

market towns for the fertile fringe of the riviera. For this narrow slope of land between the foot of the Kozjac cliffs and the Gulf of Salona is remarkably rich, the reason being that it is abundantly watered by rivulets which burst out from the foot of the limestone crags. These Castelli were perhaps built originally by the people of Traü to guard their city from attack by Slavs, Avars or Turks, working from Klissa along the shores of the gulf. Under Venetian rule they were granted as fiefs to certain patrician families. A drive of about two hours and a half brings you to Traü. Though the Imperial topographer declares that Traü is a little island in the sea (*Τετραγγοῦριν μικρόν ἐστὶ νησίον ἐν τῇ θαλάσση*), he immediately contradicts this description by saying that it is connected with the mainland by a narrow neck like a bridge (*ἔχον καὶ τράχηλον ἕως τῆς γῆς στενώτατον δίκην γεφυρίου*), and Traü's most notable son, Joannes Lucius, historian of Dalmatia, following Thomas, the Archdeacon of Spalato, who again copies the Emperor, repeats the same description, which, as a matter of fact, is accurate. Traü was a peninsula till, for purposes of defence, the townsmen cut through the narrow neck, and we now enter the town by a bridge across a sluggish channel. On the opposite side, where the