

the line of the curtain wall, except, of course, on the sea-front, which had no real gate, but was entirely taken up by the cryptoporticus. Much of this original plan can still be made out, though it is confused and obscured here and there by mediæval Venetian fortifications. The whole building was virtually a one-storied house of considerable height on the sea-front, where the dwelling-rooms were carried on huge vaulted substructures, the *εἰληματικαὶ καμάραι* of Constantine's description, but dwindling towards the north or mainland side as the ground rose. The walls, says Constantine, were not made of brick and lime, but of well and truly squared stones, and held together by iron clamps soldered in with lead.

The interior of the palace has suffered more than the exterior; naturally, for the outer walls were the safeguard of the refugees from Salona when they returned and began converting the palace into a town; but inside, the Imperial buildings were pulled down and the material used to erect small houses which flanked the innumerable alleys that compose mediæval Spalato. Only the heart of the palace, the mausoleum, the peristyle and the atrium entrance, which are still the heart of the city, remain fairly intact. This