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MAKSIMIЈAN HERKULIЈE (285-305, 310)



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Rezime

Maksimijan Herkulije rođen je oko 250. godine u blizini Sirmijuma. Cezar je postao 285. godine kao savladar sa Dioklecijanom. Vladao do 305. godine kada se njih dvoje sporzumno povlače sa trona. Prekršivši dogovor o svojevóljnoj abdiciji ponovo se proglašava za avgusta 307. godine. Ubijen je ili je izvršio samoubistvo u Marselju 310. godine.

Ključne reči: cesar, Maksimijan Herkulije, Marko Aurelije, Sirmium, Dioklecijan, Nikomedija, Milano, abdikacija, Flavije Sever, Konstancije Hlor, Marselj, kovanica

JEL klasifikacija: B11, E42, N23

Srebrni novac - Argenteus

Kovnica: Ticinum (Pavija)

Summary

Maximianus Herculus was born around 250 in the vicinity of Sirmium. He was appointed Caesar in 285, as a co-ruler with Diocletian. His reign lasted until 305 when they both abdicated from the throne. Having broken his oath on voluntary abdication, he re-appointed himself August in 307. He was assassinated or made to commit a suicide in Marseille in 310.

Key words: Caesar, Maximianus Herculus, Marcus Aurelius, Sirmium, Diocletian, Nicomedia, Milan, abdication, Flavius Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Marseille, coin

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MAXIMIANUS VALERIUS HERCULIUS (285-305, 310)



Silver coin - Argenteus

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Marko Aurelije Maksimijan rodio se oko 250. godine na imanju koje se nalazilo u nenastanjenim predelima u okolini Sirmiuma. Ovo skromno imanje zakupili su njegovi roditelji sa kojima je živeo sve do svoje vojničke službe.

Car Dioklecijan odlučio je da radi lakše vladavine velikom imperijom postavi za savladara Marka Aurelija. Dioklecijanov izbor je bio razumljiv jer mu je Marko bio prijatelj a proslavio se i uspešnom vojničkom karijerom. Za Cezara ga je proglasio 285. godine dajući mu i svoje gentilno ime Valerije. U podeli vlasti i imperije Dioklecijan je dobio istočni, prestižni deo, a Maksimijan zapadni, umorni i ispošćeni deo carstva. Uspostavljene su i dve nove prestonice: Dioklecijanova u Nikomediji i Maksimijanova u Milanu.

Maksimijan je 286. godine ugušio pobunu Bagauda u Galiji i iste godine proglašen je za avgusta. Sledeće dve godine uspešno se borio na granici sa Germanima, a na Donjoj Rajni sa Francima. Imao je uspeha i u Africi, Španiji, smirio pobune u Galiji i Britaniji. Uspostavljanjem tetrahije kao oblika vladavine u imperiji Marko je dobio mlađeg savladara cezara Konstancija Hlora.

Dogovorom o svojevornoj abdikaciji, nezabeleženoj u istoriji rimskog carstva 305. godine u Nikomediji, Dioklecijan i Maksimijan su ustupili presto novim avgustima Galeriju i Konstanciju Hloru i cesarima Maksiminu Daji i Flaviju Severu. Maksimijan odlazi u palatu u Lukaniji, blizu Milana. Međutim, proglašenje Maksencija, sina Maksimijanovog, za cezara i prolog građanskog rata bili su povod da se zakletva prekrši. Maksimijan se ponovo proglašava za avgusta 307. godine, pobeđuje Flavija Severa II, čiji vojnici prelaze na Maksimijanovu stranu. Kako bi ojačao svoj položaj ćerku Faustu udaje za cezara Konstantina, sina Konstancija Hlora. U građanskom ratu kome je on umnogome doprineo biva ubijen ili je nateran da izvrši samoubistvo 310. godine u Marselju.



Tetrarsi: Dioklecijan (levo) i Maksimijan, skulptura iz 305 godine, Piazza San Marco Venecija

The tetrarchs: Diocletian (left) and Maximian, sculpture of AD 305, Piazza San Marco Venice

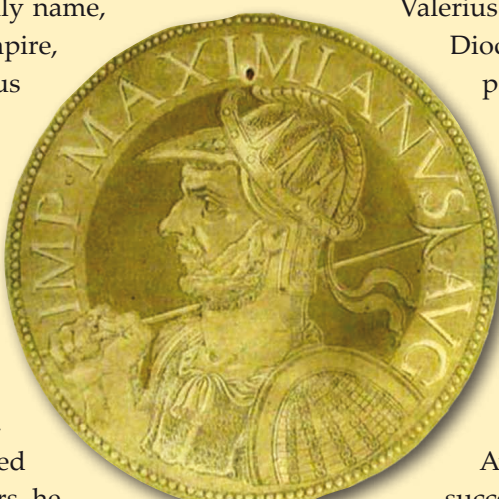


Mapa istočnog i zapadnog carstva
Map of the Eastern and Western Empires



Marcus Aurelius Maximianus was born around 250 on an estate located in the uninhabited regions near Sirmium. This modest estate had been rented by his parents with whom he lived until the commencement of his military service.

In order to rule over the vast Empire more easily, Emperor Diocletian decided to appoint Marcus Aurelius as his co-ruler. Diocletian's choice was understandable given that Marcus was his friend, and that he had gained a reputation through his successful military career. Diocletian appointed him Caesar in 285 and gave him his family name, Valerius. In the division of power and the Empire, Diocletian got the Eastern, prestigious part, whereas Maximianus got the Western, impoverished part. The two new capitals were established: Nicomedia, and in Milan. In 286 Maximianus quenched the uprising of Bagaudae in Gaul, and the same year got appointed Augustus. In the two following years, he successfully fought at the borders with the German tribes, and in the region of Lower Rhine with the Franks. He also recorded successes in Africa and in Spain, then pacified the unrests in Gaul and Britain. Upon the establishment of tetrarchy as a form of rule over the Empire, Marcus got a junior co-ruler and Caesar, Constantius Chlorus.



In 305 in Nicomedia, pursuant to the agreement on voluntary abdication, unprecedented in the history of the Roman Empire, Diocletian and Maximianus gave away their throne to the new Augusti Galerius and Constantius Chlorus, and Caesars Maximinus Daia and Flavius Severus. Maximianus retired to a palace in Lucania, near Milan. However, the appointment of Maxentius, Maximianus's son, as Caesar and the approaching civil war served as sufficient ground for him to break the oath. Maximianus re-appointed himself August in 307, defeated Flavius Severus II, whose soldiers came over to Maximianus's side. In order to strengthen his position, Maximianus married his daughter Fausta to Caesar Constantine, son of Constantius Chlorus. During the civil war he had largely contributed to, he was assassinated or made to commit a suicide in Marseille in 310.



Na novcu je Maksimijan predstavljen kao snažan sredovečan čovek, kratke kose i brade, nosa i usta lepo oblikovanih, sa krupnim duboko usađenim očima. To je i jedino zabeležen izgled ovog rimskog avgusta.

Na reversu kovanica često je prikazan Herakle, njegov božanski zaštitnik, kako trijumfuje nad Nemejskim lavom ili odmara posle nekog junačkog dela.

Kada je Maksimijan dobio zapadni deo carstva i Milano za prestonicu izgrađena je njegova palata sa hipodrumom, cirkus, teatar, velike terme, dvostruki bedemi grada ali su u tom periodu proširene i kovnice novca gde se kovao njegov novac.



In his coins Maximianus was presented as a strong, middle-aged man with short hair and a beard, nicely shaped nose and mouth, and large, deeply embedded eyes. Incidentally, this is the only preserved image of this Roman August.

The reverse of the coins often depicts Heracles, Maximianus's godly protector, triumphing over the Nemean lion or resting after some heroic deed.

When Maximianus received the Western part of the Empire to rule, his capital being in Milan, the new palace was built for him, including a hippodrome, a circus, a theatre, large thermal baths, and double city walls. However, it was in this period that the minting houses where his coins were minted also got refurbished and expanded.



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