

***The Latin chapel of the Monastery of Agios Ioannes Lampadistis at Kalopanagiotis
and related monuments***

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The goal is the study of the artistic production of Cyprus, the “Cypro-renaissance style” which is dominating during the Venetian rule (1489-1571). The term is related to the art historical term “Renaissance”, regarding the Italian art of the 15th century. The presentation and analysis of the frescoes of the Latin Chapel of the St. John Lampadistis Monastery in the village Kalopanagiotis in Cyprus suggests that its programme was made according to the Orthodox iconography and that it was not a Chapel, but a secondary narthex that facilitated the religious needs of the pilgrims to the grave of St. John Lampadistis, located at the northern part of the holy altar of the “Chapel” of St. John Lampadistis. According to our study, the frescoes were executed by three painters, possessing an excellent knowledge of the Byzantine iconography, as well as a deep and good knowledge of the modern stylistic trends of the Italian Renaissance. They might have studied at the Italian urban centers of the second half of the 15th century. For a more comprehensive study of the “Cypro-Renaissance” style, a list with the iconographic programmes of 87 related painted churches of Cyprus was provided; These were dated according to stylistic and iconographical evidence and comparison of similar monuments, located elsewhere in the Greek world. Some frescoes were re-dated and clear historical evolution of the “Cypro-Renaissance” style was given. According to our research the “Latin Chapel” was painted around 1500, some years before the Podythou and the Holy Cross of Hagiasmates churches.