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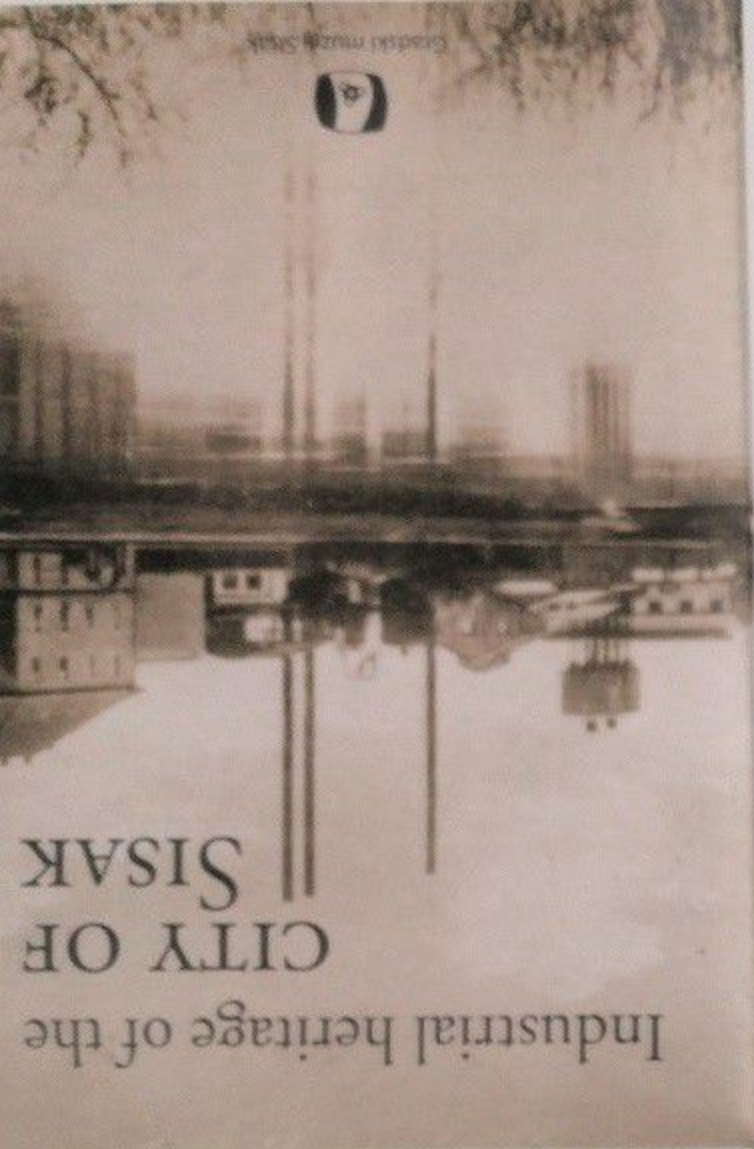
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SISAK CITY OF Industrial heritage of the

The aim of the industrial heritage map is to present the rich and colourful history of the city of Sisak marked by the industrial development which took place from the second half of the 19th century. Industrial heritage covers not only the industrial facilities but it also includes industrial landscape, worker housing, machinery, archives etc. It defines the extent to which a certain area is developed and its importance during a certain period of history. If we take a look at the historical development of the city of Sisak from today's point of view, we can say that, thanks to its industry, the city was an important economic centre during a longer period of its existence. Industrial heritage is, therefore, an integral part of its history. Looking back to the beginning of that development, during the preindustrial phase, it is clear that its position ensured favourable economic growth. It started with transit trade which required large warehouses. Such facilities became the foundation for the city's development and they were also built at the beginning of the industrial development phase, in the second half of the 19th century. They are still present today, reminding us of the early beginnings of the city's development. First industrial facilities were added to such warehouses.

Sisak industry dates back to the second half of the 19th century, to 1855 when a Czech immigrant Novak opened a brewery on the right bank of River Kupa, in the former Military Sisak (Vojni Sisak) area. Steam powered sawmills and brickyards then started emerging in the city using the materials (clay, wood) which were at their disposal in the city itself or its surrounding area. There were some well-known brickyards run by entrepreneurs such as Fuja, Štác, Mamčlović, Beck, etc. The best known sawmill was run in Caprag by Drach, also an entrepreneur. First examples of the heavy industry appeared as the Lanošić factory started operating during WWI. Foundations of an industry which has existed to this day were laid in the period after WWII. After his arrival in Sisak in 1919 Petar Teslić opened an alcoholic drinks factory, today known as Sengenica. Anglo-Tugoslav Petroleum Joint Stock Company (Anglojugoslavenska petrolejska d.d.), today known as INA Rafinerija, started operating in 1927. The construction of the Caprag metal foundry, today known as Sisak Ironworks (Željezara Sisak), started in 1938.

In addition to the industrial facilities, the city also had several other industrial heritage related facilities. A railway line Sisak – Zagreb – Zidani most was set in motion in 1862 and a railway station was opened on that occasion. An electric power plant Munjara started operating in Sisak in 1907 thus making our city one of the first Croatian cities which had electricity. It was located on the Mihorovičeva obala bank, in Vrba, where it still stands. In 1934 the River Kupa bridge was opened to public. Its form and material made it an important architectural monument as well as an industrial heritage monument. There were other industrial facilities built here as well, and they will be shown on this map.

Industrial plants and other similar buildings have not only influenced the city's development but they also left a mark in its visual identity. Views of the city dating back to the 1920s and 1930s, are held in the archives of the Municipality of Sisak.

1. Crops warehouse (Žirni magazin) This magazine-like building is an industrial building because it was built around 1760 in the former Military Sisak area (Vojni Sisak), representing the economic growth which was set to follow in the 18th century. The site was used as a warehouse for crops transported here from villages from the Slavonia Banat region and transported further towards Karlsruhe and the sea. A settlement called Military Sisak (Vojni Sisak) later developed around that warehouse, owing to development in that very rich transit trade. The settlement was flourishing until it was unified with (the Sisak (Žirni) Sisak) in 1874. The building is now only a ruin but it still represents the oldest business facility in the city of Sisak.

2. Kaptol crops warehouse (Kaptolski žirni magazin) The Kaptol crops warehouse was built in the beginning of the 19th century near the Mali Kaptol building on River Kupa. It was surrounded by the main city road and a river, thus having a favourable economic position. It was destroyed down in 1954.

3. Holand house The house is located on the main city street and it has a unique facade distinguishing it from other buildings. It was named "Holand house" after that very facade. The house was built in the middle of the 19th century and it is one of the last large warehouses built in the city during that period. The lower part of the house was used for trade and the upper floors were used as a storage area. Its preserved beams based structure gives it a truly special feel.

4. Müller warehouse The building was built between 1838 and 1862 and it consists of a residential and a trade area overlooking the main street, and it also has a storage area in the courtyard. The warehouse holds a prominent beams based structure which gives the space a truly special feel. It has been owned by the Müller family since 1908.

5. Brewery Intensive beer production began in the city of Sisak in 1855 when a Czech entrepreneur Novak opened his brewery on the right bank of River Kupa in the Military Sisak (Vojni Sisak) area. He owned the brewery until 1872 when it was taken over by Matija Forster who opened the first pub within the brewery. Matija Forster bought the brewery in 1876, setting up first production machines. Samuel O. Aleksander bought it in 1895. Since the brewery's capacity was insufficient he decided to build a bigger and more modern one in the Žibel area. He turned the old brewery into a malt and ice-cream factory and then into a warehouse. The old brewery building now stands as the oldest industrial facility in Sisak, and the new brewery building on Žibel is now a city ice skating rink with only a few details reminding us of the old building. Traces of what was once a brewery are now visible only in the form of large basements under the ice skating rink.

6. Brickyards Brick production began in the second half of the 19th century, mostly thanks to Italian entrepreneurs who inhabited the city, such as Fuja, Grmošić and Colaković. Štác was one of them, living in the nearby Galadovo suburb. Brickyards were built on the edge of the city and alongside high-quality clay excavation sites. The production was handmade at first, but it was modernised in the beginning of the 20th century. Other brickyards were founded later on by Mamčlović, Beck, Janeković, Bašan & Plevnik, Popović, etc. By the time WWII ended the number of brickyards decreased significantly and the Oštra brickyard was based on the foundations of the former brickyard owned by Mijo Popović. Brick production ceased to exist by the end of the 1970s and only pits from which clay used for bricks was excavated have been preserved to this day on the edge of the city.

7. Drach sawmill in Caprag Drach sawmill dates back to the 19th century when it was founded by a Belgian Albert Lamarché in 1855. It was then taken over by the company A. G. Mercier from Brussels and in 1914 it became the property of Matija Drach from Vienna. The sawmill operated until after WWII. A large number of people worked there, exploiting the abundant wood resources from the wider Sisak area. The plant no longer exists.

8. City slaughterhouse The slaughterhouse was built in 1880 in the area of Židani brijeg, a desirable and centralised part of the city at that time. Over time it became too small for a city whose population was on the rise and it was therefore expanded and modernised. Nowadays the building's appearance is partially different but its function is the same. That makes it the longest continuously operating facility in Sisak.

9. Steam bathing resort in Vrba Steam bathing resort is a unique example of a Sisak bathing site construction engineering. It was built by a Sisak contractor Anđija Colaković in 1892 and it was a state-of-the-art bathing facility in the city at that time. It was located right by River Kupa and it had its own steam engine which heated the water and made sure optimal temperatures were achieved at any time of the year. Miro Popović, who owned it at a later time, turned it into a furniture factory. Nowadays only a handful of people know its original purpose.

10. Gradska munjara electric power plant The construction of the Sisak (Gradiska munjara) electric power plant in 1907 gave an additional boost to industry development at the beginning of the 20th century. The city council then decided that electricity is highly important for the city's development and they entrusted Czech engineer Kšicek from Prague with the construction of the plant after concluding an invitation to tender that same year. The production of electric current was not sufficient to cover the city's needs but it showed the city's potential of achieving significant economic success with such an investment. Munjara plant operated until 1947 when the operation was shut down after it had been connected to the alternating current power transmission line. The building is still on the same location but it is completely uncareful for.

11. Tannin factory The tannin factory (Tanninska radnja) was built by a Viennese Herman Schönbauer in 1913 during WWI. The factory complex was located along the Sisak – Zagreb railway line which enabled the distribution of goods. The factory took advantage of the high demand for tannin during WWI, but once the war ended, the production decreased. Factory owners joined to found the Lanošić Joint Stock Company (Lanošić d.o.o.) which kept the amount and quality of production under strict control. After WWII the factory name was changed to Lanošić and furfural factory (Lanošić furfuralna radnja) which operated until 1969 when it was liquidated. Nowadays the factory is only partially preserved and devastated by inadequate interventions.

12. Mijo Popović's industrial company Mijo Popović, a construction entrepreneur, intensively worked on his trade during the 1920s. In 1907 he bought a plot from the city municipality with a large streamlet to which he planned the pavilions and then covered them up. He then started building his factories there. First he had built his boiler room and carpentry workshop and a steam-powered sawmill. Then he built the Oštra steam-powered flour-mill and in 1932 he founded a pigment factory. In 1937 he bought Vito Beck's steam-powered brickyard which enabled him to produce his own construction material. Only a part of the flour-mill has been preserved to this day, located within the Lanošić Posavina.

13. Petar Teslić's alcoholic drinks factory The factory arose from a former Petar Joint Stock Company (Petar d.o.o.) founded during WWI. Teslić bought its shares and became a majority shareholder in 1927, constantly modernising and improving the production. The factory had a series of facilities producing a wide range of products. It was located right next to the railway line which enabled a more favourable distribution of goods. The factory complex has been partially preserved to this day.

14. Glassworks Petar Teslić's glassworks was located next to an earlier spa and it was founded in 1932 with the aim of producing one's own packaging. The factory capacity could meet all needs regarding bottles and hollow glass. The glassworks' major hall had a large glass melting furnace which worked non-stop. There were semi-automatic bottle production machines placed in front of it. Raw materials were inserted from the furnace's back side, semi-automatically. The factory ceased operating in 1958 and the machinery were sold. The factory complex has been preserved to a certain extent and it is now used as a warehouse.

15. Iodine spa The iodine spa was built in 1932 after the discovery of high-quality iodine water in research carried out by Petar Teslić. Fresh then on Sisak was known as a spa centre. The building and the park area were designed by an engineering bureau Rumpel from Dresden. The building is still used for health-related purposes but out of the kind Teslić had in mind.

16. Shell Shell oil refinery, today known as INA – Rafinerija nafte Sisak, started operating in 1927. However, it was back in 1921 that an Anglo-Tugoslav Petroleum Joint Stock Company from Zagreb (Anglo – jugoslavenska petrolejsko-šestobitna društvo) started building the first tanks to which petroleum and oil were transported. Over time this location became interesting for building a larger plant for oil processing and storage. It was heavily damaged during Allied bombing in WWII but it was expanded and modernised after the war had ended. The old Shell facilities have gradually lost their significance and are now mostly abandoned.

17. Caprag metal foundry Works on the metal foundry (Štalnica) began in 1938 and the first blast furnace started operating in 1939 marking the beginning of production. After WWII Sisak Ironworks (Željezara Sisak) was one of the socialist era giants employing nearly 15 000 people. Its production went beyond state borders and it was world-known. Unfortunately, the original facilities have not been preserved but the entire complex which was developed after WWII has been maintained, although it has been devastated as well. An integral part of the production complex is also the residential area which developed nearby with all the necessary utilities. The area also includes the well-known Sculpture park which was formed within the Sisak Ironworks Visual Artists Colony from 1971 to 1990. The park is now a protected cultural site. The production and residential area make an inseparable whole.

18. Galadovo hat factory The factory construction began in 1921 and it started operating in 1928. It was built on the River Sava bank at the location of a former Royal Stud Farm. It was a large factory complex with production and storage units and an administration building located along the main road. After WWII, in addition to hats, the factory began producing fire protection and personal protection helmets, thus changing its original production. The area is nowadays used for river boats repairs with some of the buildings preserved.

19. Siscia fine leather factory Siscia fine leather and gloves factory started operating in 1930 in the old Prieleova house in Ladarska Street on the banks of River Kupa. The house is also known for being the site of the first Sisak printing house run by printer Josip Vončina, which operated from 1869 to 1871. The owner was Matija Vončina, a tradesman. The production stopped in 1929. The house has been preserved and it is now a part of the Trade School in Sisak.

20. Kupa shoe factory Kupa shoe factory started operating in 1932. It was located nearby the Siscia fine leather factory in today's Ladarska Street. In 1923 it was renamed a Shoe-Factory Joint-Stock Company (Vojniša cipele d.o.o.) and it stopped operating very soon after it was established, in 1925. It is interesting that many were parties interested in opening such a factory in Sisak. Czech companies Braun and Bata were only some of them. The factory building no longer exists.

21. Port facilities The construction of the Sisak part on the left bank of River Kupa, between the Oštra river mouth flowing into Kupa and a large barge, began in the second half of the 19th century. Before the construction the main transhipment centre was on the right bank in the former Military Sisak area. Once Kupa was systematically deepened, boats were able to access the newly-built facilities. The combination of the river and railway traffic defined the city's development in the 20th century. The port covered the area all the way up to the Mali Kaptol building. A railway line also passed nearby. In order to manage the goods more efficiently, the city municipality had set up a steam lift and the company "Jedinstva sisaklika – kapitalna skladnja" set up a so-called "Rivator" near the railway warehouses, at the location where large lifts are now located. The port was thus partially modernised. The port facilities still exist, waiting for the river traffic to increase. The port is now dominated by a large site whose construction began during the period of the Independent State of Croatia and which was completed after the war.

22. Railway bridge The bridge over River Kupa, which made traffic towards Bosnia and Herzegovina possible, was built in 1882 and it was the city's first metal construction bridge. Unfortunately, it was destroyed after WWI but it was completely renewed during the 1950s. Its distinguishable metal construction differs it from the road traffic brick bridge. Only a kilometre and a half apart, these bridges are the city's visual symbols of great importance.

23. Sava bridge in Galadovo The bridge was built by private entrepreneur Galadovo Pongračić and Milan Tiplić in 1844. It had a metal construction and it was the first modern bridge over River Sava. It connected Sisak with Međimurje. The original bridge no longer exists but a renewed 1980s bridge is located at the same location.

24. Old bridge The construction took place from 1925 to 1934. The bridge was opened in 1934 and it was the first bridge of that type in the Sisak area. It was built from brick according to a design made by Milivoj Križanić, an engineer. It has four large arches whose beauty and uniqueness make it an important city symbol. Before it was built, a wooden bridge had existed at that very location but it could no longer function due to its deterioration and increased traffic.

25. Railway station Sisak railway station dates back to 1862, a year the railway line Sisak – Zagreb – Zidani most was set in motion. The railway line was very important for the city's development since it modernised the traffic which, until then, took place only on the river. The station was built in close vicinity of the city centre and nearby the port facilities. The railway line ended on that station until 1882 when it was extended towards Slavonia and Bosnia. The station was fully equipped to welcome passengers and to partially receive goods. A warehouse was built near the station later on and together with the river port it represented an important element of Sisak economy.

26. Caprag railway station This railway station, after the railway line passed River Kupa, extending all the way to Slavonia and Bosnia. A series of larger factories were soon built here and the station was of high economic importance. Some of the facilities included the Coach-warehouse, Shell and the metal foundry. After WWII the station was very important for the transfer of a large number of workers who worked in the then-giant companies, Lanošić and Furfuralna. The station is smaller than the central Sisak railway station.

27. Home-guard garrison The garrison was built in 1892 based on a project designed by a Zagreb architect Kuno Weidmann. Anđija Colaković, a Sisak construction entrepreneur, was the contractor. The garrison was intended for the 27th home-guard regiment with headquarters in Sisak. The building has always been used for military purposes. It is distinguishable by its two towers with metal ornaments and an image of a soldier with a sabre atop of the garrison.

28. Substation Sisak 1 The substation construction began during WWI as the need for alternating current in Sisak arose. However, the project was not completed before 1947 when Sisak finally got a high-quality current supply system and the city electric power plant Gradiska munjara stopped operating. The substation is still located in the area of Lanošić brijeg.

29. Water tower The project was designed by Minka Turković, a Zagreb architect, in 1943. It was not initially completed because of the war. The construction continued in 1947 and ended in 1950. The water tower is one of the most important infrastructural facilities of the city of Sisak. When it was completed, the city finally had a water supply network and potable water before the tower was built, the citizens had been using wells which contained poor quality water. The water tower is located in the highest part of Sisak, dominating the area.

30. Herman Weiss' steam powered flour-mill Posavina The Posavina steam powered flour-mill was owned by a tradesman from Kutina, Herman Weiss. He built his plant in Vrba, by River Kupa, in 1911. The flour-mill operated successfully until 1928 when it was destroyed in a big fire. The owner did not start the production after that event and the building was not preserved.

31. Iskra candle factory The factory was founded in 1903 in the house of Đuro Pavić on today's Ladarska Street. The period of its operation is unknown. The historic house has been preserved to this day.

32. Josip Engel's steam powered sawmill Josip Engel built the steam powered sawmill on Lanošić Posavina (Istok) in 1907, at his father Janko's estate. He ran it until he passed away in 1935. His son-in-law Pavao Frbo took over the affairs after his death. The sawmill operated until the end of WWI.

33. Sulphuric acid and vitriol factory The factory was built in 1942 in the area of what was once Slavija sports playground behind the Teslić glassworks and it represents the early phase of the chemical industry and factories, Radenska, i.e. Herbos. Factory products included blue vitriol, sulphuric acid and artificial fertilisers. It was called tartaric acid and oxygen factory Radenska (Hornjaci vinikar knjević-Iskra Radenska) since 1946. It was renamed into Herbos in 1992 and it has been operating ever since.

34. Drach worker housing The worker housing was built next to the Drach sawmill, on the today's Petrinjska Street, in 1938. New facilities were built, right of which were ground-floor buildings while the main building, nowadays demolished, was a single-storey building which was a workers' club that had common rooms, a large hall and a reading room on the ground floor and flats on the first floor. The houses were ground-floor houses made of brick with two flats in each of them consisting of a kitchen, two rooms, a pantry and a separate lavatory. A part of the land leading up to the road which was intended for a flower garden belonged to each house, and there was a larger part of the land behind the house which served as a garden and a backyard. The facilities are still at the same location.

35. Eugen Kvaternik housing A workers' housing Eugen Kvaternik was built in Sisak in 1944, during WWI. It was also known as Pavličević housing (Pavličević naselje) and it was located right across the Drach housing, on Petrinjska Street. It was built at the government's request as a part of a general programme for the construction of (worker's) family houses. The goal of the programme was to construct a model of an ideal workers' housing for the entire Croatian territory. 18 double-ground-floor buildings were built in Petrinjska Street and 8 were built in Kupuska Street. The first residents moved in on 4 April 1943. The facilities are still at the same location.