

pregledni naučni članak

UDK 737.1(497.113)"01/02"



Svetlana Pantelić

Udruženje banaka Srbije
svetlana.pantelic@ubs-asb.com

DECIJE TRAJAN (249-251)



Rad primljen: 20.04.2012.

Odobren za štampu: 26.04.2012.

Rezime

Krajem II i početkom III veka kada su granice Rimske imperije počela da opsedaju varvarska plemena na istorijsku scenu stupaju imperatori rođeni na području naše današnje zemlje. Ovi carevi bili su skromnog porekla i izraženih vojničkih osobina koji su doprineli da Rimsko carstvo opstane još nekoliko vekova i oporavi se od ekonomске i socijalne krize. Takav imperator bio je i Decije Trajan, rođen na razmeđi II i III veka u selu Budalija blizu Sirmijuma. Novac sa njegovim likom kovan je u Rimu, Viminaciju i u ostalim gradovima Dakije. Na aversu je lik Decija, a na reversu personifikacija Dakije ili rodne Panonije u liku mlade žene u stojecem stavu.

Ključne reči: imperator, Decije Trajan, Budalija, Sirmijum, guverner, prefekt, Goti, bitka kod Abrita, Dakija, Panonija, Viminacijum, Rimsko carstvo, Mediolanum, hrišćani

JEL klasifikacija: B11, E42, N23

Srebrni novac - Antonijan

Kovnica: Rim

Summary

In the late 2nd and early 3rd century, when the borders of the Roman Empire started to be invaded by the barbarian tribes, the emperors born in the territory of our country entered the scene of history. These emperors, of humble origin and prominent military skills, helped the empire to persevere for several more centuries and to recover from the economic and social crisis. Decius Trajan was one of these emperors, born at the turn of the 2nd and the 3rd century, in the small village of Budalia, near Sirmium. The coins bearing his image were minted in Rome, Viminacium and other cities of Dacia. The obverse of these coins bore the image of Decius, whereas the reverse featured the personification of Dacia or his homeland Pannonia, in the form of a young woman in a standing position.

Key Words: Emperor, Decius Trajan, Budalia, Sirmium, governor, prefect, Goths, battle of Abrittus, Dacia, Pannonia, Viminacium, Roman Empire, Mediolanum, Christians

JEL Classification: B11, E42, N23

UDC 737.1(497.113)"01/02"



Svetlana Pantelić

Association of Serbian Banks
svetlana.pantelic@ubs-asb.com

DECIUS TRAJAN (249-251)

Silver coin - Antonianus

Mint: Rome



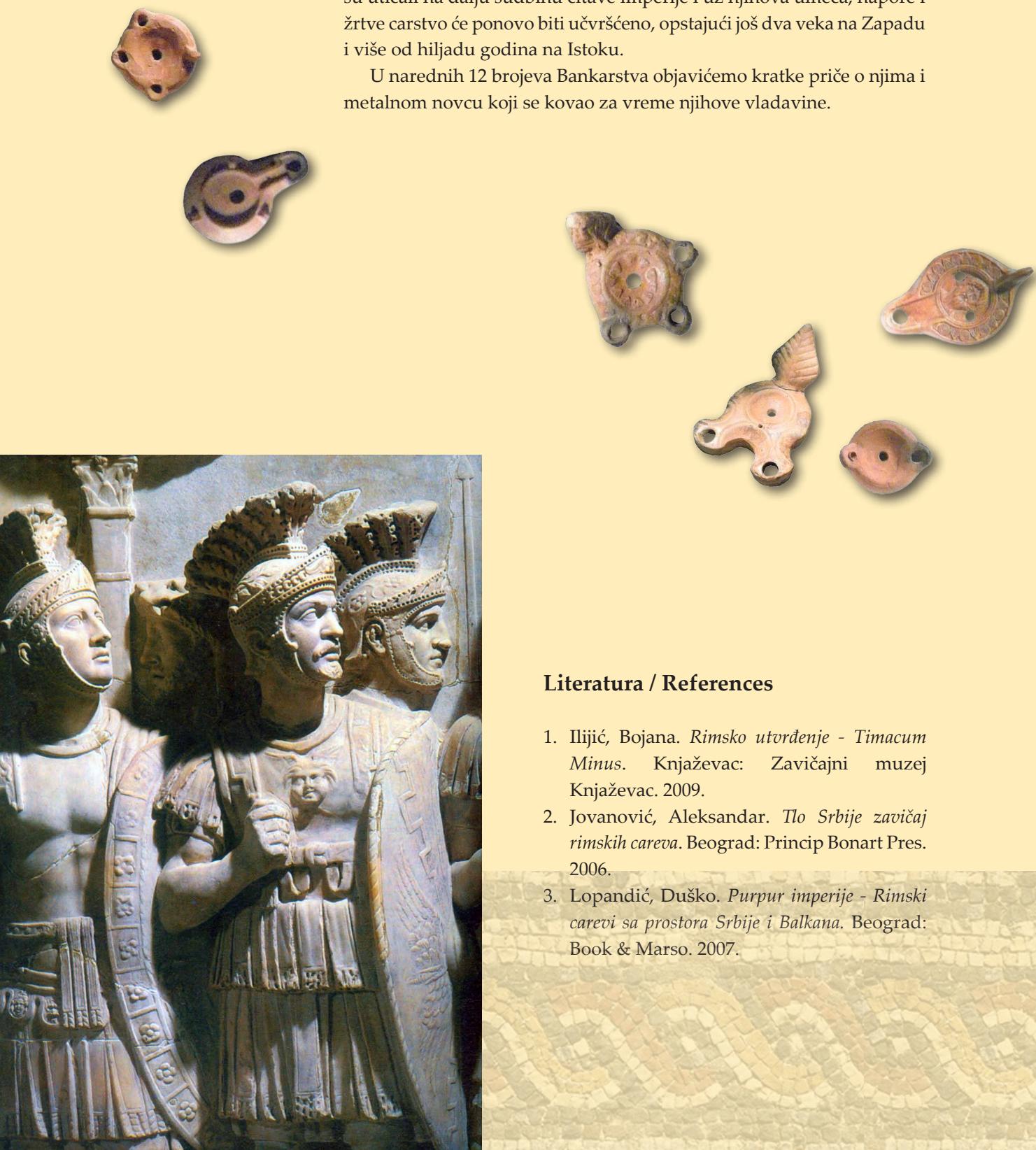
Paper received: 20.04.2012

Approved for publishing: 26.04.2012

Rimska imperija je najveće carstvo u dosadašnjoj ljudskoj civilizaciji. Obuhvatala je skoro čitavu Evropu i velike delove azijskog i afričkog kontinenta. Civilizacijske tekovine nastale tokom 12 vekova njenog postojanja (Rimska republika osnovana je 510. godine p.n.e.) traju kao nasleđe oko nas i u nama do današnjih dana. Deo ovog moćnog carstva prostirao se i duž današnje Srbije.

Kada je Rimsko carstvo zadesila ekonomski i socijalna kriza krajem II i početkom III veka i kada su njene granice počele da opsedaju varvarска plemena Germana, Skita, Sarmata i drugih, kao i vojska moćne Persije, na istorijsku scenu stupaju imperatori rođeni na području naše zemlje. Ovi carevi, skromnog porekla i izraženih vojničkih osobina, odlučujuće su uticali na dalju sudbinu čitave imperije i uz njihova umeća, napore i žrtve carstvo će ponovo biti učvršćeno, opstajući još dva veka na Zapadu i više od hiljadu godina na Istoku.

U narednih 12 brojeva Bankarstva objavićemo kratke priče o njima i metalnom novcu koji se kovao za vreme njihove vladavine.



Literatura / References

1. Ilijić, Bojana. *Rimsko utvrđenje - Timacum Minus*. Knjaževac: Zavičajni muzej Knjaževac. 2009.
2. Jovanović, Aleksandar. *Tlo Srbije zavičaj rimskih careva*. Beograd: Princip Bonart Pres. 2006.
3. Lopandić, Duško. *Purpur imperije - Rimski carevi sa prostora Srbije i Balkana*. Beograd: Book & Marso. 2007.

The Roman Empire was the largest empire in the history of human civilization. It encompassed almost the entire Europe and large parts of Asia and Africa. The artefacts created during the 12 centuries of its existence (the Roman Republic was founded in 510 B.C.) have persevered until the present day as heritage around us and within us. One part of this powerful empire spread across the territory of today's Serbia.

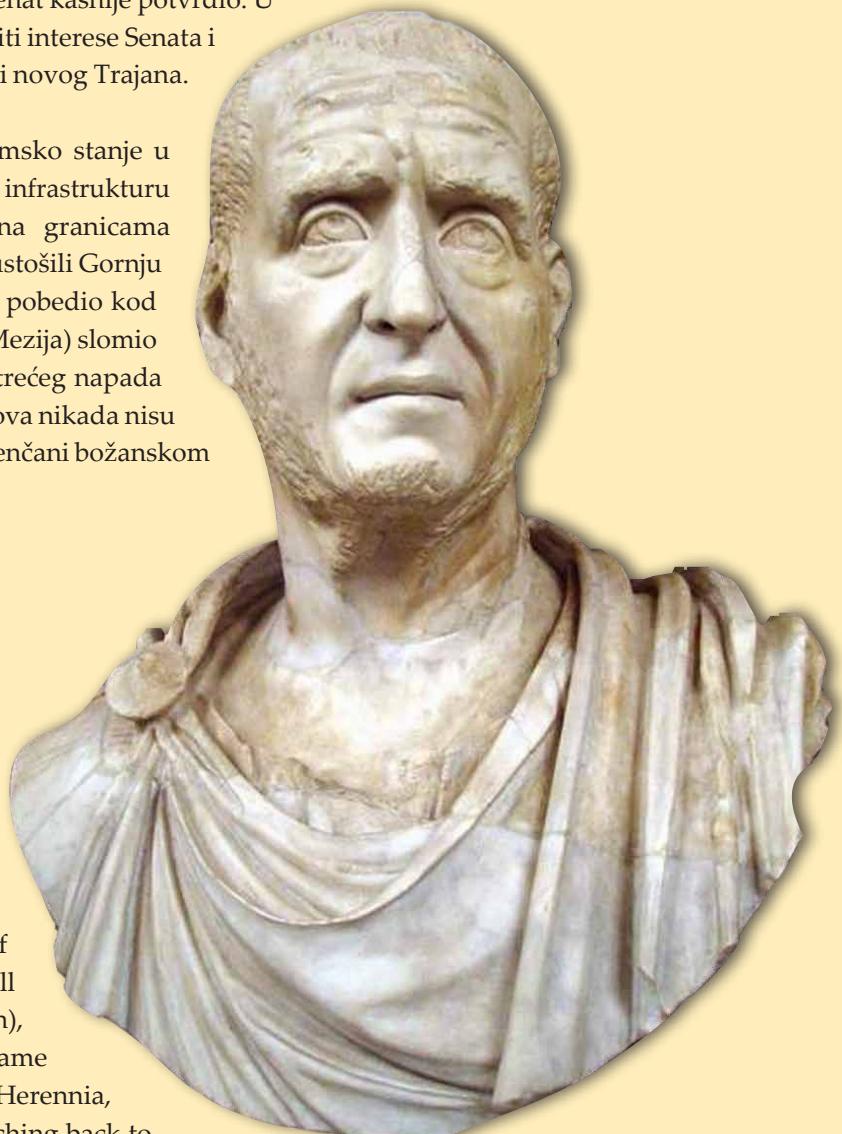
When the Roman Empire was hit by the economic and social crisis in the late 2nd and early 3rd century, and when its borders started to be besieged by the barbarian tribes of Germans, Skits, Sarmats, and others, alongside the army of mighty Persia, the emperors born in the territory of our country entered the scene of history. These emperors, of humble origin and prominent military skills, had a decisive influence on the fate of the entire empire, given that their ability, efforts and sacrifices helped reinforce the empire, which persevered for two more centuries in the West and for more than a thousand years in the East.

In the next 12 issues of Bankarstvo Magazine, we will be publishing short stories about them and the coins minted during their reign.



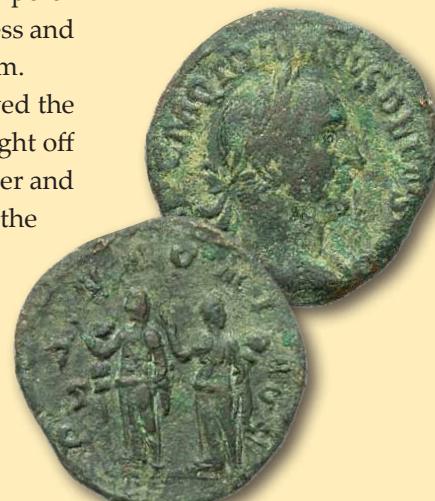
Decije (Gaius Messius Quintus Decius) je rođen na razmeđu II i III veka, u selu Budalija (današnji Kuzmin), blizu Sirmijuma. Otac oficir bio je sa ovih prostora, a majka Herenija bila je starog italskog roda koji je dosezao do etrurskih starina. U periodu od 234. i 238. Decije se pominje kao guverner Donje Mezije, što je predstavljalo visoko zvanje dobijeno hrabrošću i čašću. U građanskom ratu 249. godine kao prefekt grada Rima pobedio je Filipa Arabljanina u bitci kod Verone i potom izabran od legija za cara što je i Senat kasnije potvrdio. U njemu su prepoznali cara koji će objediniti interes Senata i vojske kao zalog napretka i blagostanja, i novog Trajana. Zbog toga su mu i dodelili njegovo ime.

Kao car, Decije je poboljšao ekonomsko stanje u zemlji, zbrinuo veterane, popravio putnu infrastrukturu u provincijama, suzbio neprijatelje na granicama Dakije. Početkom 251. godine Goti su pustošili Gornju i Donju Meziju i Trakiju. Decije je Gote pobedio kod Nikopolisa, a u bitci kod Abrita (Donja Mezija) slomio je dva ešalona njihove vojske, a nakon trećeg napada zapade s vojskom u živo blato. Tela njihova nikada nisu pronađena, ali su zbog svog junaštva ovenčani božanskom bezgrobnom slavom.



Decius (Gaius Messius Quintus Decius) was born at the turn of the 2nd and the 3rd century, in the small village of Budalia (today's city of Kuzmin), near Sirmium. His father, an officer, came from these regions, whereas his mother Herennia, originated from an old Italic family reaching back to the Etrurian times. In the period from 234 to 238, Decius is mentioned as the governor of Lower Moesia, which was a superior title earned by his courage and honour. In the civil war in 249, as the prefect of the city of Rome, he defeated Philip the Arab in the battle of Verona, after which the legions elected him the Emperor, later to be confirmed by the Senate. They recognized in him the Emperor to unify the interests of the Senate and the army, as the prerequisite for progress and prosperity, and the new Trajan. This is where his second name originates from.

As Emperor, Decius improved the economic situation in the country, solved the issue of veterans, reinforced the road infrastructure in the provinces, and fought off the enemies at the borders of Dacia. In early 251 the Goths plundered the Upper and Lower Moesia and Thrace. Decius defeated the Goths in Nicopolis, and in the battle of Abrittus (Lower Moesia) crushed two etalons of their army, but after the third attack, he and his army fell into a quagmire. Their bodies were never found, but their heroic acts earned them the laurels of eternal divine glory.

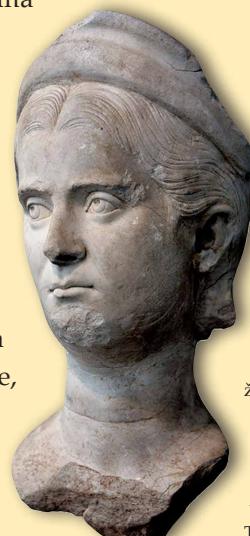




Decije je imao beskrajno poverenje u vojsku sa prostora Ilirika, koju su činili vojnici sa naših prostora. To je često iskazivao na novcu sa reversnom legendom GENIUS EXERCITUS ILLYRICIANI. Kada je dobio titulu "restitutor Daciarum" kovan je novac sa prikazom personifikacije provincije Dakije na reversu. Prikazana je mlada žena u stojećem stavu. Odevena je u dugi hiton, sa levom rukom na grudima i desnom u kojoj drži štap sa glavom magarca na vrhu. Kovao je i novac sa personifikacijom svoje rodne Panonije, gde su iskazani: harmonija, berićet i kroz girlande u rukama ideja *aeternitas*. Prikaz ženske figure na bronzanom novcu, kovanom između 246. i 257. godine u Viminaciju ili drugim gradovima Dakije takođe je u stojećem stavu, ali sa dačko-frigijskom kapom, dok u levoj ruci drži veksilijum, a u desnoj dački krivi mač.

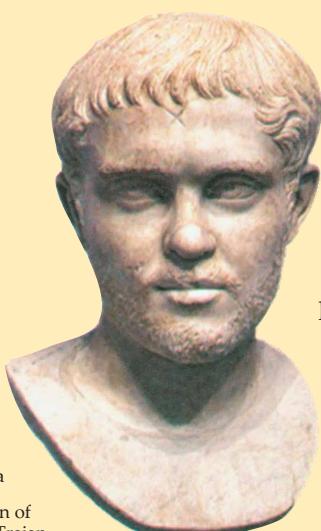
Na našem prostoru nisu pronađene skulpture sa predstavama Decija Trajana. O njegovom liku možemo suditi na osnovu nekoliko bista sa drugih prostora Rimskog carstva i na osnovu prikaza na novcu. Dva su osnovna tipa njegovog portreta:

1. novac kovan u Rimu predstavlja cara u zrelim godinama, realistički, sa izduženim vratom, kratkom kosom, čelom koje je visoko i izborano, snažnim nosem, prelomljenim pri korenju, naglašenim jagodicama i s negovanom bradom;
2. novac kovan u Mediolanumu ili Viminaciju predstavlja Decija sa stisnutim usnama i kratkom bradom, portret oslikava predstavu cara kakvu su imali ranohrišćanski pisci i apologete, odnosno izgled vladara koji je progonio hrišćane.



Herennia
Etruscilla
žena Trajana
Decija

Herennia
Etruscilla
wife of
Decius
Trajan



Hostilijan
sin
Trajana
Decija

Hostilian son of
Decius Trajan

Decius had endless confidence in the army originating from the regions of Illyricum, composed of the soldiers from our regions. He expressed this frequently by minting coins bearing the following inscription at the reverse: GENIUS EXERCITUS ILLYRICIANI. After he got the title of "restitutor Daciarum", he started minting coins bearing the personification of the province of Dacia at the reverse. The image was of a young woman in a standing position. She was dressed in a long garb, her left hand resting on her chest, and her right hand holding a cane with the head of a donkey on top. He also minted coins bearing the personification of his homeland of Pannonia, with personified notions of harmony, prosperity, and in the form of garlands in the hands of portrayed figures, the idea of *aeternitas*. The female figure depicted on bronze coins, minted between 246 and 257 in Viminacium or some other towns in Dacia, was also standing, but she was wearing a Dacian-Phrygian cap, with a vexillum in her left hand, and a jagged Dacian sword in her right hand.

In our regions no sculptures of Decius Trajan have been found. His appearance, however, can be imagined based on the several busts found in the other parts of the Roman Empire, and based on the images inscribed on the coins. There are two basic types of his portrait:

1. The coins minted in Rome represent the Emperor in his mature years, in a realistic manner, with a protruding neck, short hair, high, wrinkled forehead, prominent and crooked nose, high cheekbones and a stylish beard;
2. The coins minted in Mediolanum and Viminacium represent Decius with the tightened lips and short beard, portrayed in the manner of early Christian writers

