

**THE TRANSACTIONS OF
THE ROYAL IRISH
ACADEMY. VOLUME
XXI; PART I; PP.11-86**

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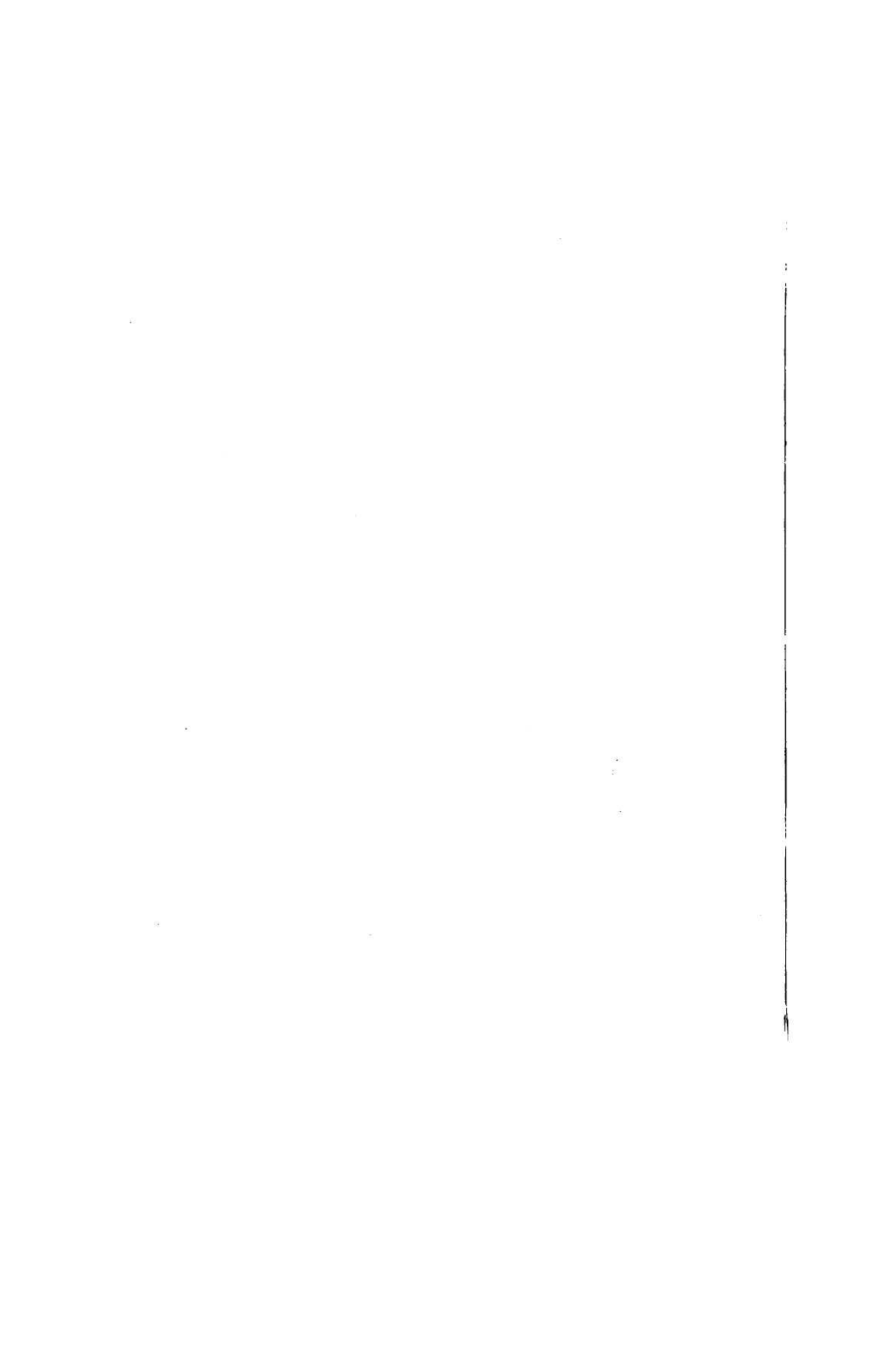
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THE
TRANSACTIONS
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VOLUME XXI.
PART I.



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II.—*Memoir of Researches amongst the inscribed Monuments of the Græco-Roman Era, in certain ancient Sites of Asia Minor.* By JAMES KENNEDY BAILIE, D. D., late F. T. C. D., and Lecturer of Greek in the University.

Read June 26th, 1843.

PART II.

TROAS AND APHRODISIAS.

I. WHEN I last had the honour to address the Academy, it will be recollected, that I comprised within the memoir then submitted to its notice, a selection of the most remarkable details connected with the tituli which I copied from existing monuments on the Apocalyptic sites.* These I was induced, from the extreme degree of interest attached to their localities, to consider in one and the

* The mention of these tituli suggests a subject which might appear to be well worthy of discussion in a separate memoir, but is here adverted to, for the sake as well of the correction of antecedent statements, as of the additional illustration which it involves.

I refer particularly to the observations made in my first Memoir on the eighth and twentieth of my series of inscriptions.^b

The marble on which the former of these was engraved was found by me in so dilapidated a state, as nearly to preclude all effort to decipher the characters. Accordingly, in offering the explanation I have done, I was forced to proceed in the way of conjecture much more than I could have wished.

From this embarrassment I have been lately in a considerable degree relieved, by my having had an opportunity of consulting the work of De Peyssonel, which concludes with an account of a visit he made to Thyatira and Sardes, nearly a century ago, and contains a number of inscriptions which the learned traveller had copied from monuments in those sites, amongst which is the very titulus^b which has occasioned me so much trouble: I say not *lost of time*, because even the transcript which I was enabled to make has enabled me to present my readers, in a work especially de-

^a Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. six, pp. 182-5, and 149, seq.

^b See De Peyssonel's *Foyage à Thyatire*, subjoined to his work, *Observations Historiques*, etc. p. 346.



same series, and was therefore compelled either to dispatch with a comparatively slight notice, or wholly to pass over, the inscriptions of other sites which I visited in my progress, yet meriting, from the archaeological allusions which they contain,

voted to that purpose, with a precise representation of the characters of the original monument, as also with some readings which the transcript of De Peyssonnel has but imperfectly preserved.

The first thirteen lines of this titulus are, with some exceptions, tolerably distinct in the copy which he has published, thus giving us some more precise insight than we could otherwise have attained into the date and purport thereof, as also making us acquainted with certain names, which, in consequence of their similarity of termination, I had referred to Trajan.

It now appears that the titulus dates considerably posterior to the time of Hadrian, or the Antonines, to which I felt disposed to refer it, the Christian epoch of the Indiction being mentioned in the fifth line, which, as is well-known, commenced with Constantine the Great,^a and a distinct notice having been preserved of the Emperor Flavius Leo in the mutilated fragment which constitutes the nineteenth.

The name of Patricius^b also, one historically connected with that of Leo, has been preserved, in conjunction with two others of inferior note,^c but with terminations such as very naturally to induce a supposition in the mind of any one who viewed the inscription in its present state, that either Trajan or Hadrian were mentioned in the seventh and following lines. Nor was this persuasion lessened in its force from Sardes' being designated, as it unquestionably is in the fifth line, as *twice Neocore*, an appellation essentially heathen, and which led me to think of anything rather than a Christian origin or date in the case of this titulus.^d But so it is. The document refers to certain public works that had been going on in Sardes under the sanction of the proconsular edict, and refers to accusations which had been preferred either to the Proconsul or the Emperor himself against certain persons who had been intrusted with their management.

Beyond this point the notices are exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory. The impression on my mind is rather of surprise than the reverse, that De Peyssonnel, inspecting it at the time he did, when the marble must have been vastly less injured than it is at present, did not turn it to better account. So far was that from being the case, that he transmitted his copy to the learned body in Paris with which he was in correspondence, expressing at the same time his despair of any useful information resulting from his labours.

I have entered at considerable length into the details of this subject in the appendix of my work on the Inscriptions of the Apocalyptic Sites,^e and have given to the public in as intelligible a form as

^a Vir. A. D. 312. See Petavii, *Rationarium*, etc. P. I. lib. vi. p. 247.

^b See, amongst other authorities, Eragrii *Hist. Eccles.* 11, 16. c.

^c Namely, L. Aurelianus, and M. Ilitrisianus, vv. 7, 8.

^d See Eckhelli *Doctr. Nem. Fet.* vol. iii. p. 117. The true solution of this apparent inconsistency appears to have been an attachment to their ancient superstitions yet lingering amongst the higher classes of the Sardians, and which the animosities that then prevailed among the Christians could hardly fail of augmenting.

^e Vid. *Asterianus*, pp. 155, ss.

a no less degree of attention from those who are capable of appreciating their importance.

I could the whole of De Peyssonel's copy of this monument. I found it impossible, however, to extract from the chaotic jumble which he has left us from the fourteenth line throughout, any consistent series of notices. I endeavoured, but could not succeed to my satisfaction, to effect a more complete restoration of the whole. The utmost that can with any degree of probability be inferred from the monument in its existing state is, that it comprised a series of specific regulations as to the execution of certain works in Sardes, with which a committee of overseers had been charged, by virtue of an edict issued by the Proconsul, or a rescript on the part of the Emperor, and that such a course had been rendered necessary in consequence of the contractors' neglect of duty, and certain obstructions that had been thrown in the way of the commissioners by parties, doubtless, who were interested in their failure.

I now proceed to my observations on the second of the Pergamene inscriptions, or the twentieth of the series which are shortly to be published.

I have expressed an opinion in my former Memoir, that the subject of this titulus was the Emperor Hadrian, and on this hypothesis I proposed certain readings in the passages where the marble from which I copied it had sustained more or less injury from age and the tools of the workmen, who had employed it for their purposes.

I have, since the reading of that paper, reconsidered the subject in another point of view, with the help of the readings which I committed to writing on the spot, and the result has been a titulus coordinate to that which the travellers Smith^a and Spon,^b who have preceded me in that route, copied in the Acropolis of Pergamus, relating to a personage of consular rank, Julius Quadratus, who held many and distinguished offices in the reign of Trajan.

His name will be found mentioned in the Consular Fasti in conjunction with Julius Candidus, in the eighth year of Trajan, and U. C. 858.

If this view be correct, it will be necessary to inquire how far my readings sanction such changes in the titulus of which I have offered a translation in my first Memoir, as will adapt it to the circumstances of Quadratus, or in other words, present a counterpart to the remarkable inscription with which Smith has furnished the learned author of *The Acts and Monuments of the Arcad Brothers*, towards illustration of his celebrated work.^c

That this can be done, no one who bestows attention to the readings I have given can deny. It appears, moreover, from Smith's titulus, that Quadratus had been *Proconsul of Asia* and Trajan's *Pro-prætor of Syria*; that, so far, there is a correspondence between it and the inscription which I copied. But, in addition to these and other offices, he is mentioned in the former as having been invested with the sacerdotal ones of *Septemvir of the Epulones*, and *Prætor Arcæolis*, and these can likewise be elicited, with a few unimportant changes, from my original series of readings.

^a See his *Survey of the Seven Churches of Asia*, p. 214.

^b See *Voyage*, etc. Tom. I. p. 398. Edit. de M. Hays, 1724.

^c *Degli Atti e Monumenti de' Fratelli Arcadi*, etc. Vol. I. tab. lxxii. p. 176.

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I now resume my details, with reference to certain of these omitted notices, and therefore, geographically at least, beg leave to conduct my learned auditory over the same ground which they have already traversed in my company.

This is, from *Smyrna*, by the way of the site of *Teos*, to *Ephesus*; from thence, through the passes of the *Messogis* to the site of *Tralles*; then, along

It were out of place, on the present occasion, to expand these notices into the particular details which they involve. This I have done in a work which I hope shortly to present to the public, in the appendix of which I have entered at considerable length into the examination of this subject.*

All that remains for me to do at present is, to subjoin a translation of my Pergamene titulus, on the basis of this new view of its references, and collateral to my former version, which bore directly on the subject of the *secrata questio* of Hadrian's adoption by his predecessor.

This version is as follows:

- Aulus Julius Quadratus
Proconsul of Pergamus,
And Pro-prefect
Of the Emperor Nerva
- 5. Trajanus, Cæsar, Augustus,
Germanicus, Dacicus, of Syria-
Phœnicia, Commagene; Septim-
Vir of the Epulonæ; formerly
Foster Arxalis of the Antiocheans
- 10. In the region of the Chrysochoræas:
The Senate and People of the Pergamenes (have honored)
Through Apollonius Diocysius * * * *
And Malchus, and Cephæus
Artemidorus, and Dionysius
- 15. Demetrias, the Son of Amyntas * * * *

The Greeks had no words in their language, or, to express myself more accurately, no officer in their sacerdotal institutions, corresponding to the *Septemviri Epulonum*, and the *Prætres Arvales*; they were therefore compelled to adopt the Latin terms, as nearly at least as the peculiarities of their language would allow. Thus, lines 7-9 of the above, conformably to the version I have given, appear as follow:

* * * * * ΣΕΠΤΗ
ΜΟΥΡΙΑ · ΕΠΟΥΛΩΝΟΥΜ · ΦΠΑΤΡΕΜ.
ΑΡΟΥΑΑΕΜ · ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ. κ. ρ. λ.

This, in the first arrangement which I have given in my collection of tituli, and which was

* Vid. *Austerius*, p. 191, m. The work here alluded to has recently issued from the University Press, under the following title: *Fasciculus Inscriptioenum Græcarum, quas apud sedes Apocrypticæ chartæ mandatas, et vixit demum instructas, præfationibusque et notis instructas, edidit Jacobus Kennedy Bailie, B. T. P. etc.*

the course of the *Mæandrus*, leaving that of *Nysa* to the left, to the point where its stream is crossed on the way to *Antiocheia* in *Caria*. From this I deflected in a southerly direction, along the valley of the *Moxyrus*,* to visit the site of *Aphrodisias*. I then,

“Willing, yet with unwilling mind,”

retraced my steps to that of *Antiocheia*, leaving the splendid Cadmian range, partly suggested by the remarkable medal cited by Eckhel⁶ from the Cleves Museum, wherein Hadrian is styled *Cæsar*, and is called by the name of *Trojanus*, presents a different aspect:

• • • • • ΣΕΒΑΣ
 ΤΟΥ ΝΕΡΟΥΑ · ΥΙΩΝΟΝ · ΦΑΤΡΙΑΑ.
 ΝΕΡΟΥΑ · ΔΗΜ · ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ.⁷ κ. ρ. λ.

Whichever of these explanations of the monument under consideration may be regarded as the more probable, an advantage is gained by the student, whether of history or of archaeology. The second throws additional light, as I have already remarked, on the question of Hadrian's adoption; it first adds a new record to those which Marini has so laboriously collected in illustration of his work on the Arval Brothers, and occupies a rank coordinate to that of the titulus of Smith and Spon.

* This is mentioned by Pliny, v. 29, 6, where the readings vary from *Orinus* and *Mossinis* to that here given. The Turkish name is *دیکشهر-چای*, the river of *Yiny-shêhir*, the representative of the ancient *Antiocheia* on the *Mæandrus*.

⁶ Vid. *Doctr. N. F.* vol. vi. p. 473.

⁷ A question arises here, into the discussion of which I have entered at some length in my work referred to above, p. 89, m. and *Doctr.* p. 194, relative to the *Antiocheia* here styled *EN · ΤΩΙ · ΧΡΥΣΟΡΡΟΑΤΩΝ*. The evidence of history and of medals, in which Hadrian's name appears so closely connected with the capital of Syria, would lead us to conclude that the *Antiocheia* of the *Orontes* is the one alluded to here; but the difficulty is, that it is no where to be found described as in the territory of the *Chrysoorroas*. It is true, that it might, in a certain sense, be so denominated, as the *Orontes* has its source in the neighbourhood of the *Chrysoorroas* of *Damaeus*; but this appears strained.

I have stated in my note on this passage in my *Fœdericus Inscriptionum* that we have also our choice of *Edessa*, or *Antiocheia* of the *Orhoses*; but this appears to be untenable on historical grounds, as *Edessa* did not come into the hands of the Romans until the age of *Cæsar*.

Probabilities are therefore in favour of some city of Asia Minor being here intended. Of these, the *Platidian Antiocheia* appears to have been too remote from the *Mæandrus* and the *Hermus*, of which the *Lycus* and the *Pactols*, each also called *Chrysoorroas*, were respectively tributary streams; but not so *Tralles*, one of whose names was *Antiocheia*, and the *Carian town* mentioned in my note (*ubi supra*) as in the neighbourhood of the *Mæandrus*. These may, from their undoubted vicinity to the rivers *Chrysoorroas*, have been denominated as in the region of the *Chrysoorroas*, as also *Hierapolis* of *Phrygia*, one of the coins of which exhibits *ΧΡΥΣΟΡΡΟΑΣ* on the reverse; but I have no where been able to find that *Antiocheia* was one of the names of this latter city.

The reader may consult on these points, Eckhel, *Doctr. Num. Vet.* vol. III. p. 155. *Rasche, Lexic. Univ. Rei Numm.* vol. II. p. 274. *Phil.* v. 29, 6.