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CAPInv. 680: **Dipoliastai**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Attica with Salamis
ii. Region	Attica
iii. Site	Athens

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	Διπολιασταί, (SEG 21: 578, face A, l. 5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	*Dipoliastai*

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	m. iv BC

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	*Dipoliastai*: probably the name derives from the Dipolia festival.

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	SEG 21: 578 (m. iv BC)
Note	Ed. pr.: *Hesperia* 9 (1940): 331, no. 38 Other publications: Lambert 1997: no. F11A
Online Resources	SEG 21: 578
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Part of the stele recording the *tabulae centesimarum*, written in Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble stele

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ii. Source(s) provenance	Found in the Athenian Agora, I 3771, see Lambert 1997: 39.

VII. ORGANIZATION

iv. Officials	The association is represented by two stewards (ἐπιμεληταί, *epimeletai*), face A, l. 5.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	It appears that the group had sold a plot of land (χωρίον, *chorion*) face A, l. 8, which was in Phlya.

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Lambert, S. (1997), *Rationes Centesimarum: sales of public land in Lykourgan Athens*. Amsterdam: 197. Parker, R. (1996), *Athenian religion. A history*. Oxford: 334.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	Despite the fact that Parker 1996: 334 considers the group as a possible *genos* and Lambert 1997: 197 as a possible phratry, I think that there is still a distinct possibility that the group was a private group, associated with and gathering during the polis festival of Dipolia.

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