

*Rhizonicus*, offered an asylum to Queen Teuta when, having incurred the wrath of Rome, she was driven from her fortress of Scutari. In the division of the Roman Empire the Bocche naturally fell to the East. They were seized by the Ostrogoths, but recovered by Justinian, and about the year 960, along with Montenegro, Scutari and Servia, formed the kingdom of Dioclea or Duklja. Constantine names as its important inhabited centres, Gradeti, Novgorod and Dockla itself; that is to say, conjecturally—in the great obscurity of local names—Gradit, near Scutari, Gradac in Montenegro, and Doclea with the valley of the Trebinje and Canali. In 1377 Tuartko I. was crowned King of Bosnia, and built the fortress of S. Stefano, round which sprang up the town of Castelnuovo. The Venetians gained possession of most of the Bocche, including Cattaro, in 1420. The Republic left the city in enjoyment of all its privileges, including that of coining its own money, its *trifoni*, with S. Marco, however, on the reverse. But the possession of the Bocche involved Venice in long and exhausting struggles with the Turks, and it was not till 1687 that Castelnuovo became Venetian, thus completing the dominion of the Republic over the whole basin, with the exception of the narrow