

of the foreigners came to contend with the foreigners that were in Ireland before them ;” and, in 850, “the Dubhgoill arrived in Athcliath (Dublin) and slaughtered the Finghoill.” The Ulster Annals name the Lochlanns in 839, and the Black and White Gaill in 847. Now Duaid Mac Firbis says, “The writings of the Irish call a Lochlannaigh by the name Goill : they also call some of them Dubhlochlannaigh, *i. e.* black Gentiles, which was applied to the Danes of Dania, *i. e.* Denmark : Finn-Lochlannaigh, *i. e.* fair Gentiles, *i. e.* the people of Ioruaighe, *i. e.* the people of Norwegia :” and Keating explained Lochlannaigh (*sic*) as “powerful on lakes or on the sea,” from *lonn*, strong ; and gave the name to the Danes (quoted in O’Donovan’s *Four Masters*, p. 616). Still the name of Lochlann seems to have been used as a geographical expression ; but if it means “the country of lochs,” early Irish geography may have applied it to Denmark, where the Limafjord and the Belts are land-locked waters, as characteristic as the fjords of Norway. If Duaid Mac Firbis is right, the word Dubhlochlannaigh shows that there was no distinction at first in the minds of the Irish between Norway and Denmark. *Fuarlochlann*, the cold Lochlann, is used by him, perhaps for Norway. Prof. S. Bugge, however, finds in the name *Onphile jarla* (*Wars of the Gaedhil*, 845 A.D.) “Án Fila-jarl,” earl of the Fjala-folk (north of Sogne-fjord) in Norway ; which, if established, is remarkable (see A. Bugge’s *Vesterlandenes Indfl.*, p. 108).

The name Viking (wicing) is used once in English