

and Colla (O.N. Kolli), Prince of Limerick (d. 931) was certainly a Norseman, for he was son of Barthr, a leader of the Finn-Gennti in the ninth century. There would seem to have been a mixture of both Danes and Norsemen in Limerick, and since there is no proof that struggles for mastery took place between them, we may take it that they acted in harmony.

During the tenth century Limerick stood in close connection with the Scandinavian Kingdom in the Hebrides.<sup>1</sup> Mention is made of one chieftain "Morann, son of the Sea King of Lewis,"<sup>2</sup> who fought and fell in Limerick against the Irish. Moreover, the occurrence of the names Manus, Maccus (O.N. Magnus) and Somarlidh (O.N. Sumarlithi) in both royal families points at least to relationship by marriage. Indeed, the same family seems to have reigned in both kingdoms. "Godfrey, son of Harold, King of the Hebrides," who was slain by the Dal Riada in 989<sup>3</sup> was in all probability a son of that "Harold, lord of the foreigners of Limerick," whose death is recorded by the Four Masters in 940.

Practically nothing is known of the Scandinavian settlement in Waterford<sup>4</sup> (O.N. *Veihraþjörthv*) before the year 919, when Vikings under Ragnall (O.N. Rögnvaldr), "King of the Danes," concentrated their forces there before attacking Dublin. These invaders, sometimes called Nortmannai ('Norsemen'), but generally alluded

<sup>1</sup> Steenstrup: *op. cit.*, III., p. 213.

<sup>2</sup> *The Victorious Career of Cellachan of Cashel*, p. 65.

<sup>3</sup> *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 988.

<sup>4</sup> *Three Fragments of Annals* (A.D. 860) record that "two fleets of the Norsemen came into the land of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing (King of Ossory) to plunder it." These fleets probably sailed up the Barrow from Waterford harbour. The same annals also mention (p. 129) a Norse chieftain called Rodolbh, who may have been connected with the colony at Waterford. See also *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 888 [891].