

from the central arch to each flanking tower of the palace; it has been conjectured that the main central arch and flanking windows were repeated at each end of the colonnade, next to the angle towers. In any case the whole of this cryptoporticus must have made a most imposing show from the sea.

The interior of the building was laid out on the lines of a *castrum* or Roman fortified camp; that is to say, it was divided into four quarters, intersected at right angles by two straight roads. It had three main gates besides the entrance from the sea-front. Of these gates the *Porta Aurea*, on the north side towards Salona, is in fairly good preservation, with its beautiful arcading, brackets and niches. On the west side the *Porta Ferrea* is still an interesting relic of the palace, giving access to the market-place of the new town through a vista of picturesque arches; its opposite gate, the *Porta Argentea* or *Aenea*, has disappeared; it was known in the Middle Ages as the *Porta Nuova*, and has a Venetian lion over the lintel. Outside the *Porta Argentea* is the great market of Spalato. Each angle of the palace had a massive square tower, and each of the three gates were flanked by octagonal towers. Between each angle tower and gate tower was a smaller square tower breaking