

Sebenico attacked and captured Scardona, and Traù did the same by Almissa. But for many years the town was under the rule of the constantly changing lords of the mainland—Hungarians, Croats, Bosniaes—until in 1412 it finally passed into the wise hands of the Venetian Republic. Its subsequent history is illuminated by the splendid resistance Baron Degenfeld offered to the Turks, under Tekely Pasha, in 1647. During those operations Degenfeld built the great fort—now dismantled—called in his honour Fort Barone, which crowns one of the heights above S. Anna and overlooks the town.

The spirit of Slav versus Latin still runs high, and only the other day Sebenico was the scene of anti-Italian demonstrations which showed that the secular rivalry is yet keenly alive in this very Croatian city. The architecture itself reveals the same conflicting tendencies. A walk through the labyrinth of small streets will show us the preponderance of the Venetian spirit: ogee windows, outside staircases, lion-headed brackets for balconies; on the other hand, we come across numerous heraldic shields, very finely designed, with rich and copious mantling, reminiscent of Teutonic, or at least not Latin, taste in art. In the Cathedral