

## A NEW INSCRIPTION HONOURING C. ANTIUS A. IULIUS QUADRATUS

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**Keywords:** *Antiocheia ad Pisidiam • C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus • consul • legatus • proconsul of the Province of Asia • Galatia • Cappadocia*

**Abstract:** This paper deals with a new inscription (cursus) honouring C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus from Pergamum that was found in Pisidian Antiocheia. Based on its contents, the inscription is known to date back to the beginning of 109 AD, when Quadratus was a governor of the province of Asia. While it gives no new information about his career, the significance of the inscription lies in the fact in that it is written in Latin, and is the first text on A. Iulius Quadratus to be found in Antiocheia. It is known that he was elected as praetor by Vespasian, although it is interesting to note that his political career did not proceed very fast. Being appointed to low-level positions in the cities of Asia Minor for most of his political life, his career progressed during the Trajan Period, which can be attributed mainly to his close relationship with Emperor. The main intention in this article is to address the question of why the newly found inscription honouring A. Iulius Quadratus was erected in Antiocheia.

### C. ANTIUS A. IULIUS QUADRATUS'U ONURLANDIRAN YENİ BİR YAZIT

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Antiocheia ad Pisidiam • C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus • Konsul • Legatus • Asya Eyaleti Prokonsülü • Galatya • Kapadokya.*

**Özet:** Makalede, 2013 yılında Pisidia Antiocheia'da keşfedilen ve Asya Prokonsülü C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus'a ait yeni bir yazıt tanıtılmaktadır. Belge üzerinde yaptığımız incelemeler, onurlandırmanın Quadratus'un Asya Eyaleti Valisi olduğu MS 109 yılının başlarından itibaren yapılmış olabileceğini ortaya koymuştur. Quadratus'un cursus'u, yayımlanmış çok sayıdaki onurlandırmadan, oldukça iyi bilinmektedir. Bu açıdan yeni yazıt, önceki bilgilerimizi teyit etmektedir. Latince düzenlenmiş olan yazıt, Antiocheia'da Quadratus'a ilişkin olarak geçen ilk belgedir. Burada sorulması gereken en önemli sorulardan biri, cursus honorum'un kim veya kimler tarafından dikildiğidir. Cursus üzerinde muhtemelen bir heykel bulunmakta, yazıtın başlangıcında ise, onurlandırmayı kimin yaptığı yer almaktaydı. Ancak yazıtın üst kısmındaki tahribat nedeniyle, heykel ve onurlandırmayı yapanlar hakkında hiçbir bilgi mevcut değildir. Antiocheia'ya yakın bir bölge olan Lycaonia'da elde edilen çok sayıda epigrafik belgeden yola çıkarak, A. Iulius Quadratus'un bu bölgede yer alan Laodiceia Catacecaumene'de geniş aile mülklerinin olduğunu ve bunları kendi soyadını taşıyan azatlıları vasıtasıyla yönettiği anlaşılmaktadır. Lycaonia bölgesinde ele geçen epigrafik belgeler A. Iulius Quadratus'un, erken dönemlerde Roma senatosuna seçilmiş Antiocheialı elit senatör aileleriyle de akrabalık bağının olduğuna işaret etmektedir.

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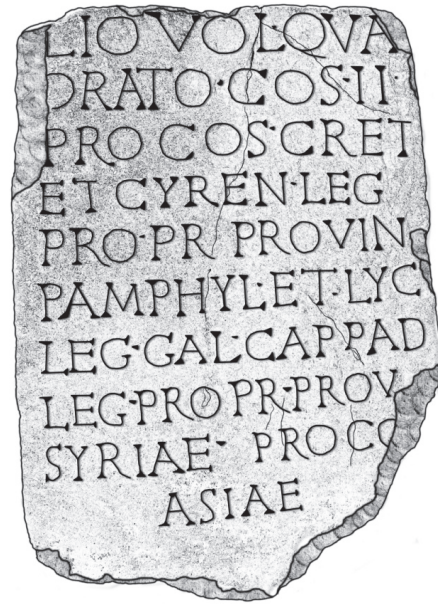
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Antiocheia'lı Sergii Paulli ve Calpurnii aileleri bunlar arasında sayılabilir. Özellikle söz konusu ailelerin azatlıları arasında rastladığımız evlilikler, bu yakınlığı yeterince kanıtlamaktadır. Bu durumda A. Iulius Quadratus'u Antiocheia'da bir cursus ve heykelle onurlandıranların, Sergii Paulli veya Calpurnii soyundan biri olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Diğer yandan yazıtta Galatia ve Cappadocia'nın müstakil eyaletler olarak gösterilmeleri dikkat çekici diğer bir husustur. Stratejik ve askeri nedenler yüzünden birçok imparator tarafından sınırları ve statüsü sıkça değiştirilen Galatia et Cappadocia, Traianus tarafından yeniden iki ayrı eyalet haline dönüştürülmüştü. Ancak bunun kesin tarihi tam olarak bilinmemekteydi. Yeni yazıt, bu değişikliğin yaklaşık olarak en erken 109 yılı başlarından itibaren yapılmış olabileceğini göstermektedir. Attaloslar Sülalesi ve Galat krallarıyla yakın akraba olan Quadratus, ilk kez Vespasian tarafından praetorler arasına seçilmiştir. Erken dönemde Anadolu'dan gelen birkaç senatörden biri olması bakımından son derece önemlidir. Devlet kariyerinin oldukça yavaş ilerlediği ve uzun bir süre daha az öneme sahip eyaletlerde farklı görevler üstlendiği görülmektedir. Fakat bu durum yakın arkadaşı Traianus'un göreve gelmesiyle birlikte tamamen tersine dönmüş, imparatorla kurmuş olduğu yakın dostluk sayesinde ikinci kez consul seçilmiştir. Ardından imparatorluk sınırları içerisindeki en önemli birkaç görevden biri olan Suriye ve Asia Eyaleti valiliklerine atanmıştır. Yaklaşık 110 yılı sonlarına doğru Asya valiliği görevi tamamlanan Quadratus'un tekrar Roma'ya döndüğü anlaşılmaktadır. Kariyerinin başlarında Roma'da önemli kamu görevlerini üstlenen ve bazı kült birliklerine üye olan Quadratus'un, buna rağmen kendi anavatanı Pergamon'u asla ihmal etmediği ve her fırsatta kent için önemli fedakârlıklarda bulunduğu görülmektedir. Öyle ki, onun maddi katkılarıyla Pergamon'un, MS 2. yüzyılın başlarından itibaren tam bir mimari Rönesans yaşadığı gözlenmiştir.

The *cursus honorum*, made of white limestone and cut smoothly into a rectangular shape, is thought to consist of eleven lines. The first line of the inscription is completely missing, and although lines 8 and 9 are partly cracked, the structure of the inscription has been maintained. It was not clear how many lines the original inscription had as only one line of the inscription was finally reconstructed. However, the names of the honouring people or offices being missing in the inscription indicates that there were more than one missing lines. It stands to reason that there was a statue on the upper section of the *cursus*, with the name of the honouring person or office being right below. The cut through the inscription has been made from the top left side downwards, destroying three lines. While those missing parts have been reconstructed, utmost care was taken not to damage the inscription. The first four lines of the inscription are larger than the other lines, but the size of the lines narrows down. This practice, witnessed in many *cursus* throughout the city, signifies the importance of the honoured person. The inscription was found by treasure hunters in the cemetery of the town of Yalvaç, and was for many years used as a gravestone by the local residents. The inscription was unearthed in an upside-down position, remaining protected and undamaged, which is how it has survived to the present day as an undamaged monument. In 2013 it was relocated to Yalvaç Museum.

*Dimensions:* H: 68 cm, W: 48 cm, D: 47 cm (side surface), letter height: 3-4 cm, letter depth: 1, 97-2, 45 mm.



- [C(aio) Antio A(ulo) Iu-]  
lio, Vol(tinia tribu) Qua-  
drato, co(n)s(uli) II,  
4 proco(n)s(uli) Cret(ae)  
et Cyren(arum), leg(ato)  
pro pr(aetore) provin(ciae)  
Pamphyl(iae) et Lyc(iae),  
8 leg(ato) Gal(atiae) Cappad(ociae),  
leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) prov[in](ciae)  
Syriae, proco(n)[s](uli)  
Asiae.

*Translation:*

“... for Caius Antius Aulus Iulius Quadratus, of the tribe Voltinia, consul two times, proconsul of the province of Crete et Cyrene, legatus pro praetore of the province of Pamphylia et Lycia, legatus (vice-governor) of the province of Galatia, Cappadocia, legatus pro

praetore of the province of Syria and proconsul of the province of Asia”.

From the last quarter of the first century AD. C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus<sup>1</sup> was one of the most influential representatives of Greek east in the Roman senate,

and much about him is known from the more than fifty decrees erected in his honour in those cities. The most important of these honorary inscriptions have been unearthed in places where he worked and held positions, such as Pergamum<sup>2</sup>, Ephesus<sup>3</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> For some important literature on C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, see: PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Eck 1996a, 799-800, no. 6; Rohden 1894, 2564-2565, no. 10; Ruge 1949, 380, no. 16; Hanslik 1970, 507, no. 425; Groag 1918, 787, no. 425; Weber 1932, 61; Ramsay 1941, 43-45, 116-118; Magie 1950, 1436-1437; Syme 1958, 646-648; Habicht 1960, 120-125; Harper 1964, 164; Kreiler 1975, 113-115; Gundel 1979, 406, no. 7; Gundel 1979, 406, no. 7; Habicht 1969, 41-53, no. 21; Schumacher 1973, 113-114, no. 12; Halfmann 1979, 112-115, no. 17; Sherck 1951, 48-50; Dabrowa 1980, 56-58, 88; Sherck 1980, 1007-1011; Eck 1982, 309, 316-320, 334-339, 348; Syme 1983, 181-182; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49; Eck 1996a, 800; Eck 1997, 107-116; Dabrowa 1998, 79-81; Halfmann 2001, 45-51; Harland 2002, 401-402; Gebhardt 2002, 176-177, 239, 307; Halfmann 2004, 519-528; Thomasson 2009, 83, 107-108, 115, 127-128, 153; Laale 2011, 227, Anm. 836.

<sup>2</sup> For the erected inscriptions on Quadratus in Pergamum, see: I. Pergamon, no. 440 [= OGIS 486; IGR IV 384; ILS 8819]; I. Pergamon, no. 441 [= CIG 3548; IGR IV 385]; I. Pergamon, no. 438 [= IGR IV 375]; I. Pergamon, no. 451 [= IGR IV 390]; I. Pergamon, no. 436 [= IGR IV 373]; I. Pergamon, no. 439 [= IGR IV 389]; I. Pergamon, no. 442 [= IGR IV 377]; I. Pergamon, no. 443 [= IGR IV 380]; MDAI(A) 37/1912, 299, no. 25 [= IGR IV 1687]; I. Pergamon, no. 447 [= IGR IV 3819]; I. Pergamon, no. 448 [= IGR IV 382]; I. Pergamon, no. 449 [= IGR IV 388]; I. Pergamon, no. 513 [= IGR IV 387]; MDAI(A) 24/1904, 175, no. 19 [= AE 1904, 193; IGR IV 383]; MDAI(A) 24/1899,

179-180, no. 31 [= IGR IV 386; AGRW 2012, 79, no. 116]; I. Pergamon, no. 444 [= IGR IV 393]; I. Pergamon, no. 445 [= IGR IV 378]; I. Pergamon, no. 446 [= IGR IV 379]; I. Pergamon, no. 450 [= IGR IV 394]; MDAI(A) 32/1907, 337, no. 67 [= IGR IV 376]; MDAI(A) 27/1902, 100, no. 101 [= IGR IV 391]; MDAI(A) 24/1899, 188, no. 52 [= IGR IV 392]; MDAI(A) 24/1899, 188, no. 53 [= IGR IV 395]; I. Pergamon, no. 486 [= IGR IV 396]; MDAI(A) 24/1899, 177, no. 27 [= MDAI(A) 27/1902, 181; IGR IV 397]; I. Pergamon, no. 554 [= IGR IV 499]; I. Pergamon, no. 437 [= IGR IV 374]; Habicht 1969, 41-43, no. 20; I. Pergamon, no. 269 [= CIL III 7086; IGR IV 336]; Moreover, see the great majority of the inscriptions, Halfmann 1979, 112-114, no. 17; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Quadratus was honoured with many statues erected in his honour. The first of these was built by P. Rutilius Bassus and his father of the same name. The son of Bassus is known to have worked as a *tribunus militum* in the *Legio VI Ferrata* during the governorship of Quadratus in Syria. After his tenure had come to an end he returned to his homeland, Ephesus, where once again he worked under the auspices of Quadratus. He and his father chose to honour Quadratus with a statue. The first three lines of the inscription are missing, while the rest has survived to the present day, although in a somewhat fragmented state. The validity of the previously suggested missing parts of the inscription has been called to question based on newly gathered information (Hicks 1890, 538 [= I. Ephesos, no. 1538]). Until recently, it is was thought that the statue was built just after 105 AD. To the inscription, even though the Emperor, Trajan, had the title of *Germanicus*, it is seen that he did not have the title of *Dacicus* yet. It is believed that he was given the title of *Dacicus* some time between 10 and 31 December, 102 AD. (Syme 1983, 181-182; Bennett 1997, 98;

Elaea<sup>4</sup>, Didyma<sup>5</sup>, Caunus<sup>6</sup>, Tlos<sup>7</sup>, Lydai<sup>8</sup>, Xanthos<sup>9</sup>, Arados<sup>10</sup>, Palmyra<sup>11</sup>, Side<sup>12</sup>, and Antiocheia. It is apparent that most of the inscriptions were uncovered from cities in the province of Asia, although we have come across the name A. Iulius Quadratus on the lists of some cult committees whose headquarters were in Rome. A new finding unearthed in Antiocheia in April 2013 is another inscription that has been attributed to the previous registers. Although there are numerous inscriptions on C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus written in ancient Greek,

the finding unearthed in Antiocheia was written in Latin. In the last quarter of the first century BC, the region was colonized by Augustus, and the city centre became occupied mostly by retired and veteran soldiers, and by colonists who had been brought to the region from Italy and the western provinces. From this it can be concluded that Latin, as a medium of communication, was in use in the city centre, and offers a clear explanation of why inscriptions were written in Latin, including the newly unearthed inscription.

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Clauss 2010, 121-122; Kienast 2011, 123). W. Eck rightly claims that Quadratus was not a *consul II* (ὑπατοῦ β') at that time, and dates the erection of the statue to ca. 100-102 AD. Pointing to an earlier period (Eck 1997, 107-109), the second statue erected in Ephesus was built by Syrian Laodiceans (Engelmann – Knibbe 1978-80, no. 21a [= I. Ephesos III, no. 614]), and includes a long honorary inscription on Quadratus. As it was the case with the first inscription, the missing first two lines are thought to have been completed with missing parts, although we believe that the missing part of the second line, which reads as ὑπατοῦ β' should be written as ὑπατοῦ, as W. Eck suggested with its own requirements (Eck 1997, 108-109). Another honorary inscription in Ephesus, Keil, FiE III 121, no. 33 [= ILS 8819a; I. Ephesos VII, 1, no. 3033], another inscription erected for his sister, Iulia Polla, provide much information on Quadratus' career, Keil, FiE III, 122, no. 34 [= I. Ephesos VII, 1, no. 3034]; a new another fragment Sängler 2011, 245, no. 3.

<sup>4</sup> BCH 1/1877, 104, no. 2 [= IGR IV 275]; Habicht 1960, 118, Anm. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Cumont 1929, 88-89 [= AE 1929, 98; I. Didyma II, no. 151; Sherck 1951, 48-50; Sherck 1980, 1007-1011].

<sup>6</sup> In an inscription erected by the people of Caunus and their assembly in honour of Quadratus' sister, Iulia Polla, Quadratus is described as δικαιοδότης (Bean 1954, 92-93, no. 29 [= SEG XIV 648; AE 1957, 165; Habicht 1958, 317]). Though it may have two different meanings

here, we could say it means informal. The first meaning of it is *iridicus*: δικαιοδότης, while the second meaning was used informally to refer to the province governors. As this inscription was built for Iulia Polla rather than Quadratus, the informality can be considered quite normal. Undoubtedly, one of the most important duties of the province governors was to ensure justice, which they provided to all people by themselves, or through those *iridici* who held the title of praetor. From the beginning of his career, it is known that Quadratus had enormous knowledge of judicial matters, and so he secured justice through the *legatus iridicus* under his auspices during his tenure in many provinces of Asia Minor: Larsen 1943, 188-189; Bean 1954, 92-93, no. 29; Harper 1964, 164; Eck 1970, 38-39; Dabrowa 1980, 88; Sherck 1980, 1010; Marek 2010, 454-455.

<sup>7</sup> The inscription erected in Tlos in his honour dates back to before year 94, and indicates that he did not hold the title of *consul suffectus*. See TAM II 566 [= CIG 4238 d; IGR III 550].

<sup>8</sup> JHS 10/1889, 74, no. 26 [= IGR III 520; TAM II 133]; Recent epigraphic researches conducted in Lydai revealed new honorary inscriptions on Quadratus, see Adak 2013, 459-475.

<sup>9</sup> For another unpublished inscription from Xanthos on A. Iulius Quadratus, see Baker – Thériault 2003, 432 (= SEG LII 1464, no. 5).

<sup>10</sup> AE 1917-18, 30, no. 130 [= IGLS VII 4010].

<sup>11</sup> IGLS V 2549.

<sup>12</sup> Bean 1965, 19-21, no. 108, 109 [= AE 1966, 463; I. Side I/1993, 337-339, no. 57].

This article deals with the honorary inscription on C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus that came to light recently in Antiocheia, aiming to introduce Quadratus to the reader and those interested in this field. A close study and inspection of the inscription revealed the subject to be famous Senator C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, and was totally unique. As mentioned above, even though this newly found inscription would at first glance seem to be quite ordinary, it is of vital importance, in that it shows the close relationship of Quadratus with Antiocheia. His very close relationship with the city authorities, elites and senators of Antiocheian origin could thus be seen as one of

the reasons for the erection of such an inscription<sup>13</sup>. For the early-period senators, as in the case of Antiocheia, the early-period cities colonized by the Romans in Anatolia were the most favoured destinations, and most of their senators were related, and had land, property and farmhouses there that were run by the butlers and freed slaves of the senators<sup>14</sup>.

The “*Aulus Iulius*” combination recorded in inscriptions unearthed in cities including Laodiceia Catacecaumene<sup>15</sup>, Ikonion<sup>16</sup> and Derbe<sup>17</sup> shows that Aulus Iulius Quadratus had a vast family property in this region and he managed these properties through his freedman servants. Two

<sup>13</sup> Halfmann 1979, 31-32, 43, 62.

<sup>14</sup> For his properties in *Laodiceia Catacecaumene*, see MAMA I, 24; Mitchell 1993, 154-155; Halfmann 1979, 50-52, 62, 114; Rostovtzeff 1957, 674, Anm. 48; Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 234-235, no. 208.

<sup>15</sup> Most of the properties in *Laodiceia Catacecaumene* (today in the province of Konya) belonged to members of the royal family from the Hellenistic period onwards, given the strategically important mining operations there (Drew-Bear 2001, 247-254). It is possible that most of the lands were seized by the Roman Empire, and became state-owned lands. Many honorary inscriptions erected by butlers confirm this assumption (MAMA I, 292). Although the lands belonged to the Empire, as in the case of *praedia Quadratica* (MAMA I, 24, S. 7-9: (...), *Glycerinus lib(ertus) [proc(urator)] | praediorum Quadratica[no] | rum*), they retained the name of their first owners (Magie 1950, 1327, fn. 44; Mitchell 1993, 154-155; Halfmann 1979, 114). The phrase Μητρι Κουαδατρηνῆ in another votive inscription unearthed in Ikonion point at a private property owner named Quadratus in the region (I.Konya 6; SEG VI, 407). It could be suggested that the family of Quadratus came to own those lands in the province of *Lycaonia* after the peace of Apamea in 188 BC. After that agreement, the province of *Lycaonia* was incorpo-

rated into the Attalid Kingdom, and the influence of the Attalid family continued till the province of Asia was established (Dmitriev 2002, 349), according to the epigraphic documents found in *Laodiceia Catacecaumene*, it may be argued that not all those lands belonged to the Empire, as some were owned by those who came from Asia Minor, some by the senators and some by the Italians of Roman origin who were settled in the colonized cities by Augustus. According to an inscription found in *Laodiceia Catacecaumene*, A. Iulius Onesiphorus (MAMA I, 47), was a freeman who may have been set free by C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, and ran his lands and properties in the region (Halfmann 1979, 114; Mitchell 1993, 155, fn. 109; Drew – Bear 2002, 135; Halfmann 2001, 46, Anm. 152; Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 234-235, no. 258). The inscription found in *Laodiceia Catacecaumene* which is not far away from Antiocheia, indicates just how significant the inscription on Quadratus found in Antiocheia is. Given this data, we could claim that Quadratus was not only a vice-governor, but also owned much land and many properties in the province.

<sup>16</sup> Aulus Iulius Hermes (SEG VI, 425), Aulus Iulius Philemon (SEG VI, 427).

<sup>17</sup> Aulus Iulius Hieronymos and Aulus Iulius Sestullianus, see Lamiger-Pascher 1992, 64, no. 59; Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 235.

important and related families including the *Sergii Paulli* and *Calpurnii* of Antiocheia also owned vast properties in the same region<sup>18</sup>. A. Iulius Quadratus must have established close ties with the said region, families and Antiocheia from very early periods probably for this reason. As a matter of fact, the honouring made by Aulus Iulius Sergianus for his wife Aurelia Duda reveal the relationship by affinity between the “freedmen” who were members of the families *Sergii Paulli* of Antiocheia and *Anli Iulii* of Pergamon<sup>19</sup>. Therefore, we can conclude that A. Iulius Quadratus was honoured with a statute in the city by Antiocheian senator L. Sergius Paullus’ family members themselves.

The *Calpurnii* family of another senator with whom A. Iulius Quadratus had close ties were very influential, both politically and economically, and it is known that they had vast lands and large properties in Attaleia, Perge, Lycaonia and Ancyra, and even in Egypt<sup>20</sup>. Epigraphic documents and inscriptions, including the new one unearthed in the city indicate that the political influence of this family in Antiocheia continued until the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>21</sup>. Therefore, it is also not unlikely that A. Iulius

Quadratus was honoured by members of the said family.

C. Iulius Quadratus Bassus was the governor of the province of *Galatia et Capadocia*<sup>22</sup> and was a countryman of A. Iulius Quadratus, which may be given as another reason why an inscription would be erected in his honour there as a indicator of their good friendship. Both were from Pergamum, and their families came originally from *Galatia* and the Attalid dynasties, and so there is a possibility that they were related.

The inscription is written entirely in the dative form, and aside from the first line, the rest of the lines are in good shape. Concerning the undamaged second and third lines, and their word and letter combinations, we can make an estimated assumption that the missing first line should read *[C(aio) Antio A(ulo) Iu-]*. Although it has cracks on its left, we could easily read (L) at the beginning of the second line. The second line starts with *LIO* belonging to the first line *[Iu-]lio*, the dative form of *Iulius*. In short, we can assume that the first, second and third lines should read *[C(aio) Antio A(ulo) Iu] / lio Vol(tinia tribu) Qua/ drato Co(n)s(uli) IF*<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> Eros son of Sergianus (MAMA I, 108); Sergianus (Ramsay 1888, 246, no. 40; Gaius Calpurnius Sergius (MAMA VII, 14); Sergius Karpos (MAMA VII 321); L. Sergius Korinthos (MAMA VII, 486); MAMA VII, 330-331; Waelkens 1986, 239-240, no. 616, 617, every person honoured in these inscriptions is related with the private property of the family *Sergii Paulli* of Antiocheia in this region. MAMA VII, 319; *RE-CAM* II 355; Mitchell 1993, I, 151-152; Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 235 (with guiding literature).

<sup>19</sup> Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 234-235, no. 258.

<sup>20</sup> Rostovtzeff 1957, 674, no. 48; Halfmann 1979, 31-32, 62-67, 114; Chiricat *et al.* 2013, 234-235, no. 208.

<sup>21</sup> Uzunaslán 2016.

<sup>22</sup> For a chronology of the governors, see Eck 1970, 239; Marek 2010, 840-841.

<sup>23</sup> See his consulship, second consulship, and tribe IGR IV 383; IGR IV 386, similar inscriptions in Pergamum, Side, Tlos, Didyma and Ephesus, I. Side I/1993, 338, no. 57; TAM II 566; I. Didyma II, no. 151; I. Ephesus V 1538 [=Eck 1997, 107-109; AE 1997, 1435].

During the reconstruction of the first and second lines of the inscription, we discovered that Quadratus *C. Antius* had another gentile name *Iulia*<sup>24</sup>. What we can infer is that years later, A. Iulius Quadratus was adopted by a Roman named C. Antius upon the advice of a friend of Quadratus, and so it is quite possible that he took the name C. Antius from that adoption. A number of researchers have stated that he assumed that name after he was elected to the senate in the name of A. Iulius Quadratus<sup>25</sup>. Concerning his adoption, some of his history can be found in epigraphic documents, according to which it can be seen that C. A. Iulius Quadratus was referred to only as A. Iulius Quadratus on almost all inscriptions related to him up until 89 AD<sup>26</sup>. It is almost certain that Quadratus assumed the name C. Antius prior to becoming governor of the province of *Lycia*

*et Pamphylia*. Unfortunately, we know almost nothing about the origin of the Roman (who he was and where he was from) who gave his surname to Quadratus on advice<sup>27</sup>.

More than forty inscriptions found in Pergamum that refer to Quadratus reveal explicitly that he assumed two *nomina gentilia*, and also that he was member of tribe *Voltinia*<sup>28</sup>. The second and third lines of the inscription exhibit the same fact as *Vol(tinia tribu) Quadrato*. Tribe *Voltinia* was added to the senator's name. Many scholars trace his family origin back to Gallia Narbonensis, which was inhabited predominantly by Celts<sup>29</sup>. There are numerous epigraphic documents indicating that there were many families sharing the name *A. Iulii* as a member of tribe *Voltinia* in Gallia Narbonensis<sup>30</sup>, although A. R. Birley<sup>31</sup> does not ignore the fact that the original *gens Iulia*, as in the case of C. Antius, may well have been given to

<sup>24</sup> His original name was A. Iulius Quadratus, assuming the name *Caius Antius* later in life. See especially early-period honorary inscriptions (MDAI(A) 1912, 297, no. 23 [= IGR IV 1686]; I. Pergamon, no. 290 [= IGR IV 290]; I. Pergamon, no. 432 [= IGR IV 398]; ILSyr V 2549), where we see that according to the registrations of *fratres Arvales* (=Arval Brothers) in 72 (?), 78, 86, 87 and 89 AD, he assumed only *gens Iulia*, and his full name was A. Iulius Quadratus (CIL VI 2053, 2056, 2065, 2066; Beard 1985, 121-125, 149-157; Rémy 1989, 64-65, fn. 52). That said, in the registration of the same council in 105 and 111 AD, it is revealed that he assumed the name Caius Antius Aulus Iulius Quadratus (CIL VI 2075; Rémy 1989, 65; Beard 1985, 149-153). What we can infer from this is that although Quadratus was a praetor in 69 AD (?), in the honorary inscriptions and other registrations until 89 AD he did not assume the name *Caius Antius*. If the contrary is true, according to the registration list of *fratres Arvales*, kept first in 105

and 111 AD, he was not given two *nomina gentilia*, although we know that he assumed the two names, see PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Halfmann 1979, 112-114, no. 17; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49; Salomies 1992, 58-59; Dabrowa 1998, 79; Syme 1999, 59; Halfmann 2001, 45-51; Halfmann 2004, 519-528; Thomasson 2009, 83, 107-108, 115, 127-128, 153.

<sup>25</sup> Salomies 1987, 203, 415-416; Salomies 1992, 31; Halfmann 2001, 46, Anm. 151; Halfmann 2004, 526.

<sup>26</sup> Rémy 1989, 65-66, fn. 52.

<sup>27</sup> Halfmann 2001, 46; Halfmann 2004, 526, Anm. 42.

<sup>28</sup> Radke 1979.

<sup>29</sup> Weber 1932, 64; Ramsay 1941, 117; Habicht 1960, 122-125; Schumacher 1973, 113, 243-244; Syme 1980, 52-53; Sherk 1980, 1009-1010; Salomies 1987, 203; Salomies 1992, 31; Birley 1997a, 227-228, fn. 136; Syme 1999, 59, fn. 39; Halfmann 2004, 520-521.

<sup>30</sup> Sherk 1980, 1009-1010; Birley 1997a, 228.

<sup>31</sup> Birley 1997a, 228, fn. 136.



Quadratus by one of his Roman friends<sup>32</sup>. According to H. Halfmann, A. Iulius Quadratus' family had large amounts of property in Thermai Theseos<sup>33</sup>, Kula<sup>34</sup> and Laodicea Catacecaumene, and goes on to state his kinship with the royal families of Pergamum and Galatia<sup>35</sup>. As claimed by Halfmann, the lineage of the *Iulii* should be sought in Asia Minor<sup>36</sup>, and the newly unearthed and unpublished inscriptions found in Lydai on the dynasty of *Iulii* prove that Halfmann was right in his assumption<sup>37</sup>. Though almost all inscriptions on

Quadratus reveal his father's name as *Aulus*. It is known only that his mother's name was Iulia Tyche<sup>38</sup> and his sister's name was Iulia Polla<sup>39</sup>, but aside from their names, we know nothing about his family<sup>40</sup>. According to H. Halfmann, the inscription found in 1991 reveals Iulia Urbane was Quadratus' wife and that A. Iulius Quadratus had a son of the same name. The inscription also informs that Quadratus' mother Iulia Urbane and his son, A. Iulius Quadratus, donated money for the construction of the

<sup>32</sup> Syme 1999, 59, fn. 39.

<sup>33</sup> Keil – Premerstein 1911, 122, no. 1 [= TAM V, 1, 71; IGR IV 1377]; Bowersock 1969, 19; Syme 1980, 52-53; Birley 1987, 227-228, fn. 136; Halfmann 2004, 520.

<sup>34</sup> TAM V, 1, 245; Malay 1994, 35, no. 36; Halfmann 2001, 46, Anm. 152.

<sup>35</sup> Two inscriptions erected for C. Iulius Severus reveal that he was a nephew of Iulius Quadratus (ἀνεψιός), and that his origins were in Galatia and the Attalid royal families. The name mentioned in this inscription is likely to be identical to that of C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus from Pergamum (Bosch 1967, 122-130, no. 105, 106; Habicht 1960, 124-125; Halfmann 1979, 114, 151-152, no. 62; Halfmann 2001, 45-46, Anm. 151; Halfmann 2004, 520-521; Birley 1997a, 212; Dabrowa 1980, 58); On the other hand the man concerned might be C. Iulius Quadratus Bassus from Pergamum. That possibility cannot be ignored (Habicht 1969, 43-46, no. 21; Mitchell 1993, 154-155; Syme 1946, 162-163). According to an inscription on Iulius Amyntianus found in Ephesus, Amyntianus was the brother of C. Iulius Severus (I.Ephesos III, no. 930). Both Quadratus were from Pergamum, so it is likely that their families were part of the Galatia and Pergamum royal families. Both served as consuls at almost the same time. Unfortunately have no any data on this to prove our claim or argument.

<sup>36</sup> Halfmann 2004, 526, Anm. 42.

<sup>37</sup> As mentioned in the article, it is understood that C. Iulius Heliodoros, with the name of gens *Iulia*

registered with tribe *Volturna* from the leading elites of Lydai, gained Roman citizenship with his children with the help of C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus. It is believed that this occurred during the tenure of Quadratus as *proconsul Asiae* in 109/110 AD. The reason he helped so many people from Lydai in Caria-Lycia to adopt Roman citizenship can be understood from the epigraphic studies into the issue. See Adak 2013, 459-475.

<sup>38</sup> In an inscription found in Pergamum, his mother Iulia Tyche is given as πρύτανις καὶ ἱέρεια διὰ βίου τῶν θεσμοφόρων θεῶν, MDAI(A) 37, 1912, 299, no. 25 [= IGR IV 1687].

<sup>39</sup> There is more information on Iulia Polla than on other family members (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 691; RE X, 944, no. 587). According to epigraphic documents, it is known that Iulia Polla took up public positions in Ephesus and Pergamum (FiE III, 122, no. 34 [= I. Ephesos VII, 1, no. 3034; ILS 8819 a]; Keil – Maresch, ÖJh 45, 1960, Beibl. 91, no. 17 [= AE 1966, 441; I. Ephesos III, no. 980]), and she was also a prytanis in Ephesus: I. Ephesos III, no. 989a). Iulia Polla was married to Flavius Apellas from Hypaipa, (IG II 2, 2959) and had two sons, named C. Iulius Nabus and C. Iulius Fronto, and a daughter, named Iulia Polla. Though her sons were senators, they held no important political positions. For more information on his family, see Halfmann 1979, 139; Syme, RP V, 1988, 559; Settiani 2002, 27.

<sup>40</sup> Halfmann 1979, 114; Halfmann 2004, 520-521.

*temenos* (the cult area) in the *Traianeum*<sup>41</sup>, which is the first time we come across the name of his mother and son<sup>42</sup>.

Although numerous inscriptions have been found on C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus in Pergamum, it is quite striking that epigraphic documents on his ancestry are scarce. It may be that many of the old royal family members of Hellenistic origin became scattered throughout the empire region by the Roman authorities on political grounds<sup>43</sup>, rather than being allowed to settle in Pergamum.

According to many of the local elite in Asia Minor, it is obvious that the *status quo* was maintained until the Vespasian Period. Whatever the reason might be, it is clear that Vespasian's idea of involving the leading families, elites, rich and nobles of

Asia Minor in the administrative procedures and politics<sup>44</sup> and A. Iulius Quadratus' direct acceptance to the senate were highly influential in him starting a successful political career. The process first initiated by Vespasian was adapted by almost all of the Flavian authorities. The reasonable and cunning policies applied to the eastern provinces by the Roman Empire were advocated by Trajan and his successor Hadrian. It is disputable just when and how C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus became a senator, although it is highly possible that he was elected directly to *inter praetorios* during the era of Vespasian and Titus<sup>45</sup>. He was one of those people referred to as *amicus clarissimus* by Trajan<sup>46</sup>. The foundations of this very close friendship between Emperor Trajan and Quadratus, which earned him a number of influential positions in the

<sup>41</sup> The inscription dated back to before 129, and was erected in honour of Hadrian by Julia Urbane and his son, A Iulius Quadratus: Halfmann 2001, 50, Anm. 171; Halfmann 2004, 522, Anm. 12.

<sup>42</sup> According to this inscription, A. Iulius Quadratus was the first known of the senator child, given as νεωκόρος and ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διονύσου, in the inscription, we do not know whether he held any political missions or not as his father: Halfmann 2004, 522.

<sup>43</sup> Nero's plundering of the treasures of the temples and holy places in the eastern cities was not welcomed by the people of Pergamum, and they even dared to resist to those sent by Nero to remove their treasures, (Tac. *ann.* 15, 45, 2; 16, 23, 1; Dio Chrys. *or.* 31, 148-149). This is regarded as the reason why the Roman authorities did not have close ties with the leading elites of Pergamum, see Halfmann 2004, 521.

<sup>44</sup> Halfmann 2004, 521.

<sup>45</sup> It is disputed just when he was elected as a senator for the first time, but it is estimated that he became a praetor in ca. 69 at the earliest, and in ca. 73/74 AD at the latest. The most compelling argument put forward by those who claim that

he was made a senator by Vespasian is that Quadratus was listed in the records of *fratres Arvales* events in 72. The part that includes his name is fragmented, so the reconstruction of the inscription is somehow problematic, (CIL VI 2053: [...]*us Qu* [...] *et Iulius* [...]). If the missing part of it is reconstructed as [*A. Iuli ?*]*us Qu*[*adratus?*] *et Iulius* [*Ti. Candidus*], (Pasoli 1950, 128, no. 36; Syme 1980, 16; Rémy 1989, 64, 192, fn. 97), then we could say that he was accepted to the senate by Vespasian in 69 AD. See CIL VI 2053: [*L. Verati*]*us Qu*[*adratus*] *et* [*Ti.*] *Iulius* [*Candidus*]) for other suggested reconstructions of the inscription. If this claim is true, then he became a senator in ca. 73/74 at the latest: Rémy 1989, 66, 192; as well as Eck 1970, 65; Houston 1977, 43-45; Halfmann 1979, 78, 112-115; Syme 1958, 510; Syme, *RP* V, 1988, 678, fn. 40; Devreker 1980, 77; Levick 1999, 172-173; Weisser 2005, 137-138.

<sup>46</sup> CIL III 7086 [=I. Pergamon, no. 269; IGR IV 336]; Syme 1958, 510; Eck 1970, 156, 158, 160; Halfmann 1979, 48, 114; Halfmann 2001, 50; Birley 1997a, 213, fn. 28; Dabrowa 1998, 79-81; Gebhardt 2002, 176-117; Halfmann 2004, 520.

province, may date back to the time when he was vice-governor of the province of Asia, right at the beginning of his career<sup>47</sup>. It is understood that the friendly terms Quadratus maintained with the authorities continued also into the Hadrian Period<sup>48</sup>. Furthermore, assistance provided to Hadrian by Quadratus' wife, Iulia Urbane and his son, A. Iulius Quadratus in the construction of the *temenos* is a further indicator of a close friendship.

The *Quadrato co(n)s(uli)II* reference in the second and third lines of the inscription proves that he held the title for the second time in his career, being the first senator of eastern origin to become governor of the province of Asia<sup>49</sup>. Before becoming *suffect consul*, his final appointment as *praetor* was his governorship of the province of *Lycia et*

*Pamphylia* between 90 and 93 AD. He became a *suffect consul* in 94 AD. He was then elected as *consul ordinarius* for the second time in 105 AD after his tenure as a governor of the province of Syria<sup>50</sup>. The second consulate tenure was shared with Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus, who had the same Asian origins as Quadratus<sup>51</sup>. His career reached a peak with his appointment as a *consul*, although this did not mean that his political duties ended overnight, as he would continue carrying out various administrative duties after that, and his election as a *consul* paved the way for him to become a *proconsul* in the more strategically important provinces. We know that only two sons of his sister Iulia Polla were able to become senators, but we know little about their other administrative positions<sup>52</sup>.

<sup>47</sup> Quadratus worked under the auspices of Asia proconsul M. Ulpius Traianus as a *legatus* at the beginning of his political career. This was M. Ulpius Traianus' father, who would later become Emperor, (IGR IV 845). It is thought that Quadratus was one of the three *legati* working under his command (Birley 1997a, 212-213). Quadratus worked as *legatus iuridicus* in the province of Asia, as he did in the province of Cappadocia. It is thought that Quadratus met the father of Trajan in the province of Asia in either 79-80 or 80-81, which paved way for him to become a good friend with his son, Trajan. After serving as vice-governor in the province of *Pontus et Bithynia* between 75 and 77 AD, (approximate dating), his mission in the province of Asia lasted for two years. His mission in the province of Asia as a vice-governor coincided with his proconsulship which could be dated to 78-79, 79-80 or 80-81: Halfmann 1979, 113; Eck 1970, 127; Syme 1980, 26; Eck 1982, 302-303; Rémy 1989, 66, no. 49; Birley 1997a, 213; Marek 2010, 454-455.

<sup>48</sup> It is known that when the *feriae Latinae* were held in Rome in 94, Quadratus was a *consul suffectus* and Hadrian was *praefectus urbi* (ILS 308). The

election process of *praefectus* was under the responsibility of the consuls in office at the time. It is thought that Hadrian was appointed to that post thanks with Quadratus' help: Birley 1997, 213; Birley 1997a, 30, 60; Syme 1984, 31-60.

<sup>49</sup> Halfmann 2004, 522.

<sup>50</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Degrassi, *Fasti* 28, 31; Syme, *RP VI*, 1991, 230; Syme 1958, 644; Hanslik 1970, 507, no. 425; Harper 1964, 164; Halfmann 1979, 112-114, no. 17; Eck 1970, 71-71; Halfmann 1979, 114; Syme 1983; Rémy 1989, 64, no. 49; Halfmann 2004, 522; Eck 1996a, 799-800, no. 6; Stumpf 1991, 269; Eck 1997, 107; Hall 1998, 79-81; Halfmann 2004, 519-528; Syme 1984, 31-60; Birley 1997b, 60; Syme, *RP V*, 1988, 552; Thomasson 2009, 83, 107-108, 115, 127-128 and 153; Strobel 2010, 334.

<sup>51</sup> Syme, *RPI*, 1979, 59; Syme 1983, 182; Syme, *RP VII*, 1991, 539, 663, 685; Syme, *RP VI*, 1991, 230; Eck 1998, 39; Birley 1997a, 212-213.

<sup>52</sup> Though his two nephews named C. Iulius Fronto and C. Iulius Nabus were senators, neither were promoted to higher positions: Halfmann 1979, 137, no. 42, 43; Sherck 1980, 1010; Syme, *RP V*, 1988, 739; Settiani 2002, 27; Halfmann 2004, 522.

As mentioned above, based on the unpublished inscription, it is not known whether or not Quadratus' son followed in his father's footsteps.

The *proco(n)s(uli) Cret(ae) et Cyren(arum)* reference in lines 4 and 5 indicate that Quadratus was a governor of the province of *Crete et Cyrene*, which was one of the earliest provinces of the Roman period that was incorporated into one province in 74 AD<sup>53</sup>. This province, from the Augustan Period, had no military deployed in its territories, and was administrated by the Roman Senate and represented and ruled by a *proconsul* in terms title<sup>54</sup>. The province did not share the importance of the other provinces in the empire, and so the appointed governors tended to be less experienced,

being elected from among the less experienced praetors. For this reason Quadratus' first duty in that province as a governor coincided with the period in which he was awarded the title of *proconsul*. From the very beginning of his career, Quadratus worked in the provinces of Asia Minor where the main spoken language was Greek. His appointment was the first of its nature, being in a province outside the territories of Asia Minor. The numerous honorary inscriptions relating to Quadratus found in Didyma<sup>55</sup>, Ephesos<sup>56</sup>, Elaea<sup>57</sup>, Pergamum<sup>58</sup> and Side<sup>59</sup> state explicitly the importance of the position<sup>60</sup>. We have been able to trace the date of Quadratus' proconsulship in *Crete et Cyrene* to the years 84/85 AD<sup>61</sup>, and it is certain that Quadratus was in Rome for the *frater Arvales* events in 86, 87 and 89 AD<sup>62</sup>.

<sup>53</sup> Sonnabend 1997, 221.

<sup>54</sup> Chaniotis 2004, 104.

<sup>55</sup> I. Didyma II, no. 151; Ehrhardt – Weiss 1995, 345; Gebhardt 2002, 176-177.

<sup>56</sup> I. Ephesos III, no. 614; I. Ephesos VII, 1, no. 3033.

<sup>57</sup> IGR IV 275 [= I. Pergamon II, 1895, no. 439; IGR IV 389].

<sup>58</sup> IGR IV 383; IGR IV 375 [= I. Pergamon II, 1895, no. 451]; IGR IV 390.

<sup>59</sup> Bean 1965, 19-21, no. 108, 109 [= AE 1966, 463; I. Side I/1993, 337-338, no. 57.

<sup>60</sup> Halfmann 1979, 112-114, no. 17; Thomasson 2009, 153, for other inscriptions on it.

<sup>61</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Halfmann 1979, 112-114, no. 17; Eck 1970, 134, 140; Eck 1982, 309; Rémy 1989, 64, no. 49; Eck 1997, 107; Thomasson 2009, 153.

<sup>62</sup> Quadratus was a member of *fratres Arvales*, which was established in Rome for *Dea Dia* during the early period of the Roman Empire as a cult community that was developed by Augustus to serve as his imperial cult. From the very beginning of the Roman Empire, the importance of the cult and the senators serving for this purpose increased enormously. Registrations of the events held in Rome were vitally important for

those senators seeking bright and promising careers. They are thought to be members of this cult. From the very beginning of his political career, Quadratus was a member of *fratres Arvales*, which counted also Emperor Augustus among its members. Epigraphic data reveals explicitly that Quadratus attended the events held in Rome in 72 (?), 78, 86, 89, 105 and 111 AD, and that he was a loyal and dedicated member of *fratres Arvales* for at least 40 years: Pasoli 1950, 128-138, 146-47, no. 36, no. 39, no. 45, no. 46, no. 47, no. 56; Schumacher 1973, 113-114; Halfmann 1979, 114; Syme 1980, 106-107; Rémy 1989, 64-66, no. 49; Beard 1985, 114-162; Edelmann 2003, 189-209); See those inscription on Quadratus, I. Pergamon, no. 436 [= IGR IV 373]; I. Pergamon no. 437 [= IGR IV 374]; I. Pergamon, no. 438 [= IGR IV 375]; I. Pergamon, no. 439 [= IGR IV 389]; I. Pergamon, no. 440 [= ILS 8819; OGIS 486; IGR IV 384]; I. Pergamon, no. 441 [= IGR IV 385]; I. Pergamon, no. 451 [= IGR IV 390]; MDAI (A) 29/1904, 175, no. 19 [= IGR IV 383]; see honorary inscriptions referring to his membership of organizations in Side, Ephesus and Didyma, Bean 1965, 19-21, no. 108-109 [= I. Side I/1993, 337-339, no. 57]; I. Ephesos III, no. 614;

Before taking up the position of *proconsul* of the province of *Crete et Cyrene*, his last administrative position<sup>63</sup>, registered during the years of 81 and 83, was that of a vice governor of the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia*, where he assumed the title of *legatus iuridicus*<sup>64</sup>.

*Leg(ato)/ pro pr(aetore) provin(ciae)/ Pamphyl(iae) et Lyc(iae)* in lines 5, 6 and 7 indicates that Quadratus was governor of the province of *Lycia et Pamphylia*, which was first made a province of the Roman Empire in 43 AD<sup>65</sup>. Under Vespasian's administrative and organizational reforms of the provinces<sup>66</sup>, from its foundation it was incorporated into the Pamphylia region, which was in the region of the province of Galatia. It has until recently been a point of dispute among many scholars just when and how the province of *Lycia et Pamphylia* was merged into one province and who was its first governor. The problem was in part resolved with the unearthing of the memorial to Vespasian in Rhodiapolis<sup>67</sup>, Myra, Caunus and Döşeme Boğazı. The unearthing of Vespasian, which was published by Adak-Wilson, answered all the questions regarding the foundation

of the province and its first governor<sup>68</sup>, stating that *Lycia et Pamphylia* was founded in ca. 70 AD, and that the first governor of the province was Cn. Avidius Celer Rutilius Lupus Fiscilius Firmus.

Although the officially registered name of the province was *Lycia et Pamphylia*, which is how it was referred to by ancient authors and on military diplomas<sup>69</sup>, lines 6 and 7 of the inscription refer to it as *Pamphylia et Lycia*. This should be interpreted as a human error and be written on purpose. Especially, many inscriptions found in Pisidia<sup>70</sup> and Pamphylia<sup>71</sup> show that Pamphylia was written before Lycia on purpose. Similarly, the inscription on Vespasian localized in southern Pisidia and unearthed in Döşeme Boğazı refers to the name of the province as *Pamphylia et Lycia*<sup>72</sup>. The reason why Pamphylia comes first in the inscription is that the city of Antiocheia was located in the Pisidia region, which, it is known, had close ties with Pamphylian cities. As mentioned above, Pisidia was part of the province of *Pamphylia* from 25/24 to

Cumont 1929, 88-89 [= AE 1929, 98; I. Didyma II, no. 151; Sherk 1980, 1007].

<sup>63</sup> Sherk 1951, 48-50; Harper 1964, 164; Eck 1970, 135; Sherk 1980, 1010; Thomasson 2009, 107-108.

<sup>64</sup> fn. 6.

<sup>65</sup> Brandt – Kolb 2005, 22-24; Eck 2007, 196-197; İplikçioğlu 2007, 19-22; Marek 2010, 413-414; Adak – Wilson 2012, 6-28.

<sup>66</sup> Levick 1999, 152-169; İplikçioğlu 2007, 21; Marek 2010, 422-426.

<sup>67</sup> It was B. İplikçioğlu who first stated that the province of *Lycia et Pamphylia* was established in 70 AD, which was a correct assumption, even though existing epigraphic documents were

scarce: İplikçioğlu 2007, 19-22; İplikçioğlu 2008, 5-23.

<sup>68</sup> Adak – Wilson 2012, 11-17.

<sup>69</sup> Adak – Wilson 2012, 22.

<sup>70</sup> See the honorary inscription on Antiocheian C. Caristianus, Adak-Wilson 2012, 22; [= AE 1914, 262; ILS 9485].

<sup>71</sup> Regarding the many inscriptions found in Perge, Attaleia and Side, the name of the province is documented as *Pamphylia et Lycia*, I. Perge II, no. 293; I. Perge, no. 154, 156, 158; AE 1927, 27; Gökalp 2011, 125; IGR III 776 [= Salomies 2000, 127]; I. Side I, no. 58 [= SEG 42, 1231]; see also Adak – Wilson 2012, 20-22, Anm. 85.

<sup>72</sup> Adak – Wilson 2012, 8.

70 AD<sup>73</sup>, and due to its geographical proximity to these cities, the ties between them continued even after they were incorporated into different provinces. Not only their geographical proximity, but also their common administrative ties would suggest that Antiocheians gave precedence to Pamphylia in their honouring ceremonies held for Pamphylia. The mission of governor of the province of *Pamphylia et Lycia*, as stated in the inscription, is confirmed by another inscription on A. Iulius Quadratus<sup>74</sup>. Quadratus' position as *legatus pro praetore*, responsible to the Emperor, should be attributed to the brave decision of Domitian. Even though there had been an uprising led by the governor of *Germania superior* during that time, L. Antonius, Domitian did not hesitate to appoint local senators responsible to him as governors to the strategically important provinces<sup>75</sup>. Domitian appointed Ti. Iulius Celsus Polemaeanus as governor to the province of *Cilicia*, and C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus to province *Lycia et Pamphylia*<sup>76</sup>, and Quadratus' mission in

*Lycia et Pamphylia* as governor continued from 90 to 93 AD<sup>77</sup>. As mentioned above, it is known that Quadratus attended *fratres Arvales*, an event held for the priest community, on 19 May, 89 AD<sup>78</sup>, and that he might have taken up his post as governor in the summer of 89 AD<sup>79</sup>. This, however, does not rule out the possibility of his tenure in 90-93 AD. If what is suggested is true, then we can assume Quadratus' tenure as governor lasted for four years, although it is a matter of dispute whether or not he spent those years as a governor in this province<sup>80</sup>. What is certain is that his tenure as governor ended just before 94 AD.

The new inscription notes just some of the public services and roles carried out by C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, although no mention is made of his roles as a vice-governor of the province of *Pontus et Bithynia* or province of *Asia*; his membership of *fratres Arvales*, a liturgical committee based in Rome<sup>81</sup>; his position in the priesthood of *Dionysus Kathegemon*<sup>82</sup>; nor the other

<sup>73</sup> Until 70 AD, Pamphylia and Pisidia were in the territories of the province of Galatia: İplikçiöglü 2008, 6, Anm. 7; Marek 2010, 413-414; Adak – Wilson 2012, 20.

<sup>74</sup> For related inscriptions, see CIG 4238 d [= IGR III 550, *Tlos*]; JHS 10/1898, 74, no. 26 [= IGR III 520; TAM II 133, *Lydia*]; Bean 1965, 19-21, no. 108, 109 [= AE 1966, 463, *Side*].

<sup>75</sup> Suet. *Dom.* VI, 2; Eck 1980, 314; Rémy 1989, 66; Jones 2002, 171-172.

<sup>76</sup> Rémy 1989, 39-41, no. 24.

<sup>77</sup> Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49, for the list see 419.

<sup>78</sup> CIL VI 2066; Pasoli 1950, 137-138, no. 47.

<sup>79</sup> Quadratus attended events of *fratres Arvales* on 19 May, 89 AD, although his name does not appear on the list of the events held on 3 January 90 and 91. W. Eck supposes that Quadratus may have gone to *Lycia et Pamphylia* in 89 AD.: Eck

1982, 316-317, Anm. 144; Syme 1980, 27; Rémy 1989, 65-66.

<sup>80</sup> For Werner Eck, who claimed that Quadratus had been in the province possibly since 89, his four year tenure as *legatus Augusti* is not exact, and so is a matter of dispute. The reforms put forward by Vespasian on governorships in the provinces reveal that Quadratus' tenure as governor could be two years, optimally. It is highly possible that if Quadratus was not appointed to another position, then another governor, whose name is not known, may have been a governor of the province: Eck 1982, 320, Anm. 160; Eck 1970, 141-143; Eck 1974, 214.

<sup>81</sup> fn. 51.

<sup>82</sup> The inscriptions found in Pergamum show that Quadratus was *ιερεὺς τοῦ καθηγεμόνος Διονύσου*. The Dionysian cult had great meaning for the Attalid Dynasty, and family members

public duties<sup>83</sup> he undertook. The only exception to this appears in line 8, which mentions his mission at *leg(atus) Gal(atiae) Cappad(ociae)*. It is unknown why the new inscription does not mention the other duties undertaken by Quadratus, but it is likely that the authorities of the city wanted to honour him for his more local duties.

*Leg(atus) Gal(atiae), Cappad(ociae)* in line 8 indicates that Quadratus was a *legatus* of the province, but was not a *praetor*, which was a title held only by the governors of the provinces<sup>84</sup>. From this it can be understood that he worked under a *proconsul* of the province, and held no superior positions in administrative matters. The mission was his third appointment (as a vice-governor)

under the governor<sup>85</sup>, and this vice-governorship to the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia* was vitally important, in that it allowed him to gain experience and learn the administrative skills that he would need in his future career. The province of *Galatia et Cappadocia* extended over a vast geography in the east, was the most strategically important buffer province for the Roman Empire. Mainly for military reasons, the province was incorporated into one province during the reign of Nero<sup>86</sup>, but later, as part of Vespasian's reorganization of the province administrations, it was divided into *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*, and included Satala and Melitene, where two legions were deployed<sup>87</sup>. The main duty of the legions there was to protect the province

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organized all the Dionysian cult events: Ohlemutz 1940, 96; Halfmann 2001, 16, 46-47; Várhelyi 2010, 32). Quadratus was a Dionysian cult priest, so it is highly possible that his ancestry may be connected to the Attalid Dynasty. This shows that thanks to Quadratus, the Attalid Dynasty tradition in Pergamum was continued in the second century AD.: MDAI(A) 1899, 179, no. 31 [= IGR IV 386; *AGRW* 2012, 79, no. 116]; MDAI(A) 1899, 180 [= I. Pergamon, no. 486 a-b; IGR IV 396]; Ohlemutz 1940, 190-191; Rémy 1989, 67; Halfmann 1979, 114; Várhelyi 2010, 32.

<sup>83</sup> It is understood that Quadratus took on all costly public affairs concerning Pergamum. He was responsible for the organisation of the gymnasium, *agon*, associations and temples in the city throughout his life. His contributions to the city were honoured in inscriptions as εὐεργέτης: I. Pergamon, no. 438 [= IGR IV 375]; I. Pergamon, no. 440 [= IGR IV 384; OGIS 486; ILS 8819]; MDAI(A) 29/1904, 175, no. 19 [= AE 1904, 193; IGR IV 383]; IGR IV 275; I. Pergamon, no. 441 [= IGR IV 385]; He was honoured as σωτήρ καὶ εὐεργέτης in Lydai: JHS 10/1889, 74, no. 26 [= IGR III 520; TAM II 133].

<sup>84</sup> Quadratus was vice-governor of the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia*, see AE 1929, 98; I. Pergamon, no. 451 [= IGR III 320]; I. Ephesos VII/1, no. 3033; I. Ephesos III, no. 614 [= AE 1982, 873]; AM 37/1912, 297, no. 23 [= AE 1913, 182; IGR 1686]; AE 1966, 463; IGR III 550 [= CIG III 4238 d; TAM II 566]; IGR IV 275, 375, 383 and 385; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Sherk 1951, 48-50; Halfmann 1979, 113, no. 17; Sherk 1980, 1008; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49; Thomasson 2009, 107-109, for inscriptions and other modern studies related to this.

<sup>85</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup> J 507; Halfmann 1979, 113; Sherk 1980, 1008; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49.

<sup>86</sup> Galatia-Cappadocia and Pamphylia were Roman provinces whose boundaries changed frequently due to strategic and military reasons: Rémy 1989, 39-40.

<sup>87</sup> *XII Fulminata*, one of the legions, deployed in the province to dispel the Judea revolt, was sent back to their barracks in Rhabanacia and Melitene in Syria in about 70/71 by Titus. Another legion, *XVI Flavia Firma*, deployed in the province approximately five years later (ca. 75/76) was deployed in Satala, which was slightly to the north. It is highly possible that under Trajan or Hadrian it was replaced with the legio *XV Apollinaris*: Mitford 1974, 166-167;

against any possible threats from Armenia, Caucasia and Parthia<sup>88</sup>, but the province of *Galatia* and *Cappadocia* would be short-lived, being split up by Trajan into two separate provinces<sup>89</sup>. Although it is estimated that both provinces had separated before Trajan's Part expedition, the exact date has been unknown<sup>90</sup>. The administration of the province, from Vespasian onward, was given to one who held the title of *consul* rather than a *praetor*<sup>91</sup>. Quadratus' first post as a *legatus pro praetore* in the province of *Pontus et Bithynia*<sup>92</sup> was administratively more important in comparison with his position in the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia*, as the province of *Pontus et Bithynia* was run by a *proconsul* responsible for the senate<sup>93</sup>. It is worthy of note that *Galatia et Cappadocia* was governed by senators holding at least the title of *proconsul*<sup>94</sup>. After Quadratus' tenure as *legatus* in *Galatia-Cappadocia* came to an end, he was appointed to the province of

*Creta et Cyrene* as a *proconsul*. Even though it is not that clear in the inscription, we can infer that he held the post of vice-governor in charge of *legatus iuridicus* in the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia*<sup>95</sup>. Although there are many honorary inscriptions on Quadratus<sup>96</sup>, the chronology of the positions he held at the beginning of his career is still disputable, and there are similar arguments as to the positions he held in *Galatia et Cappadocia*. Unfortunately, even the newly found inscription does not resolve this dispute. The relevant previous assumptions verify the chronology in the new inscription; however, an inscription unearthed in Pergamum sheds light on the chronology of his position as legate in *Galatia et Cappadocia*. According to this inscription<sup>97</sup>, Quadratus is revealed as *πρεσβευτὴν Αὐτοκράτορος Δομιτιανοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἐπαρχειῶν Καππαδοκίας καὶ*

Dabrowa 1982, 614-619; Levick 1999, 166; Bertrand – Rémy 2000, 253-257; Wheeler 2000, 293-294; Isaac 2000, 34-39; Keppie 2000, 192-193, 220-221; Le Bohec 2000, 172, 206; Eck 2007, 199-200; Marek 2010, 424, 428, 871.

<sup>88</sup> Especially known as people on horseback, the Caucasian origin Alan's constant attacks on Armenia, (Joseph. *bel. Jud.* 7, 224; Suet. *Ves.* 8, 7), the hostile attitudes of Parthians against the Romans (Suet. *Dom.* 2; Cass. Dio 65, 15, 3). Vespasian played a crucial role in strengthening the buffer zones, both militarily and logistically, and made a major contribution to the establishment of the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia*. Marek 2010, 424.

<sup>89</sup> Rémy 1986, 51-61, 65-69; Stephan 2002, 43-44; Eck 2007, 199-201.

<sup>90</sup> Eck 2007, 201.

<sup>91</sup> Suet. *Ves.* 8, 4.

<sup>92</sup> It seems possible that he may have worked as *legatus pro praetore (proconsulis) provinciae Ponti et Bithyniae* at the beginning of his province governorship under the command of governor M.

Salvidenus Asprenas: Rémy 1989, 64-67, 252, no. 49.

<sup>93</sup> Strobel 1997, 700-702.

<sup>94</sup> Eck 2007, 199.

<sup>95</sup> It is known that *Galatia et Cappadocia* had a *legatus Augusti* with the title of consul, and under his command there were at least three praetors, in charge of the administration of the two legions deployed in the territory of the province, and a third in charge of civil bureaucracy, Harper 1964, 164; Eck 1982, 309; Sherck 1980, 998, 1010; Marek 2010, 455.

<sup>96</sup> There are many inscriptions on C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus that document the positions he took on, and in most of these, his vice-governorship of *Galatia et Cappadocia* is emphasized. See a list of inscriptions: Thomasson 2009, 107-108; Halfmann 1979, 112-115, no. 17; Sherck 1951, 48-50; Sherck 1980, 1007-1012; Rémy 1989, 65-67, no. 49.

<sup>97</sup> IGR IV 1686; Sherck 1980, 1009-1010; Rémy 1989, 64; Thomasson 2009, 107-108.



Γαλατίας. What is striking in that inscription is that Domitian did not hold the title Γερμανικοῦ at that time<sup>98</sup>, and in this regard, we could argue that Quadratus carried out his duty as *legatus Augusti* in 82 AD. If this is so, then his tenure spanned from 81 to 82 or from 82 to 83 AD<sup>99</sup>, it being highly probable that his tenure there lasted two years. In this regard, concerning the chronology of his tenure, the most likely period can be stated as 81-83 AD<sup>100</sup>. If this is the case, his tenure in the province came to an end before 84<sup>101</sup>, as it is known for certain that he started his new job as a governor of the province of *Creta et Cyrene* in 84 AD.

Lines 9 and 10 read *leg(ato) pro praetore) prov[in](ciae) Syriae*, stating that Quadratus worked as a *legatus Augusti* in Syria, and his governorship of this province as *legatus Augusti pro praetore* can be seen as one of the most important cornerstones of his political career<sup>102</sup>. Other inscriptions on Quadratus refer to his mission in *Syria*<sup>103</sup>, as one of the most strategically important

provinces in the east for the Roman Empire. The main reason for this is that *Syria* was a neighbouring province to the Kingdom of Parthia, and a second benefit was that it served as an eastern buffer zone for the Roman Empire. Deployed in the province were three legions, charged with intervening in any possible conflict that may arise in the neighbouring Kingdom of Parthia, so as to protect the province and territories of the Roman Empire. The province of *Syria* was a very important military base for a significant number of legions, as well as being a large naval base (*classis Syriaca*)<sup>104</sup>. For this reason, its governors were elected, as was the case for Quadratus, from among the most distinguished and loyal senators<sup>105</sup> who had acted as consul at least once in their careers. Before Quadratus was appointed governor to the province of *Syria*, it is known that he was a *suffect consul* in 94 AD<sup>106</sup>. The governor of the province of *Syria* was also in charge of the

<sup>98</sup> Domitian was bestowed with the title *Germanicus* in September 83 (?), see Kienast 2011, 117.

<sup>99</sup> There is no consensus regarding Quadratus's mission conducted in *Galatia et Cappadocia* as *legatus iuridicus*: PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Harper 1964, 164 (early years of Domitian); Halfmann 1979, 113 (between ca. 81/82-83/84); Sherk 1980, 1010 (ca. 81-83); Eck 1982, 309, Anm. 118 (between ca. 83-84); Rémy 1989, 66 (between ca. 82-83); Thomasson 2009, 107, no. 29: 011 (before ca. 84 Sherk 1980, 1010 (between ca. 81-83).

<sup>100</sup> Sherk 1980, 1007-1010.

<sup>101</sup> Eck 1982, 309, Anm. 118; Rémy 1989, 66; Thomasson 2009, 107.

<sup>102</sup> Rémy 1989, 66-67; Dabrowa 1998, 79-81; Gebhardt 2002, 176-177; Thomasson 2009, 127-128.

<sup>103</sup> AE 1939, 178 [= IGLS V 2549]; IGLS VII 4010; I. Ephesos III, no. 614 [= AE 1982, 873]; Hicks 1890, 538 [= I. Ephesos V, no. 1538; AE 1997,

1435; Eck 1997, 107-109]; I. Ephesos VII/1, no. 3033; I. Pergamon, no. 436 [= IGR IV 373]; I. Pergamon, no. 437 [= AE 1929, 98; IGR IV 374]; I. Pergamon, no. 438 [= IGR IV 375]; MDAI(A) 24/1904, 175, no. 19 [= AE 1904, 193; IGR IV 383]; I. Pergamon, no. 436 [= IGR IV 373]; I. Pergamon, no. 451 [= IGR IV 390]; I. Pergamon, no. 441 [= CIG 3548; IGR IV 385]; I. Didyma II, no. 151 [= Sherk 1980, 1007].  
<sup>104</sup> Le Bohec 2000, 172.

<sup>105</sup> Before Trajan's attack against Dacia, which was quite prolonged, he appointed Quadratus as governor of the province of *Syria*, which was a strategically important province in the east. This appointment as governor was evidence of his being regarded as a loyal and trusted man by Emperor Trajan. This loyalty earned him a second consulship, and then made him governor of the province of Asia.

<sup>106</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507.

legions, and so those appointed to such important provinces were expected to have a good knowledge of military affairs<sup>107</sup>. For Quadratus, however, this was not the case, as his expertise was in administrative civil bureaucracy and justice rather than military affairs<sup>108</sup>. He was appointed by the Emperor himself due to his loyalty, and for his skills in politics and administrative affairs. The available data allows us to draw up the chronology of his post as *proconsul* of *Syria* as 100/101–103/104 (approximate dates)<sup>109</sup>. Many researchers, of which R. Syme is one, claim that Quadratus did not attend the ceremonies of the *fratres Arvales* held in Rome in 101 AD<sup>110</sup>, as it is believed he was appointed to the province of *Syria* as governor in the autumn of 100 AD<sup>111</sup>, and it is believed that his tenure as *proconsul* in *Syria* might have come to an end some time before 104 AD<sup>112</sup>. The assumed dura-

tion of his tenure could be considered reasonable, given his appointment as *consul ordinarius* in 105 AD<sup>113</sup>.

The *proco(n)s(uli) Asiae* (=ἀνθύπατος Ἀσίας) on lines 10 and 11 of the inscription indicates clearly that Quadratus was a governor of the province of *Asia* on approximately 109/110 AD, which would have been the peak of his political career<sup>114</sup>. The proconsulship of *Asia* was a one-year term, the yearly income of the governors was about 1 000. 000 sesterces<sup>115</sup> and this post was one of the highest positions to be held in the realm of the Roman Empire. Candidates for such positions as *proconsul provinciae Asiae* and *proconsul provinciae Africae* had to be well experienced, with another prerequisite for such top positions being that they had to be loyal to the Emperor in every respect. The governorship of *Asia* was the most prestigious position to be held for Quadratus, and it meant *terminus post quem* for his inscription.

<sup>107</sup> Even though they did not have military careers, *Galatia et Cappadocia* had many legions in its territory. There were two senators, one of which was a governor in the province of *Syria*. The first was A. Iulius Quadratus, who was governor of the province of *Syria* between ca. 100/103 or 101/104, and the other was P. Calvisius Ruso Iulius Frontinus, who was governor of the province of *Galatia et Cappadocia* between ca. 104/106 or 105/107: PIR<sup>2</sup> C 350; Eck 1970, 14-15, fn. 67.

<sup>108</sup> Syme, *RP* V, 1988, 552.

<sup>109</sup> Discussions on the chronology have not yet been concluded: Harrer 1915, 17-18; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Eck 1970, 156-161; Rey – Coquais 1978, 64; Halfmann 1979, 112-114; Eck 1982, 334-339; Syme 1983, 181; Rémy 1989, 66-67, no. 49; Eck 1997, 107-109; Dabrowa 1998, 79-81; Syme 1999, 58-59; Gebhardt 2002, 176, 307, fn. 2; Thomasson 2009, 127-128.

<sup>110</sup> CIL VI 2074.

<sup>111</sup> Eck 1970, 156, 156-161, Anm. 188; Syme 1981, 142; Eck 1982, 334, Anm. 213; Dabrowa 1998, 80.

<sup>112</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup> I 507; Eck 1970, 156-161, Anm. 188; Halfmann 1979, 114; Eck 1982, 334-339; Syme 1983, 181; Eck 1997, 107-109; Hall 1998, 79-81; Dabrowa 1998, 79; Hall 2004, 89.

<sup>113</sup> BMC *Mysia* 6 and 268; SNG *Aul.* 7204; Stumpf 1991, 559; Rémy 1989, 66; Eck 1997, 107-109 [= Hicks 1890, 187; I. Ephesos V, no. 1538]; Syme 1983, 181; Thomasson 2009, 83; Strobel 2010, 334.

<sup>114</sup> Many epigraphic documents, data and numismatic documents reveal that C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus was a proconsul of *Asia*. For a detailed list of inscriptions and coins, see Thomasson 2009, 83; Halfmann 1979, 112-115, no. 17; Rémy 1989, 64-67, no. 49; Stumpf 1991, 267-269; Weisser 2005, 137-142.

<sup>115</sup> Cass. Dio 79, 22, 5.

The final line of the inscription erected by the Antiocheians refers to his *Asia* mission, and is evidence that he was at the time still serving as a *proconsul* of *Asia*. Based on this information, it can be suggested that the earliest date of the inscription's erection was at the beginning of 109 or just before 110 AD, which is supported by the coins minted in Pergamum<sup>116</sup>. However, all these discussions do not eliminate the possibility of erection of the inscription at a date later than 110 AD. One side of the coin carries a portrait of Trajan decorated with a Daphne crown and the legend ΑΥΤ(οκράτορ) ΝΕΡΒΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ; while on the reverse, it is written ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘ(υπάτου) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΚΟΔΡΑΤΟΥ<sup>117</sup>, which confirms explicitly Quadratus' title as *proconsul* (ἀνθύπατος)<sup>118</sup>. We know that his tenure in *Asia* came to an end in 110 AD, as his name was registered at *fratres Arvales* (Arval Brothers) in 111 AD<sup>119</sup>. It is highly possible that as soon as his tenure

came to an end in *Asia*, he would have returned to Rome.

We can state that even after his political career came to an end, Quadratus retained ties with Pergamum, and that he increased the level of these relations. According to Aristides, he had not lived in Pergamum since birth, but came to the city upon the request of the god *Asklepios*, and worked hard to rebuild the city.<sup>120</sup> From the first half of the second century in particular, the city had a good and well-functioning infrastructure thanks to his financial and spiritual contributions, which made it comparable with other leading metropolises of *Ionia* in cultural and sporting aspects. Even today, the ruins reveal that almost all of the structures that have remained intact were built with the support of Quadratus.<sup>121</sup> His close ties with Emperor Trajan earned Pergamum the title of *neokoros* (guard of the temple) for the second time in its history, and it had official permission from Rome to hold an *agon* named *Traianeia Deiphilia*<sup>122</sup>. His enormous contributions to

<sup>116</sup> Stumpf 1991, 267-269; Weiser 1998, 289; Weisser 2005, 137-142.

<sup>117</sup> For numismatic evidence on Quadratus, see Stumpf 1991, 267-268, no. 550-556; v. Fritze, *Mysien* 362, 263, 268; Wadd. 959, 5745; SNG *Aul.* 1071, 1396, 7204; SNG *Cop.* 30; Paris 1239.

<sup>118</sup> Stumpf 1991, 559; BMC, *Mysia* 6, 268; SNG *Aul.* 7204; Rémy 1989, 66; Weiser 1998, 289; Weisser 2005, 138.

<sup>119</sup> Rémy 1989, 65.

<sup>120</sup> Bowersock 1969, 19; Birley 1997a, 227-228; Halfmann 2001, 45-51; Halfmann 2004, 520-521.

<sup>121</sup> Halfmann 2001, 46-50; Halfmann 2004, 520.

<sup>122</sup> Unfortunately the long inscription found in Pergamum is somewhat fragmented. The inscription is understood to have been sent to the proconsul *Asiae*, and reveals the permission and right given by Trajan and *senatus consultum* to the

Pergamum authorities to hold agons. The inscription also speaks of the *eiselastic agon* (ἀγὼν εἰσελαστικός) and its legal status, which was organized to be held as *penteteric* with the name of *Τραιάνεια Δειφίλεια*, and at the same status as the festival of Roma and Augustus. With Augustus, the right to hold a *holy agon* (ἀγὼν ἱερός) was subject to the full consent and permission of the Emperor. The festival was held in 114/115 AD for the first time in honour of Trajan and *Zeus Philios*, a date that also marks the construction of the *Traianeum* built in honour of Emperor Trajan. Construction took almost ten years, and the building was opened to the public in the presence of Emperor Hadrian while visiting Pergamum in 129 AD (Ohlemutz 1940, 79; Radt 1999, 210-212; Weisser 2005, 139-142). The most important reason and motivation behind the privilege given to Pergamum was Trajan's

the city cannot be explained simply as euergetism, as he can be defined as someone who gave what he had in his hand to his homeland with dignity and great loyalty.

Based on the new inscription we talked about it in detail above, we can give the chronology of the positions held by him as follows:

- a. *Adlectus inter praetorios*: 69 (?) or 73/74 AD. (?)
- b. *Legatus pro praetore (proconsulis) provinciae Ponti et Bithyniae*: ca. 75-77 AD.
- c. *Legatus pro praetore (proconsulis) provinciae Asiae II*: ca. 78-80 or 79-81 AD.
- d. *Legatus pro praetore (proconsulis) provinciae Galatiae-Cappadociae*: ca. 81-83 or 82-84 AD.
- e. *Proconsul provinciae Cretae et Cyrenarum*: ca. 83-84 or 84-85 AD.
- f. *Legatus Augusti pro praetore provinciae Lyciae et Pamphyliae*: ca. 90-93 AD.
- g. *Consul suffectus*: 94 AD.
- h. *Legatus Augusti pro praetore Syriae*: ca. 100-103 or 101-104 AD.
- i. *Consul ordinarius*: 105 AD.
- j. *Proconsul Asiae*: 109-110 AD.

**Figure 1:** *Cursus Honorum* Inscription, photo by the author.

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close friendship with A. Iulius Quadratus: CIL III 7086 [= I. Pergamon, no. 269; IGR IV 336]; Magie 1950, 1451-1452, fn. 7; Herrmann 1975, 157-158; Dabrowa 1980, 57; Oliver 1989, 141-

142, no. 49; Quass 1993, 176, fn. 564; Wallner 1997, 39-40; Eck 1998, 60; Halfmann 2001, 50, Anm. 169; Burrell 2003, 336; Halfmann 2004, 519-520.

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