

II.—DURING THE SECOND CENTURY.

The military diploma found at Malpas, in Cheshire, in 1812, and given in *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, n. 7, *Brit. Rom. Inscript.*, p. 5, mentions Trajan's legate, in A.D. 104, *scil.* **L. Neratius Marcellus*; but we have no evidence as to the time of his arrival or departure.

From another military diploma, found at Stanington, Yorkshire, in 1761, and given in *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, n. 9, we learn that †*Platorius Nepes* was Hadrian's legate in A.D. 124.

We also know the names of two other legates of this Emperor, *scil.* *Julius Severus*, from Xiphiline, lxi., 13, and *Pompeius Falco*, from Henzen's *Inscript.*, n. 5451. *Julius Severus* was in Britain in A.D. 134, for we may assume, with Clinton, *Fasti Romani*, p. 126, that it was in this year Hadrian sent him to the Jewish war.

Camden, *Introd.*, p. xcvi., *Gough's ed.*, discovered in an inscription another legate under this Emperor, *viz.*: *Priscus Licinius*; and Horsley believed that he found traces of his names in the order *Licinius Priscus*, on a stone found in Cumberland. See *Brit. Rom.*, p. 270. There is no doubt that the celebrated general, *Statius Priscus*, was Governor of Britain; but there is evidence that he was Legate under §*Aurelius* and *Verus*, not under Hadrian.

We find no mention of any legate, after *Severus* and *Falco*, until we come to *Lollius Urbicus*, the governor under *Antoninus Pius*, mentioned by *Capitolinus*, in his life of that Emperor. He gained his victory over the Britons most probably in A.D. 139.

He is noticed in the fragment of an inscription found at Bemulie,

* See *Brit. Rom. Inscript.*, p. 8.

† All the British inscriptions have *Platorius*, not *Plætorius*.

‡ This inscription is said, in *Speed, Hist.*, ed. 1623, p. 219, to have been found in Britain, at the Picts' Wall; but there seems no reason to doubt that it was found at Rome, as stated in *Gruter*.

§ I can offer no feasible conjecture as to the name of the legate in this inscription. The remaining letters are thus given by Horsley:—

IICNC IR
V PR PR

At the beginning we have CAESTEA, from which it may be inferred that the Emperor was Hadrian.

§ See Henzen, n. 5480, who gives the inscription in an amended form. From his note it appears that Borghesi identified this governor with the *Priscus*, who was, against his will, proclaimed Emperor by the army in Britain. Thus, also, Mr. Merivale, vii., p. 568, who cites the passage from Constantine Porphyrogenitus.