III.

ASIA MINOR WORDS.

To the words mentioned in the Quarterly Statement, July, 1888, a few may be added from the same lists.

Μόσσυν, said to have been a Moschian word for a "wooden house," and Μυρός, a Lydian word for the "beech." Compare the old Turkic Mas, "tree," "wood" (in Yakut), and Manchu muk, "tree." In this case the first word will be Mos-un, "tree house," un being Turkic for a dwelling (Akkadian una).

Τέγοπρ, Lydian for a "robber," might be compared with the Yakut Ṭukčin, "a cheater," and the Lydian ἱβ, "much," might compare with Turkish ḥah, "much." The Lydian Κολαδέν, "king," may compare with the Yakut Kołoba, Russian Kołoba, "chief." Παλμς, Lydian for "king," may be connected with the Akkadian Pal, "chief;" Hungarian felem, "to elevate;" Turkish ḫa, Bala, "high." In Chagatai, a very ancient Turkic language, we have the verb Baimak, "to govern."

C. R. C.

IV.

KING ORRY'S STONE.

Any correction, even of a passing allusion, should be welcome to an author, and I therefore wish to note one which has been pointed out by three Manx gentlemen for "Heth and Moab."

On page 199 I have written—

"In the Isle of Man the laws are read annually by the stone of King Orry, to whom grass is offered."

This is given as one instance of the well-known fact that corn, fruits, and other objects were offered, to a very late period, at holy stones. Cesnola speaks of the practice in Cyprus, and I have gathered other instances. But some inaccuracy seems to have crept into my allusion.

The laws are not, I find, read at King Orry's stone, for the Tynwald mound, near the church of St. John, is on the other side of the island. The stone is shown near Laxey, but the name of King Orry seems much mixed up with controversies, as was evident at the British Association, 1888, when his name, attached to his supposed grave, was stated to represent a quite modern antiquarian joke.

The more correct form of the statement concerning grass appears to be that a mythical earliest King of Man exacted a bundle of meadow grass as tribute on Midsummer Eve, for all the lands of the island. This is stated in a Manx ballad of the 16th century, and is regarded by my correspondents as simply a manorial custom.