The walls were made of either stone, bricks or mudbricks. Where the walls were made of bricks or mudbricks the bottom part was made from stones due to the rising damp. The rocks were found locally whereas the bricks were made locally.

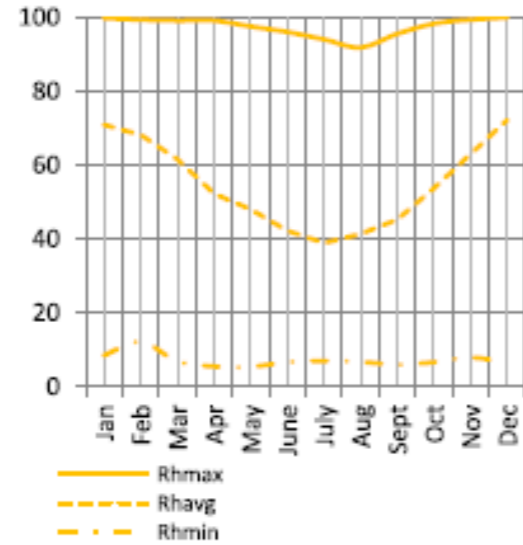
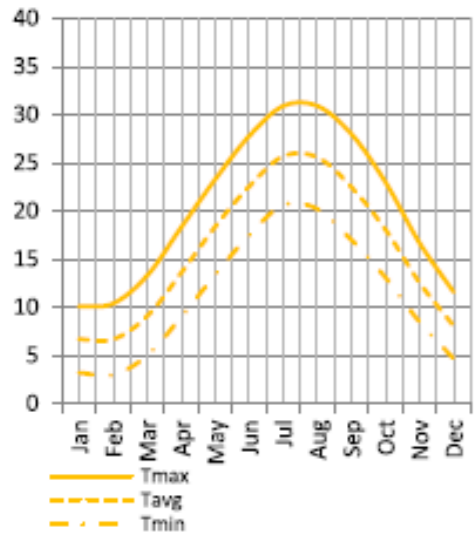
The floor on ground level were left uncovered (bare soil) most of the times following the morphology of the terrain and the 1st floor was made of wooden beams (volitzia) and planks.



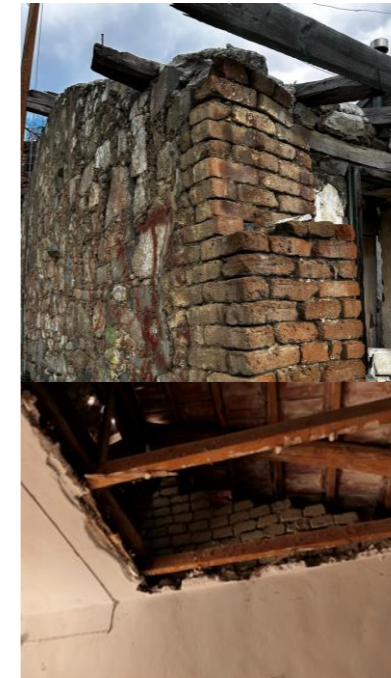
The roofs were inclined and were either double or single pitched. On top there were tiles and below wooden beams (volitzia) with either reeds or reed mad. In addition, there were roofs with urban influences which were covered below with planks or reed mad and gypsum as the final surface.



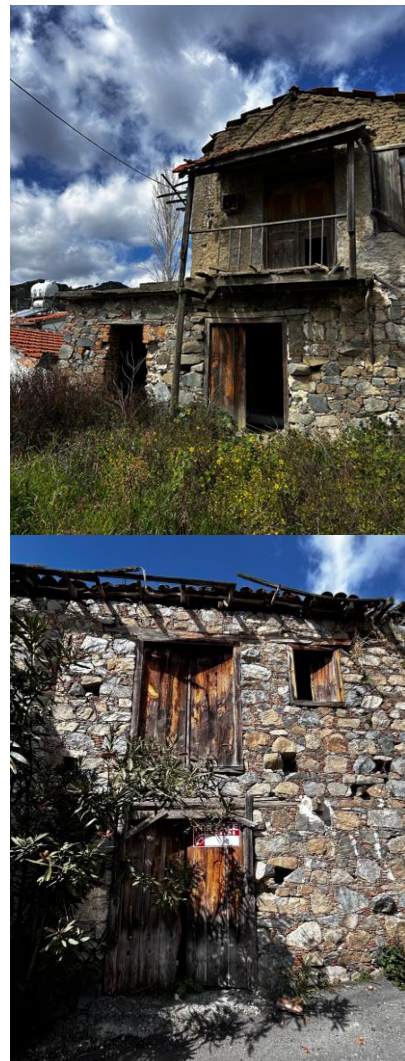
Bioclimate Details



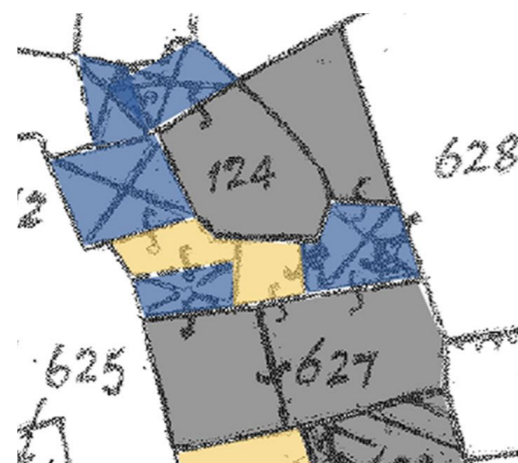
The typical weather conditions of Cyprus mountainous regions such as Pelendri is shown on the graphs. The temperature might vary from -5°C during winter to 32°C during summer. The humidity on the other hand might vary from 5% to 100%.



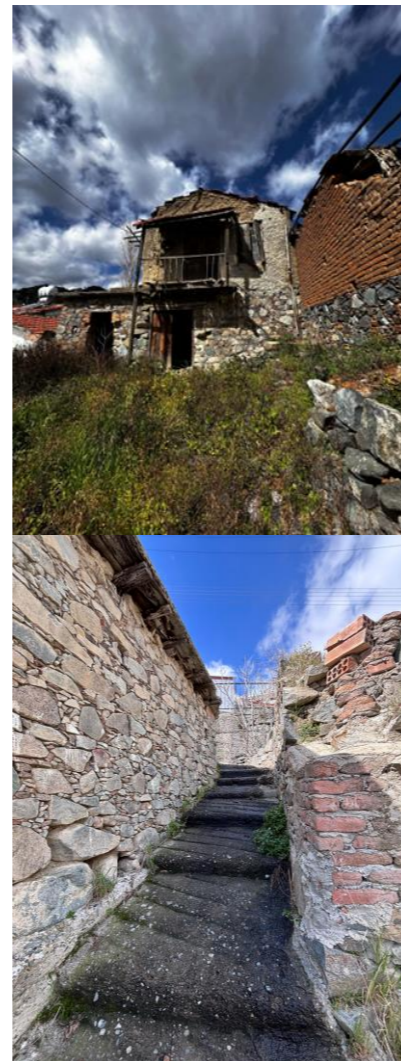
The thickness of the walls which was at least 50cm was protecting from whether conditions during the summer as well as during the winter. The thickness was large in order to store more heat. Gypsum was used in some houses as a plaster on internal walls for absorbing moisture, in some cases was used in the roofs as well.



The covered balconies and verantas (iliakoi) were providing protection from the sun and from the rain as well as from cold winds.



The small openings on the houses were also serving the same scope as the thick walls.



The relation to the adjacent houses was important for the protection from the weather conditions. The houses were built close to each other and were possible touching each other.



The grapevine arbor and the deciduous trees in the courtyards were providing shadow during the summer and were allowing the sun to pass through during the winter.

Conclusions

Pelendri is a settlement where the construction was following the morphology of the terrain, which is mountainous, rugged with steep slopes, narrow deep valleys and loom tall peaks. The settlement had been built using local materials such as igneous rocks, bricks and mud bricks that were fabricated locally. Bioclimate features were also used during the building of the houses such as the openings, the iliakos, the plantation around the house and the orientation of the house were possible. The three sides of the village are surrounded by mountains and the side which is open is facing towards South, this is a natural bioclimate feature.

The residents were poor and were mainly engaged in agriculture and livestock for their survival.

For their social life their options were limited to wedding events and the annual celebrations that were taken place at the central square of the village, baptisms and religious festivals. They had also the chance to meet at the coffee shops, at the flour and olive mills, at the public fountains the weddings, the churches.

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