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 ἡδονὰ μία χύρα πτωχὴ) and in Acts 17:28: *As certain also of your own poets have said* (ὡς καὶ τωσ τῶν καθ’ ὑμᾶς ποιητῶν εἰρήκασαν).

Dalman states in § 16, 7 of his *Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch* (Leipsic, 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 (ḥāhū ǧābrâ or ḥāhî ʾittētā for *thou*, and ḥillû ʾāmmâ for *ye*). Marcus Jastrow remarks on p. 336* (printed in 1890) of his Talmudic dictionary that hāhū ǧābrâ and ḥāhî ʾittētā were used euphemistically for *myself* or *myself* (to avoid ominous speech or curse). Cf. op. cit. p. 209, 1, 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 *sîrōs, silo, and sorōs*, 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* 11, 504; EB* 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* 12, 336*).

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*,