

It appears, then, that the administration of the first eleven governors of Britain extended over 42 years, *scil.* from the third year of Claudius, A.D. 43, to the fifth year of Domitian, A.D. 85.

In addition to these, the twelfth is noticed by Tacitus as the “*successor*” of Agricola, without mention of his name. From Suetonius, *Domitian*, 10, it may be inferred, with some reason, that it was *Sallustius Lucullus*, who was put to death by order of that Emperor. There is no evidence, however, as to either the beginning or the ending of his government.

The next legate, of whom any record is extant, is *C. Salvius Liberalis*, the Orator. We derive the knowledge of his having been governor of Britain from the following inscription, found at *Urbisaglia*, and given by Orelli, n. 1170 :—

[C · SALVI]O · C · T · VEL · LIBERALI
 [NONIO] BASSO · COS · PROCOS · PROVIN
 [CIAE MA]CEDONIAE · LEGATO · AVGVSTORVM
 [PROVINC ·] BRITANN · LEGATO · LEG · V · MACED
 V[FRATRI ·] ARVALI · ALLECTO · AB · DIVO · VESPASIANO
 [ET · DIVO · TI]TO · INTER · TRIBVNICIOS · AB · ISDEM
 [ALLECTO ·] INTER · PRAETORIOS · QVINQ · IIII · P · C · HIC ·
 [SORTE
 [PROCOS · FAC]TVS · PROVINCIAE · ASIAE · SE · EXCVSAVIT.

Caio Salvio Caii filio Velina (tribu) Liberali Nonio Basso Consuli Proconsuli provinciae Macedoniae Legato Augustorum provinciae Britanniae Legato legionis quintae Macedoniae Fratri Arvali allecto ab Divo Vespasiano et Divo Tito inter Tribunicios ab iisdem allecto inter Praetorios Quinquennali quartum Patrono Coloniae. Hic sorte proconsul factus provinciae Asiae se excusavit.

By the expression **Legato Augustorum* here I understand that Caius Salvius was Legate of one Emperor, and, on his death, continued as such under the succeeding Emperor. Now, these may have been either Domitian and Nerva, Nerva and Trajan, or Trajan and Hadrian. It seems most probable that he was the Legate of Nerva and Trajan, *i.e.* that his government extended over A.D. 98, †99.

* This designation is commonly used, as is well known, to signify the Legate of conjoint Emperors; but it seems impossible that this can be its meaning in this inscription, for the first example of two Augusti was in A.D. 161 when Aurelius took Verus as his colleague in the imperial dignity. Nor is there any evidence, so far as I am aware, that Trajan was called Augustus during the life of Nerva.

† In A.D. 100, *Liberalis* defended *Marcus Priscus*, when he was accused by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*.