

heights by Zengg, to Obrovaz, and thence to Zara, and Salona, and reached the valley of the Danube by way of Klissa (Andetrium). The Antonine Emperors adorned Zara and fortified Salona, which gradually rose to the position of chief city in Dalmatia. The Illyrians willingly took military service under Rome and gave to the Imperial throne such soldiers as Claudius Gothicus, born in Dalmatia; Aurelian, born at Sirmium in the Save valley; Septimius Severus II.; Probus; and, lastly, Diocletian, the greatest of them all, whom we shall meet again at his "native" Salona and in his magnificent palace at Spalato, where he died.

After Diocletian's death in 313, Roman influence was steadily established in Dalmatia, and the Roman remains at Zara, Nona, Burnum and Salona testify to the importance of these cities. The Christian religion spread through the province, and it is perhaps to this period that we owe the "dalmatic" as a sacerdotal vestment. In any case the ancient art inspired by the spirit of Christianity gave us monuments of high import as illustrating the transition from ancient Roman to Neo-Christian style. But already by 313, the date of Diocletian's death, the earliest Gothic movement had begun; and, by the middle of the fifth century, Dalmatia was held for