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Rita M. Fetscher

MEASURES AND CONTAINERS
IN GREEK AND ROMAN EGYPT

8256

Handwritten initials

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To the members of the Classics Department of
 New York University, including Charles Henderson,
 Junior who is now Assistant Professor of Classics
 at the University of North Carolina and without whom
 my goal would not have been realized, this paper is
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DEDICATION

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Introduction

In the Greek papyri found in Egypt there are mentioned various kinds of jars, baskets and other containers whose capacity and exact use are not precisely known. The purpose of this paper is to tabulate the information available for each type and draw whatever conclusions the material permits. In particular, the answers have been sought to such questions as: what, exactly, was put into these containers?, how much did they hold?, where were they shipped?.

The geographical area in which the containers were used includes, in addition to Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. The time covered runs from the fifth century B.C. to the eighth A.D.

X The names of the containers were gathered from Preisigke's Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden as well as from the indexes of the various collections of papyri; in general, the definitions given in Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Dictionary have been accepted. The papyri have been treated exhaustively. In order to broaden the frame of reference, a sampling from the literary sources has been included. For this purpose the lexica and concordances of the major classical authors have been used in addition to the citations in Liddell and Scott, Lewis and Short's Latin-English Dictionary and the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.

A list of the measures and containers discussed in this paper follows along with their definition. The number next to the name refers to the table in which the information about the vessel is tabulated.

1. *dryetov* - a vessel for holding liquid and dry substances, pail, jar

2. *dryetiov* - dim. of *dryetov*

3. *pawtoc* - a kind of vase used as a measure

4. *pawtiov* - dim. of *pawtoc*

5. *ptoc* - jar or cask, a measure

6. *ptiov* - dim. of *ptoc*

7. *bitov* = *bitova*, a double pot

8. *bitov* - a measure of wine in Egypt

9. *thixidiov* - a half *katoc*

10. *katoc* - jar or vessel for water or wine

11. *keptiov* - an earthenware vessel or jar

12. *thixepdiov* - urne, glass.

13. *xvitiav* - a measure of wine

14. *kalambov* - not listed

15. *kovpi* - a liquid measure in Egypt

16. *kovfov* - a jar

17. *kovpa* or *xovpa* - an earthen pot

18. *novoxovov* - a measure of wine, etc. in Egypt

19. *omatiav* - a measure of capacity

20. *otdovoc* - an earthenware jar

21. *otdaviav* - dim. of *otdovoc*, wine-jar

Jars named after geographical locations

22. *Askadaviav* - not listed as container

23. *taxitiav* - a Gaza measure

X
X
X
X
X

24. Θήραιον - not listed
25. Κολοφώνιον - a measure used in Egypt
26. Κῶον - a measure of wine
27. ἡμίκωον - half a Κῶον
28. ὄξυρυγίτης - a measure of capacity in Egypt
29. Ῥόδιον - sc. μέτρον
30. Χῖον - a Chian wine-jar, a measure
31. ἡμιχῖον - a measure, half a Χῖον

→ ἡμίχῶον

→ ἡμιχῖον

Jars of lesser importance

32. βαυκάλιον - a narrow necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out
33. διπλοκεράμιον - a measure of wine in Egypt
34. διπλοκέραμον - not listed
35. Ἴνιον - an Egyptian measure of capacity
36. κέραμος - an earthenware vessel, wine-jar
37. λάγυνος - a flask, flagon
38. λαγύνιον - dim. of λάγυνος
39. λέπτιον - a jar
40. λήκυθος - an oil flask, casket for unguents, cosmetics, etc.
41. ληκύθειον - dim. of λήκυθος small oil flask
42. μάτη - not listed as container
43. μαῦρα - not listed
44. μεγαλόκουφον - not listed
45. Μεγαρικόν - Megarian pottery
46. μόσθιον - not listed
47. ὄμφακηρά - vessels for holding unripe grapes
48. σήκωμα - a jar or measure of wine

→ διπλοκεράμιον

49. σιμωτής - a simmsator, i.e. dimmsator

50. ρικεραμύον - a dim. of sq.

51. ρικεραμύον - a liquid measure

52. ρυμολιτική - a jar of fish-sauce from Mount Imolus

53. ρυμολιτικόν - listed, but without a definition

54. χαλαρία - a liquid measure used in Egypt

Baskets

55. κάλαθος - a basket narrow at the base

56. κάλαθιον - dim. of κάλαθος

57. κίστη - a basket, hamper

58. κόβινος - a basket

59. κάρων - Egyptian word for a receptacle, box, jar

60. σπράνη - a basket

61. σπρίς (σπρίς, σπρίβιον, σπρίβιον, etc.) - a large basket, creel

62. σάκος - a sack, bag

Baskets of lesser importance

63. πυρραβόν - a wicker-basket, a creel

64. ζάον - not listed

65. κλουίον - a crate

← ρικεραμύον

Procedure for Table of Containers

Each vessel is listed separately along with the following

information when known:

1. The earliest date the vessel has been mentioned and the latest

2. where it was used

3. contents

4. capacity

5. all other information (such as size, material, etc.)

6. price.

Next to each item is listed the source and next to that the

number of attestations not counting the given source. In

figuring out the number of attestations, the following system

was used: each document was counted only once no matter how many

times therein the particular item of information was given.

R.G., P.S.I. 307

Line 4 mentions	48	Atyeta of wine
"	5	"
"	6	"
"	7	"
"	8	"
"	9	"
"	11	"
"	13	"
"	14	"

Atyeta of wine are here mentioned nine times; yet, since all

come from one document (P.S.I. 307), they have been considered as

only one attestation to the fact that the Atyeta contained wine.

If there is no attestation beyond the given source, a dash (-)

has been placed next to the source. The samplings from literary

sources are included here along with the papyrological; they are

distinguished by the heading, "in literature".

It is necessary to note several things under the heading

"contents":

1.) Contents are listed alphabetically by nouns. Thus,

preserved fish would come between eggs and garlic (see table 61).

2.) When there is a possibility of confusing the Greek word

for a particular item the Greek is placed in square brackets []

next to the item. Occasionally, the opposite of this is done

and then the English is put in square brackets.

3.) By preserved fish is meant *strophos*.

When a container was mentioned only once, the usual format

is dismissed and all the information is given in one line.

Prices are given for each item in chronological order.

Thus, for example, in table 13 the 4th century A.D. price is

given for olive oil and olives and then the 3rd century B.C.--

8th century A.D. prices for wine follow.

The containers have been divided into four categories:

A. The more important jars found in the papyri, listed in

alphabetical order. If there is a diminutive it is listed right

after the larger jar even though it ruins the alphabetic order.

B. Jars named after geographical locations

C. Jars mentioned once or, at most, a few times

D. Various types of baskets.

For convenient reference, all the varied contents ever placed

in these sixty-five containers are listed in an index at the end

of the paper. Next to each, are listed the type containers which

were used for it and the number of the table which provides the

documentation.

JARS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

Time: 259 B.C. - 6th or 7th century A.D. (P. Cairo Zen. 59008; P. Grenf. I 63) 17

Place: Egypt

Antalopolite nome (S.B. 6266) 1

Antinoe (P. Cairo Masp. 67151) 1

Antinoopolis (P. Hamburger 23)-

Aphrodito (P. Cairo Masp. 67145) 4

Apollinopolis Magna (P. Grenf. I 63) 1

Hermopolite nome (P. Lond. 1036; vol. 3, p. 269)-

Hermopolis Magna (P.S.I. 307)-

Nilopolis (P. Lond. 1823)-

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1753) 3

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 553)-

sent from Aphrodito to Antinoopolis

(P. Lond. 1716) 1

sent from Upper Egypt to Antioch (P. Ry1. 627)-

Contents: chair (P. Cairo Zen. 59008.5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 28)-

charcoal (P. Mich. 105.18)-

empty (P. Oxy. 1924.9)-

herbs

charlock (P. Lond. 1771.10)-

saffron (P. Cairo Zen. 59678.3)-

meat (P. Ry1. 627.72)-

oil

olive oil (P. Oxy. 1770.16) 1

radish oil (P. Ry1. 627.91)-

Time: 5th century B.C. (Hippocrates, *ἰσχυαίη* 2.193) 3

In literature:

- Straitie (?) oil (P. OXY. 1070.30)-
Spanish oil (P. OXY. 1924.7)-
fluid pitch (P. OXY. 1753.3)-
rain water [i.e. in a magic formula for making
a deity appear] (P. Lond. 121, vol. 1, p. 94.319)-
snails (P. S. I. 553.11)-
wine (P. Lond. 483, vol. 2, p. 329.91) 17
small (P. Antinoopolis 42.15)-
large (P. Lond. 1036, vol. 3, p. 269.9)-
to make one camel load (P. S. I. 307.4)-
Capacity: 5 *εφόται* (P. Lond. 483, vol. 2, p. 329.91)-
 $\frac{3}{4}$ *χονς* jar (P. OXY. 1070.30)-
5 Jewish sextarii (P. Antinoopolis 42.15, 16)-
7 *εφόται* (P. Cairo Masp. 67104.12)-
Material: bronze (P. Lond. 121, vol. 1, p. 94.319)-
clay (P. Lond. 1923.11, 12)-
wood (P. RyI. 629.177)-
Price: undated 532 of wine were worth 152 *κεφάλια* [i.e.
6 $\frac{1}{3}$ nomismata] (P. Cairo Masp. 67146.12, 13)-
undated 63 of wine were worth 18 *κεφάλια*
(P. Cairo Masp. 67145.21)-
undated 2 of wine 1 $\frac{5}{6}$ *κεφάλια* (P. Cairo
Masp. 67287 IV.22)-
undated 2 of wine 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ *κεφάλια* (P. Cairo
Masp. 67287 IV.27)-

olive
P. Oxy. 1923.20/011 5th or early 6th century A.D.
2. γυψίσιον

- Place:
- Babylonla (Herodotus 1,188²)-
 - Βηλοπία (Herodotus 2,121¹)-
 - Scythia (Herodotus 4.2)-
- Contents:
- Urtice (Xenophon, Anabasis 7.4.3)-
 - Milk (Herodotus 4.2)-
 - treasure (Herodotus 2,121¹)-
 - water (Herodotus 1,188²)-
 - wine (Xenophon, Anabasis 7.4.3) 2
- Material:
- clay (Hippocrates, γυψίσιον 2.193)-
 - silver (Herodotus 1,188²)-
 - wood (Herodotus 4.2)-

5. παρωτές

Time: 259 B.C. - 258 B.C. (P. Cairo Zen. 59012, P. Cairo Zen. 59194) -

Place: Egypt

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 535) 3

sent from Asia Minor or Syria through Pelusium

to Alexandria (P. Cairo Zen. 59012) -

Contents:

εγυρίων <?> (P.S.I. 862.9) -

Fish [οὐροπός] (P. Cairo Zen. 59680.36) -

preserved fish (P.S.I. 428.12) -

Goats' meat (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.55) -

olive oil (P.S.I. 535.23) 1

olives (P.S.I. 428.76) -

quails (P.S.I. 862.10, 11) 1

wine (P.S.I. 428.100, 107) 1

Price: 1

259 B.C. 2 of goats' meat 4 drachmae

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.55) -

4. παρωτίον

Place:

Egypt

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 594) 1

Syria (P.S.I. 594.19) -

Contents:

wine (P.S.I. 428.22, 27) 1

Syrian wine (P.S.I. 594.19) -

1 The editor's note to P. Cairo Zen. 59194.12 (255 B.C.) says that the price of the jars was a χρωτός or 20 drachmae for twelve; the sum due on 410 was 683 drachmae 2 obols; the price, he adds, is too high for empty jars so that it must be assumed that they contained some product such as cheap wine.

Time: 257 B.C. - 150 or 139 B.C. (P. Hib. 49, P. Grenf. I 14) 2

3rd century A.D.? (P.S.I. 794)-

Place: Egypt

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 5 35) 1

Thebaid (P. Grenf. I 14)-

Contents:

apples (P.S.I. 428.102)-

fish sauce [ῥυπόζ] (P.S.I. 535.36)-

preserved fish (P. Cairo Zen. 59684.8)-

juice of grapes [πόη] (P.S.I. 428.82)-

olives (P. Hib. 49.8) 1

poppy (P.S.I. 428.25)-

quails (P. Lond. 239, vol. 2, p. 298.12)-

resin (P. Grenf. I 14.4)-

In literature:

Time:

5th century B.C. (Herodotus I, 194²) 1

Place:

sent from Assyria to Babylonia (Herodotus I, 194²)-

Persia (Xenophon, Anabasis I.9.25)-

Contents:

wine (Herodotus I, 194²) 1

Material:

palm-wood (Herodotus I, 194²)-

G. Pixov

P. Cairo Zen. 59012.81 1 of preserved fish 20

drachmae 259 B.C. sent from Asia Minor or Syria

through Pelusium to Alexandria

7. σινάβν

Time: 143 A.D.-6th or 7th century A.D. (P. Oxy. 520,

P. Oxy. 2051) 43

Place:

EGYPT

Oxyrynchus (P. S. I. 478) 34

Philadelphia (P. S. I. 858)-

Contents:

[επιτοίον] Fish/(P. Oxy. 1923.9)-

preserved fish (P. Oxy. 520.6, 8, 11, 21)-

meat (P. Oxy. 1923.10)-

wine (P. Oxy. 992) 34

Capacity:

4 1/2 liters (P. Oxy. 2046.7, 15, 27)-

6 liters (P. Oxy. 1920.10, 12, 17)-

8 liters (P. Oxy. 1920.5)-

equals 1 ογκοια (ογκοια ?) (P. Oxy. 1720.5)-

349 σινάβν

110 δροχονα

8 ηραδαινα

15 Κοροδαινα

382 1/2 σινάβν (O. Strass. 652.6)-

Price:

143 A.D. 1 of preserved fish 1 drachme

(P. Oxy. 520.6, 8, 11, 21)-

Late 6th century A.D. 25 of wine 1 solidus

(P. Oxy. 1920.17 note)-

Time: 2nd-6th centuries A.D. (P.Gen. 71,

P.Erlangen 111) 7

Place: Egypt

Rayum (P.Gen. 71)-

Lebuntis (P.Lebt. Ostraca 20)-

Theadelphia (P.Reinach 112)-

pickled meat (P.Erlangen 111.15)-

wine (P.Lond. 1170 verso, vol.3, p.195.61-63,

65-67,71,73,74,77,82-84) 5

Price:

2nd century A.D. 1 of poor wine 4 drachmae

(P.Gen. 71.15)-

2nd century A.D. 3 of poor wine 10 drachmae 2 obols

(P.Gen. 71.22)-

2nd century A.D. 1 of wine 20 drachmae

(P.Hoss.Georg. 41.18,27,41)-

Time: 261 B.C. - 4th century A.D. (P. Cairo Zen. 59536, P. Lond. 1259, vol. 5, p. 239) 16

Place found: Egypt

Raym (B.G.U. 1495) -

Oxyrhynchus (P.Oxy. 2190) -

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 535) 4

Tebtunis (P.Tebt. 876) 1

Thebaid (B.G.U. 1095) -

sent from Asia Minor or Syria to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59015) 3

sent from Kerke et al. to Philadelphia (P. Cairo

Zen. 59741) -

Place types: Coracesian (P. Cairo Zen. 59680.18) -

Milesian (P. Cairo Zen. 59015.12) -

Samian (P. Cairo Zen. 59015.17) -

Contents:

cheese (B.G.U. 1495.22) -

preserved food [κῆρυ] (P.S.I. 535.46) -

honey (P. Mich. 2.9) 6

Chalcydonian honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.34) -

Coracesian honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.33) -

Lycian honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.31) -

Rhodian honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.29) -

honey from Theangela (P. Cairo Zen. 59680.13) 1

Lentils (P. Oxy. 2190.61) -

olive oil (P. Lond. 1259, vol. 5, p. 239.7) 6

olives (P.S.I. 428.59) 2

2 The author of the article in Aegyptus explains that the capacity of the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\eta\kappa$ is $\frac{2}{3}$ $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\eta\kappa$ because the duty on it is half the duty of a full $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\eta\kappa$.

(P.Lond. 1259, vol. 3, p. 239.7) -

4th century A.D. 1 of olive oil 68 talents

(S.B. 7365.52) -

104 A.D. 5 drachmae per $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\eta\kappa$ of olive oil

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.12, 93) -

259 B.C. 1 of olive oil 30 drachmae

259 B.C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachmae per $\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ of honey (P.Mich. 2.9) -

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.29) -

259 B.C. 1 of Rhodian honey 12 drachmae

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.31) -

259 B.C. 1 of Lycian honey 12 drachmae

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.33) -

259 B.C. 1 of Coracesian honey 12 drachmae

83,96) -

259 B.C. 1 of honey 12 drachmae (P.Cairo Zen. 59012.47,

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.11, 92) -

Price: 259 B.C. 1 of sweet, new wine [$\gamma\lambda\epsilon\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$] 4 drachmae

13 contained 39 $\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ (P.Cairo Zen. 59302.10) -

(S.B. 7365.60) -

Capacity: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\eta\kappa$ cf. Aegyptus 9 (1928), 271

sweet new wine [$\gamma\lambda\epsilon\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$] (P.Cairo Zen. 59536.9) 5

wine (P.Lebt. 876.84) 3

55 pigeons or doves [$\eta\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$] (B.G.U. 1095.16) -

10. κτάρος

Time: 257 B.C. - 3rd century A.D. (P. Cairo Zen. 59061,

P. Tebt. 400) 5

Place: Egypt

Antinoe (P. Cairo Masp. 67314) -

Antinoopolis (P. Lond. 114n, vol. 3, p. 164) -

Artaoe or Hermupolis (P. Lond. 1177, vol. 3, p. 183) -

Hermopolite nome (P. Giss. 56) -

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 2190) 1

Tebtunis (P. Tebt. 406) -

Theadelphia (P. Hamburg 10) -

Contents:

honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59061 Intro.) -

"things" (P. Oxy. 2190.63) -

corn [corn] (P. Giss. 56.21) -

wine (P. Cairo Masp. 67314.13) -

Size:

large (P. Hamburg 10.35) -

small (P. Tebt. 406.23) -

Capacity:

1 χότος (P. Cairo Zen. 59061.3) -

9 χότνια (P. Cairo Zen. 59061.3) -

Material:

bronze (P. Lond. 1177, vol. 3, p. 189.298, 300, 302,

303) 2

clay (P. Lond. 1177, vol. 3, p. 183.92) -

Value:

17 obols per month (P. Lond. 1177, vol. 3, p. 183.92) -

113 A.D. price to rent one of clay 4 drachmas

per month (P. Lond. 1177, vol. 3, p. 183.92) -

early 2nd century A.D. 1 deposited for 10 drachmae

(P. Oxy. 1269.25) -

In literature:

Time: 5th century B.C. (Herodotus 3.207) 1

3rd century B.C. - 2nd century A.D. (Plautus,

Poenulus 259, Aplulcius 2.11) 11

Place used: Greece (Pliny 14.105) -

Italy (Pliny 14.83) -

Seaboard of Liguria (Pliny 15.66) -

Rusipine (Pliny 15.82) -

Thebaid (Pliny 13.48) -

Place types: Chian (Tibullus 2.1.28) 3

Corstican (Martial 9.2.6) -

Picentian (Martial 1.43.8) -

Tuscan (Martial 13.118.2) -

Contents:

beans and leguminous grain covered with ashes

(Pliny 18.307) -

cherry (Pliny 15.104) -

dates of the Thebaid (Pliny 13.48) -

figs (Pliny 15.82) -

preserved fish (Pliny 18.308) 1

Grapes (Pliny 14.77) 1

Juice of herbs (Sophocles, Fragmenta, 534.3) -

honey (Ovid, Fasti 1.186) 2

money (Martial 6.27.6) -

oenanthe (Pliny 12.132)-
 oil (Pliny 19.142) 3
 pears (Pliny 15.58)-
 nut plum, peach, wax-plum, wild plum (Pliny 16.42)-
 raisins (Pliny 15.66)-
 Leguminous seed (Pliny 18.308)-
 verdigris (Pliny 34.110)-
 vinegar (Pliny 20.97)-
 wine (Pliny 14.97) 24
 must (Pliny 14.98) 3
 palm wine (Herodotus 3.20)¹-
 Description: Plastered with gypsum (Pliny 15.66) 2
 red (Martial 4.66.8) 1
 smoky (Ovid, Fasti 5.518) 2
 snow-white (Ovid, Fasti 1.186)-
 treated with pitch (Columella 12.53.3)-

Time: about 270 B.C. - 6th or 7th century A.D.

(P.Hib. 31, P.Oxy. 1851) 210

Place found: Egypt

- Antalopolis (P.Lond. 948, vol. 3, p. 220) -
- Aphroditopolite nome (P.Cairo Zen. 59660) -
- Arsinoe (P.Mich. 1) -
- Arsinoite nome (P.Hyl. 226) 2
- Fayum (P.Oslo. 156) 34
- Hermopolis Magna (P.Stress. 2) -
- Hermopolite nome (P.S.I. 788) 1
- Karanis (P.Mich. Ostraca 772) 8
- Oxyrhynchus (P.Oxy. 92) 47
- Philadelphia (P.S.I. 517) 10
- Pselkis (P.Mich. 203) -
- Ptolemais (P.Bouriant 14) -
- Tebtunis (P.Lebt. 118) 32
- Theadelphia (P.Reinach 111) -
- Thebaid (P.Grenf. II 39) 2
- Thunis (P.Hyl. 213) 1
- Upper Egypt (O.Stress. 788) -
- exported from Thmoinethunis in the Heracleopolite nome to Hieru Nesus (P.Hib. 80) -
- sent from Egypt to Syria (P.Mich. 2) -
- sent from Asia Minor or Syria through Pelusium to Alexandria (P.Cairo Zen. 59012) -

brought from Mareotic harbor to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59013)-

sent from Kerke et al. to Philadelphia

(P. Cairo Zen. 59741)-

sent from Philadelphia to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59501)-

sent from Heliopolite nome to Philadelphia (?)

(P. Cairo Zen. 59170) 1

sent from Philadelphia (?) to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59319) 1

sent from Alexandria to Philadelphia

(P. Cairo Zen. 59547)-

Place types:

China (P.S.I. 428.3) 2

Childan (P.S.I. 428.108)-

from Memphis (P. Ross. Georg. 41.35, 55, 60, 68) 1

Milesian (P. Cairo Zen. 59015 Recto. [10, 15]

25, 28, 32)-

from Oxyrynchus (P.S.I. 1249.19)-

Rhodan (P.S.I. 535.9)-

Samian (P. Cairo Zen. 59015 Recto. 20, 30)-

Theban (P. RyI. 564.5)-

beer (P. Mich. 796.2) 11

caviar (P. Cairo Zen. 59121.2, 9)-

cheeses (P. Oxy. 1776.12) 2

empty (P. Cairo Zen. 59481.5, 14, 27) 2

Contents:

dried figs (P.Cairo Zen. 59012.21) 3
figs from cactus (P.Cairo Zen. 59110.24,35) 3
Rhodian dried figs (P.Cairo Zen. 59680.22) 2
[ῥοδωνῆς, οὐρεῖς] fish (P.Cairo Zen. 59680.32,35)-
black fish (P.S.I. 535.32)-
gilt heads (P.S.I. 862.6)-
mackerel (P.Cairo Zen. 59508.3)-
mullet (P.Cairo Zen. 59681.14) 2
ἀπτόν (P.Cairo Zen. 59680.39) 2
preserved fish (P.Oxy. 928.12) 4
sea fish like mullet [σπυρῆς] (P.Cairo
Zen. 59680.25)-
spared fish [ἰχθυόσπορος] (P.Cairo Zen. 59366.23)-
sturgeon (P.Cairo Zen. 59681.9) 1
turney (P.S.I. 535.34,37)-
turney salted in cubes (P.S.I. 535.37) 3
fish sauce [ῥάπος] (P.Fay. 104.29) 2
preserved food [κῆλον] (P.Cairo Zen. 59680.41) 1
grapes (P.Ryl. 564.11)-
juice of grapes [πόη] (P.S.I. 428.97)-
pressed grapes and dips (P.Cairo Zen. 59527.8)-
Eun (P.Oxy. 1220.17) 1
honey (P.Oxy. 919.8) 2
meat (P.S.I. 428.9,10,77) 2
boar meat (P.Cairo Zen. 59012.52)-
deer meat (P.S.I. 594.15) 2
pork (P.S.I. 862.7)-
veal (P.S.I. 428.20,79) 1

yellow mustard (P.Lond. 453, vol.2, p.319.6)-

oil

cedar oil (P.Oxy. 1924.5)-

λάκων (S.B. 5747.7)-

olive oil (P.Lond. 929, vol.3, p.41.2) 7

radish oil (P.Mich. 508.15) 1

olives (P.Lond. 190, vol.2, p.255.39) 14

black olives (P.Cairo Zen. 59501.8)-

oliva (P.Mich. 481.16-17)-

perfume (P.Mich. 214.23)-

caper plants (B.G.U. 227.19)-

new plants (P.Oslo. 146.8)-

poppy (P.S.I. 428.7,72)-

produce (P.Lebt. 724.12)-

safflower (P.Hoss.Georg. 29.3)-

soap (P. Oxy. 1924.4)-

sponges (P.S.I. 558.7)-

wine (P.Oxy. 92.2,3) 166

lees (P.HYI. 564.18,21,23,25)-

must [επιμα] (P.S.I. 535.6,7)-

sweet new wine [γλυκός] (P.Cairo Zen. 59012.6) 1

Descriptions:

double (O.Mich. 251.3)-

of earthenware (P.Petrie 107d. II. 32,34)-

coated with pitch (P.Cairo Zen. 59742.5) 2

not coated with pitch (P.Cairo Zen. 59742.8) 1

Size:

⁴ κερπία = 1 donkey load (P.Lond. 1170 Verso, vol.3,

p.195 footnote 79 and P.Lond.1169, vol.3, p.43 intro.)

3 In P.Lond. 1170 Verso, vol.3, p.195 footnote 79 one donkey

carries 8 ηοvόxωρα . Therefore, in those two shipments a κερπία is

equals 2 ηοvόxωρα and is identical with a εἰxωπον.

Capacity: 4

1/2 filled (P. Cairo Zon. 59080.41) 1

7 1/2 liters = 2 1/2 (P. Lond. 428, vol. 2, p. 313. 15 footnote) -

1 liter (P. Cairo Zon. 59512.5) -

6 Xecs (P. Tebt. 792 XII.17) 3

5 Xecs (P. de Meuse II 26.3, 9) -

4 Xecs (P. Princeton 180.4, 5) 2

15 κοτύλαι Μαρίνου = 4 Oxyrynchite Xecs

(P. S. I. 1252.8) -

78 of 6 Xecs (P. Tebt. 564.18) -

95 of 6 Xecs = 95 liters

74 of 6 Xecs = 74 liters

42 of 6 Xecs = 42 liters

24 of 5 Xecs = 20 liters

24 of 8 Xecs = 32 liters

4 of 7 Xecs = 4 2/3 liters

total 263 Xecs = 267 2/3 liters (P. Petrie 70a. 6) -

11 containing 6 Xecs, 3 of 5 Xecs making 2 1/2 liters

total 13 1/2 liters in 14 jars (P. Tebt. 888.3)

10 containing 6 Xecs, 12 of 5 Xecs making 10 liters

total 20 liters in 22 jars (P. Tebt. 888.6)

7 containing 6 Xecs, 3 of 5 Xecs making 2 1/2 liters

total 9 1/2 liters in 10 jars (P. Tebt. 888.8)

1 containing 6 Xecs, 1 of 5 Xecs total 1 5/6 liters

in 2 jars (P. Tebt. 888.10, 12) -

Apparently some Xecs held 18 Xecs because the editor's note to lines 8-13 of P. Cairo Zen. 59015 explains that the shipment consisted of 526 Xecs and 278 Xecs totaling altogether 665 Xecs. He says too that to make up the amount of 1000 liters (18 Xecs per Xec) the total required is 666 2/3 Xecs but this difference is negligible.

70 of wine made from 11 koprois of grapes

(P. Tobt. 555) -

52 of wine made from 5 1/2 koprois of grapes

(P. Tobt. 555) -

4 kordaxi (P.S.I. 535.17) =

241 B.C. 10 new koprois cost 270 bronze drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59366.18) -

undated empty koprois : (P. Cairo Zen. 59741.2-6) -

15 loads of 8 koprois holding 6 X6cc

total 120 holding 6 X6cc -- 3 drachmas 4 1/2 obols

14 loads of 8 koprois holding 6 X6cc

total 112 holding 6 X6cc -- 3 drachmas 3 obols

18 loads of 10 Chien koprois total 180

Chien koprois - 4 drachmas 3 obols

13 loads of 8 koprois holding 6 X6cc

total 104 holding 6 X6cc -- 3 drachmas 1 1/2 obols

undated 254 empty koprois - 62 drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59754.6) -

255 B.C. 1 of beer - 4 obols (P. Cairo Zen. 59176.40) -

241 B.C. 1 of speared fish - 100 silver drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59366.23) -

259 B.C. 1 of sweet new wine - 12 drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.6) -

259 B.C. 1 of dried figs - 8 drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.21) -

259 B.C. 1 of boar meat - 5 drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.52) -

259 B.C. 1 of deer meat - 3 drachmas

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.54) -

Price:

Prices of wine per jar (one jar except where otherwise mentioned):

- 3rd century B.C. about 270 B.C. 8 drachmae (P.Hib. 31.7, 10, 18)-
- 259 B.C. poor wine 3 drachmae (P.Cairo Zen. 59012, 10)-
- about 259 B.C. sour wine 2 drachmae (P.Mich. 2.10)-
- about 259 B.C. 96 of old wine from Coracesium
- 3 drachmae $\frac{2}{3}$ obol (P.Mich. 1.22)-
- 241 B.C. 697 of wine and of poor wine cost 1
- bronze talent 466 drachmae 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ bronze obols
- (P.Cairo Zen. 59366, 23)-
- 2nd century B.C. 181-180 B.C. worth 500 drachmae (P.Mich. 200
- Recto. 26)-
- about 114 B.C. 4000 drachmae (P.Lebt. 894
- Fragment 2.6, 44)-
- about 114 B.C. 3400 drachmae (P.Lebt. 894
- Fragment 7.2) 1
- about 114 B.C. 3000 drachmae (P.Lebt. 894
- Fragment 6.1)-
- 114 B.C. 2800 drachmae (P.Lebt. 234)-
- 112-111 B.C. or 76-75 B.C. 2400 drachmae
- (P.Lebt. 177)-
- 112-111 B.C. or 76-75 B.C. 2300 drachmae
- (P.Lebt. 177)-
- mid 2nd century B.C. 1500 drachmae
- (P.Lebt. 876, 41)-
- Late 2nd century B.C. 2000 drachmae
- (P.Lebt. 118, 16) 1

Late 2nd or early 1st century B.C. 2100

copper drachmae (P.Lebt. 493)-

1st century B.C. 97 or 64 B.C. sweet-smelling 2600 drachmae

(P.Lebt. 120.62)-

97 or 64 B.C. 8 drachmae (P.Lebt. 120.61)-

97 or 64 B.C. 4 full drachmae (P.Lebt. 120.107)-

96 or 63 B.C. 4000 drachmae (P.Lebt. 253)-

early 1st century B.C. 1600 drachmae (P.Lebt. 189)-

early 1st century B.C. 1400 drachmae (P.Lebt. 200)-

1st century B.C. 3000 drachmae (P.Oxy. 784) 3

1st century A.D. about 1 A.D. 65 bought at 6 drachmae (P.Oxy. 745.1)-

4 A.D. 2 jars--1 silver drachma (P.Fay.Ostraca

7.3)-

45-46 A.D. 8 drachmae 18 obols (P.Mich. 127 I.26)-

45-46 A.D. 8 drachmae of silver (P.Mich. 127 I.5)-

45-46 A.D. 4 drachmae (P.Mich. 127 I.21)-

45-46 A.D. 1 of wine and 1 of olive oil

4 drachmae (P.Mich. 127 I.19)-

45-46 A.D. 10 obols (P.Mich. 127 II.14)-

45-46 A.D. 3 obols (P.Mich. 127 I.42) 2

45-46 A.D. 2 obols (P.Mich. 127 II.8)-

45-47 A.D. 12 drachmae of silver (P.Mich. 123

Verso VII.29)-

45-47 A.D. 6 drachmae of silver (P.Mich. 123

Verso VIII.37)-

45-47 A.D. 4 drachmae of silver (P.Mich. 123

Verso VII.32)-

45-47 A.D. 2 drachmae 3 obols (P.Mich.123

Recto I (b).20)-

45-47 A.D. 10 obols (P.Mich. 123 Recto I (b).21)-

45-47 A.D.] 10 obols (P.Mich.123 Verso VII.36)-

45-47 A.D. 9 3/4 obols (P.Mich. 123 Recto I (a).14)-

45-47 A.D.] 2 3/4 obols (P.Mich.123 Verso VII.34)-

45-47 A.D. 1 obol (P.Mich. 123 Recto I d.20)-

46-47 A.D. new wine 6 drachmae of silver

(P.Mich. 123 II.32)-

46-47 A.D. 2 drachmae (P.Mich. 240.64)-

78-79 A.D. 12 jars- 1 drachmae 3 obols

(P.Lond. 131 Recto, vol.1, p.184.483)-

2nd century A.D. 104 A.D. poor wine 1 drachma 1 3/4 obols

(S.B. 7365.6)-

132 A.D. 5/8 jar 3 drachmae 3/4 obol of silver

(P.Strass. 53.14)-

141 A.D. new wine 5 drachmae of silver

(P.Ross. Georg. 19.9)-

154 A.D. valued at 6 drachmae 2 obols

(P.Lond. 316, vol.2, p.87.3)-

2nd century A.D. 20 drachmae (P.Ross.Georg.41.68)-

2nd century A.D. 16 drachmae 3 obols

(S.B. 4425 V.14) 1

2nd century A.D. 8 drachmae 1 obol (P.Oxy. 522.6,

16,17,27)-

2nd century A.D. 7 drachmae (P.Groning.12 II.3,4)-

2nd century A.D. 6 drachmae of silver (P.S.I.688.50

2nd century A.D. valued at 5 drachmae

(P.HyI. 224 (a) verso.1) 1

2nd century A.D. 2 drachmae 5 obols

(P.HyI. 224 (a) verso.15)-

3rd century A.D. 255 A.D. poor wine 12 drachmae (B.G.U. 14 II.13)-

267 A.D. 101 cost 1100 drachmae (P.Oxy. 1055)-

292/3 A.D. 5 drachmae + (P.Bad. 26.6,10,14)-

3rd century A.D. 7 12 drachmae (P.S.I. 811.7)-

3rd century A.D. 9 drachmae 1 obol

(P.Oxy. 1577.12) 2

late 3rd century A.D. 160 drachmae (P.Oxy. 1733.9)-

4th century A.D. 3 talents (P.Oslo. 146.11)-

2 talents 2000 drachmae (P.Oxy. 1288.35)-

valued at 3000 drachmae (P.Oxy. 1139 Intro.)-

Undated

1 talent (P.Lebt. 1092.10,11,12)-

500 drachmae (B.G.U. 1506.3)-

400 drachmae (B.G.U. 1501.7)-

784 κερδία = 1 talent 811 drachmae

(P.Bourlant 54.10)-

In literature:

Time:

5th century B.C. - 4th century B.C. (Herodotus 3.61,

Demosthenes, Πρὸς Καλλικλέα (55).24) 4

Heraclides (Xenophon, Anabasis 6.2.3)-

Paphlagonia (Xenophon, Anabasis 6.1.15)-

Place:

taken to Pontus (Demosthenes, Πρὸς Λακκιδέου (35).19)-

Contents: preserved fish (Aristotle, De Animalibus
Historia 534^a21)-
olive oil (Demosthenes, Πρὸς Καλλικλέα (55).24) 1
wine (Xenophon, Anabasis 6.2.3) 3

12. ἡμικεράμιον

B.G.U. 916.21 olive oil

Time: Late 3rd or early 2nd century B.C. - 7th or 8th century A.D. (P. Tebt. 1079, B.G.U. 377) 39

Place: Egypt

Antinoe (P.S.I. 959) -

Rayna (B.G.U. 549) -

Hermupolis (P.Lond. 1773) 2

Hermopolite nome (P.Lond. 1001, vol. 5, p. 271) 2

Karanis (O.Mich. 147) -

Oxyrynchus (P.Oxy. 150) 20

Tebtunis (P.Tebt. 1079) -

taken from Upper Egypt to Antioch (P.HyI. 627) -

cheeses (P.HyI. 627.78) -

[Ydpoç]

fish/(P.Oxy. 1770.26) -

preserved fish (P.HyI. 627.77) -

fish sauce [Ydpoç] (B.G.U. 377.2) -

honey (P.HyI. 627.68) 1

olive oil (P.S.I. 960.3) -

olives (P.Oxy. 1494.16) -

rose water (P.Oxy. 155.3) -

wine (P.Oxy. 150.2) 38

Egyptian wine (P.Tebt. 1079.5, 12, 14, 15, 90, 125, 129) -

Description:

a double xviioy (P.Oxy. 1752.3) 1

Price:

4th century A.D. 1 of silver olive oil 16,000

talents (P.S.I. 960.3) -

4th century A.D. old jar of olives 3 talents

(P.Oxy. 1494.16) -

early 2nd or late 3rd century B.C. 51 of wine

3 talents (P. Lebt. 1079.129) -

4th century A.D. 1 of wine 4,000 talents

(P.S.I. 959.36) -

4th century A.D. 1 of wine 50 talents [same as 50

bricks] (P. Antinoopolis 46.36) -

454 A.D. 100 of wine 50,000 talents (P. Lond. 1773.8) -

711 A.D. 30 of wine 1 solidus (P. Lond. 1375.17) -

6th/7th century A.D. - 7th/8th century A.D.
(P. Got. 17 Recto, B.G.U. 377) 5

EGYPT

Place:

Aphrodito (S.B. 7241) -

Contents:

olive oil (P. Got. 17 Recto 11) -

olives (P. Got. 81.4) -

salt (P. Lond. 1435.82, 106) 6

poor wine (B.G.U. 377.3, 4) -

Price:

703 A.D. 2 of salt - 1/3 nomisma (P. Lond. 1448.31) -

714-716 A.D. 576 of salt - [1] 6 nomismata

(P. Lond. 1434.223) -

715-716 A.D. 126 of salt - 3 1/2 nomismata

(P. Lond. 1435.106) -

715-716 A.D. 144 of salt - 4 nomismata

(P. Lond. 1435.82) -

In literature:

Capacity: 25 $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ (St. Epiphanius, Treatise on Weights

and Measures, Univ. of Chicago edition, p. 51)

Time: 6th or 7th century A.D. - 7th century A.D.
 Place: Egypt
 Contents: Arsinolite nome (P.Lond. 390, vol. 2, p. 332) -
 Oxyrhynchus (P.Oxy. 1862) -
 honey (P.Oxy. 1862.11 c) -
 wine (P.Oxy. 1862.7) 11

Time: 279 A.D. - 6th century A.D. (P.Oxy. 1437, P.Oxy. 1343) 9
 Place found: Egypt

Cynopolite nome (P.S.I. 474.5,6)-
 Fayum (P.Fay. 133.6)-
 Hermopolite nome (P.Lond. 1001, vol. 5, p. 271.21)-
 Oxyrhynchus (P.Oxy. 1343) 3
 Place type: Theban (P.Lond. 1656.9)-
 Contents: wine (P.Oxy. 1631.16) 1
 Description: double (P.Lond. 1656.6, 7, 13)-
 smeared with pitch (P.Lond. 1654.4, 6)-
 Price: 6th century A.D. 1200 new and fine - 6 Gold
 nomismata of full weight (P.S.I. 474.5,6)-

Time: 248/249 B.C. - 6th century A.D. (P.Col.Zen. 77

Verso, P.Oxy. 155) 9

Place: Egypt

Fayum (P.Amhurst 125)-

Oxyrynchos (P.Oxy. 1923) 2

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 428) 1

Teboutis (P.Tebt. 112)-

apples (P.Cairo Zen. 59544.2) 1

Contents:

biscuit [Boukiov] (P.Oxy. 155.4)-

blood of a dog's ear (P.Lond. 46, vol. 1, p. 73.257)-

cabbage (P.Tebt. 112.42, 47)-

10 cakes [κακοῦς] (P.Oxy. 936.11)-

cheese (P.Oxy. 1923.19)-

cumin (P.Oxy. 1923.26)-

imported preserved fish (P.S.I. 428.69)-

garlic sauce (P.Oxy. 1923.15)-

honey (P.Col.Zen. 116d.2)-

preserves (P.Oxy. 1923.11)-

Time:	254 (1) - 264 A.D. (P.Lond. 1226, vol.5, p.103, P.Lond. 1210, vol.5, p.173) 1	Contents:	wine (in all three documents)	Size:	8 nov6xopa equal 1 donkey load ³ (P.Lond. 1170 verso, vol.3, p.195 footnote 79) -	Price:	254 A.D.? for one - 3 drachmae (P.Lond. 1226, vol.3, p.103.7) -
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Time: Late 3rd or early 4th century A.D. - 6th century

A.D. (P.Oxy. 1771, P.Oxy. 155) 10

Place: Egypt

Oxyrynchus (P.Oxy. 1297) 5

Contents: Fish sauce [ῥάπος] (P.HyI. 627.76)-

Lentils (P.HyI. 627.79)-

Olive oil (P.Lond. 256, vol.2, p.291.11)-

Seasonings (P.Lond. 429, vol.2, p.314.5)-

Wine (P.Oxy. 1771.4) 7

Sweet new wine [γαῖκος] (P.HyI. 627.294)-

Wine from Oasis (P.Oxy. 2048.2)-

Price:

340 A.D. 1 of wine 20 talents (B.G.U. 21 III.7)-

350 A.D. 1 of wine 25 talents (P.Lond. 249, vol.2,

p.308.27,29,32)-

4th century A.D. 1 of wine 7 talents (P.Oxy.1298.18)-

undated 8 of sweet, new wine [γαῖκος] 200

drachmae (P.HyI. 627.294)-

undated 1 of wine 2800 drachmae (P.HyI. 629.36)-

undated 1 of wine 2900 drachmae (P.HyI. 629.76)-

Time:	Place:	Contents:	Material:	Capacity:
259 B.C. - late 2nd/3rd century A.D. (P. Cairo Zon. 59012, P. Lond. 964, vol. 3, p. 212.11) 5	Egypt	Karantia (P. Lond. 191, vol. 2, p. 264.7) - Philadelphia (P.S.I. 535) 2 Tebtunis (P. Tebt. 46) - sent from Asia Minor or Syria through Pelusium to Alexandria (P. Cairo Zon. 59012) - sent from Kerke et al. to Philadelphia (P. Cairo Zon. 59741) - sent through Mareotic harbor to Alexandria (P. Cairo Zon. 59013) - apples (P.S.I. 428.34) - cheese (P. Cairo Zon. 59013.293) 1 Chian cheese (P.S.I. 594.9) - 1600 drachmas of copper (P. Tebt. 46.55) - Samian earth (P. Cairo Zon. 59012.45) - honey (P.S.I. 535.15) - Attic honey (P. Cairo Zon. 59012.30) - milk (B.G.U. 1055.16) - olives (P.S.I. 584.10) - perfume of roses (P. Mich. 3.4) - bronze (P. RyI. 393 verso. 14) 1 18 χρυσά (B.G.U. 1055.16) - 1 χρυσ (P.S.I. 535.15) -		

Price: 259 B.C. 1 of Samian earth 10 drachmae

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.45)-

259 B.C. 1 of Attic honey 20 drachmae

(P.Cairo Zen. 59012.30)-

In literature:

Time:

5th century B.C. - 4th century B.C.

(Aristophanes, Fragmenta 531, Demosthenes,

ἵππος ἀκρίτων (35).32) 1

Contents:

water (Hippocrates, ἐπιδημιαὶ 7.89)-

wine which had turned sour (Demosthenes,

ἵππος ἀκρίτων (35).32)-

Chian wine (Aristophanes, Fragmenta 531)-

Time: 261 B.C., 259 B.C. and 5th century A.D.
(P. Cairo Zen. 59536, P. Cairo Zen. 59012 and 13,
P. Oxy. 1870)-

Place:

Egypt

Oxyrynchus (P. Oxy. 1870)-

Philadelphia (P. S. I. 535)-

sent from Asia Minor or Syria through Pelusium

to Alexandria (P. Cairo Zen. 59012)-

sent through Mareotic harbor to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59013)-

Contents:

Chian cheese (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.58)-

honey (P. Cairo Zen. 59536.10) 1

olives (P. S. I. 535.22)-

redish oil (P. Oxy. 1870.10)-

Capacity:

about 2 sextarii (P. Oxy. 1870.10)-

Price:

259 B.C. 1 of Chian cheese 5 drachmae

(P. Cairo Zen. 59012.58)-

In literature:

Time:

4th century B.C. (Plato, *Epistulae XIII.361A*)-

Contents:

honey (Plato, *Epistulae XIII.361A*)-

sweet wine (Plato, *Epistulae XIII.361A*)-

JARS NAMED AFTER GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

22. Λοκαλίσμιον

Time: 6th or 6th century A.D. - 6th/7th century A.D.

(P. Oxy. 1924, P. Got. 17) -

Place: Egypt

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1924) -

Contents: empty (P. Oxy. 1924.10) -

mixed sweet-meats (P. Got. 17 Recto. 18) -

wine (P. Oxy. 1924.5) -

23. Ταξιτίον

Time: 6th or 6th century A.D. - 6th/7th century A.D.

(P. Oxy. 1924, P. Got. 17) -

Place: Egypt

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1924) -

Contents: empty (P. Oxy. 1924.11) -

preserved fish (P. Oxy. 1924.8) -

groats of rice wheat [γάιρος] or fish sauce [γάιρ]

P. Got. 17 Recto. 20) -

royal loaves [ἀποτοὶ βασιλικῶν] (P. Got. Recto. 21) -

sweet meats (P. Got. 17 Verso. 18) -

wine (P. Got. 17 Recto. 14) -

24. Θηβαίον

P. Ry1. 504.5 sour wine 250 B.C.

Time: 2nd century A.D. - 4th century A.D. (Ostraca. 620, P.Got. 15) 5

Place: Egypt

Paym (O. Wilck. 1205) -

Upper Egypt (O. Strass. 610) 1

Contents: wine (O. Wilck. 1205) 8

Price: undated 1 of wine 4 denaria (S.B. 6976.3) -

undated 1 of wine 5 denaria 7 obols (S.B. 6970.5) -

undated 1 of wine 3 denaria (S.B. 6960.7) -

undated 1 of wine 2 denaria 8 obols (O. Wilck. 1205) -

undated 2 of wine 4 denaria 16 obols (S.B. 6957.4) -

undated 1 of wine 2 denaria 2 drachmae (S.B. 6961.3) -

26. Κόρον

Time: Late 1st century A.D. - 2nd or 3rd century A.D.

(P. Oxy. 2190, P. Fay. Ostraca. 44) 2

Place: Egypt

Paym (S.B. 7193) 2

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 2190) -

Contents: sour wine (P. Oxy. 2190.62) 1

S.B. 4425 II. 4, 7, 8; VII. 12 2nd century A.D.

27. Πηλικον

28. ὀξύρυξις

P. Lond. 1170 verso, vol. 3, p. 195.79; p. 197.155,
157, 165, 169; p. 198.203; p. 201.358, 360
wine 258-259 A.D. Theadelphia

29. Ρ6610ν

Time: early 2nd or late 3rd century B.C. - 2nd century A.D.
(P. Tebt. 1079, O. Strass. 615) 6

Place: Egypt

Tebtuins (P. Tebt. 894) -

Thynis (O. Strass. 615) -

Upper Egypt (O. Strass. 616) -

Contents:

beer (P. Tebt. 894, Fragment 5.13; Fragment 6.27,

28, 30, 32-37) -

Egyptian wine (P. Tebt. 1079.2, 6, 24, 46, 82, 126, 128) -

Capacity:

2 Ρ6610ν = 1 κεφάλιον (P. Tebt. 894, Fragment 6.28, 30) -

Price:

early 2nd or late 3rd century B.C. 1 of Egyptian

wine 250 drachmas (P. Tebt. 1079.2, 24, 46) -

114 B.C. 1 of beer 300 drachmas (P. Tebt. 894,

Fragment 5.13) -

30. XTOB

Time: 261 B.C.-240 B.C. (P. Cairo Zen. 59536,

P. Col. Zen. 81) 5

Place: Egypt

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 667) 2

sent from Asia Minor or Syria through Pelusium

to Alexandria (P. Cairo Zen. 59012)-

sent through Mareotic harbor to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59013)-

Contents:

Gruel corn [Xov6poc] (P. Cairo Zen. 59013.25)-

filberts (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.48)-

honey (P.S.I. 535.10)-

wine (P. Cairo Zen. 59680.9) 6

Price:

259 B.C. 1 of filberts (10 Xovixec) 6 drachmae

1 1/2 obols (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.48)-

259 B.C. 1 of wine 18 drachmae (P. Cairo

Zen. 59012.17,22)-

31. XTOB

Time:

259 B.C. (P. Cairo Zen. 59013) 1

Place: Egypt

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 535)-

sent through Mareotic harbor to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59013)-

Contents:

Filberts (P. Cairo Zen. 59013.20)-

honey (P.S.I. 535.47)-

JARS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE

32. Βαυκάλιον	Time:	3rd century A.D. (P. OXY. 956)-
	Contents:	2 Xofivkec of mustard and $\frac{1}{2}$ Xobc of radish 011 (P. OXY. 956.6)- $\frac{1}{2}$ Xobc of honey (P. OXY. 956.8)-
33. σιτηροεργασιον	Time:	2nd century A.D. - 3rd/4th century A.D.
	Contents:	(O. WILCK. 1483, O. WILCK. 1485) 2 wine (O. WILCK. 1479.2) 1
34. σιτηροεργασιον	Time:	347 A.D., 4th century A.D. (P. OXY. 1751,
	Contents:	P. OXY. 1755)- wine (P. OXY. 1751.3) 1
35. τριον	Time:	257 B.C. (P. Cairo Zen. 59545) 1
	Place:	EGYPT
	Contents:	Philadelphia (P.S.I. 353)- perfume (P.S.I. 353.6) 1
	Size:	10 in 21 alabastra (P.S.I. 353.6)-

Time: 1st (?) century A.D. (P. Aberdeen 67) 1
 Contents: wine (P. Aberdeen 67.7) 1
 Price: 1st century A.D.? 1 of wine 3 drachmae
 (P. Aberdeen 67.7)-

In literature:

Time: 5th century B.C. (Herodotus 3.6¹)-
 Place: sent from all Greece and Phoenicia to Egypt
 (Herodotus 3.6¹)-
 sent to Memphis (Herodotus 3.6²)-
 sent to Syria (Herodotus 3.6²)-
 water (Herodotus 3.6²)-
 wine (Herodotus 3.6¹)-

Time: 57 A.D. - 7th century A.D. (B.G.U. 1095, P. Oxy. 1862) 3

Place: Egypt

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1862) 1

Marselles (P. Mich. 501.19)-

Contents: reddish oil (P. Oxy. 1862.119)-

wine (P. Reinach 101.5) 1

Description: made of glass (P. Oxy. 1294.6) 1

From Marselles (P. Mich. 501.19)-

In literature:

Time: 4th century B.C. (Nicostratus 11) -

2nd century A.D. (Lucian, Lexiphanes 13.335)-

Contents: cheese (Lucian, Lexiphanes 13.335)-

preserved fish (Nicostratus 11) -

wine (Lucian, Lexiphanes 13.335)-

Time: 57 A.D.-6th/7th century A.D. (B.G.U.1095,
P. Got. 17 Recto. 22) 1

Place: Egypt

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1923)-

Thebaid (B.G.U. 1095)-

Contents: antise (P. Oxy. 1923.13)-

preserved fish (B.G.U. 1095.17)-

Size: large (P. Got. 17 Recto. 22)-

Time: 1st century A.D.- 255 A.D. (P. Oxy. 1153,
B.G.U. 14 IV) 1

Place: Egypt

Fayum (S.B. 4425)-

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1153)-

preserved fish (B.G.U. 14 IV.18)-

Contents: 011 (P. Oxy. 1153.4)-

Capacity: 2/3 XOC (P. Oxy. 1153.4)-

Price: 255 A.D. 1 of preserved fish 250 drachmae
(B.G.U. 14 IV.18)-

40. ἀρνέθου

Time: 29 A.D. - 5th or early 6th century A.D.

(P. Ry1. 127, P. Oxy. 1923) 1

olive oil (P. Gen. 74.25) 2

Capacity: $\frac{1}{2}$ Xobc of oil (P. Ry1. 127.33)-

41. ἀρνέθου

Time: 99 B.C. (P. Tebt. 117)-

Contents: Ink (P. Lond. 402, Vol. 2, p. 12.25)-

olive oil (P. Tebt. 221) 1

Price: undated - 1 of oil 1,000 drachmae (P. Tebt. 221)-

42. ἡδμή

O. Wilck. 1218.4 Grain [κόκκος]

43. ἡδμή

P. Lond. 239, Vol. 2, p. 298.12 Fish sauce [γάδος]

about 346 A.D.

44. ἡεγαδόνου

P. Cairo Masp. 67146.13, Verso. 2: 15 1/5 ἀρνέθου
of wine ἀρνέθου

45. Μεγαρίκων

P.Oxy. 1851.2 Rhodian wine 6th or 7th century A.D.

46. ἰσοθίου

P.Oxy. 1589.16 wine early 4th century A.D.

47. σφραγιστά

Time: 346 A.D.-5th or 6th century A.D. (P.Lond. 259,

vol.2, p.298.13, P.Oxy. 1924) 3

Contents: drink taken before meals [ἰσοθια] (P.Oxy. 2047.2)-

empty (P.Oxy. 1924.12)-

Fish sauce [ἰσσο] (P.Oxy. 1924.6)-

olive oil (P.S.I. 829.9)-

ἰσοθια⁵ (P.Lond. 259, vol.2, p.298.13)-

wine (P.Oxy. 1870.13)-

5 ἰσοθια = ἰσοθιακίον, a type of sweet wine. For discussion of this word which is struck, see the editor's note to line 13 of P.Lond. 259.

48. οὐκίνα

Time: 6th century A.D. (P. Oxy. 2058) 4

Contents: wine (P. Oxy. 2058.6) 4

Capacity: 8 sextaria (P. Oxy. 1896.19, 20, 27)-

5 ἔφοται (P.S.I. 861.5) 1

49. οὐκίνα

B.G.U. 377.2 poor wine 7th/8th century A.D.

50. πικρέδιον

S.B. 6964.3 wine

51. πικρέδιον

S.B. 6963.4 1 of wine 3 denaria 20 obols

S.B. 6966.4 2 (?) of wine 5 denaria 9 obols

52. ροχαίτη

P. Oxy. 1759.8 little fish/2nd century A.D.
[ῥόδιον]

P. Oxy. 1760.14 a double one of fish sauce [ῥόδος]

2nd century A.D.

53. τυρωλιτίκιον

P. Fay. 104.23 imported wine Late 3rd century A.D.

Fayum

54. χαλμαία

P.S.I. 531.7 one of olive oil 2 drachmae

3 obols

BASKETS

Time: 257 B.C. and 2nd century A.D. (P. VI. 556, P. Mich. 203) -
Contents: olives (P. Mich. 203.5) -
In literature:

Time: 1st century B.C. - 1st century A.D. (Vergil, Ecloge 2.46, Columella 10.397) 3

Contents: rustic gifts (Ovid, Ars Amoris 2.264) -

Goblets (Vitruius 4.1.9 preface) -

lilies (Vergil, Ecloge 2.46) -

milk⁶ (Columella 7.8.3) 1

just thickened milk⁶ (Columella 10.397) -

Artusian wines⁶ (Vergil, Ecloge 5.71) -

wool (Juvenal 2.54) -

Description: plated of supple withes (Ovid, Fast 4.435) -

polished (Ovid, Heroides 9.76) -

Time: Early 2nd century A.D. and 7th century A.D.

(P. Mich. 476, S.B. 4483) 3

Place: Egypt

Fayum (S.B. 4483) -

Karantia (P. Mich. 476) 3

Contents: 2 large loaves of bread and dates (P. Mich. 476.6) -

⁶ The milk must have been put in a jar and the jar put in the basket. Yet, no mention of a jar is made. The wines, too, must have been put into a jar first.

Time: 150 or 139 B.C. - 4th century A.D. (P. Grenf. I 14, P. Lond. 122, vol. 1, p. 119) 6

Place: Egypt

Rayum (P. Oslo. 156) 1

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 116) 1

Philadelphia (P. S. I. 428) -

Thebaid (P. Grenf. I 14) -

Loaves of bread (P. Oslo. 53.5) -

cakes [Tropion] (P. S. I. 428.35, 61) -

cloth (S. B. I. 6-7, 15) -

coverings, 2 κίσται of which weighed 3 talents

15 minae (B. G. U. 544.6 of. Bl.) -

120 cups and 5/8 cups of silver and 20.... (S. B. I. 22) -

Flax weighing 1 talent 30 minae (B. G. U. 544.15) -

Misesian fleece (P. Cairo Zen. 59430.11) -

Grapes (P. Oxy. 116.18) 2

221 pieces of iron tent hardware and 190 hooks?

[κόπτες] and double instruments (S. B. I. 24) -

19 pieces (?) of iron, 296 oboes (oar blades?),

anchor parts? and other miscellaneous gear

(S. B. I. 21) -

myrrh (P. Grenf. I 14.9) -

bronze nails, 3 κίσται of which weighed 5 talents

40 minae (B. G. U. 544.10) -

iron nails weighing 2 talents 1 mine (B. G. U. 544.11) -

papers (P. Tebt. 414.16) -

wooden pegs weighing 3 talents 30 minae

(B.G.U. 544.19)-

iron plate, 8 klorai, of which weighed 9 talents

8 minae (B.G.U. 544.8)-

bronze rivets weighing 2 talents 25 minae

(B.G.U. 544.14)-

iron spikes weighing 2 talents (B.G.U. 544.13)-

Size: 7

large (P.Oxy. 1269.36) 1

Description: bronze (P.Oxy. 1269.36)-

wooden (P.Grenf. I 14.9)-

Price: 7 of Milesian piece & drachmae 1 1/2 obols

(P.Gairo Zen. 59430.11)-

In literature:

Time: Homer (Odyssee 6.76) and 5th century B.C. (Sophocles,

Fragmenta 534)-

1st century B.C.- 2nd century A.D. (Horace,

Epistulae 1.17.54; Apuleius 11.11) 7

Contents:

drugs (Valerius Flaccus 8.17)-

fruit like apples (Pliny 15.60)-

food of all sorts (Homer, Odyssee 6.76)-

purple bordered gown (Quintilian, Institutus 8.3.19)-

roots of herbs (Sophocles, Fragmenta 534.4)-

religious items (Apuleius 11.11) 3

7 The klorai would seem smaller than the obols according to S.B. 1.4.

woven from a withie (Ovid, Metamorphoses 2.554)-

Description: square, made of wicker (Columella 12.56.2)-

turnips (Columella 12.56.2)-

money (Horace, Saturnalia 1.17.54)-

Time: 3rd century B.C. - 255 A.D. (S.B. 7402,

B.G.U. 14 IV) 4

Place: Egypt

Lebanon (P. Tebt. 555) -

Thebes (S.B. 7402) -

Contents: Grapes (P. Tebt. 555) -

materials for manufacture of beer (P. Tebt.

Ostraca 3.4) -

Capacity: 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ of grapes made 52 kephira of wine (P. Tebt. 555) -

11 of grapes gave 76 kephira of wine (P. Tebt. 555) -

Price: 255 A.D. 10 drachmae each (B.G.U. 14 IV.17) -

In literature:

Time: 5th century B.C. - 5th century A.D. (Aristophanes,

Fragmenta 349, Knochlin, Carmina 1.9.159) 5

Contents: dung (Augustinus on psalm 49.7) 2

honeycombs (Aristotle, De Animalibus Historia 629^a13) -

fragments of barley loaves (St. Irenaeus, Contra

Haeresis 2.22.3) 1

soil (Vegetius, De Re Militari 2.25) 1

well-manured soil (Columella 11.3.51) -

stones (Aristophanes, Fragmenta 349) -

wings (Aristophanes, Aves 1310) -

Time:	Place:	Contents:	Size:
3rd century B.C. - 1st century B.C. (S.B. 7402,	Egypt	Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 49)- Philadelphia (P.S.I. 428)- Tebtunis (P. Tebt. 842)- Thebes (S.B. 7402) 3 charf (P. Tebt. 842.4) 6 corn (P. Cairo Zen. 59167.7)- olives (P. Hib. 49.8) 1 poppy (P. Cairo Zen. 59627.8)- Parian stone (P. Grenf. I 14.16)- 6 box-wood tablets (P. Grenf. I 14.13)- metal tablets [Χαλκῶνα] (P.S.I. 428.78)- small (P. Grenf. I 14.13)-	

Time: 2nd century A.D.-6th/7th century A.D. (P. Oxy.

2272, P. Oxford 10) 24

Place: Egypt

Hermopolis (P. Lips. 21)-

Karame (O. Mich. 196) 10

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 938) 1

Thraso (O. Mich. 52)-

Contents: chaf (O. Mich. 189.4) 22

fodder (P. Oxy. 938.3,6)-

In literature:

Time: 4th century B.C. and 2nd century A.D.

(Aeneas Tacticus 29.6; Lucian, Lexiphanes 6.351)-

Contents: slices of fish [λεπίχη] (Lucian, Lexiphanes 6.351)-

raisins and figs (Aeneas Tacticus 29.6)-

Time: 259 B.C. - 714-716 A.D. (P. Cairo Zen. 59013,

P. Lond. 1434) 23

Place found: Egypt

Antinoe (P.S.I. 959) -

Euhemeria (P. RyI. 127) -

Rayum (P. Fay. 102) -

Hermopolite nome (P. Bad. 95) -

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 1070) 5

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 428) -

Tebtunis (P. Tebt. 796) 1

Thebes (S.B. 7402) -

sent through Mareotic harbor to Alexandria

(P. Cairo Zen. 59013) -

Place type:

Canopic (P. Oxy. 936.16) -

Contents: $\frac{1}{2}$ artabs of barley (P. Tebt. 796.7) -

cheese (P. Cairo Zen. 59013.27) -

2 pots of cheese (P. Oxy. 1923.19) -

2 linen cloths worth 600 drachmas (P. Tebt. 796.10) -

Good dates (P. Oxy. 116.19) 1

200 drachmas (P. Cairo Zen. 59791.4) -

40 eggs (?) (P. Oxy. 936.15) -

Fish [ῥοβῆν] (P.S.I. 428.4, 41, 48) -

preserved fish (P.S.I. 428.6, 75, 80) -

garlics (P.S.I. 428.1, 5, 85) -

dried grape (P. Cairo Zen. 59013.16) -

knives (P. Oxy. 2058.15)-
50 loaves (P. RyI. 127.34)-
4 pairs of loaves and 6 pairs (P. Oxy. 936.16)-

nail heads (P. Col. Zen. 94.7)-

nuts (P.S.I. 428.49)-

walnuts (P.S.I. 428.65)-

papyrus (P. Oxy. 1924.13)-

pine cones [orpepaxoi] (P.S.I. 428.26, 91)-

pitch (S.B. 1.3, 17)-

dry pitch (S.B. 1.9, 14)-

poppy (P.S.I. 428.87, 104)-

pomegranate seed (P. Cairo Zen. 59013.12) 1

stones (P. Cairo Zen. 59518.4)-

sweet meats containing 100 figs, 100 nuts and

$\frac{1}{2}$ xoc of oil (P. Oxy. 529.5) 1

for bees'-wax (P. Cairo Zen. 59754.16)-

wheat and barley (?) (P. Ray. 102.5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16,

18, 19, 21, 28, 29)-

Description: made of reeds (P. Tebt. 120.77)-

small (P. Oxy. 2058.15) 1

Capacity: $\frac{1}{2}$ artaba (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.51)-

2 artabas (S.B. 6801.20, 24) 1

Price: 259 B.C. 1 drachma per $\frac{1}{2}$ artaba of pomegranate

seed (P. Cairo Zen. 59012.51)-

185 B.C. value of basket 20 drachmae (P. Tebt. 796.8)-

185 B.C. 1 of $\frac{1}{2}$ artaba of barley worth 90 drachmae

(P. Tebt. 796.7)-

4th century A.D. price of 10 - 2 talents (P.S.I. 959.28).

In literature:

Time: 5th century B.C. (Herodotus 5.16⁴) 1
Place: Thrace (Herodotus 5.16⁴)-
Contents: eels from Lake Copais (Aristophanes, Pax 1005)-
fish (Herodotus (5.16⁴))-
herbs (Aristophanes, Achamenses 469)-

Time: 270 B.C. - 5th/6th century A.D. (P. Hib. 110,

S.B. 1977) 65

Place: Egypt

Eukheria (P. RyI. 145)-

Raym (P. Fay. 90) 8

Karens (O. Mich. 249) 35

Oxyrhynchus (P. Oxy. 173) 2

Philadelphia (P.S.I. 370)-

Lebuntis (P. Tebt. 116) 2

Theadelphia (P. Lond. 1170 Verso, vol. 3,

p. 204.490) 1

Contents:

articles [bread-plate, etc.] (P. Lond. 402, vol. 2,

p. 11.6)-

barley (P. Lond. 235, vol. 2, p. 290.18) 3

chart (P. Fay. Ostraca 21.5)-

wild chickling (P. Mich. 879.4)-

new linen cloths, wine cup, glasses (?), children's

chiton (P. Lond. 402, vol. 2, p. 11.11)-

corn (P. Lond. 427 Verso, vol. 2, p. 312.3, 6-9, 13, 14) 1

empty (P. Lond. 402, vol. 2, p. 12.26)-

flax (B.G.U. 1511.1)-

Grain (P. Fay. 41.3) 2

safflower (P. RyI. 145.16)-

vegetable seed (P. Fay. 90.23) 1

wheat (P. Mich. 867.2) 10

wheat-meal (P. Lond. 1170 Verso, vol. 3, p. 204.490)-

wine⁸ (O. Mich. 249.2-10) 1

wool (B.G.U. 812 I. 3)-

Description: of hair (P. Hy1. 006.21) 2

of tow (P. Hy1. 006.21) 1

Capacity: 3 artabas of wheat (P. Mich. 887.2) 3

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ artabas of wheat (P. Tebt. 848.5, 31, 32, 34, 41,

50-52, 56, 64, 65, 71, 74, 78, 95, 99)-

Price: about 270 B.C. 2 ----- 4 obols (P. Hib. 110.21)-9

Late 2nd century B.C. 1 of wheat 1500 drachmae

(P. Tebt. 116.3)-

2nd/3rd century A.D. 1 of wools 40 drachmae

(B.G.U. 812 I. 3)-

In literature:

Time: 5th century B.C. (Herodotus 9.80²)-

1st century B.C.- 1st century A.D. (Horace,

Satirae 2.5.149, Pliny 31.9.45 # 102) 4

Place:

Plataea (Herodotus 9.80²)-

Contents:

barley (Phaedrus 2.7.3)-

cauldrons of gold and silver (Herodotus, 9.80²)-

money-combs (Columella 9.15.12)-

money (Horace, Satirae 2.5.149) 1

8

From the description of the sack given below, it doesn't seem likely that it could hold liquids. Could a leather pouch, a butt, be meant instead?

9

The footnote to this line says, "these may be either empty sacks which were bought for 4 obols, or full sacks which together with the 4 obols had to be expended. 4 obols could not represent the price of two full sacks."

8 water (Pliny 31.9.45 §102)-

wine to which is added barley-groats (Pliny 2.

4.1.1 §3)-

Description: loosely woven of fine withes (Columella 9.15.12)-

03. rppnabv

B.G.U. 1092.29 barley chart 372 A.D.

In literature:

Time: 1st century A.D. (Lucian, Dialogi Meretricii 14.2)-

Contents: 8 dry leaves for ships (Lucian,

Dialogi Meretricii 14.2)-

04. Krov

P. Amherst 150.21 50 of fodder cost 2 Golden
solid 592 A.D.

05. Krovlov

P. Oxy. 936.6 80 eggs 3rd century A.D.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

Contents

There were four commodities above all others dealt in

and transported in the ancient world: grain, wine, oil and

preserved fish. (M. KOSTOVITZ, The Social and Economic

History of the Hellenistic World, Oxford Clarendon Press,

1953, Vol. 2, pp. 1249-1254 and The Social and Economic History

of the Roman Empire, Oxford Clarendon Press, 1926, pp. 56 and 148.)

From the tabulations of the present paper, a clearer picture

of the type of containers used for each can be provided.

Grain: It is sometimes said that grain was packed and

shipped in jars. The evidence simply does not support this

statement. The only container mentioned for grain is the sack.

Wine: Far and away the most important container used for

wine was the κεράμιον (174 instances). Next in importance were

the κτύβιον (39 instances) and the σιμάκιον (35 instances).

Others favored for wine were the γυρέιον (21 instances) and the

important jar for wine in literature--the κτάκιον (mentioned 27

times). It is curious that Rhodian jars although discovered

in the archaeological excavations in great quantities the length

and breadth of the Mediterranean are mentioned by name only nine

times in the papyri, and the contents of these jars have been

mentioned definitely only twice.

Naturally any container will do for a liquid like wine

and, as a consequence, practically every receptacle whose name

is known is mentioned in connection with it.

Oil: The most important containers used for oil were the

κεράμιον (mentioned 12 times) and the θύρακιον (mentioned 7 times).

As in the case of wine, a wide range of jars of all types was used for oil. Similarly, olives were put in various containers, but except for the *kephion* (16 instances), each was mentioned only once.

Preserved fish: This was put into several kinds of jars and one instance of a basket occurs. The *kephion* (6 instances) was favored; all others are attested only once each. The *kephion* was the important jar used for other types of fish also. Fish sauce: This was put into various kinds of jars and again the *kephion* was used in this connection more often than the other jars (3 times).

Other Commodities: Mentioned often in the papyri were: Meat (veal, pork, deer meat, boar meat, etc.) put most often into the *kephion* (10 times). Honey was put most often in the *phixidion* (13 times). Chart was put in baskets--mostly the *phion* (7 times) and the *kephion* (23 times).

It must be noted that meat, honey and chart were put into containers other than those mentioned, but there is only one reference or at most a few for each container in most instances. As shown above, the chief jars used in transporting items in the ancient world were the *kephion*, *phixidion*, *phion*, *phixidion*, *phion*, *phixidion* and the *phixidion*. In addition to serving for various types of liquids, they were used for solids as well, as the following table shows:

etc.)
 solids 9 instances (apples, biscuit, cabbage, preserves,
 dog's ear)
 -liquids 3 instances (honey, garlic sauce, blood of a
 solids 7 instances (apples, fish, quails, poppy, etc.)
 -liquids 4 instances (fish sauce, juice of grapes, wine)
 solids 6 instances (fish, meat, olives)
 -liquids 4 instances (oil and wine)
 The tabulation for other important jars is as follows:
 etc.)
 solids 7 instances (olives, pigeons, cheese, lentils,
 honey 13 times)
 -liquids 30 instances (wine 10 times, oil 7 times,
 "things", etc.)
 solids 16 instances (fruits, vegetables, money, corn,
 herbs, etc.)
 -liquids 42 instances (wine 30 times, oil, honey, juice of
 shells)
 solids 7 instances (charl, herbs, charcoal, treasure,
 pitch, oil, milk and water)
 -liquids 30 instances (wine 21 times, rain water, fluid
 solids 3 instances (meat and fish)
 -liquids 35 instances (all wine)
 solids 4 instances (cheese, fish, olives)
 oil, honey)
 -liquids 44 instances (wine 39 times, rose water, olive
 etc.)
 solids 32 instances (meat, fish, figs, plants, cheese,
 beer, etc.)
 -liquids 208 instances (wine 174 times, perfume, oil,

olive oil and wine were, the definition should be more general not even ripe grapes were put in it but "pomace, fish sauce, 3. amphora" is said to be for holding unripe grapes. Since be a safer definition.

primarily for wine, nonetheless "a measure of capacity" would olives and rose water. Even though this container was used things namely, cheese, fish, fish sauce, honey, olive oil, 2. xivion, defined as a measure of wine, was used for other meaning in the present edition. Scott, namely, "pail, jar, cask," is more accurate than the Thus, the meaning found in earlier editions of Liddell and for many other things such as corn, honey, fruit, seed, etc. 1. klob, defined as a jar or vessel for water or wine, was used latest edition of Liddell and Scott should be revised: As a consequence of the above, certain definitions in the

consequent greater number of attestations. simply reflects the great traffic in wine and oil and the sources. The preponderance of uses for liquids over solids These figures were based upon both literary and papyrological

οτραβιον	-liquids 5 instances (wine, honey, oil)	solids 2 instances (cheese and olives)
οτραβιον	-liquids 7 instances (honey, milk, perfume of roses, water and wine)	solids 7 instances (apples, cheese, earth, money, olives)
οτραβιον	-liquids 12 instances (wine 10 times, oil and fish sauce)	solids 2 instances (lentils and seasonings)

such as "jar or vessel for liquids".

4. "Jar", defined as a wine jar, was not used for wine in the report at all but for cheese, honey, olives and radish oil. The definition found in earlier editions of Liddell and Scott, namely, "an earthen jar," is more accurate than the present definition.

5. The *kylix* is said to perhaps equal the *kylix* with

O. Wilck. 45 and 150 and P. Ray, 104.3 cited as evidence. From

nowhere in these documents can this bit of information be deduced.

6. The *kylix* is said to equal *kylix* with B.G.U. 531 II.5

cited as evidence. In no part of this document is this fact

mentioned.

Size

The capacity of the Greek jar was not uniform as can be seen

from the following table:

Jar	Capacity	References
κεραμικον	1 ηερπηθη	P. Cairo Zen. 59512.5
	7 1/2 ηερπα = 7 1/2 ηερπηθη	P. Lond. 428, vol. 2, p. 313. 15 footnote
	5-8 χόε	P. Petrie 70a.6
	4 χόε	P. Princeton 186.4, 5
	4 κοτθα	P. S. I. 535.17
δρυετον	7 εφο	P. Cairo Masp. 67104.12
	5 εφο	P. Lond. 485, vol. 2, p. 329. 91
	5 1/2 χόε	P. Oxy. 1070.30
οιπαδον	= οηκωτα	P. Oxy. 1720.5
	8 εφο	P. Oxy. 1920.5
	6 εφο	P. Oxy. 1920.10, 12, 17
	4 1/2 εφο	P. Oxy. 2046.7, 15, 27
οηκωτα	8 σεταρι	P. Oxy. 1898.19, 20, 27
	5 εφο	P. S. I. 881.5, P. S. I. 1122.12-13
ηαικιδιον	5 1/2 ηερπηθη	S. B. 7365 cf. <u>Aegyptus</u> 9 (1928), 271
	13 of them contained 39 χόε	P. Cairo Zen. 59302.10
καδο	1 χόε	P. Cairo Zen. 59061.3
	9 κοτθα	P. Cairo Zen. 59061.3
	4 εφο	P. Cairo Masp. 67314.13 doubtful reading
οτθωνο	18 κοτθα	B. G. U. 1055.16
	1 χόε	P. S. I. 535.15

Baskets	Capacity	Reference
κίστη	one talent - 3½ talents	B.G.U. 544.8-19
ομφίη	2 artabae	S.B. 6801.20, 24 et al.
ομφίη	½ artaba	P. Cairo Zen. 59012.51
ομφίη	3 artabae	P. Mich. 867.2 et al.
ομφίη	2½ artabae	P. Tebt. 848

Some of these variations may be explained in the following ways:

1. The existence of two sizes of the jar - "small" and "large". H.E., the *γυρετόν* came in two sizes (see table 1). Perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ *χοῦβ* is the capacity of the small, and 7 *φόρται* of the large. In the same way, 4 *φόρται* might be the capacity of the small *κῆτος* and 1 *χοῦβ* of the large. Likewise, the difference in the capacity of the *κίστη* might reflect the difference in the two sizes.

2. Sometimes the containers may not have been filled completely. H.E., 5 *φόρται* could have been put in a 7 *φόρται* *γυρετόν*. In the case of the *εὐμαστόν*, 4½ *φόρται* could have been put in a 6 *φόρται* jar. However, if its capacity was exactly the same as the *ομφίη*, then the 4½ *φόρται* were put in a 5 *φόρται* jar and the 6 *φόρται* in an 8 *φόρται* jar. In either case, the jar would not have been filled completely. Again, perhaps when the *κῆτος* held 9 *χοῦβαι*, it was not filled. Nor may have the *ομφίη* been filled when it held 1 *χοῦβ*. It is perfectly obvious that the sack was not filled when it held 2½ *αἰταβᾶε*. It is to be noted that these two suggestions do not explain all the variations in the capacity of a vessel. There are no jars which contain one definite capacity.

things.

or determined the amount of the contents when buying jars of
 containers. Apparently, the purchasers either took "pot luck"
 weights and measures to set up definite standards for their
 tables above.) It is obvious that the Greeks had no bureau of
 of items at any given time. (See the heading "price" in the
 containers accounts in part for the inconsistency in the price
 Perhaps the inconsistency in the capacity of the
 available, can be strictly identified with one shape and size.
 seems to be not one jar which, on the basis of the evidence,
 fish and cheese, unquestionably wide-necked containers. There
 from the kephalov that held oil or the kephalov that was used for
 that held wine, tall and narrow-necked, was a different thing
 jars that must have varied widely in shape. The kephalov
 in no case refer to a standard shape and size. Each embraces
 that these Greek names for containers are in no sense specific,
 All the above--the varied contents and sizes--reveals

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 Anise κιαθον (38)
 Charlock άγρετον (1)

Cumin κβρα (17)
 Garlic σπιτικό (61)
 Garlic sauce κβρα (17)
 Herbs σπιτικό (61L.)
 Juice of herbs κβρα (10L.)
 Roots of herbs κίση (57L.)
 Mustard πακάλιον (52)
 Yellow mustard κελθιον (11)
 Oenanthē κβρα (10L.)
 Poppy βίχος (5), κελθιον (11), κβρα (59), σπιτικό (61)
 Safflower κελθιον (11), σκκκος (62)
 Saffron κβρα (1)
 Salt κέλαρον (14)
 Seed

Leguminous seed κβρα (10L.)
 Pomegranate seed σπιτικό (61)
 Vegetable seed σκκκος (62)
 Soap κελθιον (11)
 Soap (oar blades?, anchor parts? κίση) (57)
 Iron spikes κίση (57)
 Sponges κελθιον (11)
 Stones κβρα (58L.), σπιτικό (61)
 Partan stone κβρα (59)
 Sweet-meats, Λοκαλιον (22), Λακτιον (23), σπιτικό (61)
 Things κβρα (10)

Articles (bread plate, wine cup, glasses?, children's
 chitona) σκκκος (62)

Vegetables
 Beans and Leguminous Grain covered with ashes κβρα (10L.)
 Cabbage κβρα (17)
 Lentils ηλικατιον (9), σκαβιον (19)
 Turnips κίση (57L.)
 Verdigris κβρα (10L.)
 Vinegar κβρα (10L.)
 Bees'-wax σπιτικό (61)
 Wild chickling σκκκος (62)
 Wings κβρα (58L.)
 Wool κέλαρος (55L.), σκκκος (62)