

Foscolo recovered both Knin and Klissa in 1648, though Venice was too much enfeebled to be able to hold them. The Peace of Carlowitz, in 1699, gave to Venice all the *acquisto vecchio*, that is, the coast towns and their lands, and also the *acquisto nuovo*, which embraced the mainland with its frontier running from Knin by Vrlika, Sinj, Zadvarje (Duare), Vrgorac, to Klek just beyond the Narenta, where Turkish territory came down to the sea, and thence by Gruda to Castelnuovo and Risano on the Bocche di Cattaro, in short, following the line of the great inland road from Knin to the Bocche, with the crests of the mountains that commanded it to the east. This Venice held, in spite of sporadic fighting with the Turk, down to the fall of the Republic in 1796. After that event, by the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), Istria and Dalmatia passed to Austria, who occupied them without resistance. In 1803 Dalmatia became French property and was incorporated in Beauharnais's Italian kingdom. The Peace of Tilsit (1807) left the French in absolute possession of the Dalmatian coast and mainland; but the English, with a view to counteracting Napoleon's threatened European blockade, sent a fleet into the Adriatic, which established its headquarters at Lissa, penetrated as far as Duino, north