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<i>CURSUS HONORUM</i>	FREQUENCY	INSCRIPTIONS
Quinquennial Duovirate	6	<i>IRC</i> IV, 57; <i>HEp</i> 8, 38; <i>CIL</i> II, 3426; <i>CIL</i> II, 3429; <i>HEp</i> . 7, 435; <i>CIL</i> II ² /14, 1023
Duovirate + Quinquennial Duovirate	1	<i>ZPE</i> 199, 243-253
Aedileship + Duovirate + Quinquennial Duovirate	6	<i>IRC</i> IV, 69; <i>IRC</i> IV, 72; <i>AE</i> 2009, 631; <i>AE</i> 2009, 632; <i>HEp</i> 1, 44; <i>CIL</i> II, 4616
Aedileship + Quaestorship + Duovirate + Quinquennial Duovirate	2	<i>CIL</i> II, 4274; <i>CIL</i> II ² /14, 1213
Quaestorship + Duovirate + Quinquennial Duovirate	2	<i>CIL</i> II ² /14, 1172; <i>CIL</i> II ² /14, 1007

Table 2: Municipal careers of the quinquennial duovirs in *Hispania*.

Our doctoral research consists in establishing a prosopographical catalogue of the *duumviri quinquennales* of the Italian Peninsula during the Late Republic and the High Empire. As an example, we intend to present a brief overview with the quinquennial duovirs of the Roman *Hispania* where we have identified a total of 51 magistrates (19 in the epigraphy and 33 in the coins).

The main sources to study the quinquennialate are the epigraphy and the numismatics, given that there are not any available testimonies in the *Digest*, nor in the municipal laws from *Baetica* where is only named the ordinary duovirate. In the literary sources, there is just one reference to the *quinquennales* in *Hispania*: the Hadrian's biography in the *Historia Augusta* that reports that this emperor was *quinquennalis* in *Italia* and *Hadria* (HA. *Hadr.* 19. 1.).

Furthermore, it should be noted that there was not the quinquennial duovirate in every city, what reduces the number of possible evidences. For example, in one inscription from *Osset* (*CIL* II, 1256), a Latin town from *Baetica*, the duovir *L. Caesius Pollio* was honoured by his municipality *censu et duomuiratu bene et e r(e) p(ublica) acto mun(i)cip(es)*. Undoubtedly this person performed the own functions of the *quinquennales* such as conducting the local census and drawing up the decurial *album*. Nevertheless, the term of *quinquennalis* does not appear, on the contrary the census is linked to the office of duovir. If this personage had been quinquennial duovir, he would have noticed. Moreover, in the local laws of the Flavian Latin *municipia* from *Baetica* there is not any allusion of the quinquennial duovirate, but it is present in the recent law of *Troesmis* in Moesia Inferior, which was probably a *municipium ciuium Romanorum*. These evidences have led some authors as Th. Mommsen, B. Galsterer-Kröll, H. Galsterer and W. Eck to interpret that the quinquennialate exists only in the communities of Roman right, and not in the Latin towns. As a matter of fact, the quinquennial duovirate in *Hispania* is just documented in the Roman colonies of *Carthago Noua*, *Ilici*, *Barcino* and Tarraco, and in the *oppidum ciuium romanorum* of *Iluro*.

As we can see in Table 2, it is noted that it was habitual to hold every magistracy of the municipal *cursus honorum* before being elected quinquennial duovir, since to the career “Aedileship + Duovirate + Quinquennial Duovirate” typical of *Carthago Noua, Ilici* and *Barcino*, it must be added those that include the quaestorship from the cities where this office exists as *Tarraco*. Regarding the facts where it is only mentioned the quinquennial duovirate, we must consider that three inscriptions are of commemorative type (*IRC* IV, 57; *CIL* II, 3426; *HEp* 8, 38), thus they only show the offices that they were in charge of. In addition, it has been lost a large part of the text of the other epigraphs, hence it is quite possible that it would be inscribed the other magistracies of their *cursus honorum*.

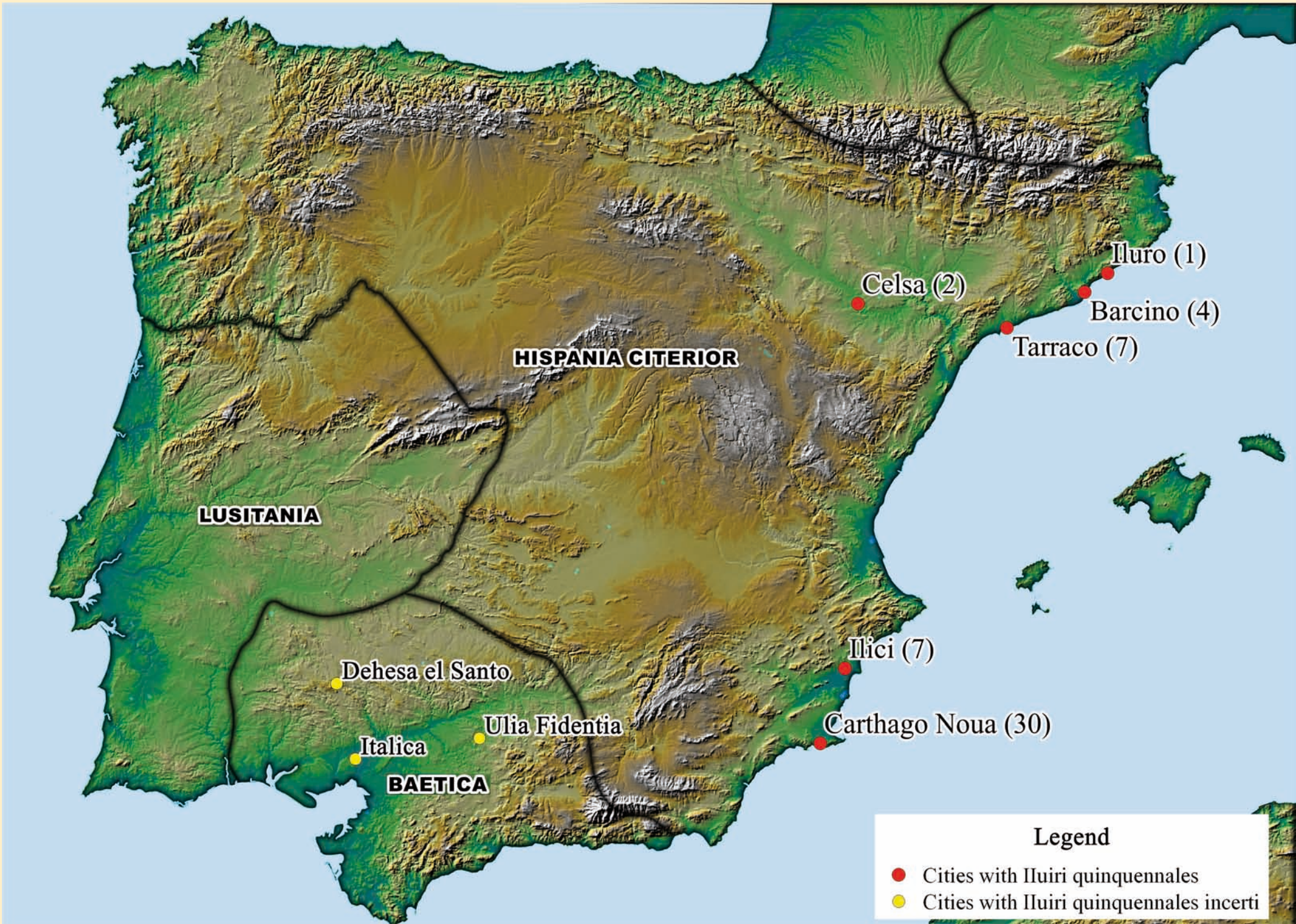
Furthermore, it must be briefly indicated that some of these magistrates held some priesthoods as the augurate (*CIL* II, 3426; *HEp.* 7, 4), the provincial flaminiate (*AE* 2009, 632; *CIL* II²/14, 1155, 1172), the flaminiate of the *Diui Augusti* (*CIL* II²/14, 1007) and of the *Diui Traiani Parthici* (*CIL* II, 4274). In addition, some of these local dignitaries promoted to the equestrian order and performed some offices: two military tribunes (*CIL* II, 4616; *CIL* II²/14, 1007), one *praefectus Asturiae* (*CIL* II, 4616), one *procurator* (*CIL* II²/14, 1007) and one *iudex decur(ia)e* of Rome (*CIL* II²/14, 1155).

Table 1 shows that the honour most documented was the statue dedication. The promoters of homages reflect the important status and relationships of our magistrates because one case was bestowed by the *ordo decurionum* (CIL II²/14, 1007), and the other was proposed and funded by the *Hispania Citerior's concilium prouvinciae* who gave an equestrian statue to *L. Numisius Montanus* (CIL II²/14, 1155). Furthermore, in relation to the personages who arranged the erection of a statue in their testament, it is noteworthy that they counted on the permission of the town council to place the monument in a public space. This fact evinces further the relevance of these local dignitaries, given that before their dead they got fixed in their will to be paid tribute in important places of the cities. For instance, in one of *L. Numisius Montanus's* pedestals, *Numisia Victorina*, his sister, indicates *testamento in foro poni iussit* (CIL II²/14, 1213).

Moreover, regarding the euergetism of the *quinquennalicii*, very few testimonies have been preserved. The euergetic acts most documented is the statute donation. Besides that, there are only two more examples of public munificence ascribed to Hispanian *duumviri quinquennales*: the transfer of all the goods to the colony by an anonymous magistrate from *Cathago Nova* (CIL II, 3435) and another unknown personage from that last city who dedicated a temple to the *Tutela*, also donated a statue and maybe other elements of the building (ZPE 199, 243-255).

Despite the shortage of evidences in *Hispania*, we have tried to demonstrate the relevance of the personages who performed this office owing to their extensive and significative *cursus honorum* and of the relevant homages bestowed. Probably, these dignitaries achieved an important prestige and power that would allow to constitute them as a special elite in the *ordines decurionum*, as we can deduct from some documents like the *album* of *Canusium*.

In our thesis about the quinquennial duovirate in Italy, we expect to confirm or to rectify some of the statements that we have done in our study of *Hispania*. The larger amount of available information in Italian epigraphy would enable us to complement some aspects as the euergetism and promotion to upper ranks and to study some facts that we could not address in *Hispania* such as their family environment, their representation in the funerary and votive epigraphy, etc.

Location and distribution of the *duumviri quinquennales* in the cities of the Roman *Hispania*.

Source: Own elaboration based on HispaniaGIS Dataset v1.0.

Duumviri quinquennales incerti.

- Dehesa el Santo: *L(ucio) Norf(bano - f(ilio) Pap(iria)? / Mens(ori Iliu(r) o q(uin)q(uennali)? / bis Iliu(r) o [c(olonorum) c(oloniae) Aug(ustae) Emer(itae)?*) (CILA II, 1043, II.1-3).
- Italia: *praeffectus quinquennalis pro Hadriano Imperatore ignotus* (HA. Hadr. 19. 1).
- Ulica Fidentia: *Fabiano aed(ili) Iliu(r) o flamin(i) / quinquennali duorum Aug(ustorum) pon(tifici)* (CIL II²/5, 497, II. 4-5).



RPC 179 (Carthago Noua). Reverse: NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES QVINQ C V I N C.

The coins provide information about an interesting fact: the honorary appointment of the emperor or imperial family's members to the chief magistracy. There are many examples in *Carthago Nova* where we can find certain local dignitaries substituting the *princeps* or his family as *praefecti quinquennales Imperatoris* or *Caesaris*, what supposed a high honour (*Dig.* 50. 3. 2; *Lex Irm.* 24).

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