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satisfactory. Besides, how is the Ovoca Motti Stone connected with pearls? it is not in a pearl district. She was not to be beaten, and replied, "Oh, because it is the shape of a pearl." Probably pearls have many shapes. I hope the fact that the Motti Stone does not stand in the County Cork will not prevent the insertion of this little account of it in our "Journal." There is a local legend that on every May Day, early in the morning, the Motti Stone rolls itself down to a pool in the adjacent river for a drink and a bathe, and then returns to its position. What the legendary meaning of this may be the guide did not or could not inform me. No doubt, some such meaning there must be, and it must be appropriate and poetical.

Notes and Queries.

Dirna In Dagdai.—The tale of the Dirna in Dagdai (O'Donovan's Supt. to O'Reilly's Dict., p. 622) supplies an additional illustration to the curious belief referred to in the article on Tullylease, concerning the mysterious return of certain stones to their original place. The Dirna in Dagdai, the stone of the Dagda (or Dagaid), a term applied to Eochaid of the Mound beside the Boyne, was one of the three wonders (amhra) of Connaught, and whether it was cast into the sea, or firmly secured in a house, it was always found at darkness in its original position beside a well. The word dirna applied to this wonderful stone (cloch) is the same as dirain, or diorain, which, according to O'Reilly, means "a dropping." The Welsh cognate word is dyferyn, from which we see that the Irish word is a compound of do, a prepositional prefix, and a word corresponding to the Welsh merin, "a dropping, trickling," since the Welsh dyferyn, a drop, is a compound of dy (Irish do) and merin or meryn, the aspirated m becoming f, which again is from the Welsh meru, to drop, from which also is mer, what is dropped off. The combinations ml, and mr, of old Irish, in the beginning of words, become bl and br in modern Irish. So modern Irish blicht is from the old Irish mlicht, with which are cognate the English milk (from Anglo-Saxon meoloc, milc), German milch, and Slavonian mleko. Similarly modern Irish breac, speckled, is from old Irish mrec, cognate with the Lithuanian margas; the Irish bru or bruach, a border or boundary, though it appears as bru in old Irish, is from an older mrog, cognate with the English mark, from the Anglo-Saxon mearc, a boundary, to which is cognate the Latin margo, from which comes the English margin. The French marche, a boundary, which has also found its way into English, is from the German mark, out of the Old High German marka, cognate with the Irish bru. In modern Irish, braon (Welsh merin) means a drop, and this word we may, in accordance with the above, refer to a root mru (or mur, as in the Greek muro to flow, to trickle), from which is the Welsh meru, as well as the Indo-European term for the sea, the Irish muir and Latin mare.

In the "Bodleian Dinnshenchas," p. 9, occurs the following passage, which supports and illustrates the explanation given of Dirna. "Ar in droctai donidh in Dagda ni anad do tinsaitain cen nobidh in muir for tuile, ni tuctha banna ass cein ba haithbe ann." "For the tub which

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the Dagda had made would not cease from dripping while the sea was in flood, though not a drop came out of it during the ebb."

The Roche Inventory.—In connection with the meaning of the name Castle Kevin, I can only say, Admhuighim mo chionta.

In the "Book of Fermoy," fol. 96 (a), there is an inventory of some lands which belonged to the Roche. This inventory is a copy of an older one, and was transcribed in 1561 at Castletown Roche, "the fortress of the authors and ollaves, and exiles and poets," by Torna, son of Torna O'Maoilconaire, for David, son of Muiris, son of David, son of Muiris, son of David Mor, son of Muiris do Roidsigh (Morris Roche). The original inventory was made for David Mor by Domhnall O'Leigin. The names of several witnesses are appended to this copy in the "Book of Fermoy," and the first of these witnesses names himself, the Sionanach, William, son of James. The term, the Sionanach, implies that William Synan, son of James Synan, was the head of the Synan family, and he is stated to be of Doneraile (Fiants of Elizabeth, "Journal," 1912, p. 121) The castles of Kevin and Pook are in this inventory named Caislen Caoimhin and Caislen an Phuca, and the land of the Synan is termed Fearann an t-Sionanaigh.

The Roche Schedule.—In the "Book of Fermoy," the Roche Inventory is succeeded by a shorter document in the same handwriting, containing a schedule of charges payable to the Roche out of certain named lands. In this list two very important names occur, viz., Manann and Moin Banbha. In O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, under "Fearmoighe," we read: "This territory was possessed from the third century to the tenth by the O'Comhscraigh (Ui Cuscraidhe in the "Fermoy Topography") or O'Cosgras, and the O'Dugans. Of the former branch descended the saint Molaga (vid. Colgan, Acts SS. in Vit. Mologæ) and the great Cuana, son of Cailcin, Dynast of Cloch-Liathmuin, near Mitchelstown, celebrated for his great hospitality and liberality in the seventh century. Of the latter branch there were two chiefs, each called O'Dugan, one residing at Cathair-Dugain, near Doneraile, and the other at Dunmanain, now called Manain, near Kilworth. These families were the offspring of an Archi-Druid called Moghruth, in the third century. The O'Keeffes encroached upon these old possessors towards the tenth century; and they again were dispossessed by the Flemings, the Roches, and the Condons, in the thirteenth century."

In O'Heerin's "Topographical Poem," we read, "The lord of Fearamuighe of smooth mounds, O'Dubhagain of Dun Manann, Tribe of relations of prosperous wealth, O'Caoimh, branch of Gleannomhain." Gleannomhain, or Glanworth of the Eoghanacht, was the original seat of O'Keeffe, and the various forts of the district are named in the "Topography of Fermoy," which does not appear to have been read by O'Donovan when he translated and annotated O'Heerin.

With regard to Dun Manann, O'Donovan has the following note: "This name is now obsolete; it was evidently that of the chief residence of O'Dubhagain, who possessed about the northern half of the territory of Feara Maighe Feine, being seated between O'Keeffe and the Ui Fidhgenti."

The oldest territory of O'Dubhagain or O'Dugan is well defined in the "Fermoy Topography," in which it is stated that the most noble of the

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