Biblical and Talmudic units of Measurement

The size of the Talmudic units is a matter of controversy. The two major schools of thought in the 20th century were represented by Rabbi A. H. Na'eh and the Hazon Ish (Rabbi Avraham Yeshayahu Karelitz 1878-1953). Both, greatly contrasting, views are represented in the tables below.

Volume **Chomer** (used in the Bible) is equivalent to a *kor* (*Ezek* 45:14, *Kings* 5:11). **Adriv** is equivalent to letech (Rashi B.Metzia 80b). **Ephah** is defined in *Ezek* 45:11 (*Ex.* 16:36, *Lev.* 5:11, 6:20; 19:36; *Ezek.* 45:10,11,24; 46:5; *Num.* 5:15; *Ruth* 2:17; *I Sam.* 1:24, 17:17; *Isaiah* 5:10; *Amos* 8:5) and *Zach.* 5:6-10). **Bat** is the liquid equivalent to an *ephah* (*I Kings* 7:26, 38; *II Chr* 2:10; 4:5; *Ezek.* 7:22; 45:10,11,14; *Isa.* 5:10). **Se'ah** (*Gen.* 18:6 & *Isaiah* 40:12). **Arbaim Se'ah** (40 *se'ah*), the min. qty of water necessary for a *mikveh* (ritual bath), is the vol. of 1x1x3 *amot* (*Pesachim* 109b). **Tarkav** comes from *t'rei v'kav* (2 and a *kav*, i.e. 3 *kav*). **Hin**, is its liquid equivalent (*Ex.* 29:40; *Lev.* 19:36; *Num.* 15:4,5,6,9; 28:5,7,14; *Ezek.* 4:11; 45:24; 46:5,7,11,14.) Recognised liquid measures include a *hin*, ½ *hin*, ⅓ *hin*, ¼ *hin*, a *log* (see below), ½ *log*, ¼ *log*, ⅛ *log* & an ⅛ of an ⅛ *log* which is a **kortov**. (*Bava Batra* 90a). A 2-*kav* measure was not used as it was too easily confused with a *tarkav*. **Issaron** (*Ex.* 29:40; *Lev.* 5:11, 6:20; *Num.* 28:13 & *Ezek.* 45: 11) is equivalent to the **Omer** measure of grain (*Ex.* 16:16,18,22,32,33,36). **Kav** is the basic unit of dry measure from which others are derived. **Kabayim** is 2 *kav*. **Kepiza** (*Pesachim* 48b) is the min. measure required for taking *Challah*. **Kikar** (loaf) = ⅓ *kav*, **P'ras** (½ loaf) or **Perusah** (broken loaf) = ⅙ *kav*, and **Seudah** = ⅓ *kav* (*Eruvin* 82b and Rashi *chetzyah l'vet hamenuga*). Two **Seudot** is between 6-8 *betzim* (*Orach Chayim* 368:3, MB there) and is equiv. to **M'loHayad**

unit	mesurah	kezayit	shminit	betzah	ukhlah	revi'it	tomen	rova	kepiza	kav	issaron	tarkav	se'ah	ephah	letech	kor
letech																2
ephah															5	10
se'ah														3	15	30
tarkav													2	6	30	60
issaron												1⅗	3⅓	10	50	100
kav											1⅘	3	6	18	90	180
kepiza										1½	2⅖	4	8	24	120	240
rova									3	4	7⅕	12	24	72	360	720
tomen								2	6	8	14⅖	24	48	96	720	1440
revi'it							2	4	12	16	28⅘	48	96	288	1440	2880
ukhlah						1¼	2½	5	15	20	36	60	120	360	1800	3600
betzah					1⅕	1½	3	6	18	24	43⅕	72	144	432	2160	4320
shminit				1½	1⅗	2	4	8	24	32	57⅗	96	192	576	2880	5760
kezayit			1½	2	2⅖	3	6	12	36	48	86⅖	144	288	864	4320	8640
mesurah		3	4½	6	7⅕	9	18	36	108	144	259⅕	432	864	2592	12960	25930
kortov	1⁷⁄₉	5⅓	8	10⅔	12⅘	16	32	64	192	256	460⅘	768	1536	4608	23040	46080

Unit volumes (columns left→right): kortov, mesurah, kezayit, shminit, betzah, ukhlah, revi'it, tomen, rova, kepiza, kav, issaron, tarkav, se'ah, ephah, letech, kor

	kortov	mesurah	kezayit	shminit	betzah	ukhlah	revi'it	tomen	rova	kepiza	kav	issaron	tarkav	se'ah	ephah	letech	kor
desert — Betzah 144																	
Na'eh	5.4 mL	9.6 mL	28.8 mL	43.2 mL	57.6 mL	69.1 mL	86.4 mL	172.8 mL	345.6 mL	1.04 L	1.38 L	2.49 L	4.1 L	8.29 L	24.9 L	124.4 L	248.8 L
The Hazon Ish	9.3 mL	16.6 mL	49.8 mL	74.6 mL	99.5 mL	119.4 mL	149.3 mL	298.5 mL	597.0 mL	1.79 L	2.39 L	4.30 L	7.2 L	14.33 L	43.0 L	214.9 L	429.9 L
Jerusalem — Betzah 172.8																	
Na'eh	6.5 mL	11.5 ml	34.6 mL	51.8 mL	69.1 mL	82.9 mL	103.7 mL	207.3 mL	414.6 mL	1.24 L	1.66 L	2.98 L	5.0 L	9.95 L	29.9 L	149.3 L	298.5 L
The Hazon Ish	11.2 mL	19.9 mL	59.7 mL	89.6 mL	119.4 mL	143.3 mL	179.1 mL	358.2 mL	716.4 mL	2.15 L	2.87 L	5.16 L	8.6 L	17.19 L	51.6 L	257.9 L	515.8 L
Tzipori — Betzah 207.4																	
Na'eh	7.8 mL	13.8 mL	41.5 mL	62.2 mL	82.9 mL	99.5 mL	124.4 mL	248.7 mL	497.4 mL	1.49 L	1.99 L	3.58 L	6.0 L	11.94 L	35.8 L	179.1 L	358.1 L
The Hazon Ish	13.4 mL	23.9 mL	71.7 mL	107.5 mL	143.3 mL	172.0 mL	215.0 mL	429.9 mL	859.8 mL	2.58 L	3.44 L	6.19 L	10.3 L	20.64 L	61.9 L	309.5 L	619.1 L

(a handful) of hops or **M'loUzilta D'Ikarei** (full bundle) of green grain (*Eruvin* 28b) or 2 **Shargushei** (spoonfuls) of Shesisa (*Eruvin* 29b). **Rova** (=¼ *kav*). **Log**, its liquid equivalent, (*Lev.*14:10,12,15,21,24) = **Old Tomnata** (*Shekalim* 8b) or Tzipporean **Kasta** (*Pesachim* 109a) or **Litra** (*Eruvin* 29a). **Tomen** = ⅛ *kav*. **Revi'it** (¼ *log*), a common measure of liquids and also known as **Anpate**, **Anbag** and **Antal** (Bava Batra 58b), is the vol. of 2x2x2.7 *etzba'ot* (*Pesachim* 109b) or 2x2x1⅝ *etzba'ot* (*Shekalim* 9a). This is not identical to a *rova* which is a dry measure. Half Tiberian **Sh'minit**=*revi'it* (Shekalim 8b). **Teitarton** was slightly smaller than a *revi'it* (*Shekalim* 8b). **Ukhlah** is ¹⁄₃₂ *kav* accord. to RaSHBaM (c. 1085–1174) and Rashi (*Eruvin* 29a). **Betzah** (egg), the smallest dry measure regularly used, is equal to the vol. of 2x2x1.8 *etzbaot*. **Tamnita** is Aramaic for **Sh'minit**. **M'lolugmav** (fill of his cheeks) is **rov revi'it** (or just over half a *revi'it*) and **M'lo gemi'ah** (a swallowful) (*Yoma* 8a, *Shekalim* 8b). **Kezayit** (vol. of an olive) is somewhere between < ⅓ of a *betzah* & ½ *betzah* making it between 15-50 mL (*Orach Chayim* 368:3). **Kotevet** (large date) is a vol. > a *grogeret*. **Grogeret** (dry fig) = ⅑ of a *seudah* (*Eruvin* 80b) or ¹⁄₈₁ of a *kav*. **Mesurah**, the smallest measure mentioned in *Lev.* 19:35, equals ¹⁄₃₆ *log* (*Baba Batra* 89b). Other volumes include **K'adashah** (lentil), **Se'orah** (barley), **Pol Halavan** (white bean) & **Poteach Tefach**. **M'lo Tarvad** (ladleful) is arguably equivalent to **M'lo Pisat Hayad** (palmful) or **M'lo Chofnav** (two handsful, *Lev* 16:12) (see *machloket* in *Nazir* 50b), and is larger than **M'lokumtzo (kometz)** which is 3 fingers full (*Eruvin* 28b, *Yoma* 47a-b). There were 3 separate systems, in order of both date of origin & size: (1) desert or wilderness (*midbar*), ostensibly the measures used in the years in the Sinai with Moses; (2) Jerusalem (*yerushalmit*); & (3) Tzipori (*Tzipporit*). The Jerusalem measures are a fifth larger than those of the desert, and the Sepphoris measures a fifth larger than those of Jerusalem. "*If it was the desert se'ah it should have contained a hundred and forty-four eggs, and if it was the Jerusalem se'ah it should have contained a hundred and seventy-three eggs, and if again it was the one of Tzipporit it should have contained two hundred and seven eggs.*" (*Eruvin* 83a). One desert *Seah* = 5 Jerusalem *kav* (*Yoma* 44b)

Length **Mahalach Yom** (a day's walk) beginning at dawn and ending when it is completely dark (*Pesachim* 93b). **Parsah** (a parasang or Persian mile). **Mil** (Talmudic mile), related to but not identical with the Roman mile. **Ris** (*Yoma* 67a), the length of the Greek stadium, is ²⁄₁₅ mil (*Bava Metzia* 58b). **Iburah** is 70⅔ amot (*Eruvin* 30b). **Kaneh** (reed) is measure for

	tefach	zeret	amah	kaneh	ris	mil	parsah	mahalach yom
parsah								10
mil							4	40
ris						7½	30	300
kaneh					44⁴⁄₉	333⅓	1333⅓	13333⅓
amah				6	266⅔	2000	8000	80000
zeret			2	12	533⅓	6000	24000	240000
tefach		3	6	36	1600	18000	72000	720000
etzba	4	12	24	144	6400	72000	288000	2880000
Na'eh	1.9cm	7.62c	22.86c	45.7c	2.74m	122m	914m	3.66km	36.58km
Iggerot Moshe	2.3cm	9.1c	27.3c	54.6c	3.28m	146m	1.09km	4.39km	43.68km
Hazon Ish	2.4cm	9.65c	28.95c	57.9c	3.47m	154m	1.16km	4.63km	46.32km

buildings (*Ez.* 40:5) but rarely used in the Talmud. **Amah** (cubit), the dist. from the elbow to the middle finger, may be the same as a **Gomed** (*Judges* 3:16, *Bava Batra* 100a). While *Eruvin* 3b settles on a std *amah* of 6 *tefachim*, a short *amah* can be 5 *tefachim* (*Eruvin* 3b-4a). **Zeret** (little finger span), the dist. between the thumb & the end of the little finger, is 2 or 3 *tefachim*. **Tefach** (handbreadth), the width of a clenched fist, is equivalent to a **Sit** (used for measuring pieces of fabric), which is the distance between the index finger and the middle finger when held as far apart as possible. It is considered to be 4 *etzbaot* (fingerbreadths), 5 times the width of the middle finger or 6 times the width of the little finger (**zeret**) (*Menachot* 41, *Deut.* 3:11, *I Sam.* 17:4; *Gen.* 7:20; *Esther* 7:19; *II Kings* 14:13; *Nehem.* 3:13; *Jerem.* 52:21; *Ezek.* 40:5 & 43:13). **Etzba** (fingerbreadth) is the basic unit (*Jerem.* 52:21). **M'lo Chut Hasa'arah** (a hairsbreadth) indicates the smallest amount (*Menachot* 30a).

Time **Yovel** (Jubilee) is the 50th year (after the 7th *Shmittah* year in the cycle). **Shmittah** (Sabbatical year) is every 7th year. **Shanah** (year) is typically 354 days (i.e. 12 lunar cycles of 29½ days) but may also have 353 or 355 days in a regular year &, given that 7 years in 19 is a leap yr with an extra month, may have 383, 384 or 385 days in a leap year. **Tekufah** (circuit)

	rega	et	chelek	sha'ah	onah	yom	shavua	chodesh	tekufah	shanah	shmittah	yovel
shmittah												7½
shanah											7	50
tekufah										4	28	200
chodesh									3	12.368	86.579	618.4
shavua								4.214	12.642	50.568	354	2528.6
yom							7	29.5	88.5	354	2478	17700
onah						2	14	59	177	708	4956	35400
sha'ah					12	24	168	708	2124	8495	59468	424771
chelek				1080	12960	25920	181440	764588				
et			0.533	576	6912	13824	96768	407780				
rega		24	12.8	13824				7 days				

refer to the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the fall equinox or the winter solstice. **Chodesh** (month) is approx. 29½ days, so months typically alternate between 29 (**Chodesh Chaser**) and 30 (**Chodesh Maleh**) days. **Shavua** (week) is also sometimes referred to as **Shabbat**. **Yom** (day) is sometimes a 24-hr period and, at other times, referring just to daylight. Days are typically measured from night-time to night-time. **Me'et l'et** (from one time to the next) is often also used to refer to a 24-hr period. **Onah** (period), often referring to a ½ day period either daytime or night-time (so may not strictly be 12 regular hrs in length), is also sometimes used to denote ¹⁄₂₄ of an hr (i.e. 2½ min). **Sha'ah** (hour) can be either **Sha'ah Regilah** (regular hr i.e. 60 min) or **Sha'ah Zemanit** (proportional hr) where the daylight period (i.e. sunrise to sunset) is equally divided by 12 and these units are sometimes less and sometimes more than 60 min. **Chelek** (part) is ¹⁄₁₀₈₀ of an hr. **Et** (time, plural = *itim*) is ¹⁄₂₄ of an *onah* (in this sense, an hr) or 6¼ sec. **Rega** (moment), mostly used to denote ¹⁄₈₁ of an *et*, sometimes refers to an undefined, momentary period. Other units include **Hiluch Mil** (the time taken to walk 2000 cubits) varying between 18 and 24 min, **Kdei Achilat P'ras** (the time taken to eat ½ loaf of bread) varying between 2 and 9 min., and **Toch K'dei Dibur** (the time it takes to say *shalom aleichem rebi*). **M'lo Nimah** (hairsbreadth) is the smallest amount of time (*Shabbat* 30a). See *Pesachim* 94a for discussion on time taken to travel a specified distance, so 1 *mil* may be travelled in 22.5-24 min.

Area

Area Bet Kor is the min. space necessary to sow one *kor* (see Volume) of produce. **Bet Se'ah** is the min. space necessary to sow one *se'ah* (see Volume) of produce. **Bet Satayim** is twice this amount and there is an argument if this is 50 x 100 *amot* or a square of 70⅔ *amot* (*Eruvin* 23a). **Bet Kav** is the min. space required to sow one *kav* (see Volume) of produce. **Bet Rova** is the min. space required to sow ¼ of a *kav* (see Volume) of produce. **Amah Meruba'at** (square cubit). **Tefach Meruba** (square handbreadth). **Etzba Meruba'at** (square finger breadth)

	adasha	gris	etzba meruba	tefach meruba	amah meruba	bet rova	bet kav	bet seah	bet kor
bet kor									
bet seah									30
bet kav								6	180
bet rova							4	24	720
amah meruba						104⅙	416⅔	2500	75000
tefach meruba					36	3750	15000	90000	
etzba meruba				16	675	70312½			
gris			1.23	19.75	711⅑	74074			
adasha		18	22⅔	355⅝	12800				
Na'eh	0.181	3.25	4cm²	64cm²	2304cm²	24m²	96m²	576m²	17280
Iggerot Moshe	0.234	4.21	5.2cm²	83cm²	2981cm²	31.1m²	124m²	745m²	22358
Hazon Ish	0.263	4.73	5.8cm²	92.2cm²	3318cm²	34.9m²	138m²	830m²	24900

used primarily for measuring small pieces of fabric (in order to decide whether they are susceptible to ritual impurity). *Gris* (bean's area) is the area of a Cilician bean, large enough for 26 hairs to grow on it (*Negaim* 6:1). *Adashah* (a lentil's area) is the area of 2 *Sa'arot* (the space between 2 adjacent hairs approx. 9mm²) x 2 *Sa'arot*. *Tzemed* (yoke), an ancient Hebrew unit of land area (0.2 hectare or around ½ acre), occurs in the Bible, (*1 Sam.* 14:14 & *Isa.* 5:10), where it is translated "acre." However, in *1 Sam.* 14:14 it is translated as ½ acre. **Chomer** (*Lev.* 27:16), a unit of land area about 2.4 hectares (6 acres), was a seed measure of land, i.e. the amount of land that could be planted with 1 *chomer* (see Volume) of seed. It is also a unit of dry capacity, about 230 litres (6.5 bushels) (*Ezek.* 45:14 contains a definition of the unit, *Num.* 11:32; *Isa.* 5:10; *Ezek.* 45:11,13 & 14; and *Hosea* 3:2. In *1 Kings* 18:32 the word is translated "measure."

Weight

Weight These are very closely related to the coins (see next section). The different units of weight varied from place to place; thus the **Judean** *Sela* weighed twice as much as the **Galilean** *Sela*. Two main conversions were done to our current weights and both are given above.

	gerah	dinar	pim	shekel	sela	unkeya	tartimar	maneh	kikar
kikar									
maneh									60
tartimar								2	120
unkeya							6¼	12½	750
sela						2	12½	25	1500
shekel					2	4	25	50	3000
pim				1½	3	6	37½	75	4500
dinar			1⅓	2	4	8	50	100	6000
gerah		10	13⅓	20	40	80	500	1000	60000
	450mg	4½g	6g	9g	18g	36g	72g	450g	27kg
	571mg	5.71g	7.61g	11.42g	22.84g	45.68g	91.36g	571g	34.26kg

are given above. *Kikar* (the weight of a silver *kikar*) is an ancient Hebrew unit of mass, about 75.6 pounds (in *2 Kings* 18:14, it is translated "talent"). *Maneh* (also known as **Maneh Italki** or *Litra*) is an ancient Hebrew unit of weight (*Ezek.* 45:12), 571g (20.15oz). *Tartimar* is ½ *Maneh* (*Sanhedrin* 70a). The strip of red wool of the he-goat weighed a *Sela* and that of the *parah adumah* weighed 2 or 2½ *Selaim* (*Shekalim* 10a). *Shekel* is common in the Bible (*1 Sam.* 17:5,7) and was the weight of the strip of red wool of the *metzora* (*Shekalim* 10a). In the Kingdom of Judah, 8th-7th centuries BCE, it was about 11.3g. Weights representing more than 1 *Shekel* tend to occur in multiples of 4, such as 4, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 40 *Shekels*. The explanation (Raz Kletter, "Economic Keystones. The Weight System of the Kingdom of Judah" in *Journal for the Study of the Old Testament*, Supplement Series No. 276. Sheffield, England: Sheffield Academic Press, 1998) appears to be that 4 *Shekels* were very close in value to 5 Egyptian qdt, so a balance weight of, say, 12 shekels could be understood by an Egyptian trader as 15 qdt, and by a Judean as 12 shekels. *Pim*, an ancient Hebrew unit of weight, appears in *1 Sam.* 13:21. *Bekah* was equivalent to a *Dinar* or *Zuz* (*Shekalim* 10a, *Yoma* 34b), about 5.7g (88.1 grains) – which was ½ *Shekel* (*Gen.* 24:22; *Ex.* 38: 24-26). *Gerah* is 1⁄20 *Shekel* (*Ex.* 30:13 *Num.* 3:47; 18:16; *Ezek.* 45:12; *Lev.* 27:25). *Gomed*, in the Assyrian "light" system of units of mass, was about 502 g (half as much in the heavy system).

Metric to non-metric conversion

Volume: 1 mL=0.033814023fl oz; 1L=33.8140227 fl oz, 0.26417205 gal

Length: 1cm=0.3937007874016 in; 1m=39.37007874016 in or 3.280839895013 ft; 1km = 3280.839895013 ft or 1093.613298338 yd or 0.6213711922373 mi.

Area: 1 cm²=0.15500031000062in² or 0.001076391041671 ft²; 1 m²= 10.76391041670972 ft² or 1.19599004630108 yd²

Weight: 1 g=0.0352739619495804 oz; 1 kg=2.204622621848776 lb

Red denotes measurements of one param. which relate to another.

Sources: A. Naeh. *Shi'urei Torah. 1947*; Adin Steinsaltz. *The Talmud, the Steinsaltz edition: a Reference Guide*. Israel V. Berman, translator and editor. NY: Random House, *1989*, pp.279-293.

Coinage

Coinage Rabbi Steinsaltz writes that the currency systems in the Talmudic period were the most complicated elements of weights and measures mentioned in the Talmud. All those factors that produced differing standards of length, area and volume were combined in the area of coinage. In the nature of things, legal tender passes from one country to another, so that there has to be some correlation between the monetary systems of different countries. Moreover, Eretz Yisrael, which was an international crossroads, and to which contributions from Jews all over the world were sent, was full of extreme diverse types of currency. Two different coinage systems were used by the Jews (*Pesachim* 11b): (1) "Tyrian money" (largely equivalent to the coins mentioned in the Torah), and according to which those values mentioned in the Torah were calculated, and (2) "money of the state" which had units with the same names as those in Tyrian money, but whose value was exactly one eighth of the corresponding coins in the Tyrian money. Most of the payments specified by the Mishnah and the Talmud are reckoned according to the "sela of the state", reflecting the latter system. As with other measures, there was a systematic change of 20% in the larger coins during the Second Temple period. In the Bible a coin called **Gerah** is mentioned being 1⁄20 of the **Shekel Hakodesh** (so called because it was used for payments made to the Sanctuary). During the Second Temple period, the *Shekel Hakodesh* was revalued to equal 24 *Gerah* and all coins larger than 1 *Gerah* were revalued accordingly. From this time the *Gerah* was called **Ma'ah** and the *Shekel Hakodesh* was called **Sela**. All payments required by the Torah to be made in units of **Shekel Hakodesh** were thenceforth to be made in units of *Sela*, thus increasing the amounts involved by one-fifth. **Garmesin** was 1⁄12 of the *Shekel Hakodesh* (*Shekalim* 6a). A gold **Darkon** (*Shekalim* 5a), or **Darkamon** (*Ezra* 2:69, *Nechem.* 7:70-72) was equal to 2 *Selaim*. The **Dinar Zahav** was a gold coin resembling the silver **Dinar** in appearance. The *Shekel*, known in the Torah as **Beka**, was the value of a **Taba'ah** (*Shekalim* 6a). *Dinar* was also known as **Kesef** (*Gen.* 37:28) in Tyrian currency (*Kiddushin* 11b), **Zuz** or **Zin** or **Keratin** (quarter of Sela, *Shekalim* 6a). **Istera**, also known as **Tarpe'ik**, was equal to ½ Zuz (*Gittin* 45b, *Yoma* 35b, *Ketuvot* 64a, *Kiddushin* 11b). **Ma'ah** was a silver coin, known in the Bible as **Gerah** or **Kesitah**, (*Gen.* 33:19) or **Dankei** (*Rosh Hashanah* 26a) with a weight of 16 barleycorns of silver (384 mg). **Treisit** was three *Issar* (*Bava Metzia* 46a). **Pundeyon** was the Roman dupondium. **Perutah** is 1⁄8 of an Italian *Issar* (*Kiddushin* 21a).

	kontrank	mesimas	issar	pundyon	ma'ah	istera	dinar	shekel	sela	dinar zahav	maneh	maneh shel kodesh	kikar	kikar shel kodesh
kikar shel kodesh														
kikar														2
maneh shel kodesh													60	120
maneh												2	120	240
dinar zahav											4	8	480	960
sela										3⅛	12½	25	1500	3000
shekel									2	6¼	25	50	3000	6000
dinar								2	4	12½	50	100	6000	12000
istera							2	4	8	25	100	200		24000
ma'ah						3	6	12	24	75	300	600		72000
pundyon					2	6	12	24	48	150	600	1200		
issar				2	4	12	24	48	96	300	1200	2400		
mesimas			2	4	8	24	48	96	192	600	2400	4800		
kontrank		2	4	8	16	48	96	192	384	1200	4800	9600		
perutah	2	4	8	16	32	96	192	384	768	2400	9600	19200		

a=Area, c=Coinage, l=Length, t=Time, v=Volume

achilat p'ras.....t
acre.................a
adashah...........a
adriv...............v
amah (amot)..l,v
  meruba'at.......a
anbag.............v
anpate.............v
antal..............l,v
arbaim se'ah....v
barley.............v
barleycorns....c
bat.................v
bean, Cilician..a
  white.............v
bekah...........c,w
bet kav...........a
  kor...............a
  rova..............a
  satayim.........a
  seah..............a
betzah............v
bread..............t
bushels...........a
cheeks...........v
chelek............t
chodesh.........t
chomer.........a,v
circuit.............t
cubit.........a,l,t,v
dankei.............c
darkamon........c
darkon............c
date...............v
day................t

desert.............v
dinar............c,w
  zahav.............c
dupondium......c
egg................v
ephah............v
equinox..........t
et (itim)..........t
etzba.............l,v
  meruba'at......a
etzbaot.........l,v
fig.................v
fingerbrdths a,l,v
fist................v
garmesin........v
gerah..........c,w
gomed..........l,w
gris...............a
grogeret.........v
handbreadth..a,l
handful..........v
hairbreadth.a,l,t
hectare..........a
hiluch mil.......t
hin................v
hour..............t
iburah............l
istera.............c
issar..............c
issaron..........v
jubilee...........t
kabayim.........v
k'adashah.......v
kaneh............l
kasitah...........c

kasta.............v
kav.............a,v
kepisah..........v
kesef.............c
keratin...........c
kezayit..........v
kikar........c,v,w
kometz..........v
onah.............t
kontrank.........c
kor.............a,v
kortov...........v
kotetet...........v
kotevet..........v
letech...........v
litra..........v,w
log...............v
ma'ah...........c
mahalach yom..l
maneh.......c,w
  italki.............w
  shel kodesh...c
me'et l'et........t
m'lo chofnav...v
chut hasa'ara..l
gemiah.........v
hayad..........v
kumtzo.........v
lugmav.........v
mahalach yom..l
nimah..........t
pisat hayad....v
shanah.........t
shavua.........t
mesurah........v

mil...................l
mile, persian.....l
mile, roman......l
mile, talmudic...l
moment..........t
month.............t
olive...............v
omer..............v
onah...............t
parasang........l
parsah............l
parsah............l
period.............t
perusah..........v
perutah..........c
pim................w
pol halavan......v
poteach tefach.v
p'ras...........t,v
pundyon..........c
reed................l
rega................t
revi'it.............v
ris..................l
rova................v
sa'arot.......a,v
sabbatical........t
se'ah.........a,v
sela(im)......c,w
se'orah..........v
seudah...........t
sha'ah............t
shanah............t
shargushei.......v

shekel............c,w
  hakodesh........c
sh'minit..........v
shmittah..........l
sit.................l
solstice...........t
spoonful..........v
sunrise............t
sunset.............t
talent..............w
tamnita...........v
tarkav.............v
tarpe'ik...........c
tartimar...........w
tefach(im)........l
  meruba...........a
poteach..........v
teitarton..........v
tekufah...........t
tabaah (tevain).c
toch k'dei dibur t
tomen............v
tomnata..........v
treisit..............c
tyrian..............c
tzemed............a
tzemed............a
ukhlah............v
unkeya............w
week...............t
year................t
yom.................t
yovel...............t
zeret...............l
zin..................c
zuz..............c,w