

steamboat lands its passengers, is the deep natural channel which separates the town of Traù from the island of Bua, and this also is spanned by a swing bridge. Here the water issuing from the Gulf of Salona is always limpid and swift-flowing. The name which Constantine, its earliest recorder, gives to the city of Traù has suggested to most subsequent writers a derivation of the name from four water-melons or pumpkins, but I myself can hardly see a likeness to even one.

Traù, the little island, is a charming place: the air is soft, the vegetation rich, the architecture interesting, showing decided traces of its two most important masters, Hungary and Venice. The great cathedral is Hungarian Gothic; the great castle of the Camerlengo is purely Venetian military work; the Loggia Venetian civil. Traù was held by the Hungarians from 1357 to 1413; it never was held by the Turks, though their stronghold Klissa was at no great distance. In 1420 it passed, along with most of seaboard Dalmatia, under the rule of Venice, and was governed, as usual, by a Venetian "Count", who was bound by statute to maintain a suite consisting of one attaché or deputy and ten domestic servants, all at his own charges. He was forbidden to accept invitations to, or