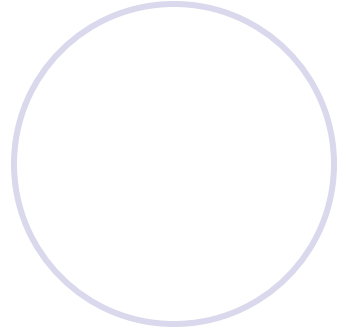
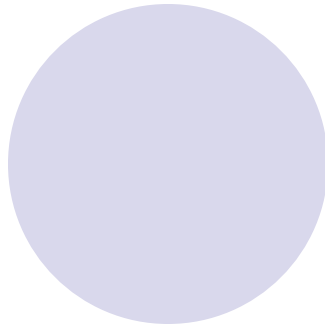
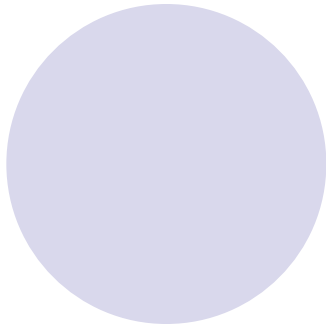
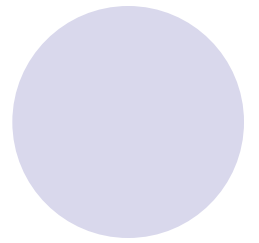
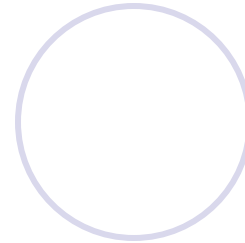
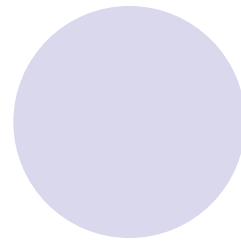
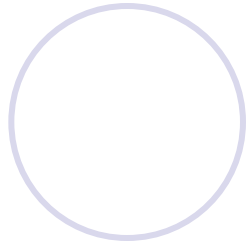
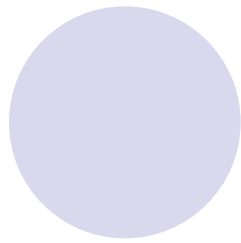


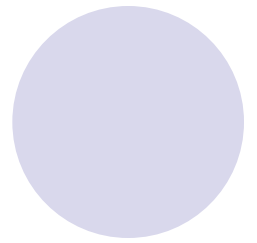
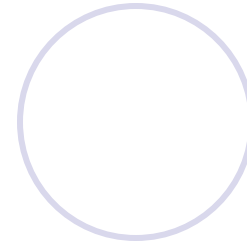
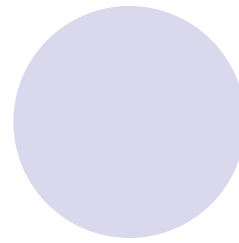
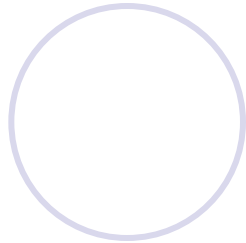
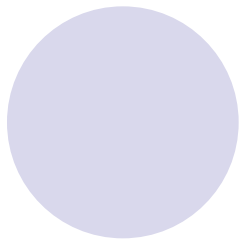
SALONA



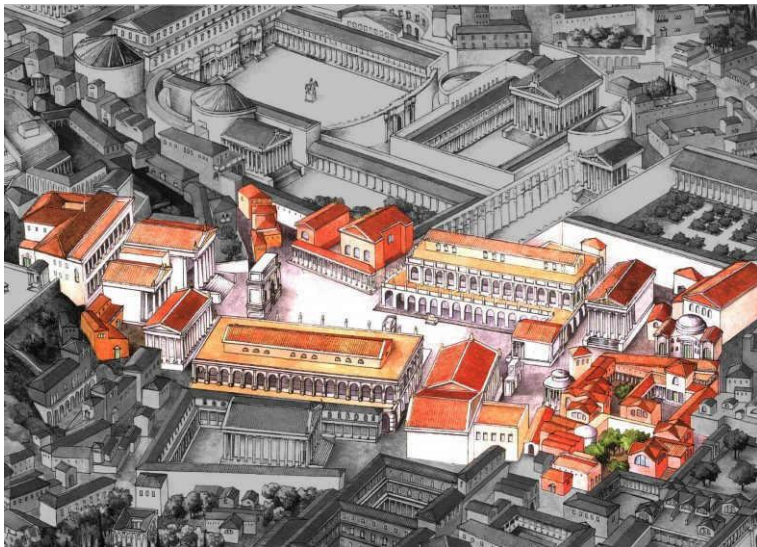


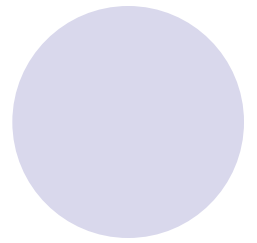
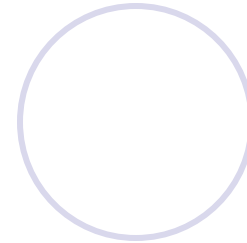
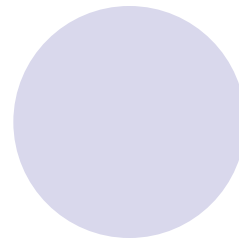
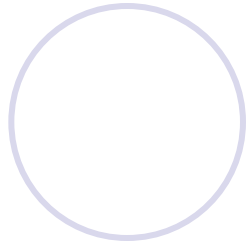
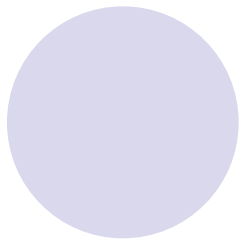
ŠTO JE SALONA (STARINE)?
To su ostaci nekadašnjeg grada.





Salona je bila glavni grad rimske provincije Dalmacije, politički (iz nje se upravljalo), vjerski, trgovački i vojni centar sa 60 000 stanovnika (br. stanovnika danas 19 410).Salona je bila najveća kada su njom vladali Rimljani.

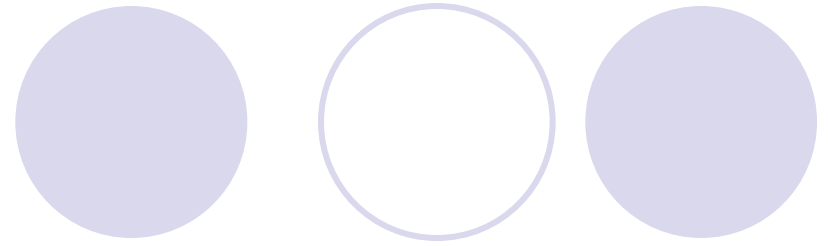
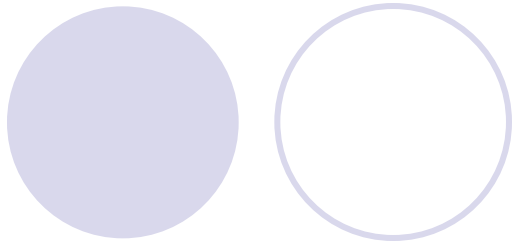




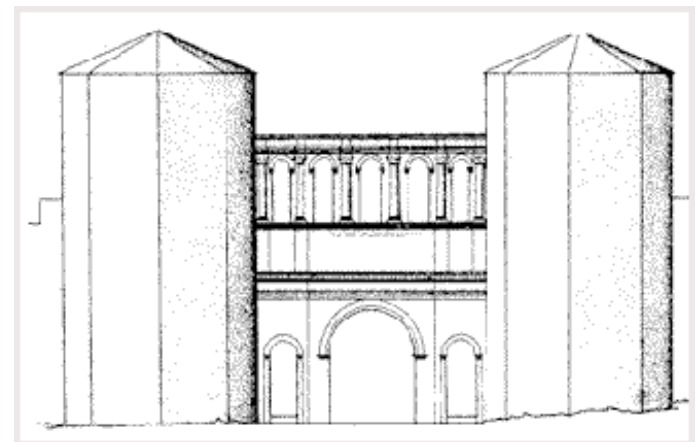
KAKO JE GRAD IZGLEDAO ZA VLADAVINE RIMLJANA?

Grad je bio okružen visokim i debelim zidinama i kulama. One su bile građene od velikih kamenih blokova. Vojnici su stajali na zidinama i promatrali dolazi li im u susret neprijatelj.

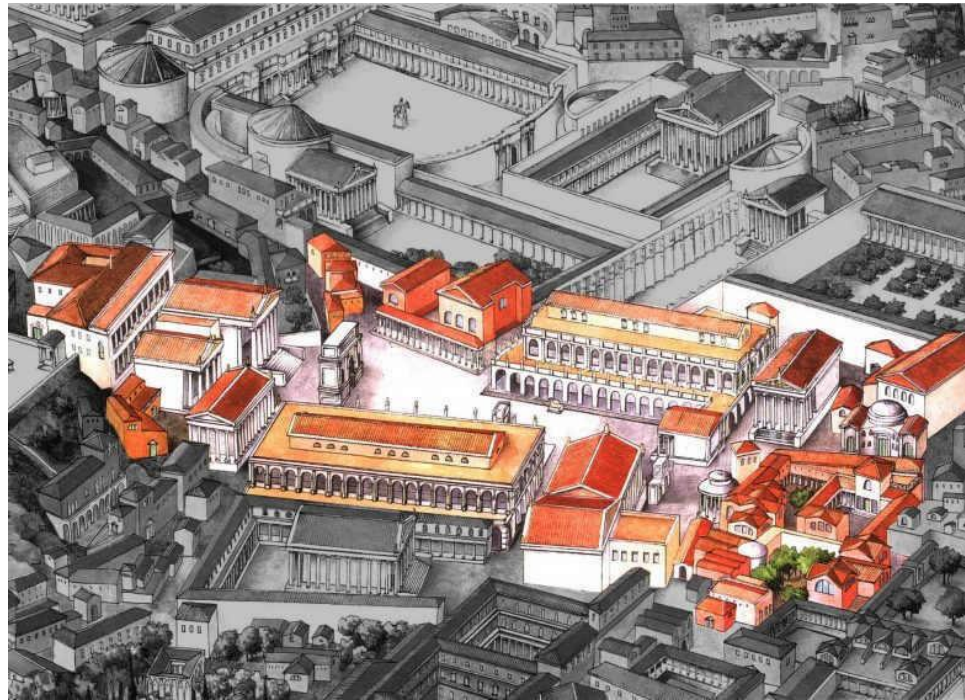


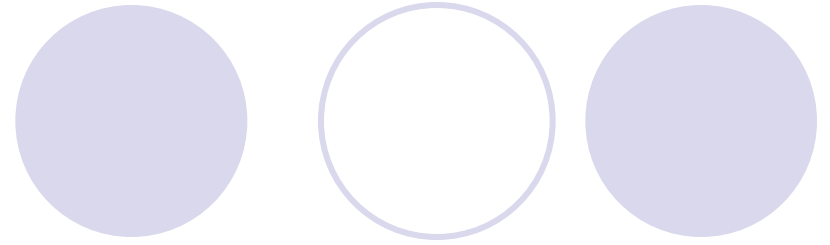
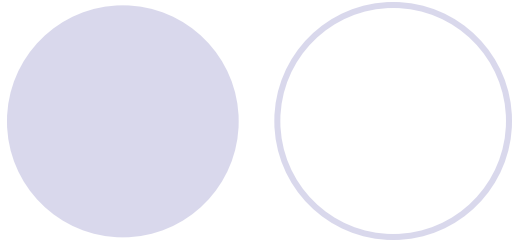


Grad je imao nekoliko vrata. Sačuvana su vrata po imenu PORTA CESAREA.

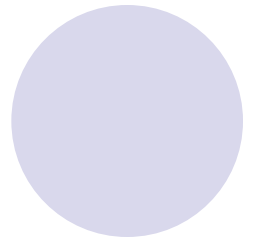
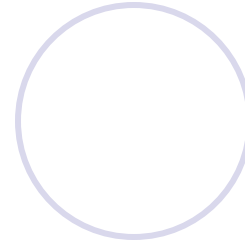
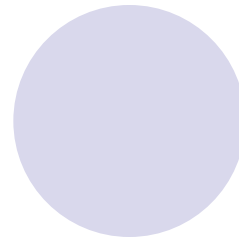
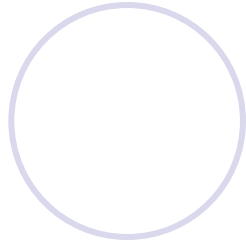
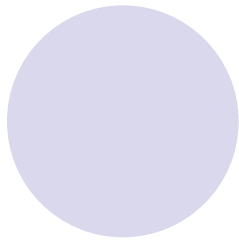


Grad je imao trg. Ako se vratimo u razdoblje starih Rimljana, tu je bilo vrlo živo i bučno. Trg koji se tada nazivao FORUM bio je središte grada. Na forumu su se nalazila tri hrama (hramovi posvećeni bogu Jupiteru i božicama Junoni i Minervi), gradska vijećnica, trgovački centar i kupalište tj. terme.

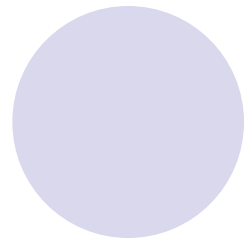
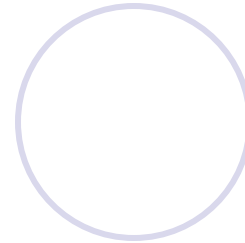
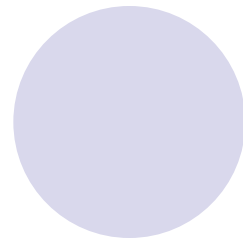
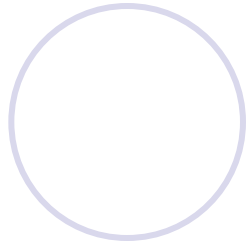
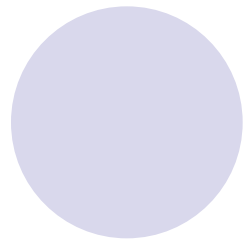




Terme su bile javno kupalište. Imale su više prostorija, bazene s toplom i hladnom vodom, saune (prostor za znojenje) i svlačionice.

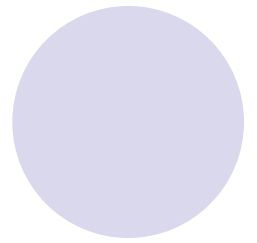
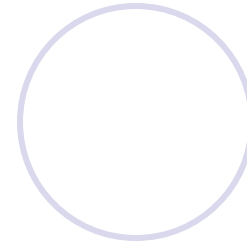
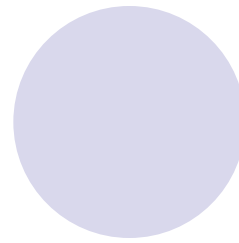
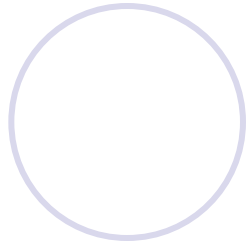
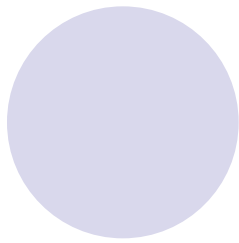


Terme



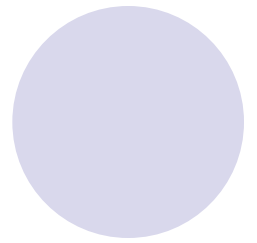
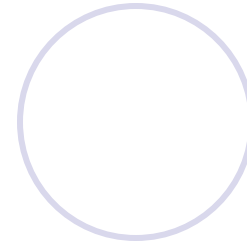
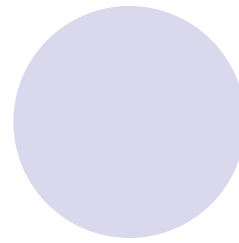
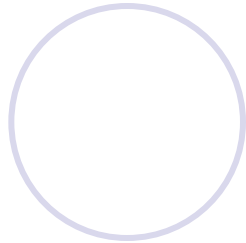
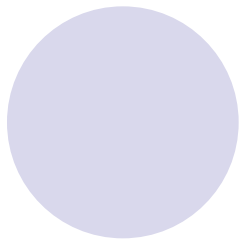
U rimsko doba svako značajniji i veći grad imao je teatar, pa tako i Salona. To je građevina polukružnog oblika, s kamenim sjedištima i pozornicom u sredini. Na njoj su glumci u u kostimima maskama izazivali tužne i vesele osjećaje u gledatelja uz zvuke citre i frule. Teatar je bio važan u životu tadašnjih ljudi jer tada nije bilo kina, televizije, ili DVD-a.





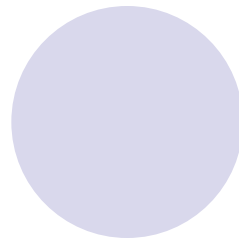
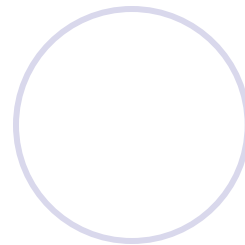
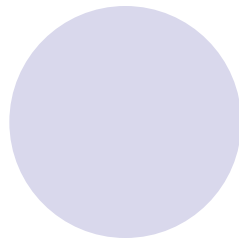
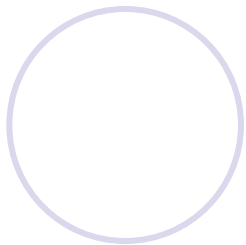
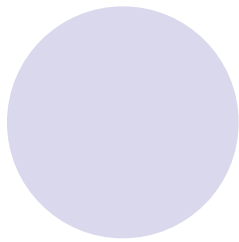
Dio Salone nosi naziv Pet mostova zbog pet kamenih lukova na kojima je nekada bio most. Kroz njih je protjecala rijeka Jadro. Na tom mjestu nalazila se radionica tekstila. Poznate su i radionice metala, stakla, keramike, opeke, mozaika, oružja, klesarske i druge.



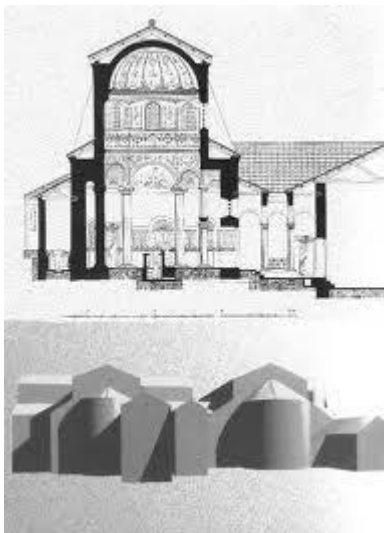


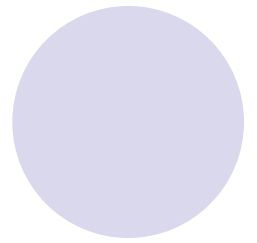
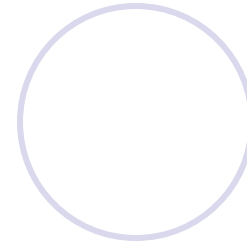
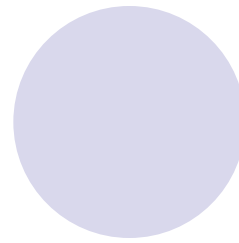
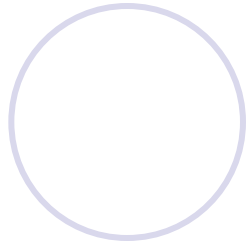
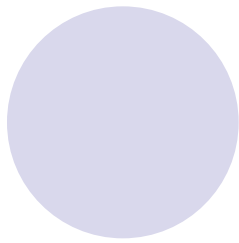
Amfiteatar je kao i teatar bio mjesto za zabavu. U njemu je 16 000 gledatelja moglo uživati u bitkama gladijatora.





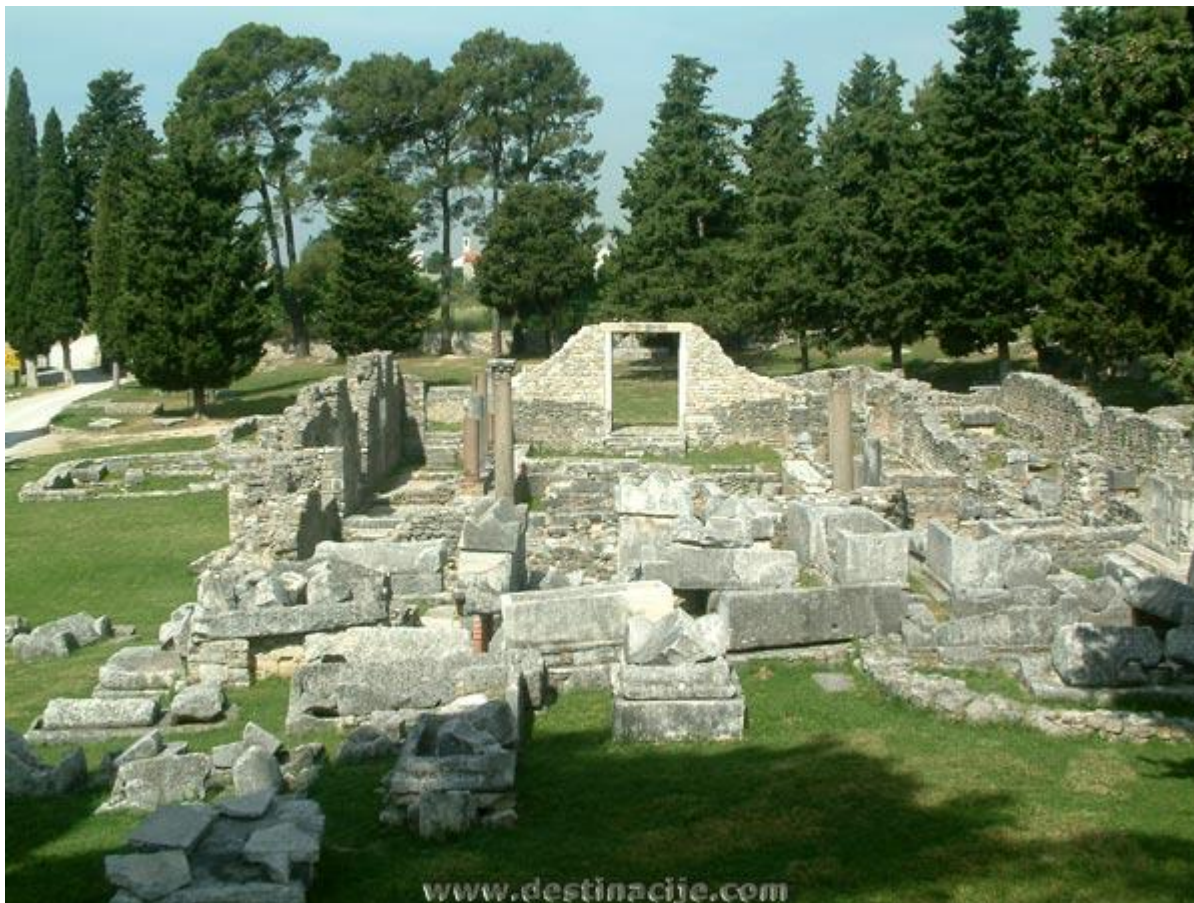
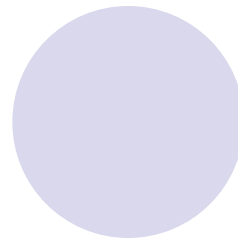
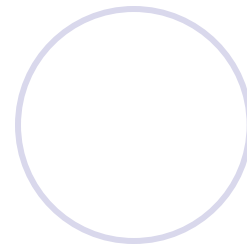
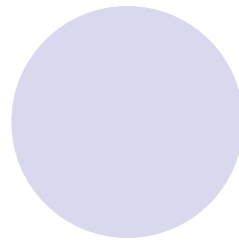
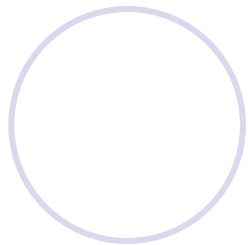
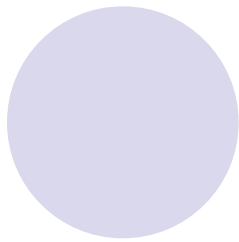
Biskupsko sjedište obuhvaćalo je dvije crkve, krstionicu, palaču u kojoj su živjeli biskupi.





Na Manastirinama možemo vidjeti ostatke još jedne crkve i groblje. Na tom groblju je pokopan sv. Duje (zaštitnik grada Splita).





Manastirine

Salonu su razorili početkom 7. stoljeća Slaveni i Avari. Oni su došli sa sjevera u potrazi za boljim životom.

