

less chestnut tree, scarce fathomable by three men. On the north side of the river, opposite to this work, is *Wincobank*, a high hill from which a large bank is carried almost four miles without interruption, called in one place *Danesbank*."—(Gough's *Camden*, iii. p. 266.)

The Roman road is supposed to have crossed the river here, in its course northward from Chesterfield, to which place it has been traced from Derby under the name of Rykniel Street.

The Rother, a stream of some importance, entering from the south, brings much water from Derbyshire, to join the Dun near Rotherham.

From Sheffield by Rotherham, Thryburgh and Mexborough, the Dun holds its course through a varied country, usually in a broad vale; but on approaching Conisbrough, it faces the terrace-like range of magnesian limestone, and becomes shut in by the cliffs of that rock. Conisbrough Castle now appears on its rocky mound—itself a rock, begirt with ancient trees—perhaps a monument of the Norman Earl Warrenne, certainly not of Harold or Hengist, or any Saxon prince, whatever may be the date of the neighbouring tumulus, which is popularly regarded as the tomb of vanquished or worn-out Hengist. A sculptured stone of Saxon date, lying in Conisbrough churchyard, is figured in Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii. pl. 14. [The Castle at Tickhill was on a very similar plan, and raised on a mound, modified by art.] Conisbrough was called *Caer Conan* by the later Britons. Near it is Edlington (*Edel*, noble); on the opposite side of the river, Sprotbrough, Barnbrough, and many other names indicating proximity to some ancient camp or military strength. From Sprotbrough a bank runs northward several miles toward York. Probably these names have no reference to the Roman *Danum* (Doncaster), but rather to a station on the old road (British or Roman?) which leads by Street Lane near Barnbrough, and Old Street, near Hooton Pagnell, and may be the continuation of Rykniel Street.

On regarding the course of the Dun, we perceive that along