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Stamps of Hellenistic Imported Amphorae Found in the Excavations of Nicaea (Iznik) Theater

GONCA CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL – AYGÜN EKİN-MERİÇ*

Abstract

During the recent excavations in the Roman Theater in Nicaea (Iznik), constructed under the reign of the Roman emperor Trajan between AD 98-117, numerous Hellenistic ceramics were found in the levels dated to the period before its construction. Among them, stamps belonging to imported amphorae have also been unearthed. Stamps of Greek and Latin amphorae indicate both the preference and demand of the inhabitants of Nicaea as well as shed preliminary information about the Hellenistic trade of the city. In this article, these amphora stamps, the trade relations of the production centers with the city and the region, and the ancient routes used for bringing goods into the city are discussed.

Keywords: Nicaea Theater, amphora stamps, amphora, Rhodes, Knidos, Hellenistic trade

Öz

Roma İmparatoru Traianus Dönemi'nde, MS 98-117 yılları arasında inşa edilen Nikaia (İznik) Tiyatrosu'nda son yıllarda gerçekleştirilen kazılarda, tiyatronun inşa edildiği dönemin öncesine ait çok sayıda Hellenistik seramikle karşılaşmıştır. Bunlar arasında ithal amphoralara ait mühürler de mevcuttur. Yunan ve Latin kökenli amphora mühürleri, kent sakinlerinin tercihlerinin yanısıra kentin Hellenistik Dönem ticari faaliyetlerine ilişkin bilgileri de ilk kez ortaya koymaktadır. Makalede, ele geçen bu amphora mühürleri, amphora üretim merkezlerinin kent ve bölgeye ilişkin ticaret politikaları ve ürünleri Nikaia'ya ulaştıran antik rota ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nikaia Tiyatrosu, amphora mührü, amphora, Rhodos, Knidos, Hellenistik ticaret

Scientific excavations have recently been conducted in the Roman Theater in Nicaea, a city located in the region of Bithynia (map 1). Written sources indicate that the theater was constructed during the reign of the Roman emperor Trajan (AD 98-117).¹ In the excavations numerous Hellenistic ceramics were found, especially in the ground levels.² It is understood from the excavations that there was not an earlier building under the theater. The presence of these Hellenistic ceramics can be explained by the fact they were in the fill soil carried from elsewhere for use in the foundation of the theater.³ Stamped handles belonging to imported amphorae have been also found among the material dated to the Hellenistic period.⁴

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¹ Plin., *HN* 39.

² Ekin-Meriç 2019, 342-44.

³ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 89-91.

⁴ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 98.

Besides amphorae, amphora stamps are also among the material indicating the commercial relations of centers. The amphora stamps found in these excavations have an importance to demonstrate that imported goods arrived in the city from Greek and Latin centers to meet the preference and demand of the inhabitants of Nicaea in the Hellenistic period. Additionally, the amphora stamps presented here will shed preliminary information about the Hellenistic trade of the city.

The stamped handles discussed here are especially from the excavations of the stage building of the theater. Three further stamps were found in the excavations behind the Third Gallery (no. 20), the west part (no. 15), and the Trapezoidal Vault (no. 18) (plan 1). During the excavations and test trenches made between 2012 and 2019, a total of 20 amphora stamps of imported amphorae dating to the Hellenistic period were unearthed. The great majority of these handles (17 examples) belong to Rhodian amphorae, while two stamped handles of Knidian amphorae and one stamped handle of a Brindisi amphora were found.

The stamped handles are presented below depending on their origins and statistical density. In light of recent studies on the identification of matrices of amphora stamps,⁵ the matrices (dies) of Rhodian and Knidian stamps from Nicaea Theater are presented in this article. Among the Rhodian material, the amphora stamps naming the eponyms Ἰέρων II and Φαινίλας (nos. 7 and 10), and a stamp naming Diodotus on the handle of the Brindisi amphora (no. 20) are especially important since these dies are not known up to the present day and are presented here for the first time.

A. Rhodian Amphora Stamps

A.1. Rhodian Eponym Stamps

1. Inv. no.: IRT'12-195 (Findspot: Stage building, area SK-8. Level: 94,90-92,84 m). Rectangular stamp.⁶ Eponym: Ἀγορᾶναξ, month: Ὑακίνθιος. (fig. 1)

Ἐπὶ Ἀγορα-
νάκτος
[Ὑακινθίου]



FIG. 1

Matrix: RE-ΑΓΟΡΑΝΑΞ-YAKINΘΙΟΣ-001

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Ἀγορᾶναξ. The month's name Ὑακίνθιος on the third line is not seen as the lower part of the stamp is not impressed well. The restoration of the name of the month and the identification of the matrix (die) have been done with regard to a better preserved and similar stamp in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.⁷ The name of the eponym is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Γαλέστης, Δῶρος II,⁸ Πολύρατος⁹ and Φίλοστέφανος II.¹⁰ The magistracy year of the eponym is c. 108 BC.¹¹

⁵ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 2015b, 2016, 2017. For a definition of matrices see also Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 24. The abbreviations in the matrices are RE: Rhodian Eponym, RF: Rhodian Fabricant.

⁶ The stamps are in their actual size.

⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 90.

⁸ Finkielsztein 2001, 133 (because of the stylistic resemblance of stamps) and 153.

⁹ Paphos Museum (Cyprus), no. 44=MP 1999/2 (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

¹⁰ Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 312, E 33.

¹¹ In this article the Rhodian stamp chronology published in Finkielsztein 2001 has been used for the magistracy years of the Rhodian eponyms.

2. Inv. no.: IRT'13-65 (Findspot: West part of the theater. Level: 93,43 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Αἰσχίνας, month: Ἀγριάνιος. (fig. 2)

[Ἐπ]ὶ Αἰσχίνα

[Ἀγριανί]ου

Matrix: RE-AΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-002

The eponym Αἰσχίνας is read on the stamp. The fabricants Ἄλιος,¹² Ἀρατοφάνης,¹³ Βόσπορος,¹⁴ Γαλέστης,¹⁵ Δαμοκράτης III,¹⁶ Δῶρος II,¹⁷ Μενεκλῆς,¹⁸ Μενέστρατος,¹⁹ Πολυάρατος,²⁰ Σωσικλῆς,²¹ and Φίλοστέφανος II were active in the magistracy year of the eponym in c. 116 BC. An identical die presented here is attested among the stamps in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.²²



FIG. 2

3. Inv. no.: IRT'13-8 (Findspot: Stage building, stratigraphy of area SK-8. Level: 94,00-92,76 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Αἰσχίνας, month: Ἀρταμίτιος. (fig. 3)

[Ἐπὶ Α]ἰσχί-

να

Ἀρτα[μ]ιτίου

Matrix: RE-AΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ-ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ-011²³

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Αἰσχίνας. For the eponym see above no. 2.



FIG. 3

4. Inv. no.: IRT'16-435 (Findspot: Stage building, area SBB1. Level: 89,98-89,76 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Αἰσχίνας, month: Ὑακίνθιος. (fig. 4)

[Ἐπὶ Α]ἰσχίνα

Ὑα[κιν]θίου

Matrix: RE-AΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ-YAKINΘΙΟΣ-002²⁴

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Αἰσχίνας. For the eponym see above no. 2.



FIG. 4

¹² Conovici and Garlan 2004, 117, under no. 43.

¹³ Bevilacqua 1994, 469, no. 3.

¹⁴ Badalians 1980, 164.

¹⁵ Finkielsztejn 2001, 133 (possible association).

¹⁶ Taposiris Magna (Egypt), no. 053 (upper part of an amphora).

¹⁷ Finkielsztejn 2001, 153.

¹⁸ Paphos (Cyprus), MP 2904/10 (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

¹⁹ Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 296; Paris 1914, 322-23.

²⁰ Jöhrens 2001, 430, no. 259.

²¹ Hall 1885, 392, no. 5052; Grace 1948, 145; 1962, 112, 114, no. 1; Nicolaou 2005, 408, no. 15.

²² Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 133. See also Becker 1878-1879, 210, no. 3.

²³ For an identical die in Alexandria see Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 138.

²⁴ For an identical die in Alexandria see Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 147.

5. Inv. no.: IRT'12-200 (Findspot: Stage building, area SK-10. Level: 94,72-92,63 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Ἀνδρόνικος, month: Ἀγριάνιος. (fig. 5)

Ἐ[πι Ἀνδρο]-
 νείκου
 Ἀγ[ριανίου]



FIG. 5

Matrix: RE-ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001

The eponym Ἀνδρόνικος, whose name is seen on this stamp, is known to be in charge in c. 132 BC. The name of the eponym is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Ἀγαθόβουλος,²⁵ Ἀρτίμας,²⁶ Βρόμιος,²⁷ Διόδοτος I,²⁸ Εὐκλείτος,²⁹ Εὐφράνωρ II,³⁰ Ἴπποκράτης,³¹ Λυσίων,³² Μίδαας,³³ and Τιμόξενος.³³ An identical die to this stamp is found in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.³⁴

6. Inv. no.: IRT'12-27 (Findspot : Stage building, area SK-6. Level: layer of mixed soil).³⁵ Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Δάμων, month: Σμίνθιος. (fig. 6)

Ἐπι Δά[μω]-
 νος
 Σμινθ[ίου]



FIG. 6

Matrix: RE-ΔΑΜΩΝ-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001

Stamps identical to the stamp presented here of the eponym Δάμων, whose magistracy is suggested to be in c. 110 BC, are already known.³⁶ Ἄθως,³⁷ Ἄλινος,³⁸ Γαλέστης, Δαμοκράτης III, Δῶρος II, Εὐφράνωρ II,³⁹ Πολυάρατος,⁴⁰ and Φιλοστέφανος II⁴¹ are the fabricants who were active in the magistracy year of the eponym.

²⁵ Nilsson 1909, 369, no. 52.2.

²⁶ Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou 2005, 432, no. 124.

²⁷ Finkielsztejn 2001, 123.

²⁸ Barker 2004, 80, amphora six; Nicolaou 2005, 424, no. 97.

²⁹ Barker 2004, 81, amphora ten; Nicolaou 2005, 424, no. 101.

³⁰ Finkielsztejn 2001, 155, table 12.1.

³¹ Secondary stamp of the same die containing a monogram (an iota and a lunate sigma).

³² Paphos (Cyprus), MP 2894/2 (archives of J.-Y. Empereur); Pogwisch 1859, 65, pl. I, no. 3 (the fabricant's name is corrected by G. Cankardeş-Şenol); Porro 1914, 381, nos. 1-2 (the fabricant's name is corrected by G. Cankardeş-Şenol).

³³ Jöhrens 2001, 432, no. 206; Palaczyk 1999, 97.

³⁴ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 235.

³⁵ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 110, cat. no. 112, pl. 7 (the month name is corrected as Σμίνθιος with regard to matrix studies).

³⁶ Kramer 2004, 90, AS11, pl. 31; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 74.

³⁷ Ariel and Finkielsztejn 1994, 200, SAH 36.

³⁸ By means of similar secondary stamps.

³⁹ Finkielsztejn 2001, 156, table 12.2.

⁴⁰ Nicolaou 2005, 388 and 392, P 10.

⁴¹ Finkielsztejn 2001, 156, table 12.2.

7. Inv. no.: IRT'12-17 (Findspot: Stage building. Level: layer of mixed soil). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Ἰέρων II, month: Θεσμοφόριος. (fig. 7)

Ἐπὶ Ἰέρω-
νος
Θεσ[μο]φορίου

Matrix: RE-ΙΕΡΩΝ 02-ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΣ-007

The eponym Ἰέρων II, whose name is seen on this stamp, was in charge in c. 121 BC. He dates the activities of the fabricants Ἀγαθόβουλος,⁴² Ἄθως,⁴³ Ἀλέξανδρος I,⁴⁴ Ἀρτίμας,⁴⁵ Ἀφροδίσιος II,⁴⁶ Γοργίας,⁴⁷ Δαμοκράτης III, Δῶρος II,⁴⁸ Εὐφράνωρ II, Μίδαας, Τιμῶλος⁴⁹ and Φιλοστέφανος II.⁵⁰ The matrix of the stamp presented here is newly identified.



FIG. 7

8. Inv. no.: IRT'12-26 (Findspot: Stage building, area SK-16. Level: layer of mixed soil).⁵¹ Circular stamp. Eponym: Πολυάρατος II, month: Δάλιος, device: Helios head. (fig. 8)

[Ἐπὶ] Πολυαρά[του Δαλ]ίου *vac.*

Helios head

Matrix: RE-ΠΟΛΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ 02-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-002

The stamp belongs to the eponym Πολυάρατος II. This eponym was in charge in c. 125 BC and is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Εὔκλειτος,⁵² Λίνος,⁵³ Δαμόφιλος,⁵⁴ Δαμοκράτης III, Δρακοντίδας, Εὐφράνωρ II, Μίδαας, Ρόδων II,⁵⁵ Σωσίφιλος,⁵⁶ and probably Τιμόθεος.⁵⁷ This stamp from Nicaea is thought to be on the amphora of Εὐφράνωρ II. The identical stamps of the eponym, impressed with the same die, are attested in the Benaki Collections in Alexandria and Cairo.⁵⁸



FIG. 8

⁴² Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 305, E 15; Nicolaou 2005, 416, no. 53.

⁴³ Jöhrens 1999, 85, no. 226 and 87, no. 230.

⁴⁴ Ariel and Finkielsztejn 1994, 190, SAH 5.

⁴⁵ Finkielsztejn 2001, 156, table 12.2.

⁴⁶ Barker 2004, 82, amphora fourteen; Nicolaou 2005, 425, no. 105.

⁴⁷ Nicolaou 2005, 435, no. 131.

⁴⁸ Jöhrens 2001, 392, no. 68.

⁴⁹ Finkielsztejn 2001, 156, table 12.2.

⁵⁰ Nicolaou 2005, 388 and 392, P11.

⁵¹ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 110, cat. no. 113, pl. 7.

⁵² Marissa (Israel) (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

⁵³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 263 (CEALEX DI 0455).

⁵⁴ Badaliants 1980, 164.

⁵⁵ Finkielsztejn 2001, 155, table 12.1.

⁵⁶ Finkielsztejn 2004, 281.

⁵⁷ Badaliants 1980, 165.

⁵⁸ Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 257; Milne 1905, 120, no. 26052.

9. Inv. no.: IRT'17-342 (Findspot: Stage building, area SBB1. Level: 90,06-89,82 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Φαινίλας, month: Ὑακίνθιος. (fig. 9)

[Ἐπί] Φαινίλα *retr.*

[Πά]ναμος

Matrix: RE-ΦΑΙΝΙΑΑΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-002

The name of the eponym Φαινίλας is written retrograde (from right to left) on the stamp. The eponym, in charge in Period VI (c. 107-c. 88/86 BC), dates the production of the fabricants Δῶρος II and Ἴεροκλῆς II.⁵⁹ The stamp discussed here is identical to a stamp in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.⁶⁰



FIG. 9

10. Inv. no.: IRT'12-211 (Findspot: Stage building, area SK-8. Level: 94,93-92,77 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: Φαινίλας, month: Ὑακίνθιος. (fig. 10)

Ἐπί Φαινί-

λα

Ἑακινθίο[υ]

Matrix: RE-ΦΑΙΝΙΑΑΣ-YAKINΘΙΟΣ-006

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Φαινίλας. For the eponym see above no. 9. This stamp from Nicaea is of a new matrix and probably belongs to the amphora of the fabricant Ἴεροκλῆς II.



FIG. 10

A.2. Rhodian Fabricant Stamps

11. Inv. no.: IRT'13-9 (Findspot: Stage building, stratigraphy of the area SK-8. Level: 94,00-92,76 m). Rectangular stamp. Fabricant: Ἀμύντας, device: Herm with head to the left. (fig. 11)

herm

[Ἄ]μύντα

Matrix: RF-AMYNTΑΣ-038

The fabricant Ἀμύντας was active between the years c. 188-c. 157/155 BC in Periods IIIc-IVa. His associations with 14 eponyms are known, so his production period is datable with regard to these associations.⁶¹ This die presented here is different from his already known dies.



FIG. 11

12. Inv. no.: IRT'13-13 (Findspot: Stage building, stratigraphy of the area SK-8. Level: 94,00-92,76 m). Rectangular stamp. Fabricant: Γαλέστης, device: below ribboned caduceus towards the right and grape cluster on the right (grape cluster device is not seen since the right part of the stamp is broken). (fig. 12)

Γαλέ[στης]

ribboned caduceus [grape cluster]

⁵⁹ Grace and Savvatiyanou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 309, E 24.

⁶⁰ Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 138 (Alex ABC 0244.33).

⁶¹ Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 222 and 249. For the fabricant's association with the eponyms Πρατοφάνης and Τιμασαγόρας see Garozzo 2011, 179, n. 2045 and 194, n. 2275.

Matrix: RF-ΓΑΛΕΣΤΗΣ-006 ?

The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Γαλέστης. His production period is dated between c. 124-c. 122 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC, in late Period Vb and Period VI, based on his associations with 13 eponyms.⁶² Identical dies to the stamp from Nicaea have been recorded in varied consumption centers.⁶³



FIG. 12

- 13.** Inv. no.: IRT'13-3156 (Findspot: Stage building, area SBB1. Level: 89,76-89,64 m). Rectangular stamp. Fabricant: Γαλέστης, device: below ribboned caduceus towards the right (the device is not seen as the lower part of the stamp is rubbed), lunate sigma. (fig. 13)

Γαλέ[στ]-

ης

[ribboned caduceus]

Matrix: RF-ΓΑΛΕΣΤΗΣ-012

The stamp belongs to the fabricant Γαλέστης. For the fabricant see above no. 12. Identical dies to this stamp are in the Delos and Varna museums.⁶⁴



FIG. 13

- 14.** Inv. no.: IRT'13-91 (Findspot: Stage building, area SK-14. Level: 94,99-92,63 m). Rectangular stamp. Fabricant: Μένανδρος II, device: Herm with head to the left. (fig. 14)

Μενάν-

δρου

herm

Matrix: RF-MENANΔΡΟΣ 02-001

The fabricant Μένανδρος II, whose activity is given between c. 107-c. 88/86 BC in Period VI, is associated with seven eponyms. These eponyms are Ἀπολλώνιος,⁶⁵ Ἀρχέμβροτος II,⁶⁶ Διονύσιος, Ζηνόδοτος, Θευγένης, Ἰππίας and Τιμοσθένης.⁶⁷ On some stamps, his ethnicon Λαοδικεύς accompanies his name.⁶⁸ A die identical to the one presented here is held in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.⁶⁹ The herm on the stamp is suggested to be the herm of Helios as there are rays around the head.



FIG. 14

⁶² Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 224 and 257.

⁶³ Melaerts 1994, 341, no. 9; Akamatis 2000, 92, R93; cf. Nilsson 1909, 407, no. 148.1. Unpublished stamps: Alexandria Benaki Collection (ALEX ABC 0151.32, www.amphoralex.org); Delos (TD 1468, TD 3082, www.amphoralex.org); Athens National Museum (ANM N 148 EM 1), and Agora of Athens (SS 2715).

⁶⁴ TD 4132 (www.amphoralex.org); Mircev 1958, 32, no. 131.

⁶⁵ Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 306, E 17; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 273 (double-named stamp).

⁶⁶ Grace 1953, 119, n. 8; Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 315, E 40; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130.

⁶⁷ For double-named stamps bearing the eponym and fabricant's names with ethnicon, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 77-78, 172, 233, 304; 2017, 115.

⁶⁸ Alex ABC 0375.07 (RF-MENANΔΡΟΣ II ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΥΣ-001, -002, -003, and -004: www.amphoralex.org). On these stamps, the adjective μέτοικος meaning "non-Rhodian/foreigner" is also seen. The ethnicon Λαοδικεύς already emphasizes the non-Rhodian origin of the fabricant.

⁶⁹ www.amphoralex.org

A.3. Unrestorable Rhodian Stamps

15. Inv. no.: IRT'13-19 (Findspot: Stage building, stratigraphy of area SK-8. Level: 94,00-92,76 m). Rectangular stamp. Eponym: ? (fig. 15)

[Ἐ[πὶ]

[.....]

[.....]



FIG. 15

The inscription on this Rhodian stamp is not restorable except the preposition on the first line which confirms that the stamp belongs to an eponym. It is possible to date this handle to Period V (c. 145-c. 108 BC) with regard to the profile of the handle.

16. Inv. no.: IRT'18-3332 (Findspot: Stage building, area SBB1. Level: 90,77-89,76 m).⁷⁰ Circular stamp, device: large rose in the center. (fig. 16)

[.....]

rose

A large rose device is in the center of this circular formed stamp. The inscription on the stamp is not restorable, but the handle can be dated to Period VI (c. 107-c. 88/86 BC) because of the form of the stamp and the device.



FIG. 16

17. Inv. no.: IRT'18-3157 (Findspot: Stage building, area SBB1. Level: 89,76-89,64 m). Rectangular stamp, device: unidentified below (caduceus?). (fig. 17)

[.....]

device ?

The inscription on the stamp is not restorable, and the right part of the stamp is broken. Below is an unidentified device placed horizontally. To its right it is also broken thus not permitting an identification. It is tentatively suggested to be a caduceus. Above the device, there is a rectangular formed object which could be another device, again unidentified. It is possible to date the stamped handle to Period V (c. 145-c. 108 BC) with regard to the form of the handle.



FIG. 17

B. Knidian Amphora Stamps

18. Inv. no.: IRT'19-207 (Findspot: Trapezoidal vault 5, west. Level: 89,48-89,21 m). Rectangular stamp, club to the right in the right corner below. Eponym: Τιμασικράτης, fabricant: Ἀνάξανδρος. (fig. 18)

[Ἐ]πὶ Τιμασ[ι]-

[κρά]τεως Ἀ[ν]-

⁷⁰ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 110, cat. no. 114, pl. 7.

[αξάνδρου Κ]-

[νιδία club]

Matrix: KE-TΙΜΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ-ΚF-ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ-001 (KT 121)⁷¹

Three lines of the four-line inscription are partially seen and legible. The club device below in the right corner cannot be seen as the die is not impressed well on the handle.⁷² 20 stamps from the same die have been recorded among the stamps in Delos.⁷³ Other identical examples have been attested in Athens, Tenos, Olbia and Tel Iztabha.⁷⁴ The magistracy year of the eponym is dated to the end of Period V (c. 146-end of the second century BC).⁷⁵



FIG. 18

19. Inv. no.: IRT¹³⁻¹⁴ (Findspot: Stage building, stratigraphy of area SK-8. Level: 94,00-92,76 m). Circular stamp, monogram in the center. (fig. 19)

[.....]

monogram

There is probably a monogram (an alpha ?) or ligatured monograms in the center and an unrestorable inscription around. This type of stamps are already known on the Knidian amphorae.⁷⁶ On these stamps, the inscription is mostly retrograde, and the eponym names following the preposition are abbreviated. The ethnicon is frequently seen on Knidian stamps but is seldom seen in abbreviation on these stamps. The eponyms, whose names are seen on this type of stamps, are datable to Period III (c. 210-c. 175 BC).⁷⁷ This stamp discussed here, as the Rhodian stamp naming the fabricant Ἀμόντας (no. 11), are dated earlier than the other stamps from the Nicaea Theater.



FIG. 19

⁷¹ KT: Knidian Type. KT numbers were given by V. Grace to Knidian stamps (see in Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 323). According to our recent studies in Alexandria, the KT numbering system will be changed to a system similar to a system applied for Rhodian matrices; see in Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 24. In this model, “KE” refers to “Knidian Eponym” and “KF” to Knidian Fabricant”. In this article, besides the new system of matrices of Knidian stamps, the KT numbers are also given.

⁷² We are grateful to Dr. S. Vnukov and M. Tiurin for their contribution regarding the identification and the restoration of the stamp.

⁷³ For an identical published stamp from Delos see Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 326-27, E 63 (TD 6837). For unpublished stamps from Delos see www.amphoralex.org (TD 0243; TD 0874; TD 1760; TD 1783; TD 1968; TD 2120; TD 2199; TD 2624; TD 3317; TD 3563; TD 3569; TD 3784; TD 4353; TD 4509; TD 4517; TD 5015?; TD 5044?; TD 5018; TD 5199; TD 7222).

⁷⁴ Grace 1934, 259, nos. 166-67; 1956, 155-56, nos. 143-44; Etienne 1986, 244, no. 87; Jefremow 1995, 210, no. 760; Finkielstejn 2018, 58, nos. 191-92. I am grateful to Dr. E. Alkaç who informed us about two identical examples (KD95.DB1 and KD72.LTEt2) from the excavations of Knidos. See also in Alkaç 2019, 96, fig. 10 (the name of the eponym is given in the list).

⁷⁵ Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 324. For recent studies on the chronology of Knidian stamps, see Lund 2018, 75-76 and 91 (the list of the fabricants related with the mentioned eponym).

⁷⁶ For instances: TD 111 (eponym Κλευπίθης Ι), TD 41, TD 1449, and TD 3405 (eponym Προμαθίων), TD 1457, TD 1555 (eponym Σωστράτος).

⁷⁷ Period III (c. 220-c. 188 BC) in Jöhrens 1999, 95, table 8; Lund 2018, 65.

C. Latin Amphora Stamps

20. Inv. no.: IRT14-12 (Findspot: Behind the third gallery (B). Level: 93,92-92,15 m). Rectangular stamp. Brindisi amphora. (fig. 20)

DIODOTI(*retr.*

Matrix: BR-DIODOTVS-002



FIG. 20

The name is given either retrograde or from left to right with “T” upside down. The name Diodoti(is read on the stamp belonging to a Brindisi amphora produced at Apani workshops on the Adriatic coast.⁷⁸ At the Apani workshops four different matrices naming him have been recorded.⁷⁹ The name is suggested to be the abbreviated form of Greek Diodotos seen on the stamp from Nicaea in Latin version with Latin letters. The abbreviation Dio(is frequently seen on Lamboglia 2 amphorae.⁸⁰ Following this abbreviation, another abbreviation of a second name (the first letter of the name or the abbreviation of the name) is recorded on the stamps. For instance, Dio(I(, Dio(F(, Diod(F(.⁸¹ On one example, the name is abbreviated as Diod(.⁸² Two unpublished examples from Delos bear this name as seen on the stamp from Nicaea.⁸³ TD 2424 is a handle of a Brindisi amphora, and the name appears as DIODOTI(but not retrograde. TD 4829 is a fragmentary Brindisi amphora Type 1 from Apani workshops. The upper part of an amphora is preserved with two handles. One handle has an identical stamp to the Nicaea example, and the other handle bears the inscription L.PVBLILI(in retrograde. This amphora fragment indicates the association of Diodotos with L. Pvbli(. Another association of Diodotos with L. FANNIUS is known among the finds from the Apani workshops.⁸⁴ Brindisi amphorae, like Lamboglia 2 amphorae, were produced by the end of the second century BC.⁸⁵

Conclusion

During the excavations in the theater of Nicaea a total of 20 stamps were unearthed - 17 stamps originated from Rhodes, two from Knidos, and one is a Latin stamp (see table 1).

Regarding the areas where the stamped handle material have been found,⁸⁶ the density of

⁷⁸ Palazzo 2013, 107 (EGN 70144) (Tipo B1).

⁷⁹ On these stamps the name appears as DIODOTVS (matrix : BR-DIODOTVS-001), DIODOTI((BR-DIODOTVS-002), DIODOT((BR-DIODOTVS-003) and again DIODOTVS (BR-DIODOTVS-004). For these stamps see Palazzo 2013, 106-8. The matrix studies of the stamps naming him have been done by G. Cankardeş-Şenol.

⁸⁰ Blanc-Bijon et al. 1998, 59, nos. 623-24 (Diod).

⁸¹ Blanc-Bijon et al. 1998, 50-60, nos. 625-27.

⁸² Blanc-Bijon et al. 1998, 60, no. 628.

⁸³ The Latin stamps from Delos are currently being studied by A. Kaan Şenol, G. Cankardeş-Şenol and J.-Y. Empereur.

⁸⁴ Palazzo 2013, 58 (LE 2291, amphora Brindisi Type A2). The matrix of the Diodotos stamp is BR-DIODOTVS-002 as the stamp form Nicaea. See also Desy 1989, 78, no. 498.

⁸⁵ Şenol 2018, 199. For Brindisi amphorae produced in Apani workshops found in the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria, see Şenol 2018, 261-64, nos. 220-23; 2013, 406, pl. II, fig. 14. For a Brindisi amphora in the Taşucu Amphora Museum see Şenol 2009, 52.

⁸⁶ The stamps from the Nicaea Theater and their findspots are as follows:

In the area of SK, no. 6.

In the area of SK 8, nos. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 15, 19.

In the area of SK 10, no. 5.

In the area of SK 14, no. 14.

In the area of SK 16, no. 8.

In the area of SBB1, nos. 4, 9, 13, 16, 17.

West part of the theater, no. 2.

finds is in areas SK-8 and SBB1 located in the southeast part of the theater. The stamps found in area SK-8 and discussed in this article with the numbers 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 15 are from Rhodes and no. 19 is from Knidos. Three stamps among them belong to the eponyms Ἀγορᾶναξ (no. 1), Αἰσχίνας (no. 3) and Φαινίλας (no. 10). No. 19, suggested to bear an eponym name depending on the preposition, is not restorable. The first two legible eponym stamps are datable to the years c. 108 and c. 116 BC in Period V (fig. 10). The year of the third eponym is given to Period VI (c. 107-c. 88/86 BC). It is possible to date the illegible Rhodian stamp to Period V (c. 145-c. 108 BC) based on the form of the handle.

Two Rhodian stamps of the fabricants, from SK-8, bear the names Ἀμύντας (no. 11) and Γαλέστης (no. 12). The production period of the Ἀμύντας is dated earlier than other Rhodian stamps from the same area, to c. 188-c. 157/155 BC. The fabricant Γαλέστης is known to be active in the Periods V-VI, between c. 124-c. 122 BC and c. 107-c. 88/86 BC. He was producing amphorae in the magistracy years of the eponyms Ἀγορᾶναξ and Αἰσχίνας. One of the amphorae on which the names of the eponyms Ἀγορᾶναξ and Αἰσχίνας are seen, possibly belongs to the fabricant Γαλέστης. But it is not possible to verify this without chemical analyses of the handles since there is not a physical connection between the fragments and the area where these handles were found. There is not a context but only filled soil.

When considering all Rhodian amphora stamp finds in the area, except the stamp of the fabricant Ἀμύντας, a period from c. 116 to c. 107-c. 88/86 BC has been assigned - in other words, from the last quarter of the second century BC to the first quarter of the first century BC. The unrestored Knidian stamp (no. 18) is chronologically close to the date (the first half of the second century BC) of the Rhodian fabricant Ἀμύντας who is given to the aforementioned period. This confirms and supports the date of the arrival of products from both Rhodian and Knidian amphorae into the city.

The other excavation spot having numerous stamped handles is area SSB1 in the stage building of the theater. The five handles attested in this area all originated from Rhodes. Two of the handles bear the names of the eponyms Αἰσχίνας (no. 4) and Φαινίλας (no. 9), and one of the stamps belongs to the fabricant Γαλέστης (no. 13). While the eponyms are known to be magistrates in c. 116 BC and a year between c. 107 and c. 88/86 BC, the activity period of the fabricant Γαλέστης, as mentioned above, is between c. 124-c. 122 and c. 107-c. 88/86 BC, in periods V and VI. As given above for other examples, although the association of the eponym Αἰσχίνας and the fabricant Γαλέστης is already known, it is not possible to decide whether or not they belong to the same amphora because of their lack of physical connection. The further two unrestorable stamps (nos. 16-17) from the area are datable to periods V and VI.

Other stamped handles found in the excavations are from SK-6 (no. 6), SK-10 (no. 5), SK-14 (no. 14), SK-16 (no. 8), west part of the theater (no. 2), Trapezoidal vault (no. 18), behind the third gallery (no. 20), and the filling soil of the stage building (no. 7). These handles found one by one in each area belong to Rhodian amphorae, except two finds. One of these handles is from Knidos (no. 19) while the other belongs to an Italian amphora produced in Brindisi located in the southern part of the Italian peninsula (no. 20). The Rhodian eponyms named on these stamps are Αἰσχίνας (no. 2), Ἀνδρόνικος (no. 5), Δάμων (no. 6), Ἰέρων II (no. 7), and Πολύρατος II (no. 8). They were in charge in a year between c. 132 and c. 110 BC in Period V

Stage building, layer of mixed soil, no. 7.

Trapezoidal vault 5, no. 18.

Behind the third gallery, no. 20.

in the Rhodian stamp chronology, and the single fabricant stamp bears the name of Μένανδρος II, who was active in Period VI (c. 107-c. 88/86 BC). A stamp (no. 18) impressed on a Knidian amphora has the name of the eponym Τιμασικράτης, and the fabricant Ἀνάξανδρος is dated to c. 146 BC to the end of the 2nd century BC. A single Latin die representing the Brindisi amphora workshops is datable from the end of the second century BC.

Three stamped handles found during the excavations of the Nicaea Theater also have importance for amphora stamp studies. These are the stamps naming the Rhodian eponyms Ἰέρων II (no. 7) and Φαινίλας (no. 9), and the stamp bearing the name Diodotus on a Brindisi amphora handle. They are the dies not attested in other centers. New dies are notable for determining the activity period of fabricants in further studies. Finally, they assist in presenting the production models of the amphora production centers. For instance, to determine the capacities of amphora productions they will provide knowledge about production each year, such as wine and olive oil centers at the base of both the workshops and the production centers. In the case of Rhodian examples, that is, in the magistracy year of the eponym Ἰέρων II or Φαινίλας, it will be possible to determine the production capacity of Rhodes, depending on the quantity of varied dies. Similar to this, regarding the quantity of dies of the fabricant Diodotus, his activity period in the Brindisi workshops will be able to be fixed.

Amphora stamps from the theater excavations discussed in this article are significant for understanding the commercial activities of the city in the Hellenistic period. Without ignoring the fact that all the stamped handles are from the theater, it points out the first information on the trade of the city. Depending on this knowledge, it is understood that Nicaea had imported products from Rhodes, the most popular wine producer in the Eastern Mediterranean, by the middle of the second century BC. The wine demand of Nicaea from Rhodes increased in the second half of the second century BC and continued until the beginning of the first century BC. Rhodian stamped handles datable to the last period, Period VII (c. 88/86 BC August), of Rhodian stamp chronology have not been attested in the site. But this does not mean that the relations between the two centers had ended after the beginning of the first century BC. It is quite possible to find examples dated to this and later periods in further excavations and research. Additionally, the details and density of trade between these two centers will become more clear with the studies on the already obtained and future discovered amphora material. The bulk of the amphora stamps originating from Rhodes points out the preference of Rhodian wine in Nicaea. This case is parallel to the abundance of Rhodian amphora finds in other Eastern Mediterranean centers, especially in the second half of the second century BC.⁸⁷ Nicaea is geographically far from Rhodes compared with the other important wine production center, Knidos, which is located in Karia in southwestern Anatolia. As for the location of Nicaea, this is contrary to the trade route of Rhodes, as mentioned in the following paragraph concerning Knidos. It is expected that mostly Knidian finds would be found rather than Rhodian products in Nicaea which is located in northwestern Anatolia. Their presence because of an exactly opposite situation might have occurred because of political connections between Rhodes and the city. This is actually parallel to the density of Rhodian amphora stamps in Pergamon. In other words, the strong commercial connections of both Nicaea in the Bithynia region and Pergamon, an important city in Mysia with Rhodes resulted with an abundance of Rhodian products in both cities.

⁸⁷ For the statistics of amphora stamps in Alexandria-Egypt, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2007, 49 and diagram 2.

As known, in the battle between the Roman and the Macedonian armies that occurred in Kynoskephalai in 197 BC, the Roman army commanded by the Council T. Quinctius Flaminius triumphed over the King of Macedonia, Philippos V, with the assistance of the warships of Rhodes and Pergamon. As a result, Rhodian domination in the region became strong.⁸⁸ So, the augmentation of Rhodian products in Pergamon was the outcome of the advantage of Rhodes through this war. Although Rhodian superiority continued for a while in the region, later with the Treaty of Apamea in 188 BC, Rome took the control of the lands belonging to Rhodes in Asia Minor.⁸⁹ However, having established a powerful commercial basis, Rhodes is understood to continue its relationship with this region through this period. Rhodian commercial connection with Mysia, confirmed by Rhodian stamp finds in Pergamon, probably affected the other consumption centers, including Nicaea, in the regions neighboring Mysia. Pergamon pottery, especially lamps with heart leaves and appliqué ware, recorded in Nicaea⁹⁰ indicates the close connection of two centers. This also confirms their possible tendency in choosing the production centers to import goods.

The finds from Nicaea provide valuable results for amphora stamp studies. Some eponym and fabricant stamps recorded at Nicaea point out other significant results. Three stamps exist of the Rhodian eponym Αισχίνιας, who was in charge in c. 116 BC. Although they have been found in varied areas, these indicate the arrival of more wine in amphorae in this year into the city. To encounter more than one example of stamps naming the Rhodian fabricant Γαλέστης might show the regular arrival of goods of this fabricant to Nicaea.

Following Rhodian productions, the second product is from Knidos. This conclusion is demanded and verified by the statistical data of finds attested by means of excavations in the Eastern Mediterranean, Alexandria or the Levant. This statistic is also the same for the finds from Nicaea. But, like the case of Rhodes, this outcome is not expected when considering the usual trade route of Knidos. Although the Knidian productions were preferred secondly in the Eastern Mediterranean centers, they were mainly consumed in the markets located in the Aegean Sea, such as Delos and Athens. The reason showing this reverse case of the finds from Nicaea, as mentioned above, can be explained by political relations between the city and Rhodes. Up to now, only two stamped handles belonging to Knidian amphorae have been found in the theater excavations. One of these stamps, not restorable (no. 18), demonstrates the existence of Knidian products in Nicaea by the first half of the second century BC, even probably before the arrival of Rhodian productions.

Regarding the origins of the products that arrived in the Eastern Mediterranean consumption centers, the existence of Koan amphorae and stamps is a constant, besides the products of two centers mentioned above. Koan amphora stamps have not been recorded yet during the excavations in the Nicaea Theater between the years 2012-2019. Although Koan fabricants did not have a regular tradition of stamping jars and Koan stamps have not been attested numerously in consumption centers, the failure to find even one Koan stamp at Nicaea is significant. Meanwhile, it should be kept in mind that the material discussed here is from only the excavations of the theater, and it does not show the city's precise commercial trends. On the other hand, an amphora stamp belonging to a Brindisi amphora confirms the connection of the city with the Italian peninsula by the end of the second century BC.

⁸⁸ Bean 2000, 30.

⁸⁹ Berthold 1984, 201.

⁹⁰ Ekin-Meriç 2018, 94-95 and 99.

Products arrived by sea from varied centers to Nicaea which is located inland but on the eastern coast of Lake Askania (Iznik). Goods were loaded on ships from various production centers and destined for the port of Kios⁹¹ (Prusias ad Mare, modern Gemlik) on the Sea of Marmara, which is not far from Nicaea (map 2). The ships were unloaded in Kios, and the goods were transported inland. Products from Kios arrived after a short distance at a lake port on the western shore of Lake Askania. From here, they would be loaded into smaller boats to cross to Nicaea on the eastern shore. Beside this probability, it is also possible that Askanios Stream (Garsak Dere), which flows from Lake Askania into the Sea of Marmara near Kios, was used for river transportation in antiquity. So goods arriving in Kios might have been transferred to small river boats at Lake Askania for transport to Nicaea. A final possibility for transporting goods from Kios to Nicaea is the land roads on the northern and southern sides the lake. It is thought that there was a road connection to Nicaea on the northern shore by the Prehistoric period, and in the Hellenistic period there was a main road arriving in the city.⁹² Similarly, a road to Nicaea is known south of Askania, which had importance, especially in the Roman period.⁹³ The transportation of goods by land, particularly a large amount, was not much preferred in antiquity. Because of land and road conditions, security factors, and higher costs, transportation on land was not the preferred mode. However, transporting goods on land was compulsory because of the reality of supplying the needs of markets located in the interior.

The amphora stamps found during the excavation of the Nicaea Theater and presented here are the first data to shed light on the city's trade in the Hellenistic period. The commercial movements of the city will certainly be understood better when more material is to be found during future excavations and research, which will provide information on the trading relations of this important Bithynian center with other production centers.

TABLE 1. Hellenistic amphora stamps from Nicaea.

Centers	Cat no. / Inv. no.	Inscription	Eponym / Month-name	Fabricant / Month name	Date
Rhodes	1. IRT ¹² -195	Ἐπι Ἀγορα- νάκτος [Υακινθίου]	Agoranax Hyakinthios		c. 108 BC
Rhodes	2. IRT ¹³ -65	[Ἐπι] Αἰσχίνα [Ἀγριανίου]	Aischinas Agrianios		c. 116 BC
Rhodes	3. IRT ¹³ -8	[Ἐπι Α]ισχί- να Ἀρτα[μυ]τίου	Aischinas Artamitios		c. 116 BC
Rhodes	4. IRT ¹⁶ -435	[Ἐπι Α]ισχίνα Ἐυ[κιν]θίου	Aischinas Hyakinthios		c. 116 BC

⁹¹ During the archaeological excavations at Kios, amphora fragments and an amphora stamp confirmed the city's trade relations with Rhodes, besides other centers in the Hellenistic period. See Erpehlivan 2019, 314 and 323, fig. 9. This stamp belongs to the Rhodian fabricant Εὐκλειτος whose activity has been assigned to c. 161-c. 125 BC. See Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 227 and 251-52.

⁹² For detailed information see Weisssova and Pavúk 2016, 17.

⁹³ This road is known as "Pilgrim Road." See Weisssova and Pavúk 2016, 18.

Centers	Cat no. / Inv. no.	Inscription	Eponym / Month-name	Fabricant / Month name	Date
Rhodes	5. IRT*12-200	Ἐ[πὶ Ἀνδρο]- νείκου Ἀγ[ριανίου]	Andronikos Agrianios		c. 132 BC
Rhodes	6. IRT*12-27	Ἐπὶ Δά[μω]- νος Σμινθ[ίου]	Damon Sminthios		c. 110 BC
Rhodes	7. IRT*12-17	Ἐπὶ Ἱέρω- νος Θεσ[μοφ]ορίου	Hieron II Thesmophorios		c. 121 BC
Rhodes	8. IRT*12-26	[Ἐπὶ] Πολυαρά[του Δαλ.]ίου <i>vac.</i> Helios head	Polyaratos II Dalios		c. 125 BC
Rhodes	9. IRT*17-342	[Ἐπὶ] Φαινίλα <i>retr.</i> [Πά]ναμος	Phainilas Panamos		c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	10. IRT*12-211	Ἐ[πὶ Φ]αινί- <i>sic</i> λα ἽΥακινθί[ο]υ	Phainilas Hyakinthios		c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	11. IRT*13-9	herm ἸΑμύντα		Amyntas	c. 188-c. 157/155 BC
Rhodes	12. IRT*13-13	Γαλέ[στης] ribboned caduceus, grape cluster		Galestes	c. 124-c. 122 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	13. IRT*13-3156	Γαλέ[στ]- ης ribboned caduceus		Galestes	c. 124-c. 122 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	14. IRT*13-91	Μενάν- δρου herm		Menandros II	c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	15. IRT*13-19	Ἐ[πὶ] [.....] [.....]	?		c. 145 BC-c. 108 BC
Rhodes	16. IRT*18-3332	[.....] rose	?	?	c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
Rhodes	17. IRT*18-3157	[.....] device?	?	?	c. 145-c. 108 BC
Knidos	18. IRT*19-207	[Ἐ]πὶ Τιμασ[τ]- [κρά]τεως Α[ν]- [αξάνδρου Κ]- [νιδία club]	Timasikrates	Anaxandros	c. 146-end of the 2nd century BC
Knidos	19. IRT*13-14	[.....] monogram	?	?	c. 210-c. 175 BC
Brindisi	20. IRT*14-12	DIODOTI <i>retr.</i>		Diodotus	By the end of the 2nd century BC

Index

Abbreviations: Bri.: Brindisi, Kni.: Knidos, Rh.: Rhodes, Fab.: Fabricant, Ep.: Eponym.

Note: Numbers in bold indicate stamps bearing the given name or object.

A. Personal Names

Αγαθόβουλος, Rh. Fab. 5, 7
 Ἀγορᾶναξ, Rh. Ep. **1**
 Ἄθως, Rh. Fab. 6, 7
 Αἰσχίνας, Rh. Ep. **2-4**
 Αλέξανδρος I, Rh. Fab. 7
 Ἄλιος, Rh. Fab. 2, 6
 Ἀμόντας, Rh. Fab. 11
 Ἀνάξανδρος, Kni. Fab. **18**
 Ἀνδρόνικος, Rh. Ep. **5**
 Ἀπολλώνιος, Rh. Ep. 14
 Ἀρατοφάνης, Rh. Fab. 2
 Ἀρτίμας, Rh. Fab. 5, 7
 Ἀρχέμβροτος II, Rh. Ep. 14
 Ἀφροδίσιος II, Rh. Fab. 7
 Βόσπορος, Rh. Fab. 2
 Βρόμιος, Rh. Fab. 5
 Γαλέστης, Rh. Fab. 1-2, 6, **12-13**
 Γοργίας, Rh. Fab. 7
 Δαμοκράτης III, Rh. Fab. 2, 6-8
 Δαμόφιλος, Rh. Fab. 8
 Δάμων, Rh. Ep. **6**
 Dio(I(, Bri. 20
 Dio(F(, Bri. 20
 Diod(FeI, Bri. 20
 Diod(, Bri. 20, n. 80
 Diodot(, Bri. n. 79
 Diodoti(, Bri. **20**, n. 79
 Διόδοτος I, Rh. Fab. 5
 Diodotos, Bri. 20
 Diodotus, Bri. **20**, n. 79, 84
 Διονύσιος, Rh. Ep. 14
 Δρακοντίδας, Rh. Fab. 8
 Δῶρος II, Rh. Fab. 1-2, 6-7, 9
 Εὔκλειτος, Rh. Fab. 5, 8, n. 91

Εὐφράνωρ II, Rh. Fab. 5-8
 Ζηνόδοτος, Rh. Ep. 14
 Θευγένης, Rh. Ep. 14
 Ἴεροκλῆς II, Rh. Ep. **9-10**
 Ἴέρων II, Rh. Ep. **7**
 Ἴππίας, Rh. Ep. 14
 Ἴπποκράτης, Rh. Fab. 5
 Κλευπίθης I, Kni. Ep., n. 76
 Λίνος, Rh. Fab. 8
 L. FANNIVS, Br. 20
 L. PVBLILI(, Br. 20
 Λυσίον, Rh. Fab. 5
 Μένανδρος II Λαοδικεύς,
 Rh. Fab. 14, n. 68
 Μενεκλῆς, Rh. Fab. 2
 Μενέστρατος, Rh. Fab. 2
 Μίδαας, Rh. Fab. 5, 7-8
 Πολυάρατος, Rh. Fab. 1-2, 6
 Πολυάρατος II, Rh. Ep. **8**
 Πρατοφάνης, Rh. Ep., n. 61
 Προμαθίων, Kni. Ep., n. 76
 Ῥόδων II, Rh. Fab. 8
 Σωσικλῆς, Rh. Fab. 2
 Σωσίφιλος, Rh. Fab. 8
 Σωστράτος, Kni. Ep., n. 76
 Τιμασαγόρας, Rh. Ep., n. 61
 Τιμασικράτης, Kni. Ep. **18**
 Τιμόθεος, Rh. Fab. 8
 Τιμοσθένης, Rh. Fab. 14
 Τιμόξενος, Rh. Fab. 5
 Τιμῶλος, Rh. Fab. 7
 Φαινίλας, Rh. Ep. **9-10**
 Φιλοστέφανος I, Rh. Fab. 2, 6
 Φιλοστέφανος II, Rh. Fab. 6-7

B. Names of Months

Ἀγριάνιος, Rh. **2, 5**
 Ἀρταμίτιος, Rh. **3**
 Δάλιος, Rh. **8**
 Θεσμοφόριος, Rh. **7**
 Πάναμος, Rh. **9**
 Σμίνθιος, Rh. **6**, n. 35
 Ὑακίνθιος, Rh. **1, 4, 10**

C. Devices

Rose, Rh. **16**
 Helios head, Rh. **8**
 Herm, Rh. **11, 14**
 Caduceus, Rh. **12-13, 17 (?)**
 Club, Kni. **18**
 Grape cluster, Rh. **12**

D. Prepositions

Ἐπί, Rh. **1-10, 15**

E. Others

Λαοδικεύς, Rh. 14, n. 68
 Μέτοικος, Rh., n. 68

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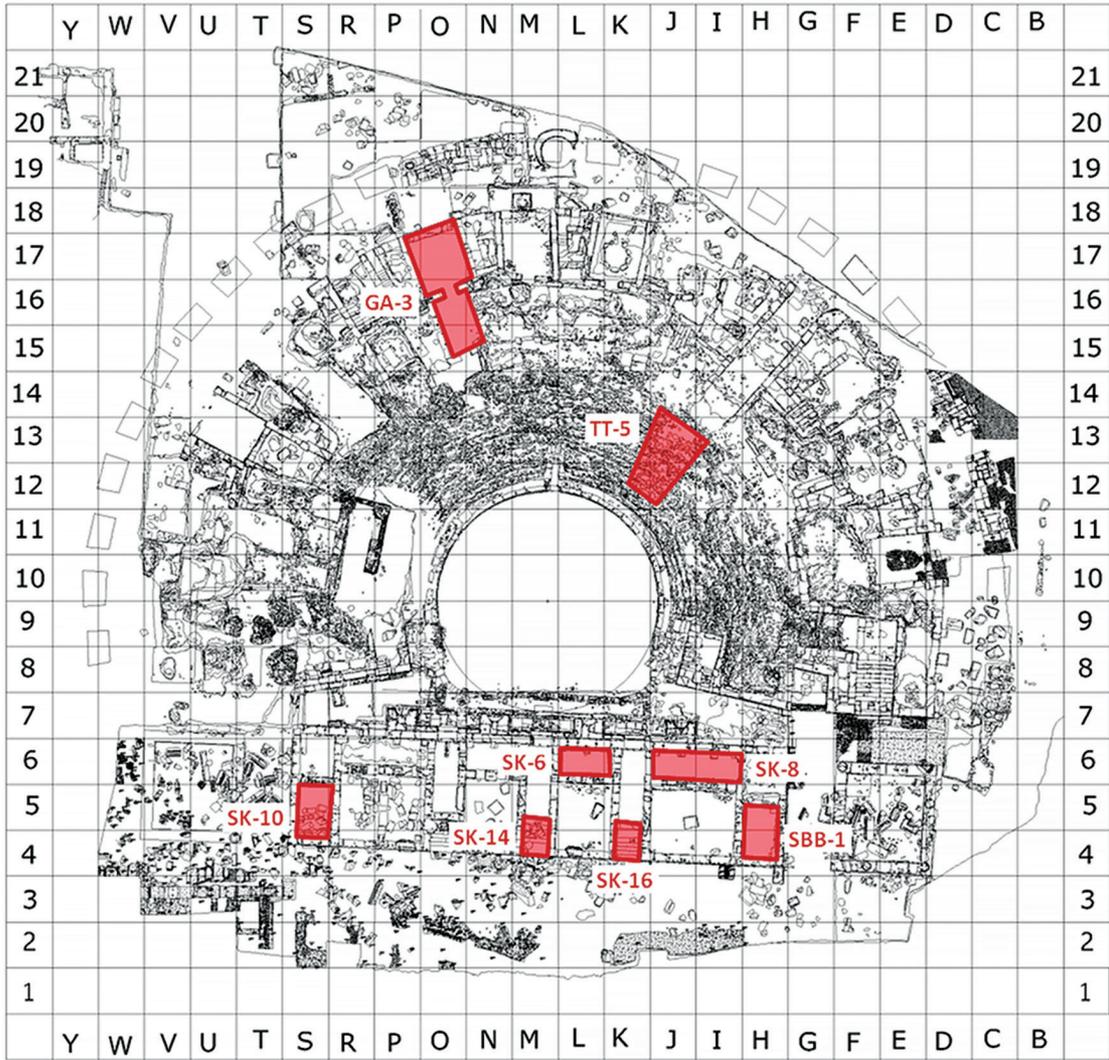
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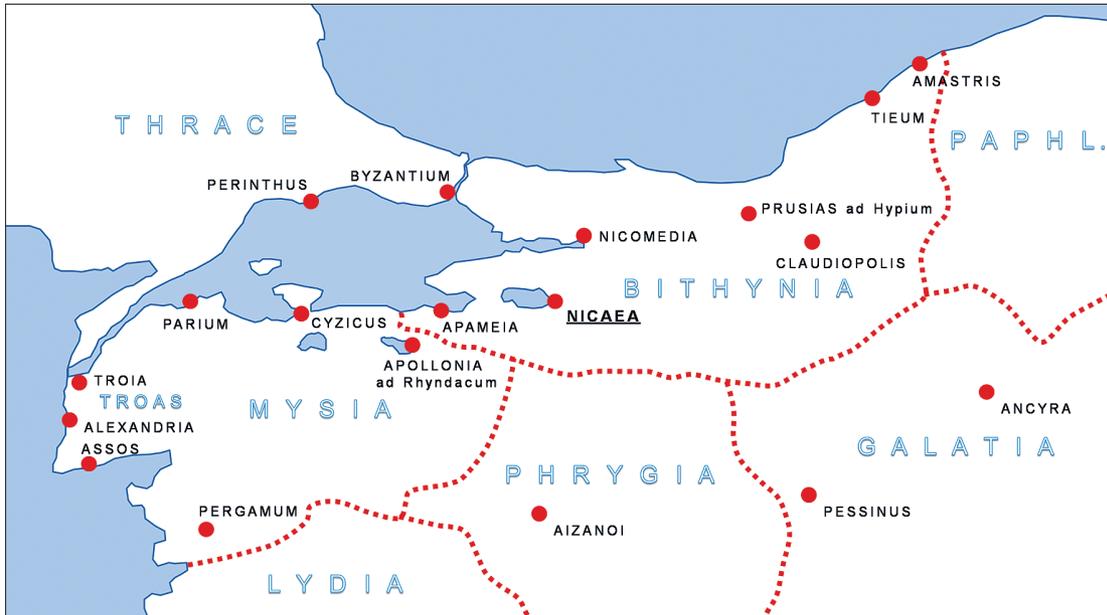
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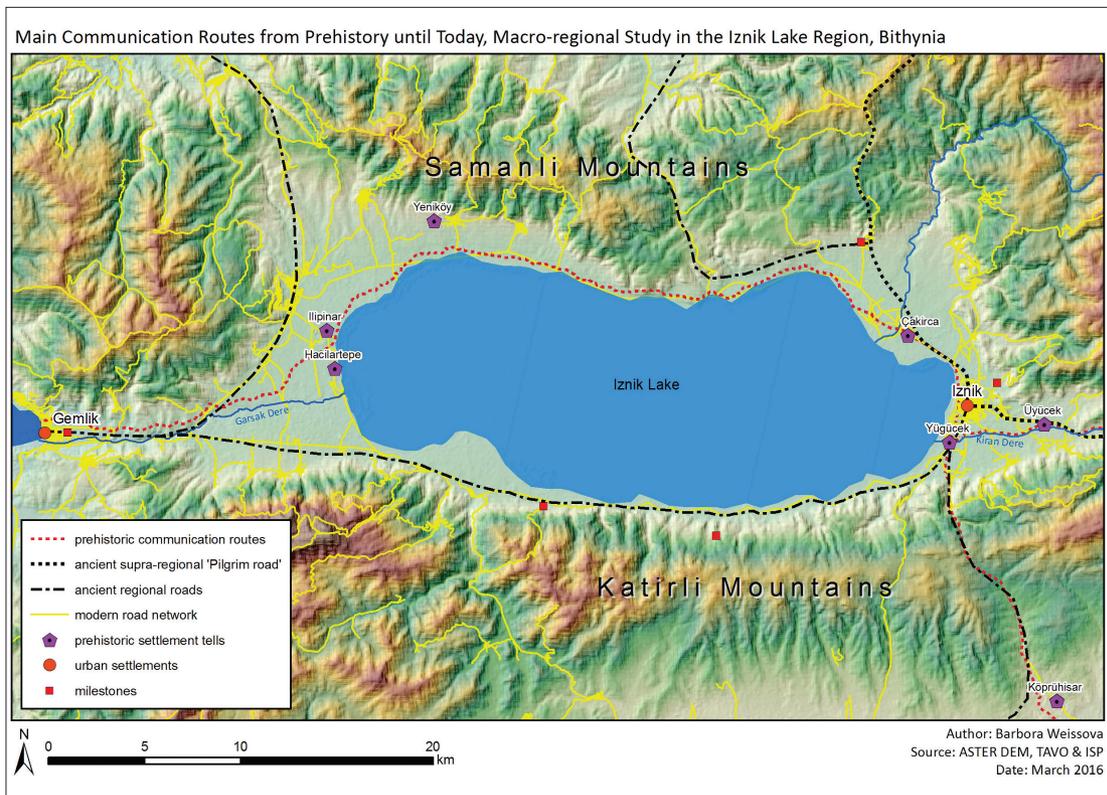
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PLAN 1 Find spots of amphora stamps at Nicaea (Iznik) Theater.



MAP 1 Map of Roman provinces in Asia Minor with Nicaea in Bithynia (Ekin-Meriç 2018).



MAP 2 Main routes in the Iznik Lake Region (Weissova and Pavúk 2016).

