


SREMSKA MITROVICA

Sremska Mitrovica pamti istoriju dugu skoro sedam hiljada godina. Najpre praistorijsko naselje, potom rimska kolonija se preobrazila u velepnu panonsku prestonicu rimskih careva. Grad Sv. Dimitrija je bio i turska kasaba, a zatim pukovsko mesto i kasnije slobodni kraljevski grad u doba Habzburške monarhije. Danas je Sremska Mitrovica značajan privredni i kulturni centar Srema. Grad se ponosi izuzetnom arhitekturom iz XVIII i XIX veka: srpska pravoslavna i rimokatolička crkva, bolnica, zgrada Imovne opštine i Srpski Dom. Najstarija sačuvana građevina je srpska crkva Sv. Stefana (XVI ili XVII vek), sa ikonostasom koji je oslikao čuveni slikar srpskog baroka, Teodor Kračun. Preporučujemo Vam da posetite neke od najznačajnijih fruškogorskih manastira – Kuveždin, Šišatovac, Petkovića,

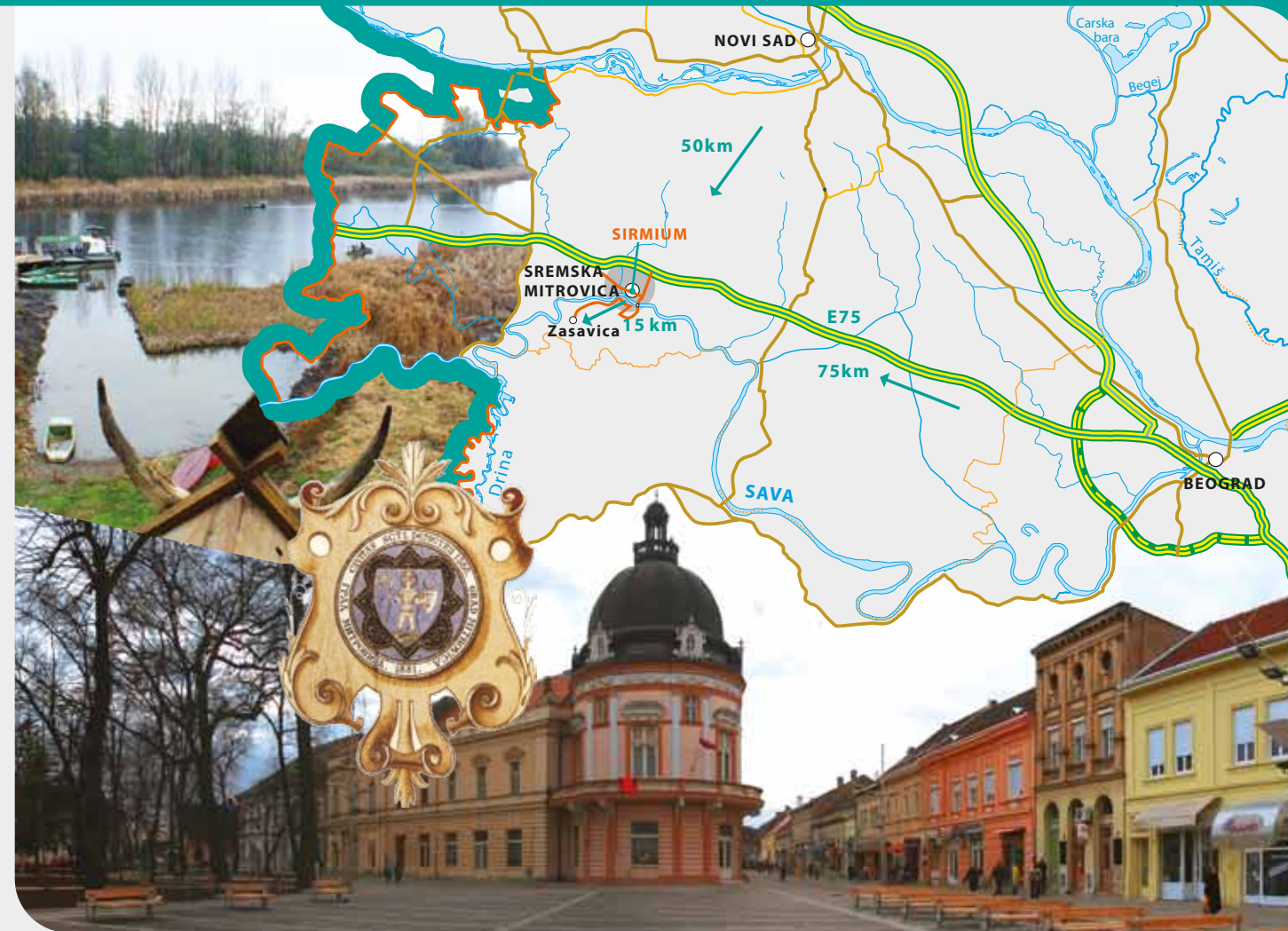
Divša (Đipša) koji se nalaze u široj okolini grada i specijalni rezervat prirode, baru Zasavicu, koji obiluje biljnim i životinjskim retkostima. Sremska Mitrovica dates back nearly seven thousand years. This prehistoric settlement was at one time a Roman colony, the magnificent Pannonian capital of Roman emperors. It was also known as St. Dimitrius town and a Turkish kasaba. Stemska Mitrovica was a regiment headquarters and free royal town during the Habsburg monarchy. Today, the city is an important industrial and culture center. Sremska Mitrovica is proud of its remarkable XVIII and XIX century architecture, which includes the Serbian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches, the hospital and the Serbian Center. The city's oldest building is the XVI/XVII century St. Stefan Serbian Church.

Teodor Kračun, a famous Serbian baroque artist, painted the church's iconostasis. When in Sremska Mitrovica, we recommend a visit to some of the famous monasteries of Fruska Gora, including Kuveždin, Šišatovac, Petkovića and Divša (Đipša). All are located in the vicinity of the city. We also recommend visiting Zasavica, a special nature reserve that features rare flora and fauna.

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KAKO STIĆI / HOW TO GET THERE

CARSKA PALATA / IMPERIAL PALACE

SIRMIUM





SIRMIUM

*Slavna i mnogoljudna majka gradova.
The famous and densely populated mother of all cities.*
Amianus Marcelinus

Sirmijum je bio jedna od četiri prestonice Rimskog carstva (Trir, Milano, Nikomedija, Sirmium). U gradu i njegovoj okolini rođeno je šest rimskih imperatora (Decije Trajan, Aurelijan, Prob, Maksimilijan Herkulije, Konstancije II, Gracijan). Carska palata, kovnica zlatnog novca, forumi, akvaduti, hipodrom i terme krasili su ovu antičku metropolu.

Sirmijum se nalazi na Putu kulture rimskih imperatora u Srbiji. Ovaj Put povezuje mesta bogatog antičkog nasleđa u Srbiji (Sirmium, Felix Romuliana, Singidunum, Viminacium, Iustiana Prima, Diana et Pontes) u jednu celinu, onakvu kakva je postojala dok je Rimsko carstvo stajalo na obalama Dunava.

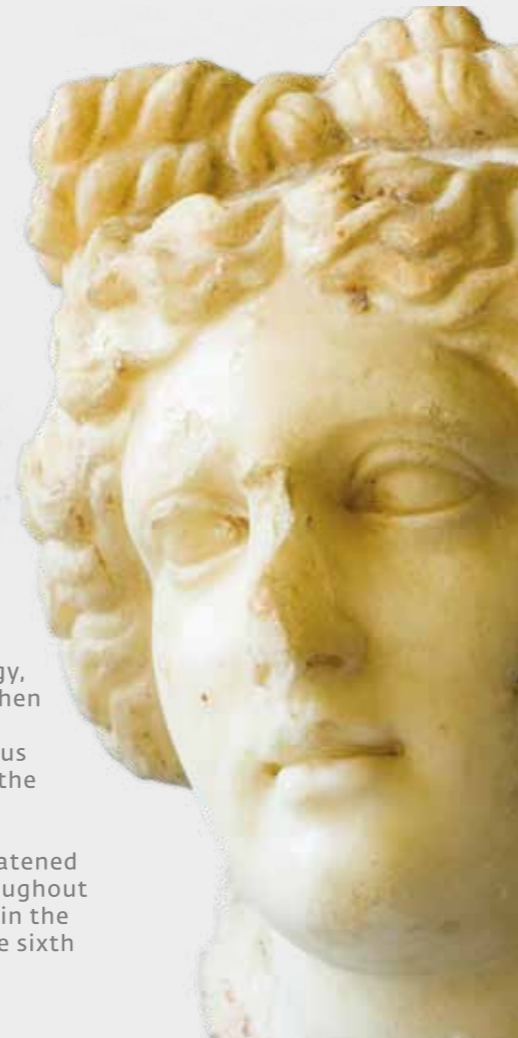
Hrišćanstvo je u Sirmijumu našlo plodno tle. U njemu je podignut veliki broj ranohrišćanskih hramova, a najpoznatiji su posvećeni mučenicima Irineju, Dimitriju i Sinerotu. Nakon donošenja Milanskog edikta 313. godine kojim je Konstantin Veliki garantovao hrišćanima slobodu veroispovedanja, u Sirmijumu je održano nekoliko crkvenih sabora. Od kraja IV veka najezde varvara više puta su pretile da unište antički grad. Sirmijum je konačno poklekao pod Avarima u VI veku.

At one time, the Roman Empire extended to the banks of the Danube and Sirmium lies along the Route of Roman Emperors in Serbia. The path connects Serbia's Roman heritage sites, including Sirmium, Felix Romuliana, Singidunum, Viminacium, Iustiana Prima, and Diana et Ponte.

Sirmium, along with Trier, Milan and Nicomedia, was one of the four capitals of the Roman Empire. The city and its vicinity is the birthplace of Decius Traianus, Aurelianus, Probus, Maximianus Herculus, Constantius II, Gratianus, six of Rome's Emperors. This ancient Roman city featured an Imperial Palace, a mint for gold coins, forums, aqueducts, a hippodrome and thermal baths.

Christianity flourished early in Sirmium and a number of Christian temples were erected here in the early period. The most famous churches are dedicated to the martyrs Ireneus, Demetrius and Sinerot. Synods, or assemblies of the clergy, were held in Sirmium after 313, when Constantine the Great issued the Edict of Milan proclaiming religious tolerance for Christianity within the Roman Empire.

Though Barbarian invasions threatened to destroy the city up to and throughout the fourth century, Sirmium was in the end conquered by the Avars in the sixth century.



Krajem III i početkom IV veka, dolazi do najvećeg graditeljskog procvata Sirmijuma. Tada nastaje i kompleks carske palate i hipodroma, najmonumentalnijih objekta u gradu. O veličini pomenutog graditeljskog poduhvata govori nam podatak da je prvobitni gradski bedem pomenen za oko 100 m južnije.

Constantine the Great spent a period of time with his family in Sirmium. The famous Emperor celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his reign here. Sirmium's Imperial Palace is the birthplace of Constantine's son Constantius II; the city was also home to his son Crispus' nuptials. Before embarking on the construction of Byzantium (Constantinople), Constantine considered proclaiming Sirmium as the new center of the Roman Empire.

Ceo kompleks je predstavljao "grad u gradu" sa termama, horeom, ekonomskim, administrativnim i privatnim delom. Zidovi palate bili su oslikani raznobojnim freskama, a podovi su bili prekriveni mozaicima. To je bio dom carske porodice ukrašen skupocenim stubovima od crvenog porfira koji je predstavljao simbol carske vlasti.

An intense period of construction in Sirmium was at the end of the III century and at the beginning of IV century. Most prominent sites, including the Imperial Palace complex and the hippodrome, were built during this time. The city wall was extended 100 meters to the south, transforming the entire complex into a city within a city that featured thermal baths, granaries, and economic, administrative and private areas.



This magnificent structure featured walls adorned with frescoes and floors decorated with mosaics. Home to the imperial family, the palace also features pillars crafted from red porphyry, which represented the symbol of imperial power.