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)

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