

and had its Sala delle Armi. The original structure was damaged by fire in 1435, and again in 1462. At the close of that century Giorgio Orsini, the architect of the great church at Sebenico, and of the Orsini Chapel at Traù, was called in to rebuild the Rector's Palace in conjunction with the Dalmatian architect, G. Matjević. The stone they employed is a fine-grained travertine, which has taken on a beautiful patina. The loggia is carried on an arcade of five round-headed arches and columns, brought from Curzola, with capitals representing, among other subjects, Aesculapius, in doctor's gown, with alembics and retorts about him; the Judgement of Solomon, as on the angle of the Ducal Palace at Venice; the Rector sitting in Judgement, and so on. These belong to Onofrio's Gothic work, blended with which we get the Renaissance work of Orsini. It is interesting to notice, if we bear in mind the peristyle of Diocletian's Palace at Spalato, that in the lower colonnade of the Rector's Palace we find the whole entablature, architrave, frieze and cornice, thrown up as the arch itself, and the arches sprung right and left, from a single column and capital. Through the lower colonnade we come to the main portal, with its two fine knockers; one a lion's head in the Byzantine