

Shannon to Lough Ree¹ and again in 1001 sailed with his fleet to Athlone.² But the greatest triumph of all was in 1005, when Brian, then at the height of his power, "sent forth a naval expedition composed of the foreigners of Dublin and Waterford and the Ui Ceinnselaigh (*i.e.*, the men of Wexford) and almost all the men of Erin, such of them as were fit to go to sea; and they levied royal tribute from the Saxons and the Britons and from the men of Lennox in Scotland and the inhabitants of Argyle."³

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the names of a number of Frisian sailors who fought with the English in a naval battle against the Vikings (A. an. 897). In the same way the Irish ships must have been manned to a large extent by Norse mercenaries or by the Gaill-Gaedhil, for practically all the shipping terms introduced into Irish in the tenth and eleventh centuries are of Norse origin.⁴ This is evident from the following list:—

Mid. Ir. <i>abor, abur</i> :	O.N. <i>hábor</i> , 'an oar hole.'
<i>Accaive</i> :	O.N. <i>akkeri</i> , 'an anchor.'
<i>Accarsoid</i> :	O.N. <i>akkerissaeti</i> , 'a harbour for ships.'
<i>Achtuaim</i> :	O.N. <i>aktaumr</i> , 'a brace.'
<i>athbha</i> :	phonetic form (af, av) of O.N. <i>höfuth</i> , 'head' of a ship.

¹ *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 109.

² *Ib.*, p. 133.

³ *Ib.*, p. 137.

⁴ See A. Bugge: *Norse Loan-words in Irish* (*Miscellany Presented to Kuno Meyer*, p. 291 ff.).

W. A. Craigie: *Oldnordiske Ord i de Gaeliske Sprog* (*Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi*, X., 1894).

C. Marstrander: *Bidrag til det Norske Sprogs Historie i Irland*.

K. Meyer: *Revue Celtique*, X., pp. 367-9.

" " XI., pp. 493-5.

" " XII., pp. 460-3.