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A table of contents for *Journal of Biblical Literature* can be found here:

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originally recited. We can say in a fairy tale: *Then came the wolf* instead of *Then came a wolf*. We also use *certain* for *some*. In Mark 12 42 we read: *There came a certain poor widow* (καὶ ἔλθοῦσα μία χήρα πτωχή) and in Acts 17 28: *As certain also of your own poets have said* (ὡς καὶ τινες τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς ποιητῶν εἰρήκασιν).

Dalman states in § 16, 7 of his *Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch* (Leipzig, 1905) that in the colloquial speech of Galilee *that man* or *that woman* could be substituted for *I*; in imprecations and asseverations these expressions are used also for the second person (*hâhû gâbrâ* or *hâhî ittêtâ* for *thou*, and *illên 'ammâ* for *ye*). Marcus Jastrow remarks on p. 336<sup>a</sup> (printed in 1890) of his Talmudic dictionary that *hâhû gâbrâ* and *hâhî ittêtâ* were used euphemistically for *myself* or *thyself* (to avoid ominous speech or curse). Cf. *op. cit.* p. 209, l. 3 (printed in 1888). See also DB 4, 581, 4 and my paper *The Son of Man* in *The Monist*, January, 1919, pp. 123—131 (abstract in JAOS 37, 14).

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### Greek *sîrós*, *silo*, and *sôrós*, *stack*

On our farms round wooden towers are used for the storage of green crops. These tall circular tanks (with roofs and doors) are known as *silos*. In Europe this name is given to the large warehouses for the storage of grain which we call *elevators* (MK<sup>6</sup> 11, 504; EB<sup>11</sup> 12, 339). But originally *silo* denoted a *cavity* in a rock, or a *pit* in the ground, for the preservation of grain. In Malta, wheat is preserved in hundreds of pits cut in the rock; a single silo will store from 60 to 80 tons of wheat which, with proper precautions, will keep in good condition for four years or more (EB<sup>11</sup> 12, 336<sup>a</sup>).

We find the name *silo* in French and in Spanish. In Latin it appears as *sirus* (Plin. 18, 306) and in Greek as *σιρός*, which means not only *silo*, but also *pitfall*. The *l* in *silo* is more original than the *r* in Lat. *sirus*. On the other hand, Lat. *ebur*,