

BARTOLOMEO SERENO was a Roman of good family, born about 1520; fought in the army of Charles IX against the Huguenots at Moncontour, and on the galleys of Pius V against the Turks at Lepanto. He took the Benedictine habit in the abbey of Monte Cassino in 1576, and died there about 1604. His *Commentari della Guerra di Cipro* were first published in 1845 by the monks of Monte Cassino from an autograph in their famous library as the first volume of the *Archivio Cassinese*. (See pp. 8—10, 53—65, 238—252.)

GIO. SOZOMENO addressed a report, printed at Bologna in 1571, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He was a Cypriot, an engineer, who possessed the science which allowed him to form a clear judgment on what went on around him, and the courage to express it. He too was made a prisoner at Nicosia, after seeing his elder daughter burnt to death, and leaving another in the hands of the Turks. (*Excerpta Cypria*, pp. 81—87.)


BERNARDINO TOMITANO, professor of logic at Padua, went to Cyprus as the friend and physician of Astorre Baglione, wrote an account of both sieges, and returned to die at Venice in 1576. The story of Nicosia was printed at Padua, 1846, and a fragment containing the surrender of Famagusta at Venice, 1858. They seem extracted from a life of Astorre Baglione.

PLANS.

(1) cm. 22 × 17. NICOSSIA (a pair with Famagosta (1) ?), river turned into the fosse N. and S.

(1) cm. 22 × 16·5. Inscribed FAMAGOSTA.

(2) cm. 27 × 18. In Bressa, 1571, dedicated to Signor Cap. Negrobon by Stephano Gibellino.

(3) cm. 36 × 26. Il vero ritratto della citta di Famagosta et fortezza &c. il anno 1571. 

(4) cm. 19·5 × 11. "Famagosta, 42."