coadjutor, M. Abramić, the great authorities on Spalato and Diocletian's connection therewith, and on Dalmatian history in general, as illustrated in the museum at Spalato, whose admirable arrangement is due to Monsig. Bulić, seconded by M. Abramić, to both of whom Mr. Tyndale directly and I indirectly owe so much.

Among more recent works I must cite Alessandro Dudan's La Dalmatia nell' arte italiana, Milano, Treves, 1922. On purely architectural points Rivoira's monumental Le origini dell' architettura lombarda (Roma, 1901) is indispensable; and Hébrard-Zeiler's Le Palais de Dioclétien à Spalato throws a stimulating light on that interesting building.

Of course I have read and used the earlier authorities, notably the Imperial topographer, Constantine Porphyrogennetos (Prof. Bury's spelling in his invaluable edition of the Slavonic passages; Texts for Students, No. 18, London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1920); Thomas, the Archdeacon of Spalato, Historia Salonitana, published in Lucio; Lucio, De regno Dalmatiae (Amsterdam, Blæu, 1668), Farlati, etc.