

GIO. PIETRO CONTARINI. Historia delle cose successe dal principio della guerra mossa da Selim Ottomano a' Venetiani fino al dì della gran Giornata vittoriosa contra Turchi (pp. 9—13). 4to. Venice, 1572.

## THE SIEGE OF NICOSIA.

ON July 1, 1570, Piali and his fleet reached Limissò in the island of Cyprus, where they landed at once, and made many of the inhabitants slaves. The following day Piali, with all the galleys and other vessels, went to the Salines, where they met with no resistance, to the great delight of all: and on the 3rd at their convenience, and without any hindrance, all the infantry, cavalry, artillery, with all their equipment, were landed. No opposition was offered by the troops on shore, for these thought it best so, considering that with the small force of cavalry at their command they could not prevent a landing; for the circuit of the island was 600 miles, and the distance from the Salines to Nicosia 30—if it had been only four or six they would have made the attempt. So the *Stradiot* horse which was with the Count of Roccas at the Salines retired to Nicosia. Mustafa, who had made himself master of the country round, after causing certain repairs to be executed at the Salines, sent Piali with 100 galleys, 20 horseboats, and 12 lighters to the gulf of Aiazza to take on board more horses, *Sipahi* and Janissaries, and at the same time despatched Ali with the rest of the fleet to the gulf of Settelia to embark all the levies of that part, wishing not to start until he had collected the whole force of men and horses destined for his enterprise.