

kod katedrale Sv. Križa, na lokalitetu *Siscia in situ*. Tijekom 3. st. stanje u Carstvu i na granicama je nestabilno. Za potrebe plaćanja vojske na limesu, car Galijen (260.-268.) u Sisciji osniva kovnicu novca, koja je djelovala do početka 5. st. Osim kovnice, u gradu su bile smještene različite javne i upravne institucije, poput uprave za rudnike, tvornica oružja, a ovdje je bilo i sjedište panonske flote. Tijekom 3. stoljeća u gradu se širi kršćanstvo, a iz Siscije potječe i jedan mučenik, Sveti Kvirin, koji je stradao u progonima početkom 4. stoljeća. Razdoblje 4. stoljeća vrijeme je posljednje faze rimske građevinske djelatnosti. Sredinom stoljeća, u borbama careva i protucareva grad je pretrpio teška razaranja od strane Magnencija, a krajem stoljeća Carstvo je pogođeno Velikom seobom naroda, koja je opustošila velike dijelove Panonije i u kojoj je nestao antički grad. Na njemu se u srednjem vijeku razvilo novo naselje, koje postoji još i danas.

Rosana Škrkulja

In the 2nd half of the 2nd century, during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161-180), the period of prosperity was interrupted by an invasion of Germanic tribes across the Danube Limes. The so-called Marcomannic Wars (166-180) ravaged through Pannonia for almost 15 years. In the late 2nd century and the early 3rd century, during the Severan dynasty, Siscia was colonised for the second time. At that time, along with many other buildings, a new wall was built around the city, along with thermal baths, the remains of which were found along the right bank of the Kupa. The wall was discovered in several locations in the city, and one segment of it has been presented at the cathedral of the Holy Cross, at the location *Siscia in situ*. During the 3rd century, the situation in the Empire and on the borders was unstable. For the purposes of paying the army on the Limes, Emperor Gallienus (260-268) founded a mint in Siscia, which was active until the beginning of the 5th century.

Apart from the mint, the city also housed various public and administrative institutions, like an administrative centre for mines, a weapons factory, and the command of the Pannonian Fleet was also centred here. During the 3rd century, Christianity started to spread in the city and there was a martyr from the city as well, Saint Quirinus, who died in the persecutions in the early 4th century. The 4th century is the period of the last stage of roman construction activities. In the middle of the century, during the fighting between emperors and usurpers, the city was severely damaged by Magnentius, and at the end of the century, the Empire was affected by the start of the Migration Period, which ravaged great sections of Pannonia and after which the city that existed in the Classical Antiquity disappeared. A new settlement developed on top of the old city during the Middle Ages, and it still exists today.

Rosana Škrkulja



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SISAK U RIMSKOM RAZDOBLJU



SISAK IN THE ROMAN PERIOD

Područje Siska naseljeno je vjerojatno od mlađeg kamenog doba (neolitika), a u željeznom dobu ovdje se formirala Segestika, veliko prapovijesno proto-urbano naselje. Kontinuitet naseljenosti uvjetovan je povoljnim strateškim položajem na raskršću važnih putova, blizinom rudonosnih područja Banovine i sjeverozapadne Bosne, plodnom zemljom i velikim šumskim površinama, koje su osiguravale obilje drvene građe i divljači. I prapovijesno, i rimsko naselje razvili su se na rijeci Kupi, oko 1 km od njenog ušća u Savu.

Rimska povijest Siska, i većeg dijela kontinentalne Hrvatske započinje 35. godine pr. n. e., kada su rimske legije na čelu s Oktavijanom Augustom osvojile Segestiku i utemeljile novo naselje, Sisciju. Siscija postaje velika vojna baza za daljnja osvajanja i učvršćivanje rimske vlasti na području Panonije, kao i jedno od najvažnijih panonskih prometnih čvorišta. Za vrijeme julijevsko-klaudijevske dinastije (27.pr.n.e. – 68.n.e.) uz postojeće prapovijesne komunikacije sagrađene su nove. Glavna je bila ona koja je vodila od Akvileje preko *Emone* (Ljubljana) i Siscije do *Singidunuma* (Beograd), i od tamo dalje na Istok. U 2. pol. 1.st. za flavijevske dinastije (69. – 96.g.), ostvareni su preduvjeti za razvoj civilnog naselja. Vespazijan je naselju dodijelio status kolonije – *Colonia Flavia Siscia* 71. g. Vrijeme od kraja 1. stoljeća do 2. pol. 2. stoljeća bilo je ujedno i doba najvećeg prosperiteta cijele provincije. U Sisciji se u to doba odvija intenzivna građevinska djelatnost. Uz javnu infrastrukturu, poput cesta, vodovoda i kanalizacije, u gradu su sagrađene i javne i sakralne građevine, poput bazilika, hramova i trgova. Vjerojatno su postojali i kazalište i amfiteatar, iako njihovi ostaci još nisu pronađeni. Dio reprezentativne arhitekture iz tog razdoblja otkriven je i dokumentiran u arheološkim istraživanjima. Na osnovu kapaciteta vodovoda, procjenjuje se da je grad imao oko 20 000 stanovnika. Oko grada, duž glavnih prometnica, protezale su se nekropole. Sa tih nekropola potječu važni spomenici antičke umjetnosti, poput sarkofaga koji su ugrađeni u temelje kuće u Lađarskoj ulici.

U 2. pol. 2. st., u vrijeme vladavine Marka Aurelija (161.-180.) razdoblje prosperiteta prekinuto je provalom germanskih plemena preko dunavskog limesa. Ti su tzv. Markomanski ratovi (166.-180.) harali Panonijom gotovo 15 godina. Krajem 2. st. i poč. 3.st. u vrijeme dinastije Severa Siscija je kolonizirana drugi put. Tada su, uz mnoge druge građevine, sagrađeni i novi bedem oko grada te terme, čiji su ostaci pronađeni uz desnu obalu Kupe. Bedem je pronađen na više lokacija u gradu, a jedan segment je prezentiran



The Principle itinerary of the Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route

- Life and lifestyle of the roman emperors
- Architecture
- Everyday life, art and culture
- Religion in roman culture
- Military achievements
- Wines from the danube region

Današnji Sisak izgrađen je na mjestu drevne Siscije, uspješnog rimskog vojnog i trgovačkog središta na ušću rijeka Kupe i Save. Oktavijan, budući car August, 35. g. pr. Kr., osvaja i razara ilirsko-keltsko naselje Segestiku i osniva novo naselje, Sisciju. Ona je izvorno bila dio provincije Ilirik, a u 1.st. postaje dio novoosnovane provincije Panonije. Siscia je zajedno s pripadajućom rimskom kolonijom Sirmium (RER Sremska Mitrovica, Srbija), postala jedna od glavnih rimskih utvrda u Panoniji. Početkom prvog stoljeća Tiberije je u Sisciji okupio preko 100 000 rimskih pješaka i konjanika kako bi srušio ilirsku pobunu. Bila je to jedna od najvećih koncentracija rimskih trupa okupljenih na Balkanu sve dok car Trajan početkom drugog stoljeća, nije napao Daciju sjeverno od Dunava. Kasnije je u Sisciji otvorena carska kovnica novca u kojoj se od trećeg do petog stoljeća kovao novac. Na području današnjeg Siska otkriveni su ostaci raznih rimskih građevina, uključujući dijelove gradskih zidina, žitnicu (horreum), kupelj, forum te ostatke rimske stambene arhitekture. U Gradskom muzeju Sisak pohranjeni su artefakti izvađeni pri arheološkim iskopanjima.

Ruta rimskih careva i Dunavska vinska ruta protežu se kroz pet zemalja u regiji Srednjeg i Donjeg Podunavlja - Hrvatsku, Srbiju, Mađarsku, Bugarsku i Rumunjsku - obuhvaćajući 23 arheološka nalazišta i 12 vinskih regija. Predstavljajući zajedničko kulturno naslijeđe i identitet, Ruta je dio mreže europskih kulturnih ruta. Tema Rute rimskih careva i Dunavske vinske rute sastoji se od arheoloških nalazišta, svaki sa svojom jedinstvenom poviješću, koji su spomenici značaju rimskih careva u njihovoj obrani Dunavskog koridora. Ovaj proces dug više od četiri stoljeća rezultirao je uvođenjem rimske kulture duž sjeverne granice Carstva. Dunavska vinska ruta uključuje regije koje nastavljaju tradiciju proizvodnje i konzumacije vina započetu u rimsko doba. Vino se, kao ključna podtema, konceptualno stapa s dolaskom rimske kulture i društvenih običaja u podunavsku regiju.

Michael Werner

Modern Sisak is built over ancient Siscia, a prosperous Roman military and commercial center at the confluence of the Sava and Kupa rivers. Originally part of the Roman province of Illyricum and later Pannonia, the early Illyro-Celtic settlement at this location was conquered by the future emperor Octavian/Augustus in 35 B.C. Under the Romans Siscia, along with its companion Roman colony at Sirmium (RER Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia), became one of the major Roman fortresses in Pannonia. During the early 1st century Tiberius assembled over 100,000 Roman infantry and cavalry at Siscia to put down the Illyrian rebellion; this was one of the largest concentrations of Roman troops assembled in the Balkans until the Emperor Trajan invaded Dacia north of the Danube in the early 2nd century. Later an imperial mint was opened in Siscia which produced coins in the 3rd and 5th centuries. Remains of various Roman buildings have been discovered in the modern town, including sections of the city walls, a granary (horreum), a bath building, forum and Roman residential architecture. The city museum houses artifacts recovered from excavations and the bed of the River Kupa.

The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route extends through five countries in the Middle and Lower Danube Region – Croatia, Serbia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania – encompassing 23 archaeological sites and 12 wine regions. In presenting a shared cultural heritage and identity, the Route is already part of a network of European Cultural Routes. The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route Theme consists of archaeological sites, each with their unique histories, that are monuments to the leadership of the Roman emperors in their defense of the Danube Corridor. This is more than four-century long process resulted in the introduction of Roman culture along the northern frontier of the Empire. The Danube Wine Route incorporates these same regions which furthermore continue the tradition of wine production and consumption begun in Roman times. Wine, as the key sub theme, blends in conceptually with the arrival of Roman culture and social mores into the Danube region.

Michael Werner

The area around **Sisak** has probably been inhabited since the New Stone Age (Neolithic), and during the Iron Age, Segestica, a large prehistoric proto-urban settlement, was formed here. The conditions for the continuity of inhabitation here were this area's favourable strategic position at the crossroads of important routes, the vicinity of the ore-rich areas of Banovina and north-western Bosnia, as well as bountiful land and large forested areas, which ensured abundant quantities of timber and game. Both the prehistoric and the Roman settlement have developed on the Kupa River, about 1 km before its conflux with the Sava.

The Roman history of Sisak, as well as of the larger part of continental Croatia, started in 35 BC, when the Roman legions, led by Octavian Augustus, conquered Segestica and established a new settlement, Siscia. Siscia became a large military base used for further conquest and the solidification of Roman authority in the Pannonian region, as well as one of the most important transport junctions in Pannonia. During the Julio-Claudian Dynasty (27 BC – 68 AD), new communication routes were built, along with the existing, prehistoric ones. The main one was the route leading from Aquileia, through *Emona* (Ljubljana) and Siscia, to *Singidunum* (Belgrade), and from there father to the East.

In the 2nd half of the 1st century, during the Flavian Dynasty (69 – 96), conditions were met to develop a civilian settlement. Vespasian awarded the settlement with the status of a colonia – *Colonia Flavia Siscia*, in 71 AD. The period from the end of the 1st century until the 2nd half of the 2nd century was also the period of greatest prosperity in the entire province. Intensive construction activities were undertaken in Siscia during that period. Along with public infrastructure, like roads, the water supply system, and the sewerage system, public and religious structures, like basilicas, temples, and squares, were also built in the city. There was probably a theatre and an amphitheatre here, even though those remains have not been found yet. A part of the representative architecture from that period was also discovered and documented in archaeological research. Based on the capacity of the water supply system, it is estimated that the city had the population of about 20 000. Around the city, along the main roads, there were necropolises. Those necropolises are the origin point of many important art artefacts from the Classical Antiquity period, like the sarcophagi incorporated in the foundations of the house in Lađarska ulica.