

dates from 1471, and was rebuilt after being burned by the Turks in 1571. The Refectory has a very fine "Last Supper" by Matteo Roselli (1578-1650).

The island of Lissa (*Vis* in Croatian) lies about ten miles south-west of Lesina. It has, all through its history, been closely connected with that island, though Lissa owes its Greek origin not to Paros but to Lesbos. It is the most western, the farthest out to sea, of all the Dalmatian islands of any considerable size, and this may account for its waters having been the scene of two great sea-fights, which have brought Lissa into fame. When Agron, King of Illyria, captured Lesina, and his widow, Teuta, threatened Lissa, about 229 B.C., the inhabitants appealed to Rome for protection, and thus unwittingly became the connecting link which brought the Roman power on to the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Lissa was incorporated in the Roman province of Dalmatia and continued to flourish till the Goths from Ravenna wiped it out in 535. Like its neighbour Lesina, Lissa was constantly exposed to the ravages of Narentine and Almissan pirates, till the Lion of S. Marco, with its "Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista Meus," came to give it peace. But after the fall of the Venetian Republic and during the Napoleonic menace to the