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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 (Ilğın) and the fourth from Philomelion (Akşehir). Tyraion is located on the immediate eastern slope of Sultan Dağ, 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 Ilğın (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, 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: Tata is a well-known personal female name in Phrygia and a common indigenous Lallname.

L. 1: The name Παπας (genitive case Παπα), of Thracian origin, is often attested in Asia Minor. 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.

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

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

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2 For this name see, L. Zgusta, Kleinasiatische Personennamen. Prag 1964. 494 ff. § 1571–1; SEG XXVIII 1164; SEG XXXVII 835; B. Levick - S. Mitchell et alii, Monuments from the Upper Tembris Valley, Cotiaeum, Cadi, Synaus, Ancya 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 XLII 1213; SEG XLVI 1542.

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

2) Epigone and her husband Menneas

Inv. No.: 03–6, found in Ilgın.

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.

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

Ἐπιγόνη 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 Ἕπιγόνη and Μεννέας are known from the all regions of Asia Minor. Two types of the genetive case are known for Μεννέας: the first one, Μεννέας, -ου and the other one, Μεννέας, -α. In this inscription, however, we suggest that Menneas should be inter-

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7 The name Μεννέας 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.
interpreted as the dative case, 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 doorstone 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.

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

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

L. 1: Ποτεῖτος = Ποτῖτος, 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 genetive 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.\textsuperscript{12} Furthermore, we also know the dative case of Δας as Δᾶ.\textsuperscript{13} In this Akşehir-inscription, the name recorded should be read as Δας.

4) \textit{[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.

\begin{verbatim}
  2 [Αὐρήλιος Ἀλεξάνδρος Ἀριστογενές, son of Aristogenes, for his own
  4 σ γυναικὶ Δόμνῃ γλυκυτάτῃ, sweetest wife Domne in memory
  6 η μνήμης χάριν καὶ ἑαυτῷ, and for himself, while he is alive.
  8ς ἑαυτῷ ζῶν.
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{12} Zgusta, Personennamen. 139 § 242–2.

\textsuperscript{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.\(^\text{14}\)

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**Özet**

**Tyraion ve Philomelion’dan Yeni Yazılara**


Yazıtların çevirileri şöyledir:

No. 1: Dasilos’un çocuklar Tata (ve) Papas, bu adığın efendimiz Zeus’a (sundu).

No. 2: Epigone, henüz hayattayken kendisi için ve pek sevgili eşini Menneas’un anısı için (yaptırdı).

No. 3: Gaius, babası Potitus annesi Das’in anısı için (yaptırdı).

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

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