

ART. XXXVI.—*On a Milestone of Carausius and other recent Roman Finds.* By THE PRESIDENT and F. HAVERFIELD, F.S.A.

I.

IN the month of October, 1894, a large stone of cylindrical shape, and of great girth, with lettering at each end, was noticed in the bed of the river Petterill, below Gallows Hill, Carlisle, by Mr. Joseph Graham, the master of the old workhouse. Information of the find was conveyed to me, and by the kindness of Mr. Horace Lonsdale, clerk to the guardians, the stone was conveyed to Tullie House. It is 6 feet in length, cylindrical, with a rough face worked down one side. On it Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., has written the following letter, which appeared in the *Academy* of January 12th, 1895.

Ch. Ch., Oxford: Jan. 5, 1895.

A Roman milestone has lately been found about a mile south of Carlisle, in the bed of the river Petterill, close to the Roman road which led from Luguwallium southwards. It has been acquired for the Tullie House Museum by Chancellor Ferguson, to whom I am indebted for information and squeezes.

The stone, which is six feet long, has two inscriptions, one at each end: that is to say, it was first erected under one emperor, then, according to a common practice, it was turned topsy-turvy, and inscribed with the name of a late ruler. The emperors are Carausius and either Constantius Chlorus or Constantine I.

The two inscriptions are:—

I.	IMP C M
	AVRMAVS
	CARAVSIOPF
	INVICTO AVG

Imp. C(aes) M. Aur(elio) MAVS Carausio p(io) f(elici) invicto Aug.
The only puzzle is MAVS, which seems to be the lettering at the end
of

of the second line: I think it may be a blundering anticipation of ARAVS in the third line, as the way in which the letters are formed is not so dissimilar as in modern print. Carausius is generally credited with the names M. Aurelius Valerius. The *praenomen* is testified to by several coins, the other names only by one of Stukely's coins (*Carausius* i., p. 112) accepted by Eckhel (viii. 47), but omitted by Cohen. It is said to read IMP M AVR V CARAVSIUS P AV; but Stukely's notorious inaccuracy and the oddity of the legend make the statement rather doubtful.

This milestone is, so far as I know, the only certain lapidary relic of Carausius. The inscription appears on the squeeze to be complete; but Chancellor Ferguson, who has seen the stone, thinks something may have been lost below line 4.

2. FL VAL
CONS
TANT
///O NOB
CAES

Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constant [in]o nob. Caes. It is possible that a line may have been lost at the beginning. In line 4 I think to see no on the squeezes, and hence I have supplied *Constantino*; but *Constantio* is not wholly impossible. The road from Carlisle southwards has yielded two inscriptions of Constantine the Great (C. vii. 1176, 1177), both later than the one here described and giving him the title of Augustus, not Caesar.

F. HAVERFIELD.

This stone marked the first mile out of Carlisle, on the road to York and London, and has probably rolled into the Petterill from the top of the Gallows Hill.

2. A Roman inscribed stone has also been found, or rather refound, near Carlisle. It was first found in the West Walls, Carlisle, in 1828, and is recorded by the Rev. John Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland*, as in the possession of his brother Christopher: the account was copied by the late Dr. Bruce into the *Lapidarium*, see No. 495; but the stone itself has long been lost. It has been refound among a heap of stones lying in a shrubbery



ROMAN MILESTONE WITH INSCRIPTION AT EACH END.

shrubbery in the garden at Newby Grange, some five miles east of Carlisle, and must have been there twenty or thirty years. It reads

[D] M
 AVR SENECITA
 V AN XX (?) IVL
 FORTV//

The rest is broken off, and was missing in 1828, and what is left is now broken into two. A son of Christopher Hodgson was the architect of Newby Grange, and he probably gave this stone to his employer, the late W. N. Hodgson, M.P. By the kindness of Mr. T. H. Hodgson, these fragments are now in Tullie House.

3. A fine carved head in red sand stone of Roman date has just (December 1894) been added to the collection in Tullie House: it appears to have been found there during the excavations for the foundations, and to have been carried off by one of the navvies, who kept it until stress of circumstances, or thirst for beer, forced him to realize. It represents a face with bold profile; the hair, which is done in small coils, is confined by a narrow fillet round the head, and carried down the sides of the face to meet the whiskers and beard, which are dressed in the same manner.