



*Fig. 1: The Trapeza Church near Famagusta, Cyprus, from the East
(All article photographs by the author)*



Fig. 2: The Trapeza church from the southeast



Fig. 3: The Trapeza church from the south



*Fig. 4: The 14th century dome of the Trapeza church
(the dark area contains the remnants of the Pantocrator)*



Fig. 5: Piers of the 14th century dome, showing seam between the original masonry and masonry added in the 16th century



Fig. 6: The 16th century dome of the Trapeza church

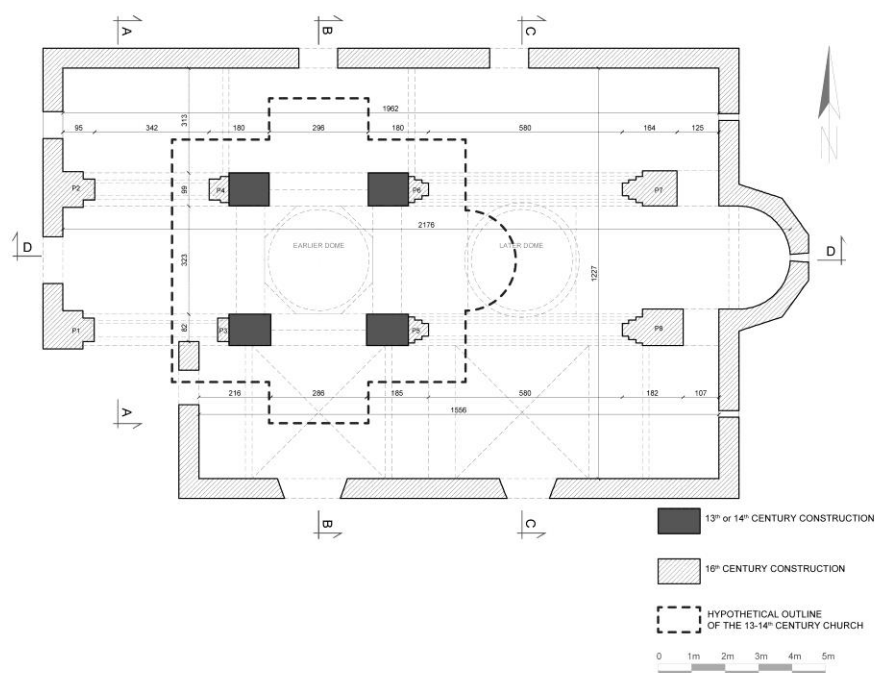
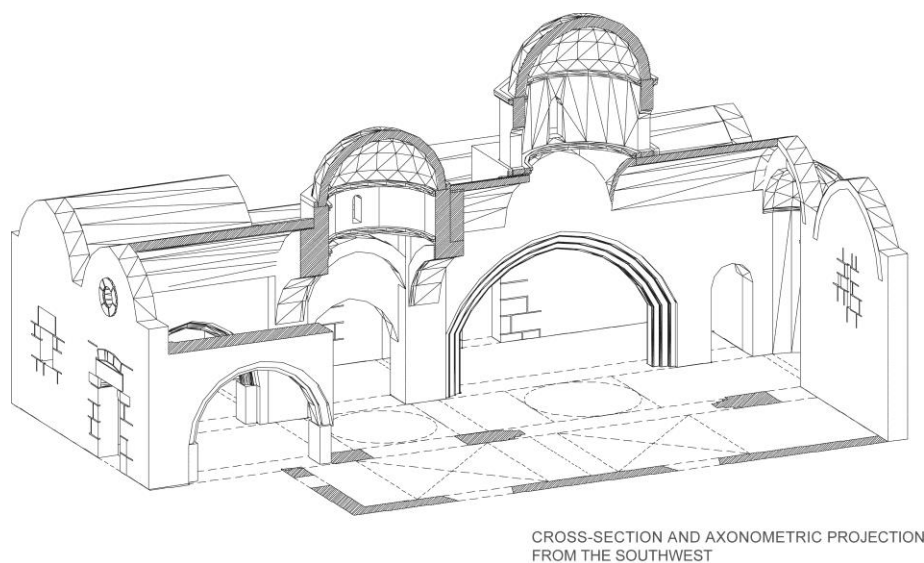


Fig. 7: Plan of the Trapeza church with 14th and 16th century churches showing hypothetical outline of the earlier church (plan by Joanna Ostrowska)



CROSS-SECTION AND AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Fig. 8: Trapeza church, axonometric projection from the southwest showing 14th century dome (left) and 16th century dome (right) (projection by Joanna Ostrowska)



Fig. 9: Church of Agios Ephimianos (Themonianos), from the northwest, near Lysi/Akdoğan, Cyprus



Fig. 10: Lusignan 'dart and ball' motifs in the Trapeza church



Fig. 11: Trapeza church central apse from the east



Fig. 12: Trapeza church passageway from central apse



Fig. 13: Agios Georgios (Theodoros), Sotira, Cyprus



Fig. 14: Trapeza church interior, large arch north side of 16th century dome



Fig. 15: Profile of early arch in the south side of the church of the Panagia in Kampyli/Hisarköy, Cyprus



Fig. 16: The remnants of the Pantocrator in the 14th century dome of the Trapeza church



Fig. 17: Line drawing of the visible elements of the Pantocrator mural in the 14th century dome of the Trapeza church.
Tracing based on image in Fig. 16



Fig. 18: Lost Pantocrator from the dome of the Avgasida monastery church, 13th to 14th century (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus)



Fig. 19: Pantocrator in the dome of the church of the Panagia Theotokos, Trikomo/Iskele, 13th century