

pregledni naučni članak

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AURELIJAN (270-275)



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Rezime

Lucije Domicije Aurelijan, iako je vladao samo pet godina (270-275), ostvario je izuzetne rezultate: obnovio Imperiju, okončao rat sa Gotima, kaznio germanska plemena koja su upadala u Italiju, povratio Galiju, Španiju i Britaniju, obezbedio Rim bedemima i stabilizovao granicu na Dunavu. Bio je spretan, hrabar i požrtvovan vojnik čiji je život bio pun ratova. Misija obnove Rima obuhvatila je obnovu poverenja u antonianus - novac koji je u prethodnim decenijama sve više obezvređivan, jer je imao sve manje srebra. Njegove kovanice imale su garanciju o procentu srebra. Na novcu je prikazan kao nepobediv car.

Ključne reči: Lucije Domicije Aurelijan, Sirmijum, car Klaudije, Goti, Galija, Španija, Britanija, Persija, kult Sola, antonijanus, srebro, novac, delfin, Serdika, Dakija, Severina

JEL klasifikacija: B11, E42, N23

Zlatni novac - Antonijan

Kovnica: Serdika (Sofija)

Summary

Although he ruled for only five years (270-275), Lucius Domitius Aurelianus achieved amazing results: restored the Empire, ended the war with the Goths, punished the German tribes that had been invading Italy, secured the city of Rome with high defence walls, retrieved the Gallic Empire, Spain and Britain, and stabilized the border at the Danube river. He was a skilful, brave and committed soldier, whose life was filled with wars. His mission of a restorer of Rome also involved the restoration of the confidence in antoninianii - the coins which had been increasingly devalued in the past decades, given that they contained less and less silver. The coins he minted had the guarantee of the percentage of silver. These coins presented him as the unconquerable Emperor.

Key words: Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, Syrmium, Emperor Claudius, Goths, Gallic Empire, Spain, Britain, Persia, cult of Sol, antoninianus, silver, coins, dolphin, Serdica, Dacia, Severina

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AURELIAN (270-275)

Gold coin - Antonianus

Mint: Serdika (Sofia)



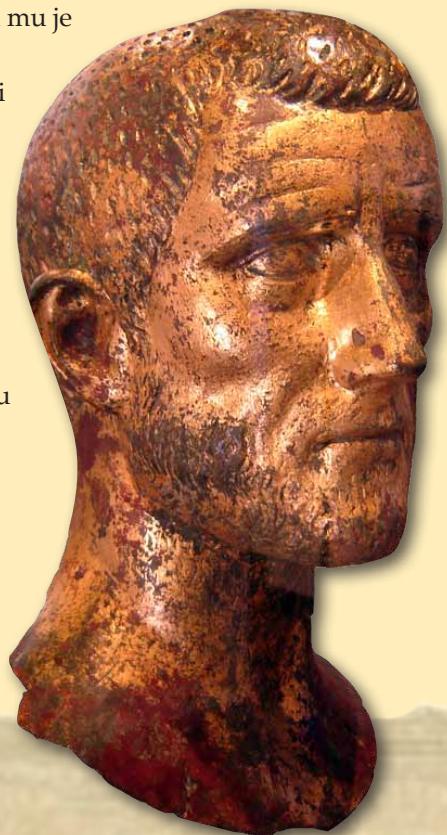
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Lucije Domicije Aurelijan (L. Domitius Aurelian) je jedan od najvećih rimskih careva pozognog carstva. Vladao je samo pet godina, ali je i u tako kratkom periodu ostvario sjajne rezultate u obnovi Imperije i njegovom jedinstvu. Zato je i prozvan Restitutor orbis. Osim ovog, vojska i rimski narod će mu nadenući još dva imena: Mačnosac - kao vičnom i hrabrom vojniku i Bellatoris - takođe zbog njegovog junaštva i milosrđa.

Aurelijan se rodio oko 214. godine na malom seoskom imanju u okolini Sirmijuma. Otac mu je bio seljak na imanju bogatog posednika Aurelija, a majka mu je bila niža sveštenica Solovog kulta.

Na početku običan vojnik, Aurelijan je vrlinom, hrabrošću i razboritošću postigao uspešnu karijeru. Car Klaudije na umoru odredio ga je za naslednika trona, što su prihvatali Senat i vojska. Aurelijan je želeo da vojsku učini gvozdeno efikasnom, neukaljanom i moralnom. Vladavina mu je bila puna ratova, vojnih uspeha i pregnuća. Uspešno je okončao rat sa Gotima, kaznio germanska plemena koja su upadala u Italiju, obezbedio Rim bedemima, povratio Galiju, Španiju i Britaniju i stabilizovao granicu na Dunavu. Krajam 274. godine započeo je pohod protiv Persije, gde je i ubijen u zaveri ljudi koje je voleo, uzdigao i u koje je imao poverenja.





Lucius Domitius Aurelian is one of the greatest Roman Emperors of the late Empire. His reign lasted for only five years, but even in such a brief period he managed to achieve amazing results in restoring and reuniting the Empire. This is why he earned the name of *Restitutor Orbis* (Restorer of the World). In addition to this one, his army and the Roman people awarded him two more names: the Sword-bearer - as a skilful and courageous soldier, and Bellatoris - also due to his bravery and mercifulness.

Aurelian was born around 214 on a small, rural estate in the vicinity of Syrmium. His father was a farmer at the estate of a rich landowner Aurelius, and his mother was a lower-rank priestess of the cult of Sol.

Having joined the army as a regular soldier, Aurelian built a rather successful career thanks to his virtue, courage and shrewdness. At his deathbed, Emperor Claudius appointed him the successor to the throne, which was accepted both by the Senate and the army. Aurelian wanted to build a strong, efficient, honourable and just army. His reign was filled with wars, military achievements and endeavours. He successfully ended the war with the Goths, punished the German tribes that had been invading Italy, secured the city of Rome with high defence walls, retrieved the Gallic

Empire, Spain and Britain, and stabilized the border at the Danube river. In late 274 he started a quest against Persia, where he was assassinated in a conspiracy by the people he loved, raised and trusted.



Aurelijanov zid u Rimu
Aurelian Walls in Rome

Svoju misiju obnovitelja Rima proširio je i na finansije - pokušao je da obnovi poverenje u novac rimskog cara. Naime, u proteklim decenijama rimski novac antonianus bio je drastično obezvreden pošto je zbog siromašenja carske blagajne procenat srebra u kovanicama stalno padaо. Njegovi antoniani kovani su sa garancijom o procentu srebra koji se u njima nalazi.

Na novcu koji je kovao prikazuje se kao nepobedivi car. Bista oslikava čoveka snažnog vrata, kose i brade vojnički kratke, naboranog čela i strogog izraza lica.

Na pojedinim kovanicama iz perioda oko sredine Aurelijanove vladavine na reversu prikazan je delfin. Smatra se da ovaj novac potiče iz nepoznate kovnice Sirmijuma, predela kojem se Aurelijan često vraćao kao svom zavičaju. Pretpostavlja se da motiv delfina oslikava flotu koja je postojala u Sirmijumu ili predstavlja igru reči u značenju zavičaj, odnosno mesto rođenja.

Pod uticajem majke uspostavlja kult Sola, rimskog božanstva. Aurelijan je sebe smatrao božnjim - Solovom investiturom na zemlji i to je prisutno na novcima Serdike, metropole nove provincije unutrašnje Dakije koju je Aurelijan osnovao.

Posle Aurelijanove smrti vlast je pokušala da zadrži njegova žena avgusta Severina. O njoj se zna veoma malo, odnosno samo da je kratkotrajno kovala carski novac.



Aurelijanov zid u Rimu
Aurelian Walls in Rome





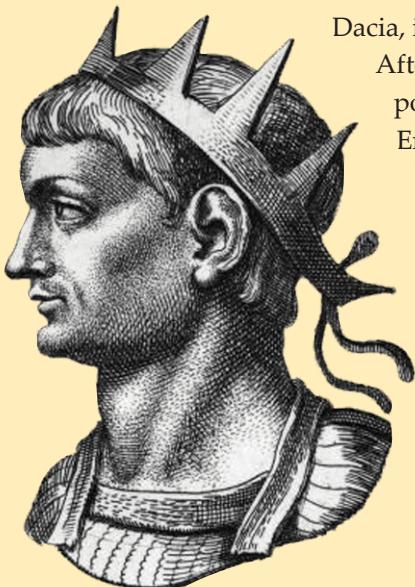
His mission of a restorer of Rome also involved the finances - he tried to restore the confidence in the money of the Roman Emperors. Namely, in the past decades, the Roman coins, antoninianii, had been drastically devalued given that, due to the impoverishment of the Emperor's treasury, the percentage of silver in the coins constantly decreased. Aurelian's antoninianii were minted with a guarantee of the percentage of silver they contained.

The coins Aurelian minted presented him as the unconquerable Emperor. His bust depicts a man with a strong neck, short, military style hair and beard, wrinkled forehead and a stern face expression.

Certain coins from around the middle of Aurelian's reign bear the image of a dolphin on the obverse. These coins are considered to originate from the unknown minting-house in Syrmium, the region Aurelian often returned to as his homeland. The dolphin motif is assumed to symbolize the fleet that existed in Syrmium, or to be a word pun in the meaning of homeland or birthplace.

Under the influence of his mother, Aurelian established the cult of Sol, the Roman divinity. Aurelian considered himself to be of godly nature - Sol's investiture on Earth, which is illustrated on the coins of Serdica, the capital of the new province in Interior Dacia, instituted by Aurelian himself.

After Aurelian's death, his wife Augusta Severina tried to remain in power. Very little is known about her, except that she briefly minted the Emperor's coins.



Rimsko carstvo 275 godine
The Roman Empire in AD 275



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