

is a Derbyshire Derwent, and the *Anava* may also be a Derbyshire river. We may put it near *Anavio*, and suppose that its name survives in the present name of the stream which flows past Brough and into the Derwent, the Noe.\*

(4) Lastly, the Ravennas also mentions (430, 5) a place *Nanione*; so the manuscripts read, though some printed editions wrongly give *Navione*. Here, again, the context gives no proper clue to the situation. But the next place named is *Aquis*: that may well be Buxton, and then we may take *Nanione* to be a mistake for *Anavione*. The manuscripts of the Ravennas not seldom omit initial letters of names, and the confusion of *u* and *n* is easy.

It results that the name of Brough was *Anavio*, and the name of the Noe, which washes it, was *Anava*. The name is doubtless Keltic. The stem recurs in other Keltic names, and is said to denote music or harmony. But whether we should take *Anavio* to be the place of Anavus, or *Anava* to be the musically babbling brook, I will leave others to decide. And Professor Rhys whom I have consulted on the etymology is equally anxious to pronounce no verdict.

#### NOTE ON THE REMAINS FOUND AT BROUGH.

By WILLIAM BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A.,  
F.G.S., *Professor of Geology, Victoria University of Manchester.*



THESE bones are obviously from a refuse accumulation, and represent the animals which were used for food, "with the solitary exception of the dog," by the inhabitants of Brough.

The most abundant remains are those of the domestic shorthorn, *Bos longifrons*, most of which were killed and eaten when they were full-grown. None belonged to young calves.

\* Holder, Müller (Ptolemy) and Hübner suggest the Annan (which Holder actually puts in France), but this has no warrant.

The domestic hog is represented by five fragments of jaws belonging to young adults, with the exception of one, in which the milk teeth are in place. There are also two leg bones belonging to young hogs.

The horned sheep are represented by a frontlet with the characteristic horn-cores sweeping in a divergent direction backwards.

The horse is represented by one ulna radius with the proximate end of the ulna gnawed off by dogs.

The dog is represented by one tibia, which had obviously been thrown into the refuse heap along with the other bones.

A series of bones, mostly belonging to the larger breed of domesticated cattle descended from the *Urus*, consists of the distal ends of meta-tarsals and meta-carpals, which have been sawn off. One is a meta-tarsal of the *Bos longifrons* breed. There is also the similar part of the meta-tarsal of the sheep or goat. All these are in a different state of preservation from the rest of the bones, and probably belong to a later period than the animals in the foregoing list. There is no case on record of the existence of oxen of the *Urus* type in Britain during the time of the Roman occupation.

As I have proved elsewhere, these larger domestic cattle were brought from the Continent by the Low-Germanic invaders, who carved for themselves England out of Roman Britain.