

in the chase, the flint arrow-head, the stone hammer; and in later periods, the bronze celt, palstave, and sword,—the sacred rings of gold,—succeeded by the iron spear, caparisoned horses, wooden coffins, spirals and serpentine ornaments on stone pillars, with Runic inscriptions. Such Scandinavian relics occur in the Orkneys, which they colonized; in the Western Islands and on the Irish coasts, which they frequented; and to the corresponding objects in the north of England, the Northmen's names are commonly given. Our *hows* are their *hoïe*, designated by names like Hother's Hoïe, Rolf's Hoïe, the Six Hills, &c.\*

## CIRCLES.—RINGS.

The tendency to circular arrangement in the earth-works and stone-works of the Britons is well manifested in the singular monument of Arbelow in Derbyshire. Analogous to that in important respects are the three circular entrenchments of Nosterfield already described (p. 63). There are two other works of similar character in the vicinity of Penistone, marked on the Ordnance Map as Camps. One of these, situated to the west of Rough Birchworth, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south-west of Penistone, is about 300 yards in circumference, measured on the bank. There were two opposite openings, as in the circles of Nosterfield and Arbelow, one to the north, the other to the south; the bank appears to have been formed of unwrought stones, and in the leveling of it a large heap has been collected. The ditch external to the vallum is still traceable; there is no trace of an inner ditch: in this it differs from the Arbelow circle, and may with more probability be regarded as a defensive work (Pl. 35).

Perhaps we ought to reckon the half-destroyed Camp on Eston Nab as of this order (Pl. 35).

It does not appear that any circular camp in Britain is positively known to be Roman. General Roy (Milit. Antiq. pl. 8)

\* See on this subject Lord Ellesmere's Guide to Northern Archæology.