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## A Seventh-Century list of jars from Edfu

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## A Seventh-Century List of Jars from Edfu<sup>1</sup>

P.CtYBR inv. 72

15.5 cm x 9.7 cm

619-629 or shortly later

Plates 5-6<sup>2</sup>

Edfu

This papyrus, whose margins are all preserved, was purchased in Egypt by H.I. Bell from Hamed Hamid in Edfu on 7.12.1926. The item was numbered "II 6" in Bell's distribution list of purchases for that year. Bell dated the text palaeographically to the sixth/seventh century A.D.; there is a distinct possibility (cf. Verso, 1n.) that the text can be dated more precisely, i.e. to the period A.D. 619-629 or shortly afterwards.

Evidently, we are dealing with an administrative list specifying the deliveries of various types of jars. The content of these jars is not indicated in the preserved part of the document, but the most obvious commodities that they might have held are wine, oil or plain water.

### Recto

	ἴνα (καί) δοθ( )	
	] Κολλούθου	
	]α	κόλ(οβα) ρξ
4	] ωρα	κόλ(οβα)
	ἀπό κυρ(ίου)	]ερίου
	ἀπό κυρίου	].. ου
		κόλ(οβα) ρμ

<sup>1</sup> We are most grateful to our colleagues Dr. N. Gonis (Oxford), who directed our attention to this interesting document, and Dr. Rober Babcock (Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Yale University), who kindly gave us permission to publish this text.

<sup>2</sup> Images of this papyrus can be found at: <http://130.132.81.124/papyrimg/S4183882.JPG> and <http://130.132.81.124/papyrimg/S4183883.JPG>

- 8 ἀπό κυρ(ίου) στρατηγίου                      κόεις μ(ε)γ(άλ-) ξ  
 ἀπό κυρ(ίου) ] , ερίου ὁμοί(ως) (ὑπέρ) Διο-  
    κ[ό]λ(οβα) μ  
 [ἀ]π[ὸ] κυρ(ίου) Λιβερίου                      ὄμφ(ακηραι) ξ  
 ἀπό κυρ(ίου) Ἀριστίου                      κόεις μ(ε)γ(άλ-) γβ  
 12 Χαρήσιος γωμιτ( ) ἰουλεῖ                      μ(ε)γ(άλα) ζ  
      Γεωργίου πραγμ(ατευτοῦ)                      πυρρ(ά) ζ.  
                                  γί(ν.) (ὁμοῦ) κόλ(οβα) χμ (καί) κόεις μ(ε)γ(άλ-) ριβ  
                                  (καί) ὄμφ(ακηραι) ξ (καί) μ(ε)γ(άλα) ζ (καί) πυρρ(ά) ζ.

	]- and given	
	]of Kollouthos	
	]a	<i>koloba</i> 160
	]ora,	<i>koloba</i> 200
from lord	]erios,	<i>koloba</i> 100
from lord	]os,	<i>koloba</i> 140
from lord Strategius,		large <i>koeis</i> 60
from lord	]erios likewise on behalf of Dio-	
	]	<i>koloba</i> 40
from lord Liberios,		<i>omphakerai</i> 60
from lord Aristios,		large <i>koeis</i> 52
Charisios --		large (jars) 6
of Georgios, trader,		"red" jars 7
	Total: <i>koloba</i> 640, large <i>koeis</i> 112	
	<i>omphakerai</i> 60, large jars 6, "red" jars 7.	

3ff. For κολ( ) = κόλ(οβον), cf. N. Kruit - K.A. Worp, "Geographical Jar Names: Towards a Multi-Disciplinary Approach," *AFP* 46 (2000) 138 ff.; a resolution κόλ(αθον) is unlikely. Evidently the addition of 160 + 200 + 100 + 140 + 40 produces a total of 640 (χμ, cf. line 14).

6 At the start read perhaps ]μου for ] . ου.

7 For the restoration cf. Verso, line 5, mentioning the same (?) Strategius. We see no link with the most famous Strategius mentioned in documents from the early seventh century; for the latter see B. Palme, "Die domus gloriosa des Flavius Strategius Pannephemos," *Chiron* 27 (1997) 95-125.

For the κόεις, jar attested to date only once in a Greek document, see Kruit - Worp, "Metrological Notes on Measures and Containers of Liquids," *AFP* 45 (1999) 104 on *SB XVIII* 13930.5, 7, 9, 13 (VI/VII A.D. = *P.Ross.Georg.* V 41.Frr. IV, V + *BGU III* 972), οἰ(νου) κόεις 400 ἀνά λάκ 4 ἐκάστου κόεις (i.e. 4 λάκ = 1 κόεις); for attestations in Coptic documents, see W.E. Crum, *Coptic Dictionary*, p. 120a; *O.Crum* 217 (pp. 27-8, n. 1); *CPR* IV 35 introd., XII 13.4n.; *O.Vind.Copt.* 359; *P.Mich.Copt.* III 3.7-8; *O.Medin.Habu* 62.5; *O.Bawit* 53. The precise size of the κόεις is unknown. Assuming that a single κνίδιον contains at least 3 ξέκται, it follows that 1 λακοοτ holds (4 x 3 =) 12 ξέκται. (= ± 6.5 l.). Assuming, furthermore, that 1 λακοοτ = 1 λακ, a κόεις would contain (4 x 12 =) 48 ξέκται. (= ± 26 l.); jars containing 48-50 ξέκται. are well known, cf. Kruit - Worp, *ibid.* 99. If, however, 1 λακ = 0.5 ξέκται. (see K.A. Worp forthcoming in *Proceedings of the 7<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Coptologists* [Leiden 2000]), 1 κόεις would have 2 ξέκται., i.e. smaller than the smallest Greek κνίδιον known to date; cf. Kruit - Worp, *AFP* 46 (2000) 104-10. Evidently, the addition of (κόεις μεγάλα) 60 + 52 produces a total of 112 (ρῖβ, cf. line 14)

10 (and Verso, 2): For a man called Liberius holding the office of pagarch in Apollonos Ano/Edfu ca. 650 A.D., see *P.Apoll.* 61.v.16 with note, and J. Gascou - K.A. Worp, "Problèmes de documentation apollinopolite," *ZPE* 49 (1982) 83-95, esp. 84; it is conceivable that we are dealing with the same person everywhere. For the date of the present text, cf. below, note to line 1, Verso.

For the use of κύριος, cf. H. Harrauer - B. Rom, "Ho kurios-Listen auf Papyrus," *Aegyptus* 63 (1983) 111-5.

10 and 15 We resolve ὀμφ( ) as ὀμφ(ακηραί) [for this term cf. the Appendix, below], while comparing *SB XIV* 12077.4, 5 (2x ὀμφ(ακηρά); cf. line 3, ὀμφακηρά), but we cannot exclude a resolution ὀμφ(αρά) serving as a spelling variant of ὀμφ(οράρια); cf. below

at *P.Vindob.Worp* 11.12. For the various forms of the term ἀμφοράριον in the papyri, cf.:

ἀμφολαρι[-: *SB* XX 14210.3 (VI A.D.).

ἀμφ(ολάριον): *P.Got.* 17.v.6 (VI/VII A.D.; cf. below sub ἀμφολάριον).

ἀμφορ(άριον): *P.Mich.* XV 740.2, 20 (VI A.D.; the editor resolves the unique, hence unlikely form ἀμφορ(εύς)).

ἀμφολάρι(ον): *P.Got.* 17.r.17; 17.v.5, 11, 21 (VI/VII A.D.; see also under ἀμφ(ολάριον)).

ὄμφολάριον: *P.Herm.* 23.7 (IV A.D.); *P.Vindob.Worp* 11.6 (VI A.D.); *P.Laur.* IV 184.7 (VII A.D.).

ὄμφολάρι(ον): *SB* XVIII 13762.23 (VI/VII A.D.).

ὄμφ(αράριον): *P.Vindob.Worp* 11.12 (VI A.D.; cf. the same papyrus, line 6: ὄμφολάριον).

11 The name Ἀρίστιος has a classical ring and occurs more frequently in Ptolemaic papyri than in later times. We have not found a man Aristius in other documents from Edfu. W.C. Till, *Datierung und Prosopographie* 62, mentions only the name Aristios from *O.CrumST* 61.3.

12 We have not found a man Χαρήσιος elsewhere in documents from Edfu; the name's regular spelling is Χαρίσιος.

γωμιτ( ): perhaps an error for κόμιτ(ος)? We have no solution to offer for the word(s) preceding μ(ε)γ(άλα)ς.

12 and 15 For jars called μεγάλα cf. *P.Sarga*, p. 24 under # 14. The precise content of such jars is not known and one can only observe that apparently they are in this papyrus distinguished from κόεις μεγάλα- (cf. 7, 11, 14), the κόλοβα (cf. line 3n.), the ὄμφοκηραί (cf. above, note to lines 10 and 15), and the πυρρά (cf. below, note to line 13), maybe also from πυρρά μεγάλα and κόλοβα μεγάλα (cf. below, Verso lines 2-4). Furthermore, the situation is even more complicated, because jar designations like ἀγγεῖα μεγάλα, διπλᾶ μεγάλα, κνίδια μεγάλα and λάη μεγάλα are also known. Perhaps these and similar jars are generally to be distinguished from ἀγγεῖα μικρά, διπλᾶ μικρά, κνίδια μικρά, κόεις μικρά-, λάη μικρά, and πυρρά μικρά, while the nature of their different quality is the same as of the dif-

ference between ἀπλοῦν / διπλοῦν, μονόχωρον / δίχωρον, etc. However, the question still remains as to what distinguishes a μέγα from, e.g., κόει μέγα? To be sure, in documents one should distinguish between the abbreviations μ<sup>γ</sup> = μ(έ)γ(α) and μαγ( ) = μαγ(αρικόν).

13 For the term πραγματευτής = "trader," see N. Gonis, "Some Πραγματευταί with False Identities," *ZPE* 132 (2000) 187-8; the resolution of the abbreviation is inspired by the fact that already before the beginning of the fifth century an official called πραγματικός no longer appears in our documents. The latest instance is πραγμ[ατικοῦ in *SPP* XX 88.12 from 337 A.D.

For πυρρόν) = "red" jars, see our discussion of *BGU* II 549 = *SPP* VIII 897.6 in *AFP* 46 (2000) 107, n. 103. After we published this article, our colleague A. Boud'hors (Paris) kindly drew our attention to a publication by C. Heurtel<sup>3</sup> of a Coptic ostrakon featuring the Coptic term ΤΑΡΩΕ and the Greek term πυρρόν next to each other. While noting earlier attestations of the ΤΑΡΩΕ in *O. Medin. HabuCopt.* 41 and *O. Crum* 475 (the term is not listed in *Crum's Coptic Dictionary*) Ms Heurtel states that "c'est l'héritier du vase "rouge" de l'Égypte ancienne (SD DŠR)" and that "l'adjectif grec a été utilisé comme correspondante étymologique de ΤΑΡΩΕ alors qu'il ne semble pas avoir dans les textes documentaire grecs un sens équivalent à celui du mot Copte." To this observation we add a comment made by P. Ballet, *De la Méditerranée à l'Océan indien. L'Égypte et le commerce de longue distance à l'époque romaine: les données céramiques*. *TOPOI* 6.2 (1996) 809-40, esp. fn. 45: "Les amphores d'Edfou se subdivisent en deux groupes: un ensemble à pâte alluviale brune, comprenant une proportion assez importante de dégraissant végétal; un second à pâte alluviale brune, fine, et à engobe rouge rosé (our italics)."

<sup>3</sup> In *Études Coptes* vol. V = *Cahiers de la bibliothèque Copte* 10 (Paris - Louvain 1998) 150.

## Verso

While the text on this side of the papyrus and that on the recto have a similar character, it would go too far to contend that the text on this side forms a sequel to the text on the other side.

- † Λ(ό)γ(ος) Κοσμάς νοταρ(ίου) Ἀστραγατοῦρ  
 ἀπὸ κυρ(ίου) Λιβερίου κόεις μ(ε)γ(άλ-) ιδ  
 (καί) πυρρ(ά) μ(ε)γ(άλα) δ (καί) μικρ(ά) πυρρ(ά) ς  
 4 (καί) κόλ(οβα) μ(ε)γ(άλα) δ  
 ἀπὸ κυρ(ίου) Στρατηγίου κόεις μ(ε)γ(άλ-) ιβ  
 α ὁμοί(ως) Κοσμάς νοταρ(ίου) κόλ(οβα) κζ  
 β Κοσμάς ὁμοί(ως) κόλ(οβα) λ  
 8 γ τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) ὁμοί(ως) κόλ(οβα) κ  
 δ ὁμοί(ως) τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) κόλ(οβα) ι  
 [γίν. (ὁμοῦ) ]μ (καί) κόλ(οβα) μικρ(ά) πζ

1, 6, 7 Κοσμά

† Account of Kosmas, secretary of Astragatour (?); from lord Liberios, 14 large *koeis* and 4 large "red" jars and 6 small "red" jars and 4 large *koloba*; from lord Strategios, 12 large *koeis*; on the (?) 1<sup>st</sup>, likewise, of Kosmas secretary, 27 *koloba*; on the (?) 2<sup>nd</sup>, of Kosmas, likewise, 30 *koloba*; on the (?) 3<sup>rd</sup>, of the same, likewise, 20 *koloba*; on the (?) 4<sup>th</sup>, likewise, of the same, 10 *koloba*. [Makes together] 40 --- and 87 small *koloba*.

1 A word combination "Κοσμ- νοταρ-" (cf. lines 6ff.) occurs 7 times in the DDBDP.

La Ἀστραγατοῦρ (or Ἀστραζατοῦρ): we reckon th<sub>1</sub> the undeclined and unabbreviated form ἀστραγατοῦρ/ἀστραζατοῦρ may contain a Persian (Iranian) personal name, cf. the remarks by J. Gascou, "Notes de papyrologie byzantine (II)," *Cd'É* 59 (1984) 337-40, esp. 339 fn. 4 on names like "Asphatourios/Aspagourios" deriving from a

Persian background. If this approach is correct,<sup>4</sup> one automatically obtains a date for this text, as it must have been written during the period of the Persian occupation of Egypt or not long afterwards. In itself it is not abnormal to find in the papyri people styled as "νοτάριος τοῦ δεῖνος," cf. *P.Cair.Masp.* I 67002.ii.15, III 67289.v.2; *P.Oxy.* XVI 1893.31.

2-5 An addition of the amounts "14 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 12" makes "40" (in line 10). Evidently all different jars from lines 2-5, i.e. κόεις μεγάλ-, πυρρά μεγάλα, μικρά πυρρά, and κόλλαθα μεγάλα, were counted together indiscriminately. In view of the restricted space available at the start of line 10, we cannot propose a complete restoration for the lacuna; maybe one should think of a generic term like κέραμα.

6-9 An addition of the amounts "27 + 30 + 20 + 10" makes "87" (in line 10). Evidently, the κόλλαθα from lines 6-9 were κόλλαθα μικρά.

One can only guess what the numerals α, β, γ, δ at the start of these lines refer to: days in a month, e.g., or deliveries (φορά)?

## APPENDIX

### ΑΜΦΟΚΕΡΑΙΟΣ:

### AN ETYMOLOGICAL MISUNDERSTANDING

*LSJ* Revised Supplement (1996) contains on p. 25 the following entry: "ἄμφοκέραιος, ον, *two-handled*, *P.Oxy.* 1343 (VI A.D.; -κερῦια pap.; for ἄμφικ-)." No doubt, this entry derives from a similar entry in F. Preisigke, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden* I (1925) col. 73, "ἄμφοκέραιος, doppelgehennelt, Ox

<sup>4</sup> We consulted Prof. D. Weber (Göttingen) on this matter; he replied that in itself the name Ἀστραγατοῦρ/Ἀστρασατοῦρ definitely looks like an Iranian/Persian compound, that names ending in "-adur" (in Middle-Persian: "Fire") or in (Iranian) "-tour" look acceptable enough, but that it is difficult to find a convincing explanation for the first part of the name, "Astras(a)-"/"Astrag(a)-."



1343 [VI]: κοῦφα ἀμφοκέρυια (read: -κέρυια)." The edition of the papyrus itself presents only an entry "κοῦφα ἀμφοκερυια η," without accentuation for the word under review; it gives no commentary on the word's meaning or etymology and only contains in the word indices (p. 297) an entry "ἀμφοκέρυιος (?) 1343." It seems obvious that Preisigke was the first scholar to seek the origin of the compound in a combination of an element ἀμφί + an element κέραc.

In itself this might seem acceptable enough, if there were not the remarks on compounds in -κέραc made by P. Chantraine, *Dictionnaire etymologique de la langue grecque* II (Paris 1970), pp. 517-8 s.v. κέραc: "comme second terme apparaissent également des formes diverses: -κέραc dans δίκηραc (Callix.) et dans les noms des plants: αἶγο-, βου-, ταυρο-, n. d'après la forme du fruit ---; la plupart des composés sont en -κερωc ---; il existe aussi quelques composés thématiques en -οc: p. -ἔ. μουνόκεροc (Archil.), νήκεροc, nom. pl. νήκεροι "sans cornes" (Hés. *Tr.* 529); on observera aussi les féminins καλλικέραν, ὑπικέραν (B.); les composés en -κερατοc sont rares et relativement tardifs, p. ex.: ἀκέρατοc (Pl., Arist.), Pl., *Plt.* 265 b c, emploi τῆc ἀκεράτου à côté de ἄκερων; ἀκέρωτοc (*AP* 6, 258) est isolé, mais témoigne de l'extension de la finale -ωτοc."

Though *LSJ* lists an adjective δικέραιοc, "two-horned, two-pointed," from *AP* 6, 111, Chantraine does not discuss its formation.<sup>5</sup> The only other Greek adjective in -κέραιοc is ἀκέραιοc, but its meaning of "pure, unmixed" indicates that this adjective derives from the verb κεράννυμι and has nothing to do with κέραc.

So much is certain, therefore, that the number of compounds with a second element in -κεραιοc and connected with κέραc = "horn > handle" is remarkably small. For that reason one may look for an alternative approach for explaining a form ἀμφοκερυιοc, purportedly written instead of an intended (but unattested) ἀμφικέραιοc. Such an approach is easily available, if one reckons with three well-attested linguistic phenomena:

<sup>5</sup> Our colleague Prof. Dr. C.J. Ruijgh who read an earlier version of this note kindly referred us to Pollux 1.91 where there is an entry "ἀκροκέρυια" (n. pl.), "ends of sail-yards," a substantive made from an adjective ἀκροκέραιοc; the substantive ἡ κεραία, "horn, sail-yard," obviously derives from κέραc.

a) interchange between the vowels  $\alpha/\omicron$ , visible in particular in forms like  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$  for  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\nu/\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ ; of course, one should also reckon with the reverse, i.e.  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron-$  written for  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha-$  (cf. below, *SB* XX 14625.24);

b) loss of difference of length between the vowels  $\epsilon/\eta$ , for which see F.T. Gignac, *Grammar* I, 242ff.; for an illustration of this phenomenon in the word under review, cf. below, at *P.Oxy.* XVI 1924.5, 11 and *SB* XX 14625.24.<sup>6</sup>

c) a vulgar spelling of the adjective as ending in  $-\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$  instead of a regular  $-\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , perhaps influenced by the pronunciation of Greek  $\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$  as "iós."

Hence, we would regard a spelling  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$  as a vulgar variant of an adjective  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\acute{\eta}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$  going with  $\acute{\eta}$   $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$  "a rounded vessel, flaggon" (so *LSJ* Rev. Suppl. 228). As a container of sweet grape juice, garum and wine, this type of vessel occurs already in a number of papyri (listed here in chronological order without correcting the original spelling of  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$ ), viz. in:

<i>P.Abin.</i> 31 (= <i>P.Lond.</i> II 239).13 (IV A.D.)	$\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\delta\iota\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$ $\alpha$ .
<i>PSI</i> VII 829.9 (IV A.D.)	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\delta$ .
<i>Tyche</i> 11 (1996) 231, ii.20ff. (IV A.D.)	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\epsilon\rho(\ )\nu$ , $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi(\ )\nu^7$

↳ *SB*.  $\omega$ . 16206

<sup>6</sup> Prof. Ruijgh compares the development of classical Greek  $\nu\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu >$  Modern Greek  $\nu\epsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}$ .

<sup>7</sup> The editor of this Vienna papyrus takes the view (cf. his remarks at p. 237) that the gender of  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho-$  in this text is neuter, because he reads the verb in line 21 as  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\eta$ . On Plate 8 in *Tyche* 11 one sees after  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\eta$  a small dot. Upon our request Prof. H. Harrauer checked the original papyrus for us and confirmed that this is not dirt or stray ink but deliberate writing. As we do not think that this is a form of interpunctuation, we take it as a kind of imperfect abbreviation marking, hence we read  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\eta(\varsigma\alpha\nu)$ . Hence we come to the conclusion that there is no need to regard the noun in the Vienna papyrus as a neuter variant of the fem. noun  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$ , deriving from the adjective  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ . According to the electronic TLG, this feminine noun is found in Georgius Cedrenus, *Compend. Historiarum* I, p. 679.6, and Theophanes Confessor, *Chronographia*, p. 235.28. Both describe a fire in the imperial palace in Constantinople which went  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$   $\tau\eta\varsigma$  (Theoph. adds "λεγομένης")  $\text{Ὁμφακερᾶς}$ . In the passage cited by the editor of the Vienna papyrus from Aetius Amidenus, *Iatricorum* V 141.17,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\alpha$   $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\nu\alpha$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$ , the adjective  $\acute{\omicron}\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$  takes the same neuter plural form

<i>P.Oxy.</i> XXXIV 2729.20, 21 (late IV A.D.)	οίνου ὄμφακηραί.
<i>SB</i> XIV 12077.3-5 (IV-V A.D.)	ὄμφακηρά μία, ὄμφ(ακηρά) α.
<i>P.Oxy.</i> XVI 1870.13 (V A.D.)	οἴνου ὄμφακηράν μίαν.
<i>P.Oxy.</i> XVI 2047.2 (V A.D.)	ὄμφακηρ(άν) προτώμ(ατος) α.
<i>P.Oxy.</i> XVI 1924.6, 12 (V/VI A.D.)	ὄμφοκεράς γάρου α; ὄμφοκεράς κούφ[η] α.
<i>SB</i> XX 14625,24 (V/VI A.D.)	ὄμφοκεράς β.
<i>P.Wash.Univ.</i> II 105.3 (VI/VII A.D.)	ὄμφοκ(ηράς) δ [evidently wine].

For the etymology of ὄμφακηρά as a "rounded container" (grape-shaped?), cf. *P.Abin.* 31.12n. (where one finds a citation from *LSJ* s.v. ὄμφακηρός, "for holding ὄμφακες" = grapes) and *P.Wash.Univ.* II 105.3n. In sum, in *P.Oxy.* X 1343 one seems to be dealing with eight κούφα-jars of the (grape-shaped) ὄμφακηρά-type. For κούφα see the discussion in *ZPE* 136 (2002) 142, note to line 2 of *P.NYU* II 22.

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#### Correction note:

A reedition of *P.Got.* 17 (see above, p. 50) will appear in a forthcoming volume of *Eranos*.

---

as the noun to which it belongs. The same applies to *ibid.*, 140.9, τὸ μέλι --- ἀναλάμβανε ὄστρακίνοις ἀγγείοις μάλιχα ὄμφακηροῦς.