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THE MAGISTRATES
OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

VOLUME II

99 B.C.—31 B.C.

by

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE



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PREFACE

In the Preface to the first Volume I have described the plan and purpose of the whole work. The second contains little deviation from that plan. The annual lists begin with 99 B. C. and continue through 31 B. C., and I have inserted at a few convenient points recapitulatory lists of the membership of the priestly colleges as a whole. Dr. Karl Pink's monograph on the Triumviri Monetales reached me after Appendix I on these officials was already in proof. Accordingly, I have added a note which attempts to summarize as briefly as possible the chronological groups and the arrangement of the Triumviri in colleges which he presents. Appendix II contains lists of magistrates of uncertain date, arranged alphabetically under each magistracy. Users of this work will note a few instances of inconsistency between these and a number of the names which I have admitted, though usually with a mark of interrogation, into the annual lists. I can only express my regret that such inconsistency was unavoidable and my hope that the Index of Careers will guide them to the pertinent information. In Appendix III I have added a list of Senators. There is little or no evidence regarding what magistracies, if any, they held, yet the probability that the great majority of them held some magistracy, if only the quaestorship, will perhaps justify including them. The Index of Careers, in my view, is a co-ordinate section, which, besides serving as a guide to the rest of the work, will, I hope, prove valuable also as a conspectus of individual careers and family achievement. In a final section I have tried to correct the errors of commission and omission which have come to my attention since the publication of Volume I, and to take account of new discoveries and recent studies. I have also added a few notes which are not intended to serve as a discussion of the chronology but merely to emphasize the warning that in equating the years of the Varronian reckoning with those of our own era I have made use of a convenient tradition but not of an accurate system of dating.

It is a pleasant duty at the end of a long and exacting task to express my gratitude to those who have given help along the way. The acknowledgements listed in the Preface of the first volume apply equally to the second. To the list of libraries named there, the Widener Library of Harvard University, the Numismatic Society, The Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, and Bryn Mawr College, should now be added the former German Archaeological Institute and the American Academy in Rome, which gave me much aid during the final stages of my work. I wish to express appreciation of appropriations of funds from the Madge Miller Research Fund of Bryn Mawr College, and my thanks to Miss Margaret Reesor, Miss Martha Hoffman, and Miss Barbara Hughes for aid in checking references. My great debt to my colleagues in Bryn Mawr College, particularly to Professor Lily Ross Taylor, and to the late Professor W. A. Oldfather, continues undiminished. I wish to thank Professor H. H. Scullard and Mr. G. C. Haines, F. S. A., for giving me an opportunity to use much of the page proof of the late E. A. Sydenham's work on *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, and Dr. A. A. Boyce and other members of the staff of the American Numismatic Society for prompt access to Dr. Karl Pink's study of the Triumviri Monetales. I wish also to acknowledge my debt to a number of reviewers of Volume I, particularly Professors H. H. Scullard and G. Bagnani, who have brought errors and additional information to my attention. The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation not only gave me through a Fellowship the priceless gift of time for the drafting of much of this volume but has since made a substantial contribution toward the cost of publication. An appointment as a Research Scholar in Italy under the Fulbright Act enabled me to make my work more complete. I wish to express special gratitude to the Committee on the Publication of Monographs of the American Philological Association, which accepted both volumes for publication and underwrote their cost. The care and critical acumen of Professor DeLacy, the Editor, have made a great contribution to the accuracy and consistency of both volumes and to their clarity of form and style. The whole work has benefitted greatly both from his help, and from the experience and skill of the press of J. J. Augustin.

Bryn Mawr College
September, 1952

T. Robert S. Broughton

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99 B.C. A.U.C. 655

Consuls

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (28) Pr. 102

A. POSTUMIUS - f. - n. ALBINUS Pat. (*36) Pr. by 102

CIL 1².2.680; Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 55f., 128, 478f.; Plin. *NH* 8.19; Gell. 4.6.1-2; *Obseq.* 46; Chr. 354 (Antonino et Albino); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Antonius, *I. de Délos* 4.1.1700; App. *BC* 1.32; Apul. *Apol.* 17; and on Postumius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.509. Antonius opposed the agrarian law of Titius (Cic. *De Or.* 2.48, cf. 2.265; 3.10; see Tribunes of the Plebs).

Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS¹ (57) Cos. 96

? C. COELIUS CALDUS² (12) Cos. 94

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS³ (21) Cos. 96

Aediles, Curule

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER⁴ Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

Inscr. Ital. 13.3, no. 70b—*CIL* 1².1, p. 200. Gave especially splendid games, and was the first to use elephants in *venationes* (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.6 133; *Har. Resp.* 26; *Off.* 2.57; Val. Max. 2.4.6; Plin. *NH* 8.19, with the names of the Consuls; 35.23; cf. 21.6, where the praenomen is P.; Gran. Lic. 38 B).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*57) Cos. Suff. 86

Cic. *Flacc.* 77; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 95 and 105 Stangl.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

L. EQUITIUS (3)

The two Tribunes were killed on their first day of office, December 10, 100 B.C. (App. *BC* 1.32-33; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20; Val. Max. 3.2.18; Dio 37.26; and on Saturninus, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16 and 83—*CIL* 1².1, p. 195; see 102, Censors; and 100, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs).

¹ Broughton II

P. FURIUS (22)

Vetoed, with Marius' support, a bill to recall Metellus Numidicus (App. *BC* 1.33; Oros. 5.17.11; cf. Dio 28, fr. 95.1-3; Plut. *Mar.* 31.1). Proposed the confiscation of the properties of Saturninus and his associates (Oros. 5.17.10). See 98, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Decianus.

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS⁵ (*4) Cos. 88, Pr. 91

M. PORCIUS CATO⁶ (*17)

The bill of these two Tribunes to recall Metellus Numidicus from exile was opposed by Marius (still Consul, December, 100), and vetoed by Furius (App. *BC* 1.33; Oros. 5.17.11; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 31.1; Gell. 13.20.14; Dio 28, fr. 95.1-3).

SEX. TITIUS⁷ (23)

A sympathizer of Saturninus and author of an agrarian bill which was impeded by bad omens and vetoed by other Tribunes (Cic. *Leg.* 2.14 and 31; *Rab. Perd.* 24; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 3; Obseq. 46, Sextius; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.48 and 265), and perhaps also author of a law regulating the assignment of quaestorian provinces (Cic. *Mur.* 18, referring to 74 B.C.; *Vat.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 145 Stangl). Rotondi (333) mentions him also as a possible author of a *Lex de Tutela* (but see Niccolini, *FTP* 443f.).

Quaestors

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER⁸ Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

T. MALLIUS (10)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.199; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 561, no. 177.

C. SAUFEIUS⁹ (3)

In office on December 10, 100, during the disorders caused by Saturninus and Glaucia, he seized the Capitol, was the last of his group to surrender, and was killed in the Curia (App. *BC* 1.32; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20; Oros. 5.17.8-9).

Promagistrates

M. AQUILLIUS¹⁰ (11) Cos. 101

Proconsul in Sicily (Liv. *Per.* 69). Completed the pacification of Sicily and returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Posidonius in *FGrH* 2A.87, 36, p. 245; Cic. *De Or.* 2.195; Diod. 36.10.1; Val. Max. 9.13.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 96, p. 149 Helm; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.5; Liv. *Per.* 69; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.416; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.220; Degrassi 562). He was later, perhaps in 98, accused of peculation but won acquittal through the appeals of Marius and the advocacy of M. Antonius (Cic. *De Or.*

2.194-196; *Flacc.* 98; *Verr.* 2.5.3; *Brut.* 222; Liv. *Per.* 70; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.15.7).

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (138) Pr. 100?

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 98, Degrassi 84f., 562). See 100, Praetors, and 98, Promagistrates.

T. DIDIUS¹¹ (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Cic. *Pis.* 61; cf. *SEG* 3.378. See 101, Praetors, and 100, Promagistrates.

Pontifices

C. IULIUS L. f. (CAESAR STRABO)¹² Pat. (135)

He announced as Pontifex the motion of the spears of Mars in the *aeacrarium* of the Regia (Gell. 4.6.2; cf. Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 6—*CIL* 1².1, p. 198).

¹ The latest possible year for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*.

² Since the governors of Spain in 94 and 93, during and after the consulship of Caelius, are known, his term must precede that of Didius, who was assigned to Spain while Consul in 98. The emblem of the boar of Clunia on the coins which commemorate him suggest that his province was Nearer Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.110; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.224f.). This is therefore the latest possible date for his praetorship, but he may have been a Praetor in 100 and a Promagistrate in 99.

³ The latest possible year for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*.

⁴ He was prosecuted by Appuleius Decianus after his aedileship, which should therefore be dated in 99.

⁵ In our sources only the name Pompeius is given, but identification with the Consul of 88 is very probable, since the interval between tribunate and consulship and the political sympathies of the Tribune both agree with it.

⁶ The father of Cato of Utica died before 91 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 1.1). He had held the tribunate and was a candidate for the praetorship at the time of his death (Gell. 13.20.14). This tribunate is attributed in Drumann-Groebe (5.214) to L. Porcius Cato, Cos. 89, whose tenure of the office is not independently attested, but by Niccolini (*FTP* 205) to Cato's father. On the order of the husbands of Livia, Cato's mother, see Münzer, *APF* 295-297.

⁷ When accused of *maiestas*, probably in 98, Titius was convicted, mainly because he kept an image of Saturninus in his house (Cic. *De Or.* 2.48 and 265; *Rab. Perd.* 24; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 3; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 225; *De Or.* 2.253).

⁸ The coins in question contain the forms Ap. Cl., T. Mal., and Q. Urb. The variations in the order of the first two indicate that the third is rightly interpreted by Mommsen and Grueber to mean Q(uaestores) Urb(ani), not Q. Urb(inius). Claudius should most probably be identified with the Praetor of 89 (who, though Grueber disagrees, may also be the legionary commander of the name in 87 and the Interrex of 78; see these years), and therefore Mommsen's tentative suggestion of 99, ten years earlier, for his quaestorship a reasonably approximate date. Mallius is not otherwise known. Cichorius, quoting *ILS* 8888, is inclined to read Mal(oleius) and to identify this Quaestor with one of the

officers of Pompeius Strabo (*RS* 146), but the occurrence of the name Mallius in Roman public office in 143 and 105 favors its retention here.

⁹ He entered office on December 5, 100 B. C. (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.606). See App. *BC* 1.32—33.

¹⁰ Obsequens (45) places Aquillius' victory in Sicily in 100, but Livy (*Per.* 69) puts the end of the war after the return of Metellus Numidicus from exile in 98 (see 98, Tribunes of the Plebs). As he celebrated his *ovatio* before January 26, 98, when the list of triumphs as preserved in *Act. Tr.* begins again (Degrassi 85 and 562), it is best dated in 99.

¹¹ Degrassi (562) and Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 134ff.) are inclined to date his departure from Macedonia and his return to celebrate his triumph in 100 B. C.; note in *SEG* 3.378 the phrase [-Θρά]κην ἤς Τίτος Δείδιος ἡγοούμενο[ς] ἐπράτησεν.

¹² See the genealogy of the Caesars suggested by Münzer in *RE* 10.183f. Gellius dates the event by the Consuls of 99. Obsequens reports a similar one in 98.

98 B.C. A.U.C. 656

Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS (95) Pr. by 101

T. DIDIUS T. f. SEX. n. (5) Pr. by 101

CIL 1².2.681; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; *Ascon.* 63C; *Obseq.* 47; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Didius, *Cic. Mur.* 17. They carried a law to require three *nundinae* in the period from announcement of a bill to its passage (*Cic. Dom.* 41; *Sest.* 135, and *Schol. Bob.* 140 Stangl; *Phil.* 5.3; cf. *Att.* 2.9.1; *Leg.* 3.11 and 43; *Festus* 416L), and one to forbid the union of unrelated measures in a single bill (*Cic. Dom.* 53). Didius received the province of Nearer Spain (*Obseq.* 47; see 97—93, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? L. LICINIUS CRASSUS¹ (55) Cos. 95

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA² (22) Cos. 95

Iudex Quaestionis

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER³ Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95

Had charge of the *Quaestio de sicariis et veneficiis* (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1².1, p. 200).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. APPULEIUS DECIANUS (21)

Brought unsuccessful prosecutions against P. Furius (Tr. Pl. 99), which he lost because he expressed regret for the death of Saturninus

(*Cic. Rab. Perd.* 24—25; *Val. Max.* 8.1, damn. 2; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 95 Stangl), and against Valerius Flaccus (*Aed. Cur.* 99; *Cic. Flacc.* 77), and when he was himself prosecuted and condemned after his year of office he departed to live in Asia (*Cic. Flacc.* 77, and *Schol. Bob.* 95 Stangl; *Val. Max.* 8.1, damn. 2).

Q. CALIDIUS⁴ (5) Pr. 79

Carried the law which recalled Metellus Numidicus from exile (*Cic. Planc.* 69; *Dom.* 87; *Val. Max.* 5.2.7; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 62.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 1.9.16; *P. Red. in Sen.* 37—38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 6 and 10; *Diod.* 36.16; *Liv. Per.* 69; *Val. Max.* 4.1.13; *Vell.* 2.15.4, and 45.3; *Plut. Mar.* 31.1; *App. BC* 1.33; *Dio* 28, fr. 95.1—3; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.1; *Schol. Bob.* 176 Stangl; *Ampel.* 18.14).

C. CANULEIUS⁵ (3)

Brought P. Furius (Tr. Pl. 99) to trial before the assembly for opposing the recall of Metellus Numidicus, but the assembly is reported to have lynched Furius at once (*App. BC* 1.33; cf. *Dio* 28, fr. 95.2—3).

? P. SERVILIUS VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Cic. Dom. 43 (*ullius* emended by Halm and Lange to P. Servilius). The date of his tribunate can only be conjectured from that of his praetorship, which it would normally precede by eight or more years. See Niccolini, *FTP* 421.

Promagistrates

C. COELIUS CALDUS (12) Cos. 94, Pr. 99?

Probably Proconsul in Nearer Spain in this year (see 99, Praetors, and note 2).

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (138) Pr. by 100

Celebrated on January 26 a triumph as Proconsul *ex Hispania ulteriore de Lusitanis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 562).

¹ In all magistracies except the tribunate and the censorship Crassus and Scaevola were colleagues (*Cic. Brut.* 161). On the date, see note 2.

² This is the latest possible date in view of the date of his consulship. Balsdon has shown (*CR* 51 [1937] 8—10) that the phrase in Asconius, *provinciam deposuerat* (15 C), refers to his consulship, when his colleague Crassus was demanding a triumph, and means not that he left his province, which would demand the verb *decedere*, but that he refused at that time to go to a province at all. Magie in his important recent work, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (2.1064, note 47) returns to the view that Scaevola's governorship of Asia followed his consulship, since otherwise the interval between the acts of Scaevola's Legate, Rutilius Rufus, and his prosecution in 92 would be inexplicably long. The interval however was greater in the case of C. Norbanus (see 103, Tribunes of the

Plebs), and of C. Antonius (see 84, Prefects, and 76 Praetors, on M. Lucullus). The balance of political factors in Rome may well have had much to do with the date of the trial of Rutilius. It is unlikely that Scaevola assumed command of Asia during the year of his praetorship, for he remained in his province only nine months (Cic. *Att.* 5.17.5), and his title while there was Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 70; cf. *OGIS* 437 and 439; see 97, Promagistrates).

³ Later practice, as in the case of Julius Caesar, who was Curule Aedile in 65 and Iudex Quaestionis in 64, favors placing the date, even in this early pre-Rullan instance, in the year after his aedileship (see 99, Aediles).

⁴ The date is established by the phrase ἐπ' ἔτη δύο in Diodorus (36.10) describing Metellus' exile, and by the statement in *Schol. Bob.* (176 Stangl) that his summons to return came from Metellus Nepos (a Consul this year) and Metellus Pius (his son).

⁵ Niccolini (*FTP* 205–210) holds that our sources are confused, so that there was only one prosecution of Furius, and the word Canuleius is simply a mistake on Appian's part for Appuleius. Wehrmann (*Volkstrib.* 4) and Klebs (*RE* s. v. "Appuleius" 21) maintain that there was only one action brought by Appuleius and Canuleius together, while Ziegler (*Trib.* 18) and Von der Mühl (*Saturninus* 97ff.) favor two actions of differing issue. This view agrees best with the evidence we have. Furius, who had joined the conservative side and was a personal enemy of Metellus Numidicus, was acquitted when prosecuted by a partisan of Saturninus but did not survive an action based on his enmity for Numidicus.

97 B.C. A.U.C. 657

Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. LENTULUS Pat. (178) Pr. by 100

P. LICINIUS M.¹ f. P. n. CRASSUS (61) Pr. by 100

CIL 1².2.702, 703, *SIG*³ 726—I. de *Délos* 4.1.1757; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Plin. *NH* 10.5; 30.12; *Obseq.* 48; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Crassus, Cic. *Att.* 12.24; perhaps also *SIG*³ 826K (but see 116, Consuls). Under these Consuls a decree of the Senate forbade human sacrifice (Plin. *NH* 30.12; cf. Plut. *RQ* 83; Cichorius, *RS* 6ff.). Crassus became governor of Farther Spain (see 96–93, Promagistrates).

Censors

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Val. Max. 2.9.5; and on Antonius, I. de *Délos* 4.1.1700; Cic. *De Or.* 3.10. They expelled the Tribune Duronius from the Senate for abrogating a sumptuary law (Val. Max. 2.9.5), and Antonius was later accused of *ambitus* by him (Cic. *De Or.* 2.274). Antonius also adorned the Rostra with his spoils from Cilicia

(Cic. *De Or.* 3.10). They reappointed M. Aemilius Scaurus as Princeps Senatus (Ascon. *In Scaur.* 18 and 22C).

Praetors

? L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS² (26) Cos. 94

Praetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.7). He is cited as an example of undue severity because of his strictness in enforcing his decree that no one should possess weapons (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.7; Val. Max. 6.3.5; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.2.17).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. DURONIUS³ (3)

Abrogated a sumptuary law, the Lex Licinia (Gell. 2.24.10; Macrob. 3.17.7), and was expelled from the Senate by the Censors (Val. Max. 2.9.5; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.274). See above, Censors.

Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 93; Liv. *Per.* 70). He was severely engaged in war with the Celtiberi,⁴ in the course of which he slew 20,000 of the Arevaci, destroyed Colenda and moved the population of Termes (Sall. *Hist.* 1.88 M—Gell. 2.27.2; Liv. *Per.* 70; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.5; 2.10.1; Plut. *Sert.* 3.3; App. *Ib.* 99—100; cf. *Obseq.* 48; see 96–93, Promagistrates).

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98? in 94

Proconsul⁵ in Asia (*OGIS* 437, 439; Liv. *Per.* 70; cf. Diod. 37.5.1 and 6; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl). He sternly punished and suppressed the abuses of the publicans in the collection of taxes, and earned the reputation of a model governor (Cic. *Att.* 5.17.5; 6.1.15; *Div. in Caec.* 57; *Verr.* 2.2.27 and 51; 2.3.209; *Planc.* 33; Diod. 37.5.1–4; Liv. *Per.* 70; Val. Max. 8.15.6; Dio 28, fr. 97.1; *Schol. Bob.* 158 Stangl; Ps.-Ascon. 202 and 262 Stangl), but drew the hatred of the knights upon himself and his Legate Rutilius Rufus (Cic. *Planc.* 33; *Fam.* 1.9.26; see below, Legates). The provincials honored him with an annual festival (*OGIS* 437—439; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.51; Ps.-Ascon. 202 and 262 Stangl).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served with distinction under Didius in Nearer Spain, winning the

corona graminea at Castulo (Sall. *Hist.* 1.88 M—Gell. 2.27.2; Plin. *NH* 22.12; Plut. *Sert.* 3.3; see 96–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Legates, Ambassadors

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Went to Asia Minor to pay a vow to the Great Mother of the gods (Plut. *Mar.* 31.1–3; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3; see note 7). See also *CIL* 1².2.845 at Delos, and Picard's discussion in *BCH* 56 (1932) 491–530, esp. 519ff.

Legates, Lieutenants

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS⁶ (34) Cos. 105, Pr. by 118

Served under Mucius Scaevola in Asia, and drew upon himself the special hatred of the knights, who in spite of his evident innocence revenged themselves in 92 by condemning him for extortion in sums beyond his means and sending him into exile (Posidonius in Athen. 4.66, 168D—*FGRH* 2 A.27, p. 233; Cic. *De Or.* 1.229–230; *Brut.* 85 and 115; *Font.* 38; *Pis.* 95; *ND* 3.80 and 86; Diod. 37.5.1; Liv. *Per.* 70; Vell. 2.13.2; Val. Max. 2.10.5; 6.4.4; Senec. *Benef.* 5.17.12; 6.37.2; *Ep. Mor.* 24.3; Tac. *Ann.* 4.43; Flor. 2.5.3; Dio 28, fr. 97.1–3; Oros. 5.17.12–13; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl, a Quaestor!).

Augurs

C. MARIUS⁷ (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115

Elogia, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.17 and 83—*CIL* 1².1, p. 195; Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3.

¹ In *Fast. Cap.* for 99 *P. Licini* is preserved. The filiation is clearly given in *Act. Tr.* for 93 and *Fast. Ant.* on the Censors of 89 as M. f., and though *Fast. Cap.* for 89 is read in *CIL* 1² as P. Licinius L. f. P. n. Crassus the top of the letter preserved there has been identified by Degrassi (54f.) as part of an M.

² This is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the *Leges Annales*. His severity may be due to the recent suppression of the slave revolt in Sicily, and would indicate that he was probably the successor of Aquillius (see 99, Promagistrates), in which case his term began in 98 at the latest (see however Klein, 58, no. 64). If his title as Praetor is used like that of Verres in Sicily he may have held the praetorship in Rome before going to Sicily as Propraetor.

³ Niccolini (*FTP* 210) lists Duronius under 97, the latest possible date. He could have entered office on December 10, 98, and carried his bill before the elections and entrance upon office of the Censors, probably about April (Mommson, *Str.* 2.352). He may however have held the tribunate in any year after the previous censorship.

⁴ According to Liv. *Per.* 70 and Obseq. 48 the chief victories of Didius should be dated at the end of 98 or early in 97, though operations in Spain continued for some time. Obsequens (50) mentions peace at home and abroad in 95.

⁵ The tradition regarding Scaevola's title in Diodorus (στρατηγός) and Ps.-Asconius (Praetor) is inexact. On the dates of his praetorship and his proconsulate, see 98, note 2.

⁶ Pomponius' statement (*Dig.* 1.2.2.40) that Rutilius was a Proconsul in Asia is probably an error for Legatus, or Legatus pro praetore, as he might have been called in the months after Scaevola's return. If Rutilius was ever Proconsul in Asia it was either ca. 117 B.C. after his praetorship or in 104 after his consulship. His case became a proverbial example of unjust condemnation. (Cic. *Font.* 38; *Pis.* 95; *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Scaur.* fr. 4 in Ascon. 21 C; *De Or.* 1.227–231; *Brut.* 115; *ND* 3.80 and 86; Liv. *Per.* 70; Vell. 2.13.2; Senec. *Dial.* 1.3.4 and 7; 6.22.3; 7.18.3; 9.16.1; *Ep. Mor.* 24.4; 67.7; 79.14; 98.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.2.4; 11.1.2; Min. Felix 5.12; Dio 28, fr. 97.3; Ps.-Cic. *Prid. Discess. in Exil.* 28.)

⁷ Cicero's statement that Marius was elected an Augur under the Lex Domitia (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs) while absent in Cappadocia indicates clearly that the order of offices in the Elogia gives no clue to the date. Marius was present in Rome in 98 at the trial of Aquillius (Cic. *De Or.* 2.196), but thereafter departed to the East to pay a vow to the Magna Mater (Plut. *Mar.* 31.1), perhaps pursuant to the special visit of the Battaces to Rome in 102 (Diod. 36.13; Plut. *Mar.* 17.5–6), and while there gave Mithridates in Cappadocia a warning against his expansionist policies (Plut. *Mar.* 31.2–3). As he left Rome before the return of Metellus Numidicus in 98 this is the most probable year for his election to the augurate.

96 B.C. A.U.C. 658

Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (21) Pr. by 99

C. CASSIUS L. f. - n. LONGINUS (57) Pr. by 99

CIL 1².2.889; *Ann. Epig.* 1945, no. 96—1946, no. 161, if genuine; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 128, 478f.; Ascon. *In Scaur.* 21C; Obseq. 49; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; Chr. *Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Domitius, Cic. *Deiot.* 31.

Praetors

? M. HERENNIUS¹ (10) Cos. 93

? L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS² (75) Cos. 91

See Cic. *Mur.* 36; *Brut.* 166.

? L. (SEMPRONIUS) ASELLIO (?)³ (18)

Praised in Diodorus (37.8.1–4) for restoring Sicily after the revolt of the slaves.

? C. VALERIUS FLACCUS⁴ Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Carried a bill to give citizenship to Calliphana of Velia, priestess of Ceres (Cic. *Balb.* 55; Val. Max. 1.1.1).

Aediles

? L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA⁵ (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94
Held all magistracies up to the censorship (Val. Max. 5.9.1).

Quaestors

? C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO (VOPISCUS)⁶ Pat. (135)
Inscr. Ital. 13.3.6—*CIL* 1².1, p. 198.

Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?
Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97–93, Promagistrates).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97
Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 93; Cic. *Pis.* 58; Ascon. 14C; Plut. *Crass.* 1.1; 4.1–2, στρατηγός; *Schol. Bob.* 131 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 32; Strabo 3.5.11, 176c; Ptol. 2.5.6, and *Itin. Ant.*, on Castra Liciniana). See 95–93, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83
See 97–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. (SEMPRONIUS) LONGUS (64)
Diod. 37.8.1–4. See Praetors, on Asellio. Diodorus preserves no title.

¹ This is the latest possible date under the Leges Annales. If he was a Triumvir Monetalis about 104 (but cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.195–198), he advanced in regular order in his career.

² Philippus, who was a rival of Herennius for the consulship in 93, must have held the praetorship by 96.

³ In Diodorus the name appears as Λεύκιος Ἀσύλλιος, or Σύλλιος, but a gens of that name is unknown. Klein (59f., no. 65) and Münzer (*RE*) plausibly use his association with C. (Sempronius) Longus on his staff (see Legates) to reconstruct the name given above. His governorship, whether as Praetor or Propraetor (στρατηγός, Diod.), must be dated after that of Scaevola in Asia (Diod.; see 97, Promagistrates) and before the tribunate of Livius Drusus (see 91, Tribunes of the Plebs). The indications favor the earliest possible date after the end of the slave revolt, so I have listed him in 96 rather than 94 (*RE*).

⁴ The latest date possible under the Leges Annales. Cicero and Valerius Maximus show only that his office was comparatively recent yet previous to Velia's acquisition of Roman citizenship in 90.

⁵ The date of his praetorship suggests the latest possible date for his aedileship (see Seidel, 53).

⁶ Caesar's quaestorship must precede his curule aedileship in 90 B. C. by several years. The order of offices in the Elogium indicates a date after 100 B. C. It is hardly possible to be more precise.

95 B.C. A.U.C. 659

Consuls

L. LICINIUS L. f. C. n. CRASSUS (55) Pr. by 98
Q. MUCIUS P. f. P. n. SCAEVOLA (22) Pr. by 98
Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122; *Brut.* 161, 229, 328; *De Or.* 1.170; 3.10; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.*, 55, 129, 478f.; Val. Max. 8.15.6; *Obseq.* 50; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Crassus, Cic. *De Or.* 1.112; 3.229; Val. Max. 4.5.4. They carried a law to send Italians resident at Rome back to their own towns, and set up a *quaestio* to enforce it (Cic. *Corn.* fr. 10, and Ascon. 67–68C; *De Or.* 2.257; *Sest.* 30; *Balb.* 48 and 54; *Off.* 3.47; *Brut.* 63; Sall. *Hist.* 1.20M; *Schol. Bob.* 129 Stangl). Crassus defended Q. Caepio from some unknown charge (Cic. *Brut.* 102), and repressed raiders in Cisalpine Gaul, but his demand for a triumph was vetoed by his colleague (Cic. *Inv.* 2.111, Consul; *Pis.* 62, and Ascon. 15C; Val. Max. 3.7.6, Proconsul; see 94, Promagistrates). Scaevola resigned his province (Ascon. 15C; cf. Balsdon, *CR* 51 [1937] 8–10).

Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA¹ (100)
Cic. *Brut.* 137, *praetorius*; 259; *De Or.* 2.197; 3.42 and 46.

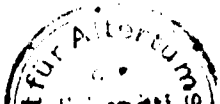
C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (302) Cos. 92
Praetor (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122) in charge of cases of *res repetundae* (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1².1, p. 200). Commissioned by decree of the Senate, he drew up a constitution for Halaesa in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.122).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (142) Cos. 90
See 94, Promagistrates.

? M. PERPERNA² (5) Cos. 92

Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?
Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97–93, Promagistrates).



P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97
Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 96–93, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83
Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

¹ Klebs (*RE*), Wehrmann (*Fast. Praet.* 23), and Niccolini (*FTP* 214) date Cotta's praetorship after 93 B. C. because they believe that he held the tribunate in 95. As we have pointed out above (see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs), 103 is a more probable date. He was a friend of Catulus, Consul 102, and is termed his *sodalit*s (Cic. *De Or.* 3.42; in a priesthood?, Münzer, *RE* 13.2.2079). He is mentioned in Cicero's *Brutus* (137; 289) with a group who flourished mainly before 100 B. C. I place Cotta's praetorship by conjecture about eight years after his tribunate.

² The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

94 B.C. A.U.C. 660

Consuls

C. COELIUS C. f. C. n. CALDUS (12) Pr. 99?
L. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (26) Pr. by 97
CIL 1².2.682, and 2663a; *SIG*³ 732; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1763; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 11; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 478f.; *Ascon. In Corn.* 57C; *Obseq.* 51; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Coelius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.474f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.224.

Praetors

L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA (17) Cos. 72 Pr. Peregrinus
*SIG*³ 732; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 1.53.

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (151) Cos. 91
The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

C. SENTIUS C. f. (3) Pr. Urbanus
*SIG*³ 732.

Aediles

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS¹ (18)
Auct. Vir. Ill. 66.1–2.

?REMMIUS (1, 2?)

A colleague of Livius (*Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.1–2), and possibly author of a law regarding *calumnia* (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 55; *Schol. Gron.* 309 Stangl).

Aediles, Curule

? M. PORCIUS CATO² (*14) Pr. ca. 92?

Gell. 13.20.12. See 92, Praetors, and 91, Promagistrates; and D.-G. 5.162, no. 18.

Quaestors

AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Served in Macedonia under L. Iulius Caesar (Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.1.69f.; cf. Head, *HN*² 241).

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (78)

Issued coins by decree of the Senate while Quaestor (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.270, between 99 and 94).

? M. SERGIUS SILUS (42)

Issued coins by decree of the Senate while Quaestor (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.269, between 99 and 94).

Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 98, Consuls, and 97–93, Promagistrates).

? L. IULIUS CAESAR³ Pat. (142) Cos. 90, Pr. 95?

Proconsul in Macedonia (*IG* 12.8.241, cf. 232; Gäbler, *ZN* 23 [1902] 171; cf. *RE* s. v. "Makedonia" 764f.).

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

Proconsul in Gaul (probably Cisalpine Gaul; Val. Max. 3.7.6, *cum ex consulatu provinciam Galliam obtineret* . . .; see 95, Consuls).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 97, Consuls, and 96–93, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97–93, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO ARVINA (40) Pr. ca. 85

No title preserved. Münzer (*RE*) interprets a passage of Valerius Maximus (3.7.6) to mean that he was on the staff of L. Crassus in Gaul (see above, Promagistrates), but the text apparently indicates that he went to Gaul on his own authority.

¹ The date, though uncertain, must precede 91 B. C. Drusus' station and magnificence suggests the curule aedileship, but the obscurity of Remmius the plebeian one. Seidel (*FA* 79) doubts that he held the office at all since it is not mentioned in his Elogium (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199) and would have preceded his tribunate, and suggests that the passage in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* refers to his father. But his quaestorship also is not mentioned, although he could hardly have omitted that (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.542, note 3, and 544, note 2).

² All dates in the career of this Cato remain uncertain. It is probable that he died before the Social war while governor of Transalpine Gaul. The latest date for his aedileship would be 94, and for his praetorship, 92.

³ In one of the inscriptions cited above (*IG* 12.8.241) L. Iulius Caesar is termed [σ]τρατηγ[ὸς] ἐ[ν]θ[ε]σ[σ]α[ρ]ο[ς] and in the other, if it really refers to him (note that on the stone the praenomen is Gaius), [ἐ]νθ[ε]σ[σ]α[ρ]ο[ς]. On the coins he is termed Pr(aetor?). Gäbler (*Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.1.69f., and *ZN, loc. cit.*) places him in Macedonia in 93/92, but has overlooked the fact that his successor Sentius was Praetor Urbanus in 94 and almost certainly proceeded immediately afterwards to Macedonia. Accordingly, Caesar's praetorship should be dated in 95 and his governorship in 94 at the latest. See Jashemski 54, and 130, note 1.

93 B.C. A.U.C. 661

Consuls

C. VALERIUS C. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (168) Pr. by 96

M. HERENNIUS¹ M. f. - n. (10) Pr. by 96

CIL 1².2.704, 890; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1764; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap., ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; *Plin. NH* 19.40; *Obseq.* 52; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Flaccus was sent to Spain to quell a Celtiberian revolt, either during or immediately after his consulship (see note 2, and 92, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA² Pat. (351) Spain

Crushed the leaders of a revolt in Spain and destroyed their towns (*Obseq.* 51).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)³ Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80 Pr. Urbanus

Plut. Sull. 5.1–2; *Plin. NH* 8.53; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 75.3; cf. *Cic. Font.* 43; *Liv. Per.* 70; *Vell.* 2.17.3; *Val. Max.* 7.5.5; *Senec. Brev. Vit.* 13.6.

? P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (26) Cos. 90

The latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*.

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*57) Cos. Suff. 86

See 92, Promagistrates.

Quaestors

AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Served in Macedonia under C. Sentius (Head, *HN*² 241; Gäbler, *ZN* 23 [1902] 172ff.).

Promagistrates

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Celebrated a triumph, his second, as Proconsul *ex Hispania de Celtibereis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 85 and 562; *Cic. Planc.* 61).

L. GELLIUS POPLICOLA⁴ (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Proconsul in Asia or Cilicia (*Cic. Leg.* 1.53).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Proconsul in Farther Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph *de Lusitaneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 562; *Cic. Pis.* 58; *Ascon.* 14C; *Schol. Bob.* 131 Stangl; see 96–94, Promagistrates).

C. SENTIUS⁵ (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (*Cic. Pis.* 84; *Liv. Per.* 70; *Oros.* 5.18.30; see 94, Praetors, and 93–87, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served under Didius in Nearer Spain (see 97–94, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Legates, Ambassadors (or Lieutenants?)

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS⁶ Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119

Ascon. In Scaur. 21C; cf. *Val. Max.* 3.7.8; *Flor.* 2.5.5.

Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. BRUTTIUS SURA⁷ (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (*IG* 9.2.613; an inscription of

Thespieae, A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830-32; Head, *HN*² 241, Legatus pro quaestore; Plut. *Sull.* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29; see 93-87, Legates).

Special Commissions

Curator viis sternendis

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER⁸ Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95
Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1².1, p. 200.

Augurs

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS⁹ (75) Cos. 91
Cic. *Leg.* 2.31; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 166; Ascon. *In Corn.* 69C.

¹ A new man, unexpectedly elected (Cic. *Brut.* 166) over Marcus Philippus.

² Nasica's title is not preserved, nor is the date absolutely certain. Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1.112) places the Consul Flaccus in Nearer Spain against the Celtiberi, and Nasica therefore in Farther Spain (see 92, Promagistrates, on Flaccus). A date in 93 is perhaps more probable than the 94 favored by the order of the passage in Obsequens, since the two incumbent governors in Spain, Didius and Crassus, did not celebrate their triumphs until June 10 and 12, respectively, of 93 (see Promagistrates). Nasica's praetorship is not mentioned, though his eminence and connections (Cic. *Brut.* 211; *De Or.* 3.134; *Rosc. Amer.* 77; Dio 40.51.3) as well as his command make it probable that he held it. It is not clear whether he went to Spain in the year of his praetorship.

³ Sulla omitted the aedileship but after a failure in the praetorian elections of 95 (Plut. *Sull.* 5.1) was successful the following year. Wehrmann (*FP* 21) has misinterpreted the word δῆμος in Plut. *Sull.* 5.2. He is clearly the Pr. Urbanus in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.3: *inter cives ius dixit*.

⁴ Since Sentius was governor of Macedonia, Gellius *cum pro consule ex praetura in Graeciam venisset essetque Athenis* (Cic. *Leg.* 1.53, Vahlen's text) was proceeding either to Asia or to Cilicia. As Sulla went to Cilicia the next year with only an *imperium pro praetore* the province of Gellius was probably Asia.

⁵ He is termed Praetor by Cic., Liv., and Oros., though a promagistrate all the time. The evidence therefore favors an *imperium pro praetore*.

⁶ The date and character of this *legatio* remain uncertain. As it was the object of Caepio's attack in 92 this is the latest possible date, but the state of Scaurus' health in his later years and the analogy with Rutilius Rufus both point to a date considerably earlier. Bloch (*Aemilius Scaurus* 27-33) favors one before 100 B. C. According to Asconius (21 C; cf. Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 10) Caepio accused Scaurus under the Lex Servilia de repetundis for *pecunia capta* during a *legatio Asiatica*; but according to Valerius Maximus (3.7.8) Varius in 91 returned to an attack he had made before (Ascon. 22 C) under his Lex de maiestate to accuse him of accepting a bribe from Mithridates to betray the state. Though the phrase *legatio Asiatica* and the analogy of Rutilius Rufus suggest that Scaurus had once been on the staff of a governor of Asia, the evidence of Valerius Maximus suggests membership of some one of the many embassies to Mithridates between

104 and 93, but which remains impossible to determine (see Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 88-99 [trans. Goetz]; Bloch, *op. cit.* 27-33).

⁷ Bruttius' name is variously spelled: SVVRA on the coins, Βραττιος in the inscriptions, Βρεττιος in Plut. *Sull.* 11.4, and Βρόττιος in App. *Mith.* 29. In Macedonia with Sentius in 88 and 87, and probably from the beginning of his command. See D.-G. 2.559.

⁸ The Elogium places this commission between the praetorship and the consulship of Claudius, therefore in 94 or 93.

⁹ The *collegium* to which Marcus Philippus belonged in 93 (Cic. *Brut.* 166) is shown to be the college of Augurs by his actions as Consul and Augur in 91 (Cic. *Leg.* 2.31). The meaning of *sodalitas* remains obscure to me.

92 B.C. A.U.C. 662

Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER Pat. (302) Pr. 95
M. PERPERNA M. f. M. n.¹ (5) Pr. by 95

CIL 1².2.663; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70b—*CIL* 1².1, p. 200; Obseq. 53; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Cic. *Cacl.* 33; *Leg.* 3.42; on Perperna, Val. Max. 8.13.4; Ascon. 28C; Plin. *NH* 7.156.

Censors

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (21) Cos. 96
L. LICINIUS L. f. C. n. CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.184-187; and on Domitius, Val. Max. 6.5.5. The Censors issued an edict against the Latin rhetors (Suet. *Rhet.* 1.1, in Gell. 15.11.2; and cf. Suet. *Rhet.* 2.1, from Cic. *Ad Titinnium*; Cic. *De Or.* 3.93-95; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.4.42; Tac. *Dial.* 35). They quarreled with each other, Domitius attacking his colleague's love of luxury (Cic. *De Or.* 2.45, 227, 230, 242; *Brut.* 162, 164-165; Val. Max. 9.1.4; Plin. *NH* 17.1-6; 36.7 and 114; Suet. *Nero* 2.2; Plut. *Inim. Util.* 5; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 14.24; *Sollert. Anim.* 23.7; Aelian. *Hist. Anim.* 8.4; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.15.3-5), until they abdicated (*Fast. Ant.*). M. Aemilius Scaurus remained Princeps Senatus (Ascon. 18 and 22C).

Praetors

? C. IULIUS CAESAR² Pat. (130)

Elogia, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7, and 75a—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199; Plin. *NH* 7.181; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 1.1.

² Broughton II

? CN. POMPEIUS STRABO³ (*13) Cos. 89

? L. PORCIUS CATO⁴ (*16) Cos. 89

? M. PORCIUS CATO (*14)

Gell. 13.20.12. See 94, Aediles and note 4; and 91, Promagistrates.

? C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (21)

An orator prominent in Cicero's boyhood (Cic. *Brut.* 130; *De Or.* 2.246), and perhaps the Pr(aetor) named in *CIL* 1².2.801—*ILS* 4015, who consecrated an altar to an unknown god. The date is certainly before 90 B. C.

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO⁵ (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

Some disorder (*sedition*) which Papirius caused led to a decree of the Senate on motion of Crassus the orator which placed responsibility for public disorder at a meeting on the presiding officer (Cic. *Leg.* 3.42).

Promagistrates

? AESILLAS (not in *RE*)

Continued in Macedonia as Quaestor (i. e. Proquaestor) under Sentius (Head, *HN*² 241; Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 70).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA⁶ (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Propraetor in Cilicia. He opposed the advance of Mithridates of Pontus into Cappadocia and restored Ariobarzanes to his throne, and received Parthian envoys who made overtures for Roman friendship (Liv. *Per.* 70; Plut. *Sull.* 5.3–6; App. *Mith.* 57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.4; cf. Vell. 2.24.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.18). Accused of accepting bribes when he returned, but his accuser Censorinus failed to appear in court (Plut. *Sull.* 5.6).

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia, where he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 70; see 93–87, Promagistrates).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS⁷ Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Nearer Spain, where he crushed a revolt of the Celtiberi about Belgida (App. *Ib.* 100).

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*57) Cos. Suff. 86

Valerius Flaccus, though appointed to Asia in his consulship (see 86, Consuls), was killed by Fimbria before he reached his province. The provincial collections therefore for a festival in his honor which were deposited at Tralles before the Mithridatic War (Cic. *Flacc.* 55–61)

indicate that he had been governor of Asia either during, or more probably after, his praetorship. As he had held the aedileship in 99 his governorship would probably follow that of Mucius Scaevola in 97 and precede that of C. Iulius Caesar about 91. See Sternkopf, *Jahrb. f. Cl. Philol.* 155 (1897) 573–576; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1242, note 1.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93–87, Legates).

? L. LUCCEIUS M. f.⁸ (4)

CIL 1².2.663, cf. 664.

¹ On Perperna's grandfather, see Degraasi 126, on 130 B. C., who is inclined to identify him with a Legate to Gentius of Illyria in 168 (Liv. 44.27.11). The word Nepos in Chr. 354 shows that the line of descent was given and disproves the story in Valerius Maximus (3.4.5) that the present Consul's father was expelled from Rome after his son's consulship for illegally assuming Roman citizenship.

² These Elogia, and the place of the Iulii in Cicero's list in *Rab. Perd.* 21, both indicate that the career of Caesar's father should be dated mainly between 100 and 90 B. C. (see Broughton, *AJA* 52 [1948] 323–330). If he held the quaestorship soon after 100 his praetorship and his proconsulate in Asia should be placed as late as possible before the command there of L. Cassius. Accordingly I suggest 92 for his praetorship and 91 for his proconsulate.

³ This is the latest date possible under the *Leges Annales*. Pompeius and Cato are both termed Praetor (on Pompeius, Oros. 5.18.10; cf. Liv. *Per.* 74; on Cato, Liv. *Per.* 74; Oros. 5.18.17; cf. Flor. 2.6.14) in reference to their commands in 90 B. C. in the Social War.

⁴ See note 3.

⁵ In *CIL* 1².1, p. 149, note 11, the Consul is identified with Ap. Claudius, Cos. 130, but Niccolini (*FTP* 215f.) has pointed out that the names attested, Cn. Carbo and C. Claudius, as well as the mention of Crassus, point to 92. As Crassus is not termed Censor the incident should be dated early in the year before the censorial elections (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.352).

⁶ Termed *Praetor* in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.3, *praetorius* in Cic. *Font.* 43, and Eutrop. 5.3. Like Sentius and others (see 93, Promagistrates, and above, note 3), he held his imperium *pro praetore*. See Nipperdey, *Leges Annales* 27ff.; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5.

⁷ Appian implies that the revolt which was crushed by Flaccus (almost certainly Valerius Flaccus) followed soon upon the operations of Didius in Spain (see 93, Promagistrates), and preceded by a considerable interval the wars between the followers of Sulla and Marius. Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1.112) therefore has a good basis for placing him as Consul or Proconsul in Nearer Spain about this time. He appears in 83 in command of Narbonese Gaul and in 81 celebrated a triumph *ex Celtiberia et Gallia*, perhaps including a reference to his earlier victory (see 83–81, Promagistrates). See however Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 28, and Jashemski (126), who are inclined to date his Spanish command with his Gallic one.

⁸ An inscription found in Samothrace, dated to July, 92, names L. Luceius M. f. Leg. Lommatzsch, in *CIL* 1².2, p. 517, holds that *Leg.* is either a misreading of the name of a Roman tribe or that it is the title of a Legate, presumably a Legate of either Sentius in Macedonia or the current governor of Asia. Münzer (*RE*) believes that it is a title.

91 B.C. A.U.C. 663

Consuls

L. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (75) Pr. by 96
 SEX. IULIUS C. f. L. ?¹ n. CAESAR Pat. (151) Pr. by 94
 Lex Antonia de Termessensibus, *CIL* 1².2.589—*ILS* 38, cf. *CIL* 1².2.707; *Cic. Corn.* 1, fr. 24, with *Ascon.* 68–69C; *Planc.* 52; *Diod.* 37.2.2; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; *Plin. NH* 2.199; 33.55; *Flor.* 2.6.8; *Obseq.* 54; *Eutrop.* 5.3.1; *Schol. Bob.* 117f. Stangl; *Oros.* 5.18.1; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Philippus, *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.9 and 12. Though at first a supporter of Livius Drusus, Philippus turned against him (*Cic. De Or.* 1.24; 2.220 and 255; 3.2; *Prov. Cons.* 21; *Val. Max.* 6.2.2; 9.5.2; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 6.3.81; 11.1.37; *Flor.* 2.5.8–9; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.9 and 12–13), and as Augur held that his legislation was invalid (*Cic. Leg.* 2.31; *Corn.* 1, fr. 24, with *Ascon.* 69C; *Val. Max.* 9.5.2).

Praetors

? L. LUCILIUS L. f. (18)
 See 90, Promagistrates.

? CN. OCTAVIUS (RUSO ?)² (82)
CIL 1².2.709—*ILS* 8888.

? C. PERPERNA³ (2)
App. BC 1.40.

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*4) Cos. 88 Pr. Urbanus
Cic. De Or. 1.168; *Val. Max.* 3.5.2. See D.-G. 4.317f., no. 5.

Q. SERVILIUS⁴ Pat. ? (29)
 Sent as Praetor (or at the end of his praetorship with proconsular imperium) to Asculum to watch the Picentes. The murder of him and his Legate Fonteius was the spark that ignited the Social War (*Diod.* 37.13.2; *Liv. Per.* 72; *Vell.* 2.15.1; *Flor.* 2.6.9; *App. BC* 1.38; *Oros.* 5.18.8; cf. *Obseq.* 54).

? Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO⁵ Pat. (50)
 See 90, Promagistrates, and Legates.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA⁶ Pat. (60)
Liv. Per. 72, and 73; *App. BC* 1.47; *CIL* 1².2.709—*ILS* 8888, and discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137–139, and 141.

Aediles, Curule

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS⁷ (227) Pr. by 74
Cic. De Or. 1.57.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER⁸ Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89
Cic. Har. Resp. 26; cf. *Planc.* 51.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elected Tribune of the Plebs⁹ for 91 (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199; *Ascon.* 68–69C; *Oros.* 5.18.1; see note 7), and considered, like his advisers Aemilius Scaurus and Licinius Crassus, to be a conservative and a champion of the Senate (*Cic. De Or.* 1.24–25, cf. 97; *Mil.* 16; *Dom.* 50; *Sall. Ad Caes.* 2.6.4; *Liv. Per.* 70; *Ascon.* 21C; *Tac. Ann.* 3.27; *Dio* 28, fr. 96.1–3; *Schol. Bob.* 117f., and 177 Stangl), Drusus embarked upon a program of reform, in which he hoped to combine the interests and win the support of several classes: 1. the plebs by land and grain laws, with himself as one the commissioners for the assigning of land (Elogium, as above; *Liv. Per.* 71; *Vell.* 2.13.2; *Flor.* 2.5.6; *App. BC* 1.35–36; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.4 and 10; *Ampel.* 19.6; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 116–125); 2. the senatorial and the equestrian orders, by enrolling 300 knights in the Senate and selecting the juries from the enlarged body, thus having them consist equally of senators and of former knights (*Liv. Per.* 70, and 71; *Flor.* 2.5.4; *App. BC* 1.35; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.4 and 10). He added a clause making the knights liable to prosecution for bribery (*Cic. Cluent.* 153; *Rab. Post.* 16; cf. *Off.* 2.75; *Diod.* 37.10.3; *App. BC* 1.35). He also carried a currency law providing for the addition of one-eighth of bronze to the silver coinage (*Plin. NH* 33.46). At least the first two measures were carried against the auspices and existing laws, and were later annulled as illegal (*Cic. Dom.* 41; *Leg.* 2.14 and 31; *Diod.* 37.10.3; *Val. Max.* 9.5.2; *Vell.* 2.13.2; *Ascon.* 69C; see above, Consuls). With this program he had hoped to gain support for proposals to extend the Roman citizenship to the Italian allies, but failed, in spite of promises he had made to them (*Liv. Per.* 71; *Vell.* 2.14.1; *Val. Max.* 3.1.2; *Plin. NH* 25.52; 33.20; *Flor.* 2.5.6–7, and 6.3–4; *App. BC* 1.35; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 66.11; *Oros.* 5.18.1; *Ampel.* 19.6; 26.4; *Schol. Bob.* 117f. Stangl; cf. *Diod.* 37.11,

the oath of the Italians to Drusus; Val. Max. 3.1.2; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 2.1-4). He himself revealed to the Consuls a plot of the Allies to murder them at the Latin festival and was accused of complicity (Liv. *Per.* 71; Flor. 2.6.8-9; Dio 28, fr. 96.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.12), and was soon afterwards murdered by some unknown agent (Semp. Asell. fr. 11 Peter, in Gell. 13.22.8; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.31; Cic. *Mil.* 16; *ND* 3.80-81; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.6.4; *Elogium*, as above; Liv. *Per.* 71; Vell. 2.14.1-2; Senec. *Ad Marc.* 16.4; *Brev. Vit.* 6.1-2; Plin. *NH* 28.148; Suet. *Tib.* 3.2; Flor. 2.6.4; App. *BC* 1.36; Dio 38.27.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.12-13; Oros. 5.18.7; *Schol. Bob.* 118 and 177 Stangl; Augustin. *CD* 3.26).

? MINICIUS (not in *RE*)

Author of a law, perhaps tribunicial, assigning to children of marriages between Romans and non-Romans the status of the latter (Ulp. 5.8; Gaius 1.78-79; see Niccolini, *FTP* 424, and cf. *RE* 12.2399).

SAUFEIUS (1)

Carried an agrarian law which established a board of five, including Livius Drusus, to assign lands (*Elogium* of Drusus, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199).

? L. SESTIUS (2)

According to Cicero (*Sest.* 6-7), a Tribune of the Plebs in good times, yet early enough to be father of the Tribune of 57. See Niccolini, *FTP* 422.]

Promagistrates

? C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. 92?

Proconsul in Asia (*CIL* 1².2.705, and 706—*I. de Délos* 1712, and 1847; cf. 1701; *I. v. Priene* 111, lines 14 and 21; 117, line 49; *Elogium*, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75a—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199). See 92, Praetors.

? M. PORCIUS CATO (*14) Pr. by 92

Governor of Narbonese Gaul, where he died (Gell. 13.20.12; see 94, Aediles, and note 3). See D.-G. 5.162, no. 18.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93-87, Promagistrates).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Senti in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

FonteiUS (2)

Served under Q. Servilius at Asculum and was slain there with his commander either late in 91 or early in 90 (Cic. *Font.* 41 and 48; Vell. 2.15.1; App. *BC* 1.38; cf. Diod. 37.13.2; Liv. *Per.* 72; Flor. 2.6.9; Oros. 5.18.8).

Special Commissions

Decemviri agris dandis assignandis

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[? L. L]ICINIUS L. f. CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98

P. AL[BIUS P. f.] (2) Pr. —

[L. SEMPRONIUS - f. AS]JELLIO (18) Pr. ca. 96? (or no. 17, Pr. 89?)

Q. ANICIUS L. f. [GALLUS] (-)

[C. DE]CIDIUS C. f. RUFUS (-)

C. M[AMILIUS? - f. LIMETANUS?] (7)

C. EGNATIUS C. f. RUFUS (-)

C. [-----]

This list, found at Vibo (*CIL* 10.44, and p. 1003), is interpreted by Cichorius (*RS* 116-125) to be a list of land commissioners appointed under the law of Livius Drusus.¹⁰

Quinqueviri agris dandis assignandis

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199: *eodem anno V vir a. d. a. lege Saufeia*. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Pontifices

?-91: M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74—*CIL* 1².1, p. 199; Cic. *Dom.* 120.

Successor: ? MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS¹¹ Pat. (80) Cos. 77
Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.11.

? C. AURELIUS COTTA¹² (96) Cos. 75

Vell. 2.43.1.

Augurs

? 91: L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95, Pr. 98

Cic. *De Or.* 1.39, cf. 24. He probably held this priesthood for many years before his death in 91 (cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.1-8).

Vestal Virgins

FONTEIA¹⁵ (31)

Cic. *Font.* 46-49; cf. Gell. 1.12.2; see above, Legates, Fonteius.

¹ Münzer (*RE*) and Degrassi (129) suppose him to be a grandson of L. Iulius Caesar, Pr. 166. C. n. is supplied in D.-G. 3.114.

² The Cn. Octavius Cn. f. who appears second in the list of members of the *consilium* of Cn. Pompeius Strabo at Asculum in 89, just after the name of L. Gellius, Pr. 94, was probably an ex-Praetor at that time and may be identified with the Octavius Ruso who held the quaestorship in 105.

³ Since the Legates in the consular armies of 90 B. C. as listed in App. *BC* 1.40 were ex-Consuls or ex-Praetors, C. Perperna must have held the praetorship by 91. Münzer suggests 92, the consulship of M. Perperna.

⁴ Servilius is termed Praetor in Vell., Diod., and Oros., who also applies the title Legate to him, but Proconsul in Liv. and App. He was either a Praetor, who had received an *imperium pro consule*, as Mommsen thinks (*Str.* 2.235), or the incident occurred very early in 90 B. C. This date is not impossible as the death of Livius Drusus did not occur until autumn (Cic. *De Or.* 1.24, still alive in mid-September). We are not told the status of a certain Domitius who met a body of Italians under Pompaedius marching on Rome and dissuaded them (Diod. 37.13.1-2).

⁵ Though nowhere specifically termed a Praetor, Servilius Caepio's position among the ex-Consuls and ex-Praetors who served as Legates in the Social War indicates that he had held the office (see 90, Legates). In 91 he was nine years beyond his quaestorship. He was not, so far as we know, prosecuted directly in that year, but Drusus did use against him the threat which Tribunes usually reserved for magistrates in office: that of hurling him from the Tarpeian rock (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.8 and 13; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 120; Plin. *NH* 28.148). His attack on Scaurus in 92 drew upon him a counter-accusation, perhaps of *ambitus* in his candidacy (Ascon. 21 C; Flor. 2.5.5). See Münzer, *APF* 300.

⁶ Galba's position in Lucania at the outbreak of the Social War (Liv. *Per.* 72) seems similar to that of Q. Servilius at Asculum. In the list of Pompeius Strabo's *consilium* at Asculum in 89 Cichorius supplies the name [Ser. Sulpicius] C. f. Ani(ensi), who was probably a Legate of praetorian rank (*ILS* 8888; Cichorius, *RS* 137-139).

⁷ The date is given by the dramatic date of the *De Oratore* of Cicero, in September, 91. Even if the clause containing his title is a gloss, the Roman games which he gave at that time require a Curule Aedile.

⁸ The latest date possible since he held the praetorship in 89.

⁹ General references to the tribunate of Livius Drusus occur also in Sisenna fr. 44 Peter; Cic. *Planc.* 33; *De Or.* 1.97; 3.2-5; *Vat.* 23; Senec. *Benef.* 6.34.2; Plin. *NH* 25.52; 28.148; 33.141; Gell. 17.15.6; Dio 28, fr. 96 (on his quarrel with Caepio). On the portents that appeared in his tribunate, see Cic. *Div.* 1.99, quoting Sisenna; 2.54; Plin. *NH* 8.221; Obseq. 54; Oros. 5.18.3-6.

¹⁰ Cichorius' interpretation of this inscription remains uncertain both as to the meaning of the list and as to the restorations suggested for a number of the names. He is probably mistaken in suggesting C. Iulius L. f. Caesar, who was a commissioner ca. 100 (see 100, Special Commissions).

¹¹ The praenomen M. appears in the text of Macrobius, but Mam. can easily be restored as in Obseq. 58 and in Cic. *Cluent.* 99. The place early in Macrobius' list

excludes the Triumvir M. Aemilius Lepidus. Mamercus' position as Pontifex probably added weight to his appeal to Sulla to spare Caesar (Suet. *Iul.* 1.2). If he did not immediately succeed his brother Livius Drusus he probably soon succeeded to the place of some patrician. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 391-393, 401f., 411.

¹² Cotta's reference to Livius Drusus as his *sodalis* (Cic. *ND* 3.80) does not prove that they were Pontifices together. Yet his influence, connections, and prominence favor a date for his election before 90 rather than after Sulla's victory over the Marians. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 393, 411.

¹³ Fonteia, a sister of M. Fonteius, was a Vestal Virgin at the time of his trial about 69 B. C. (Cic. *Font.* 46-49), but a daughter of the Legate Fonteius, who was killed this year at Asculum (see above, Legates), must have begun her service while her father still lived (cf. Gell. 1.12.2).

90 B.C. A.U.C. 664

Consuls

L. IULIUS L. f. SEX. n. CAESAR Pat. (142) Pr. 95?
P. RUTILIUS L. f. L. n. LUPUS (26) Pr. by 93

Cic. *Div.* 1.4; *Font.* 43; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Vell. 2.15.1; Plin. *NH* 2.98; Obseq. 55; Chr. 354; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Fast. Hyd.*; Cassiod.; on Caesar, Cic. *Planc.* 51; Val. Max. 9.2.2, with praenomen C.; and on Rutilius, Vell. 2.16.4. In the Social War Caesar held general command in the southern area, and there, after reverses near Aesernia and in southern Campania, he routed the Samnites at Acerrae (App. *BC* 1.40-42, with confusion between Sextus and Lucius Caesar; Liv. *Per.* 73; Diod. 37.17-19; Flor. 2.6.12-14, with confusion between the Consuls; Oros. 5.18.11 and 14-15). In Rome he carried his law to give citizenship to all Latins and Italians who had remained loyal (Cic. *Balb.* 21; Gell. 4.4.3; App. *BC* 1.49; cf. Sisenna, fr. 119 Peter; Vell. 2.16.4), and to permit commanders to grant it *de consili sententia* (*ILS* 8888; cf. Cic. *Balb.* 19). Rutilius, who held command in the northern theatre, refused to heed the advice of Marius to wait and train his recruits, and on June 11 was routed and killed in the Tolenus valley (Liv. *Per.* 73; Vell. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 1.40, and 43; Flor. 2.6.12, with confusion of the names; Dio 29, fr. 98.1-2; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Obseq. 55; Oros. 5.18.11-12; and on the date, Ovid *Fasti* 6.563-566).

Praetors

? C. CAELIUS¹ (6, Caecilius 12)

Crushed a revolt of the Salluvii in Gallia Transalpina (Liv. *Per.* 73).



? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS² (44)

Cic. *Font.* 43.

? C. CASSIUS (10)

See 89, Promagistrates.

? L. CORNELIUS CINNA³ Pat. (106) Cos. 87-84

Cic. *Font.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 76.

? L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (272) Cos. Suff. 87

The latest date under the *Leges Annales*.

? CN. OCTAVIUS⁴ (20) Cos. 87

Commanded an eastern province with the title of στρατηγός (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1782; cf. *BCH* 44 [1920] 303).

L. POSTUMIUS Pat. (not in **RE*)

Liv. *Per.* 73. Captured and slain by the Samnites at Nola (Liv. *Per.* 73; cf. App. *BC* 1.42).

? P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS)⁵ (93) Cos. 79 Sardinia? or Cilicia?

Aediles, Curule

C. IULIUS L. f. CAESAR STRABO⁶ Pat. (135)

Cic. *Brut.* 305; *Phil.* 11.11; Varro *RR* 1.7.10; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6—*CIL* 1².1, p. 198; Ascon. 25C; Plin. *NH* 17.32.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER⁷ (85)

Cic. *Brut.* 305; cf. Plut. *Coriol.* 11.4; *Rom.* 10.2.

C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CARBO ARVINA⁸ (40)

Cic. *Brut.* 305, C. Carbo, and 311; *Orat.* 213, C. Carbo C. f.; *De Or.* 3.10; Val. Max. 9.2.3, Carbo Arvina; Vell. 2.26.2.

? CN. POMPONIUS⁹ (not in **RE*)

Cic. *Brut.* 305 and 311.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 81 or 80

Cic. *Brut.* 305, cf. 311; Ascon. *In Corn.* 74C; cf. Sisenna, fr. 44 Peter.

Q. VARIUS SEVERUS HIBRIDA¹⁰ (*1)

With equestrian aid and against the veto of his colleagues, Varius carried a *Lex Varia de Maiestate* (Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 79C), applicable to all who had encouraged the Allies to revolt (Val. Max. 3.7.8;

8.6.4; Ascon. 22, and 73C; App. *BC* 1.37). This court continued after the war had caused the suspension of the others (Cic. *Brut.* 304). C. Cotta went into exile (Cic. *De Or.* 3.11; *Brut.* 305; App. *BC* 1.37), and Aemilius Scaurus (Cic. *Sest.* 101; *Scaur.* 5; Ascon. 22C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.12.10; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.11; cf. Val. Max. 3.7.8), Calpurnius Bestia, Mummius Achaicus (?; App. *BC* 1.37), L. Memmius, Q. Pompeius (Cic. *Brut.* 304), and M. Antonius (Cic. *Tusc.* 2.57) were prosecuted. The next year Varius himself fell a victim (Cic. *Brut.* 305; *ND* 3.81; Val. Max. 8.6.4), and the law was suspended (Ascon. 73-74C).

Quaestors

Q. LUTATIUS CERCO (14)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297f.; see Sydenham (lx), who dates him in 106 B.C.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Served in Cisalpine Gaul, where he levied troops and procured arms for use in the Social War (Plut. *Sert.* 4.1).

Promagistrates

? C. CAELIUS (6, Caecilius 12)

See above, Praetors.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR¹¹ Pat. (151) Cos. 91

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.48). After winning a victory, probably over the Paeligni, Caesar died while besieging Asculum (App.; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73, but in this passage Rossbach's reading *Servius Sul<picus>* is probably preferable).

? L. LUCILIUS L. f. (8)

Governor of Asia, after C. Iulius Caesar and probably before C. Cassius and the war with Mithridates (*I. v. Priene* 111, lines 136 and 147; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1579).

? C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86, Pr. 115

Received command by decree of the Senate after the death of the Consul Rutilius, first of part, and after the death of Servilius Caepio, of the whole, of the consular army (App. *BC* 1.44; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73). Advances by Marius from the north and Sulla from the south inflicted a reverse upon the Marsi (Liv. *Per.* 73, and 74; Vell. 2.15.3, and 16.4; Plut. *Mar.* 33.2; App. *BC* 1.46; cf. Diod. 37.15; Eutrop. 5.3.3; Oros. 5.18.16). His command was not prorogued (Plut. *Mar.* 33.3). See below, Legates.

L. PORCIUS CATO (*16) Cos. 89

Propraetor (Liv. *Per.* 74, praetor; Oros. 5.18.17). Credited with inflicting a defeat on Etruscans who had joined the revolt (Liv.; Oros.; Flor. 2.6.13). See D.-G. 5.214, no. 29.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93-87, Promagistrates).

? Q. SERVILIUS Pat.? (29) Pr. 91?

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 72). See 91, Praetors, and note 4.

? Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (50) Pr. 91?

Received command of part of the consular army by decree of the Senate after the death of Rutilius, with an imperium equal to that of Marius (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.44). He was drawn into an ambush and killed (*ILS* 29; Liv. *Per.* 73; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Oros. 5.18.14; cf. Flor. 2.6.11). See below, Legates.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60) Pr. 91?

Held command in Lucania (Liv. *Per.* 72). See 91, Praetors, and note 6; and below, Legates.

Legates, Lieutenants

? L. ACILIUS¹² (8)

In command, along with L. Cornelius Scipio, at Aesernia, whence he escaped in disguise (App. *BC* 1.41).

C. BAEBIUS (11)

Served under Sex. Iulius Caesar, who appointed him to command *pro praetore* before he died at Asculum (App. *BC* 1.48; see above, Promagistrates).

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentiuss in Macedonia (see 93-87, Legates).

? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS¹³ (44) Pr. by 90

Cic. *Font.* 43; see above, Praetors.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS¹⁴ (226)

Legate under L. Iulius Caesar. Besieged and captured at Aesernia (Liv. *Per.* 72, and 73; cf. Diod. 37.19.1-2; App. *BC* 1.40-41).

? L. CORNELIUS CINNA¹⁵ Pat. (106)

Cic. *Font.* 43; see above, Praetors.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS¹⁶ Pat. (203)

Legate under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (App. *BC* 1.40).

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIAGENES?) Pat. (338) Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

In command, along with Acilius, at Aesernia, whence he escaped in disguise (App. *BC* 1.41; see above on Acilius, and note 13).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (App. *BC* 1.40; cf. Cic. *Font.* 43). He attempted to relieve Aesernia (Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.17; cf. Liv. *Per.* 73; Oros. 5.18.16), and assisted in Marius' victory over the Marsi (App. *BC* 1.46).

T. DIDIUS¹⁷ (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40).

? FONTEIUS (2)

See 91, Legates.

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

Served under the Consul L. Iulius Caesar (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40). He was defeated in Lucania and driven into Grumentum (Diod. 37.23; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.16-4.7.41; App. *BC* 1.41; cf. also Cic. *Balb.* 50-51, and 64, on the grant of citizenship to Alexas of Heracleia).

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. App. *BC* 1.40. See above, on Cornelius Lentulus, and note 17.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, 86, Pr. 115

Served under Rutilius Lupus the Consul (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40), at whose death he drove back the enemy and recovered the body (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.43; Dio 29, fr. 98.1-2; Oros. 5.18.11-14; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 33.1; *Sull.* 6.2). See above, Promagistrates.

C. PERPERNA (2) Pr. by 91

Served under the Consul Rutilius (App. *BC* 1.40). His defeat led Rutilius to remove him from command and give his troops to Marius (App. *BC* 1.41).

A. PLOTIUS (7)

Legate (Liv. *Per.* 74; Oros. 5.18.17), perhaps under L. Porcius in Etruria. He suppressed revolts in Umbria (Liv.; Oros.).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (*14) Cos. 89

Served under the Consul Rutilius (Cic. *Font.* 43; App. *BC* 1.40). Besieged in Firmum, he won an important engagement, and proceeded to the siege of Asculum (Liv. *Per.* 74; App. *BC* 1.48; Oros. 5.18.17; cf. Vell. 2.16.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.8; Flor. 2.6.14; Eutrop. 5.3.3). See D.-G. 4.325, no. 22.

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (50) Pr. 91?

Served under the Consul Rutilius (Liv. *Per.* 73; App. *BC* 1.40). See above, Promagistrates.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA¹⁸ Pat. (60) Pr. by 91

Served with or under Pompeius Strabo (App. *BC* 1.47; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76; Oros. 5.18.25). See *ILS* 8888, and discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137-139, and 141.

? P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (92)

Cic. *Brut.* 304. See note 18.

M. or M'. VALERIUS MESSALLA¹⁹ Pat. (*56 or *57) Pr. -

Served under the Consul Rutilius (App. *BC* 1.40; cf. Gell. 15.14.1).

¹ It is possible that he had held the praetorship, and in 90 was a promagistrate in Gaul. See Promagistrates.

² An ex-Praetor who served as a Legate during the Social War (Cic.), so 90 is the latest assignable date. See also Plut. *Mar.* 43.6; App. *BC* 1.73.

³ The latest date possible under the Leges Annales. He was already an ex-Praetor when he served as a Legate in the Social War (Cic.; Liv.; see 88, Legates). De Sanctis has shown (*RFil* 62 [1934] 550f.) that Cinna was a patrician, since Caesar when named Flamen Dialis divorced his plebeian wife Cossutia and married Cinna's daughter because the Flaminica had to be a patrician. That Cinna's colleague in the consulship of 86, L. Valerius Flaccus, was also a patrician exemplifies the illegalities of a period when there was neither *mos* nor *ius* (cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.114, for the opposing view).

⁴ The latest date possible under the Leges Annales.

⁵ Servilius was a candidate for the consulship of 87 (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3, emending the reading Σερουήιον; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 536; Münzer, *APF* 303), and 90 is therefore the latest date for his praetorship under the Leges Annales. As he celebrated a triumph from his province in 88, Münzer conjectures that he held one of the Spanish provinces, for the governors of Gaul, Macedonia, and Asia are known. All the Spanish triumphs however that are recorded in *Act. Tr.* were celebrated *pro consule*, while that of Servilius was celebrated *pro praetore*. The probabilities therefore favor Sardinia (cf. *Act. Tr.* for 172) or Cilicia (see 92, Promagistrates, on Sulla), the scene of his later exploits. On his identification, see Degraffi 563.

⁶ Cicero lists Caesar Strabo among the magistrates of 90 (*Brut.* 305), and Varro records a phrase he uttered as *aedilicius* before the Censors of 89.

⁷ Cicero lists Metellus between two Tribunes who held office in 90 in a group of magistrates then in office (*Brut.* 305; and note the phrase *consequente anno* referring to 89 B. C.).

⁸ Niccolini (*FTP* 223) has rightly seen that there were two persons named C. Carbo active at this time. The filiation of one was C. f., and of the other Cn. f., who was therefore a brother of the Consul of 85, 84, and 82. Both attained praetorships, and both died in the civil wars, Arvina at Rome in 82 (confused by Velleius with the brother of the Consul), and the other at Volaterrae in 81 (Gran. Lic. 39 B; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 3). Niccolini has shown that Cicero in *Brut.* 305 lists the Tribunes of 90, not of 90 and 89. The Tribune of 90 is most probably the orator who is designated as C. f. and Tribune in *Orator* 213. The Tribune who

was co-author of the Lex Plautia Papiria in 89 was Cn. f., the brother of the future Consul. To Niccolini's arguments for a date in 90 a decisive addition is Cicero's presence at the meeting Carbo held, for Cicero served in the Social War in 89 under Pompeius Strabo (*Phil.* 12.27) and later in the same year under Sulla at Nola (Plut. *Cic.* 3.1; Cic. *Div.* 1.72; 2.65), and probably had little opportunity to hear the Tribunes of 89. Furthermore, Carbo's apostrophe to Livius Drusus in *Orator* 213 implies that his death was recent. Niccolini's view has been accepted by Münzer (*RE*).

⁹ Not specifically termed Tribune, but listed by Cicero among Tribunes who were in office in 90.

¹⁰ Called Sucronensis by Scaurus in Val. Max. 3.7.8, and by Quintilian (*Inst. Or.* 5.12.10), and the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (72.11; cf. Ascon. 22 C, *Hispanus*). Valerius Maximus explains Hibrida as due to doubts about the validity of his citizenship (8.6.4). See 93, Legates, on Scaurus.

¹¹ Appian, after consistently calling Lucius Caesar, the Consul of this year, Sextus, places Sextus as Proconsul at Asculum in 89. This is impossible in both cases since Asculum was then under siege by Pompeius Strabo and Lucius Caesar became Censor in Rome. Münzer would transfer the notice in Appian to early 90 and refer it to the Consul of 91, whose praenomen really was Sextus. If *Sex. Sul* in Liv. *Per.* 73 (ed. Roszbach, p. 82, line 24) is correctly emended to Sex. Iul<ius> by Domaszewski (*SBAW* 201.1.25f.), he won a victory over the Paeligni early in 90; but see below, Legates, on Ser. Sulpicius Galba.

¹² See below, on M. Claudius Marcellus.

¹³ Cicero does not make it clear whether Cornutus served under the Consuls of 90 or of 89 or of both years, though he was among "tum... praetorios belli gerendi peritissimos." Cichorius (*RS* 140f.) supplied his name in third place on the staff of Pompeius Strabo (*ILS* 8888) as a praetorian Legate, and concludes from Sisenna fr. 20 Peter (where he emends *Connutus* to *Cornutus*) that he also served in 90. Could the Legate Caecilius in Liv. *Per.* 76 really be Cornutus and not Caecilius Pius? In Roszbach's text on p. 84, *Pinna* in line 19 has been emended to Cinna and the same word in line 20 to Pio although it may be merely a repetition.

¹⁴ His son was named Aeserninus (*RE*, no. 231).

¹⁵ See also Liv. *Per.* 76, and above, note 13.

¹⁶ Appian lists Lentulus among the subordinate commanders under the Consul, several of whom are specifically termed Legates in the Latin sources, a description which fits Catulus, but is not otherwise attested for Lentulus. Cichorius (*RS* 140, note 1) would substitute Catulus' name, but Domaszewski disagrees (*SBAW* 201 [1924] 1.20), even though Catulus (see below) was certainly a Legate in 90. We cannot safely assume that Appian listed all the Legates under the Consuls, and therefore a difference in the number assigned to each need not be significant.

¹⁷ The praenomen P. in Cicero's text must be emended to T. as the person mentioned was the ex-Consul, T. Didius.

¹⁸ If the reading *Sex. Sul* in Liv. *Per.* 73 (ed. Roszbach, p. 82, line 24) which refers to the commander who defeated the Paeligni in 90, designates Sex. Iulius Caesar (see above, note 11), not Ser. Sulpicius — which seems preferable on account of the following word Paelignos, — we have no sure means of determining whether the Sulpicius who was a Legate of Pompeius Strabo in 90 and 89 was Ser. Sulpicius Galba, or P. Sulpicius Rufus, who was a Legate, we do not know under whom, in 89, and may have been so in 90. Cichorius (*RS* 137-139, and 141)

supplies the name [Ser. Sulpi]cius C. f. Ani(ensi) in *ILS* 8888 for the fourth in order of the staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89, and also identifies him with the Sulpicius Galba who served as a Legate under Sulla in the war with Mithridates (see 87, Legates). If Cichorius' suggestion is correct it excludes Rufus, who held the tribunate of the plebs in 88, since the praenomen Gaius is not found among the Sulpicii Rufi and they were registered in the Lemonian tribe (Cic. *Phil.* 9.15 and 17; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).

¹⁹ On his identity, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, nos. 55–57 and note 3.

89 B.C. A.U.C. 665

Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS SEX. f. CN. n. STRABO (*14) Pr. by 92

L. PORCIUS M. f. M. n. CATO (*16) Pr. by 92

Cic. *Font.* 43; Diod. 37.2.8; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129, 480f.; Ascon. 79C; Plin. *NH* 3.70; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.18.18; Cassiod.; and on Pompeius, Cic. *Phil.* 12.27. Pompeius held command in the northern theatre of war, first at the siege of Asculum, which he captured late in the year (*ILS* 8888; Liv. *Per.* 76; Vell. 2.21.1; App. *BC* 1.48; Oros. 5.18.18–21 and 26–29; cf. the inscribed slingshots, *CIL* 1².2, p. 560ff.), and, after the death of his colleague, against the Marsi and other tribes of central Italy (Cic. *Phil.* 12.27; Liv. *Per.* 74, and 75; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.8; App. *BC* 1.50, and 52; Oros. 5.18.25; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.24). He celebrated as Consul a triumph *de Asculaneis Picentibus* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; Val. Max. 6.9.9; Vell. 2.65.3; Ascon. 14C; Plin. *NH* 7.135; Gell. 15.4.3; Dio 43.15.5; 49.21.3), but failed to bring the booty to the treasury (Oros. 5.18.27–29; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 1). A Lex Pompeia confirmed the citizenship of the Cispadane towns in Gaul, the Latin right of the Transpadane ones, and attached native tribes to some of these towns (Ascon. 3C; Plin. *NH* 3.138; cf. Dio 37.9.3). Cato, with unruly and undisciplined troops, attacked the Marsi (Sisenna, fr. 52 Peter; Dio 30–35, fr. 100), and after an initial success was defeated and killed (*Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.; Liv. *Per.* 75; Vell. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 1.50; Eutrop. 5.3.2; Oros. 5.18.24).

Censors

P. LICINIUS M. f. P. n. CRASSUS¹ (61) Cos. 97

L. IULIUS L. f. SEX. n. CAESAR Pat. (142) Cos. 90, Pr. 95?

Cic. *Arch.* 11; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.*, 54f., 129, 480f.; on Crassus, Plut. *Crass.* 1; and on Caesar, *ILS* 8770—*OGIS*

440; Val. Max. 9.2.2, with praenomen C.; Ascon. 25C. They completed the lustrum (*Fast. Ant.*; *Fast. Cap.*), but without completing a census of the citizens (Cic. *Arch.* 11), and apparently without satisfying an augural decree requiring them to fix a date for a meeting of an assembly (Fest. 366L). They issued decrees regulating the sale and prices of foreign perfumes and wines (Plin. *NH* 13.24; 14.95, reading *singulos quartarios*, Frank, *AJPh* 52 [1931] 278). Caesar exempted the land of Ilium from taxes (*OGIS* 440—*ILS* 8770). M. Aemilius Scaurus probably remained Princeps Senatus (see 88, Pontifices).

Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80

Cic. *Arch.* 6–7 and 9 and 31; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.3.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79

Cic. *Arch.* 9.

? C. COSCONIUS (3, Supb. 3.262)

See Legates, and note 9.

P. GABINIUS² (13)

Cic. *Arch.* 9; cf. *Div. in Caec.* 64.

? Q. OPPIUS³ (20)

See 88, Promagistrates.

? (CN. PAPIRIUS) CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

A command in Lucania was held by a certain Carbo (Flor. 2.6.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76), probably the future Consul, whose praetorship must be dated about this time, while that of his cousin, Carbo Arvina, may be later. No title is preserved in Florus. See Legates, on Carbo Arvina.

A. SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO (17) Pr. Urbanus

Killed by a mob of creditors when he gave relief to debtors during the difficulties caused by the Social War (Liv. *Per.* 74; Val. Max. 9.7.4; App. *BC* 1.54).

? P. SEXTILIUS (12)

See 88, Praetors, and Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (98) Pr. 74

Sisenna attributes to him a bill to add two new tribes (fr. 17 Peter; see below, on Papirius), and a measure to permit soldiers to receive

¹ Broughton II

citizenship as a reward for bravery (fr. 120 Peter). Minatius Magius (Vell. 2.16.3) may have received citizenship under this law (Rotondi 491).

L. CASSIUS (12)

Roused the mob of creditors who killed the Praetor Sempronius Asellio (Val. Max. 9.7.4; see above, Praetors).

L. MEMMIUS⁴ (14)

Sisenna fr. 44 Peter; Cic. *Brut.* 304.

C. PAPIRIUS (CN. f. ?) CARBO (34) Pr. 81 ?

To this Carbo is attributed the law to introduce the semiuncial as (Plin. *NH* 33.46; Mommsen, *RMW* 338f.; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.241, coins inscribed *E. L. P.* and *L. P. D. A. P.*). See Val. Max. 9.7.3; Gran. Lic. 39B; and below, on the Lex Plautia Papiria. On the identification of Carbo, see 90, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 8; and Münzer, *RE*.

M. PLAUTIUS SILVANUS⁵ (29)

Along with his colleague Papirius Carbo, he carried a law to grant citizenship to all citizens of allied states who were resident in Italy at the time, and made a declaration before a Praetor within sixty days (Cic. *Arch.* 7, and *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl; Vell. 2.17.1), probably superseding other legislation regarding new citizens (see 90, Consuls, on the Lex Iulia; and above, on Calpurnius). He also carried a law that fifteen persons from each tribe, chosen from the senatorial and other orders, should serve as jurymen (Cic. *Corn.*, and Ascon. 79C; cf. Ps.-Sall. *In Cic.* 2.3).

Quaestors

? Q. MINUCIUS M. f. TER. (THERMUS ?) (66)

ILS 8888. Since he was sixth on the list of Pompeius Strabo's staff at Asculum Cichorius suggests that he was a Quaestor (*RS* 142-144).

Promagistrates

C. CASSIUS⁶ (10) Pr. 90 ?

Proconsul in Asia (App. *Mith.* 11, and 24). Co-operated with the Roman Legates (see below, Legates) in restoring Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes of Cappadocia to their kingdoms, and in urging them in their turn to make raids on the territory of Mithridates of Pontus (App. *Mith.* 11-12; cf. Liv. *Per.* 74, and 76; Sall. *Hist.* 4.69.10M; Justin. 38.3.4-10, and 4.4-5, and 5.10; Dio 30-35, fr. 99; see Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 109ff. [trans. Goetz]).

? L. CORNELIUS SULLA⁷ Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

See below, Legates.

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia, where he was troubled by Thracian invaders (Liv. *Per.* 74; Oros. 5.18.30). See 93-87, Promagistrates.

P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90 ?

Propraetor (*Act. Tr.* for 88). See 90, Praetors.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALUS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cic. *Brut.* 304; cf. Vell. 2.16.3; Plut. *Luc.* 1.5. He probably served under Sulla.

? L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Plut. *Luc.* 2.1, an officer under Sulla during the Social War, and before his quaestorship.

Cichorius suggests that the persons named in the following list of members of the staff of Pompeius Strabo at Asculum were Tribunes of the Soldiers (*ILS* 8888; *RS* 144-155). The identifications are those of Cichorius.

P. ATTIVS P. f. OUF. (BALBUS)⁸ (not in *RE*; cf. Attius 11)

M. MALOLEIVS M. f.⁹ (*RE* 14.918)

? [M. ? AEM]ILIUS Q. f. PAL. (LEPIDUS ?)¹⁰ Pat. (72) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

(CN. CORNELIVS CN. f. PAL. (DOLABELLA ?)¹¹ Pat. (22a, Supb. 3.258; cf. 134, 135) Pr. 81, or Cos. 81

T. ANNIUS T. f. OUF. (not in *RE*)

M. AURELIUS M. f. VOL.¹² (SCAURUS ?) (216)

L. VOLUMNIUS L. f. ANI.¹³ —

T. POMPEIVS T. f. COR.¹⁴ —

C. RABIRIVS C. f. GAL.¹⁵ (5)

D. AEBVTIVS D. f. COR.¹⁶ (3)

? M. TELEDIVS M. f. PAL.¹⁷ (5A.128)

? C. FUNDILIVS C. f. QUI.¹⁸ (1)

? M[ALIA]NIUS

Legates, Ambassadors

M'. AQUILLIVS (11) Cos. 101

MALLIVS MALTINVS (Manlius 59)

MANCINIVS¹⁹ (Manlius 61)

They were sent to restore Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes

of Cappadocia to their thrones (App. *Mith.* 11; Iustin 38.3.4, and 4.4–5). They then incited the kings to raid the territory of Mithridates and refused to heed the latter's protests (App. *Mith.* 11–17; Iustin 38.3.4–9; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.69M). Maltinus was driven from Cappadocia before negotiations ended (Iustin 38.3.8, and 4.4; cf. App. *Mith.* 15; Trogus *Prolog.* 38). See 88, Legates.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93–87, Legates).

? M. (CAECILIUS) CORNUTUS (44) Pr. 90?

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76; *ILS* 8888, and Cichorius, *RS* 140f. He probably served under Pompeius Strabo. See 90, Praetors, and Legates, and note 13.

L. CORNELIUS CINNA²⁰ Pat. (106) Cos. 87–84

Cic. *Font.* 43; cf. Liv. *Per.* 76, probably a Legatus under Pompeius Strabo.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 75). He first captured Stabiae by April 29 (Plin. *NH* 3.70), then Pompeii, and defeated a Samnite army at Nola (Cic. *Div.* 1.72; 2.65; Val. Max. 1.6.4, *consul*; Vell. 2.16.3, Pompeii; Plin. *NH* 22.12; Plut. *Cic.* 3.1; App. *BC* 1.50; Polyae. 8.9.1; Eutrop. 5.3.3). He then carried the war to the Hirpini and elsewhere in Samnium (App. *BC* 1.51; cf. Vell. 2.16.2, Compsa; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.5). Elected Consul for 88.

? C. COSCONIUS²¹ (3) Pr. ca. 78?

Held command in Apulia where he reduced a series of towns, including Venusia, and the tribe of the Pediculi (Liv. *Per.* 75; App. *BC* 1.52).

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101?

Probably served under Cato and then Sulla. Along with Velleius' ancestor (3.16.2), he captured Herculaneum, but died in battle on June 11 (Ovid *Fasti* 6.567f.).

A. GABINIUS (9, cf. 8) Pr. —

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 76). After successes in Lucania, he fell during the siege of an enemy camp (Liv. *Per.* 76; Flor. 2.6.13, against the Marsi; Oros. 5.18.25, with praenomen C.). See 101, Quaestors.

? L. GELLIUS (PUBLICOLA)²² (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

ILS 8888, listed in first place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.

? L. IUNIUS L. f. GAL. (BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS?)²³ (58) Pr. 82
ILS 8888, listed in fifth place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.

? LUCANUS²⁴ (*RE* 13.1552, s. v. "Lucanius")
Served with Cosconius in Apulia (Liv. *Per.* 75).

? CN. OCTAVIUS Q. f. (RUSO?)²⁵ (21, 82) Pr. by 91?
ILS 8888, in second place on Pompeius Strabo's staff.

? OTACILIUS (1)

Legate, apparently in a naval operation (Sisenna fr. 38 Peter).

? (C. PAPIRIUS) CARBO (ARVINA)²⁶ (40) Pr. 85 or 84

Reported as victorious over Lucanians (Flor. 2.6.13). See Praetors, on Cn. Papirius Carbo.

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*36) Cos. 99

A Legate under Sulla (Liv. *Per.* 75). Killed while in command of a fleet by his own soldiers, who went unpunished (Liv. *Per.* 75; Val. Max. 9.8.3; Plut. *Sull.* 6.9; Polyae. 8.9.1; Oros. 5.18.22, *vir consularis*).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA²⁷ Pat. (60) Pr. by 91

Legate under Pompeius Strabo (Liv. *Per.* 76; Oros. 5.18.25; *ILS* 8888, with discussion in Cichorius, *RS* 137–139, and 141). He crushed the revolt among the Marrucini and the Vestini (Liv.; Oros.).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (92)

Legate (Cic. *Brut.* 304). See 90, Legates and note 19; and above, note 15.

Pontifices

103–ca. 89: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (21) Cos. 96, Pont. Max.
103

Successor: as Pont. Max., Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95,
Pr. 98

Cic. *Leg.* 2.47 and 52–53; *ND* 3.80; *Off.* 3.70; Varro *LL* 5.83; Diod. 38.17; Vell. 2.26.2; Ascon. 67C; App. *BC* 1.88; Gell. 5.19.6; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.41; Augustin. *CD* 4.27; 3.28–29; Pontifex, Cic. *Top.* 29; *Lacl.* 1; Ascon. 14C; Flor. 2.9.21.

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS²⁸ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.3. See 81, and 63, Pontifices.

¹ If these Censors were expected to register the new-citizens admitted under the Julian, Calpurnian, and Plautian and Papirian laws, they failed in their task (see 90, Consuls; above, Tribunes of the Plebs; Cram, *HSCP* 51 [1940] 100; *RE*, as above). No clear decision was reached in their time regarding the mode of registration or the number of tribes concerned. An important factor in their

election may have been the failure of the Censors of 92 to complete the census and found the lustrum. These Censors founded it anyway.

¹ The praenomen is given in *Div. in Caec.* 64, and the mention of his condemnation in *Arch.* 9 identifies the person in both references. See Varro and Fenestella (fr. 18 Peter) in Lactant. *Div. Inst.* 1.6.14.

² Oppius' title when in Cilicia in 88 was Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 78). His praetorship therefore dates from not later than 89.

³ Münzer (*RE*) distinguished three L. Memmii active in political life in this period. As the one named above, who was father-in-law of C. Scribonius Curio, was liable to prosecution in 90 (*Cic. Brut.* 304), his tribunate should be dated in 89 (Niccolini, *FTP* 223).

⁴ Vançura (*RE* 12.1155) and Rotondi (342) would attribute to this Plautius the obscure Lex Plotia Agraria (*Cic. Att.* 1.18.6), but Niccolini favors a date between 69 and 60 (*FTP* 436; see 70, Tribunes of the Plebs).

⁵ In Appian (*Mith.* 11, and 17, and 24) Cassius' praenomen is given as Lucius, but the correct one, Gaius, is found in the inscription of Chaeremon (*SIG*³ 741). See Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 109–111 (trans. Goetz); Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1100, note 22. As he was governor of Asia in 89 with the title Proconsul, which is attested in 88 (*App. Mith.* 24), it is probable that he held the praetorship in 90.

⁶ The independence and prominence of Sulla's activities, with Legates in turn under his command (see Legates, on Albinus), indicate that after the death of the Consul he received a command similar to those of Marius and Caepio in 90. The only title that appears in our sources is Legatus.

⁷ Cichorius suggests that he was the father of Caesar's brother-in-law, and excludes the Atti Vari by reason of the tribe (*RS* 145).

⁸ *RS* 146; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.187, *C. Malleolus* C. f.

⁹ Cichorius' supplement is based on the space available, the ending of the name, the filiation and the tribe (*RS* 147).

¹⁰ The cognomen might also be Blasio or Lentulus. Cichorius favors Dolabella because the later careers of the known Dolabellas parallel so closely that of Lepidus.

¹¹ Cichorius believes that M. Cotta, Cos. 74, was already too advanced in his career for this position on the list, and suggests Scaurus, who was Quaestor under Valerius Flaccus in Asia (see 86, Quaestors).

¹² Possibly the father of the monetalis (but cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.385, who reads Vol(teius)) and senator, Cicero's friend (*RS* 150).

¹³ Cichorius (*RS* 151) associates him with T. Π <ομπ> ήμος Τίτου υίος Κορνηλίη in Joseph. *AJ* 14.228–229; cf. Varro *RR* 3.12.2; Val. Max. 7.8.4; see 49, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

¹⁴ He may be identified with the Rabirius who was tried in 63 for the murder of Labienus in 100 (*RS* 151f.; cf. *Cic. Rab. Perd.* 8 and 31 and 36).

¹⁵ Very probably the <Aeb>utius who fell with Octavius in 87 (Gran. Lic. 25B, Mommsen's emendation). Octavius' forces included six cohorts from the army of Pompeius Strabo.

¹⁶ Cichorius suggests that this name should replace that of Tedetius in Joseph. *AJ* 14.219–220, and sees an indication in the tribe that the senator of 44 B. C. belonged to this family. But the name Tedetius is found in the second century (*RE* 5A.106).

¹⁷ On the occurrence of the name, see Varro *RR* 1.2.11, and 69.2–3; *CIL* 9.4673, 4691; Cichorius, *RS* 153f.

¹⁸ It remains doubtful whether the name Mancinus in Appian (*Mith.* 11 and 19) is simply a corruption for Maltinus, or whether he was T. Manlius Mancinus, Tr. Pl. 107, or an otherwise unknown possessor of the cognomen. See Th. Reinach, *Mithridates Eupator* 110 (trans. Goetz), and Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Manlius," nos. 59 and 61. On the date, see Reinach, *op. cit.* 109ff.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.209f., and 2.1100.

¹⁹ In *Liv. Per.* 76 (ed. Roszbach, p. 84, line 19) Pinna, the reading of the manuscripts, is emended to Cinna by Jahn. See 90, note 13.

²⁰ In Appian the title of Cosconius is στρατηγός. He is almost certainly the Cosconius who was Proconsul in 77 or 76 in Illyricum, and whose praetorship would normally have preceded that command by only a year. See 78, Pro-magistrates.

²¹ Cichorius, *RS* 139.

²² *Ibid.* 141f. The known course of Damasippus' career permits us to identify him with this man, who was probably of quaestorian or tribunician rank in 89.

²³ Münzer (*RE*) would emend this name to Lucanius, a name which appears on Pompeius Strabo's staff (*ILS* 8888), and in a Lex Lucania mentioned by Varro (*Sat. Men.* 67, in Nonius 309L).

²⁴ Cichorius (*RS* 140) suggests that since Q. was not a regular praenomen among the more distinguished branch of the Octavii, he was Ruso, Quaestor in 105.

²⁵ If C. Papirius Carbo, brother of the Consul of 85, was a Tribune of the Plebs in 89, the Carbo who held command in Lucania was either Arvina, the Tribune of 90, or the future Consul himself, preferably the latter since he would now be a Praetor or an ex-Praetor. See above, Praetors.

²⁶ On the identity of Galba, and the possibility of confusion between him and Sulpicius Rufus, see 90, Legates, and note 18.

²⁷ There is obviously an error in the garbled notice in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.3: *adolescens in petitione praeturae et pontificatus consularibus viris praelatus est.* The eminence of his family suggests that he attained the priesthood at an early age, long before his praetorship in this year, but mention of his election shows that it was after the passage of the Lex Domitia in 104. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 400f.

88 B.C. A.U.C. 666

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 80, Pr. 93
Q. POMPEIUS Q. f. A. ? n. RUFUS (*4) Pr. 91

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.484; *Cic. Cluent.* 11; *Leg. Agr.* 1.10; 2.38; *Brut.* 306; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 55, 129, 482f.; *Fast. Sac.*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; *Liv. Per.* 77; Vell. 2.17.1, and 20.1; Ascon. 64C; *Plut. Sull.* 6.10; *App. BC* 1.56; *Obseq.* 56; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; *Fest.* 516L; on Sulla, *Diod.* 37.25; *Eutrop.* 5.3.3; and on Pompeius, *CIL* 1².2.710—I. de Délos 4.1.1848, cf. 1849; Loewy, *I. Gr. Bild.* 201, no. 289; *Cic. Lael.* 2.



Sulla received the province of Asia and the command against Mithridates, but when he opposed the bills of the Tribune Sulpicius (see below), one of which gave that command to Marius, he was attacked and fled to his army. He then returned with it and occupied Rome, annulled the legislation of Sulpicius, who was put to death, and killed or exiled his other opponents including Marius (Plut. *Sull.* 6.10; 7.1—10.2; *Mar.* 34.1—35.4; App. *BC* 1.55—63; *Mith.* 22, and 30; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 8.7; Diod. 37.29; Liv. *Per.* 77; Val. Max. 3.8.5; 6.5.7; 8.6.2; 9.7, ext. 1; Flor. 2.9.6—8; Eutrop. 5.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7—8; Oros. 5.19.3—7). Meantime, Pompeius co-operated with Sulla against Sulpicius and in the occupation of Rome (Liv. *Per.* 77; App. *BC* 1.59; cf. Cic. *Lael.* 2). He was given command of the army of Pompeius Strabo, who in turn is suspected of inciting the mutiny in which the Consul Pompeius was later killed (Liv. *Per.* 77; Vell. 2.20.1; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 2; App. *BC* 1.63). They carried a series of measures, one for the exile of the Marian partisans (Vell. 2.19.1; Flor. 2.9.6—8), a second providing that all measures be considered by the Senate before submission to an assembly, a third that laws be carried only in the Comitia Centuriata, a fourth putting some further limitation on the Tribunes (App. *BC* 1.59; cf. Liv. *Per.* 77), a fifth adding 300 persons to the Senate (App.), a sixth regarding colonies (Liv.), and a seventh applying interest payments on the principal of debts (Fest. 516L), perhaps also one limiting the application of the *sponsio* (Gaius 3.124). Sulla held the elections and, after securing the oath of the Consuls-elect Cinna and Octavius to support his measures (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3—4; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.3—4), departed for the war with Mithridates (see also Jacoby, *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252).

Praetors

? Q. ANCHARIUS¹ (2)

An ex-Praetor when he was killed at Marius' command in late 87 (Plut. *Mar.* 43.3; App. *BC* 1.73; Flor. 2.9.16).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS² (51)

Sent with Servilius to forbid Sulla's advance on Rome, but was mistreated by the soldiers and sent back (Plut. *Sull.* 9.2). He was exiled under interdict by the victors, but escaped to Spain (App. *BC* 1.60; cf. Gran. Lic. 23B).

? L. LICINIUS MURENA (122)

Probably Praetor before he served under Sulla in Greece (see 87, Legates).

? C. NORBANUS³ (5) Cos. 83

Governor of Sicily which he kept at peace and untouched by the Social War (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.117, and 5.8; Diod. 37.2.13—14, Ὀρβανός; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.347f.; *SEG* 1.418).

SERVILIUS Pat. ? (3)

Sent with Brutus to forbid Sulla's advance on Rome, and similarly treated (see above, on Brutus).

? P. SEXTILIUS⁴ (12) Africa

Refused Marius asylum in Africa when he fled from Sulla (Plut. *Mar.* 40.3—4; App. *BC* 1.62, Σέξτιλιος; cf. Varro *RR* 1.1.10, with the title Praetor).

Aediles

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER⁵ (85)

He tried and condemned, probably as Aedile (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.493, note 4), Cn. Sergius Silus (*RE* no. 38) for improper proposals to a matron (Val. Max. 6.1.8).

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. ANTISTIUS (18)

Along with Sulpicius, he opposed the attempt of Julius Caesar Strabo to proceed to the consulship without first being Praetor (Cic. *Brut.* 226—227).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (92)

Along with Antistius, he opposed the candidacy of Julius Caesar Strabo for the consulship (see above; Cic. *Brut.* 226—227; *Har. Resp.* 43; Ascon. 25C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.75; cf. *FOR* 2.195; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.32). He introduced four bills: one, to recall exiles (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.45; Liv. *Per.* 77); a second, to enroll the new Italian citizens and the freedmen in all the tribes (Ascon. 64C; App. *BC* 1.55—56; cf. Liv. *Per.* 77); a third, to limit the debts of senators to 2000 denarii (Plut. *Sull.* 8.2); and a fourth, to replace Sulla with Marius in the command against Mithridates (Liv. *Per.* 77; Diod. 37.29.2; Vell. 2.18.5—6; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 1; Plut. *Mar.* 34—35; *Sull.* 8.2; App. *BC* 1.55—56, cf. 59; Flor. 2.9.6; Ampel. 40.1; 42.1; Iul. Exup. 3; *Schol. Clun.* 270 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8). Meeting opposition from the Consuls, he had them forcibly expelled from the city and carried his measures. Sulla then appealed to his army, the Consuls occupied Rome, annulled the laws of Sulpicius, and decreed the exile and death of opposing leaders (see above, Consuls). Sulpicius

was betrayed and put to death (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25; 4.31; Cic. *De Or.* 3.11; *Vat.* 23; *Cat.* 3.24; *Leg.* 3.20; *Phil.* 8.7; *Har. Resp.* 41; *Brut.* 227, 307; *Lael.* 2; Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.7M; Nepos *Att.* 2.1; Liv. *Per.* 77; Vell. 2.19.1; Val. Max. 6.5.7; Ascon. 64C; 80C; Plut. *Sull.* 10.1; App. *BC* 1.55—60; Flor. 2.9.8; Iul. Exup. 3; Oros. 5.19.6; on the annulment of the laws, see Cic. *Phil.* 8.7; App. *BC* 1.59).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS⁶ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably as Proconsul, he succeeded Cosconius, harried Apulia, captured Venusia, and destroyed in battle Pompaedius Silo, the Marsic leader (Diod. 37.2.10—11; App. *BC* 1.53; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 63.1, *praetor*). See 87—82, Promagistrates.

C. CASSIUS⁷ (10) Pr. 90 ?

Proconsul in Asia (App. *Mith.* 24). When overwhelmed by Mithridates in northern Asia Minor, he retired first on Apameia, and later escaped to Rhodes (*SIG*³ 741; Liv. *Per.* 77, and 78; App. *Mith.* 17, 19, and 24).

C. MARIUS⁸ (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

Received the command, under Sulpicius' law, of the war against Mithridates, probably as Proconsul (see above, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs; cf. esp. Plut. *Mar.* 35.4; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 1).

Q. OPIIUS (20) Pr. 89 ?

Proconsul in Cilicia (Liv. *Per.* 78; cf. Posidon. in Athen. 5.213A, *FGrH* 2A, p. 245; App. *Mith.* 17, 20; Gran. Lic. 35B, *Legatus*). He opposed the forces of Mithridates in southern Asia Minor, retired on Laodiceia on the Lycus, where he was besieged and captured (Liv. *Per.* 78; App. *Mith.* 17, and 20, cf. 112; Gran. Lic. 35B; cf. coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.541; and Münzer's discussion in *RE*, no. 21).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (*14) Cos. 89

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 77, cf. 76; Vell. 2.20.1; Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 2). Received the surrender of the Vestini⁹ and the Paeligni (Liv. *Per.* 75, and 76). Suspected of inciting the mutiny among his former troops in which the Consul Pompeius Rufus was killed (see above, Consuls; Vell., Val. Max., Liv.; cf. App. *BC* 1.63), and after this event resumed his command over them (App. *BC* 1.63).

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93—87, Promagistrates). Mithridates pressed the Thracians against Macedonia and Greece, but Sentius re-

pulsed them (Oros. 5.18.30; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.217; *Pis.* 84; Liv. *Per.* 76; Dio 30—35, fr. 101).

P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90 ?

Celebrated a triumph *pro praetore*, but from what province remains unknown (*Act. Tr.*, Degraffi 84f., 563; see 90, Praetors). He may be identified with the Servaeus who failed of election to the consulship for 87 though supported by Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 10.3; Münzer, *RE*, and *APF* 303).

? P. SEXTILIUS (12) Pr. 89 or 88

See above, Praetors.

Legates, Ambassadors

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

See below, Lieutenants. Cf. 90—89, Ambassadors.

Legates, Lieutenants

MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS (LIVIANUS)¹⁰ Pat. (80) Cos. 77

Credited with victories in the Social War, including the death of Pompaedius Silo (Liv. *Per.* 76; cf. Diod. 37.2.10; but see Promagistrates, on Metellus Pius, and below, on Sulpicius Galba).

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

Defeated in Bithynia by Mithridates (Liv. *Per.* 77; App. *Mith.* 17, and 19; Justin 38.3.8, and 4.4), captured at Mitylene (Liv. *Per.* 78; Val. Max. 9.13.1; Vell. 2.18.3), and killed at Pergamum (Posidon. in Athen. 5.213A, *FGrH* 2A, p. 245; Plin. *NH* 33.48; App. *Mith.* 21, and 112; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 11; *Scaur.* 3.2; *Tusc.* 5.14; *Schol. Gron.* 317 Stangl; Memnon, in *FGrH* 3B. 352, 31.7).

Q. BRUTTIUS SURA (10)

Served under C. Sentius in Macedonia (see 93—87, Legates).

? M. CAECILIUS (CORNUTUS ?)¹¹ (44) Pr. —

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 76), presumably under Pompeius Strabo (see 90, and 89, Legates).

L. CORNELIUS CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87—84

Cic. *Font.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 76. Presumably served under Pompeius Strabo.

M. GRATIDIUS (1)

He was sent by C. Marius (see above) to take over Sulla's army, but

was killed by the soldiers (Val. Max. 9.7, ext. 1; Oros. 5.19.4; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 35.4, and *Sull.* 8.4, where *χιλίαρχοι* are mentioned).

L. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS (37)

Legate of Sulla at the occupation of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 9.5–6, no title). See 86, Legates.

C. MUMMIUS (6)

An officer under Sulla at the capture of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 9.5–6).

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60) Pr. —

See 89, Legates.

Prefects of the Fleet

MINUCIUS RUFUS (49)

C. POPILLIUS (*12?)

Had charge of a fleet at Byzantium, presumably under the general command of Cassius, which was captured by Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 17, and 19).

Pontifices

123–89 or 88: M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
Successor: L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS) Pat. (338)
Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

Fast. Sac., *CIL* 1².1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 4. His cognomen in *Fast. Cap.* for 83 is Asiaticus (Degrassi 54f.).

Augurs

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)¹² Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.459f., 471f., and esp. 485; App. *BC* 1.79,
which shows that he held the priesthood before he went to Greece.

The names of the Augur who died and the Augur who succeeded him in this year are not preserved (see *CIL* 1².1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338, no. 3).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–88: Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS? (*4) Cos. 88, Pr. 91

See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.484f., coins of Pompeius Rufus (Tr. Pl. 52), with the insignia of Sulla's augurate on the reverse and perhaps those of his colleague's decemvirate on the obverse.

¹ As Q. Ancharius, Tr. Pl. 59, and Pr. 56, was probably his son, his praetorship may be dated shortly before 87.

² For Brutus' praenomen, see Liv. *Per.* 89.

³ Norbanus' cognomen remains doubtful (see Degrassi 130) since his connection with L. Norbanus Balbus, Cos. 19, is quite uncertain. The reading of Chr. 354 on his consulship in 83 is Pulbo. He probably held command in Sicily in 88 and 87 (Diod.). See Münzer, *Hermes* 67 (1932) 231–235.

⁴ A coin, published in Müller (*Num. de l'Afrique* 2.51, no. 25, and p. 55; see Münzer, *RE*) was read to show that Sextilius was Pr(aetor) P(rovinciae) Af(ricae), or else Pr(o) P(raetore), etc., VII v(ir) ep(ulonum), but readings by Boissevain (*ZN* 29 [1912] 107–111) and Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 226f.) show that these coins are duoviral, that the source is the Julian colony of Hadrumetum, and the date Augustan.

⁵ Seidel (*FA* 48) identifies the Aedile with this Metellus rather than his son the Consul of 60, though the Sergius Silus who is mentioned (*RE* no. 9, cf. 38; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.102) would point to the latter if he were the one involved. If the tribunate of the Consul of 60 is correctly attributed to 68, he must have held the aedileship in 67 or else not at all, for he was a Legate under Pompey in 66.

⁶ As Praetor he registered new citizens at Rome in 89, so the title praetor must refer to imperium as a promagistrate. For the suggestion that the Legate of Pompeius Strabo named in Liv. *Per.* 77 (*Pinna* Mss; *Pius*, Rossbach) is M. Caecilius Cornutus, see 89, Legates; and below, Legates, on Cornutus.

⁷ This casts doubt on the correctness of App. *Mith.* 112, a passage in which Cassius appears among the prisoners surrendered by Mithridates. Mithridates assaulted Rhodes but did not capture it.

⁸ Though quickly annulled, the existence of Marius' command is shown by his attempt to take over Sulla's army (Plut., through two military Tribunes; Val. Max., his Legate Gratidius).

⁹ In Liv. *Per.* 75, the surrender of the Vestini is placed in 89, in *Per.* 76 it is placed with that of the other Paeligni in the proconsulate of Pompeius but before the fall of Asculum, which took place in 89. Perhaps the Vestini surrendered in 89 and the Paeligni in 88 and the epitomizer has combined both notices.

¹⁰ There is no evidence sufficient to identify this commander, but if he served under Metellus Pius the passages regarding the death of Pompaedius Silo can be brought into relationship if not into accord. See Promagistrates, on Metellus Pius.

¹¹ On Cornutus, see 90, and 89, Legates. In Liv. *Per.* 76 the names are given as L. Cinna (*Pinna* Mss) et Caecilio Pio (*Pinna* Mss) legatis. Since the first Pinna is certainly Cinna the second may lack all authority. Moreover, Metellus Pius apparently held a proconsular command in Southern Italy (see Promagistrates) after his praetorship in 89. It is tempting to restore Cornutus on the basis of Cic. *Font.* 43, and Cichorius, *RS* 140f.

¹² The augural staff appears on the coins both of Sulla in the East and of Faustus Sulla, ca. 62 B. C., before he himself became an Augur, among symbols celebrating his father's honors. Sulla attained the augurate before starting for the East, for one of his demands before his return was the restoration of his priesthood (App. *BC* 1.79).

87 B.C. A.U.C. 667

Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (20) Pr. by 90

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 86–84, Pr. by 90

Cic. *Har. Resp.* 54; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Phil.* 13.2; 14.23; *Fast. Ant.*, De-grassi 164f., and *Fast. Cap.*, *ibid.* 54f., 129f., 482f.; *Ascon.* 23C; *App. BC* 1.65—66; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.3; *Eutrop.* 5.4; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Cinna, *Cic. Phil.* 11.1; *Vell.* 2.20.3; and on Octavius, *Cic. Planc.* 51.

Cinna was elected in Sulla's presence and swore to maintain his measures (*Plut. Sull.* 10.3—4; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.1; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 1.26 M), but in office soon attempted to carry a bill to enroll the new citizens and the freedmen in all the tribes (*Cic. Phil.* 8.7; *Vell.* 2.20.2; *App. BC* 1.64; *Iul. Exup.* 4; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl), and one to recall Marius and the other exiles (*App.*; *Flor.* 2.9.9; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.2). He was expelled from Rome by his colleague Octavius, and L. Cornelius Merula (see below) was elected in his place. He won the support of the army of Ap. Claudius at Nola, was soon joined by Marius and his partisans, and succeeded in overpowering his colleague, who suffered for his own slowness and lack of co-operation with other leaders (see below, Promagistrates), and occupied Rome (*Cic. Cat.* 3.24; *Sest.* 77; *Caecin.* 87; *Att.* 9.10.3; *Diod.* 38.1—3; *Liv. Per.* 79, and 80; *Vell.* 2.20—21; *Val. Max.* 1.6.10; 4.7.5; *Plut. Mar.* 41—43; *Sert.* 4.4—5.4; *Pomp.* 3.1; 4.1; *App. BC* 1.64—71; *Gran. Lic.* 23—29B; *Flor.* 2.9.10—13; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.1—9; *Obseq.* 56a; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.2; *Oros.* 5.19.8—19; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl). The Consul Octavius was killed in office (*Cic. Cat.* 3.24; *Har. Resp.* 54; *Phil.* 8.7; 13.1—2; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Fast. Cap.*, above; *Jacoby, FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; *Liv. Per.* 80; *Vell.* 2.22.2; *Ascon.* 23C; *Plut. Mar.* 42.4—5; *Sull.* 12.8; *App. BC* 1.71; *Flor.* 2.9.14; *Iul. Exup.* 4; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.2; *Pacat. Panegy. Theodos.* 46.2; *Augustin. CD* 3.27; *Ampel.* 42.2; *Schol. Bob.* 109, and 117 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl), and a reign of terror followed in which many senatorial opponents of Cinna and Marius were murdered (see above; *Sisenna* fr. 129 Peter; *Cic. Phil.* 1.34; 11.1; 14.23; *Vat.* 23; *ND* 2.14; 3.80—81; *Div.* 1.4; *Att.* 7.7.7; *Sall. Hist.* 1.77.7 M; *Diod.* 38.4; *Vell.* 2.22.1—4; *Val. Max.* 2.8.7; 4.3.14; 5.3.3, and 6.4; *Ascon.* 23C; *Lucan* 4.822; *Plin. NH* 2.92; *Tac. Hist.* 3.83; *Plut. Mar.* 43—45; *Sert.* 5.1—5; *App. BC* 1.71—75; *Flor.* 2.9.13—17; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.8—12; *Eutrop.* 5.7.3; *Obseq.* 56a; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 67.6; *Ampel.* 42.2; *Oros.* 5.19.19 and 23—24; *Ammian.* 30.8.9). The victors repealed the laws of Sulla (*App. BC* 1.73), and re-enacted the laws of Sulpicius (see 88, Tribunes of the Plebs; *Vell.* 2.20.2; on the tribes, *Plut. Mar.* 45.6; and on Marius' command in Asia, *App. BC* 1.75).

Consul Suffectus

L. CORNELIUS - f. - n. MERULA Pat. (272)

Flamen Dialis, who was elected colleague of Octavius (see above). He abdicated his office when the Marians won, and when placed on trial abdicated his priesthood and committed suicide (*Fast. Cap.*, De-grassi 54f., 129, 482f.; *Diod.* 38.3; *Val. Max.* 9.12.5; *Vell.* 2.20.3, and 22.2; *Tac. Ann.* 3.58; *Plut. Mar.* 41.1; 45.2; *App. BC* 1.65—66; 70; 74; *Flor.* 2.9.16; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.11a; 54.36.1; *Augustin. CD* 3.27). See Flamen Dialis.

Tribunes of the Plebs

SEX. LUCILIUS¹ (15)

Thrown at Marius' command from the Tarpeian rock by P. Laenas, Tribune in 86 (*Vell.* 2.24.2; cf. *Liv. Per.* 80; *Plut. Mar.* 45.1; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 102.12).

P. MAGIUS (10)

A colleague of M. Vergilius (*Cic. Brut.* 179; see below).

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS² (42) Pr. 85, 84

Schol. Bern. on *Lucan* 2.173, p. 62U; cf. *Diod.* 38.4.

? C. MILONIUS³ (2)

M. VERGILIUS (*1)

Instituted proceedings against Sulla at Cinna's instigation (*Cic. Brut.* 179; *Plut. Sull.* 10.4, emending Οὐσργίνιος).

Quaestors

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS⁴ (214?) Pr. 80

CIL 1².2.662b, C. AARCELLUS. See 86, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS⁵ (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

*SIG*³ 743, cf. *SEG* 1.153; *Cic. Acad.* 2.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 74.1. Sent in advance by Sulla to Greece, he made Bruttius Sura, the Legate of Sentius, return to Macedonia (*Plut. Sull.* 11.5; cf. *Cimon* 1.2). He had charge of Sulla's mint in Greece (*Plut. Luc.* 2.1—2; cf. *Grueber, CRRBM* 2.459—460). At the end of the year he was sent to Egypt and elsewhere to assemble a fleet (*Cic. Acad.* 2.11 and 61; *Plut. Luc.* 2.2—6; *App. Mith.* 33).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS⁶ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably continued in command in Samnium. During the Bellum

Octavianum he made, at the Senate's command, an attempt to negotiate a peace with the Samnites (Sall. *Hist.* 1.28 M; App. *BC* 1.68; Gran. Lic. 27B; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.6—7). He came to Rome to oppose the Marians, but refused the request of the soldiers that he take command from the Consul Octavius (Plut. *Mar.* 42.3; cf. Gran. Lic. 25, and 29B). He approached Cinna as an Envoy of the Senate (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Plut. *Mar.* 43.1). He later retired to Africa (see 86, Promagistrates).

? C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (57) Cos. 96

Sent by decree of the Senate to take command of the army of Pompeius Strabo when the latter fell ill (Gran. Lic. 29B).

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Sulla left him in command, probably pro praetore, of a legion which was besieging Nola, and which Cinna later won for the Marian forces (Liv. *Per.* 79; cf. Vell. 2.20.4; App. *BC* 1.65). Later when he refused to appear at the bidding of a Tribune, he was stripped of his imperium and sent into exile (Cic. *Dom.* 83).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul in command of the war against Mithridates (see 88, Consuls; *CIL* 12.2.711, 712—*ILS* 869a). He crossed to Greece and began to besiege Athens, providing armaments and supplies by cutting down groves and seizing temple treasures (Strabo 9.1.20, 398C; Liv. *Per.* 81; Plut. *Sull.* 11—12, cf. 19.6; *Luc.* 2; App. *Mith.* 30—33, and 54; *BC* 1.76; cf. *SIG*³ 747; Sisenna fr. 81 Peter; Diod. 38.7; Pausan. 1.20.5—7; 9.7.4—6). See Quaestors, on Lucullus.

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

Cinna offered him the insignia of a Proconsul upon his arrival from Africa, but he refused. In the capture of Ostia and elsewhere however he exercised effective military command (Plut. *Mar.* 41.3—4; see Consuls). Either late in 87, or with his entrance upon the consulship in 86, he regained the formal command against Mithridates (App. *BC* 1.75; *Mith.* 51; Plut. *Mar.* 45.6).

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 88?

Governor of Sicily (see 88, Praetors; Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.117). He kept Italiote forces out and himself captured Rhegium (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.8; Diod. 37.2.13—14; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.347f.; *SEG* 1.418).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO (*14) Cos. 89

Proconsul (see 88, Promagistrates; App. *BC* 1.66). He played a dubious part in the Bellum Octavianum, though nominally on the side of Octavius and effective in repulsing the Marians from the

Janiculum, for he was intriguing for a second consulship. He died, while ill in a pestilence, as a result of a stroke of lightning (Sisenna fr. 129 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 79; Vell. 2.21.1—4; Val. Max. 5.5.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 1, and 3; App. *BC* 1.66—68, and 80; Gran. Lic. 25—29B; Obseq. 56a; Oros. 5.19.10—13 and 18).

C. SENTIUS (3) Pr. 94

Propraetor in Macedonia (see 93—87, Promagistrates). His Legate Brutius Sura checked the advance of Mithridates in Greece, but Sulla sent him back to Macedonia (Plut. *Sulla* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29; cf. *IG* 9.2.613; A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830—832; Cic. *Pis.* 84; *Verr.* 2.3.217). He lost Macedonia to the forces of Ariarathes and Taxiles (App. *Mith.* 35, and 41; Gran. Lic. 35B; Memnon in *FGrH* 3B.352, 32).

? P. SEXTILIUS (12) Pr. 89 or 88

See 88, Praetors. His authority in Africa, to which he had refused the Marian exiles entrance, almost certainly continued into 87.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. ANNIUS (17)

Tribune (App. *BC* 1.72), who executed M. Antonius (Val. Max. 8.9.2; 9.2.2; Plut. *Mar.* 44.1—4; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 307; *De Or.* 3.10; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Phil.* 1.34; Liv. *Per.* 80; Vell. 2.22.3; Lucan 2.122; Plut. *Ant.* 1; Flor. 2.9.14; Dio 45.47.1; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl).

AP. CLAUDIUS (12)

According to Appian (*BC* 1.68) he opened the gate of the Janiculum to the forces of Marius and Cinna (cf. however Liv. *Per.* 80; Gran. Lic. 25B; and see Bennett, *Cinna* 17).

? C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Commanded the troop of horse which killed the younger Crassus (Liv. *Per.* 80; cf. Flor. 2.9.14, who lists a Fimbria among the victims; see Legates, on the elder Crassus). According to Augustine (*CD* 3.27) Fimbria put some of the Julian family to death.

? C. (MARCIVS) CENSORINUS (43)

Commanded the troop of horse which was sent to kill the Consul Octavius (App. *BC* 1.71; see above, Consuls).

Legates, Envoys

1. M. ANTONIUS (1, 28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102, Pr. 109?

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

Sent by the Senate to Metellus Pius to urge him to negotiate a peace with the Samnites and come to the defence of Rome (Gran. Lic. 25B; cf. App. *BC* 1.68; Dio 30—35, fr. 102.6—7).

2. C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Sent by Marius and Cinna to the Samnites to concede terms which had been refused by Metellus and the Senate, and won their support for the Marians (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Liv. *Per.* 80; App. *BC* 1.68).

3. Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Headed a delegation sent by the Senate to negotiate with Marius and Cinna (Gran. Lic. 29B; cf. Diod. 38.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. BRUTTIUS SURA (10, Supb. 3.218)

Legatus pro quaestore of C. Sentius in Macedonia (Head, *HN*² 241; *IG* 9.2.613; A. Plassart, *Mélanges Picard* 830—832; cf. Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.73, no. 225). Checked the advance of Mithridates in Greece, but was ordered back to Macedonia by Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 11.4; App. *Mith.* 29).

? L. HORTENSIUS (6) Pr. —

See 86, Legates. He recruited forces for Sulla and joined him in the autumn.

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS⁷ (61) Cos. 97

Legate under Octavius (Gran. Lic. 25, and 29B; cf. App. *BC* 1.69). When his son was killed by Fimbria he committed suicide (Cic. *Sest.* 48; *De Or.* 3.10; *Scaur.* 1—3, Oxford text; *Tusc.* 5.55; Diod. 37.29.5; Liv. *Per.* 80; Ascon. 23, and 25C; Lucan 2.124; Plut. *Crass.* 4.1; 6.3; Flor. 2.9.14; App. *BC* 1.72; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

No title preserved. Commanded the left wing at Chaeronea in 86, and in 87 distinguished himself in the siege of the Piraeus (App. *Mith.* 32).

? C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

See Promagistrates.

? (M.) MARIUS (GRATIDIANUS)⁸ (42) Pr. 85, 84

Probably the Marius who defeated Servilius at Ariminum (Gran. Lic. 27B).

? C. MILONIUS⁹ (2)

See Tribunes of the Plebs. Returned in command of part of Cinna's forces, and met his death in battle on the Janiculum (Gran. Lic. 23, and 25B).

? (L.) MUNATIUS (PLANCUS) (28)

No title preserved. The man honored at Delos (*CIL* 1².2.830, 831) and Sulla's officer at Chalcis (App. *Mith.* 34) are probably the same. See *I. de Délos* 4.1.1695—1697.

CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82

A leading officer in the Marian forces, no title preserved (Liv. *Per.* 79, and 80; App. *BC* 1.67, and 69; Gran. Lic. 23B; Flor. 2.9.13; Oros. 5.19.9).

PLAUTIUS¹⁰ (7)

Legate, presumably serving under Metellus Pius. He defeated Samnite forces which had joined Marius and Cinna (Liv. *Per.* 80).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83?

Fled with Cinna and returned as one of his chief officers (Liv. *Per.* 79; Plut. *Sert.* 4.4—5.3; App. *BC* 1.65; Flor. 2.9.13; Gran. Lic. 23B; Oros. 5.19.9). His forces encountered those of Pompeius Strabo (Sisenna fr. 129 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 79; Val. Max. 5.5.4; Gran. Lic. 25B; Oros. 5.19.10—13), and shared in the battle on the Janiculum (Liv. *Per.* 80; cf. Gran. Lic. 25B). He opposed giving leadership to Marius, and the reign of terror (Plut. *Sert.* 5).

? (P.) SERVILIUS (VATIA ISAURICUS)¹¹ (4, cf. 93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Driven back from Ariminum by a certain Marius (Gran. Lic. 27B; see above, on Marius Gratidianus) who took over his army.

VALERIUS¹² Pat. (*57?)

Betrayed Ostia to Marius (Gran. Lic. 25B; cf. Liv. *Per.* 79; Plut. *Mar.* 42.1; App. *BC* 1.67; Oros. 5.19.17).

Prefects

? P. CAELIUS (13)

Placed in command of Placentia by Octavius. Aged and ailing, he committed suicide rather than be captured by the forces of Cinna (Val. Max. 4.7.5).

Pontifices

? 87: C. IULIUS CAESAR STRABO Pat. (135)

Inscr. Ital. 13.3.6—*ILS* 48. Killed by the Marians (Cic. *Brut.* 307;

De Or. 3.10; *Tusc.* 5.55; *Liv. Per.* 80; *Val. Max.* 5.3.3.; 9.2.2; *Ascon.* 25C; *Suet. Cal.* 60; *App. BC* 1.72; *Flor.* 2.9.14; *Augustin. CD* 3.27).

Augurs

M. ANTONIUS (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102

Augur (*Schol. Bern.* on *Lucan* 2.121, p. 57U). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers, on P. Annius.

Flamen Dialis

?-87: L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (272) Cos. Suff. 87

Vell. 2.20.3; *App. BC* 1.65, and 74; *Augustin. CD* 3.27. See above, Consul Suffectus.

Successor: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Nominated in late 87, or before January 13, 86, while Marius was still alive, but never inaugurated (*Vell.* 2.43.1; cf. *Suet. Iul.* 1.2). See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 121.

¹ The name Licinius in Livy (Λουκῖνος in Plutarch) is doubtful, since the praenomen Sextus does not appear in the Licinian family. The accounts in the other sources appear to refer to the same incident (see Münzer, *RE*, and Niccolini, *FTP* 235f.).

² Of the three senators, C. Milonius, Q. Sertorius, and C. Marius (termed ἑταῖρος in *App. BC* 1.65) who fled with Cinna, two, Milonius and Marius, who must be Marius Gratidianus since the younger Marius went into exile with his father, are believed to be among the six Tribunes of the Plebs who also fled from Rome with Cinna (*Liv. Per.* 79; *Gran. Lic.* 23 B; *Lange* 3.129; *Niccolini FTP* 233). The *Berne Scholia* confirm it in the case of Marius since Catulus probably died before the end of the year. On Milonius, see also Legates.

³ See note 2.

⁴ If the Proquaestor of the Samothracian inscription may be identified with the Praetor of 80, we may suppose that his career in the period of Sulla roughly paralleled that of Lucullus.

⁵ Lucullus' quaestorship is dated, perhaps rightly, in 88 by Sobeck (29) along with the consulship of Sulla. This year is the latest possible date and receives some slight support from the distinction made by Cicero between Lucullus' service as Quaestor and as Proquaestor (*Acad.* 2.1 and 4 and 11). See also *I. de Délos* 4.1.1620.

⁶ Metellus' title is not recorded in our sources, but his dealings with Samnites, Senate and Consuls show that he possessed imperium though he deferred to the Consul.

⁷ Bennett (*Cinna* 26) identifies the Legate with the son (*RE* 62), not the father. This is possible but improbable in view of the father's recent military fame. Nor does *vivus* in Cicero *Sest.* 48 with certainty imply that he would have been spared.

⁸ The younger Marius was probably with his father while Gratidianus, who had been with Cinna, was sent north (*App.*; see Bennett, *Cinna* 15f.).

⁹ No title is recorded. Bennett (*Cinna* 13) favors the name Milo.

¹⁰ He may be identified with the author of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* of 89, M. Plautius Silvanus.

¹¹ This Servilius may possibly be identified with P. Servilius Vatia (Isauricus) who celebrated a triumph in 88, and at some time joined Sulla in Greece.

¹² Valerius may possibly be identified with the L. Valerius Flaccus who became Consul Suffectus in 86 after the death of Marius (see 86, Consul Suffectus).

86 B.C. A.U.C. 668

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 85, 84

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104-100, Pr. 115

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; *Liv. Per.* 80, without a comitia; *Vell.* 2.23.1; *App. BC* 1.75; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Cinna, *CIL* 1².2.713, 891; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.3; *Oros.* 5.19.23; *Schol. Bob.* 109 Stangl; and on Marius, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.; *Elogium, Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83—*CIL* 1².1, p. 195; *Val. Max.* 8.15.7; 9.15.1; *Plin. NH* 11.252; *Plut. Mar.* 45.1; *Flor.* 2.9.17; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 67.6.

Cinna's rule was termed a tyranny (*Cic. Phil.* 1.34; 2.108; *Brut.* 227; *ND* 3.81; *Sall. Hist.* 1.64M; *Val. Max.* 6.9.6; *Vell.* 2.23.3; *Plut. Caes.* 1.1; *Sull.* 22.1; *Tac. Ann.* 1.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 67.6). Marius died on January 13 (*Cic. ND* 3.81; *Rosc. Amer.* 33; *Liv. Per.* 80, with the date; *Vell.* 2.23.1; *Plut. Mar.* 45.2—46.5; *App. BC* 1.75; *Flor.* 2.9.17; *Oros.* 5.19.23). See 88, Promagistrates.

Consul Suffectus

L. VALERIUS C. ? f. L. n. FLACCUS¹ Pat. (*57) Pr. ca. 93

Elected before February 5 (*CIL* 1².2.891; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.). Carried a law to permit debtors to settle debts for one-fourth of the principal sum (*Vell.* 2.23.2; cf. *Cic. Font.* 1.1; *Quinct.* 17; *Sall. Cat.* 33.2; see *ESAR* 1.270f.). Also succeeded Marius in the command against Mithridates, but after losing some of his forces on the way to the East and some to Sulla, and alienating many more, he was killed in a mutiny which was led by his Legate Fimbria (*Cic. Flacc.* 61, and *Fr. Mediol.*; *Diod.* 38.8.1; *Strabo* 13.1.27, 594c; *Liv. Per.* 82; *Vell.* 2.24.1; *Plut. Sull.* 20.1; *Luc.* 7.2; *App. BC* 1.75, with dating unclear; *Mith.* 51—53; *Memnon in FGrH* 3B.353, 34; *Dio* 30—35, fr. 105.1—5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 70.1; *Oros.* 6.2.9; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 3.33; 5.13M; *Liv. Per.* 98, on the Valerian legions). See Bennett, *Cinna* 45—50.

Censors

L. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS² (75) Cos. 91

M. PERPERNA M. f. M. n. (5) Cos. 92

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 54f., 130, 482f.; Val. Max. 8.13.4; Plin. *NH* 7.156; Dio 41.14.5. In the lection of the Senate Philippus passed over his uncle Ap. Claudius Pulcher, one of the exiles (Cic. *Dom.* 84). L. Valerius Flaccus, the only living patrician censorius, was named Princeps Senatus (Liv. *Per.* 83; see 89, on M. Aemilius Scaurus), and the roll of citizens numbered 463,000 (Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 85, p. 151 Helm).

Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83
See 85, Promagistrates.

Aedile or Iudex Quaestionis

P. ANTISTIUS⁸ (18)

Presided over the suit to recover the booty from Asculum from the estate of Pompeius Strabo, and betrothed his daughter to the young Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 4.1-3; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 230; Val. Max. 5.3.5). See Seidel, *FA* 49.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*14?)

The Tribune who hurled the ex-Tribune Lucilius from the Tarpeian rock (Vell. 2.24.2; see 87, Tribunes of the Plebs).

Quaestors

? HIRTULEIUS (1)

He established *tabulae dodrantariae et quadrantariae* under the Valerian law (see above, Consul Suffectus; Cic. *Font.* 1-2; cf. *ESAR* 1.270f.), therefore in 86 or 85 soon after its passage.

Promagistrates

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS⁴ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Withdrew to Africa, which he held until driven out by Fabius Hadrianus, then to Liguria, and in 83 joined Sulla in Italy (Liv. *Per.* 84; Plut. *Crass.* 6.2; cf. App. *BC* 1.80).

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214?) Pr. 80

Probably the Proquaestor AARCELLUS who is named in an inscription of Samothrace (*CIL* 1².2.662b). See 87, Quaestors.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

He captured Athens on March 1 (Plut. *Sull.* 14.6), then the Piraeus, and was victorious in two important engagements against two Mithridatic armies, first at Chaeronea and later at Orchomenos (Liv. *Per.* 81-82; Plut. *Sull.* 14.1-21.4; App. *Mith.* 33-51; Flor. 1.40.10-11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7; Eutrop. 5.6; Augustin. *CD* 2.24; Oros. 6.2.4-7; cf. also, on Athens, Vell. 2.23.3-5; Strabo 9.1.15, 396c, and 20, 398c; Pausan. 1.20.4; Gran. Lic. 33B; Obseq. 56b; on Chaeronea, Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.17; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; Memnon in *FGRH* 3B.352, 32; Pausan. 9.40.7; 10.34.2; on Orchomenos, Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.12; Polyæn. 8.9.2; Gran. Lic. 33B; Ammian. 16.12.2). Acclaimed Imperator (*CIL* 1².2.720, 83B.C.). See Holleaux, *REG* 32 (1919) 320-337, and *SEG* 1.175; Daux, *Delphes* 481ff.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor (*SIG*³ 745; *CIL* 1².2.714—*ILS* 865—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1620; Cic. *Acad.* 2.11; *Arch.* 11, *quaestore*). See below, Legates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

ERUCIUS (1)

No title preserved. According to Juba (quoted in Plut. *Sull.* 16.8), he, and not Gabinius, saved Chaeronea from attack by the forces of Mithridates. He captured the post of Thurium above Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8; 18.1; cf. 17.4-6). Possibly Prefect of Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8).

A. GABINIUS (10)

Plut. *Sull.* 16.8, *χιλιάρχος*. According to Plutarch he received charge of the town of Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 16.8; 17.6-7; cf. 18.1; and for the praenomen, App. *Mith.* 66).

L. (MINUCIUS) BASILUS (37)

‘Ο τοῦ τέλους ταξίαρχος who distinguished himself at the battle of Orchomenos (App. *Mith.* 50-51). On the identification, see Münzer, *RE*.

Legates, Envoys

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Sent by Sulla to Crete, Cyrene, Egypt, Syria, and Rhodes, where

he had most success, to raise a fleet among the free and allied states (Plut. *Luc.* 2.2—3.3; App. *Mith.* 33, and 51; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.2; cf. Cic. *Acad.* 2.11; Joseph. *AJ* 14.114), late in 87 and through 86.

Legates, Lieutenants

C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Legate of the Consul Valerius Flaccus, whom he killed in a mutiny. He seized command of Valerius' army (Diod. 38.8.1—2; Liv. *Per.* 82; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.24.1; Plut. *Sull.* 23.6; *Luc.* 7.2; Memnon in *FGrH* 3B.353, 34, and 356, 40; App. *Mith.* 51—53; Dio 30—35, fr. 104.1—5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.1; Oros. 6.2.9; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.78M).

L. HORTENSIUS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 17.7; Gran. Lic. 35B). Brought Sulla reinforcements before the battle of Chaeronea, and took an important part in the battle (Plut. *Sull.* 15.3—4; 17.7; 19.1—3; Memnon 32, in *FGrH* 3B.352f.; App. *Mith.* 43).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Commanded the left wing of Sulla's army at Chaeronea (Plut. *Sull.* 17—19; App. *Mith.* 43).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (66)

Appointed by the Consul Valerius as Legate in Fimbria's place, and left as Legatus pro praetore at Byzantium when Fimbria went on to Chalcedon. He was driven out by the mutineers (App. *Mith.* 52; Dio 30—35, fr. 104.4—5; see above, on Fimbria).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. ca. 80

No title preserved. Appointed by Sulla to take charge of the siege of the Athenian Acropolis (Plut. *Sull.* 14.7; App. *Mith.* 39; Pausan. 1.20.6).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (60)

Legate under Sulla (Plut. *Sull.* 17.7), who had a part in the battle of Chaeronea (Plut.; App. *Mith.* 43).

Augurs

97—86: C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104—100, 86, Pr. 115

See above, Consuls; and 97, Augurs.

¹ Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 42, no. 27) infers from a passage in *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl, which includes a quotation from Cic. *Flacc.*, that the Consul Suffectus was a brother of C. Valerius Flaccus, who celebrated a triumph from Gaul and Spain in 81 (Gran. Lic. 39 B). He identifies C. Flaccus with the Consul of 93.

² On the census, see *ESAR* 1.217, and Bennett, *Cinna* 44f. Censorinus (*DN* 23.7) refers to the placing of a sundial in the Forum by the Censor Marcus Philippus, but since Scipio Nasica is said to be Censor *aliquanto post* he may refer to Q. Marcus Philippus, Censor 164.

³ Klebs (*RE*) plausibly identifies Antistius with the Tribune of 88 who died an aedilician in 82. See Vell. 2.26.2; App. *BC* 1.88; Plut. *Pomp.* 9.2—3; Oros. 5.20.4, on his death.

⁴ As Metellus Pius never surrendered his imperium his party considered that his possession of it was continuous (App. *BC* 1.81, ἀνεπαύτως ὄντες, with Sulla), but the Marians doubtless had abrogated it as in the cases of Ap. Claudius and Sulla.

85 B.C. A.U.C. 669

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 86, 84, Pr. ca. 89

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 84, 82

CIL 1².2.892; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; App. *BC* 1.75; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Carbo, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f. In this year the Consuls began some preparations against Sulla's prospective return from the East (Liv. *Per.* 83; App. *BC* 1.76—77; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 69.4).

Praetors

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS¹ (42) Pr. 84?

Anticipating a joint declaration agreed upon by the Praetors and supported by the Tribunes of the Plebs, Marius issued by himself an edict establishing an office to test and eliminate the debased coins which had issued under the law of Livius Drusus (see 91, Tribunes of the Plebs), and gained high honor and popularity (Cic. *Off.* 3.80—81; Plin. *NH* 33.132; 34.27; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 223; *Leg.* 3.36; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Ascon. 84C; Senec. *Ira* 3.18.1; Firm. Mat. 1.3; and on the coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.xlii; Herzog, *Tess. Num.* 11f.; Frank, *ESAR* 1.266f.).

Quaestors

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Varro, *Sat. Men.* 478B (212, 8, Riese), *inde caballum reduxi ad censorem*. According to Cichorius (*RS* 219f.), he thus changed from the equestrian order to the senatorial in this censorship. As he attained the age of 30 in 86 he probably made the change as Quaestor Designatus for 85.

Promagistrates

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Probably Proconsul in Africa. See 86 and 83, Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIAGENUS (ASIATICUS)² Pat. (338) Cos. Suff. 83, Pr. 86?

Carried on war with Illyrian and Thracian tribesmen in Illyricum, including the Maedi, who in late 85 or early 84 raided even Delphi (App. *Illyr.* 5; cf. Plut. *Numa* 12.6–8, a propos of the war with the Gauls in 387; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 84, p. 151 Helm; see *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.54, and 55).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (cf. App. *Mith.* 59). He negotiated with Mithridates, first through Archelaus in Greece, and then face to face in the Troad, the peace of Dardanus, on the basis of the situation before the war (Diod. 38.6; Liv. *Per.* 83; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.23.6; Plut. *Sull.* 22.2–24.4; *Luc.* 4.1; App. *Mith.* 54–58, and 64, and 112; Gran. Lic. 33–35B; Memnon 35, in *FGrH* 3B.354; Flor. 1.40.11–13; Eutrop. 5.7.2; Oros. 6.2.9; cf. *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Sall. *Hist.* 4.69.11–12M; Strabo 12.3.34, 558c). He sent an expedition into Thrace (Liv. *Per.* 83; App. *Mith.* 55; Plut. *Sull.* 23.1; Gran. Lic. 35B; Eutrop. 5.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.7; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 84). He outmanoeuvred Fimbria and took over his army (Liv. *Per.* 83; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Vell. 2.24.1; Plut. *Sull.* 24.4–25.1; App. *Mith.* 59–60; Oros. 6.2.11), and proceeded to punish, reward, and reorganize the communities of Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 32; *QF* 1.1.33; *Verr.* 2.1.89; Plut. *Sull.* 25.2; *Luc.* 4.1–3, cf. 20.4; App. *Mith.* 61–63; Gran. Lic. 35B; Cassiod. *Chr. ad ann.* 84; cf. *SIG*³ 745, Chios; Strabo 13.3.5, 621c, Magnesia; 13.1.27, 594c, Ilium; *OGIS* 441, Stratoniceia; Cic. *QF* 1.1.33, Rhodes, and also Strabo 14.2.3, 652c; Tac. *Ann.* 4.56).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor (see 85, Promagistrates). Bringing a fleet into the Aegean, he freed Chios and other places, and after refusing to assist Fimbria against Mithridates at Pitane aided Sulla to cross the Hellespont (Plut. *Luc.* 3.3–4.1; App. *Mith.* 52, and 56; Oros. 6.2.10). Sulla placed him in charge of the collection of indemnities and taxes in Asia, and of the coinage (Plut. *Luc.* 4.1; cf. Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; Plut. *Sull.* 25.2; *Luc.* 20; App. *Mith.* 62; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.459f.).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS³ Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Held a command in Transalpine Gaul for some years before 81 (Cic.

Quinct. 28, and cf. 24 on the date; Caes. *BG* 1.47.4; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; on his coins, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.388–390).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (88)

Assuming illegal command of the army of Valerius Flaccus, he defeated the forces of Mithridates' son at Miletropolis and penned in Mithridates himself at Pitane, in addition to sacking Cyzicus and Ilium (*FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Diod. 38.8; Liv. *Per.* 83, and fr. 20 in Augustin. *CD* 3.7; Vell. 2.24.1; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.5; Plut. *Sull.* 23.6; *Luc.* 3.4–8; App. *Mith.* 52–53, and 56; Gran. Lic. 33B; Memnon 34, in *FGrH* 3B.353, and 40, *ibid.* 356; Dio 30–35, fr. 104.6–7; Obseq. 56b; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.2–4; Oros. 6.2.9–11). When his army was taken over by Sulla at Thyatira he committed suicide in the Asclepieium at Pergamum (*FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Diod. 38.8; Liv. *Per.* 83; Vell. 2.24.1; Strabo 13.1.27, 594c; Plut. *Sull.* 25.1; App. *Mith.* 59–60; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 70.4; Oros. 6.2.9–11).

L. HORTENSIVS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Sulla (Gran. Lic. 35B). Repulsed the raids of Dardani and Maedi in Thrace (Gran. Lic.; see Promagistrates, on Sulla).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

See 86, and 84, Legates.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 81 or 80

Assigned by Sulla the task of restoring Nicomedes of Bithynia and Ariobarzanes of Cappadocia to their thrones (App. *Mith.* 60; cf. Gran. Lic. 35B; Flor. 1.40.12; Memnon 35, in *FGrH* 3B.354).

¹ The date of the praetorship of Marius may possibly be 86 (see D.–G. 5.224, note 12, and Herzog, *Tess. Num.* 11f.). It can hardly be later than 85 if he completed a second praetorship and was an ex-Praetor at the time of his death in 82 (see 84, Praetors). See 87, Tribunes of the Plebs.

² A solution for the knotty problem of the date of Scipio's command in Illyricum (or Macedonia) has been suggested by G. Daux (*Delphes aux II^e et au I^{er} siècle*, 392–397). As against Pomtow (*RhM* 51 [1896] 329ff., esp. 364–376), he keeps the Ms reading in Appian τὸ Δελφικόν, and accepts in Plutarch the emendation of δέ to τε in περί τε τὰ Μιθριδατικά (see A.–J. Reinach, *BCH* 34 [1910] 249–330, esp. 313–321; Münzer, *RE*, Supp. 3.261). Eusebius's synchronism of the burning of the temple at Delphi (exaggerated) and that of the Capitolium in Rome falls into place. It remains difficult to explain Appian's reference to 32 years since the first conflicts between Romans and Celts. Perhaps his number should be emended to 302, i. e., since 387 B. C., otherwise it may refer to the triumph of Metellus Delmaticus 32 years before in 117. For earlier discussions, see Gäbler, *RE* s. v. "Makedonia," 766 (dates Scipio in 88); and Zippel, *Römische Herrschaft in Illyricum* 190.

³ Valerius' title is not recorded. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 42) holds that there was an interval between his consulship and the command from which he triumphed (see 81, Promagistrates). From Cicero it appears that he was governor of Gaul in 83, but the fragment of the *Pro Flacco* preserved in *Schol. Bob.* indicates that the son of the L. Valerius Flaccus, Cos. 86, who was killed in Asia by Fimbria, took refuge in Gaul with his uncle, presumably in 85. The coins are dated by Grueber to 83 and later, when Cicero tells us he was using the title Imperator.

84 B.C. A.U.C. 670

Consuls

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 82, Pr. ca. 89
 L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. CINNA Pat. (106) Cos. 87, 86, 85
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 54f., 130, 482f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Carbone II et Scribonio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Carbo, *CIL* 1².2.683; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.11 and 34; and on Cinna, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 164f.

Cinna was killed early in the year by mutinous troops at Ancona while arranging passage for his army to Epirus (*Liv. Per.* 83; *Vell.* 2.24.5; *Plut. Sert.* 6.1; *Pomp.* 5.1–2; *App. BC* 1.77–78; *Iul. Exup.* 4; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 69.4; *Oros.* 5.19.24; *Zonar.* 10.1). Carbo continued Cinna's preparations against Sulla's return from the East (*Liv. Per.* 84; *App. BC* 1.78), and continued in Picenum and Cisalpine Gaul until checked by Pompey (*Plut. Pomp.* 5–6). As unfavorable auspices prevented the holding of elections he remained sole Consul throughout the rest of the year (*Fast. Cap.*; *Vell.* 2.24.5; *Plut. Pomp.* 5.2).

Praetors

C. FABIVS HADRIANUS¹ (82) Africa
Liv. Per. 84, Praetor. Drove Metellus Pius out of Africa (*Liv.*; cf. *Ps.-Ascon.* 241 Stangl; see Promagistrates, on Metellus).

? M. MARIUS GRATIDIANUS (42) Pr. 85?
 Twice Praetor (*Ascon.* 84 C; cf. *Val. Max.* 9.2.1, *praetor*; *Firm. Mat.* 1.3, *praetorius vir*; see 85, note 1).

Quaestors

M. FONTEIVS² (12) Pr. 75 Q. Urbanus
Cic. Font. 1 and 5.

M. IUNIVS SILANVS (170) Pr. 76
 Served under Licinius Murena in Asia Minor (*I. v. Priene*, 121, line 44).

C. VERRRES³ (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Assigned to serve under the Consul Papirius Carbo in Picenum (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.11 and 34–40, and 3.177; *Ps.-Ascon.* 206, 208, 226 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 329, 332f. Stangl).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLVS PIVS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (*App. BC* 1.80) in Africa, from which he was expelled by Fabius Hadrianus and apparently retired to Liguria (*App. BC* 1.80).

? L. CORNELIVS SCIPIO ASIAGENVS (ASIATICVS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83, Pr. 86?

See 85, Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIVS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (cf. *App. BC* 1.80). Returned from Asia to Greece, and while negotiating with the Senate in Rome and recovering from an illness prepared for his return with his army to Italy (*Plut. Sull.* 26–27; *Pomp.* 5–6; *App. BC* 1.77–79; cf. *Strabo* 10.1.9, 447c, on his illness; 13.1.54, 609c, and *Lucian Zeux.* 3, on his booty from Athens; *Nepos Att.* 4; *Pausan.* 10.21.6, on booty from Delphi; and for games in his honor, *IG*².2.1036).

L. LICINIUS LUCVLLVS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia. See 85, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA⁴ (122) Pr. —

Sulla left him in command in Asia, probably as a Proprætor, where he assembled ships for action against the pirates, and annexed most of the principality of Cibyra (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.89; *Strabo* 13.4.17, 631c; *App. Mith.* 64, and 93; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 74.2; cf. *Memnon* 36, *FGrH* 3B.354, who describes him as the governor sent by the Senate).

L. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68

Proquaestor, who issued a gold and a silver coinage for Sulla in the East (*Grueber, CRRBM* 2.461f.; *Bahrfeld, RGMP* 25–28). See *Nepos Att.* 1.4; and on his presence in Athens, *Cic. Fin.* 1.39.

C. VALERIVS FLACCVS Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Continued in command, presumably as Proconsul, of Transalpine Gaul. See 85, and 83–81, Promagistrates.

Prefects

C. ANTONIVS (HIBRIDA) (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Either in 84 or earlier he committed depredations while Prefect of

cavalry in Greece, for which he was later called to account (Ascon. 84C; see 76, Praetors, on M. Lucullus).

¹ The title Praetor in Livy may refer either to a magistracy in the city or to a prorogued command. Ps.-Asconius found his sources quite confused: *ut alii aiunt legatus, ut alii putant vel pro praetore vel praetor*.

² The date of the quaestorship of Fonteius is subsequent to the Valerian law regulating payment of debts (see 86, Consuls) and before Sulla's return to Italy in 83 (Cic.).

³ Büzl, *De Prov. Rom. Quaest.* (Diss. Leipzig, 1893) 55, and Lübker, *Lex.*⁸, date the quaestorship of Verres in 82, Carbo's third consulship; but Cicero quite clearly dates it 14 years before the trial and one year before the consulship of Scipio in 83.

⁴ Murena's title remains uncertain. No definite date is known for his praetorship. In the Greek inscriptions (see 83, and 81, Promagistrates) he is termed Imperator, and according to Cicero (*Mur.* 15) celebrated his triumph *ex praetura* in 81. Unless he held the praetorship by 87 he could have secured regular election only in 81. Here as elsewhere Cicero may be referring to the holder of an imperium pro praetore (Sulla's acts were all validated later by the Senate) as Praetor and his office as praetura. See 93-87, Promagistrates, on Sentius; and Cic. *Pis.* 84, *Sentio praetore*.

83 B.C. A.U.C. 671

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS (ASIAGENUS) Pat. (338)
Pr. 86?

C. NORBANUS - f. - n. (5) Pr. 88 or 87

Cic. *Quinct.* 24; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f.; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72; App. *BC* 1.82; Flor. 2.9.18; Obseq. 57; Eutrop. 5.7; Chr. 354 (Asiatico II et Pulbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Narbone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37.

Sulla won Scipio's army away from him at Teanum and took him prisoner, but dismissed him unharmed¹ (Cic. *Phil.* 12.27; 13.2; Diod. 38.16; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.25.2; Plut. *Sull.* 28.1-3; *Sert.* 6.1-2; *Pomp.* 7.3; App. *BC* 1.82, and 85, and 95; Flor. 2.9.19; Dio 30-35, fr. 107.2; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl). Norbanus was defeated near Mt. Tifata² and retreated to Capua where he maintained himself for a time (Sulla fr. 18 Peter; *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.25.2; Plut. *Sull.* 27.5; 28.3; *Sert.* 6.1; App. *BC* 1.84-86; Flor. 2.9.19; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.20.2).

Praetors

P. ? BURRIENUS (*RE* 3.1070) Pr. Urbanus
Cic. *Quinct.* 25 and 30 and 69.

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (ARVINA)³ (40)

Vell. 2.26.2, an ex-Praetor in 82; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.10; *Brut.* 311; Val. Max. 9.2.3.

Q. SERTORIUS (3)

First assisted Scipio and Norbanus against Sulla, then retired to Etruria, and proceeded from there to his province of Nearer Spain (Plut. *Sert.* 6.1-3; App. *BC* 1.86; *Ib.* 101; cf. Iul. Exup. 7-8, still in Rome at the end of the year).

Aediles of the Plebs

? L. CRITONIUS⁴ (2)

? M. FANNIUS (15) Pr. 80

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.314f.; *CIL* 1².2, p. 756, no. 272.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (52)

Carried a bill to colonize Capua (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.89, 92-93, and 98). He induced the litigants in the case of Quinctius to delay proceedings (Cic. *Quinct.* 29 and 63 and 65).

Quaestors

M. (PUPIUS) PISO (CALPURNIANUS FRUGI) (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Assigned to serve under the Consul Scipio, but refused to do so (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37). See D.-G. 2.69, no. 15.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80-81). With Sulla in Campania (App. *BC* 1.80, and 81, and 84-86; Dio 30-35, fr. 106).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80-81) and Imperator (*CIL* 1².2.720, and 2828). Invading Italy, he drew possible support away from his opponents by accepting the registration of new citizens as it stood, defeated Norbanus, won over Scipio's army to himself, and rallied many other leaders to him (Plut. *Sull.* 27.1-28.3; *Pomp.* 6.1-8.3; *Sert.* 6.1-2; *Crass.* 6.2-3; App. *BC* 1.79-86; cf. Sulla fr. 18 Peter; *ILS* 251, and 3240; Cic. *Brut.* 227; *Leg. Man.* 8; *Font.* 6; *Phil.* 12.27; 13.2; *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 85, and 86; Vell. 2.25.1-4; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Flor. 2.9.18-20; Obseq. 57; Eutrop. 5.7.4; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.20.1-2).

C. FABIVS HADRIANVS (82) Pr. 85 or 84

Propraetor in Africa (Oros. 5.20.3; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 241 Stangl). See 84, and 82, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS SILANVS (170) Pr. 77

Served, probably as a Proquaestor, under L. Licinius Murena in Asia (*I. v. Priene* 121, line 40, cf. p. 311). See below, on Licinius Murena.

L. LICINIUS LVCVLLVS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (Cic. *Acad.* 2.2; cf. 85, and 84, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15). Invaded Pontic territory both in 83 and 82 in violation of Sulla's agreement with Mithridates, but was repulsed in 82 with serious losses, and ordered, perhaps in 81, by Sulla to cease hostilities (App. *Mith.* 64—66, and 112; Memnon 36, in *FGrH* 3B.354; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 11 and 15 and 32; *Leg. Man.* 8; *Acad.* 2.2; *Phil.* 11.33; *SIG*³ 745, in 82 B.C.; *I. v. Priene* 121, line 40f.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.243—245). See 82, and 81, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proquaestor in Asia (see 85, and 84, Promagistrates).

CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, 82, Pr. ca. 89

Proconsul in Italy and Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34—40, and 3.177; Ps.-Ascon. 208 Stangl). Checked by Pompey in Picenum, he came to Rome to declare Metellus and other leaders public enemies and to gather forces (Plut. *Pomp.* 6.1—4; *Sert.* 6.1; App. *BC* 1.86).

? CN. POMPEIVS (MAGNVS)⁵ (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Raised an army on his own responsibility in Picenum, where he checked the Proconsul Carbo, then proceeded to join Sulla, overcoming several Marian officers on the way, and received from him a salutation as Imperator (Plut. *Pomp.* 6—8; *Crass.* 6.4; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 28 and 61; *Balb.* 9; *Phil.* 5.43; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 22.2; Diod. 38.9—10; Liv. *Per.* 85; Vell. 2.29.1—2; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 1; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 1.1; Dio 30—35, fr. 107.1; 36.25.1).

C. VALERIUS FLACCVS Pat. (168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Quinct.* 24 and 28, *imperator*; cf. *Flacc.* 63 and 100; Caes. *BG* 1.47.4). See 84—81, Promagistrates.

C. VERRVS (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Continued, now probably Proquaestor, under the Consul Papirius in Gaul, and then deserted him for Sulla (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34—40, and 3.177; Ps.-Ascon. 208 Stangl).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. CARRINAS (1) Pr. 82

A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1—2).

? T. CLVILIVS⁶ (5)

A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1—2).

? CN. CORNELIVS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81

Held command of a fleet under Sulla (Plut. *Comp. Lys. and Sulla* 2.4).

L. IUNIUS BRVTVS DAMASIPPVS (58) Pr. 82

A leader of the Marians against Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 7.1—2; cf. Diod. 38.9).

M. LICINIUS CRASSVS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

No title preserved. Sent by Sulla to recruit forces among the Marsi (Plut. *Crass.* 6.2—3).

M. TERENTIIVS VARRO LVCVLLVS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Legate (Plut. *Sull.* 27.7), or Quaestor (Plut. *Luc.* 37.1). See 82, Legates.

¹ It is reported that Scipio attempted a treacherous rising against Sulla (App. *BC* 1.95; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 7.3). He was later proscribed but escaped to Massilia (Oros. 5.21.3; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 7; *Att.* 9.15.2; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl).

² On Tifata, cf. also *ILS* 251, and 3240.

³ On the identity of Carbo, see 90, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 8. Velleius calls him a brother of the Consul of 82, but the Consul's brother was killed at Volaterrae in 81 (Gran. *Lic.* 39B; Val. Max. 9.7.3).

⁴ The absence of coins naming these Aediles from hoards buried about 86 suggests a terminus post quem, while the aedileship of Pomponius in 82 appears to provide a terminus ante quem. If the emblems on their coins refer to distributions of grain under Cinna they should be dated before 84. Sydenham (lxii) dates them ca. 85.

⁵ Pompey's position was technically illegal, since he apparently raised a private army, but Sulla soon gave him an independent command (see 82—80, Promagistrates).

⁶ D.—G. (2.345) suggest the reading Coelius for Cloelius and identify him as the Consul of 94.

82 B.C. A.U.C. 672

Consuls

C. MARIVS C. f. C. n. (15)

CN. PAPIRIUS CN. f. C. n. CARBO (38) Cos. 85, 84, Pr. 89?

Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3.6—7 and 11; *Phil.* 8.7; 13.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f.,

130, 484f.; Val. Max. 7.6.4; Vell. 2.26.1, and 27.1; Plin. *NH* 7.158 and 165; App. *BC* 1.87, and 98; Eutrop. 5.8; Chr. 354 (Gratilliano et Carbo III); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Augustin. *CD* 3.28; Cassiod.; and on Carbo, Val. Max. 7.6.4; 9.7.3, and 13.2.

Marius, elected Consul at the age of 26, was routed by Sulla at Sacriportus, and besieged for a long time in Praeneste, where, after attempts to relieve him proved unsuccessful, he met his death while trying to escape (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 90; Sall. *Hist.* 1.35, and 36 M; Diod. 37.29.4; 38.12—15; Jacoby, *FGrH* 2B.1151, no. 252; Liv. *Per.* 86—88; Strabo 5.3.11, 239c; Vell. 2.26—27; Val. Max. 6.8.2; Fenestella fr. 16 Peter; Plin. *NH* 33.16; Plut. *Mar.* 46.5—6; *Sull.* 28.4—29.8; 32.1; *Sert.* 6.1; *Brut.* 29.4; App. *BC* 1.87—94; Flor. 2.9.21—25; Dio 30—35, fr. 108.1—2; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 68; 75.8—9; Iul. Exup. 5, and 8; Ampel. 42.2; Oros. 5.20.6, and 21.8—10).

Carbo, when checked in Picenum by Metellus and Pompey, turned to face Sulla in Etruria, but met reverses here too. He failed to relieve his Legate Carrinas in Spoletium, lost Cisalpine Gaul, and was unable to relieve Marius at Praeneste; so he deserted his army and took refuge in Africa (Sall. *Hist.* 1.38 M; Liv. *Per.* 88; Val. Max. 6.2.10; Plin. *NH* 8.221; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8; 29.4; *Pomp.* 7.3; 8.4—6; *Sert.* 6.1; cf. 22.3; *Brut.* 29.4; App. *BC* 1.87—93; Flor. 2.9.21; Eutrop. 5.8.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Iul. Exup. 5, and 8; Ampel. 42; Augustin. *CD* 3.28; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7, and 21.3). He then moved to join Perperna in Sicily, but was captured and put to death¹ by Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3; *Att.* 9.14.2; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1.4; *Hist.* 1.52 M; Liv. *Per.* 89; Val. Max. 5.3.5; 6.2.8; 9.13.2; Lucan 2.548, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 83U; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1—4; App. *BC* 1.96; Flor. 2.9.26; Eutrop. 5.8.2, and 9.1; Oros. 5.21.11, and 24.16; *Schol. Gron.* 320 Stangl).

Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. C. n. SULLA FELIX² Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

CIL 1².2.720—724, and 2508; *OGIS* 440; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. He was elected by the centuriate assembly, under the presidency of an Interrex, as Dictator to write the laws and reconstitute the state (Cic. *Att.* 9.15.2; *Fast. Cap.*; Plut. *Sull.* 33.1; App. *BC* 1.3, and 98—99). His past acts as Consul and Proconsul were ratified, and he received full power for present and future measures (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 125; *Verr.* 2.3.82; *Leg. Agr.* 3.5; *Leg.* 1.42; Plut. *Sull.* 33; App. *BC* 1.99—100; cf. Cic. *Quinct.* 76; *Dom.* 43; *Har. Resp.* 54; *Phil.* 5.17 and 44; *Att.* 8.11.2; *Fin.* 3.75; Sall. *Hist.* 1.55M; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4—5;

Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.28.2; Val. Max. 5.2.9; Ascon. 31—32C; Senec. *Clement.* 1.12.1—2). See below, Promagistrates; and, for his legislation, 81, Dictator.

Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f.

Praetors

Q. ANTONIUS BALBUS (41) Sardinia

Issued coins in Rome (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.344f.; cf. Val. Max. 7.6.4). Driven from Sardinia by Sulla's Legate, Marcius Philippus, and killed (Liv. *Per.* 86).

C. CARRINAS (1)

Praetor (Oros. 5.21.10) under the command of Papirius Carbo (App. *BC* 1.87). He was defeated by Metellus on the Aesis in Umbria, and at Spoletium by Pompey and Licinius Crassus, then, escaping from Spoletium, he joined Papirius Carbo in Etruria, and when the latter fled to Africa led his army to join the Samnites, and was put to death at Sulla's command after the battle at the Colline Gate (App. *BC* 1.87—93; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Oros. 5.20.5 and 9, and 21.10).

L. IUNIUS BRUTUS DAMASIPPUS³ (58) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Val. Max. 9.2.3; App. *BC* 1.88; Oros. 5.20.4. At the bidding of the Consul Marius, he executed Mucius Scaevola the Pontifex Maximus, Carbo Arvina, L. Domitius, P. Antistius, and other opposing leaders (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; *Rosc. Amer.* 90; Sall. *Cat.* 51.32 and 34; *Hist.* 1.77.7M; Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Val. Max. 9.2.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 9.2—3; App. *BC* 1.88; Oros. 5.20.4; on Scaevola, see Pontifices). He joined Papirius Carbo in Etruria, aided attempts to relieve Marius in Praeneste, and was killed at Sulla's command after the battle at the Colline Gate (Sall. *Cat.* 51; App. *BC* 1.92, cf. 95; Dio 30—35, fr. 109.4).

? MAGIUS (see 8)

Two sons of Minatus Magius of Aeclanum attained the praetorship before 81 (Vell. 2.16.3).

M. PERPERNA (VENTO)⁴ (6) Sicily

The Marian governor of Sicily, whom Papirius Carbo attempted to join after his flight to Africa. When driven out by Pompey he fled to Sertorius in Spain (Diod. 38.14; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1—2;

cf. Liv. *Per.* 89; App. *BC* 1.96; see Consuls, on Carbo; and Promagistrates, on Pompey).

Aediles, Curule

? P. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (57, cf. 53)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.332; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 608; and Sydenham lxii, ca. 83. To be dated between 87 and 82 because of occurrence of his coins in the Monte Codruzzo hoard.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. POMONIUS (*18)

Plin. *NH* 7.158; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.75.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? Q. VALERIUS SORANUS (*50)

A Tribune of the Plebs (Serv. *Ad Aen.* 1.277), who revealed the secret name of Rome, and soon expiated his offence by death (Serv.; Plin. *NH* 3.65; Plut. *Rom. Quaest.* 61; Solin. 1.4; cf. Plin. *NH* 28.18; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.9.3 and 5; Lyd. *Mens.* 4.73). Cichorius identifies him with the scholar whom Pompey put to death in Sicily (Cic. *De Or.* 3.43; Plut. *Pomp.* 10.4; see Cichorius *Hermes* 41 [1906] 59; Niccolini, *FTP* 430f.).

Interrex

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100

Cic. *Att.* 9.15.2; *Leg. Agr.* 3.5; *Rosc. Amer.* 125; App. *BC* 1.98; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 1.42; Plut. *Sull.* 33.1; *Schol. Gron.* 314 Stangl, praetor. See above, Dictator.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul (App. *BC* 1.80—81; cf. Plut. *Sull.* 27.8). Along with Pompey, Metellus defeated Carrinas in Picenum, then by a victory over Norbanus and Carbo at Faventia won Cisalpine Gaul for Sulla (Vell. 2.28.1; App. *BC* 1.87—88, and 91—92; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7; cf. *CIL* 1².2.733; Cic. *Cluent.* 24).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS⁵ Pat. (194, 195) Pr. —

Proconsul (*SIG*³ 745, στρατηγός ἀνατολικῶς), probably in Asia. Cf. *BCH* 11 (1887) 457, no. 19; Suidas 1.203a Bernh., on Alexander Polyhistor.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Proconsul (*SIG*³ 745; App. *BC* 1.80—81). Successful against Marius the Consul at Sacriportus, Sulla besieged him in Praeneste, seized Rome, defeated Papirius Carbo in Etruria, repulsed several attempts to relieve Praeneste, and finally ended the chief resistance by winning the desperate battle with the Samnites at the Colline Gate, and then turned to the massacre and proscription of his opponents (Plut. *Sull.* 28.42—32.2; App. *BC* 1.87—97; on Sacriportus, Diod. 38.15; Liv. *Per.* 87; Flor. 2.9.23; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Oros. 5.20.6; on Praeneste and the Colline Gate, *CIL* 1², pp. 215, 220, Sulla's Ludi; Sall. *Hist.* 1.39—42M; Liv. *Per.* 88; Vell. 2.27.1—6; Val. Max. 1.2.3; 6.2.8; Ascon. 88, and 93C; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.11; 2.9.3; Plut. *Crass.* 6; Flor. 2.9.23—24; Dio 30—35, fr. 108; Eutrop. 5.8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.8; Oros. 5.20.9; on the massacre and proscriptions⁶, Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 6, 89, 125, 136—137; *Quinct.* 76; *Cluent.* 151; *Verr.* 2.1.38 and 123; 2.3.81; *Leg. Agr.* 2.56; *Lig.* 12; *Phil.* 14.23; *Att.* 7.7.7; 9.7c.1, and 10.3, and 11.3; *Off.* 1.43; 2.27; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 37.6—9; 51.32—34; *Hist.* 1.43—45, and 47.51, and 55.6 and 16—19M; Diod. 38.19; Liv. *Per.* 88; Dion. Hal. 5.77; 8.80.2; Vell. 2.22.5, and 28.2—4; Val. Max. 3.1.2b; 6.2.8; 7.3.6; 9.2.1; Ascon. 73, and 90C; Senec. *Benef.* 5.16.3; *Clement.* 1.12.2; *Prov.* 3.7—8; *Ira* 3.18; Lucan 2.173—191, and *Schol. Bern. ad loc.*; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.1.85; Suet. *Iul.* 1.2—3; Plut. *Crass.* 2.3; 6.7; *Comp. Lysand. and Sull.* 3; *Comp. Nic. and Crass.* 1; *Cat. Min.* 3.3—4; 17.4—5; *Caes.* 1; Flor. 2.9.24—28, and 11.3; Dio 30—35, fr. 109.1—21; 43.43.4; Obsequ. 57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.9—10; Oros. 5.21.1—10; Augustin. *CD* 3.28—29). See above, Dictator; and below, Legates.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS⁷ (22)

No title preserved. He escaped to Africa, and assembled a force of Marians there (Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1; 11.1; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30; Liv. *Per.* 89; Eutrop. 5.9.1; Oros. 5.24.16; *Schol. Bob.* 138, and *Schol. Gron.* 320 Stangl). See below, on Fabius Hadrianus; and 81, Promagistrates.

C. FABIUS HADRIANUS (82) Pr. 85 or 84

Propraetor in Africa (see 83, Promagistrates). He was burned to death in his own praetorium during an uprising in Utica (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.70, and 5.94; Diod. 38.4; Liv. *Per.* 86; Val. Max. 9.10.2; Oros. 5.20.3; Ps.-Ascon. 241 Stangl).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170) Pr. 77

See 84, Quaestors; and 83, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (*SIG*³ 745; see 86—80, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15, *ex praetura*; see 84, Promagistrates), and Imperator (*IG* 5.1.1454; *SIG*³ 745; Cic. *Mur.* 12). See 83, Promagistrates, on his invasions of Pontus.

L. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (29, 79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proquaestor under Sulla (see 84–81, Promagistrates). Took part in the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor (see 83, Promagistrates; cf. Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 2; *Sull.* 28.8; and in 81, Gran. Lic. 39B). Served with Metellus in Picenum and Umbria, and with Sulla in Etruria (Plut. *Pomp.* 8.4–6; App. *BC* 1.88–92; Oros. 5.20.5 and 7). Sulla then sent him against Perperna in Sicily, where he drove Perperna out, captured and put to death the Consul Papirius Carbo, and reorganized the island (Plut. *Pomp.* 10.1–11.1; App. *BC* 1.96; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.110 and 113; and 3.42 and 45; *Leg. Man.* 30 and 61; *Bell. Afr.* 22.2; Diod. 38.20; Val. Max. 5.3.5; 6.2.8; 9.13.2; Plin. *NH* 7.96; Plut. *Apophth. Pomp.* 2–3; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 19.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.1). See above, Consuls, on Papirius Carbo.

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 88 or 87

Probably a Proconsul. He was routed by Metellus at Faventia in Cisalpine Gaul, and thereafter escaped the treachery of Albinovanus (see Legates), and made his way to Rhodes, where he committed suicide (App. *BC* 1.91, and 94, and 96; Oros. 5.20.7, and 21.8; cf. Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.28.1).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Retired to Spain where he found popularity and support (Sall. *Hist.* 1.94M; Plut. *Sert.* 6.3–5; see 83, Praetors).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Propraetor in Cispadane Gaul (*CIL* 1².2.719, perhaps 81 B.C.; cf. 742). Won a victory over Papirius Carbo's Legate Quinctius at Fidentia (Liv. *Per.* 88; Vell. 2.28.1; Plut. *Sull.* 27.7–8; App. *BC* 1.92, at Placentia; Oros. 5.20.3).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*55, *58, 168) Cos. 93

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 84–81, Promagistrates).

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Probably still a Proquaestor (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.34–40; see 83–81, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served in 82 or 81 under his uncle C. Valerius Flaccus in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Flacc.* 63 and 101).

Legates, Lieutenants

? (M. or MAM.) AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72 or 80) Cos. 78 or 77

No title preserved. The officer who captured Norba in late 82 or early 81 (App. *BC* 1.94).

? P. ALBINOVANUS⁸ (2)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who treacherously murdered other officers of Norbanus and Papirius Carbo at a banquet and surrendered Ariminum to Metellus (App. *BC* 1.91; Ps.-Ascon. 234 Stangl). See below, Pontifices.

? C. (COELIUS) ANTIPATER (6)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who was murdered by Albinovanus (App. *BC* 1.91: τοὺς συνόντας αὐτῷ [Norbanus] στρατηγούς). See below, on Fimbria.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81

His title or titles not preserved. He held command of a fleet under Sulla (Plut. *Comp. Lysand. and Sull.* 2.4), and served at Sacriportus and at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 28.4; 29.4).

? FLAVIUS FIMBRIA (86)

No title preserved. An officer under Norbanus who was murdered by Albinovanus (App. *BC* 1.91). See above, on Antipater.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES⁹ (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73

Probably a Legate under Sulla (cf. Plut. *Sull.* 30.1). Along with Pompey, Crassus besieged Carrinas at Spoletium (App. *BC* 1.90), and himself captured Tuder, appropriating much of the booty (Plut. *Crass.* 6.5). He took an important part in the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Crass.* 6.6; *Sull.* 29.5–30.1; cf. App. *BC* 1.93). He gained a bad reputation for the property he acquired during the proscriptions (Plut. *Crass.* 2.3–6; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.81; *Leg. Agr.* 2.57; Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.18; 4.1M).

G. MARCIUS (CENSORINUS) (43)

Probably a Legate under Papirius Carbo (App. *BC* 1.90). When defeated by Pompey at Sena and in Etruria, and deserted by Papirius Carbo, he joined the Samnites and was killed at the Colline Gate (App. *BC* 1.88, and 90, and 92–93).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

A Legate under Sulla, for whom he recovered Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 86).

? QUINTIUS (not in **RE*)

Probably a Legate under Papirius Carbo. Defeated by M. Lucullus at Fidentia (Oros. 5.20.8; see Promagistrates, on M. Lucullus).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Legate under Sulla (Sall. *Hist.* 1.46M). In the war and the proscriptions he secured the death of his brother, his wife's brother, Marius Gratidianus, and his sister's husband, Q. Caecilius, and enriched himself greatly (Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 9-10; Sall. *Hist.* 1.44M; Ascon. 90C; Senec. *Ira* 5.18.1; Plut. *Sull.* 32.2; Cic. 10.2; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, pp. 61-62U; cf. Val. Max. 9.2.1; and on his wealth, Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 9; Sall. *Cat.* 5.2; 21.4; 35.3; 51.34). He was probably the Legate who carried the heads of the Marian leaders to Praeneste (Sall. *Hist.* 1.44M; App. *BC* 1.93; Oros. 5.21.8).

(M.) SERVILIUS (C. f.)¹⁰ (4, 19)

See below, on Servilius Isauricus.

(P.) SERVILIUS (VATIA ISAUERICUS)¹¹ (4, 93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Probably a Legate under Sulla, when with another Servilius he won an engagement near Clusium (Vell. 2.28.1; Plut. *Sull.* 28.8, στρατηγός).

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (82)

Served as a Legate under Licinius Murena in Asia (*SIG*³ 745; *ILS* 8773; *IGRP* 1.843—*IG* 12.8.260; *I. de Délos* 4.1, no. 1698; cf. *CIL* 1².2.738). He was accused of extortion in Asia, twice prosecuted, and finally acquitted with Hortensius as patron (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 24, and Ps.-Ascon. 193, and 213 Stangl; *Verr.* 1.17, and *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; cf. *Verr.* 1.35 and 40 and 47; Ps.-Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.49).

Prefects

(OCTAVIUS) BALBUS (43)

Commanded an advance guard of cavalry under Sulla before the battle at the Colline Gate (Plut. *Sull.* 29.3).

? Q. LUCRETIUS OFELLA (25)

Served under Sulla (App. *BC* 1.88). A former Marian, whom Sulla placed in charge of the siege of Praeneste (Liv. *Per.* 88; Plut. *Sull.* 29.8; App. *BC* 1.88, and 93-94; Dio 30-35, fr. 108.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 68.4; Oros. 5.21.8; cf. Vell. 2.27.6; Frontin. *Str.* 2.9.3; and perhaps Sall. *Hist.* 1.46M).

Triumviri Capiales?

VENULEIUS¹² (*2)

Killed in the proscriptions (Oros. 5.21.7; cf. Flor. 2.8.26).

Pontifices

?-82: Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98, Pont. Max. ca. 89

Killed by Damasippus (see Praetors) at the command of the Consul Marius (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 33; *De Or.* 3.10; *Brut.* 311; *ND* 3.80; *Att.* 9.15.2; Diod. 37.29.5; 38.17; Liv. *Per.* 86; Vell. 2.26.2; Lucan 2.126-129; App. *BC* 1.88; Flor. 2.9.21; Oros. 5.20.4; Augustin. *CD* 3.28).

Successor: see 81, Pontifices.

¹ Although Münzer (*RE*) is inclined to date the death of Papirius Carbo early in 81, I think it probable that he was put to death before the end of 82. Valerius Maximus twice refers to his death in his third consulship (6.2.8; 9.13.2), and *Fast. Cap.* probably contained a similar notice (see Degraffi 54f., 130), while Appian places the death of both Consuls before the appointment of an Interrex and Sulla's assumption of the dictatorship (*BC* 1.98). This event is listed in *Fast. Cap.* between the Consuls of 82 and 81. Pompey, who captured Carbo at Cossyra and put him to death at Lilybaeum, was probably sent to Sicily before the battle at the Colline Gate and the capture of Praeneste (See Promagistrates, on Pompey; and note 2).

² The exact date of the beginning of Sulla's dictatorship is not stated in our sources, but must be later than the battle at the Colline Gate on November 1 (Vell. 2.27.1). Both Consuls died in office (Val. Max. 6.2.8; 9.13.2) before the appointment of the Interrex and Sulla's election (App. *BC* 1.98). Massacres and the proscription had begun immediately after November 1 before the death of the Consuls (Oros. 5.20.9). The date must therefore be placed at an interval, probably a short interval, after November 1 and before the end of the year. This inference finds support in the analogy which Cicero finds (*Att.* 9.15.2) between the position of Caesar in 49 and that of Sulla in 82. Lange (3.153f.) holds that the regular continuance of the tribunate of the plebs is an indication that Sulla became Dictator and carried some of his legislation before the Tribunes of 81 entered office on December 10. Possibly so, but I doubt if this is decisive evidence, since the *leges sacratae* protected the tribunate from interruption. See Carcopino, *Sylla* 47.

³ On the identification of Damasippus, see *RE*, and Ps.-Acro and *Comm. Cruq.* on Horace, *Sat.* 2.3.16ff.

⁴ Perperna is expressly termed a man of praetorian rank when he is with Sertorius in Spain (Vell. 2.30.1; Val. Max. 6.2.8; cf. Diod. 37.22a).

⁵ On the identification of Lentulus, see *RE*. Mommsen (*SPAW* 1892. 845) distinguished him from the Praetor named in Cic. *Arch.* 9 (after 89 B.C.) and doubted that he should be dated in this period, but Münzer (*RE*) and the editors of *SIG*³ have identified the first name on the inscription as that of Sulla. The date is about 82 B.C., since Sulla is not termed Dictator and Murena has been acclaimed Imperator (see below).

⁶ Some of the events referred to in these passages took place in 81 and some in

80, but the process began in 82, and many of them cannot be assigned to any specific year. The proscriptions ended officially on June 1, 81 (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 128), but even then the reign of terror was by no means finished. I have gathered the references here for the sake of convenience.

⁷ As the Marians continued to hold Africa after the death of Fabius Hadrianus and Carbo escaped there before going to Sicily, it is probable that Domitius Ahenobarbus was already in Africa in 82 before the lists of the proscribed were published.

⁸ For the praenomen, see App. *BC* 1.60. Possibly the P. Albinovanus who was a Pontifex Minor from before 69 to 57 or after (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.11; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12). See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 385ff.

⁹ Appian calls both Crassus and Pompey Σύλλα στρατηγός (*BC* 1.90), and Pompey may possibly, though not probably (see Plut. *Pomp.* 10.4–5), have been a Legate until he was sent to Sicily. Crassus' position as commander of the right wing in the battle at the Colline Gate suggests that he was a Legate.

¹⁰ The identification of the two Servilii remains uncertain, as only the nomen is given in our sources for the year 82.

¹¹ See note 10.

¹² Probably a Triumvir Capitalis, since none of the coins of this period bear his name.

81 B.C. A.U.C. 673

Consuls

M. TULLIUS M. f. A. n. DECULA (34) Pr. by 84
 CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Pr. by 84
 Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.35; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. (Tullius' name entire; Cn. C[-----]); App. *BC* 1.100; Gell. 15.28.3; Chr. 354 (Decola et Dolabella); *Fast. Hyd.* (Diecula et Dolabella); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φουσκούλου και Δολαβέλλα); Cassiod.

Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

OGIS 441; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; see 82, Dictator.

Within this year Sulla celebrated his triumph over Mithridates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8; *Act. Tr.*; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Plin. *NH* 33.16; Plut. *Sull.* 34; App. *BC* 1.101; Eutrop. 5.9; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.461f.; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.18—*CIL* 1².1, p. 196), and probably carried through the major portion of his administrative and constitutional reforms: 1. The additions of 300 persons from the knights to the depleted Senate (Sall. *Cat.* 37.6; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4; App. *BC* 1.100; Liv. *Per.* 89; cf. Hill, *CQ* 26 [1932] 170ff.), and the requirement of admittance to the Senate

through the quaestorship (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22); 2. Increase of the number of Quaestors to 20 (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; *CIL* 1².587), and of the Praetors to eight (Vell. 2.89.3; Dio 42.51.3; 53.32.2; Pomponius in *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; cf. Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Cluent.* 147; and see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.200–202, and 527f.; see below, on the courts); 3. The order, interval, and probable age limits for the quaestorship, praetorship, and consulship, with provision against repetition of the consulship within ten years (Cic. *Phil.* 11.11; App. *BC* 1.100–101; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 62; *Leg.* 3.9; *Phil.* 5.47; Caes. *BC* 1.32; Liv. 7.42.2; 10.13.8; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.567–572); 4. The tribunician veto was limited, the right to initiate legislation removed, and also the right to hold further office (Cic. *Leg.* 3.22; *Verr.* 2.1.155, cf. 2.1.122; *Cluent.* 110; Caes. *BC* 1.5, and 7.3; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.8 and 12M; Dion. Hal. 5.77.4; Vell. 2.30.4; Ascon. 67, 78, 81C; Plut. *Caes.* 4.2; Suet. *Iul.* 5; App. *BC* 1.100; 2.29; Liv. *Per.* 89; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.11; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.122; *Tull.* 38; Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl); 5. Various laws relating to *maiestas*, in particular those intended to restrain provincial governors (Cic. *Pis.* 50; *Fam.* 3.6.3 and 6, and 10.6, and 11.2; Ascon. 59, 60, 62C; cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.17; Cic. *Cluent.* 97 and 99; *QF* 3.2.3; *Fam.* 1.9.25; Plut. *Luc.* 35.9; and see 55, Promagistrates, on Gabinius); 6. The reform of the courts, which included the establishment of seven standing *quaestiones* and the restoration of the juries to the senators (Cic. *Verr.* 1.37 and 47–49; 2.2.77; *Cluent.* 55; Vell. 2.32.3; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; Ps.-Ascon. 189, 218, and 221 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 326 Stangl; *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; on the q. de repetundis, see Cic. *Rab. Post.* 9 and 11; *Cluent.* 104; de sicariis et veneficis, Cic. *Cluent.* 147–148 and 151–157; *Instit.* 4.4.8, and 18.5–6; *Dig.* 48.1.1, and 8.1–17; Paul. *Sent.* 5.23, *FIRA* 2.408–410; *C. Theod.* 9.14; *Cod.* 9.16; de falsis, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.108; *ND* 3.74; Suet. *Aug.* 33; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; *Instit.* 4.18.7; *Dig.* 48.1.1, and 10.1–33; Paul. *Sent.* 5.25, *FIRA* 2.410–412; *C. Theod.* 9.19; *Cod.* 9.22; de peculatu, Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Mur.* 42; cf. *Cluent.* 147; *Verr.* 1.39; 2.1.11; 2.2.83; de ambitu, Cic. *Cluent.* 147; *Schol. Bob.* 78 Stangl); 7. Increase of colleges of pontiffs and augurs to 15 members each, and restoration of the practice of co-optation (Liv. *Per.* 89; Dio 37.37.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.11; Ps.-Ascon. 188 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.18; Serv. *Ad Aen.* 6.73; Tac. *Ann.* 6.12); 8. Laws to regulate coinage and sumptuary matters (Gell. 2.24.11; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.11; cf. Plut. *Sull.* 35.3; *Comp. Lys. and Sull.* 3.4); 9. Abolition of corn doles (Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.11M; cf. Gran. Lic. 43B); 10. Laws depriving hostile towns and individuals of citizenship (Cic. *Caec.* 95 and 102, cf. 18; *Dom.* 79; *Leg. Agr.* 2.78; 3.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.6M; Dion. Hal. 8.80.2; Liv. *Per.* 89; App. *BC* 1.100; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl). On his proscriptions, see 82,

Promagistrates; and on his colonies, see T. Frank, *ESAR* 1.220f.; and *RE* s. v. "Colonia."

[Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100
See 82, Master of Horse.

Praetors

? MAM. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS¹ Pat. (80) Cos. 77

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS² Pat. (72) Cos. 78
See 80, Promagistrates.

? C. CLAUDIUS P. f. NERO Pat. (247)
See 80, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. Urbanus?
Cic. *Quinct.* 30; *Corn.* in *Ascon.* 74C; see 80, Promagistrates.

? L. FUFIDIUS (4)
Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.22M; see 80, Promagistrates.

? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS³ (8) Cos. 78

M. MINUCIUS THERMUS (64)
Sent to Asia in or soon after his praetorship (Suet. *Iul.* 2.1, *praetor*; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.1).

SEX. NONIUS SUFENAS (53)
Celebrated the first performance of the Ludi Victoriae Sullanae (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.470f.; cf. Vell. 2.27.6; *CIL* 1².1, p. 333; *Schol. Gron.* 338 Stangl).

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (34)
An ex-Praetor when besieging Volaterrae in 80 (Gran. Lic. 39B). As he supported Sulla he could hardly have attained the office before 81. Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3.

Iudex Quaestionis

M. FANNIUS (15) Pr. 80
A Iudex in the Quaestio de sicariis before he presided over the same court as Praetor in 80 (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 11).

Quaestors

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (SURA) Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 75, 73
Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 17.2; *Ps.-Ascon.* 234 Stangl.

L. FABIUS L. f. HISPANIENSIS (84)
Served under C. Annius in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.352-356; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.63M).

A. MANLIUS A. f. (TORQUATUS?) Pat. (13, 76) Pr. 70
Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.463f.; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 27; and see *RE* no. 76.

C. TARQUITTIUS P. f.⁴ (1)
Served under C. Annius in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.356).

L. (VALERIUS) TRIARIUS (*61, cf. *62)
Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.37). See 67, Legates.

Promagistrates

C. ANNIUS T. f. T. n. (LUSCUS) (9) Pr. —
Proconsul in one (or perhaps both) Spanish provinces (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.352-356), and expelled Sertorius from them (Plut. *Sert.* 7). See above, Quaestors.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (22)
Defeated and put to death by Pompey in Africa. See 82, Promagistrates, and below, on Pompey.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78
Proquaestor in Asia. See 86-80, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —
Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Mur.* 15; see 84, and 82, Promagistrates). Returned to Rome and celebrated a triumph over Mithridates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8; *Mur.* 11, 15, 88; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 563; Gran. Lic. 39B; cf. *SIG*³ 745).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52
Propraetor (Gran. Lic. 39B) in Africa. In a campaign of forty days he overcame the Marians in Africa under Domitius and Iarbas, put Domitius to death, and was saluted as Imperator (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30-31 and 61; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1.4.1; *Bell. Afr.* 22; Liv. *Per.* 89; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 11.1-13.5; *Apophth. Pomp.* 4; App. *BC* 1.80; Eutrop. 5.9.1; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 77.2; Oros. 5.21.13-14, and 24.16; Zonar. 10.2).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83
Expelled from Spain by the Proconsul C. Annius, he won support in Africa and in 80 returned at the invitation of the Lusitanians (Sall. *Hist.* 1.94-103M; Plut. *Sert.* 7.1-11.1; cf. Flor. 2.10.1-2).

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (168) Cos. 93
Acclaimed Imperator (see 83, Promagistrates), and celebrated a

triumph over Celtiberia and Gaul (Cic. *Quinct.* 28; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.388-390; Gran. Lic. 39B; see Degrassi 563). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 26; Lübker no. 19.

Legates, Envoys

A. GABINIUS (10)

Sent to Asia by Sulla to order Murena to cease invading the territory of Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 66; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 8).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Sent by Minucius Thermus, governor of Asia (see Praetors), to King Nicomedes of Bithynia to aid in collecting a fleet (Suet. *Iul.* 2, cf. 22.2, and 49; Dio 43.20.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.1).

PACCIANUS (1)

Sent by Sulla to aid King Ascalis of Mauretania against Sertorius, and died in battle against him (Plut. *Sert.* 9.2-3; cf. *Crass.* 4.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

Legate, probably under Annius in Farther Spain (Cic. *Font.* 6 and 45).

L. IULIUS (or LIVIUS?) SALINATOR⁵ (453)

Served under Sertorius in Spain. He was defeated and killed at the passage through the Pyrenees by an officer of Annius, Calpurnius Lanarius (Sall. *Hist.* 1.96M; Plut. *Sert.* 7).

M. IUNIUS (23, cf. 25)

Absent from Rome as a Legate in 81 (Cic. *Quinct.* 3). The place is not indicated.

C. ? MEMMIUS⁶ (7)

Placed in charge of Sicily by Pompey when he began his campaign in Africa (Plut. *Pomp.* 11.2).

Pontifices

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS⁷ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Succeeded Q. Mucius Scaevola as Pontifex Maximus (Ascon. 79C; Plut. *Caes.* 7.1; Dio 37.37.1; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.10-11; cf. Sall. *Cat.* 49.2).

¹ As he failed once of election before succeeding to the consulship of 77 (Cic. *Off.* 2.58; Sall. *Hist.* 1.86 M), this is the latest year possible under the Cornelian law.

² The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

³ See note 2.

⁴ Cichorius (*RS* 167f.) distinguishes him from C. Tarquinius Priscus, who was L. f., and a Legate of Sertorius.

⁵ Cichorius (*RS* 256) points out that this is the only instance of the cognomen Salinator in the Julian gens, and shows that Iulius is often confused with Livius in Ms traditions. His view is accepted by Schulten (*Sertorius* 44f.). The praenomen appears on coins issued about 84 B.C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.321).

⁶ See *RE* no. 7 on his relationship to C. Memmius, Pr. 58, and candidate for the consulship in 54.

⁷ This election could hardly be held before Sulla was established in power, and consequently is placed in 81, though Scaevola, his predecessor, was killed in 82. See 82, Pontifices.

80 B.C. A.U.C. 674

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, Pr. 93
Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS PIUS (98) Pr. 89

*SIG*³ 747, line 53; *CIL* 1².2.893; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. (Sulla's name entire; Q. Ca[----]); App. *BC* 1.103; Gell. 15.28.3; Chr. 354 (Sulla et Pio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sulla et Metello Pio); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulla, *IGRP* 4.943; Sall. *Hist.* 2.21M; and on Metellus, Cic. *Planc.* 69; Val. Max. 5.2.7.

Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX¹ Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 131. See 82, and 81, Dictator.

Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100
See 82, Master of Horse.

Praetors

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214)

See 79, Promagistrates.

M. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (44)

Eutrop. 6.1.2, *praetor.* See 79, Promagistrates.

M. FANNIUS (15) Quaestio de sicariis
Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 11-12; *Schol. Gron.* 304 Stangl.

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS² (46) Cos. 77

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO³ (10) Cos. 76

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. HERENNIUS (7)

He opposed by arrangement Sulla's consular bill regarding the return of Pompey from Africa (*Sall. Hist.* 2.21M). See Promagistrates, on Pompey.

Quaestors

C. (PUBLICIUS) MALLEOLUS (*14)

Died while serving under Cn. Dolabella in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.41-102, *passim*; *Ps.-Ascon.* 234, 244 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 333, 341 Stangl).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Cos. 78, Pr. 81

An oppressive governor of Sicily (*Cic. Verr.* 2.3.212; *Ps.-Ascon.* 187, and 259 Stangl, where he is termed Praetor).

C. ? (or M. ?) AURELIUS COTTA (96 or 107) Cos. 75, Pr. bef. 89 or Cos. 74

Propraetor (*Plut. Sert.* 12.3). Defeated at sea near Mellaria by Sertorius (*Plut.*).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (247) Pr. 81

Proconsul of Asia (*IGRP* 4.196). At the insistence of Verres (see below, Legates), he carried through the trial of Philodamus of Lampsacus (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.71-76 and 83, cf. 50; *Ps.-Ascon.* 236, 242f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 345 Stangl).

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81, Pr. —

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Macedonia. See 79, and 78, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. 81

Proconsul (*Ps.-Ascon.* 208 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 325 Stangl) in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 1.11; 2.1.41-102 *passim*; 2.2.109; 2.3.177; *Ascon.* 26, and 74C; *Ps.-Ascon.* 194, 206, 208, 234, 236, 240, 242, 245 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 325, 329, 333 Stangl; cf. *Iuv. Sat.* 8. 105; see Legates, on Verres; and above, Quaestors, on Malleolus). See 79, Promagistrates.

L. ? FUFIDIUS⁴ (4) Pr. 81

Propraetor (*Plut. Sert.* 12.3) in Farther Spain, where he was defeated by Sertorius (*Plut. Sert.* 12.3; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 1.55.22M, and 108M; *Oros.* 5.21.3).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proquaestor in Asia (*CIL* 1².2.714; *IGRP* 4.701, 1191; see 86-81, Promagistrates). Probably the actual captor of Mitylene (*Plut. Luc.* 4.3; see below, on Minucius Thermus). He probably returned in 80 from his service in Asia, since he was elected Aedile in absence (*Cic. Acad.* 2.1; see 79, Aediles).

M. MINUCIUS THERMUS (64) Pr. 81

Governor of Asia, under whom Mitylene was captured (*Suet. Iul.* 2.1, with title Praetor; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.1; cf. *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 2.40; *Liv. Per.* 89; see 81, Legates, on Caesar). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.246f.; 2.1124, note 41.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS⁵ (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor in Africa (*Gran. Lic.* 39B). Completed his ordering of Africa (see 81, Promagistrates). Saluted as Emperor by his troops, he resisted Sulla's proposal that he should dismiss his army and await a successor, and demanded a triumph (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 61; *Sall. Hist.* 2.21M; *Plut. Pomp.* 13.1-14.3; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5).

Q. SERTORIUS⁶ (3) Pr. 83

Returned to Spain at the request of the Lusitanians, and defeated Cotta at sea and Fufidius on land (*Sall. Hist.* 1.104-109M; *Plut. Sert.* 10.1-12.3; cf. *App. Ib.* 101; see above, Promagistrates, on Cotta and Fufidius).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (VISELLIUS) VARRO (*2)

Served in Asia under C. Claudius Nero (*Cic. Verr.* 2.1.71).

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (34) Pr. 81 ?

In command of Sulla's troops besieging Volaterrae when killed in a mutiny (*Gran. Lic.* 39B; *Val. Max.* 9.7.3).

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Legate, then Legatus pro quaestore, under Cn. Dolabella in Cilicia (*Cic. Verr.* 1.11; 2.1.41-102; *Ps.-Ascon.* 194-245 Stangl, *passim*; *Schol. Gron.* 324-348 Stangl, *passim*).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65
Settled Sullan colonists at Pompeii (Cic. *Sull.* 60–62).

¹ A number of Sulla's constitutional reforms may not have been completed until this year. Certainly military action continued at Nola (Liv. *Per.* 89) and at Volaterrae (Gran. Lic. 39 B), and much of his colonization should probably be assigned to this year (Liv. *Per.* 89).

² The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

³ As he was a candidate for the consulship of 77 but withdrew in favor of Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus (Sall. *Hist.* 1.81 M), this is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

⁴ The praenomen is uncertain. The name given in Oros. 5.21.3 is L. Fursidius, *primipilaris*.

⁵ On the cognomen Magnus, see D.-G. 4.341–344.

⁶ Sertorius no longer had legal standing with the government in Rome, but continued to use the regular Roman titles for his government in Spain (Plut. *Sert.* 22.3–23.5; App. *BC* 1.108; see 79, Quaestors, on Hirtuleius).

79 B.C. A.U.C. 675

Consuls

P. SERVILIUS C. f. M. n. VATIA (ISAURICUS) (93) Pr. 90

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. PULCHER Pat. (296) Pr. 89

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 54f., 130, 484f. (Servilius' name entire; Ap. C[-----]); Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.1 (Glaucia emended to Claudio); App. *BC* 1.103; Gran. Lic. 39B; Chr. 354 (Vatio et Pulchro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vitia et Pulchro, Claudio et Servilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.22.1; Cassiod.; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl; on Servilius, *IG* 7.244; Val. Max. 8.5.6; Plut. *Pomp.* 14.5; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5; and on Claudius, Cic. *Cacl.* 33.

Dictator

L. CORNELIUS L. f. P. n. SULLA FELIX Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

He resigned the dictatorship after the election of the Consuls for 78, and offered to submit his acts for examination (Plut. *Sull.* 34.3; Suet. *Iul.* 77; App. *BC* 1.3, and 103–104; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 75.12; Oros. 5.22.1).

Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100
See 82, Master of Horse.

Praetors

C. CALIDIUS (5)

Elected with the aid of the Consul Metellus (Cic. *Planc.* 69; Val. Max. 5.2.7; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.3; Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; 2.3.63; Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl; see 98, Tribunes of the Plebs).

? L. MANLIUS Pat. (30, cf. 79)

See 78, Promagistrates.

? CN. OCTAVIUS¹ (22) Cos. 76

Aediles, Curule²

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; *Off.* 2.57; Val. Max. 2.4.6; Plin. *NH* 8.19; Plut. *Luc.* 1.6; Gran. Lic. 39B.

Aediles

? CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES (32) Pr. 77

Aedile probably by or before 79 (Cic. *Off.* 2.58).

Quaestors

L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Served in the government of Sertorius (Liv. *Per.* 90, *quaestor*, and 91; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; see 80, note 6). Fortified Consabura on the Anas, and defeated and killed the Proconsul Domitius Calvinus (Liv. *Per.* 90; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; Flor. 2.10.6; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.19).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS³ (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Claud. *Quad.*, fr. 85 Peter; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3; cf. Val. Max. 8.15.8). Suffered serious reverses at the hands of Sertorius (Claud. *Quad.* fr. 85 Peter; Sall. *Hist.* 1.110–121M; Plut. *Sert.* 12.4–13.6; App. *BC* 1.108; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.6; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3–5; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.12).

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214) Pr. 80

Proconsul in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.212; cf. 2.3.42, and 4.86-87; *IG* 14.435—*IGRP* 1.489).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (247) Pr. 81

Proconsul in Asia. See 80, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81, Pr. —

Governor of Macedonia. See 80, and 78, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (135) Pr. 81

Proconsul in Cilicia. See 80, Promagistrates.

M. DOMITIUS CALVINUS⁴ (44) Pr. 80

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 1.111M; Plut. *Sert.* 12.8; cf. Liv. *Per.* 90, *Legatus*). Defeated and killed in battle on the Anas by Hirtuleius, Quaestor of Sertorius (Sall. *Hist.* 1.111M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.19; Plut. *Sert.* 12.3-4; Flor. 2.10.7; Eutrop. 6.1.2; Oros. 5.23.3).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS⁵ (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Propraetor (Gran. Lic. 39B). Returned from Africa to celebrate a triumph *pro praetore* for his victory there (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 61, cf. 28; *Pis.* 58; *Phil.* 5.43; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 22.3; Liv. *Per.* 89; Vell. 2.40.4, and 53.3; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 6.817; 7.685; 8.24; Plin. *NH* 7.95; 8.4; 37.13; Plut. *Pomp.* 14.3-6; *Crass.* 7.1; 12.1; *Sert.* 18.2; *Apophth. Pomp.* 5; App. *BC* 1.80; Gran. Lic. 39B; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.2; Eutrop. 5.9.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 78, p. 152 Helm; Zonar. 10.2, and 5; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.1). See Degrassi 564; and D.-G. 4.341-346.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See 80, Promagistrates, and note 6; and above, on Caecilius Metellus Pius, Domitius Calvinus, and Hirtuleius.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (VISELLIUS) VARRO (*2)

Served under Claudius Nero in Asia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71; cf. *Brut.* 264).

? C. MEMMIUS⁶ (7)

Served under Caecilius Metellus Pius in Farther Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. THORIUS BALBUS (4)

Served under Caecilius Metellus Pius in Farther Spain. Defeated and killed at Consabura on the Anas by Sertorius (Plut. *Sert.* 12.3, *ἠωπάριος*; Flor. 2.7.6; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 2.63).

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Legatus pro quaestore under Dolabella in Cilicia (see 80, Legates).

¹ The latest possible date under the Cornelian law.

² Pliny attests a date 20 years after the aedileship of C. Claudius Pulcher (99 B.C.), Granius Licinianus the fact that they were Curule Aediles.

³ See Schulten, *Sertorius* 64-73, on Metellus at Metellinum and Castra Caecilia. He attributes the expedition to the Tagus to 79, and the siege of Iacobriga to 78 B.C.

⁴ Domitius' praenomen is given as M. in Livy and L. in Eutropius. The cognomen Calvinus is an emendation for the readings *καὶ λούσιον* or *Καλούσιον* in Plutarch. He is termed Legatus in Florus and the *Periochae* of Livy, and Praetor in Eutropius.

⁵ According to the *Periochae* of Livy and Eutropius, Pompey, who was born on September 29, 106, triumphed at the age of 24, but Granius Licinianus, who dates his birth in 105, has him triumph at 25, and the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* at 26. Sallust however, who attributes to the Consul of 80 the bill for his recall from Africa, and Frontinus, who mentions the Consuls of 79, make 79 a practically certain date for the triumph. See Degrassi 564.

⁶ The sources give Memmius no title, but he served under Pompey, his brother-in-law, in Spain in 76 as Quaestor (see 76, Quaestors).

78 B.C. A.U.C. 676

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS Q. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Pr. by 81

Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS (8) Pr. by 81

CIL 1².2.588, 734-737; Cic. *Balb.* 34 and 39; Sall. *Hist.* 1.1M; Liv. *Per.* 90; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 484f. (Lepidus' name entire; Q. Lut[at]ijus Q. f. [Q. n.] Catulu[s]); Plin. *NH* 10.50; 35.13; 36.49 and 109; Eutrop. 6.1.1; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Catulo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.

Lepidus quarreled with his colleague, attempted to prevent giving funeral honors to Sulla, and, proposing a program to restore the powers of the tribunate, to carry new grain laws, and restore the confiscated lands to their former owners, began an insurrection, while Catulus became the leader of the opposing forces (Cic. *Cat.* 3.24; Sall. *Hist.* 1.54-73M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Suet. *Iul.* 3; Plut. *Sull.* 34.4-5; *Pomp.* 15.1-16.2; App. *BC* 1.105-107; Gran. Lic. 43-45B; Flor. 2.11.1-6; Dio 44.28.2, and 47.4; Iul. Exup. 6; Eutrop. 6.5.1; Oros. 5.22.16; *Schol. Gron.* 286 Stangl). Catulus also received charge of the restoration of the temple of Jupiter on the Capitolium (*CIL* 1².2.737—*ILS* 35; cf. 35a; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.69; see especially 62, Praetors, on Caesar).

Praetors

- ? C. AURELIUS COTTA¹ (96) Cos. 75
- L. CORNELIUS SISENNA Pat. ? (374) Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus
CIL 1².2.589; Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 74C.
- L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS² (104) Cos. 74
Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; cf. Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.8.84—*CIL* 1².1, p. 196—*ILS* 60.
- ? L. OCTAVIUS³ (26) Cos. 75
Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.152, on the Formula Octaviana.
- ? TERENCE VARRO (see 82)
See 77, Promagistrates; and 75, Praetors, on L. Furius or L. Turius.
- ? L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*61, cf. *62)
See 77, Promagistrates.

Promagistrates

- ? M'. AEMILIUS M'. f. LEPIDUS Pat. (62) Cos. 66
Proquaestor in an eastern province (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1659) between 84 and 78 (the term of Nicanor, Kirchner, *Prosop. Att.* 2.121, no. 10705).
- Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89
Proconsul in Farther Spain, where he suffered serious reverses at the hands of Sertorius (see 79, Promagistrates; Schulten, *Sertorius* 64, 73, who places the siege of Lacobriga in this year).
- Q. CALIDIUS (5) Pr. 79
Propraetor in Nearer Spain (Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl, *praetura*), and convicted of extortion upon his return (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; 2.3.63; Ps.-Ascon. 219 Stangl).
- AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89
Assigned the province of Macedonia, he fell ill at Tarentum, and apparently returned to Rome until 78 (Sall. *Hist.* 1.127M; see 77, Interrex, and Promagistrates).
- CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (134) Cos. 81
Presumably continued as Proconsul in Macedonia until succeeded by Ap. Claudius in 77 (see above, on Ap. Claudius, and 80-79, Promagistrates).
- ? C. COSCONIUS⁴ (3) Pr. 89?
Proconsul in Illyricum, where he occupied portions of the Dalmatian coast, and captured Salonae after two years of campaigning (Cic.

Cluent. 97; Eutrop. 6.4; Oros. 5.23.23; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.39-40M; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 8).

L. HIRTULEIUS (33)

Served under Sertorius in Spain, probably with the title Proquaestor (see 79, Quaestors), where he defeated L. Manlius, Proconsul in Gaul, when he came to support Metellus in Spain (Liv. *Per.* 90; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.8, *Legatus*; Plut. *Sert.* 12.4; Oros. 5.23.4).

L. MANLIUS Pat. (30, cf. 79) Pr. 79?

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.20.1; Liv. *Per.* 90; Plut. *Sert.* 12.4; Oros. 5.23.4). Suffered defeats in Spain at the hands of Hirtuleius (see above), and again in Gaul (Caes.).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See 80, Promagistrates, note 6; and above, on Caecilius Metellus and Manlius.

P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS)⁵ (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.210-211; Liv. *Per.* 90, and 93; Suet. *Iul.* 3; Eutrop. 6.3, *ex consule*; Oros. 5.23.21; Ruf. *Fest.* 11.1, and 12.3; Ammian. Marc. 14.8.4; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.127M). See 77-74, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Sall. *Hist.* 1.135M, in military command of some kind. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that he was a Tribune of the Soldiers, Maurenbrecher (above) that he was a Quaestor.

? C. MEMMIUS (7)

See 79, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Vatia in Cilicia (Cic. *Flacc.* 5 and 6 and 100, and fr. 8 from *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

Legates, Lieutenants

AQUINUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Metellus in Spain at Lacobriga (Plut. *Sert.* 13.6).

? M. TERENCE VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

He may have served under Cosconius in Illyricum (Varro *RR* 2.10.8, cf. 10.7 and 9; Cichorius, *RS* 191f.). See above, Promagistrates, on Cosconius.

¹ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

² The date depends on a phrase in Cic. *Acad.* 2.1, *absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor*, — *licebat enim celerius legis praemio*. See 79, Aediles, Curule.

³ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

⁴ Münzer's identification of Cosconius with the commander in Apulia in 89 seems very probable (*RE*), but the precise date of his command in Illyricum remains uncertain. War there probably began in 78 and ended in 76 (Eutrop. 6.1.1; 6.4). It had certainly ended before 74, when M. Atilius Bulbus, who was convicted of *maiestas* for tampering with the legions of Cosconius (Cic.), served as a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 71–72 and 97; *Verr.* 1.39).

⁵ Eutropius (6.3) and Orosius (5.23.22) refer to the campaigns of Servilius Vatia Isauricus as a three year war. Ormerod (*JRS* 12 [1922] 37 ff.) is probably correct in supposing that 78 was given up to preparations (cf. Flor. 1.41.4) while the main operations were carried through in 77 to 75. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.287–290; 2.1166–1173, notes 17–25.

77 B.C. A.U.C. 677

Consuls

D. IUNIUS D. f. M. n. BRUTUS (46) Pr. by 80

MAM. AEMILIUS MAM. f. – n. LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Pr. by 80

Cic. *Brut.* 175; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.10M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 484f. (Brutus' name entire; Mam. [Ai]miliu[s] Mam. f. – n. Lepi[d]. Livia[nus]); Ascon. 81C; Obseq. 58; Chr. 354 (Mamerco et Iuliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bruto et Mamerco); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Lepidus, Cic. *Off.* 2.58; *Cluent.* 99; Val. Max. 7.7.6.

Praetors

CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES (32) Cos. 71 Pr. Urbanus

Val. Max. 7.7.6.

? M. AURELIUS COTTA¹ (107) Cos. 74

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170)

See 76, Promagistrates.

? SEX. PEDUCAEUS² (5)

See 76, and 75, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. TERPOLIUS (1)

Cic. *Corn.* 2, fr. 8 (ed. Müller), and Ascon. 81C.

Quaestors

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Served in Asia (*OGIS* 444—*SEG* 4.664). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1119, note 24.

C. STAIENUS³ (3A.2133)

Served under the Consul Lepidus, and was charged with treason for exciting his army to mutiny (Cic. *Cluent.* 99).

Interrex

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER⁴ Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.22M.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (72) Cos. 78

Proconsul (Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.7M), assigned to Transalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 1.107). His insurrection and march on Rome were crushed near Rome in this year (see 78, Consuls). He then retreated in Etruria, and escaped to Sardinia, where he died (Sall. *Hist.* 1.74—83M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Ascon. 19C; Plin. *NH* 7.122 and 186; Plut. *Pomp.* 16.1–6; App. *BC* 1.107; Flor. 2.11.5–8; Iul. Exup. 6; Ampel. 40.2; Oros. 5.22.16–18; cf. Rut. Nam. 295–299). See 78, Consuls.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, and 78, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Macedonia (Liv. *Per.* 91; Ruf. Fest. 9.2; Ammian. Marc. 27.4.10). He carried on a successful war against the Scordisci and the tribes of Mt. Rhodope, but in 76 fell ill and died (Liv. *Per.* 91; Flor. 1.39.6; Eutrop. 6.2.1; Ruf. Fest. 9.2; Ammian. Marc. 27.4.10; Oros. 5.23.17–19). See above, Interrex.

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA⁵ Pat. (134) Cos. 81

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 80–78, Promagistrates). He returned, probably in this year, to celebrate his triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 44; Suet. *Iul.* 4.1; see Degrassi 564). He was prosecuted for extortion by Julius Caesar, but acquitted (Cic. *Brut.* 317; Vell. 2.43.3; Val. Max. 8.9.3; Ascon. 26, and 74C; Plut. *Caes.* 4.1; Tac. *Dial.* 34, misdated; Suet. *Iul.* 4.1; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 12.6.1, and 7.4; Malcovati, *FOR* 3.108; and confused statements in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.2; and Ps.-Ascon. 194, and 234 Stangl).

L. CORNELIUS SISENNA Pat. ? (374) Pr. 78
Perhaps governor of Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.110).

C. COSCONIUS (3) Pr. 89 ?
Proconsul in Illyricum (see 78, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78
Governor of Africa, probably *pro praetore* (Cic. *Acad.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.3, *praetor*).

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78
Proconsul (Sall. *Hist.* 1.77.22M), but what province had been assigned him is not clear. Defeated Lepidus near Rome and pursued him through Etruria to Cosa (Liv. *Per.* 90; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Plut. *Pomp.* 16.3 and 6; 17.3; App. *BC* 1.107; Flor. 2.11.6-8; Iul. Exup. 6; Oros. 5.22.16-18; see above, on Lepidus).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52
Receiving a special grant of imperium, probably *pro praetore* (Plut. *Pomp.* 17.4), to combat Lepidus and his supporters, he besieged M. Iunius Brutus at Mutina, accepted his surrender on conditions, then put him to death, and turned to Etruria (Liv. *Per.* 90; Plut. *Pomp.* 16.2-5; *Brut.* 4.1-2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.14.2; *Leg. Agr.* 2.89 and 92; Sall. *Hist.* 1.79M; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.3; App. *BC* 2.111; Flor. 2.11.6-8, wrongly places Pompey's battle at Rome; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.3; Oros. 5.22.17, and 24.16; Zonar. 10.2). He kept his army under arms, though ordered to disband it by Catulus, until he received command *pro consule* against Sertorius in Spain (Liv. *Per.* 91; Plut. *Pomp.* 17.1-4; App. *BC* 1.108; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30 and 62; *Phil.* 11.18; Vell. 2.29.5, and 30.2; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Plin. *NH* 7.96; Plut. *Sert.* 18.1-2; App. *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.5; Iul. Exup. 8; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.4; Oros. 5.23.8-9). He wintered in Gaul on his way to Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M; cf. App. *BC* 1.109).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83
His power in Spain reached its height this year (Plut. *Sert.* 14-17). See above, on Metellus and Pompey; and Legates, on Perperna.

P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90
Proconsul in Cilicia (see 78, Promagistrates). To this year and the next⁶ should probably be assigned his naval victories and his occupation of the Lycian and the Pamphylian coasts (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56, and 3.210-211, and 4.21, and 5.66 and 79; *Leg. Man.* 68; *Leg. Agr.* 1.5; 2.50; Sall. *Hist.* 1.128-132M; 2.81M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Strabo 14.5.7, 671c, cf. 14.2 and 4, 665c; Vell. 2.39.2; App. *Mith.* 93; Flor. 1.41.4-5; Eutrop. 6.3; Oros. 5.23.21-22; Ruf. *Fest.* 11.1, and 12.3; Ammian.

Marc. 14.8.4; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.287-290; 2.1167f., note 18-19.

? TERENCEIUS VARRO (see 82) Pr. 78 ?

Perhaps an otherwise unknown governor of Asia, if the Terentius Varro who was prosecuted before L. Furius (or Turius) in 75 for extortion in Asia was not A. Terentius Varro, Legate under Murena in Asia in 82. See 75, Praetors, on L. Furius (or Turius); and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1125, note 42.

L. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*61, *62) Pr. 78 ?

Propraetor in Sardinia (Iul. Exup. 6, emending *contrario* to *cum Triario*; cf. Cic. *Scaur.* 29). He opposed the attempt of Lepidus to take refuge there (Ascon. 19C).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? C. MEMMIUS (7)

Served under Metellus in Spain. See 79, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia (Cic. *Flacc.* 5 and 6 and 100, and fr. 8 in *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

Legates, Lieutenants

? CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (318)

No title preserved. Son of Lepidus, killed at Alba after his father's overthrow (Oros. 5.22.17, and 24.16). See D.-G. 1.18, no. 27.

M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75 ?

Served in Macedonia, probably under Ap. Claudius Pulcher (Cic. *Font.* 44).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (52)

Probably a Legate under Lepidus, he was holding Cisalpine Gaul for him, when he surrendered at Mutina, and was put to death by Pompey (Plut. *Pomp.* 16.2-5; *Brut.* 4.1-2; Sall. *Hist.* 1.79M; Liv. *Per.* 90; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.3; Oros. 5.22.17; Zonar. 10.2). See above, Promagistrates, on Pompey.

? M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Probably a Legate under Lepidus (App. *BC* 1.108; Iul. Exup. 7), he escaped first to Sardinia, and then to Spain with considerable forces (Plut. *Sert.* 15.1; App. *BC* 1.107-108; Iul. Exup. 7; Oros. 5.23.12, and 24.16).

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —
See 78, Legates.

Triumvir Capitalis

? Q. MANLIUS⁷ (34)
Cic. *Cluent.* 38–39.

¹ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

² Münzer assumes from the terminology that Peducaeus held the praetorship in Sicily in 76 and was continued as Proprætor in 75, but the terms Praetor and *praetura* as they are used both in this case and in that of Verres may refer to the whole period of their governorships (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.138–140, and 3.156 and 216; see 93, Promagistrates, on Sentius and Gellius). The career of Peducaeus probably followed the normal post-Sullan pattern: he was a Praetor in Rome in 77, and Proprætor in Sicily in 76 and 75.

³ On Staienus' assumption of the name Aelius Paetus, see Cic. *Brut.* 241, and *Cluent.* 72.

⁴ Klein (241f., no. 25) is inclined to identify this Interrex with the Consul of 54, a son of the man listed above. He would still be quite youthful for the position. However, it is probable that the illness of the Proconsul had brought him home and made him available to perform this service before going to Macedonia. If so, the triumph of Dolabella (see below, Promagistrates), which Degrassi (564) is inclined to date in 78, may have been celebrated in 77. Iulius Caesar, who served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia in 78, and returned to Rome after receiving news of Sulla's death (Suet. *Iul.* 3), could then bring his accusation against Dolabella in 77.

⁵ See note 4.

⁶ Ormerod (*JRS* 12[1922] 44) concludes from Nonius' citation of the fragment of Sall. *Hist.* 2.81 M from Book 2 that these operations continued into 76. See reference to Magie, above.

⁷ The date remains uncertain but must precede 74 B.C. by an interval.

76 B.C. A.U.C. 678

Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS M. f. CN. n. (22) Pr. by 79

C. SCRIBONIUS C. f. – n. CURIO (10) Pr. by 80

CIL 1².2.894, 895, 952; Cic. *Brut.* 216–222, and Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 2.26M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f. 130, 486f. (Cn. Octavius M. f. Cn. n., C. Scr[ib]onius [C. f. – n.] Cur[io]); Fenestella fr. 18 Peter, with Lactant. *Ira Dei* 22; Plin. *NH* 2.100; Obseq. 59; Chr. 354 (Octavio et Curio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Curione), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Octavius, Cic. *Fin.* 2.93; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl.

Curio opposed the efforts of the Tribune Sicinius (see below) to restore the position of the tribunate (Cic. *Brut.* 216–222, and Quintil.

Inst. Or. 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.10M; Val. Max. 9.14.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.25M; Plin. *NH* 7.55), and proceeded before the end of the year to Macedonia as successor to the deceased Proconsul Ap. Claudius (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.43; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.80M; Obseq. 59).

Praetors

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS¹ (58) Cos. 73

M. IUNCUS (4)¹

See 75, Promagistrates.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73 Pr. Peregrinus

Presided over the trial of C. Antonius Hibrida for extortion (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, and Ascon. 84C; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8; Plut. *Caes.* 4.1, with praenomen Publius; on Antonius, see 84, Prefects), and issued an edict regarding crimes by armed bands of slaves (Cic. *Tull.* 5–12).

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN.² SICINIUS (9)

Attempted to restore the position of the tribunate (Cic. *Brut.* 216–217, and Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.129; Sall. *Hist.* 2.23–26M; 3.48.8–10M; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 7.9; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl).

Quaestors

M. MARIUS (23)

Served under Sertorius in Spain, having probably come with Perperna (Liv. 91, fr. 22W; cf. Plut. *Sert.* 24.3; *Luc.* 8.5; App. *Mith.* 77 Οὐάριος, cf. Münzer, *RE*).

C. MEMMIUS³ (7)

Served under Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 5), where he attacked New Carthage (Cic. *Balb.* 5; see 75, Promagistrates).

Promagistrates

? CN. AUFIDIUS ORESTES⁴ (32) Cos. 71, Pr. 77
Sall. *Hist.* 2.41M.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain, where he defeated Hirtuleius at Italica (Oros. 5.23.10; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.28M; Liv. 91, fr. 22W; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.2, and 3.5).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (296) Cos. 79, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 79, Promagistrates). After some success against the Thracian Scordisci he fell ill and died (Sall. *Hist.* 2.36—37M, cf. 80M; Liv. *Per.* 91; Flor. 1.38.6; Eutrop. 6.2.1; Ruf. *Fest.* 9.2; Oros. 5.23.19; cf. Varro *RR* 3.16.2; Obseq. 59). See 79, Promagistrates, and above, Consuls, on Scribonius Curio.

C. COSCONIUS (3) Pr. 89?

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 78, Promagistrates).

L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Served under Sertorius in Spain. His troops shared in the victory over Pompey's Legate Laelius at Lauro (Sall. *Hist.* 2.31M), but he was himself defeated and put to flight by Metellus at Italica (Oros. 5.23.10; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.2, and 3.5). See 78, and 77, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (170) Pr. 77

Proconsul in Asia (Plin. *NH* 2.100; 35.131, cf. 27; Le Bas and Waddington, 409, a decree of Mylasa).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS⁵ (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Governor of Africa, probably *pro praetore* (see 77, Promagistrates).

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (5) Pr. 77

Propraetor in Sicily (see 77, Praetors). He carried through a census (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.138—139, and 3.156 and 216, and 4.142—143, and 5.55).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). His advance toward the plain of Valencia was stopped by his defeat at Lauro, and he retreated to winterquarters near the Pyrenees (Sall. *Hist.* 2.29—33M, and 98.5M; Liv. 91, fr. 22W; and *Per.* 91; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, cf. 2.3.11; Plut. *Sert.* 18; *Pomp.* 18; App. *BC* 1.108—110; Flor. 2.10.7; Oros. 5.23.6—10). See also Quaestors, on Memmius; and Legates, on Laelius.

? Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Caecilius Metellus, and Pompey.

P. SERVILIUS VATA (ISAURICUS) (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

See 77, and 75, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Served under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia (Cic. *Flacc.* 5, 6, 100). See 77, Tribunes of the Soldiers, and note 6; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 42, no. 28.

Legates, Lieutenants

? M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

He perhaps continued to serve under Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Macedonia (Cic. *Font.* 44).

? C. HERENNIUS (7)

? L. INSTEIUS (2)

Both served under Sertorius in Spain (Liv. 91, fr. 22W, with the name Herennuleius; see 75, Legates).

D. LAELIUS (5)

Served under Pompey in Spain. Killed at the battle of Lauro (Sall. *Hist.* 2.31M; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, from Livy; Obseq. 58, misdated).

? OCTAVIUS GRAECINUS (55)

Served under Sertorius in Spain at the battle of Lauro (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Accepted Sertorius as his superior in command under pressure from the soldiers (Plut. *Sert.* 15.2; cf. Iul. Exup. 6; Oros. 5.23.12). Failed to defend the line of the Ebro river against Pompey (Liv. 91, fr. 22W). Wintered in Lusitania (App. *BC* 1.110).

? C. TARQUITIUS PRISCUS (8)

Served under Sertorius in Spain at the battle of Lauro (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.31, from Livy).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Served under Pompey in Spain for several years (Varro *RR* 3.12.7). See Cichorius, *RS* 193.

Prefects

C. INSTEIUS (1)

Recruited native cavalry for Sertorius (Liv. 91, fr. 22W).

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

P. GABINIUS (13) Pr. 89

M. OTACILIUS (5, cf. 4)

L. VALERIUS (not in **RE* or *RE*)

Fenestella fr. 18 Peter.

Salius

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Cic. *Scaur.* 34. The date of his inauguration into this priesthood must precede his father's death in 76 (see above, Promagistrates, on Ap. Claudius Pulcher).

¹ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

² The praenomen is given as Cn. in Cic. *Brut.* 216-217, but L. in Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.8 M.

³ Münzer (*RE*) shows clearly that this C. Memmius should not be identified with the Praetor of 58. For the opposite view, see Mommsen, *RMW* 597 f.; Groebe in D.-G. 4.371, note 9; and Sobek 36. He may have accompanied Pompey in 77 as Quaestor, and therefore be a Proquaestor in this year.

⁴ As Aufidius made his report directly to the Senate (Sall. *Hist.* 2.41 M), he had probably been assigned a province after his praetorship in 77. Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul are the two provinces whose governors in 76 remain unknown. If *IG* 12.5.722 refers to him (the cognomen is not given in the inscription), he held Asia *pro praetore*; but see 107, Praetors, and 106, Promagistrates.

⁵ The duration of the command of Lucullus in Africa remains uncertain. Cicero's phrase *inde ad consulatum* (*Acad.* 2.1) need not mean that his consulship in 74 followed immediately upon the conclusion of his command.

75 B.C. A.U.C. 679

Consuls

L. OCTAVIUS Cn. f. C. n. (26) Pr. by 78

C. AURELIUS M. f. - n. COTTA (96) Pr. by 78

CIL 1².2.953; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130, and 3.18; Sall. *Hist.* 2.42M; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 486f. (L. O[cta]vius Cn. f. Cn. n., C. Aur[el]ius M. f. [- n. C] ot [ta]); Obseq. 60; Chr. 354 (Octavio et Cotta); Cassiod.; and on Cotta, Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 66C.

Cotta carried a law permitting Tribunes of the Plebs to attain other magistracies (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 66, and 78C; Sall. *Hist.* 2.49M; 3.48.8M; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl). He also concluded a treaty with King Hiempsal of Numidia (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.58), and carried two laws, one affecting private cases (Cic. *Corn.* 1.9 and Ascon. 66C), and the other censorial leases (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.19, cf. 18 and 130; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 251 Stangl), both abrogated the following year. A shortage in the grain supply occasioned the speech recorded in Sall. *Hist.* 2.44-48M.

Praetors

M. CAESIUS (9)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130.

? Cn. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS¹ Pat. ? (216) Cos. 72

? M. FONTEIUS (12)

See 74, Promagistrates.

L. FURIUS Pat. ? (18, cf. 2) Q. de repetundis

or

L. TURIUS (2)

Presided over the first trial of a certain Terentius Varro, probably A. Terentius Varro (see 82, Legates; 77, Promagistrates), for extortion in Asia (Ps.-Ascon. 193 (Furius), and 218 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; Porphyrio (C. Turius) and Ps.-Acro (Turius Marinus) on Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.49; cf. Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 24; *Verr.* 1.17, 35, 40, 47). The trial was postponed, and became a notorious case in the next year (see 74, Praetors, on Lentulus Sura; and on the date, Cic. *Cluent.* 130; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1125, note 42). Cicero (*Brut.* 237) mentions L. Turius, a Praetor and a candidate for the consulship in this period.

C. LICINIUS C. f. SACERDOS (154) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130, cf. 104, 121, 125; 2.2.22 and 68; Ascon. 82C; Ps.-Ascon. 251 Stangl.

Aediles

Q. HORTENSIUS HORTALUS² (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cic. *Brut.* 318. He gave splendid games (Cic. *Off.* 2.57; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 238 Stangl), and made a distribution of grain to the populace (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.215; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.45-47M; and above, Consuls, on Cotta).

C. IUNIUS³ (15)

Cic. *Cluent.* 79.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. OPIMIUS (11)

Condemned in 74 for using his veto contrary to the Cornelian laws (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.155-157; cf. *Schol. Gron.* 341 Stangl). Said to have supported Cotta's law regarding the tribunate (Ps.-Ascon. 255 Stangl; see above, Consuls).

Quaestors

P. AUTRONIUS PAETUS (7) Cos. Desig. 65

A colleague of Cicero in this office (Cic. *Sull.* 18).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS⁴ Pat. (231, cf. 238)

Sent to Cyrene (Sall. *Hist.* 2.43M, in 75, Maurenbrecher, or 74, Münzer, *RE*).

⁷ Broughton II

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Served under Sex. Peducaeus in western Sicily (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; *Div. in Caec.* 2; *Verr.* 2.3.182, and 215–216, and 4.74, and 5.35; *Planc.* 64–65; *Brut.* 318; *Tusc.* 5.64; *Fam.* 13.38; *Plut. Cic.* 1.4; 6.1–4; *Com. Dem. and Cic.* 3.2; *Ps.-Ascon.* 185, 186, 261 Stangl).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). He defeated and killed Sertorius' subordinate Hirtuleius, and, joining Pompey just after his defeat at the Sucro, aided in winning the battle on the Turia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.59, cf. 98.5M, and 68–69M; *Liv. Per.* 91–92; *Frontin. Str.* 2.1.2–3, and 3.5, and 7.5, cf. 13.3; *Plut. Sert.* 19.1–21.6; *Pomp.* 18.1; 19.1–6; *App. BC* 1.110; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.2; *Eutrop.* 6.1.3; *Oros.* 5.23.10–12; cf. *Vell.* 2.29.5). Acclaimed Emperor, he assumed excessive honors (Sall. *Hist.* 2.70M; *Val. Max.* 9.1.5; *Plut. Sert.* 22.2; *Pomp.* 18.2; *Grueber, CRRBM* 2.357; cf. *Cic. Arch.* 26).

? CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (FRUGI)⁵ (see 95)

Proquaestor under Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.360f.). See Legates, on Varro, and 49, Promagistrates, on Piso.

? L. HIRTULEIUS (3)

Probably either Proquaestor or Legate under Sertorius when he fell in battle against Metellus Pius at Segovia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.59M; *Liv. Per.* 91; *Frontin. Str.* 2.3.5, and 7.5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 63.2; *Oros.* 5.23.12).

M. IUNCUS⁶ (4) Pr. 76

Proconsul in Asia (*Vell.* 2.42.3; cf. *Suet. Iul.* 4; *Plut. Caes.* 2.3–4; *IGRP* 4.408). After Nicomedes of Bithynia died and bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, Iuncus began the task of organizing the new province (Gell. 5.13.6—*FOR* 3.118; see Herrmann, *RBPh* 16 (1930) 577ff.; H. Dahlmann, *Hermes* 73 (1938) 341ff.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.250; 2.1126, note 44). He failed to punish the pirates who had captured Caesar (*Vell. Pat.* 2.41.3–4; *Suet. Iul.* 4; *Plut. Caes.* 1.4–5; winter 75–74).

C. MEMMIUS (7)

See 76, Quaestors. Served under Pompey and fell in the battle on the Turia (*Plut. Sert.* 21.1; *Oros.* 5.23.12; cf. *Cic. Balb.* 5).

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (5) Pr. 77

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.216; see 76, Promagistrates), and Cicero's superior officer (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; *Ps.-Ascon.* 185 and 187 Stangl; cf. *Verr.* 2.4.142; *Att.* 10.1.1; 13.1.3).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He was defeated by Sertorius on the Sucro, and almost so along with Metellus on the Turia. Attempts to besiege Sertorius being unsuccessful, he retired into Celtiberia for the winter (Cic. *Balb.* 5; *Sall. Hist.* 2.53–56, and 60–69, and 98.6M; *Liv. Per.* 92; *Frontin. Str.* 2.1.3, and 13.3; *Plut. Sert.* 19, and 21; *Pomp.* 18.3–19.6; *App. BC* 1.110; *Flor.* 2.10.7; *Eutrop.* 6.1.3; *Oros.* 5.23.11–12).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (*Liv. Per.* 92, and 95; *Ruf. Fest.* 7.5). Campaigned against the Dardani, and penetrated to the Danube (Sall. *Hist.* 2.80M; *Liv. Per.* 92; *Flor.* 1.39.6; *Eutrop.* 6.2.2; *Ruf. Fest.* 7.5; *Oros.* 5.23.20; *Jordan. Rom.* 216, p. 27M; see 74, and 73, Promagistrates).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Metellus and Pompey. Schulten (*Sertorius* 106f.) dates his alliance with Mithridates of Pontus by 75 at the latest (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.87; *Leg. Man.* 9 and 46; *Mur.* 32; *Sall. Hist.* 2.79, and 93M; *Liv. Per.* 93; *Plut. Sert.* 23–24; *App. Mith.* 68, and 70, and 112; *Oros.* 6.2.12; *Ps.-Ascon.* 244 Stangl; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.322f.; 2.1203, note 1).

P. SERVILIUS VATA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 78–76, Promagistrates). In 75 may be placed his advance across the Taurus and reduction of the Isaurians on the northern slopes (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.211; *Leg. Agr.* 2.50; *Phil.* 11.33; *Att.* 6.1.16; *Sall. Hist.* 2.82–87M; *Liv. Per.* 93; *Strabo* 12.6.2, 568c; 14.3.3, 665c; *Frontin. Str.* 3.7.1; *Flor.* 1.41.5; *Eutrop.* 6.3; *Ruf. Fest.* 12.3; *Ampel.* 23; *Amm. Marc.* 14.8.4; *Oros.* 5.23.22). He was acclaimed Emperor (*CIL* 1².2.741; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56, and 4.82; *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Flacc.* 6), and took the cognomen Isauricus (*CIL* 1².2.741; *Fast. Cap.* on 79 B.C.; *Ovid Fast.* 1.593; *Strabo* 12.6.2, 568c; *Vell.* 2.39.2; *Val. Max.* 8.5.6; *Eutrop.* 6.3; *Schol. Gron.* 347 Stangl).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Served under Pompey in Spain, and held command of one wing of his army at the Sucro (*Plut. Sert.* 19; cf. *Oros.* 5.23.14).

? C. HERENNIUS (7)

Served under Sertorius. Killed in battle with Pompey before Valencia (*Plut. Pomp.* 18.3; cf. *Sall. Hist.* 2.54M).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Defeated by Pompey before Valencia (Sall. *Hist.* 2.55M; Plut. *Pomp.* 18.3; Oros. 5.23.12). He was unsuccessful in command of his wing of the army of Sertorius in the battles on the Sucro and the Turia (Liv. *Per.* 92; Plut. *Sert.* 19.6; App. *BC* 1.110).

? Q. POMPEIUS A. f. BITHYNICUS (*7)

Probably served under Iuncus, either as Quaestor or as Legate, and was active in organizing Bithynia in late 75 or early 74 (Fest. 320L, and see above, Promagistrates, on Iuncus; D.-G. 4.321, no. 12).

? M. TERENTIUS VARRO⁷ (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Almost certainly a Legate under Pompey in Spain against Sertorius (Sall. *Hist.* 2.69M; Varro *RR* 3.12.7). See Cichorius, *RS* 193f.

L. ? TITURIUS SABINUS? (2)

A Legate of Pompey who brought 15 cohorts to winter-quarters in Celtiberia late in 75 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.94M; cf. Schulten, *Sertorius* 120f.).

¹ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

² Hortensius' concern with the supply of grain suggests that he was an Aedile of the Plebs.

³ Iunius was aedilicius and Iudex Quaestionis in 74 (Cic.), probably in the year following his aedileship. See 65, and 64, on Caesar.

⁴ See Münzer (*RE*) on the question whether he should be identified with P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, Cos. 57, and (perhaps or) the P. Lentulus P. f. L. n., Quaestor, who is named on coins of this period (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.406).

⁵ See note 7.

⁶ *Iunium cum*, Vell.; *Iunce*, Gell.; Ἰούνιον, Plut. The Iunii Iunci are a known senatorial family of the early Empire (*CIL* 6.3837=31751). There was probably time at the beginning of 74 after the death of Nicomedes and before the outbreak of war with Mithridates for him to proceed with the organization of the new province (Liv. *Per.* 93; Vell. 2.42.3; Plut. *Luc.* 7.5; App. *Mith.* 71; Memnon 38 in *FGrH* 3B.355). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1200f., note 49–51.

⁷ Cichorius (*RS* 193f.) suggests that after the death of Memmius (see 76, Quaestors) Varro became a Legatus pro quaestore (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.362f., *Varro proqu. Magn. procos.*), and refers the coins with this title to this period. Mommsen, Grueber (*loc. cit.*) and, most recently, Sydenham (see Catalogue of his collection, p. 53, no. 337) attribute both them and the closely associated coins of Cn. Piso (see above, Promagistrates) to the period between 52 and 49 B.C. on the evidence of coin hoards. This seems reasonable in the case of Piso (see *PIR*² 2.57, no. 286), but in 49 Varro's title was Legatus pro praetore (see 49, Legates). The Proquaestor in Spain under Pompey, if correctly dated in 49, is probably another Varro.

74 B.C. A.U.C. 680

Consuls

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. LUCULLUS¹ (104) Pr. 78

M. AURELIUS M. f. - n. COTTA (107) Pr. by 77

CIL 1².2.740, and 954; *SIG*³ 746, 747—I. de Délos 4.1.1758, cf. 4.2.2514 bis; Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.34; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 130, 486f. (L. [Liciniu]s L. f. L. n. Lucullus, M. Au[re]lius M. [f. - n. Cotta]); Eutrop. 6.6; Chr. 354 (Lucullo et Cotta); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucullo et Micotta), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Lucullus, Cic. *Cluent.* 137; *CIL* 1².1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84; Ps.-Aecon. 222 Stangl; and on Cotta, Acon. 66C.

In Rome Lucullus checked the Tribune Quinctius (Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.11M; see Tribunes of the Plebs). He had been assigned the province of Cisalpine Gaul, but upon the death of Octavius, Proconsul in Cilicia, early in the year (see Promagistrates), he intrigued to get this province and the command against Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 6—7; App. *Mith.* 72; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 33; *Acad.* 2.1; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end). He received also command of the former armies of Fimbria and of Servilius Isauricus (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; Sall. *Hist.* 3.19, and 33M; Plut. *Luc.* 7.1—3; 34.2; App. *Mith.* 72; Memnon 40 in *FGrH* 2B.356; Porphy. on Hor. *Epist.* 2.2.26; Dio 36.14.3, and 15.3, and 16.3, and 46.1), and probably also the province of Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; Vell. 2.33.1; Plut. *Luc.* 7.1; Memnon 37 in *FGrH* 2B.355; cf. Dio 36.2.2; and see 70, Promagistrates, on Lucullus).

Cotta received command of a fleet to protect his province of Bithynia and the Propontis, but was defeated on sea and on land, and shut up in Chalcedon until Lucullus relieved him (Cic. *Mur.* 33; Sall. *Hist.* 3.23—24M; 4.69.13M; Liv. *Per.* 93; *CIL* 1².1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84; Plut. *Luc.* 5.1; 6.5; 8.1—3; App. *Mith.* 71; Memnon 37—39 in *FGrH* 3B.355f.; Eutrop. 6.6.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 74.4; Oros. 6.2.13).

The latter checked the forces of Mithridates in a battle at the Rhyndacus river, and during the winter of 74—73 brought him to disaster in a trap as he was besieging Cyzicus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 20—21; *Mur.* 33; Sall. *Hist.* 3.17—42M; 4.69.4 and 13—14M; Liv. *Per.* 94—95; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84—*ILS* 60; Strabo 12.8.11, 575—576c; Diod., excerpt in *FHG* 2, xxiv; Frontin. *Str.* 3.13.6; Plut. *Luc.* 8.1—12.2, cf. *Sert.* 24.3—4; App. *Mith.* 72—76; Flor. 1.40.12—18; Memnon 37—40 in *FGrH* 3B.355f.; Eutrop. 6.6.2; Oros. 6.2.12—24; cf. *CIL* 1².2.743—*ILS* 37).

Praetors

M. ANTONIUS (CRETICUS)² (29)

He was invested by special enactment with an *imperium infinitum*, almost certainly *pro consule*, in order to combat piracy throughout the Mediterranean area (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.8, and 3.213; Liv. *Per.* 97; Vell. 2.31.3—4; Ps.-Aecon. 202, and 259 Stangl; cf. *IG*² 4.1.66, and *SEG*

11.397). His operations in the first year were limited to the west, Liguria, Spain, and Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 55; *Verr.* 2.2.8, and 3.213-218; Sall. *Hist.* 3.4-7M; Tac. *Ann.* 12.62; App. *Sic.* 6; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 1.11.32; Ps.-Ascon. 202 Stangl; see 73-71, Promagistrates).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (CRETICUS)³ (87) Cos. 69

A candidate in 75 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.45M).

L. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI (98)

A colleague of Verres. Vetoed many of his edicts (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.119, and 4.56; Ps.-Ascon. 250 Stangl).

P. COELIUS (2)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.130.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA⁴ Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 63 Q. de repetundis

Vell. 2.34.4. A certain Terentius Varro, probably A. Terentius Varro (see 75, Praetors, on Furius; 82, Legates; and 77, Promagistrates, on A. Terentius Varro), was accused before him of extortion in Asia, with Hortensius as advocate for the defence, and acquitted by a vote in which the marked ballots of the jury caused a scandal (Ps.-Ascon. 193, and 218 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 349 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Cluent.* 130; *Div. in Caec.* 24; *Verr.* 1.17, 35, 40, 47; Porphy. and Ps.-Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.49).

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.102-158 *passim*; 2.1.34, and 5.34; *Cluent.* 91; Ps.-Ascon. 216, 255, and 257 Stangl.

Aediles, Curule

M. SEIUS L. f. (3)

Plin. *NH* 15.2; 18.16, with praenomen T.; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 12, elected over M. Pupius Piso; *Off.* 2.58.

Iudex Quaestionis

C. IUNIUS (15)

Presided over the Quaestio de veneficis in the cases of Scamander, Fabricius, and Oppianicus, but was condemned to a fine by the Tribune Quinctius for failing to comply with certain formalities (Cic. *Cluent.* 1.55, 59, 78, 84, 90-96, 103, 113, and 189; *Verr.* 1.29; 2.1.157; Ps.-Ascon. 216, and 255f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331, and 351 Stangl; *Schol.* on Pers. *Sat.* 2.19).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. QUINCTIUS (*IV. 4) Pr. 68 or 67

His agitation for restoration of the powers of the tribunate was checked by Lucullus (Cic. *Cluent.* 110-112; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.11M; Plut. *Luc.* 5.4; Ps.-Ascon. 189 Stangl). Defended Oppianicus, and after his condemnation secured the conviction of C. Iunius, the Iudex Quaestionis, and prosecuted Falcula, one of the jurors (Cic. *Cluent.* 72-96, 103-116 *passim*, 119, 136-138, 178; *Verr.* 1.29; 2.1.157; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.39; Ps.-Ascon. 206, 216, and 255f. Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 328, and 351 Stangl; *Schol.* on Pers. *Sat.* 2.19).

Quaestors

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60
Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.358-360.

? P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (231, cf. 238)

Sent as Quaestor, probably with imperium, to the province of Cyrene (Sall. *Hist.* 2.43M). See 75, note 4.

? P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238, cf. 204) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Quaestor Urbanus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.406; ca. 72, Sydenham, lxiii).

L. LICINIUS MURENA⁵ (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Cic. *Mur.* 18.

P. OPPIUS (17)

Served under M. Aurelius Cotta in Bithynia (Dio 36.40.3; see 73-71, Promagistrates).

? L. PLAETORIUS L. f. CESTIANUS (14)

Grueber (*CRRBM* 1.404f.) dates him in 74, Sobeck (48) before 66, when Cicero refers to him as a senator (*Cluent.* 165). Dated ca. 72 by Sydenham (lxiii).

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Quaestor Ostiensis (Cic. *Mur.* 18). Cf. Cic. *Brut.* 156. See note 5.

C. URBINIUS (not in *RE)

Served under Metellus Pius in Farther Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 2.70M).

Promagistrates

C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Brut.* 318; Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at the end). See 73, Promagistrates, and Pontifices.



Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). After wintering in Gaul (Plut. *Sert.* 21.5), he returned to Spain and captured Bilbilis and Segobriga, then joined Pompey at Calagurris, but when Sertorius compelled them to raise the siege went back to his province (Liv. *Per.* 93; Strabo 3.4.13, 162c; Plut. *Sert.* 22.1; App. *BC* 1.111—112; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 2.70, and 3.45M).

? M. FONTEIUS⁶ (12) Pr. 75

Governor, probably *pro praetore* (Cic. *Font.* 11 and 16), of Transalpine Gaul for three years (*Font.* 32). He aided the commanders in Spain with troops and supplies and others elsewhere with troops (*ib.* 13 and 16), and carried on some military activity in Gaul itself (*ib.* 12—14, 26, 46, and 49). Prosecuted for extortion shortly after 70 B.C. (*ib.* 17—23; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.46M).

C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.27, and 2.21—22 and 68—75 and 81, and 3.90, and 5.108; Ps.-Ascon. 185, and 261 Stangl), the immediate predecessor of Verres (see above; and *Verr.* 2.2.81 and 119, and 3.119 and 214—216, and 5.55).

L. OCTAVIUS (26)

Proconsul in Cilicia. Died early in the year (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M, at end; Plut. *Luc.* 6; see above, Consuls, on Lucullus).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). His attempt to carry on sieges while wintering in Celtiberia met with fierce resistance (Sall. *Hist.* 2.88—97M; Liv. *Per.* 93; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 19.6). He sent a sharp demand for money and reinforcements to Rome (Sall. *Hist.* 2.98M; Plut. *Pomp.* 20.1; *Sert.* 21.5—6; *Luc.* 5.2—3). When he returned to his strategy of sieges he was forced to leave Palentia, and though he captured Coca, he had to retire from Calagurris, and to winter in Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 16; Sall. *Hist.* 3.46M; Liv. *Per.* 93; Frontin. *Str.* 2.11.2; App. *BC* 1.111—112; cf. Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 3).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 75, Promagistrates). He apparently continued to carry on the war with the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 95; Ammian. Marc. 29.5.22).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, Promagistrates, on Metellus and Pompey; below, Legates, on M. Perperna. Cf. App. *BC* 1.112.

P. SERVILIUS VATIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

Proconsul in Cilicia, whence he returned to celebrate his triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 58; *Verr.* 2.1.57, and 5.66; Val. Max. 8.5.6; Eutrop. 6.3, and 5; Ruf. Fest. 12.3; Claudian *In Eutrop.* 1.217; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; see Degrassi 564), and display his prisoners and booty (*CIL* 1².2.741—*ILS* 36; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.56—57).

Legates, Lieutenants

? MAMERCUS⁷ (not in *RE*)

Served under M. Antonius against the Ligurian pirates (Sall. *Hist.* 3.5M; see Promagistrates, on M. Antonius).

? MAMERCUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Lucullus in Asia (Oros. 6.2.16—18; cf. Liv. fr. of Book 94W). See Consuls, on Lucullus.

MANIUS (not in *RE*)

Legate under M. Antonius (Sall. *Hist.* 3.6M).

C. ANNIUS BELLINIENUS (35)

C. FONTEIUS (7)

Legates under M. Fonteius in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 18).

? L. MALLIUS (8)

A senator who served under Cotta (see above, Consuls), who was lost in the defeat of Cotta's fleet at Chalcedon (App. *Mith.* 71).

L. MARCILIUS (1)

Legate, almost certainly under M. Antonius, for whose campaign he was preparing in Greece (*SIG*³ 748⁸, from Gytheum; cf. Foucart, *Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569—581).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Served under Sertorius in Spain (see 76—75, Legates). Captured Cales of Callaecia (Sall. *Hist.* 3.43—44M).

P. RUTILIUS NUDUS (30) Pr. —

Served under Cotta at Chalcedon (App. *Mith.* 71; Oros. 6.2.13; cf. Ascon. 5C, quoting Fenestella fr. 22 Peter; see above, Consuls, on Cotta).

C. SALLUVIUS C. f. NASO (1)

Legatus *pro praetore* in Asia under Lucullus, who protected Mysia Abbaeitis and Phrygia Epiktetos during the war with Mithridates (*CIL* 1².2.743—*ILS* 37; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1208, note 15; and below, additional note, on the date).

ADDITIONAL NOTE

The dates of the activities of Lucullus in Asia Minor depend upon two disputed questions. The first and major one is the date of the outbreak of the Third Mithridatic War, and the second is the date when the province of Asia was added to his command.

Many distinguished scholars, including Mommsen, T. Rice Holmes, Gelzer, and Ormerod, have supported the view that this war broke out in the spring of 74, and another distinguished group, including T. Reinach, Geyer, Brandis, and most recently, Magie, have decided in favor of the spring of 73. I see no certain solution, but believe that the weight of evidence on the whole supports the earlier date and have arranged the lists accordingly.

According to Eutropius (6.6) Nicomedes died in the consulship of Lucullus and Cotta, and the evidence of Bithynian coins indicates that the date was at any rate later than October of 75. It may have been very early in 74 or even, given some slight inexactitude on the part of Eutropius, have occurred at the end of 75. According to Cicero Lucullus and Cotta were sent to the war during their consulship (*Mur.* 33), but in another passage (*Acad.* 2.1) Cicero, after referring to the industry and ability of Lucullus in his consulship, adds the phrase *post ad Mithridaticum bellum missus*. And it is not clear whether *post* means "after your consulship" or "after these praiseworthy acts in your consulship." Appian makes a close relation between the election of Lucullus as Consul and his choice as commander in the war (*Mith.* 72), and Plutarch (*Luc.* 5-6) connects Pompey's threatening letter demanding men and money for his Spanish campaign, which was read in the Senate at the beginning of the consular year 74, with the ambition of Lucullus to exchange his assigned province of Cisalpine Gaul for the promising eastern command, and makes clear that the expectation of a war was immediate when news came of the death of Octavius, governor of Cilicia. According to both the *Periochae* of Livy and Eutropius fighting began when Lucullus and Cotta were Consuls, and in answer to the claim that the word *consules* is as often used loosely for *proconsules* it should be noted that the epitomizer of Livy distinguishes between the commencement of operations when Lucullus was Consul (*Liv. Per.* 94) and his victory at Cyzicus when he was Proconsul (*Per.* 95).

Moreover in estimating the time to be allowed for the opposition in Rome between Lucullus and the Tribune Quinctius, it should be remembered that Tribunes, who entered upon office on the tenth of December, were usually most active at the beginning of their year of office, and that Lucullus did induce Quinctius to restrain himself before long.

The most important evidence against a date in the spring of 74 is found in Velleius (2.33.1): *cum esset in fine bellum piraticum et L. Lucullus, qui ante septem annos ex consulatu sortitus Asiam Mithridati oppositus erat . . .*, who goes on to mention the introduction of the Manilian law. The collocation of the phrase *ex consulatu* with a date seven years before the passage of the Manilian law in early 66 points to 73. Yet it is not irrelevant to point out that the war with the pirates was actually *in fine* if not *confectum* by midsummer of 67 (*Cic. Leg. Man.* 35, *media aestate confecit*), and the phrase *sortitus Asiam* appears to be inaccurate since his province by sortition had been Cisalpine Gaul. And he was appointed to Cilicia before he received the governorship of Asia.

The transport of an army to Asia need not have taken very long. Lucullus brought only one legion with him (*Plut. Luc.* 7.1; *App. Mith.* 72), which may have been recruited from the beginning of the year, and of his forces in Asia

Minor two legions had recently seen service under Servilius Isauricus. It was quite possible for him to begin active operations in Phrygia by the autumn.

Admittedly this scheme compresses a good deal of action into one year. Is it possible to do so? Cisalpine Gaul had probably been made consular before the elections in 75 in accordance with the Sempronian law. The danger from Mithridates was already evident in that year (*Sall. Hist.* 2.47.7 M). Early in 74, while Lucullus was attempting to meet Pompey's demands and his various civil duties, came the news of the death of Nicomedes of Bithynia, and soon afterwards of Octavius, governor of Cilicia, either in or on his way to his province (Baldson has shown that even after Sulla's reforms Consuls often departed for their provinces before the end of their year of office in Rome, *JRS* 29 [1939] 58-63). Meantime, Iuncus, then governor of Asia, moved into Bithynia to organize the new inheritance, and the entrance of Roman tax-gatherers roused irritation in the cities, especially in the free city of Heracleia. It appears that Iuncus was in Bithynia when Caesar was captured by pirates and then captured his captors, an event that in view of his return to Italy in 73 seems best dated in the winter of 75-74 (*Vell.* 2.41.3-42.3; *Suet. Iul.* 4, and 74.1; *Plut. Caes.* 1.4.2-3; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.3; cf. *Plut. Crass.* 7.5; *Polyaen.* 8.23.1; *Fenestella, GLK* 1.365), since he had time both for study at Rhodes and operations in Asia against officers of Mithridates before his return (*Suet.*). Of Heracleia it should be noted that it did not go over to Mithridates at once, and also that it did not have or take time to send an embassy to Rome to protest its rights. The interval of time before it went over to Mithridates was probably not great (*Memnon* 38 in *FGrH* 3B.355). Lucullus secured the province of Cilicia by intrigue and in consequence the command against Mithridates by general consent, probably by midsummer at the latest. He and his single legion could have reached Ephesus and from there Phrygia by early autumn where the legions already mobilized were already concentrated. The action at Cyzicus is known to have been a winter campaign (*Plut. Luc.* 33.3).

Is a date in 74 for the beginning of the war consistent with the course of the war itself? The siege of Amisus was also a winter operation (*Plut. Luc.* 33.3), either in 73-72 or in 72-71. Phlegon of Tralles places the march of Lucullus from Amisus to Cabira in the first year of the 177th Olympiad (July 72-July 71) and has him spend the subsequent winter there. This implies that the defeat of Mithridates and his flight to Armenia should be placed in the latter part of 72. According to Memnon (55) a year and eight months passed after this before Tigranes of Armenia accorded the defeated monarch a personal reception. Appian places this reception near the time of the battle of Tigranocerta in the autumn of 69 (*Mith.* 85), thus suggesting that the flight of Mithridates should be placed in 71, but Plutarch (*Luc.* 22.1) and Memnon (55, cf. 46) clearly imply that the reception followed immediately upon Tigranes' refusal to surrender him to Lucullus' envoy, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, in the spring of 70, and support the view that the flight of Mithridates should be dated in 72.

In *Cat.* 3.9 Cicero refers to the year 63 as the *annus decimus post virginum absolutionem*, a trial in which M. Pupius Piso, a man older than Cicero, had gained renown after a temporary eclipse in his career (*Brut.* 236). Two such trials are known in this period, one, of Licinia (for incest with Crassus, at some time when he was no longer a youth, see 73, Vestal Virgins), is undated, and one, of Fabia, for incest with Catiline, is dated by Orosius to the year of the relief of Cyzicus (6.3.1). There is no proof that the trials to which Cicero refers included the trial of Fabia, but it is very tempting to suppose that the two trials that are

mentioned in this period were the same ones, and that 73 was the date of the relief of Cyzicus.

I am therefore inclined to assign as follows the activities of Lucullus' command between the years 74 and 69:

- 74. Outbreak of the Mithridatic war, appointment to Cilicia, perhaps also to Asia.
- 74-73. Siege of Mithridates at Cyzicus.
- 73. Clearing of much of Bithynia, and beginning of the invasion of Pontus.
- 73-72. Siege of Amisus.
- 72. Defeat of Mithridates at Cabira. His flight to Armenia.
- 71. Capture of other cities of Pontus. Lucullus returns to Asia.
- 70. Lucullus completes his reforms in Asia and returns to Pontus.
- 69. Lucullus invades Armenia.

The second question remains. There is no doubt that Lucullus became Proconsul of Asia by 71 (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; see above, Consuls), and that his appointment to Asia was subsequent to the Cilician one. Noting that Varinius held a praetorship in 73 and was at some time governor of Asia (see 73, Praetors; and 65, Promagistrates) Lange suggested that he should be placed in 72 and the governorship of Lucullus in 71. The phrase in Velleius *ante septem annos ex consulatu sortitus Asiam* points to 73 however inexact the word *sortitus* may actually be (see above). According to Memnon (37) Lucullus was sent to Asia by the Senate, and Plutarch has him proceed directly there. It seems to me probable therefore that Lucullus became governor of Asia some years before 71-70, the dates which are most clearly attested, and that Asia was added to his command when it became clear in Rome in the autumn of 74 that his most immediate military task lay in that province. Against a date in 71 may be urged the fact that with the resurgence of popular agitation, at that time supported by Pompey, and with two Pompeians in the consulship in 72, the political climate in Rome was extremely unfavorable to additions to the sphere of command of Lucullus.

For discussions of these problems, with references to earlier literature, see T. Rice Holmes, *The Roman Republic* 1.398-403; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1204, note 5, and 1127, note 47.

¹ See above, Additional Note.

² Livy terms Antonius *praetor*, while Cicero refers to his *imperium infinitum*, and Ps.-Ascon. to his *curatio infinita*. According to Velleius the Senate decreed to Antonius in *praetura* the same imperium as Pompey later received under the Gabinian law: *imperium aequum in omnibus provinciis cum proconsulibus usque ad quinquagesimum miliarium a mari*. On the date and duration of the operations of Antonius, see Foucart, *Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569-581; cf. Hatzfeld, *Italiens trafiquants dans l'Orient hellénique*, 80-82.

³ The praetorship of Metellus may be dated between 74 and 72, preferably in 74 since both Consuls supported him at the elections in 75 (Sall.). But Cicero does not refer to him as a colleague of Verres in this office.

⁴ Magie's acute observation that the trial and acquittal of Terentius Varro took place several months after the notorious *iudicium Iunianum* in 74 places the praetorship of Lentulus Sura in 74 (not 75, where Münzer put it), and shows that he cannot be the governor of Sicily who is mentioned in Pliny (*NH* 7.55). On the identification of Terentius Varro, see 82, Legates; and 77, Promagistrates. On both questions, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1125, note 42.

⁵ Licinius Murena and Sulpicius Rufus were colleagues in the quaestorship (Cic. *Mur.* 18), with careers closely parallel to that of Cicero. As they are not named as colleagues of Cicero, and Murena soon afterwards became a Legate under Lucullus (see 73, Legates), I list them as Quaestors in 74.

⁶ The dates of Fonteius' command in Gaul have been disputed, and the beginning has been placed as early as 77 (Maurenbrecher on Sall. *Hist.* p. 227f.). He was in command of Gaul when Pompey wintered there with his army, therefore either in 77-76 or in 74-73 (see above, on Pompey). Cicero's reference to cavalry which he sent from Gaul to Roman wars over all the world, and the length of his tenure of command both favor the later date (cf. however, Jullian, *Histoire de la Gaule* 3.111, note 1). As in the case of Verres and elsewhere, Cicero uses the term *praetor* to cover also the years of prorogued imperium (*Font.* 11 and 16).

⁷ One of these men referred to as Mamercus may possibly be identified with Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus, Cos. 77.

⁸ On the date of this inscription, and of the various Legates mentioned in it, see Foucart (above), and Hatzfeld, *op. cit.* in note 1.

73 B.C. A.U.C. 681

Consuls

M. TERENTIUS M. f. - n. VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Pr. 76

C. CASSIUS L. f. - n. LONGINUS (58) Pr. by 76

CIL 1².2.896; *SIG*³ 747; Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.60; *Cluent.* 137; *Fast. Cap.*, Degraffi 56f., 131, 486f. (M. [Teren]tius M. f. [- n. Var]r. Lucull., C. Ca[ssiu]s L. f. [—]); Chr. 354 (Varro et Licinio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marco Lucullo et Cassio Longino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαρκέλλου και Κασίου); Oros. 5.24.1; Cassiod.; and on Lucullus, Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl.

The Consuls together carried a grain law (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.163 and 173; and 5.52; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.19 M). Lucullus may have begun his term of command in Macedonia in this year (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.24; Ps.-Ascon. 261 Stangl; see 72, Promagistrates).

Praetors

Q. ARRIUS (7)

Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.42; Plut. *Cic.* 15.3; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 188, and 260 Stangl; see 72, Promagistrates.

C. CLAUDIUS GLABER¹ (165)

Attempted unsuccessfully to hem in Spartacus and his followers on Mt. Vesuvius (Plut. *Crass.* 9.2; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.21; Flor. 2.8.4; Oros. 5.24.1; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.90-93 M; Liv. *Per.* 95; Plut. *Crass.* 8-9; App. *BC* 1.116).

? L. COSSINIUS² (2)

A colleague who was sent to advise and assist Varinius against Spartacus, but was almost captured himself and fell in battle (Plut. *Crass.* 9.4–5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.94 M). See below, on Varinius.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law. See 72, Promagistrates and note 2.

? P. VALERIUS (77)

Sent against Spartacus in addition to Varinius (App. *BC* 1.116). Willems (1.455) suggests that he was also a Praetor. See note 1.

P. VARINIUS³ (*1)

Praetor (Liv. *Per.* 95; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22, *procos.*). Severely defeated in several engagements with Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 3.95–98 M; Plut. *Crass.* 9.4–6; App. *BC* 1.116; Flor. 2.8.5; cf. Cic. *Flacc.* 45; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22). See 72, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS L. f. MACER (112) Pr. 68?

He agitated for the restoration of the powers of the tribunate (Sall. *Hist.* 3.48 M), and, perhaps in this year, accused C. Rabirius of sacrilege (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7; cf. Val. Max. 9.12.7).

Quaestors

? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b. See below, on his colleague Toranius.

M. POSTUMIUS (*47)

Served under Verres in Eastern Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.44).

C. TORANIUS⁴ (4)

Served under P. Varinius, and was also defeated by Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 3.96 M; Flor. 2.8.5).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77. The interval between this year and his consulship is the same as that between Cicero's quaestorship and consulship. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 59.

T. VETTIUS (*9)

Quaestor under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.168, and 5.114).

Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS CRETICUS (29) Pr. 74

See 74, Praetors, on his imperium. On activities of him or his officials in Sicily, see Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 55; *Verr.* 2.3.213–216; and in Greece, *SIG*³ 748, where they were preparing for his campaign against the Cretan pirates. See below, Legates.

C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates). He died at the end of 74 or early in 73 on the eve of the celebration of his triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 14 C; see below, Pontifices).

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2.739). Joining Lucullus and Triarius at Nicomedia, he undertook as his part of the campaign against Mithridates the reduction of the Pontic coast and the siege of Heracleia (Memnon 42–43, in *FGrH* 3B.358f.).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). See Sall. *Hist.* 3.45 M; Val. Max. 9.1.5.

? M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. 75

Propraetor in Transalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia and Cilicia (Liv. *Per.* 95; see 74, Additional Note). After his victory at Cyzicus (see 74, Additional Note), he cleared the forces of Mithridates out of Asia and Bithynia, and began his invasion of Pontus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 21; *Mur.* 33; *Arch.* 21; Sall. *Hist.* 3.32–58 M; Liv. *Per.* 95; Plut. *Luc.* 11.5–15.1; 33.3; App. *Mith.* 76–78; Memnon 40–46, in *FGrH* 3B.356–360; Eutrop. 6.6.3, and 8.1–2; Oros. 6.2.20–24; cf. *OGIS* 447).

? OPPIUS (9)

He is termed *ex praetore Achaiae* in *Schol. Gron.* (332 Stangl), against whom a prosecution was being arranged in order to postpone the prosecution of Verres, but other sources suggest that he was a suborned prosecutor, not a former governor being prosecuted in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 1.6; Ps.-Ascon. 207, 236 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331 Stangl). There is no apparent break in the series of governors of Macedonia in this period.

P. OPPIUS (17)

See 74, Quaestors. Served under M. Cotta in Bithynia, who sent him home in disgrace, charging him with bribery and conspiracy (Cic.

in Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.10.69, and 13.20–21 and 30; 11.1.67; Sall. *Hist.* 3.59–60 M; Dio 36.40.3; Ammian. Marc. 30.8.7). See 70, Promagistrates, on M. Cotta.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He spent this year reducing the strongholds of Sertorius until few were left him except in the upper Ebro valley (Liv. *Per.* 94; Plut. *Sert.* 25; App. *BC* 1.113; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.47 M; Diod. 37.22; Plut. *Pomp.* 31.6–7).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 75–74, Promagistrates; Sall. *Hist.* 3.49–50 M), until he was succeeded by M. Lucullus.

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

See above, on Pompey.

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propraetor in Sicily (*praetor*, Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.11, and *passim*; *praetura*, *Verr.* 2.2.17, and *passim*; *praetorium imperium*, *Verr.* 2.5.40). He governed Sicily for three years, his expected successor Q. Arrius being appointed to the war against Spartacus (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.37, and 4.42; *Div. in Caec.* 3 and 11). On his crimes and misgovernment, and his trial and condemnation in 70, see Cic. *Verr. passim*, and the *Scholia* on these, ed. Stangl; Ascon. 17 C; Sall. *Hist.* 4.32, and 53 M; Plut. *Cic.* 7–8.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. ANCHARIUS⁵ (3) Pr. 56

No title preserved. Probably served under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*³ 748, from Gytheum; cf. Q. Ancharius, termed Proquaestor in *I. v. Olymp.* 328).

P. AUTRONIUS (PAETUS) (7) Cos. Desig. 65

Legate, probably under Antonius Creticus, in Greece (*SIG*³ 748).

BARBA (not in *RE*)

Served under Lucullus in Asia and Bithynia (App. *Mith.* 77; Memnon 41 in *FGrH* 3B.357). Title not preserved.

P. CERVIUS (1)

Legate under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.114).

L. ? FURIUS (2, cf. 18) Pr. 75

Legate under Varinius against Spartacus (Plut. *Crass.* 9.4, ὑποστράτηγος).

FULVIUS (1)

Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*³ 748).

C. GALLIUS (3)

No title preserved. Probably a Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*³ 748).

C. IULIUS (CAESAR ?)⁶ Pat. (20,131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Legate, probably under Antonius Creticus, in Greece, and probably in the latter part of 73 (*SIG*³ 748).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Legate under Lucullus in Asia, Bithynia, and Pontus (Cic. *Mur.* 20 and 89). See 72, Legates.

L. MARCILIUS (1)

Legate under Antonius Creticus in Greece (*SIG*³ 748; see 74, Legates).

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Served under Sertorius in Spain (Plut. *Sert.* 25; see 76–72, Legates).

C. SALLUVIUS C. f. NASO (1)

Legatus pro praetore in Asia under Lucullus (*CIL* 1².2.743—*ILS* 37). See 74, Legates.

P. TADIUS (1)

Legate under Verres in Sicily, probably from 73–71 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.49, and 5.63).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62) Pr. 78

Legate under Lucullus in the war with Mithridates (*OGIS* 447; Ascon. 19 C), and a successful naval commander of the fleet of Lucullus in the Aegean and the Black Seas (App. *Mith.* 77; Memnon 41–43, and 48, in *FGrH* 3B.357–359, and 361; see above, Promagistrates, on Lucullus).

VOCONIUS (*2)

Perhaps a prefect, but no title is preserved. He commanded a division of Lucullus' fleet and failed to close the Bosphorus (Plut. *Luc.* 13.1–2). See above, Barba, with whom he may be identified.

Pontifices

?–74 or 73: C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Successor: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62 Vell. 2.43.1. Caesar was elected in absence (Vell.).

From two lists of Pontifices, one dating from before 69 (Macrob. 3.13.11) and one from 57 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12), in both of which the

Pontifices are listed in the order of their entrance into the college (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 391ff.), it is apparent that the following were members of the college when Caesar was admitted:

- Q. CABCILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89, Pont. Max. ca. 81
 Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78
 MAM. ? AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Cos. 77
 P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90
 M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76
 Q. CABCILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74?
 M. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70
 M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (*76) Cos. 61
 D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

Vestal Virgins

FABIA (172)

Accused of incest with Catiline. Catiline was accused by Clodius and acquitted with the help of Catulus, while Fabia is probably one of the Vestals who were defended by Pupius Piso and acquitted (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, and Ascon. 91 C; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 19.3; Oros. 6.3.1; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 236; *Cat.* 3.9; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 15.1; see 74, Additional Note).

LICINIA (185)

Accused by Plotius of incest with Crassus, but both were acquitted (Plut. *Crass.* 1.2; cf. *Inim. Util.* 6). The date is uncertain, but Licinia is probably one of the Vestals who were defended by Pupius Piso and acquitted ten years before 63 B. C. (Cic. *Brut.* 236; *Cat.* 3.9; see 74, Additional Note).

ADDENDUM

The list of senators in a dated inscription of this year (*SIG*³ 747) provides good evidence for the names of a group of ex-magistrates, although it is not wholly conclusive because of the additions to the Senate by the reforms of Sulla.

Praetorii

- M. CLAUDIUS M. f. Arn. MARCELLUS (226) Pr. —
 See 102, Legates; 90, Legates; or 91, Aediles.
 C. CLAUDIUS C. f. Arn. GLABER (165) Pr. 73
 M. CASSIUS M. f. Pompt. (18)

- C. LICINIUS C. f. Pompt. (16)
 C. LICINIUS C. f. Stell. SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Aedilicii?

- L. VOLUSCIUS (VOLSCIUS) L. f. Arn. (not in **RE*)
 L. LARTIUS L. f. Pap. (1)
 Cf. Cic. in Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.96.
 C. ANNAEUS C. f. Clu. (BROCCHUS?) (3)
 Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.93.

Quaestorii

- M. TULLIUS M. f. Corn. CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66
 Q. AXIUS M. f. Quir. (4)
 Varro *RR* 3.2.1.
 Q. POMPEIUS Q. f. Arn. RUFUS (*8; D.-G. 4.323, no. 14) Pr. 63
 A. CASCELLIUS A. f. Rom. (4)
 Cf. Val. Max. 6.2.12; *Dig.* 1.2.2.45.
 Q. MINUCIUS Q. f. Ter. THERMUS (67) Pr. by 58
 M. PUBLICIUS M. f. Hor. SCAEVA (not in **RE*)
 Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.364f.
 T. MAENIUS T. f. Lem. (16)
 L. CLAUDIUS L. f. Lem. Pat. (23)
 Q. RANCIUS Q. f. Claud. (1)
 C. VISELLIUS C. f. Quir. (*2)
 Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71; *Brut.* 264.

¹ The name of Claudius is preserved in full in *SIG*³ 747. The epitomizer of Livy mistakenly calls him Pulcher and gives his title as Legatus, while Appian has combined the names of the two Praetors into the single name Varinius Glaber (see Münzer, *Philologus* 55 [1896] 387-389) and probably substituted the name P. Valerius for Varinius. As the operations of Varinius began in the autumn of 73 (Sall. *Hist.* 2.86 M) and probably continued into 72 there may be a sound basis for the title *procos.* attributed to him in Frontinus.

² As *συνάρχων* Cossinius must have been a colleague (Münzer, *RE*).

³ See note 1; and 74, Additional Note, at the end.

⁴ The spelling Thoranius in Sall. and Flor. is corrected to Toranius by Münzer on basis of *ILS* 47—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b.

⁵ In *I. v. Olymp.* 328 a certain Q. Ancharius is honored by the Koinon of the Achaeans while Proquaestor, but it remains uncertain whether he should be identified with this officer under Antonius, or whether he held the position at some other time under a governor of Macedonia.

⁶ Foucart recognized that *SIG*³ 748 refers to events between 74 and 71 and to the command of Antonius Creticus (*Jour. des Savants* 1906, 569-581; cf. Hatzfeld, *Italiens trafiquants dans l'Orient hellénique* 81, note 3). C. Iulius is most probably to be identified with the future Dictator, who had left Rome for Rhodes

in 75 and early in 74 captured pirates who had held him for ransom, and during that year had aided in the defence of south-western Asia Minor against supporters of Mithridates (Vell. 2.41—42; Val. Max. 6.9.15; Suet. *Iul.* 4.2; 74.1; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 1.4—2.4; Polyæn. 8.23.1, who misdate the incident of the pirates). He returned to Rome in 73 upon receiving news of his cooptation to the college of Pontifices (Vell. 2.43.1; see Pontifices). If Foucart is correct in dating the year of Biadas at Gytheum to 73—72 it is probable that Caesar then returned as a Legate under Antonius Creticus. It should be noted that another C. Iulius appears in this period, the obscure C. Iulius whom Catiline dispatched to Apulia in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 21.1). But Caesar, since his known career is consistent with this appointment in 73—72, is the more probable identification. This dating supports Niccolini's view (*FTP* 251) that Caesar was elected a Tribune of the Soldiers for 71 and not for 72. On Caesar's legateship, see Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 63—67.

72 B.C. A.U.C. 682

Consuls

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (17) Pr. 94
CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. — n. LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Pr.
by 75

CIL 1².2.897; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95; *Balb.* 19; Degrassi 131, 486f.; Chr. 354 (Publicola et Lentulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cn. Lentulo et Gellio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γεντούλου καὶ Γελλίου); Oros. 5.24.4; Cassiod.; and on Lentulus, *CIL* 1².2.589.

The Consuls carried bills to validate grants of citizenship by Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 19 and 32—33, cf. 38). They checked Verres in Sicily by providing that no one in the provinces should be tried in absence on a capital charge (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.94—98). Lentulus proposed that sums remitted by Sulla be collected from buyers of the property of the proscribed (Sall. *Hist.* 4.1 M). Both Consuls were defeated, first separately and then together, by Spartacus, and were withdrawn from command by decree of the Senate (Sall. *Hist.* 3.106 M; Liv. *Per.* 96; Plut. *Crass.* 9.7—10.1; *Cat. Min.* 8.1—2; App. *BC* 1.117; Flor. 2.8.10; Eutrop. 6.7.2; Oros. 5.24.4; cf. Iulian *Caes.* 322 D, Λούκιος).

Praetors

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS (13) Cos. 69 Q. de repetundis
Cic. *Verr.* 1.38—39; cf. *Cluent.* 115—116.

CN. MANLIUS Pat. ? (21)
Defeated by Spartacus (Liv. *Per.* 96).

? M. PUPIVS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIVS¹ (*2.100) Cos. 61
See 71—69, Promagistrates. See D.—G. 2.69, no. 15.

Quaestors

Q. CAECILIUS NIGER (101)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 4, 28, 31—35, 39, 60—73; Ps.—Ascon. 185, 195 Stangl), probably in Western Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 39 and 55—58). Cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.18; Plut. *Cic.* 7.5.

P. CAESETIVS (3)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.146, and 5.63), apparently in succession to Postumius at Syracuse (see 73, Quaestors).

Promagistrates

M. ANTONIVS CRETIVS (29) Pr. 74

Proconsul (see 74, Praetors, and note 1). He collected supplies in Greece and elsewhere for his operations against the Cretan pirates (*SIG*³ 748; *IG* 4².1.66, lines 25ff.; cf. *SEG* 11.397). See 74—73, and 71, Promagistrates.

Q. ARRIVS (7) Pr. 73?

Instead of succeeding Verres in Sicily, he took part in the war against Spartacus, probably assisting the Consul Gellius against Crixus, a subordinate of Spartacus, and sharing the Consul's defeat (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.37, and 4.42; Liv. *Per.* 96, praetor; cf. App. *BC* 1.117; Ps.—Ascon. 185, 188, and 260 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 324 Stangl).

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74

Proconsul in Bithynia, where he continued for two years prosecuting the siege of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 47—50, in *FGrH* 3B.360—362).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLVS PIVS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). He left the final moves in the war against Sertorius to Pompey but received some of those who surrendered (Plut. *Sert.* 27.1; App. *BC* 1.115).

C. CASSIVS LONGINVS (58) Cos. 73

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (Liv. *Per.* 96; Oros. 5.24.4). Defeated by Spartacus at Mutina (Liv. *Per.* 96; Plut. *Crass.* 9.7; Flor. 2.8.10, P. Cassi; Oros. 5.24.4; cf. App. *BC* 1.117).

? M. FONTEIVS (12) Pr. 75

Probably Proprætor in Transalpine Gaul (see 74, Promagistrates). The latest possible date for the last year of his triennium in Gaul.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES² (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73 ?

Proconsul (Eutrop. 6.7.2). After the defeat of the Consuls the Senate placed Crassus in charge of operations against Spartacus with very considerable forces. According to Appian (*BC* 1.121) he completed the war in six months (in the latter part of 72 and the first part of 71) (Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.5; Sall. *Hist.* 4.20—32 M; Liv. *Per.* 96, and 97; Plut. *Crass.* 10.1—6; App. *BC* 1.118; Flor. 2.8.10—13; Oros. 5.24.5—6).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, and Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). While part of his army under Murena was besieging Amisus, Lucullus faced Mithridates at Cabira. He finally drove Mithridates out of Pontus, captured Cabira, and reduced Amisus (Plut. *Luc.* 19; App. *Mith.* 78—83; Memnon 45—46, in *FGrH* 3B.359f.; Phlegon Trall. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.5—15 M; Strabo 12.3.11, 546c, and 14, 547c; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.30).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). After the murder of Sertorius Pompey defeated Perperna and crushed the remnants of resistance in Spain, and then proceeded with his organization of the provinces (Sall. *Hist.* 3.84—87 M; Liv. *Per.* 96; Val. Max. 6.2.8; 7.6, ext. 3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.32; Plut. *Sert.* 27.1—4; *Pomp.* 20.2—21.1; App. *BC* 1.114—115; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Iul. Exup. 8; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 72, p. 152 Helm; Oros. 5.23.13—15; cf. Iuven. *Sat.* 15.93—96). On his grants of citizenship, see above, Consuls.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80 ?

Proconsul in Macedonia. When succeeded by M. Lucullus, Curio returned to Rome and celebrated a triumph over the Dardani, probably in this year (Cic. *Pis.* 44 and 58; Eutrop. 6.2.2, and 5.2; see Degrassi 564).

Q. SERTORIUS (3) Pr. 83

Murdered at Osca by a group of his subordinates (Sall. *Hist.* 3.84—87 M; Diod. 37.22a; Liv. *Per.* 96; Vell. 2.30.1; Plut. *Sert.* 25—28; *Comp. Sert. et Eum.* 2.3—4; *Pomp.* 20.2; App. *BC* 1.113—114; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Iul. Exup. 8; Eutrop. 6.1.3; Oros. 5.23.13).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.23—24; Liv. *Per.* 97; Plut. *Caes.* 4.1; Ps.-Ascon. 261 Stangl). He carried Roman arms to the Danube, and won the Greek cities on the shores of the Black Sea (Sall. *Hist.* 4.18 M, cf. 3.51 M; Liv. *Per.* 97; Strabo 7.6.1, 319c; Plin. *NH*

34.39; App. *Illyr.* 30; Flor. 1.39.6; Ruf. Fest. 9.2—4; Eutrop. 6.7, and 8, and 10; Ammian. Marc. 27.4.11; Oros. 6.3.4; cf. Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 71, p. 152 Helm).

P. VARINIUS (*1) Pr. 73, 66 ?

See 73, Praetors; and 74, Additional Note. Cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.22, *proconsul.*

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propaetor in Sicily (see 73, Promagistrates). Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.4, and 5.5; Sall. *Hist.* 4.32 M; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 10.3.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

(Q. SERVILIUS ?) CAEPIO³ Pat. (40—42)

Served under the Consul Gellius against Spartacus (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 8.1).

Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Sent by Lucullus to demand from King Tigranes of Armenia the surrender of Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 19.1; Memnon 46, in *FGrH* 3B.360; cf. App. *Mith.* 83). See 71, Legates.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS⁴ (6) Cos. 60, Pr. —

Served under Pompey in Spain, and carried the siege of Calagurris to completion in late 72 or early 71 (Oros. 5.23.14).

? P. CERVIUS (1)

Served under Verres in Sicily (see 73, Legates), but not certainly after the first year (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.49).

M. FABIUS HADRIANUS (83)

Had charge of a convoy of provisions for the army of Lucullus in Pontus (Plut. *Luc.* 17.1; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. App. *Mith.* 80—81). See 68, Legates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Lucullus placed him in charge of the siege of Amisus (Plut. *Luc.* 15.1, and 19.7; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 19.1—7; App. *Mith.* 83; Strabo 12.3.14, 547c). See 69, Legates.

MUMMIUS (2)

Served under Crassus. Engaged Spartacus against orders and suffered a serious defeat (Plut. *Crass.* 10.1—3).

? M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

Headed the conspiracy to kill Sertorius, after whose death he was captured and put to death by Pompey (Sall. *Hist.* 3.81—85 M; Diod. 37.22a; Liv. *Per.* 96; Val. Max. 6.2.8; Vell. 2.30.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.32; Plut. *Sert.* 25—27; *Pomp.* 20.2—4; App. *BC* 1.114—115; *Ib.* 101; Flor. 2.10.8—9; Iul. Exup. 8; Ammian. Marc. 26.9.19; Oros. 5.23.13).

? M. POMPEIUS (*24)

Lucullus placed him in charge of the pursuit of Mithridates into Armenia (Memnon 45, in *FGrH* 3B.360). See below, on Pomponius.

SORNATIUS (1)

Served under Lucullus in Pontus (Plut. *Luc.* 17.1; cf. *I. v. Pergamon* 431, $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\alpha\lceil\beta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\nu$).

P. TADIUS (1)

Served under Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.49; see 73, Legates).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62) Pr. 78?

Served under Lucullus in Pontus (see 73, Legates). Assisted Cotta by sea in his siege of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 49—50, in *FGrH* 3B.361f.).

Prefects

M. POMPONIUS (*20)

A cavalry commander in the army of Lucullus who was wounded and captured by Mithridates (Plut. *Luc.* 15.2; App. *Mith.* 79). See above, on M. Pompeius.

ADDENDUM

Of the eleven officers of Sertorius who joined in the conspiracy against him seven are known by name, and two scribae, as follows:

M. ANTONIUS (not in *RE*)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M; Plut. *Sert.* 26—27; Diod. 37.22.

AUFIDIUS (1)

Plut. *Sert.* 26—27.

L. FABIVS HISPANIENSIS (84)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M; see 81, Quaestors.

MAECENAS (2)

Scriba. Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M.

MANLIUS (or MALLIUS) (Manlius 5)

Plut. *Sert.* 26—27.

OCTAVIUS GRAECINUS (55)

Plut. *Sert.* 26; see 76, Legates.

M. PERPERNA VENTO (6) Pr. 82

See 78—72, Legates.

C. TARQUITIUS PRISCUS (8)

Sall. *Hist.* 3.81, and 83 M; Diod. 37.22; see 76, Legates.

VERSIUS (not in **RE*)

Scriba. Sall. *Hist.* 3.83 M.

¹ Pupius Piso is mentioned by Cicero with Curio and Lentulus Clodianus (Cic. *Brut.* 236). He celebrated a triumph as Proconsul from Spain in 69 (Ascon. 15 C; see Degrassi 565). It is therefore probable that he held the praetorship about 72, and proceeded to Spain the next year as successor to either Metellus or Pompey.

² The evidence regarding the date of the praetorship of Crassus is quite contradictory: in one passage (*BC* 1.118) Appian remarks that in the third year of the war when other candidates in the praetorian elections were unwilling to come forward and undertake the command, Crassus offered himself, and in another (*BC* 1.121) says that Crassus as a candidate for the consulship in 70 had held the praetorship "as the law of Sulla required." If Crassus followed the course regular in this period he held the praetorship in 73 and was invested with his command against Spartacus in 72 *pro consule*, as Eutropius says. The epitomator of Livy so frequently uses *praetor* in the sense of *propraetor* that his evidence is not decisive for the later date for Crassus' praetorship. Crassus therefore was probably Praetor in 73 and Proconsul in 72—71, and Appian correct only regarding his acceptance of the command when others were unwilling. He must have been in the field when the Consuls were in Rome in November (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95). See T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 1.389; Münzer, *RE*, on Crassus, col. 302; and against the view expressed above, D.-G. 4.91, note 5 and 6.

³ Münzer (*RE* no. 40) identifies Caepio with the son of Q. Caepio (no. 50) and Livia, and half-brother of Cato, who died at Aenus in 67 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 11).

⁴ No title is preserved to indicate the status of Afranius either in 75 or in 72 (see 75, Legates). See 70, Promagistrates.

71 B.C.

A.U.C. 683

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n.¹ LENTULUS SURA Pat. (240) Pr. 74, 63
CN. AUFIDIUS CN. f. — n. ORESTES² (32) Pr. 77

CIL 1².2.686, 898, 899, 900, 2718—*RE* 17.2.1423, no. 27; Eutrop. 6.8.1; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Horestes); *Fast. Hyd.* (Plendulo et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Lentulus, Vell. 2.34.4; Dio 37.30.4; and on Orestes, Cic. *Planc.* 52. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

Praetors

? L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60
See 70, and 69, Promagistrates.

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (74) Cos. 68
Probably, but not certainly, the Metellus, Praetor, mentioned in Cic. *Tull.* 39. See 70, Promagistrates.

? Q. MARCIUS REX³ (92) Cos. 68

Aediles

? Q. CURTIUS (POSTUMUS?) (12, cf. 25)
Iudex Quaestionis in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.158), and therefore probably an Aedile in 71.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS⁴ (21, cf. 8) Pr. 69?
Rallied to bring aid to Sthenius and other victims of Verres in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.95–100; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 250 Stangl). Active in securing the support of Pompey for the restoration of the powers of the tribunate (Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 220 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 1.45; *Brut.* 223; Sall. *Hist.* 4.43 M; Plut. *Pomp.* 21.4; App. *BC* 1.121; *Schol. Gron.* 328 Stangl, where he is mistakenly connected with the reform of the juries in 70).

Quaestors

? C. CORNELIUS (18)
As he served under Pompey in Spain (Ascon. 57 C), 71 is the latest possible year.

? Q. CURIUS (7)
Expelled from the Senate in 70, probably as a quaestorius (see Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Sall. *Cat.* 23.1; Ascon. 93 C; App. *BC* 2.3).

? C. (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (24)
Probably held the quaestorship by 71, since he was a candidate for the praetorship in the autumn of 63 (Cic. *Mur.* 57).

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. –
Served under Crassus against Spartacus, and was defeated and wounded at Petelia (Plut. *Crass.* 11.4).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63
Served under M. Pupius Piso in Spain (Cic. *Flacc.* 6, cf. *Fr. Med.*).

Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS CRETICUS (29) Pr. 74
Proconsul (see 74, Praetors). In 72 or 71 he was severely defeated by the pirates of Crete (App. *Sic.* 6.1; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 12.62; Sall. *Hist.* 3.8–9 M), and forced to make a treaty with them (Diod. 40.1). He died soon afterwards without returning to Rome (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.213; Liv. *Per.* 97; Plut. *Ant.* 2.1; Ps.-Ascon. 202, and 239 Stangl; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 3.16 M).

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74
Proconsul in Bithynia, where finally, after a siege of two years, he captured and sacked the city of Heracleia Pontica (Memnon 50–52, in *FGrH* 3B.362–364).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89
Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 79, Promagistrates). Returned in 71, dismissed his army upon crossing the Alps, and celebrated his triumph, probably late in the year (Sall. *Hist.* 4.49 M; Vell. 2.30.2; App. *BC* 1.121; Flor. 2.10.9; Eutrop. 6.5.2; cf. *CIL* 1².2.733, [Imp.] iter(um)). See Degrassi 565.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?
Proconsul (Eutrop. 6.7.2). He defeated and destroyed all but a small remnant of the forces of Spartacus (Sall. *Hist.* 4.33–41 M; Liv. *Per.* 97; Vell. 2.30.5–6; Lucan 2.554; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.20; 2.4.7, and 5.34; Plut. *Crass.* 10–11; *Pomp.* 21.1–2; Athen. 6.104, 273A; App. *BC* 1.118–121; Flor. 2.8.12–14; Eutrop. 6.7.2; Oros. 5.24.6–8; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.39–40). He celebrated an ovation (Cic. *Pis.* 58; Plin. *NH* 15.125; Plut. *Crass.* 11.8; Gell. 5.6.23; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 70, p. 152 Helm; see Degrassi 565). Regarding his candidacy for the consulship, see below, on Pompey.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78?
Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, Bithynia, and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). After the capture of Amisus (see 72, Promagistrates) and other cities of Pontus (Sall. *Hist.* 4.12–15 M; Strabo 12.3.33, 557–558c; Plut. *Luc.* 18–19; App. *Mith.* 82; Memnon 45, in *FGrH* 3B.359), he returned to the debt-ridden province of Asia and carried through measures of relief (Cic. *Acad.* 2.3; Plut. *Luc.* 20; 23.1; App. *Mith.* 83; cf. *ESAR* 4.545, and 567f.).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain (see 77, Promagistrates). He set up a trophy at the Pyrenees to celebrate his victory in Spain and his settlement of the provinces (Caes. *BC* 1.61.3; cf. 3.19.2; Sall. *Hist.* 3.89 M; Strabo 3.4.9–10, 160–161c; 4.1.3, 178c; Plin. *NH* 3.18; 7.96; 37.15–16; Plut. *Pomp.* 21.1; Athen. 14.75, 657F; Dio 41.24.3; Iul. Exup. 8; Jerome *Adv. Vigil.* 4; *Chr.* ad ann. 72, p. 152 Helm; Isidor. 9.2.108). At the summons of the Senate he proceeded to Italy to aid Crassus against Spartacus, and arrived in time to crush the last remnants of the fugitives in the north (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 30; Plut. *Crass.* 11.2–5 and 7–8; *Comp. Crass. and Nic.* 3.2; *Pomp.* 21.1–2; App. *BC* 1.120; cf. Oros. 5.24.8). His illegal candidacy for the consulship won support from Crassus and the popular leaders to whom he promised the restoration of the powers of the tribunate and other reforms (Cic. *Verr.* 1.45; *Leg. Man.* 62; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.21–23 M; 4.44–48, and 50 M; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 1.317; Plut. *Crass.* 12.1; *Pomp.* 21.3–22.1; App. *BC* 1.121; 3.88; Gell. 14.7; Zonar. 10.2; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Lollius Palicanus). He celebrated his triumph from Spain on December 29 (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 62; *Pis.* 58; *Sest.* 129; *Div.* 2.22; Vell. 2.30.2, with the date; cf. 2.40.4, and 53.3; Val. Max. 8.15.8; Lucan 7.14; 8.809f., 814f.; Plin. *NH* 7.95–96; Plut. *Pomp.* 22.1; 23.2; 45.5; *Crass.* 11.8; 12.4; App. *BC* 1.121; Flor. 2.10.9; Dio 36.25.3; Eutrop. 6.5.2; Zonar. 10.2, and 5).

M. PUPPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain (Ascon. 15 C). See 72, Praetors; 69, Promagistrates; D.–G. 2.69, no. 15.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76

Proconsul in Macedonia (See 72, Promagistrates). Summoned by the Senate to aid Crassus against Spartacus, he returned to Italy in 71 (Plut. *Crass.* 11.2; App. *BC* 1.120, who confuses him with his brother in Asia), and celebrated his triumph over the Bessi (Cic. *Pis.* 44; Eutrop. 6.10; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 71, p. 152 Helm; Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl; cf. Oros. 6.3.4; and on his booty, Strabo 7.6.1, 319c; Plin. *NH* 4.92; 34.36 and 39; App. *Illyr.* 30).

C. VERRES (*6.2471) Pr. 74

Propraetor in Sicily (see 73, Promagistrates). On his mistreatment, perhaps in this year, his last in Sicily, of Sertorian refugees, see Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.72 and 146 and 151–155; cf. Oros. 6.3.5.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. IULIUS CAESAR⁵ Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62
Suet. *Iul.* 5; Plut. *Caes.* 5.1.

C. POPILLIUS (*15)

Elected at the same time as Caesar but later in the election (Plut. *Caes.* 5.1).

Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Lucullus sent him to Tigranes of Armenia to demand the surrender of Mithridates (see 72, Legates). He spent the long delay at Antioch before Tigranes received him in attempting to alienate the king's cities and vassals from him; and finally returned to Lucullus late in 71 or early in 70 with a refusal (Plut. *Luc.* 21; 23.2; Memnon 46, in *FGrH* 3B.360).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. MARCIUS RUFUS (95, cf. 31)

Legate under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7).

? M. POMPEIUS (*24)

See 72, Legates.

C. POMPTINIUS (POMPTINUS?) (*1) Pr. 63?

Legate under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.7).

L. QUINCTIUS (*IV.5) Pr. 68

Commander of cavalry under Crassus against Spartacus (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; cf. Plut. *Crass.* 11.4).

P. TADIUS (1)

Probably continued under Verres in Sicily (see 73, Legates).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62)

Legate under Lucullus (see 74, and 73, Legates). Continued in 71 and early 70 to aid in reducing the towns of the Pontic coast, receiving the surrender of Heracleia, Ticium, and Amastris (Memnon 50–52, in *FGrH* 3B.362–364).

¹ Grandson of P. Cornelius Lentulus, Cos. 162 (Cic. *Cat.* 3.10; 4.13; Dio 46.20.5; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His father may be P. Cornelius Lentulus, *RE* no. 203.

² See *RE*, nos. 6 and 7. He was probably an Aurelius Orestes (see 126, and 103, Consuls) adopted by Cn. Aufidius in his old age (Cic. *Dom.* 35).

³ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

⁴ Niccolini (*FTP* 245–247) has seen that the date of the tribunate of Lollius is established by the case of Sthenius (*Cic. Verr.* 2.2.95–100), after December 72 and before the college of Tribunes in office at the time of the trial of Verres.

⁵ On the date of Caesar's military tribunate, see Niccolini (*FTP* 251); and above, 73, Legates, on Caesar; and Pontifices, on Caesar and C. Cotta. See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 121, note 32.

70 B.C. A.U.C. 684

Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 55, 52

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS (68) Cos. 55, Pr. 73?

CIL 1².2.901–903, datable also in 55 B.C.; *Cic. Verr.* 2.3.123; *Div.* 2.22; *Sall. Cat.* 38.1; *Plut. Pomp.* 22–23; *Crass.* 12; *Apophth. Pomp.* 6; *Gell.* 14.7.1; *Chr.* 354 (Magno et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio et Crasso), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Pompey, *Cic. Verr.* 2.3.203; *Val. Max.* 8.15.8. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

Pompey and Crassus co-operated in restoring the powers of the tribunate of the plebs, and in reviving the censorship (*Cic. Div. in Caec.* 8; *Verr.* 1.41–46; 2.5.175; *Leg.* 3.22 and 26; *Corn.* in *Ascon.* 76 C; *Leg. Agr.* 2.36; *Sall. Cat.* 38.1; *Hist.* 3.48.23 M; *Caes. BC* 1.7.2–4; *Liv. Per.* 97; *Vell.* 2.30.4; *Tac. Ann.* 3.27; *Suet. Iul.* 5; *Plut. Pomp.* 22.3; *App. BC* 1.121; 2.29; *Dio* 36.38.2; 38.30.3; *Ps.-Ascon.* 189, and 220 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 340 Stangl; see below, Censors), but were personally estranged and only reconciled publicly with difficulty (*Sall. Hist.* 4.51 M; *Suet. Iul.* 19.2; *Plut. Crass.* 12.2–3; *Pomp.* 23.1–2; *App. BC* 1.121). Pompey gave extensive votive games (*Cic. Verr.* 1.31; *Ps.-Ascon.* 217 Stangl), and Crassus a huge banquet to the people (*Plut. Crass.* 12.3; *Comp. Crass. and Nic.* 1.4). Both refused provincial commands (*Plut. Pomp.* 23.3–4; and on Pompey, *Vell.* 2.31.1; *Zonar.* 10.2).

Censors

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. – n. LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Cos. 72

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Cic. Verr. 2.5.15; *Cluent.* 120; *Flacc.* 45; on Lentulus, *Cic. Dom.* 124; and on Gellius, *Val. Max.* 5.9.1; *Gell.* 5.6.15; see Degrassi 131, 486f.

They instituted a severe purge of the Senate, excluding 64 senators in all, among them a number of persons connected with the trial of Oppianicus, and Q. Curius (see 71, Quaestors), C. Antonius, Cos. 63,

and Lentulus Sura, Cos. 71 (*Cic. Cluent.* 117–134; *Sall. Hist.* 4.52 M; *Liv. Per.* 98; *Ascon.* 84 C; *Plut. Cic.* 17.1; *Dio* 37.30.4). They enumerated 910,000 citizens (*Liv. Per.* 98; cf. Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; *Ps.-Ascon.* 222 Stangl). Mommsen suggested that they named Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus as Princeps Senatus¹ (*Val. Max.* 7.7.6; Mommsen, *RhM* 19 [1864] 455–457). See also *Plut. Pomp.* 22.4–6; *Apophth. Pomp.* 6; *Zonar.* 10.2.

Praetors

M^r. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67 Q. de repetundis

Presided at the trial of Verres (*Cic. Verr.* 1.4 and 29 and 41 and 51–52; 2.1.30, and 5.76 and 163; *Ps.-Ascon.* 186, 220 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 330, 332 Stangl).

C. ? ANTISTIUS VETUS (46)

See 69, Promagistrates.

L. AURELIUS COTTA (102) Cos. 65

In the latter part of the year he carried a law to reconstitute the juries in three equal groups, consisting, respectively, of senators, knights, and tribuni aerarii (*Cic. Phil.* 1.20; *Corn.*, in *Ascon.* 67 C; *In Clod. et Cur.*, and *Schol. Bob.* 91 Stangl; *Liv. Per.* 97, with praenomen M.; *Vell.* 2.32.3; *Ascon.* 17 C; *Plut. Pomp.* 22.3; *Tac. Ann.* 11.22; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 97 Stangl; *Ps.-Ascon.* 189, and 206 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 328 Stangl; cf. *Cic. Div. in Caec.* 8; *Verr.* 1.38–39 and 44–46; 2.2.174, and 3.223, and 5.177; *Cluent.* 130; *Att.* 1.16.3).

C. CALPURNIUS PISO² (63) Cos. 67

Val. Max. 7.7.5.

? A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (70)

See 69, Promagistrates.

M. MUMMIUS (9)

Cic. Verr. 2.3.123, probably Pr. Urbanus, since official letters from the Propraetor Metellus in Sicily to Consuls and Quaestors included one to him.

Aediles

? D. IUNIUS SILANUS³ (163) Cos. 62, Pr. by 67

Cic. Off. 2.57.

Iudex Quaestionis

Q. CURTIUS (POSTUMUS?) (12, cf. 25)

Cic. Verr. 2.1.158.

Tribunes of the Plebs

PLAUTIUS⁴ (3)

Carried, with Caesar's support, a law to restore citizenship to followers of Lepidus who had fled to Sertorius (Suet. *Iul.* 5; Gell. 13.3.5; Dio 44.47.4; cf. *FOR* 3.25, and 112). Possibly the author of a Lex Plotia Agraria (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.6; but see 89, Tribunes of the Plebs; Niccolini, *FTP* 436), and also of the Lex Plautia de vi (Cic. *Cael.* 70; *Mil.* 35; *Har. Resp.* 15; *Fam.* 8.8.1; *QF* 2.3.5; *Att.* 2.24.4; Sall. *Cat.* 31.4; Ps.-Sall. *In Cic.* 2.3; Ascon. 55 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.56; *Dig.* 41.3.33.2; *Inst.* 2.6.2; *Schol. Bob.* 84 Stangl; see Niccolini, *FTP* 252f.).

Quaestors

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61
Cic. *Pis.* 2.

? M. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (16) Pr. 64?
Quaestor before he prosecuted Fonteius in 69 (Cic. *Font.* 1).

T. (QUINCTIUS) CRISPINUS (not in **RE*)
Quaestor before 69 (mentioned in Cic. *Font.* 1).

? C. SICINIUS (7)
Cic. *Brut.* 263–264, *quaestorius*, in age contemporary with Visellius Varro (see 73, Addendum).

? C. VERGILIUS C. f. BALBUS (*2) Pr. 62
See 69, Promagistrates.

Promagistrates

L. AFRANIUS⁵ (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 71?
See Cic. *Pis.* 58; and Degrassi 565.

M. AURELIUS COTTA (107) Cos. 74
Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus (see 73, Promagistrates). After the capture and sack of Heracleia Pontica he returned to Rome, was at first received with honor, but was later accused of appropriation of booty by Papirius Carbo, convicted, and expelled from the Senate (Memnon 52, and 59–60, in *FGrH* 3B.363f., and 366–368; Val. Max. 5.4.4; Dio 36.40.4).

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (74) Cos. 68, Pr. 71
Propraetor in Sicily, and successor to Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; 2.3.152; Liv. *Per.* 98; Oros. 6.3.5, all with the title Praetor). He improved the administration of the province, even while placing ob-

stacles in the way of the prosecution of Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; 2.2.10 and 62ff., and 138–139 and 160–164 and 187; 2.3.43ff., and 121ff., and 144 and 152ff.; 2.4.141 and 147; 2.5.55 and 129; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 213f., 260 Stangl). He defended the island against pirates (Liv. *Per.* 98; Oros. 6.3.5).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul in Asia, Cilicia, Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 95). His alliance with Machares, king of the Bosphorus (Liv. *Per.* 98; Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; App. *Mith.* 83; Memnon 54, in *FGrH* 3B.364), the capture of Sinope and Amasia of Pontus (Strabo 12.3.11, 546c; Plut. *Luc.* 23.2–7; App. *Mith.* 83; Memnon 53–54, in *FGrH* 3B.364f.), and his request that a senatorial commission be sent to assist in the organization of the former kingdom of Mithridates, may all be dated in this year (Plut. *Luc.* 35.5; 36.1, cf. 24.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 13.6a). See below, Legates, Ambassadors.

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain (Ascon. 15 C). See 69, Promagistrates; and D.–G. 4.69, no. 15.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Probably Proquaestor under Pupius Piso in Spain (see 71, Quaestors).

Legates, Ambassadors⁶

L. LICINIUS MURENA (122) Pr. —

M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76.

Elected with eight others who all were sent to assist Lucullus in organizing the former territory of Mithridates of Pontus (Cic. *Att.* 13.6a; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; 35.5; 36.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1).

Legates, Envoys

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

See 71, Legates, Envoys.

Legates, Lieutenants

(L. MARCIUS?) CENSORINUS (47?)

Perhaps a Prefect. Commanded a squadron of the fleet which brought grain from the Bosphoran kingdom to the Roman camp at Sinope (Memnon 53, in *FGrH* 3B.364f.).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62)

Legate under Lucullus in Asia Minor (see 74–71, Legates).

¹ The existence of the honored position of *Princeps Senatus* after the Sullan reforms remains a disputed point. It is certain that the person who was named first on the roll of the Senate lost much of his former importance because he was no longer called upon first for his opinion in Senate meetings (Gell. 14.7.9; and note for examples, Cic. *Att.* 1.13.2, and list in Mommsen, *Str.* 3.975, note 2). There were revisions of the roll of the Senate by the Censors of 70 (see above, on the exclusions), in which someone must have been listed first, as also in 61 (Dio 37.46.4), perhaps in 55, since the Censors founded the lustrum, and in 50 (see 50, Censors, on the exclusions). Willems (1.115–123) suggested that beginning with the Censors of 70 there supervened a series of plebeian *Principes Senatus*, Q. Lutatius Catulus from 70 until his death in 61–60, P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus from 55 until his death in 44, and Cicero by decree of the Senate itself in 43. An examination of the passages adduced in support of these (Catulus: Cic. *Pis.* 6, *princeps huius ordinis et auctor publici consili*; Vell. 2.43.4, *omnium confessionis senatus princeps*; Plut. *Vit. Pud.* 15; *Apophth. Cat.*; Dio 36.30.4. Servilius: *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl, *iste florebat, in senatu princeps erat*. Cicero: *Phil.* 14.18, *si principatus ageretur, quam numquam expetivi*; *Fam.* 12.24.2, *me principem senatus populoque Romano professus sum*; Cremutius Cordus in Senec. *Suas.* 6.19, *princeps senatus Romanique nominis titulus*) proves amply the high and influential position they held but indicates that the term *princeps* was probably used in a non-technical sense (see Mommsen, *Str.* 3.868, note 4). Mommsen holds that the honor was limited to patricians of the *maiores gentes*, and in practice given only to censorii or consulares (*Ibid.*). Accordingly the very insignificance of Mam. Aemilius Lepidus Livianus, Cos. 77, suggests that in Val. Max. 7.7.6 (*conveniens Mamerco, conveniens principi senatus decretum*) the term is technical and supports Mommsen's view. See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.868; *RF* 1.92–94; *Rh. Mus.* 19 (1864) 455–457.

² The latest year possible under the Cornelian law.

³ The latest probable date, since Silanus held the office after Hortensius (in 75; Cic.), and was a candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1. 1. 2).

⁴ Different dates have been suggested for the law of Plautius by Mommsen (77), Rotondi (73), Niccolini (69), E. Meyer, Denter, and Kübler (70): see *FOR* 3.25, note 4, where discussions are cited. The decisive points are: first, it must be placed in or after Caesar's military tribunate (71) and before his quaestorship (69; Suet. *Iul.* 5); second, it cannot be placed in the same year as the Lex Antonia de Termessensibus, when all the Tribunes are known; and third, as a tribunician bill it should probably follow the restoration of the powers of the Tribunes in 70. The Lex Antonia is excluded from 71 and 69 by the names of known Tribunes, and should probably be later than 70 in any case. The conditions of the problem are best met by dating the Lex Plautia in 70, the Lex Antonia in 68, while Caesar's military tribunate has been dated on other grounds to 71 and his quaestorship to 69 (see L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 [1941] 121, note 32).

⁵ Afranius was Legate of Pompey in the war against Sertorius (see 75–72, Legates), and in the war against Mithridates (see 66–64, Legates). His praetorship, provincial command, and subsequent triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 58), since the latter cannot follow that of Pompey (Degrassi 565), must all be placed in the period between 72 and 67. I suggest 71 for his praetorship and 70–69 for his

provincial command and triumph. The province is unknown, but might be one of the Spains or Transalpine Gaul (see Syme, *JRS* 28 [1938] 120, note 56; Degrassi 565, who suggests 70 as a possible date for the triumph).

⁶ Both the exact date for the sending of the commission and the identification of Murena remain uncertain. The commissioners were appointed before 66 (Dio 36.43.2) and were in Pontus before that time. The most suitable moment for their appointment would follow the complete occupation of Pontus in 70, and precede the invasion of Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1; see Gelzer, *RE*, s. v. "Licinius" 104). A group of appointments, so strongly favorable to Lucullus, suggests the leadership of the Consuls of 69 rather than of 70, yet a political climate in Rome more favorable than that which set in in 69. Gelzer supposes that Murena was Sulla's former Legate (*RE* no. 122), once the superior officer of Lucullus in Asia (see 84–81, Promagistrates) and father of Lucullus' Legate, the future Consul of 62 (*RE* no. 123), but Münzer (*RE* no. 123) and Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1219, note 58) identify him with the son. Both men satisfy Cicero's statement that the commissioners were *coniunctissimi ad L. Lucullum* (*Att.* 13.6a), but Cicero makes no reference to such a special position when describing the son's services in Pontus and Armenia (*Mur.* 20). The father was dead before 63 (*Mur.* 88 and 90), but the date is not indicated. See Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 (1946) 40–43.

69 B.C. A.U.C. 685

Consuls

Q. HORTENSIVS L. f. – n. HORTALVS (13) Pr. 72

Q. CAECILIUS C. f. Q. n. METELLVS (CRETICVS) (87) Pr. 74

CIL 1².2.904, 955; Cic. *Cluent.* 179; Ascon. 15, and 63 C; Joseph. *AJ* 14.4; Chr. 354 (Nepote et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Hortensio et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 131, 486f.

Both Consuls attempted, while Consuls-designate, to assist Verres against his accuser (Cic. *Verr.*, *passim*, on Hortensius, esp. 1.18–21, 26, 37, 53; 2.3.222; 2.5.175; *Brut.* 319; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.5.4; and on Metellus, Cic. *Verr.* 1.26–29; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 185, 205, 214f., 221, 230, 244, 260 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 331, 337, 351 Stangl). Hortensius refused the command against the Cretan pirates, which was then given to Metellus (Plut. *Pomp.* 29.2; Dio 36.1a [Xiph.]; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.76; Diod. 40.1; App. *Sic.* 6.1, and 2).

Praetors

? M'. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS¹ Pat. (62) Cos. 66

M. CAECILIUS METELLVS (78) Q. de repetundis

When Metellus was elected and allotted to the *Quaestio de repetundis*, Verres became anxious to prolong his trial into 69 (Cic. *Verr.*

1.21 and 23 and 26–31; Ps.-Ascon. 212–215, and 217 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 337, and 350 Stangl).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (140)
Cic. *Caec.* 23; see 68, Promagistrates.

? M. LOLLIUS PALICANUS² (21)
A candidate for the consulship of 66 (Val. Max. 3.8.3).

? L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS³ (*6) Cos. 66

Aediles, Curule

? P. SULPICIUS GALBA⁴ Pat. (55) Pr. 66?
Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.433.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. CAESONIUS⁵ (1) Pr. 66?
Cic. *Verr.* 1.29; Ps.-Ascon. 216 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66
Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 70; *Verr.* 1.24–26 and 29; 2.1.14 and 19 and 145, and 5.36–37; *Mur.* 40; *Pis.* 2; *Brut.* 319; *Off.* 2.58–59; *Att.* 12.17; Plut. *Cic.* 8.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.3; Ps.-Ascon. 185, 216, 227, 229 Stangl. See note 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CORNIFICIUS (7) Pr. 66?
Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl.

Q. MANLIUS (34)
Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 351 Stangl. Died before 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 39).

? C. VISELLIUS VARRO⁶ (*2)
CIL 1².2.744, *cur. viar. e lege Visellia.*

Quaestors

C. IULIUS CAESAR⁷ Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62
Served in Farther Spain under Antistius Vetus (*Bell. Hisp.* 42.1; Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 6–8; Plut. *Caes.* 5.1–3, cf. 11.3, and 32.6, on his dream at Gades; Dio 37.52.2; 41.24.2).

P. SULPICIUS (RUFUS?)⁸ Pat. ? (15, cf. 9)
Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; *Schol. Gron.* 337 Stangl; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 216 Stangl.

Promagistrates

L. AFRANIUS (6) Pr. 71?

He celebrated a triumph, probably ca. 69 (Cic. *Pis.* 58; see Degrassi 565). See 70, Promagistrates.

C. ? ANTISTIUS VETUS⁹ (46) Pr. 70

Propraetor in Farther Spain, under whom Iulius Caesar served as Quaestor (Vell. 2.43.4; Plut. *Caes.* 5.3, στρατηγός; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 7, praetor).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–70, Promagistrates). During this year Asia was withdrawn from his command (Dio 36.2.2; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.71 M). He invaded Armenia, routed King Tigranes near Tigranocerta and captured the city, and during the autumn and winter engaged in negotiations with the Parthians and with a number of Armenian and Syrian vassal princes (Plut. *Luc.* 24–30; App. *Mith.* 84–86; *Syr.* 49; Dio 36.1–3; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 22–23; *Acad.* 2.61; Sall. *Hist.* 4.58–72 M; Liv., fr. from book 98, and *Per.* 98; Strabo 11.14.15, 532c; 12.2.1, 535c; 12.2.9, 539c; 16.2.10, 753c; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.14, and 2.4; Justin 40.2.2; Memnon 55–58, in *FGrH* 2B.365f.; Phlegon Trall. 12, *FHG* 3.606; Eutrop. 6.9.1; Oros. 6.3.6–7; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 74, p. 152 Helm).

? A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (70) Pr. ca. 70

Governor of Africa before 68, with the young Plancius on his staff (Cic. *Planc.* 27). See 67, Legates of Pompey.

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Proconsul in Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 62; Ascon. 15 C; see Degrassi 565). See D.–G. 4.69, no. 15.

C. VERGILIUS C. f. BALBUS (*2) Pr. 62

Proquaestor in Sicily, honored by Halaesa (*IG* 14.356—*IGRP* 1.508).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. CASSIUS (13)

M. CREPEREIUS (1)

(N. TREMELLIUS (SCROFA) (5) Pr. before 57

All were Senators in 70, and presumably, like Tremellius, quaestorii, when elected senior Tribunes of the Soldiers for 69 (Cic. *Verr.* 1.30).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates, Ambassadors.

Legates, Envoys

SECILIUS? (Sextilius 2, Selicius 1)

Dio 36. 3.2-3. See Legates, Lieutenants.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS HADRIANUS (83)

He was probably left with Sornatius to aid in the defence of Pontus when Lucullus invaded Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1). See 68, Legates.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Served as Legate in Armenia under Lucullus (Cic. *Mur.* 20, and 89; Plut. *Luc.* 25.6; 27.2).

SEXTILIUS (2)

Served as Legate in Armenia under Lucullus (Plut. *Luc.* 25.4 and 6; App. *Mith.* 84-85). He may be identified with the Secilius (Dio 36.3.2-3) whom Lucullus sent in the winter of 69-68 to negotiate with the Parthians.

SORNATIUS (1)

Legate (*I. v. Pergamum* 431), whom Lucullus left in command in Pontus when he invaded Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 24.1).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62) Pr. 78?

Legate under the command of Lucullus; repaired the fortifications of Delos (*OGIS* 447 — *I. de Délos* 4.1.1855; Phlegon Trall. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1.1621, 1855-1858).

Prefects

? P. IUNIUS P. f. (27, cf. 2)

Served under Valerius Triarius at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1856).

Pontifices

The following persons, named in a list in Macrobius (*Sat.* 3.13.11) appear to have entered the college of Pontifices after Caesar was inaugurated in 73 and before P. Sulpicius Galba, who entered at the latest in 69 (see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 385-412):

1. An unknown Rex Sacrorum, possibly the L. CLAUDIUS named in a list from 57 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12).

2. P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (18)

3. SEX. (QUINCTILIUS VARUS?)¹⁰ Pat. (not in **RE*)

4. P. SULPICIUS GALBA¹¹ (55) Pr. 66?

There were also three Pontifices Minores in the college at that time:

P. ALBINOVANUS¹² (3, cf. 2)

L. CORNELIUS (51)

P. VOLUMNIUS (*6)

Macrobius *Sat.* 3.13.11. On Albinovanus and Cornelius, cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; and on Volumnius, *Cluent.* 198 (in 66 B.C.).

Flamen Martialis

?—before 69: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS¹³ Pat. (*54, *59, 176) Cos. 100
Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Div.* 1.104, cf. Val. Max. 1.5.4; Varro *LL* 6.21; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.300f.

Successor: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER Pat. (234) Pr. ca. 61
Macrobius *Sat.* 3.13.11, a description of the pontifical dinner at his inauguration; cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; *Vat.* 25; *Att.* 2.24.2; 12.7.1; *QF* 3.1.15; Ascon. 28 C.

Flaminica Martialis

PUBLICIA (*17)

Macrobius *Sat.* 3.13.11.

Augurs

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Inaugurated Lentulus as Flamen Martialis (Macrobius *Sat.* 3.13.11; cf. Fest. 154 L; Priscian 8.15; Macrobius *Sat.* 1.16.29).

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Symbols of the Quindecimvirate on his coins, ca. 69 B.C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1. 432f.; cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 641, no. 289).

Vestal Virgins

ARRUNTIA (27)

LICINIA (185)

Cf. Cic. *Mur.* 73; Plut. *Crass.* 1.2. See 73, Vestal Virgins.

PERPENNIA¹⁴ (8)

POPILLIA (*18)

These four attended the pontifical dinner for the inauguration of Lentulus as Flamen Martialis (Macrobius *Sat.* 3.13.11).

The other Vestals known at this time are the following:

FABIA Pat. (172)

See 73, Vestal Virgins; and Cic. *Fam.* 14.2.2, in 58.

FONTELA (31)

Cic. *Font.* 46-49. See 91, Vestal Virgins.

¹ The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

² See note 1.

³ See note 1.

⁴ Sulpicius was not in office in 70 when Verres rejected him from the jury (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18), nor is it probable that he held the aedileship after 69, since he was a candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1). Bardt (*Priester* 15), Seidel (*FA* 54f.), and Münzer (*RE*) place his aedileship in 71, believing him excluded from 69 by the aedileships of Cicero and Caesonius, but with L. R. Taylor's demonstration that they were almost certainly Aediles of the Plebs (see note 5), this year becomes available for Sulpicius. See Pontifices. The evidence above excludes Sydenham's dating in 65 (page lxiv of his forthcoming work).

⁵ Mommsen (*Str.* 1.443, note 2; 2.518-522; *RF* 1.100) and Seidel (*FA*) supposed that Cicero and his colleague Caesonius were Curule Aediles. The games however that Cicero gave were dedicated to Ceres, Liber and Libera, and to Flora (*Verr.* 2.5.36-37). He never refers to himself as Curule Aedile, or records giving the Megalesian games. The *primi Romani ludi* of *Verr.* 2.5.36-37 were probably not the Ludi Romani but the Ludi Plebei. On the whole question, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 60 (1939) 200, note 25.

⁶ Mommsen (*CIL* 1, p. 172), and Niccolini (*FTP* 422-424) are inclined to refer the Lex Visellia to a bill regulating city affairs, particularly the assignment of road commissioners, passed before 71 B. C., the date to which they attribute both the Lex Antonia de Termessensibus and the Tribunes named both there and in the above inscription. To Niccolini this implies that the law was passed before 81 when legislative powers were taken from the Tribunes, and automatically excludes C. Visellius Varro, Cicero's cousin, from being the sponsor of the bill. If L. R. Taylor correctly dates the Lex Antonia in 68 (*CPh* 36 [1941] 121f., note 32) the law can be attributed to Visellius Varro and dated in 70 or 69. Varro was a Military Tribune in Asia in 79-78 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71), a senator of quaestorian rank in 73 (*SIG*³ 747), and Aedile at some unknown date, perhaps about 59 (see 59, Aediles; Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 62). He probably held the tribunate in 70 or 69 and carried this law.

⁷ It is generally assumed that Caesar held the quaestorship in 68 (D.-G. 3.135f.; Münzer, *RE* 10.189f.), but he was eligible for the office in 69. The legions levied for service in Cilicia which still remained in Cisalpine Gaul at the time of his return from Spain (Suet. *Iul.* 8) almost certainly belonged to the forces of Marcius Rex, Cos. 68. Moreover, though he went to the province by spring or summer of his year he was able to return, *ante tempus* (Suet.), i. e., before his commander, in time to support the Gabinian law in early 67. He probably entered office Dec. 5, 70, went to his province in spring 69, and returned in the course of 68. The eulogies of his aunt and his wife would then precede his departure for Spain. See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 36 (1941) 122f.

⁸ It is possible, though not very probable, that this Quaestor of 69 should be identified with Caesar's Legate in 55, who was Praetor in 48, and Censor in 42.

⁹ See Quaestors, on Caesar. The date of Antistius' command in Spain depends on that of Caesar's quaestorship.

¹⁰ As the eight plebeian members of the college listed in Macrobius are known, Sextus must be the praenomen of a patrician member, and among patrician gentes is found in only two, the Iulii Caesares and the Quinctilii Vari. Since Caesar was already a member the supplement given above is the more probable one. See L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 402.

¹¹ See Aediles, Curule, on Galba. He is not named in the list in Macrobius but appears on that of Cicero in 57, while the coins inscribed *P. Galb. cur. aed.*, bear symbols of the pontificate. The latest date for his cooptation is therefore 69, and it may be slightly earlier. See note 13.

¹² Albinovanus may perhaps be identified with the renegade Marian who betrayed Norbanus in Cisalpine Gaul in 82 (App. *BC* 1.60, and 91).

¹³ Though the passages in Cic. *Div.* 1.104, and Varro *LL* 6.21 could conceivably refer to L. Valerius Flaccus, Cos. 131, and Flamen Martialis (see 131), they are better referred to the Consul of 100, since Cicero's phrase in *Rab. Perd.* 27, *in sacerdotio caerimoniisque quibus praecerat*, distinguishes his duties from those of an ordinary Pontifex. The date of his death must fall between the cooptation of Caesar in 73 and that of Galba by or before 69 (see note 11). If it were certain that Metellus Pius was present at the inaugural banquet described in Macrobius it could be dated after his return from Spain in 71.

¹⁴ As Perpennia's father, M. Perperna, Cos. 92, Cens. 86, had by 69 attained the age of 78, she had probably begun her service as a Vestal many years earlier, perhaps before 100 B. C. See below, on Fonteia.

68 B.C. A.U.C. 686

Consuls

L. CAECILIUS C. f. Q. n.¹ METELLUS (74) Pr. 71

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. REX (92) Pr. by 71

CIL 1².2.905, 956; Dio 36.4.1; Chr. 354 (Metello et Vatia); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcio Rege et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcius, *CIL* 1².2.747, and perhaps 660 (but see 118, Consuls). See Degrassi 131, 488f.

Metellus died early in the year (Dio 36.4.1). Cilicia was withdrawn from the command of Lucullus and assigned to Marcius (Dio 36.2.2; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 8; see 67, Promagistrates).

Consul Suffectus

(- SERVILIUS - f. - n.) VATIA (not in *RE*)

Chr. 354 (Vatia). The Consul Suffectus died before entering office, and Marcius continued as Consul alone (Dio 36.4.1; see Degrassi 131, 488f.).

Praetors

? P. AUTRONIUS PAETUS² (7) Cos. Desig. 65

BELLINUS³ (Bellienus 1)

Captured in his robes of office by the pirates (Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 32–33 and 53; App. *Mith.* 93). See below, on Sextilius.

? C. LICINIUS MACER (112)

See 67, Promagistrates. Cf. Val. Max. 9.12.7, *praetorius*.

? P. CORNELIUS SULLA⁴ Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS⁵ Pat. (79) Cos. 65

See 67, Promagistrates; and below, note 9.

L. QUINCTIUS⁶ (*IV.4)

Active in moving to send successors to the provinces of Lucullus (Plut. *Luc.* 33.5; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.71 M).

? RUBRIUS (4, cf. 10, and 17)

See 67, Promagistrates, and note.

L. SERGIUS CATILINA⁷ Pat. (23)

Ascon. 85, and 89 C. See 67, Promagistrates.

SEXTILIUS (3)

Captured with his insignia of office and attendants by pirates (Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 32–33 and 53; App. *Mith.* 93). See above, on Bellinus.

Tribunes of the Plebs⁸

C. ANTIUS (4)

C. ANTONIUS (HIBRIDA) (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Q. CAECILIUS (METELLUS CELER or NEPOS?) (22, and 86) Cos. 60,
Pr. 63 or Cos. 57, Pr. 60

CN. CORNELIUS (24)

C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)

L. HOSTILIUS (DASIANUS?) (13)

Cf. Sall. *Hist.* 4.55 M; *Schol. Gron.* 331 Stangl.

Q. MARCIUS (31)

C. POPILIUS (15?)

M. VALERIUS (69)

? L. VO[L]CA[TIUS?] —

CIL 1².2.589—*ILS* 38 (Lex Antonia de Termessensibus); and 744. C. Antius may possibly be the C. Antius Restio who carried a sumptuary law (Gell. 2.24.13; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.13; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.26.2; Catullus 44).

Quaestors

? Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

He was absent from Rome in this and perhaps previous years (Cic. *Att.* 1.5.2 and 8, cf. 8.1), hence Münzer conjectures that he held his quaestorship during this period (*RE*).

Promagistrates

C. ? ANTISTIUS VETUS (46) Pr. 70?

Since the return of Caesar, Quaestor under Antistius in Farther Spain, was *ante tempus* (Suet. *Iul.* 8), Antistius probably remained in his province through this year (see 69, Promagistrates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 98) in Crete and Achaëa with charge of the war against the pirates in Crete (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 63 and 100). He won an engagement off Cydonia and settled down to besiege that and other towns (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 63 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; Liv. *Per.* 98; Vell. 2.34.1; Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 1; Flor. 1.42.4; App. *Sic.* 6.2; Phlegon Trall. fr. 12, in *FHG* 3.606; Eutrop. 6.11.1; Oros. 6.4.2; cf. Solin. 1.91, p. 26 M).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA⁹ Pat. (140) Pr. 69?

Proconsul in Asia (*IGRP* 4.422; Val. Max. 8.1, amb. 2; Gell. 12.7, with praenomen Cn.; Ammian. Marc. 29.2.19).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62.

Returned this year from his quaestorship in Farther Spain. See 69, Quaestors.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–69, Promagistrates) in Bithynia, Pontus, and Cilicia in command against Mithridates. During this year Cilicia was assigned to Marcus Rex (see above, Consuls). After the diplomatic activity of the winter of 69–68, Lucullus planned to attack the Parthians, but when the Pontic garrison troops refused to join him he invaded northern Armenia, won a victory on the Arsianias, and returned southward to Nisibis and wintered there (Sall. *Hist.* 4.72–80 M;

Plut. *Luc.* 30—34; App. *Mith.* 87; Dio 36.3—8; Eutrop. 6.9.1; Oros. 6.3.7; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 23—24; Liv. *Per.* 98; Ruf. *Fest.* 15.3). See Legates, on Fabius, Sornatius, and Triarius.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates.

Legates, Envoys

SECILIUS (Sextilius 2, Selicius 1)

See 69, Legates.

Legates, Lieutenants

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER¹⁰ Pat. (48)

No title preserved; perhaps only a member of Lucullus' personal staff. During the winter of 68—67 at Nisibis he secretly encouraged the discontent of the soldiers of Lucullus with their commander (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42; Plut. *Luc.* 34.1—2; Dio 36.14.3—4, and 17.2).

M. FABIVS HADRIANVS (83)

Served under Lucullus. Was defeated by Mithridates when he returned to Pontus in the autumn of 68, and was besieged in Cabira until Triarius relieved him (Plut. *Luc.* 35.1; App. *Mith.* 88, cf. 112; Dio 36.9—10; see 72, Legates).

L. FANNIVS (12)

This former Fimbrian deserted Mithridates for Lucullus, was placed in command in Gordyene, and was besieged there by Tigranes during the winter of 68—67 (Dio 36.8.2; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 34.6; Ps.-Ascon. 244 Stangl).

C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Legate under Metellus Creticus (Cic. *Planc.* 27).

SORNATIUS (1)

Legate under Lucullus in Pontus (see 72, and 69, Legates). Could not induce his mutinous soldiers to leave Pontus and join Lucullus in Armenia (Plut. *Luc.* 30.3), and became the object of Mithridates' attack in the autumn of 68 (35.1).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69,179) Pr. 63

Legate in Achaëa under Metellus Creticus (Cic. *Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; *Planc.* 27; Solin. 1.93, p. 25 M). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62)

Legate under Lucullus (see 73—69, Legates). His arrival from Asia brought relief to Fabius at Cabira (see above), where he took command and forced Mithridates to retire (App. *Mith.* 88; Dio 36.10; cf. Plut. *Luc.* 35.1; App. *Mith.* 89, and 112). See 67, Legates.

¹ A brother of Metellus Creticus, and son of C. Metellus Caprarius and grandson of Q. Metellus Macedonicus (Cic. *Verr.* 1.27; *CIL* 1².2.746).

² The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

³ Plutarch's text has the name Bellinus, but Bellienus is a probable emendation to a name known in this period (*RE*). The year is uncertain but cannot be long before 67.

⁴ See note 2.

⁵ See note 2; and below, Promagistrates, on Dolabella, and the succession of governors of Asia.

⁶ Tribune of the Plebs in 74. His activity in the praetorship must have begun before Cilicia was taken from Lucullus, most probably upon receipt of news of the campaign of 69.

⁷ According to Asconius (85, and 89 C) Catiline became governor of Africa *ex praetura*, and after his term returned to Rome in time to present himself as a candidate for the consulship of 65. His praetorship must therefore be dated in 68 at the latest, which is also the latest possible year under the Cornelian law.

⁸ This list of at least nine, and perhaps all ten, of the Tribunes of this year is secured by combining the three names preserved in the prescript of the Lex Antonia with the names preserved in *CIL* 1².2.744, where all or part of all ten names appears. They are all names of Tribunes (see commentary in *CIL*), except perhaps the fragmentary name of a Curator Viarum, which comes last in the list above. Caesar, probably before his aedileship (Plut. *Caes.* 5.5), and Minucius Thermus, when a candidate for the consulship undertook curatorships, Caesar of the Appian, and Minucius of the Flaminian, way (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2). Volcatius therefore, if his name is correctly restored, could possibly be the Consul of 66. Mommsen however has shown that the Tribunes were concerned with public works in the city (*Ges. Schr.* 3.27ff., and comm. on *CIL* 1².2.744), and interprets no. 751 on the builder of the Pons Fabricius to mean that Fabricius as Curator Viarum was at the same time one of the Tribunes (62 B. C.).

The date of this college of Tribunes remains not altogether certain. It is of necessity later than the date mentioned in the Lex Antonia (Apr. 1, 72), and cannot be placed in 69 (see 69, Tribunes), or in the years of the tribunates of Plautius (see 70), or of Lollius Palicanus (see 71). Mommsen's suggestion of 72 would be possible if Tribunes at that time had the right to propose legislation, but Mommsen's chief evidence that they had this right, contrary to what both Cicero (*Leg.* 3.2.2) and Caesar (*BC* 1.7.3) imply, seems to be this very law (*Str.* 2.312, note 1, and 3.158). The law therefore is probably subsequent to the restoration of the powers of the tribunate. By elimination 68 appears to be the most probable year. The date in 72 chosen as a point of reference in the law for the regulation of arrangements with Termessus must be based on a situation in Asia or in Termessus itself during the Third Mithridatic War. Note also that a date in 68 probably reveals a stage in the career of Antonius after his expulsion from the Senate in 70. On the Lex Antonia, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 1.295; 2.1176f., note 34.

* The precise order of the governors of Asia between the decision to end the command of Lucullus in 69 and the arrival of P. Orbius in 64 remains uncertain. Dolabella was the Praetor in charge of the trial of Caecina in 69 or 68 (see 69, Praetors), and was therefore Proconsul of Asia in 68 or 67. L. Manlius Torquatus, whose title, though not his province, is attested by an inscription of Miletus (Wiegand, 6 vorläufiger Bericht, *APAW* 1908, Anhang 20), held the consulship in 65, and his praetorship may tentatively be dated in 68, and his proconsulship (almost certainly in Asia) in 67, since he was not likely to be delayed in his career. Dolabella may then be placed in Asia in 68. For the remaining two years we have T. Aufidius and P. Varinius. Their dates are not independently attested but they did follow immediately in this order (Cic. *Flacc.* 45). If Aufidius is the possible candidate named by Cicero (*Att.* 1.1.1) for the consulship of 63, his praetorship should be dated in 66 and his command in Asia in 65. Lange (3.185, and 206) held that Varinius proceeded to Asia in 72 after his praetorship and defeat at the hands of Spartacus and that Lucullus became governor of Asia only in 71. It seems more probable that Lucullus held Asia from the beginning of 73 at the latest (see 74, Promagistrates, on Lucullus; and Addendum). Reasons for the interval in the case of Varinius are not given, but the career of C. Antonius after his expulsion from the Senate in 70 affords a possible parallel, and suggests that Varinius repeated his career to the praetorship in 66. There is no evidence that Q. Voconius Naso (Iudex Quaestionis in 66, and Praetor sometime before 60) was ever a governor of Asia at all. See Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 67–72, with criticism of the lists of Chapot and Waddington; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1127f., note 47.

¹⁰ Clodius may have been a member of the staff of Lucullus since 73, when it is said a rebuke from Cato for his irresponsible accusation against Catiline and the Vestal Virgin Fabia compelled him to leave the city (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 19.3; see 73, Vestal Virgins).

67 B.C. A.U.C. 687

Consuls

C. CALPURNIUS — f. — n. PISO (63) Pr. by 70

M'. ACILIUS M'. f. M'. n. GLABRIO (38) Pr. 70

CIL 1².2.748, 2511; Cic. *Phil.* 2.12; Dio 36.12.1, and 24.3; Chr. 354 (Pisone et Glabria); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone et Glabrone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Piso, Ascon. 57 C; and on Glabrio, *CIL* 1².2.959; Dio 36.41.2. See Degrassi 131, 488f.

Piso was strongly opposed to the proposals of the Tribune Gabinius (Dio 36.24.3; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 25.4), to the recruitment of forces for Pompey (Dio 36.37.2–3; Plut. *Pomp.* 27.1), and the proposals of the Tribune Cornelius (Ascon. 58 C; Dio 36.38–39), and to counter the latter was compelled to carry a bribery law of his own (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 23, and 45; *Mur.* 46 and 67 and 72–73; *Tog. Cand.* in Ascon. 88 C; Sall. *Cat.* 18.2; Ascon. 69, 75, 88 C; Dio 36.38–39; *Schol. Bob.* 78

Stangl; cf. Cic. *Sull.* 74). He was assigned the province of Transalpine Gaul during his consulship (Dio 36.37.2–3), and also the Cisalpine province (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; cf. *Flacc.* 98; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2; see Larsen, *CPh* 26 [1931] 427–429). He stopped Lollius Palicanus from his candidacy for the consulship (Val. Max. 3.8.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1). Glabrio supported his colleague's bribery law (Dio 36.38.1), and under a law of Gabinius received command of Bithynia and Pontus (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 26; Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M, Lex Gabinia; Dio 36.14.4, and 17.1; cf. App. *Mith.* 90, Asia; Eutrop. 6.9.3; *Schol. Gron.* 319 Stangl).

Praetors

? T. AUFIDIUS (12)

See 68, note 9; and 66, Promagistrates. He may be identified with the Aufidius who was a candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1).

? Q. CURIUS¹ (1, cf. 7)

A candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

? L. IULIUS CAESAR² Pat. (143) Cos. 64

? M. IUNIUS³ (25, cf. 23)

Cic. *Cluent.* 126; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.100.

? D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

A possible candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2).

L. LUCCEIUS (6, cf. Licinius 105)

Dio 36.41.1–2, accepting Hölzl's emendation Λουκκῆμιος for Λούκουλλος (*Fast. Praet.* 29). He refused the province of Sardinia (Dio).

? C. MARCIUS FIGULUS⁴ (63) Cos. 64

? (MINUCIUS) THERMUS (60)

A candidate for the consulship of 64 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; cf. *Flacc.* 98, on his name).

? Q. PUBLICIUS⁵ (*16)

Cic. *Cluent.* 126.

Aediles, Curule

? C. FLAMINIUS (4)

? M. PLAETORIUS (M. f. CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64?

Cic. *Cluent.* 126, cf. 147. See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.434–441, on the cognomen, filiation, and offices of Plaetorius. See below, note 3.

Aediles of the Plebs

Q. GALLIUS (6) Pr. 65

Ascon. 88 C; cf. Cic. *Pro Gall.* fr. 1.3, and 5; *Brut.* 277; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 19; Val. Max. 8.10.3; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.3.155 and 165.

? Q. VOCONIUS NASO⁶ (*3) Pr. by 60

Iudex Quaestionis in 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 147–148).

[?? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (CELER?) (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63]

Val. Max. 6.1.8. See 88, Aediles.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CORNELIUS (18)

Ascon. 57, and 75 C; Dio 36.38.4. Cornelius first proposed a bill to forbid loans to foreign states, but failed to carry it (Ascon. 57–58 C; see below, on Gabinius). His second proposal, to make the people the sole source of exemption from the laws, was vetoed amid disorders, but he carried a compromise proposal requiring a quorum of 200 senators (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 5, 27, 30–32; *Vat.* 5; Ascon. 58–59, and 71–72 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.4.8; 5.13.18 and 26; Dio 36.39). Third, he carried a law to compel Praetors to follow their own *edicta perpetua* (Ascon. 59 C; Dio 36.40.1–2). And among other bills which failed of passage (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 59 C; Dio 36.38.4–39.2) was a bribery law which at least compelled the acceptance of the milder Lex Calpurnia (see above, Consuls).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Gabinius first carried a law to assign Bithynia and Pontus,⁷ and part of the army of Lucullus (the Valerian legions were dismissed) to the Consul Glabrio (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 26; *Sest.* 93; Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M, Lex Gabinia; Plut. *Luc.* 33.5; 35.3–6; App. *Mith.* 90; Dio 36.14.4, and 15.3, and 17.1; Eutrop. 6.9.3; see above, Consuls). His major bill, the one on the war with the pirates, carried amid violent disorder (see below, on Trebellius), created for one commander, Pompey, an unlimited imperium like that of M. Antonius Creticus in 74, for at least three years, over the coasts of the Mediterranean and for 50 miles inland, equal to that of the respective governors in their provinces, with the right to appoint 15 (or 24) Legates with *imperium pro praetore*, raise a navy of 300 (or 500) ships, levy recruits as desired, and draw upon public funds (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 44 and 52–58; *Corn.* 1, fr. 30, and Ascon. 72 C; *Leg. Agr.* 2.46; *P. Red. in Sen.* 11; *Phil.* 11.18, with *Schol. Bob.* 98 Stangl; Sall. *Hist.* 5.21–24 M; Liv. *Per.* 99; Vell. 2.31–32; Val. Max. 8.15.9; Tac. *Ann.* 15.25; Plut. *Pomp.* 25–26;

Luc. 37.4; App. *Mith.* 94; Dio 36.23–27; Zonar. 10.3). He broke the veto of his colleague Trebellius by proposing to depose him from office (see below), and overcame the opposition of the Consul Piso (Plut. *Pomp.* 27.1; Dio 36.37.2). Finally, a Gabinian law⁸ forbidding loans to foreign envoys in Rome (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.12; 6.1.5, and 2.7) may have been carried by Gabinius when the proposal of Cornelius failed (see above).

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

He received the consular insignia, in or soon after 67, as a reward for securing the conviction of M. Aurelius Cotta for misappropriation of the booty of Heracleia Pontica (Dio 36.40.3–4; cf. Val. Max. 5.4.4; Memnon 60, in *FGrH* 3B.358; see 73–70, Promagistrates, on Cotta).

L. ROSCIUS OTHO (22) Pr. 63?

Carried a law to reserve the fourteen rows in the theater for the knights (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 52; *Att.* 2.19.3; *Mur.* 40; *Phil.* 2.44; Liv. *Per.* 99; Hor. *Epod.* 4.15–16, with Porphy. *ad loc.*; *Epist.* 1.1.62; Vell. 2.32.3; Ascon. 78–79 C; Tac. *Ann.* 15.32; Iuven. 3.159, and *Schol. ad loc.*; 14.324; Suet. *Aug.* 40; *Nero* 11; *Dom.* 8; *SHA, Hadr.* 17; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.1.3; *Cum a lud. cont. avoc.* fr. 1; Plin. *NH* 7.117; Plut. *Cic.* 13; Macrobian. *Sat.* 3.14.12). Supported Trebellius against Gabinius (Dio 36.24.4, and 30.3).

P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS (66) Pr. 64

Opposed the legislation of Gabinius (Ascon. 58, and 61 C).

L. TREBELLIUS (3)

He interposed his veto of the Gabinian law (see above), amid scenes of great disorder, until the eighteenth tribe was summoned to vote on a motion for his recall from office (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 30, and Ascon. 72 C; Dio 36.24.4, and 30.1–2).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS⁹ (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99) in command of the war with the pirates in Crete. He captured many Cretan towns, but came into collision with Pompey, to whom many Cretan towns preferred to surrender, but whose right to receive their surrender Metellus refused to recognize (Cic. *Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; Liv. fr. 28 W, and *Per.* 99; Plut. *Pomp.* 29; Dio 36.17a–19, and 45.1; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 35 and 46; Val. Max. 7.6, ext. 1; Flor. 1.42.4; Eutrop. 6.11.1; Oros. 6.4.2; and on Gortyn, Head, *HN*² 467). He was saluted as Imperator (*ILL* 1².2.746; Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.252, no. 14; cf. *IG* 3.565).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–68, Promagistrates). He was superseded in his provinces and in his command against Mithridates by the Consul Glabrio under a Gabinian law (see above, Consuls, and Tribunes of the Plebs). The defeat of his Legate Triarius in Pontus, and the mutiny among his soldiers, compelled him to remain inactive while Mithridates and Tigranes recovered their kingdoms (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 12 and 16 and 26; Liv. *Per.* 98; Plut. *Luc.* 35.1–6; App. *Mith.* 88–90; Dio 36.14–17; Eutrop. 6.9.3). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.346–350.

? C. LICINIUS MACER¹⁰ (112) Pr. 68?

Prosecuted before Cicero in the *Quaestio de repetundis* in 66 (Cic. *Att.* 1.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.7; Plut. *Cic.* 9.1–2).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS¹¹ Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Termed Legate and Proconsul (πρεσβευτής και ἀνθύπατος) in an inscription of Miletus (Wiegand, *APAW* 1908, 6 vorläufig. Bericht, Anhang 20; cf. App. *Mith.* 90; *RE* 14.1200). See 68, note 9.

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul in Cilicia with three legions (Sall. *Hist.* 5.13–14 M; Dio 36.15.1, and 17.2; cf. *CIL* 12.2.747). Malalas notes his presence in Antioch in 67 or 66 (225, lines 7–11, ed. Bonn.; cf. Diod. 40.1a–b, in *FHG* 2.xxiv–xxvi; Dio 36.17.2–3; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 68, p. 153 Helm; see G. Downey, *CPh* 32 [1937] 144–151).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

By the Gabinian law he received command with unlimited imperium for at least three years over the Mediterranean sea and its coasts for 50 miles inland, equal to that of the Proconsuls in the several provinces (see esp. Vell. 2.31.2–4; and the texts above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gabinus) in order to exterminate piracy. His excellent organization (see below, Legates), and his great concentration of ships, resources, and men, swept the Mediterranean from west to east, and during the summer brought the war to an effective end in a great battle off Coracesium in Cilicia (Cic. *Leg. Man.*, *passim*; esp. 34–35; Diod. 40.4; Liv. *Per.* 99; Strabo 8.7.5, 388c; 11.1.6, 492c; 14.3.3, 665c, and 5.2, 668–669c, and 8, 671c; Vell. 2.32.4–5; Lucan 2.576–579; Plin. *NH* 7.93 and 98; Plut. *Pomp.* 24–29, esp. 26.3–28.4; App. *Mith.* 92–96; Flor. 1.41.6–15; Dio 36.17a–37, and 45.1; Eutrop. 6.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.5; Prob., and Serv., on *Georg.* 4.127; *Schol. Bob.* 98 Stangl; Zonar. 10.3; cf. Head, *HN*² 729). Pompey was acclaimed Imperator in 67 (*SIG*³ 749 A and B). See above, on Metellus Creticus.

RUBRIUS¹² (4, cf. 10, and 17) Pr. 68?

Governor of Macedonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 9, στρατηγός).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Propraetor in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 10, *praetor*; Ascon. 66, 85, and 89 C), where his exactions caused embassies in protest before his return (Ascon.), and refusal of his candidacy for the consulship of 65 because of the imminence of his trial for extortion (Sall. *Cat.* 18.3; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 10).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. PORCIUS CATO¹³ (*20) Pr. 54

Served under Rubrius in Macedonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 9–11; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.113—Solin. 1.122, p. 32 M; Val. Max. 4.3.2).

L. SEPTIMIUS (9)

Served under Pompey against the pirates (Caes. *BC* 3.104; App. *BC* 2.84–85, Sempronius; Flor. 2.13.52; Dio 42.3–4, and 38.1; Zonar. 10.9; cf. Lucan 8.596f., and *Schol. Bern.* 279 U; *Anth. Lat.*, ed. Riese² 845).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 70, Legates.

Legates, Envoys

L. OCTAVIUS (27)

Served under Pompey, who sent him to Crete to receive the surrender of the cities and oppose Metellus (Plut. *Pomp.* 29.2–5; Dio 36.18.1–19.1). See Legates, Lieutenants.

Legates, Lieutenants

1. Under Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus¹⁴ in Crete and Achaea:

L. BASSUS (not in *RE*)

Defeated at sea by Aristion (Dio 36.19.1).

C. LICINIUS SACERDOS (154) Pr. 75

Cic. *Planc.* 27, *legatus*.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (179) Pr. 63

Cic. *Planc.* 27, *legatus*; *Flacc.* 6 and 30 and 63 and 100; Solin. 1.91, p. 23 M.

2. Under L. Licinius Lucullus in Pontus:

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*62)

Legate (see 73–68, Legates). He suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of Mithridates before Lucullus could arrive from Armenia to aid him (Plut. *Luc.* 35.1–2; App. *Mith.* 89, and 112; Dio 36.12–13; cf. Cic. *Leg. Man.* 25; Sall. *Hist.* 5.3–5 M).

3. Under Q. Marcius Rex in Cilicia:

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

He deserted Lucullus, and became a commander, probably Prefect, in the fleet under Marcius, was captured, and later released, by pirates (Dio 36.17.2–3; 38.30.5; cf. Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42; App. *BC* 2.23).

4. Under Cn. Pompeius Magnus¹⁵ against the pirates:

P. ATILIUS (23)

Commanded the sea about Sardinia, Corsica, and the Ligurian Gulf (App. *Mith.* 95; cf. Flor. 1.41.9).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Had charge of the coast from Lycia to Phoenicia (App.; Flor.).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (253) Pr. —

Had charge of the coast of Spain about Gades (App.; Flor.).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (216) Cos. 72

Held command in Italy, probably along the coast of the Adriatic (App.; see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 385, and 388f.).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

Had charge of the Libyan sea to Cyrene and Egypt (App.; Flor.; cf. *SIG*³ 750, *πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστρατηγός*, from Cyrene; *SEG* 9.56).

L. CORNELIUS SISENNA (374) Pr. 78

Held command of the coast of Macedonia and Greece in the western Aegean (App. *Mith.* 95). He became involved in the quarrel between Pompey and Metellus Creticus, but died during the year (Dio 36.18–19; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 29, on Octavius).

L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Had charge of the Italian coast on the Tuscan sea (Flor.; cf. App.; and in 63, Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17).

L. LOLLIUS (6)

Had charge of the coast of the eastern Aegean from the Hellespont to Rhodes (App.).

A. ? MANLIUS TORQUATUS¹⁶ Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 70

Had charge of the east coast of Spain and the Balearic Islands (App.; Flor.).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68

See Wiegand, *APAW*, 6 vorläufig. Bericht Milet, Anhang 20; and note 16.

L. OCTAVIUS (27)

See above, Legates, Envoys.

A. PLOTIUS¹⁷ (*4) Pr. 51

Held command in Sicily (App., Πλωτίος Ουᾶρος; Flor., Plotius).

M. POMPONIUS (*21)

Had charge of the coasts of Gaul and Liguria (App.; Flor., *sinus* *Gallicus*).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS¹⁸ (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72 ?

Had charge of the Propontus and the Bosphorus (App.; Flor., Cato, but cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 14.3). See D.-G. 4.70, no. 15.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Held command in the Ionian sea from Delos to Sicily (Varro *RR* 2, proem. 6; App.; Flor.; Plin *NH* 3.101), and won the corona rostrata (Plin. *NH* 7.115; 16.7).

The following names also appear in the list in Florus (1.41.9–10):

(SERVILIUS) CAEPIO (*RE* 2A. 1775–1780)

In command about the coast of Asia.

POMPEI IUVENES (*17, and *18)

In command in the Adriatic.

(M.) PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

In command in the Propontus.

Cato was serving as a Tribune of the Soldiers in Macedonia (see above), the sons of Pompey were still too young for command, and Caepio has been confused either with Cato's half-brother who died while on his way to Asia (see Plut. *Cat. Min.* 11, and 15.4), or else with Servilius, Pompey's admiral in the Euxine in 65 (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.5; cf. Dio 37.3.2–3; see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 382).

¹ The identification of Curius with the member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (*RE* no. 7), though defended by Hölzl (*FP* 32f.), is rejected by Münzer (*RE* no. 1). An ex-Quaestor expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 70 would hardly have time to be a candidate for the consulship of 64 (see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.522, note 3).

² The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

³ The date of the praetorships of Iunius and Publicius, and the curule aedileships of Flaminius and Plaetorius must be later than the term of the Censors elected about July 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 126) and precede Cicero's praetorship in 66 (147). As Flaminius and Plaetorius were then in charge of the Quaestio de sicariis it is probable that, like Caesar in 64, they held the office of Iudex Quaestionis in the year following their aedileship. Accordingly, I place their aedileship and the praetorship of Iunius and Publicius in 67 (see Wehrmann, *FP* 48, note; and Münzer, *RE*, Flaminius no. 4). Sydenham (lxiv) dates Plaetorius in 68.

⁴ See note 2.

⁵ See note 3.

⁶ See 68, note 9, on the governors of Asia.

⁷ Niccolini (*FTP* 254) considers this a general law stripping Lucullus of all his provinces, and places the praetorship of L. Quinctius in 67 (see 68, Praetors), but the evidence seems clear that Lucullus' provinces were taken from him separately, Asia in 69 (Dio 36.2.2), Cilicia in 68 before Caesar's return from Spain (Suet. *Iul.* 8) in time to support the law of Gabinius (Plut. *Pomp.* 25.3), and finally Bithynia and Pontus under a law of Gabinius (Sall. *Hist.* 5.13 M).

⁸ Since the law is not mentioned before 56 it could possibly be a law of his consulship in 58, as Mommsen (*Strafrecht* 885) and Niccolini (*FTP* 258) believe.

⁹ Gäbler includes Metellus in his list of governors of Macedonia (*RE* 14.765), probably because he and his Legate L. Valerius Flaccus were active in Achaëa (Cic. *Flacc.* 63; cf. *CIL* 1².2.746; *IG* 3.565, from Argos and Athens, respectively). His activity in Greece however, like that of Antonius Creticus in 73–71, may refer to bases and preparations for his campaign in Crete.

¹⁰ This is the only evidence for Licinius Macer's proconsulate.

¹¹ Münzer (*RE*) identifies him, rather than the Manlius Torquatus who was a Legate of Pompey in Spanish waters near Gades, as the Consul of 65. See below, note 16.

¹² Zumpt (*Comm. Epig.* 2.184–186) identifies this Rubrius with the L. Culeolus, Proconsul, probably of Macedonia (Byllis was situated in his province), to whom Cicero addressed *Fam.* 13.41 and 42, and this identification was accepted by Gäbler in his list of the governors of Macedonia (*RE* 14.765). Münzer (*RE*, as above, and 4.1295, and 1744) shows that it is unwarranted, quite apart from the improbability that any letters in the *Ad Familiares* should be dated so early. Cato's military tribunate under Rubrius (see below) was contemporary with commands both of Lucullus and Pompey (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 10.2), and the trip of his half-brother Caepio to Asia, on which he died, may well have been undertaken for service under Pompey (*ibid.* 11). The probable date is therefore 67 and 66 and cannot be much later, for Cato returned to Rome and was elected Quaestor for 64 (see 64, Quaestors) at the latest.

¹³ See Promagistrates, on Rubrius, and note 12.

¹⁴ In D.-G. 2.42, Cn. Plancius is also listed, but he was only a *miles* under Metellus (Cic. *Planc.* 27).

¹⁵ Under the Gabinian law Pompey was entitled to appoint Legates with praetorian imperium (App. *Mith.* 94; cf. *SIG*³ 750; Plut. *Pomp.* 26) to the number, according to Plutarch, of 15 (*Pomp.* 25; cf. Dio 36.37), according to Appian (*Mith.* 94), of 24; of that number we have the names of the 15 listed above, 13 of whom held command each in one of the 13 special areas designated by Pompey (see Zonar. 10.3). Their appointment may well have been extended

in a number of cases with the extension of the term of Pompey's command under the Manilian law. At any rate Gellius was still in command of a fleet in 63 (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17). See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.656, note 2; Th. Reinach, *RPh* 14 (1890) 150. On his Legates and plan of campaign, see P. Groebe, *Klio* 10 (1910) 374–389; H. A. Ormerod, *Liverpool Annals of Art and Archaeology* 10 (1923) 46–51.

¹⁶ Groebe identified this Legate, whose praenomen is not given in Appian and Florus, with L. Manlius Torquatus, Consul in 65 (*Klio* 10 [1910] 381). This he did without taking account of an inscription found at Miletus (*APAW* 1908, 6 vorläuf. Bericht, Anhang 20) in which there is named an L. Manlius Torquatus who may reasonably be identified with the Proquaestor of 81 (see 81, Promagistrates) and the Consul of 65. Münzer (*RE* no. 76) has shown that A. Manlius A. f., Quaestor in 81, and governor of Africa before 68 (Cic. *Planc.* 27), would more probably be assigned a western command. Could L. Manlius Torquatus, who served in the East under Sulla and became Proconsul of Asia (see Promagistrates), possibly have been a Legate of Pompey before assuming his provincial command in the course of the summer at the end of hostilities in the war with the pirates (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 35)? Such a situation would explain his anomalous title *πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀνθύπατος*, Legatus pro consule.

¹⁷ Gelenius substituted the reading *Οὐάρος* for the Mss reading *Οὐάρων* or *Βάρων*, but Groebe is inclined to delete it as merely a repetition of the cognomen of the following name Terentius Varro, and identify the Plotius of Appian and Florus with Plautius or Plotius, who was Aedile along with Plancius in 54 and Praetor in 51 (*Klio* 10 [1910] 381), and distinguish him from P. Plautius Hypsæus, who as Pompey's Quaestor in 64 could hardly have been Legatus pro praetore in 67.

¹⁸ Mommsen (*RMW* 655) and Groebe (*op. cit.*, note 17) accept Borghese's emendation of *Πούπλιος*, a praenomen not found among the senatorial Pisos of the Republic, to *Πούπιος*. See Appian, *Mith.* 95, ed. Viereck and Roos, 1939.

66 B.C. A.U.C. 688

Consuls

M'. AEMILIUS M'. f. – n. LEPIDUS Pat. (62) Pr. by 69

L. VOLCATIUS – f. – n. TULLUS (*6)¹⁹ Pr. by 69

CIL 1².2.667, 958, 959; Cic. *Cat.* 1.15; *Sull.* 11; Sall. *Cat.* 18.2; Ascon. 59 C; Dio 36.42.3; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Tullo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bulcacio et Tullo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (An., or Cn., Lepidus), on Lepidus, Ascon. 79 C; and on Volcatius, Ascon. 28 C. See Degrassi 131, 488f.

Volcatius refused to accept the candidacy of Catiline for the consulship of 65 (Ascon. 89 C).

Praetors²

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63 Pr. Urbanus?

Elected along with Cicero, whose support raised him from last place

to third (Cic. *Tog. Cand.*, fr. 5, in Ascon. 85 C, and fr. 26, in Ascon. 92-93 C; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8). His games indicate that he was probably Pr. Urbanus (Cic. *Mur.* 40; Val. Max. 2.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.53; see *RE*; Hölzl, *Fast. Praet.* 34; D.-G. 1.391, who suggest that he had been an Aedile).

C. AQUILIUS GALLUS (23) Quaestio de ambitu

Cic. *Cluent.* 147; *Off.* 3.60; *Top.* 32; cf. *ND* 3.74; *Att.* 1.1.1; and on his cognomen, Cic. *Brut.* 154.

? M. CAESONIUS (1)

Cicero's colleague in the aedileship (see 69, Aediles), and a possible competitor for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1).

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (64) Quaestio de maiestate

Ascon. 59-60 C, with the praenomen P.; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 7; Ascon. 82 C.

? Q. CORNIFICIUS (7)

A competitor of Cicero for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; Ascon. 82 C). An ex-Praetor in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 47.4; App. *BC* 2.5; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.28.2). See 69, Tribunes of the Plebs.

C. ORCHIVIUS (2) Quaestio de peculatu

Cic. *Cluent.* 94 and 147 (Orchivius); cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 19.

? P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (55, cf. 48)

A candidate for the consulship of 63 (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; *Mur.* 17; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 7; Ascon. 82 C). If his aedileship is correctly dated in 69, this is the most probable year for his praetorship.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63 Quaestio de repetundis

Elected at the head of the poll (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 1-2; *Cluent.* 147; *Corn.* 1, fr. 3; *Cael.* 10; *Pis.* 2; *Leg. Agr.* 2.49; *Att.* 1.10.6, and 11.2; *Fam.* 1.9.11; *Brut.* 321; *Rab. Post.* 9; Ascon. 73 C). Presided at the trial of Licinius Macer (Cic. *Att.* 1.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.7; Plut. *Cic.* 9.1-2), and ordered, but probably did not hold, that of Manilius, whose law to give Pompey the command against Mithridates he supported (see Tribunes of the Plebs).

? P. VARINIUS (*1) Pr. 73

See 68, note 9, on governors of Asia; and 65, Promagistrates.

Iudices Quaestionum

C. FLAMINIUS (4) Quaestio de sicariis

M. PLAETORIUS (M. f. CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64 Quaestio de sicariis

Q. VOCONIUS NASO (*3) Pr. before 60 Quaestio de veneficiis

Cic. *Cluent.* 147, cf. 126; see 67, Aediles, and notes 3 and 6. Naso was the Iudex for the trial of Cluentius (*Cluent.* 148).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MANILIUS (CRISPUS?) (10, cf. 23)

His first measure was a bill, hastily carried and promptly annulled, to distribute the votes of the freedmen in all the tribes (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 8-10, and 16, and 47, cf. Ascon. 45, and 64-65, and 76 C; *Mur.* 47; Dio 36.42.1-3). The second was the famous law to give Pompey command of the provinces of Cilicia and Bithynia and Pontus, and of the war against Mithridates (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 16; *Leg. Man. passim*; *Fam.* 1.9.11; *Phil.* 11.18; *Mur.* 34; *Orat.* 102; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 51; Vell. 2.33.1; Liv. *Per.* 100; Ascon. 60, and 65 C; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.4.40; Plut. *Pomp.* 30; *Luc.* 35.7; App. *Mith.* 97; Dio 36.42-44; Eutrop. 6.12.2; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; Zonar. 10.4, Μάλλος). Manilius was accused in 66 at the end of his term of office for *res repetundae* before Cicero (Plut. *Cic.* 9.4-6; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 51; Ascon. 60, and 65 C; Dio 36.44.1-2), and in 65 for *maiestas* before another Praetor and convicted (Ascon. 60 C; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.4).

C. MEMMIUS (8) Pr. 58

Prosecuted M. Lucullus unsuccessfully for his acts while Quaestor under Sulla, and excited the people against L. Lucullus and delayed the decreeing of his triumph (Plut. *Luc.* 37.1-2; *Cat. Min.* 29.3, cf. 6.2; see Cic. *Acad.* 2.3).

Quaestors

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 64, Promagistrates, and note 7.

? L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

CIL 1².2.761—*ILS* 880. The date is conjectural, based on the dates of his tribunate (63) and his praetorship (57).

L. DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Stood in violent opposition to the first of the laws of Manilius (Ascon. 45 C, emending *praetura* to *quaestura*; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl).

? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Served under Pompey in the East (Ascon. 35 C, dates uncertain). See 64, Promagistrates.

? C. SOSIUS (see 2)

Quaestor under M'. Aemilius Lepidus (Cic. *Att.* 8.6.1). See 49, Praetors.

Promagistrates

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, but his inactive regime was quickly superseded by that of Pompey under the Manilian law (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 5 and 26; Plut. *Pomp.* 30.1; App. *Mith.* 90, τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγός; Dio 36.42—43; *Schol. Gron.* 316, and 321 Stangl).

? T. AUFIDIUS (12) Pr. 67?

Proconsul (?) in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 45, *praetore*; Val. Max. 6.9.7, *proconsulari imperio*; see 67, Praetors; and 68, note 9).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99). His quarrel with Pompey diverted by the new duties given to Pompey under the Manilian law, he carried through the organization of Crete as a Roman province (Cic. *Flacc.* 30 and 100; *Ad Brut.* 1.8; Liv. *Per.* 100; App. *Sic.* 6; Justin 39.5.3; Ruf. Fest. 7.1; Solin. 23.2 M; cf. Strabo 17.3.25, 840c; and on his cognomen Creticus, Ascon. 15, and 63 C).

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (63) Cos. 67

Continued in command of Cisalpine and of Transalpine Gaul (see 67, Consuls), and subdued a rising of the Allobroges (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.2, cf. 1.1.2; Dio 36.37.2).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73—67, Promagistrates). He remained in Pontus until he met Pompey, who proceeded to strip him of honors, and to annul the arrangements already made by him and the senatorial commission (see 70, Legates), then he returned to Rome, but popular opposition kept him from celebrating his triumph until 63 (Plut. *Luc.* 35—37; *Pomp.* 31—32, and 38.1; Dio 36.46.1—2, and 16.3; cf. Strabo 12.3.33, 558c, and 5.2, 567c; and on the forces left with him, Cic. *Mur.* 37 and 69). See Tribunes of the Plebs, on Memmius; and 63, Promagistrates, on his triumph.

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 67, Promagistrates). Superseded by Pompey under the Manilian law (Dio 36.42—43, cf. 48.2). He was saluted as Imperator and demanded a triumph (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3—4; 33.1; see 63, and 62, Promagistrates).

(N. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 61; Vell. 2.31.2—4; see 67, Promagistrates). Besides the powers granted for three years by the Gabinian law, he received under the Manilian law the command of the war against Mithridates and Tigranes, and the provinces of Bithynia and Pontus and Cilicia (see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Manilius). His achievements in this year included an alliance with the Parthians (Liv. *Per.* 100; Flor. 1.40.31, and 46.4; Dio 36.45.2—3, and 51.1; 37.5.2; Justin 42.4.6), the defeat of Mithridates, and his expulsion from Pontus (Plut. *Pomp.* 30—32; *Cat. Min.* 29.3; App. *Mith.* 97—103, and 105, and 107, and 115; Flor. 1.40.2 and 22—26, and 46.4; Dio 36.45—50, cf. 49.39.3; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 34; *Bell. Alex.* 36.3; Liv. *Per.* 100; Strabo 12.5.2, 567c, and 3.28, 555c; Vell. 2.37.2, cf. 33.2; Val. Max. 1.8, ext. 13; 4.6, ext. 2; Plin. *NH* 6.120; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.7; 2.1.12, and 2.2, and 5.33; Eutrop. 6.12.2—3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 76.7; Iulian *Caes.* 322 Sp.; Ruf. Fest. 16.1; Ammian. Marc. 16.7.10; Oros. 6.4.3—7; Jordan. *Rom.* 233, p. 30 M; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήτωρ, 2.354B; Zonar. 10.4), and the surrender of Armenia and the defeat of the Iberians on the Cyrus river (Vell. 2.37.2—5, and 40.1; Liv. *Per.* 101; Plut. *Pomp.* 32—34; *Comp. Ages. et Pomp.* 3.2; *Comp. Cim. et Luc.* 3; App. *Mith.* 104—105; Flor. 1.40.27—28; Dio 36.51—54; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 58—59; Strabo 11.14.10, 530c; Val. Max. 5.1.9—10; Eutrop. 6.13, and 14.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.5; Ruf. Fest. 16.2—3; Oros. 6.4.8; Jordan. *Rom.* 234, p. 30 M; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήτωρ, 2.354B; Zonar. 10.4).

L. SERGIUS CATILINA Pat. (23) Pr. 68

Propraetor in Africa (see 67, Promagistrates). Protests against his conduct in Africa were taken up by the Consuls in 66 before his return (Ascon. 85 C; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 10). See above, Consuls, on his candidacy for the consulship; and on his trial for extortion, Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1, and 2.1—2; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 10; Ascon. 89, and 92 C.

(I. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

IG 14.356, Proquaestor in Sicily. The date is uncertain, probably after Verres, and several years before his praetorship.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 70—67, Legates. When Pompey refused to recognize the work of Lucullus and the commissioners they returned to Rome (Plut. *Luc.* 36.6; *Pomp.* 31; 38.1; Dio 36.43.2, and 46.1—2). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.349; 2.1219, note 58, who holds that they did not arrive in Asia Minor until 67.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Served under Pompey, and had charge of Armenia during Pompey's invasion of Iberia (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.1).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Served under Pompey, and repulsed an attack upon his camp in Albania (Dio 36.54.2-4).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Probably became a Legate of Pompey under the Manilian law, though debarred from such an appointment under his own (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 57-58; see 65, Legates).

L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS³ Pat. (179) Pr. 63

Served under Pompey and repulsed an attack upon his camp by Albanians (Dio 36.54.3-4).

Pompey's Legates⁴ in the war with the pirates (see 67, Legates) probably remained in their positions. L. OCTAVIUS may have substituted for the deceased L. CORNELIUS SISENNA.

Praefects

MARCIUS LIBO (69)

Praefectus fabrum under M. Terentius Varro (Varro *RR* 1.2.7), probably when he was a Legate under Pompey. See Cichorius, *RS* 205, who places Varro in Asia in 66.

¹ For the filiation M. f., see *I. de Délos* 4.1.1659.

² As in the list of Praetors given in 67, only eight of the nine listed above can have held the praetorship in 66. None can be later; three, Caesonius, Cornificius, and Sulpicius Galba, may be earlier, while the date of Varinius depends upon the correct order of the governors of Asia.

³ If this Flaccus is the Praetor of 63 and Proconsul in Asia of 62 it is surprising that Cicero makes no mention of his service with Pompey in the *Pro Flacco* (see Groebe, *Klio* 10 [1910] 383, note 3; Th. Reinach, *Mith. Eupator* [ed. Goetz] 384, note 1). A passage in Cicero (*Flacc.* 6, *bellum Cretense ex magna parte gessit*) suggests that he did not remain with Metellus throughout the war, and hence may have joined Pompey when hostilities in Crete were nearing an end.

⁴ That these Legates continued in command for at least three years, and probably more, is indicated by the term of command of Gellius over his fleet (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17, referring almost certainly to 63).

65 B.C. A.U.C. 689

Consuls

L. AURELIUS M. f. - n. COTTA (102) Pr. 70

L. MANLIUS L. f. - n. TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Pr. 68?

CIL 1².2.960, 961, 2683; Cic. *Cat.* 3.19; *Leg. Agr.* 2.44; Sall. *Cat.* 18.5; Nep. *Att.* 4.5; Ascon. 57, and 60 C; Suet. *Vit. Hor.* p. 48 R; Dio 37, Index, and 1.1; *Fast. Hyd.* (Cotta et Torquato), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (et L. Tarquatus); on Cotta, Ascon. 67, and 85 C; and on Torquatus, Cic. *Sull.* 30 and 49 and 81ff.; *Pis.* 78; *De Consul. Suo* in *Div.* 2.47; Hor. *Epod.* 13.6; *Carm.* 3.21.1, and Porphyry. *ad loc.* See Degrassi 131, 488f.

These Consuls were elected after securing the conviction of the Consuls Designate for bribery (see below, Consules Designati), and were the intended victims of the so-called first Catilinarian conspiracy (Cic. *Sull.* 11 and 81; *Mur.* 81; Sall. *Cat.* 18-19; Liv. *Per.* 101; Ascon. 83, and 92 C; Suet. *Iul.* 9; Dio 36.44.3-5).

Consules Designati

P. CORNELIUS P. ? f. L. n. SULLA Pat. (386) Pr. by 68

P. AUTRONIUS L. f. - n. PAETUS (7) Pr. by 68

Chr. 354 (Sulla et Peto). Sulla was elected by all the centuries (Cic. *Sull.* 91). Both were convicted of bribery, under the Calpurnian law (Cic. *Sull.* 11 and 49-50 and 81; *Fin.* 2.62; Sall. *Cat.* 18; Liv. *Per.* 101; Ascon. 75, and 88 C; Suet. *Iul.* 9; Dio 36.44.3-5; *Schol. Bob.* 78-79 Stangl). See Degrassi 131, 488.

Censors

Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. Q. n. CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Catulus thwarted the attempts of his colleague to enroll the Transpadanes as citizens (Dio 37.9.3; cf. Cic. *Balb.* 50), and to make Egypt tributary (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.44; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Crass.* 13.1-2), and both finally abdicated without completing the census (Plut.; Dio).

Praetors

? C. ATTIVS CELSUS (not in *RE*)

He urged Cicero to defend Manilius (Cic. *Corn.* 1, fr. 10, and Ascon. 65 C; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 9.4-6; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 51; Ascon. 66 C; Dio

36.44.1-2; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; see 66, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Manilius).

Q. GALLIUS (6) Quaestio de maiestate

Presided at the trial of Cornelius (Ascon. 62, and 88 C; and for the date, 60 C).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62 Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Mur.* 35-41 and 53; Plin. *NH* 33.53.

P. ORBIUS¹ (3)

Cic. *Flacc.* 76 and 79; cf. *Brut.* 179. See 64, Promagistrates.

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51 Quaestio de peculatu

Cic. *Mur.* 35 and 42.

Aediles, Curule

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Bibulus was overshadowed in office by Caesar (Suet. *Iul.* 10; Dio 37.8.2), whose magnificent games won him considerable popularity (Caes. *BC* 3.16.3; Sall. *Cat.* 49.3; Plin. *NH* 33.53; Suet. *Iul.* 9.2; 10; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1-3). He restored the trophies of Marius (Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1-4), and supported the plan of Crassus to annex Egypt (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 1.1; 2.41-44; Suet. *Iul.* 11).

Aediles of the Plebs

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

Cic. *QF* 1.2.7; *Att.* 1.4.1; *Planc.* 95.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. PAPIUS² (5, cf. 2)

Carried a law intended to check illegal assumption of citizen rights by expelling from Rome all foreigners who resided beyond the limits of Italy (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 1.13; *Arch.* 10; *Balb.* 52; *Att.* 4.18.4; *Off.* 3.47; Dio 37.9.5; *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 3.4.5).

Quaestors

? Q. ANCHARIUS Q. f. (3) Pr. 56

I. v. Olymp. 328. He is termed Proquaestor. The date of his quaestorship is a conjecture based on the dates of his tribunate (59) and his praetorship (56). See also 73, Legates.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 66, Quaestors. In 65, or in 64 at the latest, he was active in Pompey's service in Syria. See 64, Promagistrates.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS³ (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99), but the date of his return from Crete is uncertain. See 66, Promagistrates.

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (63) Cos. 67

Continued as Proconsul in command of both Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 1.1.2; see 67, Consuls, and 66, Promagistrates). In 63 he was accused of extortion for punishments he imposed on a Transpadane (Cic. *Flacc.* 98; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2).

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (69)

Quaestor pro praetore in Nearer Spain by decree of the Senate (*CIL* 12.2.749—*ILS* 875; Sall. *Cat.* 19.1). After the failure of the so-called first Catilinarian conspiracy he received an extraordinary command in Nearer Spain from the Senate, apparently through the influence of Crassus (Cic. *Sull.* 67-68; *Mur.* 81; Sall. *Cat.* 19, and 21.3; Ascon. 66, and 83, and 92 C, with fr. of Cic. *Tog. Cand.*; Suet. *Iul.* 9.3; Dio 36.44.4-5; cf. *IG* 7.268, and 305). See 64, Promagistrates.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73-66, Promagistrates). His opponents continued to obstruct his demand for a triumph (see 64, and 63, Promagistrates).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

See 67-62, Promagistrates. His demand for a triumph continued to be obstructed.

(CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67, and 66, Promagistrates). Compelled the Albanian and other Caucasian and Colchian peoples to sue for peace (Plut. *Pomp.* 34-35, and 36.1, and 39.1; App. *Mith.* 103, and 116, and 117; Dio 37.1-5; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 34; Liv. *Per.* 101; Strabo 11.4.5, 502c, and 5.1, 503c; Lucan 8.222; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.14; Flor. 1.40.28; Justin 42.3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.6; Eutrop. 6.14; Ruf. Fest. 16.3; Oros. 6.4.8-9; Jordan. *Rom.* 235, p. 31 M; Zonar. 10.4; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήιος 2.354B). Entered into the dispute between Tigranes of Armenia and Phraates of Parthia, and occupied Gordyene (Plut. *Pomp.* 36.1-2; 38.2-3; *Apophth.* *Pomp.* 8; Dio 37.5.2-6.5, by spring of 64), and during the winter of 65 and the spring of 64 began his organization of the province of Bithynia and Pontus (Liv. *Per.* 102; Strabo 12.3.31, 556c; Plut. *Pomp.* 36-38;

App. *Mith.* 107; Dio 37.6.5). Acclaimed Imperator (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1641—*SIG*³ 749 A; *SIG*³ 749 B).

? P. VARINIUS (*1) Pr. 73, 66?

Propraetor in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 45; see 68, note 9, on governors of Asia).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

A Legate under Pompey. Recaptured Gordyene and Osrhoene from the Parthians (Plut. *Pomp.* 36.2, and 39.2; Dio 37.5.3–5).

? C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA⁴ (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

A Legatus in 65 (Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). Probably in 65, and certainly in 64, he and Lollius were active in Syria (see 64, Legates).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Legate under Pompey. Led an advance across the Euphrates to the Tigris (Dio 37.5.2).

L. LOLLIUS (6) Pr. —

Served under Pompey (see 67, Legates). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

MANLIUS PRISCUS (62)

A Legate under Pompey. Besieged the Mithridatic fortress of Sinorix (Ammian. Marc. 16.7.10; Strabo 12.3.28, 555c; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 36; App. *Mith.* 107; Dio 37.7.5).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

Other Legates appointed under the Gabinian and Manilian laws probably continued to serve under Pompey (see 67, and 66, Legates).

Prefects

SERVILIUS (5, cf. 67, or 40–42)

Prefect of Pompey's fleet in the Euxine (Plut. *Pomp.* 34.5; cf. Dio 37.3.2–3).

¹ The governor of Asia in 64 must have been a Praetor in Rome in 65. See 68, note 9, on governors of Asia.

² Dio's phrase, τὴν νῦν Ἰταλίαν, indicates that the Transpadane region was treated as part of Italy under this law. In Val. Max. 3.4.5 this law appears to be confused with some other, perhaps the Iunian. Perperna could not have been affected by the Lex Papia in 65. Rotondi (376f.) attributes a Lex Papia on the

selection of Vestal Virgins to this Tribune (Gell. 1.12.11), but Niccolini would place it much earlier, though after 253 (*FTP* 382f.).

³ The triumph of Metellus Creticus had already been obstructed for some time before 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3–4).

⁴ The text of the *Comm. Pet.* at this point reads *caupodoce*s with *caupones* suprascript. Bücheler offered the emendation Cappadoce, an interesting destination for Antonius at this time, if it were better attested.

64 B.C. A.U.C. 690

Consuls

L. IULIUS L. f. L. n. CAESAR Pat. (143) Pr. by 67

C. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. FIGULUS (63) Pr. by 67

CIL 1².2.906, 962; Cic. *Att.* 1.2.1; *Sull.* 56; *Pis.* 8; Sall. *Cat.* 17.1; Ascon. 82 C; Dio 37, Index, and 6.4, and 10.1; Chr. 354 (Caesare et Turmo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucio Caesare et Figulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrossi 131, 490f.

Under these Consuls decrees of the Senate were passed limiting the attendants upon candidates for election, and making the collegia illegal (Cic. *Mur.* 71; *Pis.* 8, and Ascon. 8 C).

Censors

L. AURELIUS M. f. — n. COTTA (102) Cos. 65, Pr. 70

The name of his colleague remains unknown. They were hindered by the Tribunes in revising the roll of the Senate, and abdicated (Cic. *Dom.* 84; Plut. *Cic.* 27.3; cf. Dio 37.9.4).

Praetors

? Q. ARRIUS (8)

Praetor before 63 (Plut. *Cic.* 15; cf. on his candidacy for the consulship of 58, Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, and 7.3; *Vat.* 30–31; *Schol. Bob.* 149–150 Stangl).

? M. PETREIUS¹ (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.4–6; Val. Max. 2.4.6; cf. Plin. *NH* 33.53.

? M. PLAETORIUS M. f. CESTIANUS (16)

Termed στρατηγός in an inscription of Delphi (Pomtow, *Klio* 17 [1921] 176, no. 150; *SEG* 1.165; Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4.69, no. 45). Pomtow mistakenly dates him in 66. The present date is a conjecture from that of his service as Iudex Quaestionis in 66 (see Momm-

sen, *Strafrecht* 648, note 3), and from the place where there is room for him in the *Fasti* of Macedonia. See 63, Promagistrates.

P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS (66)

See 63, Promagistrates.

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER² Pat. (*76) Cos. 61 Pr. Urbanus
CIL 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46.

Aediles, Curule

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58

Cic. Pis. 1–2, where he compares the careers of Piso and himself.

Aediles of the Plebs³

? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

? C. TORANIUS (4)

CIL 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 27.1.

Iudex Quaestionis

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

In charge of the *Quaestio de sicariis*. He began to entertain prosecutions against persons who had been rewarded for bringing in heads of the proscribed, but desisted when Catiline was brought before him (*Suet. Iul.* 11; *Dio* 37.10.2; cf. *Ascon.* 90–91 C).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? FABIUS⁴ (1)

Carried a law to limit the number of attendants upon candidates (*Cic. Mur.* 71; cf. *Q. Cic. Comm. Pet.* 37).

Q. MUCIUS ORESTINUS (12)

Vetoed a bribery law, and attacked Cicero as a candidate unworthy of the consulship (*Cic. Tog. Cand.* fr. 6, and 13; *Ascon.* 83, 85–86, and 88 C).

Quaestors

(M. CLAUDIUS) MARCELLUS (229) Cos. 51, Pr. 54

A colleague of Cato (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 18.3–4). Sobeck (49) identifies him with the Consul of 51.

M. LOLLIUS (9)

A colleague of Cato (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 16.6; cf. *Cic. Verr.* 2.3.63).

M. PORCIUS CATO⁵ (*20) Pr. 54

As Quaestor he showed himself an active and thorough investigator of the public accounts (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 16–18; *Praec. Rei Pub. Ger.* 13.24; *Vit. Pud.* 15; *Dio* 47.6.4).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 66, Quaestors; and 65, Promagistrates. In Syria he became involved in the rivalries of the Jewish princes, and is charged with accepting bribes (*Joseph. AJ* 14.29–33 and 37; *BJ* 1.123–130; *App. Syr.* 51).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 99). See 63, Promagistrates.

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (69)

Quaestor pro praetore in Nearer Spain (see 65, Promagistrates), where he was killed by mutinous Spanish horsemen (*Sall. Cat.* 19.3–5; *Ascon.* 92–93 C; *Dio* 36.44.5).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Proconsul (see 73–63, Promagistrates). His political opponents continued to obstruct his triumph.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (*Cic. Mur.* 42 and 53 and 68–69 and 89, *summo cum imperio*; *Har. Resp.* 42).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Proconsul in Macedonia (*Cic. Pis.* 44; see 63, Promagistrates).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

His triumph was still obstructed. See 67–63, Promagistrates.

P. ORBIUS (3) Pr. 65

Governor, probably Propraetor, in Asia (*Cic. Flacc.* 76 and 79).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Probably Proquaestor under Pompey in the East. See 63, Promagistrates.

(CN. POMPEIUS) MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67–65, Promagistrates). In 64 he advanced from Pontus into Syria, receiving the submission of Commagene, Ituraea, and other principalities, arbitrated a boundary dispute between Tigranes of Armenia and Phraates of Parthia, and set about the organiza-

tion of Syria as a Roman province, while his Legates, and his Quaestor (Proquaestor) Scaurus, dealt with Aretas of Petra and the rival Jewish princes (Joseph. *AJ* 14.29–38; *BJ* 1.127–130; Plut. *Pomp.* 39–41; App. *Mith.* 106, and 118; *Syr.* 49–50, and 70; *BC* 5.10; Dio 37.6.4–7.4, 7a, and 15.1; cf. Strabo 16.2.8, 751c, and 18, 755c; Liv. *Per.* 101; Vell. 2.37.5, and 38.6; Iustin 40.2.2–5; Eutrop. 6.14.1–2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.6; Ruf. Fest. 16.4; Oros. 6.6.1; Zonar. 10.5, cf. 5.6; see 65, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. CLODIUS PULCHER⁶ Pat. (48)

On the staff, perhaps as Tribune of the Soldiers, of L. Murena in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 42).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey. He opened the way for Pompey through the Amanus mountains into Syria, late in 65 or early in 64 (Plut. *Pomp.* 39.2; cf. Dio 37.5.4, who has him come through Mesopotamia).

Q. CABCILIUS METELLUS NEPOS⁷ (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). Probably in 65, and by 64 at the latest, he and Lollius had entered Syria and taken Damascus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.29; *BJ* 1.127).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Legate under Pompey (see 65, Legates). With or soon after Scaurus he became involved in the rivalries of the Jewish princes, and is also charged with accepting bribes (Joseph. *AJ* 14.37, cf. 29; *BJ* 1.128).

L. LOLLIUS (6) Pr. —

Legate under Pompey (see 67, Legates). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

¹ Sallust makes clear that Petreius held the praetorship before 63, but there is no proof of Münzer's theory that the games given by Antonius, Murena, and Petreius form a series in which the silver of Antonius in 66 and Murena in 65 was surpassed by the gold of Petreius in 64 (Cic. *Mur.* 40; Val. Max.; Plin.).

² The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

³ The date of these aedileships is not securely attested, but since Octavius held the praetorship in 61, this is a probable year.

⁴ It is not certain that the Lex Fabia was a tribunician bill. Niccolini (*FTP* 266) suggests a date in 64 because the *Comm. Pet.* (37), which was composed early in that year, makes no mention of the limitation.

⁵ According to Drumann-Groebe (4.165–169) Cato's quaestorship should be dated in 65, and he made two trips to Asia, one before and one after his quaestorship. According to Plutarch (*Cat. Min.* 10–18, esp. 11.1, and 12.2) his first trip was a brief sojourn in Asia during his military tribunate in Macedonia, and his second, during which he travelled as far as Antioch, was subsequent to his military tribunate but before his return to run for office in Rome. This is supported by the fact that he waited until his return from his second trip to bring home the ashes of his half-brother Caepio. The first difficulty arises from Plutarch's statement that he met Pompey at Ephesus, and the second from the story of his reception at Antioch (cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 40). Pompey's presence at Ephesus is not attested until 62, when Cato was a Tribune of the Plebs in Rome. Pompey was in Pamphylia in late 67 when envoys came to him from the cities of Crete (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 35), and at some time in 66 apparently moved from Cilicia into Galatia and Pontus when given command against Mithridates (App. *Mith.* 97). As he had troops operating in Asia also (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 39) there is no reason why he might not have been in Ephesus at some intervening period. A moment early in his campaign is indicated, for he was eagerly collecting young officers for his service (cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 14.3). The second point creates no difficulty, for it is now known that Marcius Rex reached Antioch in 67 or 66 (see 67, Promagistrates; G. Downey, *CPh* 32 [1937] 144–151), and therefore Cato's visit to Antioch can be earlier than 64.

Furthermore, a date in 64 for his quaestorship accords better with the legal age for this magistracy in the post-Sullan period. The evidence for the date of his birth points to 95 B. C. (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 3, and 73; Liv. *Per.* 114). If he attained the quaestorship at the same age as Cicero, the most probable year is 64. See Mommsen, *Str.* 1.567–571.

⁶ The title of Clodius is not preserved. This year, just three years before his quaestorship, is a probable time for a military tribunate.

⁷ It is possible that Damascus was occupied before 64, or at any rate that Pompey's Legates and other officers were active in Syria soon after Pompey took command from Marcius Rex in 66. Josephus seems to place the beginning of the intervention of Scaurus in Jewish affairs at about this time (see 66, Quaestors; and references above). If some time be allowed for the development of the situation in Judaea after the death of Queen Alexandra in 67, the events referred to above may with probability be dated in 65 or early 64, just before Pompey's arrival in Syria.

63 B.C. A.U.C. 691

Consuls

M. TULLIUS M. f. M. n. CICERO (29) Pr. 66

C. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (HIBRIDA) (19) Pr. 66

CIL 1².2.750, 907–909; Cic. *Cael.* 74; Sall. *Cat.* 24.1; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170, and see also 131, 490f.; Strabo 10.2.13, 455c; Plin. *NH* 8.213; Joseph. *AJ* 14.66; Suet. *Aug.* 5; Flor. 2.12.5; Dio 37, Index, and 10.4; Obseq. 61; Eutrop. 6.15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Casiod.; *Schol. Bob.* 80 Stangl.

The candidacy and election of Antonius are referred to in Cic. *Att.* 1.1.1; Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8–9; Ascon., on Cic. *Tog. Cand., passim*, esp. 82f., 87, 93–94 C; Plut. *Cic.* 11. He was allotted Cisalpine Gaul, but received Macedonia when Cicero refused to go (Cic. *Pis.* 5; *Fam.* 5.5, and cf. 5.2.3; Sall. *Cat.* 26.4; Plut. *Cic.* 12.4; Dio 37.33.4). He was suspected of secret involvement in the conspiracy of Catiline (Cic. *Sest.* 8 and 12, cf. *Cat.* 3.14; Plut. *Cic.* 12.1–3; Dio 37.30.3, and 39.3; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl), but in late October received the command against him in Etruria (Sall. *Cat.* 36.3; and on the date, Cic. *Mur.* 84). He joined Cicero in carrying a severe law against bribery (Cic. *Mur.* 3 and 47 and 67; *Sest.* 133; *Vat.* 37; *Planc.* 83; Dio 37.29.1; *Schol. Bob.* 79, 140, 166 Stangl). Full references to the actions of Cicero in his consulship are given in D.–G. 5.449ff.; and the article by Gelzer in *RE* 7A.865ff.

Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60

Cic. *Sull.* 65; Val. Max. 7.7.7; Dio 37.27.3. He refused to accept custody of Catiline when the latter was prosecuted under the Lex Plautia de vi (Cic. *Cat.* 1.19; Dio 37.32.2). He raised forces in the Ager Picenus and the Ager Gallicus (Cic. *Cat.* 2.5–6 and 26; *Fam.* 5.2.1; Sall. *Cat.* 30.5; 42.3; 57.2; Plut. *Cic.* 16.1).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA Pat. (240) Cos. 71, Pr. 74

Praetor a second time, thus rehabilitating himself after his expulsion from the Senate in 70. One of the chief leaders in the conspiracy of Catiline, he signed the letter to the Allobroges, was compelled to abdicate his office, and was put to death (Cic. *Cat.* 3.4 and 6–16 and 22 and 25; 4.4 and 5 and 10 and 12 and 17; *Sull.* 16 and 30 and 33 and 53 and 70 and 75–76; *Flacc.* 95–97; Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 32.2; 39.6–40. 6; 43.1; 44.1; 47.2–4; 48.4; 50.1; 51.7; 52.17; 55; 57.1; 58.4; Diod. 40.5, in *FHG* 2.xxvi; Liv. *Per.* 102; Vell. 2.34.3–4, and 35.3; Lucan 2.543; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.10.30; Iuven. 10.287; Plut. *Cic.* 17–22, and 24.1; *Caes.* 7.4; *Cat. Min.* 22.2; App. *BC* 2.2–6; Flor. 2.18.3–11; Dio 37.30.4–36.4, and 39.1; 38.14.5; 46.20.2 and 5; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 62, p. 154 Helm; *Schol. Gron.* 284 Stangl).

C. COSCONIUS (4)

Kept the record of the evidence against the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Sull.* 42).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*8)

Sent to guard Capua and its gladiatorial schools against the Catilinarian conspirators (Sall. *Cat.* 30.5). See D.–G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1)

Aided in the arrest of the Allobrogian envoys, and the capture of the letters which incriminated the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Cat.* 3.5 and 14; *Flacc.* 102; Sall. *Cat.* 45; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 32). See Lübker 839.

? L. ROSCIUS OTHO (22)

Was hissed in the theater for his tribunician bill reserving the fourteen rows for the knights (see 67, Tribunes of the Plebs), and championed by Cicero, the Consul. He was probably Praetor (Plut. *Cic.* 13, with the praenomen Marcus, cf. Fragments of Cicero's speech, ed. Müller, 4.3, p. 209; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.12).

C. SULPICIUS (10)

Found the collection of weapons at the home of Cethegus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators (Cic. *Cat.* 3.8; Plut. *Cic.* 19.2).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179)

Assisted Pomptinus in the arrest of the Allobrogian envoys (Cic. *Cat.* 3.5 and 14; *Flacc.* 1 and 5 and 94–95 and 102; *Pis.* 54; *Att.* 2.25.1; Sall. *Cat.* 45; 46.6; *Caes. BC* 3.53.1). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

Aediles, Curule

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Off.* 2.57; Sall. *Cat.* 47.5; Nepos, fr. 18, and 25 Peter.

Iudex Quaestionis

? C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47. See 64, Aediles.

Tribunes of the Plebs

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58

Joined Labienus in carrying a law permitting Pompey to wear the dress of a triumphator at the games (Vell. 2.40.4; Dio 37.21.3–4).

L. CAECILIUS L. f. RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

Elogium, *CIL* 1².2.761—*ILS* 880. Proposed a bill to restore civil rights to P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla (Cic. *Sull.* 62–66, cf. *Leg. Agr.* 2.10; Dio 37.25.3). Promised to veto the bill of Rullus (see below).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. before 59?

Carried a bill instituting the trial of Rabirius for treason (Cic. *Rab.*

Perd., *passim*; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.20; Dio 37.26.1—28.4, and 37.2; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 4; *Att.* 2.1.3; and a law to restore the election of priests¹ to the people as under the Lex Domitia of 104 (Dio 37.37.1–2). See above, on Ampius Balbus.

P. SERVILIUS M. f. RULLUS (80)

The author of an agrarian bill in which he proposed to set up a commission of ten, elected for five years with imperium, to found colonies and assign public lands in Italy and the provinces, and to use booty and public funds for the purchase of land (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* I, II, and III, *passim*; *Rab. Perd.* 32; *Att.* 2.1.3; *Sull.* 65; *Pis.* 4; Plin. *NH* 7.117; 8.210; Plut. *Cic.* 12.2–5; Dio 37.25.4). The bill was successfully opposed by Cicero and threatened with a veto by Caecilius (Cic. *Sull.* 65).

Quaestors

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS GAVIANUS (70)

Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 12.

T. FADIUS GALLUS (9)

The Quaestor especially attached to Cicero's service (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Fam.* 7.23–27).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54

Returned first at the polls, he was especially attached to the staff of C. Antonius, but aided Cicero at Capua, and then returned to Rome, and at the end of the year joined Antonius in Etruria (Cic. *Sest.* 8–11; *Vat.* 11–12; cf. *Cat.* 1.21; *Schol. Bob.* 126 Stangl).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Elected last, he was allotted the *provincia aquaria*. Sent by Cicero to Puteoli to prevent the export of precious metals (Cic. *Vat.* 11–12). See Lübker 1094, no. 2.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Served under Pompey in Syria and Palestine (see 66, Quaestors; 65–64, Promagistrates), who left him in command there *proquaestore propraetore* (*IGRP* 3.1102—*ILS* 875) with two legions when he returned to Pontus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.79; *BJ* 1.157; Hegesipp. 1.18; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 99; see 68–63, Promagistrates). Still waiting

outside the city to celebrate his triumph, he was sent to guard Apulia against agents of Catiline (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3).

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

He was finally permitted at about the time of the elections for 62 to celebrate his triumph as Proconsul over Mithridates and Tigranes (Cic. *Mur.* 37 and 69; *Arch.* 21; *Acad.* 2.3; Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.84—*ILS* 60; Strabo 12.5.2; Vell. 2.34.2; Plin. *NH* 14.96; 28.56; Plut. *Luc.* 37.2–4; *Pomp.* 30.2; *Cat. Min.* 29.3–4; App. *Mith.* 77; Eutrop. 6.10; Serv. *Ad Aen.* 1.161; 4.261, quoting C. Memmius; *Schol. Bob.* 177 Stangl; see Degrassi 565).

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 64, Promagistrates) during the first part of the year, but left his brother in command there as Legate when he returned for the consular elections (Cic. *Mur.* 89; see Legates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (79) Cos. 65, Pr. 68?

Governor, probably as Proconsul, of Macedonia, and received the title Imperator from the Senate on Cicero's motion when he reported his achievements (Cic. *Pis.* 44). Had returned to Rome by autumn (Cic. *Sull.* 34; *Fin.* 2.62; *Att.* 12.21.1).

Q. MARCIUS REX (92) Cos. 68

Proconsul (see 67–64, Promagistrates). Still waiting outside Rome for permission to celebrate his triumph, he was sent to check the forces of Catiline's Lieutenant Manlius in Etruria at Faesulae (Sall. *Cat.* 30.3; 33.1—34.1). There is no mention of his triumph, and he died before May 15, 61 (Cic. *Att.* 1.16.10).

L. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (16) Pr. 64

See 64, Praetors. He was probably governor of Macedonia (στρατηγός) in the year after his praetorship in succession to Manlius (see above) and before Antonius in 62 (*SEG* 1.165; Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4.69, no. 45).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

Served under Pompey in the East (Ascon. 35 C; see 66, Quaestors; 64–62, Promagistrates).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67–62, Promagistrates). In this year he carried through his campaigns in Syria and Palestine, including the capture of Jerusalem, and the settlement of Judaea and Syria, and received during this period the news of the death of Mithridates. Leaving Scaurus in command, he proceeded to Pontus for the winter. (Joseph. *AJ* 14.36–

79; *BJ* 1.131–158; Plut. *Pomp.* 39.2–42.3; App. *Mith.* 108–114; *Syr.* 49–50; Dio 37.14.1–17.3, and 20.1; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 34; *Att.* 2.9.1, *Hierosolymarius*; *Flacc.* 67; Diod. 40.2; Liv. *Per.* 102; Val. Max. 9.2, ext. 3; Vell. 2.40.1; Lucan 1.336f.; 2.55, and 590–594; Tac. *Hist.* 5.9; Plut. *Superstit.* 8; Flor. 1.40.26 and 30–31; Gell. 17.16.5; Galen 14.284 K; Hegesipp. 1.15–17; Sulp. Sev. 2.26; Eutrop. 6.12.3, and 14.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 76.7–8; 77.6–7; Ruf. *Fest. Brev.* 16.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 67 and 63, pp. 153 and 154 Helm; Ammian. Marc. 14.8.12; Oros. 6.5–6; Suidas, s. v. Πομπήιος; Phot. *Bibl.* 53 B; Zonar. 5.6; 10.5).

P. SERVILIUS GLOBULUS² (66) Pr. 64

Propraetor (Cic. *Flacc.* 85, *praetor*, and 91) in Asia (Cic. *Flacc.* 76 and 79 and 85 and 91; *Schol. Bob.* 107 Stangl).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. MEVULANUS (1)

Served under C. Antonius, and secretly sympathized with Catiline (Cic. *Sest.* 9).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Served under Pompey, and was first over the wall at Jerusalem (Joseph. *BJ* 1.149 and 154; cf. *AJ* 14.66 and 73).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

See 64, Legates. Pompey released him from service, and he came to Rome, where he acted in Pompey's interest, and was elected a Tribune of the Plebs for 62 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 20.1–21.2; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 81; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.43).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

See 65, Legates. With Pompey in Palestine (Joseph. *BJ* 1.140; *AJ* 14.56; Hegesipp. 1.16; Oros. 6.6.2; Zonar. 5.6; cf. Dio 37.15.3).

? L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (17) Cos. 72, Pr. 94

Legate of Pompey (see 67, Legates). Apparently still held command of a fleet in Italy in 63 (Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17).

C. LICINIUS MURENA (119)

Legate under L. Murena, who left him in command in Transalpine Gaul when he returned to Rome for the elections (Cic. *Mur.* 89). He arrested some Catilinarian envoys (Sall. *Cat.* 42.3; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 2.3).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. —

Served as a Legate under C. Antonius against the forces of Catiline in Etruria (Sall. *Cat.* 59.4–5; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 127 Stangl).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

The inscription *Bacchius Iudaeus* on the coins of his aedileship in 54 probably refers to his service under Pompey in Palestine in this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.490).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Served as a Legate under Pompey at the siege of Jerusalem (Joseph. *AJ* 14.59; *BJ* 1.144; Hegesipp. 1.16). See D.–G. 2.69, no. 15.

Special Commissions

Duumviri Perduellionis

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62.

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Appointed by the Praetor under an antique procedure to try Rabinus for *perduellio* (Dio 37.27; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Labienus).

Pontifices

Ca. 97–63: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98) Cos. 80, Pr. 89, Pont. Max. 81

Successor, as Pont. Max.: C. IULIUS CAESAR³ Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

CIL 1².789—*ILS* 71, cf. 70; Sall. *Cat.* 49.2; Vell. 2.43.3; Plin. *NH* 19.23; Suet. *Iul.* 13; 46; Plut. *Caes.* 7.1–3; Gell. 5.13.6; Dio 37.37.1–2, cf. 43.44.6; Lactant. *Div. Inst.* 1.6.7.

as Pont.: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA⁴ (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Cic. *Dom.* 123; *Har. Resp.* 12; *Brut.* 212; Suet. *Tib.* 4.1.

Augurs

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Mentioned in this year, Dio 37.27.3; cf. Cic. *Vat.* 19; *Att.* 2.9.2; *Schol. Bob.* 147 Stangl.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Mentioned in this year, Cic. *Div.* 1.105; cf. 2.75; *Brut.* 267; Varro *RR* 3.2.2. See 50, Augurs.

Vestal Virgins

LICINIA (185)

Aided the candidacy of her relative C. Licinius Murena for the consulship (Cic. *Mur.* 73). See 69, Vestal Virgins.

¹ The election of the Pontifex Maximus was probably not affected by these laws (L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421 ff.; see Pontifices), but remained according to the ancient procedure.

² It has been supposed that Globulus is the governor of Asia mentioned in Joseph. *AJ* 14.244–246 (cf. *SIG*³ 720, note 3), but this is possible only if Γάλλια in the text is a mistake for Globulus and ἀνθύπατος represents Propraetor.

³ Dio places Caesar's election in 63, but is manifestly incorrect in dating it after the death of the conspirators (see Sall. *Cat.* 49). Mention of the Lex Domitia and of the procedure for the election of the Pontifex Maximus in the speech against the Law of Rullus (*Lex Agr.* 2.18–19) is no indication that Metellus' death and Caesar's election occurred early in the year, since the form of that election was probably not changed by the laws of Domitius or Sulla or Labienus (L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421–424). Metellus Pius is last mentioned directly in connection with the trial of Cornelius in 65 (Ascon. 60 and 79 C; Val. Max. 8.5.4).

⁴ His election before 57 is certain. It is most natural to suppose that he succeeded his adoptive father in the college (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 398 and 412).

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Consuls

D. IUNIUS M. f. — n. SILANUS (163) Pr. by 67

L. LICINIUS L. f. L. n. MURENA (123) Pr. 65

CIL 1².2.910, 911, 2663b; Cic. *Flacc.* 30; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; Dio 37, Index, and 39.1; Eutrop. 6.16; Chr. 354 (Silano et Murena); *Fast. Hyd.* (Silana et Murena); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σιλανοῦ καὶ Μουρινά); Cassiod. See Degrassi 131, 490f.

On the election of Silanus, and his part as Consul Designate in the debate in the Senate on the Catilinarian conspirators, see Cic. *Cat.* 4.7 and 11; *Att.* 12.21.1; *Phil.* 2.12; Sall. *Cat.* 50.4; 51.16; Plut. *Cic.* 14.6; 19.1; 20.3; 21.3; *Cat. Min.* 21.2; 22–23; App. *BC* 2.5–6; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 8.1; Dio 37.36; *Schol. Gron.* 287 Stangl. Murena was prosecuted for bribery in his election, and defended successfully by Cicero (Cic. *Mur.*, *passim*; *Flacc.* 98; *Fin.* 4.74; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.1.75; 6.1.35; 11.1.69; Plin. *Epist.* 1.20.7; Plut. *Cic.* 14.6; 35.3; *Cat. Min.* 21.3–6; *Inim. Util.* 9). He voted to condemn the conspirators (Cic. *Dom.* 134; *Att.* 12.21.1), and as Consul protected Cato during the disturbances at the beginning of the year (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 28.2–3, cf. 21.6; see Tribunes

of the Plebs). The two Consuls carried a law requiring copies of all proposed legislation to be deposited in the treasury (Cic. *Att.* 2.9.1; 4.16.5; *Sest.* 135; *Vat.* 33; *Phil.* 5.8; *Leg.* 3.11 and 46; Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; *Schol. Bob.* 140 Stangl).

Praetors

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59

Crushed Catilinarian sympathizers among the Paeligni (Oros. 6.6.7; cf. Dio 37.41.1), and in Rome stood in opposition to his colleague Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.16.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44

While Praetor-elect he helped to reveal the conspiracy of Catiline, but when the conspirators were arrested tried to save their lives (Cic. *Att.* 12.21.1; *Cat.* 4.7–10; Sall. *Cat.* 49–51; Suet. *Iul.* 14, and 17; Plut. *Cic.* 20–21; *Caes.* 7–8; *Cat. Min.* 22–24; *Crass.* 13.2–3; App. *BC* 2.6; Dio 37.36). As Praetor he attempted to rob Catulus of the credit for restoring the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol and give it to Pompey, and supported the bill of the Tribune Metellus Nepos to recall Pompey and place him in command against Catiline, but after passage of the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* and his own suspension from office he made peace with his opponents (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.3; *Sest.* 62; Suet. *Iul.* 15–17; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 26–29; Dio 37.41, and 44; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Schol. Bob.* 134 Stangl; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Metellus Nepos and Cato). Clodius obtained sacrilegious entrance to the rites of the Bona Dea, which were celebrated at Caesar's house, and Caesar divorced his wife (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3; Suet. *Iul.* 6.2, and 74.2; Plut. *Caes.* 9–10; Dio 37.45.2; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl). He defended the Numidian prince Masintha against Hiempsal (Suet. *Iul.* 71).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56

See 61, Promagistrates.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35)

See 61, Promagistrates.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. Urbanus?

Cic. *Planc.* 95; cf. *Att.* 1.15.1, and 13.5. Crushed Catilinarian sympathizers in Bruttium (Oros. 6.6.7; cf. Dio 37.41). Presided at the trial of Archias (Cic. *Arch.* 3 and 32; *Schol. Bob.* 175 Stangl).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (*77) Cos. 53

A candidate in 63 (Cic. *Sull.* 42). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 53, no. 60.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2)

Cic. *Planc.* 95; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 28.1. See 61, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

He attacked the action of Cicero in putting the Catilinarian conspirators to death, and vetoed his final oration at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Sest.* 11; *Pis.* 6-7; *Ascon.* 6 C; *Plut. Cic.* 23.1-2; *Dio* 37.38.2; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 127 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Cont. Contra Q. Met.* fr. 1-10, ed. Müller). In January he renewed his attack on Cicero, and attempted to carry two bills, one to summon Pompey to Italy to take command against Catiline, and the other to grant him election to the consulship in absence, against the veto of his colleague Cato, so forcefully that martial law was declared, and he departed from Rome to join Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 5.1, and 2; *Att.* 1.13.5; *Sest.* 62; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 9.3.50; *Plut. Cic.* 23.2-3; *Cat. Min.* 26-29; *Suet. Iul.* 16; *Gell.* 18.7.7; *Dio* 37.42-44; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 134 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 289 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 81, on his proposals).

L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (24)

A Catilinarian sympathizer, who in their plan was to give the signal for action by attacking Cicero (*Brut.* in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.17.1; *Sall. Cat.* 17.3; 43.1; *App. BC* 2.3). Taking office with Nepos on December 10, 63, he joined him in his attack on Cicero (Cic. *Sull.* 31; *Ad Brut.* 1.17.1; *Plut. Cic.* 23.1; *Schol. Bob.* 82, and 127 Stangl). See above, on Metellus Nepos.

? L. FABRICIUS (4)

As Curator Viarum, possibly as Tribune of the Plebs, he completed the Pons Fabricius over the Tiber (*CIL* 1².2.751—*ILS* 5892; *Dio* 37.45.3; see 68, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 8, on Volcatius).

L. MARIUS (19)

Joined with Cato to carry a law requiring all who demanded a triumph to report on oath the number of the enemy killed and their own losses (*Val. Max.* 2.8.1, with Mss reading *Marius*, not *Marcus*).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. by 58? or 53

Aided Cato against the proposal of Metellus Nepos to summon Pompey (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 27-28; *Dio* 37.43.1-2).

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Sought election in order to oppose Metellus Nepos (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 20-21). As Tribune Designate he accused Murena of bribery (see above, Consuls), and by his speech in the Senate secured the decision in favor of putting the Catilinarian conspirators to death (Cic. *Att.* 12.21.1; *Sest.* 12 and 62; *Sall. Cat.* 52-53; *Plut. Cic.* 21.3; *Caes.* 8; *Cat.*

Min. 23; *App. BC* 2.6; *Dio* 37.36.2-3; see above, Consuls, on Silanus). As Tribune, he stood strongly in opposition to the proposals of Metellus Nepos (see above, on Nepos and Minucius), and with Marius carried a law regarding the requirements for triumphs (see above, on Marius). He influenced the Senate to cheapen the distributions of grain at a cost to the treasury of 1250 talents (*Plut. Cat. Min.* 26.1; *Caes.* 8.4).

Quaestors

? M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Pr. 51

Cic. *Planc.* 63. Served in Cyrene (Cic. *Planc.* 13 and 63). The date remains uncertain.

? (M. NONIUS) SUFENAS (52) Pr. 51?

Issued coins with the head of Saturn on them (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.470), perhaps as Quaestor, perhaps as Monetalis, and probably by this year, since he held the tribunate in 56.

Quaesitor

L. ? NOVIUS NIGER (12, cf. 7)

A special Quaesitor (*quaesitor*, *Suet. Iul.* 17) to investigate persons implicated in the Catilinarian conspiracy, who admitted information from Vettius against Caesar (*Suet.*).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Remained in charge in Syria when Pompey returned to Asia Minor (see 63, and below, 62, Promagistrates, on Pompey). Began an invasion of Nabatean Arabia, but desisted in return for a payment of 300 talents (*Joseph. AJ* 14.80-81; *BJ* 1.159). See 66, Quaestors; and 65-63, Promagistrates.

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 103). Early in 62 his army routed that of Catiline, who died on the field (*Sall. Cat.* 57-61; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Val. Max.* 2.8.7; *Plut. Cic.* 22.5; *Flor.* 2.12.11-12; *Dio* 37.39-40; *Eutrop.* 6.15). His soldiers saluted him as Imperator (*Dio*; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.5; *Obseq.* 61a). He then proceeded to his province of Macedonia, where defeats at the hands of the Dardani and Bastarni, and his own extortions (Cic. *Fam.* 5.5, and 6; *Att.* 1.12.1-2, and 16.16; *Dio* 38.10.1-2; *Obseq.* 61a), caused his prosecution for *maiestas* and for extortion upon his return in 59, and his conviction and exile (Cic. *Cael.* 74; *Flacc.* 5 and

95; *Dom.* 41; *Vat.* 27–28; *Att.* 2.2.3; *Phil.* 2.56 and 98–99; Strabo 10.2.13, 455c; Val. Max. 4.2.6; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 4.2.123–124; 9.3.58; Dio 38.10.1–4; 51.26.5; *Schol. Bob.* 94 Stangl). See 60, Promagistrates, on C. Octavius.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (*Cic. Fam.* 5.1, and 2; Nepos fr. 7 Peter, in Plin. *NH* 2.170, and Mela 3.45); cf. Sall. *Cat.* 57.2; 58.6; Dio 37.39. 2–3.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

Proconsul (*Liv. Per.* 99). Late in May of this year he was at last permitted to celebrate his triumph over the Cretan pirates (*Cic. Pis.* 58; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 566; Vell. 2.34.2, and 40.5; Flor. 1.42.6; 2.13.9; App. *Sic.* 6; Dio 36.17a; Eutrop. 6.11, and 16; cf. Sall. *Cat.* 30.3–4; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl).

C. COSCONIUS (4) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Cic. Vat.* 12).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

See 64–63, Promagistrates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (see 67–63, Promagistrates), and Imperator (*Cic. Fam.* 5.7; *SIG*³ 751, 752; cf. *IGRP* 4.49–56). He completed his organization of eastern and northern Asia Minor,¹ gave his soldiers their bounties, and returned to Italy, probably arriving at Brundisium by December, and then disbanded his army (*Cic. Prov. Cons.* 27; *Fam.* 5.7; *Sull.* 67–68; Strabo 11.1.6; Vell. 2.40.3; Plin. *NH* 7.112; 37.14–16; Plut. *Pomp.* 42–43; App. *Mith.* 105, and 114–116; Dio 37.20.6, and 49.3; 41.13.2; Zonar. 10.5; cf. on his divorce from Mucia, *Cic. Att.* 1.12.3; Ascon. 20C; Suet. *Iul.* 50.1; Dio 37.49.3).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (*Cic. Cael.* 73). See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

Governor (his title is not preserved) of Transalpine Gaul, where in 62 and 61 he checked and repressed a rebellion of the Allobroges (*Cic. Prov. Cons.* 32; Dio 37.47–48; 39.65.1–2; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Schol. Bob.* 149–150 Stangl). See Lübker 839.

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54

See 63, Quaestors. He served against Catiline in Etruria under C. Antonius (*Cic. Sest.* 12), then proceeded to Macedonia with him as Proquaestor (*Cic. Fam.* 5.6; *Sest.* 13, *quaesturam*; *Schol. Bob.* 127 Stangl).

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS² Pat. (*69,179) Pr. 63

Propraetor (*Cic. Flacc.* 31 and 43 and 89 and 100; *Schol. Bob.* 127 Stangl, *praetor*) in Asia. Accused of extortion in 59, defended by Cicero, and acquitted (*Cic. Flacc.*, *passim*; *Schol. Bob.* 93–108 Stangl; Macrobian. *Sat.* 2.1.13).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Served in Macedonia, probably under C. Antonius (*Cic. Planc.* 27).

Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Legate under Valerius Flaccus in Asia (*Cic. Flacc.* 31 and 68).

MANLIUS LENTINUS (58)

Title not preserved. Served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47–48).

L. MARIUS (19)

Title not preserved. Served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.48.1–2).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. —

Legate under C. Antonius in the battle against Catiline (*Sall. Cat.* 59–60; cf. *Cic. Sest.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 94, and 127 Stangl).

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51

See 63, Legates.

C. PLOTIUS (11)

Legate, perhaps under Valerius Flaccus, in Asia (*Cic. Flacc.* 50).

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72?

Legatus under Pompey (see 63, Legates), who asked for a postponement of the consular elections for 61 in order that his Legate might be a candidate (Dio 37.44.3, granted; Plut. *Pomp.* 44.1, refused). See D.-G. 2.69, no. 15.

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Probably a Legate under Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47–48; cf. 39.65.1).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Cosconius in Farther Spain (*Cic. Vat.* 12). See Lübker 1094.

Prefects

? L. PEDUCAEUS (2)

While serving under Valerius Flaccus in Asia, he collected the *aurum Iudaicum* at Laodikeia of Phrygia (Cic. *Flacc.* 68).

¹ On Pompey's organization of Asia Minor and Syria, see the texts cited and the works referred to in D.-G. 4.477ff.; Jones, *CERP* 63, 157ff., 177, 202f., 258ff.; and especially on Asia Minor, Broughton in Frank, *ESAR* 4.530–533; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.368–378; 2.1230–1241. The date of his return can be inferred from the dates of Cic. *Att.* 1.12.3 (Jan. 1, 61) and 1.13.4 (Jan. 25, 61).

² Three inscriptions from Magnesia on the Maeander (*I. v. Magn.* 144–146) name a Proconsul (ἀνθύπατος), L. Valerius L. f. Flaccus, who was married to a daughter of L. Saufeius, and had a daughter named Valeria Paulla. His mother, Baebia, is also honored. He may be identified with either the elder Flaccus (Consul 86), or the governor of 62 (see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1242, note 1). If the younger Flaccus is meant the title may be an error since Cicero repeatedly refers to him as Praetor. Saufeius, a contemporary of Atticus and Cicero, might have had a daughter old enough in 62 to be married to Flaccus and have a daughter of her own. This Paulla Valeria should be distinguished from the sister of Valerius Triarius, who bore the same name (Cic. *Fam.* 8.7.2).

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Consuls

M. PUPIUS M. f. — n. PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Pr. 72?
 M. VALERIUS M. f. M' n. MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (*76) Pr. by 64
CIL 1².2.912, 913; Cic. *Att.* 1.12.4, and 13.6; Caes. *BG* 1.2.1, and 35.4; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f. (M. Pupius Piso Frugi, M. Vale [—]); Plin. *NH* 7.98; 8.131; 37.13, and Solin. 26.10 M; Dio 37, Index, and 46.1; Chr. 354 (Calpurniano et Messala); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone Frugi et Messala Nigro); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πίσωνος καὶ Μεσσάλλα); Cassiod.; on Pupius, Cic. *Att.* 1.18.3; and on Valerius, *CIL* 1².2.914; Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46; Val. Max. 9.14.5; Plin. *NH* 8.131; Solin. 26.10, p. 115 M. See Degrassi 131, 490f.

Pupius Piso unwillingly proposed the bill to constitute a special court to try Clodius for his sacrilege toward the Bona Dea (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3, and 14.5–6, and 16.1 and 8 and 12), and was probably the author of a law regulating the meetings of the Senate in relation to comitial days (Cic. *Fam.* 1.4.2; cf. *Att.* 1.14.5; *QF* 2.2.3; *Sest.* 74; Caes. *BC* 1.5.4). Valerius, a good conservative, attacked Clodius, and opposed Pupius (Cic. *Att.* 1.13.3, and 14.2–6). On Pupius Piso, see D.-G. 2.69, no. 15; and on Messalla, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52f., no. 59.

Censors

According to Dio (37.46.4) Censors were elected and revised the list of senators this year. Cicero in his letters to Atticus in 60 implies that a census was imminent (1.18.8; 2.1.11), and in his discussion of the request of the publicans for remission of the Asiatic contracts implies that these had been leased by the Censors (*Att.* 1.17.9). The names remain unknown, though Willems (1.430) follows Borghese in suggesting that C. Scribonius Curio (Consul in 76) was one of the Censors of this year.

Praetors

? L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS¹ (90) Cos. 58
 Cic. *Pis.* 2, date uncertain.

? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER² (234)
 Cic. *Vat.* 25; cf. *Att.* 2.24.2.

? A. GABINIUS³ (11) Cos. 58

C. OCTAVIUS (15)

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; Cic. *QF* 1.1.21; Vell. 2.59.1–2. See 60–58, Promagistrates.

? Q. VOCONIUS NASO (*3)

Cic. *Flacc.* 50, a Praetor before 60. See 66, Iudex Quaestionis; and 68, note 9, on governors of Asia.

Aediles, Curule

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58
 Plin. *NH* 8.131; Solin. 26.10, p. 115 M; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.16.12.

Aediles of the Plebs

? L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30) Pr. 59
 Cic. *Planc.* 19. The date is uncertain, but precedes 60 B. C.

Tribunes of the Plebs

(M. AUFIDIUS?) LURCO (25, cf. 27)

He proposed, but did not carry, a bribery law (Cic. *Att.* 1.16.13, cf. 18.3).

C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43) Pr. 57

Cic. *Att.* 1.14.6. On his name, see Cic. *Flacc.* 89; *P. Red. in Sen.* 23; Head, *HN*² 497.

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

The court for the trial of Clodius for sacrilege was constituted according to the proposals in a bill of Calenus, not the original consular measure (Cic. *Att.* 1.14.5, and 16.2; *Paradox.* 32; Ascon. 45 C; Plut. *Caes.* 10.5; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl). Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5.6.1.

Quaestors

P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

Quaestor in Sicily, but proceeded there only after his acquittal from the charge of sacrilege at the rites of the Bona Dea (Cic. *In Clod. et Cur.* fr. 15—16; Ascon. 52—53 C; *Schol. Bob.* 86, and 89 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.1.5).

M. CURTIUS (8) Pr. 50?

Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Flacc.* 30). See 57, Tribunes of the Plebs.

P. SEXTILIUS (13)

Quaestor Urbanus (Cic. *Flacc.* 30).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

See 63, and 62, Promagistrates. L. Marcius Philippus (see below) probably succeeded him in 61.

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Macedonia (Liv. *Per.* 103), where he suffered a considerable defeat at the hands of the Thracians (Liv. *Per.* 103; Dio 38.10; 51.26.5). See 62, Promagistrates.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Governor, probably with the title Proconsul, in Farther Spain (Cic. *Balb.* 43, *praetor*; Suet. *Iul.* 54.1, *proconsul*; Dio 44.41.1, *στρατηγίσας*), where he carried on a war with the Callaeci and Lusitani, brought debt reforms to various cities, gave honors to Gades, and found the means to pay his own enormous debts (Cic. *Balb.* 43; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.43.4; Suet. *Iul.* 18; 54.1; 71; Plut. *Crass.* 7; *Caes.* 11—12; App. *Ib.* 102; *BC* 2.8; Dio 37.52—53; 44.41.1; Obseq. 62; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.4; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 60, p. 154 Helm; Zonar. 10.6).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62?

He succeeded Scaurus, Pompey's Proquaestor, in Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. *Att.* 1.16.8).



C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus. Named without title on coins of Amisus (Head, *HN*² 497), Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia (*ib.* 516—518). See Dio 36.40.3—4; Val. Max. 5.4.4, with praenomen Cn.

? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSSAEUS (23) Pr. 55

An issue of coins, distinct from those of his aedileship in 58, is attributed to him this year as Proquaestor under Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1. 476f.), but the inscription S. C. is against this view.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 61; see 67—62, Promagistrates). He celebrated with special magnificence his triumph for victories over the pirates and Mithridates and Tigranes (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 566; Diod. 40.4; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.40; Plin. *NH* 7.93—98; 37.11—18 and 41; Plut. *Pomp.* 43—45; App. *Mith.* 116—117; Dio 37.21; Eutrop. 6.16; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 129; *Balb.* 9 and 16; *Pis.* 58; *Div.* 2.22; Vell. 2.34.2, and 53.3; Val. Max. 5.1.10; 8.15.8; Lucan 7.685; 8.147 and 513; 9.178 and 599; Dio 37.24.1; Zonar. 10.5; on the new revenues from the newly acquired provinces, Plut. *Pomp.* 45; Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2; 2.16.2; and on the treasure he brought home, Plin. *NH* 12.20 and 111; 33.151; Plut. *Pomp.* 36.6; App. *Mith.* 115—117).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 73; see 62, Promagistrates). See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

Governor of Transalpine Gaul. See 62, Promagistrates; and Lübker 839.

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 55

Proquaestor in Macedonia under C. Antonius (Cic. *Fam.* 5.6.1, *prescript*; see 62, Promagistrates).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (Cic. *Div.* 1.58; *Att.* 1.15.1; *Planc.* 100; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; Macrob. *Sat.* 2.3.4). On his administration, see Cic. *Att.* 1.17.1, and 19.11; 6.6.3; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *QF* 1.1, and 2, esp. 1.1.2, on the prorogation of his command; *Flacc.* 33 and 49; *Schol. Bob.* 100 Stangl. See 60, and 59, Promagistrates.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (Cic. *Planc.* 96, *praetor*; *Schol. Bob.* 87 Stangl). See 60—58, Promagistrates.

Legates, Lieutenants

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10, 60 B. C.).

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10; *Planc.* 100).

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

Legate under Q. Cicero in Asia (Cic. *QF* 1.1.10; *Planc.* 49).

L. MARIUS (19)

MANLIUS LENTINUS (59)

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

All three served under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.47—48; and on Sulpicius, cf. 39.65.2), but their titles are not given.

Pontifices

?—61 or 60: Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

Died not long after the acquittal of Clodius, certainly before May 12, 60 (Cic. *Att.* 1.20.3; Dio 37.46.3—4).

Ca. 76—74 to 61—60: D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

Not mentioned after his consulship in 62.

Successors: M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

or

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?

See 57, Pontifices. These two plebeians probably succeeded to the two plebeian places vacated by Catulus and Silanus (See Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12).¹ This is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law.² This is the latest date possible under the Cornelian law, since he was a candidate for the consulship of 58 (Cic. *Vat.* 25).³ Gabinius served under Pompey in Syria and Palestine until 63 at least. This, the latest date permitted under the Cornelian law, is also the most probable date for his praetorship.

60 B.C. A.U.C. 694

Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS CELER (86) Pr. 63

L. AFRANIUS A. f. (6) Pr. ca. 72

CIL 1².2.915, 916, 917; Cic. *Att.* 1.18.8; *Dom.* 13; *Fast. Cap.*, De-grassi 56f., 131, 490f. ([—]e[—]); Plin. *NH* 2.170; Flor. 2.13.8; Dio 37, Index, and 49.1; *Obseq.* 62; Chr. 354 (Afranio et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Afranio et Metello Cedere); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀφρανίου καὶ Μετέλλου); Cassiod.; on Afranius, *CIL* 1².2.752—*ILS* 878; and on Metellus Cic. *Pis.* 8; Hor. *Carm.* 2.1.1; Ascon. 7 C.

Cicero considered Afranius ineffective (Cic. *Att.* 1.18—20). Metellus as Consul-Designate and as Consul opposed the measures desired by Pompey, and also the demands of the companies of publicans for remission of their contracts for the taxes of Asia, and carried his opposition to the Pompeian Tribune Flavius to the point of being haled to prison (Cic. *Att.* 1.17—20, and esp. 2.1.8; Dio 37.49—50). He opposed the attempts of his brother-in-law Clodius to transfer himself to the Plebs (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.4—5, cf. 1.18.5; *Har. Resp.* 45; *Cael.* 60; Dio 37.51.1—2). The Consuls were assigned the two Gallic provinces by special decree of the Senate in March, 60, Metellus probably receiving Transalpine, and Afranius, Cisalpine, Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2, and 20.5; Dio 37.50.4), but the Tribune Flavius threatened to take Metellus' province from him, and probably carried out his threat; at any rate Metellus died suddenly before April, 59, without leaving the city (Cic. *Cael.* 59; *Sest.* 130—131; *Vat.* 19; *Att.* 2.5.2; Dio 37.50.4). See Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 (1948) 73—76.

Praetors

M. ATTIUS BALBUS (11)

Suet. *Aug.* 4, Praetor before 59; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.12.1; *Phil.* 3.16. Klein (240f., no. 54) suggests that he became a governor of Sardinia.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57

Carried a law to abolish the customs dues in Italian ports (Dio 37.51.3—4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.16.1; *QF* 1.1.33).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56

See 59, Promagistrates; cf. App. *Syr.* 51.P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57 Pr. Urbanus
Plin. *NH* 19.23; cf. Val. Max. 2.4.6. See 59, Promagistrates.

? L. CULLEOLUS (1)

Proconsul in Illyricum in 59—58 at the latest (Cic. *Fam.* 13.42, prescript, and mention of Byllis; cf. 13.41). See 67, Promagistrates, and note 12.

Aediles of the Plebs

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (71) Pr. 57
See 59, Iudex Quaestionis.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. FLAVIUS (17) Pr. 58

His agrarian law, intended to provide land for Pompey's veterans from public land and from purchases of land with the new revenues, was supported by Cicero with amendments designed to protect present possessors, but was so sternly opposed by the conservatives, including the Consul, Metellus Celer, that it failed of passage (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.6, and 19.4; 2.1.6-8; Dio 37.49-50).

C. HERENNIUS (8)

Proposed a bill to transfer Clodius to the Plebs, but was opposed by the Consul Metellus and vetoed by his colleagues (Cic. *Att.* 1.18.4-5, and 19.5; 2.1.5; Dio 37.51.1; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103).

Quaestors

P. CLODIUS PULCHER Pat. (48)

Returned this year from service as Quaestor under Vergilius in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.5; see 61, Quaestors).

? Q. NUMERIUS Q. f. Vol. RUFUS (5)

Quaestor in Africa (*CIL* 1².2.2513—*ILS* 9482). The date is only approximate: he became Tribune of the Plebs in 57.

? P. SERVILIUS (ISAURICUS) (57) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Spoke among the last in a meeting of the Senate in March of this year (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.9), and so may have held the quaestorship by this year.

? C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Cic. *Fam.* 15.21.2, if the passage is correctly interpreted as referring to the attempt of Clodius to transfer himself to the Plebs.

Promagistrates

C. ANTONIUS HIBRIDA (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 62-61, Promagistrates). Delayed his return to Rome until the end of 60 (Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Farther Spain (see 61, Promagis-

trates). Returned before the consular elections and before the arrival of a successor, and waived his claim to a triumph in order to become a candidate for the consulship, then as Consul-Designate formed his combination with Pompey and Crassus (Cic. *Att.* 2.1.6-10, and 3.3; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.44.1-2; Suet. *Iul.* 18-19; Plut. *Caes.* 12-14; *Pomp.* 47; *Crass.* 14.1-3; *Cat. Min.* 31; *Luc.* 42.5-6; App. *BC* 2.8-9; Flor. 2.13.8-11; Dio 37.54-58; Zonar. 10.6).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62?

Continued a second year as governor of Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1.16.8).

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Proconsul in Macedonia (Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47; Vell. 2.59.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.1.12). While on his way to his province he crushed some remnants of the bands of Spartacus and of Catiline near Thurii (Suet. *Aug.* 3.1; 7.1). See 59-58, Promagistrates.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (Head, *HN*² 497, 510, 516-518). See 61, Promagistrates.

? Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*8) Pr. 63

See 62-61, Promagistrates. The duration of his term as governor in Africa remains uncertain. See D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

Governor in Transalpine Gaul (see 62-61, Promagistrates). Metellus Celer was to succeed him (see above, Consuls), but since he apparently lost his province it is probable that Pomptinus is Caesar's immediate predecessor. It is uncertain when he returned to Rome to demand his triumph (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2; cf. *Prov. Cons.* 32). See 59-54, Promagistrates.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (see 61-59, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.1, and 2). On his administration, see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.381-383; 2.1244, notes 12-14.

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61-58, Promagistrates).

Legates, Ambassadors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (217) Pr. 59

Appointed by decree of the Senate as ambassadors to induce various Gallic tribes not to join the Helvetii (Cic. *Att.* 1.19.2-3; cf. 1.20.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

These three served as Legates under Q. Cicero in Asia (see 61, Legates).

MANLIUS LENTINUS (58)

L. MARIUS (19)

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Titles not preserved. These three served, almost certainly as Legates, under C. Pomptinus in Transalpine Gaul (Dio 37.48.1-2; cf. on Sulpicius, 39.65.2). See 61, Legates.

Pontifices

?— Before 60: P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLO (18)

SEX. (QUINCTILIUS VARUS?)¹ Pat. (not in **RE*)

MAM. ? AEMILIUS LEPIDUS LIVIANUS Pat. (80) Cos. 77

D. IUNIUS SILANUS (163) Cos. 62

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (8) Cos. 78

Successors: C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 55?

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS² Pat. (73) Cos. 46, Pr. 49

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES³ (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

or

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76

These lists of the Pontifices who died between the death of Metellus Pius in 64 or 63 (see 63, Pontifices) and that of Catulus (before May, 60, Cic. *Att.* 1.20.3; Dio 37.46.3-4), and of their successors, are based on the order of the lists of priests in Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.11 (before 69 B.C.) and in Cicero (*Har. Resp.* 12; *Dom.* 118; in 57 B.C.), and assume that in both cases they are named in the order of their inauguration into the

college. The lower limit is drawn on the assumption that the two plebeians, Crassus, whether he be the Consul of 70 or his son, and Curio, are probably the successors of the two plebeians Silanus and Catulus. As the earlier list is not complete there is room for an additional name in the list of successors. On the whole question, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 (1942) 384-412, esp. 388ff., and 411f.

Rex Sacrorum

L. CLAUDIUS⁴ Pat. (21)

Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12; cf. *Dom.* 127.

¹ See 69, Pontifices, and note 10.

² M. Aemilius Lepidus, the future Triumvir, is a probable successor to Lepidus Livianus. See 73, Pontifices; L. R. Taylor, *op. cit.* 392f.

³ See L. R. Taylor, *op. cit.* 393f.

⁴ The order in Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12 indicates that L. Claudius was inaugurated before 60 B. C. The praenomen has been doubted since it was avoided in the Claudian family (Suet. *Tib.* 1-2; cf. Gell. 9.2.11), but it appears also in Val. Max. 8.1.6.

59 B.C. A.U.C. 695

Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

M. CALPURNIUS C. f.¹ - n. BIBULUS (28) Pr. 62

CIL 12.2.753, 918, and cf., on Caesar, 754²; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 131, 490f. (C. Iulius C. f. C. n. [—]); Suet. *Iul.* 19.2; Plut. *Caes.* 14.1; Gell. 4.10.5; Dio 38, Index; Chr. 354 (Caesare et Vivulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Decio Caesare et Bibolo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Δεκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Βιβουλάνου); Eutrop. 6.17.1; Oros. 6.7.1; Cassiod.; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl.

Bibulus, with the support of three Tribunes of the Plebs (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), opposed Caesar's agrarian law, but when proved powerless against the combination of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, retired to his house, and by announcements that he was watching for omens kept Caesar's legislation technically invalid (Cic. *Att.* 2.4-24, *passim*; *Vat.* 22; *Har. Resp.* 48; *Dom.* 39-40; *Planc.* 35; *Fam.* 1.9.7 and 12; 13.4.2; Vell. 2.44; Suet. *Iul.* 19-20; Plut. *Pomp.* 47-48; *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 31-33; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103; Gell. 4.10.8; App. *BC* 2.10-14; Dio 38.1-12; Eutrop. 6.17; *Schol. Bob.* 161f., 148f. Stangl). Caesar carried a Lex Iulia Agraria³ early in the year, probably in January (Cic. *Att.* 2.3.3, and 16.2; *Fam.* 13.4.2; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Pomp.* 47-48; *Caes.* 14.2-3; *Cat. Min.* 31.4-32.6; App. *BC*

2.10—12; Dio 38.1.1—7.2), and in May added another to distribute the Campanian land to needy citizens with families (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.1, cf. 17.1, and 19.3; *Fam.* 1.9.7 and 12; *QF* 2.1.1, and 5.1, and 6.2; Vell. 2.44; Suet. *Iul.* 20.3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 31.1, cf. *Pomp.* 47.3, and *Caes.* 14.1; App. *BC* 2.10; Dio 38.7.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 103). He had the acts of Pompey in the East ratified in a single law (*Bell. Alex.* 68; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; Vell. 2.44.2; Suet. *Iul.* 19.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 48.3; *Cat. Min.* 31.1; App. *BC* 2.9; Dio 38.7.5), and satisfied Crassus by remitting one-third of the contracts to the tax farmers of Asia (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; *Planc.* 35; Val. Max. 2.10.7; Suet. *Iul.* 20; App. *BC* 2.13; Dio 38.7.4; *Schol. Bob.* 157 and 159 Stangl). In return for a huge sum he ratified the position of Ptolemy Auletes as king of Egypt (Cic. *Att.* 2.16.2; *Rab. Post.* 6; *Caes. BC* 3.107; Plin. *NH.* 33.136; Suet. *Iul.* 54.3; Dio 39.12.1). Besides minor measures such as the publication of the Acta of the Senate, with which he began his regime (Suet. *Iul.* 20.1), and his revival of the custom of being followed by his licitors in the months when he did not hold the fasces (Suet. *Iul.* 20.1), he carried an important Lex de repetundis which regulated the procedures and demands of provincial governors more closely than before (Cic. *Sest.* 135; *Vat.* 29; *Rab. Post.* 8 and 12; *Pis.* 37 and 50 and 90; *Dom.* 23; *Prov. Cons.* 7; *Fam.* 2.17.2; 5.20.2; 8.8.3; *Att.* 5.10.2, and 16.21; Val. Max. 8.1.10; Tac. *Ann.* 14.28; *Hist.* 1.77; Plin. *Epist.* 2.11.3, and 19.8; 4.9.9; 6.29.9; Paul. *Sent.* 5.28, *FIRA* 2.413; *Dig.* 48.11; *C. Th.* 9.27; *C.* 9.27; 4.18.11.1; *Schol. Bob.* 140, and 149 Stangl). He received command of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum by the Vatinius law (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), and with Pompey's support the Senate decreed him Transalpine Gaul in addition (Suet. *Iul.* 22; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3).

Praetors

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1)

See 58, Promagistrates. A candidate for the consulship, probably in 55 (*Schol. Bob.* 156 Stangl).

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30)

Cic. *Planc.* 19. See 58, Promagistrates.

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CLODIANUS Pat. (217)

Presided at the trial of C. Antonius, probably in the Quaestio de maiestate (Cic. *Vat.* 27; see 62, Promagistrates, on Antonius).

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47

Carried a law to require separate reports of the votes of the three

classes that composed the juries (Dio 38.8.1; *Schol. Bob.* 97 Stangl; cf. Ascon. 89 C, on the votes of the jury that acquitted Catiline in 65).

T. VETTIVS (SABINUS) (*12) Quaestio de repetundis

Presided at the trial of L. Valerius Flaccus for extortion (Cic. *Flacc.* 85; see 58, Promagistrates). On the name, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.417.

Aediles, Curule⁴

? C. LICINIUS MURENA (119)

? C. VISELLIVS VARRO (*2)

Cic. *Brut.* 264; Vitruv. 2.8.9; Plin. *NH* 35.173.

Aediles

? L. CALPURNIVS BESTIA (24)

Cic. *Phil.* 11.11; 13.26. Tribune of the Plebs in 62, and candidate for a praetorship in 56, he probably held his aedileship between 60 and 58.

Iudex Quaestionis

(P. LICINIUS) CRASSVS DIVES (71) Pr. 57

L. Vettius was indicted before him for breach of the peace (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.4).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ALFIVS FLAVVS (7)

A supporter of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Vat.* 38; *Sest.* 114; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and 151 Stangl; and on his name, Cic. *Planc.* 104).

Q. ANCHARIVS (3) Pr. 56

One of the three Tribunes opposed to Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and 146 Stangl).

Q. CAECILIVS METELLVS PIVS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Cic. *Att.* 2.1.9; *Vat.* 16; Val. Max. 9.1.8.

C. COSCONIVS (5) Pr. 54?

Cic. *Vat.* 16.

CN. DOMITIVS CALVINVS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

One of the three Tribunes who opposed Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146f., 151 Stangl).

C. FANNIVS (9) Pr. 55?

One of the three Tribunes who opposed Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; Dio 38.6.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146f. Stangl).

? P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS⁵ (3) Pr. 58
Cic. *Att.* 2.2.3.

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

The chief supporter in the tribunicial college of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus (Cic. *Att.* 2.6.2; 2.24; *Vat.* 5 and 13 and 38, and *passim*; *Sest.* 114; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Pomp.* 48; *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 32—33; App. *BC* 2.11—12; Dio 38.1—7; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 145—147, 151 Stangl). His legislation included bills to permit rejection of alternate jurymen in forming a panel, and setting limits to the staff of a provincial governor (Cic. *Vat.* 27; *Planc.* 36; *Schol. Bob.* 97, 149—150 Stangl), the famous law granting to Caesar for a period of five years command of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum (to which Transalpine Gaul was later added by the Senate) (Cic. *Vat.* 36; *Prov. Cons.* 36—37; Liv. *Per.* 103; Vell. 2.44.5; Suet. *Iul.* 22; Plut. *Caes.* 14; *Pomp.* 48.3; *Crass.* 14.3; *Cat. Min.* 33.3; App. *BC* 2.13; Dio 38.8.5; Oros. 6.7.1; *Schol. Bob.* 146 Stangl), one authorizing the foundation of a colony at Novum Comum (Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 5.11.2; Strabo 5.1.6; Plut. *Caes.* 29.2; App. *BC* 2.26), and other bills regulating relations with cities, kings, and tetrarchs (Cic. *Vat.* 29; cf. *Att.* 2.9.1; *Fam.* 1.9.7). He played a part in the Vettius affair (Cic. *Att.* 2.24.2—4; *Sest.* 132; *Vat.* 24—26, with *Schol. Bob.* 139 Stangl; Suet. *Iul.* 20; Plut. *Luc.* 42.7—8; App. *BC* 2.12; Dio 38.9). See Lübker 1094.

Quaestors

L. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS) PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53
Served under C. Octavius in Macedonia (Cic. *Vat.* 25; *Att.* 2.24.2; *Schol. Bob.* 149 Stangl).

CAECILIUS (1)

Cic. *Att.* 2.9.1; cf. 2.19.5, and 20.1.

M. FAVONIUS (1) Pr. 49

Quaestor before 59 (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 32; Dio 38.7).

Promagistrates

?L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60

Perhaps Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 60, Consuls).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Syria (App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.2.7).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Nearer Spain (Cic. *Fam.* 1.9.13; *Caes. BC* 1.22.4).

? L. CULLEOLUS (1)

Cic. *Fam.* 13.42. Perhaps governor of Illyricum, before Caesar. See 67, Promagistrates, on Rubrius, and note 12.

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Proconsul in Macedonia (Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75b—*ILS* 47). Saluted as Imperator for his victory over the Bessi (Elogium; Vell. 2.59.2; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; 94.5). See also Cic. *QF* 1.2.7.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (35) Pr. 62

Governor (title not preserved) of Bithynia and Pontus (Head, *HN*² 497, 510, 516—518, coins of Amisus, Nicaea, and Nicomedia, dated in the years 222—224 of the Bithynian era).

? Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*8) Pr. 63

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Cael.* 73—74). This is the latest year he may have remained in Africa. See 58, Promagistrates; D.-G. 4.323, no. 14.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

See 62—54, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Flacc.* 102. Vatinius refused to recognize the validity of the supplicationes for his victory in Gaul (Schol. *Bob.* 149—150 Stangl, on Cic. *Vat.* 30). See Lübker 839.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia (see 61, Promagistrates), whence he returned when his successor was sent in the spring of 58 (Cic. *QF* 1.1, and 2; *Att.* 2.6.2, and 15.4; Suet. *Aug.* 3.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 3.9.1).

C. VERGILIUS BALBUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *QF* 1.2.7).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150)

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

M. GRATIDIUS (3)

These three served as Legates under Q. Cicero in Asia (see 61, Legates).

Special Commissions

1. A board of twenty to assign land under Caesar's agrarian laws:

M. ATTIVS BALBUS (11) Pr. by 59

Suet. *Aug.* 4.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.12.1.

- CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52
 Cic. *Att.* 2.12.1, and 19.3; Dio 38.1.7.
 M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, in Supb. 6) Pr. —
 Plin. *NH* 7.176; cf. Varro *RR* 1.2.10.
 CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. —
 Varro *RR* 1.2.10.

2. A board of five with judicial powers also:

- M. VALERIUS MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (*76) Cos. 61
 Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46, *V vir a(gris) d(andis) a(ssignandis) i(udicandis)*. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52f., no. 59.
 ? C. COSCONIUS (4, 12) Pr. 63
 Died before July, 59. Cicero, who was invited to serve in his place (*Att.* 2.19.4) but refused, described the position both as a quinquevirate (*Prov. Cons.* 41) and as a vigintivirate (*Att.* 9.2a.1; Vell. 2.45.2; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 12.1.16).

- ? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Dio 38.1.7. It is uncertain to which board he belonged, if not to both.

The board of five is mentioned also in Cic. *Att.* 2.7.4, cf. 2.6.2. Mommsen (*Str.* 2.628, note 4, and cf. 633ff.) suggests that the board of five acted as a judicial committee for the whole board of twenty which carried out the assignments. The board of twenty founded the colony of Capua (*Lib. Colon.* 231 L). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im alten Italien* 175, 188, note 2, and 201.

Augurs

- ?-59: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CELER (86) Cos. 60, Pr. 63

Cic. *Att.* 2.5.2, and 9.2, in April, 59, on the place made vacant by his death; *Cacl.* 59; *Sest.* 130; *Vat.* 19; *Schol. Bob.* 147 Stangl. The name of his successor is not preserved.

- CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Functioned as an Augur at the adoption of Clodius by the plebeian Fonteius (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3; Dio 38.12.2). Note that the insignia of the augurate appear on coins which he issued probably about 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.464f.).

¹ On the filiation of Bibulus, see *IG* 9.1.722.

² This inscription may refer to other years when Caesar held the consulship.

³ For full discussion and citations of sources for the history and the legislation of Caesar's consulship in 59, see D.-G. 3.180-202, and Klotz, in *RE* 10.196-201,

who is less detailed. See also T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 1.312-327; and for recent interpretations, Gelzer, *Julius Caesar* (3rd. ed., 1941) 83-114; L. R. Taylor, *Party Politics in the Age of Caesar* 132-137; and "On the Chronology of Caesar's First Consulship," *AJPh* 62 (1951) 254-268.

⁴ Seidel (*FA* 62) suggests 59 as an approximate date. Varro's career (Tr. Mil. 79, Q. before 73, Tr. Pl. perhaps by 68) favors an earlier date for his aedileship, but if Murena was a younger brother of the Consul of 62 Seidel's conjecture is probable.

⁵ The reference in Cicero shows that at the end of 60 Nigidius was in a position such that he could cite (compellare) jurymen, and did so in reference to the trial of C. Antonius. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that he held the aedileship in 60, Niccolini (*FTP* 281) that he was a Tribune of the Plebs in 59. He was a member of the Senate in 63 (Cic. *Sull.* 42; Suet. *Aug.* 94.5; Plut. *Cic.* 20.2).

58 B.C. A.U.C. 696

Consuls

- L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS (90) Pr. 61?

- A. GABINIUS¹ A. f. - n. (11) Pr. 61?

CIL 1².2.756, 919, 920, 963, 2500, 2512; Caes. *BG* 1.6.4; Ascon. 8 and 46 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 48.3; *Cat. Min.* 33.4; App. *BC* 2.14; Dio 38, Index, 9.1, and 13.2; Chr. 354 (Calsoniano et Cavonio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pisone et Gabinio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πίσωνος καὶ Γαβίνου); Cassiod.; and on Piso, *CIL* 1².1.2512; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f.; Plut. *Caes.* 14.4-5. See Degrassi 56f., 131, 492f.

Despite Piso's initial compliments to Cicero (Cic. *Pis.* 11; *P. Red. in Sen.* 17; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; cf. *Sest.* 20; *Schol. Bob.* 108 Stangl), he and his colleague actively supported the Tribune Clodius (Cic. *Sest.* 18 and 24-25 and 32-33 and 53-55 and 69-70; *P. Red. in Sen.* 10-18 and 31-32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 13-14; *Pis.* 8 and 13-23 and 48 and 72 and 77; *Dom.* 55 and 62 and 66 and 70 and 124; *Planc.* 86-87; Ascon. 7 C, on Piso, and 9; Plut. *Cic.* 31; Dio 38.16; and on Gabinus, Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.2; 12.29.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.2; Dio 38.30.2; *Schol. Bob.* 127f. Stangl). Under one of the laws of Clodius Piso received the province of Macedonia (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 10 and 18 and 32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11 and 13 and 21; *Sest.* 24-25 and 31 and 44 and 53-55 and 71; *Pis.* 28 and 37 and 56-57; *Har. Resp.* 58; *Dom.* 23-24 and 55 and 60 and 66 and 70 and 93; *Prov. Cons.* 2-8; Plut. *Cic.* 30.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.4; *Schol. Bob.* 168 Stangl), while under another law Gabinus was assigned first Cilicia and then Syria (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.* 10 and 18 and 32; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11 and 13 and 21; *Dom.* 23 and 55 and 60 and 70 and 124; *Sest.* 24-25 and 44 and 53-55 and 67-73; *Prov. Cons.* 3-9 and 17; *Pis.* 28 and 31 and 37 and 49 and 56-57; *Rab. Post.* 20; Plut.

Cic. 30.1; App. Syr. 51; cf. Cic. Att. 3.22.1; Auct. Vir. Ill. 81.4; and on the exchange of Cilicia for Syria, Cic. Sest. 55; Dom. 23 and 70). Piso also took action against the Egyptian cults in Rome (Varro, in Tertull. Apol. 6; Nat. 1.10; Arnob. 2.73), and removed an old sacellum (Cic. Har. Resp. 32) of Diana on the Caelian hill.

Praetors

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Cos. 49
Cic. Pis. 77; *QF* 1.2.16.

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54
Cic. *QF* 1.2.16; cf. *Att.* 2.24.3; *Vat.* 25. With C. Memmius he began an immediate attack upon Caesar's *acta* (Suet. *Iul.* 23; *Nero* 2.2; *Schol. Bob.* 130, 146, 151 Stangl; cf. *Cic. Sest.* 40; *Vat.* 15). Discussed a measure for the recall of Cicero from exile (*Cic. Att.* 3.15.6).

C. FABIVS (HADRIANVS) (17)
See 57, Promagistrates.

L. FLAVIVS (17)
Cic. *QF* 1.2.10–11. He came into conflict with Clodius when Tigranes of Armenia was taken from his custody (Ascon. 46–47 C; Dio 38.30.1–2).

C. MEMMIUS (8)
Cic. *QF* 1.2.16. With Domitius (see above) he began an attack on Caesar's *acta*. Attempted to prosecute Vatinius for violation of the Lex Iunia Licinia (Cic. *Vat.* 33; *Schol. Bob.* 150 Stangl).

P. NIGIDIUS FIGVLVS (3)
Cic. *QF* 1.2.16.

? L. VILLIVS ANNALIS (*8)
See 51, Addendum.

The following men held provincial governorships immediately after the passage in 52 of the Pompeian law which established an interval between the praetorship or consulship and a provincial command, and may therefore have held the praetorship before 57 (all the Praetors of 57 are known). It is however more probable that the law did not apply to magistrates in office in 53 and 52 (see 54, Praetors), hence these dates remain only as possibilities.

C. CONSIDIVS LONGVS (11)
Cic. *Lig.* 2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl. See 50, Promagistrates.

Q. MINVCIUS THERMVS (67)
Cic. *Fam.* 13.57, prescript; cf. *Att.* 5.13.2; 6.1.13. See 52, Promagistrates.

P. SILIVS (NERVA) (8)
Cic. *Fam.* 13.61–65, cf. 47; *Att.* 6.1.13. See 51, Promagistrates.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5)
Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13; cf. 7.1.8. See 50, Promagistrates.

Aediles, Curule

M. AEMILIVS SCAVRVS Pat. (141) Pr. 56
Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.483f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 258f. Gave aedilician games of special magnificence (Cic. *Off.* 2.57; *Sest.* 116, and *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl; Val. Max. 2.4.6–7; Ascon. 18C; Plin. *NH* 8.64 and 96; 9.11; 34.36; 35.127; 36.50, 113–115, and 189; Ammian. Marc. 22.15.24; Solin. 32.31; 34.2).

P. PLAUTIUS HYPSSAEVS (23) Pr. 55
Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.483f.

Iudex Quaestionis

? C. VISELLIVS VARRO (* 2)
Held this position after his aedileship (Cic. *Brut.* 264; see 59, Aediles, Curule). See Lübker no. 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

AELIVS LIGVS (83)
Associated himself with Clodius against Cicero and vetoed Ninnius' proposal for Cicero's recall from exile (Cic. *Sest.* 68f., 94; *Dom.* 49; *Har. Resp.* 5).

L. ANTISTIUS (13)
Attempted to prosecute Caesar for his actions while Consul (Suet. *Iul.* 23), but was restrained by his colleagues.

P. CLODIUS PVLCHER (48)
With the aid of Caesar and of Pompey, he was transferred in 59 to the Plebs, through adoption by a certain Fonteius, and elected to the tribunate (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.3; *Dom.* 37; Plut. *Caes.* 14; *Cat. Min.* 33; App. *BC* 2.14; Dio 38.12; 39.11), proceeded to revenge himself on Cicero by driving him into exile, and carried through an active program of legislation which finally brought him into opposition with Pompey when he began to tamper with the latter's settlement of the East. (Cic. *P. Red. in Sen.*, *P. Red. ad Quir.*, *Dom.*, *Sest.*, *Har. Resp.*, *Prov. Cons.*, *Vat.*, *Pis.*, *passim*; *Att.* 2.12.2, and 18.3; 3, *passim*; *QF* 1.2.16; Vell. 2.45; Ascon. 7–9, and 46 C; Plut. *Cic.* 30–33; *Caes.* 14; *Pomp.*

48—49; *Cat. Min.* 34—35; *App. BC* 2.15; *Dio* 38.12—30; 39.11; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 80.2, and 81.4; *Schol. Bob.* 125—169, *Stangl, passim*).

His legislation included the following bills: 1. to distribute grain to the people free of charge (*Cic. Sest.* 55; *Dom.* 25; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13; *Schol. Bob.* 132 *Stangl*; cf. *Plut. Cic.* 30.1); 2. to modify the Aelian and Fufian laws governing the use of *obnuntiatio* and the veto (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 11; *Har. Resp.* 58; *Sest.* 33 and 56; *Vat.* 18; *Prov. Cons.* 46; *Pis.* 9—10; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13); 3. to restore the collegia (*Cic. Sest.* 34 and 55; *P. Red. in Sen.* 33; *Att.* 3.15.4; *Dom.* 129; *Pis.* 9; *Ascon.* 7—8 C; *Dio* 38.13.2); 4. to limit the use of the censorial nota to persons specifically accused before them (*Cic. Sest.* 55; *Pis.* 9—10; *Prov. Cons.* 46; *Ascon.* 8 C; *Dio* 38.13; 40.57; *Schol. Bob.* 132 *Stangl*); 5. to interdict from fire and water any persons who had put Romans to death uncondemned (*Cic. Att.* 3.15.5; *Sest.* 25 and 53—54; *Pis.* 16 and 30; *Dom.* 50 and 54 and 62 and 110; *Vell.* 2.45.1; *Ascon.* 46 C; *Plut. Cic.* 30—31; *Cat. Min.* 35.1; *Pomp.* 48.6; *Caes.* 14.9; *App. BC* 2.15; *Dio* 38.14—17; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Schol. Bob.* 130, 147, 168 *Stangl*), and 6. after Cicero's departure into exile carried a measure exiling him by name (*Cic. Att.* 3.4, 12, 15, 20, 23; *Fam.* 14.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 4 and 8 and 26; *Sest.* 65 and 69; *Dom.* 47 and 50 and 83; *Pis.* 28—30 and 72; *Planc.* 96—97; *Liv. Per.* 103; *Ascon.* 10 C; *Plut. Cic.* 32; *Dio* 38.17.7; *Schol. Bob.* 125, 139, 153 *Stangl*); 7. to place the Consuls Gabinius and Piso in command of Cilicia and Macedonia, with a second measure (8) to give Gabinius Syria instead (see above, Consuls); 9. to annex Cyprus and restore exiles to Byzantium, with Cato in charge of both duties (see Promagistrates, on Cato); 10. to give Brogitarus of Galatia the title of King and control of Pessinus (*Cic. Dom.* 129; *Har. Resp.* 28—29 and 58; *Sest.* 56—57; *Mil.* 73); 11. a bill regarding *iniuria publica* in favor of a certain Menulla of Anagnia (*Cic. Dom.* 81); and probably 12. a bill to forbid treasury clerks from engaging in business (*Suet. Dom.* 9).

L. NINNIUS QUADRATUS (3)

Attempted to support Cicero's cause throughout the year, and began to formulate a bill for his restoration (*Cic. Att.* 3.23.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 3; *Dom.* 125; *Sest.* 26 and 68; *Har. Resp.* 5; *Dio* 38.14.1—2, 16.3—4, and 30.3—4). He also attempted to prevent one of the followers of Clodius from celebrating the *Ludi Compitales* (*Ascon.* 7 C).

L. NOVIUS (NIGER?) (7, cf. 12)

Took cognizance of a supposed attempt by Clodius on Pompey's life (*Ascon.* 47 C). On the name, see *Suet. Iul.* 17.1.

Q. TERENTIUS CULLEO (44)

Proposed to annul the law exiling Cicero on the ground that it was a *privilegium* (*Cic. Att.* 3.15.5), and attempted to draw Pompey away from his association with Caesar (*Plut. Pomp.* 49.3).

Quaestors

C. CALPURNIUS PISO FRUGI (93)

Assigned to Pontus and Bithynia, he gave up his province in order to aid in the recall of Cicero, his father-in-law (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 7; *Sest.* 54 and 68; *Fam.* 14.1.4, 2.2, 3.3, and 4.4; cf. *Pis.* 12).

CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Served in Macedonia under L. Appuleius Saturninus (*Cic. Planc.* 28 and 99; *Schol. Bob.* 153 *Stangl*), and aided Cicero during his exile (*Cic. Att.* 3.14, and 22; *Fam.* 14.1.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 35; *Planc.* 99; *Schol. Bob.* 153 *Stangl*).

Promagistrates

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 59

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*² 576, 660, 678, and *B. M. Catalogues, Ionia* 67, *Lydia* cxxxix, and *Phrygia* lxxiv; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 1.3.2; and 3.7.5, where *Ampio* may be a mistake for *Fabio*).

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (30) Pr. 59

Propraetor in Macedonia (*Cic. Planc.* 28 and 99, *praetor*, cf. 19; *Schol. Bob.* 153 *Stangl*).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56, Pr. 60

No title preserved. Governor of Syria for two years (*App. Syr.* 51; cf. *Cic. QF* 1.2.7; see 59, Promagistrates).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Vatinius; *Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 32; *Dom.* 22; *Sest.* 41; and many other references). During this year he destroyed the power of the migrating Helvetii and sent them back to their homes, then turned upon Ariovistus and drove his Germans out of Gaul (*Caes. BG* 1, *passim*; 5.29.3; *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 32—33; *Liv. Per.* 103—104; *Strab.* 4.3.3—4; *Frontin. Str.* 1.11.3; 2.1.16; 4.5.11; *Plut. Caes.* 15.1; 17.4; 18.1—20.2; *App. Celt.* 15—17; *Flor.* 1.45.2—3 and

9-13; Polyaen. 8.23.3-4; Dio 38.31-50; Oros. 6.7.3-10; cf. Tac. *Hist.* 4.73; Varro Atac. in *GLK* 2.497).

C. POMPTINUS (*Pontinius 1) Pr. 63

See 62-64, Promagistrates; and Lübker p. 839.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Appointed under a law of Clodius as Quaestor pro praetore (Vell. 2.45.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.2; Liv. *Per.* 104) to annex Cyprus and restore exiles at Byzantium (Cic. *Dom.* 20-21 and 52-53 and 65; *Sest.* 56-57 and 59-61; *Har. Resp.* 59; Liv. *Per.* 104; Strabo 14. 6.6; Val. Max. 4.1.14; 8.15.10; 9.4, ext. 1; Vell. 2.45.4-5; Sen. *Rhet. Contr.* 6.4; 10.1.8; Plin. *NH* 7.113; 29.96; 34.92; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 34-40, cf. 7.2; *Caes.* 21; *Pomp.* 48; App. *BC* 2.23; Flor. 1.44; Dio 38.30, and 39.22-23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.2; Ruf. *Fest.* 13; Ammian. Marc. 14.8.15; *Schol. Bob.* 132-133 Stangl, *Legatus*). See D.-G. 5. 176-179.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Proconsul in Asia, whence he returned in May (see 61, Promagistrates; Cic. *QF* 1.3; *Att.* 3.9.1).

C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS?) (Virgilius *2, *3) Pr. 62

Propraetor in Sicily (see 61, Promagistrates). Debarred by the terms of the law of Clodius from giving Cicero a refuge (Cic. *Planc.* 95-96).

T. VETTIUS (SABINUS) (*12) Pr. 59?

No title preserved. Governor of Africa (Cic. *Flacc.* 85, where it is implied that he will go to Africa the following year).

Legates, Envoys

M. METTIUS (2)

C. VALERIUS PROCILLUS (*74)

Caesar sent them to Ariovistus who made them prisoners. They were freed by Caesar's victory (Caes. *BG* 1.47.4-6, and 53.5-8).

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

A brother of P. Clodius had charge of Caesar's troops in Italy early in 58 (Cic. *Sest.* 41), probably Gaius rather than Appius.

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Served under Caesar as Legatus pro praetore (Caes. *BG* 1.21, cf. 10, and 54; Plut. *Caes.* 18.2; 34.2; *Pomp.* 64.3; App. *Celt.* 15; *Schol. Bern.*, on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U).

? L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

? Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

? P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legates under Caesar in Gaul. The four unnamed Legates in Caesar's battle with Ariovistus probably were among these (*BG* 1.52.1). See 57, Legates; and esp. D.-G. 3.696ff.

Prefects

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

In command of cavalry against Ariovistus (Caes. *BG* 1.52.7).

Pontifices

L. PINARIUS NATTA (19)

The recently elected Pontifex who officiated at the dedication of a shrine of Libertas on the site of Cicero's house (Cic. *Dom.* 118 and 134-135 and 137; see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 396f.).

Flamines

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR² Pat. (152, 153)

Flamen Quirinalis (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12, where the order of the list indicates that he was inaugurated after Curio, therefore in 60-58 B.C.).

¹ Roussel and Launay (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1511) identify the Gabinius Capito in line 4 of *CIL* 1².2.2500 with the Consul, but the two Gabinii should be distinguished.

² Klose follows D.-G. (3.689) and Willems (1.516) in identifying the Flamen with a son of the Consul of 91 and father of the Quaestor of 47, but the order of the list (see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 397) favors identification with the Quaestor of 47 himself.

57 B.C. A.U.C. 697

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Pr. 60

Q. CAECILIUS P. f. Q. n. METELLUS NEPOS (96) Pr. 60

CIL 1².2.757, 758, 921, 922; Val. Max. 9.14.4; Ascon. 48 C; Plin.

NH 7.54; Dio 39, Index, and 1.1; *Schol. Bob.* 125 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Nepotae); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Marcello Nepote); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεντούλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου); Cassiod.; and on Lentulus, *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f.; Plut. *Cic.* 33.2. See Degrassi 56f., 131f., 492f.

Lentulus, with the eventual support of his colleague, who had been an enemy of Cicero, worked loyally for Cicero's recall from exile (on Nepos: *Cic. Att.* 3.12.1; *Fam.* 5.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 5, 9–10, 25; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 10 and 15; *Dom.* 7, 13, and 70; *Sest.* 72, 87, and 130; *Prov. Cons.* 22; *Pis.* 35; Dio 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 139 Stangl; on Lentulus: *Cic. Att.* 3.22.2; *QF* 1.4.5; *Fam.* 1.1.1; 1.9; 16–17; 3.7.5; *P. Red. in Sen.* 5, 8–9, 26–27; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11, 15, 17f.; *Dom.* 7, 30, 70–71, and 75; *Har. Resp.* 12; *Sest.* 70, 72, 107, 117, 144, 147; *Pis.* 34, and 80; *Mil.* 39; Dio 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 122 Stangl), and carried a bill for his restoration through the centuriate assembly (*P. Red. in Sen.* 27; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 17; *Dom.* 75 and 87 and 90; *Sest.* 109, 128; *Pis.* 35–36; Dio 39.8.2; Cassiod.). Lentulus also aided Cicero to recover his house (*Cic. Har. Resp.* 13). The Consuls drew up a bill to place Pompey in charge of the grain supply (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.7; *QF* 2.5; *Dom.* 11; *Liv. Per.* 104; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.5; Dio 39.9). Metellus impeded Milo's attempt to prosecute Clodius and aided the latter's candidacy for the aedileship (*Cic. Att.* 4.3.3–4; *Dom.* 13; *Sest.* 89; Dio 39.7.4).

Praetors

C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43)

Aided in securing Cicero's recall from exile (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 23). See 56, Promagistrates.

L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. Urbanus

CIL 1².2.761; *Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 22; *Mil.* 38; Ascon. 48 C.

M. CALIDIUS (4)

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 22; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 10.1.23; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 57, p. 154 Helm.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54 Quaestio de repetundis

Cic. Att. 3.17.1. Did not join his colleagues in supporting Cicero's recall (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.6; *Dom.* 87; *Sest.* 16, 77–89, and 126; *Pis.* 35; *Mil.* 39; Ascon. 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122, 127f., 138; Dio 39.6–7), and continued to support his brother (*Cic. Att.* 4.2.3, and 3.3–4; *Dom.* 12; Dio 39.6–7).

P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS (DIVES) (71)

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 23. See 59, Iudex quaestionis.

SEX. QUINCTILIUS (VARUS) Pat. (*7)

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 23.

C. SEPTIMIUS (7)

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 23. See 56, Promagistrates.

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (*78)

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 23. See 56, Promagistrates.

Aediles, Curule

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA¹ (99, and Supb. 3.223) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Gave splendid gladiatorial games in honor of his adoptive father (*Cic. Sest.* 124; *Schol. Bob.* 137 Stangl).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Restored the Fornix Fabianus (*CIL* 1².2.762, 763; cf. *Cic. Vat.* 28).

Aediles of the Plebs

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (25)

Cic. Phil. 13.26, an aedilicius. Defended by Cicero from a charge of ambitus (*Cic. QF* 2.3.6, Feb. 11, 56; *Cael.* 26, a candidate for the praetorship).

C. COSCONIUS (5) Pr. 54?

Cic. Vat. 16.

Tribunes of the Plebs

T. ANNIUS MILO (PAPIANUS) (67) Pr. 55

In close co-operation with Sestius, he prepared street-gangs and met Clodius' violence with violence both while working for Cicero's recall from exile and after his return (*Cic. Att.* 4.3.3; *Fam.* 2.6.3; *QF* 1.4.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 19–20, 30–31; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Har. Resp.* 6–7; *Sest.* 85–87, 90–92, 144; *Vat.* 40–41; *Mil.* 6, 38–39; *Liv. Per.* 104; *Vell.* 2.45.3; Ascon. 30 C; Plut. *Cic.* 33; App. *BC* 2.16; Dio 39.6–8; *Schol. Bob.* 122, 125, 169 Stangl). He attempted to prosecute Clodius for breach of the peace and impede his election to the aedileship (*Cic. Att.* 4.3.3–4; *Sest.* 89; *Mil.* 40; Plut. *Cic.* 33; Dio 39.7–8).

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS GAVIANUS (70)

Besides engaging in violence, he opposed a motion in the Senate in favor of Cicero's recall and was overborne (*Cic. P. Red. ad Quir.* 12;

Sest. 72, and 77, cf. 85 and 94; *Har. Resp.* 32; *Pis.* 35; *Att.* 4.2.4; *Ascon.* 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122 Stangl).

C. CESTILIUS (1)

Aided in Cicero's recall (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Mil.* 39).

M. CISPIUS (4) Pr. after 54

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 21; *Sest.* 76. He was later condemned for bribery (*Cic. Planc.* 75; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl).

M'. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23) Pr. 50

Cic. P. Red. in Sen. 27; *QF* 1.4.3, reading Curtius for Curius. On the name, see *Fam.* 13.59; Münzer, *RE*; and Niccolini, *FTP* 299 and 302, who favors the form Curius.

Q. FABRICIUS (7)

Led in attempting to carry on Jan. 25 the bill of the eight Tribunes for Cicero's recall (*Cic. QF* 1.4.3; *P. Red. in Sen.* 22, cf. 6; *Sest.* 75 and 78; *Pis.* 35; *Fam.* 1.9.16; *Mil.* 38; *Plut. Pomp.* 49.3; *Dio* 39.7.2).

T. FADIUS (GALLUS?) (9)

Cic. QF 1.4.3; *Att.* 3.23.4; *P. Red. in Sen.* 21.

C. MESSIUS (2)

Presented a bill for Cicero's recall at the beginning of his tribunate (*Cic. P. Red. in Sen.* 21; cf. *Dom.* 70; *Sest.* 72); and in September proposed a bill to give Pompey charge of the grain supply which exceeded the consular one (see above) in the grant of financial powers and of the *maius imperium* (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.7).

Q. NUMERIUS RUFUS (GRACCHUS) (5)

With Serranus, he opposed the moves for Cicero's recall (*Cic. Sest.* 72, 82, and 94; *Pis.* 35; *Mil.* 39; *Ascon.* 11 C; *Schol. Bob.* 122, and 134 Stangl).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. 55

The Tribune who, with Milo, worked most actively for Cicero's recall, meeting Clodius' violence with violence at great risk to his life, and also tried to prevent Clodius' election to the aedileship of 56; defended by Cicero when prosecuted in 56 for breach of the peace (*Cic. Att.* 3.17.1; 3.19.2, and 23.4; 4.3.3; *QF* 1.4, cf. 2.3.5-6, and 4.1; *P. Red. in Sen.* 20, and 30; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 15; *Sest. passim*; *Vat.* 41; *Mil.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 125, and 128 Stangl).

Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Macedonia with unlimited imperium (*Cic. Dom.* 55)

by Clodius' law (see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs; *Choix* 164—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1737; Bloch, *AJA* 44 [1940] 485ff.; Cormack, *AJA* 48 [1944] 76f.). He was acclaimed Imperator by his troops (*Cic. Har. Resp.* 35; *Prov. Cons.* 4; *Pis.* 54, 91-97; *QF* 3.1.24), but was attacked by Cicero for failure against the Thracians and defeat and for robbery and extortion in his province (*Cic. Sest.* 71, and 94; *Prov. Cons.* 2-8, 12, 14ff., 25, and 39; *Har. Resp.* 35; *Pis. passim*, esp. 83-98; *Ascon.* 1-2 C; cf. *Catull.* 28 and 47; *Cic. QF* 3.1.24). See 56, Promagistrates.

C. FABIUS HADRIANUS (17) Pr. 58

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, Apameia, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*² 535, 576, 660, 666, 678; *B.M. Catalogues*, *Mysia* xxx f., *Ionia* 67f., *Lydia* cxl f. and 333f., *Phrygia* xxxiii, lxxiv).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Syria with unlimited imperium (*Cic. Dom.* 23 and 55; *Liv. Per.* 105; *App. Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10) by Clodius' law (see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs). He first crushed a Jewish revolt under Alexander and Aristobulus (*Plut. Ant.* 3.1; *Joseph. AJ* 14.82-97; *BJ* 1.160-174; *Hegesipp.* 1.19-20; *Zonar.* 5.7), but was attacked early in 56 by Cicero, who emphasized his poor relations with the publicans and the growth of piracy (*Sest.* 71; *Prov. Cons.* 9-13, cf. *Pis.* 46), and was refused a supplicatio for his successes (*Cic. QF* 2.6.1; *Prov. Cons.* 14-15, and 25; *Pis.* 41-45; *Phil.* 14.24). See 56 and 55, Promagistrates.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul of both Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, Vatinius). The campaigns of 57 brought about the submission of the Gallic tribes almost to the coast of the English Channel, and offers of alliance from those of central Gaul (*Caes. BG* 2; 3.1-7; *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 32-34; *Liv. Per.* 104; *Val. Max.* 3.2.17; *Vell.* 2.46; *Plin. NH* 3.137; *Suet. Iul.* 25; *Plut. Caes.* 20; *Flor.* 1.45.4; *Dio* 39.1-5; *Oros.* 6.7.11-16). He was honored with a supplicatio of fifteen days (*Caes. BG* 2.35.4; *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 25-26; *Plut. Caes.* 21.1; *Dio* 39.5.1).

C. MEMMIUS (8) Pr. 58

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus, title not preserved, with Catullus and Cinna on his staff (*Catull.* 10 and 28; cf. 4 and 46). Celebrated as Imperator on coins of his son ca. 51 (*Grueber, CRRBM* 1.495f.).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Received charge with an imperium *pro consule* for five years of the grain supply throughout the Roman world with the right to appoint fifteen legates (*Cic. Att.* 4.1.6-7; *Dom.* 14-31; *P. Red. in Sen.*

34; Liv. *Per.* 104; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.4–5, and 50; *Apophth. Pomp.* 11; App. *BC* 2.18, 20 legates; Dio 39.9.3, cf. 24.1). See below, Legates; and on the proposal of Messius, above, Tribunes of the Plebs. On April 5, 56, 40,000,000 HS were appropriated to his use (Cic. *QF* 2.5.1). See D.-G. 4.517f.

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63
See 62–54, Promagistrates.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Quaestor pro praetore in charge of the annexation of Cyprus and the restoration of the Byzantine exiles (see 58, Promagistrates).

? T. VETTIUS (SABINUS) (*12) Pr. 59

See 58, Promagistrates. He may have remained as governor of Africa.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.11.3).

? CORNELIUS SISENNA (371).

Stepson and probably Legate or Prefect under Gabinius in Syria (Joseph. *AJ* 14.92–93; *BJ* 1.171–172; cf. Dio 39.56.5; Hegesipp. 1.20).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.1.1, 11.3, and 26.4).

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, at times in command of a legion (Caes. *BG* 2.34; cf. on his title, Dio 39.31.2, ὑπεστρατήγει). Wintered in western Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.7–9; Oros. 6.8.7). Willems (1.536) holds that Dio erroneously terms him a Legate, when he had not yet held the quaestorship.

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; and on his name, *Bell. Afr.* 77.2).

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.2.1, and 11.3).

? SERVILIUS or SERVIANUS

Served under Gabinius in Syria (Joseph. *AJ* 14.92–93; *BJ* 1.171–172, Σεργουιανός; Hegesipp. 1.20).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Suet. *Galba* 3.2; Dio 39.5.2; cf. Caes. *BG* 8.56.4); and attempted in autumn of this year to subdue the tribes about the Great Saint Bernard pass (Caes. *BG* 3.1–6; Dio 39.5.2–4; Oros. 6.8.1–5).

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 2.5.6, 9.4, and 10.1; cf. Dio 39.1.4).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66.

Legate under Pompey (Cic. *Att.* 4.1.7, and 2.6; see Promagistrates, on Pompey).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Pompey; served in Sardinia beginning in the autumn of 57 (Cic. *QF* 2.1.3; cf. 2.2.1, 3.7, 4.7, and 5.3; *Fam.* 1.9.9; *Scour.* 39).

L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 43, no. 28.

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Vat.* 35; *Schol. Bob.* 150f., Stangl). See Lübker no. 2.

C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS) (Virgilius *3, cf. *2) Pr. 62

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 7; possibly the Praetor of 62, Propr. in Sicily, 61–58).

Prefects

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Commander of cavalry under Gabinius in Syria (Plut. *Ant.* 3; Joseph. *AJ* 14.84 and 86 and 92; *BJ* 1.162 and 165 and 171–172; Hegesipp. 1.19–20; Zonar. 5.7).

Pontifices

The full list of the college of Pontifices, including the Flamen Martialis and the Flamen Quirinalis (no Flamen Dialis had been inaugurated since the death of Merula in 87) and the Pontifices Minores, as it was composed on September 29, 57, can be reconstructed from Cic. *Har. Resp.* 12:

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62 Pont. Max. 63

See 63, Pontifices; absent in Gaul.

- P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60
 P. SERVILIUS VATA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90
 Cic. *Dom.* 123 and 132.
- M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS (Licinius 109) Cos. 73, Pr. 76
 Cic. *Dom.* 132; *Att.* 4.2.4.
- Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CRETICUS (87) Cos. 69, Pr. 74
 Cic. *Dom.* 123.
- M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (38) Cos. 67, Pr. 70
- M. VALERIUS MESSALA Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?
- L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (NIGER) Pat. (234) Pr. bef. 60, Flam.
 Martialis
- P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (55) Pr. bef. 65
- Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55
 Cic. *Dom.* 123.
- C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 55?
- M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49
- L. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (21) Rex Sacrorum
 Cic. *Dom.* 127.
- M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56
- M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?
 or
- M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)
- C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80?
- SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (152, 153) Flam. Quirinalis
- L. PINARIUS NATTA Pat. (19)
 Cic. *Dom.* 118, 134, 137.

Pontifices Minores

- Q. CORNELIUS (51)
- P. ALBINOVANUS (3, cf. 2)
- Q. TERENTIUS (CULLEO) (44)
- See L. R. Taylor, "Caesar's Colleagues in the Pontifical College,"
AJPh 63 (1942) 385–412; and above, 73, 69, 63, 60, and 58, Pontifices.

Augurs

- P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)
 Son of the Consul of 57, adopted into the family of the Manlii
 Torquati to make him eligible for inauguration, since Faustus Cor-
 nelius Sulla was already a member of the college (Dio 39.17; cf. Cic.
Fam. 7.26.2; *Sest.* 144; *Schol. Bob.* 143f. Stangl; and the pitcher and
 lituus on his coins in 43–42, Grueber *CRRBM* 2.481–483).
- FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)
 Augur before 57 (Dio 39.17; the lituus on his coins (ca. 64 B.C.) may
 refer to his father's office, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.472).

¹ Münzer (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 94–99) explains the delay of six years in the
 celebration of the games for Metellus by assuming that Metellus Scipio waited to
 give them as Aedile (cf. Caesar's games in 65 in honor of his father), and notes
 his association in office, distinction, and ancestry with Fabius Maximus. Both
 men appear to be mentioned in Antoine de la Sale's quotations from Cicero's
De Virtutibus (F. Gustafsson, *BPhW* 24 [1904] 1278f.). Münzer (*RE* Supp. 3.223,
 on no. 99) also cites Knoellinger, Cicero, *De Virt.* 28, 10ff., and 49f., which
 I have not seen.

56 B.C. A.U.C. 698

Consuls

- CN. CORNELIUS P. f. — n. LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Pr. 60
- L. MARCIUS L. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (76) Pr. 62
CIL 1².2.923–926, 964; *Bull. Archéol. Dalmate* 47–48 (1924–25) 4,
 cited by Degrassi; cf. *IGRP* 1.1394; Cic. *Att.* 5.21.11; *Fam.* 1.9.8;
 Ascon. 2 C; Dio 39, Index, 16.3, 18.1, and 40.1; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl;
 Chr. 354 (Marcellino et Philippo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcellino et Philippo);
Chr. Pasc. (Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Φιλίππου); Cassiod.; on Marcellinus,
 Cic. *Att.* 9.9.4; *QF* 2.1.1; *Brut.* 247; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f.; and on
 Philippus, Cic. *QF* 2.1.2; *Har. Resp.* 11; *Sest.* 110; *Prov. Cons.* 21, cf.
 39; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 39. See Degrassi 56f., 132, 492f.
- Lentulus as Consul-elect and Consul gave general support to the
 optimate position against Clodius and the so-called First Triumvirate
 (Cic. *Att.* 4.2.4, and 3.3; *QF* 2.1.1–2, and 4.4; *Fam.* 1.2.1; *Har. Resp.* 11,
 13, 22; *Prov. Cons.* 39), and opposed the use of an army to restore the
 king of Egypt to his throne (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1.2, and 2.1; *QF* 2.4.5; cf.
 Fenestella fr. 21 Peter). He opposed the candidacy of Pompey and
 Crassus for the consulships of 55 (Plut. *Pomp.* 51; *Crass.* 15; *Apophth.*
Pomp. 12; Dio 39.28–30; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.6).

Praetors

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Quaestio de vi
Presided at the trial of Sestius (Cic. *Sest.* 101, and 116; Ascon. 16 C; perhaps named in *CIL* 1².2.811). See 55, Promagistrates.

Q. ANCHARIUS (3)

Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146 Stangl. See 55, Promagistrates.

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303)

Attempted to prevent the removal of the tablet on the Capitol that recorded the law under which Cicero was banished (Dio 39.21.1–2; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 34).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43, cf. 11) Cos. 53, 40 Quaestio de ambitu

Presided at the trial of Bestia *de ambitu* (Cic. *QF* 2.3.6), perhaps also at that of Caelius *de vi* (Cic. *Cael.* 32; but see Iudex quaestionis). See also Cic. *Sest.* 113; *Vat.* 16, and 35; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 146, 151 Stangl.

Aediles, Curule

P. CLODIUS PULCHER (48)

Elected in January in spite of the obstruction of Milo and his gangs (Cic. *Att.* 4.3; *QF* 2.1.3; *Sest.* 88–89; *Mil.* 40; Plut. *Cic.* 33; Dio 39.7–8), he attempted to prosecute Milo in turn (Cic. *QF* 2.3.1, and 5.4; *Sest.* 95; *Mil.* 40; *Vat.* 40–41; Ascon. 48 C; Dio 39.18), baited and annoyed Pompey (Cic. *QF* 2.3.2–3; Dio 39.19), and attacked Cicero and Cato (Cic. *Har. Resp.*, *passim*; Plut. *Cic.* 34; *Cat. Min.* 40; Dio 39.19), but after the conference of Luca changed and supported Pompey and Crassus (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 51–52; Dio 39.29).

? **M. (or C.) CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS**¹ (216, 217, 229) Cos. 51, or 50, or 49

A candidate for the aedileship of 56 (Cic. *Att.* 4.3.5). Münzer (*RE* no. 216; *Hermes* 40 [1905] 97) is inclined to identify this Marcellus with C. Marcellus, Cos. 50.

Iudex Quaestionis

? **CN. DOMITIUS** (11)

The Domitius who presided over the trial of Caelius Rufus *de vi* (Cic. *Cael.* 32 and 70–72) may possibly be the same as the Praetor who presided over his second trial in 54, and not Cn. Domitius Calvinus, who in 56 presided over the Quaestio de ambitu (see above, on Domitius; Seidel, *FA* 66; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.584, and note 3).

Tribunes of the Plebs

ANTISTIUS VETUS² (47)

Cic. *QF* 2.1.3.

L. CANINIUS GALLUS (3)

Sought to give Pompey, rather than Lentulus Spinther, the duty of restoring the Egyptian King (Cic. *Fam.* 1.2.1, and 4.1, and 7.3–4; *QF* 2.2.3, and 4.5; Plut. *Pomp.* 49.6; Dio 39.16.1).

CASSIUS (not in *RE*)

Cic. *QF* 2.1.2.

M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. 52?

Prosecuted with C. Cato in 54 for his part in delaying the elections in this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, cf. 4.16.5–6; Dio 39.27.3; cf. 27–30).

CN. PLANCIUS (4)

Cic. *QF* 2.1.3; *Planc.* 24 and 26 and 60 and 77; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl. See Lübker p. 817.

A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. 51?

Read to the Senate a letter from the Egyptian King asking to be restored to his kingdom by Pompey with two lictors (Dio 39.16.2). See Lübker no. 3.

C. PORCIUS CATO (*18)

In support of Clodius he pressed for the holding of the aedilician elections (Cic. *Fam.* 1.4.1; cf. *QF* 1.1.2). Attacked both proposals for the restoration of the Egyptian King, either through Lentulus Spinther, whose imperium in Cilicia he proposed to abrogate, or through Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 1.2.4, 5a.2, 5b, and 7.4–7; *QF* 2.3.1–4, and 4.5–6; *Sest.* 144; Fenestella fr. 21 Peter; Dio 39.15). He proposed a special court to prosecute Milo (Cic. *QF* 2.3.4). After the conference of Luca he supported the Triumvirate and was later prosecuted for his part in delaying the elections, but acquitted (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, and 16.5–6; Liv. *Per.* 105; Dio 39.27–31).

L. PROCILIUS (*1)

Prosecuted and convicted in 54 for his part in delaying the elections in this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.4, and 16.5–6; cf. Dio 39.27–31).

L. RACILIUS (1)

Supported the optimate stand against Clodius and the Triumvirate (Cic. *QF* 2.1.2, and 4.5; *Fam.* 1.7.2; *Planc.* 77; *Schol. Bob.* 165f. Stangl).

P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27) Pr. 49

Attacked Caesar's agrarian law (Cic. *QF* 2.1.1–3), and supported Pompey's claim to restore the Egyptian King (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1.3, and 2.2).

Quaestors

? M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27) Pr. 48?

CIL 1².2.781. The date is conjectural. See 53, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Promagistrates

C. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (43) Pr. 57

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (Coins of Amisos, Head *HN*² 497; *B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia* 21).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2), where he dealt with a rising of the Vaccaei (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 22–23; cf. Dio 39.54.1–2, in 55). See also Cic. *Fam.* 5.3.

L. CAECILIUS RUFUS (110) Pr. 57

Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2.761), probably of Sicily, since it is unlikely that the other province whose governor for this year remains unknown, Crete and Cyrene, would receive a governor with an imperium pro consule.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 57, Promagistrates). It was decided this year to send him a successor in 55 (Cic. *Prov. Cons.*, *passim*; *Pis.* 88–89; see 55, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57.

Governor of Sardinia, title not preserved (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2, at Luca; cf. Cic. *QF* 2.4.6).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1–7; Fenestella fr. 21 Peter; coins, Head, *HN*² 666, 678; *B. M. Catalogue*, *Phrygia* xxxiii and 72f., lxxv and 281f.). Though commissioned late in 57 to restore the Egyptian King to his throne, he was prevented by a Sibylline oracle, which prohibited the use of an army, and by the political manoeuvres of the partisans and opponents of Pompey and of Crassus (Cic. *Fam.* 1.1–7; *QF* 2.2.3, and 3.2; *Pis.* 50; *Rab. Post.* 21; Plut. *Pomp.* 49; Dio 39.12–16; cf. Cic. *Cael.* 23–26; Strabo 17.1.11; see 55, Promagistrates, on Gabinius). On his administrative arrangements in Cyprus, see Cic. *Fam.* 13.48; cf. *Att.* 5.21.6.

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Syria (Cic. *Dom.* 23 and 55; cf. Liv. *Per.* 105; see 58, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Clodius). After crushing the Jewish revolt (see 57, Promagistrates), he began to prepare an expedition against the

Parthians (Strabo 12.3.34; 17.1.11; Joseph. *AJ* 14.98 and 102; *BJ* 1.175–176; Iustin 42.4.1–2; App. *Syr.* 51). In spite of Cicero's appeal in the *De Provinciis Consularibus* his command in Syria was continued into 55.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum. By the agreement at Luca with Pompey and Crassus his command was to be prolonged (see 55, Consuls), and he received from the treasury pay for his additional legions, and the right to appoint ten Legates of his own choice (Cic. *Prov. Cons.*, *passim*, esp. 28; *Balb.* 61; *Fam.* 1.1.10; Suet. *Iul.* 24; Plut. *Crass.* 14.4–6; *Pomp.* 51.2–4; *Caes.* 21.2–3; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U; App. *BC* 2.17; cf. also Cic. *QF* 2.5.3, and 6.2; *Att.* 4.5, and 6.2; *Fam.* 1.9.8–21). Meantime his campaigns against the Veneti and other tribes on the Atlantic coast, and those of his Legates and other officers, particularly those of P. Crassus in Aquitania, practically completed the formal subjection of the tribes of Gaul (*Caes.* *BG* 3; Liv. *Per.* 104; Flor. 1.45.5–6; Dio 39.40–46; Oros. 6.8.6–22).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in charge of the grain supply (see 57, Promagistrates). He received an appropriation of 40,000,000 HS for his duties (Cic. *QF* 2.5.1). After the conference of Luca he visited Sardinia and Africa (Cic. *QF* 2.5.3; *Fam.* 1.9.8–9). He wished to take a census of liberated slaves in order to provide a more orderly distribution of grain (Dio 39.24.1–2).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

See 62–54, Promagistrates.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Quaestor pro praetore to annex Cyprus and restore the Byzantine exiles (see 57, Promagistrates). He returned in 56, having lost his carefully kept accounts upon the way, and defended, against Cicero, the legality of the Clodian legislation (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 38–40; 45.2; Dio 39.23; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 45; Val. Max. 4.1.14; 8.15.10; Senec. *Rhet. Contr.* 10.1.8).

SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*7) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Pollio, in Cic. *Fam.* 10.32.2; dated by his praetorship).

C. SEPTIMIUS (7) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Asia (Coins of Tralles, Head, *HN*² 660; *B. M. Catalogue*, *Lydia* cxi and 344; dated by his praetorship).

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (*78) Pr. 57

Proconsul in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 13.6, cf. 6a; to be dated by his praetorship).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. VOLUSENUS (Volusienus *3)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.5.2).

For other Tribunes, see below, Legates, Envoys.

Legates, Envoys

T. SILIUS (11)

T. TERRASIDIUS (5A.820)

M. TREBIUS GALLUS (2)

Q. VELANIUS (not in *RE).

Prefects or Tribunes of the Soldiers of equestrian rank, sent by Crassus (see Lieutenants) to collect grain from the Veneti, Esubii, and Curiosolites, but were arrested and held by them (Caes. *BG* 3.7.2-4, 8.2-4, 9.3, 10.2, and 16.4; Dio 39.40.1; Oros. 6.8.6-7).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

See 57, and 55, Legates.

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar, and in charge of the region along the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 3.11.1). See *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 5.345, p. 167 U.

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Sent to Aquitania by Caesar, where he carried through a very successful campaign (Caes. *BG* 3.11, 20-27; cf. 8.46.1; Dio 39.46; Oros. 6.8.19-22; and on his title, Dio 39.31). Returned to Rome with veterans to support the candidacy of Pompey and Crassus for the consulship of 55 (Dio 39.31.2; cf. Cic. *QF* 2.7.2). See 57, Legates.

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; see 57, Legates).

? Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 57, Legates; cf. Cic. *Planc.* 17). See D.-G. 3.700.

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 57, Legates, on his service during the winter of 57-56). He may have returned to Rome in 56.

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 3.11; Dio 39.45.1), where he crushed a rising of the Venelli, Curiosolites and the Lexovii (Caes. *BG* 3.11.4, and 17-19; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.7; Dio 39.45; Oros. 6.8.18).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Pompey (see Promagistrates), in Sardinia whence he returned in June (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1 and 4, 3.7, 4.7, 5.3, and 6; *Fam.* 1.9.8-10; *Scaur.* 39).

L. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS Pat. (*69, 179) Pr. 63

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Pis.* 54; see 57, Legates).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar, but in Rome in 56 while Legate (Cic. *Vat.* 35, note the present tense; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 150f. Stangl).

C. VERGILIUS (BALBUS?) (Virgilius *3, cf. *2) Pr. 62

Legate under Piso in Macedonia (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 7).

Prefects

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 48? ⁴⁵

Prefect of Caesar's fleet against the Veneti (Caes. *BG* 3.11.5-16.4; Dio 39.40-43; Oros. 6.8.7-16).

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See 57 and 55, Prefects.

Pontifices

58?-56: L. PINARIUS NATTA Pat. (19)

Cic. *Att.* 4.8a.3.

Augurs

?-56: L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (PONTICUS) (104) Cos. 74, Pr. 78

Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 22.

Successor: see 55, Augurs.

Flamen Martialis

Before 69-56: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS NIGER Pat. (234) Pr. before 60

Successor: ? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS³ Pat. (196)

Cic. *Att.* 4.6.1-2; cf. 12.7.1, late in 46 B.C.

Septemviri Epulones

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (228) Cos. 56
Mentioned in 56 (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 21).

Luperci

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48
L. HERENNIUS BALBUS (18)
Cic. *Cael.* 26.

¹ Note the monogram MAR in ligature inscribed on the statue of the "Hellenistic Ruler." P. Williams suggests that it is a mark from the aedileship of C. Claudius Marcellus (*AJA* 49 [1945] 344f.; cf. Rhys Carpenter, *ibid.* 357).

² It is extremely improbable that the Quaestor of 61 and Tribune of 56 should be identified with the Consul Suffectus of 30 (see *PIR*² 1.147), since Caesar made (ἐπολιτῆς) the latter Quaestor (Plut. *Caes.* 5.3), a process hardly within his power in 61.

³ Klose (p. 25), in opposition to D.-G. and Münzer, who refer the notice in *Att.* 12.7.1 to Lentulus Niger, holds that the interval of eleven years is too great for such a reference to apply. A L. Cornelius Lentulus, Flamen Martialis, is known between 20 and 15 B. C. (but see *PIR*² 2.336, no. 1384). Klose admits that the son of Lentulus Niger was not a Flamen in 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15; Ascon. 28 C). Münzer's opinion seems preferable (*RE* no. 196)

55 B.C. A.U.C. 699

Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 52
M. LICINIUS P. f. M. n. CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, Pr. 73?
CIL 1².2.765, perhaps also 901–903; *Caes. BG* 4.1.1; Dio 39, Index, and 50.1; Eutrop. 6.18.1; Oros. 6.13.1; Chr. 354 (Magno II et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio II et Crasso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πομπηίου καὶ Κράσσου); Cassiod. See Degrassi 132, 494f.

Elected by violence after an interregnum (Cic. *Att.* 4.8a.1–2; *QF* 2.7.2; Vell. 2. 46; Plut. *Crass.* 15; *Pomp.* 51.4–52.2; *Cat. Min.* 41–42, cf. *Caes.* 21.3–4; App. *BC* 2.17; Dio 39.27–31), they then administered the other elections in favor of their candidates (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.1 and 4, and 9.19; *QF* 2.7.3; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 4.6.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 52–53; *Cat. Min.* 42; Dio 39.32; see Praetors, on Vatinius). Pompey carried a law to limit the selection of jurymen to the highest rating in the census (Cic. *Phil.* 1.20; *Pis.* 94; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.3.3, cf. 7.11; Ascon. 17 C); and dedicated his theater, portico, and temple of Venus Victrix with sumptuous games (for the many references, see D.-G. 4.526–530, and

add *CIL* 1².2.2710), while Crassus carried a Lex de sodaliciis, in which the selection of jurors to judge offences under it was limited to five tribes with right of rejection of only one (Cic. *Planc.* 36–48; *Fam.* 8.2.1; Dio 39.37; *Schol. Bob.* 152 Stangl). Under the Lex Trebonia¹ (see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius) Pompey received command of Spain for five years and Crassus of Syria for a like term. Both then carried a bill which either explicitly or in effect prolonged Caesar's term in Gaul for five years, since it forbade the discussion of a successor before March 1, 50 (Cic. *Att.* 7.7.6, and 9.4; 8.3.3; *Cael.*, in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.4, and 9.5; Vell. 2.46.2; Plut. *Crass.* 15.5; *Cat. Min.* 43.5–6; *Pomp.* 52.3, Lex Trebonia; *Caes.* 21.3; Suet. *Iul.* 24.1; App. *BC* 2.18; Dio 39.33.2–3, three years).

Crassus departed for Syria in November, amid tribunicial opposition and evil omens (Cic. *Fam.* 1.9.20, cf. *Att.* 4.9.1, and 13.2; *Div.* 1.29; 2.84; *Fin.* 3.75; Strabo 16.1.28; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 1.6.11; Plin. *NH* 15.83; Lucan 3.126; Plut. *Crass.* 15–16; *Pomp.* 52.3–4; *Cat. Min.* 43.1; Cic. 26.1; App. *BC* 2.18; Flor. 1.46.1–3; Dio 39.33.2, and 39.1 and 5–7; Eutrop. 6.18.1; Oros. 6.13.1), while Pompey remained in Italy and governed his provinces by means of Legates (Plut. *Pomp.* 53.1; App. *BC* 2.18; Dio 39.39.1–4).

Censors

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. f. MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?
P. SERVILIUS C. f. M. n. VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90
CIL 1².2.766; Cic. *Att.* 4.9.1, and 11.2; on Valerius, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77; Val. Max. 2.9.9; 9.14.5; Plin. *NH* 7.55; and on Servilius, Val. Max. 8.5.6. See Degrassi 132, 494f. After a destructive flood in 54 they attempted to regulate the stream of the Tiber (*CIL* 1².2.766 a–t; cf. Dio 39.61.1–2). They were still in office in July 54 (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.7), but did not complete the lustrum.

Praetors

T. ANNIUS MILO (PAPIANUS) (67)
Cic. *Mil.* 68. A candidate for the consulship of 52 (Ascon. 30 C).
? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52
The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.
GUTTA (not in *RE*)
A possible candidate for the consulship of 52, apparently with Pom-

pey's support (Cic. *QF* 3.8.6, where Gutta is the reading of M; emended to Cotta, Oxford text). On the name, see Cic. *Cluent.* 127.

? P. PLAUTIUS HYPSSAEUS (23)

A candidate for the consulship of 52 (Ascon. 30 C). See Liv. *Per.* 107; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 47.1; App. *BC* 2.90; Dio 40.53.1; *Schol. Gron.* 322 Stangl; cf. Val. Max. 9.5.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.3.

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47

By means of bribery, obstruction and violence Pompey and Crassus secured his election to the exclusion of Cato (Cic. *QF* 2.7.3; *Fam.* 1.9.19; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 7.5.6; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 42; *Pomp.* 52; Dio 39.32.1-2; cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.1.13; 9.2.25). See Lübker no. 2.

Aediles, Curule

? L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

Probably Curule Aedile when he undertook the repair of the Basilica Aemilia (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.7; see Münzer, *Hermes* 40 [1905] 97f.).

? NONIUS STRUMA (50)

A curule magistrate, probably an Aedile, in a year when Vatinius' hopes were high (Catullus 52.2; cf. Plin. *NH* 37.81).

Aediles of the Plebs

C. MESSIUS (2)

Celebrated the Floralia as Aedile (Val. Max. 7.10.8; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 33.2; Dio 39.32.2; and on his trial in 54, Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9; Senec. *Rhet. Contr.* 7.4.8). See 69, Aediles of the Plebs, on Cicero.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. AQUILLIUS GALLUS (25)

With Ateius Capito, he opposed the plans of Pompey and Crassus, and attempted to prevent the passage of the Lex Trebonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 43.4; Dio 39.32.3, and 35.3-36.1).

C. ATEIUS CAPITO (7) Pr. —

With Gallus, he opposed Pompey and Crassus, and attempted to prevent the passage of the Lex Trebonia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 43; Dio 39.32.3, and 35-38). He attended Crassus' departure for his province with solemn execrations (Cic. *Div.* 1.29-30; 2.81f.; Vell. 2.46.3; Plut. *Crass.* 16; App. *BC* 2.18; Flor. 1.46.3, Metellus; cf. Cic. *Att.* 4.13.2; *Fam.* 1.9.20; Lucan 3.126; see A. D. Simpson, *TAPhA* 69 [1938] 532-541).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. 45, Pr. 48

Carried against all obstruction his law to give Crassus command of Syria and Pompey of both Spanish provinces, each for five years (Liv. *Per.* 105; Cic. *Att.* 4.9.1; Vell. 2.46.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 52; *Crass.* 15; *Cat. Min.* 43; Dio 39.33-36).

MAMILIUS (not in *RE*)

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

A. ALLIENUS (1.1585) Pr. 49

SEX. PEDUCAEUS (6)

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)

The authors of the Lex Mamilia Roscia Alliena Peducaea Fabia² (Riccobono, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* 1.138-140, quoted from Lachmann, *Röm. Feldmesser* 1.263). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 186ff., esp. 196-198; H. S. Jones, *JRS* 26 (1936) 270f.; L. R. Taylor, *Stud. Presented to A. C. Johnson* pp. 68-78, and above, 109, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 2. The law apparently dealt with the extension of municipal organization in connection with Caesar's agrarian law and the activities of the land commissioners.

Quaestors

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Issued coins, perhaps as a Quaestor (Mommsen, *RMW* 640f., no. 288; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.487f.; see Pink, p. 39).

? L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (10) Pr. 48 ^{45 cf. p. 204}

Legate in Gaul in 53, or possibly 54 (Cic. *QF* 3.1.21; see 53, Legates).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Ps.—Cic. *In Sall.* 15 (Didius). The date of his quaestorship is probably 55, since he was born in 86 and held the tribunate of the Plebs in 52.

Interrex

M. VALERIUS MESSALA (NIGER) Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

Interrex ter, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*ILS* 46.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (141) Pr. 56

Governor of Sardinia (Ascon. 18 C), probably Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2. 811). Prosecuted for extortion immediately after his return in 54, but

acquitted (Cic. *Scaur.*, *passim*; *QF* 2.15.3; 3.1.11; *Att.* 4.16.6, cf. 15.9; *Val. Max.* 8.1.10; *Ascon.* 18–28 C). See 54, Promagistrates.

Q. ANCHARIUS (3) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.40), in succession to Piso (Cic. *Pis.* 89). See Daux, *Delphes* 598, no. 10; cf. Pomtow, *Klio* 15 (1918) 70, no. 99.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NEPOS (96) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (Plut. *Caes.* 21.2), where he faced a rising of the Vaccaei (Dio 39.54.1–2). See 56, Promagistrates.

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 57, Promagistrates), whence he returned before late summer of this year.³

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303)

Proconsul in Asia (cistophori of Ephesus, Pergamum, and Tralles, Head, *HN*² 576, 535, and 660; *B. M. Cat.*, *Mysia* xxx f., *Lydia* cxl and 334; Cic. *Scaur.* 35; cf. Cic. *Att.* 4.15.2, *praetor*, dated July 27, 54).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 56, Promagistrates), where he continued until the arrival of his successor in 53, and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.7, and 1.9.2, and *prescript*).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Continued as Proconsul in Syria (see 56, Promagistrates; Cic. *Pis.* 88; *Fam.* 1.9.20; *Ascon.* 1–2 C). In the spring of 55 he restored the Egyptian King to his throne (Cic. *Att.* 4.10.1, April; *Rab. Post.* 19–21, cf. 30–31; *Pis.* 48–50; Strabo 17.1.11; Liv. *Per.* 105; Val. Max. 9.1, ext. 6; Joseph. *AJ* 14.98–100; *BJ* 1.175–176; Plut. *Ant.* 3.2–6; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 39.55–58; 42.2.4; and on the garrison he left in Egypt, *Caes. BC* 3.4.4, and 108.5, 110.2; *Bell. Alex.* 3.3; Val. Max. 4.1.15; Senec. *Dial.* 6.14.2; App. *BC* 2.84–85; Dio 42.5.4), and was later after his return in 54 acquitted in the resulting trial for *maiestas* (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.3–4, and 19.1; *QF* 3.1.15 and 24, and 2.1, 4.1, 5.5, and 7.1; App. *BC* 2.24, condemned!; Dio 39.62). He crushed another uprising in Judaea and made war upon the pirates (Joseph. *AJ* 14.101–104; *BJ* 1.176–178). His control of the publicans led to bitter attacks upon him in Rome (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 10–14, in 56; *Pis.* 41; *QF* 2.11.2; 3.2.2; Dio 39.59), and though acquitted of *maiestas* he was condemned for extortion (Cic. *QF* 3.2.1, and 9.1; *Rab. Post.* 8–12, 19–21, 30–35, 38, cf. *Pis.* 49–50; Val. Max. 4.2.4, cf. 8.1, abs. 3; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 2.24; Dio 39.61–63; 46.8.1; *Schol. Bob.* 168, 177 Stangl). See E. M. Sanford, *TAPhA* 70 (1939) 64–92.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 59, Tribunes of the Plebs, Vatinius). In this year he crushed, after probably violating the rights of Legates, the Usipetes and the Tencteri, who had crossed the Rhine into northern Gaul, and bridging the river, made a demonstration in force on the German side (*Caes. BG* 4.1–19; Liv. *Per.* 105; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Plut. *Caes.* 22–23; *Cat. Min.* 51.1–4; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4.3; App. *Celt.* 1.4, and 18; Flor. 1.45.14–15; Dio 39.47–50; Oros. 6.8.23–9.1; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 56, p. 155 Helm); then carried through his first expedition to Britain (*Caes. BG* 4.20–38; Liv. *Per.* 105; Strabo 4.5.2–3; Vell. 2.46.1; Val. Max. 3.2.23; Lucan 2.571–572; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Tac. *Agr.* 13; Plut. *Caes.* 23.2–3; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4.2; Flor. 1.45.16–17; Dio 39.50–53; Eutrop. 6.17.3; Oros. 6.9.2–3).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

See 62–54, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in charge of the grain supply (see 57, Promagistrates; Dio 39.39.4).

? SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*7) Pr. 57

May have remained as Proconsul in Farther Spain until Pompey became governor (see 56, Promagistrates).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Caes. BG* 4.22.5, and 38.3).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (see 58, Legates; *Caes. BG* 4.38.1).

? Q. NUMERIUS RUFUS (5)

A Legate, honored at Lissus (*CIL* 1².2.759). Probably a Legate under Caesar soon after his tribunate of the Plebs in 57.

? M. FLAETORIUS (CESTIANUS) (16) Pr. 64

Went to Lentulus Spinther in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 1.8.1), perhaps as a Legate.

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Caes. BG* 4.22.6).

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Caes. BG* 4.22.5, and 38.3).

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. bef. 63

Pompey's Legates were sent off to Spain immediately after he received the command, so before the end of 55 (Dio 39.39.4; cf. Vell. 2.48.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 53.1-2; App. *BC* 2.18; see 54, Legates).

Prefect of Cavalry

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Served under Gabinius in Syria, and actively aided in restoring the Egyptian King (Plut. *Ant.* 3).

Augurs

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Plut. *Cic.* 36.1. Probably successor of L. Licinius Lucullus; see 56, Augurs, cf. Dio 39.17.

¹ Niccolini (*FTP* 309) considers that the bill to prolong Caesar's command was a Lex Trebonia, but Cassius Dio distinguishes clearly between the two bills, and Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.53 mentions the *Lex Pompei et Crassi*.

² The name of this law shows that it is not identical with Caesar's Lex Agraria, despite the identity of certain clauses as quoted by Callistratus in *Dig.* 47.21.3 (Fabricius, *SBAH* 1924-1925, Abh. 1, 11-15; identified by Rudorff, and after him by Mommsen, *Ges. Schr.* 5.200f.). But that same identity indicates a date in the Caesarian period and a connection with his program. Moreover, several of the names mentioned belong to persons who were prominent in this period (see above, on Roscius and Allienus). A date between 59 and 56 is excluded because the names of the Tribunes known in each of these years do not leave room for this group of five. This year on the other hand is appropriate since Pompey and Crassus were in command of the government in Rome, there are vacant places on the list for these Tribunes, and the interval between this year and that of the praetorships of Roscius and Allienus is a normal one. The Fabius who was Tribune this year and a Legate under Caesar thereafter should be distinguished from the Praetor of 57. It is probable that the law was passed to regulate problems that had arisen in the formation of municipalities and the regulation of their land as the commissioners under the Lex Agraria of Caesar continued their task. They were probably active through much of this decade, as there was still some land undistributed in 50 (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.4). See Rudolph, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 186ff., esp. 196-198; rev. by H. S. Jones, *JRS* 26 (1936) 270f.; L. R. Taylor, *Studies Presented to Professor A. C. Johnson* pp. 68-78; on the Lex Mamilia of 109, see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs, and note 2.

³ Cicero's *In Pisonem* was delivered shortly before the games at the dedication of Pompey's theater, at a time when the heat was still intense (Cic. *Pis.* 65; Ascon. 1, and 15-16 C; Val. Max 2.4.6).

54 B.C. A.U.C. 700

Consuls

L. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (27) Pr. 58

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (297) Pr. 57

CIL 1².2.927-929; Cic. *QF* 2.13.3; Caes. *BG* 5.1.1; Ascon. 1, and 18 C; Dio 39, Index, and 60.2; 40, Index, and 1.1; Obseq. 64 (Gneo Domitio Appio Claudio); Chr. 354 (Aenobarbo et Phucro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achenobarbo et Pulchro), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, *Schol. Bob.* 152 Stangl. See Degrassi 132, 494f.

Domitius continued in strong opposition to the Triumvirate and their henchmen, against Caesar (Suet. *Nero* 2.2, cf. *Iul.* 24), against Gabinius (Cic. *QF* 2.11.2; Dio 39.60.3-4), and even opposed burial honors for Iulia (Dio 39.64). Claudius became reconciled with Cicero (*Fam.* 1.9.4 and 19; 3.10.8 and 10; *QF* 2.10.1-3; *Scaur.* 31-37), first aided Gabinius by using comitial days to delay the proceedings against him (Cic. *QF* 2.11.3), then attacked him (*QF* 3.2.3; Dio 39.60.3-4), aided Pomptinus at last to obtain his triumph (see Promagistrates), served along with a commission of ten Legates to settle disputes between Interamna and Reate (Varro *RR* 3.2.3; cf. Cic. *Scaur.* 27; *Att.* 4.15.5), and vowed a propylon to Demeter at Eleusis (*CIL* 1².2.775). Both Consuls were involved in the election scandal of this year (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.7, and 17.2; cf. *QF* 3.1.16, and 2.3, and 3.2). Claudius proceeded to his province of Cilicia, probably without the benefit of a *Lex curiata de imperio* (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *Fam.* 1.9.25; *QF* 3.2.3).

Praetors

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (229) Cos. 51

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

? C. ? COSCONIUS (5)

See 53, Promagistrates.

? DOMITIUS¹ (11) Quaestio de vi

Presided over the second prosecution of Caelius Rufus (Cic. *QF* 2.11.2).

? FONTEIUS (not in *RE*)

Perhaps a Pr. Urbanus, since Cicero returned to Rome to the Ludi Apollinares for his sake (*Att.* 4.15.6).

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Quaestio de repetundis

Presided over the trials of Scaurus (Val. Max. 3.6.7; Ascon. 19, and

29 C), and of Gabinius for extortion (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15, cf. 4.1, probably another Cato; *Att.* 4.17.4; see 55, Promagistrates), opposed granting a triumph to Pomptinus (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; see Promagistrates), and during the scandals caused by bribery in the elections became the holder of a wager made by the tribunician candidates for their good conduct (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.7; *QF* 2.14.4; Senec. *Epp.* 104.30; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 44.2-7; cf. Plin. *NH* pref. 9).

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41

Brought C. Messius into court although he was a Legate of Caesar (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9), and joined with Cato in opposing a triumph for Pomptinus (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61)

Enabled his old commander Pomptinus to secure his triumph (Dio 39.65.2).

L. AELIUS TUBERO² (150)

M. AURELIUS COTTA (109)

M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (13)

C. FANNIUS (9)

See Cic. *Sest.* 113-114; *Vat.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 135 Stangl.

L. POSTUMIUS (see *50)

P. SESTIUS (6)

VOCONIUS (*4)

The appearance of the members of this group as Promagistrates in various provinces and commands in 49 after the passage of Pompey's law making mandatory an interval of five years between the city magistracy and the provincial command, suggests that they had held the praetorship by or before 54 B. C. Fannius at least had good prospects of attaining the praetorship when he was referred to in 56 (see above). It is not clear how far the emergency caused exemptions from the law in 49, nor does it appear to have applied to the magistrates in office in 52.

Praetor or Quaesitor

C. ALFIUS FLAVUS³ (7)

Presided over the trial of Gabinius for *maiestas* (Cic. *QF* 3.1.24, and 3.3; cf. 3.4.1-2; *Att.* 4.18.1-3), and over that of Plancius for violation of the law of Crassus *de sodaliciis* (Cic. *Planc.* 43 and 104).

Aediles, Curule

CN. PLANCIUS (4)

The successful candidate, who was prosecuted by his unsuccessful rival Iuventius Laterensis under the law of Crassus *de sodaliciis* (Cic. *Planc.*, *passim*, esp. 49; *QF* 3.1.11; *Schol. Bob.* 142 Stangl; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.491f.). See Lübker no. 1.

A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

Cic. *Planc.* 17 and 53; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.490f. See Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

D. LAELIUS (6)

Aided Gabinius when after his conviction for extortion he was treated too contemptuously by C. Memmius (Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 3).

C. MEMMIUS (9)

Pressed against Gabinius the charge of extortion, on which he was convicted (Cic. *QF* 3.1.15, and 2.1, and 3.2; *Rab. Post.* 7 and 32; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 3; see 55, Promagistrates). Probably the Memmius who prosecuted Domitius Calvinus for bribery (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.5, cf. 18.3; *QF* 3.2.3, and 3.2).

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (23)

Because of the election scandals he continually used *obnuntiatio* to delay the holding of the elections (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.4; *QF* 3.3.2). He was also opposed to granting Pomptinus his triumph (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6).

TERENTIUS (2)

Vetoed the bill to prosecute the candidates for the consulship who were involved in the bribery scandals by a *tacitum iudicium* (Cic. *Att.* 4.17.3).

Quaestors

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Ascon. 20, 28 C; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.489f.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.3, and 46.1, and 47.1).

? T. LIGARIUS (5)

Quaestor urbanus. Worked with Cicero in furtherance of Caesar's interests (Cic. *Lig.* 35-36).

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO⁴ (11)

No title preserved. May have served in this year and until late in 53 or early in 52 under C. Claudius Pulcher in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; *Fam.* 2.6.1; cf. *Fam.* 2.1—6).

L. SESTIUS PANSA (10)

Quaestor in Asia (*OGIS* 452), probably Proquaestor early in this year when he opposed the wishes of Magnesia under Sipylus (Cic. *QF* 2.9.2).

Promagistrates

Q. ANCHARIUS (3) Pr. 56

Probably continued this year as Proconsul in Macedonia (see 55, Promagistrates).

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Asia, his command prorogued into 53 (Cic. *Scaur.* 35; see 55, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul in Cilicia, and Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 1.9, prescript).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in both Gallic provinces and Illyricum (see 55, Consuls, on the Lex Pompeia Licinia). In 54 he carried through his second expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.1—23; Cic. *Att.* 4.15.10, and 18.5; *QF* 2.13.1—2, and 15.4; 3.1.10 and 13 and 25; 3.3.1; *Fam.* 7.6.2; Strabo 4.5.2—3; Liv. *Per.* 105; Vell. 2.47.1—2; Senec. *Dial.* 6.14.3; Tac. *Agr.* 13; Suet. *Iul.* 25; Plut. *Caes.* 23.3—4, cf. 16.3—4; App. *Celt.* 1.5; 19; Flor. 1.45.18—19; Polyæn. 8.23.5; Dio 40.1—4; Eutrop. 6.17.3; Ruf. Fest. 6; Oros. 6.9.3—10.1). During the autumn and early winter he had to subdue a serious rising in northern Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24—58; Cic. *QF* 3.8.2; *Fam.* 7.10.2; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1—25.1; *Pomp.* 53; Suet. *Iul.* 25; App. *Celt.* 20; Flor. 1.45.7—8; Polyæn. 8.23.6 and 23; Dio 40.4.2—12.1; Oros. 6.10.1—13).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul in Syria under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius). Reaching his province after a stormy passage (Joseph. *AJ* 14.104; *BJ* 1.179; Plut. *Crass.* 17; App. *Syr.* 51), he raided Mesopotamian territory (Plut. *Crass.* 17; Flor. 1.46.3; Dio 40.12—13; Ruf. Fest. 17.2; Oros. 6.13.2), and in the course of his preparations for the invasion of Parthia in 53 seized the temple treasures of Hierapolis and of Jerusalem (Joseph. *AJ* 14.105—109; *BJ* 1.179; Plut. *Crass.* 17; Hegesipp. 1.21.2; Oros. 6.13.1).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in Spain under the Trebonian law (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius). He remained in Italy in charge of the grain supply (Dio 39.39.4, and 63.3), and in touch with the increasing anarchy in Rome, to remedy which his friends began to suggest that he be named Dictator (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.3; *QF* 3.8.4; see D.—G. 4.531—533). At the end of the year he lent Caesar a legion he had recruited in Cisalpine Gaul during his consulship in 55 (Caes. *BG* 6.1.2—4; Plut. *Caes.* 25.1).

C. POMPTINUS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

With the aid of the Praetor Ser. Galba and the Consul Ap. Claudius, he secured permission to celebrate his triumph for his victory over the Allobroges in 62—61 (Cic. *Att.* 4.18.4; *QF* 3.4.6; Dio 39.65; cf. *Pis.* 58). See Degrassi 84f., 566.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. CURTIUS POSTUMUS (26) Pr. 47 or 46

Cic. *QF* 2.13.3; 3.1.10; cf. *Att.* 9.6.2.

Q. LABERIUS DURUS (6)

Killed in battle in Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.15.5; cf. Oros. 6.9.5, Labienus).

PETRONIUS (84)

Served under Crassus in Syria (see 53, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

L. AURUNCULEIUS COTTA (6)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. Killed by the Eburones in the revolt (Caes. *BG* 5.24.5, and 26.1—37.7; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1; Flor. 1.45.8; Dio 40.5—6; Oros. 6.10.1).

C. FABIUS⁵ (see 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2, and 46.5, and 47.3, and 53.3).

? A. HIRTIUS (2)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, perhaps as a Legate, before 52, while Q. Cicero was still there (Cic. *Fam.* 16.27.1—2).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul. Held command in Gaul

during Caesar's expedition to Britain, and held the territory of the Treviri during the uprising (Caes. *BG* 5.8.1, and 11.3-4, and 23.4, and 24.2, and 37.7, and 46.4, and 47.4-5, and 53, and 55-58; Cic. *QF* 3.8.2; Dio 40.11; Oros. 6.10.10-12).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Joined his father in Syria in the winter of 54-53 with 1000 Gallic horse (Plut. *Crass.* 17.4 and 6).

C. MESSIUS (2)

Though appointed a Legate of Caesar on the recommendation of Appius Claudius, he was returned to Rome for trial by edict of the Praetor P. Servilius (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.9).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.3, and 25.4).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

? L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2 and 7, and 53.6).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS (93) Pr. 48

Served under Caesar in Gaul. See 55, and 53-49, Legates.

Q. TITURIUS SABINUS (3)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. Killed in the revolt of the Eburones (Caes. *BG* 5.24.5, and 26.1-37.7, and 39.1, and 53.4; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.1; Flor. 1.45.8; Dio 40.5-6; Oros. 6.10.1). See above, on Aurunculeius Cotta.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. He shared in the expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.17.2), and in the autumn was stationed among the Belgae (*BG* 5.24.3), and aided in the relief of Quintus Cicero. See Cic. *QF* 3.1.9.

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 4.14.2; *QF* 2.10.4-5; 2.12-3.9, *passim*; *Fam.* 1.9.21). He shared in the expedition to Britain (Cic. *Att.* 4.15.10, cf. 17.6, and 18.5; *QF* 2.13.2, and 15.1; 3.1.10, and 25; 3.3.1), and went into winter-quarters among the Nervii, where he bravely sustained a severe siege, and probably saved the situation for Caesar in northern Gaul (Caes. *BG* 5.24.2, 38-52; Cic. *Att.* 4.19.2; *QF* 3.8.2; Liv. *Per.* 106; Plut. *Caes.* 24.2-3; App. *Celt.* 21; Polyæn. 8.23.6; Dio 40.7-10; Oros. 6.10.2-9).

OCTAVIUS (5)

VARGUNTEIUS (*4)

Legates of Crassus in 53 (see 53, Legates). They probably accompanied him to Syria in 54.

Prefects

Q. ATRIUS (4)

Prefect to guard Caesar's fleet during his expedition to Britain (Caes. *BG* 5.9.1, and 10.2).

¹ Domitius should probably be distinguished from both the Praetor of 56 (Calvinus) and the Consul of 54 (Ahenobarbus). Münzer (*RE*) points out that there were other Domitii of some prominence in this period (see Ascon. 54 C; Caes. *BC* 2.42.3; *BOH* 18 [1894] 419f.).

² On Aelius Tubero, Cotta (perhaps but not certainly referred to in *QF* 3.8.6, where Ms reading Gutta is emended to Cotta, as a possible candidate for the consulship of 52), and Postumius, see Hölzl 66f., Stella Maranca 332; and Wehrmann 68, on Domitius, 71, on Cotta and Tubero, and 72, on Fannius. Nonius Sufenas, Fannius, Voconius, and Sestius are named in Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3, all with imperium in March of 49, and Postumius was in February directed to succeed Furfanius in Sicily (*Att.* 7.15.2). On Postumius, who was temporarily prominent between 51 and 49, see Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, now dated with probability by Carlson to 51 B. C. (*Eine Denkschrift an Caesar über den Staat* [Lund, 1936] 12-26).

³ Mommsen (*Str.* 2.201, note 4) holds that Alfius was not a Praetor, since his title is merely Quaestor, but Greenidge (*Legal Procedure in Cicero's Day*, 430) holds that he was. The latter seems the more probable conclusion, since he was empowered to issue edicts (Cic. *QF* 3.1.24), and he had previously competed for the praetorship of 56 (Cic. *Sest.* 113-114; *Vat.* 38; *Schol. Bob.* 135, 151 Stangl).

⁴ Curio is not specifically called a Quaestor in any text, but the evidence for his age, and the date of his tribunate support the conjecture. He did not return to Rome before the autumn of 53, since Cicero attained the augurate in his absence (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4).

⁵ In Caes. *BG* 5.53.6 the Mss readings vary between *quaestore* and *legato*, and in 25.5 the plural *quaestoribus* might favor that title. But against it is the probability that he was one of the Tribunes who carried the Lex Mamilia Roscia Peducaea Alliena Fabia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs).

53 B.C. A.U.C. 701

Consuls

CN. DOMITIVS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43, cf. 11) Cos. 40, Pr. 56

M. VALERIUS - f. - n. MESSALLA RUFUS Pat. (* 77) Pr. 62?

CIL 1².2.930, cf. 944, 2663c; Cic. *QF* 3.8.3; Ascon. 48 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.3; Dio 40, Index, and 17.1; Chr. 354 (Carvino et Messalla); *Fast.*

Hyd. (Balbino et Messala), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.9.14. See Degrassi 132, 494f.; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 53, no. 60.

Their election delayed by the scandals of 54 (see 54, Consuls) and the subsequent disorders, they finally entered office in July (Plut. *Pomp.* 54.2-3; Dio 40.45.1; cf. Cic. *QF* 3.8.3-4, and 9.2-5; *Fam.* 2.5.2; App. *BC* 3.19). Their attempts in turn to hold the elections for 52 were frustrated by the rowdyism of the consular candidates Milo and Plautius Hypsaëus and the praetorian candidate Clodius (Cic. *Aer. Alien. Mil.* fr. 7, and *Schol. Bob.* 172 Stangl; Dio 40.46.2-3; cf. Cic. *Mil. passim*, esp. 24ff.; Ascon. 30-31 C).

Praetors

L. AEMILIUS (LEPIDUS) PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50
Cic. *Mil.* 24.

? P. ATTIUS VARUS (32)

Had governed Africa a few years before 49 B. C. (Caes. *BC* 1.31.2, *ex praetura eam provinciam obtinuerat*). This is the latest possible date before the praetorship and governorship of Considius Longus.

? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (216) Cos. 50

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

? Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67)

See 52, Promagistrates.

Aediles, Curule

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46,42, Pr. 49

Since all known Interreges had held curule office, Seidel (*FA* 70) suggests that Lepidus had held the curule aedileship before 52.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27) Pr. 48?

CIL 1².2.781. Together with Hirrus he proposed that Pompey be made Dictator, but failed to carry it (Cael., in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.3; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.2-3; cf. Cic. *QF* 3.4.1, and 8.4, and 9.3; Dio 40.45, cf. 17.1; Obseq. 63).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES IUNIANUS (75)

Cicero dissuaded him from joining Hirrus in proposing a dictatorship for Pompey (Cic. *QF* 3.8.4; see above, Coelius Vinicianus).

C. LUCILIUS HIRRUS (25)

See above, on Coelius Vinicianus.

Quaestors

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Served under Crassus in Syria as Quaestor in this year (Vell. 2.46.4, *tum quaestore*; Dio 40.25.4). He escaped from Carrhae, gathered the scattered survivors, and organized the defence of Syria (Vell. 2.46.4; Joseph. *AJ* 14.119; Plut. *Crass.* 20-29; Dio 40.25.4-5; Eutrop. 6.18.2; Oros. 6.13.5; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.35).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Refused to serve under Caesar in Gaul, and accompanied his father-in-law Appius Claudius Pulcher to Cilicia (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.3-4).

Interreges

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55
CIL 1².2.2663c, dated Ides of June; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.11.1. See Münzer, *Hermes* 71 (1936) 222ff., on the opening of the office to a plebeian by adoption.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

CIL 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77, *interrex ter*. One of the three occasions must have occurred this year.

Promagistrates

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (303) Pr. 56

Proconsul in Asia (see 55, and 54, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57.

Proconsul in Cilicia (cistophori of Laodiceia and of Apameia, Head, *HN*² 678, and 666; *B. M. Catalogues, Phrygia* lxxv and 281f., xxxiii and 72f.). Acclaimed Imperator (coins, see above; Cic. *Fam.* 3.1, and 2). He was a harsh and rapacious governor (Cic. *Fam.* 3.8; 15.4.2; *Att.* 6.1.2 and 6, and 2.8), and upon his return was prosecuted unsuccessfully for extortion (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.1-3; *Fam.* 3.10, and 11.2, and 12; *Att.* 6.2.10; *Brut.* 230, 324; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.4).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul and Imperator (see 54, Promagistrates), he returned to Rome, and remained *cum imperio* while waiting to celebrate his triumph (see 51, Promagistrates).

C. COSCONIUS C. f.¹ (5) Pr. 54?

Proconsul in Macedonia.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). During 53 Caesar was occupied in crushing the revolt in northern Gaul, particularly among the Treviri and the Eburones, and made a second demonstration in force across the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6; 8.24.4, and 25.1; Liv. *Per.* 107; Flor. 1.45.14–15; 2.30.2; Dio 40.17.2, and 31.2–32.5; Oros. 6.10.12–21; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 7.13.2; and fr. in Charisius, *GLK* 1.126).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

Proconsul in Syria under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs). His invasion of Parthia ended in disaster at Carrhae on June 9, with the loss of nearly all his army and his own life (Plut. *Crass.* 18–33; *Comp. Nic. et Crass.* 4–5; Dio 40.17–27; cf. Cic. *Div.* 1.29; 2.22 and 84; Caes. *BC* 3.31.3; Dion. Hal. 2.6.4; Liv. *Per.* 106; Nic. Dam. in Athen. 6.252D, *FGrH* 2A.378; Prop. 2.10.14; 3.4.9; 4.6.83; Hor. *Odes* 3.5.5–12; Ovid *Fasti* 5.583–684; 6.465–469, on the date; Strabo 16.1.23 and 28; Vell. 2.46.3–4, and 82.2, and 119.1; Val. Max. 1.6.11; 6.9.9; Senec. *Rhet. Contr.* 2.1.7, and 5.7; Lucan 2.553; Plin. *NH* 2.147; 5.86; 6.47; Joseph. *AJ* 14.119; *BJ* 1.179; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.13; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Pomp.* 53.5–6; Flor. 1.46.6–10; 2.13.13, and 20.1 and 4, and 34; App. *Syr.* 51; *BC* 2.18; 5.10; Iustin 42.4.4; Polyæn. 7.41; Obseq. 64; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 56, p. 155 Helm, who mistakenly asserts that Crassus was captured; Sid. Apoll. 2.454f.; 7.100; 9.251; Oros. 6.13.2–5; Zosim. 3.32.3; Zonar. 10.7).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Continued to serve under Caesar in early 53 in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.6.1; see 54, Quaestors).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul of both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Trebonius; Caes. *BG* 6.1.2; *BC* 1.85.9; Oros. 6.10.13). Probably also remained in charge of the grain supply.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

With C. Claudius Pulcher in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; *Fam.* 2.1–6). See 54, Quaestors.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

PETRONIUS (84)

Served under Crassus in Syria and fell defending him (Plut. *Crass.* 30–31; Polyæn. 7.41).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate of Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

C. ANTISTIUS REGINUS (39)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.6.1).

Q. FABIUS VERGILIANUS (154)

Legate of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1–2, and 4.1).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (171)

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul; active this year in reducing the Treviri and the Menapii to submission (Caes. *BG* 6.5.6, and 33; Dio 40.31; Oros. 6.10.16).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Served with his father against the Parthians and fell in battle near Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 23.4–5; 25–26; Dio 40.21.2–22.1; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 281–282; *Div.* 2.22; *Fam.* 13.16; Liv. *Per.* 106; Ovid *Fasti* 5.583–584; 6.465–469; *Ars Amat.* 1.179; Prop. 2.10.14; 3.4.9; Val. Max. 1.6.11; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.1, and 74.3; App. *BC* 2.18; Flor. 1.46.10; Iustin 42.4.4; Dio 41:55.3; Sid. Apoll. *Carm.* 2.454f.; 7.100; 9.251; Eutrop. 6.18.1; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 56, p. 155 Helm; Oros. 6.13.3).

? (MARCIVS) CENSORINUS (42, cf. 43)

A senator who fell with the younger Crassus at Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 25.3 and 12).

? MEGABOCCHUS (1)

Served and fell with the younger Crassus at Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 25.3 and 12; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.7.3).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

A cavalry commander, probably a Legate, under Caesar in Gaul (*BG* 6.29–30).

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (23)

On the staff, probably a Legate, of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.5.5).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, 52, and 51, Legates).

OCTAVIUS (5)

Legate under Crassus at Carrhae, who fell protecting his commander from capture (Plut. *Crass.* 27.5, 27—31; Polyæn. 7.41).

? M. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (33)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate of Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. bef. 44

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 6.1.1).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 55 and 52, Legates).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul, with special command against the Eburones (Caes. *BG* 6.33).

Q. TULLIUS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul. The camp at Aduatua which was under his command was endangered when his failure to obey orders led to an attack by the Sugambri from across the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6.32.7, and 35—42; Cic. *Epp.* fr. in *GLK* 1.126; cf. Dio 40.32.4—5).

? C. (VALERIUS) FLACCUS L. f. (*91)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1, and 11.3).

VARGUNTEIUS (*4)

A Legate under Crassus who fell in battle near Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 28.1—2; Oros. 6.13.3). See Lübker no. 2.

Prefects

? COPONIUS (3 and 9)

In command of the Roman garrison in the town of Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 27.7—8).

? EGNATIUS (5)

In command of a body of 300 cavalry which escaped from Carrhae (Plut. *Crass.* 27.6—8).

? C. TREBONIUS (7)

A Roman knight, in command of a vexillum of the legion under Quintus Cicero (Caes. *BG* 6.40.4; see Legates, on Q. Cicero).

C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*8)

Placed in charge of the guard at the bridge over the Rhine (Caes. *BG* 6.24.4). See Lübker no. 2.

Pontifices

Ca. 60—53: C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76, Pr. 80

Cic. *Fam.* 2.2, and 6; see 57, Pontifices.

Successor: see 52, Pontifices.

Ca. 60—53: M. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (68) Cos. 70, 55, Pr. 73?

If he, and not his son, was a member of the college of Pontifices (see 57, Pontifices), his place became vacant in 53. See above, Pro-magistrates.

Augurs

Ca. 56—53: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (63)

Died this year at Carrhae (see above, Legates).

Successor: M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Nominated by Pompey and Hortensius and elected, probably in 53 (Cic. *Fam.* 15.4.13; 6.6.7; cf. *Phil.* 2.4, and *Att.* 10.8a.1, on his rivalry with Antony; *Fam.* 8.3.1, and 2.15.1, on that with Hirrus; *Leg.* 2.31; *Brut.* 1; Plut. *Cic.* 36.1), before Curio's return from Asia (*Phil.* 2.4) and Antony's departure for Gaul (see 52, Quaestors).

¹ A broken inscription, found in Athens (*Arch. Dell.* 1889, 133, no. 13) records honors for a Proconsul whose name and title appear as Γάτο[ν 2 or 3 letters] κώνιον Γάτου ὄν ἀνθύπατον. The inscription has been variously dated, but recently Broneer (*AJA* 36 [1932] 394f.) has with great probability placed it in the middle of the first century B. C. Lolling in the original publication supplied the name Paconius. Broneer associates it with a certain C. Horconius or Orconius, who was honored at Delphi, but without titles, in an inscription of this general period (Colin, *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.4, p. 70, no. 46). Both these names and others suggested by Broneer, such as Holconius (*loc. cit.*), suffer from the objection that no persons of these names were at all prominent in office under the Roman Republic, so far as we know, or were likely to have advanced as far as the pro-consulate of Macedonia. I wish to suggest the name of C. Cosconius, who was an Aedile of the Plebs in 57 and belonged to a praetorian family (see Index). The normal course of his career would have brought him to the praetorship about 54 and made him eligible for a provincial command about 53, precisely the year in this period in which there is a gap in the known list of governors of Macedonia. Probably the praetorius who was killed by Caesar's mutinous troops in 47 (see 48, Praetors).

52 B.C. A.U.C. 702

Consuls

CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. SEX. n. MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55

CIL 1².2.769, 931—933; Gell. 10.1.7—9; Dio 40, Index; Chr. 354

(Magno III solo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pompeio III et Metello Scripione); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πομπηίου τὸ β'καὶ Μετέλλου); Cassiod. See Degrassi 132, 496f.

Because of the violence which attended the candidacy of Milo, Metellus Scipio, and Hypsaeus for the consulship, and of Clodius for the praetorship, the murder of the latter on January 18 by Milo's followers in a brawl at Bovillae, and the subsequent disorder in Rome, the factions of Pompey and of Cato together with many moderates united to elect Pompey sole Consul, and secured his entrance into office *V a. d. Kal. Mart.* in the intercalary month (Ascon. 30—36 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54; Dio 40.45—50; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.18; *Att.* 7.1.4; 8.3.3; Liv. *Per.* 107; Vell. 2.47.3; Val. Max. 6.2.11; 8.15.8; Plin. *NH* 15.3; 33.14; 34.139; Tac. *Ann.* 3.28; Suet. *Iul.* 26.1; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 47—48; *Caes.* 28.4—5; App. *BC* 2.20—25; Zonar. 10.7). He secured new legislation against violence and bribery, and reformed court procedure with measures designed to expedite actions, limit speeches, and increase penalties, including, 1. a Lex de vi, with special reference to the murder of Clodius and the subsequent rioting (Cic. *Mil.* 15 and 70 and 79; Ascon. 36 C; App. *BC* 2.23; *Schol. Bob.* 112 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 323 Stangl); 2. a Lex de ambitu, so drawn as to permit examination of past acts as far as 70 B. C. (Cic. *Att.* 13.49.1; 10.4.8; Ascon. 36 C; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 48.3; Tac. *Dial.* 38; App. *BC* 2.23—24). There followed the trial and conviction of Milo, and of many other persons who had been involved. Later, after the passage of the law of the Ten Tribunes (see Tribunes of the Plebs), he secured passage of a law to compel candidates for office to make their announcement in person in Rome (Dio 40.56; Suet. *Iul.* 28.3; Flor. 2.13.16—17; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.1.4, and 3.4; 8.3.3; *Fam.* 6.6.5; *Phil.* 2.24; *Caes. BC* 1.32; 3.82). He also enacted into law a senatorial resolution of the previous year that an interval of five years should elapse between a city magistracy and a provincial command (Dio 40.56.1, cf. 30.1, and 46.2; *Caes. BC* 1.85.9). He secured the election of Metellus Scipio, by then his father-in-law, as his colleague for the last five months of the year. His command in Spain was prorogued (see Promagistrates). See D.—G. 4.534—536.

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Pr. 55?

CIL 1².933, *Id. Sept.*; Val. Max. 9.1.8; Dio 40, Index; *Fast. Hyd.* (see above), *Chr. Pasc.* (see above); Cassiod. As a candidate for the consulship he was involved in the election disorders and was prosecuted, but Pompey married his daughter, and used his influence to win acquittal (Ascon. 30—31, 33—34, 43 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 55; *Cat. Min.* 47—48; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 40.51, and 53; cf. Liv. *Per.* 107; Vell. 2.54.2; Val. Max. 9.5.3; *Schol. Bob.* 116, 161 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 322

Stangl); and eventually had him elected his colleague for the final months of the year (Plut. *Pomp.* 55; App. *BC* 2.25; Dio 40.51). He carried a law restoring to the Censors the powers that had been removed by the Clodian law of 58 (Dio 40.57).

Praetors

- ? C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (217) Cos. 49
The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.
- ? M. NONIUS SUFENAS¹ (52)
See 51, Promagistrates.
- ? P. SILIUS (8)
See 51, Promagistrates.
- CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5)
See 51, Promagistrates.

Aediles

- ? M. AUFIDIUS LURCO (25, cf. 27)
Willems (1.491) suggests that Favonius' colleague was Aufidius Lurco (he emends ΔΟΥΡΙΩΝ in Mss of Plut. *Cat. Min.* 46.4 to ΔΟΥΡΚΩΝ).
- M. FAVONIUS² (1) Pr. 49
Plut. *Cat. Min.* 46; Dio 40.45.3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

- M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48
Supported Milo (Cic. *Mil.* 91; *Brut.* 273; *Att.* 7.1.4; Ascon. 33—37 C; App. *BC* 2.22), and joined Cicero in the defence of M. Saufeius (Ascon. 55 C).
- Q. ? MANILIUS CUMANUS (24)
He joined Caelius in restoring to Milo a slave who was being kept as a witness at the home of a Triumvir Capitalis (Ascon. 37 C).
- T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BYRSA (32)
A supporter of Clodius who was prominent in the disorders after his murder (Ascon. 31—52 C, *passim*; App. *BC* 2.21; Dio 40.49; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 12—13 and 47 and 90—91; *Fam.* 7.2.2—3; *Att.* 6.1.10; *Schol. Bob.* 115 Stangl). Immediately after his year in office Cicero prosecuted him under the law of Pompey *de vi* and sent him into exile (Cic. *Fam.* 7.2.2—3; *Phil.* 6.10; 13.27; Plut. *Pomp.* 55.5; *Cat. Min.* 48.4—5; Dio 40.55; cf. Val. Max. 6.2.5).

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*9)

A supporter of Clodius, who was prominent in the disorders after his death (Ascon. 32–52 C, *passim*; Dio 40.45, and 49; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 45 and 47 and 90–91). Immediately after his year of office Caelius prosecuted him and sent him into exile (Val. Max. 4.2.7; Dio 40.55; cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.1.4). See D.–G. 4.319f., no. 7.

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Opposed Milo, and supported his colleagues Plancus and Rufus (Ascon. 37, 44–45, and 49 C).

All ten Tribunes joined together to pass a law permitting Caesar to be a candidate for the consulship in absence (Caes. *BC* 1.32.3, cf. 9.2; Cic. *Att.* 7.1.4, and 3.4, and 6.2; *Fam.* 6.6.5; 8.3.3; 16.12.3; *Phil.* 2.24; Liv. *Per.* 107; Suet. *Iul.* 26, and 28; Plut. *Pomp.* 56; App. *BC* 2.25; Flor. 2.13.16; Dio 40.51.2).

Quaestors

? L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9) Pr. —

See 51, Addendum.

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Chosen without the lot, he served under Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Att.* 6.6.4; 7.8.5; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *Phil.* 2.49–50 and 71; Dio 45.40.3, in Spain; cf. Caes. *BG* 7.31.6, a Legate; 8.2.1, a Quaestor). He did not leave for Gaul until after Milo's trial in April (Ascon. 41 C).

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (75)

Quaestor in Sicily (*IGRP* 1.501; see *CIL* 10.7258, and commentary). See 49, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Chosen, not allotted, he served under Pompey in Spain (Cic. *Att.* 6.6.4; *Fam.* 2.15.4; *Bell. Alex.* 48.1; 50.1; Dio 41.24.2).

M. EPIIUS (2)

See 51, Addendum.

Interreges

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

First Interrex. Besieged in his house for five days by Clodian gangs (Cic. *Mil.* 13; Ascon. 33, 36, 43 C; *Schol. Bob.* 116 Stangl).

SER. SULPICIUS (RUFUS) Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

The Interrex who presided over the election of Pompey as sole Consul (Ascon. 36 C; Plut. *Pomp.* 54.5).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (NIGER) Pat. (*76) Cos. 61, Pr. 64?

CIL 12.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.77—*ILS* 46; cf. Ascon. 33–34 C. This year almost certainly provided the third occasion for his service as Interrex.

Quaesitores

1. CONSIDIUS³ (2, cf. 12 and 13)

Presided over the trial of Saufeius under the Lex Plautia *de vi* (Ascon. 55 C).

2. L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Presided over the trial of Milo under the Lex Pompeia *de vi* (Ascon. 38 C; *Schol. Bob.* 119 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 22).

3. L. FABIUS (22)

Presided over the conviction in absence of Milo under a law (the Plautian?) *de vi* (Ascon. 54 C; cf. 55 C, on Saufeius).

4. M. FAVONIUS (1) Pr. 49

Presided over the conviction of Milo, presumably in absence, under the Lex Licinia *de sodaliciis* (Ascon. 54 C).

5. A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (76) Pr. 70

Presided over the choice of prosecutor and the conviction of Milo *de ambitu* (Ascon. 39 and 54 C).

Promagistrates

? P. ATTIVS VARUS (32)

Governor of Africa a few years before 49 B. C. (Caes. *BC* 1.31.2; see 53, Praetors). This the latest possible date.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proquaestor in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.14, Prescript). In 52 he crushed an insurrection in Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.119–122; *BJ* 1.180–182), and continued to organize his defense of the province against the Parthians.

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 53, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul and Imperator (see 56–53, Promagistrates).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul in both Gallic Provinces and Illyricum under the Lex *l'ompeia Licinia* (see 55, Consuls). He was fully engaged this year in

suppressing the great Gallic revolt under Vercingetorix (Caes. *BG* 7; Liv. *Per.* 107–108; Plut. *Caes.* 25–27; Flor. 1.45.20–26; Dio 40.33–41; Oros. 6.11.1–11; cf. Diod. 4.19.2; Strabo 4.2.3; Vell. 2.47.1; Polyæn. 8.23.9–11). See Tribunes of the Plebs, on the law permitting him to be a candidate in absence.

? Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53 or by 58?

Propraetor in Asia, certainly in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 13.53–56), but probably in 52 since he returned to Rome in 50.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Continued as Proconsul of both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia but his command was extended for another five years (Plut. *Caes.* 28.5; *Pomp.* 55.7, four years; App. *BC* 2.24; Dio 40.56.2, five years).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. ARISTIUS (1)

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.42.5, and 43.1).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Probably continued under Pompey in Spain (see 55, and 49, Legates).

C. ANTISTIUS REGINUS (39)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.83.3, and 90.6).

? M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See Quaestors. Termed Legate in Caes. *BG* 7.81.6.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Legate of Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.83.3, and 90.6).

C. FABIVS (cf. 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.40.3, 41.2, 87.1, and 90.5).

Q. FABIVS VERGILIANUS (154)

Legate under Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (see 53, Legates).

L. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Legate of Caesar in Gaul, in charge of the Narbonese province (Caes. *BG* 7.65.1).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul. In this year he performed particularly important service against the tribes of the Seine valley (Caes. *BG* 7.34.2, and 56–62, and 86–87, and 90.4; Dio 40.38.4).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

Served under Caesar in Gaul, probably as a Legate (Caes. *BG* 7.90.5).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, and 49, Legates).

P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (3) Pr. 58

Legate, possibly in Asia (Cic. *Tim.* 2). See 51, Legates.

? M. OCTAVIUS (33)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (see 53, Legates).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (see 55, and 49, Legates).

M. SEMPRONIUS RUTILUS (82)

Served under Caesar in Gaul, probably as a Legate, attached to the command of Labienus (Caes. *BG* 7.90.4).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. before 44

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.49.1, and 51.2, and 90.6; cf. 8.11.1).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.90.7).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.11.2, and 81.6).

Q. TULLIVS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.90.7; Cic. *Mil.* 102; *Schol. Bob.* 124 Stangl).

? C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*91)

On the staff of Appius Claudius in Cilicia (see 52, Legates).

? C. VOLCATIVS TULLIVS (*8)

See 53, Prefects, and 51–48, Legates.

Prefects

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 48

Served under Caesar in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 7.9.2, and 87.1).

M. SCAPTIUS (1)

Appointed by Appius Claudius in Cilicia as Prefect of cavalry in order to collect debts owing to Brutus by Salamis of Cyprus (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.10; 6.1.6, and 2.8, and 3.5).

? C. VOLUSENIUS QUADRATUS (Volusienus*2)

Sent to put Commius the Atrebatian to death (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.23.4–6). See 51, Prefects.

Pontifices

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Elected, probably in 52 and certainly by 51, in succession to his father (see 53, Pontifices; Cic. *Fam.* 2.7.3, Dec. 51; Dio 40.62.1–2; cf. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.5).

¹ M. Nonius Sufenas was governor of an eastern province in Feb. 50 (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13) and very probably in 51. As he held the quaestorship in 62 and the tribunate of the Plebs in 56, Pompey's law establishing an interval of five years between city magistracy and provincial command can hardly have been applied to him. In fact, it may not have been applied to the magistrates of 52 at all. Accordingly I suggest 52 as the year of his praetorship and 51 and 50 for his promagistracy.

² Plutarch (*Cat. Min.* 46–47) appears to place Favonius' aedileship before the electoral violence of late 53 and early 52, but also associates his games with those of Curio (whom he terms a colleague), who was absent from Rome in 53 and gave his games in honor of his father in 52 (Cic. *Fam.* 2.3; Plin. *NH* 36.116–120). Curio was not then an Aedile but was preparing for his candidacy for the aedileship of 50. Dio places Favonius' aedileship during the tribunate of Pompeius Rufus, which is dated in 52 (see Tribunes of the Plebs). Favonius was an unsuccessful candidate for the praetorship of 50 (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.9.5).

³ Since Considius presided over a trial organized under one of the older laws he may be one of the Praetors of this year (Mommsen, *Strafrecht* 208, note 1), though it is not certain how regularly Praetors conducted trials under the Lex Plautia *de vi*. If Pompey's law regarding provincial commands applied to the magistrates of 52 it becomes difficult to identify Considius with either C. Considius Longus (*RE* no. 11), who was governor of Africa in or before 51 (see 51, Promagistrates), or M. Considius Nonianus (*RE* no. 13), who was assigned Cisalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar in 49. If he was not a Praetor of this year either of the above persons might have served. Mommsen wished to identify him with C. Considius Nonianus who issued coins in 54 (*RE* no. 12; 62 B. C., Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.473f.), Willems (1.512) with M. Considius Nonianus.

51 B.C. A.U.C. 703

Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (95) Pr. 65

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (229) Pr. 54?

CIL 1².2.770, 934; Cic. *Att.* 5.21.9; Cael. in *Fam.* 8.8.5, and 10.3; Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.2; Sall. *Hist.* 1.11 M; Liv. *Per.* 108; Dio 40, Index, and 30.3, and 58.3; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Marcello), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulpicius, Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 49.2; Ammian. Marc. 15.12.6; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Fam.* 4.7.2; 15.9; Eutrop. 6.19.2; and cf. O. Broneer, *AJA* 36 (1932) 395–397. See Degraffi 132, 496f.

The strongly anti-Caesarian attitude of Marcellus who attempted to raise the question of a successor to Caesar in Gaul was opposed both by his colleague and by Pompey (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.1.2, and 2.2, and 5.3; Cic. *Fam.* 4.1.1, and 2.3, and 3.1, and 9.2; *Att.* 8.3.3; Suet. *Iul.* 28–29; App. *BC* 2.25–26; Plut. *Caes.* 29; Dio 40.59.1; Eutrop. 6.19.2, and Oros. 6.15.1, who confuse the Marcelli of 51 and 50). Marcellus even went the length of scourging a citizen of Novum Comum, to show that he did not recognize Caesar's claim that they were citizens (Cic. *Att.* 5.2.3, and 11.2; Plut. *Caes.* 29.1; App. *BC* 2.26; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 28).

Praetors

M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Quaestio de repetundis
Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.2.A. PLAUTIUS (8) Pr. Urbanus
Cic. *Att.* 5.15.1; cf. *Fam.* 13.29.4. See Lübker no. 3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CAELIUS (7)
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6–8).P. CORNELIUS (44)
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.6).C. VIBIUS PANSIA (CAETRONIANUS)¹ (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48
Vetoed several anti-Caesarian resolutions of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6–8). See Lübker no. 6.L. VINICIUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 33
Vetoed an anti-Caesarian resolution of the Senate (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.6). See Lübker no. 1; *PIR* 3.435.

Quaestors

C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44
One of the three brothers of whom Marcus was Quaestor in 52 and Lucius in 50 (see Cic. *Fam.* 2.18.2–3).? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1)
Quaestor in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see 50, and 46, Promagistrates; and on the name, *Fam.* 6.8.3).

(FURIUS) CRASSIPES (54)

Served under Silius in Bithynia and Pontus (Cic. *Fam.* 13.9).

L. MESCINIUS RUFUS (2)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia, 51–50 B. C. (Cic. *Att.* 5.11.4; 6.3.1, and 4.1, and 7.2; *Fam.* 5.19–21; 2.17.4; 13.26.1; 16.4.3).

† **CANINI SALLUSTIUS² (2A.1913 and 1919)**

Served as a Proquaestor in 50 under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17). In *RE* he is identified, probably erroneously, with Sallust the historian.

Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Continued to serve under Caesar in Gaul (Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.2.1, *quaestorem*, and 24.2; see 52, Quaestors).

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.3.2), where he arrived late in the year after Cassius (see below) had already turned back a Parthian invasion at Antioch (Cic. *Att.* 5.16.4, and 18.1, and 20.4, and 21.2; *Fam.* 2.10.2; 15.1.1, and 3.2, and 4.7–8; *Phil.* 11.34–35; *Liv. Per.* 108; *App. Syr.* 51; *BC* 5.10; Dio 40.30.1).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proquaestor in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 15.14). He led the Parthian invaders into an ambush near Antioch and repulsed them with serious losses (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.3, and 21.2; *Fam.* 15.14.3, cf. 4.7; *Vell.* 2.46.4; *Frontin. Str.* 2.5.35; *Iustin* 42.4.5; Dio 40.28–29; cf. Cic. *Att.* 5.18.1; *Fam.* 2.10.2; 15.1.2, and 2.2–3; *Phil.* 11.35; *Cael.* in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.2; *Liv. Per.* 108; *Ruf. Fest.* 17.4; *Eutrop.* 6.18.2; *Oros.* 6.13.5).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 53, Proconsuls). He finally left Cilicia in August (Cic. *Att.* 5.16.4, and 17.6; *Fam.* 3.2–6, esp. 7.4–5), and though as Imperator he claimed a triumph he gave up his imperium (late in 51 or early in 50), when threatened with a prosecution for extortion (Cic. *Fam.* 3.9.2; *Att.* 6.2.10; *Cael.* in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.1–3).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?

Governor of Africa in 50 and probably in 51 (see 50, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Proconsul and Imperator; celebrated his triumph from Cilicia in the latter part of 51 (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.4). See Degraasi 566.

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Proconsul and Imperator in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). In this year he completed his pacification of Gaul, after special action against the Bellovaci and Uxellodunum, and proceeded to complete his final administrative arrangements (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.1–48; *Liv. Per.* 108; *Suet. Iul.* 25; Dio 40.42–43; *Oros.* 6.11.12–30; cf. *Cael.* in *Fam.* 8.1.4; *Frontin. Str.* 2.13.11). See Consuls, Marcellus, on the question of the successor to his province.

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. bef. 57? or 53?

Propraetor (Cic. *Fam.* 13.53, and 55, and 56) in Asia. See also Cic. *Att.* 5.13.2, and 20.10, and 21.14.

M. NONIUS (SUFENAS) (52) Pr. 52?

Governor of a province in the East (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; cf. 8.15.3), probably Crete and Cyrene or Macedonia.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in both Spanish provinces (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, and 52, Promagistrates). He continued to govern by Legates while remaining in Italy (Cic. *Att.* 5.11.3; *Fam.* 3.8.10, cf. *Cael.* in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.4, and 8.9; *Caes. BC* 1.85.8–9; Dio 40.59.2).

P. SILIUS (8) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?

Propraetor (Cic. *Fam.* 13.61, and 62, and 64, and 65; cf. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; 7.1.8) in Bithynia and Pontus.

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. bef. 57? or 52?

Governor of a province in the East (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13, Feb. 20, 50; cf. 7.1.8). See above on Nonius.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul (Cic. *Fam.* 3.2; 2.8 and 9; 15.1 and 2, prescripts) in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.1–20; *Fam.* 2.7–10; 3.1–6, and 8; 7.32; 8.1–10; 13.9, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 64, 65; 15.1–4, 7–9, 12, and 14; *Phil.* 11.34; *Div.* 1.2; *Plut. Cic.* 36), and was acclaimed Imperator in October after a victory over tribesmen of the Amanus (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.3; *Fam.* 2.7, and 10, prescripts; 15.4, and 14, prescripts; *Phil.* 11.34; *Plut. Cic.* 36.4; *procos. imp.* on cistophori of Apameia and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*² 666 and 675; *B.M. Cat.*, *Phrygia* xxxiii and lxxiv, 72ff. and 281ff.).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. FUFIDIUS (7, cf. 5)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.11 and 12).

SEX. LUCILIUS (16)

Fell in battle while serving under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Att.* 5.20.4).

Legates, Envoys

D. ANTONIUS (not in *RE*)

Sent by Cicero to Ap. Claudius, the retiring governor of Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.6.5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

M. ANNEIUS (Annaeus 2)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.4.2; *Fam.* 13.55, and 57; 15.4.2 and 8).

? C. ANTISTIUS REGINUS (39)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, Legates).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.24.2, 26—37 *passim*, and 44.3; Oros. 6.11.16—22).

C. FABIVS (cf. 17)

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.3, 24.2, 27—33, 37.2; Oros. 6.11.17—19).

C. FABIVS VERGILIANVS (154)

Legate under Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.3.1; see 53, Legates).

Q. FUFIVS CALENVS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.39.4).

L. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

T. LABIENVS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.3, 23—25, and 45; Dio 40.43.1).

Q. LIGARIUS (4)

Legate under Considius in Africa (Cic. *Lig.* 2, 4, 30, and 34).

L. MINUCIVS BASILVS (38) Pr. 45

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCVS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 54, and 49, Legates).

P. NIGIDIUS FIGVLVS (3) Pr. 58

Legate in Asia, presumably under Minucius Thermus, and left Asia in July, 51 (Cic. *Tim.* 2).

? M. OCTAVIVS (33)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1).

M. PETREIVS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate under Pompey in Spain (Vell. 2.48.1; see 55 and 49, Legates).

C. POMPTINVS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia, and important for his military operations (Cic. *Att.* 5.1.5, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1, 8.1, 10.1, 11.5, 20.3, 21.9; 6.3.1; *Fam.* 3.3.2; 15.4.8—9).

T. SEXTIVS (13) Pr. bef. 44

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.11.1).

P. SULPICIVS RUFVS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

T. TITIVS (26)

Legate in a province important for the grain supply, probably just after the conclusion of Pompey's term in charge of the grain supply (Cic. *Fam.* 13.75).

C. TREBONIVS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.6.1, 11.1, 14.1, and 46.4).

L. TULLIVS (9)

Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Att.* 5.4.2, 11.4, 14.2, and 21.5; *Fam.* 15.4.8).

Q. TULLIVS CICERO (31) Pr. 62

Legate under his brother in Cilicia; left in charge of eastern Cilicia while Marcus returned to winter in the western portion (Cic. *Att.* 5.1; 5.10.5, 11.4, 20.5, and 21.6 and 9 and 15; 6.2.1—2; *Fam.* 15.4.8—10).

? C. VALERIVS FLACCVS Pat. (*91)

On the staff of Ap. Claudius in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 3.4.1; see 53, Legates).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate under Caesar in Gaul (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.46.4). See Lübker no. 2.

? C. VOLCATIVS TULLVS³ (*8)

Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.46.4. Legate under Caesar in Gaul. See 53, Prefects, and 48, Legates.

Prefects

D. ANTONIUS (3)

Praefectus evocatorum under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 3.6.5; see *Envoys*).

Q. ATIUS VARUS (Attius 33)

Praefectus equitum under Caesar in Gaul (*Hirt. in Caes. BG* 8.28.2; see 48, *Prefects*).

L. CLODIUS (9, cf. 18)

Praefectus fabrum under Appius Claudius in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 3.4.1-2, and 5.3, and 6.2, and 8.5, *praefectum fabrum*, and 7).

Q. LEPTA (1)

Praefectus fabrum under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 3.7.4; cf. *Att.* 5.17.2; 6.1.22, and 8.2; *Fam.* 16.4.4).

Q. VOLUSIUS (*5)

Sent to Cyprus by Cicero to attend to the litigation of the Roman citizens there (*Cic. Att.* 5.21.6; the praenomen Cn. in *Att.* 5.11.4 may be an error).

C. VOLUSIUS QUADRATUS (Volusienus*2)

Praefectus equitum under Caesar in Gaul (*Hirtius in Caes. BG* 8.48; cf. 8.23.4-6; *Dio* 40.43.1).

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (141) Cos. Suff. 44.

Elected this year, defeating L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus (*Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.4.1).

ADDENDUM

The following men were witnesses to the resolutions of the Senate reported by Caelius to Cicero in *Fam.* 8.8.5-6:

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) ¹Cos. 52

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (*8)

C. SEPTIMIUS (7) Pr. 57

C. LUCILIUS HIRBUS (25) Tr. Pl. 53

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11) Tr. Pl. 50

L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9) Pr. — See *PIR*² 1.260, on his son.

M. EPIIUS (2) See 46, Legates.

It is apparent that these senators are arranged in the order of

seniority. L. Villius Annalis therefore held the praetorship before 57, and L. Ateius Capito and M. Epius were ex-Quaestors in 51.

¹ Pansa's name is established from *CIL* 6.37077 (cf. *Dio* 46, Index, Capro-nianus).

² Orelli read the praenomen as Cn., Mommsen as C. (*RF* 2.434f.) and identified him with the historian. It is improbable that the historian, who was a strong supporter of Caesar, would have served under Bibulus, or that, being an ex-Tribune, he would have taken the title of *Legatus pro quaestore*.

³ The reading of β adds the name *Tullio* after that of Vatinius. As Q. Cicero was in Cilicia it is possibly a mistake for Tullo and may refer to Volcatius, who was in Caesar's service in 53 and 48.

50 B.C. A.U.C. 704

Consuls

L. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Pr. 53

C. CLAUDIUS C. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (216) Pr. by 53

CIL 1².2.935, 936, 965, 966; *Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.4.1 and 4; 8.8.5; *Cic. Fam.* 13.29.4; *Brut.* 229 and 328; *Hirtius in Caes. BG* 8.48.10; *Plin. NH* 2.147; *App. BC* 2.26; *Dio* 40, Index; *Obseq.* 65; *Chr.* 354 (Paulo et Marcello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcello et Paulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; on Paullus, *Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.10.3, and 11.1; *Cic. Fam.* 15.12, and 13; *Att.* 6.1.7; on Marcellus, *CIL* 1².2.669; *Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.9.2, and 11.1; *Cic. Fam.* 15.7—11; *Att.* 10.15.2. See *Degrassi* 132, 496f.

Paullus, who had received financial aid from Caesar in restoring the Basilica Aemilia (*Cic. Att.* 4.17.7; cf. *Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.4.4), tended to support Caesar and check his colleague, who remained an obdurate opponent (*Cic. Att.* 6.3.4; *Hirtius in Caes. BG* 8.53, and 55; *Suet. Iul.* 29; *Plut. Pomp.* 58.1—59.1; *Caes.* 29.3—4; *Ant.* 5.2; *App. BC* 2.25—31; *Dio* 40.59.4, and 63.2, and 64—66).

Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

L. CALPURNIUS L. f. L. n. PISO CAESONINUS (90)* Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Cic. Fam. 3.10.3 and 11, and 11, prescript, and 5, and 13.3; *Tac. Ann.* 6.10; *Oros.* 6.15.11. See *Degrassi* 132, 496f.

Appius Claudius set about a partisan housecleaning, making in-

quiries into possession of works of art, landholding, debts (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.4; cf. *Att.* 6.9.5), and immoral practices (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.12.1–2, and 14.4). Among many others, he expelled the historian Sallust from the Senate for immorality (Dio 40.63.4; cf. Ps.-Cic. *Inv. in Sall.* 16), and C. Ateius Capito for falsification of auspices (Cic. *Div.* 1.29). Piso was more moderate, protected Curio from his colleague (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.17.1; Plut. *Pomp.* 58.4; Dio 40.63–64); and at the beginning of 49 attempted to mediate the dispute with Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.3.6; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 14.14.8; *Att.* 7.13.1; see 49, Legates, Envoys).

Praetors

? M. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (13)

See 54, Praetors, and 49, Promagistrates.

C. CURTIUS PEDUCAEANUS (23)

Cic. *Fam.* 13.59, prescript.

? L. POSTUMIUS (*45)

Sall. *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4; Cic. *Fam.* 7.15.2. See 54, Praetors, and 49, Promagistrates.

? L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34

Münzer supposes that he attained the praetorship before 49 because of his later appointments in the Pompeian forces; but he appears to have been a Legate only.

C. TITUS L. f. RUFUS (37) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Fam.* 13.58.

Praetor or Iudex

M. (LIVIVS) DRUSUS (CLAUDIANS) (19)

President of a court to which cases of violation of the Lex Scantinia were brought (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.4; cf. 8.12.3); on the name, see *PIR* 2.291, no. 210; *IGRP* 4.982.

Aediles, Curule

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. 48

Cic. *Fam.* 2.9–15; *Brut.* 273; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.2.2, and 3.1, and 4.3, and 9.1. He repeatedly begged Cicero to send him panthers from Cilicia for his games (*Fam.* 8.2.2, and 4.5, and 6.5, and 8.10, and 9.3; cf. 2.11.2; *Att.* 6.1.21; Plut. *Cic.* 36.5). He prosecuted persons who were diverting water from the aqueducts (*Fam.* 8.6.4; Frontin. *Aq.* 2.76). See above, Censors, on his quarrel with Appius Claudius.

M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.2.2, and 3.1. He too sent Cicero a request for panthers through Atticus (Cic. *Att.* 5.21.5; 6.1.21).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42

Cicero relied on him particularly to prevent the prorogation of his provincial command (Cic. *Att.* 5.2.1, and 18.3; 6.1.11; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.3, and 11.2; Cic. *Fam.* 15.14.5). See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Elected in place of Servaeus who had been convicted of bribery in the election (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.4.2, and 5.3, and 8.10, and 10.3; Cic. *Fam.* 15.14.5; *Att.* 6.1.23 and 25; 6.2.6, and 3.4; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 214 L), he advanced a series of bills: 1. on the Campanian land (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.10.4); 2. to annex the kingdom of Juba (Caes. *BC* 2.25.4; Lucan 4.689ff., and *Bern. Schol.* p. 146 U; Dio 41.41.3); 3. to restore C. Memmius from exile (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.23); 4. to reduce luxury when travelling (*Att.* 6.1.25); 5. to set himself up as road commissioner for five years (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.5; App. *BC* 2.27); and 6. a grain law (*Fam.* 8.6.5). Bribed by Caesar (Val. Max. 9.1.6; Vell. 2.48.3–4; Lucan 4.820; Suet. *Iul.* 29; Tac. *Ann.* 11.7; Plut. *Pomp.* 58; Caes. 29.3; *Ant.* 5.2; App. *BC* 2.26; Dio 40.60.2; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.621), he used the refusal of his demand for intercalation in the calendar (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.4–5, and 11.1; Dio 40.62.1) as an excuse to go over publicly to Caesar's support, in active opposition to Pompey and the optimate faction (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.6.3–5, and 11, and 13; Cic. *Fam.* 2.7; 2.13.3, and 15.3; *Att.* 7.7.5; Hirt. in *BG* 8.52.4; Caes. *BC* 2.25; Vell. 2.48.3–5; Suet. *Iul.* 29; Plut. *Pomp.* 58–59; Caes. 29–30; *Ant.* 5; App. *BC* 2.26–31; Dio 40.59–66; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl).

Quaestors

T. ANTISTIUS (22)

Quaestor in Macedonia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29).

L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

Served under Minucius Thermus in Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 2.18; cf. *Phil.* 5.20; cistophori of Pergamum and Ephesus, Head *HN*² 535, on Pergamum; *B.M. Cat.*, *Mysia* xxxi; *Ionian* 68). Upon leaving the province Thermus left him in command (Joseph. *AJ* 14.235, ἀντιταμίης καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος, probably early in 49).

C. COELIUS CALDUS (14)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 2.19; *Att.* 6.2.10, 4.1, and 5.3). Cicero left him in command of the province when he returned to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 2.15.4; cf. *Att.* 6.6.3-4; 7.1.6).

L. MARIUS (4)

Successor to Sallustius in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17.5).

Promagistrates

M. AURELIUS COTTA (109) Pr. 55? or 54?

Governor of Sardinia in early 49 (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2-3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.16.3).

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul in Syria (see 51, Promagistrates), whose slight achievement was honored with a supplicatio (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13 and 15; 6.5.3, and 8.5; 7.2.6-7, and 3.5; 9.6.1; *Fam.* 2.17; 8.6.4 [Caelius]; 12.9.2; Caes. *BC* 3.31.3; Liv. *Per.* 108; Plut. *Ant.* 5.2; App. *Syr.* 51; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.10.6; Cic. *Att.* 6.5.3; *Fam.* 2.17.6; and Val. Max. 4.1.15, on the murder of two of his sons in Egypt).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. before 57? or 52?

Returned from Africa late in 50 to canvass for the consulship (Cic. *Lig.* 2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl; see 51, Promagistrates).

T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (7.307) Pr. 46

Apparently continued as Proquaestor in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see 51, Quaestors).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul of both Gallic provinces and Illyricum under the Lex Pompeia Licinia (see 55, Consuls). The question of the succession and his right to become a candidate for the consulship in absence while retaining his province and an army became increasingly acute, and created a crisis at the end of the year (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.48.10-55; Caes. *BC* 1.1-7; Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2, and 9.5; 7.1.3-4; 7.3-9, and 13a.2; 8.3, and 11; *Tusc.* 1.86; Cael. in *Fam.* 8.6.5, and 8.4-10, and 11.3, and 13.2, and 14.2-3; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.48; Suet. *Iul.* 29-30; Plut. *Pomp.* 58-59; Caes. 29-30; Cic. 37; *Cat. Min.* 51.5; *Ant.* 5; App. *BC* 2.26-33; Flor. 2.13.15-18; Dio 40.59-66; Eutrop. 6.19.1-2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 77.8, cf. 78.5; Obseq. 65; Oros. 6.15.1-2). See 51, Consuls, Marcellus; 50, Consuls, Paullus and Marcellus, and Tribunes of the Plebs, Curio.

L. MESCINIUS RUFUS (2)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia and left the province with him (Cic.

Fam. 5.19-21; *Att.* 6.3.1, and 4.1, and 5.3, and 7.2; *Fam.* 2.17.4; 13.26.1; 16.4.3). See 51, Quaestors.

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. before 57? or 53?

Propraetor in Asia, whence he returned to Italy this year (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17.6; 2.18; 13.54, 55, and 57; *Att.* 6.1.3; cf. *I. v. Priene* 106; *Milet* 1.2.101, no. 3).

M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. 53 or 52

Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13. See 51, Promagistrates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul in both Spanish provinces under the Lex Trebonia, with a further extension of his command in 52 (see 55, Tribunes, on Trebonius; 52, Consuls). He continued to govern Spain by Legates and remained in Italy, thus making the issue against Caesar more acute (see 51, Promagistrates; and on proposals that he go to Spain or else surrender his command, see above on Caesar, and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Curio; and esp. Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.2; Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2; 7.9.3; Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.52, cf. *BC* 1.1-7; Plut. *Pomp.* 58.3, cf. Caes. 30; App. *BC* 2.30; Dio 40.62.3-4, cf. 41.1-2).

† CANINI SALLUSTIUS (2A.1913 and 1919)

Served as Proquaestor under Bibulus in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 2.17). See 51, Quaestors.

P. SILIUS (8) Pr. 52?

Propraetor in Pontus and Bithynia (see 51, Promagistrates; Cic. *Fam.* 13.63; *Att.* 6.1.13; 7.1.8).

CN. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (5) Pr. 52?

Governor of an eastern province, perhaps Macedonia (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.13; 7.1.8; see 51, Promagistrates).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul in Cilicia and Imperator (see 51, Promagistrates; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.7.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.25.1, prescript; 15.10, and 11, and 13). A supplicatio was decreed for his victory (Cic. *Fam.* 2.15.1; 3.9.4; 15.5, and 6, and 10.2, and 13.2; *Att.* 7.1.7, and 2.7; Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.11), and he hoped for a triumph (*Fam.* 2.12.3; 15.5.2; *Att.* 6.8.5; 7.1.5 and 7, and 2.6, and 3.2, and 4.1, and 7.3-4; Plut. *Cic.* 37). He left Cilicia at the end of July 50 and reached Rome early in January of 49, having tried in vain to persuade Pompey to make some compromise with Caesar (*Att.* 7.3.5, and 6.2, and 8.4, and 26.2; 9.11a.2; *Fam.* 4.1.1, and 14.2; 6.6.6, and 21.1; 7.3.2; 8.17.1; 16.11.2; Vell. 2.48.5; Plut. *Cic.* 37.1; *Pomp.* 59; cf. Caes. 31). See in general, Cic. *Att.* 5.21-

7.9; *Fam.* 2.11—15, and 17—18; 3.7, and 9—13; 5.19—20; 8.6, and 11—14; 13.54—55, and 57, and 63; 14.5; 16.1—11; *Plut. Cic.* 36—37.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. FUFIDIUS (7, cf. 5)
Served under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 13.12, cf. 11).

M. SCAPTIVS (2, cf. 1)
He first accepted from Cicero, and then refused, this position while attending to business for Brutus in Cappadocia (*Cic. Att.* 6.3.5; cf. 6.1.4, a prefecture).

Legates, Envoys

A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46
Caesar sent him to Rome early in December to meet Balbus and Metellus Scipio, but he hurried back immediately after his arrival without meeting Pompey's representatives (*Cic. Att.* 7.4.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?
Legate under Pompey in Spain (*Vell.* 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

M. ANNEIUS (Annaeus 2)
Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Fam.* 13.57; cf. 5.20.4; see 51, Legates).

? C. ANTISTIVS REGIVS (39)
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, Legates).

C. CANINIUS REBIVS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 49, Legates; cf. *Cic. Att.* 7.3.3).

C. FABIUS (cf. 17)
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (*Hirt. in Caes. BG* 8.54.4; *Cic. Att.* 7.3.3). See 55, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Q. FUFIVS CALEIVS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 49, Legates).

L. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

T. LABIENIVS (6) Pr.—
Legatus pro praetore under Caesar in Gaul, who received charge of

Cisalpine Gaul in 50 (*Hirt. in Caes. BG* 8.52.2—3; on his wealth, see *Cic. Att.* 7.7.6; *Caes. BC* 1.15.2; *Val. Max.* 8.14.5).

Q. LIGARIIVS (4)
Legate under Considivus Longus in Africa, left in command when Considivus returned to Rome (*Cic. Lig.* 2, 4, 30, 34; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

L. MINUCIVS BASIVS (38) Pr. 45
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

L. MUNATIIVS PLANCVS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52, and 49, Legates).

M. PETREIVS (3) Pr. 64?
Legate under Pompey in Spain (*Vell.* 2.48.1; see 55, and 49, Legates).

C. POMPTIVS (Pontinius *1) Pr. 63
Legate under Cicero in Cilicia, but returned to Italy before him (*Cic. Att.* 5.21.9; 6.3.1; 7.7.3; *Fam.* 2.15.4; 3.10.3; see 51, Legates). See Lübker, p. 839.

? T. SEXTIVS (13) Pr. bef. 44
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, Legates).

P. SULPICIIVS RUFIVS Pat. (93) Pr. 48
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 52 and 49, Legates).

M. TERENTIIVS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr.—
See 49, Legates. Probably a Legate under Pompey in Spain before 49.

C. TREBONIIVS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48
Legate under Caesar in Gaul, placed in charge of the winter-quarters in Belgic Gaul (*Hirt. in Caes. BG* 8.54.4).

L. TULLIVS (9)
Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (see 51, Legates).

Q. TULLIVS CICEIVS (31) Pr. 62
Legate under Cicero in Cilicia (*Cic. Att.* 5.21.6 and 9; 6.3.2—3, and 4.1; 7.1.1; *Fam.* 2.15.4; 16.1, and 3, and 4, and 5, and 6, prescripts).

P. VATINIIVS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 51, and 48, Legates).

VEIVS¹ (Fabricius 14)
Probably a Legate; left in command of Syria by Bibulus (*Cic. Att.* 7.3.5; cf. 4.17.3).

C. VOLCATIVS TULLIVS (*8)
Legate under Caesar in Gaul (see 53, 51, and 48, Legates).

Prefects

L. GAVIUS (3)

Received a prefecture from Cicero in order to attend to business for Brutus in Cappadocia (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.4, and 3.6).

Q. LEPTA (1)

Praefectus fabrum under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 5.20.4; see 51, Prefects).

M. SCAPTIVS (2)

Received a prefecture from Cicero in order to attend to business in Cappadocia for Brutus (Cic. *Att.* 6.1.4). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Q. VOLUSIVS (*5)

Served under Cicero in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 5.20.4). See 51, Prefects.

Pontifices

L. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

A Pontifex at the time of his death in 48 (see 48, Pontifices), he must have been elected after 57 (see 57, Pontifices) and at the latest in the elections of 50. M. Antonius will therefore have ruined his attempt to attain both the pontificate and the augurate (see below, Augurs).

?-42: M. IUNIVS BRVTVS (53) Pr. 44

A colleague of Metellus Scipio (Cic. *Brut.* 211-212), he must have attained the priesthood by or before this year (see Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 15.8; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472f., 479).

Augurs

Before 67-50: Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS² (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.13.2; Cic. *Att.* 6.6.2. On his election and membership, see Cic. *Brut.* 1; *Fam.* 3.8.9; *Phil.* 2.4; Varro *RR* 3.6.6; Plin. *NH* 10.45.

Successor: M. ANTONIVS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Elected over L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (Cael. in Cic. *Fam.* 8.14.1; Hirtius in Caes. *BG* 8.50.1-3; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.4 and 78-84; 13.12; *Att.* 10.16.5, *collega noster*; Plut. *Ant.* 5.1; App. *BC* 3.7; Dio 45.27.5).

The college of Augurs on the eve of the death of Hortensius consisted either probably or certainly of the following members:

? Q. CASSIVS LONGINVS (70)

Probably before 55 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.481-482, ca. 55 B.C.), certainly in March 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3).

C. CLAVDIVS MARCELLVS (214) Pr. 80

Cic. *Fam.* 15.8; *Div.* 2.75; *Leg.* 2.32-33.

AP. CLAVDIVS PVLCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Cic. *Fam.* 2.13.2; 3.4.2, and 8.9, and 9.3, and 10.9, and 11.4; *Brut.* 267; *Div.* 1.29 and 105, referring to 63 B.C.; 2.75; *Leg.* 2.32-33; Varro *RR* 3.2.2, and 7.1; Fest. 214, 382, 462-464 L.

P. CORNELIVS LENTVLVS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

See 57, Augurs.

FAVSTVS CORNELIVS SVLLA Pat. (377)

See 57, Augurs. Elected before Lentulus Spinter.

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALVS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

See above.

L. IVLIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

See 69, Augurs. Elected before 69.

? L. MARCVS PHILIPPVS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44

Coins dated ca. 56 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f.) with the lituus as emblem.

CN. POMPEIVS MAGNVS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Cic. *Phil.* 2.4; coins with the lituus and capis as emblems, dated ca. 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.464; dated ca. 81 by Mommsen, *RMW* 609, no. 240, and Bahrfeldt, *CIL* 1².2, p. 757, no. 292).

? P. SERVLIVS ISAVRICVS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Fest. 476 L. See 47, Augurs.

SER. SVLPICIVS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

A member of the college before 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3).

(Q. MUCIVS) SCAEVOLA (23)

A member of the college before 49 (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.3, March 49; cf. in 54, *Att.* 4.17.4).

M. TULLIVS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

See 53, Augurs.

M. VALERIVS MESSALLA (RVFVS) Pat. (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

An Augur for 55 years (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.9.14, and 16.28; cf. Gell. 13.14.5, and 15, and 16; Fest. 476 L).

In the list given above one patrician name remains missing. Of the plebeian names Marcius Philippus remains doubtful since the emblems on his coins may celebrate the priesthood of some ancestor, and Servilius Isauricus, whose position and influence would probably bring him into the college early in his career, is not attested until 47.

¹The name Fabricius is added because the cognomen Veiento occurs only once again, this time in connection with it (*RE* 15, dated under Nero).

²On the evidence of Cicero (*De Or.* 3.228) who describes Hortensius as a *sodalis* of the orator Crassus, it is supposed that he became an Augur before 91 B. C. However, *collega* seems to be the usual term to describe a fellow-augur, and *sodalis* refers to other societies like the Luperci, or merely to clubs (*Cic. Cael.* 26; cf. *Q. Cic. Comm. Pet.* 19). Varro and Pliny (*loc. cit.*) prove that he became an Augur considerably before 67.

49 B.C. A.U.C. 705

Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (217) Pr. by 52

L. CORNELIUS P. f. - n. LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Pr. 58

CIL 1².2.967, cf. 669; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.504; 2.466f., 558; *Cic. Fam.* 7.3.1; *Att.* 15.3.1; *Phil.* 2.51; Hirt. in *Caes. BG* 8.50.4; *Bell. Alex.* 68.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 496f.; Vell. 2.49.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.228 and 238; *App. BC* 2.33; *Flor.* 2.13.15; *Dio* 41, Index, and 1.1; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; *Schol. Bob.* 89 Stangl; cf. *Plut. Caes.* 29—31, who confuses C. and M. Marcellus.

They were elected as anti-Caesarians (Hirt. in *Caes. BG* 8.50.4; *Suet. Iul.* 29.2), and supported the Pompeian interest in the Senate meetings early in January and in the subsequent negotiations, and left Italy even before Pompey (*Cic. Att.* 7.12—9.9, *passim*, esp. 7.21, and 24; 8.12A; *Fam.* 16.11.3; *Caes. BC* 1.1—6, *passim*, esp. 1.4—6, and 14, and 25; Vell. 2.49.1—50.2, and 53.1; *Lucan* 2.645—649; *Petron.* 124, lines 288—289; *Suet. Iul.* 29.2; 34.1; *Plut. Pomp.* 59, and 61—62; *Caes.* 30—31; 33.4; 34.1; 35.1; *Ant.* 5.5; *App. BC* 2.33, and 36—37, and 39; *Dio* 41.1, and 3, and 6, and 12; *Eutrop.* 6.18.2—3; *Oros.* 6.15.2 and 4), thus foiling Caesar's attempt to make contact with Lentulus through the younger Balbus (*Cic. Att.* 8.9.4, and 11.5; 9.6.1). Lentulus actively recruited troops in Asia (*Caes. BC* 3.4.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.228, 232, 234, 236, and 238). Both Consuls and the anti-Caesarian government as a whole wintered at Thessalonica (*Dio* 41.43; see Promagistrates, on Pompey).

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 56f., 132, 496f.; *CIL* 1².2.778. He was named Dictator, after enabling legislation carried by the Praetor Lepidus, while still at Massilia (*Caes. BC* 2.21.5; *Lucan* 5.383; *App. BC* 2.48; *Dio*

41.36.1—2; 43.1.1; cf. *Plut. Caes.* 37, by the Senate; *Eutrop.* 6.20.1; *Zonar.* 10.8). Upon arrival in Rome, he carried through a program of debt relief (*Caes. BC* 3.1.2—3, and 20; *Suet. Iul.* 42.2; *Plut. Caes.* 37.1; *App. BC* 2.48; *Dio* 41.37—38; 42.22, and 51.1—2; and cf. on the tightness of money, *Cic. Att.* 7.18.4; 9.9.4; 10.11.2), restoration of exiles (except Milo) and sons of the proscribed (*Caes. BC* 3.1.3—5, through Praetors and Tribunes; *Suet. Iul.* 41; *Plut. Caes.* 37.1; cf. *Sull.* 31.4; *App. BC* 2.48; *Dio* 41.36.2; 42.24.2, on Milo; *Zonar.* 10.8; cf. *Cic. Att.* 9.14.2; 10.4.8, and 8.2—3; *Phil.* 2.55—56, and 98). He had already taken away lands and rights from Massilia (*Dio* 41.25.3; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 8.19; 13.32), and granted citizenship to Gades (*Dio* 41.24.1; cf. *Caes. BC* 2.20—21; *Liv. Per.* 110). He also carried through the Latin Festival, the arrangements for provincial administration, and the elections for 48, and abdicated after eleven days (*Caes. BC* 3.1—2, and 20; *Plut. Caes.* 37; *App. BC* 2.48; *Dio* 41.36—38; *Zonar.* 10.8). On the legality of Caesar's appointment, see *Cic. Att.* 9.9.3; and 15.2; *Dio* 41.36.1 and 4; Mommsen, *Str.* 2³.126, note 2. See Praetors, on Roscius; and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Antonius.

Master of Horse

Caesar appointed no Master of Horse.

Praetors

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42

Caesar left him in charge in Rome (*Plut. Ant.* 6.4). He carried the measure naming Caesar Dictator (see above, Dictator).

A. ALLIENUS (1)

Cic. Att. 10.15.3.

C. COPONIUS (3)

Along with Marcellus, he was in command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3). See also *Cic. Att.* 8.12A.4; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.468; cf. Vell. 2.83.3.

M. FAVONIUS (1)

An unsuccessful candidate for the praetorship of 50 (*Cael.* in *Cic. Fam.* 8.9.5), yet an ex-Praetor in 48 (Vell. 2.53.1).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80)

Caes. BC 1.24.2—3; cf. *Cic. Att.* 9.8.1. A Pr. Designate in *Cic. Fin.* 2.74. See also *Cic. Att.* 7.12.4; 8.11B.1.

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15)

Cic. *Att.* 8.12.2; Caes. *BC* 1.3.6, and 8.4; cf. 1.10.1; Dio 41.5.2; see below, Legates, Envoys. He was perhaps the author of a law to grant citizenship to the Transpadanes (*CIL* 1².2.600, dated March 11; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 11.24; Dio 41.36.3; but see Niccolini, *FTP* 441, and appendix; *FIRA* 1.176f., no. 20).

P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27)

Cic. *Att.* 8.12A.4, cf. 9.1.2; Caes. *BC* 1.24.3.

C. SOSIUS (see 2)

Cic. *Att.* 8.6.1; 9.1.2. He should be distinguished from Antony's Legate, C. Sossius, who became Consul in 32.

Aediles

? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 46?

Grueber suggests that the Ceres type on his coins indicates that he was Aedile (of the Plebs) in this year (*CRRBM* 1.509–510). See Dio 41.36.2, who says there were no Aediles in the city.

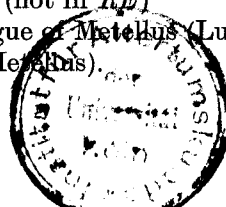
Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Elected with Caesarian support (Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.50.1–3; Plut. *Ant.* 5.1; see 50, Augurs), he attacked Pompey upon entering office in December 50 (Cic. *Att.* 7.8.5), and in January, along with Q. Cassius, supported Caesar's interests with the tribunician veto until the last decree was passed and the Tribunes fled to Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.1–8, and 32; Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; *Att.* 7.9.2; *Phil.* 2.50–55; Liv. *Per.* 109; Suet. *Iul.* 29–31; Plut. *Ant.* 5–6; Caes. 30–31; *Pomp.* 59; App. *BC* 2.32–33, and 41; Dio 41.1–3, and 15; 45.27; Oros. 6.15.2; Zonar. 10.8). From Caesar he received military command (see below, Promagistrates), and during Caesar's dictatorship carried a law to restore the children of the proscribed (Dio 41.18.2; 44.47.4; Suet. *Iul.* 41; Plut. *Caes.* 37; Zonar. 10.8), and one to restore a goodly number of those who had been condemned under the Pompeian law of 52 (Cic. *Phil.* 2.55–56, and 98; *Att.* 10.4.8; Caes. *BC* 3.1.4; Suet. *Iul.* 41; Plut. *Caes.* 37; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 41.36.2; 42.24.2; Zonar. 10.8; see above, Dictator).

(AURELIUS) COTTA (not in *RE*)

Probably a colleague of Metellus (Lucan 3.143; Niccolini, *FTP* 330, 333; see below, on Metellus).



L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (75)

Cic. *Att.* 9.6.3. He attempted to forbid Caesar access to the sacred treasury (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8, and 8.6; Caes. *BC* 1.33.3; Lucan 3.114–168; Plut. *Pomp.* 62; Caes. 35.3–4; *Apophth.* Caes. 8; App. *BC* 2.41; Flor. 2.13.21; Dio 41.17.2; Zonar. 10.8).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Anti-Caesarian (Cic. *Att.* 7.21.2–5, and 23.1, and 24, and 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83.4).

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Pro-Caesarian (Cic. *Att.* 6.8.2). With Antony (see above) he supported Caesar in the Senate in early January and departed to join him when the last decree was passed (Caes. *BC* 1.1–8; Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; Liv. *Per.* 109; Plut. *Ant.* 5.5; App. *BC* 2.33; Dio 41.1–3; Oros. 6.15.2; Zonar. 10.8; see above, on M. Antonius). He received military command from Caesar and went with him to Spain (Cic. *Att.* 7.18.2; Caes. *BC* 2.19.1; see Promagistrates).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44

Vetoed the proposal to send Faustus Sulla to secure Mauretanian allies for Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.6.4; see *PIR* 2.338, no. 173).

? RUBRIUS (5)

Carried a law concerning Cisalpine Gaul (in 49?, see Niccolini, *FTP* 441; *FIRA* 1.169–175, no. 19).

Quaestors

MARCUS RUFUS (94)

Served under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.23.5, and 24.1, and 43.1; see below, Promagistrates, on Curio).

CN. NERIUS (3) Q. Urbanus

Issued coins with the names of the Consuls of this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.504).

SEX. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*10)

With Domitius Ahenobarbus at Corfinium, and later with Attius Varus in Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.23.2; 2.28; see Promagistrates, on Attius Varus).

Promagistrates

L. AELIUS TUBERO (150) Pr. —

The Senate allotted him the province of Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; Cic. *Lig.* 21; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl), according to his son, merely to

buy grain (Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.1.80). He was excluded from Africa by P. Attius Varus, and went off to Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.31; Cic. *Lig.* 21–29; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.46; Oros. 6.15.7; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.667, p. 145 U).

T. ANTISTIVS (22)

Quaestor in Macedonia in 50, who continued unsuccessful, but soon retired from forced service for Pompey (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.3–4).

L. ANTONIVS (23) Cos. 41

Proquaestor pro praetore in Asia, left in command there by Minucius Thermus (see 50, Promagistrates; Joseph. *AJ* 14.235, cf. *IGRP* 4.400, 401; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 1.54, at Magnesia under Sipylos), and Proquaestor after Fannius arrived as governor (Joseph. *AJ* 14.230). See Cic. *Phil.* 5.20; 6.10 and 13; 7.17; and on his title, see *Fam.* 12.15, prescript; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.683, note 4.

M. ANTONIVS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Tribunus plebis pro praetore (Cic. *Att.* 10.8A, prescript), appointed by Caesar to military command (Caes. *BC* 1.11.4, and 18.2), and left in charge of Italy during the Spanish campaign (Cic. *Att.* 10.8A, 8.10, 9.3, and 10, and 11.4, and 12.1, and 13.1, and 15.3, and 16.5; *Phil.* 2.56–58, and 98; Plut. *Ant.* 6.4–7.1; App. *BC* 2.41; Dio 41.18.3; cf. 45.25.2, and 47.3; 46.15.2).

P. ATTIVS VARVS (32) Pr. 53?

After his flight from Auximum (see Legates), he seized control of his former province of Africa (*cum imperio*, Caes. *BC* 1.31.2; *imperium se habere dicebat, fasces certe habebat*, Cic. *Lig.* 22, cf. 25, and 3), excluded Tubero from Africa (see above), and resisted Curio's attempt to capture Africa for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 2.23–26, and 43–44; Lucan 4.713ff.; App. *BC* 2.44–46; Dio 41.41–42; 42.56.2; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

M. AURELIVS COTTA (109) Pr. —

He was expelled from Sardinia, even before Caesar's Legate Valerius could come, and fled to Africa (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2–3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.16.3; Dio 41.18.1; Oros. 6.15.7).

Q. CAECILIVS METELLVS PIVS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Syria (Caes. *BC* 1.6.5, cf. 1.4.3; 3.31.1, and 33.1; Cic. *Att.* 9.11.4; cf. *Att.* 8.15.3; 9.1.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 62.2). There and in Asia, where he wintered, he collected ships, troops and money, often by oppressive means (Caes. *BC* 3.31–33). He put Alexander of Judaea to death (Joseph. *AJ* 14.123–125; *BJ* 1.183–185, and 195; cf. Dio 41.18.1, on Aristobulus). He was acclaimed Imperator for alleged

victories in the Amanus mountains (Caes. *BC* 3.31.1, *quibusdam detrimentis acceptis*; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Mysia* xxxi, 126; Head *HN*² 535; *SIG*³ 757).

M. CALPURNIVS BIBVLVS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul (see 50, Promagistrates). When he returned from Syria, he was placed in general command of Pompey's fleet in the Adriatic (Cic. *Att.* 9.9.2; Caes. *BC* 3.5.4; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 54.2–4; App. *BC* 2.49; Dio 41.44.3; cf. *IG* 9.1.722).

CN. CALPURNIVS PISO (FRVGI?) (95) Cos. Suff. 23, Pr. —

Proquaestor in Farther Spain (Grueber *CRRBM* 2.361; see *PIR*² 2.57, no. 286). See 75, note 7.

Q. CASSIVS LONGINVS (70)

See above, Tribunes of the Plebs. Accompanied Caesar to Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.19.1), and was placed in command *pro praetore* of Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.21.3; *Bell. Alex.* 48.2, *pro praetore*; Liv. *Per.* 111, *praetoris*; App. *BC* 2.43; Dio 41.24.2). See 48, Promagistrates.

AP. CLAVDIVS PVLCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Pompey placed him in command of Greece (Val. Max. 1.8.10, *viribus imperii, namque Aehaeae praeerat*; Oros. 6.15.11; cf. Lucan 5.120–197; and *Schol. Bern.* 156 Usener).

C. COELIVS CALDVVS (14)

Probably remained as Proquaestor in Cilicia until Sestius came to his province (see 50, Quaestors, and below, Promagistrates, on Sestius).

M. CONSIDIVS NONIVS (13) Pr. 54? or 50?

Propraetor (Cic. *Att.* 8.11B.2). Allotted Cisalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar (Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.3).

FAVSTVS CORNELIVS SVLLA Pat. (377)

Pro quaestore (Cic. *Att.* 9.1.4); Proquaestor pro praetore (*IG* 9.1.143—*ILS* 8778, ἀντιπαιλιαν καὶ ἀντιστρατηγον). The proposal to send him to Mauretania was vetoed (see Tribunes of the Plebs, Marcius Philippus). He recruited troops for Pompey and joined him in Epirus (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7, and 12A.3; see 48, Promagistrates). On his title, see above, on L. Antonius.

L. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBVVS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Proconsul (Cic. *Att.* 8.12B—D, prescripts). He was allotted Transalpine Gaul in succession to Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.6.4; Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.3; Suet. *Iul.* 34.1; *Nero* 2.2; App. *BC* 2.32, and 38, and 82; cf. Lucan 7.607). Caesar captured him and such levies as he had raised at Corfinium, but released him (Caes. *BC* 1.15–23; Cic. *Att.* 7.13a.3, and 23,

and 24, and 26; 8.1.1, and 3.7, and 6, and 7, and 8, and 11A, and 11D.3-4, and 12.3, and 12A-D, and 15A.3; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.50.1; Senec. *Benef.* 3.24; Lucan 2.478-527; Plin. *NH* 7.186; Suet. *Iul.* 34.1; *Nero* 2.2; Plut. *Caes.* 34.3-4; 35.1; App. *BC* 2.38; Flor. 2.13.19; Dio 41.10-11; Oros. 6.15.4). He then collected another force from his estates in Etruria and raised Massilia in revolt, and when this failed escaped to Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.34.2, and 36, and 56-58; 2.3, and 22, and 28, and 32.8; Cic. *Att.* 8.14.3, and 15.1; 9.1.1, and 3.1, and 6.2, and 9.3; Plin. *NH* 7.186; Suet. *Nero* 2; Dio 41.21.3, and 25.2).

C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 54? or 50?

Probably a Proprætor. He was originally sent to Sicily in advance of Cato (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.3; 8.15.3, *cum imperio*), but Cato took command there (see below). He later appears in command in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.230; named on cistophori of Ephesus, Tralles, and Laodiceia, Head, *HN*² 576, 660, 675; *B.M.Cat.*, *Ionia* 68, *Lydia* cxi, and 334, *Phrygia*, lxxv).

? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1) Pr. 46?

In command of Sicily, perhaps Proquaestor pro prætore, at the beginning of 49 (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; on the name, see *Fam.* 6.8.3).

C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Att.* 9.6A, and 11A, prescripts) in Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul and Illyricum. At the beginning of this year when the Senate refused him the right to be a candidate in absence for the consulship of 48, and ordered him to surrender his provinces by a fixed day, he invaded and overran first Italy and then Spain, reducing Massilia in the interim, and returned to Italy to carry out a series of emergency reforms (see above, Dictator), and to prepare his attack on the Pompeian forces in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 1.1-3.6; Cic. *Att.* 7.10-10.18, both *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 109, 110, fr. 32 W; Suet. *Iul.* 30-35; Lucan 1.1-5.460; Plut. *Caes.* 30-37; *Pomp.* 59-65; *Cat. Min.* 52-54; Cic. 37-38; App. *BC* 2.32-54; Flor. 2.13.17-36; Dio 41-44; Eutrop. 6.19-20; Oros. 6.15.1-9 and 18; for a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.374-432).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53? or by 58?

Probably Proprætor (*Prætor*, Caes. *BC* 1.12.1). Driven from Iguvium by Curio (Caes. *BC* 1.12.1-3; Cic. *Att.* 7.13A.3, and 23.1; Lucan 2.463; Flor. 2.13.19).

M. NONIUS SUFENAS (52) Pr. ca. 52?

See 51, and 50, Promagistrates. He was still *cum imperio* in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3).

? A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

Probably governor of Bithynia and Pontus in 49-48 (Cic. *Fam.* 13.29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul of Spain (see 54-50, Promagistrates, and below, Legates). At the outbreak of the war Cato demanded that Pompey be made commander in chief but the demand was rejected, and he was empowered, with the other possessors of imperium, to command armies against Caesar in Italy and elsewhere (Caes. *BC* 1.5.3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 52; *Pomp.* 60-61, esp. 61.1; App. *BC* 2.36-37; cf. prescripts to Cic. *Att.* 8.11A-D, and 12A-D; *Fam.* 16.11, and 12). He was named commander in chief at Thessalonica at the end of the year (Caes. *BC* 3.16.4; Lucan 5.44-47; Dio 41.43.1-2; cf. Vell. 2.49.2). See Caes. *BC* 1.1-3.6, esp. 3.3.1-2; Cic. *Att.* 7.10-10.18, esp. 9.9.2; Liv. *Per.* 109-110; Suet. *Iul.* 30-35; Lucan 1.1-5.460; Plut. *Pomp.* 59-65; *Caes.* 30-37; *Cat. Min.* 52-54; App. *BC* 2.32-54; Flor. 2.13.17-33; Dio 41.1-44; Eutrop. 6.19-20; Oros. 6.15.1-9. For a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.374-432, and 4.538-540, and cf. above, on Caesar.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

He received command of Sicily, probably *pro prætore*, but at the coming of Pollio and Curio yielded the province to avoid bloodshed and destruction (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; 10.12.2, and 12A.2, and 16.3; Caes. *BC* 1.30.2 and 4-5; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53; *Pomp.* 61; App. *BC* 2.40; Dio 41.41.1, cf. 18.1; Oros. 6.15.7). He joined Pompey, and assisted in the assembling of his fleet, but Bibulus was appointed to command it (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53-54; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.29-30; see above, on Bibulus).

(L.) POSTUMIUS Pat.? (*45) Pr. by 50

Though named by the Senate to succeed Furfanius in Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2), he refused to go without Cato, and insisted on the importance of remaining in the Senate to debate the terms which Caesar offered late in January (see Legates, Envoys). He is probably the senator named in Sallust *Ad Caes.* 2.9.4, where the order indicates that he was senior to Favonius, a Praetor in this year (see above, Praetors).

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

He was granted an imperium pro prætore by Caesar's Senate (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8-11; Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 36, *legatos*), and proceeded to occupy Sicily (Caes. *BC* 2.3.1-2; Lucan 3.59; see above, on Cato). From there he attempted to win Africa, but was defeated and killed in battle in the Bagradas valley by Juba and the Pompeians (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2; 2.23-44; 3.10.5; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 19.2; Liv. *Per.* 110, *legatus*;

Lucan 4.581–824; App. *BC* 2.44–46; Dio 41.41.1–42.7; 42.56.2; cf. Vell. 2.55.1; Plin. *NH* 36.116; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.40; Suet. *Iul.* 36, a Legate; Flor. 2.13.34; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 54, p. 155 Helm; Oros. 6.15.9; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl). See below, Legates.

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. by 54? or 50?

Assigned the province of Cilicia, probably pro consule, in 49 B.C. (Plut. *Brut.* 4.2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.17.2; 8.15.3; 11.7.1; *Fam.* 5.20.5–6; Caes. *BC* 1.6.5–6).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Att.* 10.11.5, and prescripts of 8.11 A–D, 9.6A, and 7B, and 11A, and 13A, and 15.6, and 16.2; *Lig.* 7; and cf. on his lictors and insignia, *Att.* 7.10.1, and 12.4, and 20.2; 8.1.3; 9.1.3, and 7.5; *Fam.* 2.16; 16.12.5, and many more). He was assigned command to recruit troops and to guard the region of Capua (*Fam.* 16.11.3, and 12.5; *Att.* 7.11.5, and 14.2, and 15.2; 8.3.4, and 11B.1 and 3, and 11 D.5; 9.11A.2), but remained inactive, in the hope of being a mediator (*Att.* 7.11–9.18, *passim*; Plut. *Cic.* 37). But after a conference with Caesar on March 29 he gave up hope, and in June he left Italy and joined Pompey in Epirus (Cic. *Att.* 9.18–10.18; *Fam.* 14.7; Plut. *Cic.* 38; Dio 41.18.4). For a full citation of sources, see D.–G. 6.166–200.

VARRO

A Proquaestor under Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.362f.). See above, on Cn. Piso; and 75, note 7.

VOCONIUS (*4)

One of Cicero's list of holders of imperium in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 8.15.3, dated March 3).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Served under Caesar in Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.20.7). See 47, Quaestors.

C. SERVILIUS BROCCHUS (39)

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229 and 238).

C. TEUTIUS (TETTIUS?) (1)

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.239).

C. VULTEIUS CAPITO (Volteius *5)

Served among the Opitergian troops who were sent by Minucius

Basilus to the relief of C. Antonius (Lucan 4.462–581, and *Schol. Bern.* 137, and 154 Usener; Flor. 2.13.33; see below, Legates, on C. Antonius).

Legates, Envoys

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58

He and Roscius (see below) offered to go on a mission to Caesar between January 1 and 7, but were rejected (Caes. *BC* 1.3.6–4.5; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 58.4).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (MINOR) (70)

Caesar sent him on a secret mission to the Consul Lentulus, but the latter left Italy too soon for them to meet (Cic. *Att.* 8.9.4, and 11.5, and 15A.3; 9.6.1).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

With Roscius Fabatus he went as a public envoy to Caesar, but also bore a personal statement from Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.8; Dio 41.5.3), and in return brought back a counter-offer from Caesar, the terms of which were discussed by Pompey, the Consuls, and a number of senators. Iulius and Roscius were sent again to Caesar to report acceptance of his terms, but with attached conditions, which Caesar rejected (Caes. *BC* 1.9–11; Dio 41.5–6; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.13A.2, and 14.1, and 16.2, and 17.2, and 18.2, and 19; 8.12.2; *Fam.* 16.12.3–4; see K. von Fritz, *TAPhA* 72 [1941] 125–156, on these missions). See below, Prefects.

D. LAELIUS (6)

Sent in February by Pompey at Luceria to the Consuls at Capua to urge their retreat to Brundisium (Cic. *Att.* 8.11D.1, and 12A.3). See below, Prefects.

C. LUCILIUS HIRRUS (25)

Sent by Pompey to ask aid from the Parthians (Caes. *BC* 3.82.4; cf. Dio 42.2.5).

N. MAGIUS (9)

Captured by Caesar, and immediately sent to Pompey at Brundisium with proposals for peace (Caes. *BC* 1.24.4–5). According to Caesar (*BC* 1.26.2) he did not return, but elsewhere Caesar states that he returned with an unsatisfactory response (Caes. in Cic. *Att.* 9.7C.2, and 13A.1, cf. 13.8; Plut. *Pomp.* 63.2). See below, Prefects.

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

He was associated with L. Iulius Caesar in the two missions described above.

C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

The bearer of Caesar's message to the Senate on January 1 (Cic. *Fam.* 16.11.2; 8.17.1; Liv. *Per.* 109; Vell. 2.48.3-5; Lucan 1.268-295; Plin. *NH* 36.120; Plut. *Caes.* 31; App. *BC* 2.32-33; Dio 41.1.1-4.1; Oros. 6.15.2). See above, Promagistrates, and below Legates, Lieutenants.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

Legatus pro praetore under Pompey in Nearer Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.37, and 38; Liv. *Per.* 110; Vell. 2.50.4; see 55-50, Legates). Rumors reached Cicero during the winter that he had defeated Caesar's Legate Trebonius at the Pyrenees (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7, cf. 7.26.1, and 8.2.3; *Fam.* 16.12.4), but in fact he and Petreius were out-manoeuvred by Caesar during the spring and early summer and forced to surrender on August 2 (Caes. *BC* 1.37-87; 2.17-18; Cic. *Att.* 10.9.1; *Fam.* 9.13.1; Liv. *Per.* 110; Strabo 3.4.10, 161c; Vell. 2.50.4; Lucan 4.1-401; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.9; 2.1.11; Suet. *Iul.* 34.2; 75.2; Plut. *Caes.* 36; *Pomp.* 63.2; 65.2; App. *BC* 2.42-43; Flor. 2.13.26-29; Polyae. 8.23.28; Dio 41.20-23; 43.36.3; Eutrop. 6.20.1-2; Oros. 6.15.6; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, pp. 121, 131, 182U; cf. on the date, *Fast. Amit. Ant., Maff., Vall.*).

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58⁹ cf. index and p. 158

Raised levies for Pompey about Capua (Cic. *Att.* 8.11B.2; *Fam.* 2.16.3), and served as a Legatus pro praetore in Asia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229-230, 238). See also Cic. *Fam.* 6.12.3.

C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Legate of Caesar, who placed him in charge of the defence of Illyricum, but he was defeated and forced to surrender by Pompey's captains (Caes. *BC* 3.4.2, and 10.5, and 67.5; Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 36, *legatos*; App. *BC* 2.41, and 47; Flor. 2.13.31-33; Dio 41.40; 42.11.1; Oros. 6.15.8-9; cf. Lucan 4.402-581, and *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, pp. 134-136 Usener).

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

With Caesar at the Rubicon (Plut. *Caes.* 32.5), and later an officer under Curio in Sicily (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 53; App. *BC* 2.40), where he went in advance (Plut.; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.4.8, and 16.3), and in Africa (App. *BC* 2.45-46). Perhaps a Tribune of the Soldiers, but listed in D.-G. 3.700 as a Legate; see also J. André, *REL* 25 (1947) 124-137.

? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

Caesar placed him in charge of Cisalpine Gaul, a command which he

held until his death at Placentia, perhaps ca. 47 (Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 57, p. 154 Helm).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent to make contact with Scribonius Libo at Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 1.26.3; Dio 41.12.2), then served under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.24.2, and 34.4).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Served in Africa, probably like Attius Varus, who was a Legatus pro praetore (Caes. *BC* 2.23.4; cf. *CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319, Leg. pro pr.).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Perhaps a Legate (so termed in Suet. *Iul.* 36, but with Curio). He held command of a fleet in the Adriatic, but was driven out when C. Antonius was captured by the Pompeians (App. *BC* 2.41, and 47, text uncertain; Flor. 2.13.31; Dio 41.40.1-2; Oros. 6.15.8; cf. *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 134-135 Usener).

C. FABIVS (17) Pr. 58

Legate of Caesar in the Spanish campaign (Caes. *BC* 1.37, and 40, and 48; Dio 41.20.1-2; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7). See 55, note 2.

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

A Legate of Caesar in the Spanish campaign and at Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.87.4; Cic. *Phil.* 8.18; cf. *Att.* 9.5.1).

? Q. HORTENSIVS (8) Pr. 45

An officer in command of a detachment at the Rubicon (Suet. *Iul.* 31.1; Plut. *Caes.* 32.1; cf. Caes. *BC* 1.8.1; Suet. *Iul.* 31.1; App. *BC* 2.35), and later received naval command on the Tuscan sea (App. *BC* 2.47; Oros. 6.15.8; cf. Cic. *Att.* 10.12.1; and 16.5, and 17.1 and 3, and 18.1), whence he attempted to come to the relief of C. Antonius in the Adriatic (Oros. 6.15.8; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.433, p. 135 Usener; see above, on C. Antonius).

L. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

A Legate of Caesar in 49 (Caes. *BC* 1.8.2).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

A Legate under Sestius in Cilicia (Plut. *Brut.* 4.2).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

A Legate of Caesar (Liv. *Per.* 110). Had charge of naval operations about Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.36.5, and 56.1-58.5; 2.1-7, and 22; Liv. *Per.* 110; Lucan 3.509-762; Flor. 2.13.25; Dio 41.19, and 21.3; Sid. Apoll. 23.16f.; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3, pp. 113, 115 Usener).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar (see 50, Legates). He joined Pompey in January, 49 (Cic. *Att.* 7.11.1, and 12.5, and 13.1, and 13A.3, and 15.3, and 16.1–2; 8.2.3; *Fam.* 14.14.2; 16.12.4; cf. Hirt. in Caes. *BG* 8.52.3, and Caes. *BC* 1.15.2; Plut. *Caes.* 34.2–3; *Pomp.* 64.3; Dio 41.4.2–4; cf. Lucan 5.345–347, and *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan, p. 167 Usener), and became an important Legate under him (see Caes. *BC* 3.13.3–4; and 48, Legates).

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (56)

Probably a Legate of Caesar, he received a command in Cisalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 2.41).

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS IUNIANUS (75)

Probably a Pompeian officer (Legate?) in Caria in 49–48 (*BCH* 14 [1891] 232; and on his title, see 46, Legates).

? C. LUCILIUS HIRRUS (25)

Probably a Legate under Pompey, who retreated before Caesar's advance from Camerium to Corfinium where he was captured (Caes. *BC* 1.15.5; cf. Cic. *Att.* 8.11A), but upon release went off to join Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.23.2). See above, Legates, Envoys.

? L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

He held command of a legion, probably as a Legate, and attempted to come to the relief of C. Antonius (Lucan 4.416, and *Schol. Bern.* pp. 134–136 Usener; Flor. 2.13.32; Oros. 6.15.8; see above, on C. Antonius).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

A Legate of Caesar (see 52, Legates), and served with C. Fabius in Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.40.5).

M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Probably a Legate, like Scribonius Libo, in Pompey's service. With Libo he defeated Dolabella, and captured C. Antonius (Lucan 4.402–581, and *Schol. Bern.* 134–136 and 154 Usener; App. *BC* 2.47; Flor. 2.13.31–33; Dio 41.40.1–2; Oros. 6.15.8–9), and attacked Salonae (Caes. *BC* 3.9.1–8; Dio 42.11.1–4; Oros. 6.15.9).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legatus pro praetore under Pompey in Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.37–38; Liv. *Per.* 110; Vell. 2.50.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 16.12.4; see 54–50, Legates). He joined Afranius in Nearer Spain and shared in his defeat and his surrender to Caesar (see above, on Afranius).

? L. ? POSTUMIUS (*45) Pr. —

He was ordered to take charge of Sicily, but refused to go without Cato (Cic. *Att.* 7.15.2; see Promagistrates, on Cato). He was a senator of some influence, and so probably a praetorian Legate. See above, Promagistrates.

M. PUPIUS PISO FRUGI CALPURNIANUS (*2.100) Cos. 61, Pr. 72 or 71

A Legate, who recruited troops for Pompey at Delos (Joseph. *AJ* 14.231).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

He also attempted to send aid to C. Antonius (Oros. 6.15.8; cf. *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 135 Usener; see above, on C. Antonius).

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

Probably a Legate under Caesar in the first days of the war in Italy, when he captured Iguvium (Caes. *BC* 1.12.1–3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 36; and see above, Promagistrates).

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34, Pr. —

A Legate of Pompey (Flor. 2.13.31, who confuses him with M. Octavius, see above). When driven from Etruria by M. Antonius (Lucan 2.462; Flor. 2.13.19; cf. Caes. *BC* 1.11.4), he took command over recruits in Campania from Ampius Balbus (Cic. *Att.* 7.12.2; 8.11B.2), and followed Pompey to Brundisium, where Caesar unsuccessfully attempted to have him act as a mediator (Caes. *BC* 1.26.3–5). In command of a fleet in the Adriatic, along with M. Octavius, he defeated Dolabella, and captured C. Antonius in Illyricum (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3, and 8.4; Lucan 4.433, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 135 Usener; Flor. 2.13.31; Dio 41.40.1; Oros. 6.15.8–9; see above, on C. Antonius, and M. Octavius).

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Legate of Caesar, who at Ilerda negotiated with Afranius' son for his surrender (Caes. *BC* 1.74.6).

M. TERENCEIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Legatus of Pompey in Farther Spain (Caes. *BC* 2.17; Liv. *Per.* 110). His part was to send supplies to Afranius and Petreius, and their surrender to Caesar led to his (Caes. *BC* 1.38; 2.17–21; Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 58.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.13.1; Liv. *Per.* 110; Suet. *Iul.* 34.2; Plut. *Caes.* 36; Flor. 2.13.29; Dio 41.23–24; 43.36.3; Eutrop. 6.20.1–2; Oros. 6.15.7; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4, p. 121 Usener). See 75, note 7.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

A Legate of Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.36.4; 2.1.1), who brought the Gallic

legions to Spain (Cic. *Att.* 8.3.7), and was placed in command of operations against Massilia (Caes. *BC* 1.36.4; 2.1—16, and 22; Liv. *Per.* 110; Dio 41.19.3; Oros. 6.15.6; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3, pp. 113, 115 Usener). See above, on D. Brutus.

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (*78) Pr. 57

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent to occupy Sardinia (Caes. *BC* 1.30.2—3, and 31.1; Lucan 3.64, and *Schol. Bern.*, p. 93 Usener; App. *BC* 2.40; Dio 41.18.1).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

See 51, and 48, Legates.

C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*8)

See 50, and 48, Legates.

Prefects

C. ATTIUS PAELIGNUS (4)

Recruited troops for Pompey at Sulmo, but fled when M. Antonius came (Caes. *BC* 1.18; Cic. *Att.* 8.4.3).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Commander of the Syrian squadron in Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83.5; see above, Tribunes of the Plebs).

CN. DOMITIUS (see no. 11)

Prefect of cavalry under Curio in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.42.3).

(FLAMINIUS?) FLAMMA (8)

The naval commander who hastily fled from the camp at Utica upon hearing news of Curio's disaster (App. *BC* 2.46; not in Caes. *BC* 2.43). On the name, see Cic. *Att.* 12.52.1, and 14.16.4.

C. GALLONIUS (1)

Placed in charge of the city of Gades by Varro (Caes. *BC* 2.18.2, and 20.2—3).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Prefect of a small fleet under Attius Varus in Africa (Caes. *BC* 2.23.3; see above, Legates, Envoys).

D. LAELIUS (6)

Prefect, along with C. Valerius Triarius, of a part of Pompey's fleet recruited in Asia and Syria (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3, and 7.1; *IGRP* 3.1018, ἑπαρχὸν στόλου; cf. *PIR* 2.260, no. 26).

? Q. LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (36)

Fled like Attius Paelignus from Sulmo (Caes. *BC* 1.18; Cic. *Att.*

8.4.3; Oros. 6.15.4; see above, on Attius Paelignus), and later, along with Minucius Rufus, became a commander under Laelius of a portion of Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; Oros. 6.15.4; cf. App. *BC* 2.54). See 48, Prefects, on Lucretius, and Minucius.

N. MAGIUS (9)

Praefectus fabrum under Pompey (Caes. *BC* 1.24.4—5; Cic. *Att.* 9.7C.2; see above, Legates, Envoys).

MINUCIUS RUFUS (50, cf. 9)

Served with Lucretius Vespillo under Laelius at Oricum (see 48, Prefects).

? L. NASIDIUS (3)

Brought a small fleet from Dyrrachium, capturing a ship at Messana, and reinforced the Massilian fleet against Caesar (Caes. *BC* 2.3—4, and 7; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 3.524, p. 115 Usener).

? CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*17)

Collected and commanded a squadron of Egyptian ships in his father's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.4.4, and 5.3, and 111.3; Plut. *Ant.* 25; *Pomp.* 62.2; App. *BC* 2.71). See D.—G. 4.562, no 24.

M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30, Pr. —

Prefect of an ala of cavalry in Pompey's army (Cic. *Off.* 2.45).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (363)

Held command, along with Laelius (see above) of the Pompeian ships from Asia (Caes. *BC* 3.5.3).

? VIBIUS CURIUS (*8, cf. *2)

Probably a Prefect of Cavalry under Caesar (Caes. *BC* 1.24.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 9.6.1).

? L. VIBULLIUS RUFUS (*1)

He was engaged in recruiting troops for Pompey in Picenum, then captured at Corfinium and dismissed (Caes. *BC* 1.15, and 23; Cic. *Att.* 7.24; 8.1.1, and 2.4, and 11A, and 11B.1, and 15.1). Thereafter Pompey sent him to Spain (Caes. *BC* 1.34, and 38).

Pontifices

53?—49: C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (11)

See above, Promagistrates. Caesar may possibly have secured election of a successor in late 49 (see above, Dictator), otherwise there was no succession until autumn of 47 (Dio 42.20.4, cf. 27.2, and 51.3).

48 B.C. A.U.C. 706

Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 46–44, Pr. 62

P. SERVILIUS P. f. C. n. ISAVRICUS (67) Cos. 41, Pr. 54

CIL 1².2.776, 937, and 938; *Caes. BC* 3.1.1; *Cic. Phil.* 14.23; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 498f., cf. *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182; *Vell.* 2.53.2; *Val. Max.* 8.3.2; *Plut. Caes.* 37.1; *Dio*, Indexes to 41, and 42; 41.43.1; *Chr.* 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; *Cassiod.*; and on Caesar, *SIG*³ 760; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1587—*Choix* 166; *Lucan* 5.389–402; *Grueber, CRBMB* 2.559.

In this year Caesar brought an army across the Adriatic, and after winter engagements, such as his attempt to besiege Pompey at Dyrrachium, won a decisive victory over Pompey at Pharsalus, then pursued him to Egypt, and toward the end of the year became embroiled in the dispute between Cleopatra and her brother for the Egyptian throne (*Caes. BC* 3; *Auct. Bell. Alex.* 1–25; *Liv. Per.* 110–112; *Vell.* 2.51–54; *Lucan* 5.403–10.546; *Suet. Iul.* 35; *Plut. Caes.* 37–49; *Pomp.* 65–80; *Cic.* 39.1–2; *Flor.* 2.13.35–63; *Dio* 41.43–42.40; *Eutrop.* 6.20–22; *Oros.* 6.15.10–34; *Zonar.* 10.8–10; and for a detailed citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.432–486). Servilius meantime in Italy (*Dio* 42.17.1) suppressed the illegal activities of Caelius Rufus (*Caes. BC* 3.21; *Dio* 42.22.1–25.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 8.17; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 6.3.25; see below, Praetors), and after receiving news of Caesar's victory at Pharsalus, named him Dictator for a second time (*Dio* 42.21.1; see below, Dictator).

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

He was named Dictator for a second time after the victory at Pharsalus, probably late in October¹ (*CIL* 1².2.787—*ILS* 70; *Cic. Phil.* 2.62; *Liv. Per.* 112; *Plut. Caes.* 50.1; *Ant.* 8.3; *Dio* 42.20.3, and 21.1, and 35.5, and 55.4; *Zonar.* 10.10; cf. *IGRP* 4. 929; *Joseph. AJ* 14.190 and 192), for an entire year (*Plut. Caes.* 51.1; *Dio* 42.20.3). See *Degrassi* 132f.

Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Appointed by Caesar (*Cic. Phil.* 2.62–63; *Plut. Ant.* 8.3; *Dio* 42.21.1; cf. *Fast. Cap.* for 47, *Degrassi* 56f., 132, 498f.; *CIL* 1².2.787), and was governing in that capacity in December (*Cic. Att.* 11.7.1; see note 1).

Praetors

M. CAELIUS RUFUS (35) Pr. Peregrinus

Pressed measures for suspension of payments of interest, rents, and debts illegally against the opposition of his colleagues until he was suspended from office by the Consul Servilius; and later was killed by soldiers while attempting with Milo to raise a revolt in Italy (*Caes. BC* 3.20.1–22.4; *Dio* 42.22.1–25.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 8.17; *Liv. Per.* 111; *Vell.* 2.68.1–3; *Quintil. Inst. Or.* 6.3.25; *Oros.* 6.15.10; *Jerome Chr. ad ann.* 48, p. 156 Helm).

? C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45

Perhaps Praetor in this year, since he was a Proconsul in 46 and a Consul Suffectus in 45, but as Caesar was not bound by constitutional niceties (see *Dio* 42.20), the date may be 47 or even 46.

? M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27)

See 47, Promagistrates.

? C. COSCONIUS² (5) Pr. 54?

An ex-Praetor when killed by Caesar's mutinous troops in 47, so 48 is the latest date for his praetorship, though 54 is more probable (*Plut. Caes.* 51; cf. *Dio* 42.52.2). See 54, Praetors; and 53, Promagistrates.

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

This year is probably the latest date for his praetorship.

? Q. (MARCIVS) PHILIPPUS (83)

See 47, Promagistrates.

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43

Crushed Milo's revolt near Cosa (*Caes. BC* 3.22).

? C. RABIRIUS (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (6)

A Legate of Caesar in 46 (see 46, Legates), who considered competing for the consulship of 45 (*Cic. Att.* 12.49.2), and held a proconsulate in the East at about this period (*CIL* 1².2.773; cf. *Joseph. AJ* 14.241, text uncertain). See *Dessau, Hermes* 46 (1911) 613–620; 47 (1912) 320.

P. SULPICIVS RUFUS Pat. (93)

Resisted at Vibo an attack by the Syrian squadron of Pompey's fleet under C. Cassius (*Caes. BC* 3.103; cf. *Dio* 42.13.1).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45 Pr. Urbanus

He opposed the measures proposed by Caelius Rufus (*Caes. BC* 3.20.1–22.3; *Dio* 42.22.2–4; see above), aided Cicero after his return to Italy (*Cic. Att.* 11.6.3; *Fam.* 15.21.2), and was hurriedly sent to

Spain as Proconsul at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 15.21.2; cf. Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 64.2).

? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43

Cicero notes his presence in Rome this year (*Att.* 11.6.3, with Trebonius). See 47, and 46, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? A. HIRTIUS³ (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Hirtius was the author of a bill affecting supporters of Pompey (Cic. *Phil.* 13.32), such as the one noted by Dio (42.20.1) under this year. See *CIL* 1².2.604.

Quaestors

? APPULEIUS⁴ (2)

Probably a Quaestor this year in Asia Minor under Domitius Calvinus (Cic. *Fam.* 13.45, and 46; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 315–317).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS AESERNINUS (232, cf. 233) Cos. 22

Served under Q. Cassius Longinus in Farther Spain, but joined the mutinous troops and led them until Lepidus came to take command (*Bell. Alex.* 57–64; Dio 42.15–16, cf. 43.1.2; and 29.1). See *PIR*² 2.215, no. 926; De Laet no. 104.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Suet. *Tib.* 4. Commanded in Caesar's fleet at Alexandria (*Bell. Alex.* 25.3; Suet. *Tib.* 4; Dio 42.40.6, late in 48 and early in 47).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS MARCELLINUS Pat. (232)

Commanded a portion of Caesar's fortifications about Dyrrachium at the point where Pompey attacked and inflicted serious losses (Caes. *BC* 3.62.4, and 64–65).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

See below, Promagistrates.

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR⁵ Pat. (153)

Dio 47.26.3. See 47, Promagistrates.

C. PLAETORIUS (5)

Served under Cn. Domitius Calvinus in Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5).

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

According to Ps.-Cic. (*Invect. in Sall.* 6.17; 8.21), he returned to the Senate after his expulsion in 50 by way of the quaestorship. Sobeck (65) would date his return in 49. See 49, Legates.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 59.2; App. *BC* 2.48; Dio 43.1.1), and at the end of the year intervened in the dispute between Cassius Longinus and Marcellus in Farther Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 59–64; Dio 43.1.2–3).

A. ALLIENUS⁶ (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.559; cf. App. *BC* 2.48, Ἀλβένου).

P. ATTIUS VARUS (32) Pr. ca. 53?

He continued in command in Africa until the arrival of Metellus Scipio, Cato, and other Pompeians after their defeat at Pharsalus (see below), and at Cato's urging yielded the command to Scipio (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 56–57; App. *BC* 2.87; Dio 42.57.1; see below, on Scipio), and became a Legatus pro praetore (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319; see 47, Legates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, Promagistrates). He brought his forces from Asia to Greece, where he manoeuvred against those of Domitius Calvinus and L. Cassius until he was joined by Pompey, and at Pharsalus he held command of the center (Caes. *BC* 3.4.3, and 36–38, and 57, and 78–83, and 88, and 90.2; Plut. *Caes.* 39.7, and 42, and 44; *Pomp.* 66–69; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 4.7; App. *BC* 2.60, and 65, and 76; Dio 41.51.2). He fled after Pharsalus to Africa where, at Cato's urging, he received the chief command of the Pompeian forces, probably early in 47 (Liv. *Per.* 113; Vell. 2.54.2–3; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 56–58; App. *BC* 2.87; Dio 42.57; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.3).

M. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (28) Cos. 59, Pr. 62

Proconsul (see 51–49, Promagistrates), and commander of Pompey's fleet. He died early in 48 after failing to prevent Caesar from crossing to Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.5.4, and 7, and 8, and 15; Dio 41.44, and 46, and 48; Oros. 6.15.10). See *IG* 9.1.722.

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (65)

Served under Caesar as Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2.774—*ILS* 39). He occupied Thessaly but Metellus Scipio compelled him to retreat and join Calvisius Sabinus in Aetolia (Caes. *BC* 3.34–35, and 56; Dio 41.51.2).

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Propraetor in Farther Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 48.1; see 49, Promagis-

trates), saluted as Imperator for an unimportant victory in Lusitania (*Bell. Alex.* 48.2). His exactions caused great dissatisfaction, and his preparations for a campaign against King Iuba in Numidia led to a mutiny, which was headed by his Quaestor Marcellus (see above), and this in turn led to the intervention of Lepidus (see above). He was superseded by Trebonius early in 47 (*Bell. Alex.* 48—64; *Bell. Hisp.* 42.4—5; *Liv. fr.* 37—39 W, and *Per.* 111; *Val. Max.* 9.4.2; *Dio* 42.15—16; 43.29.1, and 36.3).

C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (217) Cos. 49

Probably Proconsul (see *Dio* 41.43.2—3), and shared with Coponius the command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3). The date of his death remains uncertain (*Cic. Phil.* 13.29).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

Proconsul in Achaëa (see 49, Promagistrates). He died before the battle of Pharsalus (*Val. Max.* 1.8.10; *Lucan* 5.120—136, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 156 Usener; *Oros.* 6.15.11). See *IG* 5.428; *CIL* 1².2.775—*ILS* 4041.

C. COPONIUS (3) Pr. 49

Probably a Proprætor (*Cic. Div.* 1.68, *praetorio imperio*; cf. *Dio* 41.43.2—3). With Marcellus he shared command of the Rhodian section of Pompey's fleet (*Caes. BC* 3.5.3, and 26.2). See *Cic. Div.* 1.68; 2.114.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUS Pat. (218) Cos. 49, Pr. 58

Proconsul (*Cic. Fam.* 10.32.3, cf. *Dio* 41.43.2—3). He met Caesar's Envoy the younger Balbus in Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium (*Vell.* 2.51.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 10.32.3). He was present, perhaps also in command of one wing, at Pharsalus (*App. BC* 2.76; cf. *Lucan* 7.218). Rhodes refused to admit him in his flight and he was killed shortly after Pompey in Egypt (*Cic. Fam.* 12.14.3; *Caes. BC* 3.102.5, and 104.3; *Vell.* 2.53.1; *Val. Max.* 1.8.9; *Lucan* 8.328—455; *Plut. Pomp.* 73.6; 80.4; *Oros.* 6.15.28). See *Cic. Att.* 11.6.6.

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Proquaestor pro praetore (see 49, Promagistrates). He was active in Macedonia in 48, where he opposed Domitius Calvinus, and fled to Africa after Pharsalus (*Dio* 41.51.3; 42.13.3).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Quaestor pro praetore (*Bell. Alex.* 42.2). He carried on a spirited defence of Illyricum against the Pompeian fleet under M. Octavius (*Bell. Alex.* 42—47; see below, Legates, on Gabinius and Vatinius).

L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

Proconsul (see 49, Promagistrates). Sharp and rude in Pompey's councils (*Cic. Fam.* 6.21.1; *Att.* 11.6.2; *Caes. BC* 3.83; *Suet. Nero* 2.3; *Plut. Pomp.* 67.2; *Caes.* 42; *App. BC* 2.67). He held command of the left wing at Pharsalus and was killed in the rout (*Caes. BC* 3.99.5, cf. 88; *Cic. Phil.* 2.71; *Suet. Nero* 2.3; *Lucan* 7.220, the right wing, and 599—616; *Tac. Ann.* 4.44; *Plut. Pomp.* 69.1, the right wing; *Caes.* 44.2, the left wing; *App. BC* 2.76, the left wing, and 82).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

No title preserved. He manoeuvred his troops against those of Metellus Scipio in Greece until Caesar and Pompey transferred their armies there (*Caes. BC* 3.34—38, and 78—79; *App. BC* 2.60; *Dio* 41.51.2—3), and was in command of Caesar's center at Pharsalus (*Caes. BC* 3.89.3; *Plut. Pomp.* 69.1, with praenomen Lucius; *Caes.* 44.1; *App. BC* 2.76). He was placed in charge of Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1), but was defeated at Nicopolis by Pharnaces II of Pontus (*Bell. Alex.* 34.1—40.5; 65.3; 69.1; 74.3; *Cic. Deiot.* 14, and 24; *Liv. Per.* 112; *Suet. Iul.* 36, with the implication that he was a Legate; *Plut. Caes.* 50.1; *App. BC* 2.91; *Mith.* 120; *Dio* 42.46.1—2, and 47.1).

C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 54

See 49, Promagistrates. Cicero implies that he died this year (*Cic. Att.* 11.6.6), but see 43, Envoys, and 42, Legates.

M. FAVONIUS (1) Pr. 49

Probably a Proprætor (*Dio* 41.43.2—3). Shared in the operations of Metellus Scipio in Macedonia and Greece (*Caes. BC* 3.36, and 57). Criticized Pompey violently before Pharsalus, and aided him in his flight (*Vell.* 2.53.1; *Plut. Pomp.* 67.3; 73.6—7; *Caes.* 41.2; *Comp. Pomp. and Ages.* 4.3).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Probably Proprætor (*Dio* 41.43.2—3). Pompey placed him in command of Oricum (*Caes. BC* 3.11.3—4), and he held command of the section of Pompey's force that broke through Caesar's siege works at Dyrrachium (*Lucan* 6.285—313, and *Schol. Bern.* p. 199 Usener; *Oros.* 6.15.19—21; cf. *Caes. BC* 3.64—72).

? SEX. PEDUCAEUS (6)

Caesarian governor of Sardinia (*App. BC* 2.48, title not preserved).

? A. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) (8) Pr. 51

Possibly governor of Bithynia and Pontus in 49—48 (*Cic. Fam.* 13.29.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

Proconsul (Dio 41.43.5), but in fact accepted as commander in chief (see 49, Promagistrates). On his campaign in Epirus, his defeat at Pharsalus, and his death in Egypt, see the sources quoted above on Iulius Caesar, and D.-G. 3.432-472; 4.540f. Acclaimed Emperor, Caes. BC 3.71.3; Dio 41.52.1.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Probably continued to hold the imperium (see 49, Promagistrates; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 54; Caes. 41). In charge at Dyrrachium at the time of the battle of Pharsalus, he accepted the command that Cicero refused, and departed intending to join Pompey (Cic. *Div.* 1.68-69; 2.114; Plut. *Cic.* 39.1; *Cat. Min.* 55-56; App. BC 2.87; Dio 42.10, and 13), but hearing of his death put in at Cyrene, and with great difficulty made his way to Africa (Liv. *Per.* 112; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 56; App. BC 2.87; Dio 42.13.4-5; cf. Vell. 2.54; Lucan 9.1-949).

P. RUTILIUS LUPUS (27) Pr. 49

Probably a Proprætor (Dio 41.43.2-3). Pompey sent him to Achæa, where he attempted to fortify the Isthmus against the advance of Fufius Calenus (Caes. BC 3.56.3).

P. SESTIUS (6) Pr. 54? or 50?

See 49, Promagistrates. Remained in possession of imperium after Pharsalus by grant from Caesar (Cic. *Att.* 11.7.1, Dec. 17, 48), and served with Cn. Domitius Calvinus in Asia Minor (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, Promagistrates; cf. on his retention of his lictors, *Att.* 11.7.1, Dec. 17, 48). He remained in Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium, and after Pharsalus refused the proffered command (see above, on Cato), and returned to Brundisium (Cic. *Att.* 11.1-7, and 9.1; *Fam.* 9.6.3, and 18.2; cf. 7.3.2-3; 14.6; 9.9.2; 15.15.1; *Deiot.* 29; *Div.* 1.68-69; 2.114; *Phil.* 2.5, and 59-60; Liv. *Per.* 111; Plut. *Cic.* 39.1-2; *Cat. Min.* 55; Dio 42.10; 46.22.5; see D.-G. 6.200-210).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. SEPTIMIUS (9)

Formerly a Tribune of the Soldiers under Pompey, he served in this position in the garrison left in Egypt by Gabinius, and at Egyptian command killed Pompey upon his arrival on the coast of Egypt (Caes. BC 3.104; App. BC 2.84-85, Sempronius; Flor. 2.13.52; Dio 42.3-4, and 38.1; Zonar. 10.9; cf. Lucan 8.596-636, and *Schol. Bern.* 279 U,

once primipilus under Pompey; *Anth. Lat.*, ed. Riese² 845; see 67, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

L. TITIUS⁷ (13)

Served under Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 57.1).

Legates, Envoys

A. CLODIUS (5)

Sent by Caesar to Metellus Scipio with peace overtures (Caes. BC 3.5.7, and 90.2).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

Penetrated secretly into Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium to bring overtures from Caesar to the Proconsul Lentulus Crus, but without result (Cic. *Fam.* 10.32.3; Vell. 2.51.3; cf. Caes. BC 3.19.6-7).

C. LUCILIUS HIRBUS (25)

Pompey's Envoy to the Parthian court (Caes. BC 3.82.5; see 49, Envoys).

Q. PATISIUS (1)

Sent by Domitius Calvinus to Cilicia to summon reinforcements against the invasion of Pharnaces of Pontus (*Bell. Alex.* 34.5). Münzer (*RE*) suggests that the name Patisius is an error for Patiscus (cf. Cic. *Fam.* 2.11.2; 8.9.3; and the Index, on Patiscus).

M. PLOTIUS (*7, not in *RE*)

With Cornelius Balbus in a colloquy with Pompeian officers at the Apsus river (Caes. BC 3.19.7).

(A.?) POSTIMIUS (ALBINUS?) (*48)

Caesar sent him in haste to Brundisium to summon reinforcements to Epirus (App. BC 2.58-59; see D.-G. 3.440).

A. (TERENTIUS) VARRO (MURENA) (91)

A Pompeian, who was present at the conference on the Apsus river (Caes. BC 3.19.4).

M. TIBURTIUS (1)

A Caesarian, who was present at the conference on the Apsus river (Caes. BC 2.19.7).

L. VIBULLIUS RUFUS (*1)

A former Prefect under Pompey, whom Caesar sent as an Envoy to attempt to open negotiations for peace (Caes. BC 3.10-11, and 15-18; Plut. *Pomp.* 65.3-4). He was also connected with Milo's abortive revolt in Italy (Caes. BC 3.22).

Legates, Lieutenants

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS?)⁸ (15) Pr. 47?

A Legate under Caesar, who placed him in charge of the city of Oricum (Caes. *BC* 3.15—16, and 39—40; Dio 42.12.1).

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

With Pompey at Dyrrachium, he was placed in command of the camp at Pharsalus, whence he fled to Dyrrachium and later to Africa (Caes. *BC* 3.83.2; Plut. *Pomp.* 67.3; App. *BC* 2.76; Dio 42.10.3).

T. AMPIUS BALBUS (1) Pr. 58

A Pompeian Legatus pro praetore in Asia (see 49, Legates). Reports of Caesar's imminent arrival prevented him from robbing the temple of Artemis at Ephesus (Caes. *BC* 3.105.1—2).

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

No title preserved, but probably a Legate (see below, on Fufius Calenus). He brought Caesar much-needed reinforcements from Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.24—30, and 34.1, and 40.5; Plut. *Caes.* 39.1; *Ant.* 7; App. *BC* 2.58—59; Dio 41.48), aided in the siege of Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.46; Plut. *Ant.* 8), and held command of Caesar's left wing at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.89; Plut. *Caes.* 44.1; *Pomp.* 69.1; *Ant.* 8; App. *BC* 2.76; *Illyr.* 12; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.59 and 71), and afterwards brought part of Caesar's army back to Italy (Cic. *Phil.* 5.59 and 61; cf. Dio 42.30.1). See above, Master of Horse.

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Served under Caesar at Pharsalus (Suet. *Iul.* 30.4; Plut. *Pomp.* 72.3; App. *BC* 2.82, στρατηγῶν).

? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

Caesar placed him in command of Cisalpine Gaul, a position which he held until his death, at Placentia perhaps in 47 (Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 57, p. 154 Helm).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

He occupied Aetolia for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.34—35, and 56; cf. App. *BC* 2.60, who records that he was severely defeated by Metellus Scipio, but in this passage may mean Domitius Calvinus).

L. CANULEIUS (8)

A Legate under Caesar. Sent to Epirus for grain (Caes. *BC* 3.42.3).

Q. CASSIUS (21) Pr. 44?

Legate under Q. Cassius Longinus in Spain (*Bell. Alex.* 52.3; 57.1—4).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Probably continued as a Legatus pro praetore with Attius Varus in Africa (see 49, and 47, Legates).

? P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Served under Caesar at Dyrrachium and at Pharsalus, but afterwards returned to Italy, was transferred to the Plebs, and elected to the tribunate (Dolabella in Cic. *Fam.* 9.9; Cic. *Fam.* 14.9; *Att.* 11.7.2; no title preserved).

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

Commander of the camp as Legate under Caesar at Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.51.1), and commander of the right wing of Caesar's army at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.89.2, and 99.4; App. *BC* 2.76).

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legatus pro praetore (*SIG*³ 761 B; *IG* 7.380; *I. v. Olymp.* 330). He brought troops to Epirus for Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.14, and 26; App. *BC* 2.58), was sent to occupy Achaëa (Caes. *BC* 3.56; Plut. *Caes.* 43.1; *Brut.* 8.2—4; Dio 42.14). Caesar placed him in command in Achaëa when he went on to Egypt (Caes. *BC* 3.106.1; *Fouilles de Delphes* 3.1.176f., no. 318, cf. Holleaux *REA* 19 [1917] 94; Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 44.2; Dio 42.13—14; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.8.2, and 15.2, and 16.2).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61

Probably a Legate. He recruited and trained new levies for Caesar (*Bell. Alex.* 42.4). Caesar sent him after Pharsalus to reinforce Cornificius in Illyricum, but he suffered reverses during the winter of 48—47, and after some months fell ill and died (*Bell. Alex.* 42—43; and with advance in the dating, Plut. *Ant.* 7.1; App. *BC* 2.58—59; *Illyr.* 12, and 25, and 27; Dio 42.11; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.16.1, June 2, 47; *CIL* 3.3200, and 10158). See 47, Legates.

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Probably a Legatus pro praetore (*Legatus*, Liv. *Per.* 114, 46 B. C.). Appointed by Caesar to the command of Transalpine Gaul (App. *BC* 2.48).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Legate of Pompey (Caes. *BC* 3.13.3—4), and with him until Pharsalus (*BC* 3.19.6—7, and 71.4, and 87.1—7; Plut. *Pomp.* 68.1; Cic. 38.6; App. *BC* 2.62, at Dyrrachium). He fled to Coreyra, then accompanied Cato (see above, Promagistrates) with the intention of joining Pompey, and later reached Africa (Cic. *Div.* 1.68; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 19.3—4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.13; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57.2; Dio 42.10.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.87, to Spain; Lucan 9.550 and 566).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar (*Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 6.126, p. 194 Usener, also Prefect of the camp). He distinguished himself at Dyrrachium (App. *BC* 2.60; cf. Caes. *BC* 3.64–68; Lucan 6.126), and probably returned to Italy after Pharsalus (Cic. *Att.* 11.5.3).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate of Caesar. See 49, and 46, Legates.

M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Probably a Legate under Pompey (see 49, Legates). He failed to win Salonae in Illyricum (see 49, Legates), and returned to Dyrrachium, but later, strengthened by refugees from Pharsalus, again attacked Illyricum, and made war on Gabinius (*Bell. Alex.* 42–43; Dio 42.11.4–5; see above, on Gabinius).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

He probably continued to serve as a Legate of Pompey (see 49, Legates). He was active in the Peloponnese and fled with Cato after Pharsalus (Dio 42.13.3).

? M. POMPONIUS (*23)

No title preserved. He held command of the half of Caesar's fleet which was based on Messana, and was surprised and burned by C. Cassius and the Syrian squadron of Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.101).

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34

Legate of Pompey (see 49, Legates). He attempted to carry on negotiations with Caesar at Oricum (Caes. *BC* 3.15–18). After Bibulus' death, he became the chief officer in Pompey's fleet (Dio 41.48.1), and attempted unsuccessfully to block Mark Antony at Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.23–24; Plut. *Ant.* 7; Dio 41.48.1–4).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar, through whom, along with Acilius, a conference between Caesar and Libo was arranged (Caes. *BC* 3.15–16; on the name, see *ILS* 885).

Q. TILLIUS CIMBER (4)

Legate of Caesar, who was sent with Canuleius to requisition provisions in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.42.2).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS)⁹ Pat. (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

Legate of Caesar, perhaps in 48 (D.–G. 3.700), certainly in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 28).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

A Legate of Caesar, who attempted to begin a peace parley for him

at the Apsus in Epirus (Caes. *BC* 3.19, and 90.1). He later defended Brundisium from the attacks of Laelius (Caes. *BC* 3.100), and aided Cicero when he returned there (Cic. *Att.* 11.5.4, and 9.2; cf. Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 44.1). See 47, Legates.

? C. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*8)

No title preserved. He served under Caesar at Dyrrachium (Caes. *BC* 3.52).

Prefects

Q. (ATTIUS?) VARUS (Attius 33)

Prefect of cavalry under Domitius Calvinus (Caes. *BC* 3.37.5).

? L. CASSIUS (14)

While trying to escape to Bithynia after Pharsalus with a small squadron of ships, he met Caesar and surrendered (Suet. *Iul.* 63; Dio 42.6.2; cf. App. *BC* 2.88, and 111, who confuses him with C. Cassius Longinus).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

See 49, Prefects. He made successful attacks on Caesar's ships at Messana and Vibo (Caes. *BC* 3.101). After Pharsalus he went to the East to secure Caesar's pardon (Cic. *Fam.* 15.15.2; *Att.* 11.13.2, and 15.2, all in 47; cf. App. *BC* 2.88, and 111, where he is confused with L. Cassius, see above).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

See 49, Prefects, and 47, Promagistrates.

D. LAELIUS (6)

Praefectus classis (see 49, Prefects). He blockaded Oricum and attacked Brundisium (Caes. *BC* 3.7, and 40.5, and 100). After Pharsalus, Antony granted both to him and to Cicero special right to be in Italy (Cic. *Att.* 11.7.2, cf. 14.1, and 15.1–2).

? Q. LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (36)

Served under Laelius (see above) in Pompey's fleet (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; cf. App. *BC* 2.54).

MINUCIUS RUFUS (50, cf. 9) Pr. 43?

Served with Lucretius Vespillo at Oricum under Laelius (Caes. *BC* 3.7.1; App. *BC* 2.54).

M. OPIMIUS (9, cf. 2)

Prefect of cavalry under Metellus Scipio, who served against Domitius Calvinus in Macedonia (Caes. *BC* 3.38.4).

OTACILIUS CRASSUS (9)

Held command of Lissus for Pompey (Caes. *BC* 3.28—29).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*17)

Held command of the Egyptian section of Pompey's fleet, and burned some of Caesar's fleet at Oricum and Lissus (Caes. *BC* 3.40; Dio 42.12.1—4). Deserted by his fleet after Pharsalus, he went with Cato and the other Pompeian leaders to Africa (Caes. *BC* 3.111.3; Plut. *Cic.* 39.1—2; *Cat. Min.* 55.3; Dio 42.12.4; cf. App. *BC* 2.87, to Spain). See D.—G. 4.562, no. 24.

CN. POMPEIUS THEOPHANES (Theophanes 1)

Praefectus fabrum under Pompey (Plut. *Cic.* 38.4), present at the conference between Vibullius and Libo (Caes. *BC* 3.18.3). On the name, see *SIG*³ 755.

L. STABERIUS (2)

A Pompeian officer in command at Apollonia (Caes. *BC* 3.12; App. *BC* 2.54).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

Prefect of an ala of cavalry in Pompey's army (Cic. *Off.* 2.45).

C. VALERIUS TRIARIUS (*81, 363)

See 49, Prefects. He was with Pompey at Pharsalus (Caes. *BC* 3.92).

C. VOLUSENUS (*Volusienus 2)

Prefect of cavalry under Caesar (Caes. *BC* 3.60.4).

Pontifices

Before 51—48: L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (27) Cos. 54, Pr. 58

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: see 47, Pontifices.

Ca. 63—48?: C. FANNIUS (9) Pr. 54 or 50

See above, Promagistrates.

Augurs

Before 63—48: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (297) Cos. 54, Pr. 57

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: see 47, Augurs.

Before 61—48: CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*15) Cos. 70, 55, 52

See above, Promagistrates.

¹ The date is based on a calculation of the time necessary for news of the victory at Pharsalus to reach Rome and news of the action of Servilius in turn

to reach Alexandria. In any case Antony was exercising the office of Master of Horse in December (Cic. *Att.* 11.7.2). Plutarch and Dio state that Caesar's dictatorship was annual, and Plutarch (*Caes.* 51.1) that he returned from the East at the close of his year, i. e. in September 47. As he was termed *Dictator iterum* in 46 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576) and did not enter upon his third dictatorship until April of that year, Mommsen believed that his dictatorship, like that of Sulla, was of indefinite duration, and not *rei gerendae* but *rei publicae constitutendae causa* (*CIL* 1².1, 41). But some of his coins bear the inscription *Cos. ter* without mention of the dictatorship (Grueber *CRRBM* 1.525f.), hence there was probably an interval between the second and the third dictatorship, and the office itself was probably assumed *rei gerendae* rather than *rei publicae constituendae causa* (see Degraasi 132f., where earlier literature is summarized). This dictatorship is listed under 47 in *Fast. Cap.*

² He held an aedileship in 57.

³ Mommsen (*CIL* 1².2.604) and Lange (*RA* 2.687; 4.455) assign this bill to the praetorship of Hirtius in 46, perhaps correctly, since no other text implies that Hirtius held the tribunate, but Niccolini (*FTP* 335ff.) uses the passage of Dio to date it in 48, and points out that the presence of Hirtius in Spain in 49 (Cic. *Att.* 10.4.6 and 11), and at Antiocheia in 47 (11.14.3, and 20.1) does not preclude him from being a Tribune of the Plebs in Rome in 48.

⁴ Appuleius could possibly be identified with M. Appuleius (*RE* no. 13), Quaestor in 44, or Sex. Appuleius (no. 17), or P. Appuleius (no. 15). Syme bases his identification on the resemblance of these letters of Cicero to those concerning Quintius Gallus (*Fam.* 13.43, and 44) and Marcus Philippus (*Fam.* 13.73, and 74). See 47, Promagistrates.

⁵ According to Dio, Iulius was a Quaestor when appointed to the Syrian command in the summer of 47. As no elections (except those for plebeian offices) were held for 47 until the autumn of that year (Dio 42.20.4, and 51.4), he must have been Quaestor in 48 at the latest. D.—G. list him as a Legate (3.701).

⁶ The coins, dated to Caesar's second consulship, assure the date, and show that Ἀλβῖνον in the text of Appian should be emended to Ἀλλῆγον (*RE*). In *Bell. Afr.* 2 he is termed *praetor*, in 34 *pro consule*, and in Cic. *Fam.* 13.79, *procos*. See 47, and 46, Promagistrates.

⁷ In spite of *fuera*t in this text Titius must still have been a Tribune of the Soldiers in this year, since it was the year of the formation of the legion in which he served (*Bell. Alex.* 50.3; 53.4). See *Bell. Afr.* 28.2.

⁸ The praenomen is probably Marcus rather than Manius, see Boissevain on Dio 42.12.1. The readings in the Mss of Caesar in the passages cited support this view, perhaps also the inscription on a coin of Panormus (*Bull. Inst. Arch. Rome* 1834, 74, M. ACIL.), if he is the person named. He is probably to be identified with the Marcus Acilius (text reading *Aemilius*) who held command of legions in Greece in 45 (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 16, *FGrH* 2A.398, line 20). Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 17) holds that the Proconsul in Sicily was named Manius Acilius, but that the commander of the legions in Greece in 45—44 was Marcus Acilius, the future Consul Suffectus of 33, and identifies him with an unnamed Quaestor pro praetore in Macedonia in this period. The cognomen appears in the Mss of Caesar *BC* 3.39.1, and the combination M. Acilius Caninus in *ILS* 892.

⁹ The identification is uncertain, but the Consul of 53 is a more probable one than the young M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, whose age in 48 was 21 years.

47 B.C. A.U.C. 707

Consuls

Q. FUFIVS Q. f. C. n. CALENUS (10) Pr. 59

P. VATINIUS P. f. (*2) Pr. 55

CIL 1².2.779, 939; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 498f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 182; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242, with *Iulius* for *Fufivus*; Dio 42, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. They were elected after Caesar's return from the East in September (Dio 42.55.4; cf. on Vatinius, Macrob. 2.3.5). See below, Legates.

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46-44, Pr. 62

CIL 1².2.777, 778, 787; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 132, 498f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Pomp.*, *ibid.* 272; Dio 42, Index. In this year Caesar completed his campaign in Alexandria, recovered and began his reorganization of the East, including Asia Minor, returned to Italy in September, and after a short stay, during which he had to cope with mutinous soldiers, set out for Africa before the end of the year to deal with the Pompeian forces there (*Bell. Alex.* 19-33, and 41, and 65-78; *Bell. Afr.* 1-2; *Cic. Att.* 11.17a, and 18, and 20-25, *passim*; *Fam.* 14.23; Joseph. *AJ* 14.127-156; *BJ* 1.187-201; Suet. *Iul.* 35; Plut. *Caes.* 49-52; *Cic.* 39; App. *BC* 2.90-95; Dio 42.41-43, and 44-56; Oros. 6.16.1-3). While in Rome he made Antony, Dolabella, and others among his followers pay for their purchases of confiscated Pompeian properties (*Cic. Phil.* 2.71; 13.10-11; Plut. *Ant.* 10.1; App. *BC* 3.11; Dio 42.50.5). To meet the financial emergency, he made property values at the beginning of the war the basis for calculation of payments of debts, remitted interest from the beginning of the war, and released tenants in Rome from payments of rents up to 500 denarii per year, tenants in Italy up to 125 denarii per year (Dio 42.51.1-2; cf. *Cic. Off.* 2.83; Suet. *Iul.* 38.2). For a full citation of the sources, see D.-G. 3.486-511, and 519-522. On the duration of this dictatorship, see 48, note 1.

Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Continued to be Caesar's Master of Horse in 47 (*CIL* 1².2.777; *Cic. Phil.* 2.62; Dio 42.32.1; 45.28.1; 46.13.1; see 48, Master of Horse; and 48, note 1). His seizure of Pompeian properties (*Cic. Phil.* 2.62, and 67-68, and 71, and 73; 13.10 and 34; Vell. 2.60.3, and 77.1; Plut. *Ant.*

10.2; 21.2; 32.3; *Caes.* 51.2; App. *BC* 3.14; 5.79; Dio 45.28.3; 46.14.1-2; 48.38.2), his debauchery, and particularly his mismanagement of affairs in Italy, lost him Caesar's favor for a time (*Cic. Phil.* 2.62ff.; Plut. *Ant.* 9-10; *Caes.* 51; App. *BC* 2.92; Dio 42.27-33; 45.28-29; 46.16).

Praetors

? M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15)

See 46, Promagistrates.

L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36

See 46, Promagistrates. Probably a praetorius in 46, certainly so before the time of the S. C. de Panamareis (Viereck 41, no. 20).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

L. TREBELLIVS (4)

Dolabella's popular bills, proposing to abolish debts (*Liv. Per.* 113; Plut. *Ant.* 9.1-2; Dio 42.29.1, and 32.2; cf. *Cic. Att.* 11.23.3; 14.21.4; *Phil.* 6.11; 10.22; 11.14; 13.26), and remit house-rents (Dio 42.32.2) led to dissension with his colleagues Pollio and Trebellivus, and finally to the intervention of Antony as Master of Horse (*Liv. Per.* 113; Plut. *Ant.* 8-9, naming Pollio; Dio 42.29-33; 46.16.2; cf. *Cic. Att.* 11.10.2, and 12.4, and 16.1, and 23.3; *Phil.* 2.99; 6.11; 10.22; 11.14; 13.2 and 26; Auct. *Bell. Alex.* 65.1; Plut. *Caes.* 51.1). J. André (*REL* 25 [1947] 137-139) doubts that Pollio held the tribunate.

Quaestors

CN. IULIVS L. f. (CAESAR?) Pat. ?

Named as a Q(uaestor) on a coin of Corduba. Grant dates it in 47 or 46, and suggests that Iulivus served under C. Trebonivus or Q. Fabivus Maximus (*From Imperivm to Auctoritas* 4f.; see Mommsen, *RMW* 375, note 28).

? A. POMP(ONIUS) M. f. VIC(TOR) (not in **RE*)

Q(uaestor ad) A(erarium?), a Pompeian in Africa in 47 or 46 (Grant, *From Imperivm to Auctoritas* 20f.).

C. SEXTILIVS RUFVS (23)

Quaestor in Cyprus (*Cic. Fam.* 13.48).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Nearer Spain (see 48, Promagistrates). He returned before the end of the year and celebrated a triumph (Dio 43.1.2; see Degraasi 566).

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily (*Bell. Afr.* 2, *praetor*, and 34, *pro consule*; see 48, Promagistrates). He aided Caesar's expedition to Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 2.3).

?? APPULEIUS (2)

Proquaestor in Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.45, and 46; see 48, Quaestors, and note 4), probably before the governorship of Servilius Isauricus (see 46, Promagistrates).

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator (see 49, and 48, Promagistrates). He received at Cato's urging chief command of the Pompeian forces in Africa (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57—58; Dio 42.56—57; cf. Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 1.4, and 4.4; Val. Max. 8.14.5; see 48, Promagistrates).

Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70)

Propraetor in Farther Spain (see 49 and 48, Promagistrates). See below, on Trebonius.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Probably Proquaestor in 47 (see 48, Quaestors), when in Caesar's service at Alexandria (*Bell. Alex.* 25; Suet. *Tib.* 4; Dio 42.40.6).

M. COELIUS VINICIANUS (27) Pr. 48?

Caesar left him in command in Pontus with two legions (*Bell. Alex.* 77.2, *Coelio*, where no title is given; *pro consule*, or perhaps anomalously, *praetor pro consule* in *CIL* 1².2.781—*ILS* 883, undated with the spelling *Coelio*; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 319, note 5; Broughton *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38, note 18).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

Proquaestor pro praetore (see 49, and 48, Promagistrates), who probably kept his rank in Africa (see 46, Promagistrates).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

Quaestor pro praetore in Illyricum (see 48, Promagistrates), where after the death of Gabinus, Vatinius relieved him from the attacks of M. Octavius (*Bell. Alex.* 47; see Legates, on Vatinius).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43, Supb. 3.394) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Probably a Proconsul (see 48, Promagistrates) in Asia Minor, where

Caesar continued him in command, though perhaps only of Asia, after his victory at Zela (App. *Mith.* 120, pursued Pharnaces to Sinope; Dio 42.49.1). He returned to Rome in time to take part in Caesar's African campaign (*Bell. Afr.* 86). See Jardé, *Mélanges Cagnat* 51—58, who places his part in making the treaty between Rome and Cnidus in 47, and opposed, Täubler, *Imp. Rom.* 1.450—452.

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Probably a Proquaestor under Cato in Africa, as in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 88.3; see 46, Promagistrates).

? SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Appointed either as a Legate, or more probably as a Proquaestor pro praetore to the command of the forces in Syria by Caesar about July 47 (*Bell. Alex.* 66.1; Liv. *Per.* 114; Joseph. *AJ* 14.160, and 170, and 178, and 180; *BJ* 1.205, and 211—213; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.26.3; see 46, Promagistrates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

He probably retained his imperium in Africa (see 48, and 46, Promagistrates).

Q. (MARCIVS) PHILIPPUS (83) Pr. 48?

Proconsul in Cilicia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.73, and 74; see Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 299—332, esp. 306—324, on the date and identification of this governor and his province; and Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1270, note 40).

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Propraetor with Scipio in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.574f.; see 49, 48, and 46, Promagistrates), and received special charge of the city of Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 22.1; Liv. *Per.* 113; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 57—58; Dio 42.56—57).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul (*Bell. Alex.* 64.2) in Farther Spain, in succession to Q. Cassius Longinus (see above), and remained into 46 with increasing difficulty against mutinous legions, while the Pompeians rallied their supporters (Dio 43.29).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Proconsul and Imperator (see 50—48, Promagistrates). Caesar met Cicero at Brundisium upon his return from the East, and pardoned him (Plut. *Cic.* 39.3—4), and even permitted him to retain his insignia of command, his lictors, and his title. Cicero however gave these up when he reached Rome (Cic. *Lig.* 7; *Phil.* 7.6).

? C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Bithynia in 47 and 46 (*B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia and Pontus* 110, and 153; Head, *HN*² 510, and 516f., coins of Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1270, note 40; and 46, Promagistrates.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

See 49, 48, and 46, Legates.

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Gave up his command in Africa to Metellus Scipio (see 48, Promagistrates, on Attivus; and above, on Scipio), and became a Legatus pro praetore (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319).

? M. CALIDIUS (4) Pr. 57

See 48, Legates.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Caesar pardoned him, and took him into his service as a Legate (*Cic. Fam.* 6.6.10; 15.15; *Att.* 11.13.1, and 15.2; *Dio* 42.13.5; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 83.6; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 2.26, on his plot to kill Caesar in Cilicia).

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. by 58? or 52?

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 4).

P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (386) Cos. Desig. 65

Probably a Legate, when his life was endangered by mutinous legions which he was bringing to Sicily for Caesar (*Cic. Att.* 11.21.2, and 22.2).

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Legatus pro praetore in Greece (see 48, Legates). His command in Greece continued into 47 (*Cic. Att.* 11.16.2, June 3), but he later returned to Rome and became Consul (see above, Consuls).

A. GABINIUS (11) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

Died early in 47 at Salona in Illyricum (see 48, Legates).

? Q. GALLIVS (7) Pr. 43

A Legate (or perhaps a Quaestor) under Marcus Philippus in Cilicia in 47–46 (*Cic. Fam.* 13.43, *Quinto Gallo*, and 44, *Gallio, Gallo*; see Syme, *Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 315–317).

? SEX. IULIVS CAESAR Pat. (153)

See above, Promagistrates.

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Governor, probably a Legatus pro praetore (see *Liv. Per.* 114, 46 B. C.) of Transalpine Gaul (*App. BC* 2.48).

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

In Africa with the Pompeian forces, probably as a Legate (see 45, Legates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCVS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Legate of Caesar in the African campaign (*Bell. Afr.* 4.1; see 46, Legates).

M. OCTAVIVS (33)

Commander of a portion of the Pompeian fleet (see 49, and 48, Legates). When defeated and driven from the Adriatic by Vatinius, he escaped to Africa (*Bell. Alex.* 44–47; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 44.2; and see below, on Vatinius).

M. PETREIVS (3) Pr. 64?

An officer, probably a Legate, under Metellus Scipio in Africa (see 46, Legates). See *Eutropius* 6.23; *Schol. Bern.* on *Lucan* 1.39, p. 14 U.

? CN. POMPEIVS MAGNVS (*17)

No title preserved. Sent on from Africa to rally Pompeian support in Spain, either as a Legatus or as a Promagistrate (*Dio* 42.56.3–4; cf. *Cic. Att.* 12.2.1; *App. BC* 2.87; *Auct. Bell. Afr.* 22–23; *Bell. Hisp.* 1.1; date uncertain, probably in 47). See D.–G. 4.5.62, no. 24; 3.516, and 566.

C. SALLUSTIVS CRISPVS (10) Pr. 46

No title preserved. Barely escaped death at the hands of Caesar's mutinous legionaries (*App. BC* 2.92; *Dio* 42.52.2). See 46, Praetors, and note 3.

L. STAVIVS MURCVS (2) Pr. 45

See 48, and 46, Legates.

M. VALERIVS MESSALLA (RUFVS) Pat. (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

Legate of Caesar, who was in danger from mutinous soldiers at Messina (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2; cf. *Cic. Att.* 11.22.2).

P. VATINIVS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Legate of Caesar, who during the early part of 47 defeated M. Octavius and recovered Illyricum for Caesar's Proquaestor Q. Cornificius (*Bell. Alex.* 44–47; cf. *Bell. Afr.* 10.2; see Promagistrates, on Cornificius, and Legates, on Octavius). See above, Consuls.

Prefects

L. NASIDIUS (3)

Commander of a portion of the Pompeian fleet based on Africa, and active in Sardinia (*Bell. Afr.* 64, and 98; Dio 42.56.3; cf. Cic. *Att.* 11.17A.3).

T. TETTIUS (5)

Prefect of Curubis in Africa under Attius Varus and Considius (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319).

Praefectus Urbi

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

In an unprecedented procedure, Antony, the Master of Horse, named Lucius Caesar Praefectus Urbi when he left the city to deal with mutinous troops in Campania (Dio 42.30.1–2).

C. OCTAVIUS (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

The future Augustus, named Praefectus Urbi while the Consuls celebrated the Latin Festival (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 5, *FGrH* 2A.393).

Pontifices

Ca. 60–47: P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (238) Cos. 57, Pr. 60

Though the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.9 implies that Lentulus Spinter was killed in Africa, the dramatic date of Cicero's *Brutus* (late in 47) places his death before 46 (*Brut.* 268; cf. *Fam.* 9.18.2; *Phil.* 13.29). He was still alive early in 47 (Cic. *Att.* 11.13.1).

47 B. C. — 14 A. D.: C. OCTAVIUS (THURINUS) (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Successor to L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 4, *FGrH* 2A.392).

Ca. 47—?: P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Probably elected in 47, since he is termed Pont(ifex) on coins of Sinope in 46–45 (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 251–253; see 46, and 45, Promagistrates).

Augurs

47?–42: Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45

Became an Augur, probably in 47 (Dio 42.51.3), certainly by 46 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.17, and 18, *collega*; cf. *CIL* 1².2.793; and in 43, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.577).

47?–44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Became an Augur, probably in 47 (Dio 42.51.3), and certainly before he assumed his third dictatorship in April, 46 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576, Pont. Max., Aug., with symbols of both priesthoods; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.68.2).

47–after 42: P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Elected in succession to AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (Vatinius, in Cic. *Fam.* 5.10A.2; see 48, Augurs).

Ca. 57–47: Q. CASSIUS LONGINUS (70, Supb. 3.236)

Died near the Ebro on his way home from Spain (Dio 42.16.2; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates).

46 B.C. A.U.C. 708

Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 45, 44, Pr. 62

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 42, Pr. 49

CIL 1².2.940, 941; *AJA* 44 (1940) 358—*Ann. Epig.* 1947, no. 5; *Bull. Com.* 68 (1940) 200, no. 1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 498f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Cupr.*, *ibid.* 244; *Fast. Pomp.*, *ibid.* 272; Plut. *Caes.* 51.1; *Ant.* 10.1; Censorin. *DN* 20.8; Dio 43, Index, 1.1, and 33.1; Eutrop. 6.23.1; Obseq. 66; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 6.16.3; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.10; on Lepidus, Cic. *Fam.* 13.26.3; and on Caesar, Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; *IG* 7.1835; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.525f., *C. Caesar, Cos. Ter.*; and 2.576, *Dict. iter., Cos. tert.* See below, Dictator.

During this year Caesar crushed the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.*; Liv. *Per.* 114; Vell. 2.55.1–2; Suet. *Iul.* 35.2; Plut. *Caes.* 52–54; *Cat. Min.* 57–73; App. *BC* 2.95–100; Flor. 2.13.64–72; Dio 43.1–14; Eutrop. 6.23; Oros. 6.16.3–5; Zonar. 10.10), and returned to Rome to celebrate four triumphs, for his victories in each of Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa (Liv. *Per.* 115; Vell. 2.56.1–2; Plin. *NH* 9.171; 14.97; 19.144; Suet. *Iul.* 37, and 49.4, and 54.3; *Aug.* 8.1; Plut. *Caes.* 55; App. 2.101–102; Flor. 2.13.88–89; Dio 43.14.3, and 19.24; Oros. 6.16.6; Zonar. 10.10; and on Gaul, *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244).

It is not always possible to distinguish which of Caesar's measures were initiated in 46, and which belong to 45 or 44. In any case many were still incomplete at his death. We may note the following items: 1. his reform of the calendar (Suet. *Iul.* 40; Censorin. *DN* 20.4; Macrob. 1.13.12–13; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 59; Plin. *NH* 18.211; Dio 43.26); 2. provision that juries should consist only of senators and knights (Suet. *Iul.* 41.2;

Dio 43.25.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.19); 3. provision that praetorian governors of provinces should serve for only one year, and consular governors for two (Dio 43.25.3; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 1.19; see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 57 [1912] 321–349); 4. abolition of collegia, except those of ancient foundation (Suet. *Iul.* 42.3; cf. on his favors to the Jews, Joseph. *AJ* 14.213ff., esp. 215); 5. persons condemned *de vi* and *de maiestate* were to be interdicted from fire and water (Cic. *Phil.* 1.23); 6. sumptuary laws which limited the expenses of banquets, the use of litters, etc. (Cic. *Fam.* 9.25.5, and 26.4; Suet. *Iul.* 43; Dio 43.25.2; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 46, p. 156 Helm); 7. prizes for large families (Dio 43.25.2); 8. Cleopatra of Egypt was made a friend and ally of Rome (Dio 43.27.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.102). He also advanced large building enterprises, such as the Basilica Iulia and the Iulian Forum (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 20; Plin. *NH* 36.103; Plut. *Caes.* 29.3; Dio 43.22.2–3, the dedication of the Forum and the Temple of Venus Genetrix), reduced the number of recipients of public grain (Suet. *Iul.* 41.3; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 55.3; App. *BC* 2.102; Dio 43.21.4), and carried on through this year and until his death a huge program of colonization and settlement of veterans, as well as colonization of the poor of the city (Suet. *Iul.* 42.1, settled 80,000 people overseas; Law of Urso, *FIRA* 1.177–198, no. 21, in 45; Carthage, Strabo 17.3.15; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; App. *Pun.* 136; Dio 43.50.3; Corinth, Diod. 32.27.1–3; Strabo 8.6.23; Plin. *NH* 4.4; Mela 2.48; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; App. *Pun.* 136; Dio 43.50.3–4; Narbo and Arelate, see Legates, on Ti. Claudius Nero; on allotments to soldiers, see Cic. *Fam.* 9.17.2, and 18.4; at Capua, Suet. *Iul.* 81.1; and on his colonial commissioners, see 45, Legates, on Valerius Orca, Prefects, on C. Clovius; 44, Prefects, on L. Plotius Plancus; on his settlements in Africa, see Gsell, *Hist. Anc. Afrique Nord* 8.172–182, and Broughton, *Romanization Afr. Proconsularis* 47ff.; in Asia Minor, Broughton, *ESAR* 4.582; and cf. below, Promagistrates, on P. Sulpicius Rufus; in Spain, Sutherland, *Roman Spain* 115–131). He left Rome in the second intercalary month for his final campaign with the Pompeians in Spain (see 45, Consuls). Lepidus held the election at which Caesar became Consul for the fourth time (Dio 43.33.1).

A full citation of sources in *RE* 10.246–247, and esp. D.–G. 3.546–565. See chiefly Liv. *Per.* 115; Suet. *Iul.* 38–44; Plut. *Caes.* 55, and 58–59; Censorin. *DN* 20.8–12; App. *BC* 2.101–102; Dio 43.20–28; and cf. Cic. *Pro Marco Marcello*; *Fam.* 4.4; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1, esp. 1.5–8.

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62
After his success in the African campaign, Caesar was named Dic-

tator, probably late in April, for a period of ten years (Dio 43.14.3), in succession, presumably for the third time for one year and designated for each of the next nine, and *rei gerendae* rather than *rei publicae constituendae causa* (see Degrassi 133; and note *Bell. Hisp.* 2.1, *Caesar dictator tertio, designatus dictator quarto*, and Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.576, *Dict. iter.*, *Cos. tert.*, and 1.357ff., *Dict. ter.*, and the notice of his third dictatorship in *Fast. Cap.* for 45, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.). He also received the *cura morum* (Dio 43.14.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 9.15.5, and 26.3; *Att.* 12.35; 13.6.1, and 7.1; Sall. *Ad Caes.* 1.5–8; Suet. *Iul.* 43).

Master of Horse

? M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See 48, and 47, Master of Horse. His term, with that of Caesar's second dictatorship, probably did not extend into 46 (see 48, and 47, on these, and esp. 48, note 1; and cf. Dio 42.21.1).

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Master of Horse during Caesar's third dictatorship (*Fast. Cap.* for 45, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; and probably *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43, Index, and 1.1, and 33.1; cf. App. *BC* 2.107, Eutrop. 6.23.1).

Praetors

? C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39

The governor of Africa Vetus in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates; see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 328f., and 388, and *PIR*² 2.83f., no. 352).

? C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43

The governor of Farther Spain in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 2.105, no. 447.

? T. FURFANIUS POSTUMUS (1)

The Proconsul of Sicily in 45 was probably a Praetor in 46 (see 45, Promagistrates).

A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.525f., where PR is wrongly interpreted as Praefectus; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.2.2; and 48, Tribunes of the Plebs. See 45, Promagistrates.

? Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52)

Proconsul in Bithynia in 45 (see 45, Promagistrates), and therefore probably held the praetorship by or before 46, more probably before,

since he was a Legate under Piso in Macedonia in 57–54, and was in service under Caesar in Africa in 46 without any mention of his title in our sources (see below, Legates).

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10)

Termed Praetor Designate by Dio (42.52.2, στρατηγὸς γὰρ... ἀπεδέδεικτο) in his account of Sallust's peril at the hands of Caesar's mutinous soldiers in the autumn of 47, and Praetor in 46 when with Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 8.3, and 34.3; see Broughton, *TAPhA* 79 [1948] 76–78). See below, Promagistrates.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*7) Cos. 33

Cic. Fam. 13.14, *qui Romae ius dicit*.

Tribunes of the Plebs

?? C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Niccolini (*FTP* 341–343) asserts the probability that C. Antonius, like his brothers, included the tribunate of the plebs in his career, as, indeed, Cicero expected him to do (*Cic. Fam.* 2.18.2: *tres fratres summo loco natos... quos video deinceps tribunos pl. per triennium fore*, May 50), but there is no direct evidence that he did so.

Quaestors

GRANIUS PETRO (9)

A Quaestor Designate, probably for 46, who when his ship was captured by Scipio, committed suicide rather than accept mercy (*Plut. Caes.* 16.4).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO GIBBA (89)

Served under Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul (*Cic. Fam.* 13.10).

Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (CANINIANUS?) (15) Pr. 47

Proconsul in Sicily, succeeding Allienus, until early in 45 (*Cic. Fam.* 13.30–39; cf. a coin of Panormus, *Bull. Inst. Arch. Rom.* 1834, p. 74). See 45, Promagistrates. On the name, see 48, Legates.

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Proconsul in Sicily until succeeded by Acilius (*Cic. Fam.* 13.78, and 79; *Auct. Bell. Afr.* 2.3; 26.3; 34.4; 44.1; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates).

? M. APPULEIUS (2)

See 47, Promagistrates.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

Proconsul and Imperator in command of the Pompeian forces in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.570–574; *Auct. Bell. Afr.*, *passim*; see 48, and 47, Promagistrates). He was defeated at Thapsus, and committed suicide when attacked while attempting to escape by sea (*Bell. Afr.* 75–86, and 96; *Cic. Fam.* 9.18.2; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Vell.* 2.54.2; *Val. Max.* 3.2.13; *Senec. Ep. Mor.* 24.10; 71.10; *Suet. Iul.* 35.2, and 37.1, and 59; *Plut. Caes.* 53; *Cat. Min.* 57–62; *Flor.* 2.13.65–68; *App. BC* 2.95–100; *Dio* 43.3–9; *Eutrop.* 6.23.2; *Ampel.* 24; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.8; *Oros.* 6.16.3–4; *Schol. Bob.* 137 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

Proconsul under Caesar in Africa, who after the battle of Thapsus besieged the town (*Bell. Afr.* 86.3; 93.3).

? FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

See 49–47, Promagistrates. He was captured, while fleeing to Spain, by Sittius and put to death (*Bell. Afr.* 87.8; 95; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Suet. Iul.* 75; *Flor.* 2.13.90; *Eutrop.* 6.23.2; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.9; *Oros.* 6.15.5; cf. *App. BC* 2.100). See Legates, on Afranius.

? Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Probably Quaestor pro praetore in Cilicia, to which Caesar added the Syrian command when Sextus Caesar was overcome by a Pompeian leader in revolt, Caecilius Bassus (*Cic. Fam.* 12.17–19; see *Ganter, Philologus* 53 [1894] 134–139; *Syme, Anat. Stud. Buckler* 320, and 324).

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (144)

Proquaestor under Cato at Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 88; 89.4; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 66; *Dio* 43.12.3). He was pardoned by Caesar, but later put to death, probably without Caesar's consent (*Suet. Iul.* 75.3; cf. *Cic. Fam.* 9.7.1; *Dio* 43.12.3).

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (153)

Probably Quaestor pro praetore in Syria (see 48, Quaestors, and 47, Promagistrates). Killed in the course of a revolt led by the Pompeian Caecilius Bassus (*Liv. Per.* 114; *Joseph. AJ* 14.160–180 and 268; *BJ* 1.211–213 and 216; *App. BC* 3.77; 4.58; *Dio* 47.26.3; see above on Cornificius).

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Caesar placed him in command of Cisalpine Gaul (see below, Legates).

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Probably continued in his rank (see 48, Promagistrates). Died with

Metellus Scipio in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 96.1; Oros. 6.16.5; cf. Cic. *Att.* 13.19.4; *Brut.* 265–266).

M. MINATIUS SABINUS (3)

Proquaestor under Cn. Pompeius Magnus in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.366–367).

L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36, Pr. 47?

With Caesar in Africa pro consule, where he received the command of the town of Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 80.4).

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*17)

He assumed the title Imperator in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.364–367; *CIL* 1².2.885; *Bell. Hisp.* 42.6, *fascēs imperiumque sibi arripuit*), where he had arrived by early in 46 (see 47, Legates). He soon occupied Baetica, and rallied a force of thirteen legions (Cic. *Att.* 12.2.1; Auct. *Bell. Hisp.* 7.4; 30.1; Nic. Dam., *Vit. Aug.* 10, *FGrH* 2A.394f.; Vell. 2.55.2; Plut. *Caes.* 56.1; App. *BC* 2.87, and 103; Flor. 2.13.73–74; Dio 43.29–31). See D.–G. 4.562, no. 24.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Propraetor in Africa with the Pompeians (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.574–575). He had charge of Utica, and committed suicide there after the battle of Thapsus rather than submit to Caesar (*Bell. Afr.* 22, and 36.1, and 88–89, and 93.3; Liv. *Per.* 114; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 58–72; *Caes.* 54; App. *BC* 2.98–99; Flor. 2.13.70–72; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 80.4; Oros. 6.16.4; Augustin. *CD* 1.23; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 9.18.2; *Tusc.* 1.74; *Off.* 1.112). For a full citation of the sources on the death of Cato, see D.–G. 3.516f., 538–542; 5.195f.

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Caesar placed him in command *pro consule* of the province of Africa Nova, which he formed from territory annexed from Juba's kingdom (*Bell. Afr.* 97.1; App. *BC* 2.100; Dio 43.9.2; cf. Ps.-Cic. *Inv. in Sall.* 19; see above, Praetors; and 45, Promagistrates).

P. SERVILIUS ISAUERICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Propraetor, and then Proconsul, in Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 13.66–72, pre-*scripts*, *Propr.* in no. 67). As governor he engaged actively in restoring buildings and in the recovery of the province after the war (*CIL* 1².2.783–786; *ILS* 40, and 8879; *MDAI* [A] 32 [1917] 254; 34 [1919] 339f.; *JDAI* Erg.-heft 2.53; *JOEAI* 18 [1915], Beibl. 282; *I. v. Magnesia* 142; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 6 [1948] 38–42, and cf. Broughton, *AJPh* 65 [1944] 109; Münzer, *APF* 356, note 2, nos. 8 and 9, and on his family, nos. 12–14). See also Joseph. *AJ* 14.244–246, and perhaps 213ff., but the name is supplied in these passages by conjecture.

P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Imperator in Illyricum, where his success was celebrated with a *supplicatio* (Cic. *Fam.* 13.77; see 47, Promagistrates, on Cornificius, and 45, on Vatinius). He was probably sent to Bithynia and Pontus in succession to Vibius Pansa (coins of Amisus and Sinope in Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 11–13, and 251f.). See 45, Promagistrates.

? SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa, title not preserved, but probably as a Proconsul, since he was a consular. Like Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul, he governed by Caesar's appointment; and remained until the summer of 45 (Cic. *Fam.* 4.3, and 4; 6.6.10; cf. 6.1.6, and 4.5; 13.17–28a; see 45, Promagistrates).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 47, Promagistrates), but was driven out by the Pompeians by the summer of this year (*Bell. Hisp.* 7.4; 12.2; Dio 43.29.3). He returned with Caesar at the end of the year (Cic. *Fam.* 15.20, and 21; on his meeting with Antony at Narbo to sound him out regarding a plot against Caesar, see Cic. *Phil.* 2.34; Plut. *Ant.* 13). See 45, Promagistrates; on Fabius, Pedius, and Carrinas in Spain.

C. VIBIUS PANSÆ CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus (coins of Apameia Myrleia, Nicaea, and Nicomedia, Head, *HN*² 510, 516–517; *B.M.Cat.*, *Bithynia* 110, 153). He returned before the end of the year (Cic. *Lig.* 1 and 7). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2.1270, note 40.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. AVIENUS (1)

He served in Caesar's tenth legion, and was dismissed in disgrace (*Bell. Afr.* 54.1–4).

A. FONTEIUS (5)

Served in Caesar's army in Africa, and was dismissed in disgrace (*Bell. Afr.* 54.4).

? (A.) MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 47 or 46

Served under Caesar in Africa, perhaps as a Tribune (*Bell. Afr.* 77.2, *tribunum* L¹ *tribus* DTV), and attacked the town of Thebana. See above, Praetors, and 45, Promagistrates.

L. ? TITIUS (13)

– TITIUS (see 13)

Tribunes in Caesar's tenth legion, who were captured and put to death by Metellus Scipio (*Bell. Afr.* 28).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AFRANIUS (6) Cos. 60, Pr. 72?

An officer, probably a Legate (see 49–47, Legates) in the Pompeian army in Africa; captured and slain by Sittius as he attempted to escape to Spain (*Bell. Afr.* 69.1; 95; *Cic. Fam.* 9.18.2; *Liv. Per.* 114; *Suet. Iul.* 75.3; *Plut. Caes.* 53.1; *Flor.* 2.13.90; *App. BC* 2.97; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 78.9; *Oros.* 6.16.5).

M. AQUINUS (or AQUINIUS) (Aquinius 2)

An officer, probably a Legate, since he was a senator, in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 57; 89.5).

? C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

He served under Caesar in Africa (*Cic. Att.* 12.2.1; *Plut. Caes.* 52.6).

P. ATTIVUS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319; and cf. in 45, *Flor.* 2.13.75). He commanded a portion of the Pompeian fleet in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 44; 62—64; 90.1), and fled to Spain (*Dio* 43.30—31; *Oros.* 6.16.6; cf. *Auct. Bell. Hisp.* 27).

CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (95) Cos. Suff. 23, Pr. —

He held command of the Moorish cavalry under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 3.1; 18.1; cf. *Tac. Ann.* 2.43; and *PIR*² 2.57, no. 286).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Legate under Caesar (*Cic. Fam.* 6.6.10; *App. BC* 2.111, who confuses him with L. Cassius, and 146; *Dio* 42.13.5; see 47, Legates).

? T. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Legate or Prefect (his title is not preserved), he settled veterans in colonies in Gaul, among them Arelate and Narbo (*Suet. Tib.* 4.1). See *CIL* 12, pp. 83, and 521.

C. CONSIDIUS LONGUS (11) Pr. 58? or ca. 52

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio in Africa (*CIL* 1².2.780—*ILS* 5319). He held command of the garrison at Hadrumetum (*Bell. Afr.* 3—5; 33; 43), besieged Achulla (43), and garrisoned Thysdrus (76, and 86), and was finally killed by his own troops (93).

C. DIDIVS (2)

Legate under Caesar (see in 45, *Flor.* 2.13.75), who gave him command of a fleet against the Pompeians in Spain (*Dio* 43.14.2; cf. 45, Legates).

? CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

No title preserved, though he is listed a Legate in D.-G. 3.701. He served under Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 86.3; 93.1; cf. *Cic. Deiot.* 25).

M. EPPIUS (2)

Legate under Metellus Scipio in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.573f.; cf. *Auct. Bell. Afr.* 89.5).

Q. FABIVS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

A Legate under Caesar, who was sent in advance to Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; *Dio* 43.31.1; see below, on Q. Pedius).

? C. (HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (22)

Caesar placed him in charge of Leptis (*Bell. Afr.* 9.1; 10.1; 29.3; 57.1–4). Possibly a Prefect, though listed in D.-G. 3.701 as a Legate. On the name, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.512f.

? P. (HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (24)

Caesar placed him in charge of Ruspina (*Bell. Afr.* 10.1; see above, on C. Saserna).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Probably a Legatus pro praetore (see above, Promagistrates). He governed Cisalpine Gaul through 46, and until the spring of 45 (*Cic. Fam.* 6.6.10; 13.10—14; *Brut.* 171; *Att.* 12.27.3, March 23, 45; *Plut. Brut.* 61.6–7; *App. BC* 2.111; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 82.5, *proconsul*; cf. *Cic. Orat.* 34; *Suet. Rhet.* 6; *Plut. Comp. Dio and Brut.* 5).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Pr. 45

Legate of Caesar in Transalpine Gaul, where he crushed a rising among the Bellovaci (*Liv. Per.* 114; *App. BC* 2.111; cf. 48, and 47, Legates).

? T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

Probably ranked as a Legate in the Pompeian forces, where *dignitas* counted for much, but in virtue of his military experience one of the most prominent of the commanders in the field in Africa (*Bell. Afr.*, *passim*; *Val. Max.* 8.14.5; *App. BC* 2.95; *Dio* 43.2). After the defeat at Thapsus, he escaped to Spain (*Dio* 43.30.4; *Oros.* 6.16.6; cf. *App. BC* 2.87).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS IUNIANUS (75)

Legatus pro praetore under Metellus Scipio and Cato in Africa (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.571f.; *Plut. Cat. Min.* 70.3).

? C. MESSIVS (2)

Probably a Legate in Africa under Caesar, for whom he defended Achulla (*Bell. Afr.* 33; 43).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

A Legate under Caesar in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 4—5; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.29).

? M. OCTAVIUS (33)

Probably a Legatus pro praetore, like Attius Varus (see above), along with whom he commanded a portion of the Pompeian fleet in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 44). See also Plut. *Cat. Min.* 65.4—5.

SP. ? OPIIUS (5, cf. 22) Pr. 44?

A Legate of Caesar in Africa, who received charge of the town of Zeta (*Bell. Afr.* 68.4). On Q. Oppius (*RE*, no. 21; D.-G. 3.701), see 45, Praetors.

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

A Legate of Caesar, who was sent in advance to Spain, along with Q. Fabius Maximus (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; Dio 43.31.3; cf. 43.42.1, and *Act. Tr.* for 45).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64?

Legate (App. *BC* 2.95) in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 18—20; 24; cf. App. *BC* 2.95; Dio 43.2). After the battle of Thapsus he died in a death pact with King Iuba (*Bell. Afr.* 91; 94; 97; Liv. *Per.* 114; Senec. *Rhet. Suas.* 7.3, and 14; Senec. *Provid.* 2.10; App. *BC* 2.100, and 101; Flor. 2.13.69; Dio 43.8.4; Eutrop. 6.23.2; Oros. 6.16.4; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan, p. 331 Usener; *Schol. Gron.* 291 Stangl).

M. PUBLICIUS (*20)

Legatus pro praetore under Cn. Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.364f.).

? C. RABIRIUS (CURTIUS) POSTUMUS (6) Pr. 48 or 47?

Served under Caesar in Africa, and was sent back to Sicily for reinforcements and supplies (*Bell. Afr.* 8.1; 26.3; cf. 44). See Dessau, *Hermes* 46 (1911) 613—620, and 47 (1912) 320.

SER SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa, possibly as a Legatus pro praetore (see above, on Brutus), but more probably as a Proconsul (see above, Promagistrates).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

Probably continued as a Legate under Caesar (see 48, and 47, Legates). He served in the campaign in Africa (Cic. *Att.* 12.2.1).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA RUFUS (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 47, Legates. He served under Caesar in Africa, and after the battle of Thapsus was sent to occupy Utica (*Bell. Afr.* 86; 88; cf. 28).

? C. VERGIILIUS (Virgilius *2) Pr. 62

An officer in the Pompeian forces in Africa, who had command of the garrison in Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 28.2; 44.1; 79; 86; 93.3).

Prefects

Q. AQUILA (8)

An officer in Caesar's fleet which blockaded Hadrumentum (*Bell. Afr.* 62—63; 67.1).

L. CISPIUS (LAEVUS?) (3, cf. 6)

An officer in Caesar's fleet, who blockaded Thapsus (*Bell. Afr.* 62; 67.1).

? P. CORNELIUS (45)

An evocatus, who was placed in command of Sarsura by Metellus Scipio (*Bell. Afr.* 76.1).

? C. DECIMIUS (2)

He held command for the Pompeians in Cercina; apparently a landowner in the island (*Bell. Afr.* 34.2).

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

Caesar left him in command at Hadrumentum (*Bell. Afr.* 89.3) after the battle of Thapsus.

C. MINUCIUS REGINUS (47)

The Pompeian commander of the town of Zeta (*Bell. Afr.* 68.4).

PACIDEIUS (1)

There were two officers of this name in the Pompeian forces in Africa (*Bell. Afr.* 13.1), both apparently Prefects of Cavalry (*Bell. Afr.* 13.1; 78.4).

RUBRIUS (13)

Officer (Legate or Prefect) under Cato at Utica (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 62.2; 63.1).

Pontifices

ca. 63—46: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS SCIPIO NASICA (99) Cos. 52, Pr. 55

See above, Promagistrates.

Successor: TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Elected in Scipio's place (Suet. *Tib.* 4.1; cf. Vell. 2.75.1).

Augurs

FAUSTUS CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (377)

See above, Promagistrates; and 57, and 50 Augurs.

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

?—46: M. PORCIUS CATO (*20) Pr. 54

Plut. *Cat. Min.* 4.1, probably before 70; see above, Promagistrates.

Flamen Quirinalis

Ca. 59—46: SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (152, 153)

See above, Promagistrates. Caesar's relative, the commander in Syria, should probably be identified with the Flamen who is listed in 57 (L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 63 [1942] 397; for the opposing view, see Münzer, *RE*).

Luperci

46—43: Q. TULLIUS CICERO (32)

Cic. *Att.* 12.5.1.

45 B.C. A.U.C. 709

Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46, 44, Pr. 62

Consul, without a colleague, until he abdicated about October 1 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Suet. *Iul.* 76; 80.3; Dio 43, Index; 43.33.1, on his election, and 46.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Caesare IIII solo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Fabius Maximus; on the date of abdication, see Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; 80.3; Dio 43.46.2).

Consules Suffecti

Q. FABIVS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Pr. 48?

He entered upon office about October 1, celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on October 13, and died suddenly on December 31 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 180, 182; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; 80.3; Dio 43.46.2; Cassiod.; on his triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; Quintil. *Inst. Or.*

6.3.61; Dio 43.42.1—2, on the illegality of his triumph; see below, Legates; on his death, Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; Plin. *NH* 7.181; Plut. *Caes.* 58.1; Dio 43.46.2).

C. TREBONIUS C. f. — n. (6) Pr. 48

He entered office with Fabius Maximus (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43.46.2; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.5; Vell. 2.69.1; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; and see above, on Caesar, for the date).

C. CANINIUS C. f. C. n. REBILUS (9) Pr. 48?

Hastily elected on the last day of the year in succession to Fabius Maximus (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 278; Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.1; Plin. *NH* 7.181; Tac. *Hist.* 3.37; Suet. *Iul.* 76.2; Nero 15.2; Plut. *Caes.* 58.1; Dio 43.46.2—4; Macrob. 2.2.13, and 3.6; 7.3.10).

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46—44, Pr. 62

Caesar's third dictatorship continued until April, 45, and was immediately followed by his fourth, which in turn continued until he became Dictator for life at some time between January 26 and February 15, 44 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537—539, *Dict. ter.*, in the term of the Prefect Plancus, and 542—544, *Dict. quar.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; *Bell. Hisp.* 2, *dictator tertio designatus dictator quarto*; cf. *IGRP* 4.33b; *CIL* 1².2.788; Tac. *Hist.* 3.37; Dio 43, Index, and 14.4, Dictator for two successive years; and on the duration of the fourth dictatorship, see 44, Dictator, and esp. Degrassi 133f.). His Spanish campaign ended in a final victory at Munda over the Pompeian forces (*Bell. Hisp.*), and he was saluted as Imperator at Ategua (*Bell. Hisp.* 19.6; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.15, prescript, and cf. 16), a title which the Senate later decreed should be permanent (Dio 43.44.2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.544f.). He celebrated a triumph for his victory in early October (Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.56.2; Suet. *Iul.* 37.1; Plin. *NH* 14.97; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.61; Plut. *Caes.* 56.4; Flor. 2.13.88—89; Dio 43.42.1).

He granted pardons very freely to his foes (Vell. 2.56.3; Plut. *Caes.* 57.2—3; Suet. *Iul.* 75.1; App. *BC* 2.107; Dio 43.49.1, and 50.1—2). Various measures, some of which may have been promulgated in 46, involved a large increase in the membership of the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.1; *Phil.* 11.12; 13.27; Suet. *Iul.* 76.3; 80.2; Dio 43.47.3), additions to the numbers of the regular annual magistrates, fourteen Praetors

in 45 and sixteen in 44, increase of the Aediles to six, through the creation of the Aediles Cerales, and the election of forty Quaestors in 45 (Dio 43.47.2, and 49.1, and 51.3-4). He created new patrician families (Suet. *Iul.* 41.1), and extended the pomerium (Dio 43.50.1). He provided that citizens between the ages of twenty and forty must not remain outside of Italy more than three successive years (Suet. *Iul.* 42.1), and no son of a senator unless he served on an administrative staff (*ibid.*). He revived customs dues in Italy (Suet. *Iul.* 43.1), and provided that grazers must employ freemen up to at least one-third of their herdsman (Suet. *Iul.* 42.2).

Special honors upon his return from Spain included the right to wear the triumphal garb and the laurel wreath on all occasions, to enter the city on horse from the Latin Festival, the title Imperator for life and for his heirs, and the title of Liberator, a golden chair, and statues on the Rostra adorned with the corona civica and the corona obsidionalis, as well as statues in the temples (see esp. Dio 43.43-45; for a full citation of sources, see D.-G. 3.593-598). On the year 45, see D.-G. 3.570-604.

Master of Horse

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49.

Continued to be Caesar's Master of Horse during the third and the fourth dictatorships (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 56f., 133, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274; Dio 43.48.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 13.42.3, and 47a.1). He managed affairs in Rome in Caesar's absence, with the aid of Prefects (Dio 43.48.1).

None of the curule magistrates of this year, except Caesar as Sole Consul, were elected until after Caesar returned from Spain (Dio 43.47-48).

Praetors

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40

An ex-Praetor when in command of Farther Spain in 44 (Vell. 2.73.2; see 46, Legates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 325, and 336.

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8)

Probably Praetor in 45 (see *CIL* 1².2.793), since he became Proconsul in Africa Vetus in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates; and Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 329, and 337f.).

Q. HORTENSIUS (8)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul in Macedonia in 44 and 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26; Dio 47.21.4-6; see 44, Promagistrates).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5)

Probably a Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Cisalpine Gaul in 44 (see 49-46, Legates, and 44, Promagistrates).

L. MINUCIUS BASILUS (38)

A Praetor of 45, to whom Caesar refused a province, but gave money instead (Dio 43.47.5).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42

Prefect of the city (see below), and probably Praetor, since he was a Legate in 46, and became Proconsul of Transalpine Gaul in 44 (see 46, Legates, and 44, Promagistrates).

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (*11)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he governed Sicily probably in 44, and certainly in 43 (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates).

T. SEXTIUS (13)

Probably a Praetor in 45 since he governed Africa Nova in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Syria in 44, (see 44, Promagistrates).

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5)

Probably Praetor in 45, since he became Proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus in 44 (see 44, Promagistrates).

Aediles of the Plebs

L. AELIUS LAMIA (75) Pr. 42?

He received letters from Caesar urging him to rush preparations for the Ludi Romani (Cic. *Att.* 13.45.1; *Fam.* 11.17.1, cf. 16.3). An Aedile of the Plebs, because the curule magistrates, with the exception of Caesar himself as Consul without a colleague, were not elected until Caesar's return from Spain (Dio 43.47-48).

Tribunes of the Plebs

CAECILIUS (or POMPONIUS?) (not in *RE* or **RE*)

He introduced bills for Caesar's program to beautify the plan of the city (Cic. *Att.* 13.20.1, and 33a.4, and 35.1, *gentilis tuus*; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 44; Dio 43.49). His office is not named, but he was almost certainly a Tribune since no Praetors were elected until Caesar's return from Spain early in September. See Niccolini, *FTP* 344.

L. PONTIUS AQUILA (*12)

A Tribune who refused to rise as a mark of respect to Caesar at his triumph (Suet. *Iul.* 78.2; cf. on his name, Cic. *Att.* 1.1.3; 7.2.2; and on the confiscation of his land, Cic. *Att.* 14.21.3; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 50.2; Macrob. 2.2.5).

? P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Gell. 15.4.3. As the Tribunes of 44 are known, 45 is the latest year for his tribunate.

Quaestors

M. APPULEIUS (13, cf. 14) Cos. 20?

See 44, Promagistrates; *PIR*² 1.185, no. 959. Cf. *Greek Inscr. British Museum* 3.547.

Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15) Pr. 47

Proconsul in Sicily (see 46, Promagistrates) who during 45 succeeded Ser. Sulpicius Rufus in Achaëa (Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.3, and 31.1; 13.50, accepting the emendation of *Aucto* to *Acilio*; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 16, *FGrH* 2A.398). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 330, and 336; and on the name, see 48, Legates, and note 8.

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

Probably a Quaestor pro praetore by appointment from Caesar in Syria (Dio 47.27.2-4; cf. Plut. *Caes.* 5.3; Vell. 2.43.4, and 52.3), and besieged Caecilius Bassus there until the Parthians came to his relief (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3; Dio 47.27.2-4). He probably received salutation as Imperator (Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2). See 44, Promagistrates; *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331f.

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Governor (title not preserved) of Africa Vetus, and predecessor of Q. Cornificius (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26; cf. on his Legates, *Fam.* 12.30.7). Returned to Rome before March 15, 44 (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 26.2, *FGrH* 2A.410). See *PIR*² 2.83f., no. 352; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328, and 337f.

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46?

Caesar sent him to Farther Spain after Munda (title not preserved) to continue the war against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.83-84). See *PIR*² 2.105, no. 447, a Legate?; D.-G. 3.701.

CURIUS (2 and 8)

Proconsul in some unnamed province by 45 B. C. (Cic. *Fam.* 13.49).

Q. FABIVS MAXIMVS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

See above, Consuls, and below, Legates.

T. FURFANIUS POSTUMVS (1) Pr. 46?

Proconsul in Sicily (Cic. *Fam.* 6.9, and 8.3).

A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Transalpine Gaul, including Narbonensis (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, dated April 17, 44). See also Cic. *Att.* 12.40.1, and 41.4, and 44.1, and 45.2, and 47.3; 13.21.1, and 37.2; Suet. *Aug.* 68.

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, whence he led three legions to Syria in 44 (App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; and on his title, Cic. *Phil.* 11.30; *Fam.* 12.11.1).

M. MINATIUS SABINUS (3)

Proquaestor under Cn. Pompeius Magnus in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.366f.).

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

He celebrated a triumph *pro consule ex Hispania* on December 13, but according to Dio, illegally, since he had only been one of Caesar's Legates (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; Plin. *NH* 35.21; Dio 43.31.1, and 42.1). See below, Legates.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*17)

Imperator of the Pompeian forces in Spain (see 46, Promagistrates), who was defeated at Munda and killed in the flight (*Bell. Hisp.*, *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 115; Vell. 2.55.2-4; Suet. *Iul.* 35.2; 36; Plut. *Caes.* 56; App. *BC* 2.103-105; Flor. 2.13.76-87; Dio 43.29-40; Eutrop. 6.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 78.8; Oros. 6.16.6-9; Zonar. 10.10; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.37a; *Fast. Caer.*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 212; *Fast. Farn.*, *ibid.* p. 250; Strabo 3.2.2, and 4.9; Val. Max. 9.2.4; Plin. *NH* 3.12; 36.134; Lucan 1.40; Polyæn. 8.23.16).

C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

Proconsul in Africa Nova (see 46, Promagistrates). He repaired his fortunes, it is charged, by extensive peculation, and upon his return (before March 44) escaped trial and possible conviction only through Caesar's intervention (Ps.-Cic. *Inv. in Sallust.* 19; Dio 43.9.2-3, cf. 47.4). Sternkopf (*Hermes* 47 [1912] 329) holds that in virtue of Caesar's law limiting praetorian governors to only one year Sallust received a successor in 45.

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Asia (see 46, Promagistrates). Continued until succeeded

by Trebonius in 44 (cf. Dio 43.25.2; and see Syme, *Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 307f.; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 330).

P. SULPICIOUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Proconsul in Bithynia and Pontus, until succeeded by Q. Marcius Crispus (see 46, Promagistrates). On his founding of Sinope, see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 12, note 2.

SER. SULPICIOUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

See 46, Promagistrates. He returned to Rome by autumn (Cic. *Deiot.* 32).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum with three legions, who was assigned the task of recovering the greater part of the province (Cic. *Fam.* 5.9—11, the latest dated in October, 45; App. *Illyr.* 13; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 10.13; Dio 47.21.6). He was acclaimed Imperator, and a supplicatio was decreed for his successes (Cic. *Fam.* 5.10b, and 11; cf. *Phil.* 10.13). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Cisalpine Gaul, in succession to Marcus Brutus (Cic. *Att.* 12.27.3; *Fam.* 15.17.3; cf. *Att.* 12.14.4, and 19.3; *Fam.* 15.19.3). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*7) Pr. 46

Probably governor of Cilicia. His failure to help Antistius in Syria allowed Caecilius Bassus to be relieved by the Parthians (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, April 18, 44, with reports which had reached Balbus from Antistius). See Syme, *Anat. Stud. Buckler* 321—324; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331—333.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. MARCIUS (32)

A former Pompeian Tribune who came over to Caesar's side (*Bell. Hisp.* 11.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Served with Caesar in Spain (Cic. *Att.* 12.38.2, and 39.1; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 55.4). See above, Praetors.

P. ATTIVS VARUS (32) Pr. 53?

Probably still Legatus pro praetore in Spain (Flor. 2.13.75). He was defeated at sea by Didius (Flor.; Dio 43.31.3), and fell in the fighting

on land (*Bell. Hisp.* 27.2; 31.9; Cic. *Phil.* 13.30; Vell. 2.55.4; App. *BC* 2.105; Oros. 6.16.6—8).

AURELIUS (2)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Hirtius in Transalpine Gaul, who was victorious over some German tribesmen (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3).

BAEBIUS (5)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Vatinius in Illyricum (App. *Illyr.* 13; see 44, Legates).

? CAESENNIUS LENTO (6)

An officer under Caesar in Spain, the slayer of Cn. Pompeius (Flor. 2.13.86, *Caesonius*; Dio 43.40.2; Oros. 6.16.9 *Caesonius*, and confusion of Cnaeus and Sextus Pompey; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 12.23).

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (9) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48?

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 35.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.37.4). See above, Consuls.

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

He served, probably as a Legate, under Caesar in Spain (Cic. *Phil.* 2.75; cf. *Att.* 12.38.2; *Fam.* 9.10, and 11, and 13).

C. DIDIUS (2)

Legate in command of Caesar's fleet in Spain (Flor. 2.13.75). He was victorious over Attius Varus (see above), and was the one who sent Cn. Pompey's head to Caesar (*Bell. Hisp.* 37.2; Plut. *Caes.* 56.3; Flor. 2.13.75; App. *BC* 2.105; Dio 43.40.2), but fell in battle with the Lusitanians (*Bell. Hisp.* 40; cf. Dio 43.40.2).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (see 46, Legates; *Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; 41.1; Dio 43.42.1). See above, Consuls.

HORATIUS (3)

A Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

See 46, Legates. He continued to govern Cisalpine Gaul until spring, 45 (Cic. *Att.* 12.27.3), when Pansa succeeded him.

T. LABIENUS (6) Pr. —

He met his death as one of the Pompeian leaders at Munda in Spain, but no title is preserved (*Bell. Hisp.* 18.9; 31.9; Vell. 2.55.4; Flor. 2.13.83; App. *BC* 2.105; Dio 43.38.2; Oros. 6.16.6—9).

LATINUS (2)

Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26). According to Cicero two Legates remained in Africa. Perhaps Latinus should be identified with the Venuleius mentioned below.

Q. PEDIUS (1) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 48

A Legate under Caesar in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 2.2; 12.2; Dio 43.42.1; see 46, Legates, and above, Promagistrates).

M. PETRUCIDIUS (2)

Legatus pro praetore, probably under Cn. Pompeius the younger in Spain (*CIL* 1².2.2298).

SEX. POMPEIUS (*18)

The title of his command with his brother is not preserved. He had charge of Corduba (*Bell. Hisp.* 3, and 4), escaped after the defeat at Munda, and maintained himself as a freebooter among the Lacetani (*Bell. Hisp.* 32; Cic. *Att.* 12.37A; Liv. *Per.* 115; Strabo 3.2.2, and 4.10; Plut. *Caes.* 56.3; Flor. 2.13.37, and 18.1; App. *BC* 2.105; 4.83; 5.143; Dio 43.39.1; 45.10.1-3; Eutrop. 6.23; Oros. 6.16.8-9; Zonar. 10.10). See D.-G. 4.564f., no. 25.

SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

Governor of Achaëa (see 46, Promagistrates) until the summer of 45 (Cic. *Fam.* 6.1.6, and 4.5; 4.5-6, and 12; cf. *Deiot.* 32, in Rome in the autumn).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA (RUFUS) Pat. (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 47, and 46, Legates. He served under Caesar in Spain (Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; *Att.* 13.9.2).

Q. VALERIUS ORCA (*78) Pr. 57

Legatus pro praetore under Caesar, in charge of assignment of land in Etruria to Caesar's soldiers (Cic. *Fam.* 13.5).

VENULEIUS (*4)

A Legate under C. Calvisius Sabinus in Africa (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26; see above, on Horatius and Latinus).

Prefects

P. CAUCILIUS (not in *RE*)

A former Pompeian camp Prefect, in command of the town of Carteia in the spring of 45 (*Bell. Hisp.* 32.7).

CLODIUS ARQUITTIUS (not in *RE*)

Served under Caesar in Spain, probably as a Prefect of Cavalry (*Bell. Hisp.* 10.1, Arguetius; 23.8).

L. MUNATIUS FLACCUS (19)

The Pompeian commander in Ategua in Spain (*Bell. Hisp.* 19.4; Val. Max. 9.2.4; Dio 43.33.4-34.5; Frontin. *Str.* 3.14.1).

L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36, Pr. 47?

Served as a commander of cavalry under Caesar in Spain, perhaps a Legate (*Bell. Hisp.* 10.2). See 46, Promagistrates.

L. VIBIUS PACIAECUS (L. Iunius Paciaecus *4.530, no. 7)

Prefect of forces sent to the relief of Ulia (*Bell. Hisp.* 3.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 6.18.2; *Att.* 12.2.1).

Prefects of the City

When Caesar departed for his Spanish campaign he left the government of affairs in the hands of a group of Prefects (πολιανόμοι, Dio 43.48) and the Master of Horse. Their insignia included the lictors, dress, and curule chair, like those of the Master of Horse. Two of them took charge of finances, since no Quaestors had been elected, and others performed the duties of the Curule Aediles. They were not replaced by elected magistrates until after Caesar's return from Spain. Of these Prefects we know the name of the following:

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537f., dated to Caesar's third consulship.

Prefects

C. CLOVIUS (CLUVIUS) (4)

The term Praef(ectus) on his coins, once interpreted as Praefectus Urbi (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.539; see *PIR*² 2.286, nos. 1203, 1204) means rather that he was one of the many officers engaged under Caesar in assigning lands to his veterans (note Cic. *Fam.* 13.7, *negotium datum esse a Caesare, non iudicium*; and Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 7-11, who places him conjecturally in Cisalpine Gaul at Mediolanum). See above, Legates, on Q. Valerius Orca, and below, on M. Rutilius; 46, Legates, on Ti. Claudius Nero; and 44, Legates, on L. Plotius Plancus.

? M. RUTILIUS (5)

Had charge of assignment of land to Caesar's soldiers (Cic. *Fam.* 13.8). His title is not preserved (see above, on C. Cluvius).

Special Commission

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr.—

Caesar assigned him the task of assembling a library in Rome (Suet. *Iul.* 44.2; Isid. *Orig.* 6.5).

Pontifices

Ca. 45–43: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Probably elected a Pontifex under Caesar (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470, 43 B. C.).

Ca. 45—after 20: CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Probably elected a Pontifex under Caesar (Val. Max. 8.11.2, and Suet. *Iul.* 81.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373; *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42).

Augurs

?—before 44: C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (214) Pr. 80

See 50, list of Augurs. He died before Cicero wrote the *De Divinatione* (2.75).

? M. APPULEIUS (13)

Cicero's effort to secure excuses attested by oath to explain his absence from a banquet in which Appuleius was involved suggests that it might have been an augural one for a new member of the college (see Cic. *Att.* 12.13.2, and 14.1, and 15.1).

Ca. 45–43: A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

Ca. 45–43: C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

Both Hirtius and Pansa are attested for 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 7.12, Hirtius; *Fam.* 12.25a.6). In the *Pro Ligario*, which was delivered in the autumn of 46, Cicero mentions Pansa (1 and 7), but does not term him a colleague.

Septemviri Epulones

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Probably a member of this college of priests by 45 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.537f., the symbols of the priesthood on coins of that year; cf. *ILS* 886). See *PIR*² 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

44 B.C. A.U.C. 710

Consuls

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46, 45, Pr. 62
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 181, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; Dio 43, Index, and 49.1; 44, Index; Obseq. 67; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, but with the number τὸ δ'; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.11; and on coins, *Dic. Quar.*, *Cos. Quinc.*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.540. See below, Dictator, Pontifex, Augur.

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 181, 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; *CIL* 1².2.795, 942, 968; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Joseph. *AJ* 14.217 and 221; Suet. *Iul.* 82.4; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; Obseq. 67—68; Flor. 2.14.7; Dio 43, Index, and 49.1; 44, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* (all three with the form Antonino); Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.11.

As Caesar's colleague Antony carried at least two of the many measures in his honor, one to change the name of the month Quinctilis to Iulius (Macrob. 1.12.34; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 45, p. 157 Helm; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Censorin. *DN* 22.16; App. *BC* 2.106; Flor. 2.13.91; Dio 44.5.2), and one to dedicate the fifth day of the Ludi Romani to Caesar (Cic. *Phil.* 2.110). He opposed Caesar's intention of naming Dolabella Consul Suffectus upon departing for his eastern campaign (Cic. *Phil.* 1.31; 2.79 and 82–83 and 88 and 99; 3.9; 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 11.2–3; *Caes.* 62.5; Dio 43.51.8). At the celebration of the Lupercalia he offered Caesar a crown (Cic. *Phil.* 2.84–87; 3.12; 13.17 and 31 and 41; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 9.3.61; Plut. *Ant.* 12; *Caes.* 61; App. *BC* 2.109; Dio 44.11; 45.30; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405, who names Licinius as the one who made the offer first). On the Ides of March Trebonius drew him away from the scene of the assassination (Cic. *Phil.* 13.22; Vell. 2.58; Plut. *Brut.* 17.1, and 18; *Ant.* 13; *Caes.* 66.3; App. *BC* 2.117; Dio 44.19.1–3). He fled, but later, with the backing of Lepidus and his troops (see Master of Horse, and Promagistrates), recovered himself, secured possession of Caesar's papers and his treasury, and used a period of accommodation with the Liberators and the help of Caesar's veterans to become master of the situation in Rome. Brutus and Cassius were driven out of the capital and received commands (see below, Praetors), and other Liberators succeeded to commands which had been assigned to them by Caesar (see Promagistrates), while Antony himself gained command of Macedonia (and Dolabella of Syria) in April (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, and 14.4; Dio 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. App. *BC*

3.8, and 12, and 24, and 27; 4.57; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 30; see Holmes, *Architect* 188–190) and of Caesar's army there, and then early in June secured by plebiscite the Gallic provinces instead, while both he and Dolabella were confirmed in their commands for five years (Cic. *Phil.* 1.19 and 25; 2.6 and 109; 5.7–8; 8.28; *Att.* 15.11.4; Liv. *Per.* 117; Vell. 2.60.5; App. *BC* 3.27–30; Dio 45.9, and 20, and 22, and 25).

Within this period after the Ides of March several other pieces of legislation were carried: a Lex Antonia to confirm Caesar's acts (Cic. *Phil.* 1.16–24; 2.100; 5.8 and 10; 6.3; 10.17; 13.31; *Fam.* 12.4.6; *Att.* 14.9.2, and 12.1; App. *BC* 2.135; 3.5, and 22; Dio 44.53.2; 45.23), and another abolishing the dictatorship (Cic. *Phil.* 1.3; 2.91; Liv. *Per.* 116; App. *BC* 3.25; Dio 44.51.2), and with his colleague Dolabella one making fresh assignments of land to veterans (Cic. *Phil.* 5.10; cf. 2.100 and 112; *Att.* 14.7.2; App. *BC* 3.57). A Lex Antonia added a third panel to the juries, one of centurions without census rating (Cic. *Phil.* 1.19–20; 5.8; 13.3 and 5), while another permitted appeal by persons condemned in the *quaestiones perpetuae de vi* and *de maiestate* (Cic. *Phil.* 1.21; cf. 13.5; Dio 46.36.2). In addition there was a large amount of legislation for which Antony claimed the authority of Caesar's *acta*, one to recall exiles (Cic. *Phil.* 2.98; 5.11; Dio 45.25.2; 46.15.2), one to grant full Roman citizenship to all of Sicily (Cic. *Att.* 14.12.1; *Phil.* 1.24; 2.92; 3.30; 5.12; 7.15), one to restore Deiotarus of Galatia to his full rights as King in Galatia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.93–94; *Att.* 14.12.1, and 19.2), and one to relieve the island of Crete of *vectigalia*, and make it no longer a province after Brutus' governorship (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; Dio 45.32.4; 46.23.3).

Meantime, rising support for Caesar's heir, the young Octavian, and the growth of opposition to Antony among the moderate Caesarians led by Hirtius and Pansa caused him increasing difficulty, which was augmented when two of his legions on their way from Macedonia to attack Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul deserted to Octavian. Toward the end of the year he entered Cisalpine Gaul to enforce his claim to that province against the Proconsul Decimus Brutus, who insisted that he was remaining as the legitimate governor.

On Antony's acts from March 15 until the end of the year the chief texts are found in Cic. *Att.* 14–16; *Fam.* 6.16–17; 7.19–22; 9.14; 10–12 *passim*; *Phil.* 1–14 *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 116–118; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 17–18, and 21–31, *FGrH* 2A.399f., and 405–420; Vell. 2.58–61; Plut. *Caes.* 67; *Ant.* 14–16; *Brut.* 18–26; Suet. *Iul.* 82–84; *Aug.* 10; App. *BC* 2.117–3.49; Dio 44.20–45.16; Oros. 6.18.1; Zonar. 10.12–14. See D.-G. 1.57–166; *RE* cols. 2598–2602; T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 1–37.

Consul Suffectus

P. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. DOLABELLA (141)

CIL 1².2.795, 942, 968; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Ost.*, *ibid.* 182f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f.; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Joseph. *AJ* 14.217 and 221; Flor. 2.14.7; Obseq. 68.

Caesar chose Dolabella with the intention that when he should depart for the Parthian war Dolabella should become Consul in his place (Cic. *Phil.* 2.79–80; Vell. 2.58.3; Plut. *Ant.* 11.2; App. *BC* 2.122; Dio 43.51.8), but Antony opposed the election (Cic. *Phil.* 1.31; 2.79 and 82–83 and 88 and 99; 3.9; 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 11.2–3; *Caes.* 62.5). Dolabella however used the occasion of Caesar's assassination to secure the consent of both the Liberators and Antony to his succession (Cic. *Phil.* 1.5 and 31; 3.9; 5.9; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.413; Vell. 2.58.3, and 60.4; App. *BC* 2.122; Dio 44.22.1, and 51.2; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 44, p. 157 Helm; Zonar. 10.12). He probably joined Antony in carrying in April a law for the settlement of veterans (Cic. *Phil.* 5.10–11). In the same month during Antony's absence from Rome he suppressed a worship of Caesar and destroyed a pillar that had been erected where the body had been burned (Cic. *Att.* 14.20.2 and 4, and 15.1, and 16.2, and 19.4; *Fam.* 9.14.7; cf. *Phil.* 1.5 and 30; 2.107; Dio 44.51.2; Lactant. *Inst. Div.* 1.15). In the reallocation of consular provinces in April he received Syria (Cic. *Att.* 14.9.3, and 14.4; App. *BC* 3.7–8, and 12, and 24, and 27; 4.57; Dio 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.4 and 28; see above, on Antony; and below, Legates, on Cicero). Soon after presiding over the meeting of the Senate on September 2 (Cic. *Phil.* 1.27) he prepared to depart for his province, and though still at Formiae on October 25 (Cic. *Att.* 15.13.5) returned no more to Rome. He was still Consul when he passed through Macedonia and took with him one legion from Caesar's former army there, and perhaps reached Asia by the end of the year (Cic. *Att.* 16.15.1; *Phil.* 11.4 and 16 and 27, delivered by early in March at the latest; App. *BC* 3.24–26, and 57; Gell. 3.9.4; Dio 45.15.2; 47.29.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 10.13; 11.27; *Ad Brut.* 1.11.1; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1; Dio 47.21.3; and on the date, Joseph. *AJ* 14.225). See 43, Promagistrates.

Dictator

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

Caesar was still Dictator for the fourth time at the beginning of the year, but he became Dictator Perpetuus at some time after January 26, when he celebrated an *ovatio* as Dictator IIII, and February 15 (*Fast.*

Cap., Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., 275; *Act. Tr.*, *ibid.* 86f., 567, January 26; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211, with the titles, αὐτοκράτωρ δικτάτωρ τὸ τέταρτον... δικτάτωρ ἀποδεδειγμένος διὰ βίου; Dio 43, Index, with the numeral τὸ ἕ; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.540, *Dic. Quar.*, *Cos. Quinc.*, and 542. Dictator Perpetuus: *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f., supplied; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; Cic. *Phil.* 2.87, before the Lupercalia; Liv. *Per.* 116; Joseph. *AJ* 14.211; App. *BC* 2.106; Dio 44.8.4; Zonar. 10.11; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.545–551).

The excessive honors, including deification (see esp. Cic. *Phil.* 2.110; 13.41; Dio 44.6.4), which were paid to Caesar in the last months of his life included a prefectship of public morals for life (Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Dio 44.5.3; Zonar. 10.12), provision that magistrates should swear to uphold the validity of his acts (App. *BC* 2.106), an oath, taken by all the senators, to protect his person (Suet. *Iul.* 84.2; 86.1; App. *BC* 2.124, and 145), the title Parens Patriae (Cic. *Phil.* 13.23; Dio 44.4.4; see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.549, 552), the naming of the month of July in his honor (see above, on Antony), provision that his son should be Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 116; App. *BC* 2.106; Dio 44.5.3), the right to a gilded chair and triumphal robe and a laurel crown on public occasions (Cic. *Div.* 1.119; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405; Val. Max. 1.6.13; Plin. *NH* 11.186; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; Plut. *Caes.* 61.3; *Ant.* 12.1; App. *BC* 2.106; Flor. 2.13.91; Dio 44.4.2, and 6.1, and 11.2, and 17.3, and 49.4; 45.6.5), a temple to his Clemency (Dio 44.6.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.549). He was actually deified with Antony as his Flamen (see above). He was murdered by the conspirators on the Ides of March, just before his intended departure for a campaign against the Parthians. On his honors, see esp. L. R. Taylor, *Divinity of the Roman Emperor* 58–77; on his acts in 44, D.–G. 3.604–656; *RE*, cols. 250–257; T. Rice Holmes, *Roman Republic* 3.330–344, and 567.

Master of Horse

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus held this office during both Caesar's fourth dictatorship and his dictatorship for life (see 45, Master of Horse; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f.; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405; Plin. *NH* 7.147; Suet. *Iul.* 82.4; Dio 43, Index; 44, Index; 43.39.1; 44.5.2). He protested against Antony's offer of a crown to Caesar at the Lupercalia (Cic. *Phil.* 5.38; 13.17). In office at the time of Caesar's death, he effectively turned the situation in Antony's favor during the next few days (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 27,

FGrH 2A.411f.; Plut. *Caes.* 67; App. *BC* 2.118, and 126; Dio 44.19, and 22; Zonar. 10.12), and was rewarded by being hurriedly made Pontifex Maximus (see below, Pontifices, and Promagistrates).

Masters of Horse Designate

C. OCTAVIUS C. f. C. n. (Iulius, no. 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f., to take office when Lepidus should depart to his province, Degrassi 134; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.147; App. *BC* 3.30; Dio 43.51.7.

CN. DOMITIUS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 58f., 134, 500f.: *in insequentem ann[um]*. *Non iniit*; cf. Dio 43.51.7.

Caesar had appointed both these men, but his death prevented them from assuming office.

Praetors

T. ANNIUS CIMBER (37)

He could have shared in Antony's hasty assignment of praetorian provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26), and is termed a *praetorius* in *Phil.* 13.26 (delivered March 20, 43). See also Cic. *Phil.* 11.14; Vergil *Catalept.* 2; Suet. *Aug.* 86.

C. ANTONIUS (20)

Plut. *Ant.* 15.3; App. *BC* 3.14; Dio 45.9.2; Zonar. 10.13. Appian mistakenly terms him Praetor Urbanus (see below, M. Iunius Brutus), but when Brutus withdrew from Rome he assumed the duties of the Praetor Urbanus, including the celebration of the Ludi Apollinares (App. *BC* 3.23; cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.12.1; 16.1.1, and 4.1, and 5.1; *Phil.* 1.36; 2.31; 10.7–8; Plut. *Brut.* 21.2–3; Dio 47.20.2). In the Senate meeting on November 28 he was assigned the province of Macedonia, and departed soon afterwards from Italy (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26, cf. 38; 7.3 and 16; 10.9; Plut. *Brut.* 25.2; Dio 47.21.4–7).

M. (CALPURNIUS or PUPIUS) PISO (not in *RE*)

He is named among those who were eligible for a praetorian province in the assignment made in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 386–388.

Q. CASSIUS (21)

Assigned to Spain in the allotment of provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. Peregrinus

Cic. *Fam.* 11.2, and 3, prescripts, and 3.3; Vell. 2.58.1; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; *Brut.* 14.4; App. *BC* 2.112; 4.57; Dio 44.14.2, cf. 47.20.2; Zonar. 10.11. Caesar preferred Brutus to him for the office of Praetor Urbanus (Plut. *Brut.* 7.1–3; *Caes.* 62.2; App. *BC* 4.57), and Cassius therefore probably received the one next in dignity. He was the moving spirit in the conspiracy against Caesar though Brutus became the leader (Plut. *Brut.* 8–12, and 18–19; App. *BC* 2.113, and 115; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Dio 44.14.2; Eutrop. 6.25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 83; Oros. 6.17.2; see in general D.–G. 3.624ff., esp. 633–635). Although he shared in the amnesty accorded to the Liberators, the revulsion of feeling in Rome and the rise of Antony compelled both him and Brutus to withdraw from the city early in April (App. *BC* 2.148; 3.2; 4.57; Dio 47.20; cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1, and 7.1; Plut. *Brut.* 21; *Cic.* 42.3; *Ant.* 15.1; cf. *Caes.* 68). He remained for some months in Latium and Campania collecting a fleet, ostensibly in connection with his appointment to charge of the grain collection by the Senate on June 5 (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.1, and 10.1; 15.4.2, and esp. 9.1, Sicily, and 11.1–2, and 12.1, and 20.2; 16.2.4, and 3.6; *Fam.* 12.2, away in September). Later in the summer he was assigned the province of Cyrene, perhaps about August 1 (Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8, Cyrenaica and Crete; cf. *Phil.* 2.31 and 97, on the date; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414, Illyricum; Dio 47.21.1, Bithynia; see T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196f.). He joined Brutus in issuing an edict in sharp criticism of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 12.3; cf. *Att.* 16.7.1 and 7; Vell. 2.62.3), and about the end of September departed for the East, and proceeded, not to the province assigned him, but by way of Asia (Cic. *Fam.* 12.14.6; Dio 47.26.1–2) to Syria (Cic. *Phil.* 11.27–28; Vell. 2.62.2; Dio 47.20–21; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, and 31, *FGrH* 2A.413f., 419f.).

C. CESTIUS (3, cf. 7)

He refused to accept allotment of a province at the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26).

L. CORNELIUS CINNA Pat. (107)

Though probably not one of the conspirators (despite Plut. *Caes.* 68.3; see Dio 44.50.4; Zonar. 10.12), this brother of Caesar's first wife joined the conspirators and took off the insignia of his praetorship since they were the gift of a tyrant (Val. Max. 9.9.1; Suet. *Iul.* 85; Plut. *Brut.* 18.6–7; 20.5–6; App. *BC* 2.121), but when he resumed them for the Senate meeting of March 17 he required the protection of Lepidus (App. *BC* 2.126, cf. 137). He became such an object of hatred to the crowd at Caesar's funeral that they killed a Tribune named

Cinna by mistake for him (see Tribunes of the Plebs). He sponsored the recall of Caesetius and Marullus (see Tribunes of the Plebs; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406) after Caesar's death, and in the Senate meeting on November 28 refused to share in the allotment of provinces (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CRUSCELLIO?) Pat. (197, cf. 219)

Perhaps a Praetor in 44, since he is listed among those who considered the allotment of provinces in the Senate meeting on November 28 as null and void (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

M. CUSINIUS (1)

He was allotted Sicily in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26).

? M. GALLIUS (5)

Praetor in 44 or some previous year, since he served under Antony at Mutina in 43 as a praetorius (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. App. *BC* 3.95).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. Urbanus

Cic. *Fam.* 7.21; *Phil.* 10.7; *Att.* 15.12.1, and 18.2; 16.1.1, and 2.3, and 4.1; Vell. 2.58.1; Plut. *Caes.* 57.3; 62.2; *Brut.* 7; 14.4–5; App. *BC* 2.112; 4.57; Dio 44.12.3, and 15.4; 47.20.2 confused with Cassius; Zonar. 10.11; see above, on Cassius, and cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.5. He became the leader of the conspirators against Caesar (see above, on Cassius), shared in the amnesty of March 18 and the agreements then ratified with Antony, but was compelled by the feeling of the populace and the rise of Antony's power to leave Rome in early April (Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1, and 7.1; *Phil.* 10.7–8; Plut. *Brut.* 18–20; *Caes.* 67–68; *Cic.* 42; *Ant.* 14–15; App. *BC* 2.148; 3.2; Dio 47.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.6). He remained for some months in Italy, first in Latium and later in Campania, leaving to C. Antonius his duties as Praetor Urbanus (see above, on C. Antonius), and collected a fleet, as he had been assigned to the curatorship of the grain supply in Asia by the Senate on June 5 (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.1, and 5.1, and 10.1; 15.4.2, and 9.1 Asia, and 11.1–2, and 12.1, and 20.2; 16.2.4, and 3.6; *Fam.* 11.1; see below. Special Commissions). He was later, perhaps on August 1, assigned the province of Crete *pro consule* (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; 11.27; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8, and 12, and 16, and 35; 4.57; and Flor. 2.17.4, both authors with the mistaken assertion that Caesar had assigned Syria to Cassius and Macedonia to Brutus; Dio 45.32.4; 46.23.3; 47.21.1). He left Italy in late August (Cic. *Att.* 16.7, at Velia on August 17; *Phil.* 1.8–10; 10.8; *Ad Brut.* 1.10.4, and 15.5), proceeded to Athens and moved on Macedonia toward the end of the year, probably upon

hearing of the provincial allotments on November 28, having first found many recruits among the young Romans studying at Athens, and secured considerable financial aid from M. Appuleius the returning Quaestor of Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.9, and 23-24, and 26; 11.27; 13.32; *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; 2.3.6; Vell. 2.62.3; Plut. *Brut.* 24-25; Cic. 45.1; Suet. *Vit. Horat.*, and Horat. *Sat.* 1.6.48; *Epp.* 2.2.46-50; App. *BC* 3.24, and 63; 4.75; Dio 47.21.2-5; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414), and C. Antistius Vetus of Syria (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.3.5; 1.11.2; Vell. 2.62.3; cf. Dio 47.27.2).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

He too is listed among those who might have been allotted a province and refused to recognize the validity of the allotment of provinces carried through in the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

P. — NASO (not in *RE*)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on L. Marcius Philippus. His nomen may be Octavius, Otacilius, or Voconius.

SP. OPIIUS (22)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on Marcius and Naso.

C. TURRANIUS (4)

Cic. *Phil.* 3.25. See above, on Marcius, Naso, and Oppius.

M. VEHLIUS! (*1)

Like Piso (see above) he was allotted a province in the Senate meeting on November 28, and submitted to the Senate's later annulment of the action (Cic. *Phil.* 3.25).

Aediles, Curule

L. TREBELLIVS (FIDES) (4, cf. 5)

A. TERENTIIVS VARRO MURENA (91, cf. 92)

Named as colleagues in an inscription found at Rome (*CIL* 1².2.2514-*ILS* 6075) and dated probably in or before 44.

Aediles

Q. CAELIVS (14)

His place in Cicero's list of Antony's supposed Senate in his camp at Mutina suggests that he held the aedileship in or very soon before 44 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26).

— CRITONIIVS (1)

Aedile of the Plebs who gave the Ludi Cereales in April and forbade

the display of Caesar's gilded throne and garland (App. *BC* 3.28; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 16.2; Cic. *Att.* 15.3.2; on the honor, see Dio 44.6.3; on the occasion and date, see L. R. Taylor, *Divinity of the Roman Emperor* 87, note 15). He may have been one of the two newly constituted Aediles Plebis Cereales (Dio 43.51.3).

L. VARIIVS COTYLA (*5)

An aedilicivus in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24; 13.26), and probably Aedile in 44, since he held the office at a time when Antony (Consul in 44) had authority to make public slaves beat him in a banquet (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24). He defended Antony in the Senate meeting on December 20 (Cic. *Phil.* 5.5 and 7). See Legates, Envoys, and Lieutenants.

Tribunes of the Plebs

The extraordinary number of Tribunes of the Plebs in this year may be explained by the expulsion of Caesetius and Marullus from power and the election of others in their place. Decidius and Hostilius are the two most probable candidates for their places.

L. ANTONIVS (23) Cos. 41

Plut. *Ant.* 15.3; Dio 45.9.1; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.20.2 and 5; 15.2.2, and 5.3, and 12.2; *Phil.* 5.7 and 20; 6.15; 7.17; 13.37. Before Caesar's death he carried a bill to give Caesar the right to name half the magistrates excepting the Consuls without regard for popular election (Cic. *Phil.* 7.16; Suet. *Iul.* 41.2; Dio 43.51.3; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.3, *FGrH* 2A. 404. See Special Commissions.

L. CAESETIVS FLAVVS (4)

He and his colleague C. Epidius Marullus (see below) removed a diadem from Caesar's statue and were imprisoned. They also prosecuted persons who had saluted Caesar as king when he returned to Rome from the Latin festival. They were deprived of their tribunician power (not the office) under a bill of C. Helvius Cinna (see below), while other Tribunes were elected in their place (Cic. *Phil.* 13.31; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.5-9, *FGrH* 2A.404f.; Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.68.4-5; Val. Max. 5.7.2; Suet. *Iul.* 79-80; Plut. *Caes.* 61.4-5; *Ant.* 12.4; Dio 44.9-10; 46.49.2; App. *BC* 2.108, and 122, and 138; Obseq. 70; Zonar. 10.11). They were restored soon afterwards, probably after Caesar's death (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406; App. *BC* 2.122; see Praetors, on Cinna).

TI. CANNUTIIVS (3)

He made bitter attacks upon Antony before the people on October 2, and when after Antony's departure to his army in southern Italy

Octavian marched on Rome Cannutius met him and presented him to the people. Antony later barred him from the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.3.2, and 23.3; *Phil.* 3.23; Vell. 2.64.3; App. *BC* 3.41; Dio 45.6.3, and 12.4; 48.14.4; cf. Cic. *Att.* 16.15.3).

D. CARFULENUS (1)

He was excluded, like Ti. Cannutius, from the meeting of the Senate on November 28, presumably because he also was a Tribune of the Plebs and Antony wished to prevent a veto (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23; cf. *Att.* 15.4.1).

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (65)

He was excluded, like Cannutius and Carfulenus, from the Senate meeting on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23; see above). Niccolini (*FTP* 347; cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.75) attributes to him rather than to his brother, the Praetor of this year, the passage of a bill to enable Caesar to add new families to the patriciate (Suet. *Iul.* 41.1; Tac. *Ann.* 11.25; Dio 43.47.3).

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

One of Caesar's appointees to the office (Cic. *Phil.* 11.12; 13.27; cf. Dio 43.51.6; see below, Special Commissions, and 43, Legates). Hostilius and Decidius were termed *tribunicii* when in Antony's camp in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.27). Against Niccolini (*FTP* 356) I am inclined to date their tribunates in 44.

C. EPIDIUS MARULLUS (3)

See above, on L. Caesetius Flavius, whose actions and punishment he shared.

C. HELVIUS CINNA (11, cf. 12)

He proposed the measure which deprived Caesetius and Marullus of their tribunician powers (see above; Liv. *Per.* 116; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 20.9, *FGrH* 2A.405; 22.1, *ibid.* 406; App. *BC* 2.108; Dio 44.10.3; 46.49.2; Obseq. 70), and it was said had already drawn up a bill at Caesar's wish empowering Caesar to marry such and so many wives as he wished (Suet. *Iul.* 52.3; Dio 44.7.3). He was killed by the crowd after Caesar's funeral by mistake for the Praetor Cinna (Val. Max. 9.9.1; Suet. *Iul.* 85; Plut. *Caes.* 68.2; *Brut.* 20.5-6; App. *BC* 2.147; Dio 44.50.4, and 52.2; 45.6.3; 46.49.2; 47.11.3; Obseq. 70; Zonar. 10.12). On his identification with the poet Cinna, see Plut. *Brut.* 20.5; Schwabe, *Philologus* 47 (1889) 169f., and against it, Deutsch, *CJ* 20 (1925) 326ff. (C. or P. or L. HOSTILIUS) SASERNA (22-24)

A *tribunicius* in Antony's camp at Mutina in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.28, *alter Saserna*, mentioned in Cicero's list before the Quaestors along

with Decidius Saxa; cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.2.3. On the nomen, see the coins of L. Hostilius Saserna, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.512-514).

(NONIUS) ASPRENAS (13)

He attempted while Tribune, by falsely announcing unfavorable omens, to prevent the passage of a bill to grant Dolabella the province of Syria (App. *BC* 3.7; on the nomen, see *RE*, nos. 14, and 15).

C. (SERVILIUS) CASCA (52, cf. 53)

Tribune in 44 (Dio 44.52.2), and one of the conspirators along with his brother P. Casca Longus (Cic. *Phil.* 2.27; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 82.1, *alter e Cascis*; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Plut. *Caes.* 66.5; *Brut.* 17.3; cf. App. *BC* 2.113, who names Gaius only, and Eutrop. 6.25, who mentions only one Casca; see Münzer, *RE*), but according to Dio (44.52), he escaped the fate of Cinna (see above) by announcing that the name Casca was all that he had in common with the conspirator.

[(L.) FLAMINIUS (CHILO ?) (7)

Perhaps the Flaminius whose candidacy for a vacancy in the college (caused by the death of Cinna ?) was being supported by Octavian when Antony refused to allow the election to continue (App. *BC* 3.31; but note the senator Cillo who perished in the proscriptions, *BC* 4.27). According to Dio (45.6.3) and Plutarch (*Ant.* 16.2), Octavian was himself the candidate.]

Quaestors

Q. CORNELIUS (52) Q. Urbanus

Named in a decree of the Senate quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 14.219).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

See 43, Promagistrates. Since he was serving under Pollio in Farther Spain in the spring of 43 it is probable that he went to the province with him as Quaestor in 44. See *PIR*² 2.310, no. 1331.

— (CORNELIUS) CINNA (104)

Served under Dolabella, and at the end of the year lost to Brutus in Thessaly the cavalry he was bringing to his commander in Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13, quaestor, cf. 11.27; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, *Κίονα*).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Served in Asia under Trebonius (see 43, Promagistrates). Cf. Cic. *Att.* 14.11.2, dated April 21, 43.

L. EGNATULEIUS (2)

Quaestor under the Consul Antony. He brought the Fourth Legion

from Macedonia to Italy and in November led it over to Octavian (Cic. *Phil.* 3.7 and 39, with title; 4.6; 5.52; 14.31; App. *BC* 3.45). The Senate commended his action on December 20, and in January 43 Cicero proposed to reward him with the right of candidacy for office three years before the legal time (Cic. *Phil.* 3.39; 5.52).

Q. RUTILIUS (11)

Quaestor Urbanus, named in a decree of the Senate quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 14.219).

L. SESTIUS (2) Cos. Suff. 23

Probably Quaestor this year (see 43, and 42, Promagistrates), he prepared a fleet for Brutus and Cassius (Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4, cf. 2.4; but see *PIR* 3.230, no. 436, where these notices are referred to his father).

D. TURULLIUS (1)

One of Caesar's murderers (Dio 51.8.2), who went to Bithynia with Anniius Cimber, and held command of the fleet which Cimber prepared in 44 and sent against Dolabella in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3, *quaestor*; cf. on his praenomen, Dio, *Publius*, and coins of 31 B. C., Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531, D.).

Promagistrates

M. ACILIUS CANINUS (or CANINIANUS) (15) Pr. 47?

See 45, Promagistrates. He held command in Greece from some time in 45 until after Caesar's death (Cic. *Fam.* 7.30.3, and 31.1; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 16, *FGrH* 2A.398; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.50; and on his name, see 48, Legates). Note however Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 13-18.

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

See above, Master of Horse. Proconsul of Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain by Caesar's appointment (Vell. 2.63.1; App. *BC* 2.107; 3.46; Dio 43.51.8; 45.10.6; cf. the prescripts to Cic. *Fam.* 10.34, and 35), where he departed in the spring of 44. In the course of the summer he brought about some agreement with Sextus Pompey for which the Senate decreed him a supplicatio on November 28 (Cic. *Phil.* 3.23-24; 5.39; Dio 45.10.6; cf. Cic. *Att.* 16.4.2; App. *BC* 3.4, where measures of different dates affecting Sextus Pompey are summarized; 3.57; 4.94; see Hadas, *Sextus Pompey* 61-64). He was acclaimed Imperator a second time (Cic. *Phil.* 5.40 and 41, cf. 3.23; *Fam.* 10.34, and 35, prescripts; Plut. *Ant.* 18.3). See *PIR*² 1.59, no. 367, a scanty summary; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 335, 340.

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30, Pr. bef. 34

Quaestor pro praetore in Syria (see 45, Promagistrates). He returned from Syria when succeeded by Staius Murcus (see below) and on his way, probably late in 44, handed over to Brutus the tribute he was bringing with him, and entered his service (Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.1-2; 2.3.5; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, for Appuleius; cf. Vell. 2.62.3). See *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770.

M. APPULEIUS (13, cf. 14) Cos. 20

The retiring Proquaestor of Asia who late in 44 delivered his forces and his public funds over to Marcus Brutus at Carystus in Euboea (Cic. *Phil.* 10.24; 13.32; Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; App. *BC* 3.63; 4.75; cf. Vell. 2.62.3; Plut. *Brut.* 25.1, names Antistius; Dio 47.21.3). See *PIR*² 1.185, no. 959.

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Farther Spain in succession to Carrinas. He struggled unsuccessfully against the remnants of the Pompeian forces under Sextus Pompey until the agreement arranged by Lepidus ended the hostilities (Cic. *Att.* 14.5.1; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Aug.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414; App. *BC* 4.84, cf. 3.46; Dio 45.10; cf. Vell. 2.73.2, who terms Pollio *praetorius* and attributes a *clarissimum bellum* to him). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 336.

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Governor of Africa Vetus, perhaps into 44 (see 45, Promagistrates; Cic. *Phil.* 3.26), but was in Rome on March 15 and defended Caesar against his murderers (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 26.2, *FGrH* 2A.410). Antony had Africa reassigned to him in the Senate meeting on November 28 but Cornificius remained in possession of the province (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25; *Phil.* 3.26; see below, on Cornificius). See *PIR*² 2.83f., no. 352.

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

At some time in the summer of 44, perhaps August 1, he was appointed governor of Cyrenaica (Cic. *Phil.* 2.31 and 97; Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; App. *BC* 3.8; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414, Illyricum; Dio 47.21.1, Bithynia), probably, like Brutus in Crete, with the title Proconsul (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97). See T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196; and above, Praetors.

Q. CORNICIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa Vetus, probably by Caesar's appointment (see Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 [1912] 337f.; cf. Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 141f., on Cic. *Fam.* 12.20). At the Senate meeting on November 28, Calvisius (see above) was allotted his province, but this action was

annulled on December 20 and Cornificius was instructed to remain until relieved by the Senate (Cic. *Phil.* 3.26; *Fam.* 12.22A, cf. 25.2; *App. BC* 4.53; and in general, *Fam.* 12.20—23; see 43, Promagistrates).

Q. HORTENSIVS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26, delivered in 43). C. Antonius (see above) came to Macedonia to succeed him at the end of the year, or at the latest in January 43, whereupon he rallied to the support of Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13 and 24 and 26; Plut. *Brut.* 25.2; Dio 47.21.4—5).

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

See above, Praetors. Like Cassius (see above) he was assigned an eastern province, in his case Crete, as Proconsul, to justify his absence from Rome (Cic. *Phil.* 2.97; 11.27; Plut. *Brut.* 19.3; *App. BC* 3.8, 12, 16, 35; 4.57; Dio 47.21.1, cf. 45.32.4; 46.23.3; cf. 2.17.4). See T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 196; and above, Praetors.

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 45

Proconsul of Cisalpine Gaul by appointment of Caesar (Vell. 2.60.5, *decretam Galliam*; Suet. *Aug.* 10.2, *provincia a Caesare data et per senatum confirmata*; *App. BC* 2.124; 3.2, and 6, and 16, and 73; Dio 44.14.4; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.1). His part in the conspiracy against Caesar was noted especially because of Caesar's former favors and because he was named among the second heirs in Caesar's will (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 19—26, *passim*, *FGrH* 2A.402—411; Liv. *Per.* 116; Vell. 2.56.4, and 58.1; Suet. *Iul.* 80—81; Plut. *Caes.* 64—66; *Brut.* 17; *App. BC* 2.113, and 122, and 124, and 146; Dio 44.14.3—4, and 18.1—2; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.26 and 30; 3.8; 4.7; 6.9; 7.11; 10.15). Mistrusting Antony's attitude he departed to his province in early April, took command of the legions there and recruited fresh troops in order to hold it against Antony who secured a legal claim through a law passed on June 1 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.1; *Att.* 14.13.2, cf. *Fam.* 12.1.1; *Att.* 15.4.1, and 5.3 and 10; *Phil.* 3.8; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414; Vell. 2.60.5; *App. BC* 2.148; 3.27). He made war on some Alpine tribes in order to condition his army and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 11.4, and 5.1; cf. Plin. *NH* 3.37 and 47; Suet. *Aug.* 21.1; on the acclamation Imperator, Cic. *Fam.* 11.4—8, 11—13, 18—19, 21, and 24, *prescripts*; *Phil.* 3.37 and 38; 4.9; 5.24 and 27 and 36; 6.2; 7.15; 8.33; 13.21). When Antony attempted to take over the province he resisted, claiming senatorial support which was forthcoming formally only after December 20, and prepared to stand siege in Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 11.5—7; *Phil.* 3—6, *passim*; 7.11 and 24—25; 10.23; 12.9; Liv. *Per.* 117; Flor. 2.15.3; *App. BC* 3.49, and 51; Dio 45.14; Oros. 6.18.3).

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46?

Proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus (see 45, Promagistrates). He brought three legions to Syria to aid L. Staius Murcus against Caecilius Bassus, and by or before 43 had received acclamation as Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, *imperator*; 12.12.3; Vell. 2.69.2; *App. BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.27.5). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 339.

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Proconsul of Transalpine Gaul (excepting Narbonensis) by Caesar's appointment (Cic. *Phil.* 3.38; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 43, Degrassi 86f., 567). He was still in Rome on the Ides of March and supported the declaration of amnesty for the Liberators (Plut. *Brut.* 19.1). He soon departed for his province (cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.29.1, dated July 6; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.414), and there added new levies to the three legions with which, while watching developments in Italy (Cic. *Fam.* 10.1—5), he made an expedition into Raetia and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 3.38, cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; *CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Vell. 2.67.4).

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (*11) Pr. 45?

Governor of Sicily, probably Propraetor, and probably in accordance with Caesar's arrangements, during this year and until he was put to death by Sextus Pompey in 42 (Cic. *Fam.* 6.16, and 17; 16.23.1; Liv. *Per.* 123, *praetor*; see 42, Promagistrates). See Lübker no. 8; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 328, and above, Praetors, on M. Cusinius.

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 34

He maintained himself in Spain, defeated Asinius Pollio and received the acclamation as Imperator (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.370—373). He also captured Carteia, and built up his forces in the interior (Cic. *Att.* 15.20.3; *App. BC* 4.84; Dio 45.10; cf. Vell. 2.73.2; and on his legions, Cic. *Att.* 16.4.2). See above, on M. Aemilius Lepidus, regarding some agreement which was made with him officially before November 28.

? C. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (10) Pr. 46

See 45, Promagistrates. He may have returned from Africa Nova late in 45 or at the latest early in 44.

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Asia (see 46, and 45, Promagistrates), whence he returned when succeeded by Trebonius. He arrived in Rome by or before September 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.2.1; cf. Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 28, *FGrH* 2A.413, Πόπλιος, and Schwartz, *Hermes* 33 [1898] 184).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Governor of Africa Nova, probably in succession to Sallust, since it seems reasonable to suppose that he was appointed by Caesar (App. *BC* 4.53, where I take the first *Καίσαρι* to refer to Iulius Caesar; Dio 48.21.1; see 43, Promagistrates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45?

He received command of Syria as Proconsul (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30), but was still in Rome on the Ides of March and associated himself with the Liberators (App. *BC* 2.119). He left immediately for Syria to deal with Caecilius Bassus, but suffered a reverse and summoned aid from Marcius Crispus in Bithynia. Together they hemmed Bassus in at Apameia and won late in 44 or early in 43 acclamations as Imperatores (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.3; Vell. 2.69.2; App. *BC* 3.77; 4.58; Dio 47.27.5; see above, on Marcius Crispus). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 332.

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus, appointed before Caesar's death (App. *BC* 3.2; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.2). An active member of the conspiracy, he initiated proceedings on the Ides of March by asking for pardon for his brother (Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 24, *FGrH* 2A.408f.; Suet. *Iul.* 82.1; Plut. *Caes.* 66.3-4; *Brut.* 17.2-4; App. *BC* 2.113, and 117; Dio 47.31.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.27; Senec. *Ep. Mor.* 83.12; *Ira* 3.30.4-5; Dio 44.19.4). He immediately departed to Bithynia, succeeding Marcius Crispus, and prepared a fleet (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3) as well as money and troops at Brutus' request (App. *BC* 3.6; see 43, Promagistrates). See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 331.

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Named to be Proconsul of Asia by Caesar before his death (App. *BC* 3.2; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 19.2). An active member of the conspiracy against Caesar, though his part at the end was to draw Antony aside (Cic. *Phil.* 2.27 and 30 and 34; 13.22; *Fam.* 10.28.1; Vell. 2.56.3, and 69.1; Liv. *Per.* 116; Plut. *Caes.* 66.2, Brutus Albinus; *Brut.* 17.1; *Ant.* 13.4; App. *BC* 2.113, and 117; 3.19; Dio 44.14.3-4, and 19.1 and 3). He promptly departed to his province of Asia and there raised money and troops at the request of Brutus and Cassius (Cic. *Att.* 14.10.1; *Fam.* 12.16; App. *BC* 3.2, and 6), and later aided Cassius on his way to Syria (Dio 47.21.3, and 26.1; cf. Lentulus in Cic. *Fam.* 12.14.5). On his treatment of Theopompus of Cnidus, see Cic. *Phil.* 13.33. See Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 330, 335.

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 45, and 42, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Fam.*

5.10), where he remained until late in 44 or early in 43. He resisted the attempt of C. Antonius (see above) to tamper with his troops at Dyrrachium, but later was forced to yield his forces and territory to Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13; Liv. *Per.* 118; Vell. 2.69.3-4; Plut. *Brut.* 25-26; App. *BC* 4.75; *Illyr.* 13; Dio 47.21.6-7; see 43, Promagistrates). See Lübker no. 2; Sternkopf, *Hermes* 47 (1912) 329.

C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

See 45, Promagistrates. He returned from Cisalpine Gaul at some time before April 21 when he appeared in Campania (Cic. *Att.* 14.11.2, and 19.2). See Lübker no. 2.

L. VOLCATIUS TULLUS (*7) Cos. 33, Pr. 46

See 45, Promagistrates. Staius Murcus probably superseded him in Syria (see above; cf. Syme, *Anatolian Stud. Buckler* 321-324). See *PIR* 3.474, no. 625.

Legates, Lieutenants

? BAEBIUS (5)

An officer, probably a Legate, under Vatinius in Illyricum (App. *Illyr.* 13).

M. EPIIUS (2)

Legate under Sextus Pompey in Spain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.372f.; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 22).

C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42?

Probably a Legate under Munatius Plancus in Gaul in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 10.1.4; see 43, Legates), and a frequent Envoy and messenger to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.3, and 4.1). See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590.

M. OCTAVIUS MARSUS (71)

A Legate under Dolabella (see 43, Legates).

PONTIUS AQUILA (*12)

A Legate under Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul (see 43, Legates).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

Cicero accepted appointment early in June as a Legate of Dolabella with the intention of going to Greece, started in July, but early in August news from Rome led him to return from Leucopetra in southern Italy (Cic. *Att.* 15.11.4; cf. 14.13.4, and 22.2; 15.8.1, and 19.2, and 29.1; Plut. *Cic.* 43.1-3; on his return, see Cic. *Att.* 16.7; *Phil.* 1.6-10; 2.76; Plut. *Cic.* 43.3).

Prefects

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Aided Brutus and Cassius to prepare a fleet in the summer of 44 (Cic. *Att.* 16.4.4), and late in the year or early in 43 induced part of Dolabella's cavalry in Macedonia to desert to Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13). See also Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 7.2, and 14.1. See 42, Legates.

Prefects to assign land to veterans

L. PLOTIUS PLANCUS (Munatius 26) Pr. 43

C. ATEIUS CAPITO (7)

C. CUPIENNIUS (2)

Prefects (or perhaps Legates) whom Caesar appointed in 45 or 44 to assign land to veterans, Plancus at least in the territory of Buthrotum in Epirus. Cicero wrote urging them, and especially Plancus, to whom the other two may have been subordinate, to spare the lands of the Buthrotians in accordance with an edict of the Consuls based on Caesar's *acta* (Cic. *Att.* 16.16A, B, and E, to Plancus, C, and F, to Capito, and D, to Cupiennius; cf. *Att.* 14.12.1, and 17.2, and 20.3; 15.2.2, and 15.1, and 20.3, and 29.3; 16.2.1, and 4.3; see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 9–11). Münzer (*RE*) considers them a Triumvirate.

Special Commissions

1. M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

By decree of the Senate Antony and his colleague Dolabella were empowered to review, with the assistance of a commission, measures in Caesar's papers which he had planned but not published, but a law promulgated by Antony early in May and carried on June 2 nullified this measure by naming the two Consuls only as the commission (Cic. *Att.* 16.16C.11, and 16F.18; *Phil.* 2.100; 5.10; Dio 44.53.4; 45.23.7).

2. L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

– CAESENNIUS LENTO (6)

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

– — — NUCULA (1)

[?? C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44]

? L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

? — — — CAFO (not in *RE*)

Antony and Dolabella carried about mid-June a bill to establish a commission of seven (Cic. *Att.* 15.19.2; *Phil.* 5.21; 8.26; 12.23) with L.

Antonius as chairman to divide all available public land among veteran soldiers and needy citizens (Cic. *Phil.* 5.7; Dio 45.9.1; cf. Cic. *Att.* 15.12.2, and 15.1, and 17.1, and 19.2; 16.3.1; *Phil.* 5.20; 7.17; 13.37; on Antony and Dolabella, see *Phil.* 5.33; 11.13; on L. Antonius, *Phil.* 5.20; 6.13; 7.16–17; 11.13; 12.20; 13.37; on Lento and Nucula, *Phil.* 2.99; 6.14; 8.26; 11.13; 12.20 and 23; 13.2 and 26 and 37; on C. Antonius, *Att.* 15.19.2, which is against including him. Saxa and Cafo had received lands in Campania, and Saxa was a skilled surveyor who expected to use his art, Cic. *Phil.* 8.9 and 26; 10.22; 11.12 and 37; 12.20; and on Saxa also *Phil.* 2.99; 11.13; 13.2 and 27; 14.10; on both, see Syme, *JRS* 27 [1937] 127–137; and D.–G. 1.83, note 4). The law was declared invalid on January 4, 43, by decree of the Senate on the ground that it was carried by force (Cic. *Phil.* 5.7 and 21; 6.14; 11.13).

Pontifices

73–44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62, Pont. Max. 63

See above, Consuls, and Dictator.

Successor, as Pontifex Maximus: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus was hurriedly made Pontifex Maximus with Antony's support soon after Caesar's death (Cic. *Phil.* 5.40–41; 13.7 and 15; cf. 12.12; *Att.* 16.5.4, and 11.8; Liv. *Per.* 117; Vell. 2.63.1, *furto creatus*; App. *BC* 2.132; Dio 44.53.6, cf. 5.3).

Bef. 76–44: P. SERVILIUS VATTIA ISAURICUS (93) Cos. 79, Pr. 90

He died early in the summer before his son's return from Asia (Cic. *Phil.* 2.12; *Fam.* 16.23.2; Dio 45.16.1–2; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 44, p. 157 Helm; Suidas 1.1.580B).

Augurs

47?–44: C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (131) Cos. 59, 48, 46–44, Pr. 62

See above, Consul and Dictator.

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

L. AURELIUS COTTA (102) Cos. 65, Pr. 70

It was reported that he was ready to announce that according to the Sibylline books the Parthians could be defeated only by a king (Suet. *Iul.* 79.3; cf. Cic. *Div.* 2.110; Plut. *Caes.* 64.2; App. *BC* 2.110; Dio 44.15.3).



Flamen Divi Iulii

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

According to Cicero, Antony was named a Flamen of the deified Caesar in Caesar's lifetime (*Phil.* 2.110; 13.41 and 47; Dio 44.6.4; cf. Suet. *Iul.* 76.1; App. *BC* 2.106).

Luperci

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony was a member of the newly established college of the Luperci Iuliani. It was probably as such that he took part in the Lupercalia on February 15 (Dio 45.30; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 2.87; Suet. *Iul.* 76.1, and 79.2; Plut. *Ant.* 12; Dio 44.6.2, and 11; see above, Consuls, on the incident of the offer of the crown to Caesar).

? LICINIUS (10)

According to Nicolaus of Damascus (*Vit. Caes.* 21, *FGrH* 2A.405), it was a Licinius who first offered the crown to Caesar at the Lupercalia. If this variant story is correct he was probably a Lupercus.

43 B.C. A.U.C. 711

Consuls

C. VIBIUS C. f. C. n. PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

A. HIRTIUS A. f. — n. (2) Pr. 46

CIL 5.5832—*ILS* 2338; *CIL* 8.22640, 1; 10.8093—*ILS* 5539; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 134, 502f.; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f.; *Kal. Praenest.*, Jan. 7, *CIL* 12.1, p. 231; Varro *De Gent. Pop. Rom.* fr. 9 Peter; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Nic. Dam. *Vit. Caes.* 22, *FGrH* 2A.406; Suet. *Tib.* 5; Tac. *Dial.* 17; Plut. *Aem.* 38.1; App. *BC* 3.50; Dio 45.17.1; 46, Index, with Καπρωνιανός as Pansa's cognomen; 47, Index; Obseq. 69; Eutrop. 7.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 6.18.3; Cassiod.; Solin. 1.32, p. 9 M; on Pansa, *CIL* 6.37077, *C. Vibio C. f. Pasa Caetronian. Cos.*; and on Hirtius, *Bull. Com.* 66 (1938) 269, cf. Van Buren, *AJA* 44 (1940) 377; *Ann. Epig.* 1940, no. 41; 1941, no. 102; 1945, no. 140.

After much debate in January the Senate charged both Consuls with the task of raising levies and of preparing for military operations against Antony in order to relieve Decimus Brutus at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 5.1 and 31–34; 6.1; 7.2 and 13 and 23–24; 8.4; 10.21; 11.24; 13.5 and 23; 14.5; *Fam.* 11.8.2; 12.5.2; *Ad Brut.* 2.4.4; App. *BC* 3.50, and

65; Dio 45.17.1; 46.29). In that month Hirtius began a slow advance toward Cisalpine Gaul, uniting with and in general taking superior command over the forces of Octavian, yet still attempting to leave some opening for a settlement with Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 5.32 and 53; 7.11–12; 8.5–6; 10.16 and 21; 13.22ff., esp. 46–48; 14.4; Cic. *Ad Caes. Iun.* fr. 13 Tyrrell and Purser; *Ad Brut.* 2.1.1; *Fam.* 12.4.1, and 5.2; *Ad Brut.* 1.10.2; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.65, cf. 76; Dio 46.33–36, esp. 35.5–6; see Promagistrates, on Caesar, and on Decimus Brutus).

Meantime Pansa was active in raising levies, and continued in charge of business in Rome. Upon the abrogation of much of the Antonian legislation (Cic. *Phil.* 5.10; 10.17, and on the Lex Antonia Agraria, see *Phil.* 6.14; 11.13), Pansa carried fresh measures to confirm the veteran colonies (Cic. *Phil.* 13.31), and probably also measures to confirm Caesar's acts and to abolish the office of Dictator (*Phil.* 5.10; 10.17). He presided over the various debates regarding Antony's status, the legitimizing of the command of Brutus in Macedonia, the recognition of Sextus Pompey, and the command against Dolabella in Asia and Syria (in the latter case his own expectation of a province brought him into conflict with Cicero's proposal of a *maius imperium* for Cassius) (Cic. *Phil.* 5.53; 7.1 and 5–9; 12.2 and 15 and 18; *Fam.* 12.7.1, and 25.1; *Ad Brut.* 1.10; 2.4, and 5.2; Dio 46.36.2; see Promagistrates, on M. Brutus, Cassius, Sex. Pompey, Dolabella, and M. Antonius).

Pansa left Rome about March 19, intending to join Hirtius in Cisalpine Gaul, but Antony's attempt to surprise him led first to a defeat for Pansa's army of recruits, and then to a serious reverse at Forum Gallorum for Antony himself at the hands of Hirtius and Octavian (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30, and 33.3–4; *Ad Brut.* 1.3a; *Phil.* 14.26–27 and 36–37; Liv. *Per.* 119; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.39; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.66–70; Dio 46.37.4–7; Oros. 6.18.3–4; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Flor. 2.15; and on the date of the battle, *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Ovid *Fast.* 4.625–628). All three commanders were acclaimed Imperatores, and in Rome the Senate voted a supplicatio, and a memorial to the fallen (Cic. *Phil.* 14.6 and 11–12 and 22–29 and 36–38; Ovid *Fast.* 4.675–676; Dio 46.38.1–2; cf. *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108, on Caesar). In a second battle at Mutina on April 21 Hirtius and Octavian again defeated Antony, who raised the siege of Mutina and retreated hastily to the west, but Hirtius fell in the battle, and Pansa died shortly afterwards (April 23) of wounds received at Forum Gallorum (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.2, and 33.4; 11.9.1, and 10.2, and 13.1; 12.25a; *Ad Brut.* 1.2.2, and 3a, and 4.1; *Ad Caes. Iun.* fr. 22 Tyrrell and Purser; Liv. *Per.* 119; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Ovid *Trist.* 4.10.6; Tibull. 3.5.18; Vell. 2.61.4;

Suet. *Aug.* 11, and cf. on the suspicions against Octavian, Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.2, and Tac. *Ann.* 1.10, and Dio 46.39.1; Tac. *Dial.* 17; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.71—76; Dio 46.33.5, and 38.5—7, and 39.1; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.5; Zonar. 10.14—15). The two Consuls received public burial in Rome in the Campus Martius (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.8; Liv. *Per.* 119; Val. Max. 5.2.10; Vell. 2.62.4; cf. *CIL* 6.37077; *Bull. Com.* 66 [1938] 269).

Consules Suffecti

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Fast. Cap. (C. Iulius C. f. [C. n. Caesar, qui] postea Imp. [Caesar Divi f. appel.] est, Abd.), Degrassi 58f., 134, 502f.; *Fast. Amit.* (C. Iulius Divi f. Ca[esar]), *ibid.* 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; cf. Dio 46.47.5, on his name; see below, Promagistrates.

The development of the situation after the death of the two Consuls led Octavian in August to send a deputation of soldiers to demand election to the consulship for him and later to march on Rome at the head of his army. On August 19 he was elected to the consulship with Q. Pedius as his colleague through two persons who were themselves irregularly elected to act instead of Consuls (δύο τινῶν ἀντὶ ὑπάτων πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας αἰρεθέντων, Dio 46.45.3) for the purpose (Liv. *Per.* 119; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Vell. 2.65.2, and 69.5, dated September 23; Suet. *Aug.* 26.1, and 31.2, and 95; Plut. *Cic.* 45.4—46.1; *Brut.* 27.1—2; Tac. *Ann.* 1.9; App. *BC* 3.82, and 86—94; Dio 46.41—46; 55.6.7; 56.30.5; Obseq. 69; Macrob. 1.12.35; cf. *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108). The adoption of Octavian as Caesar's son was immediately confirmed by a curiate law (App. *BC* 3.94; Dio 46.47.5) and the previous declaration of Dolabella (already dead in Syria, see below, Promagistrates) as a public enemy was repealed (App. *BC* 3.95). At his suggestion his colleague carried a law to set up courts for the trials of Caesar's murderers (see below, on Pedius). He then moved back to Cisalpine Gaul to meet the forces of Antony and Lepidus, and in November came to the agreement with these that established all three as Triumviri rei publicae constituendae (see below; Suet. *Aug.* 96.1; Plut. *Cic.* 46.2—4; *Ant.* 19—20; App. *BC* 3.96; 4.2—3; Flor. 2.16.6; Dio 46.50, and 54—56), and under the terms of the agreement abdicated his consulship by or before November 27 (App. *BC* 4.2, cf. 6—7; Dio 47.15.2; cf. *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273f., 275).

Q. PEDIUS M. f. (1) Pr. 48

Fast. Amit. (Q. P[——]), Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242;

Fast. Colot. (Q. Pedius Q. f.), *ibid.* 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 45, *ibid.* 86f. with the filiation M. f., and discussion on p. 134. Octavian chose him to be his colleague (Vell. 2.65.2, and 69.5; Plin. *NH* 35.21; Tac. *Dial.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.94; Dio 46.46.1; Zonar. 10.15). He carried the law providing for the prosecution of Caesar's murderers (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 2; Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.69.5, *lege Pedia*; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; *Galba* 3.2; App. *BC* 3.95; 4.27; Dio 46.48, and 49.5; 47.22.4), and in Octavian's absence one rescinding the declarations of Antony and Lepidus as public enemies (App. *BC* 3.96; Dio 46.52.3—4). An old man, he died shortly before the arrival of the Triumvirs in Rome from the weariness and excitement that attended the first executions in the proscriptions (App. *BC* 4.6; Dio 47.15.2).

C. CARRINAS C. f. — n. (2) Pr. 46

P. VENTIDIUS P. f. BASSUS (*2) Pr. 43

Fast. Amer., Degrassi 242 (P. Ventidius); *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 274f. (C. Carrinas C. f., P. Ventidius P. f.); *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f. They came into office for the final portion of the year. Ventidius, a Praetor of this year (see below), abdicated his praetorship and became Octavian's successor (Vell. 2.65.3; App. *BC* 4.2; Dio 47.15.2; and cf. Gell. 15.4; Dio 43.51.5; Vergil, *Catalepton* 10).

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

These three commanders (see below, Promagistrates, on Antony and Lepidus, and above, Consuls, on Octavian) met in the autumn at the river Lavino near Bononia and determined to seize power, under the title of Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae, with consular imperium for five years, to hold powers of appointment of the city magistrates, and to divide the provinces of the West among them, the whole of Gaul except the Narbonese province to Antony, Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain to Lepidus, and to Octavian, Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1, and 7; App. *BC* 4.2—3; Dio 46.54—56; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 27.1; 96.1; Plut. *Cic.* 46.2; *Ant.* 18—20; Flor. 2.16.6), while Lepidus as Consul the following year would remain in Rome and Antony and Octavian carry on the war with Brutus and Cassius. They also listed eighteen cities and their lands for division among the soldiers (App. *BC* 4.3, cf. 86; cf. *ILS* 886), and initiated an extensive proscription in order to rid themselves of personal enemies and to

secure funds for their soldiers (Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.66.1; Suet. *Aug.* 27.1; App. *BC* 4.3, and 5; Dio 46.56; 47.6.5; on the details, see also Vell. 2.66—67; Val. Max. 6.5.7, and 7.2; Senec. *Benef.* 3.25; Plut. *Cic.* 46—49; *Ant.* 19—21; App. *BC* 4.3—51; Flor. 2.16; Dio 47.3—15; Oros. 6.18.9—12; cf. *ILS* 8393—*CIL* 6.1527, and see the new fragment, *AJA* 54 [1950] 223—226). On November 27 a bill was carried by the Tribune Titius establishing them as Triumviri until the end of 38 B. C. (*Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273—275, 502; Liv. *Per.* 120; App. *BC* 4.7; Dio 47.2.1—2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.395f.). See below, Promagistrates.

Praetors

L. AELIUS LAMIA (75)

A candidate in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.2, and 17.1), later referred to as a *praetorius* (Plin. *NH* 7.173).

M. AQUILLIUS CRASSUS (16)

Sent by the Senate to raise levies in Picenum to resist Octavian, he was captured by the latter and released unharmed, but later he was proscribed (App. *BC* 3.93—94).

M. CAECILIUS CORNUTUS (45) Pr. Urbanus

Pr. Urbanus and chief executive in place of the Consuls when they left the city and perished at Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.12.3, and 16.1; *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3; *Phil.* 14.37; Val. Max. 5.2.10). He committed suicide when Octavian seized Rome (App. *BC* 3.92).

? L. CESTIUS (4)

He and C. Norbanus (see below) are termed Pr(aetores?) on gold coins issued in 44 or 43 (pr(aefecti), Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.552f.) by decree of the Senate. As the list of Praetors for 44 is so completely known, I place them in 43. See Bahrfeldt, *Röm. Geldmünzprägung* 41f., and Groag, *RE* 17.1.1271, on Norbanus.

Q. GALLIUS (7)

Perhaps Praetor Peregrinus (τὴν πολιτικὴν στρατηγίαν ἄρχων, App. *BC* 3.95; and see above, on Cornutus). He asked Octavian for command of Africa, but plotted against him and was stripped of his praetorship and condemned to death (Suet. *Aug.* 27.4, with a quotation from the *Memoirs* of Augustus; App. *BC* 3.95). See 44, Praetors, on M. Gallius, and cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.26.

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39

A supporter of Antony, whom he joined at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 11.11, *se verbo praetorem esse urbanum dicebat re certe noluit*, and 36; 12.20; 13.2 and 6). Like others who joined Antony he was declared a public

enemy by the Senate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.3a, and 5.1; Liv. *Per.* 119; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.39.3). He returned to Rome and in the period of the proscriptions secured Cicero's house on the Palatine (Vell. 2.14.3).

MINUCIUS (9, cf. 50)

He was holding the Comitia in the Forum (ἀρχαιρεσιάζων, App. *BC* 4.17) when he learned that he had been proscribed, and could not succeed in concealing himself.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1270f.) Cos. 38

See above, on L. Cestius.

L. PLOTIUS PLANCUS (Munatius 26)

A Praetor Designate in 44, probably by appointment from Caesar (Cic. *Att.* 16.16A, B, and E, prescripts). He acted as a link between his brother in Transalpine Gaul (see Promagistrates) and the government in Rome, and used his influence, while serving in command of his brother's cavalry, to keep him loyal (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.2, and 21a, and 22.1). At the end of the year he was proscribed and put to death (App. *BC* 4.12; Dio 54.2.1; cf. Vell. 2.67.3; Val. Max. 6.8.5; Plin. *NH* 13.25, with Solin. 46.3; Horace, *Sat.* 2.2.50, and Porphyry. *ad loc.*).

? P. RUPILIUS REX (10)

Hor. *Sat.* 1.7. Termed Praetor in this year by Porphyrio and Acro on Hor. *Sat.* 1.7.1.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43

Though Praetor in office (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; 14.21; Gell. 15.4; Dio 47.15.2), he recruited three legions for Antony in Picenum (Cic. *Phil.* 12.23; App. *BC* 3.66, and 72). He joined Antony with these in his retreat on the Ligurian coast at Vada (Cic. *Fam.* 10.17.1, and 18.3, *mulio*, and 33.4, and 34.1; 11.9, and 10.3, and 13.3; App. *BC* 3.72, and 80), and was declared a public enemy (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.1; Gell. 15.4). Upon the establishment of the Triumvirate he resigned the praetorship and received the consulship (see above, Consuls).

Aediles

— VOLUSIUS (*4)

Aedile in office when proscribed, he escaped in the disguise of a priest of Isis (App. *BC* 4.47).

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. APPULEIUS (15)

Closely associated with Cicero and the anti-Caesarian group in the Senate (Cic. *Phil.* 6.1; 14.16; *Ad Brut.* 1.7.2; App. *BC* 3.93).

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

The accuser of Brutus in the trials instituted under the Lex Pedia (see above, Consuls; Plut. *Brut.* 27.3–5; cf. Vell. 2.69.5).

– SALVIUS (6)

In the debate in the Senate early in January he prevented action on Cicero's proposal to treat Antony as a public enemy by adjourning the Senate (App. *BC* 3.50–51, and 52; 4.17; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 6.2; 7.14; Dio 46.29.2). The first victim in the proscriptions (Vell. 2.64.4; App. *BC* 4.17).

M. SERVILIUS (21)

Along with other Tribunes he called the Senate meeting on December 20, 44, in order to provide for protection for the meeting on January 1, 43, and thus roused Cicero to take a lead in opposing Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 4.16). Early in March he gave Cicero the platform in a public meeting to discuss his proposal to give Cassius the supreme command in the East against Dolabella (Cic. *Fam.* 12.7.1; cf. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3).

P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53)

The entrance of this Liberator upon his tribunate without protest from Octavian satisfied Cicero that he could safely sponsor Octavian before the Senate (Cic. *Att.* 16.15.3; *Phil.* 13.30–31). On July 25 he took part in a consultation between Cicero and Brutus' mother Servilia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.18.1; cf. 1.17.1). He escaped from Rome when Octavian marched on the city, and was duly removed from office by a measure carried by P. Titius (Dio 46.49.1; cf. *Obseq.* 70, where Titius is mistakenly termed Praetor and placed in 42). He became an admiral under Brutus (see 42, Legates).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO GIBBA (89)

Dio 47.11.3; cf. on the name, *Ascon.* 55 C; and on his death at Philippi, Vell. 2.71.2.

P. TITIUS (20)

On May 9 he vetoed, at the request of Servilius Isauricus, honors proposed for Munatius Plancus in Gaul (Cic. *Fam.* 10.12.3–4; cf. 10.21.3). In August when Octavian was elected Consul he carried a bill to expel his colleague Servilius Casca from office (see above), and on November 27 he carried the law which established the Second Triumvirate (App. *BC* 4.7; Dio 47.2.1–2; cf. *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273–275, 502). See above, *Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae*.

? M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3, see *1.272f.) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Niccolini (*FTP* 355) conjectures that he, like Cornificius the accuser of Brutus, prosecuted Cassius under the Pedian law as a Tribune (Plut.

Brut. 27.3–5; cf. Vell. 2.69.5). He might have been elected to the place of Servilius Casca.

Quaestors

C. CASSIUS (PARMENSIS) (80)

One of Caesar's murderers, who was termed Quaestor and held command of a fleet which engaged that of Dolabella off southern Asia Minor on June 13 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13, with the praenomen in the pre-script; cf. App. *BC* 5.2, on his cognomen). The names of his superior in command and his province are not preserved.

– EXTITIUS (1)

Brother (half-brother?) of T. Annius Cimber, and present as Quaestor in Antony's camp at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 13.28).

– (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS Pat. (72)

Quaestor of the Consul Pansa, whose camp he prepared in good time at Forum Gallorum (App. *BC* 3.69). Pansa at his death transferred his troops to Manlius and he to Decimus Brutus (App. *BC* 3.76). He arrested the physician Glyco on suspicion of having poisoned Pansa (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.2; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 11.1; *Tac. Ann.* 1.10).

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Proconsul in Narbonese Gaul and Nearer Spain (see 44, Promagistrates). The Senate attempted to conciliate him by decreeing him honors, such as an equestrian statue and a triumph (Cic. *Phil.* 5.41; 13.7–9; Dio 46.29.6). His plea and that of Plancus for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Antony was refused in March (Cic. *Phil.* 13.7–9 and 49–50; *Fam.* 10.6; 10.27). Antony claimed to be in communication with him all the while (*Phil.* 13.43) and upon his retreat from Mutina was received by Lepidus, with whom he united his forces (Cic. *Fam.* 10.21, and 23, and 24, and 34, and 34A, and 35; *Liv. Per.* 119; Vell. 2.63.1–2; Plut. *Ant.* 18; App. *BC* 3.83–84; Dio 46.42.1). The Senate declared him a public enemy and rescinded his honors, while Marcus Brutus protested this action in an attempt to save his property for his children (Cic. *Fam.* 12.10.1; *Ad Brut.* 1.12.1–2, and 15.9, and 18.6; Vell. 2.64.4; App. *BC* 3.96; Dio 46.51.4). With Antony he secured the support of Pollio and Plancus, and the death of Decimus Brutus (see below, on these), and returned to Cisalpine Gaul to meet Octavian and establish the Second Triumvirate (see below, on Antony and Octavian; and above, on *Triumviri R. P. C.*). Lepidus celebrated a

triumph *ex Hispania* on December 31 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 566; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Vell. 2.67.4; App. *BC* 4.31). He continued the construction of Julius Caesar's Saepta (Dio 53.23.2).

P. AEMILIUS P. f. LEPIDUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

Won Crete for Brutus and Cassius late in 44 or early in 43 (App. *BC* 5.2, Lepidus), and is named as Proquaestor on his coins (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 35f., formerly read as P. Licinius, *B.M.Cat., Cyrenaica* 11, no. 2, perhaps *Proq. pr. pr.*).

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

See 44, Promagistrates. He remained for some time with Brutus, who wished him to remain in service with him, and called him Imperator (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2). See below, Legates; and *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770.

C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 44, Praetors), an appointment which was rescinded by the Senate late in 44 (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3-4; *Phil.* 3.37-39; 5.3; 7.3; 10.10; 11.28; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470; cf. Dio 46.29.4). He attempted to add the forces of Vatinius to his single legion (see 44, Promagistrates, on Vatinius), but Brutus promptly besieged him in Apollonia and compelled him to surrender by the middle of March (Cic. *Phil.* 10. 11-13, and *passim*; 11.26; 13.30; Plut. *Brut.* 25-26; App. *BC* 3.79; 4.75; Dio 47.21.4-7). Brutus held him in honorable custody, even allowing him to retain his lictors and insignia, but placed him under close guard when he attempted to foment a mutiny (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.3-4; 1.2.3, and 3a; Plut. *Brut.* 26; App. *BC* 3.79; Dio 47.22-24). News of the formation of the Second Triumvirate and the proscriptions led Brutus, probably early in 42, to order his execution (Liv. *Per.* 121, cf. 124; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 16; Plut. *Brut.* 28.1-2; *Ant.* 22.4; App. *BC* 3.79; Dio 47.25.1; cf. Vell. 2.71.2).

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Proconsul, on the basis of a law carried early in June, 44, of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, probably like Dolabella in Syria for a term of five years (Cic. *Att.* 14.4.4; *Phil.* 1.8 and 19; 2.108-109; 3.37-38; 5.5 and 7-9, with the emendation of *sexennium* to *quinquennium*; 7.2; 9.27; Liv. *Per.* 117; App. *BC* 3.30, and 37, and 49, and 63; Dio 45.25.1; 46.23.4). At the beginning of the year he was already besieging Decimus Brutus in Mutina (see below) and was acclaimed Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 13.22), but in April was defeated by the Consuls and Octavian in battles at Forum Gallorum and Mutina (see above, Consuls, on Hirtius and Pansa; Cic. *Phil.* 5-14, *passim*, esp. 5, 6, 8, 9, and 12; *Epp. passim*, from January 1 to May 1 [ed. Tyrrell and Purser, nos. 816-849], esp. *Fam.* 12.4.1, and 5.2; 10.30; *Ad Brut.* 2.5.2; 1.3.4; *Fam.*

10.33; 11.9; Liv. *Per.* 118-119; Vell. 2.61.3-4; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3-4, and 11; Plut. *Cic.* 45. 3-4; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.49-76; Dio 45.17-46.39; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.3-5; Zonar. 10.14), and soon afterwards was declared a public enemy (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.3a; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.64.4; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.39.3). In his flight westward he was joined by the forces of the Praetor Ventidius (see above), and united with Lepidus (see above), and later with Pollio and Plancus (see below), then, after compassing the destruction of Decimus Brutus, he returned to Cisalpine Gaul to meet Octavian and negotiate the establishment of the Second Triumvirate (Cic., *Epp.* from May 1 to July 28 *passim* [ed. Tyrrell and Purser nos. 850-916], esp. *Fam.* 11.10.3-4, and 13.1-3; 10.34, and 35; 10.21, and 23; 12.10.3; *Ad Brut.* 1.15.10; *Fam.* 10.24.6; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62-66; Suet. *Aug.* 12; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3-46.3; *Ant.* 17.2-19.1; App. *BC* 3.80-88, and 96-98; 4.2; Dio 46.39-56; Eutrop. 7.1; Oros. 6.18.7-9; see above, Triumviri R. P. C.). See D.-G. 1.166-270.

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Farther Spain (see 44, Promagistrates). Pollio professed loyalty to the government in Rome but was weakened by the intrigues of agents of Antony and Lepidus in his forces and the departure of his Quaestor with the treasury (see below, Promagistrates, on Cornelius Balbus) (Cic. *Fam.* 10.31-33). Later he marched into Gaul with two legions but there joined Antony and reconciled Plancus with him and Lepidus (App. *BC* 3.81, and 97; cf. Vell. 2.63.3-4; see above, on Antony and Lepidus).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Syria (prescripts of Cic. *Fam.* 12.11, and 12, May 7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Vell. 2.62.3; App. *BC* 3.63; Dio 46.40.3-4; 47.28.5, and 29.6). His command was not legitimized until late in April, despite Cicero's proposal early in March that he be given *maius imperium* and general command against Dolabella (*Phil.* 11.30-31; 13.30; *Fam.* 12.7.1). In fact he had entered the province early in 43 and by March 7 had obtained command of the former forces of Caecilius Bassus, Marcius Crispus, Staius Murcus, and A. Allienus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11, and 12; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; *Phil.* 11.32; Vell. 2.69.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.271-272 and 320; *BJ* 1.219; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.26, and 28). He besieged Dolabella in Laodiceia until the latter committed suicide (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.4, and 14.4, and 15.7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Strabo 16.2.9; Vell. 2.69.2; App. *BC* 4.60-62; Dio 47.30.3-6), and punished both Laodiceia and Tarsus for supporting him (Strabo 16.2.9; App. *BC* 4.62, and 64; 5.7; Dio 47.30.7-31.5; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.289; *BJ* 1.231). He made

levies of troops and money in Syria and Palestine and planned to proceed to the occupation of Egypt, but late in the year Brutus summoned him to Smyrna to co-ordinate their plans (Plut. *Brut.* 28.2—30.1; App. *BC* 4.63—65; Dio 47.32; cf. Liv. *Per.* 122; Joseph. *AJ* 14.271—280; *BJ* 1.219—235).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

He was probably a Proquaestor under Pollio in Farther Spain when in the spring of 43 he embarrassed him by outrages upon citizens of Gades and by absconding with his treasury (Cic. *Fam.* 10.32, *quaestor*; cf. Strabo 3.5.3). See 44, Quaestors; *PIR*² 2.310, no. 1331.

P. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA (141) Cos. Suff. 44

Proconsul in Syria (see 44, Consuls). Entering Asia late in 44 or early in 43, he rewarded Trebonius for arranging to feed and supply his army by capturing Smyrna by surprise and putting him to death (Cic. *Phil.* 11.5 and 7—9; 12.21 and 25; 13.22; 14.8; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 14.5, and 15.4; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1 and 5; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.69.1; App. *BC* 3.26, and 61, and 64; 4.58; Dio 47.29.1—3, and 30.6; Oros. 6.18.6; Zonar. 10.18; see below, on Trebonius). He was declared a public enemy and his property was confiscated (Cic. *Phil.* 11.9 and 15—16 and 29; 13.23 and 36—39; *Fam.* 12.15.2; Liv. *Per.* 119, and 121; App. *BC* 3.61, and 64; 4.58; Dio 47.28.5, and 29.4; Oros. 6.18.6). By oppressive levies and exactions he raised an army of two legions and a fleet, but lost part of his cavalry and much of his fleet to Lentulus Spinther (Cic. *Phil.* 11.6 and 16 and 25; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 13, and 14, and 15; *Ad Brut.* 121; cf. Strabo 14.1.37; App. *BC* 4.60; Joseph. *AJ* 14.225, with the title *imperator*, dated January 24; inscription of Tabai, L. Robert, *Étud. Anat.* 325, *Imperator*; and letters 1, 7, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, in the Greek Letters of Brutus, Hercher, *Epistol. Gr.* 178—189). Reaching Syria, he was soon hemmed in by Cassius at Laodiceia and committed suicide, probably late in July (Cic. *Fam.* 12.12.5, and 13.4, and 14.4, and 15.7; Liv. *Per.* 121; Strabo 16.2.9; Vell. 2.69.2; Senec. *Rhet. Suas.* 1.7; Gell. 3.9.4; App. *BC* 4.60, and 62; 5.4; Dio 47.30; Oros. 6.18.13; Zonar. 10.18; and on the date, App. *BC* 3.95; Joseph. *AJ* 14.289; *BJ* 1.231).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Proquaestor pro praetore (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15, *prescript*) in Asia. Quaestor under Trebonius, he was expelled by Dolabella, and returned to re-occupy the province and attack a portion of Dolabella's fleet with one of his own (Cic. *Fam.* 12.14, and 15). He continued to serve under Brutus and Cassius in Asia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481—483, without titles; see 42, Legates).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa (see 44, Promagistrates). In March the Senate prorogued his command and transferred one of the legions of T. Sextius in Africa Nova to him (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25.1; App. *BC* 3.85; cf. on the legions, Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4; 11.26). The Triumvirs proscribed him and assigned his province to T. Sextius, while he gave protection to refugees and aided Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 4.36, and 53; Dio 48.17.6; see Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 142—145).

Q. HORTENSIVS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.26; see 44, Promagistrates). When C. Antonius attempted to succeed him in Macedonia he rallied to Brutus, and the Senate prolonged his command under the general command of Brutus (Cic. *Phil.* 10.11 and 13 and 24 and 26; Plut. *Brut.* 25.2; Dio 47.21.4; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1622—*ILS* 9460). Late in 43 or early in 42 he executed C. Antonius at Brutus' command (see above, on C. Antonius). According to Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 33—35), he was the founder, under Brutus, of a colony at Thessalonica.

C. IULIUS CAESAR (OCTAVIANUS) Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

His private command and army were legitimized early in January by a grant with Cicero's sponsorship of *imperium pro praetore*, while the veterans he had diverted from Antony were to be rewarded at the public cost, and he was permitted to be a candidate for office ten years before the legal date and to possess a consular place (Cic. *Phil.* 5.45—46 and 53; 13.22; 14.6; *Ad Brut.* 1.15.7; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 1; Liv. *Per.* 118; Vell. 2.61.3; Suet. *Aug.* 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45.3; *Ant.* 17.1; App. *BC* 3.50—51, and 64, and 88; Dio 46.29). He assumed the fasces on January 7 at Spolegium (*Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; 112; Plin. *NH* 11.190). He co-operated with the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa, shared in the battles of Forum Gallorum and Mutina, and was saluted as *Imperator* along with them (Cic. *Phil.* 14.11 and 25 and 28 and 37; *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Ovid *Fast.* 4.675; Dio 46.38.1; see above, Consuls).

After the death of the Consuls he refused to co-operate with Decimus Brutus and kept the legions of Hirtius with him, though commanded by the Senate to give them over (Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.3; 11.14.2, and 19.1, and 20.4; App. *BC* 3.76, and 97), and was alienated from the Senate when Brutus and Cassius were given great commands (see these), and Decimus Brutus was decreed a triumph, while his *ovatio*, proposed by Cicero, was refused (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.9, and 4.4; Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62.4—5; App. *BC* 3.74, and 80, and 82, and 89; Dio 46.40.1 and 3). Moreover, his soldiers resented both that he was not appointed to the

board to reward them and that a senatorial commission attempted, disregarding him, to deal directly with them (Cic. *Fam.* 11.20.1-3, and 21.2; Vell. 2.62.5; Plut. *Cic.* 45; App. *BC* 3.74, and 86, and 89; Dio 46.40.4-41.4, cf. Liv. *Per.* 119). For over three months after the relief of Mutina he remained inactive, probably encouraging agitation for his consulship (Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4-5; *Ad Brut.* 1.4A.4, and 10.3; Plut. *Cic.* 45-46; *Comp. Dem. and Cic.* 4; App. *BC* 3.82, and 92; Dio 46.41.5, and 42-43), and preparing both for a restoration of relations with Antony and Lepidus (App. *BC* 3.80; Dio 46.41-42, and 51.2), and his own advance on Rome to obtain the consulship (Liv. *Per.* 119; Suet. *Aug.* 26.1; Plut. *Brut.* 27.2; App. *BC* 3.88-92; Dio 46.43-44; Eutrop. 7.2; Obseq. 69; Zonar. 10.15; see above, Consuls).

In general, see Cic. *Epp.* from January 1-July 28, *passim* (ed. Tyrrell and Purser nos. 816-916), esp. *Fam.* 12.5; 10.30, and 33; 11.10, and 13, and 20; *Ad Brut.* 1.15-18; *Phil.* 5-14, *passim*; Liv. *Per.* 119-120; Vell. 2.61-65; Suet. *Aug.* 26; Plut. *Cic.* 45-46; *Ant.* 17-19; *Brut.* 27; App. *BC* 3.50-76, and 80-94; Dio 46.29-45; Zonar. 10.15-18; and for discussions, *RE*, cols. 286-291; Gardthausen, *Augustus* 1.91-125; 2.31-48.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Upon receipt in Rome of news of Brutus' capture of Macedonia and Illyricum and his siege of C. Antonius (see above) his command was legitimized by the Senate as Proconsul in Macedonia, Achaëa and Illyricum on Cicero's motion and over the protests of Fufius Calenus (Cic. *Phil.* 10, *passim*, esp. 25-26; 13.30; *Ad Brut.* 2.4.4, and 5.2; App. *BC* 3.79; 4.58; Dio 46.40.3; 47.22; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.4.2). Later he probably received a *maius imperium* extending into Asia too, since he operated there (see below), and Hortensius in Macedonia was subject to his command (Vell. 2.62.2; App. *BC* 3.63-64; Plut. *Brut.* 27; see above, on Hortensius, and C. Antonius). He kept C. Antonius for a time in honorable captivity (see above) while protesting violently against honors for Octavian (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.4A.3, and 12, and 15.6-8, and 16, and 17), and after Mutina against the confiscation of Lepidus' property (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.13, and 12, and 15.10-13, and 18.6). In the spring he moved eastward intending to campaign against Dolabella, and disregarded appeals to return to aid the situation in Italy (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.2A.1, and 2.1-2, and 5.1-2, and 6.3; and on the appeals, 1.9.3, and 10.1, and 14.2, and 15.12, and 18). Brutus continued to gather supplies and troops in the East, was saluted as Imperator for victories in Thrace, and at the end of the year moved back to Asia to meet Cassius at Smyrna (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.15.12, and 18; Liv. *Per.* 122; Plut.

Brut. 28; App. *BC* 4.75; Dio 47.22-25; and note coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.471-473, *Procos.*, and 475-477, *Imp.*).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS ALBINUS (55a, Supb. 5) Cos. Desig. 42, Pr. 45

Proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul (see 44, Promagistrates; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.11, and 12, and 13, and 18-19, and 21, and 24, all with the prescript *Imp. Cos. Desig.*; *Phil.* 5.24 and 35). Antony besieged him in Mutina until he was relieved in April by the battles of Forum Gallorum and Mutina (see above, Consuls, on Hirtius, and Pansa; Promagistrates, on Octavian, and Antony). He was then honored with the decree of a triumph (Liv. *Per.* 119; Vell. 2.62.4; Dio 46.40) and a supplicatio of fifty days (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.3; App. *BC* 3.74; Dio 46.39.3). After the death of Hirtius and Pansa he was placed in command of the consular armies, but Hirtius' troops remained with Octavian, who refused to co-operate with him and kept one of Pansa's legions also (Liv. *Per.* 119-120; App. *BC* 3.76, and 80, cf. 73, and 74; Dio 46.40, and 50.1; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.10.4, and 13, and 14, and 20.4; see above, on Octavian). Meantime Brutus pursued Antony with what haste he could, but the latter outdistanced him, diverted his forces, and succeeded in uniting with Lepidus (Cic. *Fam.* 11.11-24, *passim*, esp. 11.13; see above, on Antony). Brutus could only join Plancus in Gaul, and when the latter went over to Antony and Lepidus he attempted by circling northward to escape to Brutus in Macedonia but was arrested by a Celtic chieftain and killed at Antony's behest (Liv. *Per.* 119-120; Vell. 2.63-64; 87.2; Plut. *Brut.* 28.1; App. *BC* 3.96-4.1; Dio 46.53; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 11.13A; Strabo 4.6.7; Val. Max. 4.7.6; 9.13.3; Senec. *Ep. Mor.* 82.12; App. *Illyr.* 19; Oros. 6.18.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 85.2).

P. LICINIUS (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor in Cyrenaica under Brutus and Cassius (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 35f.; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Cyrenaica* 113, 2).

Q. MARCIUS CRISPUS (52) Pr. 46?

Proconsul (see 44, Promagistrates) in command of three legions in Syria which he yielded to the command of Cassius (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, *imperatore*, and 12.3; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; Vell. 2.69.2, *imperator*; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.27-28), and retired from service (Dio 47.28.4).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Transalpine Gaul (see 44, Promagistrates; *Imp. Cos. Desig.* in the prescripts to Cic. *Fam.* 10.8, and 24; cf. *Phil.* 5.5). In constant communication with Cicero, to whom he made frequent professions of loyalty, though he joined with Lepidus in March in advocating a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.6—

24, *passim*, esp. 10.6), he also remained in communication with Antony (Cic. *Phil.* 13.44, Antony's claim; and cf. for an estimate of him, *Fam.* 10.3.3, and 11.9.2). He was urged by decree of the Senate to bring aid to Italy, and crossed the Rhone on April 26, and upon hearing of the battles at Mutina remained in touch with Lepidus, at whose invitation he moved southward across the Isara on May 18, but retreated when the latter united his forces with those of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.9—23, esp. 10.11.2, and 15.18, and 21, and 23). Decimus Brutus joined him on June 7 (see above), but in the course of the summer he was reconciled by Pollio to Antony and Lepidus, surrendered his legions to them and his command to Antony (see Legates, on Varius Cotta), while Brutus took to flight (Cic. *Fam.* 10.23, and 24; Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.63.3; Plut. *Ant.* 18.4; App. *BC* 3.97; Dio 46.53.1—2; see above, on D. Brutus and Asinius Pollio). Late in 44 or early in 43 he founded the colonies of Lugdunum and Rauraca (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Senec. *Apoc.* 6; *Epp. Mor.* 91.14; Suet. *Rel.*, ed. Roth, p. 289 in Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 25, p. 164 Helm; Dio 46.50.4—6). He celebrated a triumph *ex Raetis* on December 29 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; cf. Vell. 2.67.4, *ex Gallia*). He later rebuilt the temple of Saturn (*CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; Suet. *Aug.* 29.5).

— PATISCUS (1)

Proquaestor, when with Lentulus Spinther and others he attacked the fleet of Dolabella off the coast of southern Asia Minor and northern Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.2, and 13.4).

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (*11) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proprætor, of Sicily (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 34

He proceeded to Massilia with his army and fleet, probably spending much of this inactive year in building and preparation (Cic. *Phil.* 13.13; App. *BC* 4.84; Dio 45.10.6; 48.17.1). There a delegation from the Senate came to ask his assistance against Antony at Mutina, while Cicero proposed honors for him and offered to nominate him for his father's place among the Augurs (Cic. *Phil.* 13.12—13 and 50). By April he had been appointed Praefectus Classis et Orae Maritimæ, probably with an *imperium pro consule* (Vell. 2.73.1—2; App. *BC* 4.84—85, cf. 3.4; Dio 46.40.3; 47.12.2; 48.17.1; on his title, see also Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.560f.; see Hadas, *Sextus Pompey*, 63—67). In August Octavian included him in the condemnation of Caesar's murderers (Dio 46.48.4; 47.12.2; 48.17.2), and at the end of the year he was placed

on the list of the proscribed (App. *BC* 4.96; Dio 47.12.2; 48.17.3; Oros. 6.18.19; Zonar. 10.16), and began his campaign to occupy Sicily (see 42, Promagistrates). See D.—G. 4.567—568, no. 25.

L. SESTIUS (QUIRINUS) (3) Cos. Suff. 23

Proquaestor under Marcus Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472—473; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.5.4), who was proscribed at the end of the year (App. *BC* 4.51, Πούπλιος ὁ ταμίης Βρούτου; Dio 53.32.4). See *PIR* 3.230, no. 436; De Laet no. 347; and on the name, cf. *CIL* 15.445.

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Governor of Africa Nova (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates), one of whose legions was transferred to Cornificius in Africa Vetus in March while two were recalled to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 12.25.1—2; App. *BC* 3.85; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 10.24.4; 11.26; see above, on Cornificius). The Triumvirs assigned him Cornificius' province (App. *BC* 4.53; Dio 48.21.1—2; see Ganter, *Philologus* 53 [1894] 142—145).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Syria (see 49, Promagistrates) and Imperator (Cic. *Phil.* 11.30, *pro consule*; *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.3 *imperatorum*; Vell. 2.69.2). Like Marcus Crispus (see above) he yielded his army of three legions to Cassius, but continued in service with him as Proconsul and Imperator (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11, and 12; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.3; *Phil.* 11.30; Vell. 2.69.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.272 and 279—280, Cassius left him for a time in charge of Syria; *BJ* 1.219 and 224; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59; Dio 47.28). His fleet aided in overthrowing Dolabella (Dio 47.30.4).

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45?

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Bithynia and Pontus (see 44, Promagistrates). He sent a fleet against Dolabella (see Quaestors, on Turullius; Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3), and himself led an army against him in Asia Minor (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.3; Dio 47.31.1—2).

C. TREBONIUS (6) Cos. Suff. 45, Pr. 48

Proconsul in Asia (see 44, Promagistrates). He attempted to expedite Dolabella's passage through Asia by providing supplies while refusing to open cities to him, but Dolabella captured Smyrna by surprise, and put Trebonius to death, about the middle of January, and, according to Cicero, after torturing him (Cic. *Phil.* 11.5—9; App. *BC* 3.26; Dio 47.29; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11, *passim*; 12.21 and 25; 13.22 and 36—39; 14.8; *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1 and 5; *Fam.* 12.12.1, and 14.5, and 15.4; Liv. *Per.* 119; Strabo 14.1.37; Vell. 2.69.1; App. *BC* 3.61; 4.58; Dio 47.30.6; Oros. 6.18.6; on the date, see Joseph. *AJ* 14.225, a letter of Dolabella, Imperator, to Ephesus, dated Lenæon 1—January 24, and

of Brutus in Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.3.1, dated April 1, still expecting word of the reaction in Rome to news of Trebonius' death).

D. TURULLIUS (1)

Though termed Quaestor when in command of Tillius Cimber's fleet (see above), he was probably technically a Proquaestor (see Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3; 44, Quaestors).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 54

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 44, and 42, Promagistrates). There is no evidence regarding his activities in 43.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CATIUS VESTINUS (13)

Served under Antony, and was sent with despatches to Lepidus, but was captured by Plancus (Cic. *Fam.* 10.23.5).

Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS (10)

See 42, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*22)

One of the murderers of Cicero (Plut. *Cic.* 48.1-2, *χιλιαρχος*; though a centurion named Herennius actually killed him; Liv. *Per.* 120, a legionary soldier; Val. Max. 5.3.4).

Legates, Envoys

1. SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (95) Cos. 51, Pr. 65

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (76) Cos. 56, Pr. 62

In an attempt to arrange peace, the Senate, on the motion of Fufius Calenus, sent these three senior consulars as Envoys to Mark Antony to report the following terms: to cease his attack on Decimus Brutus and withdraw from Cisalpine Gaul (but stay more than 200 miles from Rome), to submit to the authority of the Senate and People, and to permit an interview with Decimus Brutus; if he failed to comply he should face a declaration of war (Cic. *Phil.* 6.4-5; 7.26; 9.1; 13.20; 14.20; *Fam.* 11.8; 12.4.1, and 24, and 26). Antony refused these terms and sent back with them a Legate (see below) bearing counter-proposals (Cic. *Phil.* 7.26; 8.1 and 15-17 and 20-28 and 32; 14.4; *Fam.* 12.4.1; App. *BC* 3.61-63; Dio 46.30). Servius Sulpicius died before reaching Antony and was honored with a public funeral and a statue (Cic. *Phil.* 9, *passim*; 8.22; 13.29; *Fam.* 10.28.3; 12.5.3; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 44, p. 157 Helm; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.43). See D.-G. 1.181-184.

2. L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (67) Pr. 53?

C. FANNIUS (9, cf. 16) Pr. 50?

Sent as Envoys from the Senate to Sextus Pompey in Massilia (Cic. *Phil.* 13.13; see Promagistrates, on Sextus Pompey). See 48, Promagistrates.

3. L. VARIUS COTYLA (*5)

Returned to Rome with the Envoys listed in no. 1 bearing Antony's counter-proposals (Cic. *Phil.* 8.24 and 28 and 33; Zonar. 10.14; on these proposals, see Cic. *Phil.* 8.25-27; App. *BC* 3.62-63; Dio 46.30, cf. 35.3). See Legates, Lieutenants; D.-G. 1.184.

4. L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (90) Cos. 58, Pr. 61?

L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

These five consulars, selected from all factions, were appointed early in March to serve on a second embassy to Antony, but upon reconsideration Servilius and Cicero withdrew and the embassy was not sent (Cic. *Phil.* 12, *passim*, esp. 1-2 and 18, with the names, and 28; Dio 46.32.2-4; see D.-G. 1.201-205; H. Frisch, *Cicero's Fight for the Republic* 239-247).

- CISPIUS LAEVUS (6)

Legate of L. Munatius Plancus, sent with despatches to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.18.1-2, and 21.3).

- NERVA (not in RE)

Sent with Cispius Laevus to bring despatches from Plancus to Rome (Cic. *Fam.* 10.18.1-2).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Sent by Decimus Brutus to bring despatches to the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.1).

- VOLUMNIUS FLACCUS (*7)

Sent by Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul with despatches to the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 11.18.1, cf. 12.1; perhaps the senator L. Volumnius named in Varro *RR* 2.4.11, and Cic. *Fam.* 7.32.1).

LUCIUS — (not in RE)

PANSA (Vibius *10)

According to Appian (*BC* 3.85), the Senate upon learning of the union of Antony and Lepidus sent these two senators secretly to Brutus

in Macedonia to summon him to Italy; but see Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.10.1; Dio 46.51.5.

Legates, Lieutenants

A. ALLIENUS (1) Pr. 49

Legate, probably first of Trebonius (Cic. *Phil.* 11.32) and later of Dolabella who sent him to bring four legions from Egypt to Syria. These he was compelled to yield to Cassius upon his arrival in Syria (Cic. *Fam.* 12.11.1, and 12.1; *Phil.* 11.30, *legato*; App. *BC* 3.78; 4.59—61).

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

He returned to Rome from Brutus in Macedonia (see above, Promagistrates) in June, but soon went back to Brutus as a Legate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.11.2, and 12.1). See *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770.

L. ANTONIUS (23) Cos. 41

No title preserved. He brought a legion to Antony at Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 3.31) and actively aided him there (*Phil.* 10.21; 11.10; 12.14 and 20 and 26; 13.4 and 26 and 37), and held command at Mutina while Antony fought at Forum Gallorum (Dio 46.37.1; Zonar. 10.14; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 14.28 and 37). He is blamed for the mistreatment of Parma (Cic. *Phil.* 14.8—9; cf. *Fam.* 11.13b; 10.33.4). During the retreat he ranged in advance with the cavalry and secured the crossing to Forum Iulii (Cic. *Fam.* 10.15.3, and 33.4, and 34.1).

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

No title preserved. Served with Brutus in Macedonia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.1, and 14.1), and was proscribed (App. *BC* 4.38). See 42, Legates.

L. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (73a, Supb. 3.230)

Commanded a legion under C. Antonius in Macedonia, but was captured by Cicero's son (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13).

(P.) CANIDIUS (CRASSUS) (2) Cos. Suff. 40

Served under Lepidus as an officer of high rank, but no title is preserved (Cic. *Fam.* 10.21.4). An active supporter of Antony.

D. CARFULENUS (1)

No title preserved. See 44, Tribunes of the Plebs. He served under Octavian and was sent in command of the praetorian cohort and the Martian legion in order to protect Pansa's approach to Mutina. He probably perished in the battle of Forum Gallorum (App. *BC* 3.66—69, Καρσουλήιος; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, and 30.4).

L. CASSIUS (15)

No title preserved. His uncle, C. Cassius, left him in Syria in com-

mand of one legion when he went to Asia to meet Brutus (App. *BC* 4.63, and cf. in 42, 4.135).

P. DECIUS (10)

No title preserved. One of Antony's officers who was captured by Octavian and released as a hint that accommodation was possible (App. *BC* 3.80, τῶν τινα ἡγεμόνων Ἀντωνίου, cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Served under Brutus in Macedonia (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13; *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 7.2, and 14.1), but no title is preserved. See 42, Promagistrates.

C. FLAVIUS HEMICILLUS (11)

A Flavius who served under Brutus in 43 (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.4, and 17.3) is termed Prefect of engineers (ἐπαρχος τῶν τεχνιτῶν) in 42 in Plutarch (*Brut.* 51.1), and is probably the Flavius Hemic(illus?) who issued coins for Brutus with title Leg(atus) pro pr(aetore) (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.476).

C. FURNIUS (3) Pr. 42?

A Legate under Munatius Plancus in Transalpine Gaul (Cic. *Fam.* 10.11.3) who was sent on several occasions to bring reports to the Senate and to Cicero (Cic. *Fam.* 10.6.1, and 8.5, with title, and 10.1, and 12.1), and also to Octavian (10.24.7). Cicero urged him not to compete for a praetorship prematurely (Cic. *Fam.* 10.25, and 26). See 44, Legates.

HORATIUS (3)

A Legate, from whom Cornificius removed the insignia, probably one of the Legates who were left in Africa by C. Calvisius Sabinus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

An officer (στρατιάρχῳ, Dio 46.38.6) under Lepidus, who sent him to Antony at Mutina, but disavowed responsibility for the help that Silanus gave (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30.1, and 34.2; Dio 46.38.6—7, and 50.3, and 51.1; Zonar. 10.15). See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

M. IUVENTIUS LATERENSIS (16) Pr. 51

A Legate under Lepidus (Dio 46.51.3, ὑποστράτηγος), whom he attempted to keep loyal to the Republic, but when his efforts failed he committed suicide (Cic. *Fam.* 10.11.3, and 15.2, and 21.1 and 3, and 23.4; Vell. 2.63.2; App. *BC* 3.84; Dio 46.51.3—4). The Senate decreed him a public burial and a statue (Dio 46.51.4; cf. Cic. *Orat.* fr.14, ed. Müller, 4.3, p. 287).

LATINUS (2)

A Legate from whom Cornificius in Africa removed his insignia, probably one of those left there by Calvisius Sabinus (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26). See below, on Venuleius.

MARCUS (LOLLIUS?) (11) Cos. 21?

An officer (στρατηγῶν) under Brutus when proscribed (App. *BC* 4.49; see 42, Legates).

SEX. MARIUS (27)

A Legate of Dolabella who was collecting a fleet and supplies in Lycia but deserted them upon the arrival of Lentulus and his fleet (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.5; see above, Promagistrates, on Lentulus Spinther).

T. MUNATIUS PLANCUS BURSA (32)

No title preserved. Served under Antony in the war about Mutina (Cic. *Phil.* 6.10; 10.22; 12.20; 13.2 and 27). Pontius Aquila drove him away from Pollentia (Cic. *Phil.* 11.14; 13.27; Dio 46.38.3; Zonar. 10.15).

- (PEDANIUS) COSTA (2)

Legate of Brutus in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.477).

C. PEDUCAEUS (1)

No title preserved. Probably killed in the fighting about Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, in a list of men of rank).

PONTIUS AQUILA (*12)

A Legate under Decimus Brutus in Cisalpine Gaul, who drove Antony's Legate Plancus Bursa back from Pollentia (Cic. *Phil.* 11.14; 13.27; Dio 46.38.3; Zonar. 10.15). He perished in the fighting about Mutina, and a statue was decreed in his honor (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4; 11.31.1; Dio 46.40.2). See D.-G. 3.639.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*22)

No title preserved. An officer under Brutus or Cassius (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3, and 14.1), and probably a Legate when at the court of Cappadocia (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 73-74). See 42, Legates.

L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49

No title preserved. Probably killed in the fighting about Mutina (Cic. *Fam.* 10.33.4, in a list of men of rank).

RUFRENUS (1)

No title preserved. A high officer in the army of Lepidus in Narbo-nese Gaul who was also an active supporter of Antony (Cic. *Fam.* 10.21.4).

M. Satrius (1)

A Legate under C. Trebonius in Asia (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.6.3; see 44, Legates).

SER. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (61) Pr. 54

A Legate under Hirtius (cf. Cic. *Phil.* 13.33) in command of the Martian legion who fought at Forum Gallorum (Cic. *Fam.* 10.30). He probably went on to serve under Decimus Brutus (see Envoys) and was condemned under the Pedian law as one of Caesar's murderers (Suet. *Galba* 3.2).

C. TITius (9)

A Legate of Dolabella who was collecting ships and supplies in Lycia but deserted them at the appearance of the fleet of Lentulus Spinther (Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.5; see Promagistrates, on Lentulus Spinther).

L. TREBELLius (FIDES) (4, cf. 5)

An *aedilicius* in Antony's following (Cic. *Phil.* 6.10-11; 10.22; 11.14; 12.20; 13.2 and 26), who was placed in command of cavalry and diverted Decimus Brutus from pursuit by feinting toward Pollentia while Antony fled along the coast (Cic. *Fam.* 11.13.4).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

He went off to Brutus in July of 43, and received a leading position at once (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.12.1, and 15.1; see 42, Legates). He was proscribed but his name was quickly removed from the list (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.113; Dio 47.11.4-5; 49.16.1). See 42, Legates; *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet, no. 395.

L. VARIUS COTYLA (*5)

When Antony took over Transalpine Gaul from Plancus in late summer or autumn of 43 he placed it under the command of Cotyla with six legions (Plut. *Ant.* 18.4). See D.-G. 1.261.

VENULEIUS (*4)

A Legate, probably one left in Africa by Calvisius Sabinus, from whom Cornificius removed his insignia (Cic. *Fam.* 12.30.7; cf. *Phil.* 3.26, where Cicero speaks of *duos legatos*: should *Fam.* 12.30.7 be punctuated to read Venuleius Latinus, Horatius? See above, on Horatius and Latinus).

Prefects

C. CLODIUS (8)

No title preserved. Assigned by Brutus to guard C. Antonius (see Promagistrates), he became late in 43 or early in 42 his executioner (Dio 47.24.2 and 4). See 42, Prefects. See above, Promagistrates, on C. Antonius.

FABIUS (3, cf. 100)

Governor of Damascus under Cassius (Joseph. *AJ* 14.295 and 297; *BJ* 1.236 and 239; see 42, Prefects). Cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.15.7, on similar Prefects at Antioch.

L. (MARCIVS) FIGULUS (64)

He was collecting a fleet for Dolabella from Rhodes, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, and took refuge from Cassius of Parma and other commanders in Corycus (App. *BC* 4.60; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.3, emending the Mss reading *Lucilius*).

L. (or C.) SEXTILIUS RUFUS (24, cf. 23)

Commanded one of the fleets which supported Cassius against Dolabella (Cic. *Fam.* 12.13.4, without the praenomen), and is probably to be identified with the L. Rufus who occupied Tarsus for him (Dio 47.31.3).

(Q. ?) TERENTIUS CULLEO (44)

No title preserved. Though placed by Lepidus to guard the coast road along the Maritime Alps he admitted Antony's forces (Cic. *Fam.* 10.34.2; App. *BC* 3.83).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

An energetic commander of cavalry under Brutus (Plut. *Cic.* 45.2; *Brut.* 24.2; cf. App. *BC* 4.20), he captured a legion which was under the command of a Legate of C. Antonius, L. Piso (see above), and defeated Antonius himself in the pass of Byllis (Cic. *Phil.* 10.13, cf. 11.26; *Fam.* 12.14.8; Plut. *Brut.* 26.2, στρατηγῶ; cf. Cic. *Ad Brut.* 2.4.6, and 5.2 and 6). He brought cavalry from Ambracia through Thessaly to join Brutus at Heraclea (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.4a.4, and 6.1). He was proscribed at the end of the year (App. *BC* 4.19—20). See also Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.

P. VOLUMNIUS (*7)

Praefectus Fabrum under Antony (Nep. *Att.* 12.4).

Pontifices

Ca. 45—late 43 or early 42: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

The inscription Pont(ifex) and the emblems of the pontificate on his coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470). See above, Promagistrates.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

He probably became a Pontifex late in 43 (Gell. 15.4.3, before he became Consul).

Augurs

Ca. 45—43: A. HIRTIUS (2) Cos. 43, Pr. 46

See above, Consuls.

53—43: M. TULLIUS CICERO (29) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

One of the first victims of the proscriptions (Liv. *Per.* 120, and fr. 50 W; Vell. 2.66—67; Plut. *Cic.* 46—49; *Ant.* 19—20; App. *BC* 4.6; Dio 47.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 81.6; Oros. 6.18.11, and many more).

Before 49—43?: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (61) Pr. 54

Condemned under the Pedian law as one of Caesar's murderers, and not mentioned after 43 (Suet. *Galba* 3.2). See 50, Augurs.

Ca. 45—43: C. VIBIUS PANSA CAETRONIANUS (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

See above, Consuls; Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.7.1.

Postponements of elections (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.5.4, and 14.1) prevented the appointment of successors until the hasty elections held at the end of the year by the Triumviri (see above, Consuls Suffecti, Praetors, Minucius; Dio 47.15.3—4).

42 B.C. A.U.C. 712

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, Pr. 49

L. MUNATIUS L. f. L. n. PLANCUS (30) Pr. 45?

Bull. Com. 68 (1940) 200. no. 2; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273f., *Fast. Mag. Vic.*; *ibid.* 282f.; and see also *ibid.* 135 and 504f.; Vell. 2.67.3—4; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Suet. *Tib.* 5; Dio 47, Index, and 16.1; Obseq. 70; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.18; on Lepidus, App. *BC* 4.3; on Plancus, as Cos. Desig., Cic. *Fam.* 10.6.1 and 3; 10.8, prescript, and 20.2; 11.15.1; *Phil.* 3.38; Vell. 2.63.3; Dio 46.53.1; and as Cos., *CIL* 6.1316—*ILS* 41; 10.6087—*ILS* 886; App. *BC* 4.37, and 45. The Consuls carried a law regarding grants of citizenship and immunity (Inscription of Rhosos, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustinian.* ed. Riccobono, et al., 1.308ff., no. 55, line 10); and Plancus, besides saving some of the proscribed (App. *BC* 4.37, and 45), began to distribute land to soldiers at Beneventum (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886). On Lepidus, see Triumviri R.P.C.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

C. IULIUS C. f. C. n. CAESAR Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 31–23, 5, 2

See 43, Triumviri R. P. C. They carried through the official deification of Iulius Caesar and confirmed other honors, including the oath taken by all senators to maintain his acts (Dio 47.18–19; cf. *CIL* 9.2628—*ILS* 72; 9.5136—*ILS* 73a; App. *BC* 1.4; 2.148). Their preparations for their campaign against Brutus and Cassius involved further exactions of funds, besides the proscriptions (App. *BC* 4.5, and 31–35; Plut. *Ant.* 21.3–4; Dio 47.16–17). Leaving Lepidus in charge in Rome, and dividing seven of his ten legions between them (Plut. *Ant.* 22; App. *BC* 4.3; Dio 47.20.1), Antony and Octavian, after a diversion against Sextus Pompey, brought their main forces to Macedonia and finally succeeded in crushing the forces of Brutus and Cassius in two battles at Philippi, the first unsuccessful, the second and final one on October 23 (Liv. *Per.* 123–124; Plut. *Ant.* 22; *Brut.* 23–53; App. *BC* 4.82, and 86–138; Dio 47.32.1, and 35–49; Oros. 6.18.13–16; cf. Vell. 2.70–72; Val. Max. 1.4.6, and 7.1; 5.1.11; 6.4.5, and 8.4; 9.9.2; Plin. *NH* 7.148; Joseph. *AJ* 14.294 and 301; *BJ* 1.236 and 242; Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.1; Suet. *Aug.* 13.1–2; 91.1; Flor. 2.17.5–15, and 18.1; Eutrop. 7.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; Zonar. 10.18–20; on the date of Philippi, *Ann. Epig.* 1922, no. 96). After Philippi the Triumviri redivided their armies, and decided to disband and provide settlements for all the soldiers who had completed their term of service. They also redivided their provinces. Antony kept Transalpine Gaul, to which he added the Narbonese province while attaching the Cisalpine one to Italy, and went on to recapture the East. Octavian retained both Africa, Sardinia and Sicily. Lepidus was to give up Spain, probably to Octavian, and to receive some compensation (it was eventually Africa) if suspicious reports regarding his loyalty should prove unfounded (see 41, Triumviri R. P. C.). Antony was to collect funds in the East while Octavian proceeded with the distribution of land and the settlement of veteran colonies in Italy. (Vell. 2.74.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.301–323; *BJ* 1.242; Suet. *Aug.* 13.3; Plut. *Ant.* 23–24; App. *BC* 5.1, and 3–7, cf. 1.5; Dio 48.1–3, and 22.2; cf. Eutrop. 7.3.)

Censors

C. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (19) Cos. 63, Pr. 66

P. SULPICIUS P. f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

CIL 14.2611—*ILS* 6204; *Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f.; *Fast. Amer.*, *ibid.* 242; *Fast. Colot.*, *ibid.* 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; and see also *ibid.* 135, 504f. M. Antonius had apparently supported his

uncle's candidacy in 44 (Cic. *Phil.* 2.98). These Censors did not complete the lustrum (*Fast. Colot.*).

Praetors

? L. AELIUS LAMIA (75)

Plin. *NH* 7.173, *praetorio viro*; a candidate in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 11.16.3, and 17.1).

? P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39

? C. COCCEIUS BALBUS (Supb. 7.90, no. 3) Cos. Suff. 39

The latest date legally possible under the Cornelian law, but in this extraordinary period, as the case of Ventidius Bassus in 43 reveals, legal provisions regarding the holding of offices and the intervals between them were frequently disregarded. On Cocceius, see *PIR*² 2.288, no. 1212; De Laet no. 118.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254)

Vell. 2.75.1, a praetorius in 40; Suet. *Tib.* 4, where it is implied that his year of office preceded that of the outbreak of the Perusine war.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29

A candidate in 43 (Cic. *Fam.* 10.25, and 26), who would probably go on to the office with Plancus' support. See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590.

Aediles

– VILLIUS ANNALIS (*9)

Son of an ex-Praetor who was rewarded for betraying his father by election to the aedileship, presumably for 42, but was killed while in office by soldiers (App. *BC* 4.18; cf. Val. Max. 9.11.6). See 58, Praetors; Lübker no. 3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CLODIUS (9, cf. 18)

Tribune Designate (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1.1.1). No evidence is preserved regarding his year of office, but as he had Antony's support it is probable that he held it in this year.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS (7)

Tribune Designate in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. *Phil.* 12.20; Obseq. 70; and see Niccolini *FTP* 360).

M. INSTEIUS (3)

Tribune Designate in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.26; cf. *Phil.* 12.20; and for his praenomen, Plut. *Ant.* 65.1).

RUFRENUS (1)

Probably a Tribune of the Plebs, and author of the Lex Rufrena regarding the placing of statues of the Divus Iulius in the municipia (*CIL* 1².2.797—*ILS* 73; *CIL* 1².2.798—*ILS* 73a). See Niccolini, *FTP* 444.

Quaestors

? L. PLAETORIUS CESTIANUS (15)

Perhaps a Quaestor under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.479).

Promagistrates¹P. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

Proquaestor in Crete, which he held for Brutus (see 43, Promagistrates).

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Proconsul in Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul under the arrangement made by the Triumvirs in November 43, and in Transalpine and Narbonese Gaul under the new division after Philippi (see 43, and 42, Triumviri R.P.C.).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Syria. He probably exercised a *maius imperium* elsewhere in the East (see 43, Promagistrates). By agreement with Brutus he brought troops and supplies from Syria and elsewhere in the East, subdued Rhodes, then rejoined Brutus at Sardis, whence they advanced together to Macedonia and Philippi. He killed himself after the first engagement in the belief that he had lost the battle. (*Liv. Per.* 122—124; *Vell.* 2.69—72; *Val. Max.* 1.5.8; 6.8.4; *Joseph. AJ* 14.294 and 301; *BJ* 1.236 and 242; *Plut. Brut.* 28—44; *Ant.* 22; *Caes.* 69.3; *App. BC* 4.63—76, 82, and 87—114; *Flor.* 2.17; *Dio* 47.32—33, 35—46; *Eutrop.* 7.3; *Obseq.* 70; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; *Oros.* 6.18.13—16; *Zonar.* 10.18—19.) He was acclaimed Imperator at the meeting in Sardis (*Plut. Brut.* 34.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481—484).

C. CASSIUS PARMENSIS (80)

Probably a Proquaestor (see 43, Quaestors). He was left in command of some troops and a fleet in Asia during the Philippi campaign, and after the defeat joined Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (*App. BC* 5.2).

Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

Proconsul of Africa Vetus (see 43, Promagistrates). Cornificius was attacked by T. Sextius, the governor of Africa Nova and the appointee

of the Triumvirs to his province, but defeated him and drove him back to Cirta, receiving acclamation as Imperator, but Sextius reversed the situation and won the province while Cornificius and his Legates either fell in battle or committed suicide (*Liv. Per.* 123; *App. BC* 4.53—56; *Dio* 48.21; *Jerome, Chr. ad ann.* 41, p. 159 Helm; on the title *imp.*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.577; on refugees who fled to him, *App. BC* 4.36; on his aid to Sextus Pompey, *Dio* 48.17.6).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

See below, Legates. He took the title Imperator and issued gold coins to celebrate his victory in the Adriatic (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f.).

Q. FUFIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

No title preserved. Antony left him in command of troops in Italy (*App. BC* 5.3, cf. 12). See 41, Promagistrates.

Q. HORTENSIUS (8) Pr. 45?

He continued under Brutus as Proconsul in Macedonia (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). After his capture at Philippi he was put to death at the tomb of C. Antonius (*Liv. Per.* 124, cf. 121; *Vell.* 2.71.2; *Plut. Brut.* 28.1—2; *Ant.* 22.4; *App. BC* 3.79; *Dio* 47.24.2, and 25.1). On Antonius, see 43, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (53) Pr. 44

Proconsul in Macedonia, probably with a *maius imperium* there and elsewhere in the East (see 43, Promagistrates). He moved into Asia early in 42, meeting Cassius at Smyrna, and then proceeded to subdue the Lycians, all the while collecting men, money, and supplies. He rejoined Cassius at Sardis (where both were acclaimed Imperatores, *Plut. Brut.* 34.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.475—480), and moved to Macedonia to meet the forces of Antony and Octavian at Philippi, and there committed suicide after his defeat in the second battle on October 23 (*Liv. Per.* 122—124; *Vell.* 2.69—72; *Plut. Brut.* 28—53; *Ant.* 22; *Caes.* 69; *App. BC* 4.65, and 76—81, and 87—114, and 117—135; *Flor.* 2.17; *Dio* 47.32—49; *Eutrop.* 7.3; *Oros.* 6.18.13—16; *Zonar.* 10.18—20; cf. *Horace Sat.* 1.7; *Val. Max.* 5.1.11; 6.4.5; *Plin. NH* 33.39; *Joseph. AJ* 14.301; *BJ* 1.242; *Frontin. Str.* 4.2.1; *Obseq.* 70; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 82.6; 83.6; cf. on the decree of Ephesus, *Joseph. AJ* 14.263; and on his collections, see also the Greek letters of Brutus in Hercher, *Epistol. Gr.* 177—191, dated, if genuine, partly in 43 and partly in 42; of these nos. 1, 25 and 69 are quoted in *Plut. Brut.* 2; on the date of Philippi, see *Ann. Epig.* 1922, no. 96).

D. LAELIUS D. f. BALBUS (14, cf. 6)

Quaestor pro praetore under Cornificius in Africa Vetus (*CIL*

8.24016—*ILS* 9367). He resisted Sextius' invasion of Africa Vetus and carried the war to Cirta in Africa Nova, but committed suicide when Sextius was finally victorious (*App. BC* 4.53—56; *Dio* 48.21, where he is named as in some sense co-ordinate with Cornificius, but is probably the Quaestor (ταμίαν) mentioned later in the chapter).

? M. LURIUS (1)

No title preserved. Perhaps governor of Sardinia by 42. See 40, Promagistrates.

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Appointed Proconsul in Macedonia and Achaëa by Antony immediately after his victory at Philippi (*Plut. Ant.* 24.1; cf. *IG* 3.567; and on his title, see *Act. Tr.* for 39, Degrassi 86f., 568). See *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239.

A. POMPEIUS BITHYNICUS (*11) Pr. 45

Propraetor in Sicily (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). When Sextus Pompey overran Sicily Bithynicus became reconciled with him through the mediation of two proscribed nobles Hirrus and Fannius and accepted him as governor of Sicily jointly with him. Pompey murdered him later in the year. (*App. BC* 4.84, with the reading Ἰρριος for Hirrus; *Dio* 48.17—19; and on the murder, *Liv. Per.* 123, with the title *praetore*.)

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 34

Prefect of the Fleet and of the Coast (see 43, Promagistrates; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.560f.). He began the occupation of Sicily late in 43, first as an opponent, then as a colleague, of Pompeius Bithynicus (see above), whom he murdered later in the year (*Liv. Per.* 123; *Vell.* 2.72.4—73.3; *App. BC* 4.84—88, and 99, and 117; *Dio* 48.17—19; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 84.2; *Oros.* 6.18.19; *Zonar.* 10.16, and 17, and 21; cf. *Lucan* 6.422). Proscribed himself, he gave refuge and active assistance to many of the proscribed, placing the oak wreath on his coins to celebrate his services, and to fugitives from Philippi (*Vell.* 2.72—73; *Val. Max.* 7.3.9; *App. BC* 4.36—51, and 96; 5.143; *Dio* 47.12—13; 48.19—20; *Zonar.* 10.17, and 21; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.561). Early in the year he defeated Octavian's fleet under Salvidienus Rufus, and compelled Octavian to relieve Vibo and Rhegium from the confiscation of their lands (*Liv. Per.* 123; *App. BC* 4.84—86; *Dio* 47.36.4, cf. 38.1; 48.18—19; *Auct. Vir. Ill.* 84.2; *Eutrop.* 7.4). See D.-G. 4.568—570, no. 25.

L. SESTIUS (QUIRINUS) Pat. (3) Cos. Suff. 23

Proquaestor under Brutus in Macedonia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.472f.;

perhaps Πούπλιος ὁ ταμίης Βρούτου is mistakenly named in *App. BC* 4.51). See *PIR* 3.230, no. 246; De Laet no. 347.

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45?

Proconsul in Africa Nova (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates). The Triumvirs appointed him to both African provinces, but when he attempted to force the withdrawal of Cornificius from Africa Vetus he was defeated and besieged in Cirta. With the aid of Arabio and the Sittians of Numidia he won both provinces and caused the death of Cornificius and his Legates (see above, on Cornificius, and Laelius). He was acclaimed Imperator (*CIL* 10.6104—*ILS* 1945).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

Proconsul and commander of a fleet under Brutus and Cassius (see 43, Promagistrates). He aided Cassius against Rhodes (*Dio* 47.33.3), and was sent with sixty ships to the Peloponnese to guard against aid by sea from Cleopatra to the Triumvirs (*App. BC* 4.74; 5.8). Learning of the wreck of her fleet he went on to the Adriatic and beset Brundisium, but could not prevent the crossing of Antony and Octavian (*App. BC* 4.82, and 86, and 99; *Dio* 47.35—36). Joined by Domitius Ahenobarbus (see above) with 50 ships, he destroyed a convoy commanded by Domitius Calvinus and cut off supplies for the army in Macedonia (*App. BC* 4.115—117; *Dio* 47.47.4; cf. *Plut. Brut.* 47.2—3). He maintained the sea patrol in the Adriatic after Philippi (*Vell.* 2.72.4; *App. BC* 5.2; *Dio* 48.18.3—4).

P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

Proconsul in Illyricum (see 44, and 43, Promagistrates), who in this year celebrated on July 31 a triumph *de Illurico* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 567f.; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.).

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Probably but not certainly in command of a Gallic province for Antony in this year (see 41, Promagistrates; *Dio* 48.10.1—2).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS (10)

Served in this office under Brutus and at Philippi (*Suet. Vit. Horat.* 1; cf. *Horat. Sat.* 1.6.48; *Carm.* 2.7; cf. *Sat.* 1.7; and *Scholia ad locc.*).

Legates, Envoys

Q. LABIENUS (5)

Sent by Brutus and Cassius in late 43 or early in 42 to invite aid from

the Parthians (Vell. 2.78.1; Flor. 2.19.4; Dio 48.24.5; cf. Liv. *Per.* 127; Ruf. *Fest. Brev.* 18.1), and after their defeat at Philippi remained and incited them to invade the eastern Roman provinces (see 40, Promagistrates, on Ventidius).

? M. PORCIUS CATO (*22)

His visit to the Cappadocian court may have been in the capacity of an Envoy from Cassius (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 73). See D.-G. 5. 212, no. 24.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (81) Cos. 50, Pr. 53

He escaped the proscription (Liv. *Per.* 120; Vell. 2.67; Plut. *Ant.* 19; Flor. 2.16.4; App. *BC* 4.12; Dio 47.6.3, and 8.1), entered the service of Brutus, and after Philippi retired to Miletus (4.37). On P. (Aemilius) Lepidus, Proquaestor in Crete, see 43, Promagistrates.

PACUVIUS ANTISTIUS LABEO (35)

One of the conspirators against Caesar, who served as a Legate under Brutus at Philippi, and compelled his slaves to kill him after the battle (Plut. *Brut.* 51, cf. 12; App. *BC* 4.135).

M. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (13, 14) Cos. 20

He escaped the proscriptions, and coming to Brutus was placed in charge of Bithynia, a command which he surrendered to Antony after Philippi (App. *BC* 4.46, without title). See *PIR*² 1.185, no. 959; De Laet no. 35.

M. AQUINUS (5)

Legate under Cassius in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.480).

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

No title preserved. Commanded the advance guard of Brutus and Cassius on the march to Philippi (App. *BC* 4.104), and after the battle surrendered to Antony and entered his service (App. *BC* 4.136, where he is termed of equal rank with Messalla Corvinus; see below).

L. ? CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUSCELLIO Pat. (219, cf. 217) Pr. ca. 38 ?

When proscribed, he escaped to Sextus Pompey in Sicily, who, according to Appian, made him a στρατηγός (4.39; cf. Val. Max. 6.7.3). Perhaps a Legatus pro praetore, like Plinius Rufus; see *CIL* 11.6058; Groag, *Klio* 14 (1914) 51; *PIR*² 2.338, no. 1389.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

No title preserved. He served with Cassius against Rhodes and with Brutus in Lycia (App. *BC* 4.72, and 82), and probably did not survive Philippi. See Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.481 and 483.

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Commander (no title preserved), along with Norbanus Flaccus, of the advance forces of Antony and Octavian in Macedonia (App. *BC* 4.87; Dio 47.35.2). The forces of the Liberators turned their positions at both the Corpilan and the Sapaeian passes, and compelled them to retreat behind Philippi (Plut. *Brut.* 38; App. *BC* 4.102—104, and 107; Dio 47.35—36; Zonar. 10.19).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

An officer under Brutus, perhaps a Legate (but see above, Promagistrates), who was sent in command of fifty ships to join Staius Murcus in the Adriatic, where he aided in the destruction of the convoy under Domitius Calvinus (App. *BC* 4.86, and 99, and 115—116; Vell. 2.72.3; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f.; see above, Promagistrates).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

See above, Promagistrates, on Staius Murcus; and Legates, on Domitius Ahenobarbus; App. *BC* 4.115—116, with title στρατηγός; Plut. *Brut.* 47.4; Dio 47.47.4.

FANNIUS (1)

An officer, probably a Legate, who led the forces of Cassius against Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.72). Perhaps to be identified with the conspirator against Augustus, Fannius Caepio (*RE* no. 16; see *I. de Délos* 4.1.1623—*Choix* 169).

C. FANNIUS (9, cf. 16) Pr. 50 ?

No title preserved. He escaped to Sextus Pompey who gave him a high place on his staff (App. *BC* 4.84; 5.139). See 48, Promagistrates.

C. FLAVIUS HEMICILLUS (11)

Legatus pro praetore under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.476; see below, Prefects).

? T. MANLIUS T. f. (TORQUATUS) SERGIA(NUS) Pat. (64)

Named on a coin of Brutobriga in Spain; possibly, like Peducaeus and Livius in 40, a Legate (see 40, Legates; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 381).

MARCUS (LOLLIUS ?) (11 ?) Cos. 21 ?

A follower of Brutus who was proscribed, and was an officer under him (στρατηγός), was captured at Philippi and sold as a slave, but was finally recognized by his master Aemilius Barbula, with whom he later became Consul (App. *BC* 4.49). See *PIR* 2.295, no. 226; De Laet no. 225.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Held command along with Decidius Saxa (see above) of the advance guard of the armies of Antony and Octavian in Macedonia (Plut. *Brut.* 38; App. *BC* 4.102—104, and 107; Dio 47.35—36; Zonar. 10.19; see above, on Decidius Saxa). After the battle of Philippi Octavian placed him in charge of his camp (App. *BC* 4.130).

Q. PAQUIUS RUFUS (2)

Termed Legatus on coins of Philippi, the colony founded by Antony's order shortly after the battle (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 274, on the coin and the date; cf. *RE* s. v. "Philippoi," col. 2233).

(PEDANIUS) COSTA (2)

A Legate under Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.477; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 174f.).

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

A Legate under Octavian (Liv. *Per.* 123). Was acclaimed Imperator for driving Sextus Pompey back from Rhegium (Dio 48.18; cf. *CIL* 10.8337, the title *Imp.* on slingshots), but was worsted by him in a naval battle (Liv. *Per.* 123; App. *BC* 4.85; Dio 48.18).

M. SERVILIUS (21)

A Legate who served under Brutus and Cassius in 43 and 42 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.483f.).

P. SERVILIUS CASCA LONGUS (53)

Named without title on coins of Brutus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.478; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 45.5—6).

L. TILLIUS CIMBER (5) Pr. 45

Commander of a legion and of a squadron of Cassius' fleet, he outflanked Decidius and Norbanus in the pass of the Corpilans (App. *BC* 4.102) and later joined his commander at Philippi (4.105, no title preserved).

M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

Named as a Legate on coins of Lampsacus (a settlement dated in 42—41 by Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 244—249, who suggests that Turius was also the organizer of the colonies of Alexandria Troas and Parium; see however, Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1268, notes 34 and 35). If Grant's suggestion is correct Turius might be the governor of Asia after Philippi for whom Dio (48.24.3; cf. 48.26.3) mistakenly substitutes the name of Plancus (see 41, and 39, Promagistrates, on Plancus).

D. TURULLIUS (1)

See 43, Promagistrates. With a considerable naval squadron and funds extorted from Rhodes he joined Cassius of Parma after the battle of Philippi and went to Murcus and Ahenobarbus in the Adriatic (App. *BC* 5.2).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

Though proscribed he was promptly removed from the list (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.113; Dio 47.11.4, and 24.5—6; 49.16), but remained with Brutus and Cassius. In *auctoritas* next to Brutus and Cassius (Vell. 2.71.1), he served at Philippi and commanded Cassius' right wing in the first battle (Plut. *Brut.* 40—41, cf. 45). After the battle he refused an offer to command the remnants, and made terms with Antony (Vell. 2.71.1; App. *BC* 4.38, and 136; 5.113).

? L. VARIUS COTYLA (*5)

His command in Transalpine Gaul (see 43, Legates) may have extended into 42. We do not know at what moment Antony sent Fufius Calenus there (see 41, Promagistrates).

VENTIDIUS (*4)

A Legate (στρατηγός) under Cornificius in Africa Vetus who was killed in the war with Sextius (App. *BC* 4.53—55; see above, Promagistrates, on Cornificius and Sextius).

Prefects

— CLODIUS (3)

No title preserved. Brutus sent him to Rhodes with thirteen ships. After Philippi he took away the garrison and sailed with Cassius of Parma to join Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (App. *BC* 5.2). He may be identified with either the C. Clodius who killed C. Antonius (Dio 47.24.2 and 4; see 43, Promagistrates) or the deserter who brought Brutus news of the destruction of Domitius Calvinus' convoy in the Adriatic (Plut. *Brut.* 47.4).

FABIUS (3)

Cassius left him in command of Damascus where he had dealings with Herod and Antigonos of Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.295 and 297; *BJ* 1.236, with title στρατηγός, and 239).

C. FLAVIUS (11)

Praefectus Fabrum under Brutus at Philippi (Plut. *Brut.* 51.2). See 43, and 42, Legates, on C. Flavius Hemicillus.

HELIX (not in *RE*)

Cassius left him in command of a guard at Jerusalem, where he opposed Herod and Phasaël (Joseph. *BJ* 1.236; *AJ* 14.294–296).

(L.) PINARIUS (SCARPUS) (24)

Antony placed him in charge of supplies with one legion at Amphipolis while he advanced to Philippi (App. *BC* 4.107).

? M. PORCIUS CATO (*22)

An officer under Brutus and Cassius who perished at Philippi (Vell. 2.71.2; Plut. *Brut.* 49.5; *Cat. Min.* 73–74; App. *BC* 4.135; Zonar. 10.20).

L. (QUINCTILIUS) VARUS Pat. (*11) Pr. —

Cassius placed a L. Varus in command of his garrison at Rhodes (App. *BC* 4.74), perhaps to be identified with the Quinctilius Varus who after Philippi covered himself with his insignia of office and compelled his freedman to kill him (Vell. 2.71.2).

ROSCIUS (2)

Probably Prefect of Cornificius' camp (see Promagistrates, on Cornificius). Committed suicide when it was taken (App. *BC* 4.56, ὁ φύλαξ; termed Legate in *RE*; see above, Promagistrates, on Cornificius).

M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

No title preserved. A commander of cavalry under Brutus (see 43, Legates; holder of a στρατηγία, App. *BC* 4.51). He fought at Philippi, fled to Cassius of Parma, and with him joined Staius Murcus and Domitius Ahenobarbus (App. *BC* 5.2).

Pontifices

Ca. 45–43 or 42: C. ANTONIUS (20) Pr. 44

On his priesthood, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.470; on his death, see 43, Promagistrates.

Before 50–42: M. IUNIUS BRUTUS Pat. (53) Pr. 44

See above, Promagistrates.

Augurs

Ca. 47–42: Q. CORNIFICIUS (8) Pr. 45?

See above, Promagistrates.

57–ca. 42: P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER Pat. (239)

Though active in the service of Brutus and Cassius, he is not men-

tioned after Philippi (see above, Legates; and cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.483, for coins with his name and the symbols of the augurate).

47–ca. 42: P. VATINIUS (*2) Cos. 47, Pr. 55

There is no further mention of him after his triumph on July 31 of this year (see above, Promagistrates).

Ca. 42–14 A. D.: C. IULIUS CAESAR (OCTAVIANUS) Pat. (Iulius 132)

Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.398, Au(gur), 42 B. C., and 404, 40 B. C., and 491 and 493, 41 B. C. He was not yet an Augur when Consul in 43 (*CIL* 5.4305—*ILS* 75).

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

?–42: C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (59) Pr. 44

Coins of Lentulus and of Aquinus with the type of the tripod and the name of Cassius correspond with those of Brutus with the symbols of the pontificate (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.480, and 482, ca. 43–42).

¹ The use of the terms Legate and Proconsul under the Second Triumvirate is of necessity attended by uncertainty and confusion. Commanders, like Ventidius Bassus, who were for the most part ex-Consuls, held command over large and important areas and armies, and apparently acted with considerable initiative, are termed Legati in Latin sources such as the *Periochae* of Livy and Florus and ὑποστρατηγούντες in Dio (Liv. *Per.* 127, 128; Flor. 2.19; Dio 48.41.5; cf. 49.21, and *Act. Tr.* for 38, on the title and triumph of Ventidius), and yet many of them appear in the lists of triumphs as Proconsuls. In mentioning the triumph of Domitius Calvinus, Dio (48.42.3–4) remarks that those in power granted honors at will τοῖς ὑποστρατηγούσι σφισιν (see also 49.42.3; 54.12.1–2). Mommsen finds the beginning of this contradiction in Caesar's grant of triumphs at the end of 45 to his Legates Fabius Maximus and Q. Pedius (see 45, Promagistrates). Like these, the later commanders were Legates also under the superior imperium of the Triumviri, and their appearance as Proconsuls depended upon a fictive grant of imperium for the day of their triumph (*Str.* 1.125, 130f.; 2.245, note 1). The term Proconsul cannot refer to their status in command since a Legate never had more than an imperium pro praetore. The term Legatus pro consule does not occur, and indeed cannot occur because it is intrinsically self-contradictory (*ibid.* 1.130f.). Moreover it was simply this permission to triumph that made it logically possible for some of these Legates to accept acclamation as Imperator (see, on Sosius, Mommsen *Str.* 1.125).

Mommsen's doctrine is difficult to test because in nearly all cases no official inscriptions remain from the period of command, and several of the commands are known only from the record of the triumph (see 34–32, Promagistrates, on Norbanus Flaccus, Statilius Taurus, Marcius Philippus, Claudius Pulcher, and L. Cornificius). The term Legatus in Livy and Florus is strongly in his favor, since Dio might have been affected by the regular system of Legati pro praetore in the Empire. However, as Ganter saw (46–55), the situation was more complicated. The illogicality of a subordinate with an imperium pro consule occurs

under Antony on the official coinage in Greece of M. Iunius Silanus, who terms himself Quaestor pro consule (see 34, Promagistrates; note that in the Empire Pliny could be given the exceptional position of Legatus pro praetore consulari potestate), and raises the question how many commanders senior to Silanus may not also have held an imperium pro consule under the superior imperium of the Triumviri. Moreover, Sosius (Cos. 32) apparently termed himself Imperator on his coinage from 37 B. C. (see 37, Promagistrates), on a rather distant anticipation of the moment of a fictive grant of imperium pro consule for a day in 34; and there were others, like Laronius (see 33, Consules Suffecti), who took the title Imperator and did not triumph at all.

The period of the Second Triumvirate was a period of transition in which irregularities and illogicalities could frequently occur in the government of the Roman Empire, before the Augustan regime rebuilt the pattern anew. I have therefore been inclined to keep the question open; and to list among the Promagistrates the holders of important commands under Octavian and Antony who received acclamation as Imperatores or celebrated triumphs. It must be granted that the superior position of the Triumvirs in this period made the difference between the functions of a Promagistrate and of a Legate much less than it had been before. See Ganter 46–55.

41 B.C. A.U.C. 713

Consuls

L. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (PIETAS) (23)

P. SERVILIUS P. f. C. n. (VATIA) ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, Pr. 54

CIL 6.358—*ILS* 3102; *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 274f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282f.; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291, and see 135, 504f.; Suet. *Tib.* 5; Dio 48, Index; 48.4.1; Chr. 354 (Petate et Isaurico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Antonino Pietate et Isaurico); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Ἰσαυρικοῦ); Cassiod.; on Servilius, Dio 48.13.4; and on Antonius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.400–402, *Pietas Cos.*, cf. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 38f.; 2.491f., *L. Antonius Cos.*; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.*, 342f.; *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 144; Liv. *Per.* 125; Vell. 2.74.2; App. *BC* 5.14, and on his assumption of the cognomen Pietas, Dio 48.5.4.

L. Antonius celebrated a triumph *ex Alpibus* on January 1 (*Act. Tr.*; *Fast. Barb.*; Dio 48.4). Incited by Antony's wife Fulvia, he soon clashed with Octavian regarding the confiscation of lands in cities of Italy and their distribution among veterans. After first attempting to maintain the interest of his brother in the settlement of veterans he later claimed to be a protector of the towns, and a champion of the rights of the Consuls against the Triumvir Octavian. Several attempts at agreement with Octavian, mainly caused by pressure from the soldiers, proved ineffectual, and war broke out, with L. Antonius by the end of the year tightly besieged in Perusia awaiting the hesitant

help of the forces under the various Antonian commanders in Italy (App. *BC* 4.12–34; Dio 48.5–14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 125–126; Vell. 2.74.2–3; Suet. *Aug.* 13–14; Plut. *Ant.* 30.1; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3.4; Oros. 6.18.17–18; see below, Promagistrates, on Asinius Pollio, Munatius Plancus, and Ventidius Bassus). Meantime Servilius remained quietly in the background (Dio 48.13.4).

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

In accordance with his agreement with Octavian (see 42, Triumviri R. P. C.), Antony proceeded with his task of raising money and supplies, and of reorganizing the East. He went first to Bithynia and then to Asia, summoned Cleopatra from Egypt to meet him in Cilicia, and went on to Syria, and spent the winter of 41–40 in Egypt (Plut. *Ant.* 23–30; App. *BC* 5.4–11; Dio 48.24–25; cf. on Tarsus, Strabo 14.5.14; on his fleet, Plut. *Ant.* 30; App. *BC* 5.55; on his exactions in Asia, App. *BC* 5.5–7; Plut. *Ant.* 24.5–6; Dio 42.24; and Joseph. *AJ* 14.301–329, and *BJ* 1.243–247, on the Jews and the Syrian cities). See 40, Triumviri R. P. C.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5,2

Returning from Macedonia early in 41 after a serious illness, Octavian set about the confiscations of lands and the rewarding of the veterans amid circumstances of great distress and disorder, which were heightened by Sextus Pompey's command of the sea (see below, Promagistrates). Opposition from the Consul Lucius Antonius, Antony's brother, and Fulvia, Antony's wife (see above, Consuls), led to open war, with Lucius Antonius under close siege by Octavian's forces in Perugia at the end of the year (App. *BC* 5.12–34; Dio 48.5–14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 125–126; Vell. 2.74.2–3; Tac. *Ann.* 1.10; Suet. *Aug.* 13–14; Plut. *Ant.* 30.1; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3; Oros. 6.18.17–18; Vergil *Ecl.* 1, and 9, esp. 9.28; Prop. 4.1.129f.; Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.28). See below, Promagistrates, on Asinius Pollio, Munatius Plancus, and Ventidius Bassus.

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Finding Lepidus innocent of suspicion of disloyalty, Octavian transferred to him command of the province of Africa, a command which he did not exercise until the summer of 40 (App. *BC* 5.12; Dio 48.5.1; see 42, and 40, Triumviri R. P. C.). He was still in Rome when the Perusine war began, and fled the city at the approach of Lucius Antonius (Liv. *Per.* 125; App. *BC* 5.30; Dio 48.13.3–4).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. (or P.) FALCIDIUS (3)

Carried a plebiscite providing that under any will the regular heirs should obtain not less than one-fourth of the estate (Dio 48.33.5, in a group of notices referring to 41; Jerome *Chr. ad ann.* 42, p. 158 Helm; cf. Isid. *Orig.* 5.15.2; *CIL* 11.419—*ILS* 6663; and in legal sources, Paulus in *Dig.* 35.2.1; Gaius 2.227, and 254; Paulus *Sent.* 3.8; 4.5.5; Ulpian 24.32; 25.14; *Dig.* 35.2; *Cod.* 6.50). See Niccolini, *FTP* 361.

Quaestors

M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS (1) Pr. —

Quaestor pro praetore under Antony in the East, where he issued coins, some of them with the portrait and name of the Consul Lucius Antonius (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.489–491). He returned to Italy after a dispute with Marcus Antonius, and his report of Antony's attitude still further confused Antony's officers in Italy regarding his wishes and drew support away from Lucius (App. *BC* 5.31; on his name, Ulpian, *Dig.* 1.14.3).

DECIDIUS SAXA (3)

Brother and Quaestor of Antony's governor of Syria (Dio 48.25.2; see 40, Promagistrates).

? L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (18) Cos. 36

Q(uaestor) P(ro Praetore?) under Antony in the East ca. 41 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.493).

Q. PEDIUS (2) Q. Urbanus

CIL 6.358—*ILS* 3102.

Promagistrates

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

His title is uncertain, but either as a Legatus with imperium or as a Promagistrate, he held command of the veterans in the Transpadane region and was distributing lands to them until he was interrupted by the outbreak of the Perusine war. Either bringing an army, or more probably recalling soldiers into service, he advanced toward Perusia, but being uncertain of Mark Antony's wishes did not press the effort to relieve Lucius Antonius (App. *BC* 5.20, and 31, he impeded the advance toward Spain and return of Octavian's Lieutenant Salvidienus; 5.32, his advance toward Perusia; cf. Vell. 2.76.2, seven legions in his command in early 40; Macrobian *Sat.* 1.11.22, on his severe exactions of money and arms from Patavium).

ATEIUS (2)

An officer of Antony, like Pollio and Ventidius, in command of troops in Gaul, and acted with them during and after the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.33, cf. 50).

(P. CANIDIUS) CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

One of the Antonian commanders who fled in the spring of 40 after the fall of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.50), and therefore in command in Gaul or Italy in 41.

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

Received command in Spain under Octavian (App. *BC* 5.26, τῷ τῆν Ἰβηρίαν ἐπιτροπεύοντι τῷ Καίσαρι; cf. Dio 48.45.1), probably in the Farther province which he defended against Bogud of Mauretania.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Retaining the insignia of the praetorship beyond the regular period, he attached himself to L. Antonius and followed him to Perusia (Suet. *Tib.* 4; cf. Vell. 2.75.1; and see 40, Promagistrates).

M. COCCAEUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

Proquaestor pro praetore under Mark Antony (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.491f.), and probably took part with Lucius Antonius in the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.61).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Instead of joining Sextus Pompey in Sicily, Domitius kept an independent command in the Adriatic, where he ravaged the coasts and attacked Brundisium (App. *BC* 5.26, and 61; Dio 48.7.4–5; cf. Vell. 2.76.3; Suet. *Nero* 3.1; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; Zonar. 10.21; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.487f., with title Imperator).

C. FUFICIUS FANGO (5)

Sent by Octavian to take over command of the African provinces from T. Sextius (App. *BC* 5.26, τῷ [ὑπάρχῳ] Καίσαρος), who surrendered them at Lucius Antonius' command, but remained, and in 40 at Lucius' order recovered them, and drove Fuficius to suicide (App. *BC* 5.26; Dio 48.22; see 40, Promagistrates; Ganter 21f.).

Q. FUFICIUS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

Antony's commander in Gaul beyond the Alps and probably also in Nearer Spain (App. *BC* 5.33, and 51, and 59–61; Dio 48.10.1, with Ventidius). He opposed the passage of Octavian's Legate Salvidienus to Spain, and though summoned by Fulvia to the aid of Lucius Antonius (App. *BC* 5.33) remained in Gaul.

M. LURIUS (1)

See 42, and 40, Promagistrates. Probably governor of Sardinia in 41.

Possibly founder of the colony of Turris Libisonis (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 205f.).

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 42, and 40, Promagistrates; cf. *IG* 2-3.4113).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Probably Proconsul, but no title is preserved. He was colonizing veterans in the vicinity of Beneventum (*CIL* 10.6087—*ILS* 886; cf. App. *BC* 4.3), and at Fulvia's urging advanced to aid Lucius Antony in the Perusine war. He defeated one of Octavian's legions, but retreated to Spoletium (App. *BC* 5.33; cf. Vell. 2.74.2).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 34

Being joined by Staius Murcus and his fleet (App. *BC* 5.2, and 25; Dio 48.19.4; cf. Vell. 2.72.4, and 77.3), Sextus Pompey swept the seas about Italy and Sicily, cut off supplies, ravaged Bruttium, and won recruits from Italy, while Octavian endeavoured to prepare an attack against him (App. *BC* 5.15, and 18—20, esp. 25; Dio 48.19.4—20.1), but became involved in the Perusine war (see above). See D.-G. 4.569f., no. 25.

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

When sent with six legions to take command for Octavian in Spain, he was impeded by Pollio at Placentia (App. *BC* 5.20; cf. Dio 48.10.1), and prevented from crossing the Alps by Ventidius Bassus and Fufius Calenus (App. *BC* 5.20, and 24; Dio 48.10.1). Recalled by Octavian to oppose Lucius Antonius, he besieged and captured Sentinum (App. *BC* 5.27, and 31; Dio 48.13.4—6), and then joined Agrippa and Octavian in hemming Lucius Antonius in at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.31—32). With Agrippa he drove back relieving forces at Fulginium early in 40 (App. *BC* 5.35). He is termed *Imp(erator)* on slingshots from Perusia (*CIL* 11.6721, 17).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45

Proconsul in Africa (see 42, Promagistrates). At the command of Lucius Antonius he yielded Africa to Octavian's appointee Fuficius Fango (see above), but remained in the province, and toward the end of the year, again at the command of Lucius Antonius, began a campaign to recover it (App. *BC* 5.26, who terms him ὑπαρχος Ἀντωνίου; Dio 48.22; see 40, Promagistrates).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

See 43, and 42, Promagistrates. With his fleet and followers he joined Sextus Pompey in Sicily, thus providing a considerable addition

to Pompey's strength (App. *BC* 5.2, and 25; Dio 48.19.3—4; cf. Vell. 2.72.4, and 77.3).

M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

See 42, Legates.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Commander in a Gallic province, either the western part of the Cisalpine or, as Ganter supposes (9f.), with Fufius Calenus in the Transalpine one, and was acclaimed Imperator (Dio 48.10.1; cf. App. *BC* 5.31, Ἀντωνίου στρατηγός; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.403). With Calenus he prevented the advance of Salvidienus Rufus toward Spain (Dio 48.10.1). He later came to aid Lucius Antony at Perusia but, like Pollio and the other Antonian commanders in Cisalpine Gaul, remained inactive and confused regarding Mark Antony's wishes (App. *BC* 5.31—32; cf. 5.50; Vell. 2.76.2).

M. VIPSIANUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Commanded the army which Octavian sent against Lucius Antonius from the south, and with Octavian and Salvidienus hemmed him in at Perusia (App. *BC* 5.30—33; Dio 48.13; Vell. 2.74). See Lübker no. 2; *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 17—19.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. FERIDIUS (1)

Served in the Eleventh Legion at Perusia (*CIL* 11.6721, 25).

Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIUS (1)

Sent by Mark Antony to summon Cleopatra to Cilicia (Plut. *Ant.* 25).

MANIUS (1 and 2)

An agent of Mark Antony, probably a procurator (App. *BC* 5.14), who was active in the preliminaries to the Perusine war, and was sent from Perusia to urge the Antonian commanders, Ventidius and Pollio, to hurry to his aid (App. *BC* 5.32, cf. 19, and 22, and 29, and 43, and 66; Martial 11.20).

L. COCCEIUS NERVA (Supb. 7.90, no. 12)

CAECINA (4)

Mutual friends of Antony and Octavian, sent by the latter to Antony just before the outbreak of the Perusine war. They met with Antony in Phoenicia in the spring of 40, and Cocceius remained with him while

Caecina returned (App. *BC* 5.60). On Caecina, note L. Caecina L. f. (*CIL* 1².2.2515, *PIR*² 2.17, no. 96) as a possible identification.

Legates, Lieutenants

P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39, Pr. —

He is listed with Pollio and Cornelius Gallus among those who were distributing land to veterans in Cisalpine Gaul in 41 and 40 (see below, Special Commissions). As a senator, and probably an ex-Praetor, he may have been a Legate, and may even, like Pollio, have held imperium, but there is no mention of a military command. See below, Special Commissions.

C. CANINIUS RE[BIL]US (not in *RE*)

Founder under Sextus Pompey of Cephaloedium in Sicily (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 192f.; cf. L. Iunius, *RE* 21a; and on Rebilus, App. *BC* 4.48).

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.78.1) under Antony in Syria, probably with imperium like other governors of the period (cf. Dio 48.25). See 40, Legates.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

A supporter of Lucius Antony, who commanded the garrison of Sentinum before its capture by Salvidienus Rufus (App. *BC* 5.30; Dio 48.13.6). See 40, Legates; *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

TISIENUS GALLUS (1)

No title preserved. An officer under Lucius Antonius, who drove Octavian back from Nursia (Dio 48.13.2), and was sent with 4000 horse to harry his communications during the siege of Perugia (App. *BC* 5.32).

Prefects

? C. CORNELIUS GALLUS (164)

See below, Special Commissions. According to Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64, Cornelius Gallus was placed in charge (*praepositus*) of collections of money from towns in the Transpadane region whose lands were not divided (cf. Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.10, which quotes from a speech of protest to Alfenus Varus for leaving Mantua too little land). See below, Special Commissions.

Q. CURTIUS SALASSUS (32)

An officer under Antony, commander of four cohorts, who was

burned alive by the Aradians because of the harshness of his exaction of tributes (Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 42, p. 156 Helm; cf. Dio 48.24.3, and 41.4 and 6).

Special Commissions

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

P. ALFENUS VARUS (8) Cos. Suff. 39, Pr. —

C. CORNELIUS GALLUS (164)

In Donatus, *Vit. Verg.* (ed. Brummer, p. 16) these three men receive the traditional title *Triumviri agris dividendis* (see also *Schol. Bern.*, *Jahrb. f. Philol.*, Supb. 9 [1867], p. 743; Iun. Philargyr. II, on *Eclogue* I, *Proem.*). Our sources also describe their position as follows: Pollio *agris praeerat dividendis* (Serv. on *Ecl.* 2.1); *qui praeesset Transpadanae regioni* (Iun. Philargyr. II on *Ecl.* 6.7; cf. Iun. Philargyr. I and II on *Ecl.* 4.3); Alfenus *qui agros divisit* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 9.10); *victo enim Antonio Caesar Alphenum Varum in locum Pollionis constituit* (Iun. Philargyr. II on *Ecl.* 6.7); Gallus *a Triumviris praepositus fuit ad exigendas pecunias ab his municipiis, quorum agri in Transpadana regione non dividebantur* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64). Pollio and Alfenus Varus are named also in the following passage: . . . *fugatoque Asinio Pollione, ab Augusto Alfenum Varum legatum substitutum, qui Transpadanae provinciae et agris dividendis praeesset* (Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.6). The activities of these men in the confiscation of land and the settlement of veterans in the Transpadane region brought them into contact with Vergil, whose land in the territory of Mantua was supposedly either confiscated, and later returned to him, or, according to the Donatus life of Vergil (ed. Brummer, p. 5), he received an indemnity. The references to their activities deal exclusively with Vergil's land.

Bayet (*REL* 6 [1928] 271–299) interprets these notices to mean that these men formed a board of three like the senatorial land commissions of Gracchan and earlier times (see p. 276). But Gallus, being a knight, not a senator, was technically ineligible for such an appointment. Moreover, the passage of Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 6.64 indicates that his task was not to divide land but to exact money from towns whose land was not divided, a task more suitable for an equestrian Prefect (cf. on 9.10 for a fragment of his speech of protest to Alfenus Varus for taking too much land from Mantua). The system used by Antony and Octavian in dividing the land among their soldiers probably followed closely the system of Prefects and other officers, including Promagistrates, who received grants of imperium for the purpose, which Caesar used for the settlement of his veterans (see 45, Prefects, on C. Clovius; 44, Prefects, on Plotius Plancus; and note also App. *BC* 2.120, regard-

ing the multitude of soldiers in Rome in March, 44, ὑφ' ἐνὶ σημείῳ καὶ ὑφ' ἐνὶ ἀρχοντι τῆς ἀποικίας). Q. Valerius Orca performed this function under Caesar as Legatus pro praetore (see 45, Legates). Munatius Plancus was probably a Proconsul when he distributed lands at Beneventum in this year (*ILS* 886); and in this period L. Memmius distributed lands at Luca to the sixth and the twenty-sixth legions as Prefect for the purpose (*ILS* 887). The members therefore of this so-called commission were probably individual appointees, with or without imperium, Pollio probably a Proconsul until he assumed the consulship in 40, Alfenus Varus probably a Legate or a Prefect but possibly also a Promagistrate, and Gallus almost certainly an equestrian Prefect. The old senatorial commissions were practically obsolete (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 9–11).

40 B.C. A.U.C. 714

Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS M. f. M. n. CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, Pr. 56

C. ASINIUS CN. f. POLLIO (25) Pr. 45

CIL 10.5159—*ILS* 3784; *Fast. Sacerd.*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 60, no. III—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; *ibid.* 135, 504f.; Joseph. *AJ* 14.389; Dio 48, Index, and 15.1, and 32.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Domitius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373; *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42; *CIL* 2.6186; and on Pollio, Verg. *Ecl.* 4.11–12.

After Perugia fell to Octavian Pollio retreated to Venetia where in the course of several months he won Domitius Ahenobarbus over to Antony and prepared the way for the latter to land in Italy (Vell. 2.76.2; App. *BC* 5.35, and 50, and 64; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 8.6–7). In this period may be dated his capture of Salona in Dalmatia (Serv. on *Ecl.* 3.88, and 4.1 *post etiam consulatum adeptus*; Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 8.12, who dates it before the peace of Brundisium; cf. *Bern. Schol.* on *Ecl.* 8.6 and 13; and 4.1, Preface; Iun. Philargyr. I and II on *Ecl.* 4.1; and 8.13; see 39, Promagistrates, on Pollio). He aided in reconciling Antony and Octavian at Brundisium (App. *BC* 5.64), and when both Consuls abdicated shortly afterwards received command of Macedonia from Antony (Dio 48.32.1; see 39, Promagistrates).

Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS L. f. BALBUS (69)

P. CANIDIUS P. f. — n. CRASSUS (2)

Fast. Sacerd., *CIL* 1².1, p. 60, no. III—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; *Fast. Colot.*, Degrassi 273–275; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; *ibid.* 135, 504f.; and on Balbus, *CIL* 10.3854—*ILS* 888; Plin. *NH* 7.136; Dio 48.32.2.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Roused from his winter in Egypt by news of the Parthian invasion of Syria under Labienus, Antony proceeded to Phoenicia, where full details reached him of the course and outcome of the Perusine war, probably followed soon after by news of Octavian's seizure of Transalpine Gaul. Gathering his forces he went to Greece and after secret negotiations with Sextus Pompey began an invasion of Italy, but friends (and soldiers) of both leaders intervened and negotiated the Pact of Brundisium (Vell. 2.76; Plut. *Ant.* 30; App. *BC* 5.52–64; Dio 48.15, and 24, and 27–28; cf. *Schol.* on Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.29—Livy, fr. 51–53 W, referring to 37). A new distribution of provinces placed the western provinces under the control of Octavian, while Antony kept command of all provinces east of Scodra on the Adriatic, and Lepidus continued in Africa. Both were to have access to Italy and to have the right to levy recruits there, and Antony, since Fulvia had died, agreed to marry Octavian's sister Octavia and to aid in the struggle with Sextus Pompey (Plut. *Ant.* 30; Suet. *Nero* 3.2; Tac. *Ann.* 1.10; App. *BC* 5.65 and 93; Dio 48.28–30; 50.1.3, and 26.1; Zonar. 10.22). Both, acclaimed Imperatores, went to Rome to celebrate the wedding and games for the peace, but famine and riots due to the operations of Sextus Pompey compelled them to seek negotiations with him (App. *BC* 5.65–69; Dio 48.30–33; Liv. *Per.* 127; cf. Vell. 2.76.4–77.1; Plut. *Ant.* 31.2–32.1; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Oros. 6.18.19–20; Zonar. 10.22).

IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

He brought the Perusine war to a conclusion with the surrender of Lucius Antonius, whom he spared although he put to death many knights, senators and Perusines among his following (App. *BC* 5.34–49, and 61; Dio 48.14–15; cf. Propert. 2.1.29; Liv. *Per.* 126; Vell. 2.74.2; Senec. *Clem.* 1.11.1; Suet. *Aug.* 14–15; *Bern. Schol.* on Lucan 1.41, p. 14 U), while many Antonians, including his wife Fulvia, his mother Iulia, and a number of Antonian commanders, left Italy. Octavian's opportunity came when the death of Fufius Calenus in Gaul enabled him to seize command of eleven legions there (App. *BC* 5.50–51, cf. 54, and 59, and 60, and 61; Dio 48.20.3–4; cf. Vell. 2.75–76). He

entered into negotiations with Sextus Pompey and married his relative Scribonia (App. *BC* 5.53; Dio 48.16.2–3, and 34.3; cf. *CIL* 6.7467—*ILS* 7429; 6.26032, 26033, 31276—*ILS* 8892; Tac. *Ann.* 2.27; Suet. *Aug.* 62.2, and 69.1; *Grammat.* 19; Zonar. 11.14). His conflict with Antony was temporarily resolved by the Pact of Brundisium (see above, on M. Antonius).

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

About the middle of 40 Octavian transferred to Lepidus six of the legions of L. Antonius (App. *BC* 5.53), and sent him to Africa, which he took over from T. Sextius (App.; Dio 48.20.4, and 23.4–5). At Brundisium Antony and Octavian agreed to continue him in Africa (App. *BC* 5.65, cf. 12, and 75; Dio 48.28.4; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.579).

Praetors

L. CANINIUS GALLUS (4) Cos. 37

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law, and probable, even in a period of many irregularities, since Agrippa (see below) was his colleague also in 37.

? T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

The latest date possible under the Cornelian law.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27

As Praetor Urbanus, he gave the games of Apollo (Dio 48.20.2). He took an important part in the Perusine war (App. *BC* 5.35), and after the surrender won over two of Plancus' legions (App. *BC* 5.50). He then received command against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.20), and repelled Antony's attack on Sipontum (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.28.1). According to Dio (48.32.3) Agrippa brought the Aqua Iulia to Rome in 40 (see Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; and 33, Aediles). See Lübker no. 2; *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 21–24.

Praetores Suffecti

All the Praetors retired from office after the pact of Brundisium and others were elected in their place.

? L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. 31

According to Josephus (*AJ* 14.384) they convened (συναγαγόντες) the Senate and introduced Herod of Judaea to the session near the end of 40 when he received the title of king (cf. *BJ* 1.284–285: Octavian convened the Senate, and they introduced Herod).

Promagistrates

L. ANTONIUS (PIETAS) (23) Cos. 41

After his surrender at Perugia he and his immediate companions were spared (App. *BC* 5.34–49; Dio 48.14.3; cf. Vell. 2.74.4; Suet. *Aug.* 14–15; Flor. 2.16; Eutrop. 7.3). Later in the year Octavian sent him to a command in Spain (his title is not preserved; see App. *BC* 5.53; and Ganter 14f.). He is not mentioned again. See below, on Cn. Domitius Calvinus; and Legates, on Livius and Peducaeus.

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

After he abdicated the consulship (see above, Consuls) Antony appointed him Proconsul in Macedonia (*Act. Tr.* for 39, Degraffi 86f., 568; see 39, Promagistrates).

ATEIUS (2)

See 41, Promagistrates. Like other Antonian commanders he took to flight after the fall of Perugia (App. *BC* 5.50).

P. (CANIDIUS) CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

One of the Antonian commanders who fled after the fall of Perugia (App. *BC* 5.50). See above, Consules Suffecti.

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

Escaping from Perugia (see 41, Promagistrates), he attempted a rising in Campania, and was compelled to flee to Sicily, but when Sextus Pompey refused him the fasces he went to Greece and joined Mark Antony (Vell. 2.75.1 and 3, and 76.1; and 77.3; Suet. *Tib.* 4, and 6; Tac. *Ann.* 5.1; Dio 48.15.3–4, and 44.1; 54.7.2).

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (69) Cos. Suff. 40

or

L. CORNELIUS BALBUS (70)

Coins, probably from Hither Spain, name a Balbus Pro Pr. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.406f., with attribution to Gaul) who may perhaps be identified with the Λεύκιος (Legate) who was in Spain in 40 B. C. (App. *BC* 5.54). If the elder Balbus is referred to, the position preceded his consulship, if the younger, no more is known of his activities for some years (see *RE* no. 69, article by Münzer, and no. 70, article by Groag; *PIR*² 2.311, no. 1331, Groag; and Ganter 14; cf. also below, Legates, on C. Livius).

DECIDIUS SAXA (3)

Brother and Quaestor (by 40, Proquaestor) of L. Decidius Saxa, who was resisting Labienus and the Parthians when deserted by his troops, who were former soldiers of Brutus and Cassius (Dio 48.25.2).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

See 41, Promagistrates. He kept his independent command in the Adriatic until Pollio (see above) induced him to join Mark Antony (Vell. 2.76.2; Suet. *Nero* 3.1–2; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; App. *BC* 5.50, and 55–56; Dio 48.16.2), who included him in the peace of Brundisium (Dio 48.29.2; Suet. *Nero* 3.2; App. *BC* 5.65). Antony sent him to govern the province of Bithynia (App. *BC* 5.63, cf. 137; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.494f.; see Ganter 33f.).

Q. FUFICIUS FANGO (5)

See 41, Promagistrates. It remains uncertain whether his loss of the African provinces to Sextius and his suicide took place in late 41 or early in 40.

Q. FUFIVS CALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59

See 41, Promagistrates. His sudden death in the middle of the year enabled Octavian, to Antony's considerable irritation at the breach of the agreement among the Triumvirs, to assume command of Transalpine Gaul and the eleven legions stationed there (App. *BC* 5.51, and 54, and 59, and 61; Dio 48.20.3; see Ganter 9–11).

M. LURIUS (1)

Expelled from Sardinia by Pompey's Lieutenant Menas who seized command of the island and the two legions there (Dio 48.30.6–7; cf. App. *BC* 5.56; Ganter 26).

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Macedonia (see 42 and 41, Promagistrates), until he was succeeded late in 40 by Asinius Pollio.

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45 ?

Early in 40 his advice prevented further attempts to relieve Lucius Antonius in Perusia (App. *BC* 5.35; cf. Vell. 2.74.3). After the war he fled with Fulvia to Greece (App. *BC* 5.50; Vell. 2.76.2; about March), and returned with Antony (App. *BC* 5.55, about September) to Italy. He was probably sent to Asia as Proconsul (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.496f.; cf. a ἱερεὺς Δευκίου Μουνατίου at Mylasa, *BCH* 12 [1888] 15, no. 4) after the peace of Brundisium, when Domitius was sent to Bithynia, and Ventidius to Asia and Syria against the Parthians (see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1280, note 9, who places him in Asia in the summer of 40. He probably took command in Asia as the Parthians retreated).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18)

See 41, Promagistrates. Sextus Pompey provided a refuge for many who fled from the Perusine war (Vell. 2.75; Suet. *Tib.* 4.3, and 6; App.

BC 5.50, and 61). He received overtures from both Octavian and Antony (see above, Triumviri R. P. C.). He won Sardinia and Corsica and ravaged the southern coasts of Italy (App. *BC* 5.52, and 56, and 58, and 62–63, and 66–67; Dio 48.15–16, and 20.1, and 27.4, and 30; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 32.1; Eutrop. 7.4; Zonar. 10.21). After the Pact of Brundisium he cut off supplies for Rome until the Triumvirs were forced to begin negotiations with him (App. *BC* 5.67–68; Dio 48.31, and 36.1).

Q. SALVIDIENUS RUFUS SALVIUS (4) Cos. Desig. 39

After the death of Fufius Calenus (see above) Octavian placed him in command of the Gallic provinces and the army on the Rhone (App. *BC* 5.66, cf. 51, and 54; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.407). Before the peace of Brundisium he plotted to desert to Antony, and when Antony revealed this he was summoned by Octavian, was accused of treachery, and anticipated execution by suicide (App. *BC* 5.66; Dio 48.33.2–3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.76.4; Suet. *Aug.* 66.1).

T. SEXTIUS (13) Pr. 45

See 42, and 41, Promagistrates. He recovered the African provinces from Fuficius Fango (see above), but was succeeded by Lepidus about the middle of the year (App. *BC* 5.53, and 75; Dio 48.20.4–5, and 23.4; see Ganter 21f.).

L. STAIUS MURCUS (2) Pr. 45

See 43–41, Promagistrates. He operated in co-operation with Sextus Pompey and gave refuge to many fugitives from the Perusine war, but Pompey preferred his own Lieutenants Menas and others to him, and late in 40 or more probably early in 39 put him to death (Vell. 2.77.3; App. *BC* 5.50, and 70).

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

His attempt to relieve Lucius Antonius was stopped at Fulginium (App. *BC* 5.35). After the fall of Perusia he retired into southern Italy, where he was chosen commander of the Antonian troops (5.50). After the peace of Brundisium Antony sent him as Proconsul to resist the Parthians who had overrun Syria and Asia Minor (App. *BC* 6.65; Dio 48.39.2; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 33.1, who names his first base in Asia rather than his main command in Syria, and places his appointment after the treaty of Puteoli in 39; see Ganter 41).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

See above, Praetors. It is probable that he was sent to succeed Salvidienus in Gaul immediately upon his abdication of the praetorship (see 39, and 38, Promagistrates; and cf. Eutrop. 7.5; Ganter 11; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 25).

Legates, Envoys

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Envoy of Lucius Antonius, with two others, to Octavian to negotiate the surrender of Perusia (App. *BC* 5.40—41). See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34, Pr. 50?

SENTIUS SATURNINUS VETULO (see 9)

Unofficial Envoys from Sextus Pompey to Antony in Greece in the summer of 40 (App. *BC* 5.52).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. DECIDIUS SAXA (4)

Legatus (Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.78.1; Flor. 2.19.4), probably with imperium. The Parthian invaders of Syria under Labienus drove him out of Syria, captured him in Cilicia, and put him to death (Liv. *Per.* 127; Flor. 2.19.4, inexact; Justin. 42.4.7; Dio 48.25; Porphyr., on Hor. *Carm.* 3.6.9).

(C. IULIUS) HELENUS (Helenus 8)

No title preserved. A freedman of Octavian who recovered Sardinia from the Pompeians for him, but was soon captured by Sextus Pompey's Legate Menodorus, and in 39 was returned to Octavian without ransom (App. *BC* 5.66; Dio 48.30.8, and 45.5; cf. *CIL* 10.5808—*ILS* 6267; see Ganter 27).

? C. LIVIUS (not in *RE*)

Grant suggests that the C. Livius whose name appears on coins of Vesci in Baetica should be identified with the Λεύκιος named in Appian (*BC* 5.54), and was one of Octavian's Legates with L. Antonius in Spain (see above, Promagistrates, on L. Antonius, and on Cornelius Balbus; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 379f.).

(CN. POMPEIUS?) MENECRATES (Menecrates 15)

A freedman Legate or Prefect in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, prominent with Menodorus (Menas) in harrying the coasts of Italy and cutting off supplies by sea (Vell. 2.73.3; Plut. *Ant.* 32.1; App. *BC* 5.83, end; cf. Flor. 2.18.2; Plin. *NH* 35.200; Dio 48.17—19). They incited Sextus Pompey against L. Staius Murcus (Vell. 2.77.3; App. *BC* 5.70; see Promagistrates, on Murcus).

(CN. POMPEIUS?) MENODOROS (Menodorus 1)

See above, on Menecrates; and Promagistrates, on Lurius. Both were probably prominent Pompeian officers from 43 B. C. on.

? SEX. ? (or T. ?) PEDUCAEUS (6, cf. 3)

Termed by Appian a subordinate commander along with L. Antonius in Spain (*BC* 5.54). He held command along with a certain Lucius (see above, on Livius; and Promagistrates, on Cornelius Balbus) when Octavian sent Antonius there. He may be either a Sextus Peducaeus or T. Peducaeus, Cos. Suff. 35.

? M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

When his father was proscribed M. Titius raised a force of his own in Narbonese Gaul, was captured in 40 by Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Menodorus and spared for the sake of his father, who was then a refugee with Pompey (Dio 48.30.5—6; cf. App. *BC* 5.142).

? M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

See 42, and 41, Legates. Possibly the Antonian commander in Asia who was driven out by the Parthians (a Plancus is named in Dio 48.24.3, and 26.3, but cf. above, Promagistrates).

Prefects

P. SERVILIUS RULLUS (81, see 80)

No title preserved. A cavalry leader under Octavian whose forces were captured by Antony's forces near Sipontum (App. *BC* 5.58; Dio 48.28.1).

C. VELLEIUS (*2)

Praefectus Fabrum under Ti. Claudius Nero. Committed suicide when unable to follow him in his flight from Campania (Vell. 2.76.1). He served also under Pompey and Marcus Brutus.

Pontifices

Ca. 47—?: P. SULPICIUS RUFUS Pat. (93) Pr. 48

Not mentioned after his censorship in 42—41. See 47, Pontifices; and 42, Censors.

Augurs

88 or 80—40: L. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

40—7 A. D.: L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

Fast. Sacerd., *CIL* 1².1, p. 60, no. 3—*ILS* 9338, no. 3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501. Lucius Caesar's name is not preserved on the inscription, but it is probable that he is the one whom Sempronius succeeded (see Münzer, *Hermes* 52 [1917] 152—155). On Sempronius, see *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

Before 47—ca. 40: P. SERVILIUS ISAURICUS (67) Cos. 48, 41, Pr. 54
He probably died soon after his second consulship. See 50, Augurs.

39 B.C. A.U.C. 715

Consuls

L. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (48) Pr. 43

C. CALVISIUS C. f. — n. SABINUS (13) Pr. 46?

CIL 11.7602; Viereck, p. 41, no. 20; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 282 and 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. and see 135, 506f.; *Kal. Amit.*, Sept. 3, *CIL* 1².1, p. 244; Dio 48.34.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Marcius, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; on Calvisius, *CIL* 10.6895, 6897, 6899, 6900, 6901—*ILS* 889; Dio 48, Index. Marcius celebrated a triumph from Macedonia on the first day of his consulship (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; and *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.). On Marcius, see *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239; on Calvisius, *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

Consules Suffecti

C. COCCEIUS — f. — n. BALBUS (3, Supb. 7.90, no. 3)

P. ALFENUS P. f. VARUS (8)

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 282, 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f., and see 135, 506f.; on Cocceius, *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 277f.; on Alfenus, *Dig.* 1.2.2.44; Porphyrt. on Hor. *Sat.* 1.3.130. On Cocceius, see *PIR*² 2.288—289, no. 1212 and 1214; De Laet no. 118. Both confuse him with L. Cocceius Nerva, but the identification is clear in *Fast. Mag. Vic.* (see Degrassi 287).

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

The Triumvirs secured ratification from the Senate of their acts to date, levied new taxes, appointed new senators, and named magistrates for several years in advance (Dio 48.34—35). Famine in the city and disorders compelled Antony and Octavian to make overtures to Sextus Pompey which after some hesitation he accepted, and an agreement for peace was arranged and celebrated at Puteoli (Plut. *Ant.* 32; App. *BC* 67—74; Dio 48.36—38; cf. Vell. 2.77; Flor. 2.18.4; Oros. 6.18.20).

The terms were as follows: commerce should be open; Pompey should remove his garrisons from Italy, keep Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, and receive the Peloponnese; he undertook not to harbour runaway slaves; exiles were permitted to return, except those implicated in the murder of Caesar, and should receive their property again, except that the proscribed should get one-fourth; some were to receive tribuneships, praetorships, and priesthoods at once; the slaves in Pompey's forces should remain free, and the freemen should receive the same rewards as the soldiers of Antony and Octavian; Pompey himself was designated Consul for 33, and was to be raised to his father's priesthood, the augurate, and receive 70 million HS from his father's estate (Plut., App., Dio, as above; *ILS* 8891; cf. Liv. *Per.* 127; Vell. 2.77; Tac. *Ann.* 5.1; Dio 48.15.1—2, and 36.1 and 3—6, and 37.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.3; Oros. 6.18.20).

Antony then departed to Greece with Octavia to make preparation for the Parthian war and appointments of sub-commanders and kings, and wintered at Athens, meantime collecting the tribute from the Peloponnese before giving it to Sextus Pompey (Plut. *Ant.* 33; App. *BC* 5.75—76; Dio 48.35.1, and 39.2; cf. Grueber *CRRBM* 2.502—505; *IG* 2.482, line 23; Senec. *Suas.* 1.6; Socrat. Rhod., in *FGrH* 2B.927f.). He accepted a salutation as Imperator for the victories of Pollio and Ventidius (see Promagistrates; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.505f.; see *CAH* 10.50, note 1). Octavian meanwhile departed to Gaul (App. *BC* 75) but returned soon to face, as he claimed, a resumption of piratical activity on the part of Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.77; Flor. 2.18.5; cf. Dio 48.45.4—9, under 38). Lepidus remained inconspicuously governor of Africa, retaining the Antonian legions formerly commanded by Sextius (App. *BC* 5.71, and 75).

Quaestors

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

On coins with the inscription *C. Sosius Q. ZA* his name is followed by the title Q(uaestor) (see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.504; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 39f.). Münzer (*RE*) distinguishes him from the Praetor of 49, who was probably his father. See De Laet no. 355; Dessau, *PIR* 3.253, no. 556.

Promagistrates

C. ASINIUS POLLIO (25) Cos. 40, Pr. 45

Proconsul of Macedonia. He subdued a revolt of the Illyrian Parthini (Dio 48.41.7), and returned to celebrate on October 25, probably of



this year, a triumph over them (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 568; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Horace *Carm.* 2.1.15–16, and *Schol. ad loc.*; Senec. *Controv.* 4.2, pref.; Serv. on *Ecl.* 3.88, and 4.1, and Serv. Dan. on *Ecl.* 8.12; *Schol. Bern.* on *Ecl.* 4, pref., and on *Ecl.* 8.6 and 13; Jerome, *Chr. ad ann.* 4 p. C., p. 170 Helm). He built the Atrium Libertatis from the booty (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; Plin. *NH* 7.115; 35.10; Isid. *Orig.* 6.5.2).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus under Antony (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Sent by Octavian as Proconsul to Spain, where he crushed a revolt of the Cerretani (Dio 48.42; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 36, Degrassi 86f., 568; *CIL* 2.6186; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373, with the inscription *Imp(erator)*; see also Vell. 2.78.3).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

Probably Proconsul in Asia (see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.496f.; cf. *BCH* 12 [1888] 15, no. 4). See 40, Promagistrates; *PIR* 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Probably Proconsul of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, to which the Pact of Puteoli recognized his right, while adding the Peloponnese. Charges that he was intercepting the grain supply and harboring runaway slaves led to a resumption of hostilities with Octavian, while Antony irritated him by collecting the tribute of the Peloponnese himself (see above, *Triumviri R. P. C.*). See D.–G. 4.571–573, no. 25.

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Termed a Legatus of Antony (Liv. *Per.* 127; cf. Gell. 15.4.4), but he held an imperium pro consule at his triumph (*Act. Tr.* for 38, Degrassi 86f., 568). He defeated Labienus and the Parthians near the Taurus mountains, thus driving them from Asia Minor (Dio 48.39–40), then following up the Legate Silo (see below) he defeated them again at the Amanus mountains, an engagement after which Labienus was caught and put to death, and recovered Syria (Dio 48.41; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.392 and 394 and 418, cf. 392–419; *BJ* 1.288–289, cf. 288–302; Liv. *Per.* 127, and 128; Plut. *Ant.* 33.4; Flor. 2.19.5; Gell. 15.4.3–4; Iustin 42.4.7; Eutrop. 7.5; Oros. 6.18.23). Josephus charges him with accepting bribes from Antigonus rather than relieve Herod's followers in Masada (*AJ* 14.390; see below, Legates, on Silo).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Proconsul in Gaul (see 40, Promagistrates), where he was joined by

Octavian after the Pact of Puteoli, as there was unrest and revolt there (App. *BC* 5.75; cf. Eutrop. 7.5.1; see Ganter 11; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 25). Agrippa's crossing of the Rhine may be placed in 39, since his operations in Aquitania date from 38 (Dio 48.49.2).

Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIVS (1)

Sent by Antony to Ventidius and Silo with instructions to support the restoration of Herod to Judaea (Joseph. *AJ* 14.394; *BJ* 1.289 and 291).

C. FURNIVS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Sent by Antony to bring the four legions from Africa which were formerly under T. Sextius (App. *BC* 5.75).

Legates, Lieutenants

(Q.) POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO (not in *RE)

A Legate, probably of Antony (Liv. *Per.* 127) but under the immediate command of Ventidius (see Ganter 42). He held command of the advance guard of cavalry in the Amanus mountains against the Parthians (Dio 48.41), and was active in Judaea, where he gave Herod quite unreliable aid in the recovery of his kingdom, while keeping secretly in touch with his rival Antigonus (Joseph. *AJ* 393–419; *BJ* 1.289–302).

(CN. POMPEIVS ?) MENEKRATES (Menecrates 15)

See 40, and 35, Legates, Lieutenants.

(CN. POMPEIVS ?) MENODORUS (MENAS) (Menodorus 1)

A commander, Legate or Prefect, in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, and governor of Sardinia and Corsica (App. *BC* 5.78). He urged Pompey not to make the treaty of Misenum (App. *BC* 5.70, cf. 71, and 77); and at the celebration of the peace when Antony and Octavian were present on Pompey's ship Menodorus proposed to sail away with them as prisoners but Pompey forbade it (Plut. *Ant.* 32.3–5; App. *BC* 5.73; Dio 48.38.2). See 39, Legates.

L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

Legatus pro praetore under Antony in Greece (*IG* 9.2.39—*ILS* 9461, *πρεσβευτήν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον*; *B.M.Cat.*, *Peloponnese* 128, no. 69; Head, *HN*² 435; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501). See *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

Prefects

(C. IULIUS) DEMETRIUS (not in *RE*)

A freedman of Caesar to whom Antony had given charge of Cyprus (τότε τῆ Κύπρω πρὸς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου προστεταγμένος, Dio 48.40.6), who searched out and arrested Q. Labienus (Dio; cf. Macrobian. 1.11.18).

Augurs

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

After the Treaty of Misenum he termed himself Augur, but as he never went to Rome he was never inaugurated (see above, Triumviri R. P. C.; App. *BC* 5.72; *ILS* 8891: *Imp. Augure Cos. Desig.*).

Flamens

M. ANTONIUS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

After the Treaty of Misenum he was formally inaugurated as Flamen (ἱερεὺς) of the deified Caesar (Plut. *Ant.* 33.1).

38 B.C. A.U.C. 716

Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (298)

C. NORBANUS C. f. FLACCUS (9a) Pr. 43?

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 282f., 287; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and see 135, 506f.; Dio 48, Index, and 43.1; 49.23.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.23; on Claudius, *CIL* 10.1423, 1424—*ILS* 890; and on Norbanus, Forlati, *Epigraphica* 3 (1941) 272. They were the first Consuls to have two Quaestors each (Dio 48.43.1). On Claudius, see *PIR*² 2.237f., no. 982; on Norbanus, De Laet no. 264.

Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS — f. — n. LENTULUS Pat. (197, cf. 219) Pr. 44?

L. MARCIUS L. f. L. n. PHILIPPUS (77) Pr. 44?

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 282f., 287f.; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and see 135, 506f.; on Cornelius, Forlati, *Epigraphica* 3 (1941) 272; C. Norbano, L. Lentulo Cos.; cf. Groag, *Laur. Aquinc.* 2.32, note 13; Degrassi 287f.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

The outbreak of fresh hostilities between Octavian and Sextus

Pompey brought Antony hastily back to Italy for a meeting with Octavian at which the latter failed to appear (App. *BC* 5.78—79; Dio 48.46). Antony then proceeded to Syria where he superseded the victorious Ventidius Bassus (see below), and went on with the siege of Antiochus of Commagene at Samosata, but ended by negotiating a settlement (Plut. *Ant.* 34—36.1; Dio 49.21—22; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 14.440—447; *BJ* 1.321—322 and 327).

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Octavian's war with Sextus Pompey began auspiciously with the defection of Pompey's Lieutenant Menodorus (see below, Legates) and the recapture of Sardinia, but the advance of his fleets, led by Calvisius and Menodorus, was checked by Pompey's Lieutenant Menercrates at Cumae, and Octavian's forces were attacked at the straits of Messana when they moved to join Calvisius (App. *BC* 5.80—88; Dio 48.46—48; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128). Soon afterwards the whole fleet was destroyed in a storm, and he had to retreat to Vibo and turn his efforts to the building of another fleet (App. *BC* 5.88—92; Dio 48.48—49.1; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.148; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Zonar. 10.23). Toward the end of the year he recalled Agrippa the incoming Consul from Gaul (Dio 48.49.2), and put him in charge of his preparations.

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

Lepidus continued in command in Africa, whence Octavian summoned him for a meeting with Antony to which he did not come (Dio 48.46.2).

Praetors

In this, the first year after the return of the refugees and of many of the proscribed, sixty-seven persons held the praetorship (Dio 48.43.2), but none of their names are reported.

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CRUSCELLIO Pat. (219, cf. 197)

See 42, Legates. In *CIL* 11.6058 a certain Marius calls himself Prefect in the fleet of Cn. Lentulus in Sicily. Groag favors the view that Lentulus was a Legatus pro praetore under Sextus Pompey (see 42, Legates), but he may have returned after 39 and become Praetor in 38 or some subsequent year.

Quaestors

VIBIUS MAXIMUS (*15)

A slave who had become Quaestor Designatus for 38 when he was recognized by his master (Dio 48.34.5; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 41, p. 158 Helm).

Promagistrates

? M. ATEIUS BALBUS (not in *RE*)

Patron and probably founder of the municipium of Uzelis in Sardinia, ca. 38 B. C. Hence Grant suggests that he was governor of Sardinia then (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 149–153).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

Under his command he brought a fleet from Etruria to join Octavian at the Sicilian straits, but was so delayed by an engagement near Cumae with a part of the fleet of Sextus Pompey under Menerates that he did not arrive until the end of Octavian's naval battle at Messana (App. *BC* 5.80–88; Dio 48.46–47; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128; Oros. 6.18.21). Both fleets were lost in a storm (App. *BC* 5.88–92; Dio 48.48–49). See Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian; *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

Honored at Tenos (*SEG* 4. 604) and Lagina of Caria (*ILS* 8780) as Imperator and Consul Designatus. Groag (*PIR*² 2.290, no. 1224) believes that he may have been only a Legate or a Prefect of Antony (he was Proquaestor pro praetore in 41), but more probably he was governor of Asia, and perhaps succeeded Plancus in this year and returned to assume the consulship in 36 (see Syme, *Roman Revolution* 266, note 3; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1580).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor, probably Proconsul, of Bithynia and Pontus (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Proconsul in Spain (see 39, and 36, Promagistrates).

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

If his governorship is rightly dated after the Parthian invasion, he probably remained this year as Proconsul in Asia (see 39, Promagistrates; above, on Cocceius Nerva).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Governor of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and commander of a fleet. Octavian justified a renewal of hostilities with him and attempted to prove his authority illegal by charging him with breaking the Pact of Puteoli (App. *BC* 5.77; Dio 48.45–46). On the course of the war, see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian, Promagistrates, on Calvisius Sabinus, and below, Legates, on Cornificius. See D.-G. 4.573–577, no. 25.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Antony placed him in command of Syria and Cilicia (Joseph. *AJ* 14.447; *BJ* 1.327; Dio 49.22.3; Oros. 6.18.24), probably with the proconsular imperium since he later (see 34, Promagistrates) received the title Imperator and celebrated a triumph. He subdued the Aradians (Dio 49.22.3; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 34.6), and received the commission to restore Herod to his kingdom of Judaea (Liv. *Per.* 128; Joseph. *AJ* 14.447; *BJ* 1.327; Dio 49.22.3–6; Oros. 6.18.24, with the name Ventidius).

P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Proconsul in Syria under Antony (see 40, Promagistrates). He crushed a second Parthian invasion, killing their leader Pacorus, and then attacked Antiochus of Commagene (Dio 49.19–21; Vell. 2.78.1; Joseph. *AJ* 14.420–421, and 434; *BJ* 1.309 and 317; Tac. *Hist.* 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 34; Iustin. 42.4.7–14; Fronto *ad Ver.* 2.1.5, *LCL* 2.136; Eutrop. 7.5; Oros. 6.18.23). Upon his arrival in Syria Antony took chief command, and sent Ventidius home to celebrate a triumph *ex Tauro monte et Partheis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Vell. 2.65.3; Val. Max. 6.9.9; Plin. *NH* 7.135; Plut. *Ant.* 34.5; Fronto *Ad Ver.* 2.1.5; Gell. 15.4.4; Eutrop. 7.5).

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Proconsul in Gaul (see 40, and 39, Promagistrates). He crushed a rising in Aquitania, but refused to celebrate the triumph which Octavian awarded him for his victory (App. *BC* 5.92; Dio 48.49.2–4; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian).

Legates, Envoys

C. MAECENAS (6)

Sent by Octavian to Antony in Syria after the defeats of this year, he gained from him a promise of assistance (App. *BC* 5.92–93).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

No title preserved. Commander of a fleet under Octavian (probably a Legate; see 36, Legates), he brought a fleet from Ravenna to Tarentum (App. *BC* 5.80), and in the naval battle at the Sicilian straits rammed the flagship of Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Demochares (App. *BC* 5.86; cf. Liv. *Per.* 128; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian). See *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

C. IUNIUS C. f. (21a; 10.1279)

His name with the title *Leg. Sic.* appears on coins issued by Sextus Pompey in 38–36 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.562, note).

Q. NASIDIUS (4)

A commander, Legate or Prefect, in Sextus Pompey's fleet (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.564f.), who left him for Antony in 35 (App. *BC* 5.139).

C. POMPAEDIUS (POPPAEDIUS) SILO (not in **RE*)

A Legate under Antony and Ventidius, whom the latter summoned from Judaea early in 38 to aid him against the Parthian invasion (Joseph. *AJ* 14.420–421; *BJ* 1.309; see 39, Legates).

(CN. POMPEIUS?) APOLLOPHANES (Apollophanes 10)

A freedman of Pompey, appointed with Demochares to command of the fleet in succession to Menodorus and Menecrates (App. *BC* 5.84; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 16, *praefectus*; Dio 48.47). Sextus Pompey also sent him on a mission to Africa (Dio 48.48.6).

(POMPEIUS?) DEMOCHARES (Demochares 7)

A freedman, probably of Pompey, who is described in Appian (*BC* 5.83) as a subordinate officer of Sextus Pompey's Lieutenant Menecrates, and took part as such in the battle off Cumae (App. *BC* 5.83; cf. Dio 48.46.4–5; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23), but instead of using his advantage there sailed away to Pompey, and took part as an officer in command in the battle at the straits (App. *BC* 5.84–86; Dio 48.47; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 16, *praefectus*).

(CN. POMPEIUS?) MENEKRATES (Menecrates 15)

An officer, Legate or Prefect, under Sextus Pompey in command of the fleet that fought and damaged that of Calvisius and Menodorus off Cumae (App. *BC* 5.81–84; Dio 48.46.5–6; see above, Promagistrates, on Calvisius; and below, on Menodorus). Menecrates was drowned in the engagement (App.; Dio).

(CN. POMPEIUS?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

A freedman of Pompey the Great, and an important officer, Legate or Prefect, in the fleet of Sextus Pompey, for whom he held Sardinia (see 40, and 39, Legates). He deserted to Octavian, bringing him Sardinia, a fleet of sixty ships, and three legions (App. *BC* 5.78–80; Dio 48.45; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 74.1), and was rewarded by promotion to the equestrian order (Suet.; App. *BC*; Dio; Zonar.). He was with Calvisius in the battle off Cumae, and used his experience to aid in reducing losses in the storm at the Sicilian straits (App. *BC* 5.81–84, and 89; Dio 48.48.1–2; Oros. 6.18.21; Zonar. 10.23). He pursued Apollophanes (see above) when Sextus Pompey sent him to Africa (Dio 48.48.6).

Prefects

MACHAERAS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Early in 38, at Antony's command, Ventidius sent Machaeras with two legions and one thousand horse to assist Herod to recover Judaea, but he excited Herod's suspicion by his dealings with the rival prince Antigonos (Joseph. *AJ* 14.434–438 and 448 and 450; *BJ* 1.317 and 324 and 334).

Vestal Virgin

OCCIA (3)

A Vestal Virgin (perhaps Maxima) for fifty-seven years before her death in 19 A. D. (Tac. *Ann.* 2.86, *quae septem et quinquaginta per annos summa sanctimonia Vestalibus sacris praesederat*).

37 B.C. A.U.C. 717

Consuls

M. (VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA L. f. (*3) Cos. 28, 27, Pr. 40

L. CANINIUS L. f. – n. GALLUS (4)

CIL 11.6673, 18; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f. (M. Agrippa L. f.), 135, 506f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; Joseph. *AJ* 14.487; Dio 48, Index, and 49.4; 49.24.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Agrippa, *CIL* 4.2437. Agrippa had probably been placed in charge in 38 of the preparation and training of a new fleet against Sextus Pompey (see 38, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian, and Promagistrates, on Agrippa). He spent much of the year building the protected Lucrine harbour, equipping the vessels and training the crews (Dio 48.49–51; cf. Verg. *Georg.* 2.161–164, and Serv. *ad loc.*; Liv. *Per.* 128; Strabo 5.4.6; Vell. 2.79.2–3; Senec. *Benef.* 6.32.3; Plin. *NH* 36.125; Suet. *Aug.* 16.1; Flor. 2.18.6; Serv. Dan. on Verg. *Aen.* 8.682, and Serv. on 693; Cassiod. *Chr.* ad ann.; and on the ships and weapons, App. *BC* 5.106 and 118). Precisely when Agrippa also became admiral in succession to Calvisius (see Promagistrates, on Calvisius), is not certain, but it was probably early in the year. (See Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 46, on a coin inscribed *Orae [maritimae et] clas(sis) Prae(fectus)*.) On Agrippa, see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 28–35; De Laet no. 420; on Caninius, *PIR*² 2.92, no. 389.

Consul Suffectus

T. STATILIUS T. f. TAURUS (34) Cos. 26

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f.; and *CIL* 4.2437, which shows that he was Agrippa's colleague in succession to Caninius. See Degrassi 135, 506f. See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

At a meeting at Tarentum in the spring of this year Antony and Octavian agreed to extend the Triumvirate for a second term of five years, counting retroactively from the end of the first on December 31, 38, and to maintain the same division of provinces as at the Pact of Brundisium in 40 (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f., 135, 506f.; *App. BC* 5.95; *Dio* 48.54.6; cf. on Octavian's title, *Act. Tr.* for 36, Degrassi 86f., 569; *CIL* 5.525—*ILS* 77; 11.1330—*ILS* 78, without the mark of iteration; and on coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.580, in 36 from Africa).

Antony had also returned to bring aid at Octavian's request (see 38, Legates, on Maecenas), but the latter was unwilling to accept it. Octavia's mediation led to the meeting at Tarentum (see above), where Antony also agreed to loan Octavian 120 ships, to which Octavia secured the addition of 20 more, while Octavian in return was to give Antony 20,000 Italian legionaries (and actually did add a guard of 1000 for Octavia herself), and Sextus Pompey was to be debarred from his promised consulate and augurate (*App. BC* 5.94–95; *Dio* 48.54; cf. *Plut. Ant.* 35; and *Hor. Sat.* 1.5, and Scholiasts). Antony then returned to the East, sending Octavia back from Coreyra (cf. *Dio* 48.54.5) and leaving his children in Italy, but his return to Italy had cost him the opportunity presented by a year of dynastic crisis in Parthia (*Plut. Ant.* 35–37; *App. BC* 5.95; *Dio* 48.54.5–6; 49.23; cf. *Iustin.* 42.4.15–5.2; on the execution of the Jewish prince Antigonus, see *Joseph. AJ* 15.9; *BJ* 1.357). Octavian and Agrippa (see above, Consuls) hastened their preparations for the war with Pompey, while Lepidus was expected to bring him aid from Africa (*App. BC* 5.97). See below, Promagistrates, on Sosius.

Aediles

M. OPIUS (15)

A popular election to the aedileship because he had saved his ill and

aged father during the proscriptions (*App. BC* 4.41; *Dio* 48.53.4–6), so much so that when he refused the office because of poverty his expenses were defrayed by private contributions.

Promagistrates

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

When Menodorus deserted with six (or seven) ships and returned to Sextus Pompey, Calvisius was held responsible, and was replaced as admiral by Agrippa (*App. BC* 5.96, cf. 100; *Dio* 48.54.7; *Oros.* 6.18.25, six ships; *Zonar.* 10.24). See 38, Promagistrates; *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

No title preserved. Probably served under Antony in the East preparing for his spring campaign in Iberia and Albania (see *Dio* 49.24.1; and 36, Promagistrates).

? M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

See 38, Promagistrates.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (see 40, and 36, Promagistrates). His son was this year betrothed to a daughter of Antony and Octavia (*Dio* 48.54.4, who names the father for the son).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Proconsul in Spain (see 39, and 36, Promagistrates).

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

Coins of Crete and Cyrene, inscribed CRAS and KPA, referred by Robinson to Canidius Crassus (*B.M.Cat.*, *Cyrenaica* ccvi, ccxiif., and 113f.; see 36–32, Promagistrates), are assigned by Grant to the future Consul of 30 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 55–58; cf. *Dio* 51.4.3; *PIR* 2.275, no. 126).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

At Tarentum Antony and Octavian (see above, Triumviri R. P. C.) agreed to remove him from his prospective augurate and consulship (*Dio* 48.54.6). He received Menodorus into his forces again (*App. BC* 5.96, and 100; *Dio* 48.54.7; *Oros.* 6.18.25; *Zonar.* 10.24; see above, on Calvisius Sabinus), but apparently took no initiative against Octavian. See D.–G. 4.577f.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Antony left him in command, probably as Proconsul, in Syria. According to *Dio* (49.23.2) he remained inactive in Syria in order not

to anticipate Antony's Parthian laurels. He captured Jerusalem and restored Herod to his kingdom (Joseph. *AJ* 14.451-491; 15.1; *BJ* 1.335-357; Oros. 6.18.24, erroneously with the name Ventidius; cf. Senec. *Rhet. Suas.* 2.21; Tac. *Hist.* 5.9; Plut. *Ant.* 34.6; Dio 49.22.3-6; for the title *Imp(erator)* on his coins, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.508). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

Legates, Envoys

C. FONTEIUS CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

Sent by Antony when he returned to the East to bring Cleopatra to him from Egypt to Syria (Plut. *Ant.* 36.1). See *RE*, Supb. 3.528; *PIR*² 3.197, no. 469.

C. MAECENAS (Maecenas 6)

C. FONTEIUS CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

L. COCCEIUS NERVA (12)

A group, whose journey to Brundisium with the poets Horace, Vergil, Varius, and Plotius, and the rhetor Apollodorus (Heliodorus) in their company is described by Horace (*Sat.* 1.5; in the spring, see lines 10-15 on the frogs). Their mission preceded the meeting of Antony and Octavian at Tarentum (see Porphy. on Hor. *Sat.* 1.5.27, who errs regarding the date and the destination). See De Laet no. 119, on Cocceius; above, on Fonteius.

Legates, Lieutenants

(Cn. POMPEIUS?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

Resenting his position under Calvisius, Menodorus deserted Octavian, returned to Sextus Pompey with seven (or six) vessels, and became one of his officers again (see Promagistrates, on Calvisius; 38, and 36, Legates).

Pontifices

43-?: P. VENTIDIUS BASSUS (*2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 43

Not mentioned after his triumph in 38. See 43, Pontifices.

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

Ca. 37 B. C.-14 A. D.: IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

The tripod, the symbol of this priesthood, appears on coins of this year (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.415; cf. 2.56, in 16 B. C., coins with symbols of the four major colleges of priests; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 7).

36 B.C. A.U.C. 718

Consuls

L. GELLIUS L. f. L. n. PUBLICOLA (18)

M. COCCEIUS - f. - n. NERVA (13)

CIL 11.6673, 19; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 58f. (L. G[elliu]s L. f. L. n. [—]), 135, 506f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288; *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. ([—] Cocceiu[s —]); Dio 49, Index, and 1.1, and 24.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cocceius, *ILS* 8780; *SEG* 4.604, Consul Designate; see *PIR*² 2.290, no. 1224; De Laet no. 120.

Consules Suffecti

L. NONIUS L. f. T. ? n. ASPRENAS (14) Pr. ca. 47

- MARCIUS - f. - n. — (not in *RE*)

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 58f. ([—] L. [—]), 135f., 508f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 282, 288 (L. Nonius; Marcius); *Fast. Biond.*, *ibid.* 291f. ([L. Nojni[us]). On the filiation of Nonius, see Cichorius, *RS* 170.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. AEMILIUS M. f. Q. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

Octavian's great task, in which Lepidus was to share, was the defeat of Sextus Pompey and the winning of Sicily. With Antony's ships on the one hand and Agrippa's new fleet on the other, and a considerable army poised for the crossing of the Sicilian strait, he began serious operations about the first of July. Agrippa was victorious in the naval battle at Mylae and began to reduce the ports on the northern coast of Sicily, but the forces that crossed in the meantime with Octavian to Tauromenium were cut off by Pompey's navy and placed in a precarious situation until they fought their way under Cornificius toward Agrippa at Mylae. Octavian meantime with the eastern navy and the forces in Italy was isolated and placed in jeopardy on the Italian side of the straits. After the relief of the forces already in Sicily Octavian managed to ferry the rest of his army to Sicily, and uniting with Lepidus (see below) stood ready to attack Messana. At this point Sextus Pompey decided to stake all upon a naval battle at Naulochus on September 3, and when defeated fled to the East with a few followers, while his Lieutenants, his army, and the remnants of his fleet surrendered (App. *BC* 5.96-122; Dio 49.1-10; cf. *ILS* 8893;

Liv. *Per.* 129; Vell. 2.79; Plin. *NH* 7.178; Suet. *Aug.* 16; Flor. 2.18.7-9; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.18.25-30; Zonar. 10.25; and on the date of Naulochus, *Fast. Amit.*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 244, and 328 with the Consuls of 39, and *Fast. Arv.*, *ibid.* 214).

Meantime Lepidus, who came from Africa in fulfillment of his part of the plan of attack (App. *BC* 5.97-98; Dio 49.1.1), captured the southern and western parts of the island, and at Messana accepted the surrender of the town over Agrippa's objections in Octavian's absence, and added Pompey's forces to his own. Octavian won his army from him, expelled him from membership in the Triumvirate (without waiting to consult Antony), and from his provincial command, but left him his life and his priesthood (App. *BC* 5.117, and 122-126, and 134; Dio 49.8, and 11-12; 50.1.3, and 20.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; *Fer. Cum.*, *ILS* 108; Vell. 2.80; Suet. *Aug.* 16.4; Plut. *Ant.* 55.1; Tac. *Ann.* 1.2; Oros. 6.18.30-32; Zonar. 10.25).

Octavian had then to calm a mutiny among the veterans with distributions of rewards and with promises (Vell. 2.81; App. *BC* 5.127-129; Dio 49.13-15; Oros. 6.18.33; on the settlement at Capua, see *CIL* 10.3938-*ILS* 6317; Strabo 10.4.9; Vell. 2.81.2; Dio 49.14.5). He received high honors upon his return to Rome, including an *ovatio* and the personal sacrosanctity of a Tribune of the Plebs (App. *BC* 5.130-132; Dio 49.15; cf. on the *ovatio*, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 4; Suet. *Aug.* 22; Oros. 6.18.34; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 33, p. 162 Helm). He now gave attention to the problem of restoring order in Italy (App. *BC* 5.132; cf. *CIL* 1².2.1860-*ILS* 2488; Suet. *Aug.* 32.1; see Promagistrates, on Calvisius).

Meantime Antony proceeded with his long-planned invasion of Parthia. Though he lost his siege train on the way he penetrated through Armenia to Phraaspa and besieged the town, but was compelled to raise the siege by the approach of winter, and suffered great losses on the retreat from both the Parthians and the wintry conditions (Plut. *Ant.* 37-51; Dio 49.24-32; cf. Liv. *Per.* 130; Strabo 11.13.4, and 14.9; Vell. 2.82.1-3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.15; Flor. 2.20; Justin 42.5.3; Eutrop. 7.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 85.4; Oros. 6.19.1; Zonar. 10.26). This year saw also the completion of much of Antony's reorganization of the client kingdoms and lesser principalities of Syria and Asia Minor (for the texts, see on Asia Minor, Broughton, *ESAR* 4.588-590; and a full discussion in Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.432-437, and notes, 2.1282-1288, notes 15-31; on Syria, Craven, *Antony's Oriental Policy* 30ff., 34; *CAH* 10.69f., and p. 910). At the end of the year Envoys from Sextus Pompey reached him in Alexandria (App. *BC* 5.134; Dio 49.18).

Aediles

No Aediles were elected in 36 because of lack of candidates. The duties were performed by the Praetors and Tribunes of the Plebs (Dio 49.16.2).

Quaestors

M. TITIUS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Served under Mark Antony in the expedition against Parthia (Plut. *Ant.* 42.3).

Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

No title preserved. His name appears with the inscription Pr. Desig. on the coinage of the commanders of the fleet that Antony sent to Octavian's aid against Sextus Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.510-514; see M. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 43f., 52f.; and for his probable title, see below on M. Oppius Capito).

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

At the conclusion of the war with Sextus Pompey Octavian placed him in charge of the task of restoring public order in Italy (App. *BC* 5.132, no title preserved). Cf. *CIL* 1².2.1860-*ILS* 2468, Sabinus, with the title Praefectus. See *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

No title preserved. In the spring of 36 he campaigned in Iberia and Albania (Dio 49.24.1; cf. Strabo 11.3.5), then joined Antony and took part in the Parthian expedition (Plut. *Ant.* 42.4, an incident in the retreat). He remained in command on the eastern frontier and in Armenia (Plut. *Ant.* 56.1, in 32).

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

No title preserved. Stationed by Octavian at Styliis in command of three legions during the campaign against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.112). See *PIR*² 2.105, no. 447; De Laet no. 94.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

No title preserved. Commanded a considerable number of ships, the group which formed the rear-guard of Octavian's fleet as it advanced from Puteoli in July (App. *BC* 5.98), and suffered some losses in a storm. See *PIR*² 2.237, no. 982.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (see 35, Promagistrates). Took

part in Antony's Parthian expedition, and made the speech to the soldiers when they began the retreat (Plut. *Ant.* 40.5).

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43) Cos. 53, 40, Pr. 56

Celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* as Proconsul on July 15 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; Dio 48.42.4–5; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.373). He applied the booty to the building of the Regia (Dio 48.42.4–6; and cf. on a monument *de manubiis* on the Palatine, *CIL* 6.1301—*ILS* 42, cf. 31592). See *PIR*² 3.42, no. 139; De Laet no. 164.

C. FURNIUS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Governor of Asia (no title preserved) in 36 and 35, when Sextus Pompey came to the East (App. *BC* 5.137; Dio 49.17.5; see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

See 37, Promagistrates.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1270) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain (*Act. Tr.* for 34, Degrassi 86f., 569; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 19.123), in succession to Domitius Calvinus. See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135; Ganter 16; De Laet no. 264.

M. OPPIUS CAPITO (24)

Termed *Pro Praetore Praefectus Classis* on coins which he issued while in command of a portion of the fleet that Antony sent to aid Octavian against Sextus Pompey (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.517–520; Bahrfeld, *NZ* 37 [1905] 23–25; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 43, and 52).

SEX. POMPEIUS MAGNUS PIUS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

He lost Sicily, his army, and his fleet to Octavian, and fled for refuge to Mitylene (App. *BC* 5.133–136; Dio 49.17; Plin. *NH* 9.55; see above, Triumviri R. P. C., on Octavian; below, on Agrippa). See D.–G. 4.578–587.

L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

His name, with the titles *Augur*, *Cos. Desig.*, appears on the coins he issued when in command of a portion of the fleet that Antony sent to aid Octavian (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.515f.; see above, on M. Oppius Capito; Grant, *op. cit.* 43, 392).

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Proconsul in Syria until this year (see 37, Promagistrates, and cf. 34). Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 392) suggests that he is the Sossius who is named on a coin of Acragas, and may have held a position

against Sextus Pompey similar to that of Oppius Capito and Sempronius Atratinus (see above).

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

In the war against Sextus Pompey he held general command of the fleet which was based on Tarentum. He suffered less than other commanders in the storm, since he had shelter at Tarentum, but after the landing at Tauromenium lost heavily when Pompey's fleet returned from Mylae (App. *BC* 5.98–111, *passim*; cf. Dio 49.5; Oros. 6.18.27–28). In the later stages of the campaign he was sent to capture Pompey's supply bases on the island (App. *BC* 5.118), and after the demotion of Lepidus completed the subjugation of the island (Oros. 6.18.32, *Caesaris praefectus*), and was then appointed Proconsul of the two African provinces (App. *BC* 5.129; Dio 49.14.6; cf. Tertull. *Pall.* 1; and on his title, *Act. Tr.* for 34, Degrassi 86f., 569; cf. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 52f., on coins issued at the naval base at Lipara). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

No title preserved. Commander of the fleet in Agrippa's absence (App. *BC* 5.102). He brought three legions to Taurus' fleet from Vibo in preparation for the crossing to Sicily (App. *BC* 5.103, and 105). He remained in Italy and gave Octavian shelter after the defeat off Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.109–113). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Octavian's chief admiral and commander in the war against Sextus Pompey. His naval victory at Mylae opened the way to occupation of points on the northern coast of Sicily, and his victory at Naulochus was decisive, and he was present at the surrender of Messina (App. *BC* 5.96–122; Dio 49.1–11; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; Vell. 2.79.4–5; Suet. *Aug.* 16.2; Flor. 2.18.7–9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.4; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.18.25–29; Zonar. 10.24–25; Serv. on *Aen.* 6.612, and 8.684; Serv. Dan. on *Aen.* 8.682). He was rewarded with the special honor of a naval crown (Dio 49.14.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 129; Verg. *Aen.* 8.683f., and Serv. *ad loc.*; Ovid *Ars Amat.* 3.392; Vell. 2.81.3; Senec. *Benef.* 3.32.4; Plin. *NH* 16.7–8; Suet. *Aug.* 25.3; Gell. 5.6.18; see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 42–44), and perhaps received his Sicilian estates about this time (Horace *Epp.* 1.12.1, and *Schol.*). See Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 37–44.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

FLAVIUS GALLUS (94)

An officer (ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένος) under Antony who fell in an ill-judged resistance to Parthians during the retreat (Plut. *Ant.* 42—43).

OFILLIUS (Ofellius 2)

A Tribune in Octavian's army who during the mutiny (see above, on Octavian) derided military decorations and demanded tangible rewards, and soon afterwards disappeared (App. *BC* 5.128; cf. Dio 49.13).

Legates, Envoys

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

An Envoy from Antony to Octavian at the end of 36 or early in 35 (App. *BC* 4.38; 5.132; cf. Horace, *Sat.* 1.10.86). See above, Promagistrates.

Legates, Lieutenants

P. ? CARISIUS (1)

No title preserved. Octavian gave him command of the left wing of the fleet at Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.111). See *PIR*² 2.99, no. 422; De Laet no. 93.

C. CARRINAS (2) Cos. Suff. 43, Pr. 46

No title preserved. Stationed at Styliis in command of three legions during the campaign against Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.112). See *PIR*² 2.105, no. 447; De Laet no. 94.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Legate under Octavian (Vell. 2.79.4) in command of the three legions which landed at Tauromenium and were cut off. He saved them by means of a hazardous march to Agrippa near Mylae (App. *BC* 5.111—115; Dio 49.5—7; cf. Vell. 2.79.4). See *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

Q. LARONIUS (2) Cos. Suff. 33

Sent by Agrippa in command of three legions to aid in the relief of Cornificius and his forces (App. *BC* 5.112, and 115; cf. Dio 49.7.6; see above, on Cornificius). No title preserved. Cf. *CIL* 10.8041, 18, *Imp. iterum*.

OPPIUS STATIANUS (34)

Legate under Antony (Vell. 2.82.2—3), who followed the main force bringing supplies and a siege train, but his forces and machines were

destroyed by the Parthians (Vell. 2.82.2; Plut. *Ant.* 38; Dio 49.25.2—26.1, and 44.2; Zonar. 10.26).

L. PLINIUS RUFUS (*5.1744) Pr. Desig.

Legatus pro praetore (*ILS* 8891). Held command for Pompey of western Sicily against Lepidus (App. *BC* 5.97—98). Summoned to Messana after Naulochus, and surrendered when Pompey fled to the East (App. *BC* 5.122).

(POMPEIUS ?) APOLLOPHANES (Apollophanes 10)

Commanded a division of Sextus Pompey's fleet at Naulochus (App. *BC* 5.105—106) and surrendered after the battle.

(POMPEIUS) DEMOCHARES (PAPIAS) (7)

An officer (no title preserved) under Sextus Pompey, who held command at Mylae against Agrippa (App. *BC* 5.104—107; Dio 49.2—7), against Lepidus in western Sicily (App. 5.105—106; Dio 49.8.2), and committed suicide after Naulochus (Dio 49.10.4).

(CN. POMPEIUS) MENODORUS (1)

See 38, and 37, Legates. He did some damage to Octavian's fleet as it advanced from Cumae (Dio 49.1.3), and again deserted from Pompey to Octavian, but received no position of trust (App. *BC* 5.100—102; Dio 49.1.3—4).

TISIENUS GALLUS (1)

An officer (στρατηγός, App. *BC* 5.104) in command of land forces under Sextus Pompey, who fought against Lepidus (App. *BC* 5.104; Dio 49.8), then came to Messana (App. *BC* 5.117; Dio 49.8; Zonar. 10.25), and surrendered after Naulochus (App. *BC* 5.121; Dio 49.10—11; Zonar. 10.25).

TITINIUS (4)

No title preserved. Commanded the right wing of Octavian's fleet off Tauromenium (App. *BC* 5.111).

Prefects

T. MARIUS SICULUS (30)

Prefect of the *principes*, ca. 36? (*CIL* 11.6058; cf. Groag, *Klio* 14 [1914] 51—57; *PIR*² 2.338, no. 1389).

M. MINDIUS M. f. MARCELLUS (5)

Praefectus Classis in Octavian's fleet (*SEG* 4.102; *NS* 1924, 511ff.), the officer whom Menodorus approached when preparing to redesert to Octavian (App. *BC* 5.102).

Besides Oppius Capito and Statilius Taurus (see above, Promagis-

trates), Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 52–54) finds the names of other officers in the following inscriptions on coins issued in 37 and 36 at the naval base at Lipara: SEX. ANN., P. CORNELI., L. ANNI., AN., L. CAE(CINA ?), TREBO[NI.], D. POR.(?), SACER., P. AL., P. CALP., M. AUF. SCAEVA. Their position and identity remain uncertain.

Augurs

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

After the victory over Sextus Pompey Messalla became a supernumerary Augur (Dio 49.16.1). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

35 B.C. A.U.C. 719

Consuls

SEX. POMPEIUS SEX. f. SEX. ? n. (*20)

L. CORNIFICIUS L. f. (5)

BCH 54 (1930) 490f.; names supplied in *SC de Aphrodisiensibus* (Viereck, *Sermo Graec.* p. VII, and addenda to no. 19, p. 40); *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 283, 288; *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Dio, 49, Index, and 18.6, and 33.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cornificius, *NS* 1933, 331, no. 421; on Pompeius, see D.–G. 4.324, no. 18; on Cornificius, *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

Consules Suffecti

P. CORNELIUS P. ? f. – n. SCIPIO ? Pat. (not in *RE*)

T. PEDUCAEUS – f. – n. (3?, 7a; Supb. 7.834)

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 283, 288 (P. Cornelius, T. Peducaeus); *ibid.* 136, 508f. On Cornelius, see *PIR*² 2.354, no. 1437; 342f., no. 1395.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony's commanders in Asia Minor captured Sextus Pompey and put him to death perhaps, though not certainly, at Antony's command (see below). He accepted a small body of reinforcements brought him by Octavia but sent her back from Athens to Rome (Plut. *Ant.* 53–54; Dio 49.33.3–4; Zonar. 10.26; cf. App. *BC* 5.138), while he went on with preparations for another invasion of Armenia and Parthia, this time aided by the desertion of Artavasdes of Media to his side (Liv. *Per.* 131;

Plut. *Ant.* 52; App. *BC* 5.145; Dio 49.33, and 44; cf. Oros. 6.19.3). Meantime his supposed victories of the previous year had received formal honors in Rome (Dio 49.18.6–7, and 32.1–2). See below, Envoys, on Dellius.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Octavian first returned to Sicily with the apparent intention of going to Africa (Dio 49.34.1), then returned to the north, appointed Antistius to a Gallic command against the Salassi (see below, Promagistrates), and began his first Illyrian expedition. He was successful in clearing the upper Adriatic by sea and subdued the Iapudes and other tribes, capturing the towns of Metulum and Siscia, where he left a garrison of two legions for the winter (App. *Illyr.* 12–24; Dio 49.34–38; cf. *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 29; Liv. *Per.* 131; Plin. *NH* 7.148; Suet. *Aug.* 20.1; App. *BC* 5.145; Flor. 2.23–24; Zonar. 10.26).

Promagistrates

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

No title preserved. As a commander under Octavian he warred with the Salassi in 35 and 34 (App. *Illyr.* 17, based on Augustus' *Memoirs*; cf. Strabo 4.6.7; Dio 49.38.3). Perhaps, as Ganter holds (12, 69–71), he was governor of Transalpine Gaul since he attacked them by way of the passes (App.). See *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770; De Laet no. 31.

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39, Pr. 46?

It is probable that he continued this year with his task of restoring public order in Italy (see 36, Promagistrates; *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87).

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

Probably remained in command of an army under Antony on the eastern frontier (cf. Plut. *Ant.* 56.1, in 32 B. C.).

? C. COCCEIUS BALBUS (3, Supb. 7.90, no. 3) Cos. Suff. 39

Promagistrate or Legate in Greece under Antony, probably after Marcius Censorinus (see 41, and 40, Promagistrates) and before Iunius Silanus (see 34, Promagistrates). He was honored at Athens as Imperator (*IG*² 2–3.4110). See Degrassi 287.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

See 40–36, Promagistrates. He was back in Bithynia from Armenia when Sextus Pompey plotted to seize his person and province, and Furnius in Asia called upon him for aid (App. *BC* 5.137).

FUFIVS GEMINVS (13)

Augustus left him in command at Siscia in Pannonia where he crushed a winter uprising (Dio 49.38.1-3; cf. App. *Illyr.* 24; see 34, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 3.206, no. 509.

C. FURNIVS (3) Cos. Desig. 29, Pr. 42?

Governor of Asia under Antony (note the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131). He organized forces to oppose Sextus Pompey's invasion of his province until Titius came at Antony's command, and refused Pompey's offer to surrender to him personally (App. *BC* 5.137-142; Dio 49.17-18; Oros. 6.19.2, *Antonianis ducibus*). See *PIR*² 3.232, no. 590; De Laet no. 183.

? **HIERO** (19)

Named with Agrippa (see below) as one of Octavian's commanders in the Illyrian war (App. *Illyr.* 20, without title), so strange a name in such a connection that Nero has been suggested (*RE*), since Ti. Claudius Nero survived until 33 (Suet. *Tib.* 6).

? **M. LICINIUS CRASSVS** (58) Cos. 30

See 37, Promagistrates. Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 56) suggests that he became governor of Bithynia; but see above, on Domitius Ahenobarbus.

L. LOLLIUS (PALICANVS?) (20)

Named on coins of Crete and Cyrenaica, and may possibly be dated ca. 35-34 (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 54-58; see Robinson, *B.M.Cat., Cyrenaica* cciii f., ccvii, 114ff.).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPVS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Sent to Spain as Proconsul (*Fast. Barb.* for 33, Degrassi 342f., 569), probably before the end of 35, certainly by early in 34.

L. MUNATIUS PLANCVS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

No title preserved. Governor of Syria under Antony (note the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131), who was blamed for giving the order in Antony's name for the death of Sextus Pompey (App. *BC* 5.144; cf. Vell. 2.83.2, for the suggestion that he was guilty of extortion). See *PIR* 2.390, no. 534; De Laet no. 251.

C. NORBANVS FLACCVS (9a, 17.1.1270) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain (see 36, and 34, Promagistrates).

SEX. POMPEIVS MAGNVS PIVS (*18) Cos. Desig. 33

Moving from Mitylene, he attempted to seize portions of Asia and Bithynia, but failing in this as well as his attempt to escape to Parthia, he surrendered at Midaemum of Phrygia to Marcus Titius, who put him

to death at Miletus (App. *BC* 5.133-145; Dio 49.17-18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Strabo 3.2.2, the death placed at Miletus; Vell. 2.79.5-6; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 15.1; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.19.2). See D.-G. 4.587-590.

C. SOSIVS (2) Cos. 32

Proconsul in Syria (see 34, Promagistrates), perhaps already replaced by Munatius Plancus (see above). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

T. STATILIVS TAURVS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

Proconsul in Africa (*Act. Tr.* for 34, Degrassi 86f., 569). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. TITIVS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Proconsul, Praefectus Classis, Consul Designatus (*CIL* 3.7160-*ILS* 891; cf. the title Legatus in Liv. *Per.* 131). Sent by Antony as superior officer to Asia in command of a fleet to conduct Sextus Pompey to him. When Pompey surrendered he was placed in the custody of Titius who put him to death at Miletus, probably but not certainly at Antony's command (App. *BC* 5.134-145; Dio 49.17-18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Strabo 3.2.2; Vell. 2.79.5-6; Senec. *Cons. ad Polyb.* 15.1; Eutrop. 7.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 84.4; Oros. 6.19.2; Zonar. 10.25; see above, on Sextus Pompey). He may have become Proconsul of Asia in succession to Furnius (see *CIL* 3.7160-*ILS* 891, from Mitylene; and *IGRP* 4.1716-*SEG* 1.383, from Samos). See *PIR* 3.328, no. 196; De Laet no. 379.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Described by Appian as one of the leaders (*ἡγεμόνων*, *Illyr.* 20) with Octavian at Metulum in Illyricum.

Appian mentions, but does not name, a governor of Macedonia under Antony (*BC* 5.138). See 34, and 33, on M. Iunius Silanus.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. MARIUS SICVLVS (30)

Served in the Twelfth legion, probably after 36 B. C. (*CIL* 11.6058). See Groag, *Klio* 14 (1914) 51-57; *PIR* 2.338, no. 1389.

Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIUS (1)

Envoy of Antony in Judaea, he intrigued with Alexandra to secure Antony's favor and the high priesthood for the Jewish prince Aristobulus (Joseph. *AJ* 15.25-28).

Legates or Prefects

CURIUS (3)

A member of the staff of Domitius Ahenobarbus in Bithynia, who conspired with Sextus Pompey but was discovered and put to death (App. *BC* 5.137, without title).

(POMPEIUS ?) MENODORUS (Menodorus 1)

Served under Octavian in the Illyrian campaign, and met his death near Siscia in a naval battle on the Sava (Dio 49.37.6, without title).

34 B.C. A.U.C. 720

Consuls

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, Cos. Desig. 31

Fast. Mag. Vic., Degrassi 282f., 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio, 49, Index. According to Dio (49.39.1) he resigned the first day and was succeeded by L. Sempronius Atratinus (see below). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.525, *Cos. iter. Design. tert.*

L. SCRIBONIUS L. f. — n. LIBO (20)

CIL 8.22640, 2; 15.4606; *Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 250f., 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio 49, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See *PIR* 3.184, no. 210; De Laet no. 326.

Consules Suffecti

L. SEMPRONIUS L. f. L. n. ATRATINUS (26) Pr. Suff. 40 ?

Held office from Antony's abdication on January 1 until July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 250f., 254f.). See *CIL* 8.22640, 2; 15.4606; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.; Dio 49.39.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Antonino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.515f.: *Cos. Desig.* Termed Consul in all sources except *Fast. Mag. Vic.* and Dio.

PAULLUS AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (82)

Held office from July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.). In office he dedicated the Basilica Aemilia begun by his father (Dio 49.42.2). See *PIR*² 1.62, no. 373; De Laet no. 17.

C. MEMMIUS C. f. L. n. (10)

Held office from July 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.).

M. HERENNIUS (M. ? f. T. ? n. PICENS ?) (13)

Held office from November 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Pinc.*, *ibid.* 277f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. 136, 508f.). On his filiation and cognomen, see Degrassi 251; Cuntz, *JOEAI* 25 (1929) 72.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

Antony occupied Armenia with the aid of his new ally the king of the Medes, and brought the king of Armenia captive to Alexandria (Dio 49.39—40; cf. Liv. *Per.* 131; Vell. 2.82.3; Joseph. *AJ* 15.104; *BJ* 1.363; Plut. *Ant.* 50.2—4; Tac. *Ann.* 2.3; Oros. 6.19.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.521—523). Upon his return he celebrated a triumph at Alexandria, and in the famous Alexandrian donations made assignments of future kingdoms to Cleopatra and their children (Plut. *Ant.* 54.3—6; Dio 49.40—41; cf. *CIL* 3.7232; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.525; Joseph. *AJ* 15.88—107; *BJ* 1.359—363). On his summons to Herod to answer for the death of the young High Priest Aristobulus, see Joseph. *AJ* 15.62—67 and 74—79, spring 34.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2

Octavian first planned a trip to Gaul (Dio 49.38.2), but made a second campaign in Illyricum, this time in Dalmatia, moving southward to Promona, Synodium, and Setovia, which was still under siege at the end of the year (App. *Illyr.* 24—27; Dio 49.38.4; cf. Liv. *Per.* 132; Strabo 4.6.10; 7.5.2 and 4; Vell. 2.78.2; Suet. *Aug.* 20.1; Flor. 2.24.12; Oros. 6.19.3). See Swoboda, *Octavius und Illyricum* 47—81; T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 1.131—135.

Promagistrates

C. ANTISTIUS VETUS (47) Cos. Suff. 30

Perhaps governor of Gaul. His campaigns against the Salassi continued through this year (App. *Illyr.* 17; cf. Dio 49.38.3, who erroneously names Messalla; see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 1.146, no. 770; De Laet no. 31.

ASINIUS (MARRUCINUS ?) (2)

M. Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 394) and Groag (*PIR*² 1.246, lines 27—30, on 1229) suggest that the Proconsul named on a coin of Adramyttium of Asia (not Atarneus; cf. *B.M.Cat.*, *Mysia* 101) was Asinius Marrucinus, and Grant suggests this date.

? L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

Governor of Syria from ca. 34—33 until his death in 33—32 (App. *BC*

4.38, without title; see *PIR*² 2.49, no. 253; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 63).

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

He remained in command of Antony's army on the eastern frontier (see 37–35, and 33, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Succeeded L. Marcius Philippus in Spain, almost certainly as Proconsul (see 33, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Succeeded T. Statilius Taurus in Africa, almost certainly as Proconsul (see 33, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

He perhaps remained governor of Bithynia until his consulship (see 40–35, Promagistrates, and 32, Consuls).

FUFIUS GEMINUS (13)

No title preserved. Held command through the winter at Siscia where he crushed a rising (see 35, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 3.206, no. 509.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172, cf. 171) Cos. 25

Termed *Q(uaestor) pro co(n)s(ule)* on coins which were probably minted in Greece (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522). In an Athenian decree (*IG*² 2–3.4114) he is termed ἀντιπροξένος (Proquaestor) and honored by Boeotians, Euboeans, Locrians, Phocians, and Dorians. See Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia* 8ff.; *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

? L. LOLLIUS PALICANUS (20)

Governor in Crete and Cyrene (see 35, Promagistrates).

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Governor of Spain, almost certainly as Proconsul, in succession to Norbanus Flaccus (see below, and cf. 35, Promagistrates) and before Claudius Pulcher.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a, 17.1.1290) Cos. 38, Pr. 43?

Proconsul in Spain, who celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on October 12 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 19.123). See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135; De Laet no. 264.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *ex Iudaea* on September 3 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; *CIL* 9.4855—*ILS* 934).

He used the booty to restore the temple of Apollo near the theater of Marcellus (Plin. *NH* 13.53; 36.28; see Colini, *Bull. Com.* 68 [1940] 9–40). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

Celebrated on June 30 as Proconsul a triumph *ex Africa* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 86f., 569; *Fast. Barb.*, *ibid.* 342f.; cf. Vell. 2.127.5; Suet. *Nero* 35.1). He used his booty to build an amphitheater (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; Tac. *Ann.* 3.72; Dio 51.23.1). At the end of the year Octavian left him in command of the siege of Setovia in Dalmatia (App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49.38.4). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

No title preserved. Agrippa took an active part with Octavian in the Dalmatian campaign, which he began before the latter arrived (Dio 49.38.4).

Legates, Envoys

Q. DELLIUS (1)

Sent by Antony to carry on negotiations with the king of Armenia before his Armenian campaign (Dio 49.39.2–3, on two missions).

Legates, Lieutenants

M. HELVIUS (5)

No title preserved. Octavian sent him to subdue the rebellion of the Poseni in Illyricum (App. *Illyr.* 21).

Augurs

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172, cf. 171) Cos. 25

See above, Promagistrates. The coins which bear the inscription *Q(uaestor) pro co(n)s(ule)* carry also the inscription *Aug(ur)* (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522). The date of his election remains unknown. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

33 B.C. A.U.C. 721

Consuls

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 31–23, 5, 2
Fast. Ven., Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49, Index; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 5.525, and p. 1022, *Imp.*

Caesar Cos. Des. Tert. He held office for a few hours only before he abdicated (Suet. *Aug.* 26.3; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.6).

L. VOLCATIUS L. f. - n. TULLUS (*7)

Fast. Ven., Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9; App. *Illyr.* 27; Dio 49, Index, and 43.6; Chr. 354; Cassiod.; *Fast. Hyd.* (Paulo); *Chr. Pasc.*, Κικέρωνος; *CIL* 8.22640, 3; 15.4566. See *PIR* 3.474, no. 625; De Laet no. 430.

Consules Suffecti

L. ANTONIUS P. f. L. n. PAETUS (6)

Entered office on January 1 in succession to Octavian (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; cf. *CIL* 8.22640, 3; 15.4566; App. *Illyr.* 28). See *PIR*² 1.342, no. 1680; De Laet no. 62.

L. FLAVIUS - f. - n. — (18)

C. FONTEIUS C. f. - n. CAPITO (20)

Entered office on May 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; and on Flavius, Dio 49.44, reading Φλαούιον for Χλαούιον). See *PIR*² 3.132, no. 188, on Flavius, and 197, no. 469, on Fonteius.

M. ACILIUS M. f. - n. GLABRIO (16)

Entered office on July 1, and abdicated either September 1 or October 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.). See *PIR*² 1.11, no. 71; De Laet no. 4.

L. VINICIUS M. f. - n. (*2)

Entered office on September 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.*, 283, 288, cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; *CIL* 9.1554—1.740; cf. *RE* 17.2.1429, no. 74). See *PIR* 3.435, no. 443; Von Premerstein, *JOEAI* 28 (1933) 147, note 15.

Q. LARONIUS (2)

Entered office on October 1 (*Fast. Ven.*, Degrassi 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 508f.; *CIL* 1.740—9.1554; 10.8041, 18, *Cos.*, *Imp. iter.*; cf. *RE* 17.2.1429, no. 74). See *PIR* 2.265, no. 67.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) *Cos.* 44, 34, *Cos. Desig.* 31

In a third expedition into Armenia Antony penetrated to the Araxes. He gave the Median king a portion of Armenia and betrothed his son Alexander to the daughter of the Mede, and received the standards

which had been captured in 36 from Oppius Statianus (Dio 49.44.2-3; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 56.1). Relations with Octavian steadily deteriorated as envoys went back and forth with charge and counter-charge (Dio 50.1.1-2.2; cf. Suet. *Aug.* 63.2, and 69-70; Plut. *Ant.* 55).

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) *Cos. Suff.* 43, *Cos.* 33, 31-23, 5, 2

Octavian ended his campaigns in Illyricum with the fall of Setovia (App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.8; cf. *ILS* 77), but postponed his triumph until 29 (Liv. *Per.* 133; Suet. *Aug.* 22; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 51.25.2; and see Degrassi 570). He used the booty to rebuild the portico and library of Octavius where he deposited the captured standards (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 19; App. *Illyr.* 28; Dio 49.43.8). See above, on Antony.

Praetors

L. ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)

See below, Praetor Suffectus.

Praetor Suffectus

ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)

When the father laid down his office because of illness Octavian appointed the son in his place (Dio 49.43.7).

Aediles

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) *Cos.* 37, 28, 27, *Pr.* 40

Agrippa, as Aedile, probably as Curule Aedile, undertook a huge program of repairs and of new building, aqueducts, including the new Aqua Iulia, and repairs to the Aqua Marcia, drainage, improvement of arrangements for games, distributions, public baths, festivals and gifts, and undertook also the maintenance of his public works (Dio 49.43.1-4, cf. 42.3, probably erroneously dated in 34 in Dio; Strabo 5.3.8; Plin. *NH* 36.104 and 121, cf. 102; Suet. *Aug.* 42.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9-10 and 98-99; and a mutilated inscription, *ILS* 128—*CIL* 6.31270; see Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 47-52; Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 47f.). He also drove astrologers and quacks from the city (Dio 49.43.5; cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.22). Dio (48.32.3) dates the building of the Aqua Iulia in his praetorship (see Frontin. *Aq.* 1.9).

Promagistrates

? L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27)

See 34, and 32, Promagistrates.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

See 37–34, Promagistrates. At the end of this year or early in 32 Antony ordered him to bring his forces from Armenia to Ephesus (Plut. *Ant.* 56.1).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Proconsul in Spain (see 34, and 32, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Proconsul in Africa (see 34, and 32, Promagistrates). See *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151.

M. HERENNIUS (PICENS?) (13) Cos. Suff. 34

Possibly Proconsul in Asia (see Cuntz, *JOEAI* 25 [1929] 72, who believes that the inscription of Ephesus, *GIBM* 3.521—*SIG*³ 784, refers to this man and not to his son [Cos. Suff. 1 A. D.], a view accepted by Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 395, and tentatively by Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1580).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

Termed Proquaestor (ἀντικαμίας) in a decree found at Athens (*IG*² 2–3.4114) in which he is honored by Boeotians, Euboeans, Locrians, Phocians, and Dorians. See 34, Promagistrates; Groag, *Röm. Reichsbeamten von Achaia* 8ff. He probably had charge of Macedonia also until Antony came in 32. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 205.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38, Pr. 44

Celebrated, probably as Proconsul, a triumph *ex Hispania* on April 27 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 569; the number of the year is not given but was almost certainly 33 B. C.; see 32, Promagistrates, on Claudius Pulcher, and Cornificius). With the booty he restored the temple of Hercules and the Muses (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 6.801; Tac. *Ann.* 3.72). See *PIR* 2.338, no. 173.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

See 34, Promagistrates. He completed the siege of Setovia in Dalmatia (App. *Illyr.* 28; cf. Dio 49.38.4). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

Pontifices

Ca. 46–33: TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (254) Pr. 42

See 46, Pontifices. He died about 33 (Suet. *Tib.* 6.4).

32 B.C. A.U.C. 722

Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS L. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS (23)

C. SOSIUS C. f. T. n. (2)

Fast. Cupr., Degrassi 244f.; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; Nep. *Attic.* 22.3; Suet. *Aug.* 17, with praenomen T. for Domitius; App. *BC* 5.73; Dio 49.41.4; 50, Index, and 2.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, both under 30 B. C.; Cassiod.; Zonar. 10.28; on Domitius, Suet. *Nero* 3; and on Sosius, *CIL* 9.4855; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.524, *Cos.*

The Consuls entered office as supporters of Antony, bringing despatches from him which included a request to ratify the titles and gifts included in the so-called Alexandrine Donations (see 34, on Antony), and an offer to resign his triumviral powers (which had now legally lapsed, see below, Triumviri R. P. C.). Sosius made an attack on Octavian, and Octavian later reconvened the Senate, defended himself and attacked in turn Sosius and Antony, and promised to prove his charges against Antony when the Senate reconvened. Before then the Consuls and 300 senators left Rome to join Antony in Ephesus (Dio 50.2–7; cf. 49.41.4). In the East with Antony, Domitius urged him to send Cleopatra away to Egypt (Plut. *Ant.* 56.2; cf. Vell. 2.84.2). He probably became a commander in Antony's fleet (Strabo 14.1.42).

Consules Suffecti

L. CORNELIUS – f. – n. (CINNA) Pat. (32, cf. 104)

M. VALERIUS – f. – n. MESSALLA Pat. (*97)

Fast. Cupr., Degrassi 244f.; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 251, 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283, 288; *Fast. Amit.*, *ibid.* 170f.; cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; on Cornelius, see *PIR*² 2.308, no. 1313, and 314, no. 1338; De Laet no. 126; on Valerius, see *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; De Laet no. 399.

Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

Though their term of five years had technically expired both Antony and Octavian made use of offers to resign their powers as propaganda. Antony continued to employ the title (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.526–531), but Octavian did not. As relations with Octavian deteriorated Antony divorced Octavia, and proceeded with the mobilization of land and sea

forces at Samos and Ephesus, and late in the year advanced to establish his headquarters in Greece (Liv. *Per.* 132; Plut. *Ant.* 56—57; Dio 50.2—8; on Octavia, see also Liv. *Per.* 132; Eutrop. 7.6; Oros. 6.19.4; Serv. on *Aen.* 8.678; on his forces, also Strabo 8.4.3; 14.1.42; Vell. 2.84.2; Joseph. *AJ* 14.449; Plut. *Ant.* 60; 67.3; 69.2; Dio 49.33.1, and 44.3; 50.6.4—5, and 9.3, and 11.3, and 13.5; 51.5.6; Oros. 6.19.6—7 and 9 and 15; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.526—530, his legionary coinage; and see Tarn, *CQ* 26 [1932] 75—81; and opposed, C. Goodfellow, *Roman Citizenship* 63—67). Octavian's use of titles is uncertain (cf. the vague terms of *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 34), but in his opposition to the Consuls, his seizure of Antony's will from the house of the Vestals, his declaration of war against Cleopatra, his exaction of a personal oath of allegiance from almost all the communities of the West, his exactions of taxes and mobilization of forces, he assumed full powers over those of Consuls or Proconsuls as a leader for war (*Res Gest. D. Aug.* 25 and 34; Liv. *Per.* 132; Dio 50.2—10; on Antony's will, Vell. 2.83.1—2; Plut. *Ant.* 58.2—4; Suet. *Aug.* 17; Dio 50.3.1—4.1; the declaration of war, Plut. *Ant.* 60; Dio 50.4.3—6.1, and 21.1, and 26.3; on the taxes, Plut. *Ant.* 58; Dio 50.10.4—5, and 16.3, and 20.3; 53.2.3; on his forces, Plut. *Ant.* 62; Dio 50.6.4, and 7.2). See Syme, *Roman Revolution* 278—293; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 416—423; and on the date of expiration of the Second Triumvirate, Gagé, *Res Gest. D. Aug.* pp. 85 and 144f., and discussions cited there.

Praetors

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS Pat. (*96) Cos. Suff. 29

Named as Pr. Urbanus (*CIL* 6.37075—*ILS* 8964), probably about 32 B. C., since he held the consulate in 29. See *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; De Laet no. 398.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ? NONIUS BALBUS (25—26, cf. 27)

The Consul Sosius was ready to propose immediate action against Octavian in the Senate on the first of February, but the Tribune interposed his veto (Dio 50.2.3, when Sosius had the fasces; see above, Consuls, on Sosius; and for the date, T. Rice Holmes, *Architect of the Roman Empire* 234f.). See *PIR* 2.411, no. 101; De Laet no. 260.

Promagistrates

L. CALPURNIUS BIBULUS (27) Pr. Desig.

Died while governor of Syria (App. *BC* 4.38; see 34, and 33, Promagistrates).

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

Proconsul in Spain, he celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania* on June 1 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 570; cf. for the title Imperator, *CIL* 10.1423, 1424—*ILS* 890). Degrassi (570), perhaps rightly, dates the triumphs of Claudius and Cornificius in 33, in spite of the very short interval after that of Marcius Philippus, since otherwise Cornificius would have celebrated his during the war with Antony. This is the latest date possible and the one favored by Mommsen (*CIL* 1².1, p. 77). See *PIR* 2.237, no. 982.

L. CORNIFICIUS (5) Cos. 35

Proconsul in Africa, he celebrated a triumph *ex Africa* on December 3 (*Fast. Barb.*, Degrassi 342f., 570, without the number of the year). He rebuilt the temple of Diana on the Aventine (Suet. *Aug.* 29.5; cf. *CIL* 6.4305—*ILS* 1732; and see Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 30—32). See *PIR*² 2.373, no. 1503; De Laet no. 151; and above, on Claudius Pulcher.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

See 34, and 33, Promagistrates. He probably remained in command of Greece and Macedonia until Antony came.

? Q. OPPIUS (21)

Grant (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 61—64) holds that Grueber's attribution of the coins of Q. Oppius (*CRRBM* 1.541) to a prefecture in Rome in 46—45 is invalid. He interprets the inscription PR as Pr(aetor) or Pr(oconsul), and assigns the coins on the basis of types to a governorship of Syria between the death of Bibulus in this year and the arrival of Didius late in 31.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

See 33, Promagistrates. He may have remained in command in Illyricum, where he acquired great estates (*CIL* 5.409, 878), but more probably returned and received command of Octavian's land forces against Antony (see 31, Promagistrates; and on this year, Ganter 29f.). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Probably Octavian's chief admiral in 32 as in 31 (see 31, Promagistrates).

31 B.C. A.U.C. 723

Consuls

M. ANTONIUS M. f. M. n. (30) Cos. 44, 34

Designated Consul for this year (App. *BC* 5.73; Dio 50.4.3, and 10.1;

cf. Degrassi 136 on *Fast. Cap.*), but deprived of his office (Dio, Degrassi). He styled himself Cos. Tert. on his coinage (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.531, and 583f.). On the Actium campaign, see below, Promagistrates, on Agrippa.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 30–23, 5, 2

Designated Consul for this year with Antony (App. *BC* 5.73), he took office and held it for the whole year (*Fast. Amit.*, Degrassi 170f., cf. *Kal. Amit.* on September 2, *CIL* 1².1, p. 244; *Fast. Cupr.*, Degrassi 244f., in lacuna; *Fast. Ven.*, *ibid.* 254f.; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, *ibid.* 283; and cf. *ibid.* 136, 510f.; Vell. 2.84.1; Suet. *Aug.* 26.2; Dio 50, Index; 51, Index; 50.10.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, on 32 B. C.; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 10.3826—*ILS* 79; *Syria* 15 [1934] 36, lines 73f.—*FIRA* 1.308, no. 55, on p. 314).

Consules Suffecti

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Pr. Suff. 40?

Succeeded to Antony's place (Dio 47.11.4; 50.4.2, and 10.1; cf. Degrassi 136 on *Fast. Cap.*), but is listed as the Consul ordinarius in *Fast. Amit.*, *Fast. Cupr.*, *Fast. Ven.*, *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, see Degrassi, as above on Caesar; also in Vell. 2.84.1; Dio 50, Index; 50.10.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, on 32 B. C.; Cassiod. He abdicated on May 1 (*Fast. Ven.*). See below, Promagistrates; *PIR* 3.365, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

M. TITIUS L. f. - n. (18)

Held office in succession to Messalla from May 1 to October 1 (*Fast. Amit.*, cf. *Kal. Amit.* on Sept. 2; *Fast. Cupr.*, in lacuna; *Fast. Ven.*; *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi, as above on Caesar; cf. also *CIL* 3.455—7160—*ILS* 891, *Cos. Desig.*; *CIL* 9.5853). Serving in Octavian's forces with Statilius Taurus, he defeated Antony's cavalry and won Deiotarus Philadelphus of Paphlagonia to Octavian's side (Plut. *Ant.* 63.3; Dio 50.13.5; Zonar. 10.29). See *PIR* 3.328, no. 196; De Laet no. 379.

CN. POMPEIUS Q. f. - n. (*28)

Held office in succession to Titius from October 1 to the end of the year (*Fast. Amit.*, *Fast. Cupr.*, *Fast. Ven.*, *Fast. Mag. Vic.*, Degrassi, as above on Caesar, and cf. 136 on *Fast. Cap.*). See *PIR* 3.64, nos. 444–447; De Laet no. 295.

Promagistrates

L. ARRUNTIUS (7) Cos. 22

His title is not preserved. He commanded the center of Octavian's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 66.3; Vell. 2.85.2, the left wing; cf. Gardthausen 1.379; 2.198, note 36). See *PIR*² 1.220, no. 1129; De Laet no. 46.

C. CALVISIUS SABINUS (13) Cos. 39

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Spain, perhaps from 31 to 28, when he celebrated a triumph (Degrassi 344f., 570). See *PIR*² 2.83, no. 352; De Laet no. 87.

P. CANIDIUS CRASSUS (2) Cos. Suff. 40

His title is not preserved. He held command of Antony's army before and at the time of the battle of Actium (Vell. 2.85.2; Plut. *Ant.* 63.3–4; 65.2). Antony in his flight ordered him to bring the army to Asia (Plut. *Ant.* 67.5), but he soon fled to Antony in Egypt while the army surrendered to Octavian (Plut. *Ant.* 68.3; Dio 51.1.4–5).

Q. DIDIUS (4)

His title is not preserved. Octavian sent him immediately after Actium to hold command in Syria. Either at once or in the next year he excited the Arabs to burn Antony's ships in the 'Red' sea, and in 30 he prevented a band of gladiators from Cyzicus from making their way to aid Antony in Egypt (Dio 51.7; cf. Joseph. *AJ* 15.195; *BJ* 1.392; see Ganter 44). See *PIR*² 3.14, no. 69; De Laet no. 159.

CN. DOMITTIUS AHENOBARBUS (23) Cos. 32

A commander under Antony (*Legatus*, Suet. *Nero* 3.2) in the fleet, who was offered the chief command by the Antonian faction opposed to Cleopatra (Suet.), but neither accepted nor declined the offer. Shortly before the battle of Actium, and while ill, he went over to Octavian, and soon afterwards died (Vell. 2.84.2; Tac. *Ann.* 4.44; Plut. *Ant.* 63.2; Dio 50.13.6).

L. GELLIUS PUBLICOLA (18) Cos. 36

His title is not preserved. He commanded the right wing of Antony's fleet at Actium (Vell. 2.85.2; Plut. *Ant.* 65.1; 66.2–3; see Gardthausen 1.382; 2.197, note 32).

M. INSTEIUS (3)

His title is not preserved. He commanded a middle section of Antony's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 65.1; cf. Gardthausen 2.198, note 33).

M. LURIUS (1)

According to Velleius (2.85.1) he commanded the right wing of Octavian's fleet at the battle of Actium (Vell. 2.85.1).

M. OCTAVIUS (34)

His title is not preserved. He commanded a middle section of Antony's fleet at Actium (Plut. *Ant.* 65.2).

? Q. OPPIUS (21)

See 32, Promagistrates.

L. PINARIUS SCARPUS (24)

Commander of Cyrene under Antony. He refused to receive Antony after Actium, and in 30 brought the legions in Cyrene over to Octavian (Dio 51.5.6; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 69.2; Dio 51.9.1; Oros. 6.19.15; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.583f., with the inscription *Scarpus Imp.*). See *PIR* 3.40, no. 311; De Laet no. 287.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

His title is not preserved. Previous to the battle of Actium his squadron of Antony's fleet attacked Tarius Rufus (see below, Legates), and drove him back until Agrippa appeared to reinforce him (Dio 50.14.1-2). At Actium he commanded Antony's left wing (Vell. 2.85; cf. Plut. *Ant.* 65.1, where the text reads Κοίλιος, perhaps a mistake for Gellius?), and was afterwards spared at the request of Arruntius (Vell. 2.86.2; Dio 51.2.4; 56.38.2). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26, Pr. Suff. 40?

His title is not preserved. Commander of Octavian's land forces at Actium, he and M. Titius (see above, Consuls) defeated Antony's cavalry and won Deiotarus Philadelphus of Paphlagonia over to Octavian's side (Vell. 2.85.3; Plut. *Ant.* 65.3; Dio 50.13.5; Zonar. 10.29). See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

Held a command, perhaps under Arruntius, in the center of Octavian's fleet at the battle of Actium (App. *BC* 4.38; cf. Plut. *Brut.* 53.2). He also went to the East with Octavian after Actium (see Dio 51.7). See *PIR* 3.365, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

M. VIPSIANUS AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

Agrippa was Octavian's admiral in chief throughout the Actium campaign. In the spring he crossed to Greece, intercepted Antony's supplies, and captured a number of strategic points, such as Methone, Corcyra, which became Octavian's base, Leucas and Patrae. His victory on September 2 at Actium was decisive, and was followed by the destruction of Antony's fleet and the surrender of his army. After the victory Agrippa proceeded as far as the capture of Corinth, and was

then sent back to Italy with the main body of veterans, and there shared jointly with Maecenas full power as Octavian's representative while he was absent in the East. (Liv. *Per.* 132-133; Vell. 2.84-85; Plut. *Ant.* 60-69, esp. 65; Flor. 2.21.1-9; Dio 50.10-35; Oros. 6.19.5-13; Zonar. 10.29-30; cf. Verg. *Aen.* 8.862f., and Serv. Dan. *ad loc.*; Horace *Epode* 9; *Carm.* 1.37, and Acro *ad. loc.*; Strabo 7.7.6; 8.4.3; 17.1.11; Plin. *NH* 19.22; Suet. *Aug.* 17.2-3; Gell. 2.22.23; on the date of Actium, *Fast. Arv.* and *Kal. Amit.*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 214 and 244, resp.; Dio 51.1.1; Lyd. *Mens.* 4.124; and on Agrippa's return to Italy, Dio 51.3.4-7.)

Tribunes of the Soldiers**C. BAEBIUS T. f. (12)**

Tribune of the Soldiers in the twentieth (or thirtieth) legion, and Prefect of the coast of Nearer Spain at the time of the Actium campaign (*CIL* 11.623—*ILS* 2672).

Legates, Envoys**Q. DELLIUS (1)**

Sent by Antony with King Amyntas of Galatia to Macedonia and Thrace to secure mercenary soldiers (Dio 50.13.8).

Legates, Lieutenants**M. (LOLLIUS?) (11?) Cos. 21?**

An officer (στρατηγός) under Octavian who recognized and saved his former benefactor and later colleague Aemilius Barbula (App. *BC* 4.49). On the anecdote, which merits doubt, see 42, Legates; and *RE*, above. See also *PIR* 2.295, no. 226; De Laet no. 225.

Q. NASIDIUS (4)

His title is not preserved. He held command of the squadron of Antony's fleet which was defeated by Agrippa in the spring of 31, thus enabling him to capture Patrae (Dio 50.13.5).

? C. PLAUTIUS RUFUS (36)

Legatus pro praetore to defend the cities of Sicily (*CIL* 9.5854—*ILS* 926), probably during the Actium campaign (Münzer, *RE*). See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Baebius.

L. TARIUS RUFUS (3) Cos. Suff. 16

His title is not preserved. He commanded a small squadron of ships which was attacked and routed by Sosius (Dio 50.14.1-2; see Promagistrates, on Sosius). See De Laet no. 371; *PIR* 3.295, no. 14.

Prefect of the City

C. MAECENAS (6)

Maecenas was Prefect of Rome and Italy during the Actium campaign and the subsequent period while Octavian was in the East (Dio 51.3.5; cf. 49.16.2). See *PIR* 2.315, no. 306.

Pontifices

M. TITIVS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

CIL 9.5853. The date of election is later than 34 (see *ILS* 891). See De Laet no. 379; *PIR* 3.328, no. 196.

Augurs

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

CIL 10.409—*ILS* 893 a. The date of his election is uncertain. See *PIR* 3.263, no. 615; De Laet no. 358.

Curio Maximus

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26

CIL 10.409—*ILS* 893 a. The date of his election is uncertain.

Lists of Priests

The following lists represent the probable membership of the four major colleges of priests about 31 B. C. In a number of instances the exact date when a priest became a member of his college is not known, and the conjecture is based on evidence of seniority such as the date of the consulship or some other office. The list of the Quindecimviri is based on Miss Hoffman's observation that the names listed in connection with the Saecular Games in 17 B. C. are arranged in the order of entrance into the college (see *AJPh* 73 [1952] 289–294). The names given below are drawn from Miss Hoffman's dissertation, *The Membership of the Four Major Colleges of Priests from 44 B. C. to 37 A. D.* (Bryn Mawr, 1951, available in microfilm).

Pontifices

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

See 60, and 57, Pontifices, and 44, Pontifex Maximus.

CN. DOMITIUS CALVINUS (43, cf. 11; Supb. 3.394) Cos. 53, 42, Pr. 56

See 45, Pontifices.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

See 47, Pontifices, on C. Octavius.

M. TITIVS (18) Cos. Suff. 31

Not yet a Pontifex in 34 (*CIL* 3.7160—*ILS* 891), but probably became one soon after he left Antony for Octavian in 32 (see *CIL* 9.5853, undated).

Augurs

The vacancies caused by the civil wars and the proscriptions were promptly filled with partisans of Antony and Octavian or persons who were restored in 39 by the Treaty of Misenum, for in 36 Messalla Corvinus was added to the college as a supernumerary member. See Dio 48.36.4; 49.16.1; cf. 48.43.2.

PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (82) Cos. Suff. 34

See *IG*² 2–3.4115 (after Actium and before 22). He would probably be made a priest early in his career. See *PIR*² 1.62, no. 273; De Laet no. 17.

M. ANTONIVS (30) Cos. 44, 34, Cos. Desig. 31

See 50, Augurs. Died in 30.

SEX. APPULEIVS (17) Cos. 29

CIL 9.2637—*ILS* 894, after 26 B. C. A nephew of Augustus would probably be advanced early in his career. See *PIR*² 1.186, no. 961; De Laet no. 37.

P. CLAVDIVS PVLCHER Pat. (306; Clodius 49) Pr. —

CIL 6.1282—*ILS* 882, Praetor after Actium. Probably an Antonian favorite raised early to the augurate. See *PIR*² 2.240, no. 987; De Laet no. 110.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31–23, 5, 2

See 42, Augurs, on C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus.

L. IUNIVS SILANVS (165) Pr. ca. 24

Possibly Augur by 31. *CIL* 9.332 is dated after his praetorship. A patrician after 29. The rule against contemporaneous membership of members of the same family may have been circumvented as in the case of Lentulus Spinther (see 57, Augurs), whose adoption into another family does not appear to have led to a change of name. See *PIR* 2.245, no. 547; De Laet no. 202.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (172) Cos. 25

Probably an Augur soon after 38, since the title appears on his coins ca. 34 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.522; see 34, Promagistrates). A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 2.246, no. 549; De Laet no. 203.

M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (58) Cos. 30

Ann. Epig. 1948, no. 90; see Degrassi in *BCAR* 71 (1945) 65.

L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (77) Cos. Suff. 38

Perhaps an Augur by 56 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f., which may however refer to an ancestor). See 50, Augurs.

L. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS (26) Cos. Suff. 34, Pr. Suff. 40?

Became an Augur in 40. See 40, Augurs; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.501, 515f. See *PIR* 3.194, no. 260; De Laet no. 332.

T. STATILIUS TAURUS (34) Cos. Suff. 37, Cos. 26.

An important early supporter of Octavian. Perhaps Augur after 38. See 31, Augurs, and Curio Maximus. A patrician after 29.

A. TERENCEIUS VARRO MURENA (92) Cos. 23

Horace, *Odes* 3.19. Probably advanced early since he was a brother-in-law of Maecenas. See *PIR* 3.303, no. 74; De Laet no. 375.

? M. TULLIUS CICERO (30) Cos. Suff. 30

At some time after his restoration in 39 Octavian advanced him to a priesthood (App. *BC* 4.51), more probably the augurate, which his father had held (see 53, Augurs), than the pontificate, to which his father had wished to advance him in 43 (Cic. *Ad. Brut.* 1.5.3).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA CORVINUS Pat. (*95) Cos. Suff. 31, Pr. Suff. 40?

Supernumerary Augur in 36 (Dio 49.16.1; cf. *CIL* 6.32307—*ILS* 4977). See *PIR* 3.363, no. 90; De Laet no. 395.

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA RUFUS Pat. (*77) Cos. 53, Pr. 62?

See 50, Augurs. It is not known to how late a date his fifty-five years in the augurate extended.

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

The order of names and the seniority of careers indicate that the following men, who belonged to the college of Quindecimviri in 17 B. C., were members in 31 (*CIL* 6.32323—*ILS* 5050). See M. Hoffmann, *AJPh* 73 (1952) 289—294.

? Q. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (79) Cos. 21

See *PIR*² 1.63, no. 376; De Laet no. 18.

M. COCCEIUS NERVA (13) Cos. 36

A patrician after 29. See *PIR*² 2.290, no. 1224; De Laet no. 120.

IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31—23, 5, 2
See 37, Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis.

C. LICINIUS CALVUS STILO (44)

See *PIR* 2.284, no. 171; De Laet no. 214.

L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (48) Cos. 39

See *PIR* 2.337, no. 164; De Laet no. 239.

C. (MUCIUS) SCAEVOLA (14)

See *PIR* 2.387, no. 506; De Laet no. 249.

C. NORBANUS FLACCUS (9a; 17.1.1270) Cos. 38

The order of names in the inscription cited above favors identifying the Quindecimvir with the Consul of 38 rather than his son the Consul of 24. See *PIR* 2.415, no. 135, cf. 416, no. 136; De Laet no. 264, cf. 265.

CN. POMPEIUS (*28) Cos. Suff. 31

See *PIR* 3.64, no. 446, cf. 444—447; De Laet no. 295.

C. SOSIUS (2) Cos. 32

His coins (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.524, ca. 33 B. C.; Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 41, ca. 37—34 B. C.) bear the tripod, the symbol of this priesthood (but cf. Shipley, *MAAR* 9 [1931] 26). See *PIR* 3.253, no. 556; De Laet no. 355.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA POTITUS Pat. (*96) Cos. Suff. 29

CIL 6.37075—*ILS* 8964, after 29 B. C. See *PIR* 3.370, no. 94; De Laet no. 398.

M. (VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA (*3) Cos. 37, 28, 27, Pr. 40

CIL 9.262 terms him Quindecimvir and Imperator, and should probably be dated early in his career since there is no mention of his consulate; cf. Vell. 2.127.1. A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 3.439, no. 457; De Laet no. 420; Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* 62, 104.

Septemviri Epulones

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

CIL 10.1423, cf. *ILS* 890. Probably entered the college some years before 31. See *PIR*² 2.237, no. 982; De Laet no. 455.

L. MUNATIUS PLANCUS (30) Cos. 42, Pr. 45?

See 45, Septemviri Epulones.

? L. NONIUS ASPRENAS (14) Cos. Suff. 36

Perhaps a Septemvir (see *CIL* 2156, which may refer to the Consul of 36 or to his son; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.164; Suet. *Aug.* 56). See De Laet no. 258; and *RE* no. 15 on his son.

? L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (20) Cos. 34

See *CIL* 14.2502, which may refer to the Consul of 16 A. D. A patrician after 29. See *PIR* 3.184, no. 210; De Laet no. 326.

?IMP. CAESAR DIVI f. Pat. (Iulius 132) Cos. Suff. 43, Cos. 33, 31-23, 5, 2

It is not known when Augustus became a member of the college. He is attested for 16 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.56).

APPENDIX I

MONETALES

ERRATA

Pp. 429-456. In Appendix I on the *Monetales* lines 4-5 on page 429 should read as follows: "In 1929 there appeared the first of a series of articles by Harold Mattingly..." Sydenham's name should be added to the group of names in line 11 on the same page. His posthumous work, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, appeared in England on December 19, 1952. Due to changes in the final page proof of Sydenham's work a number of the page references to it as given above are incorrect. The correct references will be found in his book under Index I, Moneyers. I owe this information to the kindness of Mr. G. C. Haines, and regret that the timetable for the printing of this volume did not permit me to include it in the text.

Until almost thirty years ago it was generally believed that the silver denarius was introduced in Rome about 269 B. C. with the value of ten copper asses, and that it was revalued at sixteen copper asses in 216 B. C. In 1924 there appeared the first of a series of studies by Professor H. C. Mattingly which made it clear that the accepted dates for the Roman Republican coinage had to be radically revised; and a generation of research, led by Mattingly, but including studies by other numismatists, has now resulted in a wide measure of agreement that the first silver denarii were probably issued about 187 B. C., and that the revaluation took place in the Gracchan period (see the articles of Mattingly, Milne, and others, most recently of Neatby, cited in the bibliography). These studies have made necessary a thorough revision of the dates assigned to the moneyers who were formerly placed in the third and the second centuries before Christ, and a new corpus of the Roman coinage of the Republic, corresponding to those of Grueber and Babelon for their day, has become a pressing requirement. Fortunately such a corpus is now in immediate prospect in the posthumous work of E. A. Sydenham, now far advanced toward publication.

In the lists given below the names are arranged in alphabetical order. Those who issued coins while holding the higher magistracies, such as the quaestorship, aedileship, or proconsulate are listed either under the year of the magistracy, or in the lists of magistrates of uncertain date. References are given to Mommsen's *Römische Münzwesen* (M), the revision and translation of Mommsen's work by Blacas (MBI), Babelon's *Monnaies de la République romaine* (B), Grueber's *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum* (G), and to Sydenham's forthcoming work, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic* (S), and in general the dates given in these works have been reported. For the moneyers of the period before 100 B. C. the dates given in the older works have only relative value, as the first identifiable names of magistrates do not begin to appear on the coins until about 155 B. C., and Sydenham represents the true dating much more accurately. For the last century of the Republic they stand more nearly equal in value, though here too, excepting a few instances, Sydenham appears to be our best guide. I have added the notice III vir or IIII vir only

when the moneyers are so designated on the coins but have made no attempt to arrange them in their annual colleges of Triumviri.

In the preparation of these lists I have had available, through the kindness of Professor H. H. Scullard, the catalogue, issued by Glendining and Co., of Sydenham's personal collection of Greek and of Roman coins, arranged in groups and with the dates that he accepted; and through the kindness of Mr. G. C. Haines, F. S. A., who is in charge of the publication of Sydenham's book, and of Professor Scullard, I have been able to use the page proof of the introduction and a considerable portion of the text of Sydenham's work (up to page 108, 87 B.C.). I wish to express my gratitude to both for their kindness and help.

C. ABURIUS GEMINUS (see 1)

M 521, no. 101, ca. 150; MBI 2.318, no. 125, ca. 134-114; B 1.93-95, ca. 129; G 1.147, ca. 124-103; S lx, 60, ca. 119-110.

M. ABURIUS M. f. GEMINUS (cf. 2)

M 521, no. 102, ca. 150; MBI 2.318f., no. 126, ca. 134-114; B 1.96f., ca. 129; G 1.146, ca. 124-103; S lix, 58f., ca. 120.

P. ACCOLEIUS LARISCOLUS (1)

M 652, ca. 43; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 1.98-100, ca. 44-43; G 1.569f., ca. 41; S lxvii, 37.

M. ACILIUS M. f. (13, 14)

M. 580, no. 123, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.323, no. 130, ca. 134-114; B 1.103f., ca. 129; G 1.169, ca. 100; S lx, 63, 119-110.

M'. ACILIUS (GLABRIO?) (cf. 14)

M 631, no. 273, ca. 54; MBI 2.497f., no. 279, in 54; B 1.105-107, ca. 54; G 1.496f., ca. 50; S lxiv, ca. 55. A III vir.

M'. ACILIUS BALBUS (see 26)

M 530, no. 122, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.331f., no. 138, ca. 134-114; B 1.101f., ca. 134; G 1.150, ca. 124-103; S lx, 61, 119-110.

(AELIUS?) PAETUS? (not in *RE*)

G 1.84, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

P. (AELIUS?) PAETUS (102)

M 505, no. 53, 200-150; MBI 2.280, no. 79, ca. 204-154; B 1.169f., ca. 209; G 1.120, ca. 130-125; S lix, 53, ca. 133-126.

L. AEMILIUS BUCA (37)

M 652, 44; MBI 2.545f., in 44; B 1.123 f., 44; G 1.545-547, ca. 44; S lxv-lxvi, ca. 44; see also M no. 301, and MBI 2.522f., no. 306. A IIII vir.

M'. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (62)

M 531, no. 124, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.345f., no. 155, ca. 114-104; B 1.117-119, ca. 112; G 2.291, ca. 91-89; S lx, 74, ca. 109. See M. Stuart, *AJA* 49 (1945) 226-251.

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (73) Cos. 46, 42, Pr. 49

M 633, no. 275, ca. 61; MBI 2.500-502, no. 281, ca. 61; B 1.126-129, ca. 60; G 1.447-450, ca. 65; S lxiv, ca. 66.

PAULLUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (82) Cos. Suff. 34.

M 632, no. 274, ca. 54; MBI 2.498-500, in 54; B 1.121-123, ca. 54; G 1.418, ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 55. Also a joint coinage with L. Scribonius Libo. See *PIR*² 1.62, no. 373.

S. AFRA(NIUS) (7)

M 305, no. 54, ca. 200-150; MBI 2.265, no. 62, ca. 204-154; B 1.154-156, ca. 200; G 1.91f., ca. 172-151; S 44f., ca. 145-138.

ALLIUS? (AL) (not in *RE*)

M 490, no. 14, after 229; MBI 2.231f., no. 11, ca. 268-204 (reads VIB); B 1.108; G 2.170, ca. 240-217.

C. AL(LIUS) (not in *RE*)

M 499, no. 35, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.246, no. 33, after 217; B 1.108f.; G 1.34, ca. 240-229.

C. ALLIUS BALA (2)

M 556, no. 170, ca. 104-79; MBI 2.380f., no. 189, ca. 104-84; B 1.110f., ca. 90; G 1.238, ca. 89; S lxi, 83, ca. 93.

C. ANTESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) (10)

M 506, no. 55, 204-154; MBI 2.276, no. 74, ca. 204-154; B 1.143-145, ca. 174; G 1.114, ca. 172-151; S lix, 47, and 48, ca. 137-134. Possibly C. Antistius Labeo (Babelon and Mommsen).

L. ANTESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) GRAG(ULUS) (33)

M 522, no. 103, ca. 150; MBI 2.321f., no. 129, ca. 134-114; B 1.146-148, ca. 124; G 1.142-144, ca. 124-103; S lix, 52, ca. 133-126.

C. ANTIUS RESTIO (13)

M 651, 49-45; MBI 2.543, 49-45; B 1.155-157, 49-45; G 1.521-523, ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46.

L. (APPULEIUS) SATURNINUS (see 29)

M 557, no. 171, ca. 104; MBI 2.381f., no. 190, ca. 104-84; B 1.206-209, ca. 104-94; G 1.216-220, ca. 90; S lxi, 80, ca. 100.

M'. AQUILLIUS (see 11)

M 531f., no. 125, perhaps the Consul of 101; MBI 2.365, no. 171, ca. 114-104; B 1.211f., 94; G 2.300, ca. 90; S lx, 74, ca. 109.

M'. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. (9)

M 634f., no. 276, ca. 54; MBI 2.502f., no. 282, ca. 54; B 1.212f., ca. 64; G 1.416f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70-68. A III vir.

M. ARRIUS SECUNDUS (34)

M 652, and 741, 43, probably a IIII vir; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 1.219-221, ca. 42; G 1.568f., ca. 41; S lxvi, 43.

? ATILIUS (not in *RE*)

G 1.105, ca. 172-151, a monogram AT; S lxiii, 42, ca. 150-133.

L. ATILIUS NOM(ENTANUS) (44)

M 527f., no. 116, ca. 150; MBI 2.290-292, no. 96, ca. 154-134; B 1.231f., ca. 136; G 1.125, ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, ca. 133-126.

(ATILIUS?) SAR(ANUS) (57)

M 507, no. 57, ca. 204-154; MBI 2.265, no. 65, ca. 204-154; B 1.226-228, ca. 174; G 1.99f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 43, ca. 145-137.

M. ATILIUS SARRANUS (67, cf. 22)

M 506, no. 56, ca. 204-154; MBI 2.274, no. 72, ca. 204-154; B 1.228-231, ca. 174; G 1.92-94, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 46, ca. 145-138.

M. AUF(IDIUS) RUS(TICUS) (1)

M 528, no. 117, ca. 150; MBI 2.292, no. 99, ca. 154-134; B 1.232-234, ca. 136; G 1.130f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 52, ca. 135-126.

AU(RELIUS) (1)

M 494, no. 21, and 499, no. 36, between 217 and 174; MBI 2.237, no. 20, after 217, cf. 246, no. 34; B 1.235-239, nos. 1 and 2, and 1.234, respectively; G 1.72, cf. 2.172f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 36, ca. 155-150.

L. (AURELIUS) COT(TA) (101)

M 574, no. 200, 91-84; MBI 2.398f., no. 204, ca. 104-84; B 1.243f., ca. 90; G 1.200-202, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 101.

M. AURELI(US) COTA (105)

M 532, no. 126, ca. 134; MBI 2.286, no. 92, ca. 154-134; B 1.240f., ca. 154; G 1.128f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 50, ca. 135-134.

AU(RELIUS) RUF(US) (206)

M 507, no. 58, ca. 154; MBI 2.299, no. 103, ca. 154-134; B 1.242, ca. 139; G 2.246, ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (216)

M 573, no. 199a, dated 92 B. C. because of the names of the Censors, but revised later to ca. 109 (see MBI 2.363-364, no. 170, and note); B 1.242f., 92; G 1.184, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112-109. Mattingly (*NC* 1924, p. 45) favors a date about 118, when Narbo was founded.

AUTR(ONIUS) (1)

M 494, no. 22, between 217 and 174; MBI 2.238, no. 21, after 217; B 1.244-246, ca. 234; G 1.78, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 38, ca. 150-146.

L. AXIUS L. f. NASO (7)

M 635, no. 277, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.503-505, no. 283, ca. 74-50; B 1.246-249, ca. 69; G 1.409f., ca. 73; S lxiii, ca. 71.

(BAEBIUS) TAMP(HILUS) (cf. 41)

M 494f., no. 234, ca. 214; MBI 2.238, no. 22, ca. 214; B 1.249-253, ca. 217; G 1.71f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37f., ca. 155-150.

M. BAEBIUS Q. f. TAMPHILUS (not in *RE*)

M 507f., no. 59, ca. 204-194; MBI 2.297f., no. 102, ca. 154-134; B 1.253-255, ca. 144; G 1.153f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 59, ca. 120.

BALBUS (not in *RE*)

M 508, no. 60, early in second century; MBI 2.259, no. 53, ca. 217-204; B 2.245-247, ca. 218; G 1.80f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

A. CAE(CILIUS) (10)

M 508, no. 62, ca. 204-154; MBI 2.281f., no. 82, ca. 204-154; B 1.261-263, ca. 289; G 1.107f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

(CAECILIUS) ME(TELLUS) (not in *RE*)

M 495, no. 24, 217-174; MBI 2.240, no. 24, after 214; B 1.258-260, ca. 217; G 1.63f., ca. 217-197; S lviii, 35, ca. 155-150.

C. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (see 84)

M 532f., no. 127, ca. 134; MBI 2.335f., no. 143, ca. 134-114; B 1.263-265, ca. 134; G 1.182f., ca. 93; S lix, 58, ca. 125-120.

L. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (74)

M 558f., no. 173a, ca. 89; MBI 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104-84; B 1.276f., ca. 89; G 2.310f., ca. 89; S lxi, 87, ca. 92-91. With A. Albinus S. f., and C. Malleolus.

M. (CAECILIUS) Q. f. METELLUS (77?)

M 533f., no. 128, ca. 134-124; MBI 2.336f., no. 144, ca. 134-114; B 1.268-271, ca. 122; G 1.175-177, ca. 94; S lix, 57, ca. 125-120. Sydenham also distinguishes a later series with the same name, lxii, ca. 85.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS (not in *RE*)

B in *NZ* 1896, 61; G 1.79f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METE(LLUS) (NEPOS) (95) Cos. 98

or

Q. (CAECILIUS) METE(LLUS) (NUMIDICUS) (97) Cos. 107

M 537f., nos. 131, and 133, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.324f., no. 131, ca. 134–114, and also 357f., no. 166, ca. 114–104; B 1.271f., ca. 108; G 2.255f., ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 69, ca. 106. With Cn. Fulvius, and M. Calidius.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (98)

M 557f., no. 172, ca. 94; MBI 2.329f., no. 136, ca. 134–114; B 1.280–282, ca. 104; G 1.156–158, ca. 103; S lx, 62, ca. 119–110.

L. CAESIUS (4)

M 560, no. 174, ca. late II or early I; MBI 2.370, no. 178, ca. 114–104; B 1.280–282, ca. 104; G 2.290, ca. 91; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.

M. CALIDIUS (3)

M 538, no. 133, late II or early I; MBI 2.358f., no. 166, ca. 114–104; B 1.282f., ca. 108; G 2.255, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, ca. 106. With Q. Metellus, and Cn. Fulvius.

CN. CALP(URNIUS) (11)

M 499f., no. 38, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.248, no. 37, after 217; B 1.285, ca. 179; G 1.81f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150–146.

P. CALP(URNIUS) (17)

M 522f., no. 104, soon after 150; MBI 2.314, no. 213, ca. 134–114; B 1.285–287, ca. 106; G 1.140f., ca. 124–103; S lix, 55, ca. 133–126.

C. (CALPURNIUS) L. f. PISO FRUGI (93)

M 624f., no. 264, ca. 61; MBI 2.485f., no. 270, ca. 61; B 1.299–302, ca. 64; G 1.450f., ca. 64; S lxiv, ca. 64.

CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI (not in *RE*)

G 2.592, ca. 91–89, using Bahrfeld, NZ 1900, 31–33; 1909, 77.

L. (CALPURNIUS) L. f. PISO FRUGI (98) Pr. 74

M 580f., no. 209, ca. 89–88; MBI 2.407–409, no. 212, ca. 89; B 1.289–298, ca. 88; G 1.251–281, ca. 88; S lxii, 97–104, ca. 90–89.

M. (CALPURNIUS) M. f. PISO FRUGI (not in *RE*)

M 648, no. 302, ca. 49; MBI 2.523f., no. 507, uncertain; B 1.298f., ca. 69; G 1.446f., ca. 66; S lxiv, ca. 68.

C. CAMPANIUS (not in *RE*)

G 1.154, ca. 124–103 [reads (Camp)anianus?]; S lx, 64, ca. 109.

T. CARISIUS (2)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBI 2.543, ca. 49–45; B 1.312–317, ca. 48; G 1.527–531, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45. A III vir.

L. CASSIUS CAECIANUS (32)

M 561, no. 176, ca. 100–90; MBI 2.386, no. 195, ca. 104–84; B 1.324–326, ca. 90; G 1.236f., ca. 89; S lxi, 83, ca. 93.

C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS?) (57) Cos. 96

M 538f., no. 134, ca. 104; MBI 2.347f., no. 157, ca. 114–104; B 1.324–326, ca. 109; G 1.153f., ca. 104; S lx, 61f., ca. 119–110.

C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (58) Cos. 73

M 608f., no. 238, ca. 90–80; MBI 2.454f., no. 243, ca. 87–81; B 1.327f., ca. 83; G 1.321, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83. With L. Salinator.

L. CASSIUS Q. f. (LONGINUS) (64) Pr. 66

M 612f., no. 245, ca. 81–76; MBI 2.463f., no. 252, ca. 79–71; B 1.328f., ca. 79; G 1.387, ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 76.

(L. CASSIUS) LONGINUS (65)

M 636, no. 279, ca. 54; MBI 2.505, no. 285, in 54; B 1.331–333, ca. 54; G 1.494, ca. 52; S lxv, ca. 52. A III vir.

Q. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (70)

M 635f., no. 278, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.503–505, no. 284, ca. 74–50; B 1.329–331, ca. 60; G 1.481, ca. 58; S lxiv, ca. 57.

M. CIPIUS M. f. (2)

M 539, no. 135, late II or early I; MBI 2.352f., no. 161, ca. 114–104; B 1.340–343, ca. 94; G 2.271–274, ca. 99–94; S lx, 72, ca. 107.

TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. AP. n. (NERO) Pat. (253)

M 613, no. 246, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.439f., no. 231, ca. 86; B 1.348f., ca. 84; G 1.381–384, ca. 80; S lxiii, ca. 78–76.

C. (CLAUDIUS) PULCHER Pat. (see 302)

M 562, no. 178, ca. 104; MBI 2.368f., no. 176, ca. 114–104; B 1.344f., ca. 106; G 1.198f., ca. 91; S lx, 77, ca. 106. Babelon and Mommsen identify him with the Consul of 92, who was a III vir a. a. a. f. f. (see above, Vol. I, p. 561).

P. CLODIUS M. f. (10)

M 653, 38 B.C.; B. 1.354–357, 43 B.C.; G 1.582–586, ca. 38; S lxvi, ca. 41 B.C. A IIII vir a. p. f.

C. CLODIUS C. f. VESTALIS (62)

M 652, 43; MBI 2.550, 43; B 1.352–354, ca. 43; G 1.564, ca. 43; S lxvi, 41. Babelon suggests Pulcher as the cognomen, takes Vestalis to refer to the Vestal Virgin represented on his coins, but Münzer (*RE*) takes it to be a cognomen. See *PIR*² 2.284f., no. 1192 for inscriptions with this cognomen. See also Sydenham lxvii, 39 B. C.



T. CLOULIUS (5)

M 562, no. 179, revised in *ZN* 1875, 39, before 114; MBI 2.374f., no. 183, ca. 104–84; B 1.359f., ca. 119; G 1.165–168, ca. 101; S lx, 63, ca. 110.

T. CLOULIUS (see 5)

M 562, no. 179, ca. 104–84; MBI 2.374f., no. 183, ca. 104–84; B 1.360f., ca. 101; G 1.166 note; S lxi, 81, ca. 100. Grueber identifies the two Cloulii.

C. (CLUVIUS) SAX(ULA) (147)

M 509, no. 64, before 173; MBI 2.261, no. 57, ca. 217–204; B 1.361–365, ca. 189; G 1.84f., ca. 196–173 (cf. 1.79f.); S lviii, 40f., ca. 150–133.

L. COELIUS (COILIUS) (1)

M 509, no. 65, early II; MBI 2.256f., no. 49, ca. 217–204; B 1.367f., ca. 179; G 1.81, ca. 196–173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150–146.

C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

M 563, no. 180, ca. 109; MBI 2.389f., no. 195, ca. 104–84; B 1.368–370, ca. 94; G 1.212–215, ca. 90; S lxi, 80, ca. 100.

(C. COELIUS) CALDUS (14)

M 636f., no. 280, just before 54; MBI 2.505–507, no. 286, just before 54; B 1.370–375, ca. 54; G 1.474f., ca. 61; S lxiv, ca. 62.

C. CONSIDIUS NONIANUS (12)

M 637f., no. 281, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.507f., no. 287, ca. 74–50; B 1.375f., ca. 60; G 1.473, ca. 62; S lxiv, ca. 63.

C. CONSIDIUS PAETUS (14)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBI 2.543, ca. 49–45; B 1.376–380, ca. 49; G 1.531–534, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45.

M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2)

M 651, ca. 49–45; MBI 2.543f., ca. 49–45; B 1.382–385, 49 or a little later; G 1.523–525, ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46. A III vir.

CORDUS (not in *RE*)

M 639, no. 285, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.470f., no. 258, ca. 79–71; B 1.511–513, before 61; G 1.415f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70–68.

CN. (CORNELIUS) CN. f. BLASIO (75)

M 563f., no. 181, late II or early I; MBI 2.354f., no. 163, ca. 114–104; B 1.395–398, ca. 99; G 2.294–297, ca. 91; S lx, 75, ca. 105.

P. (CORNELIUS) BLAS(IO) (76?)

M 509f., no. 66, early II; MBI 2.281, no. 81, ca. 204–154; B 1.388–390, ca. 189; G 1.104f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150–133.

(P. CORNELIUS) CETHEGUS Pat. (97)

M 539f., no. 136, late II or early I; MBI 2.371, no. 179, ca. 114–104; B 1.394f., ca. 104; G 2.271, ca. 99–94; S lx, 73, ca. 104.

(L. CORNELIUS) CIN(N)A Pat. (103)

M 510, no. 67, ca. 204–154; MBI 2.284, no. 86, ca. 204–154; B 1.390–392, ca. 159; G 1.106, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150–133.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENT(ULUS) (MARCELLINUS) Pat. (228)

M 605, no. 232, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.435–437, no. 229, ca. 86; B 1.410–413, ca. 84; G 1.309f., ca. 86; S lxii, 109, ca. 87.

(P. CORNELIUS) LENT(ULUS) MAR(CELLI) f. Pat. (230)

M 577f., no. 204, ca. 89; MBI 2.401–403, no. 207, ca. 104–84; B 1.400–403, ca. 89; G 1.233f., ca. 89; S lxi, 86, ca. 95–91.

(P. CORNELIUS) LENT(ULUS) MARCELLINUS Pat. (233?) Cos. 18, Pr. 29

M 648, no. 303, perhaps Quaestor in 49; MBI 2.524, no. 308, uncertain date, perhaps Quaestor in 49; B 1.427, ca. 45; G 1.567, ca. 42; S lxvii, 38 B. C. See *PIR*² 2.343, no. 1396.

L. (CORNELIUS) SCIP(IO) ASIAG(ENUS) Pat. (338) Cos. 83

M 575, no. 201, ca. 91–84; MBI 2.378f., no. 187, ca. 104–84; B 1.398–400, before 90; G 1.206–209, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 101.

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. SISEN(N)A (373)

M 540, no. 137, ca. 154–124; MBI 2.342, no. 148, ca. 134–114; B 1.393f., ca. 135; G 2.267, ca. 102–100; S lxi, 70, ca. 100.

FAUSTUS (CORNELIUS) SULLA FELIX Pat. (377)

M 623f., no. 262, ca. 64; MBI 2.484f., no. 269, ca. 64; B 1.420–422, ca. 64; G 1.471, ca. 62; S lxiv, 63 (a date which is close but not correct, since he was then in Syria).

P. (CORNELIUS) SUL(L)A Pat. (see 384)

M 510, no. 68, ca. 194; MBI 2.269, no. 67, ca. 194; B 1.386–388, ca. 200; G 1.110, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.

L. COSCONIUS M. f. (6)

M 573, no. 199 b, 92; MBI 2.362–364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 1.435f., ca. 92; G 1.186, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112–109. These coins bear the names of Licinius Crassus and Domitius Ahenobarbus who were Censors in 92. On the date, see above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

C. COSSUTIUS MARIDIANUS (4)

M 652, 44; MBI 2.547f., in 44; B 1.438, 44; G 1.551f., 44; S lxv–lxvi, 44. His name is followed by the inscription A. A. A. F. F.

L. COSSUTIUS C. f. SABULA (6)

M 638, no. 282, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.508, no. 288, ca. 74–50; B 1.437f., ca. 54; G 1.405f., ca. 74; S lxiii, ca. 72.

Q. CREPEREIUS M. f. ROCUS (8)

M 638, no. 283, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.508, no. 289, ca. 74–50; B 1.439f., between 64 and 56; G 1.408f., ca. 73; S lxiii, ca. 70–68.

P. CREPUSIUS (1)

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.431–433, no. 227, ca. 86; B 1.440–442, ca. 84; G 1.336f., and 339–342, ca. 86–83; S lxiii, ca. 83–82. With L. (Marcius) Censorinus and C. (Mamilius) Limetanus.

L. CUP(IENNIUS?) (3)

M 510f., no. 69, early II; MBI 2.278, no. 76, ca. 204–154; B 1.443f., ca. 164; G 1.113f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 47, ca. 145–138.

C. CUR(IATIUS) TRIGE(MINUS) (10)

M 511, no. 71, ca. 154; MBI 2.286, no. 91, ca. 154–134; B 1.444–446, ca. 144; G 1.122f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 51, ca. 135–134.

C. CUR(IATIUS) f. TRIGE(MINUS) (11)

M 607, no. 234, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.295f., no. 101, ca. 154–134; B 1.446–448, ca. 144, identifying him with the preceding moneyer; G 1.134f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 53f., ca. 133–126.

Q. CURT(IUS) (11)

M 541, no. 139, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114–104; B 1.449f., ca. 114; G 2.257–261, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 68f., ca. 108–107. With Cn. Domitius and M. Silanus. Dated by Grueber and Babelon on the assumption that Domitius was Consul in 96, by Mommsen that he was Consul in 122.

(C. DECIMIUS?) FLAVUS (Decimius 9)

M 512, no. 72, possibly Pr. in 184; MBI 2.267f., no. 65, ca. 204–154; B 1.452f., ca. 214; G 1.113, ca. 172–150; S lviii, 45, ca. 145–138.

T. DIDIUS (5?)

M 540, no. 138, probably before 100; MBI 2.349, no. 158, ca. 114–104; B 1.455f., ca. 112; G 2.276, ca. 99–94; S lx, 73, ca. 105–104. Grueber distinguishes him from the Consul of 98, Babelon identifies them, and Mommsen considers the identification possible.

CN. DO(MITIUS) (AHENOBARBUS?) (19?)

M 500, no. 40, the Consul either of 192 or of 162; MBI 2.249, no. 39, after 217; B 1.457–459, ca. 179; G 1.82f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150–146.

CN. DOMI(TIUS) (AHENOBARBUS)

M 523, no. 105; MBI 2.326f., no. 133, ca. 134–114; G 1.151f., ca. 124–103; S lx, 63, ca. 119–109.

CN. DOM(ITIUS) (AHENOBARBUS) (21) Cos. 96

M 541, no. 139, before 122; MBI 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114–104; B 1.460f., ca. 114; G 1.151f.; 2.257–261, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 68, ca. 108–107. With Q. Curtius and M. Iunius Silanus.

D(URMIUS?) or D(UILIUS?) (not in *RE*)

M 495f., no. 25, after 217; MBI 2.240f., no. 25, after 214; B 1.60; G 1.69 (MD in ligature), ca. 196–173.

C. EGNATIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS (27, cf. 3)

M 613f., no. 247, between 81 and 69; MBI 2.476f., no. 261, ca. 81–69; B 1.472–475, ca. 69; G 1.399–401, ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 73.

C. EGNATULEIUS C. f. (1)

M 564, no. 182, ca. 100; MBI 2.376f., no. 184, ca. 104–84; B 1.475f., ca. 101; G 1.164, ca. 101; S lxi, 82, ca. 100. See Addendum.

C. F(ABIUS?) (not in *RE*)

M 524, no. 108; MBI 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114–104; B 1.488, ca. 89; G 2.256, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, 70, ca. 103–102.

C. FABIUS C. f. Pat. (15)

M 578, no. 205, shortly before 89; MBI 2.403f., no. 208, before 89; B 1.488, ca. 89; G 1.222–224, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 96–95.

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (92)

M 541f., no. 140, ca. 150–125; MBI 2.340f., no. 147, ca. 134–114; B 1.479–481, ca. 144; G 2.264f., ca. 102–100; S lx, 68, ca. 109.

Q. (FABIUS) MAX(IMUS) Pat. (111?, or 107?)

M 534, no. 129, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.337–339, no. 145, ca. 134–114; B 1.481–483, ca. 123; G 1.178f., ca. 94; S lix, 57, ca. 125–120 (with a restored coinage ca. 85, lxii). Mommsen identifies him with either the Consul of 121 or of 116, Babelon and Sydenham with the Consul of 116, and Grueber with a later member of the family.

N. FABIUS PICTOR Pat. (125)

M 542, no. 141, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.371, no. 180, ca. 114–104; B 1.483–485, ca. 110; G 1.181, ca. 93; S lx, 64, ca. 110.

M. FABRINIUS (1)

M 582, no. 212, ca. 94–84; MBI 2.420, no. 220, ca. 84; B 1.488–490, ca. 84; G 1.144, ca. 124–103; S lix, 53, ca. 133–126.

- M. FANNIUS C. f. (14)
M 546, no. 148, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.302f., no. 108, ca. 154-134;
B 1.491f., ca. 149; G 2.250, ca. 150-140; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.
- L. FARSULEIUS MENSOR (1)
M 614, no. 248, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.477f., no. 262, ca. 81-69; B 1.493f.,
ca. 82; G 1.402f., ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 73.
- L. FLAMINIUS CILO (6)
M 542, no. 141, ca. 125-95; MBI 2.366f., no. 173, ca. 114-104;
B 1.495f., ca. 94; G 2.278f., ca. 93-92; S lx, 70, ca. 106-105.
- L. FLAMINIUS CHILO (7)
M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 1.496f., in 44; G 1.565f., 43; S lxvi,
42. IIII vir pri(mus) fla(vit).
- C. FONT(EIUS) (6)
M 543, no. 143, before 91; MBI 2.356f., no. 164, ca. 114-104; B 1.499-
501, ca. 112; G 2.292-294, ca. 91; S lx, 74, ca. 109.
- M'. FONTEIUS (8)
M 572f., no. 198, ca. 94; MBI 2.369f., no. 177, ca. 114-104; B 1.502-
504, ca. 104; G 1.192-195, ca. 91; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.
- M'. FONTEIUS C. f. (9)
M 591f., no. 221, ca. 84; MBI 2.445f., no. 233, ca. 87-81; B 1.504-509,
ca. 88; G 1.322f., ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 84-83. Mommsen and Grueber
identify him with the previous moneyer, and suggest that he issued
coins first as moneyer and later as Quaestor, but Babelon, Münzer,
and Sydenham think that he is a different moneyer.
- M. FONTEIUS (12) Pr. ca. 75
Triumvir Monetalis before 84 (Cic. *Font.* 5). No coins bear his name.
- P. FONTEIUS P. f. CAPITO (25, cf. 13)
M 638f., no. 284, ca. 54; MBI 2.509f., no. 290, ca. 54; B 1.509f., ca.
54; G 1.478f., ca. 60; S lxiv, ca. 61. A III vir.
- (Q. FUFIVS) KALENUS (10) Cos. 47, Pr. 59
M 639f., no. 285, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.470f., no. 258, ca. 79-71; B 1.511-
513, ca. 82; G 1.415f., ca. 72; S lxiii, ca. 70-68. With Cordus.
- CN. FULVIUS (14)
M 538, no. 133, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.358f., no. 166, ca. 110-104;
B 1.513f., ca. 108; G 2.255f., ca. 124; S lx, 67, and 69, ca. 106. With
M. Cal(idius) and Q. Met(ellus).

- S. FURIUS (30)
or
L. FURIUS (16)
M 512, no. 73, late III or early II; MBI 2.282f., no. 83, ca. 204-154;
B 1.523f., ca. 189; G 1.109f., ca. 172-151 (see note 4). See below, on
S. Furius.
- S(P). FURIUS (30)
M 512, no. 74, late III or early II; MBI 2.308, no. 113, ca. 154-134;
B 1.523f., ca. 189; G 1.109, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.
- L. FURIUS CN. f. BROCCIVS (39)
M 640, no. 286, ca. 54; MBI 2.510, no. 291, ca. 54; B 1.527f., ca. 53;
G 1.486f., ca. 55; S lxiv, ca. 61. A III vir.
- M. FURIUS L. f. PHILUS (79)
M 564f., no. 183, late II; MBI 2.373f., no. 182, ca. 114-104; B 1.524f.,
ca. 104; G 2.283-285, ca. 93-92; S lx, 67, ca. 110-108.
- (L. FURIUS) PUR(PURIO) Pat. (not in *RE*)
M 496, no. 27, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.241, no. 26, after 214; B 1.519-521,
ca. 217; G 2.230f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37, ca. 150-133.
- (L. FURIUS) PUR(PURIO) Pat. (not in *RE*)
M 512f., no. 75, late III or early II; MBI 2.266, no. 64, ca. 204-154;
B 1.522, ca. 214; G 2.240f., ca. 172-151; S lix, 40, ca. 137-134; and cf.
on an uncertain issue, 49, ca. 135-134.
- GAR(GILIUS) (not in *RE*)
M 601, no. 229, ca. 87-71; MBI 2.451f., no. 239, ca. 87-81; B 1.530-
533, ca. 81; G 1.333-335, and 2.589, ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85-83. With
Ogul(nius) and Ver(gilius).
- CN. GEL(LIUS) (4)
M 543f., no. 144, after 150; MBI 2.288, no. 93, ca. 154-134; B 1.534-
536, ca. 149; G 1.129f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 50, ca. 135-134.
- M. HERENNIUS (10)
M 565f., no. 185, late II or early I; MBI 2.391f., no. 197, ca. 104-84;
B 1.537-540, ca. 99; G 1.195-198, ca. 91; S lxi, 77, ca. 101. Perhaps the
Consul of 93.
- C. HOSIDIUS C. f. GETA (4)
M 640, no. 287, ca. 54; MBI 2.511, no. 292, ca. 54; B 1.546-548, ca.
54; G 1.420f., ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 60. A III vir.
- L. HOSTILIUS SASERNA (23)
M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49-45; B 1.549-553, ca. 46; G 1.512
-514, ca. 48; S lxv, ca. 48.

L. H(OSTILIUS) TUB(ULUS) (see 26)

M 513, no. 76, ca. 154; MBI 2.308f., no. 114, ca. 154-134; B 1.548f., ca. 159; G 2.588, ca. 90.

L. ITI(US) or ITI(LIUS) (Itius? 1)

M 513, no. 77, early II; MBI 2.257, no. 50, ca. 268-204; B 1.554, ca. 204; G 1.97, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

L. IULIUS Pat. (29, see 141)

M 528f., no. 118, ca. 150-124; MBI 2.289f., no. 95, ca. 154-134; B 2.2, ca. 136; G 1.124, ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, ca. 133-126.

L. IULIUS Pat. (30, see 141)

M 567, no. 186, late II or early I; MBI 2.393, no. 198, ca. 104-89; B 2.4, ca. 100; G 1.230f., ca. 89; S lxi, 81, ca. 100.

L. IULIUS BURSIO (126)

M 592, no. 222, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.446f., no. 234, ca. 87-81; B 2.6-8, ca. 88; G 1.324-332, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 84-83.

L. IULIUS L. f. CAESAR Pat. (143) Cos. 64

M 567, no. 187, ca. 100, the Consul of 90; MBI 2.393f., no. 199, ca. 104-84; B 2.5f., ca. 90; G 1.209-211, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 94.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (see 150)

M 523, no. 106, possibly Consul in 157, or Praetor in 123; MBI 2.349f., no. 159, ca. 114-104; B 2.3, ca. 134; G 1.174, ca. 94; S lix, 56, ca. 125-120.

L. IULIUS (LIVIUS?) SALINATOR (453)

M 608f., no. 238, perhaps the officer of Sertorius who was killed in 81; MBI 2.454f., no. 243, ca. 87-81; B 2.8f., ca. 83; G 1.321, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83. With C. Cassius, who was perhaps the future Consul of 71.

C. IUNIUS C. f. (14)

M 513f., no. 78, ca. 200-150; MBI 2.257, no. 51, ca. 217-214; B 2.101-103, ca. 204; G 1.89f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

M. IUNI(US) (SILANUS?) (22)

M 514, no. 79, ca. 204-154; B 2.104, ca. 174; G 1.115-116, ca. 172-151; S lix, 49, ca. 137-134.

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CAEPIO BRUTUS) Pat. (53) Pr. 44

M 626, no. 266, ca. 58; MBI 2.488, no. 272, ca. 58; B 2.112-114, ca. 58; G 1.479f., ca. 59; S lxiv, ca. 60. The moneyer is probably Brutus since the coins commemorate Brutus and Ahala.

D. (IUNIUS) L. f. SILANUS (162)

M 581f., no. 210, ca. 89-88; MBI 2.409-411, no. 213, ca. 89-88;

B 2.107-111, ca. 89; G 1.244-250, ca. 88; S lxii, 95f., ca. 90-89. Issued coinage *e lege* *P(apiria)*.

M. (IUNIUS) SILA(NUS) (see no. 169)

M 541, no. 139, latter part of II; MBI 2.359f., no. 167, ca. 114-104; B 2.104-106, ca. 114; G 2.257-261, ca. 124-103; S lx, 67, and 68, ca. 108-107. With Cn. Domi(tius) and Q. Curti(us).

M. (IUVENTIUS) LATERENSIS (16)

Bahrfield III, 136, ca. 72.

(IUVENTIUS) THALNA (25)

M 500f., no. 41, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.250, no. 40, ca. 217-204; B 2.122-114, ca. 209; G 2.232-234, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37, ca. 155-150. (TAL in ligature.)

C. (IUVENTIUS) THALNA (28)

M 514, no. 80, first part of II; MBI 2.264, no. 61, ca. 204-154; B 2.124f., ca. 194; G 1.102f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 43, ca. 145-138.

P. (LICINIUS) M. f. CRASSUS (63)

M 640f., no. 288, ca. 59-54; MBI 2.511f., no. 243, 59?, or 55-54?; B 2.133f., when Quaestor in 58; G 1.487, ca. 55; S lxv, ca. 54.

C. LICINIUS L. f. MACER (112)

M 607, no. 235, ca. 84-81; MBI 2.452f., no. 240, ca. 82-79; B 2.132f., ca. 82; G 1.320, ca. 85; S lxii, ca. 83.

(L. LICINIUS) MURENA (120)

M 544, no. 145, ca. 154-124; MBI 2.284f., no. 88, ca. 204-154; B 2.126-128, ca. 159; G 1.107, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

A. LICINIUS NERVA (132)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49-44; B 2.135-138, ca. 49-45; G 1.514-516, ca. 48; S lxv, ca. 47. A III vir.

P. (LICINIUS) NERVA (see 136)

M 544f., no. 146, ca. 124, probably the governor of Sicily in 103; MBI 2.350-352, ca. 114-104; B 2.128-130, ca. 110; G 2.274-276, ca. 99-94; S lx, 72f., ca. 106.

L. LIVINEIUS REGULUS (3)

M 653, ca. 38; MBI 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.141-143, ca. 43-42; G 1.578-582, ca. 39; S lxvi, 42. A IIII vir a(uro) p(ublico) f(eriundo).

L. (LIVIUS) SALINATOR (31)

See L. Iulius Salinator.

(LOLLIUS) PALIKANUS (20)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49-45; B 2.147-150, ca. 45; G 1.517f., ca. 48; S lxv, ca. 47.

M. LUCILIUS RUFUS (31)

M 578f., no. 206, just before 84; MBI 2.404f., no. 209, ca. 89; B 2.150f., ca. 89; G 1.224, ca. 90; S lxi, 84, ca. 100-95.

CN. LUCRETIUS TRIO (32)

M 514f., no. 81, first part of II; MBI 2.278, no. 77; B 2.151f., ca. 164; G 1.132f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 52, ca. 135-127.

L. LUCRETIUS TRIO (33)

M 614, no. 249, ca. 81-69; B 2.152-153, ca. 74; G 1.396-398, ca. 76; S lxiii, ca. 74.

Q. L(UTATIUS ?) C(ERCO ?) or C(ATULUS ?) (13.2068)

M 501, no. 42, after 217; MBI 2.250, no. 41, ca. 217-204; B 2.155f., ca. 217; G 2.221, ca. 217-197?

MAE(NIUS) (see 12)

Mommsen identifies him with P. Mae(nius), but this is doubted by Blacas (MBI 2.252, note 1); see B 2.162, ca. 217; G 1.77, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 43, ca. 150-133.

P. MAE(NIUS) (12)

M 502, no. 44, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.252, no. 43, ca. 268-204; B 2.161-163, ca. 217; G 1.83, cf. 77, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 39, ca. 150-146.

P. MAE(NIUS) M. f. ANT(IAS) or ANT(IATICUS) (18)

M 546, no. 148, ca. 134-114; MBI 2.319f., no. 127, ca. 134-114; B 2.163-165, ca. 110; G 1.145, ca. 124-103; S lx, 60, ca. 119-110.

C. MAIANIUS (1)

M 515, no. 82, early II; MBI 2.270f., ca. 214-154; B 2.165-167, ca. 194; G 2.243f., ca. 172-151; S lix, 50, ca. 135-134.

L. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (3)

M 515, no. 83, first part of II; MBI 2.259, no. 54, ca. 217-204; B 2.170-172, ca. 217; G 1.97f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 42, ca. 150-133.

C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (8)

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.431-433, ca. 86; B 2.172-174, ca. 84; G 1.336f., 343f., ca. 83; S lxiii, ca. 82-81.

A. MANLIUS Q. f. SER. (63)

M 546f., no. 149, ca. 154-124; MBI 2.342f., no. 149, ca. 134-114; B 2.174f., ca. 135; G 2.268, ca. 102-100; S lxi, 71, ca. 100.

L. (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

M 641, no. 289, ca. 61; MBI 2.512f., no. 294, ca. 61; B 2.179f., ca. 54; G 1.432f., ca. 69; S lxiv, ca. 65. A III vir.

M. MARCIUS M' f. (22)

M 524, no. 107, ca. 150; MBI 2.327f., no. 134, ca. 134-114; B 2.184-186, ca. 119; G 1.149f., ca. 124-103; S lx, 61, ca. 119-110.

Q. MARCIUS (30)

M 524, no. 108, ca. 150; MBI 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114-104; B 2.189f., ca. 110; G 2.256, ca. 124-103; S lx, 67, and 70, ca. 103-102. With C. F(abius ?) and L. R(oscius ?).

C. (MARCIUS) CENSO(RINUS) (43)

M 606, no. 233, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.437-439, ca. 86; B 2.190-194, ca. 84; G 1.301-306, ca. 87; S lxii, 111f., ca. 86.

L. (MARCIUS) CENSORINUS (47)

M 602f., no. 230, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.431-433, ca. 86; B 2.194-196, ca. 84; G 1.336-339, ca. 83; S lxiii, ca. 82-81. With P. Crepusius and C. Mamilius Limetanus.

Q. MARC(IUS) LIBO (70)

M 515f., no. 84, first half of II; MBI 2.273f., no. 71, ca. 204-154; B 2.181-184, ca. 174; G 1.94f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

(MARCIUS) PHILIPPUS (74, cf. 77)

M 641f., no. 290, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.513, no. 295, ca. 74-50; B 2.196f., ca. 60; G 1.485f., ca. 56; S lxiv, ca. 56.

L. (MARCIUS) PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

M 548f., no. 152, ca. 114-104; MBI 2.346f., no. 156, ca. 114-104; B 2.187f., ca. 112; G 2.277f., ca. 99-94; S lx, 73, ca. 105-104.

Q. (MARCIUS) P(H)ILIPPUS (82, cf. 81)

M 547f., no. 151, ca. 114; MBI 2.334f., no. 142, ca. 134-114; B 2.186f., ca. 109; G 1.175, ca. 94; S lix, 56, ca. 125-120.

Q. MARIUS (26)

M 516, no. 85, first half of II; MBI 2.284, no. 87, ca. 204-154; B 2.199-201, ca. 159; G 1.108f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

C. MARIUS C. f. CAPITO (33)

M 615, no. 250, ca. 87-69; MBI 2.460, no. 249, ca. 79-75; B 2.201-204, ca. 84; G 1.353-356, ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 79.

MATIENUS (1)

MAT or MATI. M 498, no. 232, after 217; MBI 2.239f., no. 25, after 214, cf. 244, no. 31; B 2.208-211, ca. 234; G 1.82f., and 2.236f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 36, ca. 155-150.

P. MAT(IENUS) (6)

M 516, no. 86, first half of II; MBI 2.309, no. 115, ca. 154–134; B 2.211f., ca. 135; G 1.137, note 1, ca. 150–125.

MA(XIMUS?) (not in *RE*)

M 487, no. 10, before 217; MBI 2.225, no. 6, ca. 229 (reads Roma); B 1.53, and 60; G 2.171f., ca. 240–217.

C. MEMMIUS L. f. Gal. (6)

M 597, no. 226, ca. 82; MBI 2.427–430, no. 226, ca. 86–83; B 2.216f., ca. 82; G 1.307–309, ca. 87; S lxii, 111, ca. 86–85.

C. MEMMIUS C. f. (10)

M 642, no. 291, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.514f., no. 296, ca. 74–50; B 2.217–219, ca. 60; G 1.495f., ca. 51; S lxiv, ca. 51.

L. MEMMIUS (13)

M 567, no. 188, ca. 114–104; MBI 2.368, no. 175, ca. 114–104; B 2.212f., ca. 94; G 2.299, ca. 90; S lx, 74, ca. 109.

L. MEMMIUS L. f. Gal. (14)

M 597, no. 226, ca. 82; MBI 2.427–430, no. 226, ca. 86; B 2.216f., ca. 82; G 1.307f., ca. 87; S lxii, 111, ca. 86–85. With C. Memmius C. f. Gal. He probably also issued coins alone. M 575f., no. 202, ca. 92–89; MBI 2.399f., no. 202, ca. 104–84; B 2.213–215, ca. 82; G 1.204–206, ca. 91; S lxi, 79, ca. 103–102.

M. METTIUS (2)

M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 2.223f., ca. 44; G 1.542–544, ca. 44; S lxx–lxxvi, in 44. Presumably a IIII vir with L. Aemilius Buca, P. Sepullius Macer, and C. Cossutius Maridianus.

L. MINUCIUS (16, cf. 37)

M 524f., no. 109, perhaps the officer of 180 and 178; MBI 2.313f., no. 122, ca. 134–114; B 2.233f., ca. 106, who suggests the cognomen Thermus; G 2.139f., ca. 124–103; S lix, 55, ca. 133–126.

C. (MINUCIUS) AUG(URINUS) (31)

M 549f., no. 154, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.303f., no. 109, ca. 154–134; B 2.228–230, ca. 129; G 1.135f., ca. 125; S lix, 54, ca. 133–126.

TI. MINUCIUS C. f. AUGURINUS (35)

M 550, no. 155, perhaps a son of the preceding moneyer; MBI 2.330f., no. 137, ca. 134–114; B 2.231f., ca. 114; G 1.148, ca. 124–103; S lx, 60, ca. 119–110.

Q. MINU(CIUS) RUF(US) (56)

M 516, no. 87, first half of II; MBI 2.302, no. 107, ca. 154–134; B 2.226f., ca. 149; G 2.250, ca. 125; S lix, 49, ca. 137–134.

Q. (MINUCIUS) M. f. THERMUS (66)

M 568, no. 189, by 84; MBI 2.394f., no. 200, ca. 104–84; B 2.235f., ca. 90; G 2.302, ca. 90; S lxi, 82, ca. 96–95.

L. MUSSIDIUS T. f. LONGUS (3)

M 653, in 38; MBI 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.240–245, ca. 43–42; G 1.573–576, ca. 39; S lxvi, 42. A IIII vir a(uro) p(ublico) f(eriundo).

C. NAE(VIUS) BALBUS (10)

M 615f., no. 251, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.464f., no. 255, ca. 79–71; B 2.248, ca. 74; G 1.366–370, ca. 81; S lxiii, ca. 78–76.

(M. NONIUS) SUFENAS (52)

M 625f., no. 265, ca. 60; MBI 2.487, no. 271, ca. 60; B 2.255f., ca. 60; G 1.470f., ca. 62; S lxiv, ca. 63.

C. NORBANUS (6)

M 607, no. 236, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.453f., no. 241, ca. 87–81; B 2.258f., ca. 84; G 1.347–351, ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 80.

C. NUMITORIUS (1)

M 550f., no. 156, latter part of II; MBI 2.343f., no. 150, ca. 134–114; B 2.261–263, ca. 114; G 1.141f., ca. 124–102; S lix, 54, ca. 133–126.

C. NUMONIUS VAALA (1)

M 652, in 43; MBI 2.550, in 43; B 2.264f., in 43; G 1.570f., ca. 40; S lxvi, in 43.

OGULNIUS (OGUL) (1)

M 601f., no. 229, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.451, no. 239, ca. 87–81; B 2.265–268, just before 81; G 1.333–335, and 2.589, ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85–83. With Gar(gilius) and Ver(gilius).

OPEI(MIUS) (1)

M 526, no. 112, ca. II med.; MBI 2.260, no. 55, ca. 217–204; B 2.270–272, ca. 209; G 1.78, ca. 196–173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

OPEIMI(US) (1)

M 502, no. 45, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.253, ca. 268–204; B 2.268–270, ca. 224; G 1.78f., ca. 196–173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

L. OPEMIUS (5)

M 525, no. 110, ca. 134, perhaps the Consul of 121; MBI 2.333, no. 140, ca. 134–114; B 2.272–274, ca. 134; G 1.172f., ca. 99–95; S lix, 56, ca. 125–120.

M. OPEMIUS (8)

M 525f., no. 111, ca. II med.; MBI 2.334, no. 141, ca. 134–114; B 2.274f., ca. 134; G 1.173f., ca. 99–95; S lix, 56, ca. 125–120.

(PAPIRIUS) CARBO (39)

M 517, no. 88, ca. 154; MBI 2.298-300, no. 104, note, ca. 154-134; B 2.288-290, ca. 139; G 2.247f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

M. (PAPIRIUS) CARBO (39)

M 551, no. 157, ca. 114, who notes the resemblance of the types to those of the preceding moneyer; MBI 2.298-300, no. 104, ca. 154-134; B 2.288, ca. 139; G 2.252, ca. 150-125; S lix, 49, ca. 137-134. Babelon identifies the two moneyers but Grueber and Sydenham distinguish them.

(PAPIRIUS) TURD(US) (75)

M 517, no. 189, ca. II med.; MBI 2.285, no. 90, ca. 204-154; B 2.286f., ca. 214; G 1.105f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

L. PAPIUS (6)

M 616, no. 252, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.465f., no. 254, ca. 79-71; B 2.279-282, ca. 79; G 1.370-380, ca. 80; S lxiii, ca. 78-76.

L. PAPIUS CELSUS (10)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.544, ca. 49-45; B 2.282-285, ca. 45; G 1.519f., ca. 46; S lxv, ca. 46. A III vir.

PETILLIUS CAPITOLINUS (7)

M 652, in 43; MBI 2.549, in 43; B 2.290-292, ca. 43; G 1.571f., ca. 40; S lxvii, ca. 37.

(PINARIUS) NAT(TA) (14)

M 517f., no. 90, ca. II med.; MBI 2.263, no. 60, ca. 204-154; B 2.303-305, ca. 200; G 1.101f., ca. 172-151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145-138.

(PINARIUS) NATTA (14)

M 551, no. 158, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.272f., no. 70, ca. 204-154; B 2.302f., ca. 200, identifies him with the previous moneyer; G 1.112, ca. 172-151; S lviii, 45, ca. 145-138.

L. PLAUTIUS (PLOTIUS) PLANCUS (Munatius 26, cf. Plotius 10)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.545, ca. 49-45; B 2.325-327, ca. 45; G 1.576f., ca. 47; S lxv, ca. 47.

L. PL(AUTIUS) H(YPSAEUS?) (Cf. 19)

LPLH in monogram. M 496f., no. 28, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.241f., no. 27, after 217; B 1.318-321, ca. 218; G 1.70, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 37, ca. 155-150.

C. PLUTIUS (21.1270)

M 518, no. 92, first half of II; MBI 2.300f., no. 105, ca. 154-134; B 2.329, ca. 214; G 2.248f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

SEX. POMPEIUS FOSTLUS (not in *RE)

M 551f., no. 159, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.305, no. 110, ca. 154-134; B 2.336f., ca. 129; G 1.131f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 54, ca. 133-126.

Q. POMPEIUS RUFUS (*9)

M 643, no. 292, ca. 59; MBI 2.515f., no. 297, ca. 59; B 2.337-339, ca. 58; G 1.484f., ca. 57; S lxiv, ca. 59.

L. POMPONIUS CN. f. (*16)

M 573f., no. 199 d, ca. 92; MBI 2.362-364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 2.359f., ca. 92; G 1.186, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112-108. On the date, see above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

L. POMP(ONIUS) (not in *RE)

M 518, no. 93, first half of II; MBI 2.283, no. 85, ca. 204-154; B 2.356-358, ca. 209.

L. POMPONIUS MOLO (not in *RE)

M 568, no. 190, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.395, no. 201, ca. 104-84; B 2.358f., ca. 94; G 2.311-316, ca. 89; S lxi, 86f., ca. 93-91.

Q. POMPONIUS MUSA (not in *RE)

M 643, no. 293, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.516f., no. 298, ca. 74-50; B 2.360-365, ca. 64; G 1.441-446, ca. 67; S lxiv, ca. 68.

Q. POMPONIUS RUFUS (*27)

M 648, no. 304, date uncertain; MBI 2.524, no. 309, date uncertain; B 2.366, ca. 71; G 1.407, ca. 74; S lxiii, ca. 71.

C. (PORCIUS) CATO (*15)

M 518f., no. 94, first half of II; MBI 2.301, no. 106, ca. 154-134; B 2.367f., ca. 149; G 2.249f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 48, ca. 137-134.

M. (PORCIUS) CATO (not in *RE)

M 572, no. 197, ca. 104-94; MBI 2.396-398, no. 205, ca. 104-84; B 2.370-372, ca. 101; G 2.303-305, ca. 90; S lxi, 83, ca. 93-91.

M. PORC(IUS) LAECA (not in *RE)

M 526, no. 113, ca. II med.; MBI 2.320f., no. 128, ca. 134-114; B 2.368f., ca. 129; G 1.151, ca. 124-103; S lx, 63, ca. 119-110.

P. (PORCIUS) LAECA (not in *RE)

M 552f., no. 161, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.365f., no. 172, ca. 114-104; B 2.369f., ca. 110; G 2.301, ca. 90; S lx, 78, ca. 104.

L. PORC(US) LICIN(US) (*4)

M 573, no. 199 e, in 92; MBI 2.362-364, no. 176, ca. 109; B 2.372f., ca. 92; G 1.185, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112-109. See above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.

- A. POSTUMIUS A. f. S. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*38)
M 617, no. 254, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.461f., no. 250, ca. 79–75; B 2.380–382, ca. 74; G 1.351f., ca. 82; S lxiii, ca. 79.
- A. (POSTUMIUS) S(P.) f. ALBINUS Pat. (not in **RE*)
M 558f., no. 173, ca. 89; MBI 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104–84; B 2.377–380, ca. 89; G 2.309–311, ca. 89; S lxi, 87f., ca. 92–91.
- L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*39)
M 526f., no. 114, ca. 154; MBI 2.332, no. 139, ca. 134–114; B 2.377, ca. 134; G 1.171f., ca. 99–95; S lix, 56, ca. 125–120.
- C. POSTUMIUS TA. . ? Pat. (*40)
M 644, no. 294, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.517f., no. 299, ca. 74–50; B 2.382f., ca. 64; G 1.394f., ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 74.
- L. PROCILIUS f. (not in **RE*)
M 617f., no. 255, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.466f., no. 256, ca. 79–71; B 2.385–387, ca. 79; G 1.386f., ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 78–76.
- C. PUBLICIUS (PUBLICIUS) Q. f. (*10)
M 616, no. 253, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.466, no. 255, ca. 79–71; B 2.333–335, ca. 79; G 1.365f., ca. 81; S lxiii, ca. 78–76.
- C. (PUBLICIUS) MALLE(OLUS) C. f. (not in **RE*)
M 573f., no. 199c, in 92; MBI 2.362–364, no. 170, ca. 109; B 2.330, in 92; G 1.187, ca. 92; S lx, 65, ca. 112–109. See above, on M. Aurelius Scaurus.
- C. (PUBLICIUS) MAL(LEOLUS) (*14)
M 558, no. 173, ca. 89; MBI 2.382f., no. 191, ca. 104–84; B 2.331–333, ca. 89; G 2.306f., ca. 89; S lxi, 87, and 88f., ca. 92–91. With L. Metel(lus) and A. Alb(inus) S(p.) f. Probably the Quaestor of Cilicia under Cn. Dolabella in 80.
- S(E)X. Q(UINCTILIUS?) Pat. (not in **RE*)
M 503, no. 47, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.254, no. 46, ca. 217–204; B 2.397f., ca. 179; G 2.238, ca. 196–172.
- Q(UINCTIUS?) (not in **RE*)
M 493, no. 19, before 217; MBI 2.236, no. 18, ca. 268–204; B 1.60; 2.388f., in the earliest coinage with monograms; G 1.64, ca. 217–197.
- TI. Q(UINCTIUS?) (not in **RE*)
M 568f., no. 191, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.378, no. 186, ca. 104–84; B 2.393f., ca. 104; G 2.288f., ca. 91; S lx, 76, ca. 105.
- T. Q(UINCTIUS?) (FLAMININUS?) Pat. (not in **RE*)
M 527, no. 115, the Consul either of 150 or of 123; MBI 2.328f., no.

- 135, ca. 134–114; B 2.391–393, ca. 134; G 1.154–156, ca. 124–103; S lx, 62, ca. 119–110.
- C. RENIUS (1)
M 549, no. 95, first half of II; MBI 2.294f., no. 100, ca. 154–134; B 2.398–400, ca. 154; G 1.121f., ca. 150–125; S lix, 50, ca. 135–134.
- L. R(OSCIUS?) (not in *RE*)
M 524, no. 108, ca. II med.; MBI 2.357f., no. 165, ca. 114–104; B 2.400f., ca. 108; G 2.256, ca. 124–103; S lx, 67, and 70, ca. 103–102. With C. F(abius) and Q. Mar(cius).
- L. ROSCIUS FABATUS (15) Pr. 49
M 644, no. 295, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.518, no. 300, ca. 74–50; B 2.401–404, ca. 64; G 1.422–431, ca. 70; S lxiv, ca. 58.
- L. RUBRIUS DOSSENUS (17)
M 603f., no. 231, ca. 87–81; MBI 2.433–435, no. 228, ca. 86; B 2.405–410, ca. 83; G 1.311–314, ca. 86; S lxii, 110f., ca. 87–86.
- L. RUSTIUS (1)
M 618, no. 256, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.479, no. 264, ca. 81–69; B 2.410f., ca. 71; G 1.398, ca. 75; S lxiii, ca. 74.
- L. RUTILIUS FLAC(CUS) (16)
M 618f., no. 257, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.463, no. 251, ca. 79–75; B 2.413, perhaps ca. 79; G 1.395, ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 75.
- P. SABIN(US) (30)
M 570, no. 195, late II, perhaps a Vettius; MBI 2.377f., no. 185, ca. 104–84; B 2.530f., ca. 101; G 1.221f., cf. 166, ca. 90; S lxi, 81, ca. 100.
- C. SAE(NIUS?) (not in *RE*)
MBI 2.261, no. 56, ca. 217–204; G 1.107, ca. 172–151; S lviii, 40, ca. 150–133.
- P. SATHRIENUS (1)
M 619, no. 258, ca. 81–69; MBI 2.479f., no. 265, ca. 81–69; B 2.419f., ca. 74; G 1.392–394, ca. 77; S lxiii, ca. 75.
- L. SAUF(EIUS) (4)
M 519f., no. 96, first half of II; MBI 2.271f., no. 69, ca. 204–154; B 2.420–422, ca. 200; G 1.111f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.
- C. SCR(IBONIUS) CURIO? (8, cf. 4)
M 503, no. 48; MBI 2.258, no. 52, ca. 217–214; B 2.423–426, ca. 204; G 1.97f., 172–151; S lviii, 44, ca. 145–138.
- (L. SCRIBONIUS) LIBO (20)
M 632f., no. 274, ca. 54; MBI 2.498–500, no. 280, in 54; B 2.426–428, ca. 54; G 1.419f., ca. 71; S lxiv, ca. 55.

L. SEMP(RONIUS) (9)

G 1.119, ca. 150–125.

(TI. SEMPRONIUS ?) GR(ACCHUS) (not in *RE*)

M 503f., no. 49, ca. 217–174; MBI 2.254, no. 47, ca. 217–204; B 1.429f., ca. 217; G 2.223, ca. 217–197.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (56)

M 742, ca. 37; MBI 3.5, just after 38; B 2.432–434, ca. 38–36; G 1.593f., ca. 37; S lxvii, ca. 40. A IIII vir, Q(uaestor) Desig(natus). With Q. Voconius Vitulus.

TI. SEMP(RONIUS) PITIO (74)

M 520, no. 97, first half of II; MBI 2.275f., no. 75, ca. 204–154; B 2.430–432, ca. 174; G 1.95f., ca. 172–151; S lviii, 46, ca. 145–138. With Q. Marc(ius) (Libo).

L. SENTIUS C. f. (6) Pr.–

M 579, no. 207, ca. 84; MBI 2.405f., no. 210, ca. 89; B 2.437f., ca. 89; G 1.227f., ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95. A special issue Arg(ento) Pub(lico).

P. SEPULLIUS MACER (1)

M 652, in 44; MBI 2.547, in 44; B 2.438–441, in 44; G 1.547–551, ca. 44; S lxv–lxvi, 44.

C. SERVILIUS (13, 14)

M 534f., no. 130, ca. 134–124; MBI 2.339f., no. 146, ca. 134–114; B 2.446–448, ca. 123; G 1.179f., ca. 94; S lix, 57f., ca. 125–120.

C. SERVILI(US) M. f. (14)

M 553, no. 163, ca. 124; MBI 2.314–318, no. 124, ca. 134–114; B 2.444f., ca. 124; G 2.279–281, ca. 93–92; S lx, 66, ca. 110–108.

C. SERVILIUS C. f. (16)

M 645, no. 296, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.518f., no. 301, ca. 74–50; B 2.451f., ca. 64; G 1.469f., ca. 63; S lxiv, ca. 63.

M. SERVILIUS C. f. (19)

M 569, no. 192, ca. 100; MBI 2.396, no. 202, ca. 104–84; B 2.449f., ca. 94; G 1.229f., ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

P. SERVILI(US) M. f. RULL(US) (79)

M 579, no. 208, shortly before 84; MBI 2.406f., no. 211, ca. 89; B 2.450f., ca. 89; G 1.230, ca. 89; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

L. SERVIUS RUFUS (6)

M 652, in 43; MBI 2.550, in 43; B 2.474–476, ca. 43–42; G 1.566, ca.

42; S lxvi, ca. 43–42. Babelon and Grueber confuse him with the son of Ser. Sulpicius Rufus.

Q. SICINIUS (12)

M 650, in 49; MBI 2.539, in 49; B 2.458–461, in 49; G 1.503, ca. 49; S lxv, ca. 49. A III vir, who issued coinage also under the Praetor Coponius by decree of the Senate. See Grueber 2.468.

A. SPURI(US ?) or SPURI(LIUS ?) (Spurius 2)

M 520, no. 98, ca. II med.; MBI 2.268, no. 66, ca. 204–154; B 2.465, ca. 214; G 1.127, ca. 150–125; S lix, 52, ca. 133–126.

C. SULPICIUS C. f. (9)

M 576, no. 203, ca. 91–84; MBI 2.400f., no. 206, ca. 104–84; B 2.470–472, ca. 94; G 1.202f., ca. 91; S lxi, 78f., ca. 103–102.

SER. SULP(ICIUS) (20, cf. 21)

M 645f., no. 297, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.519f., no. 302, ca. 74–50; B 2.473f., ca. 64; G 1.488, ca. 54; S lxv, ca. 54. Perhaps a Galba, and either the Praetor of 54 or his son.

TATIUS ? (TA or AT in monogram) (not in *RE*)

M 501, note 97, one before and the other after 217; B 1.58, no. 40; G 1.105, ca. 172–151; S lviii, ca. 150–133.

C. TER(ENTIUS) LUC(ANUS) (56)

M 554, no. 164, ca. 150–120; MBI 2.277, no. 75, ca. 204–154; B 2.483–485, ca. 214; G 1.103f., ca. 172–151; S lix, 49, ca. 135–134.

(TERENTIUS ?) VAR(RO) (see 76)

G 2.222, ca. 217–197; cf. S lviii, ca. 150–146.

(TERENTIUS ?) VAR(R)O (see 76)

G 1.68f., ca. 196–173; cf. S lviii, 41, ca. 150–133.

C. (TERENTIUS) VAR(RO) (76)

M (504, no. 51) attributes these three series to one person, and dates him after 200; MBI 2.255, no. 48, ca. 217–204; B (2.479–483) attributes them to one person, whom he identifies with the Consul of 216; cf. G 1.35, ca. 240–229; and see S above.

L. THORIUS BALBUS (4)

M 569f., no. 193, ca. 94; MBI 2.379f., no. 188, ca. 104–84; B 2.487f., ca. 94; G 1.225f., ca. 90; S lxi, 84, ca. 100–95.

C. TITINIUS (6, cf. 7)

M 529, no. 119, ca. II med.; MBI 2.293, no. 98, ca. 154–134; B 2.495, ca. 136; G 1.126, ca. 150–125; S lix, 52, ca. 133–126.

M. TITINIUS (12)

M 521, no. 99, first half of II; MBI 2.262, no. 58, ca. 217-204; B 2.493-495, ca. 209; G 1.85f., ca. 196-173; S lviii, 41, ca. 150-133.

Q. TITIUS (MUTTO) (33)

M 583f., no. 213, ca. 89-84; MBI 2.411-413, no. 214, ca. 88; B 2.489-492, ca. 90; G 1.286-289, ca. 87; S lxii, 107f., ca. 88. See Cichorius, *Unters. zu Lucilius* 206-208.

L. TITURIUS L. f. SABINUS (2)

M 584f., no. 214, ca. 89-84; MBI 2.413-415, no. 215, ca. 89-84; B 2.496-500, ca. 88; G 1.297-300, ca. 87; S lxii, 108f., ca. 88.

L. TREBANIVS (1)

M 554, no. 165, ca. 150-125; MBI 2.311f., no. 120, ca. 124-114; B 2.500-502, ca. 139; G 1.136f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 53, ca. 133-126.

M. TULLIVS (11, cf. 34)

M 554f., no. 166, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.311, no. 119, ca. 134-114; B 2.502f., late II; G 2.266, ca. 102-100; S lx, 67, ca. 109. Bahrfeld (*CIL* 1². 2, p. 752) agrees with Grueber.

? L. TUR(ULLIVS?) or TUR(IVS) SABINVS (not in *RE*)

M 585, note 362, and G 1.300, note, identify him with L. Titurius Sabinus; cf. B 2.504f., ca. 87. Bahrfeld (*CIL* 1². 2, p. 755) distinguishes them and dates him ca. 87.

VAL(ERIVS) (4)

M 505, no. 52, ca. 217-174; MBI 2.283, no. 84, ca. 204-154; B 2.507-509, ca. 227; G 1.69, ca. 196-173; S lviii, 40, ca. 150-133.

L. VALERIVS ACISCVLVS (94)

M 651, ca. 49-45; MBI 2.545, ca. 49-45; B 2.514-521, ca. 46-45; G 1.534-537, ca. 45; S lxv, ca. 45.

C. VAL(ERIVS) C. f. FLAC(CVS) Pat. (*33)

M 529f., no. 120, ca. II med.; MBI 2.293, no. 99, ca. 154-134; B 2.509-511, ca. 209; G 1.120f., 124f., ca. 150-125; S lix, 51, and 53, ca. 133-126.

L. VALERIVS FLACCVS Pat. (*54, 176 or 177?)

M 570, no. 194, late II; MBI 2.367f., no. 174, ca. 112-104; B 2.511f., ca. 104; G 2.300f., ca. 90; S lxi, 76, ca. 103.

(M. VALERIVS) MESSAL(LA) f. Pat. (see *95, *97)

M 630f., no. 271, in 53; MBI 2.496, no. 277, in 53; B 2.513f., in 53; G 1.493, ca. 53; S lxiv, in 53. Special issue by decree of the Senate with the inscription *Patre Cos*.

M. VARG(UNTEIVS) (*2)

M 537f., no. 132, ca. 150-120; MBI 2.325f., no. 132, ca. 134-114; B 2.524f., ca. 129; G 1.163f., ca. 102; S lx, 62, ca. 119-110.

VER(GILIVS) (Virgilius *1)

M 601f., no. 229, ca. 87-81; MBI 2.451f., no. 239, ca. 87-81; B 2.528-530, shortly before 81; G 1.333-335, and 2.589, both ca. 84; S lxii, ca. 85-83. With Ogul(nius) and Gar(gilius).

P. (VETTIUS?) SABINVS (Sabinus 30)

See P. Sabinus.

T. VETTIUS SABINVS (*12)

M 646, no. 298, ca. 74-50; MBI 2.520f., no. 303, ca. 74-50; B 2.531f., ca. 69; G 1.417, ca. 72; S lxiv, ca. 60.

TI. VET(URIUS) B(ARRVS?) (*19)

M 555f., no. 169, latter part of II; MBI 2.306f., no. 11, ca. 154-134; B 2.533-536, ca. 129; G 2.281f., ca. 93-92; S lx, 66, ca. 110-108.

C. VIBIVS C. f. PANSA (not in *RE*)

M 585f., no. 215, ca. 89-84; MBI 2.415-417, no. 216, ca. 89-84; B 2.537-544, ca. 90; G 1.289-296, ca. 87; S lxii, 105-107, ca. 89-88.

C. VIBIVS C. f. C. n. PANSA (CAETRONIANVS) (*9) Cos. 43, Pr. 48?

M 652, in 43 (later favored 48); MBI 2.142, note 3, in 43; B 2.544-547, in 43, when Consul; G 1.509-512, ca. 49; S lxv, ca. 49-48. The special coinage with Decimus Brutus points to 49, in spite of the figure of Libertas on the coinage.

C. VIBIVS VARVS (*14)

M 653, in 38; MBI 3.5, ca. 38; B 2.547-550, ca. 43-42; G 1.587-590, ca. 38; S lxvi-lxvii, ca. 39.

L. VINICIIVS (*2)

M 646, no. 299, ca. 58; MBI 2.521f., no. 304, ca. 58; B 2.551f., ca. 58; G 1.492, ca. 53; S lxv, ca. 54.

Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS (*5)

M 742, shortly after 38; MBI 3.5, shortly after 38; B 2.559-562, ca. 41-40; G 1.591f., ca. 37; S lxvii, ca. 40. Issued coins while Quaestor Designatus, probably a colleague of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus.

M. VOLTEIVS M. f. (*2)

M 619-621, no. 259, ca. 81-69; MBI 2.467-470, no. 257, ca. 79-71; B 2.562-567, ca. 88; G 1.388-392, ca. 78; S lxiii, ca. 76. Note a special issue, S(enatus) C(onsulto) d(e) T(hesaurio).

L. VOL(TEIUS) L. f. STRABO (*1)

M 646f., no. 300, ca. 74–50; MBI 2.522, no. 305, ca. 74–50; B 2.567f., ca. 60; G 1.385, ca. 79; S lxiii, ca. 82–81. The supplement for the nomen remains uncertain.

ADDENDUM

The lists of Monetales given above were already in proof when I received a copy of Dr. Karl Pink's *The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic* (Numismatic Studies, No. 7, American Numismatic Society, New York, 1952). This important work merits more detailed consideration than can be given here. In general, the author uses the considerable number of different criteria available in order to organize the denarial coinage, and its accompanying issues of bronze, into chronological groups, and to arrange the Monetales by colleges in a suggested chronological order within each group. In many cases, particularly in the earlier period, it is not possible to assign exact dates, or to claim that attributions of particular Monetales to particular colleges are certain, but the study nevertheless represents an important advance. Beginning with a date ca. 210 B. C., a date somewhat earlier than that of Mattingly and Sydenham, Dr. Pink arranges the coinage in ten groups. Of these the first, being anonymous, does not concern us. The second however, which he dates before 168, included issues which bear one name abbreviated and regularly in monogram, then the first name in full, then two names, and finally issues with the first indications of three names. A third group begins with the cessation of the victoriate and continues until 119 B. C., just before the issues with the names of L. LIC(inius) and CN. DOM(itius), which he joins Mattingly and Kubitschek in associating with the foundation of the colony of Narbo in 118. He is inclined to date the retariffing of the denarius at sixteen asses in the time of the younger Gracchus. Group four extends from ca. 118 until the Lex Clodia and the new issue of quinarii ca. 104, while group five begins with these and ends with 89, when the Lex Papiria introduced the semi-uncial standard. The sixth group reflects the disturbances of the period from 89 to 80, and the seventh includes the colleges roughly dated between 80 and 70. Group eight begins about 70, dated by the aedilician issues of P. Galba and M. Plaetorius Cestianus, and continues to 50 B. C. In this period the designation III VIR begins to appear but is reserved for the leading member of the college, and there are references on the coins to contemporary events. The colleges of the period from 49, the outbreak of the war between Pompey and Caesar, to 41 are arranged in Group nine. Dr. Pink is inclined to date the interruption of the coinage in 41 rather than in 37. These colleges consisted of Triumviri until 44, and Quattuorviri thereafter. The tenth group, dated from 20 to 7 B. C., remains outside the plan of a work on the Magistrates of the Roman Republic.

The following is a summary table of the eighty-six colleges into which Dr. Pink arranges the Monetales from the time of the first signatures until 41 B. C.

Group II. Before 168 B. C.

I. With Monograms.

1. LHPH (L. Plautius Hypsaeus), FVR(ius), AVTR(onius)
2. Q(uinectius), MD (Duilius or Durmius), FVR(ius)
3. MA(?), AVR(elius), C. (Terentius) VAR(O)

4. MAE(nius), P(etronius ?), AT or TA (Atilius or Tadius)
5. AL (Aelius), (Sempronius) GR(acchus), P. MAE(nius)
6. MAT(ienus), (Caecilius) ME(tellus), (Baebius) TAMP(ilus)
7. VAL(erius ?), (Aelius, or Aemilius or Apuleius), (Naevius) BAL(bus)
8. AV(relius), (Furius) PVR(purio), TOD with symbol of a bird
9. OPEIM(ius), (Papirius) TVR(D(us), L. POMP(onius)

II. With single names, usually cognomina.

10. (Pinarius) NAT(A), (Atilius) SAR(anus), P. (Cornelius) SVLA
11. (Licinius) MVRENA, OPEI(mius), (Cornelius) CINA

III. Two or three names, including cognomen.

12. C. AL (C. Aelius), SX Q (Sex. Quinctilius), L. ITI (L. Itius or Itilius)
13. C. (Clovius) SAX(ula), A. CAE(cilius), P. (Cornelius) BLAS(io)
14. CN. CALP(urnius), L. COIL(ius), Q. L. C. (Q. Lutatius Cerco or Catulus)
15. M. TITINI(us), L. MAMILI(us), Q. MARI(us)
16. C. SCR(ibonius), C. ANTESTI(us), (Iuventius) TAL(na)
17. S. AFRA(nius), L. SAVF(eius), C. MALANI(us)
18. CN. DOM(itius), C. IUNI(us) C. F., C. TER(entius) LVC(anus)
19. M. ATILI(us) SARAN(us), Q. MARC(ius) LIBO, L. SEMP(ronius) PITTO

Group III. Down to 119 B. C.

20. Q. MINU(cius) RVF(us), C. PLVTI(us), L. CVP(iennius)
21. C. (Porcius) CATO, P. (Aelius ?) PAETVS, CN. LVCR(etius) TRIO
22. TI. VET(urius) B(?), M. IVNI(us), FLAVS (Decimius Flavius)
23. Q. FABI(us) LABEO, CN. CORNEL(ius) L. F. SISENA, A. MANLI(us) Q. F. SER.
24. SEX. POM(peius) FOSTLVS, M. FAN(nius) C. F., M. TVLLI(us)
25. M. (Papirius) CARBO, C. RENI(us), M. AVRELI(us) GOTA
26. CN. GEL(lius), AV(relius) RVF(us), M. BAEBI(us) Q. F. TAMPIL(us)
27. C. VAL(erius) C. F. FLAC(cus), A. SPVRI(ius), L. FLAMINI(us) CILO
- 27A. Valerius and Spurilius as above, L. ATILI(us) NOM(entanus)

Supplementary issues, with a substitute Monetalis. Mark XVI.

28. C. TITINI(us), M. AVF(idius) RVS(ticus), L. IVLI(us) Mark XVI.
29. M. CIPI(us) M. F., M. A QVIL(ius), P. (Porcius) LAECA
30. CN. DOMI(tius), M. (Iunius) SILA(nus), Q. CVRT(ius)

All three Monetales named together for the first time.

31. L. TREBANI(us), C. CVR(iatius) F. TRIGE(minus), C. (Minucius) AVG(urinus)

Group IV. Ca. 118–104 B. C.

32. L. POMPONI(us) CN. F., C. (Poblicius) MALLE(olus) C. F., L. COSCO(nius) M. F.

Special supplementary issues with the names of L. PORCI(us) LICI(nus) and M. AVRELI SCAVRI.

Pink accepts Mattingly's dating of these issues to 118, since the names of L. LIC(inius Crassus) and CN. DOMI(tius) on them refer not to their censorship in 92 but to their activity as founders of the colony of Narbo (on Crassus, see Cic. *Brut.* 160; and on both, Benedict, *History of Narbo* 4–10). But he

rejects the suggestion that the two who issued supplementary coinage did so as Quaestors (see Mattingly, *JRS* 12 [1922] 230-233). The first group bears the mark X, the second †.

33. M. VARG(unteius), C. NVMITORI(us), TI. MINUCI C. F. AVGVRI
 34. C. (Caecilius) METE(LLUS), M. PORC(ius) LAECA, M. FABRINI(us)
 35. L. MINUCI(us), M. ACILIVS M. F., T. Q(uinctius)
 36. Q. (Caecilius) METE(llus), CN. DOMI(tius) or DO(mitius), P. (Licinius) NERVA
 37. M. (Caecilius) METELLVS Q. F., Q. (Fabius) MAX(imus), C. SERVEIL(ius)
 Supplementary issue by C. CASSI(us)
 38. M. ACILI(us) BALBVS, L. OPEIMI(us), P. CALP(urnius)
 39. C. F(abius), L. R(oscus), Q. MAR(cius ?)
 40. M. CALID(ius), Q. (Caecilius) ME(tellus) or METE(llus), CN. FL or CN. FOUL (Cn. Fulvius)
 41. C. ABVRI(us) GEM(inus), P. MAE(nius) ANT(iaticus ?) M. F., C. SERVEIL(ius) M. F.
 42. M. MARCI(us) M. F., M. OPEIMI(us), SEX. IVLI(us) CAISAR
 43. L. ANTES(tius) GRAG(ulus), L. POST(umius) ALB(inus), Q. (Marcius) PILIPVS
 44. L. (Marcius) PHILIPPVS, T. DEIDIVS, M. AEMILIO LEP(ido)
 45. M. ABVRI(us) M. F. GEM(inus), L. MEMMI(us), L. VALERI FLACCI
 Special coinages by Q. LVTATI(us) CERCO, M. SERGI(us) SILVS, (Cornelius) CETEGVS, L. RVSTI(cus)

Group V. Ca. 104-89 B. C.

I. Four colleges with supplementary issues

46. T. CLOVLI(us), C. (Claudius) PVLCHER, L. IVLI(us)
 47. M. FOVRI L. F. PHILI, L. POMPONI(us) MOLO, Q. (Minucius) THERM(us) M. F.
 48. L. RVTILI(us) FLAC(cus), L. CASSI(us) Q. F., C. POSTUMI(us) A. (VA. ?)
 49. C. (Poblicius) MAL(L)(eolus), A. (Postumius) ALBINUS S. F., L. (Caecilius) METELL(us).

Pink notes at this point the coinage of the Quaestores Urbani Ap. CL(audius) and T. MAL(lius). He claims as Quaestors C. EGNATVLEI(us) C. F., whom he credits with issues of denarii (vs. Grueber 1.164f.), T. CLOVLI(us), and P. (Vettius) SABIN(us), as the letter Q on their coins stands not for their value as Quinarii (Grueber and Sydenham) but for the office of Quaestor. He accepts Sydenham's date (ca. 95) for the coins inscribed with the names of the Quaestors PISO and CAEPIO.

II. Regular coinage

50. CN. (Cornelius) BLASIO CN. F., N. FABI(us) PICTOR, C. ALLI(us) BALA
 51. C. FONT(eius), L. (Appuleius) SATVRN(inus), L. THORIVS BALBVS
 52. L. MEMMI(us) GAL, L. (Aurelius) COT(ta), L. (Cornelius) SCIP(io) ASIAG(enus)
 53. C. SVLPICI(us) C. F., M. FONTEI(us), C. COIL(ius) CALD(us)
 54. M. HERENNI(us), L. IVLI(us) L. F. CAESAR, L. CASSI(us) CAEICIANVS

Group VI. Ca. 89-80 B. C.

55. L. (Calpurnius) PISO FRVGI, C. VIBIVS C. F. PANSA, C. MARCI(us) CENSORI(nus)

56. Q. TITI(us), L. RVBRI(us) DOSSEN(us), CN. (Cornelius) LENTVL(us)
 57. D. (Iunius) SILANVS L. F., (Cornelius) LENT(ulus) MAR(celli ?) F., M. (Porcius) CATO.

A supplementary issue of bronze by L. TVR(ius ?).

- 57A. Silanus and Lentulus as above, with L. SENTI(us) C. F. as a substitute Monetalis.
 58. C. FABI(us) C. F., L. TITVRI(us) L. F. SABIN(us), M. SERVEILI(us) C. F.
 58A. Fabius and Titurius as above, with P. SERVEILI(us) M. F. RVLLI
 59. M. FONTEI(us) C. F., L. CAESI(us), C. LICINIVS L. F. MACER
 60. L. IVLI(us) BVRSIO, C. NORBANVS, L. COSSVTI(us) C. F. SAVLA
 60A. Anonymous special coinage with types of Bursio, Fonteius, and Macer.
 61. GAR(gilius), OGVL(nius), VERG(ilius)

All named together on coins of one issue.

62. L. (Marcius) CENSORIN(us), P. CREPVSI(us), C. MAMIL(ius) LIMETAN(us)

Pink treats the issues of M. LVCILI(us) RVF(us), of the Praetor Q. ANTO(nius) BALB(us), the Aediles of the Plebs M. FAN(nius) and L. CRIT(onius), of L. C. MEMIES L. F. GAL, TI. Q(uinctius), C. CASSI(us) and L. (Iulius or Livius) SALIN(ator), and the Curule Aedile P. FOVRIVS CRASSIPES, all as special issues.

Group VII. Ca. 80 to 70 B. C.

1a. Regular, Serrati

63. C. POBLICI(us) Q. F., L. VOL(teius) L. F. STRAB(o), L. ROSCI FABATI

1b. Special, Serrati

64. C. NAE(vius) BALB(us), TI. CLAUD(ius) TI. F. AP. N., M. (Iuventius) LATERENS(is)

2a. Regular, Serrati

65. C. MARI(us) C. F. CAPIT(o), L. PAPI(us), Q. CREPEREI(us) M. F. ROCVS

2b. Special, Serrati

66. Marius, as above, T. VETTIVS SABINVS, L. PROCILI(us) F.

Pink explains the second appearance of Marius as due to iteration of the office in a second year.

3a. Regular

67. L. EGNATIVS CN. F. CN. N. MAXSVMVS, L. LVCRETI(us) TRIO, P. SATRIENVS

3b. Special.

68. L. FARSVLEI(us) MENSOR, L. AXSIVS L. F. NASO, Q. POMPONI(us) RVFVS

Special issue by M. VOLTEI(us) M. F.

Pink places in this group the special coinage of the Quaestors L. PLAE-TORI(us) L. F. and P. (Cornelius) LENT(ulus) P. F. L. N.

Group VIII. Ca. 70 to 50 B. C.

1. Still with issue marks.

69. (L. Cassius) LONGIN(us) III V(ir), C. (Calpurnius) PISO L. F. FRVGI, M. (Aemilius) LEPIDVS

2. Last regular issue mark.
70. C. HOSIDI(us) C. F. GETA III VIR, A. POST(umius) A. F. S. N. ALBIN(us), M. (Calpurnius) PISO M. F. FRVGI (Possibly a Pupius)
3. Last Serrati. With topographical reverse legends.
71. M'. A QVIL(ius) M'. F. M'. N. III VIR, (Q. Fufius) KALENI, CORDI
4. Veiled heads on the obverse.
72. P. FONTEIVS P. F. CAPITO III VIR, PAVLLVS (Aemilius) LEPIDVS, (Scribonius) LIBO
- Supplementary denarii with obverse of Lepidus and reverse of Libo.
73. 5. L. (Manlius) TORQVAT(us) III VIR, Q. POMPONIVS MUSA, C. SERVEIL(ius) C. F.
6. Each with two types and one name.
74. (C. Coelius) CALDVS III VIR, (M. Iunius) BRVTVS, FAVSTVS (Cornelius Sulla)
75. 7. L. FVRI CN. F. BROCCHI III VIR, Q. POMPEI Q. F. RVFI, Q. CASIUS
76. 8. M'. ACILIVS III VIR, SER. SVLP(icius), (Marcus) PHILIPPVS
77. 9. Q. SICINIVS III VIR, L. VINICI(us), C. MEMMI(us) C. F.
- The name of Sicinius as Triumvir appears on a special issue shared with the Praetor Coponius. [As the praetorship of Coponius is dated with reasonable certainty in 49 (see 49, Praetors), Sicinius must be assigned to that year.]
- Pink also dates the special coinages of P. (Sulpicius) GALBA as AED. CVR. in 70-69 (see above, 69, Aediles) and of M. PLAETORIVS M. F. CESTIANVS (see 67, Aediles) at about the same time. He places (Nonius) SVFENAS, C. CONSIDI NONIANI, and P. (Plautius) HYPSSAE(us) in 66 to 64, contemporary with Faustus Cornelius Sulla. The aedileships of M. (Aemilius) SCAVR(us) and P. (Plautius) HYPSSAEVS are fixed at 58, and those of A. PLAVTIVS and CN. PLANCIVS at 54. Pink believes that FAVSTVS (Cornelius Sulla) and (M. Valerius) MESSAL(a) F. were Quaestors together ca. 53. [The letter Q does not appear upon their coins, and Asconius (20 C) places Faustus Sulla definitely in 54.]

Group IX. 49 to 41 B. C.

Pink finds in 49 B. C. only the special coinages of the Praetor Nerius and of Caesar himself.

48 B. C.

78. A. LICINI(us) NERVA III VIR, C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. PANSA, ALBINVS BRVTI F.
- Supplementary denarii issued by C. PANSA and ALBINVS BRVTI F.
- [It seems improbable that Pansa, who held the tribunate of the Plebs in 51, and Decimus Brutus, who held the praetorship perhaps in 48 and by 45 at the latest, should be ordinary members of a college of Monetales in 48.]

47 B. C.

79. L. PAPIVS CELSVS III VIR, L. HOSTILIVS SASERNA, L. PLAVTIVS PLANCVS

46 B. C.

80. M'. CORDIVS RVFVS III VIR, C. ANTIVS C. F. RESTIO, (Lollius) PALIKANVS
- Also special issues of Cordius as above, and the Praetor A. Hirtius.

45 B. C.

81. T. CARISIVS III VIR, C. CONSIDIVS PAETVS, L. VALERIVS ACIS-CVLVS
- With these Pink mentions a special issue of gold coins by L. (Munatius) PLANC(us) PRAEF. URB(is), and considers that the inscription PR on the gold coins of L. CESTIVS and C. NORBANVS indicates that they too were Prefects with Plancus in 45. [But without the word Urbis the abbreviation is more probably Pr(aetores). See 43, Praetors.]

44 B. C. Introduction of IIII VIRI.

82. L. AEMILIVS BVCA IIII VIR, M. METTIVS, P. SEPVLLIVS MACER, C. COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS
- With a special gold coinage of Caesar as DIC. QUAR., COS. QVINC.
83. L. FLAMINIVS CHILO, IIII VIR PRI(mus) FL(avit), PETILLIVS CAPITOLINVS, (P. Cornelius Lentulus) MARCELLINVS, P. ACCOLEIVS LARISCOLVS
- Pink holds that these men formed a second college of Monetales in 44, since only the leading member of any college took the title. [This is his only definite instance of a completely new college within a single year. As no such change occurred in the other magistracies of that year but did take place in the latter part of 43, it is possible that a date in 43 should be considered.]

43 B. C.

84. M. ARRIVS SECVNDVS, C. NVMONIVS VAALA, C. CLODIVS C. F. VESTALIS, L. SERVIVS RVFVS.

42 B. C.

85. C. VIBIVS VARVS, L. LIVINEIVS REGVLVS, P. CLODIVS M. F., L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS
- Special issues of L. REGVLVS, Clodius as above, and L. MVSSIDIVS T. F. LONGVS, with the inscription IIII VIR APF, and also of REGVLVS F. as PRAEF. UR.

41 B. C.

86. A defective college, with the names of TI. SEMPRONIVS GRACCHVS IIII VIR Q(uaestor) D(esignatus) and Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS, and supplementary coinage by both with the inscription Q. D(ESIG) and DESIG(N), respectively, SC.

APPENDIX II

MAGISTRATES OF UNCERTAIN DATE

Praetors

- C. ? AELIUS TUBERO (103, cf. 148, 149) Pr. Urbanus
The Praetor who killed a portentous woodpecker and died shortly afterwards (Plin. *NH* 10.41; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.14, with the names L. Aelius and Laelius; cf. Varro in Non. Marc. 518 L; Val. Max. 5.6.4, on the Pr. Aelius, who died at Cannae).
- C. AELIUS TUBERO (149)
A praetorius, cited by Messalla Rufus, Cos. 53, as an example of one who was placed on the pyre and returned alive (Plin. *NH* 7.173).
- L. AEMILIUS L. f. Pat. (14)
CIL 1².2.803—*ILS* 3141. Possibly Aemilius Papus, Pr. 205, or Paulus, Pr. 191, less probably Regillus, who was M. f., Pr. 190.
- ? [M. AEM?]ILIUS M. f. Pat. (18)
CIL 1².2.20; (quais)toris or (prai)toris. Third century B. C.
- ? C. AN(N)IUS - f. (8)
CIL 1².2.20: (quais)toris or (prai)toris. Third century B. C.
- SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)
CIL 8.24583—*ILS* 8963. Late Republic. See *PIR*² 1.186, no. 960.
- C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)
CIL 1².2.814—*ILS* 906. Late Republic or Early Augustan period. See *PIR*² 1.187f., no. 967.
- L. ATEIUS CAPITO (9)
Tac. *Ann.* 3.75, a praetorius; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 60f., 141, 528f., his son held the consulship in 5 A. D.
- P. ATILIUS L. f. (not in *RE*) Pr. Urbanus
CIL 1².2.825—*ILS* 5742. Probably late second century.
- C. (ATINIUS?) LABEO (3)
Governor (Pr. or Propr.) of Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1579).
- M. BARBATIUS PHILIPPUS (1)
Praetor at some unknown date after 41 (Ulpian *Dig.* 1.14.3, *Barbarius*; cf. Dio 48.34.5; Suidas s. v. Βάρβιος Φίλιππος).

(CAECILIUS) METELLUS (70)

A praetorius who saved his father, an Antonian supporter and a prisoner after Actium at Samos (App. *BC* 4.42).L. CAECINA (not in *RE*)A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 1².2.2515; see *PIR*² 2.17, no. 96).

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155). Also a Legate of M. Antonius.

L. (CALPURNIUS) PISO (98, Supb. 3.231)

A Praetor or Proprator in Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121, cf. p. 551; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1579).

C. CANINIUS C. f. (Supb. 3.232)

Pr. Urbanus, probably before the period of Sulla (*CIL* 1².2.2516—*ILS* 9376).

C. CESTIUS L. f. Pob. EPULO (7)

Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period (*CIL* 6.1374—*ILS* 917; see *PIR*² 2.151, no. 686). Died before 12 B. C.

M. CISPIUS (4?)

CIL 1².2.819. The Tribune of the Plebs in 57 went into exile for ambitus (Cic. *Planc.* 75; *Schol. Bob.* 165 Stangl), but may have returned and resumed his career in 49.

P. CLAUDIUS Pat. (27)

An unknown Claudius of early date who is said to have sold the Camerini into slavery (Val. Max. 6.5.1).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (253)

Spoke in a praetorian place in the Senate in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 50.4), perhaps a Praetor before 67.

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER (Clodius, 49)

CIL 6.1282—*ILS* 882, date uncertain, but possibly after 31. See *PIR*² 2.240, no. 987.(Co)MINIUS T. f. LONGINUS (not in *RE*) See — MINIUS T. f. LONGINUS.

M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2)

CIL 14.2603—*ILS* 902. Praetor of uncertain date, but after 46 B. C.

CORNELIUS GALLUS (163)

A Praetor in the late Republic or the Early Augustan age (Val. Max. 9.12.8; Plin. *NH* 7.184).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (194, cf. 195)

Cic. *Arch.* 9. Praetor at an uncertain date, probably before 82.

DOMITIUS CALVINUS (40)

A commander in operations in Liguria, probably Pr. or Procos. (Frontin. *Str.* 3.2.1). Unidentifiable.

Q. FABIVS LABEO Pat. (92)

CIL 1².2.823, and 824; see 110, Promagistrates. A Praetor and then Proconsul in Spain in the late second century.

FABIUS SENATOR (144)

Plin. *NH* 7.44. Date quite uncertain.

M. FRUTICIUS (1)

CIL 1².2.826. Late Republic. Date and identification uncertain.

L. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (55)

Pr. or Promagistrate, probably in Macedonia. Honored at Athens (*BCH* 6. 278, no. 3), and an epoptes at Samothrace (*CIL* 3.12318—*ILS* 4054), without title.

[GENUCIUS CIPUS (16)]

Praetor, at an uncertain but quite early date, who undertook a self-imposed exile rather than fulfil a portent that he should be king (Val. Max. 5.6.3; Plin. *NH* 11.123; Ovid *Met.* 15.565ff.; see *RE* 5.2565.)]

L. IULIUS MOCILLA (362)

A praetorius in the army of Brutus whom Atticus aided after Philippi (Nepos *Att.* 11.2). See below, on L. Livius Ocella.

L. (LIVINEIUS?) REGULUS (see 2)

Named as Pr(aetor) on coins of L. Livineius Regulus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.580; cf. Cic. *Att.* 3.17.1).

L. LIVIUS OCELLA (25, 26)

Münzer identifies him with L. Iulius Mocilla (above), and with the Λεύκιος Πέλλα who was condemned by Brutus at Sardis in 42 (Plut. *Brut.* 35).

? A. (MANLIUS) TORQUATUS (see 74)

Commander in a campaign, probably in Greece or Sicily, date and title unknown (Frontin. *Str.* 3.5.3).

L. PELLA. See above, on L. Iulius Mocilla, and L. Livius Ocella.

M. (PLAUTIUS) HYPSSAEUS (22)

Praetor or Proprætor in Asia before 90, possibly before 100 B. C. (*I. v. Priene* 121; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1579). Münzer however believes that he was a Legate under Sulla and identifies him with the M. Plautius, Prefect of an allied fleet, which he was bringing back from Asia when he committed suicide at the news of the death of his wife Orestilla (Val. Max. 4.6.3). See below, Prefects of uncertain date.

L. (QUINCTILIUS) VARUS (*11)

Vell. 2.71.2. See 42, Prefects.

Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

CIL 1².2.837—*ILS* 905. See *PIR* 3.173, no. 135. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

C. SEMPRONIUS RUFUS (79)

A praetorius in 44 (Porphyrio on Hor. *Sat.* 2.2.49f.; cf. Acro and Comm. Cruq. *ad loc.*). Certainly in the Senate (Cic. *Fam.* 12.29.2).

L. SENTIUS C. f. (6, 9?)

CIL 1².2.838, and 839—*ILS* 8208. Probably the Monetalis of ca. 89 B. C.

M'. SERGIUS Pat. (17)

Pr. and then Procos. when he governed Hither Spain in the late second century (*CIL* 1².2.840; see 110, Promagistrates).

C. SERVILIUS VATIA (91)

Probably the father of Servilius Vatia Isauricus, who held command of some province, probably Macedonia, and was honored at Olympia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.211; *I. v. Olymp.*, 329).

P. SEXTILIUS (not in *RE*)

Named, probably as presiding officer, in a fragmentary decree of the Senate discovered at Trikkala in Thessaly (Giannopoulos, *Eph. Arch.* 1934–35, 149, no. 2 [pub. 1936]; cf. L. Robert, *Études Epig. et Phil.* 287f., note 1). Probably before the middle of the second century.

P. SEXTIUS (9)

Pr. Designatus. Convicted of ambitus about 90 B. C. by T. Iunius L. f. (Cic. *Brut.* 180; see Niccolini, *FTP* 422).

C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (52)

Grandfather of the future emperor and father of the Consul of 5 A. D., his career reached only to the praetorship (Suet. *Galba* 3.3; on *SEG* 1.169, see Münzer, *RE*).

? P. TEDETIUS L. f. Pol. (1)

Listed as a senator in Joseph. *AJ* 14.220, where the order favors the assumption that he had praetorian rank in 44.

TEDIUS AFER (1)

Consul Designatus under the Second Triumvirate, who committed suicide because of threats from Octavian (Suet. *Aug.* 27.3; cf. on Ut-tedius Afer, Augur and Cos. Desig., *Inscr. Ital.* 1.1, Tibur, 134).

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6.1172ff.)

The date of his praetorship is uncertain but probably came soon after 76 (App. *BC* 4.47; Themist. p. 453 D; see Cichorius *RS* 203).

L. TITIUS (14, cf. 15)

Val. Max. 8.3.1. He may be identified with the Titius mentioned in Plin. *NH* 31.11 (but cf. C. Titius Rufus, Pr. 50), and father of the Consul of 31.

CN. TREMELIUS SCROFA (5)

Varro *RR* 2.4.2. See 71, Quaestors.

L. ——— L. f. FLACCUS (not in *RE*)

CIL 1².2.800. Leased a construction for Aesculapius as Aedile and approved it as Praetor.

(←)MINIUS T. f. LONGINUS (not in *RE*)

Ann. Epig. 1948, no. 65: PR EX S C, inscribed on an archaic peperino altar. The names Cominius and Geminius have been suggested.

Aediles

M. AMPUDIUS N. f. (1)

Date uncertain, but late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.812; see *PIR*² 1.94, no. 569.

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.814—*ILS* 906; see *PIR*² 1.187f., no. 967.

? P. ATTIVS P. f. (6)

Senator, perhaps aedilicius, named in the *SC de Panamareis*, Viereck no. 20.

? C. AURELIUS COTTA (96) Cos. 75

Attained all the highest offices (Cic. *Off.* 2.59). No specific proof that he held the aedileship.

P. BARRONIUS BARBA (1)

CIL 1².2.817. A Curule Aedile in the late Republic. Date and identification uncertain.

C. CINCIUS (1)

CIL 1².2.22, Aedile of the Plebs. Name on a milestone on the road to Ostia, probably before 200.

? Q. CLOELIUS M. f. (4)

Senator, perhaps aedilicius or tribunicius, listed in 39 B. C. in the *SC de Panamareis* (Viereck no. 20).

P. CONDETIUS VA. fi. (1)

CIL 1².2.37, dated in the third century, but not certainly original at Rome.

M. FRUTICIUS (1)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.826; see *PIR*² 3.203, no. 494.

? L. MARCIUS Q. f. PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

Attained all the highest offices (Cic. *Off.* 2.59). Not specific proof that he held the aedileship.

P. MENATES P. f. (1)

CIL 1².2.829—*ILS* 5802, Aed. Pl. A milestone on the Via Tiburtina, date uncertain.

M. MINDIUS L. f. (1)

CIL 1².2.37, dated in the third century, but not certainly original at Rome.

(CN ? O)CTAVIUS CN. f. (3)

Ai[d. cur.], *CIL* 1².2.807, date uncertain but in the last century of the Republic. With [Po]stumius A. f. (see below).

POMPEIUS RUFUS (not in **RE*)

Aelian *NA* 9.62. Date and identity uncertain.

(Po)STUMIUS A. f. (not in **RE*)

Ai[d. cur.], *CIL* 1².2.807, date uncertain, but in the last century of the Republic. With (Cn. ? O)ctavius Cn. f.

? C. SCRIBONIUS CURIO (10) Cos. 76

Attained the highest offices (Cic. *Off.* 2.59). No specific proof that he attained the aedileship.

L. ———s L. f. FLACCUS (not in *RE*)

CIL 1².2.800: Leased a construction for Aesculapius as Aedile and approved it as Praetor.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? AEBUTIUS (1, 2)

A Lex Aebutia, probably tribunicial, barred the author of a law from holding an office established by it. This law precedes 63 (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; *Dom.* 51), but may be after the Gracchi (see however Niccolini, *FTP* 411, on Liv. *Per.* 58). If Aebutius lived in the second century he may be the author of the law which introduced the formulary process (Gaius 4.30, *FIRA* 2.156; see Wenger, *RE* 6.2859).

M. AMPUDIUS N. f. (1)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.812; see *PIR*² 1.94, no. 569.

? APPULEIUS (not in *RE*)

Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127; 4.22 and 109, *FIRA* 2.154 and 175) which preceded a Lex Furia on the same subject (see below, on Furius). See Niccolini, *FTP* 396f.

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.814—*ILS* 906. See *PIR*² 1.187f., no. 967.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS —

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and became Legates in the next (*Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). Metellus may have been either Creticus, Cos. 69, or Nepos, Tr. Pl. 68, and a Legate of Pompey in 67, or Celer, Cos. 60.

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.2515. IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

Q. CAELIUS LATINIENSIS (Coelius 20)

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and became Legates in the next (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). See *CIL* 1².2.1441.

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

Held office before 31 (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155).

C. CESTIUS L. f. Pob. EPULO (7) Pr. —

Held office in the late Republic or Early Augustan age, and died before 12 B. C. (*CIL* 6.1374—*ILS* 917). See *PIR*² 2.151, no. 686, where Epulo is interpreted as a priesthood, not a cognomen.

? CICEREIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127). See Niccolini *FTP* 396f. See above on Appuleius and Furius.

? CORNELIUS (not in *RE*)

Author of a law providing for IIII viri among the magistrates of Petelia (*CIL* 10.113, 114—*ILS* 6468, 6469). Niccolini (*FTP* 428) suggests a date before the Social War, but Rudolph (*Stadt und Staat im alten Italien* 94f., 118, note) follows Hardy in attributing it to Cinna in 87 (*Some Problems of Roman History* 286ff.). No title preserved.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENTULUS (CLODIANUS?) (216) Cos. 72

One of a group of persons named by Cicero as examples of holding a tribunate in one year and becoming Legates in the next (*Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.). He might be identified with Lentulus Marcellinus, Cos. in 56, if the latter was really a plebeian.

? CREPEREIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law to regulate the amount of a *sponsio* before the centumviri (Gaius 4.95, *FIRA* 2.173). See Niccolini, *FTP* 447.

P. DECIUS (10)

Held the tribunate after Munatius Plancus Byrsa in 52 and before 44 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.27; cf. 11.13).

? FABIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a Lex Fabia de plagiaris (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 8; cf. Apul. *Met.* 8. 24, *Corneliae legis*; *Coll.* 14.2–3; *Dig.* 48.15; *C. Th.* 9.18; *C.* 9.20; *Inst.* 4.18.10). See Niccolini *FTP* 437.

C. FALCIDIUS (2)

One of a group named by Cicero as examples of persons who held the tribunate in one year and were Legates the next (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58, 66 B. C.).

M. FRUTICIUS (1)

Held office in the late Republic or the Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1². 2. 826; see *PIR*² 3.203, no. 494.

? FURIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Carried a Lex de sponsu (Gaius 3.121–123, *FIRA* 2.127; 4.22 and 109, *FIRA* 2.154, and 195; Ulpian fr. in *FIRA* 2.308f.) which preceded a Lex Cicereia and followed a Lex Appuleia (see above on these). See Niccolini, *FTP* 396f.

C. FURIUS (11)

No title preserved. Carried a law limiting amounts of single legacies

to individuals (Cic. *Balb.* 21; *Verr.* 2.1.109; Gaius 2.225–226, *FIRA* 2.90; Ulpian 1.2, *FIRA* 2.262; *Fr. Vat.* 301, *FIRA* 2.531; *Inst.* 2.22, pr.). It must be dated before the Lex Voconia in 169 (Gaius 2.226, *FIRA* 2.90). See Lange 2.255, who suggests 183 B. C.

? GLITTIUS (not in *RE*)

A Lex Glitia dealt with unjust provision for children in wills (Gaius, *Dig.* 5.2.4). Date, author, and magistracy uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 447.

? HOSTILIUS (not in *RE*)

A Lex Hostilia permitted actions at law by representatives in cases of theft (Gaius 4.82, *FIRA* 2.170; *Inst.* 4.10; *Dig.* 50.17.123). Carried in the period of the *legis actiones* (Niccolini *FTP* 410).

? IUNIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law to regulate money-lending (Fest. 268 L.; Non. Marc. 89 L; *FOR* 1.28 and 166). See Niccolini, *FTP* 400, who suggests a date in the period of Cato the Censor.

T. IUNIUS L. f. (32)

A tribunicus who secured the conviction of P. Sextius, Pr. Desig., for ambitus (Cic. *Brut.* 180). Before the period of Sulla.

? LICINIUS (3)

Author of a Lex Licinia, probably tribunicial, and later than the Lex Aebutia (see above), which barred the relatives of a man who established an office from serving in it. It must precede 63 (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; cf. *Dom.* 51).

? LICINIUS (*RE* 12.2394)

No title preserved. Author of a Lex Licinia de actione communi dividundo (*Dig.* 4.7.12). Date and office remain uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 448.

M. LUCILIUS (12)

A Tribune of the Plebs who was censured by a Censor named Acilius (Fronto *Ad M. Caes.* 5.41–42, 83 N). Note: No Censor of this name is known. Borghese therefore suggested that he was the unknown Censor of 64. There was however no *lectio Senatus* that year (Dio 37.9.4). The name Atilius, if it is meant, would bring into consideration the Censors of 247, 234, and 214. Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 26f.) suggests Cornelius the Censor of 147. See Niccolini, *FTP* 438f.

? MEMMIUS (3, 5?)

No title preserved. Author of a law, carried before 113, exempting persons who were absent on public business from prosecution during their absence (Val. Max. 3.7.9). See Niccolini, *FTP* 416.

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Held office either before 42 or between 40 and 32. *CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887.

? MINICIUS (*RE* Lex Minicia 12.2399).

No title preserved. Author of a law defining the status of children of marriages between Romans and non-Romans (Gaius 1.78–80, *FIRA* 2.24; Ulpian 5.8, *FIRA* 2.268). Since it applied to Latins Niccolini (*FTP* 424) is inclined to date it before 90 B. C.

M. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (32)

No title preserved but certainly a Tribune of the Plebs. Carried a Lex frumentaria which abrogated the Lex Sempronia (Cic. *Brut.* 222; *Off.* 2.72). Münzer (*RE*) suggests a date before the law of Saturninus in 100, but Niccolini (*FTP* 426f.) holds that annulment of the laws of Saturninus and of Drusus brought the Sempronian law into force again, and the Octavius mentioned in Sallust (*Hist.* 1.62 M) is the Tribune of 133. He dates Octavius between 91 and 81.

? OLLINIUS (*RE* 12.2399)

No title preserved. A Lex Ollinia is mentioned in Gaius (4.109, *FIRA* 2.175).

? PAPIRIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regarding attendants for Aediles of the Plebs (*CIL* 6.1933—*ILS* 1923; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 445, late Republic).

L. PAPIRIUS (18)

His law calling upon the Pr. Peregrinus to provide for the election of III viri Capiteles to exact the *sacramenta* (Fest. 468 L) must be dated after 241 and before 123 (Niccolini, *FTP* 396).

Q. PAPIRIUS (24)

Author of a law requiring consecrations of buildings, areas, and altars to be specifically ordered by the people (Cic. *Dom.* 127–128). Probably after 174 (cf. Liv. 40.52.1) and before 154 (Cic. *Dom.* 130 and 136). See Niccolini, *FTP* 403f.

? PAPIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a bill to regulate the selection of Vestal Virgins by the Pontifex Maximus (Gell. 1.12.10–12). His date may be earlier than that of the moneyer L. Papius (6), who appears to refer to some law, but Berger (*RE*, Supb. 7.402) refers this law to C. Papius (5), Tr. Pl. in 65.

? PAPIUS (see 5)

Author of the Lex Papia de iure patroni et de bonis libertorum (Gaius 3.42, *FIRA* 2.109). Date, person, and office uncertain.

? PETRONIUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law, dating probably before 32, which regulated the appointment of municipal prefects (*CIL* 9.2666—*ILS* 6515; 10.858—*ILS* 6359; 10.5405—*ILS* 6125; cf. *CIL* 9.422, in 32 B. C.—Degrassi 254f.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 444f.

? PLAETORIUS (1)

No title preserved. A Lex Plaetoria (not Laetoria, *RE*, Supb. 7.398) to protect young men and minors from fraud is attested by Cicero (*Off.* 3.61; *ND* 3.74) and by the Lex Iulia Municipalis (line 112; termed Lex Laetoria in the oration of Claudius de aetate recuperatorum, *FIRA* 1.286). References to such legislation in Plautus (*Pseud.* 303f.; *Rud.* 1380–1382) have suggested that it precedes the date of the *Pseudolus* in 191 (Niccolini, *FTP* 400f.; Weiss, *RE*, Supb. 5.578; Buck, *Chronology of the Plays of Plautus* 4, 96, 105). See Bagnani, *Phoenix* 6 (1952) 73.

? PLAETORIUS (2)

No title preserved. Author of a law under which A. Postumius Albinus, Cos. 180, as Duovir, dedicated an altar to Verminus (*CIL* 1².2.804—*ILS* 4019), and an altar found in the Largo Argentina (Marchetti-Longhi, *Bull. Com.* 61 [1933] 163–194).

M. PLAETORIUS (10)

Carried a plebiscite defining the attendants of the Pr. Urbanus (Censor. *DN* 24.3; cf. Plaut. *Epid.* 25–27; Varro *LL* 6.5; Gell. 3.2.4). Weiss (*RE*, s. v. "Lex Plaetoria," no. 1) dates it before 241. Perhaps it was occasioned by the institution of the Pr. Peregrinus (Niccolini, *FTP* 396; Bruns, *FIR*⁷ 45).

PORCIUS

The authors at three different periods of the three Porcian laws cannot be identified with certainty, nor did they with certainty hold the tribunate of the Plebs. All three regulated corporal punishment and the right of appeal of Roman citizens (Cic. *Rep.* 2.54). The first may perhaps be attributed to Cato the Censor (see Fest. 266 L; *FOR* 1.182–184), a second to a Porcius Laeca (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.151), and a third of uncertain attribution forbade scourging a Roman in the city (Sall. *Cat.* 51.21; see Grueber *CRRBM* 2.301). One Porcian law permitted condemned persons to go into exile (Sall. *Cat.* 51.40). See Niccolini, *FTP* 424–426; Botsford, *Roman Assemblies* 250–253.

PORCIUS (not in **RE*)

The Tribune whose summons Varro, when III vir Capitalis, refused to obey (Gell. 13.12.6). Probably not a Cato but a Laeca or a Licinus (Cichorius, *RS* 201). A Porcius Laeca, Monetalis before 103, might have held the tribunate between 95 and 90 when Varro was from 21 to 26 years of age (Cichorius, above; Niccolini, *FTP* 428).

L. PRECILIUS (not in **RE*)

CIL 1².2.835; cf. Cic. *Fam.* 13.15.1. Late Republic.

? PUBLICIUS (not in **RE*)

Dig. 11.5.2.1. Author of a law limiting wagers to contests *virtutis causa*. The date is uncertain but precedes 81, if the Lex Cornelia on the same topic was carried by Sulla. No title preserved. See Niccolini, *FTP* 433.

? REMMIUS (2, cf. 1)

Author of a law, in force in 80, which imposed penalties for unfounded prosecutions (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 55; *Schol. Gron.* 309 Stangl). See Niccolini, *FTP* 433f.

Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

CIL 1².2.837—*ILS* 905; *PIR* 3.173, no. 135. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

M. TERENCEIUS VARRO (84, Supb. 6) Pr. —

Varro in Gell. 13.12.6. Conjectures regarding the date vary from 87–81 (Niccolini, *FTP* 432f.) to after 70 (Cichorius, *RS* 201f.; Dahmann, *RE*, Supb. 6.1176).

? TITUS (not in *RE*)

Dig. 11.5.2.1 and 3. Author of a law limiting wagers to contests *virtutis causa*. The date is uncertain but precedes 81 if the later Lex Cornelia was carried by Sulla. No title preserved. See Niccolini, *FTP* 433.

? TITUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regulating the assignment of provinces to Quaestors (Cic. *Mur.* 18; *Vat.* 12; *Schol. Bob.* 145 Stangl). See Niccolini, *FTP* 437f.

? TITUS (not in *RE*)

No title preserved. Author of a law regulating appointment of guardians in the provinces (Gaius 1.185, *FIRA* 2.44; Ulpian 11.18, *FIRA* 2.275). The date is uncertain, but may come after the Julian law of 46, and may have been carried by the Tr. Pl. of 43. See Niccolini, *FTP* 443f.

? VALLIUS (not in **RE*)

No title preserved. A Lex Vallia (Gaius 4.25, *FIRA* 2.155) preceded the Leges Iuliae abolishing *manus iniectio*.

? C. VELLEIUS (*1)

No title preserved. Senator (Cic. *ND* 1.15, cf. 58, and 66, dramatic date 77), and friend of the orator Crassus (Cic. *De Or.* 3.78, dramatic date, 91). Niccolini (*FTP* 427) suggests that he held the tribunate before 90, but he may have been enrolled in the Senate by Sulla.

Quaestors

M. ACILIUS M. f. CANINUS (28)

Quaestor Urbanus before 28 B. C. (*CIL* 1².2.810). See *PIR*² 1.7, no. 54.

AEMILIUS Pat. (not in *RE*)

An Aemilius as Quaestor built the Pons Aemilius (Plut. *Num.* 9.3). Doubted by Platner-Ashby, s. v. "Pons Aemilius."

M. AMPUDIUS N. f. (1)

CIL 1².2.812; see *PIR*² 1.94, no. 569. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

Q. ANCHARIUS (3)

Quaestor and then Proquaestor in Macedonia (see *I. v. Olymp.* 328, probably before 55).

? C. AN(N)IUS - f. (8)

Quaestor or Praetor in the third century B. C. (*CIL* 1².2.20; see above, Praetors).

SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)

CIL 8.24583—*ILS* 8963. Late Republic.

L. AP(PULEIUS) DEC(IANUS) (not in *RE*)

Quaestor in Spain, named on coins of Urso, Myrtilus, and Baelo, dated by Grant to 44 and 43 under Sextus Pompey (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 24f.). He also issued coins at Lilybaeum in Sicily (*Ibid.* 25). See Mommsen, *RMW* 375, note 28.

CN. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (27)

Quaestor ca. 60. Candidate for the aedileship of 54 (Cic. *Planc.* 29).

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.814—*ILS* 906. See *PIR*² 1.187f., no. 967.

L. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. FLORUS (cf. 19)

Quaestor in Asia where he restored roads built by the Consul Aquilius in 129 (*CIL* 3.479—14201¹¹; 3.14202⁴—*IGRP* 4.1659—*ILS* 5814). See *PIR*² 1.193f., nos. 989, 990.

? T. ATINIUS T. f. TYRANUS (14)

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis* (Viereck, no. 20).

M. AURELIUS M. f. SCAURUS (216)

Quaestor in Asia before 70 (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1858 bis—*CIL* 1².2.816; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.85).

Q. AXIUS (4)

Senator, probably quaestorius, and fellow-tribesman of Varro (*RR* 3.2.1), and a friend and correspondent of Cicero.

C. BILLIENUS C. f. (Bellienus 4)

I. de Délos 4.1.1632, before 100 B. C.

C. CAECILIUS METELLUS (71)

A young senator, perhaps a quaestorius, in 82 (Plut. *Sulla* 31.1–2; cf. *Schol. Gron.* 337 Stangl).

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Probably in the late Republic. *CIL* 1².2.2515, also a IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

C. CAEPASIUS (1)

L. CAEPASIUS (1)

Brothers who attained the quaestorship, probably in the 70's (Cic. *Brut.* 242).

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

CIL 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155. Served as a Legate under M. Antonius.

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (Clodius 49)

CIL 6.1282—*ILS* 882; see *PIR*² 2.240, no. 987. Son of Cicero's enemy, P. Clodius.

CORNELIUS (5)

Scriba under Sulla's dictatorship and Quaestor Urbanus under Caesar's (Cic. *Off.* 2.29; cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1.55.17 M).

C. DECIMIUS (2)

Quaestor before 46 (Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 34).

C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS (3)

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis*, and the *SC de Aphrodisiensibus* (Viereck, nos. 20 and 19, resp.).

M. HERENNIUS M. f. Mae. RUFUS (41)

CIL 1².2.827, before 90 B. C.

Q. HORTENSIVS HORTALUS (13) Cos. 69, Pr. 72

Cicero in 70 describes his quaestorship as recent (*nuper*; *Verr.* 2.3. 182; cf. 2.1.36 and 99; *Ps.-Ascon.* 234 Stangl). His career had probably been delayed by the civil wars.

C. LIVIUS L. f. OCELLA (26)

Quaestor in Spain in the late Republic (*CIL* 6.1446; cf. C. Livius named on coins of Vesci in Spain, Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 379f., who suggests a date ca. 40, and refers to L. Cella, named in *Bell. Afr.* 89.5, and the *Λεβύτιος* mentioned as a subordinate commander in Spain in that year by Appian in *BC* 5.54).

MARCUS — (not in *RE*)

Quaestor in Asia, at some date in the first century B. C. (*I. v. Magnesia* 155).

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

CIL 6.1460—*ILS* 887; see *PIR* 2.363, M 336. Either before 43 or between 40 and 34.

L. OCTAVIUS CN. f. (26) Cos. 75

CIL 1².2.832, on the road from Nursia to Spolegium.

(P. PAVUS TUBITANUS) (*RE* s. v. Pavus)

Lucilius 467–468 M. Under this name Lucilius satirized some Quaestor whose real name is lost. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317–320, possibly Tuticanus Gallus (cf. *Caes. BC* 3.71).

C. POMPONIVS C. f. (not in **RE*)

CIL 1². 2.832, with L. Octavius, who was probably the Consul of 75. On the road from Nursia to Spolegium.

Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

Late Republic or Early Augustan period. *CIL* 1².2.837—*ILS* 905; see *PIR* 3.173, no. 135.

M. SE — (not in *RE*)

I. de Délos 4.1.1844, date uncertain.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (56)

Q. Desig. in inscriptions on coins of 37 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.593f.).

P. SEPTIMIUS (11)

Served as Quaestor under M. Terentius Varro Reatinus (Varro *LL* 5.1; cf. 7.109), but the date is uncertain. See Cichorius, *RS* 203f.

M. SERGIUS M'. f. (18)

Varro *LL* 6.90. The date is after 242, but remains otherwise uncertain. See Sobeck 73.

SERVAEUS (3)

Elected Tribune of the Plebs for 50, and therefore a quaestorius. Convicted of bribery (*Cael. in Cic. Fam.* 8.4.2).

L. SERVILI(US) L. f. L. n. (17)

CIL 1².2.841. Late Republic.

P. SEXTILIUS P. f.

Senator, perhaps quaestorius, named in the *SC de Panamareis* (Viereck no. 20).

TULLIUS RUFUS (49, cf. 9)

A quaestorius when he died in Africa in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 85.7–8).

T. VIBIUS TEMUDINUS (not in **RE*)

Quaestor Urbanus, who repaired the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1².2.808, in letters of the period of Sulla).

Q. VOCONIVS VITULUS (*5)

Q. Desig. in inscriptions on coins of ca. 37 B. C. (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.591f.).

Quaestors in Sicily

I list as a separate group a number of names that appear on the bronze coinage of Sicily in the later years of the Roman Republic. One of these, M'. Acilius, is identified by his office as a Quaestor, another, L. Caecilius Metellus, from an inscription which honors him in his quaestorship. The rest, with the exception of a small group which will be mentioned below, may be presumed also to be Quaestors who issued coins during their term of office in Sicily. These have been discussed particularly by Mommsen (*RMW* 665) and by Bahrfeldt (*Revue suisse de numismatique* 12 [1904] 331–445), who also prepared the brief summary which appears in *CIL* 1².2, on p. 764. Most recently M. Grant has offered some revisions of Bahrfeldt's datings and attributions. These will be noted in connection with the individual entries below. After these I list a few names of persons who appear on Bahrfeldt's list of Quaestors, but are claimed by Grant as officers of Sextus Pompey in Sicily between 43 and 35. The Quaestors proper probably all issued their coins before 50 B. C.

M'. ACIL(IUS) (11, see 15)

Quaestor before 50. Grant identifies him with M. Acilius Caninus who was Caesar's Legate in 48 and Proconsul in Sicily in 46-45 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 17, and 26).

L. ANNI.

P. ANN. or P. ANI.

SEX. ANN.

AN.

Listed in *CIL* (*loc. cit.*), nos. 384 *a*, *b*, and *d*, and *e*, all or part in monogram.

? P. AT(ILIUS ?)

Reading uncertain (*ibid.* no. 383). See Grant 27, note 3.

L. CAECILIUS L. f. METELLUS (75)

Quaestor in Sicily a few years before his tribunate in 49 (*IGRP* 1.501). See coins, L. Me., L. Caec., without title, *CIL*, nos. 383 *g*, and 384 *g*; and cf. Grant, 26, note 19.

C. CALP(URNIUS)

CIL 1.2, p. 764, no. 383 *b*.

M. (CLAUDIUS) MAR(CELLUS ?)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 383 *f*?; Grant (27, note 3) suggests M. Marcellus, Cos. 51.

P. CORNELI(US)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 384 *h*.

C. D.

D. D.

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 384 *i* and *k*.

Q. FAB(IUS MAXIMUS ?) Pat. (108) Cos. Suff. 45

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 383 *d*. Grant (26f.) suggests the above identification.

L. GN.

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 384 *l*, minted at Acragas. Grant (28) suggests Gn(orius).

Q. (PUBLICIUS ?) MALL(EOLUS ?)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 383 *e*. Grant (26) suggests the above identification with the Praetor of 67 or 68.

(P. ?) NASO (Pr. 44)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 382 *g*. Grant suggests that he was the future Praetor of 44 (26f.).

OPPIUS (6)

CIL 1².2, p. 761, no. 384 *o*. Late Republic.

A.P.N.

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 382 *d*, in monogram.

A. POM(PEIUS ? BITHYNICUS ?) Pr. 45 ?

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 483 *k*. Grant (26, note 19) suggests the above identification.

POR(CIUS ?) CATO —

CIL 1².2, p. 764, nos. 382, commentary, and 383 *c*. Bahrfeldt interprets Por. as referring to the *Portus* of Panormus. For Cato in *CIL* Grant reads Cat. Q. (26f.) and suggests that M. Porcius Cato was Quaestor in Sicily. This is impossible since he was fully occupied in Rome (see 64, Quaestors), but C. Porcius Cato, Tr. Pl. 56, remains a possibility.

L. POS.

S. POS.

CIL 1².2, p. 764, nos. 383 *l* and *m*. Almost certainly Postumii. Grant (26, note 19) suggests the Postumius who was appointed to Sicily in 49 (see 49, Promagistrates).

P. RUT(——)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, no. 383 *n*. Grant (27, note 3) suggests the quaestorship of the Praetor of 49, P. Rutilius Lupus.

(L. SCRIBONIUS ?) LIBO (19)

CIL 1².2, p. 764, 384 *m*. The father of the Consul of 34 is suggested in *RE* (see *CIL* 6.31276—*ILS* 8892; *CIL* 1².2.1744, 1745—*ILS* 5326, 5528). Grant (29) identifies him with the Consul of 34 himself. See below, on the officers of Sextus Pompey.

P. TE —

C. TRI —

TRI —

CIL 1².2, p. 764, nos. 382 *h*, and *i*, and 383 *o*, and *p*, all or partly in monograms.

The following persons, also considered to have been Quaestors in Sicily, have been listed by Grant as officers of Sextus Pompey during his possession of the island from the end of 43 to the autumn of 36:

C. ALLIUS BALA

Q. ANNI(US)

Q. B.

CN. (CALPURNIUS) PISO FRUGI (95) Cos. 23

(FURIUS) CRASSIPES

Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 26–29 and 31f. On C. Allius Bala, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.238–240; on Annius, *CIL* 1².2, p. 764, no. 382 b; on Q. B., *ibid.* no. 382 e; on Piso, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.592; on Crassipes, *CIL* 1².2, p. 764, no. 382 f.

Promagistrates

Q. ANCHARIUS (3)

Proquaestor in Macedonia, probably before 66 (*I. v. Olymp.* 328). See Index of Careers.

APPULEIUS (6)

Listed by Klein (1.100) as a Proconsul of Sicily, but office, date, and identity remain uncertain. Named on a coin, seen by Borghese, with the inscription Appul(—).

C. ARRUNTANUS BALBUS (1)

Propraetor in Sicily before 27, named on a coin of Melita (Head, *HN*² 883). Grant (59f.) suggests that he held command only in Melita in 36 as an officer in the fleet and exactor of an indemnity. See *PIR*² 1.220, no. 1122.

Q. BAEBIUS Q. f. (20a, Supb. 1.235, or 53, Supb. 3.192)

A Proquaestor? in Greece, perhaps in the second century B. C. (*IG* 5.2.146, a patron of Tegea; and 147, Κόιντρον [Κοί]ντρον υἱόν, ἀντι[ταμίαν]).

L. CAECINA L. (f.) (not in *RE*)

Pr. Cos. (*CIL* 1².2.2515). Probably in the late Republic. A IIII vir i. d. at Volsinii.

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

CIL 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155. Procos., probably before 31.

C. CLODIUS VESTALIS (62)

Procos. (*CIL* 11.3310a—*ILS* 904) in Crete and Cyrene (*Ann. Epig.* 1934, no. 258). See *PIR*² 2.284f., no. 1192.

M'. CORDIUS RUFUS (2) Pr. —

CIL 1².2.782—*ILS* 902. Procos., date uncertain.

SER. CORNELIUS SER. f. LENTULUS Pat. (208b)

I. de Délos 4.1.1845, Procos., probably of Asia, possibly ca. 110–109 B. C., when Dionysius son of Nikon was Epimelete.

P. LICINIUS (27)

Proconsul in Illyricum against the Iapydes (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.28, date uncertain).

MARCUS — (not in *RE*)

Quaestor pro praetore (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1843, late second century).

C. MEGABOCCHUS (1)

Promagistrate, probably Propraetor, in Sardinia before 54 (Cic. *Scaur.* 2.40).

C. RABIRIUS C. f. (see 6)

Proconsul, perhaps of Asia, possibly between 49 and 46 (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1859—*CIL* 1².2.773). Perhaps the C. Postumus who was a candidate for the praetorship in 63 (Cic. *Mur.* 56–57 and 69).

Q. SANQUINIUS Q. f. (3)

Procos. (*CIL* 1².2.837—*ILS* 905; see *PIR* 3.173, no. 135). Late Republic or Early Augustan Age.

M. (SEMPRONIUS?) RUFUS (not in *RE*)

Named as Procos. on coins of some Col(onia) Iul(ia) in Asia Minor (Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 238ff.). Grant identifies him with M. Sempronius Rutilus, a Legate under Caesar in Gaul in 52, and suggests that the colony was Lystra and that Dolabella may have named him governor of Asia. This is improbable since his title would be Legate. See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1324, note 41.

(L. SCRIBONIUS) L. f. LIBO (20?) Cos. 34?

Proquaestor pro praetore in Farther Spain (Hübner, *Eph. Epig.* 8.502, no. 277, found at Arcos de la Frontera, date uncertain).

P.[—]NIUS (not in *RE*)

I. de Délos 4.1.1846, before 88, Proquaestor.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Legate under M. Antonius, *CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Tribune of the Soldiers twice (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 80—*ILS* 56), probably before 236.

M'. FONTEIUS (10)

Termed Legatus on denarii of P. Fonteius Capito (Grueber, *CRRBM*

1.478f.; cf. Cic. *Font.* 41). He perhaps served in Gaul under M. Fonteius in 75–72.

C. OCTAVIUS (15) Pr. 61

Tribune of the Soldiers twice (Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 75—*ILS* 47), probably shortly before 70.

M. PETREIUS (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career between 92 and 64.

Q. PINARIUS (6)

Tr. Mil. Leg. VI Macedonica, probably under the Second Triumvirate (*ILS* 8862).

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. n. MESSALLA NIGER Pat. (*76) Cos. 61

Tribune of the Soldiers twice, probably before 73 (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3, no. 77—*CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*ILS* 46).

Legates

APPULEIUS (not in *RE*)

I. de Délos 4.1.1702, second half of the first century B. C.

C. BILLIENUS C. f. (4, cf. 3)

I. de Délos 4.1.1710, before 100.

Q. (CAECILIUS) METELLUS —

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date.

Q. CAELIUS LATINIENSIS (Coelius 20)

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58; cf. *CIL* 1².2.1441. Before 66. See Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date.

Q. CAERELLIUS M. f. (2)

A Legate under M. Antonius (*CIL* 6.1364—*ILS* 943; see *PIR*² 2.29, no. 155). Before 31.

C. COCCEIUS BALBUS (3) Cos. Suff. 39

Honored at Athens as Imperator (*IG*² 2–3.4110). Probably served under M. Antonius, but it is not clear whether it was before or after his consulship in 39.

? Q. COPONIUS Q. f. (7)

SEG 1.151 (Κόιντον Κοπ[ώ]νιον, Κοίντου υἱόν, πρεσβευτήν Ἰωμα[ί-|ω]ν), honored by the Koinon of the Phocians. See Daux, *Delphes* 596, no. 4. Before 150.

CN. (CORNELIUS) LENTULUS Pat. —

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date. Before 66.

? Q. COSCONIUS Q. f. (10)

SEG 1.151. See above, on Q. Coponius. Pomtow supplied the name Cosconius in the inscription.

C. FALCIDIUS (2)

Cic. *Leg. Man.* 58. See above, Tribunes of the Plebs of uncertain date. Before 66.

L. IUNI(US) (21a)

Termed Leg(atus) Sic(iliae) on coins, perhaps issued at Panormus under Sextus Pompey (see Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 29–31; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.562 note; Münzer, *RE*). Perhaps to be identified with L. Iunius Silanus (165).

(MARCIVS) REX

No title preserved. An official in Sicily to whom Cicero recommended a man from Melita (*Fam.* 13.52).

M. PETREIUS (3) Pr. 64

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career which extended over the period from 92 to 63.

C. PLOTIUS (Plautius 11)

A Legate in Asia before 60 (Cic. *Flacc.* 50).

M'. SABIDIUS M'. f. (3)

Legate in Sicily, honored by Romans in business at Panormus. *CIL* 1².2.836; cf. Q. Cic. *Comm. Pet.* 8. Late Republic.

M. TURIUS (not in *RE*)

Termed Leg(atus) on coins of Alexandria Troas. Grant suggests that he held office in Asia under Antony in 42–41 (*From Imperium to Auctoritas* 246f.). See Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1587.

L. VALERIUS PRAECONINUS (*72)

A Legate in Transalpine Gaul probably before 78, who was defeated and himself slain in Aquitania (Caes. *BG* 3.20.1).

— CIUS BALBUS — (not in *RE*)

Termed Legatus pro praetore in an inscription of Cos (*Ann. Epig.* 1934, no. 85; see Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1587).

— US M. f. — (not in *RE*)

SEG 1.149; second half of the second century B.C. See Daux, *Delphes* 596, no. 5.

Praefecti

M. HERENNIUS M. f. MAE. RUFUS (41)

CIL 1².2.827—*ILS* 910, before 90 (Praef. Cap. Cum.).

Q. LAENIUS Q. f. (1)

CIL 9.4204—*ILS* 6127. A Prefect such as those to Capua and Cumae.

L. LICINIUS MURENA (123) Cos. 62, Pr. 65

Praefectus Fabrum (Cic. *Mur.* 73, date uncertain, but before 74).

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Praefectus Leg. XXVI et VII Lucae ad agros dividundos (*CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887). Probably after the battle of Philippi. See *PIR* 2.363, no. 336; 41, Special Commissions.

M. PETREIUS (3)

Sall. *Cat.* 59.6, which describes a career extending from 92 to 63.

M. PLAUTIUS (22)

In command of a fleet, probably a Praefectus Classis, and when returning from Asia committed suicide for grief at the loss of his wife Orestilla at Tarentum (Val. Max. 4.6.3).

Iudex Quaestionis

C. APPULEIUS M. f. TAPPO (31)

Iudex Quaestionis rerum capitalium (*CIL* 1².2.814—*ILS* 906). Late Republican or Early Augustan period.

Quaesitor

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (49)

CIL 6.1282—*ILS* 882. See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.586, note 2.

Triumviri

L. CALPURNIUS (14)

Val. Max. 8.3.2, III vir Capitalis, date uncertain.

C. LUCILIUS (6)

CIL 1².2.2204, III vir Capitalis, late Republic.

L. SERVILIUS L. f. L. n. (cf. 17)

CIL 1².2.841. The field of competence remains unknown. Late Republic.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO REATINUS (84, Supb. 6)

III vir Capitalis?, probably between 95 and 90 (Gell. 13.12.6; see Cichorius, *RS* 200f.).

— IUS SEX. f. (not in *RE*)

CIL 1².2.842. Date and field of competence uncertain.

Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139

Elogium, *CIL* 1².2.15—*ILS* 6. Before 150 B. C.

? C. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. ca. 92

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.75a, as restored by Tenney Frank and Degrassi. See however Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 323–330; and 100, Special Commissions.

M. LIVIUS M. f. C. n. DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74, probably before 100.

Special Commissions and Curatorships

COSCONIUS (1)

Termed *viocurus* in Varro *LL* 5.158. Often a function of the Aediles.

L. MEMMIUS C. f. Gal. (15)

Frumenti curator ex S. C. (*CIL* 6.1460—*ILS* 887; see *PIR* 2.363, no. 336). Before 43 or between 40 and 34.

PULLIUS (not in **RE*)

Viocurus (Varro *LL* 5.158). Often a function of the Aediles.

Augurs

P. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (Clodius 49)

CIL 6.1282—*ILS* 882. Son of Cicero's enemy Clodius. Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

? C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

Augur before 61 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Bardt 23). See below, Quindecimviri sacris faciundis. Probably about 80 B. C.

Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis

C. COELIUS CALDUS (13)

Decemvir before 80 (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475; cf. Bardt 30). See above, Augurs.

? L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (80) Pr. 49

Perhaps a Quindecimvir. See coins with the type of the Sibyl and the tripod, dated by Grueber about 69 (*CRRBM* 1.432f.).

? M. OPIMIUS (8)

References to Apollo on his coins indicate to Bardt that he may have been a Quindecimvir (Bardt 30; see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.173, ca. 99–95), but the decisive symbol, the tripod, is lacking.

Septemviri Epulones

C. CESTIUS L. f. EPULO (17)

CIL 6.1374, and 1375—*ILS* 917, 917a. See *PIR*² 2.151f., no. 686. Probably not the Praetor of 44. Died before 12 B. C.

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. PULCHER Pat. (298) Cos. 38

CIL 10.1423—*ILS* 890, note 1. See *PIR*² 2.237, no. 982.

L. COELIUS CALDUS (15)

Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.475, ca. 61. See Klose 4, no. 5. Probably about 80 B. C.

Flamens

SEX. APPULEIUS SEX. f. (16a)

[Flamen] Iulialis (*CIL* 8.24583—*ILS* 8963). Late Republic or Early Augustan period.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92)

Val. Max. 1.1.4. A Flamen, not further identified, who was compelled to abdicate because of faulty performance of sacrifices.

P. CORNELIUS P. f. SCIPIO Pat. (see 331)

Flamen Dialis, second century (*CIL* 1².2.10—*ILS* 4). See 180, Augurs; and 174, Flamen Dialis, and note 6.

(POSTUMIUS) ALBINUS Pat. (*37)

Cic. *Brut.* 135. An orator who flourished about 100 B. C. See Klose, 29, no. 4.

Priest

C. FONTEIUS C. f. CAPITO (20) Cos. Suff. 33

Named as priest (ἱερεὺς) in a still unpublished inscription of Cos. See *PIR*² 3.197, no. 469.

Vestal Virgins

AEMILIA (not in *RE*)

Her fire, apparently extinguished, was miraculously relit (Dion. Hal. 2.68.3–5; Val. Max. 1.1.7; cf. Propert. 4.11.53–54; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.448, note). Date and identification remain uncertain.

APPENDIX III

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SENATORS

L. AFINIUS L. f. Lem. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283). See Passerini's article in connection with all later references to the S. C. de Agro Pergameno.

L. AFINIUS L. f. Ouf. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

C. ALBINIUS (1)

Cic. *Sest.* 6; *Fam.* 13.8. Father-in-law of P. Sestius, so probably a senator for some time before 60.

P. ALBIUS P. f. Quir. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

C. ANICIUS (1)

Senator in 44 (Cic. *Fam.* 12.21; cf. 7.26.2, 57 B. C.; *QF* 2.8.3, 55 B. C.).

ANNAEUS BROCCHUS (3)

Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.93).

C. ANNIUS C. f. Cam. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 135 (*SIG*³ 688).

C. ANNIUS C. f. Arn. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

L. ANNIUS L. f. Poll. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 135 (*SIG*³ 688).

Q. ANNIUS (18)

Senator in 63. One of the Catilinarian conspirators (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 50.4).

T. ANNIUS (21)

Senator in 66 (Cic. *Cluent.* 182, cf. 78).

L. ANTHESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) C. f. Men. (not in *RE*)

Senator in 129 B. C. (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

- L. ANTHESTIUS (ANTISTIUS) — Sab. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 B. C. (*ibid.*).
- L. AP(P)ULEIUS L. f. Serg. (not in *RE*)
 Senator, perhaps an aedilician, in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).
- M. APPULEIUS M. f. Cam. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 B. C. (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- CN. (APPULEIUS) L. f. SATURNINUS (27)
 Probably a senator in 54 (Cic. *Planc.* 19 and 29).
- M'. AQUILLIUS (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 127).
- ASINIUS (1)
 A senator *voluntarius* in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 13.28).
- M. ATILIUS BULBUS (34)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus, who was convicted of *maiestas* before 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 71–73, and esp. 97; *Verr.* 1.37–40).
- T. ATINIUS T. f. Fab. TYRANUS (11)
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).
- ATTIDIUS (Atidius 2)
 A former Roman senator, an exile with Mithridates, who conspired against the king (App. *Mith.* 90).
- P. ATTIUS P. f. Quir. (6)
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).
- CN. AUF[IDIUS] Vel. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Ani. —
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus (94), Cos. 143.
- CAECILIUS BUCILIANUS (Bucilianus 1)
 App. *BC* 2.113.
- C. CAECILIUS METELLUS (71)
 A young senator in 81 (Plut. *Sull.* 31.1).
- C. CAELIUS C. f. Aem. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- CALIDIUS CN. f. (see 2)
 Senator in 73–71 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.42).

- Q. CALPENUS (1)
 Senator *quondam*, who fought as a gladiator in Caesar's games (Suet. *Tul.* 39).
- SP. CARVILIUS L. f. Sab. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- C. CAUDINUS —
 Senator in 74, juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107). The full name may have been C. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus. See *RE*, s. v. "Cornelius," nos. 210–214.
- L. CAULIUS MERGUS (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 104).
- C. CLAUDIUS (20a, Supb. 3)
 A senator in 71 (Cic. *Tull.* 14).
- Q. CLAUDIUS AP. f. Poll. (30)
 A senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- TI. CLAUDIUS TI. f. Clu. (NERO?) Pat.? (see 250, cf. 251, 252)
 A senator soon after 166 (*SIG*³ 664—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1510).
- Q. CLOELIUS M. f. Quir. (4)
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).
- C. COELIUS C. f. Arn. (see 6, Supb. 3.255).
 A senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- Q. CONSIDIUS (7)
 Senator in 74, at the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).
- L. COPONIUS L. f. Coll. (4)
 Senator ca. 134? (Joseph. *AJ* 14.145; see 134, note 2; and *RE* s. v. "Valerius," no. 60).
- C. CORNELIUS M. f. Stell. (17)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (84)
 A brother of the Catilinarian conspirator (see below). Voted in the Senate in 63 to condemn his brother to death (Ampelius 31).
- C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (89)
 Senator in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3), and a leader among the Catilinarian conspirators.
- P. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (385)
 Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; cf. Cic. *Sull.* 6; Dio 36.44.3, where he is confused with the P. Sulla whom Cicero defended).



- SER. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (389)
 Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; Cic. *Sull.* 6).
- L. CORNIFICIUS (4)
 Senator in 52, one of the accusers of Milo (Ascon. 38, and 54 C).
- M. COSCONIUS M. f. Ter. (9, cf. 8)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps the Praetor of 135.
- DECIUS (1)
 A senator proscribed in 43 (App. *BC* 4.27).
- C. DIDIUS C. f. Quir. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- L. DOMITIUS CN. f. Pap. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Identified by Cichorius with L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cos. 94 (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 3f.; followed by Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1055, note 25), but as the S. C. de Agro Pergameno should probably be dated in 129 Domitius is more probably a member of the previous generation (see above, 133, note 1).
- C. EGNATIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS (27, cf. 2)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus who was disinherited by his father for accepting bribes (Cic. *Cluent.* 135).
- CN. EGNATIUS C. f. Stell. (not in *RE*)
 Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451; see 165, Praetors, on Blasio).
- CN. EGNATIUS CN. f. (8)
 Senator, father of C. Egnatius (above), expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 70 (Cic. *Cluent.* 135).
- M. EPPIUS (2)
 Senator in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.5). See 51, note.
- L. ERUCIUS L. f. Stell. (3)
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).
- L. FABERIUS L. f. Serg. (2)
 Senator in 78 (S. C. de Asclepiade, *CIL* 1².2.588).
- Q. FABIUS SANGA (143)
 Senator in 63, who dealt with the Allobrogian envoys and aided in the capture of the conspirators (Cic. *Pis.* 77; Sall. *Cat.* 41).

- M. FALERIUS M. f. Claud. (1)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- C. FANNIUS C. f. (8)
 Senator in 81 (S. C. de Stratonicensibus; *OGIS* 441, lines 20f.).
- C. FIDICULANIUS FALCULA (1)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Caec.* 28; *Cluent.* 103-104 and 112-114).
- L. FILIUS L. f. Hor. (1)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- FLAVIUS L. f. Lem. (see 17)
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Perhaps L. Flavius, Tr. Pl. 60, Pr. 58.
- (- FONTEIUS Q. f. Pap. (1)
 Senator ca. 161 (*SIG*³ 679 II; see 161, Praetors, on Aemilius).
- M[?]. FONTEIUS C. f. (7a, Supb. 3.528)
 Senator soon after 166 (*SIG*³ 664—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1510).
- A. FULVIUS (see 94)
 Senator in 63, who put his son to death for following Catiline (Sall. *Cat.* 39; Val. Max. 5.8.5; Dio 37.36, who calls the son Aulus). See *RE*, on M. Fulvius Nobilior, no. 94.
- C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)
 Senator in 81 (S. C. de Stratonicensibus; *OGIS* 441, lines 20f.). See also Quaestors of uncertain date.
- C. GALLUS (see C. Gallius, *RE* no. 3)
 Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.152).
- M. GELLIUS M. f. Maec. (7)
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220; cf. Plut. *Cic.* 27.2; Macrobian. *Sat.* 2.3.10-11).
- L. GENUCIUS L. f. Ter. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- P. GESSIUS P. f. Arn. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- TI. GUTTA (1)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the case of Oppianicus who accepted bribes (Cic. *Cluent.* 71, 75, 78, 98, 103, 127; cf. *Schol. Pers.* 2.19), and in 70 was expelled from the Senate (Cic. *Cluent.* 127 and 130).

- C. HEDIUS C. f. THORUS (3)
 Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis, Viereck 41, no. 20; and S. C. de Aphrodisiensibus, Viereck 40, no. 19, and Add. VII).
- CN. HEIUS (3)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).
- C. HERENNIUS Q. f. Ouf. (cf. 5)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- L. IULIUS SEX. f. Fal. (CAESAR) Pat. (141)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). See above, on Monetales.
- Q. IUNIUS (30)
 Senator in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18).
- M. IUVENTIUS PEDO (18)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).
- Q. LABERIUS L. f. Maec. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- C. LICINIUS C. f. Ter. (14)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- LICINIUS BUCCO (39)
 A senator, perhaps of the Sullan period (Val. Max. 8.3.2).
- LICINIUS (CRASSUS) DAMASIPPUS (65)
 A senator, who was with Juba in Africa in 49 (Caes. *BC* 2.44) and was killed there in 46 (*Bell. Afr.* 96). On the name, see *CIL* 1².2.1344.
- M. LOLLIIUS Q. f. Men. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- Q. LUCIENUS (1)
 Senator, probably ca. 67 (Varro *RR* 2.5.1).
- M^r. LUCILIUS M. f. Pompt. (11)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- M. LUCRETIUS (9)
 Senator and possible juror in 70 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.18).
- C. LUSCIUS OCREA (2)
 An aged senator in 76 (Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 43).
- CN. LUTATIUS CN. f. A(—) (CERCO?) (1,12)
 Senator ca. 140 (*SIG*³ 674).
- L. MALLIUS (MANLIUS?) L. f. Men. (6)
 Senator ca. 126 (Joseph. *AJ* 13.260; see 126, Praetors, note 2, on Fannius).

- T. MALLIUS Fab. (10)
 Senator, perhaps ca. 161 (*SIG*³ 679 II; see 161, Praetors, on Aemilius).
- MANILIUS (2)
 A prominent senator in 184 (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 17.7). Münzer suggests that he was P. Manlius (*RE*, no. 31) who held the praetorship in 195 and 182.
- T. MANILIUS (10)
 A aged senator in 76 (Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 43–49).
- T. MANLIUS T. f. TORQUATUS Pat. (85)
 A senator of Cicero's generation (Cic. *Brut.* 245), who is probably to be identified with the man who was honored at Delos (*BCH* 3 [1879] 156f.; 36 [1912] 107) between 84 and 78, and perhaps attained the praetorship.
- L. MEMMIUS C. f. Men. (11)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Probably to be identified with the Legate who visited Egypt ca. 112.
- M. MUNIUS M. f. Lem. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- C. NAUTIUS Q. f. Vet. (NUTIUS 1)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno; Noutios in the Adrammytene fragment, and Nautios in the Smyrna one).
- NONIUS (see 50)
 A senator, proscribed in 43 (Plin. *NH* 37.81). Probably a son of Nonius Struma.
- C. NEMETORIUS (NUMITORIUS) C. f. Lem. (1)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- OCTAVIUS (34?)
 A senator in 43 (Cic. *Phil.* 11.4). Perhaps M. Octavius (*RE* no. 34).
- CN. OCTAVIUS L. f. Aem. (19)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- P. OCTAVIUS BALBUS (46)
 Senator in 74, a juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107).
- M. OCTAVIUS LIGUS (69)
 A senator in 75 (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.21, cf. 2.1.26).

- T. OFIDIUS (AUFIDIUS?) M. f. Pop. (not in *RE*)
 Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451).
 See 165, Praetors, on Cornelius Blasio.
- CN. OPIUS CORNICINUS (28)
 Senator in 57 (Cic. *Att.* 4.2.4; *Post Red. ad Quir.* 12). Probably an
 older man, as his son-in-law held the tribunate in that year.
- PAPIRIUS Quir. (7)
 Senator ca. 134? (Joseph. *AJ* 14.145; see 134, note 2). See also *RE*
 s. v. "Valerius," no. 60.
- Q. PETILLIUS T. f. Serg. (6)
 Senator in 78 (S. C. de Asclepiade, *CIL* 1².2.588; cf. Cic. *Mil.* 26 and
 44).
- L. PLAETORIUS L. f. Pap. (6)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno, emending Plattorius to
 Plaetorius).
- M. PLAETORIUS (11)
 A senator who was slain by Sulla in 82 (Val. Max. 9.2.1; cf. Flor.
 2.9.26; Oros. 5.21.8, P. Laetorius).
- PLAETORIUS RUSTIANUS (19)
 A leader among the Pompeians in Africa who died at Hippo (*Bell.*
Afr. 96). On the possible cognomen Cestianus, see *RE* nos. 15 and 16.
- P. PLAUTIUS P. f. Pap. (16)
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Perhaps P. Plautius Hypsaëus,
 (23), Pr. 55.
- C. PLAUTIUS NUMIDA (25)
 A senator, perhaps ca. 100 B. C. (Val. Max. 4.6.2).
- CN. POMPEIUS CN. f. Crust. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). In D.-G. 4.323, note 12,
 it is suggested that this Pompeius was a cousin of the Consul of 89,
 but if the S. C. de Agro Pergameno is correctly dated in 129 B. C. he
 was more probably an uncle.
- C. POPILLIUS (*16)
 A senator who was condemned before 70 for *peculatus* (Cic. *Verr.*
 1.39).
- M. POPILLIUS (*11)
 Senator of uncertain date (Val. Max. 7.8.9).
- P. POPILLIUS P. f. Ter. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

- P. POPILLIUS (*17)
 A senator who was a freedman's son and was excluded from the
 Senate in 70, but kept his insignia (Cic. *Cluent.* 131-132, cf. 98).
- Q. POPILLIUS P. f. Rom. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- POPILLIUS LAENAS (*21)
 Senator in 44 at the time of Caesar's murder (Plut. *Brut.* 15-16;
 App. *BC* 2.115-116).
- P. PORCIUS P. f. (LAECA?) (not in *RE*)
 Senator ca. 165 (*SIG*³ 664—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1510). Probably a son
 of P. Porcius Laeca, Pr. 195 (D.-G. 4.99, no. 7).
- M. PORCIUS LAECA (*7)
 Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Cic. *Cat.*
 1.4; 2.6; *Sull.* 18; *Sall. Cat.* 27; Flor. 2.12.3). See D.-G. 5.101, no. 11.
- Q. POSTUMIUS (*51)
 Senator, slain by Antony in 31 (Dio 50.13.7).
- L. PROCILIUS (see *1)
 Senator before 56 (Cic. *QF* 2.8.1). Probably the Tribune of the Plebs
 in 56.
- PUBLILIUS (not in *RE*)
 Senator of uncertain date (Val. Max. 8.7.5).
- M. PUPIUS M. f. Scapt. (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- L. QUINTIUS (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 43, and probably considerably earlier, as he was the
 father-in-law of C. Asinius Pollio (App. *BC* 4.12).
- M. QUINTIUS (QUINCTIUS?) M. f. Pol. PLANCINUS (not in *RE*)
 Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).
- C. RABIRIUS (5)
 Senator, probably about or soon after 100, when he aided in sup-
 pressing Saturninus (Cic. *Rab. Perd. passim*, esp. 18-28; Dio 37.26;
 cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.12).
- C. RUBRIUS C. f. Pupl. (9)
 Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno). Perhaps a colleague of
 C. Gracchus (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs).
- L. RUBRIUS (11)
 A senator who was captured by Caesar at Corfinium in 49 (Caes. *BC*
 1.23.2).

- L. RUTILIUS FLACCUS (16)
Senator in 72 (Cic. *Cluent.* 182). See also Monetales.
- L. SAENIUS (1)
A senator in 63 (Sall. *Cat.* 30.1).
- P. SATURIUS (1)
A senator in 74, juror in the trial of Oppianicus (Cic. *Cluent.* 107, cf. 182).
- A. SEMPRONIUS A. f. Fal. (3)
A senator ca. 140 (*SIG*³ 674, S. C. de Narthaciensibus et Melitaeensibus).
- C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. Fal. (5)
Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno), and ca. 126 (Joseph. *AJ* 13.260; see 126, Praetors, note 2, on Fannius).
- C. SEMPRONIUS L. f. (not in *RE*)
Senator ca. 165 (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 381-398—*SEG* 3.451).
- C. SENTIUS C. f. (4)
Member of the consilium of the Consul of 49 B. C. at Ephesus (Joseph. *AJ* 14.229).
- P. SEPTIMIUS SCAEVOLA (51)
Senator in 74, a juror in the case of Oppianicus, who accepted bribes (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; cf. *Cluent.* 115-116).
- M. SERRIUS (SERGIUS?) M. f. Ter. (not in *RE*)
Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- P. SERRIUS (SERGIUS?) (Sergius 20)
Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220).
- M. SERVILIUS (20)
Probably a senator. Accused of res repetundae in 51 (Cic. *Fam.* 8.8.2-3; cf. *Brut.* 269).
- P. SESTUILLIUS (SEXTILIUS?) P. f. Ouf. (Sextilius 14)
Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 49, no. 20).
- P. SILICIUS CORONA (1)
A prominent senator, juror in the trial of the tyrannicides in 43, who openly voted for acquittal (Plut. *Brut.* 27.3; App. *BC* 3.95; 4.27; Dio 46.49.5).
- C. SILIUS SEX. f. Cam. (not in *RE*)
Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

- P. SILIUS L. f. Gal. (7)
Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- Q. STATILIENUS Q. f. Corn. (1)
Senator ca. 140 (*SIG*³ 674, S. C. de Narthaciensibus et Melitaeensibus).
- STATIUS the Samnite (1)
An influential Samnite who was made a senator after the Social War, and was proscribed in 43 at the age of eighty (App. *BC* 4.25).
- SER. SULPICIUS (20, cf. 19)
A senator who was with Juba in Africa in 49 (Caes. *BC* 2.44). See Monetales.
- P. TEDETIUS L. f. Pol. (1)
Senator in 44 (Joseph. *AJ* 14.220). Possibly a praetorius, since he follows a consular in Josephus' list.
- SEX. TEIDIUS (2)
Senator in 52, who found the body of Clodius and sent it back to Rome (Ascon. 32 C).
- CN. TERENCEIUS (21)
Received custody of the Catilinarian conspirator Caeparius (Sall. *Cat.* 47.5, senator).
- Q. TITINIUS (17)
A juror in the trial of Verres (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.128).
- CN. TUDICIUS (1)
Senator in 66, who was aiding Cluentius (Cic. *Cluent.* 198).
- TUTICANUS GALLUS (see 3)
The senator, father of one of Caesar's officers who fell at Dyrrachium, must have had some such name (Caes. *BC* 3.71).
- VALGIUS (see *3)
A senator whose sons were fighting in Spain in 45 (*Bell. Hisp.* 13).
- Q. VALGIUS M. f. —LIA (not in **RE*)
Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).
- L. VARGUNTEIUS (*3)
Senator in 63, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy (Sall. *Cat.* 17.3; 47.3; Cic. *Sull.* 6 and 67).
- (VELLEIUS) CAPITO (*4)
Senator, an uncle of Velleius Paterculus. Prosecuted Cassius under the Pedian law for the murder of Caesar (Vell. 2.69.5).

C. VIBIENUS (*2)

Senator in 52, slain soon after the murder of Clodius (Cic. *Mil.* 37).

C. VOLCATIUS GURGES (*3)

Senator of uncertain date, named by Pliny in a list of examples, dating from the Republic, of cases of sudden death (*NH* 7.181).

C. VOLUMNIUS C. f. Men. (not in **RE*)

Senator in 129 (S. C. de Agro Pergameno).

L. VOLUMNIUS (*7)

Senator, named in Varro (*RR* 2.4.1), and alive in 50 (Cic. *Fam.* 7.32.1).

M. ——— f. Pub. PALLACINUS (not in *RE*)

Senator in 39 (S. C. de Panamareis; Viereck 41, no. 20).

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* Abbreviations are indicated in brackets after the work to which they refer. The titles of journals are generally abbreviated according to the system used in the *Année Philologique*, except that *HSCP* stands for *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* and *RFIC* for *Rivista di Filologia e d'Istruzione Classica*. See also the list of abbreviations at the beginning of Volume I.

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INDEX OF CAREERS

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- Q. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Pius Scipio Nasica (99) Tr. Pl. 59, Aed. Cur. 57?, Pr. 55, Interrex 53, Cos. 52, Procos. Syria 49–48, Africa 48–46, Pont. ca. 63–46.
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- Q. Calpurnius Q. f. (17a, Supb. 3.229f.) Praef. Class. ? before 100.
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- L. Calpurnius Bibulus (27) Leg., Lieut. ? (or Prefect ?) 43–42, Promag. or Praef. Class. 36, Pr. Desig. 36, Leg., Envoy 36, Procos. (or Leg., Lieut. ?) Syria ca. 34–32.
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- L. Calpurnius Piso (Caesoninus) (89) Q. 100. See Additions and Corrections.
- L. Calpurnius L. f. L. n. Piso Caesoninus (90) Q. ca. 70, Aed. 64?,

- Pr. by 61, Cos. 58, Procos. Macedonia 57–55, Cens. 50, Leg., Envoy 49, 43 (twice).
- C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (93) III vir Monetal. ca. 64, p. 434, Q. 58. Cn. ? (Calpurnius) Piso Frugi (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 91–89, p. 434.
- Cn. Calpurnius Piso (Frugi) (95) Proq. under Pompey in Spain 49?, Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Eq. ? 46, Cos. 23. See the next entry.
- Cn. (Calpurnius) Piso Frugi (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, or officer under Sex. Pompey, p. 479. See above, no. 95.
- L. Calpurnius L. f. C. n. Piso Frugi (96) Tr. Pl. 149, Pr. 138?, Cos. 133, Cens. 120.
- L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (97) Pr. Farther Spain 112?
- L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (98) Monetal. ca. 90, p. 434, Tr. Pl. 89, Pr. 74.
- M. (Calpurnius) Piso Frugi (not in *RE*) Monetalis ca. 68, p. 434.
- C. Calvisius C. f. – n. Sabinus (13) Leg., Lieut. 48, Pr. 46?, Promag. (Procos.?) Africa Vetus 45–44, Cos. 39, Promag. ? (Praef. Class.) 38–37, Procos. (or Prefect?) to restore order in Italy 36–35, Procos. Spain 31?–28, VII vir Epul. (see 31, list).
- C. Calvius Cicero (2) Tr. Pl. 454.
- C. Campanius (not in *RE*) Monetalis ca. 109, p. 434.
- P. Canidius P. f. – n. Crassus (2) Leg., Lieut. 43, Promag. ? 41–40, Cos. Suff. 40, Promag. (Procos.?) 37–31.
- C. Caninius C. f. (Supb. 3.232) Pr. urb. before Sulla, p. 463.
- L. Caninius Gallus (3) Tr. Pl. 56.
- C. Caninius Rebilus (8) Pr. Sicily 171.
- C. Caninius C. f. C. n. Rebilus (9) Leg., Lieut. 52–49, Pr. 48?, Procos. Africa 46, Leg., Lieut. 45, Cos. Suff. 45 (Dec. 31).
- C. Caninius Rebilus (not in *RE*) Perhaps a Legate of Sex. Pompey in Sicily ca. 42–36 (see 41).
- M. Caninius Rebilus (12) Leg., Envoy 170, Leg., Amb. 167.
- Ti. Cannutius (3) Tr. Pl. 44.
- L. Cantilius (1) Scrib. Pont. (Pont. minor) ?–216.
- C. Canuleius (2) Tr. Pl. 445.
- C. Canuleius (3) Tr. Pl. 98.
- L. Canuleius (8) Leg., Lieut. 48.
- M. Canuleius (9) Tr. Pl. 420.
- L. Canuleius Dives (6, 12) Leg., Amb. 174–173, Pr. Spain 171, and Promag. (Procos.?) Spain 170, Leg., Amb. 163.
- Caparronia (not in *RE*) Vest. Virg. ?–266.
- D. Carfulenus (1) Tr. Pl. 44, Leg., Lieut. 43.
- P. ? Carisius (1) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 36.
- T. Carisius (2) III vir Monetal. ca. 45, p. 434.

- C. Carrinas (1) Leg., Lieut. ? 83, Pr. 82.
- C. Carrinas C. f. – n. (2) Pr. 46?, Promag. ? or Leg., Lieut. ? Farther Spain 45, Cos. Suff. 43, Promag. ? Farther Spain 41, Promag. ? or Praef. Class. ? 36.
- Carve. . (3.1628) Cos. 453.
- L. Carvilius (3) Tr. Pl. 212.
- Sp. Carvilius (4) Q. 391.
- Sp. Carvilius (6) Tr. Pl. 212.
- Sp. Carvilius (7) Leg., Envoy 171.
- Sp. Carvilius L. f. Sab. (not in *RE*) Senator in 129, p. 489.
- Sp. Carvilius Q. f. – n. Maximus (8) Aed. Cur. 299?
- Sp. Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maximus (9) Cos. 293, Leg., Lieut. 292, Cens. 289?, Cos. II 272.
- Sp. Carvilius Sp. f. C. n. Maximus Ruga (10) Cos. 234, II 228, Augur ?–211.
- A. Cascellius Q. f. (4) Q. ? before 73 (see 73, list).
- Cassius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. 56.
- C. Cassius (10) Pr. ? 90, Procos. Asia 89–88.
- L. Cassius (12) Tr. Pl. 89.
- L. Cassius (13) Tr. Mil. 69.
- L. Cassius (14) Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 48.
- M. Cassius M. f. (18) Pr. before 73 (see 73, list).
- Q. Cassius (20) Tr. Mil. 252.
- Q. Cassius (21) Leg., Lieut. 48, Pr. ? 44.
- (Cassius) Barba, see Barba.
- L. Cassius Caecilianus (32) Monetal. ca. 93–91, p. 435.
- C. Cassius C. f. C. n. Longinus (55) Tr. Mil. 178, Pr. urb. 174, X vir agr. dand. assig. 173, Cos. 171, Tr. Mil. 170–168, Cens. 154.
- C. Cassius – f. – n. Longinus (56) Pr. by 127, Cos. 124.
- C. Cassius L. f. – n. Longinus (57) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 435, Pr. 99, Cos. 96, Promag. (Procos.?) 87.
- C. Cassius L. f. – n. Longinus (58) Monetal. ca. 83, p. 435, Pr. by 76, Cos. 73, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 72.
- C. Cassius Longinus (59) Q. Syria 53, Proq. Syria 52–51, Tr. Pl. 49, Prefect Pompeian Fleet 49–48, Leg., Lieut. under Caesar 47–46, Pr. peregr. 44, Cur. Annon. 44, Procos. ? Cyrenaica, 44, Procos. Syria and East 43–42, Cos. Desig. 41, XV vir s. f. ?–42.
- L. Cassius L. f. – n. Longinus (62) Pr. peregr. ? 111, Cos. 107.
- L. Cassius Longinus (63) Tr. Pl. 104.
- L. Cassius Longinus (64) Monetal. ca. 76, p. 435, Pr. de maiestate 66.

- L. Cassius Longinus (65) III vir Monetal. ca. 52, p. 435, Procos. 48, Tr. Pl. 44.
- Q. Cassius L. f. Q. n. Longinus (69) Pr. urb. 167, Cos. 164.
- Q. Cassius Longinus (70) Monetal. ca. 57, p. 435, Q. under Pompey in Spain ca. 52, Tr. Pl. 49, Propr. Spain 49–47, Augur ca. 57–47 (see 50, list).
- L. Cassius – f. – n. Longinus Ravilla (72) Tr. Pl. 137, Pr. by 130, Cos. 127, Cens. 125, Spec. Comm. on Vestal Virgins 113.
- C. Cassius Parmensis (80) Q. 43, Proq. 42.
- Sp. Cassius – f. – n. Vicellinus (91) Cos. 502, Mag. Eq. 501, Cos. II 493, III 486, Tr. Pl. ?? 486.
- Q. Cadius (3) Aed. Pl. 210, Leg. Lieut. 207, Leg., Amb. 205.
- C. Cadius Vestinus (13) Tr. Mil. 43.
- Catulus Verus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 394 (Diod. *in F*).
- P. Caucoilius (not in *RE*) Prefect Carteia 45.
- C. Caudinus (see Cornelius 210–214) Senator in 74, p. 489.
- L. Caulius Mergus (not in *RE*) Senator in 74, p. 489.
- Sextius Censius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 397 (Diod. *in F*).
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- P. Cervius (1) Leg., Lieut. 73, 72 ?
- C. Cestilius (1) Tr. Pl. 57.
- C. Cestius (3, cf. 7) Pr. ? 44.
- L. Cestius (4) Pr. 44 or 43 (see 43).
- C. Cestius Epulo (7, cf. 3) VII vir Epulo, perhaps before 30, p. 486 (see 31, list), Tr. Pl., p. 468, Pr., late Rep. or early Aug., p. 463.
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- C. Cicereius (1) Pr. Sardinia 173, and Propr. 172, Leg., Amb. 172, 167.
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- L. Cincius Alimentus (5) Pr. Sicily 210, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 209, Leg., Envoy 208.
- M. Cincius Alimentus (6) Tr. Pl. 204, Prefect 193.
- M. Cippius M. f. (2) Monetal. ca. 107, p. 435.
- L. Cispius (Laevus ?) (3, cf. 6) Praef. Class. 46, Leg., Envoy 43.
- M. Cispius (4) Tr. Pl. 57, perhaps later Pr., p. 463.
- cius Balbus. See above, Balbus.
- Ap. Claudius (11) Pr. by 133, Cos. Suff. 130. See below, Ap. Claudius Pulcher.
- Ap. Claudius (12) Tr. Mil. 87.
- C. Claudius (17) Leg., Lieut. ? 310.
- C. Claudius (not in *RE*) Flam. Dial. ?–211.

- C. Claudius (18) Tr. Mil. 264.
- C. Claudius (20a, Supb. 3) Senator 71, p. 489.
- L. Claudius (21) Rex Sacr. ca. 60 (mention). See 57, list.
- L. Claudius L. f. (23) Q. before 73 (see 73, list).
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- P. Claudius (not in *RE*) Praef. soc. 207.
- P. Claudius (28) Tr. Mil. 196.
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- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Caecus (91) Q. ca. 316, Aed. Cur. by 313 ?, Cens. 312, Cos. 307, Aed. Cur. II by 305 ?, Interrex 298, Pr. before 297, Cos. II 296, Pr. II 295, Dict. between 292 and 285 (see 285).
- C. Claudius M. f. C. n. Canina (98) Cos. 285, 273.
- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Caudex (102) Cos. 264.
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- C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Centho (104) Cos. 240, Cens. 225, Interrex 216, Dict. 213.
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- Ap. Claudius P. f. Ap. n. Crassus Inregillensis (122) Dict. 362, Cos. 349a.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. M. n. Crassus Inregillensis Sabinus (123) Cos. 471, Cos. II ? 451, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451–449.
- Q. Claudius Flamen (151, cf. 29) Pr. Tarentum and Sallentini 208, and Propr. 207–206.
- C. Claudius Glaber (165) Pr. against Spartacus 73.
- M. Claudius C. f. Glicia (166) Dict. 249.
- C. Claudius – f. – Hortator (180) Mag. Eq. 337.
- C. Claudius (Ap. f. P. n. Crassus ?) Inregillensis (183) Dict. 337.
- M. Claudius Lepidus (204) Leg., Envoy 190.
- C. (Claudius ?) Marcellus (Aarcellus) (not in *RE*) Proq. Macedonia ? 114–113 ? (but see C. Claudius Marcellus no. 214).
- C. Claudius Marcellus (214) Q. ca. 87 ?, and Proq. Macedonia ? 86 ?

- (see the previous entry), Pr. 80, Procos. Sicily 79, Augur ?—before 44 (see 50, and 45, lists).
- C. Claudius C. f. M. n. Marcellus (216) Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see no. 217), Pr. by 53, Cos. 50.
- C. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (217) Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see no. 216), Pr. by 52, Cos. 49, Procos. in Pompey's Fleet 48.
- M. Claudius C. f. C. n. Marcellus (218) Cos. 331, Dict. 327.
- M. Claudius (M. f. C. n.) Marcellus (219) Cos. 287.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (220) Aed. Cur. ca. 226, Pr. ca. 224, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 222, Pr. II Ostia, Canusium, Nola 216, Cos. II Suff. 215, Procos. Nola 215, Cos. III Sicily 214, Procos. Sicily 213–211, Cos. IV Samnium 210, Procos. South. Italy 209, Cos. V South. Italy 208, Augur ca. 226–208 (see 210, list).
- M. Claudius Marcellus (221) Aed. Pl. 216.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (222) Tr. Mil. 208, Tr. Pl. 204, Aed. Cur. 200, Pr. Sicily 198, Cos. 196, Leg., Amb. 195, Leg., Lieut. 193, Cens. 189, Pont. 196–177 (see 179, list).
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (223, 224, two persons; see the next entry) Pr. urb. 188 or 185, Cos. 183, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 182–181, Leg., Amb. 173, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, X vir s. f. ?—169.
- M. Claudius Marcellus (see 223, 224; see the previous entry) Pr. 188 or 185, Leg., Amb. ? 173, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, X vir s. f. (?) ?—169.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (225) Tr. Pl. 171, Pr. Spain 169, and Procos. 168, Cos. 166, II 155, III 152, and Procos. Nearer Spain 151, Leg., Amb. 148, Pont. 177–148.
- M. Claudius (Marcellus?) (26) Pr. 137.
- M. Claudius Marcellus (226) Leg., Lieut. 102?, 90, Pr. before 73 (see 73, list).
- M. Claudius Marcellus (227) Aed. Cur. 91.
- M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (229) Q. 64, Aed. Cur. ? 56 (see nos. 216, 217). Pr. by 54, Cos. 51.
- M. (Claudius) Mar(cellus) (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478.
- M. Claudius Marcellus Aeserninus (232, cf. 233) Q. 48.
- Ap. Claudius Nero (245) Tr. Mil. 198, Leg., Envoy 198, Pr. Farther Spain 195, Leg., Amb. 189–188.
- C. Claudius Ti. f. Ti. n. Nero (246) Leg., Lieut. 214, Pr. Suessula and Capua 212, Propr. Capua 211, Spain 211–210, Leg., Lieut. 209, Cos. 217, Cens. 204, Leg., Amb. 201–199.
- C. Claudius P. f. Nero (247) Pr. 81, Procos. Asia 80–79.
- Ti. Claudius P. f. Ti. n. Nero (249) Pr. Sardinia 204, Cos. 202, Leg., Amb. 172.

- Ti. Claudius Nero (250) Leg., Amb. ? 185–184 (see 185, note 7), Pr. Sicily 181, Leg., Amb. ? 172 (see no. 251).
- Ti. Claudius Nero (251) Pr. peregr. Liguria 178, Procos. 177–176, Leg., Amb. ? 172 (see no. 250).
- Ti. Claudius Nero (252) Pr. Sicily 167.
- Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Clu. (Nero?) (see 250, 251, 252) Senator soon after 166, p. 489.
- Ti. Claudius Nero (253) Monetal. ca. 78–76, p. 435, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—, Pr. before 63, perhaps before 67, p. 463.
- Ti. Claudius Nero (254) Q. 48, Proq. Alexandria 47, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect to settle veterans in colonies in Gaul 46–45, Pr. 42, and Propr. 41–40, Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. ? 35, Pont. 46–33.
- Ap. Claudius P. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (293) Aed. Cur. 217, Tr. Mil. 216, Pr. Sicily 215, Propr. 214 (or Leg., Lieut.?) 214–213, Cos. 212, Procos. Capua 211.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher (294) Tr. Mil. 196, Leg., Lieut. 195–194, 191, Pr. peregr. 188?, Cos. 185, Leg., Amb. 184, Spec. Comm. for Lacedaemonian envoys 183, Leg., Amb. 174–173.
- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (295) Pr. by 146, Cos. 143, Cens. 136, III vir agr. iud. assign. 133–130, Augur ?—130 (see 133, list), Salius before 167— (mention 143), Princeps senatus 136.
- Ap. Claudius (— f. — n. Pulcher) (11) Pr. by 133, Cos. Suff. 130.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (296) Q. 99, Aed. Cur. by 91, Pr. 89, Promag. (Propr. ?) 87, Cos. 79, Procos. Macedonia 78 (but too ill to go), Interrex 77, Procos. Macedonia and Thrace 77–76.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (297) Leg., Envoy 72, 71–70, Pr. de repetundis 57, Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia 56, Cos. 54, Procos. Cilicia 53–51, Cens. 50, Procos. Greece 49–48, Augur before 63–48 (mention 63; see 50, list).
- Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher (298) Cos. 38, Promag. (or Praef. Class.) 36, Procos. Spain 34–33, VII vir Epulo (see 31, list), p. 486.
- C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (300) Pr. Suff. peregr. 180, Cos. 177, and Procos. Cisalp. Gaul and Liguria 176, Tr. Mil. 171, Cens. 169, Leg., Amb. 167, Augur 195–167 (see 179, list).
- C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (302) Q. ca. 105, III vir Monetal. ca. 104 (106, Sydenham), Aed. Cur. 99, Iud. Quaest. veneficis 98, Pr. de repetundis 95, Cur. viis stern. ca. 93, Cos. 92.
- C. Claudius Pulcher (see 302) Monetal. ca. 106–104, p. 435.
- C. Claudius Pulcher (303) Leg., Lieut. ? 58, Pr. 56, Procos. Asia 55–53, Salius before 76—.
- P. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher (304) Aed. Cur. 253?, Cos. 249.
- P. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher (305) Aed. Cur. 189, Pr. Tarentum

- 187?, Spec. Comm. to add colonists to Cales 185, Cos. Liguria 184, III vir col. deduc. 181.
- P. Claudius Pulcher (Clodius 49) Q., Quaesitor, Pr. (probably after 31), Augur (see 31, list). pp. 475, 484, 463, 485, resp.
- Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Russus (317) Cos. 268.
- Ap. Claudius M. f. - n. (Crassus?) Sabinus Inregillensis (321) Q.? 496?, Cos. 495.
- C. Claudius Ap. f. M. n. (Crassus?) Inregillensis Sabinus (322) Cos. 460.
- Claudius Ugo (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 398 (Diod. *in F*).
- Claudius Unimanus (376) Pr. Nearer Spain 146.
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- C. Clodius (8) Prefect 43-42.
- L. Clodius (9, cf. 18) Praef. Fabr. 51, Tr. Pl. 42?
- M. Clodius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p.? 390 (Diod. *in F*).
- P. Clodius M. f. (10) IIII vir a. p. f. ca. 41, p. 435.
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- P. Clodius Pulcher (48) Leg., Lieut.? 68-67, Tr. Mil.? 64, Q. Sicily 61-60, Tr. Pl. 58, Aed. Cur. 56. See Additions and Corrections (on 68-67 B.C.).
- C. Clodius Vestalis (62) IIII vir Monetal. ca. 39, p. 435, Procos. Crete and Cyrene, uncertain date, p. 480.
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- P. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (8) Tr. Mil. c. p. 378.
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- Q. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (10) Cos. 498.
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- T. Cloelius - f. - n. Siculus (12) Tr. Mil. c. p. 444, III vir col. deduc. 442.
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- C. Cluvius L. f. (2) Pr., and probably Procos. Macedonia or Asia ca. 104?

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- C. Coelius Caldus (13) Monetal. ca. 100, p. 436, Promag. (Imp.), Augur, or X vir s. f. p. 485.
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- L.? Cominius (2) Tr. Pl. after 313.
- L. Cominius (7) Tr. Mil. 325.
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- L. Cornelius (51) Pont. Minor before 69— (see 69, and 57, lists).
- P. Cornelius – f. – n. (40, cf. 54) Tr. Mil. c. p. 389.
- P. Cornelius – f. – n. — (54, cf. 40) Tr. Mil. c. p. 385. See previous entry.
- P. Cornelius (41, cf. 66, 316) II vir naval. ? or Praef. or. maritim. 310.
- P. Cornelius (42) Pr. 234.
- P. Cornelius (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478.
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- L. Cornelius L. f. Balbus (69) Cos. Suff. 40, Promag. ? ? Spain 40 (see no. 70).
- L. Cornelius P. f. Balbus (Minor) (70) Leg., Envoy 49–48, Q. 44, Proq. ? 43, Promag. (Propr. ?) Spain 40.
- Cn. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Blasio (73) Cos. 270, Cens. 265, Cos. II 257.
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- Cn. Cornelius Blasio (75) Monetal. ca. 105, p. 436.

- P. Cornelius Blasio (76) Leg., Amb. 170, V vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168, Pr. ca. 165.
- P. Cornelius Blasio (see 76) Monetal. ca. 150–133, p. 436.
- P. Cornelius Calussa (79) Pont. Max. ca. 332.
- Cornelius Cethegus (84) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- C. Cornelius L. f. M. n. Cethegus (88) Procos. Spain 201–200, Aed. Cur. 199, Cos. 197, Cens. 194, Leg., Amb. 193.
- C. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (89) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- M. Cornelius M. f. M. n. Cethegus (92) Aed. Cur. 213, Pr. Eastern Sicily 211, Cens. 209, Cos. 204, Procos. Cisalp. Gaul 203, perhaps a Flamen, ?–ca. 223, p. 486, Pont. 213–196 (see 210, list).
- M. Cornelius C. f. C. n. Cethegus (93) Leg., Envoy 171, III vir col. deduc. 169, Pr. by 163, Cos. 160.
- P. Cornelius L. f. P. n. Cethegus (95) Aed. Cur. 187, Pr. 185, Cos. 181, and Procos. in Liguria and Samnium 180, X vir agr. dand. assign. 173.
- P. Cornelius Cethegus (96) Pr. urb. and pereg. 184.
- (P. Cornelius ?) Cethegus (Cetegus) (97) Monetal. ca. 104, p. 437.
- (Cornelius) Cinna (104) Q. 44 (or 43 ?).
- (L. Cornelius) Cin(n)a (103) Monetal. ca. 150–133, p. 437.
- L. Cornelius L. f. – n. Cinna (105) Leg., Envoy ? 136, Pr. by 130, Cos. 127.
- L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Cinna (106) Pr. by 90, Leg., Lieut. 90 ?, 89, 88, Cos. 87–84.
- L. Cornelius Cinna (107) Pr. 44.
- L. Cornelius – f. – n. (Cinna ?) (32, cf. 104) Cos. Suff. 32.
- A. Cornelius M. f. L. n. Cossus (112) Tr. Mil. 437, Cos. 428a, Tr. Mil. c. p. 426, Mag. Eq. 426, Pont. Max. ? 431 (cf. no. 13).
- A. (or M.) Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (113, cf. 112) Cos. 413.
- A. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (114, cf. 112, 113) Dict. 385.
- A. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (115) Tr. Mil. c. p. 369, 367.
- Cn. Cornelius A. f. M. n. Cossus (116) Tr. Mil. c. p. 414, Cos. 409.
- Cn. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus (117) Tr. Mil. c. p. 406, 404, 401, Leg., Amb. 398.
- M. (or A.) Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (113, cf. 112, 114) Cos. 413.
- P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Cossus (118) Tr. Mil. c. p. 415.
- P. Cornelius A. f. M. n. Cossus (119) Tr. Mil. c. p. 408.
- P. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus (120) Tr. Mil. c. p. 395, II ? 394 (see no. 39).
- Ser. Cornelius – f. – n. Cossus (121) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 434 (Diod.).
- A. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus Arvina (122) Mag. Eq. 353, 349, Cos. 343, II 332, Dict. 322, Fetialis 320.

- Cn. Cornelius Dolabella (131) Rex Sacr. 208–180.
 Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Dolabella (132) Aed. Cur. 165, Pr. by 162, Cos. 159.
 Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Dolabella (134) Tr. Mil. ? 89 (see 22a, Supb. 3.258, and no. 135), Leg., Lieut. ? 83–82, Cos. 81, Procos. Macedonia 80–77.
 Cn. Cornelius Dolabella (135) Tr. Mil. ? 89 (see 22a, Supb. 3.258, and no. 134), Pr. urb. 81, Procos. Cilicia 80–79.
 L. Cornelius Dolabella (137) II vir naval. 180–178.
 L. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Dolabella (138) Pr. ca. 100, Procos. Farther Spain 99–98.
 P. Cornelius – f. – n. Dolabella (139) Cos. 283, Leg., Amb. 280.
 P. Cornelius Dolabella (140) Pr. 69 (or 68 ?), Procos. Asia 68 ?
 P. Cornelius P. f. – n. Dolabella (141) Leg., Lieut. ? 49–48, Tr. Pl. 47, Leg., Lieut. ? 45, Cos. Suff. 44, II vir act. Caes. confirm. 44, VII vir agr. divid. 44, Procos. Syria 44–43, XV vir s. f. 51–43.
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 C. Cornelius Gallus (164) Prefect pecun. cog. ? (or III vir agr. divid. ?) 41–40 (see 41, Spec. Comm.).
 Cornelius Lentulus (172, or 192) Pr. 137 ?
 (Cornelius) Lentulus ? (not in *RE*) Flam. Martial. ? ca. 45 ?
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 Cn. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (176) Tr. Mil. 216, Q. 212, Aed. Cur. 205, Cos. Fleet 201, and Procos. Fleet 200, III vir col. scrib. 199, Leg. Amb., 196–195 (see no. 21), Augur before 217–184 (see 210, list).
 Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Lentulus (177) Leg., Amb. 161, Pr. by 149, Cos. 146.
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 L. Cornelius Lentulus (187) Pr. Sardinia 211, Leg., Lieut. 209, X vir s. f. ? 213–173 (see nos. 187, 212).
 L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (188) Procos. Spain 206–200, Aed. Cur. 205, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 199, and Procos. into 198, Leg., Amb. 196–195 (see no. 28), X vir s. f. ? 213–173 (see nos. 187, 212).
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 L. Cornelius – f. – n. Lentulus (192, cf. 191, 172) Pr. 140 ? or 137 ? (by 133), Cos. 130.

- L. Cornelius Ser. f. Lentulus (193, 195, see Supb. 3.259) Q. before 100.
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 L. Cornelius Lentulus (196) Flam. Martial. ? ca. 56.
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 L. Cornelius – f. – n. Lentulus (197, cf. 219) Cos. Suff. 38.
 P. Cornelius Lentulus (200) Pr. Sicily 214, Propr. 213–212.
 P. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus (202) Leg., Amb. 172, Tr. Mil. 171, Aed. Cur. 169, Leg., Envoy 168, Pr. urb. 165, Cos. Suff. 162, Leg., Amb. 156, Princeps Sen. 125–after 120.
 P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus (202a, Supb. 3.359f.) Pr. ? 128 in Macedonia ?.
 P. Cornelius Lentulus (203) Leg., Lieut. 90.
 P. (Cornelius) P. f. L. n. Lentulus (204) Q. ca. 74. See no. 238.
 Ser. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Lentulus (206) Cos. 303.
 Ser. Cornelius Lentulus (207) Aed. Cur. 207, Tr. Mil. 205.
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 L. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lentulus Caudinus (211) Cos. 237, Cens. 236, Pont. before 221–213, Pont. Max. 221–213.
 L. Cornelius (Lentulus) Caudinus (212) Aed. Cur. ? 209 (see no. 214).
 P. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lentulus Caudinus (213) Cos. 236.
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus (214) Aed. Cur. ? 209 (see 212), Pr. Sardinia 203, and Propr. 202, Leg., Amb. 196, 189–188.
 Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. – n. Lentulus Clodianus (216) Pr. by 75, Cos. 72, Cens. 70, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—. See Cn. Lentulus, Tr. Pl. and Leg., Lieut. before 66, pp. 469, 482, resp.
 Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus (217) Leg., Amb. 60, Pr. de maiestate ? 59.
 L. Cornelius P. f. – n. Crus (218) Pr. 58, Cos. 49, Procos. 48.
 L. ? Cornelius Lentulus Cruscellio (219, cf. 197) Leg., Lieut. ? under Sex. Pompey 42–39 or Pr. after 39, and Leg., Lieut. 38–36 (see 38).
 L. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Lentulus Lupus (224) Aed. Cur. 163, Leg., Amb. 162–161, Pr. by 159, Cos. 156, Cens. 147, X vir s. f. ? 143 (mention), Princeps Sen. 130–before 125.
 Cn. Cornelius P. f. – n. Lentulus Marcellinus (228) Monetal. ca. 87, p. 437, Q. 74 ?, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67—, Pr. 60, Promag. (Procos. ?) Syria 59–58, Cos. 56, VII vir Epulo before 56 (mention). See Cn. Lentulus, Tr. Pl. and Leg., Lieut. before 66, pp. 469, 482, resp.

- P. Cornelius Lentulus Mar(celli) f. (230) *Monetal.* ca. 95–91, p. 437.
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (231, see 228) Q. cum imperio Cyrene 75 or 74 (see 75).
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (232) Q. 48.
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 L. Cornelius Lentulus Niger (234) Pr. by 61, *Flam. Martial.* before 69–56.
 P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Lentulus Spinther (238, cf. 204) Q. urb. ca. 74, *Aed. Cur.* 63, Pr. urb. 60, *Promag.* (*Procos.* ?) Nearer Spain 59, *Cos.* 57, *Procos.* Cilicia 56–54, and in Italy 53–51, *Pont.* ca. 60–47 (see 60, and 57, lists).
 L. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther (239) Q. 44?, *Proq.* pro pr. Asia 43, *Leg.*, *Lieut.* ? 43–42, *Augur* 57–ca. 42 (see 50, list).
 P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura (240) Q. 81, Pr. de repetundis 74, *Cos.* 71, Pr. II 63.
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 P. Cornelius M. f. M. n. Maluginensis (250, cf. 39) *Tr. Mil. c. p.* 404.
 P. Cornelius P. f. M. n. Maluginensis (252, cf. 251) *Tr. Mil. c. p.* 397, *Mag. Eq.* 396, *Cos.* ? 393, *Tr. Mil. c. p.* II 390 (see no. 39).
 Ser. Cornelius – f. – n. Maluginensis (253) *Cos.* 485, *Flam. Quirinal.* ?–453.
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 L. Cornelius Ser. f. P. n. Maluginensis Uritinus (256) *Cos.* 459.
 A. Cornelius Mammula (257) Pr. Sardinia 217, and *Propr.* 216.
 A. Cornelius Mammula (258) Pr. Bruttium 191, and *Propr.* 190.
 M. Cornelius Mammula (259) *Leg.*, *Amb.* 173.
 P. Cornelius Mammula (260) Pr. Sicily 180.
 Cn. Cornelius Merenda (265) Pr. Sardinia 194, *Leg.*, *Amb.* ? 189–188.
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 Cn. Cornelius Merula (268) *Leg.*, *Amb.* ? 189–188 (see no. 265).
 Cn. Cornelius Merula (269) *Leg.*, *Amb.* 162, 154.
 L. Cornelius L. f. – n. Merula (270) Pr. urb. 198, III vir col. deduc. 194, *Cos.* 193.
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- L. Cornelius – f. – n. Merula (272) Pr. by 90?, *Cos. Suff.* 87, *Flam. Dial.* ?–87.
 P. Cornelius – f. – n. Rufinus (301) *Dict.* 334 (*Liv.*), 333 (*FC*).
 P. Cornelius Cn. f. P. n. Rufinus (302) *Cos.* 290, *Dict.* between 292 and 285 (see 285), *Cos.* 277.
 P. Cornelius M. f. L. n. Rutilus Cossus (307) *Dict.* 408, *Tr. Mil. c. p.* 406.
 P. Cornelius – f. – n. Scapula (315, 316, 344, see no. 41) *Cos.* ? 328.
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 Cn. Cornelius Scipio (not in *RE*) III vir agr. dand. assign. 218.
 Cn. Cornelius Scipio (320, 325) Pr. ? 177? (see no. 346).
 Cn. Cornelius Scipio (321) Pr. ca. 109.
 L. Cornelius P. f. – n. Scipio (322) *Interrex* 352, *Cos.* 350, *Cens.* ? 340.
 L. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Scipio (323) *Aed. Cur.* before 259 (see 261), *Cos.* 259, *Cens.* 258.
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 P. Cornelius – f. – n. Scipio (328) *Tr. Mil. c. p.* 395, II ? 394 (see no. 39), *Interrex* 391, 389.
 P. Cornelius P. f. – n. Scipio (329) *Aed. Cur.* 366, *Mag. Eq.* 350, *Cens.* ? 340.
 P. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Scipio (330) *Cos.* 218, *Procos.* Spain 217–211.
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 P. Cornelius P. f. – n. (Scipio ?) (not in *RE*) *Cos. Suff.* 35.
 P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Africanus Aemilianus (335) *Tr. Mil.* 151, *Leg.*, *Envoy* 150, *Tr. Mil.* 149–148, *Cos. Africa* 147, and *Procos.* 146, *Cens.* 142, *Leg.*, *Amb.* 140–139, *Cos. II* Nearer Spain 134, and *Procos.* 133–132. *Augur* before 140–129 (see 141 and 133, lists).
 P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio Africanus (336) *Tr. Mil.* 216, *Aed. Cur.* 213, *Procos.* Spain 210–216, *Cos.* 205, *Procos.* Africa 204–201, *Cens.* 199, *Cos. II* 194, *Leg.*, *Amb.* Africa 193, and Asia ? 193, *Leg.*, *Lieut.* 190, *Leg.*, *Lieut.* ? 184?, *Salius* before 211–184 or 183 (see 190), *Princeps Senatus* 199, 194, 189.
 L. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio Asiaticus (337) *Leg.*, *Envoy* 207, 206, 202, *Leg.*, *Lieut.* 207–202, Q. ca. 196, *Aed. Cur.* 195?, Pr. Sicily 193, *Leg.*, *Envoy* 191, *Leg.*, *Lieut.* 191, *Cos. Greece and Asia* 190, and *Procos.* until triumph 189, *Leg.*, *Amb.* ? 186, *Leg. Amb.* 183.
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- Cn. Cornelius L. f. n. Cn. Scipio Asina (341) Cos. Fleet 260, II Sicily 254, and Procos. 253.
- P. Cornelius (Cn. f. L. n.) Scipio Asina (342) Cos. 221, III vir agr. dand. assig. 218, Interrex 216.
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio Barbatius (see 343, 344) Pont. Max. ? 304 (mention).
- L. Cornelius Cn. f. — n. Scipio Barbatius (343) Aed. Cur. 301 ?, Cos. 298, Leg., Lieut. 297, Leg., Lieut. ? 295, and Propr. 295, Leg., Lieut. 293, Cens. 280 ?, Pont. Max. ? before 304—after 280 (see below, no. 344).
- P. Cornelius — f. — n. Scipio Barbatius (344, cf. 216) Cos. 328 ? (see P. Cornelius Scapula), Dict. 306, perhaps Pont. Max. ? in 304 (see above, no. 343).
- Cn. Cornelius — f. — n. Scipio Calvus (345) Cos. 222, Leg., Lieut. 218, Promag. (Procos. ?) Spain 217—211.
- Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Scipio Hispallus (346) Leg., Lieut. ?, Greece and Asia 190 (see Additions and Corrections), Pr. peregr. 179, Cos. 176, Pont. 199—176 (see list, 179).
- Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispanus (347) X vir stlit. iud. before 150 (see p. 485), Q. ca. 150, Tr. Mil. before 150, 149, Aed. Cur. 141 ?, Pr. peregr. 139, X vir s. f. 139 (mention).
- M. Cornelius Scipio Maluginensis (348, cf. 35) Pr. 176 (assigned Farther Spain but excused).
- P. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Scipio Nasica (350) Q. ca. 200, III vir col. deduc. 200, Aed. Cur. 197, Pr. Farther Spain 194, and Promag. (Propr., Liv.) 193, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 191, and Procos. 190, III vir col. deduc. 183, Leg., Amb. ? 183, Spec. Comm. on extortion in Spain 171.
- P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (351) Pr. ca. 93.
- P. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Scipio Nasica (Corculum) (353) Aed. Cur. 169, Tr. Mil. 168, 167, Pr. 165, Cos. 162, Cens. 159, Cos. II 155, Leg., Amb. 152, Tr. Mil. 150, Pont. before 150—141, Pont. Max. 150—141, Princeps Senatus 147, 142.
- P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Nasica Serapio (354) Tr. Mil. ? 149, Pr. by 141, Cos. 138, Leg., Amb. 132, Pont. 141 ?—132, Pont. Max. 141—132.
- P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Nasica Serapio (355) Pr. by 114, Cos. 111.
- (Cornelius ?) Sisenna (371) Leg., Lieut. or Prefect 57.
- Cn. Cornelius Sisenna (373) Pr. Macedonia 119, and Procos. 118.

- Cn. Cornelius L. f. Sisenna (see 373) Monetal. ca. 100, p. 437.
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- P. Cornelius Sisenna (375) Pr. urb. 183.
- Faustus Cornelius Sulla (377) Monetal. ca. 62, p. 437, Tr. Mil. ? 63, Q. 54, Curator to build Curia Hostilia 52, Proq. pro pr. 49—47, Promag. Africa 46, Augur ca. 57—46 (see 50, list).
- P. Cornelius P. f. Sulla (382) Flam. Dial. ca. 250.
- P. Cornelius Sulla (Rufus Sibylla ?) (383) Pr. urb. and peregr. 212, X vir s. f. 212 (mention).
- P. Cornelius Sulla (384) Pr. Sicily 186.
- P. (Cornelius) Sul(l)a (see 384) Monetal. ca. 145—137, p. 437.
- P. Cornelius Sulla (385) Senator in 63, p. 489.
- P. Cornelius P. ? f. L. n. Sulla (386) III vir col. deduc. Pompeii 80, Pr. by 68, Cos. Desig. 65, Leg., Lieut. ? 48—47.
- Ser. Cornelius Sulla (2, 388) Pr. 175, Promag. (Propr. ?) Sardinia 174, Leg., Amb. 167.
- Ser. Cornelius Sulla (389) Senator in 63, p. 490.
- L. Cornelius L. f. P. n. Sulla Felix (392) Q. 107, Proq. 106—105, and pro pr. 105, Leg., Envoy 106, 105, Leg., Lieut. 104, 103, Tr. Mil. 103, Leg., Lieut. 102—101, Pr. urb. 93, Propr. Cilicia 92, Leg., Lieut. 90, 89, and Promag. ? 89, Cos. 88, Procos. Greece, Macedonia, Asia 87—84, and in Italy 83—81, Dict. r. p. c. 82—79, Cos. 80, Augur before 88—78 (mention in 88).
- L. Cornificius (4) Senator 52, p. 490.
- L. Cornificius L. f. — n. (5) Tr. Pl. 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 38, Leg., Lieut. 36, Cos. 35, Procos. Africa 34—33.
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- Q. Cornificius (8) Q. pro pr. Illyricum 48—47, Cilicia 46, Pr. 45 ?, Procos. Africa Vetus 44—42, Augur ca. 47—42.
- C. Coruncanus (1) Leg., Amb. 230.
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- C. Cosconius (3, Supb. 3.262) Leg., Lieut. ? or Pr. ? 89, Procos. Illyricum 78—76. Perhaps Pr. 79.
- C. Cosconius (4) Pr. 63, Procos. Farther Spain 62, V vir agr. dand. iud. (or XX vir) 59.
- C. Cosconius (5) Tr. Pl. 59, Aed. Pl. 57, Pr. 54 ? and Procos. Macedonia ? ca. 53—52 ? (see also 48, Praetors).
- L. Cosconius (6) Monetal. ca. 112—108, p. 437.



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 M^p. Curius M^p. f. M^p. n. Dentatus (9) Tr. Pl. 298 ?, Cos. 290, Pr. Suff. ? 283, Cos. II 275, III 274, Cens. 272, II vir aquae perducendae 270.
 M. Curtius (8) Q. 61.
 Q. Curtius (11) Monetal. (III vir ?) ca. 108-107, p. 438.
 C. (or Agrippa) Curtius - f. - n. Chilo (or Philo) (P. Curatius, Liv.) (15) Cos. 445.
 C. Curtius Peducaeanus (23) Pr. 50.
 M^p. (or C.) Curtius Peducaeanus (23) Tr. Pl. 57, Pr. 50.
 C. (Curtius) Postumus (24) Q. by 71 (candidate for Pr. 63).
 M. Curtius Postumus (26) Tr. Mil. 54, Pr. 47 or 46.
 Q. Curtius (Postumus ?) (12, cf. 25) Aed. ? 71, Iud. Quaest. 70.

- Q. Curtius Salassus (32) Prefect under Antony at Aradus 41.
 M. Cusinius (1) Pr. ? 44.
 Dasius (1) Prefect Clastidium 218.
 C. Decidius C. f. Rufus (not in *RE*) X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91.
 Decidius Saxa (3) Q. 41, Proq. 40 ?
 L. Decidius C. f. Saxa (4) Tr. Pl. 44, VII vir agr. divid. ? 44, Leg. Lieut. (pro pr. ?) under Antony in Syria 42-40.
 C. Decimius (1) Leg., Amb. 171, Pr. peregr. 169, Leg., Amb. 168.
 C. Decimius (2) Q. before 46, p. 475, Prefect ? Cercina 46.
 L. Decimius (3) Leg., Amb. 172.
 M. Decimius (4) Leg., Amb. ? 172.
 C. Decimius Flavus (8) Tr. Mil. 209.
 C. Decimius Flavus (9) Pr. urb. 184.
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 L. Decius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. 415.
 M. Decius (7) Leg., Envoy 493, Tr. Pl. 491.
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 P. Decius P. f. P. n. Mus (17) Cos. 279, Cos. Suff. ?? 265 (see 265, note 2).
 P. Decius Subolo (20) III vir col. deduc. 169, Leg., Envoy 168.
 Q. Dellius (1) Leg., Envoy 41, 39, 35, 34, 31.
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 C. Didius C. f. Quir. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 490.
 C. Didius (2) Leg., Lieut. 46-45.
 Q. Didius (4) Leg., Lieut. (or Promag.) Syria 31.
 T. Didius T. f. Sex. n. (5) Tr. Pl. 103, Pr. by 101, Procos. Macedonia 100-99 ?, Cos. Nearer Spain 98, and Procos. 97-93, Leg., Lieut. 90-89.
 T. Didius (see 5) Monetal. ca. 105-104, p. 438.
 Sex. Digitius (2) Pr. Nearer Spain 194, and Promag. 193, Leg., Lieut. 190, Leg., Amb. 174-173, 172.

- Sex. Digitius (3) Tr. Mil. 170.
 Cn. Domitius (see 19) Monetal. ca. 150-146, p. 438.
 Cn. Domitius (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 119-109, p. 439.
 Cn. Domitius (11) Iud. Quaest. 56, Pr. ? ca. 54, Praef. Eq. 49.
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 M. Domitius P. f. (not in *RE*) Leg., Amb. 113.
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 Cn. Domitius Cn. f. L. n. Ahenobarbus (19) Pr. 170 ?, Leg., Envoy 169-168, Leg., Amb. 167, Cos. Suff. 162, Pont. 172—.
 Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (20, Supb. 3.349) Leg. Lieut. 129-126 ?, Pr. by 125, Cos. Transalp. Gaul 122, and Procos. 121-120 (or 117 ?) Cens. 115, Pont. ?-104. See Additions and Corrections.
 Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (21) II vir col. ded. Narbo ? 118 (see Additions and Corrections), Monetal. ca. 108-107, p. 439, Tr. Pl. 104, Pr. ca. 99, Cos. 96, Cens. 92, Pont., and Pont. Max. 103-ca. 89.
 Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (22) Promag. ? Africa 82-81.
 Cn. Domitius L. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (23) Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 44-42, Promag. (Imp.) Fleet 42-40, Procos. Bithynia and Pontus under Antony 40-34, Cos. 32, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. ? with Antony 31.
 L. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (26) Pr. Sicily 97 ?, Cos. 94.
 L. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (27) Q. 66, Aed. Cur. 61, Pr. 58, Cos. 54, Quaesitor 52, Procos. Transalp. Gaul 49 (assigned), and in Greece with Pompey 49-48, Pont. by 50-48.
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 M. Domitius Calvinus (44) Pr. 80, Procos. Nearer Spain 79.
 Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Calvinus Maximus (45) Aed. Cur. 299 ?, Cos. 283, Dict. 280, Cens. 280.
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 C. Duillius (2) V vir mensar. 352.
 C. Duillius M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260, Cens. 258, Dict. 231.
 K. Duillius - f. - n. Longus ? (4) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450-449.

- K. Duillius - f. - n. (5) Cos. 336, III vir col. deduc. 334.
 M. Duillius (6) Tr. Pl. 470, 449.
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 C. Duillius K. f. K. n. Longus (8) Tr. Mil. c. p. 399.
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 L. Duronius (2) Pr. Apulia and Istria 181, and Propr. 180.
 M. Duronius (3) Tr. Pl. by 97.
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 C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maximus (27, cf. 2, and 5) Monetal. ca. 73, p. 439, Senator before 70, p. 490.
 C. Egnatius C. f. Rufus (not in *RE*) X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91 ?
 C. Egnatuleius (1) Monetal. ca. 96-94, p. 439, or Q. (Pink), p. 458.
 L. Egnatuleius (2) Q. 44.
 C. Epidius Marcellus (3) Tr. Pl. 44.
 M. Eppius (2) Q. by 52 (see 51, additional note), Leg., Lieut. Africa 46, Spain 44. See p. 490.
 L. Equitius (3) Tr. Pl. 99 (killed Dec. 10, 100).
 C. Erenucius - f. - n. (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379 (Diod.).
 Erucius (1) Tr. Mil. ? or Prefect ? Chaeronea 86.
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 Fabius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 383 (Diod. *in F*).
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 C. F(abius ?) (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 103-102, p. 439.
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 C. Fabius (Hadrianus ?) (17) Pr. 58, Procos. Asia 57.
 C. Fabius (cf. 17) Tr. Pl. 55 ?, Leg., Lieut. 54-49.
 Kaeso (Fabius) (not in *RE*) Leg., Envoy 264.
 K. Fabius M. f. N. n. (19) Leg., Lieut. ? 310.
 L. Fabius (21) Leg., Envoy 203.
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 Q. Fabius (30, 116) Aed. Cur. bef. 266 (see 267).
 Fabius Albus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 382 (Diod. *in F*).
 C. Fabius Ambustus (39), see K. Fabius Ambustus (42).

- C. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus (40) Cos. 358, Interrex 355.
 C. Fabius M. f. N. n. Ambustus (41) Mag. Eq. Suff. 315.
 K. Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (42, cf. 39) Q. 409, Tr. Mil. c. p. 404, II 401, Leg., Amb. ? 398, Tr. Mil. c. p. III 395, Leg., Amb. 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. IV 390.
 M. Fabius K. f. M. n. Ambustus (43) Tr. Mil. c. p. 381, 369, Cens. 363.
 M. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus (44) Cos. 360, 356, Interrex 355, Cos. 354, Interrex 351, Dict. 351, Interrex ? 340, III vir col. deduc. ? 334, Mag. Eq. 322 (cf. no. 24). Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Pliny *NH* 7.133).
 N. (or Cn.) Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (45) Tr. Mil. c. p. 406, Leg., Amb. ? 398, 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. 390 (cf. no. 48).
 Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Ambustus (46) Cos. 412, see Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (166).
 Q. Fabius - f. - n. Ambustus (47) Mag. Eq. 344, Dict. 321.
 Q. Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus (48) Leg., Amb. 391, Tr. Mil. c. p. 390.
 M. Fabius M. f. M. n. Buteo (53) Cos. 245, Cens. 241, Leg., Amb. ? 218, Dict. 216, Princeps Senatus, after the lection of 214 (perhaps of 220 and 216), and through 210.
 M. Fabius Buteo (54) Aed. Cur. 203, Pr. Sardinia 201.
 N. Fabius M. f. M. n. Buteo (55) Cos. 247, Mag. Eq. 224.
 N. Fabius Buteo (56) Pr. Hither Spain 173 (died at Massilia).
 Q. Fabius Buteo (31, 57) Leg., Envoy 198, Pr. Farther Spain 196.
 Q. Fabius Buteo (32, 58) Q. Spain 188-186 ?, Pr. Gall. Cisalp. 181, and Propr. 180, III vir col. deduc. 180, V. vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168.
 C. (or K. ?) Fabius Dorsuo (68) Pont. ? 390.
 M. Fabius C. f. - n. Dorsuo (69, cf. 24) Cos. 345, Interrex ? 340 (see no. 44), III vir col. deduc. ? 334 (see no. 44).
 C. Fabius Hadrianus (82) Pr. Africa 84, and Propr. 83-82.
 M. Fabius Hadrianus (83) Leg., Lieut. 72-68 or 67.
 L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis (84) Q. 81, officer of Sertorius ?-72.
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Labeo (91) Q. urb. ? 196, Pr. Fleet 189, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 188, III vir col. deduc. 184, Cos. 183, III vir col. deduc. 183, Procos. Liguria 182-181, Leg., Amb. ? 167, Pont. 180—(see 179, list).
 Q. Fabius Labeo (92) Monetal. ca. 109, p. 439.
 Q. Fabius Labeo (cf. 92) Pr. Nearer Spain, and Procos., late II (see 110 B. C.), p. 464.
 C. Fabius M. f. M. n. Licinus (70) Cos. 273.
 M. Fabius C. f. M. n. Licinus (94) Cos. 246.

- Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus (103) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Cur. 215, Pr. Apulia 214, Cos. Apulia 213, Leg., Lieut. 212, 209-208, Leg., Envoy 207.
 Q. Fabius Maximus (104) Augur 203-196.
 Q. Fabius Maximus (105) Q. Farther Spain 188-186 ?, Pr. peregr. 181.
 Q. Fabius Maximus (107) Monetal. ca. 125-120, p. 439 (see below, no. 111).
 Q. Fa(bius) (not in *RE*) Q. Sicily, p. 478. See no. 108.
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus (108) Aed. Cur. 57, Pr. ? by 48, Leg., Lieut. Spain 46-45, Cos. Suff. 45 (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31).
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Aemilianus (109) Leg., Envoy 168, Leg., Lieut. ? 168-167, Leg., Amb. 154, Pr. Sicily 149, Cos. Farther Spain 145, and Procos. 144-143, Leg., Lieut. 134-132.
 Q. Fabius Q. Aemiliani f. Q. n. Maximus Allobrogicus (110) Q. 134, Pr. by 124, and Propr. Spain 123, Cos. Transalp. Gaul 121, and Procos. 120-117 ?, Leg., Amb. ? 113 (see no. 111). See Additions and Corrections.
 Q. Fabius Q. Serviliani f. Q. n. Maximus (Eburnus) (111) Monetal. ? ca. 134 (Mommsen), p. 439 (see no. 107), Q. 132, Pr. 119, Cos. 116, Procos. Macedonia ? 115 (see Additions and Corrections), Leg., Amb. ? 113 (see no. 110), Cens. 108.
 Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Maximus Gurgus (112) Tr. Mil. 297, Aed. Cur. ? 295, Cos. Samnium 292, and Procos. 291, Cens. 289 ?, Cos. II 276, Leg., Amb. 273, Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Plin. *NH* 7.133).
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Gurgus (see 112) Cos. 265.
 Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus (114) Aed. Cur. 331, Mag. Eq. 325 (Liv.), 324 (*FC* and *AT*), Cos. 322, Interrex 320, Dict. 315, 313 ? (Diod.), Cos. II Etruria 310, and Procos. 309 (*FC*), Cos. III Samnium 308 and Procos. 307, Cens. 304, Mag. Eq. 302 (Liv.), 301 (*FC* and *AT*), Aed. Cur. 299 ?, Cos. IV 297, and Procos. Samnium 296, Cos. V 295, Leg., Lieut. 292-291, Princeps Senatus, date uncertain (Plin. *NH* 7.133).
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Servilianus (115) Pr. by 145, Cos., 142, and Procos. Farther Spain 141-140, Pont. 141 (mention).
 Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Verrucosus (116) Tr. Mil. (twice), p. 481, Q. before 237 and 236 ?, Aed. Cur. by 235 ?, Cos. 233, Cens. 230, Cos. II, 228, Interrex 222 ?, Dict. 221 ?, Leg., Amb. 218, Dict. 217, Cos. III Suff. 215, II vir aed. loc. 215, Cos. IV 214, Leg., Lieut. 213, Cos. V 209, Interrex 208 ?, Augur 265-203 (see 210, list), Pont. 216-203 (see 210, list), Princeps Senatus 209, 204.

- C. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor (123) Cos. 269.
 N. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor (124) Leg., Amb. 273, Cos. 266.
 N. Fabius Pictor (125) Monetal. ca. 110, p. 439.
 Q. Fabius Pictor (126) Leg., Amb. 216.
 Q. Fabius Pictor (127) Pr. assigned Sardinia, then Pereg. 189, Flam. Quirinal. 190–167 (see 179, list).
 Q. Fabius Sanga (143) Senator 63, p. 490.
 Fabius Senator (144) Pr. date uncertain, p. 464.
 C. Fabius Vergilianus (154) Leg., Lieut. 53–51.
 K. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus (159) Q. 485, Cos. 484, 481, 479, and Procos. ? at Cremera 478.
 M. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus (160) Cos. 483, 480.
 M. Fabius (– f. – n.) Vibulanus (161) Cos. 457b (Diod.).
 M. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (162) Cos. 442, Leg., Lieut. 437, Tr. Mil. c. p. 433, Leg., Lieut. 431.
 N. (or Cn.) Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (163) Cos. 421, Tr. Mil. c. p. 415, 407.
 Q. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus (164) Cos. 485, 482.
 Q. Fabius M. f. K. n. Vibulanus (165) Cos. 467, Leg., Amb. 466, Cos. II 465, Praef. urb. 462, Cos. III 459, Leg., Amb. 458, Praef. urb. 458, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 450–449.
 Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus (Ambustus) (166, cf. 46) Cos. 423, Tr. Mil. c. p. 416, II 414, Interrex 413, Cos. 412 (see Q. Fabius Ambustus, no. 46).
 Fabia (172) Vest. Virg. bef. 73–aft. 58 (see 69, list).
 L. Fabricius (4) Cur. Viarum, perhaps Tr. Pl. 62.
 Q. Fabricius (7) Tr. Pl. 57.
 C. Fabricius C. f. C. n. Luscinus (9) Leg., Amb. 283, Cos. 282, Leg., Amb. 280, 279, Leg., Lieut. 279, Cos. 278, Cens. 275.
 C. Fabricius Luscinus (10) Pr. Urb. 195, Leg., Lieut. 190.
 (Fabricius) Veiento (Fabricius 14) Leg., Lieut. ? (pro pr.) Syria 50.
 M. Fabrinus (1) Monetal. ca. 133–127, p. 439.
 T. Fadius Gallus (9) Q. 63, Tr. Pl. 57.
 C. Falcidius (2) Tr. Pl., and Leg., Lieut. the subsequent year, pp. 469, 483.
 C. (or P.) Falcidius (3) Tr. Pl. 41.
 M. Falerius M. f. Claud. (1) Senator 129, p. 491.
 Fannius (1) Leg., Lieut. ? 42.
 C. Fannius (6) Tr. Pl. 184 ? (or 187 ?).
 C. Fannius M. f. – n. (7) Leg., Lieut. ? 147–146, Tr. Pl. 142 ?, Tr. Mil. 141, Pr. 126 ? (see note 2), Cos. 122, Augur bef. 129— (see 133, list).

- C. Fannius C. f. (7, see 122 B. C., note 2) Leg., Envoy 146, Pr. before 118, Leg., Amb. 113.
 C. Fannius C. f. (8) Senator 81, p. 491.
 C. Fannius (9) Tr. Pl. 59, Pr. 54 ? or 50 ?, Propr. first Sicily, then Asia 49, 48, Pont. ca. 63–48 (see 60, and 57, lists). See the next name.
 C. Fannius (9, cf. 16) Leg., Envoy 43, Leg., Lieut. ? 42.— See *RE*, no. 16, on Fannius Caepio.
 L. Fannius (12) Leg., Lieut. (or Praefect) 68–67.
 M. Fannius C. f. (14) Monetal. ca. 137–134, p. 440 (see above, no. 7).
 M. Fannius (15) Aed. Pl. ca. 83, Iud. quaest. sicariis 81, Pr. de sicariis 80.
 C. Fannius C. f. C. n. Strabo (20) Pr. by 164, Cos. 161, Leg., Amb. 158–157, 154.
 L. Farsuleius Mensor (1) Monetal. ca. 73, p. 440.
 M. Favonius (1) Q. before 59, Aed. 52, Quaesitor 52, Pr. 49, Propr. ? in Macedonia 48.
 M. Feridius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. 41.
 C. Fidiculanus Falcula (1) Senator 74, p. 491.
 L. Filius (Philius) L. f. Hor. (1) Senator 129, p. 491.
 — Flaccus (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. 136.
 L. — L. f. Flaccus (not in *RE*) Aed., and Pr., dates uncertain, pp. 467, 466, resp.
 Flaminius (1) Leg., Amb. 154.
 C. Flaminius C. f. L. n. (2) Tr. Pl. 232, Pr. Sicily 227, Cos. 223, Mag. Eq. 221 ?, Cens. 220, Cos. II 217.
 C. Flaminius C. f. C. n. (3) Q. 209, Aed. Cur. 196, Pr. Nearer Spain 193, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 192–190, Cos. 187, III vir col. deduc. 183.
 C. Flaminius (4) Aed. Cur. 67 ?, Iud. Quaest. 66.
 T. Flaminius (5) Pr. ? 104 ?? (see 126, Praetors, on T. Quinctius Flaminius).
 L. Flaminius Cilo (6) Monetal. ca. 106, p. 440.
 L. Flaminius Chilo (7) [Candidate Tr. Pl. Suff. ? 44], III vir Monetal. 42, p. 440.
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 Flavius L. f. Lem. (see 17) Senator 44, p. 491.
 Cn. Flavius Cn. (or Anni) f. (15) III vir nocturn. ?? bef. 305, III vir col. deduc. bef. 305 (see 304, note 1), Tr. Pl. 305 ?, Aed. Cur. 304 (see 304, note 1, on his career). See Additions and Corrections.
 L. Flavius (17) Tr. Pl. 60, Pr. 58.
 L. Flavius – f. – n. (18) Cos. Suff. 33.

- M. Flavius (19) Tr. Pl. 327, 323.
 Flavius Fimbria (86) Leg., Lieut. 82.
 C. Flavius C. f. - n. Fimbria (87) Pr. by 107, Cos. 104.
 C. Flavius Fimbria (88) Leg., Envoy 87, Praef. Eq. (or Tr. Mil.?) 87, Leg., Lieut. 86-85.
 Flavius Gallus (94) Tr. Mil. ? 36.
 C. Flavius Hemicillus (11) Leg., Lieut. (pro pr.) 43-42, or Praef. Fabr. 42.
 ——— Flavius, perhaps Decimius Flavius (9), Monetal. ca. 145-137, p. 438.
 Floronia (1) Virg. Vest. ?-216.
 M. Folius (Foslius) - f. - n. Flaccinator (1, 2) Tr. Mil. c. p. 433, Pont. ?-390.
 M. Folius (Foslius) C. f. M. n. Flaccinator (3) Mag. Eq. 320, Cos. 318, Mag. Eq. 314, 313 (one tradition recorded in Livy).
 (Fo)nteius Q. f. Pap. (1) Senator ca. 161, p. 491.
 Fonteius (2) Leg., Lieut. 91 (or into early 90).
 Fonteius (not in *RE*) Pr. ? Urb. ? 54.
 A. Fonteius (5) Tr. Mil. 46.
 C. Fonteius (6) Monetal. ca. 109, p. 440.
 C. Fonteius (7) Leg., Lieut. 74-72.
 M'. Fonteius C. f. Pap. (7a, Supb. 3.528) Senator ca. 166, p. 491.
 M'. Fonteius (8) Monetal. ca. 103, p. 440.
 M'. Fonteius C. f. (9) Monetal. ca. 84 (Grueber believes him a Q. then), p. 440.
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 Ti. Fonteius (14, cf. 27) Leg., Lieut. 211.
 P. Fonteius Balbus (17) Pr. Nearer and Farther Spain 168.
 C. Fonteius C. f. - Capito (20) Leg., Envoy 37, Cos. Suff. 33, Priest ca. 39 (see 31, list, and p. 486).
 P. Fonteius Capito (24) Pr. Sardinia 169, and Promag. (propr. ?) 168-167.
 P. Fonteius P. f. Capito (25) III vir monetal. ca. 61, p. 440.
 T. Fonteius Capito (26) Pr. Farther Spain 178, and Procos. 177-176.
 Fonteia (31) Vest. Virg. before 91-after 68 (see 69, list).
 M. Fruticius (1) Tr. Pl., Aed., and Pr., late Rep. or early Aug., pp. 469, 467, 464, resp.
 C. Fuficius Fango (5) Promag. (Procos. ?) Africa 41-40.
 L. Fufidius (4) Pr. 81 ?, Propr. Farther Spain 80.
 Q. Fufidius (7, cf. 5) Tr. Mil. 51-50.

- Fufius (1) Tr. Pl. ? ca. 153 (see 153).
 Q. Fufius Q. f. C. n. Calenus (10) Monetal. ca. 70-68, p. 440, Tr. Pl. 61, Pr. 59, Leg., Lieut. 51-49, and pro pr. 48-47, Cos. 47, Leg., Envoy 43, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. pro pr. ? Italy and Transalp. Gaul 42-40.
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 C. Fulcinius (1) Leg., Amb. 438.
 L. Fulcinnius (2) Q. 148.
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 A. Fulvius (see 94) Senator 63, p. 491.
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- Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus (61) Aed. Cur. 184, Pr. Hither Spain 182, and Procos. 181–180, Cos. 179, Cens. 174, Pont. 180–172 (see 179, list).
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- Q. Fulvius Gillo (69) Leg., Envoy 203, Aed. Cur. ? 202 (see no. 25), Pr. Sicily 200.
- P. Fulvius Longus (78) III vir col. deduc. 313.
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- M. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Nobilior (93) Tr. Pl. 171, Aed. Cur. 166, Pr. by 162, Cos. Liguria 159, and Procos. 158.
- Q. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Nobilior (95) III vir col. deduc. 184, Aed. Cur. 160, Pr. by 156, Cos. 153, Cens. 136.
- M. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Paetus (Paetinus) (96) Cos. 299.
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- L. Furius (16) Monetal. ca. 155–150, p. 441. See S. Furius.
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- M. Furius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 389 (Diod.).

- P. Furius (22) Tr. Pl. 99.
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- T. Larcius – f. – n. Flavius (or Rufus) (2) Tr. Mil. ? 504, Cos. 501, Dict. 501 (or 498 ?), Cos. II 498, Praef. Urb. 494, Leg., Envoy ? 493, Leg., Lieut. 493.
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- P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Calvus Esquilinus (43) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, Leg., Amb. 398, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 396.
- C. Licinius Calvus Stolo (44) XV vir s. f. by 31 (see 31, list).
- C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Crassus (51) Pr. Urb. 172, Leg., Lieut. 171, Cos. Italy and Gall. Cisalp. 168, and Procos. 167, Leg., Amb. 167.
- C. Licinius Crassus (52) Tr. Pl. 145.
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- M. Licinius Crassus (Agelastus) (57) Pr. by 126.
- M. Licinius Crassus (58) Governor, Crete and Cyrene, ca. 37–35, Cos. 30, Augur (see 31, list, but also Additions and Corrections).
- P. Licinius C. f. P. n. Crassus (60) Pr. 176 (assigned Hither Spain but excused), Cos. 171, Leg., Amb. 167. See Additions and Corrections, on 171.
- P. Licinius M. f. P. n. Crassus (61) Aed. 102 ?, Pr. by 100, Cos. Farther Spain 97, and Procos. 96–93, Leg., Lieut. 90, Cens. 89, Leg., Lieut. 87.
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- P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives (69) Aed. Cur. 212, Mag. Eq. 210, Cens. 210, Pr. Pereg. 208, Cos. Bruttium 205, and Procos. 204, Pont. bef. 218–183, Pont. Max. 212–183 (see 210, list).
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- L. Licinius Lucullus (101) Aed. Cur. 202.
- L. Licinius – f. – n. Lucullus (102) Pr. by 154, Cos. Nearer Spain 151, and Procos. 150.
- L. Licinius Lucullus (103) Pr. 104, and Propr. Sicily 103.
- L. Licinius L. f. L. n. Lucullus (Ponticus) (104) Tr. Mil. ? 89, Q. 87, and Proq. Greece 86, and Asia 85–80, Leg., Envoy 86–85, Aed. Cur. 79, Pr. 78, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 77–76, Cos. Cilicia 74, and Asia probably 74, Procos. Cilicia 73–68, Asia 73–69, Bithynia and Pontus 73–67, and in Italy 66–63, Augur ?–56.
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- C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Stolo (161) Tr. Pl. 376–367, Cos. 364 (Liv.) or 361 (FC).
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- T. Ligarius (4) Leg., Lieut. Africa 51–50, and pro pr. ? 50–49.
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- C. Livius M. Aemiliani f. M. n. Drusus (14) Pr. by 150, Cos. 147.
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- M. Livius Drusus (18) Tr. Mil. ca. 105, X vir stlit. iud. ca. 104, Q. by 102, Aed. ca. 94, Tr. Pl. 91, X vir agr. dand. assig. 91, V vir agr. dand. assig. 91, Pont. ?-91.
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- M. Lollius Palicanus (21, cf. 8) Tr. Pl. 71, Pr. by 69.
- Lucanus (Lucanius) (Lucanius 1) Leg., Lieut. 89.
- L. Lucecius M. f. (4) Leg., Lieut. ca. 92.
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- Q. Lucienus (1) Senator ca. 67, p. 492.
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- L. Lucilius L. f. (18) Pr. or Propr. Asia before 90 (see 91, and 90).
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- M. Lucilius (12) Tr. Pl. date uncertain, p. 470.
- Sex. Lucilius (15) Tr. Pl. 87.
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- C. Lucilius (25) Tr. Pl. 53, Leg., Lieut. ? 49, Leg., Envoy 48.
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- M. Lucretius (6) Tr. Pl. 210.
- M. Lucretius (7) Leg., Lieut. ? 207 ?
- M. Lucretius (8) Tr. Pl. 172, Leg., Lieut. 171.

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- Sp. Lucretius (14) Pr. Farther Spain 172, and Promag. (Procos. ?) 171, Leg., Lieut. ? 169, Leg., Amb. 163-162.
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- Q. Lutatius C. f. C. n. Cerco (13) Cos. 241, Cens. 236.
- Q. L(utatius) C(erco) or C(atulus) (not in *RE*) Monetal., very early, p. 444.
- Q. Lutatius Cerco (14) Q. ca. 90 (Grueber), 106 (Sydenham).

- Sp. Maecilius (1) Tr. Pl. 416, for the fourth time.
 T. Maecilius Croto (3) Leg., Lieut. 215.
 Machaeras (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? 38.
 Maecenas (2) Scriba of Sertorius ?-72.
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 Sp. Maelius (3) Tr. Pl. 436.
 P. Maelius Sp. f. C. n. Capitolinus (4) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, 396.
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 Mae(nius ?) (see 12) Monetal. very early, p. 444.
 C. Maenius (8) Tr. Pl. 483.
 C. Maenius P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338, Dict. 320, Cens. 318, Dict. II 314.
 C. Maenius (10) Pr. Sardinia 180.
 P. Maenius (12) Monetal. ca. 150-146, p. 444.
 Q. Maenius (14) Pr. Urb. or Peregr. 170.
 T. Maenius (15) Pr. Urb. 186, Tr. Mil. 182-180, Leg., Envoy 180.
 T. Maenius T. f. (16) Q. ? bef. 73 (see 73, Addendum).
 P. Mae(nius) M. f. Ant(ias) or Ant(iaticus) (18) Monetal. ca. 119-110, p. 444.
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 M. Maeuius (4) Tr. Mil. 203.
 Magius (see 8) Pr. bet. 89 and 81 (see 82).
 Magius (see 8) Pr. bet. 89 and 81 (see 82).
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 C. Maianius (1) Monetal. ca. 135-124, p. 444.
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 C. Mamilius Atellus (5) Aed. Pl. 208, Pr. Sicily 207, Leg., Amb. 203, Curio Maximus 209-174 (see 179, list).

- C. Mamilius Limetanus (7) Tr. Pl. 109, X vir agr. dand. assig. ? 91.
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 Q. Mamilius Turrinus (12) Pont. or Augur ? 254 ?— (see C. Mamilius Turrinus no. 11).
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- Manlius L. f. Acidinus (43) Tr. Mil. 171, Q. ? 168 (see L. Manlius no. 26).
- Manlius M. f. Acidinus (43) Tr. Mil. 171.
- L. Manlius Acidinus (46) Pr. Urb. 210, Leg., Amb. 208, Promag. (Propr. ?) to guard passes in Appennines 207, Procos. Spain 206–199.
- L. Manlius L. f. L. n. Acidinus Fulvianus (47) Pr. Nearer Spain 188, Procos. 187–185, III vir col. deduc. 183, Leg., Amb. 183, Cos. 179.
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- L. Manlius – f. – n. Capitolinus (49) Tr. Mil. c. p. 422.
- M. Manlius – f. – n. Capitolinus (Vulso ?) (50) Cos. or Tr. Mil. c. p. 434.
- M. Manlius T. f. A. n. Capitolinus (51) Cos. 392, Interrex 387.
- P. Manlius A. f. A. n. Capitolinus (52) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379, Dict. Suff. 368, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 367.
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- L. Manlius A. f. A. n. Capitolinus Imperiosus (54) Dict. 363.
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- T. Manlius Mancinus (61, cf. 16) Tr. Pl. 107, Leg., Amb. 89–88.
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- A. Manlius Q. f. Ser(gianus ?) (63) Monetal. ca. 100, p. 444.
- T. Manlius T. f. Sergia(nus ?) (64) Possibly Legate in Spain ca. 42.
- Manlius Torquatus (72) Q. 43.
- A. Manlius Torquatus (73) Pr. 167 (assigned Sardinia).
- A. Manlius A. f. A. n. Torquatus (73) Pr. 167 (assigned Sardinia but retained in Italy), Cos. 164.
- (A.) Manlius (Torquatus) (74) Pr. ? Sicily 136 ? (see Manlius no. 2).
- A. (Manlius) Torquatus (see 74) Pr. Greece or Sicily, date uncertain, p. 464.
- A. Manlius Torquatus (70) Pr. 70 ?, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 69 ? (see A. Manlius Torquatus no. 76).
- A. Manlius A. f. Torquatus (13, 76) Q. 81 ?, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 67— (see nos. 13, and 70), Quaesitor 52.
- L. Manlius Torquatus (77) Leg., Lieut. 295.
- L. Manlius Torquatus (78) Q. ca. 94.
- L. Manlius L. f. – n. Torquatus (79) Proq. 84–81 (East and Italy under Sulla; see no. 29), Pr. 68 ?, Procos. Asia ? 67 ?, Leg. Lieut. (or Procos. ?) 67, Cos. 65, Procos. Macedonia 64–63.

- L. Manlius Torquatus (80) III vir Monetal. ca. 65, p. 445, Pr. 49, Promag. (Propr. ?) 48, 46. XV vir s. f. before 69–46, p. 485.
- T. Manlius (T. f. L. n.) Torquatus (see 57, or 81) Prefect 340.
- T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus (81) Cos. 299.
- T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus (82) Cos. 235, Cens. 231, Cos. II 224, Propr. Sardinia 215, Dict. 208, Pont. bef. 212–202 (see 210, list).
- T. Manlius A. f. T. n. Torquatus (83) Pr. 170 ?, Cos. 165, Leg., Amb. 162, Pont. 170—.
- T. Manlius T. f. Torquatus (85) Senator by 78, p. 493.
- A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Atticus (87) Cens. 247, Cos. 244, 241.
- A. Manlius Cn. f. P. n. Vulso (89) Cos. 474, Leg., Amb. 454–452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451.
- A. Manlius Cn. f. L. n. Vulso (90) III vir col. deduc. 194–192, Pr. Suff. ? 189 ?, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul and Istria 178, and Procos. 177. See p. 645.
- Cn. Manlius Cn. f. L. n. Vulso (91) Aed. Cur. 197, Pr. Sicily 195, Cos. Asia 189, and Procos. 188–187.
- L. Manlius (Vulso) (92) Pr. Pereg., then Gall. Cisalp. 218.
- L. Manlius Vulso (93) Pr. Sicily 197, Leg., Lieut. 189, Leg., Envoy 188.
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- L. Marcilius (1) Leg., Lieut. 74–72.
- Marcus (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 36.
- C. Marcus (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 390 (Diod. *in F*).
- Cn. Marcus (12) Tr. Pl. 389.
- M'. Marcus (17) Aed. Pl. 440 ? (or II cent. middle ?).
- M. Marcus (20) Rex Sacrorum ?–210 (see 210, list of Pontifices).
- M. Marcus (21) Tr. Mil. 193.
- M. Marcus (22) Monetal. ca. 119–110, p. 445.
- Q. Marcus (21) Tr. Mil. 193.
- Q. Marcus (30) Monetal. ca. 103–102, p. 445.
- Q. Marcus (31, cf. 95) Tr. Pl. 68 ?
- Q. Marcus (32) Tr. Mil. 45.
- (Marcus) Censorinus (42) Leg., Lieut. ? 53.

- C. Marcius Censorinus (43) Monetal. ca. 86, p. 445, Tr. Mil. ? or Praef. Eq. 87, Leg., Lieut. ? 82.
- Cn. Marcius Censorinus (45) Tr. Pl. 122 ?
- L. Marcius C. f. C. n. Censorinus (46) Aed. Cur. 160, Pr. by 152, Cos. 149, Cens. 147.
- (L. Marcius) Censorinus (47 ?) Monetal. ca. 82, p. 445, Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 70.
- L. Marcius L. f. C. n. Censorinus (48) Pr. 43 (perhaps urb. before going to Mutina to Antony), Procos. Macedonia and Achaea 42-40, Cos. 39, XV vir s. f. (see 31, list).
- Q. Marcius Crispus (52) Leg., Lieut. 57-54, Pr. 46, Leg., Lieut. ? or Tr. Mil. ? Africa 46, Procos. Bithynia and Pontus 45, and thence to Syria 44-43.
- C. Marcius C. f. Q. n. Figulus (61) Pr. Fleet 169, Cos. 162, II 156.
- C. Marcius Figulus (62) Pr. ca. 130.
- C. Marcius C. f. C. n. Figulus (63) Pr. by 67, Cos. 64.
- L. (Marcius) Figulus (64) Praef. Class. 43.
- Marcius Libo (69) Praef. Fabr. 66 ?
- Q. Marcius Libo (70) Monetal. ca. 145-138, p. 445.
- (Marcius) Philippus (74), see below, no. 77.
- L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus (75) Tr. Pl. ca. 104, Aed. ?, p. 467, Pr. by 96, Cos. 91, Cens. 86, Leg., Lieut. 82, Augur bef. 93 (mention) —.
- L. (Marcius) Philippus (see 75) Monetal. ca. 104, p. 445.
- L. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (76) Pr. 62, and Promag. (Procos. ?) Syria 61-60, Cos. 56, Leg., Envoy 43.
- L. Marcius L. f. L. n. Philippus (77, cf. 74) Monetal. ca. 56, p. 445, Tr. Pl. 49, Pr. ? 44, Cos. Suff. 38, Procos. Spain 34-33, Augur bef. 56 ?— (see 50, and 31, lists).
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus (78) Cos. 281, Pr. ? 280, Cens. ? 269, Mag. Eq. 263.
- Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (79) Pr. Sicily 188, Cos. 186, Leg., Amb. 183, 172, Leg., Lieut. ? 171, Cos. II Macedonia 169, and Procos. into 168, Leg., Amb. ? 167, Cens. 164, X vir sac. fac. 180—.
- Q. Marcius (Philippus) (80) Leg., Lieut. ? 169, Leg., Amb. ? 163.
- Q. (Marcius) Philippus (82, cf. 81) Monetal. ca. 125-120, p. 445.
- Q. (Marcius) Philippus (83) Pr. ca. 48, Procos. (Cilicia ?) 47.
- M. Marcius Ralla (86) Pr. urb. 204, Promag. (Propr. ?) Fleet 203, Leg., Envoy 202.
- Q. Marcius Ralla (87) Tr. Pl. 196, II vir aed. dedic. 194, 192.
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- Q. Marcius Rex (90) Pr. urb. 144, and Promag. (Propr. ?) to complete his aqueduct 143.
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Rex (91) Pr. by 121, Cos. Liguria 118, and Procos. 117.
- Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Rex (92) Pr. by 71, Cos. 68, Procos. Cilicia 67-66, and in Italy waiting unsuccessfully for a triumph, 66-63 or 62. See Additions and Corrections (on 67-66).
- Marcius Rufus (94) Q. 49.
- Q. Marcius Rufus (95, cf. 31) Leg., Lieut. 71.
- C. Marcius L. f. C. n. Rutilus (97) Cos. 357, Dict. 356, Cos. II 352, Cens. 351, Cos. III 344, IV 342.
- C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus Censorinus (98) Tr. Pl. 311, Cos. 310, Leg., Lieut. ? 295, Cens. 294, 265, Pont. 300—, Augur 300—.
- Q. Marcius Scilla (100) Tr. Pl. 172.
- L. Marcius Septimius (101) Tr. Mil. 211, Leg., Lieut. 206 (probably 210-206).
- M. Marcius Sermo (102) Tr. Pl. 172.
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- Marius Appius (not in *RE*) Tr. Mil. c. p. ? 398 (Diod. *in F*).
- Marius Statilius (7) Praef. Soc. 216.
- C. Marius C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Q. 121 ?, Tr. Pl. 119, Pr. 115, Promag. (Propr. ?) Farther Spain 114, Leg., Lieut. 109-108, Cos. Numidia 107, and Procos. 106-105, Cos. II 104, III 103, IV 102, V 101, VI 100, Leg., Amb. 97, Procos. ? 90, Leg., Lieut. 90, Procos. ? 88, 87, Cos. VII 86, Augur 97-86.
- C. Marius C. f. C. n. (15) Cos. 82.
- L. Marius (19) Tr. Pl. 62, Leg., Lieut. 62-60.
- L. Marius (4) Q. Syria 50.
- M. Marius (22) Pr. ca. 102, and Promag. Spain 101.
- M. Marius (23) Q. ? 76 (under Sertorius).
- Q. Marius (26) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 445.
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- C. Marius C. f. Capito (33) Monetal. ca. 79, p. 445.
- M. Marius Gratidianus (42) Tr. Pl. ? 87, Leg., Lieut. 87, Pr. 85 ?, II 84 ?
- T. Marius Siculus (30) Prefect Fleet of Lentulus in Sicily, 42-39 or 38-36, Prefect under two leaders ca. 36 ?, Tr. Mil. Leg. XII after 36.

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 T. Minucius Rufus (58) Leg., Lieut.? (or Prefect) Gyrtto 171.
 (Minucius?) Thermus (60) Pr. by 67.
 L. Minucius Thermus (15, 63) Leg., Lieut. 182-181, 180, 178, Leg., Envoy 177, Leg., Amb. Egypt 154, Egypt 145-144 (see Additions and Corrections).
 M. Minucius Thermus (64) Pr. 81, and Propr.? Asia 80.
 Q. Minucius Q. f. L. n. Thermus (65) Tr. Mil. 202, Tr. Pl. 201, Aed. Cur. 198, III vir col. deduc. 197-194, Pr. Hither Spain 196, and Promag. (Procos.?) 195, Cos. Liguria 193, and Procos. 192-190, Leg., Amb. 189-188.
 Q. Minucius M. f. Ter. (Thermus?) (66) Monetal. ca. 96-94, p. 447, Q.? 89, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 86.
 Q. Minucius Q. f. Ter. Thermus (67) Q.? bef. 73, Tr. Pl. 62, Pr. by 58?, or 53?, Propr. Asia 52-50, Propr. at Iguvium 49 (Pr., Caes.), Leg., Envoy 43.

- Minucia (68) Vest. Virg. ?-337.
 Q.? Mucius (1) Tr. Pl.? 133. See Minucius (6), Mummius (12).
 Q. Mucius Orestinus (12) Tr. Pl. 64.
 P. Mucius Scaevola (7) Tr. Pl. ?? 486, Tr. Mil.? 486.
 C. (Mucius) Scaevola (14) XV vir s. f. by 31 (see 31, list).
 P. Mucius Q. f. P. n. Scaevola (16) Pr. Urb. 179, Cos. 175.
 P. Mucius P. f. Q. n. Scaevola (17) Tr. Pl. 141, Pr. 136, Cos. 133, Pont. bef. 130-115, Pont. Max. 130-ca. 115.
 P. Mucius Scaevola (18) Pont. bet. 73 and 69 — ca. 60 (see 73, 69, 60, lists).
 Q. Mucius P. f. - n. Scaevola (19) Cos.? 220a, Pr. Sardinia 215, and after temporary release from command, Propr. 214-212, X vir sac. fac. ?-209.
 Q. Mucius Q. f. P. n. Scaevola (20) Pr. Sicily 179, Cos. 174, Tr. Mil. 171, and Leg., Lieut. to hold Ambracia 171.
 Q. Mucius Q. f. Q. n. Scaevola (Augur) (21) Pr. by 120 in Asia, probably Propr. 119?, Cos. 117, Augur bef. 129—ca. 89 (see 133, list).
 Q. Mucius P. f. P. n. Scaevola (22) Q. by 109, Tr. Pl. 106, Aed. Cur. by 100, Pr. by 98, and Procos. Asia by 97, Cos. 95, Pont. ca. 115-82, Pont. Max. ca. 89-82.
 Q. Mucius Scaevola (23) Tr. Pl. 54, Leg., Lieut.? 53-51, Augur before 49 (see 50, list).
 M. Mulvius (3) III vir Nocturn. 241?
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 C. Mummius (6) Leg., Lieut.? 88.
 L. Mummius (7) Tr. Pl. 187, Pr. Sardinia 177.
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 M. Mummius (9, cf. 2) Pr. urb.? 70.
 Q. Mummius (11) Tr. Pl. 187.
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 C. Munatius (5) X vir agr. dand. assig. 173.
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 C. Munatius Plancus (26), see L. Plotius Plancus.
 L. Munatius (Plancus) (28) Officer (Leg., Lieut.? or Prefect?) under Sulla at Chalcis 86.
 L. Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus (30) Leg., Lieut. 54-46, Prefect at Rome 45, Pr. 45?, Procos. Transalp. Gaul 44-43, Cos. 42, Procos.? agr. divid. 41-40, Procos. Asia 40-38?, Procos. or Leg., Lieut. Syria 35, VII vir Epulo by 45 (see 41, list).

- T. Munatius Plancus Byrsa (32) Tr. Pl. 52, Officer (Leg., Lieut.?) under Antony at Mutina 43.
 M. Munius M. f. Lem. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 493.
 L. Mussidius T. f. Longus (3) IIII vir a. p. f., ca. 42, p. 447.
- M. Naevius (3) Tr. Pl. 184.
 C. Nae(vius) Balbus (10) Monetal. ca. 78–76, p. 447.
 L. Naevius Balbus (11) V vir fin. cognosc. stat. 168.
 Q. Naevius Crista (14) Praef. soc. 214.
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 C. Nigidius (1) Pr. Nearer? Spain 145?
 P. Nigidius Figulus (3) Tr. Pl. ? 59, Pr. 58, Leg., Lieut. 52–51.
 L. Ninnius Quadratus (3) Tr. Pl. 58.
 P. (—)nius (not in *RE*) Procos. before 88, p. 481 (at Delos).
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 L. Nonius L. f. T. ? n. Asprenas (14) Pr. 47?, Procos. with Caesar in Africa 46, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Eq. ? 45, Cos. Suff. 36, VII vir Epulo before 31 ? (see 31, list).
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 M. Nonius Sufenas (52) Q. ca. 62, Tr. Pl. 56, Pr. before 57 or 52

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 C. Numisius (2) Pr. Sicily 177.
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 M. Octavius Ligus (69) Senator 75, p. 493.
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 L. Papirius – f. – n. Mugillanus (66) Cens. ? 389 (Tr. Mil. c. p. ?, Diod.; see above), Tr. Mil. c. p. 382 (see no. 14), II 380, III 376 ?
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 M. Papirius L. f. – n. Mugillanus (68) Tr. Mil. c. p. 418, 416, Cos. 411 (see above, no. 30).
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- C. Publicius Bibulus (*5) Tr. Pl. 209, Aed. Pl. 195? (see no. *9).
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 Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (54) Officer (Leg., Lieut. or Tr. Mil. ?) under Scipio at Carthage 147–146, Q. 137, Leg., Envoy 137, Tr. Pl. 133, III vir agr. iud. assig. 133, Augur ?–133 (see 133, list).
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 P. Sempronius Longus (65) Pr. Farther Spain 184, and Procos. 183–182.
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 P. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Tuditanus (96) Tr. Mil. 216, Aed. Cur. 214, Pr. Cisalp. Gaul 213, and Promag. (Propr. ?) 212–211, Cens. 209, Procos. Macedonia and Greece 205, Cos. in Bruttium vs. Hannibal 204, and Procos. 203, Leg., Amb. 201–199.
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 M. Sergius Silus (40) Pr. urb. 197.
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- C. Servilius (Geminus?) (9) Aed. Pl. 173?
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 M. Servilius C. f. (19) Monetal. ca. 100-95, p. 452.
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 Q. Servilius (- f. - n. Priscus Structus) (27) Mag. Eq. 494 (Dion. Hal.).
 Q. Servilius (29) Pr. or Procos. 91, perhaps Procos. early in 90.
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Ahala (32) Mag. Eq. 439.
 C. Servilius P. f. Q. n. Ahala (33) Tr. Mil. c. p. 408, Mag. Eq. 408, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 407, Leg., Lieut.? 406, Tr. Mil. c. p. 402.
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Ahala (34) Mag. Eq. 389.
 Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Ahala (35) Cos. 365, II 362, Dict. 360, Interrex 355, Mag. Eq. 351, Cos. III 342.
 C. Servilius Q. f. C. n. Axilla (Ahala) (37) Cos. 427, Tr. Mil. c. p. 419, II 418 (C. Servilius Priscus Structus, Liv.), Mag. Eq. 418 (C. Servilius Priscus), Tr. Mil. c. p. III 417 (C. Servilius Priscus Structus, Liv.).
 C. Servilius Brocchus (39) Tr. Mil. 49.
 (Servilius) Caepio (RE 2A.1775-1780) Leg., Lieut.? 67.
 (Q. Servilius) Caepio (40-42) Tr. Mil. 72. See also no. 5, above.
 Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (43) Cos. 253.
 Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (44) Aed. Cur. 207, Pr. urb. 205, Cos. Bruttium 203, Leg., Amb. 195, 192, Pont. 213-174 (see 210, and 179, lists).
 Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (45) Aed. Cur. 179, Pr. Farther Spain 174, and Promag. in 173, Leg., Amb. 172, Cos. Gall. Cisalp. 169, and Procos. in 168.
 Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (46) Pr. by 144, Cos. 141, Cens. 125.
 Cn. Servilius Caepio (47) Q., late second century, see 105 B. C.
 Q. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (48) Pr. by 143, Cos. Farther Spain 140, and Procos. 139.
 Q. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio (49) Tr. Mil. 129-126?, Pr. Farther Spain 109, and Procos. 108-107, Cos. Gall. Narb. 106, and Procos. 105.
 Q. Servilius Caepio (50) Q. 100, Pr. 91?, Leg., Lieut. 90, and Procos. 90. See Additions and Corrections.

- Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus, see M. Iunius Brutus, no. 53.
 C. Servilius Casca (51) Tr. Pl. 212.
 C. (Servilius) Casca (52, cf. 53) Tr. Pl. 44.
 P. Servilius Casca Longus (53) Tr. Pl. 43, Officer (Leg., Lieut.?) under Brutus 42.
 Q. Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fidenas (56) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, II 398, Interrex 396, Tr. Mil. c. p. III 395, IV 390, V 388, VI 386.
 Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Fidenas (57) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382, 378, 369.
 C. Servilius (Geminus) (59) Pr. before 218, III vir agr. dand. assig. 218.
 C. Servilius C. f. P. n. Geminus (60) Leg., Envoy 212, Tr. Pl. 211, Aed. Pl. 209, Mag. Eq. 208, Aed. Cur. 208, Pr. Sicily 206, Cos. Etruria and Gall. Cisalp. 203, and Procos. 202, Dict. 202, X vir agr. assig. 201-200, II vir aed. dedic. 194, Pont. 210-180 (see 210, list), and Pont. Max. 183-180, X vir sac. fac. ?-180.
 Cn. Servilius P. f. Q. n. Geminus (61) Cos. 217, and Procos. in Apulia 216.
 P. Servilius Q. f. Cn. n. Geminus (62) Cos. 252, 248.
 Servilius Glaucia (64) Leg., Amb. 162-161.
 C. Servilius Glaucia (65) Q. by 109?, Tr. Pl. 101 (or 104?; see Additions and Corrections), Pr. 100.
 P. Servilius Globulus (66) Tr. Pl. 67, Pr. 64, Propr. Asia 63.
 P. Servilius P. f. C. n. Isauricus (67) Q. by 60?, Pr. 54, Cos. 48, Propr. and Procos. Asia 46-44, Leg., Envoy 43, Cos. II 41, Augur bef. 46-aft. 41 (see 50, list; and 40). See also no. 5, above.
 P. Servilius Sp. f. P. n. Priscus (73) Cos. 463 (P. Servilius Structus, Diod.).
 Q. Servilius - f. - n. Priscus (Structus) (77) Cos. 468, 466, Praef. Urb. 465, Q. 459 (see no. 28; Structus in Diod.).
 Sp. Servilius - f. - n. Priscus (74, cf. 86) Cens. 378.
 Q. Servilius P. f. Sp. n. Priscus Fidenas (75) Dict. 435, III vir Fidenat. cognosc. 428, Dict. 418, Pont. or Augur 439-390.
 C. Servilius Priscus Structus, see C. Servilius Axilla (Ahala) no. 37.
 P. Servilius P. f. - n. Priscus Structus (76) Cos. 495, Leg., Envoy 493.
 Q. Servilius (- f. - n. Priscus Structus), see above, no. 27.
 M. Servilius C. f. P. n. Pulex Geminus (78) Aed. Cur. 204, Mag. Eq. 203, Cos. in Etruria 202, and Procos. 201, X vir agr. assig. 201, III vir col. deduc. 197-194, Augur 211— (see 210, and 179, lists).
 P. Servilius M. f. Rullus (79) Monetal. ca. 100-95, p. 452.
 P. Servilius M. f. Rullus (80) Tr. Pl. 63.
 P. Servilius Rullus (81) Praef. Eq.? 40.

- Sp. Servilius P. ? f. - n. Structus (85) Cos. 476, Leg., Lieut. 475.
 Sp. Servilius C. f. C. n. Structus (86) Tr. Mil. c. p. 368.
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Structus Ahala (87) Cos. 478.
 C. Servilius - f. - n. Tucca (88) Cos. 284.
 (- Servilius - f. - n.) Vatia (not in *RE*) Cos. Suff. 68 (did not enter office).
 C. Servilius Vatia (91) Pr. or Promag. before 100, p. 465.
 P. Servilius C. f. M. n. Vatia Isauricus (93) Tr. Pl. ca. 98, Pr. by 90, probably in Sardinia, and Propr. 89-88, Leg. Lieut. ? 87, 82 ?, Cos. 79, and Procos. Cilicia 78-74, Cens. 55, Pont. before 76-44 (see 73, and 57, lists).
 L. Servius Rufus (6) Monetal. ca. 43-42, p. 452.
 L. Sestius (1) Tr. Pl. by 91.
 L. Sestius (2) Q. 44, and Proq. under M. Brutus 43-42.
 P. Sestius (6) Q. under the Consul M. Antonius 63, and Proq. Macedonia 62-61, Tr. Pl. 57, Pr. by 54 ? or 50 ?, Promag. (Procos. ?) Cilicia 49-48, and cum imperio under Caesar and Domitius Calvinus 48-47.
 L. Sestius Pansa (10) Q. 54.
 P. Sestius (Sextius) (15) Q. 414.
 P. Sestius Q. f. Vibi n. Capito Vaticanus (9) Cos. 452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451.
 P. Sestilius (Sextilius ?) P. f. Ouf. (Sextilius 14) Senator 35, p. 496.
 Sextilius (2) Leg., Lieut. 69 (see Secilius; and Selicius no. 1).
 Sextilius (3) Pr. 68.
 C. Sextilius - f. - n. (6) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379.
 L. Sextilius (8) III vir noct. 241 ?
 P. Sextilius (not in *RE*) Pr., perhaps Urbanus, II cent. med., p. 465.
 P. Sextilius (12) Pr. Africa 89 or 88, and Promag. (Propr.) 88 or 87.
 P. Sextilius (13) Q. urb. 61.
 P. Sextilius P. f. (14) Senator 39, pp. 477, 496. See above, Sestilius.
 C. Sextilius Rufus (23) Q. Cyprus 47 ?
 L. (or C.) Sextilius Rufus (24, cf. 23) Praef. Class. 43.
 Sextilia (31) Vest. Virg. ?-273.
 M. Sextius (7) Tr. Pl. 414.
 P. Sextius (Sestius 15) Q. 414 (see P. Sestius).
 P. ? Sextius (1, cf. 9) Q. 111.
 P. Sextius (9) Pr. Desig. ca. 90, p. 465.
 T. Sextius (13) Leg., Lieut. 53-50, Pr. 45 ?, Promag. (Procos. ?) Africa Nova 44-42, and Procos. Africa Vetus and Africa Nova 42-40.
 C. Sextius C. f. C. n. Calvinus (20) Pr. by 127, Cos. 124 against the Salluvii and Vocontii, and Procos. 123-122.

- C. Sextius Calvinus (21) Pr. by 92.
 M. Sextius Sabinus (35) Aed. Pl. 203, Pr. in Gall. Cisalp. 202.
 L. Sextius Sex. f. N. n. Sextinus Lateranus (36) Tr. Pl. 376-367, Cos. 366.
 Cn. Siccius (1, Sicinius 4) Tr. Pl. 470.
 T. Siccius (2, cf. Sicinius 13) Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 480-479 (See T. Sicinius Sabinus, no. 13).
 L. Siccius Dentatus (3) Tr. Pl. 454, Leg., Lieut. 449.
 C. Sicinius (5) Tr. Pl. 449.
 C. Sicinius (7) Q. ca. 70.
 Cn. Sicinius (8) Aed. Pl. 185, Pr. Sardinia 183, III vir col. deduc. 177, Pr. II Peregr. (with other duties) 172, and Promag. (Propr. ?) making preparations for the Macedonian war 171, Leg., Amb. 170.
 Cn. Sicinius (9) Tr. Pl. 76.
 L. Sicinius (10) Tr. Pl. 387.
 Q. Sicinius (12) III vir Monetal. ca. 49, p. 453.
 Sp. Sicinius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. 492.
 T. Sicinius - f. - n. Sabinus ? (13, cf. Siccius 2) Cos. 487, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. 480-479 (see T. Siccius, no. 2).
 T. Sicinius (14) Tr. Pl. 395-393.
 L. Sicinius L. f. Bellutus (Vellutus) (4) Tr. Pl. 493, Aed. Pl. 492, Tr. Pl. 491.
 P. Silicius Corona (1) Senator 43, p. 496.
 C. Silius Sex. f. Cam. (not in *RE*) Senator 129, p. 496.
 M. Silius (5) Tr. Pl., date uncertain, see 204.
 P. Silius (6) Tr. Pl., date uncertain, see 204.
 P. Silius L. f. Gal. (7) Senator 129, p. 497.
 P. Silius (Nerva) (8) Pr. by 58 ? or 52 ?, Propr. Bithynia and Pontus 51-50.
 Q. Silius (10) Q. 409.
 T. Silius (11) Leg., Envoy 56, Tr. Mil. 56.
 Sornatius (1) Leg., Lieut. 72, 69, 68, probably 74-68.
 C. Sosius (see 2) Q. 66, Pr. 49.
 C. Sosius C. f. T. n. (2) Q. 39 ?, Procos. Syria and Judaea 38-37, and until his triumph 36-34, perhaps Praef. Class. vs. Sex. Pompey in Sicily 36, Cos. 32, Promag. or Leg., Lieut. at Actium 31, XV vir s. f. before 32 (see 31, list).
 (Ti.) Spurillius (1) Tr. Pl. 422.
 A. Spuri(us) or Spuri(lius) (Spurius 2) Monetal. ca. 135-127, p. 453.
 L. Staberius (2) Prefect ? at Apollonia 48.
 C. Staienus (1) Q. 77.

- L. Staius Murcus (2) Leg., Lieut. 48, 47?, 46, Pr. 45?, Procos. Syria 44–43, and Fleet 42–41, Promag.? or Leg., Lieut.? 41–39 (status under Sex. Pompey not clear).
- Q. Statilienus Q. f. Corn. (1) Senator by 140, p. 497.
- T. Statilius T. f. Taurus (34) Senator by 44, Pr. by 40?, Cos. Suff. 37, Procos.? or Praef. Class. 36, Procos. Africa 36–34, Promag. (Procos.?) first in Illyricum 34–33, then in command of Octavian's army against Antony 32–31, Augur, perhaps after 38 (see 31, list), Curio Maximus (see 31).
- Staius the Samnite (1) Senator after 87, p. 497.
- T. Staius (4) Tr. Pl. 475.
- Q. Statorius (13) Leg., Envoy 213.
- C. Stertinius (4) Pr. Sardinia 188.
- L. Stertinius (5) Procos. Farther Spain 199–196, Leg., Amb. 196.
- L. Stertinius (6) Q. urb. 168.
- C. Sulpicius – f. – n. (Camerinus) (7, cf. 29) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382.
- C. Sulpicius (8) Pr. Sicily 211.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. (9) Monetal. ca. 103–102, p. 452.
- C. Sulpicius (10) Pr. 63.
- L. Sulpicius (14) Tr. Mil. 181.
- Q. Sulpicius (16) Flamen ?–ca. 223.
- Ser. Sulpicius (20, cf. 16) Senator in 49, p. 497.
- Ser. Sulpicius (20, cf. 21) Monetal. ca. 54, p. 452.³
- C. Sulpicius – f. – n. Camerinus (29, cf. 7) Tr. Mil. c. p. 382 (see no. 7), Cens. 380.
- Ser. Sulpicius Q. f. Ser. n. Camerinus (31) Cos. (Liv.) or Cos. Suff. (FC) 393, Tr. Mil. c. p. 391 (see Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, no. 94), Interrex 387.
- P. Sulpicius (– f. Ser. n. Camerinus Cornutus?) (32) Leg., Amb. 454–452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451, Leg., Envoy 449, Leg., Lieut.? 446 (the praenomen P. throughout in Liv., see Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, no. 36).
- Q. Sulpicius – f. – n. Camerinus Cornutus (33) Cos. 490, Leg., Envoy 488.
- Q. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Camerinus Cornutus (34) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, 398.
- Ser. Sulpicius P. f. – n. Camerinus (Cornutus) (35) Cos. 500, Leg., Envoy 493, Curio Maximus ?–463.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Camerinus (Cornutus) (36) Cos. 461, Leg., Amb. 454–452, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451, Leg., Envoy ? 449, Leg., Lieut.? 446 (see P. Sulpicius Camerinus Cornutus, no. 32, above).

- Q. Sulpicius Ser.? f. – n. Camerinus Praetextatus (37) Cos. 434b, or Tr. Mil. c. p. 434, Leg., Lieut. 431.
- Ser. Sulpicius – f. – n. Camerinus Rufus (38) Cos. 345.
- Sulpicius Galba (not in RE) Pr. by 48?
- C. Sulpicius Galba (49) Pont. 202–199.
- C. Sulpicius Galba (50) Pr. Urb. 171, Pont. 174—.
- C. Sulpicius Galba (51) III vir agr. dand. 121–118?, Leg., Lieut.? 110, Priest, Augur? 109 (mention).
- C. Sulpicius Galba (52) Pr., late Rep., p. 465.
- P. Sulpicius Galba (55, cf. 48) Aed. Cur. 69?, Pr. by 66, Pont. bet. 73 and 69 — (see 69, list).
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (56) Aed. Cur. 209, Leg., Amb. 205–204, Pont. 203–199.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (57) Aed. Cur. 189, Pr. urb. 187.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba (58) Tr. Mil. 168–167, Pr. Farther Spain 151, and Promag. (Procos.) 150, Cos. 144, Leg., Amb. 141.
- Ser. Sulpicius Ser. f. Ser. n. Galba (59) Pr. Farther Spain by 111, and perhaps Promag. 110, Cos. 108. See Additions and Corrections.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (60) Pr. by 91, Promag.? Lucania 90, then Leg., Lieut. under Pompey Strabo 90, 89, 88?, under Sulla 86.
- Ser. Sulpicius Galba (61) Leg., Lieut. under Pomptinus 62–60, under Caesar, 58–56, Pr. 54, Leg., Lieut. under Pansa 43, Leg., Envoy 43, Augur before 49–43? (see 50, list).
- P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba Maximus (64) Cos. Greece and Macedon 211, and Procos. with Fleet 210–206, Leg., Amb. 205–204, Dict. 203, Cos. Macedon and Greece 200, and Procos. 199, Leg., Lieut. 197, Leg., Amb. 196–195, 193–192.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. Ser. n. Galus (65) Cos. 243.
- C. Sulpicius C. f. C. n. Galus (66) Officer (Leg., Lieut.?) under Aemilius in Spain? 191?, Leg., Lieut.? under Aemilius Paullus in Liguria 182–181, Leg., Envoy 181, Spec. Comm. to investigate cases of extortion in Spain 171, Pr. urb. 169, Tr. Mil. or Leg., Lieut. 168, 167, Cos. 166, Leg., Amb. 164.
- C. Sulpicius Ser. f. Q. n. Longus (75) Cos. 337, II 323, Cens. ? 319, Cos. III 314, Dict. 312.
- Q. Sulpicius T. f. – n. Longus (76) Tr. Mil. c. p. 390.
- C. Sulpicius Q. f. Q. n. Paternulus (81) Cos. 258.
- C. Sulpicius M. f. Q. n. Peticus (83) Tr. Mil. c. p. 380, Cens. 366, Cos. 364, Leg., Lieut. 362, Cos. II 361, Dict. 358, Interrex 355, Cos. III 355, IV 353, Interrex 351, Cos. V 351.
- Ser. Sulpicius – f. – n. Praetextatus (88) Tr. Mil. c. p. 377 (see Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, no. 94), 376, 370, 368.

- P. Sulpicius Rufus (92) Leg., Lieut. 90?, 89, Tr. Pl. 88.
 P. Sulpicius P. f. - n. Rufus (93) Q. 69, Leg., Lieut., under Caesar 55-49, Pr. Fleet 48, Promag. ? probably Procos. Illyricum 46, Propr. and Procos. Bithynia and Pontus 46-45, Cens. 42, Pont. ca. 47-after 42 (see 40).
 Ser. Sulpicius - f. - n. Rufus (94, cf. 31) Tr. Mil. c. p. 388, Interrex ? 387, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 384, III 383, IV 377 (see Ser. Sulpicius Praetextatus, no. 88).
 Ser. Sulpicius Q. f. - n. Rufus (95) Q. Ostia 74, Pr. de peculatu 65, Interrex 52, Cos. 51, Leg., Lieut. or Procos. under Caesar in Greece 46-45, Leg., Envoy 43.
 P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Saverrio (97) Cos. 304, Cens. 300, Interrex 298.
 P. Sulpicius P. f. Ser. n. Saverrio (98) Cos. 279.
 P. Tadius (1) Leg., Lieut. 73-71.
 L. Tarius Rufus (3) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 31.
 Sp. Tarpeius M. f. M. n. Montanus Capitolinus (4) Cos. 454, Leg., Envoy 449, Tr. Pl. ? ? 448.
 L. Tarquinius Egerii f. Collatinus (8) Cos. 509.
 C. Tarquitius P. f. (1) Q. 81.
 L. Tarquitius L. f. Flaccus (6) Mag. Eq. 458.
 C. Tarquitius Priscus (8) Officer (Leg., Lieut. ?) under Sertorius before 76-72.
 Tadius ? (TA or AT) (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 150-133 B.C., p. 453.
 P. Tedetius L. f. Pol. (1) Pr. before 44?, pp. 466, 497.
 Tedijs Afer (1) Cos. Desig. between 43 and 33, p. 466.
 Sex. Teidius (2) Senator 52, p. 497.
 M. Teiedius M. f. Pat. (1) Tr. Mil. ? 89.
 Sex. Tempanius (1) Praef. Eq. 423, Tr. Pl. 422.
 C. Terentilius Harsa (1) Tr. Pl. 462.
 Terentius (2, cf. 91 and 92) Tr. Pl. 54.
 Cn. Terentius (21) Senator 63, p. 497.
 Q. Terentius (30) Leg., Envoy 218.
 Q. Terentius Culleo (43) Leg., Amb. 195, Tr. Pl. 189, Pr. peregr. 187, Leg., Amb. 171.
 Q. Terentius Culleo (44) Tr. Pl. 58, Leg., Lieut. ? or Prefect ? under Lepidus in Narb. Gaul 43, Pont. Min. 57 (mention; see 57, list).
 C. Terentius Istra (51) Pr. Sardinia 182, III vir col. deduc. 181.
 C. Terentius Lucanus (56) Monetal. ca. 135-134, p. 453.
 L. Terentius Massiliota (58) Aed. Pl. 200, Leg., Amb. 196, Pr. Sicily 187, Tr. Mil. 182-180, Leg., Envoy 180.

- Terentius Maximus — See 406, note.
 P. Terentius Tuscivicanus (75) Leg., Amb. 167.
 (Terentius ?) Var(ro) (see 76) Monetal. 150-146, p. 453.
 Terentius Varro (77) Q. 154.
 (Terentius ?) Var(ro) (see 76) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 453.
 Terentius Varro (see 82) Pr. 78?, Propr. ? Asia 77?
 A. Terentius Varro (80) Leg., Envoy 190-189, Pr. Nearer Spain 184, and Procos. 183-182, Leg., Amb. 172, 167.
 A. Terentius Varro (81) Leg., Amb. 146-145.
 A. Terentius Varro (82) Leg., Lieut. 82 (probably 84-82). See above, Terentius Varro.
 C. Terentius C. f. M. n. Varro (83) Q. by 222, Aed. Pl. by 221?, Aed. Cur. by 220?, Pr. probably Sardinia 218, Cos. 216 (at Cannae), Procos. Picenum 215-213, Propr. Etruria 208-207, Leg., Amb. 203, 200, III vir col. deduc. 200.
 C. (Terentius) Varro (76) Monetal. very early, p. 453.
 M. Terentius Varro (84, Supb. 6) III vir (capital.) before 90, p. 484, Q. 85?, Leg., Lieut. ? Illyricum 78-77, Tr. Pl., date uncertain, p. 473, Leg., Lieut. and Leg. pro q. under Pompey in Spain ca. 76-71, Pr., date uncertain, p. 466, Leg., Lieut. pro pr. under Pompey vs. pirates 67—, XX vir agr. dand. assig. 59, Leg., Lieut. probably pro pr. Farther Spain 50-49 (probably 55-49), Spec. Comm. from Caesar to collect a library 45.
 M. Terentius Varro Gibba (89) Q. 46, Tr. Pl. 43.
 M. Terentius M. f. - n. Varro Lucullus (Licinius 109) Q. or Leg., Lieut. 83, Propr. in Cispadane Gaul 82, and probably 81, Aed. Cur. 79, Pr. peregr. or de repetundis 76, Cos. 73, Procos. Macedonia and Thrace 72-71, Leg., Amb. ca. 70-66, Pont. before 73-after 57 (see lists, 73, and 57). See Additions and Corrections.
 A. Terentius Varro Murena (91, cf. 2 and 92) Leg., Envoy 48, Aed. Cur. by 44.
 A. Terentius Varro Murena (92) Augur (see 31, list), Cos. 23.
 M. Terpolius (1) Tr. Pl. 77.
 T. Terrasidius (1) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.
 T. Tettius (5) Prefect at Curubis 47.
 C. Teutius (1) Tr. Mil. 49.
 C. Thoranius, see C. Toranius, no. 4.
 Sp. Thorius ? (2) Tr. Pl. 111? (see 111, note 2).
 L. Thorius Balbus (4) Monetal. ca. 100-95, p. 453, Leg., Lieut. 79.
 M. Tiburtius (1) Leg., Envoy 48.
 Q. Tillius (4) Leg., Lieut. 48.

- L. Tillius Cimber (5) Pr. 45?, Promag. (Procos.?) Bithynia and Pontus 44-43, Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 42 (under Brutus).
 Tisienus Gallus (1) An officer (Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ?) under L. Antonius 41, then under Sextus Pompey 41, 36, probably from 40-36.
 Titinius (4) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. under Octavian 36.
 C. Titinius (5) Tr. Pl. 192.
 C. Titinius (6) Monetal. ca. 135-127, p. 453.
 M. Titinius (10) Tr. Pl. 449.
 M. Titinius C. f. C. n. (11) Mag. Eq. 302.
 M. Titinius (12) Monetal. ca. 150-133, p. 454 (see nos. 13, and 20).
 M. Titinius (13, cf. 20) Pr. urb. 178.
 M. Titinius (14) An officer (Leg., Lieut. or Prefect) under Licinius Nerva in Sicily 104.
 P. Titinius (16) Leg., Lieut. 200.
 Q. Titinius (17) Senator 70, p. 497.
 Sex. Titinius (18) Tr. Pl. 439.
 M. Titinius Curvus (20, cf. 12, 13) Tr. Pl. 192, Pr. Nearer Spain 178, and Procos. 177-175.
 L. Titinius L. f. M. n. Pansa Saccus (25) Tr. Mil. c. p. 400, 396.
 Titius (not in *RE*) Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ? date uncertain, p. 473.
 Titius (not in *RE*) Pr. before 81, p. 473.
 Titius — Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ? after 46?, p. 473. See below, no. 20.
 Titius — Tr. Mil. 46 (see L. Titius, no. 13).
 C. Titius (6) Praef. soc. 133.
 C. Titius (9) Leg., Lieut. 43.
 L. Titius (13) Tr. Mil. 48, 46?
 L. Titius (14, cf. 15) Pr., date uncertain, p. 466.
 M. Titius (18) An irregular commander 40, then under Sex. Pompey, Q. 36, Procos. Fleet 35-34, Cos. Suff. 31, Pont. ? after 34 (see 31, lists).
 P. Titius (20) Tr. Pl. 43.
 Sex. Titius (22) Tr. Pl. 462.
 Sex. Titius (23) Tr. Pl. 99.
 Sex. Titius (24), see Extitius.
 T. Titius (26) Leg., Lieut. 51.
 Q. Titius (Mutto?) (33) Monetal. ca. 87, p. 454.
 C. Titius Rufus (37) Pr. Urb. 50.
 (L.) Titurius (Sabinus?) (2) Monetal. ? ca. 88, p. 454, Leg., Lieut. 75.
 Q. Titurius Sabinus (3) Leg., Lieut. 58?, 57-54.
 C. Toranius (4) Q. 73, Aed. Pl. 64? See C. Turranius.
 L. Trebanus (1) Monetal. ca. 135-126, p. 454.

- L. Trebellius (3) Tr. Pl. 67.
 L. Trebellius (Fides) (4, cf. 5) Tr. Pl. 47, Aed. Cur. by 44, Officer (Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Eq. ?) under Antony 43.
 M. Trebius Gallus (2) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.
 C. Trebonius C. f. - n. (6) Q. 60?, Tr. Pl. 55, Leg., Lieut. 54-49, Pr. urb. 48, Procos. Farther Spain 47-46, and Procos. or Leg., Lieut. with Caesar 46-45, Cos. Suff. (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31) 45, Procos. Asia 44-43.
 C. Trebonius (7) Prefect of a vexillum of a legion under Q. Cicero in Gaul 53.
 Cn. Trebonius (8) Tr. Pl. 401.
 M. Trebonius (10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 383.
 P. Trebonius (11) Tr. Mil. c. p. 379.
 T. ? Trebonius (13) Leg., Lieut. 293.
 L. Trebonius Asper (9) Tr. Pl. 448.
 Tremellius (cf. 5) Pr. ca. 100.
 C. Tremellius (1) X vir agr. dand. assig. 173, Pr. possibly 175, 174, or 170.
 Cn. Tremellius (2) Tr. Pl. 168, Pr. 159.
 Cn. Tremellius Flaccus (4) Q. 206, Leg., Amb. 205, Aed. Pl. 203, Pr. Sicily 202.
 Cn. Tremellius Scrofa (5) Q. 71, Tr. Mil. 69, XX vir agr. dand. assig. 59—, Pr. by 58? (or 52), Promag. (Propr. ?) in an eastern province 51-50. See p. 466.
 L. Tremellius Scrofa (6) Q. 143 or 142?, Pr. ca. 136.
 M. Tuccius (5) Aed. Cur. 192, Pr. Apulia and Bruttium 190, and Propr. 189-188, III vir col. deduc. 186.
 Tuccia (12) Vest. Virg. 230 (mention).
 Cn. Tudicius (1) Senator in 66, p. 497.
 L. Tullius (Rufus) (9, cf. 49) Q. —, Leg., Lieut. 51-50.
 M. Tullius (11, cf. 34) Monetal. ca. 109-100, p. 454.
 M. Tullius M. f. M. n. Cicero (29) Q. Sicily 75, Aed. Pl. 69, Pr. 66, Cos. 63, Leg., Lieut. under Pompey 57, Procos. Cilicia 51-50, and in Greece and Italy 49-47, Leg., Lieut. under Dolabella 44, Leg., Envoy to Antony 43 (appointed but withdrew), Augur 53-43 (see 50, list).
 M. Tullius M. f. M. n. Cicero (30) Praef. Eq. 49-48, 43-42, possibly Leg., Lieut. 42, Cos. Suff. 30, Leg. pro pr. Syria, Procos. Asia, Priest (probably Augur) by 31 (see 31, list). See De Laet no. 385.
 Q. Tullius Cicero (31) Q. 68?, Aed. Pl. 65, Pr. urb. 62, Procos. Asia 61-58, Leg., Lieut. under Pompey 57-56, under Caesar 54-52, under M. Cicero 51-50.
 Q. Tullius Cicero (32) Lupercus 46.

- Q. Tullius M. f. A. n. Decula (34, cf. 11) Cos. 81.
 M'. Tullius - f. - n. Longus (41) Cos. 500 (see M'. Tullius Tolerinus).
 Tullius Rufus (49) Q. before 46, p. 477.
 M'. Tullius Tolerinus (53, cf. 41) Cos. 500 (Fest., see M'. Tullius Longus).
 L. Turius (2) Pr. ? de repetundis 75 (L. Furius, no. 18, above). See L. Tur(ullius ?); and Additions and Corrections.
 M. Turius (not in *RE*) Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. ? Asia 42-40. See p. 483.
 T. Turpilius Silanus (10) Praef. Soc. ? 109.
 C. Turranius (4) Pr. ? 44.
 D. Turullius (1) Q. 44, Proq. ? in command of a fleet 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Praef. Class. ? 42.
 L. Tur(ullius ?) (not in *RE*) Monetal. ca. 87 (Bahrfield), p. 454. See L. Turius.
 Tuticanus Gallus (see 3) Senator before 48, p. 497. See Pavus 1.
 C. Urbinius (not in **RE*) Q. Spain 74.
 —us M. f. (not in **RE*) Leg., Lieut., late II, Delphi, p. 483.
 Valerius (3) Tr. Mil. 252.
 Val(erius) (4) Monetal. ca. 155-150, p. 454.
 Valerius (*57 ?) Leg., Lieut. or Prefect Ostia 87.
 L. Valerius (not in *RE*) XV vir s. f. 76 (mention).
 M'. Valerius M. f. Volesi n. (65) Dict. ? 501, Leg., Amb. 501, Leg., Lieut. 499 or 496, Tr. Mil. ? 486.
 M. Valerius (68) Pont. 340 (mention). See M. Valerius Corvus.
 M. Valerius (69) Tr. Pl. 68 ?
 M. Valerius Volusi f. (74), see M. Valerius Volusus.
 P. Valerius (77) Pr. ? 73.
 L. Valerius Acisculus (94) Monetal. 45, p. 454.
 L. Valerius Antias (99) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 215.
 M. Valerius Corvus (137), see M. Valerius Maximus Corvus.
 M. Valerius Falto (153) Q. by 206, Leg., Amb. 205, Aed. Cur. 203, Pr. Bruttium, then Campania 201, Propr. Sardinia 200.
 P. Valerius Q. f. P. n. Falto (155) Cos. 238.
 Q. Valerius Q. f. P. n. Falto (157) Praetor Sicily and Fleet 242, Propr. 241, Cos. 239.
 C. Valerius Flaccus (*36, *44) Aed. Cur. 199, Pr. peregr. 183, Flam. Dial. 209-before 174 (see 179, list).
 C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (*33) Monetal. ca. 133-126, p. 454.
 C. Valerius C. f. L. n. Flaccus (168) Pr. by 95, Cos. Nearer Spain 93, and Procos. 92, Promag. (Procos.) Transalp. Gaul 85 ?-81.

- C. Valerius Flaccus (*91) Leg., Lieut. ? under Ap. Claudius Pulcher in Cilicia 53-51.
 L. Valerius - f. - n. Flaccus (*21) Mag. Eq. 321.
 L. Valerius (Flaccus ?) (*23) II vir navalis 282.
 L. Valerius M. f. L. n. Flaccus (*26) Cos. 261.
 L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus (*35) Tr. Mil. ? 212, Aed. Cur. 201, Leg., Lieut. 200, Pr. Sicily 199, Cos. Cisalp. Gaul 195, and Procos. 194, Leg., Lieut. 191, III vir col. deduc. 190, 189, Cens. 184, Princeps Senatus 184, Pont. 196-180.
 L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Flaccus (*46) Aed. Cur. 163, Pr. by 155, Cos. 152.
 L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Flaccus (*47, 175, cf. 60) Aed. Cur. by 135 ?, Pr. by 134, Cos. 131, Flam. Martial. 154—.
 L. (Valerius) Flaccus (*48 ?) Pr. or Procos. ca. 117.
 L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Flaccus (*54, *59, 176) Pr. by 103, Cos. 100, Cens. 97, Interrex 82, Mag. Eq. 82-79 ?, Flam. Martial. ?-before 69, Princeps Senatus 86, and probably kept so by Sulla.
 L. Valerius C. f. Flaccus (176 or 177 ?) Monetal. ca. 103, p. 454.
 L. Valerius C. f. L. n. Flaccus (*57) Tr. Mil. before 100, Aed. Cur. 99, Pr. by 92, and probably Pr. or Propr. in Asia ca. 92-91, Cos. Suff., and sent to Asia 86.
 L. Valerius Flaccus (*69, 179) Tr. Mil. under C. Valerius Flaccus in Transalp. Gaul probably before and after 82, under Servilius Isauricus in Cilicia 78-76, Q. 71 or 70, and Proq. ? under M. Pupius Piso in Spain, Leg., Lieut. under Metellus Creticus in Crete 68-66, and under Pompey in Asia 66-65, Pr. 63, Propr. Asia 62, Leg., Amb. 60, Leg., Lieut. under Piso in Macedonia 57-56.
 P. Valerius L. f. M. n. Flaccus (181) Cos. 227, Leg., Envoy 219, Leg., Lieut. 216, Praef. Class. 215, Leg., Lieut. or Prefect Brundisium 214.
 M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Lactuca (or Lactucinus) Maximus (206) Cos. Suff. 437.
 M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Lactucinus Maximus (207) Tr. Mil. c. p. 398, 395.
 C. Valerius M. f. P. n. Laevinus (208) Leg., Lieut. 189, Pr. Sardinia 179, (Pr. Cisalp. Gaul ?? 177 ??), Cos. Suff. 176, Leg., Amb. 174-173, 172.
 (M'. Valerius) Laevinus (see 65) Tr. Mil. ? 486.
 M. Valerius P. f. P. n. Laevinus (211) Aed. Cur. ?? 229 ?, Pr. Sardinia 227, Cos. 220a ?, Pr. Peregr. 215, Promag. (Procos. ?) Fleet and Adriatic coast 214, Greece and Macedonia 213-211, Cos. 210, Procos. Fleet off Sicily 209-207, Promag. (Propr.) to bring urban

- legions to Arretium 205, Leg., Amb. 205, Propr. to watch Macedonia?? 201-200.
- M. Valerius Laevinus (210) Aed. Cur. 185?, Pr. peregr. 182, Leg., Lieut. 181, 171.
- P. Valerius - f. - n. Laevinus (213) Cos. 280.
- M'. Valerius Volesi f. - n. Maximus (67, 243) Dict. ? 501?, 494, Leg., Envoy 493, Augur ?-463, Princeps Senatus 493 (see 494).
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus (Corvinus) (244) Leg., Lieut. ? 325 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvus), Cos. 312, Leg., Lieut. ? 310, Tr. Mil. 297, Cos. II 289, III ? 286 (see M. Valerius Maximus Potitus).
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Corvus (137) Tr. Mil. 349, Cos. 348, Pr. 347?, Cos. II 346, Aed. Cur. ? 345 or later, Cos. III 343, Dict. 342, Interrex 340, Cos. IV 335, Interrex 332, Leg., Lieut. 325 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus), Interrex 320, III vir col. deduc. 313, Leg., Lieut. 310 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus), Pr. IV 308, Cens. 307, Dict. II 302 (Liv.), 301 (*FC* and *AT*), Cos. V 300, Cos. VI Suff. 299, Pont. 340? (mention; see M. Valerius no. 68).
- M. Valerius M'. f. Volesi f. Maximus Lactuca (246) Q. 458, Cos. 456.
- M'. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Messalla (*25) Cos. 263, Cens. 252.
- M. Valerius M'. f. M. n. (Maximus) Messalla (*31) Cos. 226, Praef. Class. 210-209.
- M'. Valerius Messalla (*57) Leg., Lieut. ? 90. See below *56.
- M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Messalla (*40) Pr. peregr. 193, Cos. Liguria 188, Leg., Amb. 174-173, X vir s. f. 172—.
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla (*45) Pr. by 164, Cos. 161, Cens. 154.
- M. Valerius Messalla (*56) Leg., Lieut. ? 90, almost certainly as a praetorius. See above no. *57.
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (*97) Cos. Suff. (Nov. 1 to Dec. 31) 32, Frat. Arv.
- M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus (*95) Leg., Lieut. 43-42 (under Brutus and Cassius), Pr. Suff. ? 40, Promag. or Praef. Class. 36, Cos. Suff. (Jan. 1 to May 1) 31, Promag. or Leg., Lieut. at Actium 31, Augur 36 (supernumerary; see 31, list).
- (M. Valerius) Messalla f. — Monetal. ca. 53, p. 454 (see above, nos. *95, and *97).
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Niger) (*76) Tr. Mil. twice before 73, p. 482, Q. ca. 73, Pr. by 64, Cos. 61, V vir agr. dand. iud. 59—, Interrex 55, Cens. 55, Interrex 53, 52, Pont. before 73— (see 73, and 57, lists).
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Messalla (Rufus) (*77) Pr. 62?, Cos. 53, Leg., Lieut. 48?, 47?, 46, 45?, Augur for 55 years (see 50, and 31, lists).

- M. Valerius Messalla Potitus (*96) Pr. urb. probably ca. 32, Cos. Suff. 29, XV vir s. f., probably before 31 (see 31, list).
- Q. Valerius Orca (*78) Pr. 57, Procos. Africa 56, Leg., Lieut. Sardinia 49, Leg. pro pr. agr. assig. 45.
- L. Valerius L. f. L. n. Poplicola (298) Tr. Mil. c. p. 394, Mag. Eq. 390? (see L. Valerius Potitus, no. 307), Tr. Mil. c. p. II 389, III 387, IV 383, V 380.
- M. Valerius L. f. L. n. Poplicola (299) Mag. Eq. 358, Cos. 355, II 353.
- P. Valerius Volusi f. - n. Poplicola (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. II 508, III 507, IV ? 506?, V ? 504.
- P. Valerius P. f. Volusi n. Poplicola (301) Leg., Amb. 492, Cos. 475, Interrex 462, Cos. II 460.
- P. Valerius P. f. L. n. Poplicola (300) Cos. 352, Pr. 350, Dict. 344, Mag. Eq. 332.
- L. Valerius P. f. P. n. Poplicola Potitus (304) Cos. 449, Q. 446.
- C. Valerius - f. - n. Potitus (50) Tr. Mil. c. p. 370.
- C. Valerius L. f. L. n. Potitus (306) Cos. 331, Mag. Eq. ? 331, Aed. Cur. 329 (see note 2).
- L. Valerius M. f. Volusi n. Potitus (380) Q. 485, Cos. 483, II 470, Praef. urb. 464.
- L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Potitus (307) Tr. Mil. c. p. 414, II 406, III 403, IV 401, V 398, Leg., Amb. ? 398, Interrex 396, Leg., Amb. 394, Cos. 393, II 392, Interrex 391, Mag. Eq. ? 390 (see L. Valerius Poplicola no. 298), Interrex 387.
- M. Valerius - f. - n. Maximus (Potitus) (*22) Cos. 286 (see M. Valerius Maximus Corvinus, no. 244).
- P. Valerius L. f. L. n. Potitus Poplicola (308) Tr. Mil. c. p. 386, II 384, III 380, IV 377, V 370, VI 367.
- C. Valerius L. f. Volusi n. Potitus Volusus (309) Tr. Mil. c. p. 415, Cos. 410, Tr. Mil. c. p. II 407, III 404, Leg., Amb. ? 398.
- L. Valerius Praeconinus (*72) Leg., Lieut. Transalp. Gaul before 78, p. 483.
- C. Valerius Procillus (*74) Leg., Envoy 58.
- Q. Valerius Soranus (*50) Tr. Pl. 82?
- C. Valerius Tappo (*39) Tr. Pl. 188.
- L. Valerius Tappo (*38) Tr. Pl. 195, Pr. Sicily 192, and probably Propr. 191, III vir col. deduc. 190-189.
- C. Valerius Triarius (*62) Leg., Lieut. under Lucullus in the East 73-66.
- C. Valerius Triarius (363) Praef. Class. under Pompey 49-48.
- L. Valerius Triarius (*61, *62) Q. 81, Pr. 78, and Propr. ? Sardinia 77.

- M. Valerius Volesi f. - n. Volusus (74) Tr. Mil. 508, Cos. 505, Leg., Amb. 501, Leg., Lieut. 499 or 496.
- Valeria (385) Priestess of Fortuna Muliebris (see 488).
- Valgius (see *3) Senator before 45, p. 497.
- Q. Valgius M. f. —lia, Senator 129, p. 497.
- Vallius (not in *RE) Tr. Pl. ? or Pr. ?, date uncertain, p. 474.
- Vargunteius (*4) Leg., Lieut. 54-53.
- L. Vargunteius (*3) Senator in 63, p. 497.
- M. Vargunteius (*2) Monetal. ca. 119-110, p. 455.
- P. Varinius (*1) Pr. vs. Spartacus 73, and Procos. ? 72 ? (or Asia ? 72, see L. Licinius Lucullus, no. 104), Pr. II ? 66 ?, Propr. Asia 65 ?
- L. Varius Cotyla (*5) Aed. 44 ?, Leg., Lieut. 43, Leg., Envoy 43, Leg., Lieut. Transalp. Gaul, end of 43.
- Q. Varius Severus Hibrida (*1) Tr. Pl. 90.
- Varro (not in *RE) Proq. under Pompey in Spain, 49. See 75, note 7.
- Vatia, see (- Servilius - f. - n.) Vatia.
- * P. Vatinius P. f. (*2) Q., provincia aquaria 63, Leg., Lieut. Farther Spain 62, Tr. Pl. 59, Leg., Lieut. under Caesar in Gaul 58 ?, 57-56, Pr. 55, Leg., Lieut. under Caesar 51-47, Cos. (Oct.) 47, Procos. Illyricum 45-43, and in Italy until his triumph in 42, Augur 47-after 42.
- M. Vehilius (*1) Pr. ? 44.
- Veiento (*1) See Fabricius Veiento.
- Q. Velanius (not in *RE) Tr. Mil. 56, Leg., Envoy 56.
- C. Velleius (*1) Senator, perhaps Tr. Pl. before 90, p. 474.
- C. Velleius (*2) Praef. Fabr. under Ti. Claudius Nero 40 (earlier under Pompey and Brutus).
- (Velleius ?) Capito (*4) Senator in 43, p. 497.
- Ventidius (*4) Leg., Lieut. ? Africa 42.
- P. Ventidius P. f. Bassus (*2) Tr. Pl. 45, Pr. 43, Cos. Suff. 43, Leg., Lieut. ? or Promag. Cisalp. Gaul 42 ?, and 41-40 (probably distributing land), then Procos. under Antony, Asia and Syria 40-38, Pont. ca. 43-after 38 (see 37).
- Venuleius (*2) III vir (capital. ?) 82.
- Venuleius (*4) Leg., Lieut. 45, 43.
- Vergilius (see Virgilius *1) Monetal. ca. 84, p. 455.
- M. Vergilius (Virgilius *1) Tr. Pl. 87.
- C. Vergilius C. f. Balbus (Virgilius *2, *3) Q. by 70, Proq. Sicily 69, ca. 66, Aed. Pl. 65, Pr. 62, Propr. Sicily 61-58, Leg., Lieut. Macedonia 57-56, perhaps the Leg., Lieut. or Prefect at Thapsus (Pompeian) 46.
- A. Verginius (Virginius *12) Tr. Pl. 461, 460, 459, 458, 457.

- A. Verginius (*18) Tr. Pl. 395, 394.
- L. Verginius (*13, *14) Tr. Pl. 449.
- L. Verginius (*20) Tr. Mil. 207.
- Opet. Verginius - f. - n. Esquilinus (*8) Cos. Suff. 478 (FC), Cos. 473 (Liv.).
- L. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (*16) Cos. 435, 434 (Licin. Macer).
- L. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (*17) Tr. Mil. c. p. 389, perhaps 402 (see L. Verginius Tricostus Esquilinus).
- Opiter Verginius Opit. f. - n. Tricostus (*2) Cos. 502, Tr. Mil. ? 486.
- Proc. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus (not in *RE) Cos. 435 ?, 434 ? (Diod.; see L. Verginius Tricostus, no. *16).
- A. Verginius A. f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (*4) Cos. 494, Leg., Envoy 493, Tr. Mil. ? 486.
- A. Verginius - f. - n. Caeliomontanus (*9) Cos. 469, III vir agr. dand. 467, Leg., Lieut. 455.
- Sp. Verginius A. f. A. n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (*10) Cos. 456.
- T. Verginius A. f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (*3) Cos. 496, Tr. Mil. ? 486 (see A. Verginius Tricostus *4).
- T. Verginius - f. - n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus (*15) Cos. 448.
- L. Verginius L. f. Opetr. n. Tricostus Esquilinus (*17) Tr. Mil. c. p. 402, 389, (see L. Verginius Tricostus, above).
- A. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (*7) Cos. 476.
- Proc. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (*5) Cos. 486.
- T. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus (*6) Cos. 479, Augur ?-463.
- C. Verres (*1) Q. consulis 84, Proq. 83, 82 ?, 81 ?, Leg., Lieut., then Leg. proq. Cilicia 80-79, Pr. urb. 74, Propr. Sicily 73-71.
- Versius (not in *RE) Scriba under Sertorius 72.
- C. Vetilius (*2) Pr. Farther Spain 147.
- T. Vettius (*9) Q. and Proq. under Verres in Sicily 73-71.
- P. (Vettius ?) Sabinus (Sabinus 30), see P. Sabinus.
- T. Vettius Sabinus (*12) Monetal. ca. 60, p. 455, Pr. 59, Promag. (Propr. ?) Africa 58, 57 ?
- T. Veturius Barrus (*19) Monetal. ca. 110-108, p. 455.
- T. Veturius - f. - n. Calvinus (*11) Cos. 334, II 321.
- C. Veturius P. f. - n. Cicurinus (*5) Cos. 455, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. ? 451 (see note 3), Augur 453—.
- C. Veturius (L. ? f. Sp. ? n. Crassus Cicurinus) (*9) Tr. Mil. c. p. 377, II 369.
- L. Veturius (- f. - n. Crassus Cicurinus) (not in *RE) X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451 (see 451, note 3; Liv.).
- L. Veturius L. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (*10) Tr. Mil. c. p. 368, 367.

- M. Veturius Ti. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (*8) Tr. Mil. c. p. 399.
 Sp. Veturius Sp. f. P. n. Crassus Cicurinus (*6) X vir consul. imp. leg., scrib. 451 (*FC* and *Diod.*; see 451, note 3).
 Sp. Veturius Sp. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus (*7) Tr. Mil. c. p. 417.
 C. (or P.) Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (*1?) Q. 509, Cos. 499, Tr. Mil. ? 486 (if the praenomen is P.).
 T. Veturius - f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (*2) Cos. 494.
 T. Veturius T. f. - n. Geminus Cicurinus (*4) Cos. 462, X vir consul. imp. leg. scrib. 451 (*Dion. Hal.*; see 451, note 3).
 Ti. Veturius Gracchus Sempronianus, (*17) see Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus.
 L. Veturius L. f. Post. n. Philo (*14) Cos. 220b, Dict. 217, Cens. 210.
 L. Veturius L. f. L. n. Philo (*15) Leg., Lieut. 211, Aed. Cur. 210, Pr. peregr. and Cisalp. Gaul 209, and Propr. 208, Leg., Envoy 207, Cos. Bruttium and Lucania 206, Mag. Eq. 205, Leg., Envoy 202.
 Ti. Veturius Philo (*16) Flam. Martial. 204— (see 179, list).
 C. Vibienus (*2) Senator 52, p. 498.
 Vibius (not in **RE*) Pr. or Promag. in Greece ca. 103.
 Vibius Accaus (*2) Praef. soc. 212.
 Vibius Curius (*8, cf. *2) Praef. Eq. ? 49.
 Vibius Maximus (*15) Q. Desig. 38.
 L. Vibius Paciaecus (L. Iunius Paciaecus, *4,530, no. 7) Prefect of troops for the relief of Ulia 45.
 C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (not in **RE*) Monetal. ca. 89–88, p. 455. (T. Vibius ?) Pansa (*10) See Pansa.
 C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus (*9) Monetal. 49?, p. 455, Tr. Pl. 51, Aed. ? 49, Pr. 48?, Promag. (Procos.?) Bithynia and Pontus 47–46, and Cisalp. Gaul 45–44, Cos. 43, Augur ca. 45–43.
 T. Vibius Temudinus (not in *RE*) Q. urb., about the period of Sulla, p. 477.
 C. Vibius Varus (*14) Monetal. ca. 39, p. 455.
 D. Vibullius (not in **RE*) Tr. Mil. Thurii 282.
 L. Vibullius Rufus (*1) Prefect in Picenum under Pompey, then in Spain, 49.
 Ap. Villius (*1) Tr. Pl. 449.
 P. Villius (not in **RE*) III vir noct. 211.
 Villius Annalis (*9) Aed. 42.
 L. Villius Annalis (*5) Tr. Pl. 180, Pr. peregr. 171.
 L. Villius Annalis (*8) Pr. by 58 (see 51, Addendum).
 L. Villius Tappulus (*2, cf. *4) Aed. Pl. 213, Pr. Sardinia 199.
 P. Villius Ti. f. Ti. n. Tappulus (*3) Aed. Pl. 204, Pr. Sicily and Fleet 203, and Propr. 202, X vir agr. assig. 201–200, Cos. Greece and

- Macedonia 199, and Procos. into 198, Leg., Lieut. 197, Leg., Amb. 196–195, 193–192.
 L. Vinicius (*2) Tr. Pl. 51 (see the next entry).
 L. Vinicius M. f. - n. (*2) Monetal. ca. 54, p. 455, Cos. Suff. (Sept. 1) 33.
 M. (Vipsanius) Agrippa L. f. (*3, and Vol. 1.272ff.) Tr. Pl. ? 43, Leg., Lieut. 41, Pr. urb. 40, Procos. Transalp. Gaul from late in 40–38, Cos. 37, Procos. (and admiral) against Sex. Pompey 36, Procos. ? or Leg., Lieut. ? Illyricum 35–34, Aed. (Cur.) 33, Admiral (Procos. ?) against Antony and Cleopatra 32–31, XV vir s. f., probably before 31 (see 31, list).
 C. Viscellius (Visellius ?) Ruga (Icilius 5) Tr. Pl. 493, Aed. Pl. 491.
 C. Visellius C. f. Varro (*2) Tr. Mil. 80–79, Q. before 73 (see 73, Addendum), Tr. Pl. ? 69?, Aed. Cur. ca. 59, Iud. Quaest. ca. 58.
 Voconius (*2) Leg., Lieut. or Praef. Class. 73. See above, Barba.
 Voconius (*4) Pr. 54? or 50?, cum imperio 49.
 Q. Voconius Naso (*3) Aed. Pl. 67?, Iud. Quaest. 66, Pr. by 61.
 Q. Voconius Saxa (*1) Tr. Pl. 169.
 Q. Voconius Vitulus (*5) III vir Monetal., Q. Desig. ca. 40, pp. 455, 477, resp.
 L. Volcatius ? (not in **RE*) Tr. Pl. 68?
 C. Volcatius Gurgus (*3) Senator, date uncertain, p. 498.
 C. Volcatius Tullus (*8) Leg., Lieut. ? (in command of guard at bridge over the Rhine) 53, 52?, 51–49, 48?
 L. Volcatius - f. - n. Tullus (*6) Pr. by 69, Cos. 66.
 L. Volcatius L. f. - n. Tullus (*7) Pr. urb. 46?, Promag. Cilicia 45, and into 44?, Cos. 33.
 M. Volscius Fictor (*1) Tr. Pl. 461?, 460–457.
 M. Volteius M. f. (*2) Monetal. ca. 76, p. 455.
 L. Vol(teius) L. f. Strabo (*1) Monetal. ca. 82–81, p. 456.
 C. Volumnius C. f. Men. (not in **RE*) Senator in 129, p. 498.
 L. Volumnius L. f. Ani. (not in **RE*) Tr. Mil. ? 89.
 L. Volumnius (see *7) Senator 50, p. 498.
 P. Volumnius (*6) Pont. Min. from before 69 to before 57 (see 69, list), Senator 66?
 P. Volumnius (*7) Praef. Fabr. under Antony, 43–42.
 P. Volumnius M. f. M. n. Amintinus Gallus (*2) Cos. 461, Leg., Amb. 458.
 Volumnius Flaccus (see *7) Leg., Envoy 43.
 L. Volumnius C. f. C. n. Flamma Violenus (*3) Cos. 307, II 296, Procos. Samnium 295, Leg., Lieut. 293.

- L. Voluscus (Volscius) L. f. Ani. (not in **RE*) Aed. ? before 73 (see 73, Addendum).
 C. Volusenus (Volusienus *2) Tr. Mil. 56.
 C. Volusenus Quadratus (Volusienus *2) Praef. Eq. 52?, 48.
 Volusius (*4) Aed. 43.
 Q. Volusius (*5) Prefect (sent by Cicero to Cyprus), 51-50.
 C. Volusius Quadratus (see *4, *5) Praef. Eq. 51.
 C. Vulteius Capito (Volteius *5) Tr. Mil. 49.

NOTE ON CHRONOLOGY

In the text and index of this work I have used the traditional Varronian system of dating because it is a convenient mode of reference. It never provided an accurate chronology. The starting point for any study of the chronology of the early period of Roman history must be the statement of Polybius (1.6.1-3) that Rome was captured by the Gauls in the nineteenth year after the battle of Aegospotami and the sixteenth before the battle of Leuctra, in the year of the peace of Antalcidas, that is, in 387-386 B. C., although the traditional date in the Varronian system comes out at the equivalent of 390 B. C. There are several reasons for difficulty, particularly in the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ. In the first place, the different lists of eponyms are not entirely the same in our different sources, even though the degree of agreement implies a single tradition and a high percentage of reliability. I have noted discrepancies under the different years (see 507, 482, 457, 428, as examples). Second, the length of the period without curule magistrates before 370 B. C. is variously estimated at one, four, and five years (see 375, note 1). Third, the four "Dictator" years appear to be a late, probably even an Augustan, invention (see 333, 324, 309, and 301). At any rate Cicero, when he assigns an interval of forty-six years between the first and the sixth consulship of Valerius Corvus (348-299), appears to be unaware of them (*Sen.* 60). Fourth, the date of entrance into office of Consuls, and of Military Tribunes with Consular Power, kept changing almost up to the period of the Second Punic war according as colleges of eponyms abdicated before the end of their annual term and interregna were brief or prolonged. Finally the nature of the Roman calendar itself, which required frequent intercalation in order to keep it even approximately in accord with the solar year, introduced a considerable element of inaccuracy right up to the time of Caesar's reform in 46.

The following paragraphs refer only to the last two points. Using Leuze's *Römische Jahrzahlung* I have compiled a list of years when our sources assign reasonably definite dates to the entrance or departure of colleges of eponyms from office, or make mention of interregna. With these the evidence provided by notices of dedications of temples and celebrations of triumphs is generally in accord. After this list I have added some examples in which we can check the exact relationship between a date given by the Roman calendar and a date in our own system.

B. C. A. U. C.

493	261:	Entered office Kal. Sept. (<i>Dion. Hal.</i> 6.49.1).
482	272:	Interregnum before this year (<i>Dion. Hal.</i> 8.90).
480	274:	Surviving Consul abdicated two months early (<i>Dion. Hal.</i> 9.13.4). Two interreges (<i>Ibid.</i> 9.14.1).
476	278:	Entered office in the month of Sextilis (<i>D. H.</i> 9.25.1).
463	291:	Entered office Kal. Sext. (<i>Liv.</i> 3.6.1). Died in office (<i>Liv.</i> 3.6.6, and 7.6). Several Interreges.
462	292:	Entered office III Id. Sext. (<i>Liv.</i> 3.8.2).
452	302:	Consuls probably left office early (<i>D. H.</i> 10.54).

B. C. A. U. C.

- 450 304: Entered office Id. Maias (Liv. 3.36.3, and 38.1; applies also to 451; cf. also D. H. 10.59.1).
- 444 310: Tr. Mil. c. p. abdicated after 73 days (D. H. 11.62; tertio iam mense, Liv. 4.7.3). Leuze holds (269, 356) that the Consuls who succeeded them after several interregna (Liv. 4.7.7) held office for a year.
- 443 311: Entered office at full moon in December (D. H. 11.63.1).
- 423 331: Entered office Id. Dec. (Liv. 4.37.3).
- 420 334: Tr. Mil. c. p. elected after an interregnum (Liv. 4.43.9).
- 413 341: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 4.51.1).
- 402 352: Early abdication of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 5.9.8).
- 401 353: Entered office Kal. Oct. (Liv. 5.9.8).
- 399 355: Early abdication of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Plut. *Cam.* 2.5).
- 398 356: Tr. Mil. c. p. therefore entered before Kal. Oct.; ended office the subsequent summer soon after the setting of the Dog Star (D. H. 12.10; cf. Liv. 5.16.1).
- 397 357: Abdication of whole college of Tr. Mil. c. p. *vitio creati* (Liv. 5.17.2). Three Interreges before election of college of 396 (5.17.4).
- 392 362: Consuls abdicated; three Interreges (Liv. 5.31.8).
- 391 363: Tr. Mil. c. p. enter office Kal. Quinctilis (Liv. 5.32.1).
- 389 365: Two Interreges before election of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 6.1.8).
- 387 367: Three Interreges before election of Tr. Mil. c. p. (Liv. 6.5.6-7).
- 377 377: Tr. Mil. c. p. elected after a period of *anarchia* (Diod. 15.61.1). Note that there was an interruption for one year (Diod. 15.75.1), or four years (Cassiod.; Zonar. 7.24; *Fast. Hyd.*), or five years (Liv. 6.35.10).
- 355 399: Consuls elected after six Interreges, two of whom served twice (Liv. 7.17.10-12).
- 352 402: Consuls elected after twelve Interreges (Liv. 7.21.2-4).
- 351 403: Consuls elected after two Interreges (Liv. 7.22.2-3).
- 343 411: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 7.28.9-10).
- 341 413: Consuls abdicated early; two Interreges (Liv. 8.3.4).
- 332 422: Consuls elected after five Interreges (Liv. 8.17.5).
- 329 425: Entered office Kal. Quinctilis (Liv. 8.20.3).
- 326 428: Consuls elected after fourteen Interreges (Liv. 8.23.17).
- 321 433: The Consuls abdicated after the disaster at the Caudine Forks (Zonar. 7.26; cf. Liv. 9.7.12-15). Two Interreges (Liv. 9.7.12-15).
- 300 454: Consuls perhaps elected after an interregnum (Liv. 10.5.14).
- 298 456: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 10.11.10).
- 291 463: Consuls elected after an interregnum (Liv. 27.6.8).
- 223 531: The Consuls abdicated immediately after their triumphs, which were celebrated VI Id. Mart. and IV Id. Mart., respectively (Liv. 21.63.2; Plut. *Marc.* 4.3; 6.1; Zonar. 8.20).
- 222 532: Consuls, elected through Interreges, probably entered office Id. Mart. (Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; on the date, see 217 B. C.).
- 217 537: Consuls entered office Id. Mart. (Liv. 22.1.5). The two Interreges at the beginning of 216-538 (Liv. 22.33.12) caused no change in the date of entrance into office of the Consuls of 215-539. This date, Id. Mart., is attested for 215 (Liv. 23.30.18), 211 (26.1.1), 210 (26.26.5), 209 (27.7.7), 202 and 201 (the term for 202

ended Pridie Id. Mart., Liv. 30.34.5, and the terminal date in 201-200 was unaffected by delay in the elections), 200 (31.5.2, the usual date), 199 (32.1.1), 183 (39.45.1), 180 (40.35.2), 178 (end of term, 41.6.2), 177 (41.8.4), 171 (see 42.28.4, and 30.8, and 35.3), 168 (44.19.1).

- 153 601: Consuls entered office Kal. Ian. (Cassiod.). This date remained regular throughout the rest of the Republic.

The two notices which follow provide an indication how far the Roman calendar might stray from the dates of the solar year.

1. The eclipse of the sun, dated in Livy (37.4.4) *ante diem quintum Idus Quinctiles* (July 11) in the consulship of L. Scipio and C. Laelius (190 B. C.) actually occurred on March 14 of that year.
2. The lunar eclipse which took place *nocte quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies* (night of September 3; see Liv. 44.37.6) in the consulship of L. Aemilius Paullus and C. Licinius Crassus (168 B. C.) occurred on June 21 of that year.

For the period from 65 to 43 B. C. we have available the conversion table in Drumann-Groebe (3.779-827) and the correction of one day made by T. Rice Holmes (*The Roman Republic* 1.339-344) and applied in the dates given on the margins of his work. The Nones of December in 63 probably fell on December 1 (Julian); Caesar crossed the Rubicon a. d. IV Id. Ian. (Roman) in 49, but in fact on November 22 (Julian) of 50; and the last day of the month of November in 46 before the insertion of the month which initiated the Julian reform coincides with September 26 (Julian) of that year.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

VOLUME I

- Pp. 1-3: Augustine (*CD* 3.16) refers to the Consuls Brutus and Tarquinius, and to the Consules Suffecti Valerius and Horatius.
- P. 18, 489 B. C., Consuls, on P. Pinarius: for *4, read 13.
- P. 23, line 30: delete "See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers."
- P. 29, 472 B. C., Consuls, on L. Pinarius: for *5, read 12.
- P. 36, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Sex. Titius: for 23, read 22.
- P. 37, 460 B. C., Consuls, lines 9 and 12: for "Hordeonius", read "Herdonius."
- P. 46, 450 B. C., Decemviri Consulari Imperio, on Q. Poetelius: for "not in *RE", read "4".
- Pp. 54 and 55, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Poetelius: for "not in *RE", read "1".
- P. 62, 432 B. C., on L. Pinarius Mamercinus: for *6, read 11.
- P. 64, 430 B. C., Censors, on P. Pinarius: for *7, read 5.
- P. 65, 428 B. C., Consuls, on A. Sempronius: for 222, read 22.
- P. 75, 414 B. C., Quaestors, on P. Sextius: for 5, read 15.
- P. 84, 401 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: for P. Curatius, read P. Curiatius.
- P. 85, 399 B. C., Military Tribunes with Consular Power: they abdicated before the end of their term (Plut. *Cam.* 2.5).
- P. 88, line 9: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.17.
- P. 92, 392 B. C., Consuls, line 9: for "Consuls," read "Military Tribunes with Consular Power."
- P. 108, 377 B. C., note 1, line 7: for "Diod." read "Dio."
- P. 111, 369 B. C., Military Tribunes with Consular Power, on M. Cornelius Maluginensis: for 240, read 249. So also p. 113, 367 B. C., on the same.
- P. 115, 366 B. C., Aediles, Curule, on P. Cornelius Scipio: for 320, read 329.
- P. 117, 363 B. C., Master of Horse, on L. Pinarius Natta: for *8, read 18. So also p. 129, 349 B. C., Praetors, on the same.
- P. 120, 360 B. C., Consuls, on C. Poetelius: for "not in *RE", read 7. So also p. 122, 358 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on the same; p. 131, 346 B. C., Consuls; and p. 146, 326 B. C., Consuls, both on the same.
- P. 121, 358 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius: for *1, read 27. So also p. 123, 356, B. C., Master of Horse, on the same.
- P. 124, 355 B. C., Interreges, on C. Fabius Ambustus: add "Consul 358."
- P. 130, 347 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius Venno: for *2, read 31. So also p. 134 341 B. C., Consuls, on the same.
- P. 136, 340 B. C., Interreges, on M. Valerius: add "(Corvus)".
- P. 143, 330 B. C., Consuls, on L. Plautius Venno: for *5, read 33.
- P. 144, 329 B. C., Consuls, on C. Plautius Decianus: for *4, read 18. So also p. 145, 328 B. C., Consuls, on the same.
- P. 145, 328 B. C., Consuls, on P. Plautius Proculus: add "(28)".
- P. 146, 326 B. C., Interrex, on L. Aemilius: for "fifteenth," read "fourteenth."
- P. 150, 322 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius (Venno): for *2 or *5, read 34 or 33.
- P. 154, 318 B. C., Consuls, on L. Plautius Venno: for *2, read 34.
- P. 155, 318 B. C., Censors, on C. Maenius: add "Cos. 338".

- P. 157, 314 B. C., Consuls, on M. Poetelius Libo: for "not in *RE", read "6". So also p. 158, 313 B. C., Master of Horse, on the same.
- P. 158, 313 B. C., Dictator, on C. Poetelius: for "not in *RE", read "8".
- P. 160, 312 B. C., Censors, on C. Plautius Venox: for *5, read 33.
- P. 167, 305 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Cn. Flavius O. f. or Anni f., and p. 168, 304 B. C., Aediles, Curule, on the same: According to W. Seston (*REL* 29 [1951] 435f.) Cicero's first impression that the Flavius who revealed the Fasti and the *legis actiones* was a scriba who lived before 304 wins support from the discrepancy in the filiation which suggests that two men have been confused.
- P. 177, 295, B. C., Consuls: add a reference to Liv. 24.10.8.
- P. 186, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Aquilius: the date of the *Lex Aquilia de Damno* is quite uncertain (see Arangio-Ruiz, *Storia di Diritto Romano* 133; cited by G. Bagnani, *Phoenix* 6 [1952] 72), and accordingly the author should be included in the list of magistrates of uncertain date in Appendix II.
- P. 195, 276 B. C., Consuls, on Q. Fabius Gurges: after the number 265 add a question mark.
- P. 197, 272 B. C., Consuls, line 9: add a reference to Liv. 24.9.8.
- P. 205, 260 B. C., Consuls, line 7: add a reference to Polyb. 8.35.9.
- P. 209, 256 B. C., Consul Suffectus, line 9: add a reference to Liv. 28.43.17.
- P. 210, 255 B. C., Promagistrates, on Regulus, at line 6: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 1.15.
- P. 218, 241 B. C., note 2: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.15, on Metellus, Pont. Max.
- P. 234, 221 B. C.: add a question mark to the heading Consul Suffectus, since it is uncertain if there was one in this year.
- P. 237, 219 B. C., Legates, on P. Valerius Flaccus: for *29, read 181. So also p. 251, 216 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on the same.
- P. 244, 217 B. C., Master of Horse, on M. Pomponius Matho: for *67, read *6, *7.
- P. 251, 216 B. C., Prefects, on M. Iunius Silanus: for 169, read 167.
- P. 261, 214 B. C., Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Cato: add a reference to Plut. *Cato Maior* 3.3.
- P. 265, 213 B. C., Prefects, on L. Pinarius: for *9, read 3.
- P. 277, 211 B. C., note 7, line 1: read *Philip V of Macedon*.
- P. 279, 210 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on L. Atilius: G. Bagnani (*Phoenix* 6 [1952] 73) points out that the *Lex Atilia de tutore dando* probably followed and supplemented the *Lex Plaetoria de circumscriptione adulescentium* which is to be dated shortly before 191 (see Appendix II, Tribunes of the Plebs), and should therefore be dated, not in 210, but ca. 190-188 B. C.
- P. 281, 210 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, on P. Poetelius: for "not in *RE", read "3".
- P. 291, 208 B. C., Promagistrates, on Scipio: for "Hannibal," read "Hadrubal"; and for "Masinisa," read "Massiva."
- P. 304, 205 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on Q. Pleminius: for *5, p. 1743, read 2.
- Pp. 318-319, 202 B. C., note 1: the suggestion made in this note, viz., that the notices in Livy regarding the Ludi in 202 were interchanged, has already been published by A. Aymard in *REA* 46 (1944) 247-257, even though he at the same time rejects Mommsen's view that the dictatorship of C. Servilius ended by the Ides of March, 201, along with the auspices that created it, and holds that it was limited only by its term of six months. Scullard (*Roman Politics, 220-160 B. C.* 81) holds that the Aediles of the Plebs of 202

- celebrated the Epulum Iovis in November, were then found to be improperly elected at that late date, and abdicated. As there were as yet no new incumbents elected to office for 201 by April 19 the Dictator was empowered by decree of the Senate to celebrate the "Cerealia ludos."
- P. 321, 201 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Servilius Pulex Geminus: for 75, read 78.
- P. 342, 195 B. C., note 3, line 3: for 1909, read 1908.
- P. 347, 193 B. C., Aediles, Curule: for M. Aemilius Paullus, read L. Aemilius Paullus.
- P. 356, 190 B. C., Consuls, line 15: for *FHG* 3.539, read *FGrH* 3B.349f., and add a reference to *SEG* 1.144, at Delphi.
- Ibid.*, Praetors, on L. Aemilius Regillus: add a reference to M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.
- P. 358, 190 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on Scipio Africanus: for *FHG* 3.539, read *FGrH* 3B.349f. So also p. 360, 190 B. C., note 1, line 2.
- Mention also of a certain Cn. Cornelius, probably Scipio Hispallus (346), Consul in 176, in M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5, suggests that he should be included here as one of the junior officers under L. Scipio in 190.
- P. 361, 189 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius Hypsaesus: for *7, read 19.
- P. 363, 189 B. C., Legates, Envoys, on A. Terentius Varro: for 180, read 80.
- P. 366, Promagistrates, on L. Plautius Hypsaesus: for *7, read 19; and for "see 189, Promagistrates", read "see above, Praetors."
- P. 370, 187 B. C., note 4, and pp. 375f., 184 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: Scullard (*Roman Politics*, 220-150 B. C., pp. 142-145, 290-303) keeps the tribunate of Ti. Gracchus in 187, and with him the Tribunes Fannius and Minucius Augurinus who were his colleagues, and places the trial of L. Scipio in the same year. In 184 the attack was directed against Africanus. It is a possible and reasonable solution of the problem.
- P. 372, 185 B. C., Praetors, on P. Cornelius Cethegus: for 75, read 95.
- P. 384, 181 B. C., Praetors, on M. Pinarius Rusca: for *10, read 21.
- P. 393, Pontifices, on Cn. Servilius Caepio: after "Cn. f. Cn.", insert "n."
- P. 403, 175 B. C., note 5: The inscription on the altar in the Largo Argentina is now published in *CIL* 1².2.2711.
- P. 412, 172 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, b: for "T. Claudius Nero", read "Ti. Claudius Nero."
- P. 414, 172 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors, f., on C. Plaetorius: for *2, read 4.
- P. 416, 171 B. C., Consuls: L. Robert has recognized the name of Licinius in a fragment of a decree of the Senate which affected Coronea and is probably of the same date as the *SC de Thisbensibus* (*Études Épig. et Phil.* 287-292; cf. *SIG* 3 646).
- P. 419, 171 B. C., Special Commissions, line 9, on C. Matienus: for 172, read 173.
- P. 426, 169 B. C., under Legates, Envoys: before the name of M. Claudius (Marcellus?), insert the heading Legates, Lieutenants.
- P. 457, 150 B. C., Pontifices, on Scipio Nasica: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 1.30.
- Ibid.*, Augurs, on M. Porcius Cato: the evidence for Cato's augurate depends upon the the correct reading in Cic. *Sen.* 64, whether it is *in nostro collegio* (BS) or *in vestro collegio* (L¹). The latter reading is accepted as the consensus of the best manuscripts in the recent edition by Weuilleumier.
- P. 461, 148 B. C., Consuls, on Sp. Postumius: for *48, read *34.
- P. 464, 147 B. C., Promagistrates, on Metellus: add a reference to the dedication by Hyampolis, *SEG* 3.414, with the title Proconsul.

- P. 466, 146 B. C., Praetors, on C. Plautius: for *10, read 9.
- P. 467, 146 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors: after the name of Licinius Murena, add Pr. 147?; and on A. Postumius Albinus, add a reference to *SEG* 1.163, at Delphi.
- P. 469, 146 B. C., note 6: for 209, read 203.
- P. 470, 145 B. C., Promagistrates, on L. Mummius: the inscription *IG* 7.2413-2414 probably refers not to L. Mummius but to M. Livius Drusus, Proconsul in Macedonia in 112 (see below, Additions, on p. 541).
- P. 470, 145 B. C., Legates, Ambassadors: add as no. c., (L. Minucius) Thermus (63). He was present as a Roman Legate at the struggle and the settlement which attended the death of Ptolemy Philometor and the accession of Ptolemy Physcon (Joseph. *Contra Apion.* 2.50; cf. Justin 38.8.2-4).
- P. 474, 142 B. C., Censors, on L. Mummius: *CIL* 1².2.632 does not apply to Mummius. The reading on the stone, L. Munius, should be retained. Seeiglioli, *Athenaeum* N. S. 28 (1950) 267-275; Riposati, *Epigraphica* 13 (1950) 137-149 (pub. Dec., 1951). On both Scipio and Mummius, add a reference to Plut. *Praec. rei pub. ger.* 20, 816C.
- P. 480, 140 B. C., Praetors, on C. Hostilius Mancinus: he presided, probably as Pr. Urbanus, over the Senate at the passage of the *SC de Narthaciensibus et Melitaeensibus* (*SIG* 3 674). Dittenberger dates this before 147, because Thessaly was not at the time of the decree under a provincial regime, which presumably began in 146. In *IG* 9.2, p. xxiv, however, the Thessalian officials named in the decree are dated toward 140, even though the inscription itself (no. 89) is dated before 146. Stählin has pointed out that the names of the officials make the later date mandatory (*Philologus* 88 [1933] 130-132, and *RE*, s. v. "Narthakion"; cf. also Daux, *BCH* 57 [1933] 97), while Accame shows that the settlement of Flaminium remained valid in Thessaly after 146 (*Dominio romano in Grecia* 15, 217-225). The praetorship of Mancinus therefore need not precede 146, and should probably be placed about 140 at the regular interval before his consulship in 137.
- P. 482, 139 B. C., Praetors, on L. Plautius Hypsaesus: for *11?, read 20.
- Ibid.*, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gabinus: Carcopino has shown that Gabinus was probably the author of the law which reserved the meetings of the Senate in February for the hearing of foreign envoys (*Mél. Glotz* 1.120-122; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.90; *Fam.* 1.4.1; *QF* 2.11.3, and 8.1, and 10.2; *Att.* 1.13.1, and 14.5, and 18.7; *Ps.-Ascon.* 244 Stangl).
- P. 483, 139 B. C., note 1: Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Plautius", no. 20) accepts the usual dating for the Praetors of Sicily in this period, and places Plautius in 135. See Varro *RR* 2.5.5; and West, *AJPh* 49 (1928) 244.
- P. 493, 133 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs: Mucius (or Minucius or Mummius) should be listed as a suffect Tribune.
- P. 494, 133 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Gracchus, line 2: Ti. Gracchus was killed, not in the Forum, but on the Capitol.
- Ibid.*, line 22: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.24.
- P. 499, 132 B. C., note 2, on M. Perperna: rejecting Degrassi's suggestion, Heurgon refers the elogium to a local magistrate of Tarquinia of a much earlier date (*MEFR* 63 [1951] 119-137).
- P. 501, 131 B. C., Flamens, on L. Valerius Flaccus: a probable date for his accession is 154. See p. 451.
- P. 504, 129 B. C., Consuls, line 15, and p. 505, Tribunes of the Soldiers, line 3:

- Holleaux's article has been republished by L. Robert in *Études d'épigraphie et d'histoire grecques* 2.179–198.
- P. 506, 128 B. C., Praetors, on M. Plautius Hypsaetus: for *11, read 21. So also page 510, 125, Consuls, on the same. Münzer conjectures that Plautius held a distant province, perhaps Asia (cf. Plin. *NH* 35.113, and see his article on M. Plautius Lyco, *RE* s. v. "Plautius", no. 24).
- P. 519, 122 B. C., note 4, and page 520, note 6: the role of the Lex Acilia in legislative program of C. Gracchus has been convincingly vindicated by Balsdon (*PBSR* 14 [1938] 98–114).
- P. 520, 121 B. C., Consuls, line 20: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.24.
- Pp. 522f., 121 B. C., note 5: on this inscription, see also Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 134f., 163; Merlin, *Inscriptions latines de la Tunisie* no. 892.
- P. 524, 120 B. C., Promagistrates, on Domitius Ahenobarbus and Fabius Maximus: A milestone of the Via Domitia, found in 1949 at Pont de Treilles in the Department of Aude at about twenty miles from Narbo, and inscribed *Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Ahenobarbus Imperator XX*, raises the probability that his proconsulate extended until the founding of Narbo in 118 and that his triumph was not celebrated until that or even the following year (P.-M. Duval, "À propos d'un milliaire de Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus Imperator," *CRAI* 1951, 161–168). It follows that the term of the proconsulate and the date of the triumph of Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus should also be placed in these years. Both triumphs precede the triumph of Metellus Delmaticus in 117.
- P. 525, 120 B. C., note 6: add a reference to C. H. Benedict, "The Romans in Southern Gaul," *AJPh* 63 (1942) 38–50.
- P. 528, 118 B. C., Special Commissions: the name of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (21), Cos. 96, should probably appear with that of L. Licinius Crassus as a commissioner for the founding of Narbo in 118. The coins inscribed L. LIC, CN. DOM, which Grueber refers to their censorship in 92, are referred by Kubitschek (*Studien* 57ff., reference in Pink) and Mattingly (*JRS* 12 [1922] 230–233, and *NC* 1924, 55) to the founding of Narbo. This view has been accepted by C. H. Benedict, *History of Narbo* 4–10, and most recently by Dr. Karl Pink, *Triumviri Monetales* 24f.). Sydenham however dates these coins in 112–108.
- P. 528, 118 B. C., note 2: on the Macedonian era, see also, Accame, *Dominio romano in Grecia* 11f.
- P. 529, 117 B. C., Promagistrates, on Marcius Rex: for 9, read 91.
- P. 532, 115 B. C.: after the heading Praetors and before the heading Pontifices, insert the heading Promagistrates:
Q. Fabius Maximus (Eburnus) Pat. (111) Cos. 116.
Probably the Proconsul of Macedonia who addressed a letter to the Dymaeans (*SIG³* 684; see Accame, *Dominio romano in Grecia* 9f., 33f., 149–152). Since the other Fabii Maximi of this generation held commands after their consulships in Spain or Gaul, it is preferable to return to the attribution of Zumpt and Geyer (see *RE*, s. v. "Makedonia" 764), who place the proconsulate of Fabius Maximus Eburnus in Macedonia and date it in 115–114. It was perhaps at the expiration of this command that he was sent as head of a commission to Crete (see 113, Legates, Ambassadors, p. 536, and note 5, p. 537f.).
- P. 541, 111 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Livius Drusus: in two inscriptions containing two letters by a Proconsul, presumably of Macedonia, to the

- Technitae of the Isthmia and the Nemea (*IG* 7.2413–2414) Klaffenbach supplied the name of L. Mummius (*Symbolae Hist. Coll. Artif. Bacch.* 24ff.), but Accame very reasonably suggests the name of M. Livius (*Dominio romano in Grecia* 2–7; cf. Daux, *Delphes* 356–372, esp. 358, note 1).
- P. 548, 108 B. C., Consuls: The name of Ser. Sulpicius Galba appears alone in the date on a recently published inscription of the Campanian magistri (*De Franciscis, Epigraphica* 12 [1950] 126–130, pub. Dec., 1951), and probably gives an indication of the period after the condemnation of Hortensius and before the election of Aurelius Scaurus as Consul Suffectus.
- P. 554, 106 B. C., Proconsuls, on M. Minucius Rufus: he was honored by Europos of Macedonia for his victory over the Gallic Scordisci, the Bessi, and the rest of the Thracians (S. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 5 [1932] 5–16, reported by Roussel in *REG* 47 [1934] 230).
- P. 560, 104 B. C., Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis: insert a question mark before the name of M. Livius Drusus, whose date is uncertain.
- P. 571, 101 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Glaucia, and 573, note 2: It has been pointed out by Last (*CAH* 9.162f.) and Balsdon (*PBSR* 14 [1938] 107 and 113) that Glaucia may have held the tribunate either in 104 or in 101, in either case in a year preceding a tribunate of Saturninus. The relevant passage of Appian is confused, but the association he makes with the murder of Nonianus and the second tribunate of Saturninus is somewhat in favor of the later date.
- P. 575, 100 B. C., Praetors, on Glaucia, line 5: add a reference to Augustin. *CD* 3.26. So also p. 576, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus, line 21.
- P. 575, 100 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Appuleius Saturninus, and p. 577, Special Commissions, on C. Iulius Caesar: E. Gabba (*Athenaeum* 29 [1951] 12–24) maintains that the African colonies were authorized in the first tribunate of Saturninus in 103, and were not a part of the legislation of his second in 100, which was repealed, and would therefore favor an earlier date for Caesar's commission. This is possible but not certain, since the settlement of Eporedia in 100 B. C. was maintained and the settlement in Corsica can hardly be a colony of the Marian party. The Marian colonisation in Africa has recently been confirmed by an inscription from Thuburnica (*C. Mario C. f. | Cos. VII Condi | tori Coloniae*, published by P. Quoniam, *CRAI* 1950 332–336; *Ann. Epig.* 1951, no. 81).
- P. 578, 100 B. C., note 5: I regret very much that I misstated Sydenham's position in his article in *NC* 1940 164–178. He holds that the issue of coins bearing the cognomina of Piso and Caepio is commemorative and should be dated ca. 94 B. C. They themselves held office earlier, possibly, but not necessarily, in 100.
- P. 395, 178 B. C., Consuls, on A. Manlius Vulso, and on the various Praetors between the Lex Villia Annalis of 180 B. C. and the Dictatorship of Sulla whose praetorship is inferred from their attainment of the consulship: In *Classica et Mediaevalia* 8 (1946) 261–278 A. Afzelius presents the view that the Lex Villia Annalis of 180 merely set a minimum age limit for the attainment of the various magistracies, as Livy says, but did not also prescribe an order of magistracies nor a biennium between the curule ones. This view, which may be correct, makes less certain the presumption that all those who attained the consulship between 180 and 81 had held the praetorship, but, as Professor Afzelius himself agrees, the effect of Roman custom and of the legally established age limits would create a situation

not greatly different from the one I have presented above. He uses the case of A. Manlius Vulso, Cos. 178, whose name does not appear in the lists of Praetors, to support his contention. Yet it should be noted that the political conditions of 189, when a brother and a close family friend held the consulship, would have been extremely favorable to his election as Praetor Suffectus then (see Scullard, *Roman Politics* 184; and above, 189, Praetors). Moreover, if the notice in Plutarch (*Aem. Paul.* 3.1) that all twelve of the rivals of Paullus for the curule aedileship of 193, a patrician year, later attained the consulship is not a gross exaggeration, Manlius, who must have been one of them, would therefore have been ready for the praetorship of 189. Apart from Manlius, we have no examples that are not in some way or other termed illegal: Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 147, who was below the legal age (he was actually a candidate for the aedileship in 148), and Julius Caesar Strabo in 88, whose abortive candidacy is termed illegal by Asconius (and implied to be so by Cicero) because he had omitted the praetorship. Volume I, p. 31, note 1, line 4, on Ti. Aemilius Mamercus: The praenomen given in Livy both at 2.61.1 on 470 B.C. and 3.1.1 on 467 B.C. is not Tiberius but Titus.

VOLUME II

- P. 97, 75 B. C., Praetors, on L. Turius: Whether there is or is not a confusion of Furius and Turius in this case, there existed in this period a L. Turius who attained the praetorship and almost succeeded in winning the consulship (*Cic. Brut.* 237).
- P. 118f., 72 B. C., Promagistrates, on M. Terentius Varro Lucullus: in the spring of 1952 an inscription was found in the Agora of Athens bearing the name of M. Terentius Varro Lucullus. He was honored as Proconsul, presumably when he held command of Macedonia in 72-71 B. C. (Agora Excavation, Inv. I 3158, from a columnar monument, of Hymettian marble. The pieces came from modern house walls near the S. E. corner of the Agora). I owe this information to Professor Homer Thompson and Miss Lucy Talcott.
- P. 146, 67 B. C., Promagistrates, on Q. Marcius Rex: See now G. Downey, "The Occupation of Syria by the Romans," *TAPhA* 72 (1951) 149-163. Since recruitment of soldiers for the army of Marcius Rex was already in progress in Cisalpine Gaul in 68 it is possible that he arrived in his province somewhat earlier than Downey supposes (page 152). See Suet. *Iul.* 8; and 69, Quaestors, on Caesar. See also p. 154, 66 B. C., Promagistrates, on Q. Marcius Rex.
- P. 148, 67 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on P. Clodius Pulcher: see G. Downey, in the article cited above, p. 158.
- Pp. 163, 64 B. C., and 169, 63 B. C., respectively, Promagistrates, on L. Licinius Murena; and p. 170, 63 B. C., Legates, Lieutenants, on C. Licinius Murena: M. Cary (*CAH* 9.499, note 2) suggested, on the basis of the phrase *in citeriore Gallia* in Sall. *Cat.* 42.3, that the Legate C. Licinius Murena was temporarily governor of both Gallic provinces. In a forthcoming note in *Classical Philology* (48 [1953]) Walter Allen, Jr., points out that L. Licinius Murena was probably Proconsul in command of both the Transalpine and the Cisalpine provinces in 64 and 63, like C. Piso in 67 to 65.
- P. 165, 64 B. C., note 5: see also G. Downey, *TAPhA* 72 (1951) 149-163, on the time when members of Pompey's entourage might be found at Antioch.

- P. 174f., 62 B. C., Tribunes of the Plebs, on Cato: add a reference to Cato's measure to cheapen distributions of grain in *Plut. Praec. rei pub. ger.* 24, 818D.
- P. 309, 45 B. C., Promagistrates, on Hirtius: Hirtius bears the title Imp(erator) on bronze coins issued in northern Gaul during his governorship (Grueber, *CRBEM* 1.526; see M. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* 391-392; Tourneur, *Antiquité Classique* 17 [1948] 553-558; and cf. below, p. 311, Legates, on Aurelius).
- P. 329, 44 B. C., Promagistrates, on L. Munatius Plancus: Plancus is named on tribal bronze coins in Gaul (see Grant, *op. cit.* 392; Tourneur, *op. cit.*)
- P. 426, 31 B. C., Augurs, on M. Licinius Crassus: Positive identification of M. Licinius Crassus Frugi (59), Consul in 14 B. C., as an Augur, in an inscription of Lepcis Magna lessens the probability that the notice of an augurate quoted above is correctly referred to his father, the Consul of 30 (see Goodchild, *PBSR* 18 [1950] 72-77; Reynolds and Ward Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania* 97, no. 319).
- Appendix I, on various Monetales: In an important series of recent studies in *Museum Helveticum* on "Die Geburt der kaiserlichen Bildsymbolik" A. Alföldi has suggested a number of datings for several moneyers different from those listed in Appendix I. He would date the coins of Q. Pomponius Rufus (above, p. 449), L. Axius Naso (433), P. Satrienus (451), L. Rustius (451), and P. Lentulus, P. f. (see 74, Quaestors), all near together in the late seventies B. C. (*Mus. Helv.* 7 [1950] 8, note 10).
- He dates Q. Cassius ca. 57 (*ibid.* 8 [1951] 190), C. Memmius C. f. ca. 63 (*ibid.* 193), M. Plaetorius Cestianus in 62 (*ibid.* 194), and his coins as Aed. Cur. in 55 (*ibid.* 194, note 11), M. Volteius M. f. under Sulla (*ibid.*, p. 198), and M. Pupius Piso Frugi Calpurnianus ca. 61 (*ibid.* 198f.). [In the text above (p. 434) the gentile name of M. (Calpurnius) Piso M. f. Frugi should be corrected to Pupius. The moneyer may perhaps be identified with the M. Piso who held a praetorship in 44.] P. Fonteius Capito is dated ca. 57 in his *Der frühromische Reiteradel und seine Ehrenabzeichen*, p. 52 (Baden-Baden, 1952).
- Discussion of these datings should await the appearance of the author's forthcoming study of *Bildpropaganda um Pompeius*. If the date assigned to M. Plaetorius Cestianus is correct he must be distinguished from the man who was a Iudex Quaestionis in 66, and most probably held an aedileship in 67 and a praetorship in 64.
- P. 474, Appendix II, Quaestors: Delete the notice of the quaestorship of Cn. Appuleius Saturninus.
- P. 483f., Appendix II, Praefecti: An uncle of Pompeius Trogus served as a Praefect of Cavalry under Pompey in the Third Mithridatic War (Justin 43.5.12).
- P. 486, Appendix III: A magistrate whose offices (and their dates) remain unknown was Alfidius, the maternal grandfather of Livia, a municipal magistrate of Fundi, who held unnamed honores in Rome (Suet. *Cal.* 23, with the name Aufidius Lurco; cf. *Tib.* 5). On the name Alfidius, see *CIL* 2.1667; *ILS* 125; *IGRP* 4.983.
- P. 488, Appendix III, Senators: Add the name Caesetius Rufus (5), a Senator who was put to death during the proscriptions in 43 (App. *BC* 4.29; Val. Max. 9.5.4).
- P. 489, Appendix III, Senators: Add the name of L. Cornelius M. f. Rom. (130) Senator in 129 (*S. C. de Agro Pergameno*).