

to as *Gaill* ('foreigners') must have also included Danes, as Ragnall's army was composed of both Danes and Norsemen;¹ and moreover, both parties are represented as fighting side by side against the Irish in Waterford.²

Waterford had not at first a dynasty of its own, but was dependent on the Dublin Kingdom. Olaf Godfreyson seems to have been in command there while his father was King of Dublin;³ and we hear also that when the town was attacked by the Irish under Cellachan of Cashel, Sihtric, a prince from Dublin, came with a fleet to relieve it.⁴ Later in the same century, the kingdom of Waterford stood quite distinct, and was governed by Ivarr (d. 1000), who was probably a member of the Dublin royal family. He came forward as a claimant to the Dublin throne after the murder of Gluniarainn, son of Olaf Cuaran (989) but was driven out after a three years' reign by Sihtric Silken-Beard. Ivarr's successors in Waterford, Amond (O.N. *Amundr*) and Goistilin Gall were killed in the battle of Clontarf.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries Waterford was strongly fortified, and, like Limerick, had gates leading into the town.⁵ The town itself was built in the form of a triangle with a tower at each angle,⁶ only one of which, the famous Reginald's Tower, built in 1003, is still standing. Gualtier (? Ir. *Gall tír*, 'land of the foreigners'), a barony lying on the west side of the harbour, is supposed to have been connected with the 'Ostmen,' who were obliged to settle there after the arrival of the English in 1169.

¹ *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 921.

² *The Victorious Career of Cellachan of Cashel*, p. 71.

³ The Four Masters record "the plundering of Kildare by the son of Gothfrith (*i.e.*, Olaf) from Waterford" (A.D. 926).

⁴ *The Victorious Career of Cellachan of Cashel*, p. 70.

⁵ *The Victorious Career of Cellachan of Cashel*, pp. 13, 70.

⁶ Smith: *History of Waterford*, p. 165.