

Asuman COŞKUN ABUAGLA*

New Inscriptions from Pisidian Konane

Abstract: Three gravestones found during the Isparta Archaeological Survey (IAS) in 2013 and 2014 in and near ancient Konane are presented here with some commentary. The stele no. 1 was erected by Dionysios for his wife Thallouse. No. 2 is the gravestone of another Dionysios. Both gravestones date from the second century AD. The funerary column no. 3 was erected by Aur. Konon, son of a veteranus, for his mother Aphphia, his wife Eutychia and his father-in-law Eutyches. The use of the name Aurelius for some of the persons mentioned in the inscription indicates a date soon after the Constitutio Antoniniana.

Keywords: Pisidia; Konane; Kızılcık; Sepulchral inscriptions; Stelai.

During the Isparta Archaeological Survey (IAS),¹ in the region of modern Isparta in the village of Gönen (ancient Konane), a local inhabitant² told us about three gravestones. The first two were found in July 2013 in Gönen and the other was found in August 2014 near Kızılcık (former name Çatak), four kilometers from Gönen. All these stones are well preserved and the inscriptions are largely clear and legible. I present them here in the possible chronological order.

1. Gravestone of Thallouse

A pale orange limestone funerary stele, found in Gönen during the Isparta Archaeological Survey in 2013, broken at the top (where there was originally a pediment and akroteria) and at the base on the right and left sides. The stele is decorated with a garland in relief and two pilasters on either side. The inscription on the shaft is well preserved and legible; incised guide-lines are visible in lines 1–4. The form and decoration of the stone are very similar to other stelai found in Gönen.³

Height 0.44 m.; width: 0.29 m.; thickness: 0.15 m.; letter height: 0.03 m.; interlinear spacing: 0.005 m.

2 Διονύσιος
Θαλλούση
τῆ γυναικὶ
4 μνήμης χά-



* Dr. Asuman Coşkun Abuagla, Bilkent University, Faculty of Humanities and Letters, Department of Archaeology, Instructor of Latin Language, TR – 06800 Ankara (asumanc@bilkent.edu.tr).

¹ In 2008, with the support of Süleyman Demirel University, an archaeological survey was initiated by Assoc. Prof. Bilge Hürmüzlü in the district and county of Isparta, under the name of Isparta Archaeological Survey (IAS). IAS is supported by TÜBİTAK Project No 111K376. For recent works on Konane see Hürmüzlü 2010a, 29–31; Hürmüzlü 2010b, 124–126; Hürmüzlü 2011, 163–172. I wish to thank Bilge Hürmüzlü for supporting this work and providing me with the opportunity to publish these inscriptions.

² I would like to thank Osman Pektaş Bey for informing us about these stones and the details he gave to me.

³ For similar examples see Iversen 2012, 103–152.

ρην.

«Dionysios (made this gravestone) for his wife Thallousa, in remembrance.»

The form of the letters indicates a date in the 1st or 2nd century A.D. The sigma is lunate-shaped.

Line 2: The female name Θάλλουσα is especially common in Phrygia: see e.g. MAMA VI 277 and MAMA IX 478. For further evidence from Asia Minor s. SEG 35, 1168 (Maionia/Lydia); SEG 40, 1078 (Uşak/Lydia); SEG 2, 567 (Karia); SEG 44, 1179 (Oinoanda/Lydia).

2. Gravestone of Dionysios

A very pale orange limestone funerary stele, found by a local inhabitant near Kızılcık (former name Çatak) during the course of the Isparta Archaeological Survey in 2014. The stele is decorated with a vaulted pediment with a disc in the centre, two akroteria, a garland in relief and two pilasters on either side. The upper part of the pediment is broken. The inscription on the shaft is entirely legible, and is laid out in five lines. There is a leaf after the last line.

Height: 0.63 m.; width (shaft): 0.30; width (base): 0.36 m.; thickness: 0.16 m.; letter height: 0.02–0.029 m.; interlinear spacing: 0.005–0.036 m.

	Ἄτταλος
2	καὶ Ἀπολλώ-
	νιος Διονυσί-
4	φ μνήμη-
	ς χάριν.

«Attalos and Apollonios (made this gravestone) for Dionysios, in remembrance.»

Less carefully cut letters of the 1st or 2nd century A.D. The sigma is lunate-shaped.

The relationship between these three persons is unclear. Attalos and Apollonios could be the brothers or sons of the dead Dionysios.

Line 1: The male name Ἄτταλος was in use throughout Roman Anatolia; LGPN V.2 lists 160 examples in Karia, Lykia and Pamphylia.

Line 2–3: The male name Ἀπολλώνιος was the most common of all personal names in ancient Anatolia; 921 examples of the name in Karia, Lykia and Pamphylia alone are listed in LGPN V.2. The right part of the omega in line 2 and the last iota in line 3 are placed on the right pilaster.

3. A family monument erected by Aur. Konon

A large hexagonal funerary column of a pale orange limestone was found in Gönen (ancient Konane) during the Isparta Archaeological Survey in 2013. This funerary inscription is inscribed continuously over two of the faces of this hexagonal-shaped column, on the front and the right side. The inscription is in eighteen lines and is not well preserved, especially in lines 7–10 and 16, where some of the letters are almost illegible.

Height: 1.175 m.; width (top): 0.14 m.; width (base): 0.175 m.; circumference: 0.259 m.; letter height: 0.04 m.; interlinear spacing: 0.015–0.02 m.



2 Αὐρ. Κόνων
 Ἀρτέ|μων|ος
 οὐετ|ρανοῦ
 4 Αὐρρ. Α|φφια Ἔρ-
 μογέ|ρους Κό-
 6 νωνος τῆ μη-
 τρ<ι> αὐτ|οῦ καὶ
 8 Αὐρρ. Εὐ|τυχία
 Εὐτύχ|ους Οὐ-
 10 αλερίου τῆ γυ-
 ναικὶ | αὐτοῦ
 12 καὶ Αὐρ. | Εὐτύχι
 Οὐαλε|ρίου τῶ
 14 πενθε|ρῶ αὐ-
 τοῦ ζῶ|ν ἀνέσ-
 16 τησεν | μνήμ-
 {μ}ης | χάριν
 18 καὶ ἑαυ|τῶ ζῶ-
 v.



«Aurelius Konon, son of Artemon, vet(e)ranus, set up (this stone) while he was still living for Aurelia Aphphia, daughter of Hermogenes son of Konon, his mother and for Aurelia Eutychia, daughter of Eutyches son of Valerius, his wife and for Aurelius Eutyches, son of Valerius, his father-in-law, in remembrance; and for himself while he was still living.»

Some names are connected with the Latin nomen gentile Aurelius while others (particularly the names of fathers and grandfathers) are given as single names. This combination suggests that the monument dates to the period after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. The abbreviation Αὐρρ. used in lines 4 and 8 for the women Aur. Aphphia and Aur. Eutychia would normally indicate plural Aurelii, and is here perhaps used to indicate that their respective fathers also carried the Aurelian nomen.

Line 2: The male name Εὐτύχης was common in Asia Minor, for Pisidia see TAM III. 1, nos. 492–494.

Line 3: It is clear that οὐετ<ε>ρανός is used as a common noun here instead of Οὐετρανός which is rarely seen as a proper noun. For the form οὐετρανός see e.g. MAMA IV 277; 341; MAMA VI 283; SEG 44, 1110; 57, 1515.

Line 4: Αφφια was an epichoric name, with the majority of occurrences in Phrygia and Lykia, see Zgusta, *Personennamen* § 66–51; Cau 2005, 367.

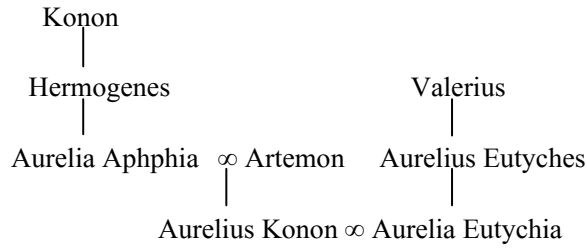
Line 9: The male Latin name Οὐαλέριος was common in Asia Minor, for Pisidia see e.g. TAM III. 1, no. 118 and no. 744.

Line 12: Εὐτύχι = Εὐτύχει.

Line 15: ζῶν is related to Konon, the owner of the gravestone.

Lines 18–19: These two lines are likely to be a later addition to the gravestone.

The family tree of Konon is given below accordingly:



Abbreviated Literature

Cau 2005	N. Cau, <i>Onomastici Licia</i> , <i>Studi Ellenistici</i> 14, 2005 345–375.
Hürmüzlü 2010a	B. Hürmüzlü, <i>Kuzeybatı Pisidia’da Bir Kent: Konane (Conana)</i> , <i>Türk Eski-çağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü</i> 30, İstanbul 2010, 29–31.
Hürmüzlü 2010b	B. Hürmüzlü, <i>Isparta Bölgesi Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması 2009 Konane Antik Kenti ve Çevresi</i> , <i>Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri</i> 8, Antalya 2010, 124–126.
Hürmüzlü 2011	B. Hürmüzlü, <i>Isparta Arkeolojik Surveyi 2009 Yılı Çalışmaları: Konane (Conana)</i> , 28. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı II, İstanbul 2010, 163–172.
Iversen 2012	P. A. Iversen, <i>Inscriptions from Pisidian Konane and the Surrounding Area</i> , <i>Epigraphica Anatolica</i> 45, 2012, 103–152.
LGPN V.2	J.-S. Balzat – R. W. V. Catling – É. Chiricat – F. Marchand (edd.), <i>A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names</i> , vol. V, <i>B. Coastal Asia Minor: Caria to Cilicia</i> , Oxford 2014.
MAMA IV	W. H. Buckler – W. M. Calder – W. K. C. Guthrie, <i>Monumenta Asiae Minoris antiqua IV: Monuments and Documents from Eastern Asia and Western Galatia</i> , Manchester 1933.
MAMA VI	W. H. Buckler – W. M. Calder (edd.), <i>Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua VI: Monuments and Documents from Phrygia and Caria</i> , Manchester 1939.
MAMA VIII	W.M. Calder – J. Maxwell (edd.), <i>Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua VIII: Monuments from Lycaonia, the Pisido-Phrygian Borderland, Aphrodisias</i> , Manchester 1962.
MAMA IX	B. Levick – S. Mitchell – J. Potter – M. Waelkens (edd.), <i>Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua IX: Monuments from the Aezanitis</i> , London 1988.
TAM III.1	R. Heberdey (ed.), <i>Tituli Asiae Minoris III: Tituli Pisidiae linguis Graeca et Latina conscripti</i> , 1. <i>Tituli Termessi et agri Termessensis</i> , Vienna 1941.
Zgusta, Personennamen	L. Zgusta, <i>Kleinasiatische Personennamen</i> , Prague 1964.

Özet

Antik Konane Kentinden Yeni Yazıtlar

Bu makalede 2013 ve 2014 yıllarında gerçekleştirilmiş Isparta Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması (IAS) sırasında bulunmuş üç adet mezar taşı tanıtılmaktadır. Yazıtların çevirisi şöyledir:

- 1) «Dionysios (bu mezar taşını) karısı Thallouse’nin hatırası için (yaptırdı).»
- 2) «Attalos ve Apollonios (bu mezar taşını) Dionysios’un hatırası için (yaptırdılar).»
- 3) «Emekli asker Artemon’un oğlu Aurelius Konon bu mezar taşını Konon’un oğlu Hermogenes’in kızı annesi Aurelia Aphphia için ve Valerius’un oğlu Eutykhes’in kızı karısı Aurelia Eutykhia için ve Valerius’un oğlu kayınpederi Aurelius Eutykhes’in hatırası için ve hayattayken kendisi için diktirdi.»

Anahtar Sözcükler: Pisidia; Konane; Kızılılık; Mezar yazıtları; Steller.