

THE KURETENSTRASSE: THE IMPERIAL PRESENCE IN LATE ANTIQUITY

The purpose of this article is to consider the location and the function of imperial statues and related texts in the Kuretenstraße, in the late antique period¹. It seems useful to present the relevant inscriptions in full, and in terms of their location. I have recently discussed elsewhere what this material may tell us about the function of the imperial image in late antiquity, in an article publishing all the late antique inscriptions honouring emperors from Ephesos². My aim here is to consider what this material may tell us about the Kuretenstraße in this period.

The imperial image had dominated Ephesos from the time of Augustus³. The visitor entering at the Magnesian gate found an Agora surrounded by major public buildings, with the images of Augustus and of later emperors displayed; colossal statues of Augustus and Livia seem to have dominated the Basilica Stoa; statues of the Antonines decorated the Bouleuterion.

In the early fourth century A.D. this tradition was maintained. At some time between 340 and 350 A.D. proconsul Lucius Caelius Montius erected two statues of Constantius II and Constans in front of the Nymphaeum which he had restored. The two statues were found in 1911, as were, presumably the two bases⁴; but only the base honouring Constans was published, so that the text honouring Constantius is published here for the first time.

IvE 1316: Honours for Constans

Found in front of the Nymphaeum⁵; last recorded (2007) *in situ*.
A statue base, (dimensions: 0.87 × 0.53 × 0.40 m; letters 0.03 m), with simple moulding above and below on three sides. Ligatures: *HN*, l. 5 (fig. 1).

τῷ δεσπότῃ ἡμῶν
Κώσταντι vac.
μεγίστῳ νεικητῇ
καὶ τροπεούχῳ
5 διηνεκεῖ σεβαστῷ
Λ(ούκιος) Καίλ(ιος) Μόντιος
ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθύπατος
δικαστῆς θείων
διαγνώσεων
10 ἀνανεωθέντος
τοῦ μέρους τοῦ

¹ For many years I have had the privilege of working on the late antique inscriptions of Ephesos. I have enjoyed the help and advice of many colleagues; in particular, I have had the epigraphic advice of D. Feissel – whose insights are involved in much of what follows – and I have always been able to rely on the profound scholarship and understanding of H. Thür. It has been of enormous value to work with an archaeologist who will always pay attention to the issues raised by epigraphy.

² ROUECHÉ (forthcoming).

³ See, for a recent discussion, FRIESEN 2001, 95–101.

⁴ HEBERDEY 1912/1913, 137. 138.

⁵ Recorded by D. Knibbe in 1962, Skizzenbuch 3280, whence EICHLER 1963, 47, whence AE 1968, 477; cf. MALCUS 1967, 103; from these IvE 1316; PHI 2939.

vac. Νυμφείου vac.
 ἀνέστησεν καὶ
 καθιέρωσεν vac.
 15 vac. εὐτυχῶς. vac.

Translation: To our master Constans, the greatest victor and triumphant, eternal augustus: Lucius Caelius Montanus the proconsul, *iudex sacrarum cognitionum*, erected and consecrated (this image) when the section of the Nymphaeum had been renewed. With good fortune.

Inv. 5322: Honours for Constantius II

Found in the ›house‹ due south of the Bouleuterion⁶; last recorded (2005) at findspot. A base (dimensions 0.85 × 0.46 × 0.22 m) with upper moulding chipped away for re-use; right side and lower left side chipped. Letters clear, with lunate forms of *E* and omega, but square in ligatures; 0,025–0,03 m; l. 15 0.04 m. Ligatures: *NE*, l. 3, *ME*, l. 11 (fig. 2).

τῷ δεσπότη [ήμῶν
 Κωνσταντί[ω]
 μεγίστῳ νεικη[τῆ]
 καὶ τροπεούχ[ω]
 5 διηνεκεῖ scroll σεβ[αστῶ]
 Λ(ούκιος) Καίλ(ιος) Μόντιο[ς]
 v. ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθύπ[ατος]
 [δι]καστῆς stop θείων
 [δι]αγνώσεω[v]
 10 [ἀ]νανεωθέντ[ος]
 [τ]οῦ μέρους τοῦ
 Ν]υμφείου vac.
 [ἀ]νέστησεν stop καὶ
 vac. καθιέρωσεν stop
 vacat
 15 vac. εὐτυχῶς. vac.

Translation: To our master Constantius, the greatest victor and triumphant, eternal augustus: Lucius Caelius Montanus the proconsul, *iudex sacrarum cognitionum*, erected and consecrated (this image) when the section of the Nymphaeum had been renewed. With good fortune

These two statues, however, appear to be the latest imperial monuments in the Upper Agora, which was perhaps already starting to fall out of use. For the traveller coming down from the Upper Agora, as he came to the Hydreion, he found himself looking down two streets: that to the south (his left) is unexcavated; to the right the Kuretenstraße began. In front of the Hydreion, the plinths can be seen for two statue bases, which project out in front of the main body of the building⁷ (fig. 3). The plinth for Diocletian's statue base is still in place; it stood to the north of the pair, that is, to the left of the viewer, with the statue of Maximian to the viewer's right.

Of these, one, honouring Diocletian, was found complete:

⁶ Unpublished; recorded in 1998, now Skizzenbuch 5322.

⁷ See the illustration at MILTNER 1960, 27 pl. 15.

*IvE 308: Honours for Diocletian*⁸

Found at the western end of the Hydreion, where it stood »vor der südlichen Ecke des nördlichen Beckens«. The base can be seen restored to its original position in MILTNER 1960, pl. 15; the base shaft is last recorded (2005) in the Depot, but the plinth is still in place.

A statue base (dimensions 1.2 × 0.505 × 0.52 m; letters 0.04–0.05 m), florid and irregular, with exaggerated seriphs. Dot for stop (fig. 4).

restitutori totius
 orbis ac super omnes
 retro principes
 fortissimo ac clemen-
 5 tissimo
 Imp(eratori) G(aio) Val(erio) Diocletiano p(io) f(elici)
 invicto Aug(usto)
 Iul(ius) Antoninus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) rat(ionalis)
 dicatus numini mai-
 10 estatique eius.

L. 6: Skizzenbuch has PP (so IvE); P stop F stop on the stone.

L. 8: Skizzenbuch has VPRAE; VPR (IvE); V.P. RAT. on the stone.

Translation: For him who has restored the whole world, and is strongest and most kind of all emperors before him, the Emperor Gaius Valerius Diocletian, pious, fortunate, undefeated Augustus. Julius Antoninus, *vir perfectissimus*, and a *rationalis*, who is dedicated to (the emperor)'s divinity and majesty.

Only the lower part of the partner base survives, but it should be assumed that it honoured Maximian. The honouring magistrate may well be the same man, Julius Antoninus, describing himself as *rationalis* in the first text, and as [*rationalis*] *Asiae* in the second.

*IvE 309: Honours for Maximian*⁹

Found »im Schutt des Südabschnittes des Hydreions«, where it stood »am Südrand des Mittelbeckens«. Last recorded (2005) at findspot.

The lower part of a base shaft and lower moulded plinth (dimensions 1.05 × 0.65 × 0.65 m; letters 0.05 m; fig. 5).

. . .]
 [p]rovinciae Asiae dicatus
 numini maiestatique eius.

Translation: . . . (this was put up by so-and-so, an official/?*rationalis*] of the province of Asia, who is dedicated to (the emperor)'s divinity and majesty.

The positioning suggests that only two emperors were honoured, presumably at some time after 285 A.D. (Maximian becomes Caesar) or more probably 286 (Maximian becomes Augustus); the apparent absence of the Caesars may suggest a date before 293 A.D., but does not entirely exclude any date until the abdication in 305 A.D.¹⁰ They dominated the opening of the Kuretenstraße, and apparently marked its beginning. This relationship was however broken when the Herakles Gate was constructed at some point in the fourth century A.D. From then on, the gate must have served as the true ›entry‹ to the Kuretenstraße.

⁸ Recorded by L. Wickert in 1958, Skizzenbuch 3012, and published by MILTNER 1959a, 36 and MILTNER 1960, 25. 26, whence AE 1966, 432; from these IvE 308 and Add. p. 8, whence PHI 1071. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 1.

⁹ Recorded by L. Wickert, 25.08.1958, Skizzenbuch 3010, whence MILTNER 1959a, 36 and MILTNER 1960, 25, whence AE 1966, 437; from these IvE 309, whence PHI 1072. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 2.

¹⁰ BAUER 1996, 285 refers to statues of four tetrarchs: but there is no evidence for more than two statues.

By the year 400 A.D., the traveller from the east, passing through that gate, was confronted with a blaze of imperial imagery. It is entirely possible that the large base found to the north (the traveller's right) of the Herakles Gate bore an equestrian statue of an Emperor; and it is very likely that this emperor was Theodosius I (fig. 6). The following stretch of the street, on the north (right) was dominated by the long run of re-used statues of Victory, on either side of a statue of Aelia Flaccilla, wife of Theodosius and mother of his heir¹¹. This array must have presented an impressive representation of imperial power and victory long after the death of Flaccilla in 386 A.D. (fig. 7). There is evidence that this was in fact the location for ceremonials in the fifth or the sixth century A.D. A paving stone directly in front of the statue of Flaccilla has an acclamation for the Green faction; a graffito on the side of the base next to that of Flaccilla has another invocation in favour of the Greens¹². Such texts are probably not earlier than the mid-fifth century A.D.; they may well reflect the involvement of the Greens in some kind of ceremonial activity at this point.

The next monument on the right, after the array of victory statues, was the Fountain of Trajan. We know, from a fragmentary inscription (IvE 600A), that this was restored in the fourth or fifth century A.D., although there is no clear evidence of date. But it may be that this activity should be associated with the honours for Theodosius I and his family, since the Spaniard Theodosius was associated with Trajan in his propaganda. The *Epitome de Caesaribus* describes him as: *Theodosius, genitus patre Honorio, matre Thermantia, genere Hispanus, originem a Traiano principe trahens*¹³, so that Claudian can praise Honorius as *Ulpia progenies*¹⁴. F. Chausson has made careful study of these dynastic themes¹⁵; he points out that Themistius refers principally to Trajan until 383 A.D., and then broadens his references to include the other Antonines. Among other passages, Themistius described Theodosius as having brought images of Trajan and the Antonines to the palace¹⁶.

The next imperial monument comes only a few metres further west, in the form of the four statues placed in front of the Temple of Hadrian (fig. 8). These were, originally, a group of the four Tetrarchs (Diocletian and Maximian Augusti, and Constantius and Galerius Caesars, 296–305 A.D.), erected by the proconsul of Asia, Junius Tiberianus¹⁷; viewed from the street and reading from right to left, in their present positions, the base at the east end is that for the Caesar Constantius:

*IvE 305,2: Honours for Constantius Caesar*¹⁸

Standing at the eastern end of the row, to the right of the viewer in the street.

A base, with moulded panels on three sides. The face has been re-used, and the capital is separate; line one was cut on the capital (see the photograph in F. MILTNER, 22. *Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Ephesos*, ÖJh 44, 1959, Beibl. 279) which is now on IvE 306. The move seems to have taken place during the reconstruction of the temple; the capital was on the wrong base by 1957 (see MILTNER 1959b, 377 pl. 200) (fig. 9).

B(ona) vac. F(ortuna)
 fortissimo principi
 iuventutis d(omino) n(ostro)
 Constantio nobil(issimo)
 5 Caesaris stop
 Iun(ius) Tiberianus v(ir) c(larissimus)
 proco(n)s(ul) Asiae d(evotus) n(umini) m(aiestati-)
 que eius

¹¹ ROUECHÉ 2002, 527–546.

¹² See now ROUECHÉ – FEISSEL 2007, 221–234.

¹³ *Epitome de Caesaribus* 48.

¹⁴ *De IV cons. Hon.*, 18–25.

¹⁵ I am most grateful to M. Chausson for discussions of this point, and for showing me the relevant passages in his forthcoming study; see CHAUSSON 2007.

¹⁶ *Them. or.* 34, 7.

¹⁷ PIR² I 841, PLRE 1 Tiberianus 7.

¹⁸ Recorded by F. Miltner, *Skizzenbuch* 2766, and published by MILTNER 1959b, 266–268, whence AE 1967, 477; cf. MALCUS 1967, 99 no. II; from these IvE 305,2, whence PHI 1075. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 5. Illustrated: MILTNER 1959b, 280 pl. 129.

Translation: To Good Fortune. To the most strong *princeps iuventutis*, our lord the most noble Constantius Caesar. Iunius Tiberianus, v.c., proconsul of Asia, being devoted to his divinity and his majesty.

To the right of Constantius, to the east of the main entrance, stands the base for Diocletian:

*IvE 1: Honours for Diocletian*¹⁹

Standing to the west (right) of IvE 305,2, east (left) of the main entrance to the temple. A re-used base with no panelling (dimensions 1.15 × 0.90 × 0.85 m; letters 0.06–0.04 m). The capital is integral, and l. 1 is cut on its lower moulding; l. 3: *TR* in ligature (fig. 10).

B(ona) vac. F(ortuna).
 optimo clementissimoque
 principi domino nostro
 Diocletiano invicto Aug(usto)
 5 Iunius Tiberianus v(ir) c(larissimus)
 proco(n)s(ul) Asiae d(evotus) n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue)
 eius.

Translation: To Good Fortune. To the best and kindest prince, our lord Diocletianus invincible Augustus. Iunius Tiberianus, v.c., proconsul of Asia, being devoted to his divinity and his majesty.

To Diocletian's right, to the west of the doorway, would have stood a statue of Maximian, and to the west of that stands the base for Galerius (under his official name of Maximian):

*IvE 305,3 Honours for Galerius Caesar*²⁰

Standing to the west of IvE 306, at the right hand end of the row. A re-used base, with panels on three sides. Line 1 cut on the moulding of the base capital, which is separate (fig. 11).

B(ona) vac. F(ortuna)
 fortissimo principi
 iuventutis vac. d(omino) n(ostro)
 Maximiano nobil(issimo)
 5 Caesari
 Iun(ius) Tiberianus v(ir) c(larissimus)
 proco(n)s(ul) Asiae d(evotus) n(umini) m(aiestati-)
 que eius.

Translation: To Good Fortune. To the most strong *princeps iuventutis*, our lord the most noble Maximian Caesar. Iunius Tiberianus, v.c., proconsul of Asia, being devoted to his divinity and his majesty.

If the present locations of the bases are original, the Augusti were therefore shown next to each other's Caesars; H. Kähler suggested that this indicated the intertwined nature of the tetrarchy²¹. But it is possible that, either in antiquity or during the modern restoration, the position of Diocletian and Maximian was reversed: Diocletian would originally have stood in the place of honour, to the right (the viewer's left). This is perhaps reinforced by the order of the statues at the Hydreion, where Diocletian stood to the left (for the viewer) of Maximian.

¹⁹ Recorded by F. Miltner, Skizzenbuch 2751, and published by MILTNER 1959b, 266–326; whence AE 1967, 477; cf. MALCUS 1967, 94 no. I; from these IvE 305,1, whence PHI 1074. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 6.

²⁰ Recorded by F. Miltner, Skizzenbuch 2750, and published by MILTNER 1959b, 266–268 (PH), whence AE 1967, 477; cf. MALCUS 1967, 94 no. III; from these IvE 305.3, whence PHI 1076. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 7. Illustrated: MILTNER 1959b, 281 pl. 130.

²¹ KÄHLER 1964, 6, whence KALEVRESOU-MAXEINER 1975, 225–251. 247.

The statue and base for Maximian apparently suffered *damnatio*, presumably on the orders of Constantine and Licinius. Lactantius describes Constantine as having images of Maximian destroyed in 314–318 A.D.²². It appears that this policy was applied by Licinius in the East, since the image of Maximian was also removed from the tetrarchic frescoes in the Temple at Luxor²³. Constantine reversed this policy after 318 A.D., which suggest that these removals took place between 314 and 318 A.D., and not after Constantine took control of the East in 324 A.D.²⁴. There was, consequently, a period, probably of many decades, during which there was an empty base – or perhaps a base with a headless statue – standing in this group. A dramatic change took place however at some point between 379 and 387 A.D., when Nummius Aemilianus Dexter, who was proconsul of Asia, replaced the empty base with a base and statue honouring Theodosius, the disgraced father of the emperor Theodosius I²⁵.

*IvE 306 Honours for Theodosius the elder*²⁶

Found standing in front of the ›Temple of Hadrian‹; last recorded (2007) restored *in situ*, west (right) of the entrance and east (left) of IvE 305,1.

A base with simple moulding above and below on three sides. Line 1 is cut on the moulding of the base capital, which is separate, and was found on IvE 305,2 (see above); line 2 is cut on the face. There are traces of the lead which held the statue: »noch Bleieinguß vorhanden für linken Fuß«²⁷ (fig. 12).

b(ona) f(ortuna)
b(ona) f(ortuna)
nobilissimae memoriae
viro Theodosio
5 d(omini) n(ostri) Theodosii Aug(usti) patri,
Numm(ius) Aemilianus
v(ir) c(larissimus) proc(onsul) Asiae dedicavit.
leaf

Translation: {To Good Fortune.} To Good Fortune. To the man of most noble memory, Theodosius, father of our lord Theodosius Augustus. Nummius Aemilianus, v.c., proconsul of Asia, dedicated (the statue).

This undertaking might also have provided the occasion to re-order the central statues, giving the new one the position of honour²⁸. The intervention would seem to be a very dramatic one. But it seems to present part of an imperial display honouring the Theodosian house which extended from the Herakles Gate – in which the tetrarchs, and perhaps also Trajan, were to be closely associated with the house of Theodosius. It may be, also, that this is the occasion for the repair, with new reliefs, of the ›Temple of Hadrian‹ in front of which these bases stood²⁹.

These honours seem to have marked out the Kuretenstraße as an imperial space. That status is further suggested by the development to which D. Feissel has drawn attention in his very important study of the display of inscribed government documents at Ephesos³⁰. As he has shown, from this point in the Kuretenstraße – just opposite the ›Temple of Hadrian‹ to the Theatre end of the Marmorstraße, a series of imperial documents – from the emperors or from imperial officials – were displayed. This series seems to have begun under Constantius II, with a letter dateable between 340 and 359 A.D., which was apparently inscribed facing the Temple of

²² Lact. mort pers. 42, 1.

²³ See KALEVRESOU-MAXEINER 1975, 244, 247; cf. DECKERS 1979, 600–652, 644.

²⁴ On all this see VARNER 2004, 214, 215.

²⁵ J. R. MARTINDALE (ed.), *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire 1. A.D. 260–395* (Cambridge 1971) s. v. Dexter 3.

²⁶ Recorded by F. Miltner, *Skizzenbuch* 2764; MILTNER 1959b, 267–273, whence AE 1967, 479; MALCUS 1967, 119, 120; IvE 306, whence PHI 2991. Illustrated: MILTNER 1959b, 281 pl. 131. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 20.

²⁷ MILTNER 1959b, 281.

²⁸ Suggested by DECKERS 1979, 18–20. His argument is perhaps weakened by the fact that he takes the statue to be of the emperor Theodosius, rather than of his father, who is perhaps less likely to have been given precedence over Diocletian.

²⁹ JOBST 1985, 191–206, 201, summarises the previous discussions and supports a Theodosian date.

³⁰ FEISSEL 1999, 121–132.

Hadrian. Thereafter, further documents were inscribed – most strikingly, the two letters of Valens, inscribed on the Octogon (fig. 13) – in a sequence which proceeded, over time, down the Kuretenstraße, to its end (seven documents, of which the last can be dated between 527 and 565 A.D.), and then along the Marmorstraße (seven documents, all apparently of the sixth or later sixth century, of which the two that can be dated are from 569 and 585 A.D.).

The location of those documents suggests that we cannot see the Kuretenstraße as ending at the Library of Celsus. For these purposes, at least, the street includes what we describe as the Marmorstraße, and perhaps only ends in front of the Theatre. It is perhaps important to note that in front of the Theatre the Arcadiane – the road to the harbour, named for Arcadius, son of Theodosius I – began, with a gateway, which is almost entirely lost (fig. 14). At that gate seem to have stood four statue bases; only one survives, but the markings show where the other three stood (see fig. 16). The surviving base was re-used to honour, in Latin, an emperor of the fourth or fifth century.

*IvE 1318*³¹

Standing on the upper step of the two steps at the east end of the Arcadiane; last recorded (2007) slightly moved from the position where it was set into the roadway, showing the markings of its positioning on the paving (see fig. 14).

The lower part of a base.

One face, now to the east bears the remainder of an inscription, in Greek, for a local benefactor:

a)

[. . .]η[. . .]
 [. . .]του δ[. . .]
 [ἀγω]νοθέτη[ν] τῆς [. . .]
 [. . .]δος καὶ ἑαυτο[ῦ]
 5 [εὐ]εργέτην.

The adjacent face, now to the south, carries a formula typical of a dedication to a late antique emperor (fig. 15):

b)

[. . .]
 [. . . vice sacr]a iudicans
 [dev]otus numini
 [?pi]etatique eius

Line 3 *mai]etati* (sic) editors.

Translation: a: [. . .] contest-president [. . .] benefactor.

b: [. . .] devoted to his divinity and [?pie]ty

Another fragment, found in the area, is from the base of a statue of Honorius:

*IvE 316*³²

Found by eastern gate of Arcadiane in 1900; not recorded subsequently.

Fragment from a statue base.

[d(omino)] n(ostro) Fl(avio) Honorio
 [d]octo principi

³¹ Recorded by O. Benndorf in 1896, *Skizzenbuch* 187, whence CIL III 14195, 33; from these *IvE* 1318, whence PHI 2997. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 22.

³² Recorded by R. Heberdey, *Skizzenbuch* 578, whence *IvE* 316 and Add. p. 8, whence PHI 2992. Published by ROUECHÉ (forthcoming), 21.

[pe]rpetuo Aug[usto]
 [semp]er [triumphatori.]
 [. . .]

Translation: For our lord Flavius Honorius, learned prince, Augustus for ever, always victorious [. . .]

The restorations of this fragment are based on analogies with other similar texts.

It seems likely that a quartet of emperors were honoured here: this could have been the tetrarchs, or the Theodosian family. The latter grouping could perhaps have given the street the name Arcadiane, which is attested in an inscription (IvE 557).

We can therefore trace a series of imperial honours, dating from the last years of the third century to the late years of the fourth, from the Hydeion to the top of the Arcadiane. We now know that a series of imperial documents, dating from the mid fourth to the late sixth century, ran from the mid Embolos along the Marmorstraße.

But as well as these dignified monuments of imperial power, we also have some evidence of the ceremonial associated with them. The inscriptions of the Green faction, associated with the statue of Aelia Flaccilla, have been mentioned. From the lower Kuretenstraße northwards, we have a series of acclamations for emperors – Phocas, Heraclius, and unnamed emperors, together with some acclamations for the factions. These have been published elsewhere³³. Two sets of acclamations were cut on the capitals of the colonnade on the north side of the lower Kuretenstraße³⁴. One (with probably a balancing partner) was cut on the Hadrianstor³⁵. Several were cut on the columns of the south side of the Marmorstraße. These include acclamations for Phocas³⁶, and for Heraclius and his family; the latter can be dated to between May 3rd and August 3rd 612 A.D.³⁷. Further acclamations were inscribed on the doorpost³⁸ and on a column of the ›Neronische Halle‹³⁹. The street ends with a gateway, which bears acclamations for Christian emperors (unnamed).

This material suggests that the Kuretenstraße presented a display of imperial power which was actively acknowledged and celebrated there. I have discussed elsewhere the possible implications for everyday activity of the obtrusive presence of the imperial image⁴⁰. An important change in its use was clearly indicated by the construction of the Herakles Gate, at an uncertain date probably in the fourth century. That gate clearly breaks the line of connection between the tetrarchic statues at the Hydeion and the ›Temple of Hadrian‹. It might be associated with the creation of a new space under Constantius II, which then accommodated the series of imperial documents. It could also be associated with the creation of the Theodosian decorative programme, which seems to take the gate as its starting point. It may be that it should be associated with the modifications of the gate at the east end of the Arcadiane. It is not clear whether, after that remodelling, we should see the Kuretenstraße as the ordinary daily thoroughfare which it is for us and for thousands of tourists. Instead, we seem to have a new kind of ceremonial space for the statement of imperial power and for its acknowledgement. That space was clearly still being used as late as the summer of 612 A.D.; there is evidence, discussed elsewhere in this volume, for dramatic changes at the site in 616 A.D. These considerations need to be kept in mind in investigations of the fortifications erected on the Theatre hill; it is to be hoped that further excavation may clarify the order of events in this area, and, in so doing, contribute to a better understanding of Asia Minor in the early and middle seventh century A.D.

³³ ROUECHÉ 1999, 161–188.

³⁴ ROUECHÉ 1999, nos. 12 and 13.

³⁵ ROUECHÉ 1999, no. 7.

³⁶ ROUECHÉ 1999, no. 3.

³⁷ ROUECHÉ 1999, nos. 4 and 6, with ROUECHÉ 2007, 183–192.

³⁸ ROUECHÉ 1999, no. 2.

³⁹ For the column inscription, missed by me in the earlier article, see ROUECHÉ – FEISSEL 2007, 231. 232.

⁴⁰ ROUECHÉ (forthcoming).

References

Die Zitierweise entspricht den Richtlinien des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts <www.dainst.org> (16.01.2009) und denen des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts <www.oeai.at/publik/autoren.html> (16.01.2009).

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Fig. 1: Base for statue of Constans (A.D. 340–350), IvE 1316



Fig. 2: Base for statue of Constantius II (A.D. 340–350), Inv. 5322



Fig. 3: South face of the Hydreion: support and plinth for statue of Diocletian (above) and support for statue of Maximian (below)



Fig. 4: Base for statue of Diocletian (?A.D. 286–293), IvE 308



Fig. 5: Base for statue of ? Maximian (?A.D. 286–293), IvE 309



Fig. 6: Base for an equestrian statue ? Theodosius I (?A.D. 379–387)



Fig. 7: View of statue bases of Aelia Flacilla, and statues of Victory (A.D. 383–386)



Fig. 8: View of tetrarch bases, in front of the temple of Hadrian (A.D. 293–305)



Fig. 9: Base for statue of Constantius Caesar (A.D. 293–305), IvE 305,2



Fig. 10: Base for statue of Diocletian (A.D. 293–305), IvE 305,1



Fig. 11: Base for statue of Theodosius, father of the emperor Theodosius I (?A.D. 379–387), IvE 306



Fig. 12: Base for statue of Galerius (A.D. 293–305), IvE 305,3



Fig. 13: Rescript of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian (c. A.D. 370/371) inscribed on the Octogon, IvE 42



Fig. 14: View of base for statue of an unknown emperor, at the East Gate of the Arcadiane



Fig. 15: Base for statue of an unknown emperor (? Fourth century A.D.), IvE 1318



Fig. 16: View of base for statue of an unknown emperor, showing marks for a further base

