

decided that the risk was too great, and that no further sallies should be made. The enemy crept up slowly and pushed their trenches to the crest of the counterscarp. They had completed their forts, and on May 19 commenced a cannonade from ten of them, containing in all seventy-four pieces of large calibre, among them being four basilisks of enormous size. The works attacked lay between the Limisso gate and the Arsenal, and five distinct cannonades were made, one against the great tower of the Arsenal, upon which they fired with the five guns in the fort on the rock: a second against the curtain of the Arsenal, from a fort mounting eleven guns: a third against the great tower of the Antruci and the two cavaliers above it, from a fort also mounting eleven guns: a fourth against the great tower of S. Nappa, upon which they directed the four basilisks. The Limisso gate, which had a high cavalier above, and a ravelin outside, was battered from the counterworks with thirty-three cannon, the general of the host, Mustafa, being himself present. An hour before dawn they fired a great volley from their arquebuses, and then began their cannonade. This lasted all day, and people thought they fired two thousand five hundred shots; part fell on the walls, part in the city, and some passed beyond. The same night an Albanian slave came in, and reported that up to that time our artillery had killed three thousand Turks. On the 20th, an hour before day, they began as before with a volley and cannonade, but hardly with so great fury: on the 21st the same, and so throughout the day. Our Stradiots went out near the tower called *dell' Oecha*, and slew seventy-two Turks. On the 22nd, again a volley and cannonade, the latter so furious that it was thought they fired a thousand shots. At first they did not try so much to batter the walls, but aimed at our guns, and fired into the city; on this account as soon as the firing began, all the soldiers and Greeks came and took up their quarters on the walls, where they remained to the end. Messer Bragadino lodged in the great tower of the Antruci, Messer Baglione in that of S. Nappa, Messer Tiepolo in that of the Campo Santo, so that they were with their men at all the posts of danger, and put courage into them all. Had this been so at Nicosia, that city would have been defended and held some days more, and probably would not have been lost. On the 24th they fired up to the nineteenth hour, then came a very heavy rain: as soon as this was over, the Turks advanced to enter the ditch where the place allowed of an encounter, and many of them died there. A shot from a cannon killed Captain Francescho Francavilla. On the 25th at the twenty-third hour the Pasha sent a janissary with two letters, one to the Captain of Famagosta, the other to the Captain of Baffo. Signor Estor Baglione went to see what the janissary wanted, and when he saw these letters he would not listen to him, but said, "Tell your Pasha to continue his enterprise, and we will reply with fire, muskets, cannon and swords": and the soldiers, in derision, all began to shout "Hurrah for S. Mark." On the following day after a brisk cannonade there was found in the ditch an arrow all over writing, saying, "yield you, ye men of Famagosta, for ye shall be safe, ye, your wives and your sons." That day the Count of Gazol was struck, and a lieutenant and an ensign died. Signor Louigi Martinengo was set over the artillery, who divided the post among six captains, who took upon themselves all the duties of bombardiers, assigning to each post a company of Greeks to serve the guns. Captain Francesco Bagona was on duty at the great tower and cavalier of the Arsenal: Captain Pieroconte on the curtain and cavalier de' Volti: Signor Nestor Martinengo at the cavalier of the Campo Santo, at that of the Antruci, and the curtain as far as the great tower of S. Nappa: Count Hercule Martinengo at the cavalier of S. Nappa, and all the curtain up to the Limisso gate: Captain Oratio da Veletri on the ravelin and curtain towards the bastion: and on the high cavalier of Limisso, which sustained the fiercest battering, Captain Ruberto Malvezzi. All kinds of victuals were