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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
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>grytopolai</i> : 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).
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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

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, <i>Sebastos Hermes</i> , l. 4) by the scrutare/ <i>grytopolai</i> (frivoli 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	προστατόν, <i>prostaton</i> (l. 6) Diogenes son of Polycharos <i>philokaisar</i> was the <i>prostates</i> of the <i>grytopolai</i> . Note that the title of the leader bears resonance to the Koan <i>prostatai</i> , chief magistrates of the Koan state (Sherwin-White 1978: 178-9).
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

iv. Status	Diogenes son of Polycharis, the <i>prostates</i> of the <i>grytopolai</i> is called <i>philokaisar</i> , a title that somehow indicates Diogenes' personal connection to the emperor.
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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 <i>philokaisar</i> suggests. This personal relation between the leader of the association and the emperor may explain why the association honoured Augustus.
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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.