

under their so-called kings Berdylis, Pleurat and Agron taking to piracy, and endeavouring to spread from the mainland to the islands; and, led by their famous Queen Teuta—a kind of Dalmatian Boadicea—they occupied Issa, the present island of Lissa, and slew the Roman envoys sent to protest. Aemilius Paulus conquered the pirates (168 B.C.), and Illyria was erected into a Roman province. But the independent and warlike spirit of the Dalmatians gave the Romans continual trouble and taught them, as it has taught all later powers, that it was one thing to hold the islands and the seaboard but quite another to dominate the mainland. Augustus, however, having captured the Dalmatian fleet, and beaten the Dalmatian forces at Monte Promina between Darnis and Knin, reduced them to an obedience which was only once again broken by revolt. Augustus sent Tiberius, Germanicus and Lepidus in A.D. 6 to reduce the province; in A.D. 12 Tiberius celebrated his Illyrian triumph, and Dalmatian independence disappeared for ever. The Roman province of Illyria now extended from Istria to Albania.

A long period of quiet and development ensued. Dolabella built the great Roman road which, starting at Tarsatico, near Fiume, passed round the Velebit