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CAPInv. 1870: **scrutarei/grytopolai**

I. LOCATION

i.	**Geographical area**	Aegean Islands
ii.	**Region**	Kos
iii.	**Site**	Kos

II. NAME

i.	**Full name (original language)**	scrutarei/γρυτοπῶλαι, IG XII 4.2, 635, ll. 2, 5
ii.	**Full name (transliterated)**	scrutarei/*grytopolai*

III. DATE

i.	**Date(s)**	27 BC - 14 AD

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii.	**Name elements**	Professional:	*grytopolai*: LSJ[9] s.v.: seller of second hand wares. According to Maiuri (NSER 466) this association was involved in the trade of women's cosmetics. It seems more likely that they traded second-hand wares (BE 1952 no. 139; Buraselis 2000: 46 n. 93 with references).

V. SOURCES

i.	**Source(s)**	IG XII 4.2, 635 (27 BC-14 AD)
	Note	NSER 466 IK 59: 137 Maillot 2013: no. 40
	Online Resources	NSER 466

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i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Bilingual inscription. The Latin text precedes the Greek text in the stone. Honorific inscription for Augustus who is equated to Hermes (Aug. Mercurio, ll. 1-2, *Sebastos Hermes*, l. 4) by the scrutarei/*grytopolai* (frippery dealers).
i.c. Physical format(s)	Rectangular marble block. H. 81 x W. 61cm. According to Benjamin and Raubitschek (1959: 68 n. 19) the block of stone was an altar. Maiuri (1925: 168) and Højte (2005: 257 no. 174) take it for a statue base. Similarly in IK 59: 137 the inscription is treated as an honorific inscription. See also Höghamher 1993: 137 no. 27.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found reused in the bastion (southwest corner) of the castle of Kos.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	προστατών, *prostaton* (l. 6) Diogenes son of Polycharos *philokaisar* was the *prostates* of the *grytopolai*. Note that the title of the leader bears resonance to the Koan *prostatai*, chief magistrates of the Koan state (Sherwin-White 1978: 178-9).

IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status	Diogenes son of Polycharis, the *prostates* of the *grytopolai* is called *philokaisar*, a title that somehow indicates Diogenes' personal connection to the emperor.

X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	Augustus is assimilated to Hermes (ll. 1-2, 4)
Deities worshipped	Augustus Mercurius Sebastos Hermes

XI. INTERACTION

ii. Interaction abroad	The association honoured the emperor Augustus. The leader of the association had a close relation to the emperor, as the epithet *philokaisar* suggests. This personal relation between the leader of the association and the emperor may explain why the association honoured Augustus.

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Benjamin, A & Raubitschek, A.E. (1959), 'Arae Augusti', *Hesperia* 28: 65-85. Buraselis, K. (2000), *Kos between Hellenism and Rome. Studies on the political, institutional and social history of Kos from ca. the middle second century B.C. until late antiquity*. Philadelphia. Höghmanner, K. (1993), *Sculpture and Society: a study of the connection between plastic art and society on Kos in the Hellenistic and Augustan periods*. Uppsala. Højte, J.M. (2005), *Roman Imperial Staute Bases from Augustus to Commodus*. Aarhus. Maillot, M. (2013), 'Les associations à Cos', in P. Hamon and P. Fröhlich (eds.), *Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques*. Geneva: 199-226. Maiuri, A. (1925), *Nuova Silloge epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*. Firenze. Sherwin-White, S. (1978), *Ancient Cos. An Historical Study from the Dorian Settlement to the Imperial Period*. (Hypomnemata 51). Gottingen.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The presence of a leader (*prostates*) suggests that the frippery dealers were in all likelihood organized as a formal and permanent group.