

other countries to Ireland."¹ And even after their defeat at Clontarf, the Vikings remained in the coast towns, whence they continued to engage in trade with England and the Continent. Both Giraldus Cambrensis² and William of Malmesbury³ mention the extensive slave-trade carried on between Ireland and England in the twelfth century, Bristol being the chief centre. In addition to the slave traffic, large supplies of wine were imported from France, while the Irish 'out of gratitude' (*non ingrata*) gave hides and skins in exchange.⁴ That there was commercial intercourse with Chester and also with the towns round the Bristol Channel may be seen from the names of the citizens of Dublin in the year 1200: Thorkaill, Swein Ivor from Cardiff; Turstinus and Ulf from Bristol; Godafridus and Ricardus from Swansea; Thurgot from Haverfordwest and Harold from Monmouth.⁵ About 1170 two ships sailing from England "laden with English cloths and a great store of goods" were attacked and plundered near Dublin by a Norseman, Swein, son of Asleif; and some years later vessels from Britain carrying corn and wine were seized in Wexford harbour by the English invaders.⁶

The historical evidence is amply borne out by the existence of such old Norse loan-words in Irish as *mangaire* (O.N. mangari, a 'trader'), *marg* (O.N. mörk, a 'mark'), margadh,

¹ Keating: *History of Ireland*, III., p. 271. (Ed. Dinneen). Keating probably derived his information from Giraldus Cambrensis: *Topographia Hibernica*, D. III., ch. LIII.

² *Expugnatio Hibernica*, I., ch. XVIII.

³ *De Vita S. Wulstani*, II., 20.

(See Cunningham: *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, I., p. 86.)

⁴ Giraldus Cambrensis: *Topographia Hibernica*, I., ch. VI.

⁵ A. Bugge: *Contributions to the History of the Norsemen in Ireland*, Part III.

⁶ Giraldus Cambrensis: *Expugnatio Hibernica*, I., ch. III.