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STATUE BASES OF THE MID THIRD CENTURY A.D. FROM SMYRNA

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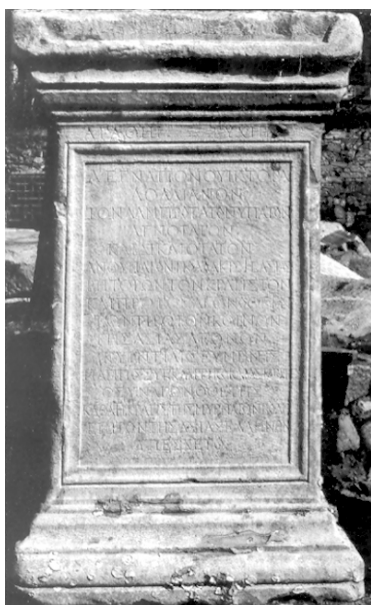
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STATUE BASES OF THE MID THIRD CENTURY A.D. FROM SMYRNA*

[The statue bases presented in this article were discovered at Çankaya during the excavation for the subway in 1988 when Dr. Turan Özkan was serving as Director of the İzmir Museum. The work on these finds was to comprise a chapter of a joint book to be published with Prof. Peter Herrmann who sadly died in 2002. As the texts on the bases are of outstanding interest, I have decided to publish them apart in the present article. This is in strict conformity with what P. Herrmann and I agreed during his last visit to Turkey in 2002. Nos. 1 and 2 have recently, without authorization, been published and commented upon.** H. Malay]

1. L. EGNATIUS VICTOR LOLLIANUS, *PROCONSUL*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. Height 1.54, width 0.94, thickness 0.77; letter-height 0.026 to 0.033.



- Ἀγαθὴ ἡ Τύχη ἱ·
Λ. Ἐγνάτιον Οὐίκτορα
Λολλιανόν,
4 τὸν λαμπρότατον ὕπατον,
ἀγνότατον
καὶ δικαιοτάτον
ἀνθύπατον πολλάκις τῆς Ἀσίας,
8 ῥητόρων τὸν κράτιστον
καὶ πρότον, ἀγωνοθέτην
τῶν πρώτων κοινῶν
τῆς Ἀσίας ἀγώνων
12 Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης
πάππος συγκλητικοῦ καὶ ἀσιάρχης,
συναγωνοθέτης,
καθὰ τῇ(ς) κρατίστη Σμυρναίων βουλῇ
16 ἐπὶ τῶν τῆς Ἀσίας Ἑλλήνων
ὑπέσχετο.

“To Good Fortune. For L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus, the most illustrious (= clarissimus) Consul, repeatedly most honest and righteous Proconsul of Asia, most excellent and first of rhetors, agonothetes of the First Common Contests of Asia. Quintilius Eumenes, grandfather of a member of the senatorial class and asiarch, who joined him as agonothetes as he had promised to the most honourable council of the Smyrnaeans in the presence of (the assembly of) the Greeks of Asia, (honours him).”

* I would like to record here the kind help of W. Eck and G. Petzl, who made some remarks on the earlier draft, and of M. Errington, who revised our English.

** See M. Christol, Th. Drew-Bear and M. Taşlıalan, Lucius Egnatius Victor Lollianus, *Proconsul d’Asie, Anatolia Antiqua* XI (2003), 343–359.

The person honoured on this statue base is the best documented governor of the province of Asia in the Imperial period¹. Honorary monuments for him are known from several cities: Ephesus (2 in Greek, 2 in Latin), Metropolis, Miletus, Tralleis, Aphrodisias². Also Smyrna had already yielded one (*IvSmyrna*, 635)³, to which two other bases can now be added (see the following number). The qualifications which are emphasized in our inscription are already known from other texts: the praise of his moral righteousness⁴, his ability as rhetor, his functioning as agonothetes of the Κοινὰ Ἀσίας. For the summary ἀνθύπατον πολλάκις τῆς Ἀσίας we get in *IvEphesos*, 664A the precision ἐπὶ τριετές and in *IvSmyrna*, 635 κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐτῶν τριῶν – a detail to be discussed later.

The dedicator of *IvSmyrna*, 635 was an asiarch (Λ. Πεσκέωνιος Γέσσιος γ' ἀσιάρχης)⁵ like the Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης mentioned in this new text. The person was unknown till now, but in the series published here he appears three times (with nos. 2 and 3), always under the same formula as πάππος συγκλητικοῦ καὶ ἀσιάρχης. The indication that a grandson of his had reached senatorial rank leads to the assumption that he was at an advanced age when he held the position of asiarch. Eumenes, in erecting this monument, fulfils a promise⁶ given to the Smyrnaean council on the occasion, it seems, of a meeting of the provincial assembly⁷. His relations with the *proconsul* Lollianus are further illustrated by the following inscription.

2. L. EGNATIUS VICTOR LOLLIANUS, *PROCONSUL*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. An image of a fish is carved below the inscription (cf. *EA* 2, 1983, 3 with ph. 14). Height 1.52, width 0.89, thickness 0.76; letter-height 0.043.

¹ *PIR*² III, E 36 (Groag); K. Dietz, *Senatus contra principem* (1980), 149–154, n. 35 (giving 23 testimonia); cf. B. E. Thomasson, *Laterculi Praesidium* I (1984), 236, n. 191. See also note 8.

² *IvEphesos*, 664A and 3088 (Greek), 664 and 3089 (Latin); *SEG* XXXII, 1158 = *IvEphesos*, 3436 (Metropolis); *Milet* I.7, 268; *IvTralleis*, 55; *SEG* XLIV, 863 (Aphrodisias).

³ Found in 1916 (?) “bei der Anlage des Boulevards am Fuße des Dejirmentepe”: O. Walter, *JÖAI* 21–2, 1922–24, Bbl. 252, n. 10 (*SEG* II, 652); *AE* 1923, n. 41), now on the left side of the entrance to the Archaeological Museum.

⁴ Aphrodisias: ἀγνὸν καὶ δίκαιον καὶ πάσης ἀρετῆς κόσμον. *IvEphesos*, 664: *omni iustitia ac sinceritate innocentia(ue) praestantem omnib(us) praesidib(us)*. For ἀγνότατος καὶ δικαιοτάτος and related expressions see M. Christol – S. Demougin, *MEFRA* 102, 1990, 176 and J. Reynolds (quoted note 8), 678, note 14 with references to L. Robert.

⁵ Cf. M. Domitilla Campanile, *I sacerdoti del Koinon d'Asia* (1994), 139, n. 162. He was honoured at Philadelphia (*IGR* IV, 1642) where he was λογιστής.

⁶ For the formula (καθ-)ὡς ὑπέσχετο cf. Chr. Habicht, *Alt. v. Pergamon* VIII 3 (1969), 79, note 3.

⁷ Cf. L. Robert in *Laodicée du Lykos* (1969), 266: “l’ensemble des ‘Grecs de la province d’Asie’ réunis en assemblée”. Ἐπὶ in this context could mean “in the presence of”, “coram” (M. Holleaux, *Études* III, 240; M. Wörle, *Chiron* 13, 1983, 321, note 202) or “on the occasion of” (cf. L. Robert, *StudClas* 10, 1968, 79f. = *OMS* VI, 267: “lors d’une fête”).



- Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ
 Λ. Ἐγνάτιον Οὐίκτορα
 Λολλιανόν,
 4 τὸν λαμπρότατον
 τὸν διὰ πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν
 ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοφιλεστάτου
 κυρίου ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορος
 8 Μ. Ἀντ. Γορδιανοῦ
 τρὶς κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς
 τῆς Ἀσίας ἀνθύπατον
 ἀποδεδειγμένον,
 12 ῥητόρων πρῶτον
 Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης,
 πάππος συγκλητικῷ
 καὶ ἀσιάρχῃ
 16 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ συνήγορον
 καὶ εὐεργέτην.

“To Good Fortune. For L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus, the most illustrious (man) who has been been designated three times successively Proconsul of Asia by our master, most highly favoured by the gods, Imperator M. Ant(oni)us Gordianus because of his complete excellence, the first of the rhetors. Quintilius Eumenes, grandfather of a member of the senatorial class and asiarch, (honours) his advocate and benefactor.”

The main interest of this text is the decisive help it procures for dating the governorship of our *proconsul*. Till now a milestone from near Magnesia on the Maeander (*IvMagnesia*, 257 = *IvEphesos*, 3164) had proved that his third year fell in the reign of the emperor Philippus and his son as Caesar (244–247). But it had already been conjectured that the beginning of Lollianus’ *proconsulship* went back to the reign of Gordian III⁸. Now, if we assume that the prolongation for a third year of office was decided by Gordian in his last year, we arrive at the dates of 242/3–244/5 for the three years’ period of this governor⁹.

Both new inscriptions attest a close relationship between Lollianus the governor and the asiarch Quintilius Eumenes. On the one hand, Eumenes joined the *proconsul* as συναγωνοθέτης in organizing the contests of the Κοινὰ Ἀσίας, following a promise given in public (our n. 1), on the other hand the *proconsul* gave help to the asiarch as συνήγορος in legal

⁸ K. Dietz, *Senatus contra principem*, 153; M. Christol, *Essai sur l’évolution des carrières sénatoriales dans la 2^e moitié du III^e s. ap. J.-C.* (1986), 191; B. Rémy, *Les carrières sénatoriales dans les provinces romaines d’Anatolie au Haut-Empire* (1989), 118; J. Reynolds in Y. Le Bohec (ed.), *L’Afrique, la Gaule, la Religion à l’époque romaine. Mélanges à la mémoire de Marcel Le Glay* (1994), 677. Most authors saw a connection with Gordian’s Persian war.

⁹ X. Lorient in: Chastagnol – Demougin – Lepelley (edd.), *Splendidissima Civitas: Études d’histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (1996), 221–9 pleads for the dates between July 1, 242 and July 1, 245 as Lollianus’ term of office (cf. *SEG* XLIV, 863).

proceedings¹⁰. This is a significant insight into the reciprocity of social connections and the interlacing of interests between Roman representatives and leading figures of the local elite.

Now we find the Asiarch Quintilius Eumenes a third time as dedicator of one of the recently discovered statue bases:

3. APPIUS ALEXANDER, *DUCENARIUS*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. Height 1.55, width 0.83, thickness 0.76; letter-height 0.01 (signature of the stonecutter) and 0.025.



Ἀ γ α θ ῆ ι Τ ύ χ η ι
 ᾿Αππιον ᾿Αλέξανδρον
 τὸν κρᾶτιστον φιλόσοφον
 4 καὶ πολλάκις δουκηνάριον
 καὶ ἡγεμόνα
 ἐπαρχίου Λουγδουνησίας
 8 Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης,
 πάππος συγκλητικοῦ
 καὶ ἀσιάρχης,
 τὸν ἴδιον εὐεργέτην,
 12 καθὰ ἀγωνοθετῶν
 τῶν πρώτων κοινῶν
 τῆς ᾿Ασίας
 ἀγώνων
 τὸ πέμπτον
 16 ὑπέσχετο

᾿Αλφοκρατίων ἐπέγραψα

“To Good Fortune. For Appius Alexander, the most outstanding (= egregius) philosopher and repeatedly holder of ducenarian posts and governor of the province of (Gallia) Lugdunensis. Quintilius Eumenes, grandfather of a member of the senatorial class and asiarch, (honours) his personal benefactor, as he promised when he was for the fifth time agonothetes of the First Common Contests of Asia. (I, Alphokration, carved the inscription).”

The honorand of the inscription is in this case not the (senatorial) governor, but a knight¹¹. The man is already known from two inscriptions from Ephesus concerning him and his wife

¹⁰ For the function of συνήγορος cf. L. Robert, *AC* 35, 1966, 396, note 3 (*OMS* VI, 20): “assistance comme avocat dans les procès”. It is often combined with the role of the ῥήτωρ (L. Robert, *Hellenica* XI/XII, 305, note 5), and it is normally exercised before the Roman authorities in the interest of a city (*Hellenica* IX, 12; cf. A. Balland, *Fouilles de Xanthos* VII [1981], 229f.). But here we have the special case that the governor himself acts as συνήγορος in an individual case. It is possible that this activity went back to an earlier period when Lollianus had not yet been *proconsul* of Asia.

¹¹ It is not clear whether κρᾶτιστος in l. 3 should be understood as translating Latin *egregius*, “the standard term used ... for middle-ranking equestrian officials” (F. Millar, *JRS* 89, 1999, 94). Perhaps it is unspecific and only characterizing the quality of philosopher: cf. our n. 1.8 ῥητόρων τὸν κρᾶτιστον.

Desidiena Cincia (*IvEphesos*, 616 and 617)¹². Besides the formula τὸν πολλάκις δουκηνάριον and his quality as philosopher which recur in the new text, the Ephesian inscriptions indicate his position of κράτιστος ἐπίτροπος, i.e. procurator, of two emperors (τῶν Σεββ. in 617, τῶ[ν] κυρίω[ν ἡ]μῶν with following erased line in 616). Given the dates for the asiarch Quintilius Eumenes derived from the preceding two inscriptions, it seems reasonable to reconstruct the deleted line with names of the two Philippi (247–9), perhaps in the form [Μ. Ἰουλίῳν Φιλίππων Σεββ.]]¹³. As for the specification of Alexander's procuratorship, one can guess that he held the post of *procurator provinciae Asiae*, given his qualification as ducenarius¹⁴. At least one further step of Alexander's career is now revealed: the governorship of Gallia Lugdunensis. It may have followed his function of procurator in Asia, and possibly the Smyrnaean monument was dedicated at the moment when he left for the new post. Since Appius Alexander was a knight, his position in the senatorial province normally governed by an imperial pretorian legate seems to have been that of a *procurator et vice praesidis agens* as is attested already for some of his predecessors since the 220ies¹⁵.

The asiarch Quintilius Eumenes who honoured Appius Alexander like Lollianus as his εὐεργέτης, refers again to a “promise” (ὑπέσχετο, cf. note 6) concerning his action. Under Lollianus he did it as συναγωνοθέτης of the Koina Asias, now – some years later, as it seems – he was himself ἀγωνοθέτης of these contests, and this “for the fifth time”. The case is not clear and seems to be connected with the much discussed problems of the periodicity of the Κοινὰ Ἀσίας and maybe the specific role of Smyrna in this tradition¹⁶, problems which cannot be solved here.

It may be noteworthy that in Ephesus the monuments for Appius Alexander and his wife were likewise erected by an asiarch, M. Aurelius Daphnus, and, it seems, his wife Iulia Atticilla respectively, functioning as ἀρχιτέμεια Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ (*IvEphesos*, 616–7). Daphnus has his place in the stemma of a prominent Ephesian family to which the new inscription with its date in the late 240ies now necessitates some correction¹⁷.

¹² *PIR*² I, 183, n. 945 (A. Stein); cf. H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut Empire romain* III (1961), 1101; Supplément (1982), 150.

¹³ The editors of *IvEphesos*, 616 had thought of Macrinus and Diadumenianus (i.e. 217–8, comparing *IvEphesos* 802); cf. W. Eck, *Gnomon* 57, 1985, 255. The date is accepted by S. Demougin, *ZPE* 81 (1990), 221–2. B. İplikçioğlu, *Lebendige Altertumswissenschaft. Festgabe . . . H. Vetters* (1985), 135–7 proposed Caracalla and Geta (cf. *SEG* XXXV, 1107; contra: Demougin, 221, note 54). The restoration proposed in the text is taken from *IGR* III, 1196–7 (Philippopolis in Arabia); cf. also *ib.* 1093.

¹⁴ Pflaum (note 12) had listed him under the heading “Procuratores nescio cuius provinciae vel rationis”, but he may belong to the category discussed by M. Christol and Th. Drew-Bear, *Travaux et Recherches en Turquie* 1982, 39, note 48 and M. Christol – S. Demougin, *MEFRA* 102, 1990, 174, note 79.

¹⁵ See B. E. Thomasson, *Laterculi Praesidum* I (1984), 41, nn. 18–20. Cf. the discussion by M. Corbier – M. Christol, *REA* 73, 1971, 356–364. The title ἡγεμὼν ἐπαρχίου Λουγδουννησίας of our inscription corresponds to *praeses provinciae Lugdunensis* for an unknown governor of the IIIrd century (*CIL* XIII, 1860; Thomasson, 42, n. 25).

¹⁶ For this the article of L. Moretti, *RFIC* 82, 1954, 276–289 (= *Tra epigrafia e storia*, 141–154 and 266) is fundamental; cf. G. Petzl on *IvSmyrna*, 635; E. Collas-Heddeland, *REG* 108, 1995, 426. On the title of πρῶτα, πρῶτοι claimed by Smyrna see Moretti, *loc. cit.*, 283 with note 1.

¹⁷ Stemma in *IvEphesos* VII, 1, p. 71 and in M. D. Campanile, *I sacerdoti del Koinon d'Asia* (1994), p. 187, n. XV, referring to p. 124, n. 134 (where our Daphnus is dated to “prima metà del III secolo d.C.”). The dating of the whole stemma depends on the γραμματεὺς of ca. 212–8, Aur. Artemidorus, son of Thrason (*IvEphesos*,

The name of the person, who inscribed the text on the basis, Ἀλφοκρατίων, corresponds to the more common Ἀρποκρατίων. For the spelling Ἀλφοκρατ- instead of Ἀρποκρατ- compare, e.g., the dedication from Samos: Σεράπιδι, Εἵσιδι, Ἀνούβιδι, Ἀλφοκράτη κτλ. (IG XII 6,2, 600); the form *Alfocraton* is attested in Rome (H. Solin, *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom* [2. ed., 2003] I 411); see also L. Threatte, *The Grammar of Attic Inscriptions* I (1980), 462, 467, 469.

4. FL(AVIUS) BALBUS DIOGENIANUS, *PROCONSUL*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. The lines 4–7 are partly erased. Height 1.52, width 0.81, thickness 0.78; letter-height 0.02 to 0.03.



Ἀ γ α θ ῆ ι Τ ύ χ η ι
 Φλ. Βάλβον Διογενιανόν,
 φίλον τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
 4 Γ|| ||ΟΥ
 || || Αὐτοκράτορος
 Σεβ. καὶ || ||
 || || εὐγενεστάτου
 8 Καίσαρος, τὸν ἀνδρειότατον
 καὶ ἀγνότατον ἀνθύπατον
 ἡ πρώτη τῆς Ἀσίας κάλλει
 καὶ μεγέθει καὶ λαμπροτάτη
 12 καὶ μητρόπολις καὶ τρὶς
 νεωκόρος τῶν Σεβαστῶν
 καὶ κόσμος τῆς Ἰωνίας
 κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆς
 16 ἱερωτάτης συνκλήτου
 Σμυρναίων πόλις,
 ἀναστήσαντος τὴν τειμὴν
 ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων στρατηγοῦ
 20 Μ. Σελλίου Ἰέρωνος,
 ἀποδεδειγμένου ἀσιάρχου
 καὶ νεωκόρου τῶν Σεββ.

*“To Good Fortune. For Fl(avius) Balbus Diogenianus, friend of our masters G||.....
|| Imperator Aug(ustus) and ||.....|| the most noble Caesar, the most
 courageous and righteous Proconsul. The first (city) of Asia with regard to beauty and
 greatness, the most brilliant, metropolis and thrice temple-warden of the Augusti, ornament of
 Ionia, according to the decrees of the most sacred senate: the city of Smyrna (honours him).*

300.9), who is supposed to have been the brother of the asiarch Aur. Daphnus. In reality, the γραμματεὺς of 212–8 is to be placed at the top of the Artemidorus-Thrason-genealogy: see C. Schulte, *Die Grammateis von Ephesos* (1994), 144, n. 15. Then the asiarch Aur. Daphnus belongs to the second generation after him and may well have been active in the late 240ies.

M. Sellius Hieron, general of the men-at-arms, designated asiarch and temple-warden of the Augusti, erected the monument.”

The *proconsul* honoured by this inscription was unknown till now. He was in office under an Augustus ruling jointly with a Caesar, whose names have later been deleted by an act of *damnatio memoriae*. Since Augustus' first name can be read as Γ, i.e. G(aius), it is most appropriate to think of Maximinus Thrax with his son Maximus (236–8)¹⁸ or – less probably – of Decius father and son (250–1)¹⁹. As for the *proconsul* Flavius Balbus Diogenianus, we cannot detect a clear candidate with whom he might be identified²⁰.

In this case the dedication is made not by an individual, but by the city itself which presents proudly its full title as it had developed in the IIIrd century²¹. The man responsible for the erection of the monument was Μάρκος Σέλλιος Ἰέρων, holding the local posts of στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τῶν ὄπλων²² and νεωκόρος of the emperors²³ and at the same time designated for the function of asiarch. Smyrnaean coins from the reigns of M. Aurelius and Commodus show the name of a στρα(τηγός) Μ. Σέλλιος²⁴ who may have been an ancestor of our man.

5. ATTIUS RUFINUS METILLIANUS, *LEGATUS PRO PRAETORE*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. Height 1.83, width 0.93, thickness 0.83; letter-height 0.025 to 0.035.

¹⁸ For erasures of the names of Maximinus and Maximus see e.g. *IvEphesos*, 1107; *SEG* XXXVII, 600 (Augusta Traiana). Greek inscriptions for both are registered in M. Peachin, *Roman Imperial Titulature and Chronology*, A.D. 235–284 (1990), 139–143. The inscription could have run Γάϊου Ἰουλίου Οὐήρου / Μαξιμίνου Αὐτοκράτορος / Σεβ. καὶ Γ. Ἰουλίου Οὐήρου / Μαξιμου εὐγενεστάτου / Καίσαρος. From *IvEphesos*, 1107 we know Valerius Messala as *proconsul* under Maximinus and Maximus (cf. W. Eck, *RE* Suppl. XV, 653, n. 250a), but there could be a free year for our Fl. Balbus Diogenianus.

¹⁹ Names of Decius and Herennius Etruscus deleted: J. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* (1982), 141, n. 25, but erasures in their case are exceptional: Reynolds, p. 142; *PIR*² V 2, p. 265. Moreover, it is not clear whether there is a free year for a new *proconsul* under Decius: see B. E. Thomasson, *Laterculi Praesidum* I, 236, n. 192 (Iulius Proculus Quintilianus) and 193 (Optimus ? See K.-P. Johne, *PIR*² V 3, 457, n. 129).

²⁰ The only known Flavius Balbus so far is Q. Flavius Balbus, *consul suffectus* under Caracalla or Elagabal, who held the governorship of Arabia in an unknown year (B. E. Thomasson, *Laterculi Praesidum* I, 336, n. 47; P. M. M. Leunissen, *Consuln und Consulare in der Zeit von Commodus bis Severus Alexander* [1989], 268: “zwischen etwa 213 und 221”). Nearer to a date under Maximinus and Maximus would be the Flav[ius - -]ian[us] of *CIL* XIII, 8017 (Bonn), governor of Germania inferior in 231 (W. Eck, *Die Statthalter der germanischen Provinzen vom 1.–3. Jhdt.* [1985], 213, n. 56; Leunissen, 181, note 234).

²¹ See G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna* II, 1, p. 268 ad nos. 594; 603.2–6; 637.2; L. Robert (– G. W. Bowersock – C. P. Jones), *Le martyre de Pionios, prêtre de Smyrne* (1994), 56; E. Collas-Heddeland, *REG* 108, 1995, 421.

²² For this function see G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna* II, 1, p. 268; L. Robert (– G. W. Bowersock – C. P. Jones), *Le martyre de Pionios*, 67.

²³ For the νεωκόρος τῶν Σεβαστῶν in Smyrna see G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna* II, 1, p. 76. The references given in Archaeological Reports for 1998–1999 (1999), 147 (S. Mitchell) and *Bull. ép.* 1999, 452 (C. Brixhe) do not concern an unpublished text, but *IvSmyrna*, 596.

²⁴ R. Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen*, 105; D. O. A. Klose, *Die Münzprägung von Smyrna in der römischen Kaiserzeit* (1987), 331–3.



Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ·
 Ἄττιον
 Ῥουφείνου
 4 Μετιλλιανόν,
 τὸν κράτιστον
 πρεσβευτὴν
 καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον,
 8 υἱὸν
 τοῦ λαμπροτάτου
 ἀνθυπάτου
 Ἀττίου
 12 Ῥουφείνου,
 Μ. Κλ. Ἀπελλᾶς,
 υἱὸς ἀσιάρχου
 καὶ ὕμνωδοῦ
 16 ναοῦ θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ,
 στρατηγὸς
 ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων,
 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
 20 καὶ τῆς πατρίδος
 εὐεργέτην.

“To Good Fortune. For Attius Rufinus Metillianus, the most excellent *legatus pro praetore*, the son of the most brilliant (*clarissimus*) *Proconsul* Attius Rufinus. *M(arcus) Cl(audius) Apellas*, son of an *asiarch* and *hymnodos* of the temple of deified Hadrianus, general of the men-at-arms, (honours) the benefactor of himself and of his native city.”

The inscription records two officials, father and son, who were engaged in the same province: the father as governor, the son – who receives the honour – as one of his legates. This is not uncommon as has been shown from the collection of the relevant material by B. E. Thomasson²⁵. Whereas the *proconsul* is given the appropriate title *λαμπρότατος* (*clarissimus*), the son is called *κράτιστος* according to a tendency not unknown in Greek imperial inscriptions²⁶. Both were certainly members of a prominent senatorial family for which Ephesian origin has been postulated and which is known from inscriptions in Rome as well as in Asia and elsewhere²⁷. In the IIIrd century we find one senator Attius Rufinus attested in Rome around 204, and his supposed homonymous son who functioned as governor in Syria in 241²⁸. They have been tentatively identified with members of the Attii who exhibit the additional *cognomen* *Clementinus* (see note 27). The *cognomen* *Metillianus* given to the son

²⁵ B. E. Thomasson, *Legatus. Beiträge zur römischen Verwaltungsgeschichte* (1991), 60. 65–7.

²⁶ See W. Eck, *ZPE* 37, 1980, 65; W. Günther, *MDAI(I)* 35, 1985, 190; cf. F. Millar, *JRS* 89, 1999, 94.

²⁷ See W. Eck, *ZPE* 37, 1980, 45–48, n. III (with hypothetical stemma); H. Halfmann, *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio* (1982) II, 628–9.

²⁸ For Attius Rufinus around 204 see *PIR*² I, 274, n. 1364; for the governor in Syria Coele: B. E. Thomasson, *Laterculi Praesidum* I (1984), 316, n. 80.

in our inscription is new within this family. For this reason a prosopographical connection cannot be established, particularly since it is not possible to fix the date of the inscription²⁹.

The dedicator M. Claudius Apellas, functioning as στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων (see note 22), is likewise unknown, as is his unnamed father who had combined the position of asiarch with the role of ὑμνωδός at the temple of the deified Hadrian. The creation of a group of 24 *hymnodoi* by this emperor in 123 is documented by two Smyrnaean inscriptions (*IvSmyrna*, 594.3; 697.39), and several ὑμνωδοί are otherwise attested in this city³⁰. A peculiarity of our inscription is that it mentions expressly the temple of Hadrian. From the document *IvSmyrna*, 604 we know the senator Iulius Apellas in the time of Valerianus and Gallienus who seems to be related to a prominent Pergamene family. It is not impossible that the Apellas of our inscription had some connection with that family.

6. M. VALERIUS TURBO, *PROCONSUL*

Marble basis with plinth and cornice. Upper left and lower right corners are broken. Height 1.55, width 0.94, thickness 0.83; letter-height 0.025 to 0.030.



| | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| | Ἀ γ α θ ῆ ι Τ ὺ χ η ι· |
| | τὸν πάσῃ ἀρετῇ |
| | κεκοσμημένον |
| 4 | καὶ διὰ πάσης πράξεως |
| | ἐληλυθότα |
| | ἀγνότατον καὶ δικαιοτάτον |
| | καὶ ἀνδρειότατον |
| 8 | ἀνθύπατον |
| | τοῦ λαμπροῦ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔθνους |
| | Μάρκ(ον) Οὐαλέρ(ιον) Τούρβωνα, |
| | τὸν λαμπρότατον |
| 12 | ὑπατικὸν |
| | Ἀπολλ(ώνιος) Ῥύθμος |
| | τὸν ἴδιον καὶ τοῦ οἴκου σύμπαντος |
| | κτίστην καὶ σωτήρα. |

“To Good Fortune. For the (man) adorned with every virtue, who has been successful in every achievement, the most honest and most righteous and most courageous Proconsul of the brilliant nation of Asia, Marc(us) Valer(ius) Turbo, the most brilliant consularis. Apoll(onios) Rhythmos (honours) the founder and saviour of his own person and of his entire house.”

²⁹ Also the question of origin cannot be settled: τῆς πατρίδος in l. 20 most probably refers to the native city of the dedicator M. Claudius Apellas.

³⁰ See J. Keil, *JÖAI* 11, 1908, 108–110; G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna* II, 1, p. 76. For the institution in general cf. H. Halfmann, *Asia Minor Studien* I (1990), 24–26.

The *proconsul* honoured with some peculiar expressions³¹, M. Valerius Turbo, was till now absent from the fasti of the province of Asia which here is designated by the term λαμπρὸν ἔθνος³². Nevertheless, there can be a clue as to his identity: At Canusium a list registering the community's *patroni c(larissimi) v(iri)* from 223 has in its last place M. Valerius Turbo iun(ior), with L. Valerius Turbo some lines before him (*CIL* IX, 338.27 and 32). There are discussions whether they were father and son or two brothers³³. It is conceivable that M. Valerius Turbo, whatever his age in 223, could have reached the position of *proconsul Asiae* around the middle of the century. So he is to be added also to the consular fasti of the thirties of the third century. Other relations of the family do not appear at present³⁴.

The dedicator, Apoll(onios) Rhythmos, has no title, but seems to have profited in an exceptional way from the *proconsul*'s help, since he adopts quite unusually the predicates κτίστης and σωτήρ for characterizing Turbo's role in their personal relations³⁵.

Hamburg
İzmir

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Hasan Malay

Özet

Bu makalede, 1988 yılında İzmir Metrosu için yapılan bir hafriyat sırasında ortaya çıkan 6 adet onur yazıtı incelenmektedir. Heykel kaideleri üzerinde yer alan ve tümü İ.S. 3. yüzyıl ortalarına ait olan bu yazıtlardan, Roma imparatorluğu ve Smyrna tarihi bakımından son derece önemli prosopographik bilgiler edinmekteyiz:

1. Bu yazıtta, adını diğer birçok yazıttan bildiğimiz Asia Eyaleti Valisi (*proconsul*) L. Egnatius Victor, Quintilius Eumenes adındaki bir başka bürokrat tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır:

“Hayırlı olsun! Bir senatör torunu olan ve kendisi ile birlikte agon yöneticiliği yapan, imparator kültü rahibi Quintilius Eumenes, Asia valiliği görevini defalarca, dürüst ve adil bir şekilde yürüten, hatiplerin en mükemmeli ve ilki ve Birinci Asia Oyunları'nın yöneticisi olan L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus'u, Eyalet Meclisi toplantısında pek onurlu Smyrna Meclisi'ne verdiği söz üzerine (onurlandırdı).”

2- Yine aynı kişi (Quintilius Eumenes) tarafından onurlandırıldığı bu yazıt sayesinde, Lollianus'un İ.S. 242/3, 243/4 ve 244/5 yıllarında üç kez Asia Valisi olarak görev yaptığı anlaşılmaktadır:

“Hayırlı olsun! Bir senatör torunu ve imparator kültü rahibi olan Quintilius Eumenes, kendisine avukatlık ve hamilik eden ve her bakımdan mükemmel bir kişi olması nedeniyle, Tanrıların gözdesi efendimiz İmparator M. Antonius Gordianus tarafından ardı ardına üç kez Asia Valisi olarak atanan, hatiplerin en büyüğü, ünlü adam, L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus'u (onurlandırdı).”

³¹ For the formula πάση ἀρετῇ κεκοσμημένον cf. J. and L. Robert, *Bull. ép.* 1967, 595; Ch. Roueché, *JRS* 71, 1981, 106. Διὰ πάσης πράξεως ἐληλυθότα can be compared to διὰ πάσης ἡκοντα ἀρετῆς in *SEG* XXXI, 909.6 (Aphrodisias), with L. and J. Robert's note on πρᾶξις in *Claros* I (1989), 24, note 54. For the combination of ἀγνότατος, δικαιοτάτος, ἀνδρειότατος see above note 4.

³² This use of ἔθνος calls to mind a remark of D. Feissel – P.-L. Gatiér, *Bull. ép.* 1997, 632 (concerning the 6th century!): “ἔθνος, à cette époque, équivaut à ἐπαρχία et désigne, sans plus, n'importe quelle province”.

³³ Cf. *PIR'* III, 378, nn. 145 and 146; G. Barbieri, *L'albo senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino* (1952), 232, nn. 1177 and 1178 with p. 514; Hanslik, *RE* VIII A 1 (1955), 235, nn. 369 and 370.

³⁴ There is one L. Valerius Turbo in an inscription at Ulmetum in Moesia recording a family: E. Doruti-Boila, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris* V (1980), n. 72 (*AE* 1980, n. 811), but the family there seems to be of modest origin.

³⁵ For some similar cases with σωτήρ καὶ εὐεργέτης cf. L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II (1954), 378, note 4; *Bull. ép.* 1974, 402 (“nous soulignons que le titre de σωτήρ n'implique nullement un culte”).

3- Bu yazıtta, Gallia Lugdunensis valisi olarak görev yapmış olan bir başka Roma imparatorluk bürokrati, yine Quintilius Eumenes tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır:

“Bir senatör torunu ve imparator kültü rahibi olan Quintilius Eumenes, çok kereler komutan (ducenarius) olarak görev yapan ve (Gallia) Lugdunensis eyaleti valiliğini yürüten ve kendisine hamilik eden büyük filozof Appius Alexander’i, kendisinin Birinci Asia Oyunları’nda 5. kez agon yöneticiliği yaparken söz verdiği üzere (onurlandırdı). Bu yazıtı ben Alphokration yazdım.”

4- Bu yazıtta Smyrna kenti, Flavius Balbus Diogenianus adındaki, bugüne kadar tanımadığımız bir Asia valisini onurlandırmaktadır:

“Hayırlı olsun! Güzellik ve büyüklük bakımından Asia’nın en önde gelen ve imparatorlar için üç tapınak inşa eden, görkemli, metropol ve İonia’nın süsü olan Smyrna kenti, yüce meclisin verdiği kararlar uyarınca, efendilerimiz imparator Augustus ve pek asil Caesar ...’nın dostu olan, pek yürekli ve adil vali Flavius Balbus Diogenianus’u onurlandırdı. Bu anıtı, imparator kültü rahibi ve imparator tapınağının müdürü olarak atanan süvari komutanı M. Sellius Hiero yaptırdı.”

5- Bu heykel kaidesinde, Asia Eyaleti’nde valilik yapan birinin yüksek dereceli bir bürokrat olan oğlu onurlandırılmaktadır. Yazıtta, Smyrna’daki Hadrianus tapınağından ve burada görev yapan 24 ilahi okuyucusundan (hymnodos) birinden bahsedilmesi önemlidir.

“İmparator kültü rahibi ve Tanrı İmparator Hadrianus’un tapınağında koro üyesi (hymnodos) olarak görev yapan birinin oğlu olan, süvari komutanı Marcus Claudius Apellas, kendisinin ve kentinin hamis, müstesna vali Attius Rufinus’un oğlu, pek seçkin komutan vekili Attius Rufinus Metillianus’u (onurlandırdı).”

6- Bu metinde, adını bugüne kadar bilmediğimiz bir Asia valisi olan M. Valerius Turbo, kendisinden büyük iyilikler gören biri tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır:

“Hayırlı olsun! Apollonios Rhythmos, kendisinin ve tüm ailesinin hamisi ve kurtarıcısı olan, her türlü ahlakî özelliği kendisinde barındıran ve her teşebbüsünde başarılı olan, görkemli bir consul ailesine mensup, asil Asia kavminin yiğit Valisi Marcus Valerius Turbo’yu (onurlandırdı).”