

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Bithynia
iii. Site	Nikaia

II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-WAM-029
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III. DATE

i. Date(s)	l. i BC - iii AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

iii. Descriptive terms	συγγενικόν, (l. συγγενικόν, <i>syngenikon</i>)
Note	<i>syngenikon</i> : I.Iznik 1034, l. 6

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Iznik 1034 (iii AD)
Online Resources	I.Iznik 1034
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedication in Greek of an altar to Apollo Gorzaïos on behalf of the <i>syngenikon</i> .
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble altar.
ii. Source(s) provenance	The inscription was found built in a house at the village Katlıç in the vicinity of Iznik. The exact provenance is unknown.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

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| ii. References to buildings/objects | An altar is dedicated on behalf of the <i>syngenikon</i> . |
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VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

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| ii. Realty | The altar dedicated on behalf of the <i>syngenikon</i> was probably in the group's possession. |
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X. ACTIVITIES

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| iii. Worship | The altar dedicated to Apollo Gorzaïos on behalf of the <i>syngenikon</i> suggests that the latter performed cultic activities addressed to that deity. |
| Deities worshipped | Apollo Gorzaïos |

XII. NOTES

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| i. Comments | <p>Şahin in I.Iznik 1034, p. 171a attributes the inscription to the Imperial Period, considering the 3rd century AD as the most likely date.</p> <p>Anthos, the dedicator of the altar, in all probability a member of the family-group styled as <i>to syngenikon</i>, functioned as a benefactor by providing for the infrastructure of a cult to which the group seems to have been particularly devoted.</p> <p>The provenance of the inscription suggests that the members of the <i>syngenikon</i> were not urban dwellers but residents of one or more villages in the vicinity of Nikaia. In the Byzantine Period Gordoserba was the name of a bishopric subject to Nikaia; furthermore a city created by Justinian bore the name Nova Justiniana Gordus and corresponded to the bishopric of Mela or Modrene, also subject to Nikaia. It is thus possible that the epithet Gorzaïos (= Gordiaios?) was derived from a toponym of an area or a settlement which belonged to the territory of Nikaia (see Jones 1937: 166-7; Şahin in I.Iznik 1034, p. 171a).</p> |
| iii. Bibliography | <p>Jones, A.H.M. (1937), <i>Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces</i>. Oxford.</p> <p>Poland, F. (1909), <i>Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens</i>. Leipzig.</p> |

XIII. EVALUATION

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| i. Private association | Probable |
| Note | <p>On associations defined as <i>syngeneia</i> or with other correlated terms see Poland 1909: 88. Whether the <i>syngenikon</i> of our inscription corresponded to an organized association or was just a term used <i>ad hoc</i> to denote the dedicator's relatives on behalf of whom the dedication was made cannot be established with certainty. The term <i>syngenikon</i> appears in another dedication to Apollo (styled this time as Lykios) from the vicinity of Nikaia (I.Iznik 1035, CAPInv. 681) but the fact that this second dedication was found in a relative distance from the village Katlıç does not permit us to identify the two homonymous groups and thus to ascertain the permanent nature of our <i>syngenikon</i>. However, the dedication of the altar does indicate lasting cultic activities on the part of the <i>syngenikon</i>, though not necessarily a durable organisational structure.</p> |