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KONSTANCIJE HLOR (CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS) (293-306)



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Rezime

Konstancije Hlor, otac Konstantina Velikog, rođen je verovatno 250. godine u Dardaniji, provinciji Donja Mezija sa pretpostavkom da je to bio Nais, današnji Niš. Sa nevenčanom ženom Helenom (u periodu od 271. do 283. godine) dobio je sina Konstantina, a sa venčanom ženom Teodorom, ćerkom ili pastorkom avgusta Maksimijana Herkulija, tri ćerke i tri sina. Cezar je postao 293. godine. Umro je u današnjem Edinburgu 25. jula 306. godine. Njegov lik nalazimo na bronzanom posrebreanom i novcu od plemenitih metala.

Ključne reči: Konstancije Hlor, Dardanija, Gornja Mezija, Nais, Helena, Teodora, Konstantin Veliki, Maksimijan Herkulije, Britanija, Edinburg, kovanice od plemenitih metala, bronzani posrebreani folisi

JEL klasifikacija: B11, E42, N23

Srebrni novac - Argenteus

Kovnica: Serdika (Sofija)

Summary

Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, was probably born in 250 A.D. in Dardania, a province of Moesia Superior, although there are some assumptions that he was actually born in Nais, today's city of Niš. His concubine Helena (sometime between 271 and 283 A.D) bore him the eldest son Constantine, whereas his married wife Theodora, (step-) daughter of Augustus Maximilianus Herculus, bore him three daughters and three sons. He was appointed Caesar in 293 A.D. He died in today's Edinburgh on 25 July 306. His image can be found on silver-plated bronze folles and precious metal coins.

Key words: Constantius Chlorus, Dardania, Moesia Superior, Nais, Helena, Theodora, Constantine the Great, Maximilianus Herculus, Britannia, Edinburgh, precious metal coins, silver-plated bronze folles

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CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS (293-306)

Silver coin - Argenteus

Mint: Serdika (Sofia)



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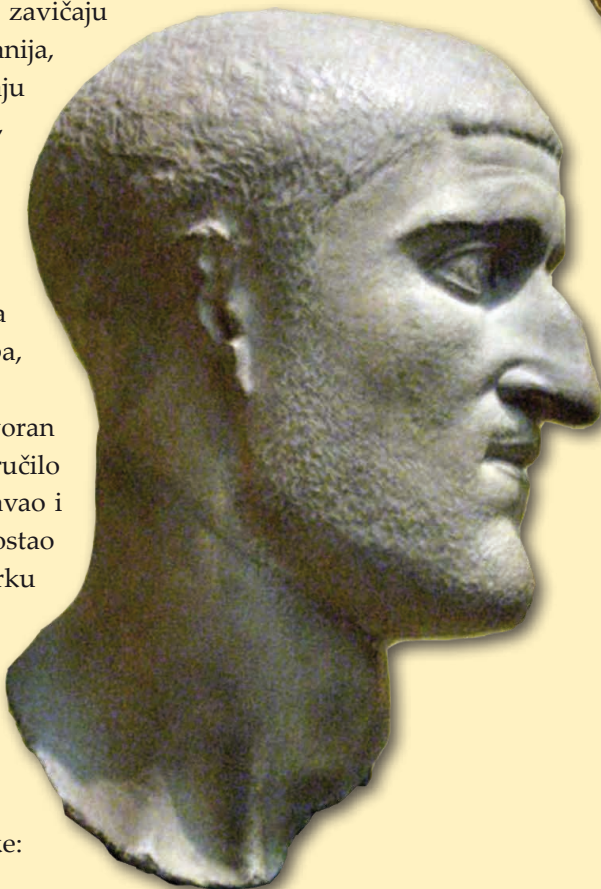
Hrišćanski svet sprema se da sledeće 2013. godine proslavi 1.700 godina od donošenja tzv. Milanskog edikta, ukaza o verskoj toleranciji, kojim je hrišćansko prihvaćeno kao religija, a ključna ličnost ove velike istorijske prekretnice bio je sin Konstancija Hlora - Konstantin Veliki.

Nedostaju pouzdani podaci o užem zavičaju Konstancija, ali se smatra da je to Dardanija, deo provincije Gornje Mezije. U opticaju su i pretpostavke da je rođen u Naisu, današnjem Nišu, verovatno 250. godine. Konstancijev otac Eutropije bio je dardanski uglednik patricijskog porekla, a za majku Klaudiju postoji više pretpostavki: nećaka cara Klaudija II gotskog, ćerka njegovog brata Krispa, Klaudijeva ćerka ili sestra.

Mladost je proveo u vojsci, bio je odgovoran oficir, blag, dobroćudan, što ga je preporučilo Maksimijanu Herkuliju koji ga je podržavao i sa njim se orodio 293. godine kada je postao cezar oženivši njegovu ćerku ili pastorku Teodoru. Međutim, on je pre toga već bio u konkubinskom braku sa Helenom sa kojom je imao sina Konstantina, budućeg cara (rođenog u periodu od 271. do 283. godine). Sa Teodorom je imao tri sina: Flavija Dalmacija, Julija Konstancija i Hanibalijana i tri ćerke: Konstanciju, Anastasiju i Evtropiju.

Konstancije je osnivanjem I tetrarhije 293. godine postao car zapadnog dela imperije dobivši upravu nad nemirnim provincijama Galijom i Britanijom. Međutim, više problema je imao sa varvarskim napadima Franaka i unutrašnjim pobunama i uzurpacijama, ali je nakon tri godine borbe uspeo da objedini imperiju. Stolovao je u Trijeru gde je podigao palatu, hipodrum, terme, baziliku, amfiteatar, obnovio Aurelija most i poznatu Porta nigra koja je i danas simbol grada Mozela.

Početkom 306. godine sa sinom Konstantinom prešao je u u Britaniju izvojevavši pobedu, ali se potom razboleo i umro 25. jula iste godine u Eburacumu, današnjem Edinburgu. Njegov naslednik bio je sin Konstantin.



The entire Christian world has been preparing for 2013, when it will be celebrating 1700 years since the adoption of the so-called Edict of Milan, a decree on religious tolerance, whereby Christianity was accepted as a religion. The key figure in this huge historical turning point was the son of Constantius Chlorus - Constantine the Great.

There are no reliable data about the homeland of Constantius Chlorus, but it is considered to be Dardania, a province of Moesia Superior. Another assumption is that he was born in Nais, today's city of Niš, probably in 250 A.D. Constantius's father, Eutropius, was a Dardanian noble of patrician background, and concerning his mother Claudia there are several assumptions: that she was a niece of Emperor Claudius II Gothicus, a daughter of his brother Crispus, Claudius's daughter or sister.

He spent his youth in the army, was a responsible soldier, gentle and kind-hearted, which recommended him to Maximilianus Herculus, who supported him and who gave him the hand of his (step-)daughter Theodora in 293 A.D, whereby Constantius became a Caesar. However, before that he had already been in concubinage with Helena, who bore him his future Emperor (born sometime between 271 and 283 A.D). With Theodora he had three sons: Flavius Dalmatius, Hannibalianus, and three daughters: Constantia, Anastasia and Eutropia.

During the establishment of the First Tetrarchy in 293 A.D, he became the Emperor of the west part of the Empire, having become the ruler of the turbulent provinces of Gaul and Britannia. However, he experienced more problems caused by the barbaric attacks of the Franks, and internal rebellions and usurpations. Nevertheless, after three years of fighting, he managed to unify all the territories of the Empire. His capital was in Trier, where he erected a palace, a basilica, an amphitheatre; reconstructed the Aurelian bridge and the famous Porta Nigra, which even today stands as the symbol of the city of Moselle.

In early 306 A.D, with his son Constantine, he crossed to Britannia where they achieved a glorious victory over the enemy, but soon afterwards Constantius fell ill and died on 25 July the same year in Eburacum, today's Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his son Constantine.



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Porta Nigra, Trier

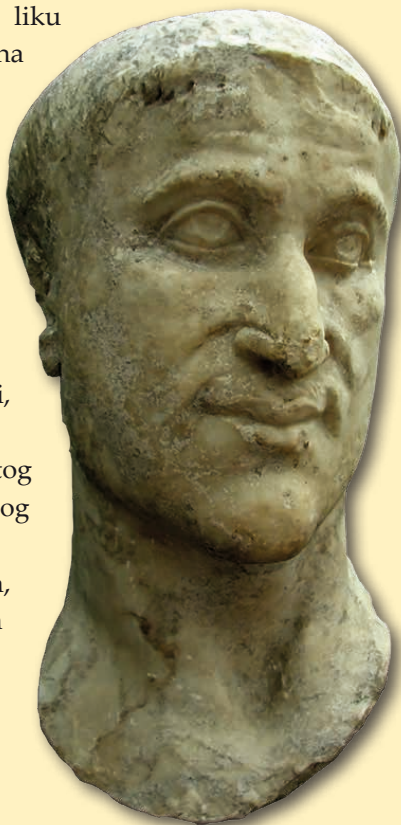


Na našim prostorima nedostaju portreti Konstancija Hlora, nazvanog tako po belom tenu lica. O njegovom liku može se suditi na osnovu prikaza na kovanicama.

Na bronzanim posrebnim folisima ili njihovim frakcijama dati su čvrsti, temeljni portreti Konstancija Hlora, herkulijanske snage, oštrog izraza pobjednika nakon zaslužnog trijumfa i primerene kazne nad nepokornim neprijateljima, taurične napregnutosti, snažnog pogleda.

Međutim, na novcu od plemenitog metala ima više individualnosti i ličnog pečata.

Prikazan je sa izduženim, produhovljenim glatkim mladalačkim licem, naglašenih jagodica, lepih usana i nosa.



Carske terme, Trier

Imperial thermal baths, Trier





In our region there is a lack of portraits of Constantius Chlorus, who got his name due to his pale complexion. His appearance may be reconstructed based on the images found on coins.

Silver-plated bronze folles or their fractions provide solid, detailed portraits of Constantius Chlorus, characterized by Herculean strength, strict expression of the winner after the deserved triumph and appropriate punishment over the unruly enemies, strained like a Taurus, with a fixed gaze.

However, the precious metal coins provide portraits characterized by more individuality and a personal touch.

They depict Constantius Chlorus with an oval, spiritualized, smooth face of a youth, with prominent cheekbones, beautiful lips and nose.



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