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

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

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

1. L. EGNATIUS VICTOR LOLLIANUS, PROCONSUL

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

‘Α γ α θ η ι Τ υ χ η ι
Λ. Ἐγνάτιον Οὐίκτορα
Λολλιανόν,
4 τὸν λαμπρότατον ύπατον,
ἄγνότατον
και δικαιότατον
ἀνθόπατον πολλάκις τῆς Ἀσίας,
8 ῥητόρον τῶν κράτιστων
και πρῶτον, ἄγωνοθέτην
τῶν πρῶτων κοινῶν
τῆς Ἀσίας ἄγωνον
12 Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης
πάππος συγκλητικοῦ και ἀσιάρχης.
συναγωνοθέτης,
καθὰ τῆς κρατίστης Σμυρναίων βουλῆ
16 ἐπὶ τῶν τῆς Ἀσίας Ἑλλήνων
ὑπέσχετο.

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

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

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

The dedicator of IvSmyrna, 635 was an asiarch (L. Peskōn Gōssiōn άσιαρχευ) like the Kuintelio Eōmēnw mentioned in this new text. The person was unknown till now, but in the series published here he appears three times (with nos. 2 and 3), always under the same formula as πάππων συγκλήτηκο και ἄσιαρχης. The indication that a grandson of his had reached senatorial rank leads to the assumption that he was at an advanced age when he held the position of asiarch. Eumenes, in erecting this monument, fulfils a promise given to the Smyrnaean council on the occasion, it seems, of a meeting of the provincial assembly. His relations with the proconsul Lollianus are further illustrated by the following inscription.

2. L. EGNATIUS VICTOR LOLLIANUS, PROCONSUL

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

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1 PIR III, E 36 (Groug); K. Dietz, Senatus contra principem (1980), 149–154, n. 35 (giving 23 testimonia); cf. B. E. Thomasson, Laterculi Praesidium I (1984), 236, n. 191. See also note 8.
2 IvEphesos, 664A and 3088 (Greek), 664 and 3089 (Latin); SEG XXXII, 1158 = IvEphesos, 3436 (Metropolis–Tralleis, 55; SEG XLIV, 863 (Aphrodisias).
3 Found in 1916 (?) “bei der Anlage des Boulevards am Fuße des Dejirmentepe”: O. Walter, JÖAI 21–2, 1922–24, Bbl. 252, n. 10 (SEG II, 652); AE 1923, n. 41), now on the left side of the entrance to the Archaeological Museum.
5 Cf. M. Domitilla Campanile, I sacerdoti del Koinon d’Asia (1994), 139, n. 162. He was honoured at Philadelphia (IGR IV, 1642) where he was λογιστής.
6 For the formula (σοθ-)-ῶς ὑπέσηγοτο cf. Chr. Habicht, Alt. v. Pergamon VIII 3 (1969), 79, no. 3.
"To Good Fortune. For L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus, the most illustrious (man) who has been been designated three times successively Proconsul of Asia by our master, most highly favoured by the gods, Imperator M. Ant(onius) Gordianus because of his complete excellence, the first of the rhetors. Quintilius Eumenes, grandfather of a member of the senatorial class and asiarch, (honours) his advocate and benefactor."

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

Both new inscriptions attest a close relationship between Lollianus the governor and the asiarch Quintilius Eumenes. On the one hand, Eumenes joined the proconsul as sunagvno- y°thw in organizing the contests of the Koinå ÆAs¤aw, following a promise given in public (our n. 1), on the other hand the proconsul gave help to the asiarch as sunÆgorow in legal


proceedings\textsuperscript{10}. This is a significant insight into the reciprocity of social connections and the interlacing of interests between Roman representatives and leading figures of the local elite.

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

3. **APPPIUS ALEXANDER, DUCENARIUS**

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

"Α γ α θ ή τ Υ χ η τ'
"Αππιον Ἀλέξανδρον
tὸν κράτιστον ϕιλόσοφον
καὶ πολλάκις δουκηνάριον
καὶ ἡγεμόνα
ἐπαρχίων Λουγδουνησίας
Κυντίλιος Εὐμένης,
pάππος συγκλητικοῦ
καὶ ἀσιάρχης,
tὸν ἰδίον εὐεργέτην,
kαθα ὀγονοθετῶν
tῶν πρῶτων κοινῶν
τῆς Ἀσίας
ἀγόνων
τὸ πέμπτον
ὑπέσχετο

'Αλφοκρατίων ἐπέγραψα

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

The honorand of the inscription is in this case not the (senatorial) governor, but a knight\textsuperscript{11}. The man is already known from two inscriptions from Ephesus concerning him and his wife

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

\textsuperscript{11} It is not clear whether κράτιστος in l. 3 should be understood as translating Latin egregius, “the standard term used ... for middle-ranking equestrian officials” (F. Millar, JRS 89, 1999, 94). Perhaps it is unspecific and only characterizing the quality of philosopher: cf. our n. 1.8 ῥήτωρ τὸν κράτιστον.
Desidiena Cincia (IvEphesos, 616 and 617)\textsuperscript{12}. Besides the formula τὸν πολλάκις δουκηνάριον and his quality as philosopher which recur in the new text, the Ephesian inscriptions indicate his position of κράτιστος ἐπίτροπος, i.e. procurator, of two emperors (τῶν Σεββ., in 617, τῶ[ν] κυρ[ίο]ν[ν ἦ]μο[ν with following erased line in 616). Given the dates for the asiarch Quintilius Eumenes derived from the preceding two inscriptions, it seems reasonable to reconstruct the deleted line with names of the two Philippi (247–9), perhaps in the form [[M. Ἰουλίαν Φιλίππαν Σεββ.,]]\textsuperscript{13}. As for the specification of Alexander’s procuratorship, one can guess that he held the post of procurator provinciae Asiae, given his qualification as ducenarius\textsuperscript{14}. At least one further step of Alexander’s career is now revealed: the governorship of Gallia Lugdunensis. It may have followed his function of procurator in Asia, and possibly the Smyrnaean monument was dedicated at the moment when he left for the new post. Since Appius Alexander was a knight, his position in the senatorial province normally governed by an imperial pretorian legate seems to have been that of a procurator et vice praesidis agens as is attested already for some of his predecessors since the 220ies\textsuperscript{15}.

The asiarch Quintilius Eumenes who honoured Appius Alexander like Lollianus as his ἑυεργέτης, refers again to a “promise” (ὑπέσχετο, cf. note 6) concerning his action. Under Lollianus he did it as συνεργονοθέτης of the Koina Asias, now – some years later, as it seems – he was himself ἐργονοθέτης of these contests, and this “for the fifth time”. The case is not clear and seems to be connected with the much discussed problems of the periodicity of the Κοινὰ Ἀσίὰς and maybe the specific role of Smyrna in this tradition\textsuperscript{16}, problems which cannot be solved here.

It may be noteworthy that in Ephesus the monuments for Appius Alexander and his wife were likewise erected by an asiarch, M. Aurelius Daphnus, and, it seems, his wife Iulia Atticilla respectively, functioning as ἐργεῖρεισ Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ (IvEphesos, 616–7). Daphnus has his place in the stemma of a prominent Ephesian family to which the new inscription with its date in the late 240ies now necessitates some correction\textsuperscript{17}.

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

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

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


\textsuperscript{16} For this the article of L. Moretti, RFIC 82 (1954), 256–289 (= Tra epigrafia e storia, 141–154 and 266) is fundamental; cf. G. Petzl on IvSmyrna, 635; E. Collas-Heddeland, REG 108, 1995, 426. On the title of πρωτότα, πρωτός claimed by Smyrna see Moretti, loc. cit., 283 with note 1.

\textsuperscript{17} Stemma in IvEphesos VII, 1, p. 71 and in M. D. Campanile, I sacerdoti del Koinon d’Asia (1994), p. 187, n. XV, referring to p. 124, n. 134 (where our Daphnus is dated to “prima metà del III secolo d.C.”). The dating of the whole stemma depends on the γραμματέας of ca. 212–8, Aur. Artemidorus, son of Thrason (IvEphesos,
The name of the person, who inscribed the text on the basis, Ἀλφοκράτιον, corresponds to the more common Ἀρποκράτιον. For the spelling Ἀλφοκράτ- instead of Ἀρποκράτ- compare, e.g., the dedication from Samos: Σεράτιδι, Εἰσιδι, Ἀνούβιδι, Ἀλφοκράτη κτλ. (IG XII 6,2, 600); the form Alfocration is attested in Rome (H. Solin, Die griechischen Personenennamen in Rom [2. ed., 2003] I 411); see also L. Threette, The Grammar of Attic Inscriptions I (1980), 462, 467, 469.

4. FL(AVIUS) BALBUS DIOGENIANUS, PROCONSUL

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

"To Good Fortune. For Fl(avius) Balbus Diogenianus, friend of our masters G....................

...........Imperator Aug(ustus) and .................the most noble Caesar, the most courageous and righteous Proconsul. The first (city) of Asia with regard to beauty and greatness, the most brilliant, metropolis and thrice temple-warden of the Augusti, ornament of Ionia, according to the decrees of the most sacred senate: the city of Smyrna (honours him)."
M. Sellius Hieron, general of the men-at-arms, designated asiarch and temple-warden of the Augusti, erected the monument."

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

In this case the dedication is made not by an individual, but by the city itself which presents proudly its full title as it had developed in the IIIrd century. The man responsible for the erection of the monument was Mārkoς Σέλλιος Ιέρων, holding the local posts of στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλῶν and νευκόρος of the emperors and at the same time designated for the function of asiarch. Smyrnaean coins from the reigns of M. Aurelius and Commodus show the name of a στρατηγός Μ. Σέλλιος who may have been an ancestor of our man.

5. ATTIIUS RUFINUS METILLIANUS, LEGATUS PRO PRAETORE

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

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

19 Names of Decius and Herennius Etruscus deleted: J. Reynolds, Aphrodisias and Rome (1982), 141, n. 25, but erasures in their case are exceptional: Reynolds, p. 142; PIR² V 2, p. 265. Moreover, it is not clear whether there is a free year for a new proconsul under Decius: see B. E. Thomasson, Laterculi Praesidum I, 236, n. 192 (Iulius Proculus Quintilianus) and 193 (Optimus ? See K.-P. Johnne, PIR² V 3, 457, n. 129).

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


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


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

The inscription records two officials, father and son, who were engaged in the same province: the father as governor, the son – who receives the honour – as one of his legates. This is not uncommon as has been shown from the collection of the relevant material by B. E. Thomasson. Whereas the proconsul is given the appropriate title λαμπρότατος (clarissimus), the son is called κράτιστος according to a tendency not unknown in Greek imperial inscriptions. Both were certainly members of a prominent senatorial family for which Ephesian origin has been postulated and which is known from inscriptions in Rome as well as in Asia and elsewhere. In the IIIrd century we find one senator Attius Rufinus attested in Rome around 204, and his supposed homonymous son who functioned as governor in Syria in 241. They have been tentatively identified with members of the Attii who exhibit the additional cognomen Clemens (see note 27). The cognomen Metillianus given to the son

28 For Attius Rufinus around 204 see PIR² I, 274, n. 1364; for the governor in Syria Coele: B. E. Thomasson, Laterculi Praesidum I (1984), 316, n. 80.
in our inscription is new within this family. For this reason a prosopographical connection cannot be established, particularly since it is not possible to fix the date of the inscription 29.

The dedicator M. Claudius Apellas, functioning as στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῶν ὀμπλω (see note 22), is likewise unknown, as is his unnamed father who had combined the position of asiarch with the role of ὕμνῳτας at the temple of the deified Hadrian. The creation of a group of 24 hymnodi by this emperor in 123 is documented by two Smyrnaean inscriptions (IvSmyrna, 594.3; 697.39), and several ὕμνῳτας are otherwise attested in this city 30. A peculiarity of our inscription is that it mentions expressly the temple of Hadrian. From the document IvSmyrna, 604 we know the senator Iulius Apellas in the time of Valerianus and Gallienus who seems to be related to a prominent Pergamene family. It is not impossible that the Apellas of our inscription had some connection with that family.

6. M. VALERIUS TURBO, PROCONSUL

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

'Α γ α θ η ι Τ υ χ η ι' 
τὸν πάση ἀρετὴ
κεκοσμημένον
καὶ διὰ πάσης πράζεως
ἐληλυθότα
ἀγνότατον καὶ δικαιότατον
καὶ ἀνδρεύτατον
ἀνθυπατον
τοῦ λαμπροῦ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔθνους
Μάρκ(ον) Οὐσιλέρ(ίον) Τοῦρβανα,
τὸν λαμπρότατον

'Απολλ(όνιος) Ἄλθυμος
τὸν ἱδιον καὶ τοῦ οἴκου σύμπαντος
κτίστην καὶ σωτήρα.

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

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

Bu makalede, 1988 yılında İzmir Metrosu için yapılan bir hafriyat sırasında ortaya çıkan 6 adet onur yazılı incelenmektedir. Heykel kaideleyi üzerinde yer alan ve tümü Roma imparatorluğu ve Smyrna tarihi bakımından son derece önemli prosopographik bilgiler edinmektedir:

1. Bu yazıtta, adını iki büyük konuOLEarin bildiği Asya Eyaleti Valisi (proconsul) L. Egnatius Victor'ın, Quintilius Eumenes'ın adını ve bağımsız bir başka bürokrat tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır: “Hayırlı olsun! Bir senatör toruna olan ve kendisi için birlikte onurlandığı yapan, imparator kültü rahibi Quintilius Eumenes, Asya valiliği görevini defalarca, dört adımlık bir şekilde yerinen, hatiplerin en mükemmel ve ilk ve Birinci Asya Oyunları’ndaki bir öncülükte olan L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus’un, Eyalet Meclisi toplantısında pek onurlu Smyrna Meclisi’ne verdiği söz üzerine (onurlandırıldı).”

2. Yine aynı kişi (Quintilius Eumenes) tarafından onurlandırıldığı bu yazıt sayesinde, Lollianus’un I.S. 242/3, 243/4 ve 244/5 yıllarında üç kez Asya Valisi olarak görev yaptığı anlaşılmaktadır: “Hayırlı olsun! Bir senatör toruna olan ve imparator kültü rahibi olan Quintilius Eumenes, kendisine avukatlık ve hamiliğe deher bakından mükemmel bir kişi olması nedeniyle, Tanrılardan gözdesi edendi; İmparator M. Antonius Gordianus tarafından ardi ardına üç kez Asya Valisi olarak atanan, hatiplerin en büyükleri, ünlü adam, L. Egnatius Victor Lollianus’un (onurlandırıldı).”

Özet


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


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

35 For some similar cases with σοστήρ καὶ εὐεργέτης cf. L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II (1954), 378, note 4; *Bull. ép.* 1974, 402 ("nous soulignons que le titre de σοστήρ n’implique nullement un culte").
3- Bu yazıtta, Gallia Lugdunensis valisi olarak görev yapmış olan bir başka Roma imperatorluk bürokratı, yine Quintilius Eumenes tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır:
“Bir senatör torunu ve imparator kültü rahibi olan Quintilius Eumenes, çok kereler komutan (ducenarius) olarak görev yapan ve (Gallia) Lugdunensis eyaleti valiliğini yürüten ve kendisine hamilik eden büyük filozof Appius Alexander’ı, kendisinin Birinci Asia Oyunları’nda 5. kez agon yöneticiliği yaparken söz verdiği üçere (onurlandırdı). Bu yazı ben Alphokration yazdım.”

4- Bu yazıtta Smyrna kenti, Flavius Balbus Diogenianus adındaki, bugüne kadar tanımadığımız bir Asia valisi onurlandırılmaktadır:
“Hayırlı olsun! Güzellik ve büyüklik bakımdan Asia’nın en önde gelen ve imparatorlar için üç tapnak inşa eden, gökemli, metropol ve Ionia’nın süsü olan Smyrna kenti, yüce meclisin verdiği kararlar uyarınca, efendilerimiz imparator Augustus ve pek asil Caesar …’ın dostu olan, pek yürekli ve adil vali Flavius Balbus Diogenianus’un onurlandırıldı. Bu anı, imparator kültü rahibi ve imparator tapınağının müdürü olarak atanan süvarı komutanı M. Sellius Hiero yaptırdı.”

5- Bu heykel kaidesinde, Asia Eyaleti’nde(valiliği) yapan birinin yüksek dereceli bir bürokrat olan oğlunun onurlandırılmaktadır. Yazıtta, Smyrna’daki Hadrianus tapınağından ve burada görev yapan 24 ilahi okuyucusundan (hymnodos) birinden bahsedilmesi önemlidir.
“İmparator kültü rahibi ve Tanrı İmparator Hadrianus’un tapınağında koro üyesi (hymnodos) olarak görev yapan birinin oğlu olan, süvarı komutanı Marcus Claudius Apellas, kendisinin ve kentinin hamisi, müstesna vali Attius Rufinus’un oğlu, pek seçkin komutan vekili Attius Ruffinus Metillianus’un onurlandırıldı.”

6- Bu metinde, adını bugüne kadar bilmediğimiz bir Asia valisi olan M. Valerius Turbo, kendisinden büyük iyilikler gören biri tarafından onurlandırılmaktadır:
“Hayırlı olsun! Apollonios Rhythmos, kendisinin ve tüm ailesinin hamisi ve kurtarıcısı olan, her türlü ahalki özelliği kendisinde barındıran ve her teşekküründe başarılı olan, gökemli bir consul ailesine mensup, asıl Asia kavminin yiğit Valisi Marcus Valerius Turbo’yu (onurlandırdı).”