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Two New Inscriptions from the Claudian Period at Perge

NİHAL TÜNER ÖNEN*

Abstract

This article introduces two Greek inscriptions discovered in the city of Perge. They are related to the Roman Emperor Claudius who ruled from AD 41 to 54. The inscriptions regarding Claudius indicate that the construction activities adopted by the emperor as a general policy were also implemented in the city of Perge. The first inscription includes the dedications for the Emperor Claudius and the Demos by the gymnasiarch Tiberius Iulius Gemellus and his father Tiberius Iulius Anteros who was reported as a freedman of emperors. This inscription is important in that it is the only inscription to date that provides information on citizenship and emancipation obtained during the Tiberian period. Moreover, it introduces two new figures to Perge's prosopography. The privileges obtained during the Tiberian period probably continued into the Claudian period, and the father and son extend their thanks to the emperor as well as the people of Perge by building a structure. It can be asserted that they are related to a structure located on the west street due to its findspot. The other inscription, dated to AD 48, mentions the emperor's name in the nominativus casus. It is important in that it refers directly to a structure built by the emperor or to a letter written by him.

Keywords: Perge, Emperor Claudius, dedication inscription, Augustorum libertus

Öz

Bu makalede, Perge kentinden ele geçmiş iki Hellence yazıt tanıtılmaktadır. Her iki yazıt da MS 41-54 yılları arasında hüküm süren Roma İmparatoru Claudius'a ilişkindir. İmparator Claudius'la alakalı söz konusu belgeler, İmparator'un genel politika olarak benimsediği imarlaşma faaliyetlerinin Perge kentinde de uygulandığını gösterir. Burada tanıtılan ilk yazıt gymnasiarkhos Tiberius Iulius Gemellus ve babası olduğu anlaşılan, imparator(ların) azatlısı Tiberius Iulius Anteros'un İmparator Claudius ve Demos'a ilişkin ithaflarını içerir. Ayrıca Tiberius Dönemi'nde kazanılan vatandaşlık ve azat edilmeler konusunda bilgi veren kentten ele geçmiş -şu ana kadarki- tek yazıt olması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Aynı zamanda Perge prosopografisine de iki yeni kişi kazandırmaktadır. Olasılıkla Tiberius Dönemi'nde elde edilen ayrıcalıklar Claudius Dönemi'nde de devam etmektedir ve baba-oğul İmparator'a ve Perge halkına olan şükranlarını bir yapıyla sunmaktadır. Yazıtların buluntu yerinden dolayı söz konusu yapının Batı Caddede yer aldığı öne sürülebilir. MS 48 yılına tarihlendirilen ve İmparator'un adını nominativus casus'ta anan diğer yazıt ise doğrudan İmparator'un yaptığı/yaptırdığı bir yapıya ya da yazdığı bir mektuba işaret etmesi açısından önem kazanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Perge, İmparator Claudius, ithaf yazıtı, imparator azatlısı

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This article introduces two Greek inscriptions which were discovered in the city of Perge, where excavations have been carried out under the directorship of the Antalya Museum since 2012.¹ Both inscriptions are related to the Roman Emperor Claudius who ruled from AD 41 to 54. Claudius was declared emperor by his soldiers on 24 January 41 following the assassination of Caligula. He incorporated several new provinces into the empire during the thirteen years of his reign² and performed regulatory and reconstruction works in both new and existing provinces.³ In almost every city in Asia Minor dedications were made, and statues were erected in honor of the emperor⁴ for reasons such as obtaining Roman citizenship (*cives Romani*), emancipation (*liberti*), and priesthood in the imperial cult.⁵ Dedication, honoring and building inscriptions related to the Emperor Claudius have also been recovered from the city of Perge.⁶

The first of the inscriptions discussed here contains the dedication of Tiberius Iulius Gemellus and Tiberius Iulius Anteros to the Emperor Claudius and the demos. The other inscription, although it cannot be clearly identified due to its missing parts, is believed to be a fragment of a building inscription or an emperor's letter.

1- Dedication Inscription for the Emperor Claudius and Demos

This inscription was carved on three blocks of limestone of varying widths. There are four lines of the inscription on each block. The first block has a deep longitudinal crack in the left center. The last line is carved in larger letters. The depth measurements of the blocks include the original dimensions. These blocks were discovered during the excavations of the western street in 2012-2013. The exact location is where the aqueduct meets the eastern wall of the Cornutus Palaestra, but outside of the palaestra. They are now located in an area called the German Barracks (figs. 1-2). Inventory numbers: JB.12.T65 and JB.13.T65.

A) H. 0.60 m; W. 1.13 m; D. 0.32 m; Lh. 0.05-0.07 m.

B) H. 0.60 m; W. 0.93 m; D. 0.32 m; Lh. 0.05-0.07 m.

C) H. 0.60 m; W. 0.37 m; D. 0.67 m; Lh. 0.05-0.06 m.

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| <p>Τιβεριῶι Κλαυδίωι Καί[σαρ]ι Σεβαστῶ Γερ ν.μα- νικῶ καὶ τῶ δημῶ γυμνασίαρχος Τιβέριος Ίούλιος Τιβερίου υἱὸς Γέμελλος, Τιβέ- ριος Ίούλιος Σεβαστῶν ἀπελεύθερος Αντέρως.</p> | <p>Tiberius Iulius Gemellus, son of Tiberius, the gymnasiarch, (and) Tiberius Iulius Anteros, Augustorum libertus, dedicated this to Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus and demos.</p> |
|--|--|

¹ For epigraphical research and recent publications concerning Perge, see Bru et al. 2016; Tüner-Önen 2018; Alten-Güler 2018; Alten-Güler and Kileci 2018; Tüner-Önen and Arslan 2019.

² During the Claudian period, the provinces of Mauretania [42/43], Britannia [43], Judaea [44], Thracia [44/45], Moesia [44/54], Noricum [46] and Alpes Graiae et Poeninae [47] were established in addition to adjacent Lycia [43].

³ Concerning Claudius' reconstruction program, which he saw as a means of strengthening his position as the emperor and demonstrating his strength, see Osgood 2011, 174. Numerous milestones and inscriptions document that the Emperor Claudius carried out extensive road construction work in both the western and eastern provinces of the empire. On this subject, see Walser 1980; Levick 1990, 167-73; Şahin 2014, 21-22, 76-77.

⁴ For detailed information concerning the statues erected in honor of the emperor, see Hildebrandt 2018. For the emperor statue depicting an emperor from the Julio-Claudian dynasty at the theater of Perge, see Akçay-Güven 2018.

⁵ As the fourth emperor of Rome, Claudius seems to have been quite enthusiastic about granting Roman citizenship in comparison to other emperors, Cass. Dio LX 17.5; cf. Levick 1990, 164-65. For families granted citizenship during the Julio-Claudian dynasty at Perge, see Şahin 1999, 35, 58, 199, 232, 256, 277; Yılmaz 2016, 264-65, no. 3.

⁶ On this subject, see Şahin 1999, 45-49, nos. 26-33; Özdizbay 2012, 178-86, nos. 4-17.

This four-line inscription is approximately two-and-a-half-meters long and probably refers to the dedication of a structure or part of a structure to the Emperor Claudius and the *demos*. Since the structure's name is not recorded in the inscription, it is difficult to say anything about the type of structure dedicated. It is not possible to give an exact date since there is no information as to the emperor's status of *tribunica potestas* or *consul*. Therefore, it is dated between AD 41-54 during the reign of Claudius.

Information about the dedicators is contained between the second and fourth lines of the inscription: Tiberius Iulius Gemellus, the son of Tiberius, was recorded as the gymnasiarch, and Tiberius Iulius Anteros was reported as the freedman of emperors. They probably have a father-son relationship: the son Gemellus and father Anteros.⁷

Both persons are not previously recognized. Tiberius Iulius Gemellus is referred to as the gymnasiarch. Epigraphically, it is known that there were three gymnasiums in Perge from the period of Domitian.⁸ However, architecturally, two gymnasium structures can be identified in the city - the Northern Gymnasium / Cornutus Palaestra and the gymnasium integrated into the Southern Bath.⁹ Tiberius Iulius Gemellus was probably the gymnasiarch of the Northern Gymnasium, which is dated to the Claudian / Neronian period from the inscriptions documented in the structure.¹⁰

Tiberius Iulius Anteros is referred to as an imperial freedman.¹¹ Here it is noteworthy that the "emperors" are indicated in the plural genitive case (Σεβαστῶν ἀπελεύθερος / *Augustorum libertus*). The inscription is dedicated to the Emperor Claudius, but there were not two or more emperors ruling together in this period or earlier. Thus, it is not possible for Anteros to have been freed by at least two emperors under their joint rule.¹² There are some arguments that *Augustorum libertus*, which is seen until AD 161, was used to mean "successive" Augusti or "joint" Augustus and Augusta.¹³ There is a high probability that Anteros was freed by the Emperor Tiberius and Germanicus Caesar, who was identified by Tiberius as his successor and entitled Caesar.¹⁴ It is known that Germanicus Caesar traveled to the East with the authority of *imperium proconsulare maius* between AD 18-19, and Apollonios, son of Lysimachos, a citizen of Perge, accompanied the candidate emperor during this journey.¹⁵ The *Iulius gens* and *Tiberius praenomen* carried by the father and son indicate that the father Anteros had also

⁷ Anteros (Ἀντέροϛ), a combination of the words anti (ἀντι) and Eros (Ἔρωϛ), is not a name known from the city of Perge. For this name, which is documented mostly in Ionian, Karian and Phrygian cities in Anatolia, see *LGPV* VA 35; VB 29 and VC 32 s.v. Ἀντέροϛ. For the common slave-name Anteros, see Solin 1996, 191.

⁸ Şahin 1999, 72-80, no. 56; For τριῶν γυμνασίων found in an inscription from the Flavian period, see 88-90, no. 61.

⁹ Özdizbay 2012, 26.

¹⁰ For the dating of the Northern Gymnasium to the Neronian period, see Şahin 1999, 51-53, nos. 36-38. For the dating to the Claudian period, see Eck 2000, 655-57; cf. Özdizbay 2012, 183-86, nos. 14-17. About the dating of the Southern Bath-Gymnasium complex to the earliest Vespasian period and documented to contain multiple phases both epigraphically and architecturally, see Özdizbay 2012, 40-42.

¹¹ For studies on *Augusti Liberti*, see Weaver 1972; Haensch 2006.

¹² For examples of Asia Minor known to be liberated by more than one emperor, cf. Ormerod and Robinson 1914, 28, no. 37; *MAMA* VII 524; Öztürk and Öztürk 2016, 236, no. 3.

¹³ About the usage of *Augustorum libertus* (*Augg. lib.*), see Weaver 1972, 64-72; Chantraine 1975.

¹⁴ About the emancipation of Publius Aelius Dionysos, known as Σεβαστῶν ἀπελεύθεροϛ from Pergamon, by the Emperor Hadrian and his successor, cf. Meier 2009, 398-99, no. 3; cf. *AÉpigr* (2009) [2012] no. 1385; *SEG* LIX 1428.

¹⁵ Kienast 1990, 79-82; Şahin 1995; 1999, 37-42, no. 23; Jones 1995, 29-33; Özdizbay 2012, 175-76, no. 3. While S. Şahin thinks that Germanicus Caesar might have visited Perge during this trip and presided over the *conventus* held at the Sebaste Agora, C.P. Jones (1995) is skeptical about these possibilities; cf. Özdizbay 2012, 126-27.

been granted citizenship during the Tiberian period.¹⁶ The fact that Tiberius Iulius Gemellus, son of Tiberius, bears the name of the grandson of the Emperor Tiberius also supports this suggestion.¹⁷ Both the liberation and the citizenship of Anteros were probably granted through Germanicus.¹⁸

The Roman physician Scribonius Largus, who lived in the first half of the 1st century AD and accompanied the Emperor Claudius on his expedition to Britannia in AD 43, describes the treatment of a person named Anteros in his *Compositiones*.¹⁹ Anteros was a *libertus* of the Emperor Tiberius and suffered from prolonged joint pain. Although it is not possible to state with surety from the data presently available that the aforesaid Anteros is identical with the Anteros documented in Perge, the similarities are remarkable in terms of both period and name.

Although no other *Augusti liberti* from the Tiberian period are known from Perge, the freedmen of the emperor from the periods of the Emperor Claudius and Nero are documented. In two inscriptions, Tiberius Claudius Plocamus, known to have been emancipated by the Emperor Claudius, contributed to the establishment of the Imperial Cult in Perge together with C. Iulius Cornutus Bryoninus.²⁰ It is known from a building inscription carved on the architrave that a woman named Clara was emancipated by the Emperor Nero, and her husband Tiberius Claudius Atticus was emancipated by the Emperor Claudius.²¹ In addition to the two inscriptions found in Perge, inscriptions obtained from the provinces indicate that the emperor's freedmen attained important positions and engaged in liturgical activities for their cities.²² This inscription, which includes the dedications of Tiberius Iulius Anteros and his son Gemellus to the Emperor Claudius, probably belongs to the construction of a structure for which these people served as *euergesia*. In the city of Perge, the construction activities of the Early Imperial Period until the Emperor Claudius intensified at the intersection of the north-south and east-west streets (the Northern Gymnasium / Cornutus Palaestra, Demetrios-Apollonios Arch).

¹⁶ About the possibility that a person freed by the emperor may have the right to Roman citizenship, like a freeborn, see Dig. II 4. 10, 3. It is known that Tiberius was in contact with many Hellenic and Asian cities during his eastern duties before becoming emperor and pursued their interests in Rome (Suet. *Tib.* VIII). He even tried to get Roman citizenship for some of them (Suet. *Aug.* XL. 3); cf. Bowersock 1965, 77; Holtheide 1983, 52; Dönmez-Öztürk 2010, 55. From Cass. Dio (LVI 33. 3-5), we learn that the Emperor Augustus emphasized in his advice regarding Tiberius and the public that slaves should not be given so much freedom and people should not be granted citizenship rights so as not to fill cities with mobs.

¹⁷ One of the twin-born sons of Livilla and Nero Claudius Drusus, son of the Emperor Tiberius and Vipsania Agrippina, bears this name; cf. Kienast 1990, 83. For the use of the name Gemellus in Asia Minor, see *LGPN VA* 108; VB 89 and VC 96 s.v. Γέμελλος.

¹⁸ About Germanicus Caesar having a cult in Patara (*TAM II* 420) and through him obtaining Roman citizenship (*Cives Romani*) in Lycia, cf. Dönmez-Öztürk 2010, 59; Reitzenstein 2011, 41.

¹⁹ Scrib. *Comp.* 162: Ad utramlibet podagram torpedinem nigram vivam, cum accesserit dolor, subicere pedibus oportet stantibus in litore non sicco, sed quod alluit mare, donec sentiat torpere pedem totum et tibiam usque ad genua. hoc et in praesenti tollit dolorem et in futurum remediatur. hoc Anteros Tiberii Caesaris libertus supra hereditates remediatus est.

²⁰ Özdizbay 2008, 860-61; for addition, see Onur 2008; cf. Özdizbay 2012, 187-88, nos. 19-20. See also Bru et al. 2016, 71.

²¹ Özdizbay 2012, 181, no. 11.

²² For the liturgical activities of the emperor's freedmen, cf. Boulvert 1974, 216-22; about being charged as *procurator* in the emperor's lands and marble quarries, cf. Takmer 2018. About the construction of a columned hall dedicated to the emperor and the erection of Claudius' statue right in front of the Sebasteion (*TAM II* 177, 178 and 184) in the Lycian city of Sidyma, by Tiberius Claudius Epagathos, freedman and physician of the Emperor Claudius, and his son Tiberius Claudius Livianus, see Takmer 2010, 101-2. The inscriptions indicate kinship, political and religious relations between Perge and Synnada, famous for its marble quarries. About this subject, see Bru et al. 2016, 72-78.

Accordingly, the east-west oriented street where both structures are located constituted the main artery of the city in the 1st century AD with its eastern and western gates opening the city to the outside world.²³ Özdizbay believes that the Sebaste Agora, epigraphically dated to the first quarter of the 1st century AD, might be located to the north of the eastern part of this east-west directional street.²⁴ The three blocks related to the dedication inscription discussed here were not discovered *in situ*. Since their findspot is where the aqueduct meets the eastern wall of the Cornutus Palaestra, but outside of the palaestra, they are related to a structure located on the west street (maybe directly the Cornutus Palaestra). In case it is accepted as a building inscription related to the Cornutus Palaestra, the argument becomes stronger that the building was built in honor of Claudius, not Nero.²⁵

2- Inscription Related to the Emperor Claudius

Inscribed pedestal fragment of limestone, broken on all four sides, carries six lines of inscription on the front face. It was found in the soil fill in the middle row of the first place in the portico, east of Septimus Severus / City Square, between the Hellenistic City Gate and the Roman Gate; now in the container number 8-9 (fig. 3).

H. 0.483 m; W. 0.30 m; D. 0.165 m; Lh. 0.04 m

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| [Τιβέριος Κλαύ]διος Καί[σαρ] | Tiberius Claudius Caesar |
| 2 [Σεβαστὸς Γε]ρμα[ν]ικὸς [ἄρ]- | Augustus Germanicus, |
| [χιερεὺς μέγ]ιστος, ὕπ[ατος τὸ δ'] | pontifex maximus, consul for the fourth time, saluted |
| 4 [αὐτοκράτ]ωρ τὸ ἑ[δημαρ]- | emperor for the fifteenth time, |
| [χικῆς ἐξουσίας] τὸ η' [πατήρ] | holding the tribunician power for the eighth time, |
| 6 [πατρίδος τειμητή]ς ^{vac.} | father of the fatherland, and censor. |

The letters in the preserved central part of the inscribed block, broken on all four sides, indicate that the inscription here relates to the Emperor Claudius. The fact that the numbers regarding his official titles are partially preserved allows for a complete dating. Claudius' consulate for the fourth time, emperorship for the fifteenth time, and holder of tribunician power for the eighth time indicates the year AD 48.²⁶ In the ordering of the official titles given to emperors, the majority of examples have *pontifex maximus* before *tribunicia potestas*, which are followed by *consul* and *emperor*. In this inscription, it is documented that the order continues as *pontifex maximus - consul - emperor - tribunicia potestas*.²⁷ Inscriptions obtained from the

²³ Cf. Şahin 1999, 25-32; Özdizbay 2012, 97-99.

²⁴ About the locations of the Sebaste Agora and Bouleuterion, which are documented epigraphically in this period, see Şahin 1999, 36, 171; Özdizbay 2012, 100-8, fig. 116.

²⁵ Inscriptions are found on the entrance of the gate and on two window lintels on the south side of the Cornutus Palaestra, as well in front of the monumental entrance on the west side of the structure. These document that this structure was built by G. Iulius Cornutus and his wife Caesia Tertulla, and it was dedicated to the emperor. S. Şahin (1999, 51-53, nos. 36-38.) thinks that the emperor mentioned in these inscriptions was Nero who succeeded Claudius, and therefore completes the missing parts of the inscriptions as Σεβαστῶ Νέρωνι. However, W. Eck (2000, 655-57) completes the phrase Σεβαστῶι NE-- as Σεβαστῶι νεῶι in the inscription (Şahin 1999, 52, no. 37) carved on the lintel of the south entrance gate and therefore considers the structure was dedicated to Claudius; cf. Özdizbay 2012, 183-86, nos. 14-17.

²⁶ Kienast 1990, 90-92.

²⁷ For examples of the aforesaid ordering, cf. *IGUR I* 28; *IG XII* 6.I. 397; *IG II³* 3269; *SEG XXIII* 675.

eastern provinces regarding the Emperor Claudius indicate that the use of the title Germanicus is prevalent.²⁸

Since the emperor's name was indicated in the nominativus casus and the inscription is largely incomplete, it may contain either the emperor's letter or a building inscription. It is known that the Emperor Claudius wrote a letter to the sacred victors and performers of Dionysus at Miletus on the same date as the inscription discussed here.²⁹

If the fragment belongs to some construction activity, the following section of the inscription may only contain information about the structure,³⁰ or the name of the *legatus Augusti*³¹ or the *procurator*³² of the Roman province of Galatia and Pamphylia in charge of the construction.

Epigraphic documents and archaeological evidence indicate that during the reign of the emperors of the Julio-Claudian dynasty (AD 14-68) after Augustus, the urban reconstruction activities accelerated.³³ The inscriptions from the period of the Emperor Claudius are mostly

²⁸ Kneissl 1969, 34. For the titles of the emperor in the eastern provinces, see also Scramuzza 1940.

²⁹ *Milet* I.3, 156: [Τι]βέριος Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ Σεβαστὸς Γερμ[ανι]||[κ]ός, δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ η', ὕπατος τ[ὸ δ'], | αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ιε', πατὴρ πατρίδος, τειμητής, | τοῖς περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ἱερoneϊκῆς καὶ τεχνεῖ||ταις χαίριν. μεμνημένους ὑμᾶς, ὃν παρεσχόμεν διαφυλάξας τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῆς συνκλήτου δεδομένα δίκαια, | ἀποδέχομαι καὶ πύρασμαι αὐξίν αὐτὰ εὐσεβῶς διακιμένον ὑμῶν πρὸς τὸν ἐμὸν οἶλλον. τοῦτο δέ μοι παρέστησεν Μάρκος Οὐάλεριος Ἰουλιανὸς οἰκιακὸς μου, ὃν καὶ αὐτὸν ἐπήνεσα οὕτως διακίμενον πρὸς ὑμᾶς. vac. [ἔρρωσθε?]. See also the letter of AD 47/48 written by the emperor to the *boule* and *demos* of Kos in relation to a structure and festival probably built in his honor (*SEG* LVIII 855) and the letters to the Mytilenians (*IG* XII 2. 63) and to the Samians (*IG* XII 6. 1. 164).

³⁰ Compare the inscriptions documenting that Claudius had repaired the gymnasium and the temple of Dionysus which were damaged due to age and the earthquake in Samos in AD 47; (*IG* XII 6. 1. 482: *Ti(berius) Claudi(us) Caesar* | *Aug(ustus) Germanicus* | *pon(tifex maximus)* | *tribu(niciae) potestatis* || *VII imp(erator) XV co(n)s(ul) IIII* | *pater patris(ae) censor*) | *gymn(asi)um* - - - - - | *vetus(tate et terrae motu di) vrutum sumptibus suis restituit*. || [Τιβέριος]ς Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ | [Σεβαστ]ὸς Γερμανικός, | [ἀρχιερε]ὺς vac. μέγιστος, | [δημαρχ]ικῆς ἐξουσία[ς] || [τὸ ἔβδο]μον, αὐτ[οκράτωρ] | [τὸ πεντε]κα[ιδέκατον], | [ὑπατος τὸ τέταρτον], | [πατὴρ πατρίδος, τειμητής] | - - - - -; Freis 1985 (cf. *IG* XII 6. 1. 483): Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος | Καίσαρ Σεβαστὸς | Γερμανικός ἀρχιερεὺς | μέγιστος δη[μαρχικῆς] || ἐξουσία[ς] τὸ ἔβδομον | αὐτοκρ[άτωρ] | τὸ πεντε[καιδέκατον] | ὕπατος [τὸ τέταρτον] | πατὴρ [πατρίδος] || τειμητής[ς, τὸν ναὸν] | τοῦ Διο[νύσου] | [ἀρχαιο]τήτι καί | [σεισμῶ] γενομένῳ | [κατεφθα]ρμένον || [ἀποκατέ]στησε).

³¹ Since the inscription of Perge is dated to AD 48, it is possible that the governor of the Roman province of Pamphylia and Galatia on this date was mentioned here. However, there is no clear information about the governor(s) who served between T. Helvius Basila, known for certain to be the governor between the years AD 37-39, and M. Annius Afrinus, the governor between the years AD 49-54. On this subject, see Sherk 1980, 975-76; Rémy 1989, 140-41, 172.

³² The inscription found in Attaleia, which states that the Emperor Claudius restored the roads in Pamphylia through his procurator M. Arruntius Aquila, constitutes a good example of this. (*IGRR* III 768: *Ti. Claudi(us) Drusi(f)j Cae(l)sar Aug. Germ(an)i(c)us, pontif(ex) maxim(us), | tr(ibunicia) pot(estate) X, | imp(erator) XIX, p(ater) p(atris(ae), c(o)ns(ul) del(s)ig(atus) V, [p]er M. Arr(untium) Aquil(am) procur(atorem) suom(is)um* | *vias refecit*. | Τι[βέ]ρι(ος) Κλαύδιος | Δρου[σί]ου υἱὸς Καίσαρ || Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικός, ἀρχιερεὺς μ[έ]γιστος, δημα[ρ]χικῆς ἐξουσίας [τ]ὸ | ι', αὐτοκράτω[ρ] τὸ η', || πατὴρ πατρίδ[ος], [ὑπατος] | [ἀποδεδειγμένος τὸ ε'], | [διὰ Μ. Ἀρρουντίου Ἀκουίαν] | [τὸν ἐπίτροπον ἐαυτοῦ] | [ὁδοὺς ἀποκατέστησε]). For L. Pupius Praesens, who was honored in Perge as the *procurator* of the Emperors Claudius and Nero in the Roman Province of Galatia, see Şahin 1999, 43-44, no. 24; Abuagla 2012, 221-26.

³³ Architrave fragments were recovered around the side street separating the 11th and 12th insulas of the north-south oriented colonnaded street. An inscription dedicated to the Emperor Tiberius and the inscription containing the name in nominativus casus of Titus Helvius Basila, *legatus Augusti pro praetore* of the Roman province of Galatia, indicate two distinct structures close to the intersection of the north-south and east-west oriented streets. About the opinion of S. Şahin that these inscriptions were connected with the construction of the north-south oriented street and the Sebaste Agora, which he thinks opens onto this street, see Şahin 1999, 33-35, no. 21; 36, no. 22. For an opposite opinion, see Özdizbay 2012, 135-36. Another inscription dated to the Tiberian period, reused in the water channel 200 meters north of the Hellenistic Towers and in the center of the north-south oriented colonnaded street, also mentions the *Sebaste Agora* (Şahin 1995; 1999, 37-43, no. 23; Jones 1995). For the Neronian period structuring, see Özdizbay 2012, 138-39. The honoring in Perge of Sextus Afranius Burrus and Lucius Pupius Praesens, procurators of the *Provinciae Galatae et Pamphyliae* in the Claudian and Neronian periods by Tiberius Claudius Plocamus, freedman of the Emperor Claudius and priest of the Imperial Cult (Onur 2008; Özdizbay 2012, 187-88, nos. 19-20), can be associated with the construction activities that increased during this period. Concerning

found on the architrave blocks, whose architectural structure cannot be determined. These blocks were mostly discovered to the south of the Hellenistic Towers. From this, S. Şahin suggested that the Hellenistic city wall on the southern side of the Hellenistic Towers was demolished to expand the urban area during the reign of the Emperor Claudius and to form a new city center.³⁴ Architrave fragments found in this area and evaluated by Şahin as related to the same monument, but determined to belong to archaeologically different structures,³⁵ are significant. For they indicate reconstruction activities in the Tiberian, Claudian or Neronian period. In addition to these architrave inscriptions, an inscription recorded by Lanckoroński, carved on four architrave blocks found near the Late City Gate but today lost, documented that the people of Perge honored the Emperor Claudius and built a structure in his honor.³⁶ Although not clearly identified, four inscriptions could be related to the Emperor Claudius and belong to the Northern Gymnasium-Cornutus Palaestra located on the northern edge of the colonnaded street extending east to west. Construction activities there during the 1st century AD are known both epigraphically and architecturally.

As a result, the two documents introduced add to our existing knowledge concerning the city of Perge during the Claudian Period. It is clearly documented epigraphically that the settlement area on the *acropolis* began to spread along a flat area extending towards the south, especially along the east-west columned street, from the first half of the 1st century A.D. The inscriptions regarding Claudius indicate that the construction activities adopted by the emperor as a general policy were also implemented in the city of Perge. The first inscription is important in that it is the only inscription to date that provides information on citizenship and emancipation obtained during the Tiberian period. Moreover, it introduces two new figures to Perge's prosopography. The privileges obtained during the Tiberian period probably continued in the Claudian period, and the father and son extend their thanks to the emperor as well as the people of Perge by building a structure. The other inscription which mentions the emperor's name in nominativus casus, is important in that it refers directly to a structure built by the emperor or to a letter written by him.

the honoring of L. Pupius Praesens by the *demos* and the *boule* in Iconium for his support in the reconstruction activities, see *CIG* 3991 (= *ILS* 8848 = *IGRR* III 263); cf. Şahin 1999, 43-44. Concerning the debate over Pamphylia's involvement in the province of Galatia until the reign of the Emperor Vespasian and the clarification of the issue through the two aforesaid inscriptions, see Özdizbay 2012, 16-19. For Perge's first neocorate title given by the Emperor Vespasian, see Baz 2016.

³⁴ Şahin 1999, 47-49, 116. Özdizbay (2012, 138) believes that these inscriptions were used as spolia in the city wall which was repaired and expanded against the Goths and Sassanian attacks in the 3rd century AD.

³⁵ Şahin 1999, 45-49, nos. 28-30; for the completion proposal, see no. 31. On the archaeological discrepancy in the architrave fragments in question, see Özdizbay 2012, 137.

³⁶ von Lanckoroński 2005, 165, no. 30; Şahin 1999, 48-49, no. 33. S. Şahin claimed the structure in question might have belonged to the Ornamental Gate between the Hellenistic Towers. However, S. Bulgurlu (1999, 67) proved archaeologically that this was not possible.

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FIG. 1 Dedication inscription for the Emperor Claudius and the Demos.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Τιβερῖω | Κλαυδίω | Καί[σαρ] | Σεβαστῶ | Γερ ν.μα- |
| νικῶ | καὶ τῶ | δημῶ | γυμνασί | αρχος |
| Τιβέριος | Ἰούλιος | Τιβερίου | υἱὸς | Γέμελλος, |
| Τιβέριος | Ἰούλιος | Σεβαστῶν | ἀπελεύθερος | Αντέρως |

FIG. 2 Transcription of Inscription 1.



FIG. 3 Inscription related to the Emperor Claudius.

