

THE FASTI FOR A.D. 70–96*

THE political and administrative requirements of the Roman state during the early years of the Principate demanded an increase in the annual number of consuls. When Augustus finally acted to remedy this situation in 5 B.C., he introduced a system of suffect consuls and thereby increased the number of consuls from the two *per annum* of the Republic to four. A regular practice became established whereby one or both of the ordinary consuls retired at the end of June to be replaced in office for the remainder of the year by a suffect consul.¹ For the reigns of Gaius and Claudius additional suffects were included in many years and a new pattern can be seen to have emerged. It was usual now for each *ordinarius* to hold office for the first six months of the year except in some special cases where the *ordinarii* resigned at the end of two months and their place was taken by a pair of suffects who remained in office for the next four months to serve out the more regular tenure of the ordinary consuls.² Under Nero, the innovation of this two-month ordinary consulship was not perpetuated and *ordinarii* usually remained in office for the full six months.³ Suffer consulships throughout the period A.D. 38–68 were held for periods of either two, four or six months.

The Civil War of A.D. 68/69 and the consequent changes of emperor broke the above pattern. For 69, there are no fewer than sixteen consuls known to have held office during the year.⁴ Such confusion, however, would not be unexpected given the startling events of this year.⁵ Of considerable importance to students of the early Empire, therefore, is the question of what happened to the system of allocating consulships during a particular year when the state had once again settled itself down to running in routine under the victorious Flavian emperors. The answer to this question will be of particular importance for prosopographers of the early Empire for whom chronology is the backbone of their investigations, since the *fasti* for the reigns of Vespasian and Titus are notable for the number of years in which the complete list of consuls is lacking.

I begin this study with an examination of the evidence for the duration of consulships

* I wish to thank Professor P. R. C. Weaver who read an earlier draft of this paper. He is in no way responsible for any errors which may be contained in what follows.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout:

Degrassi = A. Degrassi, *I fasti consolari dell'Impero Romano* (Roma, 1952)

Eck = W. Eck, *Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian* (München, 1970)

Eck, RE = Articles by W. Eck in *Pauly's Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Suppl. xiv (1974)

Kreiler = B. Kreiler, *Die Statthalter Kleinasiens unter den Flaviern* (München, 1975)

MW = M. McCrum and A. G. Woodhead, *Select Documents of the Principates of the Flavian Emperors* (Cambridge, 1961)

Syme = R. Syme, *Tacitus* (Oxford, 1958)

Thomasson = B. E. Thomasson, *Die Statthalter der römischen Provinzen Nordafrikas von Augustus bis Diocletianus* (Lund, 1960)

¹ See Degrassi, 5 ff.; V. Ehrenberg and A. H. M. Jones, *Documents Illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (Oxford, 1963), 3 ff.

² For detailed argument, see P. A. Gallivan, 'The Fasti for the Reign of Gaius', *Antichthon* 13 (1979); 'The Fasti for the Reign of Claudius' *CQ* N.S. 28 (1978), 407 ff.

³ 'Some comments on the Fasti for the Reign of Nero' *CQ* N.S. 24 (1974), 290 ff.

⁴ Degrassi, 19 f; MW4; G. B. Townend, 'The Consuls of A.D. 69/70' *AJP* 83 (1962), 113 ff., esp. 124.

⁵ See the excellent account in K. Wellesley, *The Long Year A.D. 69* (London, 1975).

in the period (§I), then I go on to a detailed investigation of the consular dates of known Flavian suffecti (§II) and finally I append a revised *fasti* for the period (§III).

I. THE DURATION OF ORDINARY AND SUFFECT CONSULSHIPS, A.D. 70–96

A. Ordinary and suffect consuls of known year⁶

70. *Imp. Caesar Vespasianus II, Titus Caesar Vespasianus*

In office on 7 March (*CIL* xvi. 10, 11 = MW 397), 24 May (*AE* (1915), 100 = MW 191) and during June (*AE* (1955), 198 = MW 518; *FfL* = II xiii. 1.151). Q. Licinius Mucianus II (Pliny, *NH* 35. 164) and Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus (Tac. *Agric.* 8) are now known to have been in office together but the months of their joint tenure are not attested.⁷ Fragments XI of the *Fasti Ostienses* can now be shown to reveal the following⁸

[IMP. CAES. V]ESPASIAN[US AUG II T. CAESAR AUG. F.]
[IDIB. IAN?]C. LICIN[IUS MUCIANUS II]
[. . . M.UL]PIUS TR[AIANUS. . .]

The *IAN* is clearly incorrect and should be emended to *IUL*.⁹ Thus M. Ulpius Traianus succeeded Mucianus as suffect but the length of his tenure is not attested. A recent investigation of the titulature of the Flavian emperors clearly shows that another pair of suffecti must be added to this year, namely that of L. Annius Bassus and C. Laecanius Bassus Caecina Paetus. They were in office together on 17 November (*CIL* vi. 200 = 30712 = *ILS* 6049 = MW 513).¹⁰

71. *Imp. Vespasianus III, M. Cocceius Nerva*

In office on 9 February (*CIL* xvi. 12, 13 = MW 398). Caesar Domitianus was in office with Cn. Pedius Cascus between 5 April and 14–30 April (*CIL* xvi. 14–17 = *ILS* 1990, 1991) but has a new colleague, C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus, on 25 June (*FfL* = II xiii. 1. 151). There can be little doubt that the pair C. Atilius

⁶ In general I have followed the list of Degraasi, 19 ff. but have altered some of his conclusions as a result of more recent discoveries.

⁷ G. Pugliese Carratelli and V. Arangio Ruiz, 'Tabulae Herculenses', *PP* 10 (1955), 471.

⁸ See F. Zevi's re-examination of this fragment in S. Modugno, S. Panciera and F. Zevi, 'Osservazioni sui consoli dell' 85 d. C.', *RSA* 3 (1973), 103 ff. This confirms the hypothesis of J. Morris, 'The Consulate of the Elder Trajan', *JRS* 43 (1953), 79 f. For an attempt, unsuccessful in my view, to transfer this fragment to 72, see L. Vidman, 'Traianus der Ältere', *LF* 98 (1975), 66 f. Also in favour of 70 see G. W. Bowersock, 'Syria under Vespasian', *JRS* 63 (1973), 133; non-committal is R. Syme, 'Antonius Saturninus', *JRS* 68 (1978), 12 n. 3.

⁹ Given the importance of Mucianus and especially his status as *cos II* and given, further, that there were at least two other pairs of consuls after him in the *fasti*, he must have replaced Vespasian on 1 July.

¹⁰ The editors of *CIL* vi. 200 assigned it to the year 70 but A. Passerini, 'M. Arrecino Clemente', *Athenaeum* 18 (1940), 153 f. largely to fit his own thesis about the career of Clemens, suggested the year 71. With some hesitation, Degraasi 20 followed him. However, T. V. Buttrey in his forthcoming study *Documentary Evidence for the Chronology of the Flavian Titulature* (= *Beiträge zur klassischen Philologie* [Köln, 1980]) has correctly argued that *CIL* vi. 200 is one of a group of dedications (see esp. *CIL* vi. 196; 2052) largely found together and apparently erected at the same time. He concludes that 'the coordination of the several inscriptions by locus, dedicators and content, and the appeal to a standard set of Flavian divinities, permits them to be taken as a single group chronologically and to be attributed by the reference to *Fortuna Redux* to Vespasian's return in 70'.

Barbarus and L. Flavius Fimbria, attested on 20 July (*IG* xiv. 760 = *IGR* i. 453 = *MW* 472; *CIL* i. 773 = *RE* xvii. 1433 no. 134; *ILS* 6460) belong in this year.¹¹ L. Acilius Strabo and Sex. Neranius Capito were in office on 14 September (*ILS* 6460).

72. *Imp. Vespasianus IIII, Titus Caesar II*

Still in office at some time during the period 14 April–14 May (*CIL* vi. 2053 = *MW* 5). C. Licinius Mucianus III and T. Flavius Sabinus II are attested as consuls on 29 May (*ibid.*; *FFL* = *II* xiii. 1. 151 is undated).

73. *Caesar Domitianus II, L. Valerius Catullus Messallinus*

It is uncertain when either Domitian or Messallinus left office.¹² L. Aelius Oculatus and Q. Gavius Atticus attested in office on 30 May (*CIL* xvi. 18) must be placed in this year.¹³ M. Arrecinus Clemens was in office with [. . .]M[.] during the *Feriae Latinae* of this year, but on the date of this festival see further below.

74.¹⁴ *Imp. Vespasianus V, Titus Caesar III*

On 13 January, Vespasian was replaced by Ti. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus who is attested in office with Titus (*RE* xvii. 1433 no. 137).¹⁵ L. Iunius Vibius Crispus II replaced Aelianus certainly by 15 March (unedited fragment of *FO*).¹⁶ Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus II and T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus II were in office on 21 May (*CIL* xvi. 20 = *MW* 399). The *FFL* (= *II* xiii. 1. 153) reveal another pair of suffecti [.] [.]ON[. . .], as consuls about the middle of the year.¹⁷ Finally Dušanic¹⁸ has conclusively demonstrated that the pair, C. Pomponius and L. Manlius Patruinus, who are attested in office on 7 September,¹⁹ belong in this year.

75. *Imp. Vespasianus VI, Titus Caesar IIII*

It is not certain how long Vespasian and Titus remained in office. Caesar Domitianus III and L. Pasidienus Firmus were the consuls on 12 March and 28 April (*PP* 3 (1948), 165 ff. tabl. xv; *CIL* viii. 10116 = 22190; 10119, etc.; dipl. mil.²⁰).

76. *Imp. Vespasianus VII, Titus Caesar V*

Again it is not certain when Vespasian and Titus left office. Caesar Domitianus IV replaced one of them but his colleague (or colleagues) is not known.²¹ The final suffect

¹¹ For this date, *PIR*² A 1295; F 269.

¹² At *Dom.* 13, Suetonius says: 'consulatus septemdecim cepit, quot, ante eum nemo; ex quibus septem medios continuauit, omnes autem paene titulo tenus gessit nec quemquam ultra Kal. Mai., plerosque ad Idus usque Ianuarias'.

¹³ The chronological limits of *CIL* xvi. 18 are 71–74. (So Nesselhauf ad loc.) The pair cannot be accommodated in any year within this period except 73. For this date also, *PIR*² G 93.

¹⁴ Degraffi's list for 74–76 is now superseded by the investigations of E. Equini, 'Un frammento inedito dei Fasti Ostiensi del 74', *Epigraphica* 29 (1967), 11 ff. and S. Dušanic, 'On the *Consules Suffecti* for 74–76', *ibid.* 30 (1968), 55 ff.

¹⁵ It is now clear that *CIL* iv. 5526c does not refer to Aelianus – see Dušanic, op. cit. (n. 14 above), 55 ff., esp. 67 f.

¹⁶ Cited by Equini, op. cit. (n. 14 above), 12.

¹⁷ For the date, see further below.

¹⁸ op. cit. (n. 14 above), 60 ff.

¹⁹ G. Pugliese Carratelli, 'Tabulae Herculaneenses', *PP* 3 (1948), 165 ff. tabl. xiii, xiv.

²⁰ Quoted by Dušanic, op. cit. (n. 14 above), 64 f. I have not been able to see the complete text of this diploma which was to have been published by D. Vučković-Todorović in *Starinar* 18 (1967).

²¹ For a catalogue of the evidence, see Dušanic, op. cit. (n. 14), 61 f.

pair for the year was that of Galeo Tettienus Petronianus and M. Fulvius Gillo, attested in office on 2 December (*CIL* xvi. 21 = MW 400).²²

77. *Imp. Vespasianus VIII, Titus Caesar VI*

It is not clear when Vespasian and Titus left office. Caesar Domitianus V is attested as consul on *either* 7 June *or* 9 July by a papyrus (Degrassi, 22). No months are recorded for the consulship of Cn. Iulius Agricola (Tac. *Agric.* 9.)²³

78. *D. Iunius Novius Priscus (Rufus?), L. Ceionius Commodus*

Both were still in office on 15 April (*CIL* xiii. 11967 = xvi. 22 = *ILS* 9052). Two suffecti are to be placed in this year, namely Sex. Vituliasius Nepos and Q. Articuleius Paetus (*CIL* vi. 2056 = MW 8, 9).

79. *Imp. Vespasianus VIII, Titus Caesar VII*

Coins show that Caesar Domitianus VI was in office early in this year, perhaps replacing his father (Degrassi, 23). The pair, L. Iunius Caesennius Paetus and P. Calvisius Ruso Iulius Frontinus, are attested in office during the period 1 March–29 May (*CIL* vi. 597; cf. 30801 a = *ILS* 3534 = MW 174; *CIL* iv. 3340 cliv, clv; *IGR* i. 420 = MW 184). T. Rubrius Aelius Nepos and M. Arrius Flaccus were in office on 8 September (*CIL* xvi. 24 = MW 401).

80. *Imp. Titus Caesar Vespasianus Augustus VIII, Caesar Domitianus VII*

The above pair was replaced by A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento II and L. Aelius Plautius Lamia Aelianus who are attested in office between 14 January and 11 February (*AE* (1948), 56). Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Fronto was in office with Aelianus on an unknown date (*CIL* vi. 2059; cf. 32363 = *ILS* 5049 = MW 11). C. Marius Marcellus Octavius Publius Cluvius Rufus is attested in office with Aelianus on 13 June (*CIL* xvi. 26). A further pair, M. Tittius Frugi and T. Vinicius Iulianus, was in office on 7 December (*CIL* vi. 2059 = *ILS* 5049 = MW 11).

81. *L. Flavius Silva Nonius Bassus, L(?) Asinius Pollio Verrucosus*

The pair was still in office on 15 January (*CIL* vi. 2059 = *ILS* 5049 = MW 11). M. Roscius Coelius and C. Iulius Iuvenalis were in office on 29 March (*CIL* vi. 2059 = MW 12). L. Vettius Paullus and T. Iunius Montanus are attested from 1 May to 20 June (*CIL* vi. 328 = *ILS* 3434 = MW 170; *CIL* vi. 2059 = MW 11). M. Petronius Umbrinus and L. Carminius Lusitanicus were in office between 14 September and 20 October (*CIL* vi. 2060; cf. 32364 = MW 12).

82. *Imp. Domitianus VIII, T. Flavius Sabinus*

Domitian may have resigned on 13 January (Suet. *Dom.* 13) but this is uncertain. Fragment XIIa of *FO* (= *II* xiii. 1. 191 f.) shows that there were at least three other pairs of suffecti in this year, namely *Ignotus* I/[Servaeus? In]noc(ens), *Ignotus*

²² For the pair, L. Tampus Flavianus and M. Pompeius Silvanus, attributed to this year by Dušančić, *op cit.* (n. 14), 73, see §II below.

²³ It has been brought to my attention that Agricola's consulship in 77 cannot be put earlier than the July/August *nundinum* which makes his arrival in Britain *media aestate* impossible. A similar result would be obtained if he were put in 78, for he cannot be placed earlier than May/June in this year. Only the November/December *nundinum* in 77 seems available as L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer and M. Arruntius Aquila are attested in office during September/October.

II/[. . .]anus and *Ignotus* III/[C. Arinius? Mo]dest(us?). The fragment is broken so there may have been more suffects.²⁴

83. *Imp. Domitianus VIII, Q. Petillius Rufus II*²⁵

It is uncertain when the *ordinarii* left office. A recently discovered *tessera nummularia* attests the pair M. Annii Messalla and C. Fisius Sabinus, in office on 24 April (*AE* (1969/70), 6).²⁶ L. Tettius Iulianus was in office with Terentius Strabo Erucius Homullus on 9 June (*CIL* xvi. 29 = *ILS* 1996).

84. *Imp. Domitianus X, C. Oppius Sabinus*

The *ordinarii* were perhaps still in office until 30 April (Suet. *Dom.* 13). The fragment of *FO* (II xiii. 1. 193) which survives for this year gives the following:

U]RSUS
GA]LLICANUS
G]ALLUS²⁷

It is known from independent evidence that C. Tullius Capito and C. Cornelius Gallicanus were in office on 3 September (*CIL* xvi. 30).

85.²⁸ *Imp. Domitianus XI, T. Aurelius Fulvus II*

Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus II and L. Valerius Messallinus II were in office during March/April; M. Arrecinus Clemens II and L. Baebius Honoratus during May/June; P. Herennius Pollio and M. (Annius) Herennius Pollio during July/August; D. Aburius Bassus and Q. Iulius Balbus during September/October (attested in office on 5 September – *CIL* xvi. 31) and [. . .]ORESTES was in office with an unknown colleague during November/December.

86. *Imp. Domitianus XII, Ser. Cornelius Dolabella Petronianus*

Domitian was replaced on 13 January by C. Secius Campanus who is attested in office from 22 January to 26 February (*CIL* vi. 2064 = MW 13; *CIL* xvi. 32). The *FPot.*²⁹ reveal that there were another three pairs of consuls in this year: *Ignotus*/Q. Vibius Secundus: Sex. Octavius Fronto/ Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus (known in office on 6–13 May from *CIL* vi. 15847 and xvi. 33) and A. Bucius Lappius Maximus/ C. Octavius Tadius Tossianus L. Iavolenus Priscus.

87.* *Imp. Domitianus XIII, L. Volusius Saturninus*

Domitian was replaced on 13 January by C. Calpurnius (Crassus Frugi?) Piso Licinianus who is attested in office on 22 January (*CIL* vi. 2065; cf. 32367 = MW 14). C. Bellicus Natalis Tebanianus and C. Ducenius Proculus were in office on 19–20 May (*ibid.*); C. Cilnius Proculus and L. Neratius Priscus are attested for the period 10–22 September (*ibid.*).

²⁴ L. Vidman, *Fasti Ostienses* (Prague, 1957), 15 cited by Eck, 57 n. 7. For the identity of Innocens as a Servaeus, see Syme, 325 n. 6 and for Modest(us?) as perhaps C. Arinius Modestus proconsul of Crete and Cyrene c. 73–74, see Eck, 120 n. 43.

²⁵ For the identity of this consul, see §II below.

²⁶ H. G. Pflaum, 'Une tessera nummularia inédite', *Bull. Soc. Franç. de Numis.* (1961), 72 f., 86 f.; Eck, *RE* 119.

²⁷ This Gallus was perhaps C. Raecius Gallus according to R. Syme, 'Pliny the Procurator', *HSCP* 73 (1969), 229 n. 101.

²⁸ For the arrangement of consuls in this year, see now the convincing exposition by Modugno, Panciera and Zevi, *op. cit.* (n. 8), 87 ff.

²⁹ N. Alfieri, 'I fasti consulari di Potentia', *Athenaeum* 26 (1948), 120 ff. These *fasti* are complete for the years 87–92, 94–96.

88.*³⁰ *Imp. Domitianus XIII, L. Minicius Rufus*

It is not known when Domitian left office but he had been replaced by 15 April when D. Plotius Grypus was in office (*CIL* vi. 2065 = MW 14). Q. Ninnius Hasta and Libo Rupilius Frugi replaced the above pair (*FPot*) and were in turn replaced by M. Otacilius Catulus and Sex. Iulius Sparsus who were in office on 7 November (*CIL* xvi. 35; *AE* (1939), 126).

89.* *T. Aurelius Fulvus, M. Asinius Atratinus*

Both were still in office on 12 April; (*CIL* vi. 2066 = MW 15). P. Sallustius Blaesus and M. Peducaeus Saenianus were in office between 19 May and 29 August (*ibid.*; *CIL* vi. 39092). The final pair of suffects for the year was A. Vicirius Proculus and M'. Laberius Maximus.

90.* *Imp. Domitianus XV, M. Cocceius Nerva II*

Domitian was replaced by L. Cornelius Pusio. The other consuls for the year were: L. Antistius Rusticus/Ser. Iulius Servianus; Q. Accaeus Rufus/C. Caristianus Fronto; P. Baebius Italicus/C. Aquillius Proculus; L. Albuius Pullaienus Pollio/Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula Pompeius Longinus (in office 27 October – *CIL* xvi. 36 = *ILS* 1998 = MW 403) and M. Tullius Cerealis and Cn. Pompeius Catullinus.

91.* *M'. Acilius Glabrio, M. Ulpus Traianus*

Both were still in office on 29 April (*CIL* vi. 2067 = MW 16). The other two pairs for the year were Cn. Minicius Faustinus/P. Valerius Marinus (in office from May to August—*AE* (1949), 23; (1961), 319; (1962), 264bis) and Q. Valerius Vegetus/P. Metilius (Sabinus?) Nepos (in office 5 November – *CIL* vi. 2068 = MW 17).

92.* *Imp. Domitianus XVI, Q. Volusius Saturninus*

Domitian was replaced on 13 January by L. Venuleius Montanus Apronianus (in office 25 April – *CIL* vi. 2068 = MW 17). L. Stertinius Avitus and Ti. Iulius Celsus Polemaeanus were in office in 14 June (*CIL* xvi. 37). The final pair for the year was C. Iulius Silanus and Q. Iunius Arulenus Rusticus.

93. *Sex. Pompeius Collega, Q. Peducaeus Priscinus*

The only suffect whom Degraasi listed as certain for this year is T. Avidius Quietus but a mutilated fragment of *FO* has recently been shown to disclose the fact that there were five pairs of suffects in this year.³¹ Two further suffects can also be added with confidence, namely C. Cornelius Rarus Naso and L. Dasumius Hadrianus.³²

94.* *L. Nonius Calpurnius Asprenas Torquatus, T. Sextius Magius Lateranus*

The other consuls for the year were M. Lollius Paullinus D. Valerius Asiaticus Saturninus with C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus and L. Silius Decianus with T. Pomponius Bassus.

³⁰ The year was wrongly said to be complete by *FPot*. (= Alfieri, *op. cit.* (n. 29), 122 f.). It is now known that Libo Rupilius Frugi belongs in this year, See F. Zevi, 'Nuovi frammenti dei Fasti Ostienses', *Akten des VI internationalen Kongresses für griechische und lateinische Epigraphik* (München, 1972), 438.

³¹ Zevi, *op. cit.* (n. 30), 438.

³² For the inclusion of Naso, see R. Syme's reading of *FPot*, given in his review of Degraasi, *JRS* 43 (1953), 153. The consulship of Hadrianus is revealed by a new fragment of *FO* quoted by F. Zevi, 'I consoli del 97 d.C. in due frammenti già editi dei Fasti Ostienses', *LF* 96 (1973), 133 n. 38.

95.* *Imp. Domitianus XVIII, T. Flavius Clemens*

Domitian was replaced on 13 January by L. Neratius Marcellus. The other consuls for the year were A. Bucius Lappius Maximus II with P. Ducenius Verus and Q. Pomponius Rufus with L. Baebius Tullus.

96.* *C. Manlius Valens, C. Antistius Vetus*

The suffectus for the year were Q. Fabius Postuminus with T. Priferius Paetus (in office 12 July – dipl. mil.)³³ and Ti. Catus Caesius Fronto with M. Calpurnius . . . icus (in office 10 October (*CIL* xvi. 40)).

B. *Suffect consuls of uncertain year.*³⁴

T. Aurelius Fulvus	—
M. Plancius Varus ³⁵	—
L. Nonius (Calpurnius?) Asprenas ³⁶ }	23 Sept. (<i>CIL</i> vi. 253)
L. Sergius Paullus	—
Mettius Pompusianus	—
Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus	—
C. Dillius Aponianus	—
L. Mestrius Florus	—
Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens	—
L. Tampius Flavianus II	} —
M. Pompeius Silvanus Staberius Flavinus II	
L. Luscius Ocrea	—
Sex. Sentius Caecilianus	—
Cn. Pompeius Collega	—
L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius	} 12 Oct. (<i>CIL</i> x. 8038 = MW 460)
Catellius Celer	
M. Arruntius Aquila	
.Asprenas	—
Sex. Vettulenus Cerealis	—
Q. Corellius Rufus	} 11 October (<i>CIL</i> xiv. 4276)
L. Funisulanus Vettonianus	
L. Octavius Memor	—
Cn. Pompeius	} 6 Nov. (<i>PP</i> 1 (1946), 383) ³⁷
[. . .]lonius Cordus	

³³ For this new diploma see S. Dušanic and M. R. Vasic, 'An Upper Moesian Diploma of A.D. 96', *Chiron* 7 (1977), 291 ff.

³⁴ More detailed discussion of each of the following is given in §II below. I give here only the evidence for the months in which they are attested in office.

³⁵ M. Plancius Varus is to be deleted from the Flavian *fasti* because it is now known that he never reached the consulship. See further Gallivan, op. cit. (n. 2), 411 n. 14.

³⁶ For the identification of this pair, see §II below.

³⁷ G. Pugliese Carratelli, 'Tabulae Ceratae Herculanaenses', *PP* 1 (1946), 383.

P. Calvisius [Tre]bonius ³⁸ }	—
Q. Cornelius Fa? [An?]nidius Quartus }	—
M. Corvius Rufus or Rusticus	17 Aug. (<i>CIL</i> iv. 1544)
. . . . Marcellus }	—
. . . . Pa. }	—
. . . Proculus	—
. . . . Vatia	—
M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa	—
Sex. Iulius Frontinus	—
A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento	—
Sex. Marcius Priscus Cn. Pinarius Aemilianus Cicatricula }	30 Dec. (<i>CIL</i> xvi. 25)
T. Atilius Rufus	—
C. Scoedius Natta Pinarianus }	18 July (<i>CIL</i> vi. 163)
T. Tettienus Serenus }	—
L. Turpilius Dexter }	1 Dec. (<i>CIL</i> xiv. 3543)
M. Maecius Rufus }	—
. . . . Peregrinus	—
[L. Cornelius] Pusio (Annius Messalla) [Plo?]tius Pegasus	—
Cominius . . . }	—
L. Minicius }	³⁹
Cn. Domitius Afer Titius Marcellus Curvius Lucanus	—
Cn. Domitius (Afer Curvius) Tullus	—
Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Clemens ⁴⁰	—
L. Salvius Otho Cocceianus	—
M. Atilius Postumus Bradua	—
P. Glitius Gallus	—
A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento III	—
L. Iunius Vibius Crispus III	—
Sex. [Carminius] Vetus }	24 Oct. (<i>CIL</i> xiv. 4725)
M. Co	—
A. Caesennius Gallus	—
C. Vettulenus Civica Cerealis	—

³⁸ This much-mutilated tablet belongs most likely to the year A.D. 53 – see Gallivan, *op. cit.* (n. 2), 423, 425.

³⁹ Pugliese Carratelli, *op. cit.* (n. 19), 149; Eck, *RE* xv. 92.

⁴⁰ He is identical with the .Pa. . . . listed above.

M. Larcus Magnus Pompeius Silo } T. Aurelius Quietus	20 Sept. (<i>CIL</i> xvi. 28 = MW 402)
P. Valerius Patruinus } [?L. Antonius Saturninus]	19 July (<i>CIL</i> ix. 5420 = MW 462)
Cn. Pedanius Fuscus Salinator	—
Marius Priscus	—
Sallustius Lucullus	—
(Ser. Cornelius Scipio) Salvidienus Orfitus	—
Helvidius Priscus	—
Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus	—
L. Iulius Mar[inus?]	—
L. Iulius Ursus Servianus ⁴¹	—
. . . . Rufus ⁴²	—
Silius Italicus ⁴³	—
A. Egrilius Plarianus ⁴⁴	—
Publicius/Publilius Tullus ⁴⁵	—
. Macer ⁴⁶	—
Tuccius Cerealis ⁴⁷	—
Q. Petillius Rufus	—
P. Nonius Asprenas Caesius Cassianus	—
L. Nonius } M. Arru[ntius?]	1 Sept. (<i>AE</i> (1947), 2) ⁴⁸

⁴¹ This consul is identical with Ser. Iulius Servianus *suff.* 90 – see further Syme, 636; *PIR*² I 569, 631.

⁴² This consular mentioned by Philostratus (*Vit. Apoll.* 7. 8. 3; 8. 7. 36) is almost certainly to be identified with one of the other Rufi mentioned in the *fasti* as consul before 92.

⁴³ Degraasi, 28 wrongly assumed that the elder son of Silius Italicus was also named Silius Italicus. This was not the case. He was, in fact, L. Silius Decianus *suff.* 94 – so also Syme, 597 n. 3, A. N. Sherwin-White, *The Letters of Pliny* (Oxford, 1966), 227.

⁴⁴ The consular date of Plarianus is now known to have been Hadrianic – see F. Zevi, 'Nuovi documenti epigrafici sugli Egrili Ostiensi', *MEFR* 82 (1970), 302 ff.

⁴⁵ A better reading of the relevant coin legends shows that this consul was in fact L. Baebius Tullus *suff.* 95. See further B. Stech, 'Senatores Romani qui fuerunt inde a Vespasiano usque ad Traiani exitum', *Klio*, Beiheft 10 (1912) no. 1017; *PIR*² B29.

⁴⁶ According to Martial (*Epig.* 10. 78) this Macer was governor of Dalmatia in 98. Dalmatia was at this time a province of praetorian rank. (See B. W. Jones, 'The Status of Dalmatia under Domitian', *CP* 69 (1974), 48 f.; 'Dalmatia again', *ibid.* 71 (1976), 256 f.). Therefore Degraasi's date at the very least should read 'after 98', but there is a strong possibility that Macer is identical with -cius or -lius Macer *suff.* 100 (see further, Jones, *ibid.* 71 (1976), 257).

⁴⁷ This consular is almost certainly to be identified with M. Tullius Cerealis *suff.* 90. R. Syme, 'People in Pliny', *JRS* 58 (1968), 137 argues for retention of this consular with the rare *nomen* at Pliny, *Epist.* 2. 11. 9 but I think the coincidence of a Tuccius Cerealis and a Tullius Cerealis in the senate at the same time is too great. Sherwin-White, *op. cit.* (n. 43) 170 comes to the same conclusion.

⁴⁸ For the date of this inscription as 'The second half of the first century', see Eck, *RE* 285. More detailed discussion is given in §II below.

T. Vestricius Spurinna

—

L. Licinius Sura

—

It is immediately obvious from the above that, with the exception of the first year of Flavian rule and the curious case of L. Plautius Aelius Lamia Aelianus in 80, the Neronian practice of *ordinarii* holding office for six months was no longer observed. In the last ten years of Domitian's reign, for which we have almost complete evidence, the regular practice was for all *ordinarii* and *suffecti* to hold office for periods of equal length, i.e. four months (see 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96). However in years of crisis, namely 90 and 93,⁴⁹ this pattern was dropped in favour of one in which all consuls with the exception of the emperor, held office for two months each. It is of the utmost importance to note that the minimum length of tenure for a suffect consulship during this ten-year period, for which as said above we have almost complete evidence, is two months. Periods in excess of two months were all even number multiples of two months, i.e. four months. That is to say, it is the same length of tenure as has previously been demonstrated to have been the case for suffectus under Gaius, Claudius and Nero. This being so, and given the number of suffectus and suffect pairs attested for March, May, July, September or November, no further justification should be necessary for testing the hypothesis that the same minimum period for the tenure of a consulship was in operation throughout the years 70–86.

When the evidence for the *ordinarii* is tabulated, it gives the following:

Year	Ordinarii ⁵⁰	Length of tenure (months)
70	Vespasian	6
	Titus	6
71	Vespasian	2
	Nerva	2
72	Vespasian	4
	Titus	4
73	Domitian	?4
	Messallinus	?4
74	Vespasian	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Titus	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2
	<i>Aelianus II</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
75	Vespasian	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2
	Titus	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2
	<i>Domitian</i>	2 (or $3\frac{1}{2}$)
	<i>Firmus</i>	2 (or $3\frac{1}{2}$)
76	Vespasian	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2
	Titus	2 (or 4)
	<i>Domitian</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (or $3\frac{1}{2}$)
77	Vespasian	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2
	Titus	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 or more
	<i>Domitian</i>	4 (or $5\frac{1}{2}$)

⁴⁹ Note the remarks of Syme quoted at Zevi, op. cit. (n. 30) 439 – 'Das Jahr 93 bietet, wenn das Fragment so datiert werden könne, wie es Zevi tat, neue Einsichten für die domitianische Innenpolitik.'

⁵⁰ I give in italics the suffect who replaced the emperor.

Year	Ordinarii	Length of tenure (months)
78	Priscus	4
	Commodus	4
79	Vespasian	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Titus	2
	<i>Domitian</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
80	Titus	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Domitian	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Veiento</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Aelianus</i>	$5\frac{1}{2}$
81	Bassus	2
	Verrucosus	2
82	Domitian	$\frac{1}{2}$ (or 2)
	Sabinus	2
83	Domitian	$\frac{1}{2}$ (or 2)
	Rufus II	2
84	Domitian	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 or 4
	Sabinus	2 or 4
85	Domitian	2
	Fulvus II	2
86	Domitian	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Petronianus	2
	<i>Campanus</i>	$?1\frac{1}{2}$

Thus, with the exception of the consulships held by the Flavians themselves, ordinary consulships were of two or four months' duration (or one and a half or three and a half months duration if one of the Flavians held a two-week consulship).

When the hypothesis is applied to the evidence for suffect consuls in list A, it can be seen that in 70 C. Licinius Mucianus II and Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus were July/Aug. suffects, M. Ulpius Traianus and *Ignotus* were Sept./Oct. suffects and L. Annius Bassus and C. Laecanius Bassus were Nov./Dec. suffects; in 71 Domitian and Cn. Pedius Cascus were March/April suffects, Domitian and C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus were May/June suffects, C. Atilius Barbarus and L. Flavius Fimbria were July/Aug. suffects and L. Acilius Strabo and Sex. Neranium Capito were Sept./Oct. suffects; in 72 C. Licinius Mucianus III and T. Flavius Sabinus II were May/June suffects; in 73 L. Aelius Oculatus and Q. Gavius Atticus were May/June suffects and M. Arrecinus Clemens and [. .]M[.] were July/Aug.⁵¹ suffects; in 74 Ti. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus II was a 13 Jan./Feb. suffect, L. Iunius Vibius Crispus II was a March/April suffect, Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus II and T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus II were May/June suffects, *Ignotus* and . .]ON[. . were July/Aug.⁵² suffects and C. Pomponius and L. Manlius Patruinus were Sept./Oct. suffects; in 75 Domitian and L. Pasidienus Firmus were either 13 Jan./April or more likely March/April suffects; in 76 Galeo Tettienus Petronianus and M. Fulvius Gillo were Nov./Dec. suffects; in 77 Domitian was either a March/June or May/June suffect; in 79 Domitian was a 13 Jan./Feb. suffect, L. Iunius Caesennius Paetus and P. Calvisius Ruso Iulius Frontinus were March/June suffects and T. Rubrius Aelius

⁵¹ For this date, see further below.

⁵² *ibid.*

Nepos and M. Arrius Flaccus were Sept./Oct. suffecti; in 80 A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento II and L. Aelius Plautius Lamia Aelianus were 13 Jan./Feb. suffecti, Aelianus and Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Fronto were March/April suffecti, Aelianus and C. Marius Marcellus Octavius Publius Cluvius Rufus were May/June suffecti and M. Titius Frugi and T. Vinicius Iulianus were Nov./Dec. suffecti; in 81 M. Roscius Coelius and C. Iulius Iuvalis were March/April suffecti, L. Vettius Paullus and I. Iunius Montanus were May/June suffecti and M. Petronius Umbrinus and L. Carminius Lusitanicus were Sept./Oct. suffecti; in 82 *Ignotus* I and [... IN]noc(ens) were March/April suffecti, *Ignotus* II and [...]an(us) were May/June suffecti, *Ignotus* III and Mo]dest(us?) were July/Aug. suffecti,⁵³ in 83 M. Annii Messalla and C. Fisius Sabinus were March/April suffecti and L. Tettius Iulianus and Terentius Strabo Erucius Homullus were May/June suffecti; in 84 *Ignotus* I and [L. Iulius] Ursus were July/Aug. suffecti, C. Tullius Capito Pomponianus Plotius Firmus and C. Cornelius Gallicanus were Sept./Oct. suffecti and *Ignotus* II and [...] Gallus were Nov./Dec. suffecti; in 85 Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus II and L. Valerius Messallinus II were March/April suffecti, M. Arrecinus Clemens II and L. Baebius Honoratus were May/June suffecti, P. Herennius Pollio and M. Annii Herennius Pollio were July/Aug. suffecti, D. Aburius Bassus and Q. Iulius Balbus were Sept./Oct. suffecti and *Ignotus* and [...] Orestes were Nov./Dec. suffecti; in 86 C. Secius Campanus was a 13 Jan./?Feb. or ?April suffect, Q. Vibius Secundus and either Campanus or *Ignotus* were March/April suffecti, Sex. Octavius Fronto and Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus were May/Aug. suffecti and A. Bucius Lappius Maximus and C. Octavius Tadius Tossianus L. Iavolenus Priscus were Sept./Dec. suffecti.

The evidence of List B shows that L. Nonius [Calpurnius] Asprenas and L. Sergius Paullus were Sept./?Oct. suffecti; L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer and M. Arruntius Aquila were Sept./Oct. suffecti; Q. Corellius Rufus and L. Funisulanus Vettonianus were Sept./Oct. suffecti; Cn. Pompeius and [...]lonius Cordus were Nov./Dec. suffecti; M. Corvius Rufus or Rusticus was a July/Aug. suffect; Sex. Marcius Priscus and Cn. Pinarius Aemilianus Cicatricula were Nov./Dec. suffecti; C. Scoedius Natta Pinarianus and T. Tettienus Serenus were July/Aug. suffecti; L. Turpilius Dexter and M. Maecius Rufus were Nov./Dec. suffecti; Sex. [Carminius] Vetus and M. Co[...] were Sept./Oct. suffecti; M. Larcus Magnus Pompeius Silo and T. Aurelius Quietus were Sept./Oct. suffecti and P. Valerius Patruinus and [?L. Antonius Saturninus] were July/Aug. suffecti.

There could be three impediments to acceptance of the above hypothesis. First, the existence of a consul holding office for an odd number of months, i.e. one, three or five months; secondly, the existence of three or more consuls holding office in the same *nundinum* and thirdly, the inability of the proposed system to accommodate all known Flavian *suffecti*.

The first and second objections can be handled together. There does appear to be a problem with the years 73 and 74 as both of these years already have May/June suffecti but the *Fasti Feriarum Latinarum* list different consuls in office during the holding of this festival, namely M. Arrecinus Clemens with [...]JM[.] in 73 and *Ignotus* with [...]ON[. .] in 74. Scholars have usually assumed that for the Flavian period this festival was held on 25 June⁵⁴ on the grounds that it was held on this date in 70 and 71. This assumption is extremely hazardous since we possess only five years of the *FFL* from the complete Flavian period and only two of these are dated,

⁵³ This depends on the consulships of M. Marcius Magnus Pompeius Silo and T. Aurelius Quietus who were in office during Sept./Oct. For arguments in favour of their placement in 82, see §II below.

⁵⁴ e.g. MW 5.

i.e. 70 and 71.⁵⁵ Furthermore if the evidence, fragmentary though it is, for the period 40–108 is examined, it reveals that the date of the festival was not fixed and was held at various times ranging from early May to the last day of July.⁵⁶ I would have no hesitation, therefore, in rejecting the date of 25 June for the festival in 73 and 75 and thus allocating the consulship of the pair M. Arrecinus Clemens and [. . .]M[.] and of the pair *Ignotus* and [.]ON[. . .] to July/Aug. of these years.

To examine the third objection, I again resort to a method of approach employed in earlier studies of the *fasti*. I take as a basic unit the *vacancy* which I will define as the tenure of one suffect consulship for a period of two months. An examination of List A reveals the following.

Year	Number of Vacancies
70	1
71	2
72	6
73	4 or 6
74	3
75	8
76	6 (?7)
77	7 (?8)
78	6
79	4
80	4
81	4
82	7 (?8)
83	6 (?7)
84	5
85	1
86	?1
93	7
<hr/>	
Total 81/83 (85/89)	
<hr/>	

There are a minimum of 81 and a maximum of 89 *vacancies* for the 72 suffect consuls given in List B.⁵⁷ The system proposed above clearly can accommodate all known *suffecti* and this conclusion is confirmed by the revisions proposed in §II and set out in §III.

Year	Number of vacancies
70	1
71	2
72	6
73	6
74	3

⁵⁵ See *FFL* = *I.I.* xiii. 1. 143 ff., esp. 151.
⁵⁶ *ibid.* For similar strictures against this widely held assumption, see Dušanic, *op. cit.* (n. 14), 68 n. 44.
⁵⁷ I have excluded those which I rejected above but kept those who may be identical with consuls already in the *fasti*.

Year	Number of Vacancies
75	8
76	6
77	5 (?6)
78	4
79	4
80	4
81	2
82	5 (?6)
83	2
84	5
85	1
86	?1
93	6
<hr/>	
Total	70/72
<hr/>	

For the 70 or 72 vacancies available, there are now 55 suffect consuls.⁵⁸ Thus it is clear that the system for the allocation of consulships during the Flavian period was based on a minimum tenure of two months. Any consulships which were held for longer than this period were of four months duration with the exception of those held by the Flavians themselves and L. Aelius Plautius Lamia Aelianus in 80.

Having established the pattern for the number of consuls in the years 70-96, it is now possible to proceed to a detailed investigation of the consuls of uncertain year with a view to allocating them to particular years or at least to narrowing down the number of possible years in which they might have held the *fascēs*.

II. THE DATES OF KNOWN FLAVIAN SUFFECTS⁵⁹

'After 69.' T. Aurelius Fulvus

Fulvus was *legatus legionis III Gallicae* during 64-69 (*ILS* 232; Tac. *Hist.* 1. 79). He had been replaced by the autumn of 69 by C. Dillius Aponianus (Tac. *Hist.* 3. 10). The date of his governorship of Hispania Citerior has now been established as 75-78.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ For their names, see §III. As an added check, I give a table on which the period is broken up into smaller units to ensure that all consuls whose consulships must fall before a certain date can be fitted into the relevant years.

Years	Number of possible candidates	Vacancies
71-73	13	14
74-76	16	17
77-79	18	16
80-83	9	13
84-86	6	8
93	4	6

There is, of course, some overlap in the years for which a number of consuls may be candidates.

⁵⁹ In the interests of brevity, I have attempted to confine myself only to the evidence from individual careers which is directly relevant to the dating of their consulships. For the same reason, I have been content simply to refer to treatments given in modern handbooks where I have no reason to dispute the evidence contained therein.

⁶⁰ See G. Alföldy, *Fasti Hispanienses* (Wiesbaden, 1969), 19 f.; Eck, *RE* 68 f. cf. Syme, who had previously suggested (*op. cit.* (n. 27), 216 n. 50 and 'Consulates in Absence', *JRS* 48 (1959), 7 f.) that he was a praetorian legate in Spain and perhaps held the consulship *in absentia*.

Thus a consulship between 70 and 75. Consensus of modern opinion⁶¹ places him in 70 – a swift reward for his services in the *coup*. However the one remaining vacancy in this year (Sept./Oct.) was almost certainly filled by Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus (see below). While the probability is very strong that Fulvus held office in 71, let his date be read as '71-4'.

'70-4.' L. Nonius Calpurnius Asprenas

For the full name, *AE* (1976), 492.⁶² Asprenas was governor of Galatia, Lycia, Pamphylia and Pisidia 68-69.⁶³ In 82/83 he was proconsul of Africa (*IRT* 346)⁶⁴. His consulship belongs therefore *c.* 71 or 72.⁶⁵ His consular date could be made much clearer if it could be established that he was the L. Nonius of either *CIL* vi. 253 mentioning an L. Nonius Asprenas as consul with an L. Sergius Paullus on 23 Sept.⁶⁴ or of *AE* (1947), 2 which names a consular pair L. Nonius and M. Arru[ntius?] in office on 1 Sept.⁶⁷ If in fact he is to be identified with either of these, he must have been consul in 72, as 71 already has another pair in office during Sept./Oct. However, there is no way of deciding this matter and as there is no vacancy in 70, let his date be read as '?72 or 71-4'.

'70-5.' Mettius Pomposianus

He was nominated consul by Vespasian (Suet. *Vesp.* 14; cf. *Dom.* 10; Dio 67. 12). He cannot be identified with L. Pomposius Mettius who was still of praetorian rank in 80.⁶⁸ There is no further evidence.

'71 or 72.' Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus

Adlected to the senatorial order by ?Claudius (Stat. *Silvae* 1. 4. 68) Gallicus passed quickly through the junior offices of the *cursus* (*ILS* 9499 = MW 305; *AE* (1920), 55) and was *legatus legionis XV Apollinaris* during 52-54 (*CIL* iii. 4591). At some time after his praetorship, he was sent to Galatia presumably as a subordinate *legatus* under Corbulo.⁶⁹ From 68 or at the latest early in 69 to 70 he was *legatus Augusti pro praetore* of the proconsul of Asia. According to Statius (*Silvae* 1. 4. 82) he was there for two years.⁷⁰ On *ILS* 9499 = MW 305 he is called *consul designatus*. He may have returned to assume his consulship in 70 (there is one vacancy in Sept./Oct.) or in 71. There is strong evidence to support the earlier year. A series of boundary markers delimiting the frontiers between the two provinces of Africa (*ILS* 5955; *AE* (1912), 148-51; (1936), 28; (1939), 31) ascribe this task to Gallicus *cos.* and Sentius Caecilianus praetor. It has been cogently argued⁷¹ that Gallicus performed this task as a special imperial legate in place of the usual senatorial governor in 71. Given the fact that there is no vacancy for a consulate until Nov./Dec. in 71, Gallicus must have been consul in Sept./Oct. of 70.

⁶¹ See previous note and add Kreiler, 31 n. 3.

⁶² Also Kreiler, 70.

⁶³ *ibid.*; R. Syme, 'Legates of Cilicia under Trajan', *Historia* 18 (1969), 363.

⁶⁴ Thomasson, 2. 48 f.

⁶⁵ So also Eck, 234.

⁶⁶ For this inscription as Flavian, see the arguments of Groag at *RE* xvii. 876.

⁶⁷ For the date of this inscription as 'the latter half of the first century', see Eck, *RE* 285.

⁶⁸ A. W. Braithwaite, *C. Suetoni Tranquilli Divus Vespasianus* (Oxford, 1927), 57.

⁶⁹ For his status, see R. K. Sherk, *The Legates of Galatia from Augustus to Diocletian* (Baltimore, 1951), 26.

⁷⁰ For this dating see A. B. Bosworth, 'Vespasian and the Provinces: some problems of the Early 70's A.D.', *Athenaeum* 51 (1973), 62 f.

⁷¹ *ibid.* 62 ff., esp. 69.

‘71–3?’ C. Dillius Aponianus

Aponianus replaced T. Aurelius Fulvus as legate of III Gallica by the autumn of 69 and successfully led the legion to Italy for the Flavian cause. (Tac. *Hist.* 3. 10. 11; MW 269). He was governor of an unknown (senatorial?) province (MW 269).⁷² He is next attested as *curator riparum et alvei Tiberis* for the period 1 July–Dec. 73 (*CIL* vi. 31547 = *ILS* 5928). This post was of consular status.⁷³ Given that 70 is now complete, Aponianus will have been consul in either 71 (Nov./Dec.), 72 (the latter half has vacancies) or in 73 (March/April).

‘72–5.’ L. Mestrius Florus

His career up to the time of his proconsulship of Asia in c. 88/89⁷⁴ is unknown. His successor in Asia was M. Fulvius Gillo *suff.* 76 (*AE* (1966), 426).⁷⁵ His immediate predecessors were C. Vettulenus Civica Cerealis *suff.* 73–6 and Sex. Iulius Frontinus *suff.* 73.⁷⁶ Given the usual interval between the consulship and the proconsulship of Asia,⁷⁷ Florus could not have been consul in 72 but might have been consul at any time during the period 73–6.

‘Before 74.’ Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens

Clemens is attested as governor of Upper Germany on 21 May 74 (*CIL* xvi. 20 = MW 399). There is no evidence for the date on which he took up this appointment.⁷⁸ Mid 72 has been suggested, hence a consulship c. 61.⁷⁹ This is very probably correct, but for caution let Degraßi’s date remain unaltered.

‘74–9.’ { L. Tampus Flavianus II
M. Pompeius Silvanus Staberius Flavinus II

These two *senes* had held their first consulships as long ago as 40 or 41 and 45 respectively.⁸⁰ Flavianus was *curator aquarum* in 73–4 and Silvanus held the same post for 71–3 (Frontinus 102). The year 74 shows four *consules II* in the first half of the year. The second half of the year began with [.] and [.] ON[. . .], that is to say with two men holding the consulship for the first time. On the grounds of seniority and *dignitas*, Flavianus and Silvanus could not have been consuls in this year. In 75, L. Pasidienus Firmus was suffect for Titus with Domitian and so for the same reason the pair under discussion could not have held office in this year. The same argument holds true for 77, 78 and 79. Thus we are left with the year 76. The pair ought to have replaced Domitian and Titus in March/April or less likely, May/June.⁸¹

⁷² See Groag’s comment at *PIR*² D89.

⁷³ Aponianus’ immediate predecessor was C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus *suff.* 71 and his successor was C. Laecanius Bassus Caecina Paetus *suff.* 70. For the status of the curatorship see W. Eck, ‘Beförderungskriterien innerhalb der senatorischen Laufbahn, dargestellt an der Zeit von 69 bis 138 n. Chr.’, *ANRW* ii. 1. 207.

⁷⁴ Eck, 139; Kreiler, 50. cf. D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor to the End of the Third Century after Christ* (Princeton, 1950), 1434 who assigns his governorship to 83/84.

⁷⁵ Eck, 85 f.; Kreiler, 52.

⁷⁶ Kreiler, 42 f.

⁷⁷ At this time it was 13–14 years; Eck, 82 ff.

⁷⁸ E. Ritterling, *Fasti des römischen Deutschland unter dem Prinzipat* (Wien, 1932), 22 f.

⁷⁹ So Eck, 242; Syme, 804.

⁸⁰ See Gallivan, *op. cit.* (n. 2), 424.

⁸¹ Dušančić, *op. cit.* (n. 14), 70 f. attempting to retain what he considers is reliable in *CIL* iv. 5526c suggested that Flavianus might have replaced Titus in 13 January and have been Domitian’s colleague until he was in turn replaced by Silvanus. Thus Flavianus would have been in office from 13 January/?April or ?June. There is as yet no way of deciding this point.

'c. 75.' L. Luscius Ocrea

Ocrea was adlected *inter patricios* in 73/74 (*AE* (1929), 27).⁸² He was governor of Lycia–Pamphylia c. 73/74–74/75 and proconsul of Asia c. 90/91.⁸³ His consulship ought to fall in 77, given the usual interval between the consulship and proconsulship of Asia at this time. His predecessor in Asia was M. Fulvius Gillo who held the last *nundinum* in 76 and his successor, probably Q. Corellius Rufus, was consul in Sept./Oct. of 78 (see below). Thus Ocrea's consulship should be located in one or other of the years 77 or 78, most probably the former.

'75 or 76.' Sex. Sentius Caecilianus

Consul designate in 75 (*AE* (1941), 79 = MW 277). At this time he was an imperial legate with the special task of delimiting the frontiers of the two Mauretaniae (*ILS* 8969 = MW 276).⁸⁴ Either year suggested by Degraasi will readily accommodate his consulship.

'After 75.' Cn. Pompeius Collega

Collega was legate of IV Scythica 69–70 (*Jos. B. J.* 7. 54–62). He is attested as governor of Galatia–Cappadocia early in 76 (*ILS* 8904 = MW 86) and most likely held the post c. 74/75–76/77.⁸⁵ Degraasi's date was given in the mistaken belief that the province at this time was of praetorian status, but it was not.⁸⁶ Collega's revised date should read 'Before 75' with the strong probability that he was suffect in one of the earliest years of the reign, i.e. 71–73.⁸⁷ He might well be the colleague of M. Arrecinus Clemens mentioned by the *FFL* for 73 or equally the Cn. Pompeius attested as consul with . . . Iulius Cordus on 6 November (on whom, see below).

'77?' { L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer
M Arruntius Aquila

The pair was in office on 12 October (*CIL* x. 8038 = MW 460). Celer was *legatus Augusti pro praetore Lusitaniae* (*CIL* ii. 5264 = *ILS* 261 = MW 104). His governorship is usually assigned to 75–77/78⁸⁸ since *CIL* ii. 5264 was set up at some time between 1 July 77 and the beginning of 78.⁸⁹ This would seem to exclude a consulship in Sept./Oct. of 77. However, suffect pairs are known in office for Sept./Oct. of 78 (see below on Q. Corellius Rufus and L. Funisulanus Vettonianus) and 79. The above pair must belong in 77.⁹⁰ The inscription therefore was put up just before Celer left office or more probably just after he left for Rome to assume the consulship.

'c. 77–80.' Asprenas

Asprenas was proconsul of Africa in 92/93 (*IRT* 318).⁹¹ His identity is not known – he may be M. Salvidienus Asprenas, proconsul of Pontus and Bithynia c. 75/76,⁹²

⁸² To be taken in conjunction with Eck, 108 n. 96a and Eck, *RE* 265.

⁸³ He is attested in Lycia–Pamphylis in 73/74 by *AE* (1929), 27 and was most probably there c. 73/74–74/75 (Kreiler, 53, 106; Eck, *RE* 265). For his Asian governorship, *ibid.*

⁸⁴ See also Bosworth, *op. cit.* (n. 71), 62 ff.

⁸⁵ Eck, 119 f.; Kreiler, 82 f.

⁸⁶ For its consular status, see H. G. Pflaum reviewing Sherk (*op. cit.* n. 69), *Historia* 4 (1955), 120 and Eck, 2 f. Degraasi's error is perpetuated by M. Torelli, 'M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa', *JRS* 58 (1968), 174 n. 21.

⁸⁷ Syme, 593, n. 2, thinks c. 72.

⁸⁸ G. Alföldy, *op. cit.* (n. 60), 139.

⁸⁹ Titus is *IMP. XII* on the inscription but was *IMP. XIII* by 1 January 78. I owe this point to Buttrey *op. cit.* (n. 10), table II.

⁹⁰ So also Syme, *op. cit.* (n. 47), 144.

⁹¹ See also Eck, 143; Thomasson, 2. 51.

⁹² For the date, Eck, 122.

or he could be a younger brother of L. Nonius Asprenas discussed above.⁹³ His consulship ought to fall *c.* 79/80.⁹⁴ If he is the younger brother of L. Nonius Asprenas, he could be the L. Nonius of either *CIL* vi. 253 or *AE* (1947), 2, both of which attest an L. Nonius in office during September. If so, his consulship will have been held in Sept./Oct. of 80 as the years 77, 78, 79, 81–3 all have Sept./Oct. suffectus. Let his date be read as ‘?80 or 78–80’.

‘Before 78.’ Sex. Vettulenus Cerealis

Cerealis was legate of V. Macedonica from 67 to 70 (Jos. *B. J.* 3. 310; 6. 237) and *legatus legionis X Fretensis et legatus Augusti pro praetore Iudaeae* from 70 until, at the very least, the middle of 71.⁹⁵ A recently published military diploma⁹⁶ attests him as governor of Moesia on 28 April 75 or as given in a more recent reading, 23 April 74.⁹⁷ His consulship then should fall in either 72 or 73, not unexpectedly given his close connection with the Flavian dynasty.⁹⁸

‘78?’ { Q. Corellius Rufus
L. Funisulanus Vettonianus

CIL xiv. 4276 reads in part as follows:

SECURA.FACTA.EST.V.IDUS.OCT[*T SEPULTA*
CORELLIO.ET.VETTONIANO.COS.CO[*NIUGIS IUSSU EI*
ARA.DEDICATA.EST.NONIS.MAIS.CAE.]

Q. Corellius Rufus and L. Funisulanus Vettonianus then were consuls on 11 October and in May of the following year a certain *CAE*[... was consul. Rufus is attested as governor of Upper Germany on 19 September 82 (*CIL* xvi. 28 = *ILS* 1995 = MW 402) and was very likely in charge of the province from 79 to 82.⁹⁹ Vettonianus was governor of Dalmatia from *c.* 79/80 to 81/82 (*ILS* 1005 = MW 307; *AE* (1946), 205).¹⁰⁰ The pair must have held the consulship before 80. Now 79 has a pair of Sept./Oct. suffectus, i.e. T. Rubrius Aelius Nepos and M. Arrius Flaccus, but more importantly it shows that L. Iunius *Caesennius* Paetus was in office during May of this year. He is clearly the *CAE*[... of *CIL* xiv. 4276 and so the consulships of Rufus and Vettonianus must have been held during the Sept./Oct. *nundinum* of 78.

‘78 or 79.’ L. Octavius Memor

Memor was governor of Cilicia from 76 to 77/78.¹⁰¹ In 77 or 78 he is described as consul designate (*IGR* iii. 840 = MW 438; *AE* (1963), 11).

‘?61–79.’ { Cn. Pompeius
...]lonius Cordus

In office on 6 November of a year between ?61 and 79 (*PP* 1 (1946), 383).¹⁰² Pompeius may be identical with Cn. Pompeius Collega *suff.* before 75 (see above) in

⁹³ On the identification of Asprenas, see E. Birley in his review of Thomasson, *JRS* 52 (1962), 223.

⁹⁴ So also Eck, 234.

⁹⁵ For the evidence, see Eck, *RE* 842.

⁹⁶ M. Mirković, ‘Die Auxiliareinheiten in Moesien unter den Flaviern’, *ES* 5 (1968), 177 f.

⁹⁷ Eck, *RE* 842.

⁹⁸ For further detail, see R. Syme, ‘Antonine Relatives: Ceionii and Vettuleni’, *Athenaeum* 35 (1957), 312 f.

⁹⁹ Eck, 127; Ritterling, *op. cit.* (n. 78), 23.

¹⁰⁰ Eck, *ibid.*; J. Wilkes, *Dalmatia* (London, 1969), 445.

¹⁰¹ Eck, 122.

¹⁰² Pugliese Carratelli, *op. cit.* (n. 37), 383.

which case the pair belongs in a year between 71 and 74. If he is not identical with Collega, the pair could readily be accommodated in any of the years 61–65, 67,¹⁰³ 71–75, 77 or 78.

‘Before 79.’ { Q. Cornelius Fa?
[. . .]nidius Quartus

Even if Groag’s guess¹⁰⁴ is correct that Q. Cornelius Fa? is the Cornelius Flaccus who was a legate of Corbulo in 58 (Tac. *Ann.* 13. 38–40), we are no closer to a more accurate date for this pair than the above.

‘Before 79.’ M. Corvius Rufus or Rusticus

The very fragmentary *CIL* iv. 1544 attests him in office on 17 August. He is otherwise unknown.¹⁰⁵ If he held the consulship under Vespasian, it could not have been in 70, 71 or 73. The only year in which he could have held the consulship under Nero is 54.¹⁰⁶

‘Before 79.’ { Marcellus
.pa

This pair is known from *CIL* iv. 7109 which is undated. Mau read the names of the consuls as *Marcello et Pailiiyeiny* not .pa as is usually given (e.g. Degraasi, 23, MW 7). A suitable consular is ready to hand, namely Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Clemens.¹⁰⁷ Clemens was adlected *inter praetorios* in 73/74 *CIL* viii. 7057 = *ILAlg.* ii. 642). An African inscription (*CIL* viii. 7058 = *ILS* 1001 = *ILAlg.* ii. 644 = MW 298) refers to a Pactumeius as the first African consul and shows that he was *praefectus aerarii militaris* before reaching the consulship. Borghesi assigned this to Clemens’ brother Fronto *suff.* 80 and this has found wide acceptance.¹⁰⁸ However, doubts were rightly expressed soon after Borghesi¹⁰⁹ on the grounds that the inscription ought to belong to a man who was consul under Vespasian. The evidence of the wording clearly points to the fact that the inscription belongs to Clemens and not to his brother. Clemens’ consulship, then, must have been held at some time within the period 74–9. Marcellus, his colleague, is unknown.

‘Before 79.’ { Proculus
. vatia

CIL iv. 5646 cannot be dated more accurately at this time.

‘Before 79.’ M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa

Pansa’s career is now better known thanks to the recent publication of a fragmentary inscription from Saepinum (*AE* (1968), 145;¹¹⁰ his consulship was already known from *ILS* 4537) although this inscription has produced many further problems. After

¹⁰³ Gallivan, op. cit. (n. 3), 310 f.

¹⁰⁴ *PIR*² C1354 and 1362.

¹⁰⁵ cf. *PIR*² C1520.

¹⁰⁶ See Gallivan, op. cit. (n. 3), 309 ff.

¹⁰⁷ For detailed argument see T. D. Barnes, ‘The First African Consul’, *CR* N.S. 21 (1972), 332. The inscription cannot refer to Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Fronto *suff.* 80 because his consular colleague is already known.

¹⁰⁸ e.g. MW 298; Eck, 104 n. 62.

¹⁰⁹ e.g. von Rohden in *PIR* P24, 26; *RE* viii. 1058; H. Dessau, ‘Die Herkunft der Offiziere und Beamten des römischen Kaiserreichs während der ersten zwei Jahrhunderte seines Bestehens’, *Hermes* 45 (1910), 21.

¹¹⁰ Torelli, op. cit. (n. 86), 170 ff.

perhaps holding a legionary legateship somewhere in the East in 69/70,¹¹¹ Pansa is next attested in Lycia as governor between 71/72 and 72/73.¹¹² He was thereafter *adlectus inter patricios* (presumably in 73/74), *ensor, legatus Augusti pro praetore exercitus qui in A[?]; XVvir sacris faciundis, curator aedium sacrarum et operum locorumque publicorum, legatus Augusti pro praetore Cappadociae et Galatiae*. This last-mentioned post is the only one which can be firmly dated – it belongs to c. 77/78–79/80.¹¹³ Pansa must have been consul therefore at some time after the middle of 73 (in fact after July/August of this year) and before the middle of 77. The *curatores aedium sacrarum*, etc. were of consular rank in this period and the minimum length of tenure for the office seems to have been one year.¹¹⁴ At the very least then it can be argued that Pansa's consulship cannot have been held later than the middle of 76. From his *cursus* cited above, the most likely places for his consulship should be before or after his adlection or immediately after his special legateship, i.e. the years 73, 74 or 76. There is perhaps a vacancy in May/June 76 but this would make it very difficult to fit in his curatorship before he left to take up the governorship in Cappadocia–Galatia. It also assumes that his extraordinary command was of praetorian rank, which would be hazardous. On balance, I think the evidence is in favour of placing his consulship in either 73 or 74. Now *FFL* attest a consul [.] ON[. . .] in office during the festival for 74 and it has been argued¹¹⁵ that this consul should be identified with Pansa. This was rejected by Torelli¹¹⁶ on the grounds, firstly that Sex. Iulius Frontinus was a more likely candidate and secondly that there was no space on the stone for the second *gentilicium* and *cognomen* of Pansa. The first argument is, in my view, wrong (see below on Frontinus) but the second carries far more weight. However, this does not mean that Pansa could not have held office during another *nundinum* in 74 and so it might be more prudent to leave his consular date as 'either 73 or 74'.

'?74.' Sex. Iulius Frontinus

Degrassi identified the [.] ON[. . .] of *FFL* for 74 with Frontinus but this cannot be correct unless one admits the unlikely possibility that he held office *in absentia*, for he is known to have assumed the governorship of Britain precisely in 74.¹¹⁷ Given that he was in Britain in 74, his consulship must be placed in 73.¹¹⁸

'Uncertain year.' A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento

Veiento held his second consulship in 80. He had been praetor perhaps in 54 (Dio 61. 6. 2–3)¹¹⁹ and was exiled by Nero in 62 (Tac. *Ann.* 14. 50). He was not called a consul by Tacitus, which means that he must have held office for the first time after his return from exile but before 80. Let his date now be read as '71–9'.¹²⁰

¹¹¹ *ibid.* 174.

¹¹² For this date, Kreiler, 106. Eck, 115, 117 and 'Die Legaten von Lykien und Pamphylien unter Vespasian', *ZPE* 6 (1970), 74 n. 40 prefers c. 70–72.

¹¹³ Kreiler, 84; Sherk, *op. cit.* (n. 69), 42 f.

¹¹⁴ See further Eck, *op. cit.* (n. 73), 207; A. E. Gordon, 'Quintus Veranius, Consul A.D. 49', *Univ. Cal. Publ. Class. Arch.* 2 (1952), 280 f.

¹¹⁵ Syme, *op. cit.* (n. 32), 151; Kreiler, 85 n. 4; Eck, *RE* 285.

¹¹⁶ *op. cit.* (n. 86), 174 n. 22.

¹¹⁷ For this date, C. P. Jones reviewing Sherwin-White (*op. cit.* n. 43), *Phoenix* 22 (1968), 120; for an attempt to date it from the summer of 73 see A. R. Birley, 'The Roman Governors of Britain', *ES* 4 (1967), 67; 'Petillius Cerealis and the Conquest of Brigantia', *Britannia* 4 (1973), 189.

¹¹⁸ So also *PIR*² I 322; Kreiler, 43.

¹¹⁹ For the date see W. C. McDermott, 'Fabricius Veiento', *AJP* 91 (1970), 130.

¹²⁰ cf. the 'c. 72' of Syme, 664.

'79?' { Sex. Marcius Priscus
Cn. Pinarius Aemilianus Cicatricula

Degrassi dated this pair to ?79 in the belief that Cicatricula was governor of Numidia in 79/80 (*CIL* viii. 22060). It is now clear that he was not governor of the province but rather was a special consular legate of Titus in the province of Africa.¹²¹ Priscus was governor of Lycia from c. 69/70–70/71.¹²² Eck¹²³ has convincingly demonstrated that the above pair held office in either 71 or 72. Both of these years have the Nov./Dec. *nundinum* vacant.¹²⁴

'Before 80.' T. Atilius Rufus

Rufus was probably proconsul of Crete and Cyrene in 67.¹²⁵ He is next attested as governor of Pannonia on 13 June 80 (*CIL* xvi. 26).¹²⁶ As has been noted,¹²⁷ he was due for the consulship about the middle of Vespasian's reign, but as the available evidence permits no greater accuracy, let Degrassi's date stand.

'c. 80–1.' { C. Scoedius Natta Pinarianus
T. Tettienus Serenus

Serenus was governor of Gallia Lugdunensis from 78/79 to mid(?) 80 (*ILS* 2118 = MW 361).¹²⁸ He could not have returned to Rome before the last part of 80 because his successor C. Cornelius Gallicanus was proconsul of Baetica during 79/80.¹²⁹ Thus his consulship cannot have been held before 81 and presumably not after 84 as this was the year in which C. Cornelius Gallicanus reached the consulship. The pair is attested in office on 18 July (*CIL* vi. 163) and the only year between 81 and 83 which lacks a July/August suffect pair is 81.

'After 80.' { L. Turpilius Dexter
M. Maecius Rufus

Degrassi's date is derived from his belief that Rufus was proconsul of Pontus and Bithynia in 79. That view was mistaken as Rufus is now revealed to have held this post c. 71/72.¹³⁰ Dexter had been proconsul of Crete and Cyrene in either 63/64 or 64/65 (*AE* (1919), 22). It is most likely that their consulships were held in the latter half of Vespasian's reign. The only year which will not admit a Nov./Dec. suffect pair (for which they are attested in *CIL* xiv. 3543) is 76. For safety, let their consular date be read as '72–79'.

'c. 81 or a
little after.' Peregrinus

The otherwise unknown Peregrinus was proconsul of Asia in 96/97.¹³¹ Given the usual interval between the consulship and proconsulship of Asia at this time,

¹²¹ H. G. Pflaum, 'Légats impériaux à l'intérieur de provinces sénatoriales', *Hommages A. Grenier* (Brussels, 1962) = *Coll. Latomus* 58 (1962), 1235; Eck, *RE* 383 f.

¹²² Eck, op. cit. (n. 112), 65 ff.; Eck, *RE* 275; Kreiler, 103 ff.

¹²³ op. cit. (n. 112), 68 f.

¹²⁴ cf. Kreiler, 105 n. 8, who placed them in 72 in the mistaken belief that 71 was filled by L. Annius Bassus and C. Laecanius Bassus Caecina Paetus.

¹²⁵ *PIR*² A xvi.

¹²⁶ W. Reidinger, *Die Statthalter des ungeteilten Pannonien und Oberpannoniens von Augustus bis Diokletian* (Bonn, 1956), 51 f., puts him in charge of the province for the period 79–82/83; A. Dobó, *Die Verwaltung der römischen Provinz Pannonien von Augustus bis Diocletianus* (Amsterdam, 1968), 35 prefers 80–82/83.

¹²⁷ Syme, 828.

¹²⁸ To be read in conjunction with Eck, 125 n. 63.

¹²⁹ Alföldy, op. cit. (n. 60), 160.

¹³⁰ Eck, 117; Kreiler, 137.

¹³¹ Kreiler, 64 f.

Peregrinus ought to have been consul c. 82–3, but in the absence of any further evidence let Degraffi's date stand unaltered.¹³²

'Reign of { L. Cornelius Pusio Annius Messalla
Vespasian.' { [Plo]tius Pegasus

The *nomen* of Pegasus, the famous jurist, has recently been rediscovered.¹³³ According to the Digest (1. 2. 2. 53), Pegasus was appointed *praefectus urbi* by Vespasian¹³⁴ and he was still in this position at the time of the famous *rhombus* council in Juvenal's fourth satire, i.e. c. 82/83.¹³⁵ He may have held this post c. 79–83.¹³⁶ A recently discovered inscription (*AE* (1967), 355) reveals that he was governor of Dalmatia, and the Scholiast to Juvenal (4. 77) says that he governed at least two imperial consular provinces. The Dalmatian command cannot be accurately dated.¹³⁷ Two imperial consular commands ought to mean a period of about six years in service,¹³⁸ which would place his consulship c. 73. The career of Pusio is difficult to disentangle from that of his son, *suff.* 90. The evidence is given by *AE* (1915), 60 which presents part of the career of an L. Cornelius Pusio Annius Messalla as – *cos*, *VII vir epul.*, *procos. Asiae*. The elder Pusio's career up to c. 70 is known from *CIL* vi. 31706 = 37056. He was – *III vir viarum curandarum*, *trib. mil. XIII Geminae* (before 61 as the legion was given the additional title of *Martia victrix* in this year), *quaestor*, *trib. plebis*, *praetor*, *leg. Aug. leg. XVI*. This last post was held c. 69.¹³⁹ There is a gap in the Asian *fasti* between 82/83 and 86/87¹⁴⁰ which could readily accommodate a consul from the early years of Vespasian, and so I do not hesitate to accept the identification of the colleague of Pegasus with the recipient of *AE* (1915), 60.¹⁴¹ Therefore the careers of both Pusio and Pegasus support a consular date early in the reign of Vespasian. Pusio's Asian governorship should fit somewhere between those of C. Laecanius Bassus Caecina Paetus (*suff.* 70) in 81/82 and Sex. Julius Frontinus (*suff.* 73) in ?85/86 and so his consulship should fall within the period 71–73.

'Reign of { . . . Cominius . . .
Vespasian' { L. Minicius

For their consulship, *PP* 3 (1948), 149 tab. 1.¹⁴² There is no further evidence to permit any change to the above date.¹⁴³

¹³² If T. Iunius Montanus, *suff.* 81 during May/June, was in fact Peregrinus' predecessor in Asia (see further Kreiler, 62 ff.) then Peregrinus' consulship will not have been held before July/August of 81.

¹³³ See E. Champlin, 'Pegasus', *ZPE* 32 (1978), 269 ff.

¹³⁴ I see no reason to doubt this although some do, e.g., Champlin, *op. cit.* (n. 133), 277 and Syme 805.

¹³⁵ For the date see R. Syme, *CAH* xi. 162 f.; J. K. Evans, 'The Dating of Domitian's War Against the Chatti Again', *Historia* 24 (1975), 121 f.

¹³⁶ J. Wilkes, *op. cit.* (n. 100), 444; for the Flavian *praefecti*, see G. Vitucci, *Ricerche sulla Praefectura Urbi in Età Imperiale* (Rome, 1956), 115 f.

¹³⁷ The provincial *fasti* have a gap between 70 and 80. Wilkes, *op. cit.* (n. 100), 444 suggested c. 71–74; Eck, 223 also thinks that Pegasus' command belongs to the early years of Vespasian's reign.

¹³⁸ In general see Eck, *op. cit.* (n. 72), 210 f.

¹³⁹ G. Alföldy, *Die Legionslegaten der römischen Rheinarmee* = *ES* 3 (1967), 6 f.

¹⁴⁰ Kreiler, 40 ff.

¹⁴¹ So also Groag in *PIR*² C 1425; Alföldy, *op. cit.* (n. 139), 6 f.; Eck, *RE* 375, cf. his earlier view at Eck, 161 n. 213. Against, Syme 805 and *Danubian Papers* (Bucharest, 1971), 203.

¹⁴² Pugliese Carratelli, *op. cit.* (n. 19), 149.

¹⁴³ Cominius may have been related to T. Cominius Proculus, proconsul of Cyprus in 43 or 44 (*PIR*² C 1270). L. Minicius may have been related to L. Minicius Rufus *suff.* 88 and L. Minicius Natalis *suff.* 106.

'First years of

Domitian.' Cn. Domitius Afer Titius Marcellus Curvius Lucanus

The posts held by Lucanus during his career are fully known from *ILS* 990 = MW 299 and *IRT* 527, but the order and dates of some of these are still the subjects of considerable discussion.¹⁴⁴ Lucanus was born before 41 (Pliny, *Epist.* 8. 18. 5) and had held the praetorship before he was adlected *inter patricios* in 73/74. As a patrician he could have expected a consulship shortly after his praetorship¹⁴⁵ but it is difficult to date the posts mentioned in *ILS* 990, which reads in part – . . . *cos, procos provinciae Africae legato eiusdem provinciae Tulli fratris sui septemviro epulonum i[tem?] praetorio legato provinciae Africae imp. Caes. Aug. praef. auxiliorum omnium adversus Germanos donato ab imp. Vesp. Aug. et T. Caesar Aug. F. coronis murali vallari aurea hastis puris III vexillis III adlecto inter patricios praetori* . . . His proconsulship of Africa and that of his brother Tullus (on whom see below) cannot be dated more accurately than 'under Domitian'.¹⁴⁶ As he died c. 93/94 (Martial, *Epig.* 9. 51) it is unlikely that he held the consulship during the early years of Domitian as stated by Degraasi,¹⁴⁷ since the interval between the consulship and the proconsulship of Africa at this time (about 13–14 years) would necessitate a consular date of c. 79/80 at the latest. According to *ILS* 990 he held two praetorian appointments after his adlection, i.e. *praefectus auxiliorum omnium* in Germany and a special legateship in Africa. When were these held? Alföldy¹⁴⁸ has argued that they were held before the adlection, But I am hesitant about accepting this given the fact that the same order of posts is observed on both *ILS* 990 and *IRT* 527. The governor of Germany from 72/73 to 74/75,¹⁴⁹ Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens, was awarded *ornamenta triumphalia [ob res] in Germa[nia prospere gestas* . . . (*ILS* 997 = MW 50) which might well suggest that Lucanus (and his brother) took part in the same action. Lucanus next went to a special legateship in Africa. Now it is clear that in the early years of his reign, Vespasian sent a number of special legates to this province.¹⁵⁰ This fact combined with the German evidence points to Lucanus' having held the posts under discussion early in Vespasian's reign. Lucanus may perhaps have left Germany at the same time as the governor Clemens, i.e. c. mid 75, and thence proceeded to Africa. It is not known how long he remained in the province, but his praetorian career suggests that he would have been rewarded with the consulship upon the completion of his allotted task. This conforms with the evidence of his African proconsulship above and suggests a consular date in the latter half of Vespasian's reign, most probably in the period c. 76–79.¹⁵¹

'First years of

Domitian.' Cn. Domitius Afer Curvius Tullus

Tullus was the younger brother of Lucanus above. His career is known from *ILS* 991 = MW 300 and *IRT* 528. Like that of his brother, it has been much discussed.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁴ See Groag at *PIR*² D 152 and G. Alföldy, *Die Hilfstruppen in der römischen Provinz Germania inferior* = *ES* 6 (1968), 131 ff.

¹⁴⁵ J. Morris, 'Leges Annales under the Principate', *LF* 87 (1964), 332 f.

¹⁴⁶ Eck, 234; Thomasson, 2152 ff.

¹⁴⁷ See also Groag, op. cit. (n. 144).

¹⁴⁸ op. cit. (n. 144), 131 f.

¹⁴⁹ Eck, 118 f.

¹⁵⁰ For the details, see Bosworth, op. cit. (n. 70), 62 ff.

¹⁵¹ On Alföldy's reconstruction (op. cit. n. 141) he was consul c. 74. He is followed by Eck, 91.

¹⁵² See Groag at *PIR*² D 167 and Alföldy, op. cit. (n. 144), 131 ff.

ILS 991 reads in part – *cos. procos. provinciae Africae fetiali praef. auxiliorum omnium*] *adversos Germanos – qui cum esset candidatus Caesar. pr. design. missus est ab imp. Vespasiano Aug. legatus pro praetore ad exercitum qui est in Africa et apens inter praetorios relatus – donato ab imp. Vespasiano Aug. et Tito Caesare Aug. f. coronis murali vallari aurea hastis puris III vexillis III adlecto inter patricos tr. pl.* . . . After his adlection *inter patricos* in 73–74 (most probably in the former year), Tullus joined his brother as a *praefectus* in Germany in 73 or 74 (see the discussion on Lucanus above) and most probably left the province in late (?) 74 for Africa to take over the *III Augusta*.¹⁵³ His consulship, like his other posts, will have fallen very close to that of his brother, i.e. c. 76–9.

— L. Salvius Otho Cocceianus

His consulship is deduced from the list of Domitian's victims given at Suet. *Dom.* 10. In 63 he had been admitted to a priesthood, but the exact one is uncertain (*CIL* vi. 2002)¹⁵⁴ and he was still a young man in 69 (Tac. *Hist.* 2. 48). His age and proximity to Nerva who was an *amicus* of the Flavians suggest a consulship c. 80.¹⁵⁵ For safety, let it be registered as 'under the Flavians'.

'Flavian

period.' M. Atilius Postumus Bradua

Bradua was proconsul of Asia c. 94/95.¹⁵⁶ His consulship should have fallen c. 80. Now his predecessor in Asia was L. Iunius Caesennius Paetus *suff.* 79 (March/June) and his probable successor, T. Iunius Montanus, was suffect consul in 81 (May/June). Bradua, then, could have been consul in either 79 (July/Aug. or Nov./Dec.) or in 80 (July/Aug. or Sept./Oct.).

'Flavian

period.' P. Glitius Gallus

For his career, *ILS* 999 = MW 260. He was quaestor of Titus, praetor and *cos. suff.* The inscription records the bestowal of a *hasta pura* by Vespasian who is not called *diuus*, which must mean that Gallus held the consulship under that emperor. His consular date should be read as 'before 79'.

'81–2?, certainly

before 87.' A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento III

Veiento was *cos. II suff.* in 80. His third consulship is mentioned by Statius (*Schol. Iuv.* 4. 94) and an inscription from Moguntiacum (*ILS* 1010 = MW 155).¹⁵⁷ Given his senior status, he must have been either *ordinarius* or the replacement for the emperor. Since all *ordinarii* are known, he must have been a suffect. The only years between 80 and 87 which could accommodate him (and L. Iunius Vibius Crispus III below) are 82, 83 or 84. The fragment from Statius mentioned above describes a scene

¹⁵³ cf. Alföldy, op. cit. (n. 144), 131 f. who places this post before his adlection.

¹⁵⁴ *CIL* vi. 2002 apparently refers to the Salii Palatini, but see R. Syme, 'The Ummidii', *Historia* 17 (1968), 80 f.

¹⁵⁵ So Syme, *ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ Eck, 145; Kreiler, 61.

¹⁵⁷ Veiento is very probably the recipient of *AE* (1952), 168 as argued by McDermott, op. cit. (n. 119), 141 f. W. Eck, 'M. Pompeius Silvanus, consul designatus tertium – ein Vertrauter Vespasians und Domitians', *ZPE* 9 (1972), 259 ff. has attempted to attribute the inscription to M. Pompeius Silvanus but this seems unlikely given what else is known about him – see *PIR* P495, Thomasson 2. 37, R. Syme, 'Governors of Pannonia Inferior', *Historia* 14 (1965), 345.

whose dramatic date is *c.* 82/83.¹⁵⁸ This suggests that Veiento's consulship should be placed in either 82 or 83, and this is reinforced by what is known of the structure of the *fasti* for 84.

'81-2?, certainly

before 87.' L. Iunius Vibius Crispus III

The third consulship of Crispus is attested by Statius (*Schol. Iuv.* 4. 94) and Juvenal (*Sat.* 4. 94). For the same reasons as given above when discussing Veiento's consular date, the consulship of Crispus should be placed in either 82 or 83.¹⁵⁹

'81-3.' { Sex. [Carminius] Vetus
M. Co. . . .

This pair, attested in office on 24 October (*CIL* xiv. 4725), can now be shown to be L. Calventius Sex. Carminius Vetus and M. Cornelius Nigrinus Curvatus Maternus.¹⁶⁰ Vetus was proconsul of Asia in 97/98 (*AE* (1899), 71)¹⁶¹ which means that he ought to have been consul *c.* 83-84. Nigrinus was governor of Aquitania *c.* 80-2/83¹⁶² and went on to govern Moesia in 85/86.¹⁶³ His consulship must have been held in either the latter half of 83 or in 84. Since the latter year already has a pair of Sept./Oct. suffecti, the pair under discussion must have held office in 83.

'Before 82.' A. Caesennius Gallus

Gallus had been *legatus legionis XII Fulminatae* in 66 (*Jos. B.J.* 2. 510 f.). He was governor of Cappadocia-Galatia *c.* 80/81-82/83.¹⁶⁴ He was certainly consul before 81 (*ILS* 263 = MW 105) and probably held office much earlier.¹⁶⁵

'Before 82.' C. Vettulenus Cerealis

Cerealis may have been adlected *inter patricios* in 73/74 like his brother Sex. Vettulenus Cerealis *suff.* 72 or 73. He was Governor of Moesia 81/82-83/84 (*CIL* xvi. 28 = MW 402)¹⁶⁶ and proconsul of Asia for 87/88.¹⁶⁷ His consulship, therefore, ought to have fallen *c.* 74. His successor in Asia was L. Mestrius Florus *cos. suff.* at some time between 73 and October 76. That date is as near as we can get for Cerealis as well.¹⁶⁸

'82 or 83.' { M. Larcus Magnus Pompeius Silo
T. Aurelius Quietus

Quietus was governor of Lycia-Pamphylia from 79/80 to 80/81.¹⁶⁹ A diploma attests the pair in office on 20 September (*CIL* xvi. 28 = *ILS* 1995 = MW 402) in a year in which Domitian was *Trib. Pot. II, Imp. II, Cos. VIII Designat VIII*. This year must be 82 since by 1 January 83, Domitian was *Trib. Pot. II, Imp. III, Cos. VIII*.¹⁷⁰ In any case, the Sept./Oct. *nundinum* is complete for 83.

¹⁵⁸ See n. 135.

¹⁵⁹ No credence can be placed in McDermott's (op. cit. (n. 119) 142 f.) wild restoration of *AE* (1952), 168 to make Crispus the colleague of Veiento. cf. the remark of Syme, 633 - 'It cannot be taken as certain that he (Crispus) shared them (the *fasces*) with Veiento the third time, but it might be so.' In my view seniority and senatorial *dignitas* make this unlikely.

¹⁶⁰ See now G. Alföldy and H. Halfmann, 'M. Cornelius Nigrinus Curvatus Maternus', *Chiron* 3 (1973), 331 ff. esp. 353 f.; Eck, *RE* 107 f.

¹⁶¹ Kreiler, 64.

¹⁶² Eck, 107.

¹⁶³ *ibid.* 108.

¹⁶⁴ *ibid.* 129 ff.; Kreiler, 86.

¹⁶⁵ Kreiler, 87 thinks '78 or 79'; Syme, 664 prefers '*c.* 76'.

¹⁶⁶ Eck, 130 f.

¹⁶⁷ Eck, 138; Kreiler, 48.

¹⁶⁸ Syme, op. cit. (n. 98), 313 gives '*c.* 76'.

¹⁶⁹ Kreiler, 110.

¹⁷⁰ Buttrely, op. cit. (n. 10, table III).

‘82 or 83?’ { P. Valerius Patruinus
[L. Antonius Saturninus]

Saturninus was undoubtedly the missing colleague of Patruinus.¹⁷¹ The pair were in office on 19 July (*CIL* ix. 5420 = MW 462). Patruinus was perhaps governor of Cappadocia–Galatia c. 783/84–86/87¹⁷² and went on to govern Syria between 87/88 and 89/90.¹⁷³ There is no space for a consular pair during July/Aug. of 82 and so the pair must be placed in 83.

‘82–5.’ Cn. Pedanius Fuscus Salinator

Salinator is attested as proconsul of Asia at some time during the period 98–102 (*ILS* 8822). He was most probably there in either 98/99 or 99/100.¹⁷⁴ His successor in Asia was Q. Iulius Balbus (*ILS* 4051)¹⁷⁵ *cos. suff.* 85. Salinator’s consulship ought to fall c. 84 or 85 but as there is no vacancy before Balbus in 85, the latter year can be excluded. His immediate predecessor but one in Asia was L. Calventius Sex. Carminius Vetus *suff.* 83 (Sept./Oct.). Salinator, therefore, must have held the *fascēs* in either 83 (Nov./Dec. appears to be vacant) or 84.

‘c. 83–5.’ Marius Priscus

Priscus was proconsul of Africa in 97/98 (Pliny, *Epist.* 2. 11. 2).¹⁷⁶ On the usual interval between the consulship and the proconsulate of Africa, Priscus ought to have been consul c. 84,¹⁷⁷ but it is perhaps best to let Degrassi’s date stand.

‘Before 86 or
in 93’ Sallustius Lucullus

Lucullus was governor of Britain at some time during the period 85–96.¹⁷⁸ There is no reason to change the above date.

‘Before 87.’ Ser. Cornelius Scipio Salvidienus Orfitus

Orfitus was exiled in 93 (Suet. *Dom.* 10). No new evidence bearing on his consulship has come to light.

‘Before 87.’ Helvidius Priscus

Another consular killed by Domitian in 93 (Pliny, *Epist.* 9. 3. 2). It is just possible that he could have been consul in the year that he died. Let his date be read as ‘before 87 or in 93’.

‘Before 87.’ C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus

Bassus had been adlected *inter tribunicios* and *inter praetorios* by Vespasian and Titus in 73/74 (*ILS* 1011 = MW 311). After being *legatus legionis V Macedonicae*, he was *leg. Aug. iuridicus* in Britain and then went on to be proconsul of Macedonia for 83/84.¹⁷⁹ Given the fact that all the consuls for 87 are known, his consulship must be placed between the second half of 84 and March/April 86.

¹⁷¹ See *PIR*² A 374; Eck, 60 n. 32; Syme (op. cit. n. 8), 13.

¹⁷² Kreier, 88; also ‘P. Valerius Patruinus – Statthalter in Galatien-Kappadokien 83–87 n. Chr.’, *Chiron* 4 (1974), 451 f.

¹⁷³ Eck, 138 ff.

¹⁷⁴ See the arguments of Eck, 152 f. esp. n. 273, 155 n. 79.

¹⁷⁵ Eck, 156 n. 189.

¹⁷⁶ See further Eck, 150 n. 162.

¹⁷⁷ So also Eck, 234; Syme, 842.

¹⁷⁸ Birley, *ES* 4 (1967), op. cit. (n. 117), 68.

¹⁷⁹ Eck, 133 with n. 97.

‘Before 87

or in 93.’ L. Iulius Mar[inus?]

Marinus (the name is deduced from that of his son, L. Iulius Marinus Caecilius Simplex *cos. suff.* ?101) was proconsul of Pontus and Bithynia, most probably in 89/90.¹⁸⁰ As this province was of praetorian rank at this time,¹⁸¹ Marinus must have been consul after 89/90. Now the *fasti* are complete for the period 87–96 with the exception of the year 93, and so Marinus must have been consul in this year. He went on to govern Moesia Inferior during 95/96–97/98 (*CIL* xvi. 41).

‘Before 92.’ Rufus

A consular Rufus was relegated by Domitian in 93 (Philostr. *Vita Apoll.* 7. 8. 3; 8. 7. 36). He is almost certainly one of the other Rufi in the *fasti*, but as there is a chance that he is not, let him remain in the list.

‘Uncertain year.’ Q. Petillius Rufus

The identity of this consul, *cos.* II 83, is difficult to discover. He is usually¹⁸² said to have been the son of Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus *suff.* 70, II *suff.* 74, but, as has been pointed out,¹⁸³ it is very difficult to believe that a man who was consul in 70 could have had a son who was *cos* II by 83. The second consulship is attested by a Greek inscription from Smyrna (*CIG* ii. 3173) which may well be in error and may, in fact, attest a third consulship for the suffect of 70.¹⁸⁴ The present state of the evidence precludes any satisfactory resolution of this problem. Let Degrassi’s date be changed to ‘71–82’¹⁸⁵ with the *caveat* that Rufus might well be identical with the *cos. suff.* 70, II *suff.* 74.

‘38–96.’ P. Nonius Asprenas Caesius Cassianus

His career is now better known from *AE* (1966), 486 which attests him as holding the governorships of Cilicia and Asia. The dates of these posts are very uncertain.¹⁸⁶ He may have been in Cilicia *c.* 72/73–73/74¹⁸⁷ and he may have been in Asia *c.* 86/87,¹⁸⁸ which would suggest a consulship *c.* 72–73. However, neither of these dates can be considered firm. His consulship should perhaps best be left as ‘under Vespasian, Titus or early Domitian’.

‘Uncertain year.’ T. Vestricius Spurinna

Spurinna was *cos* II *suff.* in 98. According to Pliny (*Epist.* 3. 1. 10) he was born *c.* 25. He had been *legatus legionis* in 69 (Tac. *Hist.* 2. 11) but his first consulship is nowhere attested. He was governor of Germania Inferior but his tenure is not firmly dated, although a strong case has been made in favour of *c.* 84–86.¹⁸⁹ On the grounds of age, he ought to have been consul under Vespasian, but it is not possible to give a more accurate date than this with any certainty.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁰ Eck, 140 and see also *ibid.* 73 n. 109 for a full discussion of both Marinus’ career and that of his son.

¹⁸¹ *ibid.* 1, 248.

¹⁸² G. B. Townend, ‘Some Flavian Connections’, *JRS* 51 (1961), 59.

¹⁸³ See Birley, *Britannia* 4 (1973), *op. cit.* (n. 117), 186.

¹⁸⁴ For this possibility, *ibid.* 187; in favour, Eck, *op. cit.* (n. 157), 271.

¹⁸⁵ cf. Syme, 643 who places it *c.* 73.

¹⁸⁶ See Eck, *RE* 285 f.

¹⁸⁷ Kreiler, 120; Syme, *op. cit.* (n. 63), 363.

¹⁸⁸ Kreiler, 46.

¹⁸⁹ Syme, 634 f.; Eck, 225.

¹⁹⁰ cf. the ‘?c. 72’ of Syme, 655 n. 4.

'97 or 98.' L. Licinius Sura

Sura was *cos. II ord.* in 102 and *cos. III ord.* in 107. The first consulship of this powerful *amicus* is not attested and his career up to 102 has been the subject of much discussion.¹⁹¹ While I think that he was most likely to have been consul in 97,¹⁹² the possibility cannot be overlooked that he might have held the *fasces* in 93 or even before 87.¹⁹³

III. A REVISED FASTI FOR A.D. 70-96¹⁹⁴

*70	(Vesp. I/II)	
	Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus II	(Jan./June)
	Titus Caesar Vespasianus	
	C. Licinius Mucianus II	(July/Aug.)
	Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus	
	M. Ulpius Traianus	(Sept./Oct.)
	Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus	
	L. Annius Bassus	(Nov./Dec.)
	C. Laecanius Bassus Caecina Paetus	
71	(Vesp. II/III; Titus I)	
	Imp. Vespasianus III	(Jan./Feb.)
	M. Cocceius Nerva	
	Caesar Domitianus	(March/June)
	Cn. Pedius Cascus	(March/April)
	C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis	(May/June)
	Valerius Festus	
	C. Atilius Barbarus	(July/Aug.)
	L. Flavius Fimbria	
	L. Acilius Strabo	(Sept./Oct.)
	Sex. Neranius Capito	
72	(Vesp. III/IV; Titus I/II)	
	Imp. Vespasianus IV	(Jan./April)
	Titus Caesar II	
	C. Licinius Mucianus III	(May/?June)
	T. Flavius Sabinus II	
73	(Vesp. IV/V: Titus II/III)	
	Caesar Domitianus II	(Jan./?Feb.)
	L. Valerius Catullus Messallinus	
	L. Aelius Oculatus	(May/June)
	Q. Gavius Atticus	

¹⁹¹ For a survey see C. P. Jones, 'Sura and Senecio', *JRS* 60 (1970), 98 ff.

¹⁹² See now Zevi, *op. cit.* (n. 32), 135 f.; H. B. Mattingly, 'Tacitus' *Praenomen*: the Politics of a Moderate', *RSA* 2 (1972), 175 f.

¹⁹³ For this second possibility, see C. P. Jones reviewing Eck, *Gnomon* 45 (1973), 690.

¹⁹⁴ Tribunician years are given in parentheses. Vespasian's and Titus' years of tribunician power ran from 1 July to 30 June while Domitian's ran from 14 September to 13 September.

- M. Arrecinus Clemens (July/?Aug.)
 .]m[.
Sex. Iulius Frontinus ?
- 74 (Vesp. V/VI; Titus III/IV)
 Imp. Vespasianus V (To 13 Jan.)
 Titus Caesar III (Jan./April)
 Ti. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus II (13 Jan./Feb.)
L. Iunius Vibius Crispus II (March/April)
 Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus II (May/June)
 T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus II
Ignotus (July/Aug.)
]on[. .
C. Pomponius (Sept./Oct.)
L. Manlius Patruinus
- 75 (Vesp. VI/VII; Titus IV/V)
 Imp. Vespasianus VI (To 13 Jan. or Feb.)
 Titus Caesar III (Jan./Feb.)
Caesar Domitianus III (13 Jan. or March/April)
L. Pasidienus Firmus (March/April)
- 76 (Vesp. VII/VIII; Titus V/VI)
 Imp. Vespasianus VII (to 13 Jan. or Feb.)
 Titus Caesar V (To 13 Jan or Feb.
 or April)
 Caesar Domitianus III (13 Jan. or March/
 Feb. or April)
L. Tampius Flavianus II ?
M. Pompeius Silvanus Staberius Flavinus II
 Galeo Tettienus Petronianus (Nov./Dec.)
 M. Fulvius Gillo
- 77 (Vesp. VIII/IX; Titus VI/VII)
 Imp. Vespasianus VIII (to 13 Jan. or Feb.)
 Titus Caesar VI
 Caesar Domitianus V (13 Jan. or Feb./June)
L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius (Sept./Oct.)
Catellius Celer
M. Arruntius Aquila
 Cn. Iulius Agricola (Nov./Dec.)
- 78 (Vesp. IX/X; Titus VII/VIII)
 D. Iunius Novius Priscus (Rufus?) (Jan./April)
 L. Ceionius Commodus
Q. Corellius Rufus (Sept./Oct.)
L. Funisulanus Vettonianus

	Sex. Vitulasius Nepos	?
	Q. Articuleius Paetus	?
79	(Vesp. X; Titus VIII/IX)	
	Imp. Vespasianus VIII	(To 13 Jan.)
	Titus Caesar VII	(Jan./Feb.)
	Caesar Domitianus VI	(13 Jan./Feb.)
	L. Iunius Caesennius Paetus	(March/June)
	P. Calvisius Ruso Iulius Frontinus	
	T. Rubrius Aelius Nepos	(Sept./?Oct.)
	M. Arrius Flaccus	
80	(Titus IX/X)	
	Imp. Titus Caesar Vespasianus Augustus VIII	(To 13 Jan.)
	Caesar Domitianus VII	
	A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento II	(13 Jan./Feb.)
	L. Aelius Plautius Lamia Aelianus	(13 Jan./June)
	Q. Aurelius Pactumeius Fronto	(March/April)
	C. Marius Marcellus Octavius Publius Cluvius Rufus	(May/June)
	M. Titius Frugi	(Nov./Dec.)
	T. Vinicius Iulianus	
81	(Titus X/XI; Dom. I)	
	L. Flavius Silva Nonius Bassus	(Jan./Feb.)
	L. (?) Asinius Pollio Verrucosus	
	M. Roscius Coelius	(March/April)
	C. Iulius Iuvenalis	
	L. Vettius Paullus	(May/June)
	T. Iunius Montanus	
	C. Scoedius Natta Pinarius	(July/Aug)
	T. Tettienus Serenus	
	M. Petronius Umbrinus	(Sept./Oct.)
	L. Carminius Lusitanicus	
82	(Dom. I/II)	
	Imp. Domitianus VIII	(To 13 Jan.)
	T. Flavius Sabinus	(Jan./Feb.)
	[Servaeus? IN]noc(ens)	(March/April)
	[. . .]an(us)	(May/June)
	[C. Arinus? Mo]dest(us)	(July/Aug.)
	M. Larcius Magnus Pompeius Silo	(Sept./Oct.)
	T. Aurelius Quietus	
83	(Dom. II/III)	
	Imp. Domitianus VIII	(to 13 Jan.)

- Q. Petillius Rufus II (Jan./Feb.)
M. Annius Messalla (March/April)
C. Fisius Sabinus
- L. Tettius Iulianus (May/June)
 Terentius Strabo Erucius Homullus
- P. Valerius Patruinus* (July/Aug.)
L. Antonius Saturninus
- L. Calventius Sex. Carminius Vetus* (Sept./Oct.)
M. Cornelius Nigrinus Curiatius Maternus
- 84 (Dom. III/IV)
 Imp. Domitianus X (To 13 Jan. or ?Feb.)
C. Oppius Sabinus (Jan./Feb.)
L. Iulius Ursus (July/Aug.)
C. Tullius Capito Pomponianus Plotius Firmus (Sept./Oct.)
C. Cornelius Gallicanus
 [Raecius?] Gallus (Nov./Dec.)
- 85 (Dom. IV/V)
 Imp. Domitianus XI (Jan./Feb.)
T. Aurelius Fulvus II
- Q. Iulius Cordinus C. Rutilius Gallicus II* (March/April)
L. Valerius Messalinus II
- M. Arrecinus Clemens II* (May/June)
L. Baebius Honoratus
- P. Herennius Pollio* (July/Aug.)
M. Annius Herennius Pollio
- D. Aburius Bassus* (Sept./Oct.)
Q. Iulius Balbus
- Ignotus* (Nov./Dec.)
 [. . .] *Orestes*
- 86 (Dom. V/VI)
 Imp. Domitianus XII (To 13 Jan.)
 Ser. Cornelius Dolabella Petronianus (Jan./Feb.)
C. Secius Campanus (13 Jan./Feb. or ? April)
- Q. Vibius Secundus* (March/April)
 Sex. Octavius Fronto (May/Aug.)
 Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus
 A. Bucius Lappius Maximus
- C. Octavius Tidianus Tossianus L. Iavolenus Priscus* (Sept./Dec.)

- *87 (Dom. VI/VII)
 Imp. Domitianus XIII (To 13 Jan.)
 L. Volusius Saturninus (Jan./April)
 C. Calpurnius (Crassus Frugi?) Piso (13 Jan./April)
 Licinianus
 C. Bellicus Natalis Tebanianus (May/Aug.)
 C. Ducenius Proculus
 C. Cilnius Proculus (Sept./Dec.)
 L. Neratius Priscus
- *88 (Dom. VII/VIII)
 Imp. Domitianus XIV (To 13 Jan.)
 L. Minicius Rufus (Jan./April)
 D. Plotius Grypus (13 Jan./April)
 Q. Ninnius Hasta (May/Aug.)
 Libo Rupilius Frugi
 M. Otacilius Catulus (Sept./Dec.)
 Sex. Iulius Sparsus
- *89 (Dom. VIII/IX)
 T. Aurelius Fulvus (Jan./April)
 M. Asinius Atratinus
 P. Sallustius Blaesus (May/Aug.)
 M. Peducaeus Saenianus
 A. Vicirius Proculus (Sept./Dec.)
 M'. Laberius Maximus
- *90 (Dom. IX/X)
 Imp. Domitianus XV (To 13 Jan.)
 M. Cocceius Nerva II (Jan./Feb.)
 L. Cornelius Pusio (13 Jan./Feb.)
 L. Antistius Rusticus (March/April)
 Ser. Iulius Servianus
 Q. Accaeus Rufus (May/June)
 C. Caristianus Fronto
 P. Baebius Italicus (July/Aug.)
 C. Aquillius Proculus
 L. Albius Pullaienus Pollio (Sept./Oct.)
 Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula
 Pompeius Longinus
 M. Tullius Cerealis (Nov./Dec.)
 Cn. Pompeius Catullinus
- *91 (Dom. X/XI)
 M'. Acrilius Glabrio (Jan./April)
 M. Ulpus Traianus

- D. Minicius Faustinus (May/Aug.)
P. Valerius Marinus
- Q. Valerius Vegetus (Sept./Dec.)
P. (or L.) Metilius (Sabinus) Nepos
- *92 (Dom. XI/XII)
Imp. Domitianus XVI (To 13 Jan.)
Q. Volusius Saturninus (Jan./April)
L. Venuleius Montanus Apronianus (13 Jan./April)
L. Stertinius Avitus (May/Aug.)
Ti. Iulius Celsus Polemaeanus
C. Iulius Silanus (Sept./Dec.)
Q. Iunius Arulenus Rusticus
- 93 (Dom. XII/XIII)
Sex. Pompeius Collega (Jan./Feb.)
Q. Peducaeus Priscinus
T. Avidius Quietus ?
L. Iulius Marinus ?
L. Dasumius Hadrianus ?
C. Cornelius Rarus Sextius Na[so?] ?
- *94 (Dom. XIII/XIV)
L. Nonius Calpurnius Asprenas Torquatus (Jan./April)
T. Sextius Magius Lateranus
M. Mollius Paullinus D. Valerius Asiaticus Saturninus (May/Aug.)
C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus
L. Silius Decianus (Sept./Dec.)
T. Pomponius Bassus
- *95 (Dom. XIV/XV)
Imp. Domitianus XVII (To 13 Jan.)
T. Flavius Clemens (Jan./April)
L. Neratius Marcellus (13 Jan./April)
A. Bucius Lappius Maximus II (May/Aug.)
P. Ducenius Verus
Q. Pomponius Rufus (Sept./Dec.)
L. Baebius Tullus
- *96 (Dom. XV/XVI)
C. Manlius Valens (Jan./April)
C. Antistius Vetus
Q. Fabius Postuminus (May/Aug.)
T. Prifernius [Paetus]
Ti. Catius Caesius Fronto (Sept./Dec.)
M. Calpurnius . . . icus

The following also held the consulship during 70–96 but the year is uncertain. The nearest ascertainable dates are given.

- 71 or 72 *Sex. Marcius Priscus*
 Cn. Pinarius Aemilianus Cicatricula
- 71–73 *C. Dillius Aponianus*
- 71–73 *L. Cornelius Pusio Annius Messalla*
 [Plo]tius Pegasus
- 72 or 73 *Sex. Vettulenus Cerealis*
- 71–74 *T. Aurelius Fulvus*
- ?72 or 71–74
 L. Nonius Calpurnius Asprenas
- 73 or 74 *M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa*
- 71–75 *Mettius Pompusianus*
- Before 74 *Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens*
- 73–76 *L. Mestrius Florus*
- 73–76 *C. Vettulenus Civica Cerealis*
- 74–79 *Marcellus*
 [Q. Aurelius] Pa[ctumeius Clemens]
- Before 75 *Cn. Pompeius Collega*
- 75 or 76 *Sex. Sentius Caecilianus*
- c. 76–79 *Cn. Domitius Afer Titius Marcellus Curvius*
 Lucanus
- c. 76–79 *Cn. Domitius Afer Curvius Tullus*
- 61–78 *Cn. Pompeius*
 *lonius Cordus*
- 71–79 *A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento*
- 72–79 *L. Turpilius Dexter*
 M. Maecius Rufus
- 77 or 78 *L. Luscius Ocrea*
- 78 or 79 *L. Octavius Memor*
- Before 79 *P. Glitius Gallus*
- Before 79 *Q. Cornelius Fa?*
 [. . .]nidius Quartus
- Before 79 *M. Corvius Rufus or Rusticus*
- Before 79 *Proculus*
 *vatia*
- Under *Cominius Vespasian*
 L. Minicius

Under Vespasian

*T. Vestricius Spurinna*79 or 80 *M. Atilius Postumus Bradua*Before 80 *T. Atilius Rufus*

?80 or 78–80

. . . . *Asprenas*71–82 *Q. Petillius Rufus* (unless he is identical with *Q. Petillius Cerealis Caesius Rufus suff. 70, 74*)Before 81 *A. Caesennius Gallus*

81 or a little after

. . . . *Peregrinus*82 or 83 *A. Didius Gallus Fabricius Veiento III*82 or 83 *L. Iunius Vibius Crispus III*83 or 84 *Cn. Pedanius Fuscus Salinator*c. 83–85 *Marius Priscus*84–86 *C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus*Before 87 *Ser. Cornelius Scipio Salvidienus Orfitus*

Before 87 or 93

Sallustius Lucullus

Before 87

or 93 *Helvidius Priscus*Before 92 *Rufus*

? Before

87, 93 or 97

L. Licinius Sura

Under Flavians

P. Nonius Asprenas Caesius Cassianus

Under Flavians

L. Salvius Otho Cocceianus

? Under Flavians

M. Arru[ntius]

? Under Flavians

L. Sergius Paullus