APPENDIX 1

Relevant Measures

I(a). Attic coin weights

1 drachma = 4.36 grams, where
6 obols = 1 drachma,
100 dr. = 1 mina,
6,000 dr. = 60 *mnai* = 1 talent

I(b). Attic market weights ("under Solon": see ([Arist.] *Ath. Pol.* 10.2)

1 drachma = 4.36 grams, where
6,300 dr. = 63 *mnai* = 27.47 kg. = 1 talent

II. Attic measures of dry volume

1 **kotyle** = 0.2735 litres
4 *kotylai* = 1 **choinix** = 1.094 litres
32 *kotylai* = 8 *choinikes* = 1 **hekteus** = 8.752 litres
192 *kotylai* = 48 *choinikes* = 6 *hekteis* = 1 **medimnos** = 52.512 litres

The key to converting a *medimnos* of wheat or barley into its *approximate* weight equivalent appears in lines 21–5 of *GHI* II 26 in Appendix 3; see Stroud (1998), 55: "The buyer will weigh out the wheat at a weight of a talent for five *hekteis*, and the barley at a weight of a talent per *medimnos*". Thus:

1 *medimnos* of wheat = 32.96 kg
1 *medimnos* of barley = 27.47 kg

NB: Before this discovery, the weight of ancient grains was simply taken as roughly equivalent to modern varieties, which now turn out to be considerably (*c.*30%) heavier (e.g., 1 *medimnos*-equivalent of modern wheat and barley at 40.54 kg and 33.77 kg respectively). The nutritional value of the *medimnos* is thus significantly less than previously thought.

III. Attic measures of liquid volume

1 *kotyle* = 0.2735 litres
12 *kotylai* = 1 *chous* = 3.282 litres
144 *kotylai* = 12 *choes* = 1 *metretes* (or wine amphora) = 39.38 litres

IV. Attic measures of area

1 *plethron* (based on the "Attic" or "Solonic" foot of 295.7 mm)
   = 874.38 m^2, so that:
1 ha (10,000 m^2) = 11.44 *plethra*, and
1 km^2 (1,000,000 m^2) = 1,144 *plethra*

V. Grain prices

Wheat: The average price in the collection of fourth-century evidence in Pritchett (1956), 197 (which the reader should consult together with Rosivach (2000), 53–5) is around 6 dr./*medimnos*. Even the few sources make clear that price could vary widely depending on supply, demand, and quality, and it is thus very unlikely that any sort of "normal" or "customary" price existed (see Stroud (1998), 74 n. 175; Bresson (2000), 183–210).

Barley: Though equally variable, the price of barley was normally half that of wheat: references to the evidence in Pritchett (1956), 186.