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New Inscriptions from Tyraion and Philomelion

Abstract: In this article four new inscriptions from the Akşehir Museum are presented. The first three were brought from Tyraion (İlgın) and the fourth from Philomelion (Akşehir). Tyraion is located on the immediate eastern slope of Sultan Dağı, some sixty kilometers to the southeast of Philomelion. The first inscription is an altar-shaped dedication to Zeus. The others are funerary inscriptions of which two [No. 2 and 4] are marble stelai with triangular pediments and [No. 3] is of the doorstone type. According to the letter forms and style employed all of these inscriptions date to the 3rd century A.D.

The following four inscriptions were copied in the Akşehir Museum in the summer of 2005. The first three inscriptions were brought from Tyraion. The last inscription was found in Akşehir itself, the ancient Philomelion.¹ We thank Mr. Ömer Faruk Türkan for his kindly help during our study in the museum.

1) A dedication to Zeus

Inv. No. 03–9, found in İlgın (Tyraion).

A marble altar with two corner acroteria, below which palmettes are carved on each side. On the front, between the acroteria, are a row of three triangular shapes. The stone is broken at the top and bottom and down the sides. The first line of the inscription is on the base of the first section, the following lines are carved on the shaft of the stone. Under the simple moulding, a row of dentils on each side. Beneath the inscription, centred on the stone, there is a small relief carved replica of the entrance to a temple (?) with two simple columns. Worn remains of a standing figure under the arch, with triangular shapes that radiate from the top of the arch. The arch is decorated with ivy tendrils which hang from each side. On the rear of the stone is a bunch of thunderbolts.

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¹ Even though Tyraion and Philomelion are geographically separated from each other they have numerous elements in common. Both of them were on or close to the Great South Road and they owed their development to this highway. They were located on the narrow fertile strip of Phrygia Paroreios, which flanked the mountain-range on the northeast and extended into Lycaonia. Both shared the Phrygian cultural heritage, as the occasional find of inscriptions in neo-Phrygian shows. Both of them shared their later linguistic development, that with the Seleucid and Attalid settlements, Greek became their official language. With the arrival of the Romans, Latin became the official tongue.

H. 0.84m, W. 0.41m, D. 0.38m, L. 0.028–0.05m.



Τατα Παπας
2 Δασίλω Δή δ-
επότη εύχη-
4 v.

Tata (and) Papas, the children of Dasilos (fulfilled their) vow to Zeus the Lord.

Date: 3rd century A.D. The letter forms such as the wide *omega* ω, the lunate *epsilon* Ε and the sigma Σ indicate a late Roman date.

L. 1: Τατα is a well-known personal female name in Phrygia² and a common indigenous Lallname.

L. 1: The name Παπας³ (genetive case Παπα), of Thracian origin, is often attested in Asia Minor⁴. For this inscription there are two alternative translations, the first is, there are two dedicators, Tata and Papas; the second and least probable, is that the dedicator bears two names, Tata Papas.⁵

L. 2: Δασείλω = Δασείλου. The personal name Δασείλας is attested in Macedonia.⁶ Hekataios mentions a thracian tribe called Δασιλοί (Steph. Byz. s.v.).

L. 2: Δή = Δι. Cf. SEG XL 1277: ... Δή Βορτώντι εύχήν.

² For this name see, L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische Personennamen*. Prag 1964. 494 ff. § 1571–1; SEG XXVIII 1164; SEG XXXVII 855; B. Levick - S. Mitchell *et alii*, *Monuments from the Upper Tembris Valley, Cotiaem, Cadi, Synaus, Ancyra and Tiberiopolis*. London 1993 (MAMA X) 64 no. 206; SEG LII 1293.

³ For this name see, D. Detschew, *Die thrakischen Sprachreste*. Wien 1957, 356 s.v. Παπας.

⁴ Zgusta, *Personennamen*. 406 ff. § 1199–1; SEG XXXIII 1187; SEG XXXV 1162; 1247; SEG XXXVII 1294; SEG XLI 1213; SEG XLVI 1542.

⁵ Παπας, a female name, occurs rarely in Phrygia (SEG XXXVII 1161; L. Jonnes, *The Inscriptions of the Sultan Dağı I*. Bonn 2002 (IK 62) no. 572. For the other regions see also, SEG XX 76).

⁶ SEG XLII 580: Νείκωνος τοῦ Δασείλου; cf. P. M. Fraser – E. Matthews, *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. V. Oxford 2005, 87.

2) Epigone and her husband Menneas

Inv. No.: 03–6, found in Ilgin.

Marble stele with pediment with a slightly projecting triangular gable and acroteria. Broken at the upper and lower left corners. On the top only the half of the right side survives. The frame of pediment is undecorated. The inside of the gable is bordered by dentils. There is a four-petalled rosette in the centre of the pediment. Half the right palmette acroterion remains, but the top and left acroteria are completely broken. Directly below the pediment there is a decoration of flowers depicted in the frieze. Under the frieze, a row of dentils between two simple pilasters with floral capitals. One of the pilasters on the right has grapes piled high in a basket, incised. The shaft of the stele is divided into two panels. On a podium above the inscription, a relief represents three standing figures, the family of Epigone. A woman on the right, a man on the left and a child in centre. All in himation, the same folds appear on their right arms, which they all rest on their chests and their faces have been erased. The first line of the inscription begins just below the figures. The inscription is written on the shaft and framed by pilasters. It consists of four lines but the letters are firm, irregular, rather unevenly spaced. The stonecutter did not use the shaft efficiently, and because of this he put an *alpha* just above double *ny* on the first line.



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H. 1.12m, W. 0.63m, D. 0.23m. L. 0.015–0.026m.

Ἐπιγόνῃ Μεννέα

- 2 ἀνδρὶ γλυκυτάτῳ
καὶ ἑαυτῇ ζῶσα
4 μνήμης χάριν.

Epigone (made this) for her sweetest husband Menneas and herself, while she was alive, in memory.

Date: 3rd century A.D. The letter forms such as the wide *omega* Ω, the lunate *epsilon* Ε, the wide *alpha* Α and the low *upsilon* Υ are of late Roman date.

L. 1: The names Ἐπιγόνῃ and Μεννέα are known from the all regions of Asia Minor.⁷ Two types of the genitive case are known for Μεννέα: the first one, Μεννέα, -ου⁸ and the other one, Μεννέα, -α.⁹ In this inscription, however, we suggest that Menneas should be inter-

⁷ The name Μεννέα in Phrygia Paroreia: MAMA VII 138 = Jonnes, *The Inscriptions of the Sultan Dağı I*. no. 265) 145; 222; 225–226; see also Jonnes, *loc. cit.* no. 274; 304; 317.

⁸ TAM III/1 157; 395; MAMA I 187; 325; 383.

⁹ W. Blümel, *Die Inschriften von Iasos I*. Bonn 1985 (IK 28,1) no. 1.

preted as the dative case,¹⁰ related to the husband of Epigone.

L. 3: According to the concept of the inscription it was understood that the *gamma* must have been written incorrectly.

3) Gaius to his father and mother

Inv. No.: 03–10, found in Ilgın.

Marble four-paneled doorstone¹¹ with triangular slightly projecting pediment and high acroteria. Frame of pediment undecorated. On the top of the pediment, a full palmette acroteria, on lower corners, half-palmette acroteria from which spring voluted stem tendrils. In the centre of the pediment an eagle looking left. Doorframe with two *fasciae* and *replum* with simple capital; four-paneled doorstone. In the upper panel on the right a doorknocker; on the left, a rectangular keyplate with concave sides also decorated with ivy leaves and keyhole in the centre. The lower panels are empty. The two lines of the inscription run along the lintel of the doorstone. Letters firm but rather unevenly spaced.

H. 1.19m, W. 0.60 m, D. 0.37m, L. 0.015–0.016m.



Γάϊος Ποτείτω καὶ Δαδι, μητρὶ καὶ πατρὶ,
2 μνήμης ἕνεκεν.

Gaius, for Potitus and Das, his father and mother, in memory.

Date: According to letter forms, such as the wide *omega* Ω and the lunate *epsilon* ϵ this inscription should be dated to the 3rd century A.D.

L. 1: Ποτείτω = Ποτίτω, the Latin name Potitus.

L. 1: Δαδι: The nominative case is unknown. Δας is known as a female name in Phrygia and Cilicia but the genitive and dative cases of this name do not seem to have been attested else-

¹⁰ For the dative case of this name see also, MAMA I 63; 73; MAMA VII 249.

¹¹ Doorstones function as gravestones in the Roman Imperial Period and they are characterized by their pilaster columns, door frame and pedimental. The earliest-known example is from Phrygia Paroreia. The production of these types of stones in Dokimeion, Aizanoi and Tembris Plain continued in the 2nd and early 3rd century A.D. Although it is known they had been used on the boundaries of Phrygia-Bithynia and Phrygia-Galatia, they were predominantly used in Phrygia.

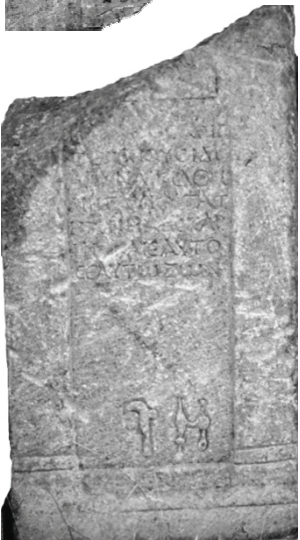
For the use of this type of doorstones in and outside of Phrygia see, T. Lochman, Studien zu kaiserzeitlichen Grab- und Votivreliefs aus Phrygien, Basel 2003, 147ff. See also M. Waelkens, Die kleinasiatischen Türsteine. Typologische und epigraphische Untersuchungen der kleinasiatischen Grabreliefs mit Scheintür. Mainz am Rhein 1986; MAMA IX–X.

where.¹² Furthermore, we also know the dative case of Δαζ as Δᾶ.¹³ In this Akşehir-inscription, the name recorded should be read as Δαζ.

4) [Aure]lius Alexandros to his family

Inv. No.: 03-01, found in Philomelion (Akşehir).

Rectangular shaped marble stele with triangular pediment and acroteria. Broken in two pieces. Pediment with rosette in the centre. Frame of pediment undecorated. Half palmette acroteria left and right partly damaged, from which spring voluted stem tendrils and the top of the acroterion is broken. Pediment rest on two pilasters that define the pilaster columns and figures. The shaft of the stele is divided into two panels. On the upper part of the shaft



between the pilaster columns, centred in the stone is a small relief carved replica of the entrance to a temple (?) with two simple columns. On a podium, a relief representing two standing figures, a family portrait, in the arch. Man to the right, woman to the left. All in himation, the same folds appear on their right arms, which they all rest on their chests and their faces have been damaged. The first line of the inscription begins just below the figures. The inscription is on the shaft and framed by simple pilasters. The inscription consists of eight lines on the lower part of the stone. Apart from a few letters from the first line, the inscription is well preserved. Letters firm, rather unevenly spaced, irregular and occasionally tipped. Below the inscription are incised depictions of a pick-axe, spindle and distaff. The base projects only slightly.

H. 1.60m, W. 0.54m, D. 0.26m, L. 0.022-0.026m.

	[Αὐρ]ήλιος Ἀλέ-	<i>[Aur]elius Ale-</i>
2	ξανδρος Ἀρισ-	<i>xandros, son of Aris-</i>
	τογένους ἰδί-	<i>togenes, for his own</i>
4	α γυναικὶ Δόμ-	<i>sweetest wife Dom-</i>
	νη γλυκυτάτ-	<i>ne in memory</i>
6	η μνήμης χάρ-	<i>and for himself,</i>
	ιν καὶ ἑαυτὸ-	<i>while he is alive.</i>
8	ς ἑαυτῷ ζῶν.	

¹² Zgusta, Personennamen. 139 § 242-2.

¹³ Cf. this name with, J. R. S. Sterrett, *The Epigraphical Journey to Asia Minor*. Boston 1888 (Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, II), 168 no. 160; 173 no. 168.

Date: The name of Aurelius indicates that this inscription should be dated after *Constitutio Antoniniana* (A.D. 212).

L. 4: Δόμνη = Δόμνα. Common in the whole of Phrygia as a Latin name, especially in the 3rd century A.D. Δόμνη is also known in Phrygia Paroreia.¹⁴

Özet

Tyraion ve Philomelion'dan Yeni Yazıtlar

Bu makalede Akşehir Müzesi'nde yer alan üç mezar ve bir adak yazıtı tanıtılmaktadır. Akşehir Müzesi'ne antik Tyraion (İlgin) [no. 1-3] ve Philomelion'dan (Akşehir) [no. 4] getirilen söz konusu eserler, 2005 yaz döneminde Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün izni çerçevesinde çalışılmıştır. İlk yazıtımız, Tata ve Papas'ın Zeus için diktirdiği adak taşıdır ve İS. III. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir. İkinci yazıt, [Aur]elius Aleksandros'un henüz yaşarken kendisi ve eşi Domne için yaptırdığı mezar taşıdır ve İS. III. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir. Üçüncü yazıt, Epigone'nin yaptırdığı mezar taşıdır. Epigone isminden sonra hemen gelen Menneas ismi, bulunduğu yer dolayısıyla Epigone'nin baba adı olabilir ancak; bu mezarı hem kendisi hem de kocası için yaptırması nedeniyle, Menneas isminin kocasına ait olması daha muhtemeldir. Bu mezar taşı harf karakteri nedeniyle, İS. III. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir. Dördüncü ve son yazıtımız ise, Gaius'un anne ve babası için yaptırdığı mezar taşıdır ve yazı karakteri bakımından İS. III. yüzyıla tarihlenebilir.

Yazıtların çevirileri şöyledir:

No. 1: *Dasilos'un çocukları Tata (ve) Papas, bu adağı efendimiz Zeus'a (sundu).*

No. 2: *Epigone, henüz hayattayken kendisi için ve pek sevgili eşi Menneas'ın anısı için (yaptırdı).*

No. 3: *Gaius, babası Potitus annesi Das'ın anısı için (yaptırdı).*

No. 4: *Aristogenes oğlu [Aur]elius Aleksandros, henüz yaşarken kendisine ve pek sevgili eşi Domne'nin anısı için (bu mezarı yaptırdı).*

¹⁴ Generally in Phrygia see, SEG XXXV 1391; SEG XLIII 945; SEG LI 1798; SEG LII 1336; in Phrygia Paroreia: W. M. Calder, *Monuments from Eastern Phrygia*. Manchester 1956, MAMA VII no: 21-42; Jonnes, *The Inscriptions of the Sultan Dağı (Philomelion, Thymbriion/Hadrianopolis, Tyraion)* I. no. 307 and 371.