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THE MAGISTRATES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

by

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with the collaboration of

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TO

MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE

LILY ROSS TAYLOR

IN GRATEFUL APPRECIATION

PREFACE

When Mommsen drew up the plans for the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* he deliberately excluded the period of the "libera res publica" from its purview because he was most concerned to make available the rich harvest of information that can be drawn from inscriptions and coins, and such material on the period of the Roman Republic appeared to the editor "pauca eaque satis cognita et illustria." As a consequence investigators in this field have had to depend on Orelli's *Onomasticon* to Cicero, the articles on members of particular families, at first by Klebs, and later mainly by Münzer, in *RE*, or the presentation of Roman history through the biographies of some of the more important families in Groebe's revision of Drumann's *Geschichte Roms*. Orelli's *Onomasticon* is still a useful aid to students of the Ciceronian period because of its citations of relevant texts, but it is marred by a number of mistaken identifications and is practically limited to the persons mentioned by Cicero. The early articles by Klebs in *RE* tend to be summary and incomplete. The excellence of those by Münzer, and of such special articles as those on Cicero and Lucullus by Gelzer and on Caesar by Groebe, is admitted on every hand, but they have appeared slowly with the slow progress of the volumes of *RE*. Many of the early ones can be supplemented from more recent evidence, while others, which include such important families as the Postumii and the Valerii, have not yet appeared or have barely begun to appear. The value of Drumann-Groebe needs no emphasis. The comprehensive treatment of the more important members of the families chosen, the detail in which their official careers and relationships are considered (for example, the account of the Sergii included in the article on Cicero, and the appendix on Caesar's Legates in Gaul) together make the work an indispensable aid to students of the history of the last century of the Roman Republic. But earlier periods are sketchily treated, and important groups, such as the Cornelii Scipiones, the Servilii, the Sempronii, and the Valerii, do not appear at all. Such a situation would appear to justify the preparation of a *Prosopographia Liberae Rei Publicae* on a full scale if means, time and assistance were available.

Besides works like these there have been published a number of lists of the holders of particular magistracies and priesthoods, but there has been no attempt to present them together as a body of

administrative personnel, though the influence of their family relationships has been set forth by Münzer in a work of great importance, his *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, and prosopographical methods have been applied with brilliant results to the interpretation of the ages of Cicero and Augustus by Ronald Syme in his *Roman Revolution*. Many of these studies of separate magistracies and of separate monuments make an important contribution. The recent publication of the *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales* by A. Degrassi in *Inscriptiones Italiae* XIII, 1, introduces a new period in the study of this Augustan monument, and of the lists of Consuls, Dictators, and Censors, drawn from this and other sources, and in particular, Livy's *History*, which form the skeletal structure of the history of the Roman Republic. His publication of the Elogia in volume XIII, 3 of the same series is another valuable contribution. Niccolini's *Fasti dei Tribuni della Plebe* contains a full citation of texts and an excellent discussion of problems. Wehrmann, Hölzl, Maxis, and Stella Maranca[1] have each made collections of Praetors of various periods. Bandel's study of the Dictators, and the studies of the Censors by De Boor, Leuze, and most recently by Cram, each contain useful material, but are now largely superseded by Degrassi's work. A group of pupils of Cichorius have provided useful collections, Seidel, of the Aediles, Sobeck, of the Quaestors, Krug, of the Ambassadors, and Bartsch, of the Legates between the death of Sulla and 44 B. C. Bardt and Klose have given us reference lists of priests and priestly colleges. Lists of Promagistrates have appeared among other material in scattered Fasti: those of the Second Punic War in De Sanctis' table of commands, those of Sicily and of Sardinia along with the Praetors in Klein's list of the governors of these provinces. Those of Spain have been collected by Wilsdorf, those of Africa by Pallu de Lessert, those of Macedonia by Gaebler, and those of Asia by Waddington and Chapot. Dr. Wilhelmina Jashemski has recently published a useful collection of promagistrates and provincial governors, correcting many errors in earlier works, and Professor David Magie has included lists of the governors in his *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*. But there exists no work which assembles in comprehensive fashion the magistrates and other officials of each year and presents them in chronological order in annual lists, that does, in short, in our time with the often scantily preserved material something of what Atticus accomplished for the major magistrates of Rome in his *Liber Annalis* in the age of Cicero.

The present collection is not designed to serve as a complete prosopography of the Roman Republic, the necessary scale of which would take us too far afield, but may help to clear the way for one. It is

designed to meet the two problems outlined above, the one administrative, the other biographical in nature, but to keep the emphasis mainly upon public offices and careers. The work as a whole consists of two parts. In the first the magistrates and other officials of each year are presented in annual lists. Each entry is regularly followed by references to the ancient evidence regarding the name, the office and the date, and by a summary, again with references to the ancient evidence, of that person's activities in office. A second part which will serve as an Index, will contain a summary reference list of careers. In this the names will be listed in alphabetical order, each name followed by a list of offices arranged so far as possible in chronological order with numbers referring to the years in which they were held. I hope that the two parts together will create a useful work of reference on the administrative personnel of the Roman Republic.

Volume I includes the lists of magistrates and officials from the beginning of the Roman Republic to the sixth consulship of Marius in 100 B. C. The section from 218 to 201 B. C. was prepared by Dr. Marcia Patterson in connection with her Bryn Mawr dissertation on *Roman Magistrates during the Second Punic War*. Volume II will continue the annual lists through the first century to 31 B. C., the date which marks the beginning of the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*. It will include appendices on magistrates whose dates are completely uncertain, and on the Monetales, who are difficult to bring within a regular chronological scheme. It will also contain the Index of names and careers, and a select bibliography.

The annual lists are numbered in accordance with the traditional Varronian system, in spite of the difficulties raised in arranging the magistrates of the earliest period in this, or any other, regular chronological scheme. This system provides the most convenient framework for presenting the evidence in order while noting the differences between our chief sources. The order of magistrates in each year has had to be somewhat arbitrary. The Consuls, being the eponymous officials, are placed first, and are listed, not in alphabetical order, but in the order indicated by a comparison of the ancient evidence. After the Consuls are listed the Dictators, Masters of Horse, and Censors, in this order whenever they occur together. The lower elective magistracies are placed next, the Praetors, the Aediles, Curule and Plebeian, often followed immediately by the Iudex Quaestionis since he was regularly a recent Aedile, then the Tribunes of the Plebs, and the Quaestors, with the individual magistrates listed in alphabetical order in each case. Tribunes of the Plebs, who entered office on December 10, and Quaestors, who did so on December 5, are listed with the Consuls under

whom they served most of their year. Similarly I have listed the Interreges, who are placed next in order, not with the year that has expired when they serve, but with the years of the Consuls whose election they secure. Next are listed the Promagistrates, and in succession to them the military officers and the commissioners, first the Tribunes of the Soldiers, placed here despite the fact that they were subject to election, then the Legates, and the Prefects. The Legates in turn are divided into three classes according to function: Ambassadors, who were sent officially by the Senate to deal with foreign powers; Envoys, who were sent by the Senate to magistrates or officials, or by these to the Senate or each other; and finally, Lieutenants, who served with definite military functions. As these are a rather indefinite group I have included among them (with a mark of interrogation) a considerable number of persons who were active in military capacities but whose title is not preserved. After the Legates are listed the Prefects. Then follow the commissioners who were appointed or elected to assign lands, dedicate temples, supervise the construction of ships, or perform other special assignments. In the few years when the names of Triumviri Nocturni or Capitales are recorded they are placed at the end.

The inclusion of notices regarding the priests and the Vestal Virgins requires some explanation. Technically the priests in the various colleges were not magistrates, even after they were made elective by the Lex Domitia of 104 B. C., and their positions were not annual but normally were held for life. But the priesthoods were positions of considerable political influence, as Cicero makes clear in the *Laws*, and were important prizes in an official career. The years of succession and of death of priests are noted where these are known, but otherwise a priest is listed under a year in which he happens to be mentioned. At a few points when all or nearly all the membership of the colleges of Pontifices and of Augurs is known I have inserted summary lists.

The spelling of names has been standardized by dropping most of the archaic forms: Aelius, not Ailius; Folius, not Foslius; and of course, Valerius, Papirius, Popillius, etc. Patricians are indicated by the abbreviation Pat. after the name. The number in brackets which follows all names is the number of the article under the name of the family in *RE* in which an individual is discussed. An asterisk signifies that the article will be found in the old *RE*. In such cases I have frequently added references to Lübker's *Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums*, to Drumann-Groebe, to Münzer's *Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, and in the case of many of the Valerii, to his *De Gente Valeria*. In the line with each name I have indicated the dates of praetorships and consulships wherever the career has advanced that far. The ancient references

which establish name, office, and date are arranged mainly in chronological sequence, and the summary account of activities in office is regularly followed by the ancient references on which it is based, again arranged mainly in chronological sequence. In a few cases, such as the consulships of Cicero in 63 and of Caesar in 59, or the activities of Flamininus in Greece, the account has had to be abridged. In general, legislative activity is more fully reported than military operations.

I have restricted discussion almost entirely to questions regarding particular names, offices, and dates, and the material necessary to explain the lists as they appear; and I have excluded the involved and far-reaching problems of the early chronology and the reliability of the lists of magistrates, particularly of those who held office before the war with Pyrrhus. My purpose in this work is not primarily to vindicate or to criticize the chronology of our records or the reliability of the names contained in them, but to make available the lists of magistrates as fully as I can. It is however only fair to state briefly my general position.

In the first place, I am inclined to accept almost the entire list of eponymous magistrates, excepting only a few possible interpolations and the "Dictator" years.[2] It seems impossible otherwise to explain the survival of the names of several extinct patrician families, or to find a period when the list as we have it could have been invented. Some of the dictatorships and some of the triumphs appear to be less reliable, and a few of the early censorships are open to question. The lists of Military Tribunes with consular power were more subject to interpolation, but with them the problem is to determine which of our major sources is the most complete and which the most interpolated. It is probable that good records of priests were preserved, but the names of many of the early officers and minor officials in the early period indicate that they were taken from the lists of eponyms. The tendency of Roman families to glorify their beginnings led to some falsification of the tradition, as Cicero says (*Brut.* 62; cf. Liv. 8.40.4), but that same emphasis upon ancestral achievements may have assisted in preserving a fuller record of official careers among the great noble families.

In the second place, though our chief sources are based upon records that are fundamentally sound, they may yet differ in value. Niebuhr and after him Mommsen assigned the primacy to Diodorus in the belief that he represented essentially the material in Fabius Pictor, and their view has had great influence. But both Eduard Meyer and K. J. Beloch have raised sound objections to the Fabian hypothesis, and to these A. Klotz has added new considerations.[3] Though Diodorus had good sources I doubt if his lists should be placed above those of Livy, while

the incomplete preservation of the names often makes him an obscure and uncertain guide. The *Capitoline Fasti* have been estimated too highly because they are inscriptional sources, so much so that Sigonius used them to emend the text of Livy. They represent a compilation prepared, probably about 18 B.C., for inscription upon the arch of Augustus in the Forum, and present some internal evidence of revision in the interests of Augustan policy. The numerous cognomina and the complete genealogies probably betray late revision in comparison with the simpler forms of the names in Livy, and the order of the names is demonstrably less correct. Moreover, they include the "Dictator" years. It is probable that Livy preserves the best record of the magistrates of the Roman Republic.[4]

In the later period there were reliable records not of the major magistrates only but of the minor officials as well. The lists of magistrates, promagistrates, and commands reported in Livy from 218 to 167 B.C. appear to be almost entirely trustworthy. Information on Tribunes, Quaestors, and Legates was available for Atticus to find upon request (see *Ad Att.* 13.4–6 on Sp. Mummius and Tuditanus), while he pursued his researches upon the noble families and the holders of the major magistracies far back and made them the basis of his *Liber Annalis* (Nepos *Att.* 18). And if Cicero confused the career of C. Fannius M.f., Consul in 122, with that of C. Fannius C. f., Praetor before 118, we now know that his confusion was pardonable, for an inscription recently found in Crete reveals that their careers were contemporary and that both attained high office (see 113, Legates).

Our obligations are many and will be acknowledged as far as possible in the bibliography and notes, but many more, hints from chance conversations, impressions from reading now forgotten, may have to go unrecorded. Here I should like to mention especially the works of Degrassi on the *Fasti Capitolini* and the Elogia, and to refer to the special collections mentioned above. In the fields of public law and institutions Mommsen's *Römische Staatsrecht*, and his *Römische Forschungen*, Greenidge's *Legal Procedure in the Time of Cicero*, and Botsford's *Roman Assemblies* have been especially valuable. Münzer's *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*, his articles in *RE*, and his various articles in journals have been fundamental, while Cichorius both in his *Römische Studien* and his *Untersuchungen zu Lucilius* has offered many suggestions and contributions.

I wish to express my appreciation to Professor Malcolm Agnew who had considered working on such a list of magistrates as this and generously gave way when he found his own progress impeded. I wish to thank him too for the interest with which he has followed the

development of this work. I wish to thank Mrs. R. V. Cram for her kindness in sending me the manuscript of Professor Cram's study of the *Consuls of the Roman Republic* which was well advanced at his untimely death, and Professor A. S. Pease for giving me notes he had made on the Quindecemviri Sacris Faciundis. Thanks are due to the staff of Widener Library, of the Numismatical Society, of the University of Pennsylvania Library, and of the Bryn Mawr College Library for assistance in making their resources available to me. I wish to express appreciation of a gift from Mrs. John D. Gordan for clerical help, of appropriations from the Madge Miller Research Fund of Bryn Mawr College, and the aid of Miss Margaret Reesor in checking references. Most particularly I wish to express my thanks to the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation for a Fellowship which gave me time to expedite the progress of this work. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the late Professor W. A. Oldfather who took a great interest in this project from its inception, examined a number of sample proof sheets, and made many extremely valuable suggestions regarding the forms of reference and presentation, and who urged me to undertake a more complete work than I had at first intended. I wish to thank my colleagues in the classical departments at Bryn Mawr College for their interest and their unfailing readiness to help me clarify matters by discussion, and particularly Professor Lily Ross Taylor who encouraged me to undertake this task and made many helpful contributions both in discussion and in published articles to individual points and to the basic plan. Her interest and her criticism have been alike invaluable. To all these I owe a great debt of gratitude, but the responsibility for mistakes and omissions is mine alone.

Bryn Mawr College,
January 1951. T. Robert S. Broughton

[1] For the full titles of the works mentioned in this paragraph, see the list of abbreviations.

[2] Kornemann, *HZ* 145 (1931) 284–289, presents the most sceptical point of view. Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt*, holds that between the first Consuls and the Decemviri there was only one holder of the eponymous office, and that the second was invented later. De Sanctis finds little interpolation after the first year of the Republic (1.1–13). See L. R. Taylor, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 94 (1950) 514–516.

[3] See Mommsen, *RF* 2.221–290; E. Meyer, *RhM* 37 (1882) 610–627; K. J. Beloch, *RG* 121–125; A. Klotz, *RhM* 86 (1937) 206–224. See also F. Altheim, *RhM* 93 (1950) 267–286.

[4] See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 41 (1946) 1–11; 45 (1950) 84–95; *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, 94 (1950) 511–516; cf. Degrassi, *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales, Inscriptiones Italiae* 13.1, pp. 17–20, and additamenta, 571. On the order of the names of the Consuls, see L. R. Taylor and T. R. S. Broughton, *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* 19 (1949) 3–14.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABAW — Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaft. München.

ABSA — Annual of the British School at Athens. London.

AJA — American Journal of Archaeology.

AJPh — American Journal of Philology.

Anat. Stud. Buckler — Anatolian Studies Presented to William Hepburn Buckler. Manchester University Press, 1939.

Ann. Epig. — Revue des publications épigraphiques relatives à l'antiquité romaine.

'Αρχ. Δελτ. — 'Αρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Athens, Greece.

'Αρχ. 'Εφ. — 'Αρχαιολογικὴ 'Εφημερίς. Athens, Greece.

Bandel — Bandel, F., *Die Dictaturen der römischen Republik*. Breslau, Diss. 1910.

Bardt (or Bardt, *Priester*) — Bardt, C., *Die Priester der vier großen Collegien aus römisch-republikanischer Zeit*. Berlin, Diss. 1871.

BCH — Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.

Beloch, *RG* — Beloch, K. J., *Römische Geschichte bis zum Beginn der punischen Kriege*. Berlin, 1926.

Bibl. Fac. Lett. Univ. Paris — Université de Paris: Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres.

Botsford — Botsford, G. W., *The Roman Assemblies*. New York, 1909.

Bruns, *FIR*[7] — Bruns, C. G., *Fontes iuris romani antiqui*. Seventh edition, by O. Gradenwitz. Tübingen, 1909.

Bull. Com. — Bulletino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale in Roma.

Bull. Museo Imp. Rom. — Bulletino del Museo del Impero Romano (Suppl. to *Bull. Com.*).

CAH — The Cambridge Ancient History. Cambridge, England.

Cesano, *Stud. Num.* — Cesano, S. L., *I Fasti della Repubblica Romana sulla moneta di Roma*, in *Studi di Numismatica*, I, 1942.

Chapot, *Prov. Rom. procons. Asie* — Chapot, V., *La province romaine proconsulaire d'Asie*. Paris, 1904.

CIL — Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.

Cichorius, *RS* — Cichorius, C., *Römische Studien*. Berlin, 1922.

Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* — Cichorius. C., *Untersuchungen zu Lucilius*. Berlin, 1908.

CIG — Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum.

CPh — Classical Philology.

CQ — The Classical Quarterly.

CR — The Classical Review.

Crake — Crake, J.E.A., *Archival Material in Livy*. Johns Hopkins, Diss. 1939. (Unpublished).

Cram, *HSCPh* — Cram, R. V., "The Roman Censors," *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 51 (1940) 70–110.

CW — The Classical Weekly.

Daux, *Delphes* — Daux, G., *Delphes au IIe et au Ier siècle depuis l'abaissement de l'Étolie jusqu'à la paix romaine, 191–31 av. J.-C.* Paris, 1936.

De Boor — De Boor, C., *Fasti Censorii*. Hamburg, Diss. 1873.

Degrassi — Degrassi, A., *Fasti Consulares et Triumphales*, in *Inscriptiones Italiae*, XIII, 1. Rome 1947. (See *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3).

D.-G. — Drumann, W., *Geschichte Roms*. Second edition by P. Groebe. Leipzig, 1899–1929.

De Sanctis — De Sanctis, G., *Storia dei Romani*. Four volumes. Torino, 1907–1923.

D.-S. — Daremberg, Ch. et Saglio, Edm., *Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines*.

ESAR — Tenney Frank and others, *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome*. Volumes I–V, Baltimore, Maryland, 1933–1940.

FHG — Müller, C., *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*.

FOR — Malcovati, H., *Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta*. Volumes I–III, Torino, 1930.

Fraccaro, *Stud. Età Gracch.* — Fraccaro, P., *Studi sull'età dei Gracchi*. Studi storici per l'antichità classica.

Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* — Gäbler, H., *Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands*, III: Makedonia und Paionia. Berlin, 1906.

GLK — *Grammatici Latini*, edited by H. Keil.

Grueber, *CRRBM* — Grueber, H. A,. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*. Volumes I–III, London, 1910.

Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* — Gsell, S., *Histoire ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord*. Volumes I–VIII, Paris, 1913–1928.

Haywood, *Stud. on Scipio Africanus* — Haywood, R. M., *Studies on Scipio Africanus*, in Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LI, No. 1. Baltimore, Maryland, 1933.

Head, *HN*² — Head, B. V., *Historia Nummorum. A Manual of Greek Numismatics*. Second edition, Oxford, 1911.

Hesselbarth — Hesselbarth, H., *Historisch-kritische Untersuchungen zur dritten Dekade des Livius*. Halle, 1889.

Holleaux, Στρ. Ὑπ. — Holleaux, M., Στρατηγὸς Ὑπατος. Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, Fasc. 113, Paris, 1918.

Hölzl — Hölzl, M., *Fasti Praetorii ab A. U. DCLXXXVIII usque ad A. U. DCCX*. Leipzig, Diss. 1876.

HSCPh — Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.

Hülsen–Jordan — H. Jordan, *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*. Revised by Ch. Hülsen.

HZ — Historische Zeitschrift.

I. Cret. — *Inscriptiones Creticae*, published by Margarita Guarducci.

I. de Délos — *Inscriptions de Délos*, published by F. Dürrbach and P. Roussel; and by P. Roussel and M. Launey. Paris, 1935, and 1937.

IG — *Inscriptiones Graecae*.

*IG*² — *Inscriptiones Graecae*, editio minor.

IGRP — *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*.

ILS — *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, published by H. Dessau.

Inscr. Ital. 13.3 — Elogia, in *Inscriptiones Italiae*, Volume XIII, Fasc. 3, edited by A. Degrassi.

I. v. Magn. — *Die Inscriften von Magnesia am Maeander*, published by Otto Kern. Berlin, 1900.

I. v. Olymp. — *Die Inscriften von Olympia*, published by W. Dittenberger and K. Purgold. Berlin, 1896.

I. v. Priene — *Inscriften von Priene*, published by F. Hiller von Gaertringen. Berlin, 1906.

Jashemski — Jashemski, W. F., *The Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Propraetorian Imperium to 27 B.C.* Chicago, Illinois, 1950.

JOEAI — Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien.

JRS — The Journal of Roman Studies.

Jour. Inter. Arch. Num. — Journal international d'Archéologie Numismatique.

Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* — Jullian, C., *Histoire de la Gaule*. Volume III, Second edition. Paris, 1920.

Klein — Klein, J., *Die Verwaltungsbeamten der Provinzen des römischen Reiches*. Volume I, Part I, Sicilien und Sardinia. Bonn, 1878.

Klose — Klose, A., *Römische Priesterfasten*, I. Teil. Breslau, Diss. 1910.

Krug — Krug, E. G., *Die Senatsboten der römischen Republik*. Breslau, Diss. 1916.

Lange — Lange, L., *Römische Staatsalterthümer*. Volume I, third edition, 1876; Volume II, third edition, 1879; Volume III, second edition, 1876.

LCL — The Loeb Classical Library.

Lübker — Friedrich Lübkers *Reallexikon des klassischen Altertums*. Eighth edition, Berlin, 1914.

MAI — Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Maxis — Maxis, E., *Die Praetoren Roms von 367 zu 167 v. Chr.* Breslau, Diss. 1911.

MDAI(R) — Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts (Römische Abteilung).

Mél. Glotz — *Mélanges Glotz*. 2 Volumes, Paris, 1932.

Meyer, *Kl. Schr.* — Meyer, Eduard, *Kleine Schriften zur Geschichtstheorie und zur wirtschaftlichen und politischen Geschichte des Altertums*. 2 Volumes, Halle, 1910–1924.

MGH — Monumenta Germaniae Historica.

Mommsen, *GS* (or *Ges. Schr.*) — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Gesammelte Schriften*. Volumes I–VIII, Berlin, 1905–1913.

Mommsen, *Iur. Schr.* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Juristische Schriften*, in *Gesammelte Schriften*, Volumes I–III (see above).

Mommsen, *RF* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Römische Forschungen*. 2 Volumes. Berlin, 1864–1879.

Mommsen, *RMW* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens*. Berlin, 1860.

Mommsen, *Str.* — Mommsen, C. M. T. *Römisches Staatsrecht*. Volume I, third edition, Leipzig, 1887; volume II, third edition, Leipzig, 1887; volume III, Leipzig 1887.

Mommsen, *Strafr.* — Mommsen, C. M. T., *Römisches Strafrecht*. Leipzig, 1899.

Münzer, *APF* — Münzer, F., *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien*. Stuttgart, 1920.

Münzer, *Gent. Val.* — Münzer, F., *De Gente Valeria*. Oppoliae, 1891 (Berlin Diss.).

Niese — Niese, B., *Geschichte der griechischen und makedonischen Staaten*. 3 Volumes, Gotha, 1893–1903

Nipperdey, *Leges Annales* — Nipperdey, K., *Die Leges Annales der römischen Republik*, in *Abhandlungen der sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaft*. V. 1. Leipzig, 1865.

Nissen, *Untersuchungen* — Nissen, H. *Kritische Untersuchungen über die Quellen der vierten und fünften Dekade des Livius*. Berlin, 1863.

NJ — Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Literatur und für Pädagogik.

NS — Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità.

OGIS — Dittenberger, W., *Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae*. Volume I, Leipzig, 1903; Volume II, Leipzig, 1905.

Pallu de Lessert — Pallu de Lessert, A., *Fastes des provinces africaines sous la domination romaine*. Paris, 1896–1901.

PhW — Philologische Wochenschrift.

RA — Revue Archéologique.

RE — Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertums-*

wissenschaft (since edited in turn by Kroll, Mittelhaus, and Ziegler).

**RE* — Pauly, F. von, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* (first edition).

REA — Revue des Études Anciennes.

Rend. Ist. Lombard. — Rendiconti del reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere.

RH — Revue Historique.

RhM — Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.

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SBAW — Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaft. München.

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TRF — *Tragicorum Romanorum Fragmenta*, ed. Otto Ribbeck, Leipzig, 1897.

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ZN — Zeitschrift für Numismatik.

Consuls

L. IUNIUS M. f. – n. BRUTUS[1] Pat. (46a, Supb. 5.356ff.)

According to Roman tradition Brutus led in the expulsion of the Tarquin kings, and became a member of the first college of Consuls (Polyb. 3.22.1; Auct. *ad Herenn.* 4.66; Cic. *Rep.* 2.46; *De Or.* 1.37; 2.225; *Brut.* 53; *Planc.* 60; *Phil.* 1.13; 3.9 and 11; *Fin.* 2.66; Liv. 1.60.3; 2.2; Diod. 10.22; Dion. Hal. 4.76—5.1; Ovid *Fast.* 2.849ff.; Val. Max. 4.4.1; Plin. *NH* 36.112; Plut. *Popl.* 1; *Brut.* 1; Tac. *Ann.* 1.1; Suet. *Iul.* 80.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.4; Eutrop. 1.9.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 2.5.1; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 4.2; *Phil.* 2.114; Sen. *Cons. Marc.* 16.2; Dio fr. 11; and 44.12.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.15–16; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.479f.; 2.477; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 138ff.). See Degrassi 88, 348f.

To Brutus are attributed a group of constitutional and religious institutions, 1. the taking of auspices before entrance upon office (Val. Max. 4.4.1); 2. a curiate law for the consular imperium (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22); 3. alternation of the fasces (Liv. 2.1.8; attributed to Poplicola, Cic. *Rep.* 2.55); 4. expansion of the Senate by adding the *minores gentes* (Liv. 2.1.10; Dion. Hal. 5.13.2, with Poplicola, cf. Fest. 304 L; Tac. *Ann.* 11.25; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.426); 5. creation of the Rex Sacrorum (Liv. 2.2.1–2; Dion. Hal. 5.1.4); 6. a commemorative dedication to Carna on the Coelian Hill (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.12.31; cf. on the Mother of the Lares, 1.7.35). Finding his sons plotting, along with the nephews of Collatinus, for the return of the Tarquins he tried them and put them to death (Liv. 2.2—5; 4.15.3; 8.34.3; Dion. Hal. 5.2, and 8—12; Val. Max. 5.8.1; Propert. 4.1.45; Sil. Ital. 13.721; Plut. *Popl.* 4; *Brut.* 1; Flor. 1.3.5; Ampel. 18.1; Dio 44.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.5; Oros. 2.5.1; cf. Polyb. 6.54.5; see below, on Collatinus). He either induced his colleague Collatinus to abdicate his office (Liv.) and go voluntarily into exile, or caused the abrogation of his imperium (Piso, Cic., Obseq.), and carried a law sending all Tarquins into exile (Piso fr. 19 Peter; Cic. *Off.* 3.40; *Rep.* 2.53, cf. 46; *Brut.* 53; Liv. 2.2; 4.15.3; Dion. Hal. 5.10—12, and 19; 8.49.6; Plut. *Popl.* 4—7; Obseq. 70; Eutrop. 1.9.3; Oros. 2.5.1; Zon. 7.12). He presided over the election of Valerius Poplicola as Collatinus' successor, and was later slain in battle with the Etruscans at the Silva Arsia in combat with Aruns Tarquinius

(Liv. 2.6—7; Dion. Hal. 5.15—17; Plut. *Popl.* 9; cf. Auct. *ad Herenn.* 4.66; Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; 4.50; *Sen.* 74; *Paradox.* 1.12; Val. Max. 5.6.1; Flor. 1.4.8; Dio fr. 13; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 10.6; Eutrop. 1.10.1; Oros. 2.5.2).

L. TARQUINIUS EGERI f. COLLATINUS Pat. (8)

Husband of Lucretia, and according to part of the developed tradition elected first Consul along with Brutus (Liv. 1.60.4; Dion. Hal. 4.84.5; 5.1.2; Plut. *Popl.* 1.4; Dio fr. 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Eutrop. 1.9.2; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12; see Degrassi 88, 348f.). He soon either abdicated his office or had his imperium abrogated, in the one version to avoid the enmity attaching to the Tarquin name, in the other because he was inclined to deal less harshly with his nephews than Brutus with his sons who were involved in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins (see above on Brutus).

Consules Suffecti

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. PUBLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. 508, 507, 504

Elected as successor to Tarquinius Collatinus (Liv. 2.2; Dion. Hal. 5.12; Val. Max. 2.4.5, primus consul; 4.4.1; Plin. *NH* 36.112; Plut. *Popl.* 7; Eutrop. 1.9.4), Valerius was credited with popular legislation which earned him the cognomen Publicola: 1. a law admitting the right of appeal to the people (Cic. *Rep.* 2.5.3; *Acad. Pr.* 2.13; Liv. 2.8; 3.20; cf. 10.9.5; Dion. Hal. 5.19.4, and 70.2; Val. Max. 4.1.1; Plut. *Popl.* 10—11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15; *Dig.* 1.2.2.16 and 23); 2. against attempts to seize the kingship (Liv. 2.8.2; Dion. Hal. 5.19.4; Plut. *Popl.* 12.1, cf. 11.2); 3. on freedom of candidacy (Plut. *Popl.* 11.1); 4. on taxes (*ibid.* 11.3; cf. Liv. 2.9.6); 5. on fines (Plut. *Popl.* 11.3–4); 6. on appointment of Quaestors (Plut. *Popl.* 12.2–3; Zon. 7.13; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 11.22; *Dig.* 1.2.2.22); 7. and was granted publicly a place for a dwelling on the Velia (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 16; Ascon. 13 C, from Varro) but responded to criticism by moving to the foot of the hill (Liv. 2.7; Dion. Hal. 5.19.1–2; Plut. *Popl.* 10.2–4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.3). After Brutus' death he presided over the election of Sp. Lucretius (see below). He celebrated a triumph for the victory over the Etruscans in which Brutus met his death (Liv. 2.7.3; Dion. Hal. 5.17.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 535; Val. Max. 1.8.5; Plut. *Popl.* 9.5; *Rom.* 16). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

SP. LUCRETIUS T. ? f. – n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (30)

Elected as successor to Brutus, but died within a few days (Liv. 2.8.4–5, who notes that he was not named as Consul in early authors;

Dion. Hal. 5.19.2; Plut. *Popl.* 12.3; Eutrop. 1.10.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.2; Cassiod.; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.55; Val. Max. 4.1.1). See Degrassi 88, 348f.

M. HORATIUS M. f. – n. PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. 507

Elected as successor to Lucretius (Liv. 2.8.4–5; Dion. Hal. 5.19.2; 11.5.1; Plut. *Popl.* 12.4; Flor. 1.3.4; Eutrop. 1.10.2; Zon. 7.13), known however to Polybius (3.22.1, cf. 26.1) as Brutus' colleague and one of the first Consuls of the Republic. He dedicated the temple of the Capitoline Triad (Liv. 2.8.6–8; 7.3.8; Dion. Hal. 5.35.3, who mentions his name on the inscription; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72, iterum consul; Plut. *Popl.* 14; Dio fr. 13; cf. Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.8 and 11.2; Cic. *Dom.* 139). See below, Pontifices.

Quaestors

M. MINUCIUS (AUGURINUS?) Pat. (17, cf. 32) Cos. 497, 491

P. VETURIUS (CICURINUS GEMINUS?)[2] Pat. (*1) Cos. 499

Named by Plutarch (*Popl.* 12.3; cf. Zon. 7.13) as the Quaestors designated under a Law of Valerius Poplicola. On the origin of the quaestorship, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.573ff.; Latte, *TAPhA* 67 (1936) 24–33. On Veturius, see Lübker no. 3.

Interrex

SP. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (30) Cos. Suff. 509

To provide a constitutional bridge from the monarchy to the republic, one tradition assigns Lucretius the role of Interrex, named by Brutus as Tribunus Celerum (Dion. Hal. 4.76.1, and 84.5). See Praefectus Urbi.

Praefectus Urbi

SP. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (30) Cos. Suff. 509

Similarly, in another tradition it is supposed that Lucretius had been appointed Praef. Urb. by the king, and as such held the consular election (Liv. 1.59.12, and 60.4; Tac. *Ann.* 6.11). See Interrex.

Pontifices

M. HORATIUS PULVILLUS[3] Pat. (15) Cos. 509, 507

According to Cicero (*Dom.* 139; fr. 15 of *Consol.*, ed Müller 4.3.336f.) and Valerius Maximus (5.10.1), Horatius dedicated the temple of the

Capitoline Triad as Pontifex (cf. Senec. *Cons. ad Marc.* 13.1; Symmach. *Ep.* 3.6.3).

C. Papirius Pat. (10)

Pontifex Maximus (Dion. Hal. 3.36.4). Münzer (*RE*) associates this Papirius with the Sex. Papirius named in Pomponius, *Dig.* 1.2.2.2, as the author of the *Ius Papirianum*, and P. Papirius (*RE* 23; *Dig.* 1.2.2.36), who collected the laws of the kings.

Rex Sacrorum

M'. Papirius Pat. (20, cf. 1–5)

Chosen to continue the religious functions of the king (Dion. Hal. 5.1.4; cf. Liv. 2.2.1–2; 3.39.4; Fest. 422 L).

[1] The other Iunii prominent in the Roman Republic appeared late in the record and were all plebeian, even though they claimed descent from the Liberator (Nepos, *Att.* 18; Cic. *Phil.* 1.2; 4.7; 10.14; 11.6; *Att.* 13.40; Plut. *Brut.* 1). Brutus' claim to historicity depends in the main on the mention of his name by Polybius in connection with the first treaty between Carthage and Rome and the year of the dedication of the Capitoline temple, and on the unanimity with which Roman tradition names him as the liberator and a member of the first college of Consuls. Beloch (*RG* 230) holds that the limitation of the royal office was gradual and not necessarily to be dated in 509 or 507, while De Sanctis (1.397ff.) considers the revolution legendary, and most recently, Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt* (Lund, 1946), holds that until the Decemviri there was only one eponymous officer each year in an era that began with the dedication of the Capitoline temple and had no necessary connection with the decline of the royal office. He would therefore exclude Brutus, along with other figures like Collatinus and Lucretius, who were probably worked into the developed form of the consular list for 509 because of their part in the story of the expulsion of the Tarquins. There is however no real cause to doubt so deep-rooted and enduring a tradition which was set so early in its main outlines and so profoundly affected Roman feeling (see my review of Hanell, *CW* 43 [1949–50] 25–27). Moreover there are clear cases of families, like the Claudii, with both patrician and plebeian branches, and like the Papirii, where the patrician branch died out leaving only the plebeian one in later times.

[2] Since Minucius appears to be a name imported from the consular lists for 497 and 491 and used both here and in the legend of Horatius Cocles (cf. Dio fr. 24.5), it is probable that the P. Veturius of Plutarch's text should be identified with the C. Veturius (Liv. 2.19.1; L. in Cassiod.) who was Consul in 499.

[3] Cicero apparently has Horatius perform the dedication not as Consul but as Pontifex, while Dionysius and Tacitus date it in his second consulship with Valerius in 507 (5.35.3; cf. 3.69.2; 4.61.3; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72), the year which Livy has omitted from his record. Polybius however (3.22.1, cf. 26.1) names Brutus and Horatius as the first Consuls and says that the dedication took place through them (ὑφ' ὧν), and dates the first treaty with Carthage by them,

though he does not specifically say that their names were on it. See the literature referred to in *RE* above; *CAH* 7.859–862 and 914; and most recently, Hanell, *Das altrömische Eponyme Amt*, who holds that Horatius was simply the first eponym in a system that began with the dedication of the temple and was connected with the expulsion of the kings only in a later tradition.

508 B.C. A.U.C. 246

Consuls

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 507, 504

T. LUCRETIUS T. f. – n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (31) Cos. 504

Liv. 2.8.9; Dion. Hal. 5.20; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2; Chr. 354 (Publicola II et Tricipitino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola et Lucretio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.12—13; Degrassi 88, 348f. Valerius led in resisting Porsenna and (perhaps in the following year[1]) in making peace with him (Liv. 2.8.9—14.9; Dion. Hal. 5.21.1—35.3; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2—19.5; *Comp. Sol. et Popl.* 4; Dio fr. 12—13; Zon. 7.12). A war-tax, the census, and the founding of Signuria (Signia ?) are attributed to these Consuls (Dion. Hal. 5.20.1; Plut. *Popl.* 16.2). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

Tribunes of the Soldiers[2]

? T. HERMINIUS Pat. (2) Cos. 506

? SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS ?) Pat. (4) Cos. 506

? T. LUCRETIUS TRICIPITINUS[3] Pat. (31) Cos. 508, 504

? M. VALERIUS (VOLUSI f. – n. VOLUSUS) Pat. (74) Cos. 505

Commanded sections of the Roman forces against Porsenna, either before the episode of Horatius (Dion. Hal. 5.22.5; cf. Plut. *Popl.* 16.3), or against raiders afterwards (Liv. 2.11.7–10).

Legates, Ambassadors

T. HERMINIUS Pat. (2) Cos. 506

SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS ?) Pat. (4) Cos. 506

Sent to bring grain from the Pomptine plain to relieve famine in Rome during the siege by Porsenna (Dion. Hal. 5.26.3–5 who dates them in 507 with the rest of the Porsenna episode).

Pontifices

M. HORATIUS PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 507
Senec. *Ad Marc.* 13.1; cf. Val. Max. 5.10.1; see 509, 507.

[1] Dionysius places the whole story of Porsenna, with the episodes of Horatius, Mucius Scaevola, and Cloelia, in 507; while Plutarch seems to place those of Mucius, and Cloelia, and the conclusion of peace in that year. Livy omits 507 altogether, and dates these events in 508.

[2] They receive no title in our sources, but this is the most suitable classification, on account of the admitted antiquity of the office (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.185ff.).

[3] The position of Lucretius, Consul in this year, is treated by our sources according to the date they assign to his part in the campaign against Porsenna (see note 1).

507 B.C. A.U.C. 247

Consuls[1]

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 508, 504

M. HORATIUS M. f. – n. PULVILLUS Pat. (15) Cos. Suff. 509

Dion. Hal. 5.21; Chr. 354 (Publicola III et Pulbillio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola II et Publilio); so also *Chr. Pasc.* (Πουπλίου for Publilio); Cassiod.; and on Horatius, Tac. *Hist.* 3.72. See Degrassi 88, 348f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

[1] Livy omits both Consuls (but see 2.16.2, Valerius quartum; and the crit. app. to 2.15.1). Dionysius places Porsenna's attack in this year, and also the dedication of the Capitoline temple by Horatius (see 509, 508, and Dion. Hal. 2.35.3; Tac. *Hist.* 3.72). See below, 506.

506 B.C. A.U.C. 248

Consuls[1]

SP. LARCIUS – f. – n. RUFUS (*or* FLAVUS?) Pat. (4) Cos. 490?

T. HERMINIUS – f. – n. AQUILINUS Pat. (2)

Dion. Hal. 5.36.1; Liv. 2.15.1 (as emended, ed. Conway and Walters); Cassiod. (Spurius Largus et Titus Herannius); cf. Chr. 354 (Rufo et Aquilino). See Degrassi, 88, 348f.

? P. LUCRETIUS Pat. (11)

? P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 508, 507, 504
Liv. 2.15.1.

[1] Apparently both the consular lists for this year and the text of Livy alike became confused, though it is clear that two colleges of Consuls were once

named in Livy. If Valerius and Lucretius are referred to the college of 507 which Livy omits (see 507) the total number of consulships of Valerius as reported in Livy will accord with the general tradition, but P. Lucretius is either a corruption of Sp. Larcius or is inserted instead of Horatius through confusion with Valerius' colleague in 508 and 504, T. Lucretius.

505 B.C. A.U.C. 249

Consuls

M. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. (VOLUSUS ?) Pat. (74)
P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. – n. TUBERTUS Pat. (*1) Cos. 503
Dion. Hal. 5.37.1; 6.12.1; Liv. 2.16.1; Chr. 354 (Voleto et Tuberto); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 348f. Both Consuls celebrated triumphs over the Sabines (Liv. 2.16.1; Dion. Hal. 5.37.1—39.4; 6.12.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 535; Plut. *Popl.* 20.1-3; Eutrop. 1.11; and Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15.1, L. Valerius; Zon. 7.13). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff., on Postumius, Lübker no. 24.

Legates, Lieutenants

SP. LARCIUS RUFUS (*or* FLAVUS ?) Pat. (4) Cos. 506 ?
Served under Postumius against the Sabines (Dion. Hal. 5.39.2).

504 B.C. A.U.C. 250

Consuls

P. VALERIUS VOLUSI f. – n. POPLICOLA Pat. (302) Cos. Suff. 509, Cos. 508, 507
T. LUCRETIUS T. f. – n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (31) Cos. 508
Liv. 2.16.2; Dion. Hal. 5.40.1; Plut. *Popl.* 21.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola IIII et Tribicitino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Publicola III et Lucretio II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 350f. Both Consuls celebrated triumphs for victories over the Sabines and the Veientanes which resulted in the capture of Fidenae (Liv. 2.16.2–9; Dion. Hal. 5.40.1—43.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64, 536, Valerius only; Plut. *Popl.* 21.1—23.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 15; Zon. 7.13). They also welcomed Attus Clausus to Rome and enrolled him in the Senate (Liv., Dion. Hal., Plut., Zon.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 9ff.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

POSTUMIUS BALBUS (REGILLUS ?) Pat. (*3 ?)
Served under Valerius (Plut. *Popl.* 22.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

SP. (*or* T.) LARCIUS Pat. (2 or 4) Cos. 501 *or* 506, 490
Served under Valerius (Dion. Hal. 5.41.5).

503 B.C. A.U.C. 251

Consuls[1]

AGRIPPA MENENIUS C. f. – n. LANATUS Pat. (12)
P. POSTUMIUS Q. f. – n. TUBERTUS Pat. (*1) Cos. 505

Liv. 2.16.7; Dion. Hal. 5.44.1; 6.69.1; Chr. 354 (Tuberto II et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Menenio Agrippa et Postumio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μενενίου καὶ Ποστουμιάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 348f. According to Livy (2.16.8–9), Cora and Pometia seceded to the Aurunci, whose defeat led to the celebration of a triumph by one of the Consuls, we are not told which. According to Dionysius, Postumius was defeated by the Sabines, and saved by Menenius, so that Menenius celebrated the triumph and Postumius an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 5.44.1—48.4; 6.96.1; Plin. *NH* 15.125; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 18.1; Zon. 7.13; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536). Jerome (*Chr.* ad ann. 504, p. 107 Helm) places a census in this period. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 24.

[1] The name of Menenius precedes in Liv., *Fast. Hyd.*, *Chr. Pasc.*, and Cassiod., that of Postumius in Dion. Hal. and Chr. 354.

502 B.C. A.U.C. 252

Consuls

OPITER VERGINIUS OPIT. f. – n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (*2)
SP. CASSIUS – f. – n. VECELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 493, 486

Liv. 2.17.1; Dion. Hal. 5.49.1; 8.69.3, and 70.2; Chr. 354 (Tricosto et Bigellino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricasto et Vitellino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τριχόστου καὶ Βιτελλίνου); Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; on Verginius, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2; and on Cassius, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536; Val. Max. 6.3.1. See Degrassi 88, 350f.; and on Verginius, Lübker no. 5.

According to Livy, the Consuls fought the Aurunci. One of them was wounded, but the other captured and destroyed Pometia and both celebrated triumphs (2.17.1–7; cf. 2.25.5–6). According to Dion. Hal., Cassius defeated the Sabines and won a triumph (5.49.1–3; 8.70.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 64f., 536; Val. Max. 6.3.1; Zon. 7.13), while Verginius captured Cameria (Dion. Hal. 5.49.3–5; cf. Zon. 7.13).

501 B.C. A.U.C. 253

Consuls

POSTUMUS COMINIUS – f. – n. AURUNCUS[1] Pat. (16) Cos. 493

T. LARCIUS – f. – n. FLAVUS (*or* RUFUS)[2] Pat. (2) Cos. 498

Liv. 2.18.1; Dion. Hal. 5.50.1, cf. 59.1 (Φλάβος); Chr. 354 (Aurunco et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aurunco et Flavo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; on Cominius, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2. See Degrassi 88, 350f.

According to Livy, fear of a Latin war led to the appointment of Larcius as the first Dictator (2.18.2–8; see below), while Dion. Hal. recounts the beginning of a hostile movement among the Latins (5.50.1—51.2), and a slave conspiracy (5.51.3; cf. Zon. 7.13).

Dictator[3]

T. LARCIUS – f. – n. FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 2.18.3–11; Dion. Hal. 5.70.4, and 73.1 (in 498 B.C.), cf. 75.1, and 77.1; Varro in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.8.1; Cic. *Rep.* 2.56; Liv. 2.21.1, Larcius Consul; Eutrop. 1.12; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 107 Helm; Ioann. Malalas, fr. 45 in *FHG* 4.555; Oros. 2.5.4; Cassiod.; Lydus *Magg.* 1.37; Syncell. p. 472; Suidas s. v. Ἵππαρχος and Δικτάτωρ; *Dig.* 1.2.2.18; Zon. 7.13–14. See Degrassi 88, 350 f.

?M'. VALERIUS M. f. VOLESI n. Pat. (65)

His name is rejected by Livy in virtue of Larcius' law that only consulars should be appointed to a dictatorship. He is named in Festus (216 L). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff., and 25; Degrassi 88, 350f.

Master of Horse

SP. CASSIUS VECELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502, 493, 486

Liv. 2.18.5; Dion. Hal. 5.75.2 and 4; Eutrop. 1.12; Jerome, *Chr.* p. 107 Helm; Cassiod.; Lydus *Magg.* 1.37; Suidas s. v. Ἵππαρχος.

Legates, Ambassadors

M. VALERIUS VOLESI f. Pat. (74) Cos. 505

Sent to the assembly of the Latins at Ferentinum to dissuade them from war (Dion. Hal. 5.50.3—51.2).

[1] Cited in full, Auct. *De Praenom.* 2, on Postumus; Cic. *Balb.* 53; *Rep.* 2.57; Postumius, Liv. 2.18.1; 2.33.4; Dion. Hal. 5.50.1, cf. 6.49.2; Zon. 7.13. The Conway-Walters edition of Livy accepts both Postumus (2.18.1) and Postumius (2.33.4).

[2] On the names Largius, Lartius, Larcius, see the note to Liv. 2.10.6 in the Conway-Walters edition. Greek sources read Λάρχιος (Dion. Hal. and Zon.), so too Cic. *Rep.* 2.56.

[3] Authorities are agreed that Larcius was the first Dictator but disagree regarding his date. Livy follows the "most ancient authors" in choosing 501, but finds few events to tell in that year. Cicero gives only round numbers, "about ten years." Dion. Hal. in a long account (5.70.1—77.6) places the dictatorship in Larcius' second consulship in 498, and accordingly dates the battle of Lake Regillus in 496 (cf. Liv. 2.21.3–4). Varro (in Macrob. 1.8.1) stated that Larcius as Dictator dedicated the temple of Saturn, an event which Livy dates in 497 (2.21.1; cf. Wissowa 205), while Dion. Hal. (6.1.4) shows that one tradition connected Larcius with the founding, and another connected Cominius with the dedication. Livy's scheme is followed here. On the law creating the dictatorship, see Rotondi, p. 191.

500 B.C. A.U.C. 254

Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS P. f. – n. CAMERINUS[1] CORNUTUS Pat. (35)
M'. TULLIUS – f. – n. LONGUS[2] Pat. (41)

Liv. 2.19.1 (M. Manlius Tullus); Cic. *Brut.* 62; Dion. Hal. 5.52.1, and 57; 6.69.3; Chr. 354 (Cornuto et Longo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camerino et Longo); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.13; Degrassi 88, 350f. Dion. Hal. records a war with Fidenae, and the suppression of a conspiracy in the city (as in 63 B.C.); and has Longus die at the Ludi Romani (5.52.1—57.5; Zon. 7.13).

[1] The forms of the names used by Cicero (*Brut.* 62) explain the variations in the MSS of Livy and Dionysius (*Fasti Cons.*, *CIL* 1², p. 99; Conway-Walters on Livy 2.19.1).

[2] Note Fest. 180 L: ...llius Tolerinus (*RE* no. 53).

499 B.C. A.U.C. 255

Consuls[1]

T. AEBUTIUS T. f. – n. HELVA Pat. (15)
C. (*or* P.) VETURIUS – f. – n. GEMINUS CICURINUS Pat. (*1 ?)

Liv. 2.19.1; Dion. Hal. 5.58.1–4; 6.69.4; Chr. 354 (Helva et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Helva et Gemino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (T. Aebutius et L. Vetusius); see Degrassi 88, 352f. On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 3.

Dictator

A. POSTUMIUS P. f. – n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*3) Cos. 496

Livy dated this dictatorship and the battle of Lake Regillus in 499 (2.19.3—20.13), but was uncertain in view of a rival version which dated

them in 496 (2.21.3–4). This is followed by Dion. Hal. (6.2.3—22.3, and 33). Cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 16 Peter; Piso fr. 21 Peter; Cic. *ND* 2.6; 3.11; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.10; Val. Max. 1.8.1; Plin. *NH* 33.38; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.8; Plut. *Cor.* 3; Flor. 1.5.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 16; see Degrassi 88, 352f. All sources agree regarding the name of the Dictator. He celebrated a triumph over the Latins (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 536, in 499 or 496; Liv. 2.20.13; Dion. Hal. 6.17.2); and vowed a temple to Ceres, Liber and Libera (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.10; Dion. Hal. 6.17.2, and 94.3; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.509; 2.309f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 143ff.). See 496, Dictator; Lübker, no. 15.

Master of Horse

T. Aebutius T. f. – n. Helva Pat. (15) Cos. 499
Served under the Dictator Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.19.3 and 7–9; 2.20.13; Dion. Hal. 6.2.3, 4.4, 5.5, and 11.3). See Degrassi 88, 352f.; and 496, Master of Horse.

Legates, Lieutenants

T. Herminius Pat. (2) Cos. 506
Killed while serving under Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.20.8–9; Dion. Hal. 6.12.3–4).

M. Valerius Volesi f. Pat. (74) Cos. 505
Killed while serving under Postumius at Lake Regillus (Liv. 2.20.1–3; Dion. Hal. 6.12.1). See 496, Legates; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff.

Praefectus Urbi

A. Sempronius Atratinus Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491
Dion. Hal. 6.2.3. See also under 496.

[1] In Dion. Hal. the names of the Consuls appear as Πόπλιος Οὐετούριος Γομῖνος καὶ Πόπλιος Ἐβούτιος Ἐλαέλβας. In Livy the praenomen of Veturius is C., in Cassiod. L., while the Quaestor of 509, who is probably named from the Consul, bears the praenomen P.

498 B.C. A.U.C. 256

Consuls

Q. Cloelius – f. – n. Siculus Pat. (10)
T. Larcius – f. – n. Flavus (*or* Rufus) Pat. (2) Cos. 501

Liv. 2.21.1; Dion. Hal. 5.59.1—60.4; cf. 5.71—76; 6.81; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Vocula); *Fast. Hyd.* (Flavo et Sifulo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f.

Dictator

? T. LARCIUS – f. – n. FLAVUS (*or* RUFUS) Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

According to Dion. Hal. (5.61.1—77.6, esp. 72), Cloelius in this year appointed him the first Dictator. See 501, Dictator and Master of Horse.

497 B.C. A.U.C. 257

Consuls

A. SEMPRONIUS – f. – n. ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 491
M. MINUCIUS – f. – n. AUGURINUS Pat. (32) Cos. 491

Liv. 2.21.1; Dion. Hal. 6.1.1–4; cf. 7.20.1; Chr. 354 (Atratino et Augurino), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f.

496 B.C. A.U.C. 258

Consuls[1]

A. POSTUMIUS P. f. – n. ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (*3) Dict. 499 or 496
T. VERGINIUS A. f. – n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (*3)

Liv. 2.21.2; Dion. Hal. 6.2.1; Chr. 354 (Regellese et Tricostro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Albo et Caelimontano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f.; and on Postumius, Lübker, no. 15; on Verginius, *ib.*, no. 6.

Dictator: see under 499.

Master of Horse: see under 499.

Quaestor

? AP. CLAUDIUS SABINUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (321) Cos. 495

Q. Urb., Elogium, *CIL* 1², p. 199; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.65. The date should probably precede that of his consulship (Sobeck, *Quaestoren* 1), but the office is hardly authentic (*CIL loc. cit.*).

Praefectus Urbi: see under 499.

[1] For the name Caeliomontanus, see *Fast. Cap.* for 456; and cf. Dion. Hal. 6.69.4.

495 B.C. A.U.C. 259

Consuls

Ap. Claudius M. f. – n. Sabinus Inregillensis Pat. (321)
P. Servilius P. f. – n. Priscus Structus Pat. (76)

Liv. 2.21.5—27.13; Dion. Hal. 6.23.1—33.3, 40.1, and on Servilius, 69.3; Elogium of Claudius, *CIL* 1², p. 199 — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.67; Val. Max. 9.3.6; Plin. *NH* 35.12; Chr. 354 (Inreligiense et Structo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Prisco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (reading T. Servilius); Degrassi 88, 352f. Livy and Dion. Hal. represent Claudius as opposed and Servilius as mildly favorable to the distressed plebeians in their agitation against the debt laws. Servilius was also victorious over the Aurunci and the Sabines, and is credited with a triumph by Dion. Hal. (6.30.2–3).

Legates, Lieutenants

? A. Postumius Albus Regillensis Pat. (*3) Cos. 496

Served under Servilius against the Sabines (Liv. 2.26.2; Dion. Hal. 6.33.1–3, against the Aurunci).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

? M. Laetorius (8)

Dedicated the first temple of Mercury, being elected by the people for this purpose while primipilus to express their dislike of the Consuls (Liv. 2.27.6; Val. Max. 9.3.6). Münzer suggests that he may have been a Decemvir sacris faciundis (*APF* 89f.; cf. Wissowa 304).

494 B.C. A.U.C. 260

Consuls

A. Vergínius A. f. – n. Tricostus Caeliomontanus Pat. (*4)
T. Veturius – f. – n. Geminus Cicurinus Pat. (*2)

Liv. 2.28.1; Dion. Hal. 6.34.1, and 69.3, on Verginius; Ascon. 76 C, with reading L. Veturius; Chr. 354 (Caelimontano et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caelimontano II et Vitellino III); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμοντανοῦ τὸ β' καὶ Γεμίνου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f.

In this, the year of the first secession of the Plebs, a conciliatory Dictator (see below) induced them to serve against invaders. Veturius fought the Aequi and Verginius the Volscians (Liv. 2.30.8–15; Dion.

Hal. 6.42.1–2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.7). On Verginius, see Lübker no. 7, and on Veturius, *ib.* no. 4.

Dictator

M'. VALERIUS VOLESI f. – n. MAXIMUS Pat. (243)

Induced the Plebs, who had seceded, to serve against invaders and won a triumph over the Sabines and the Medullini; resigned when the patricians refused to fulfill his pledge of relief to the Plebs (Val. Ant. fr. 17 Peter; Cic. *Brut.* 54; Liv. 2.30.4—31.11; Dion. Hal. 6.38—45; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 536f.; Elogium, *CIL* 1², p. 189ff. — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78 and 60; Plut. *Cor.* 5.2; *Pomp.* 13.7; Dio fr. 17.6; Oros. 2.5.5; Fest. 464 L; Zon. 7.14). Appointed Princeps Senatus, perhaps in the census attributed to 493 (Elogium). See Degrassi 88, 352f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18–25.

Master of Horse

Q. SERVILIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS STRUCTUS Pat. (27)

Dion. Hal. 6.40.1.

Praefectus Urbi

? T. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498

Dion. Hal. 6.42.1.

Augurs

M'. VALERIUS VOLESI f. MAXIMUS[1] Pat. (243)

Elogium, *CIL* 1², p. 189ff. — *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78 and 60; cf. Liv. 3.7.6.

[1] The praenomen is M'. in the Elogium, in *Act. Tr.*, and Dion. Hal., but M. in other sources. Mommsen distinguishes him from the Consul of 505, and identifies him with the Augur who died in 463 (Liv. 3.7.6), neglecting the statement in Dion. Hal. (6.39.2) that he was a brother of Poplicola and already an old man. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 18ff.) identifies him with the Consul of 505. According to Degrassi (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.78), Mommsen's view is preferable since M'. is easily corrupted to M., and the Elogium definitely states that he had held no office previous to his dictatorship. See Bardt, *Priester* 17, no. 1.

493 B.C. A.U.C. 261

Consuls

POSTUMUS COMINIUS – f. – n. AURUNCUS Pat. (16) Cos. 501

SP. CASSIUS – f. – n. VECELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502,486

Cic. *Balb.* 53; *Rep.* 2.57; Liv. 2.33.4; Dion. Hal. 6.49.1; Chr. 354 (Aurunco et Vigellino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aurunco II et Vitellino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 88, 352f. Cominius defeated the Volscians at Antium and through the bravery of Coriolanus captured Corioli (Liv. 2.33.4–9; Dion. Hal. 6.91.1—94.2; Val. Max. 4.3.4; Plut. *Cor.* 8.1—11.1). Cassius was Consul when the secession of the Plebs was ended by the foundation of the Tribunate under the *leges sacratae* (Cic. *Rep.* 2.57; Liv. 2.32—33; Dion. Hal. 6.49—90, esp. 89—90; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 16; *Prov. Cons.* 46; Ascon. 77 C; Gell. 17.21.11; *Dig.* 1.2.2.20; Fest. 422 L), and dedicated the temple of Ceres (Dion. Hal. 6.94.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.387ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 145f.), but was most famous for his treaty with the Latins (Cic. *Balb.* 53; Liv. 2.33.4 and 9; Dion. Hal. 6.95.1–2). The Consuls also carried through a census (Dion. Hal. 6.96.1).

Tribunes of the Plebs[1]

L. Albinius C. f. Paterculus (4)
L. Iunius Brutus (47)
C. Licinius (11)
P. Licinius (25)
L. Sicinius L. f. Vellutus (Bellutus) (4)
C. Viscellius ? (Icilius) Ruga (cf. Icilius, 5)

Legates, Envoys[2]

a. Agrippa Menenius C. f. Lanatus Pat. (12) Cos. 503
M'. Valerius Volusi f. (Maximus) Pat. (243) Dict. 494
P. Servilius P. f. (Priscus Structus) Pat. (76) Cos. 495
P. Postumius Q. f. Tubertus Pat. (*1) Cos. 505, 503
T. Aebutius T. f. Flavus ? (Helva ?) Pat. (15) Cos. 499
Ser. Sulpicius P. f. Camerinus Pat. (35) Cos. 500
A. Postumius P. f. Balbus ? (Albus Regillensis) Pat. (*3) Cos. 496
A. Verginius A. f. (Tricostus) Caeliomontanus Pat. (*4) Cos. 494
(T. Larcius Flavus Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498)
List by Dion. Hal. (6.69.3 and 81.1—82.1) of a group of ten envoys, all consulars but one, sent to treat with the leaders of the secession of the Plebs.

b. M. Decius (7)
Sp. Icilius (5)
L. Iunius Brutus (47)

Sent at Menenius' request by the Plebs to the Senate to conclude the agreement (Dion. Hal. 6.88.4).

Legates, Lieutenants

T. Larcius Flavus Pat. (2) Cos. 501, 498
Left in command before Corioli by the Consul Cominius (Dion. Hal. 6.92.3).

[1] One tradition, followed by Piso (fr. 23, Peter), Sempronius Tuditanus, Atticus, and Cicero (Ascon. 77 C), and quoted by Livy (2.33.3, and 58.1) claimed that only two Tribunes were elected at first. Tuditanus, Atticus, and Cicero name Albinius and Sicinius, while Livy names Albinus (probably the same as Albinius) and C. Licinius as the first but has three more appointed immediately after them, of whom one was Sicinius. Dion. Hal. (6.89) names the five given above after Albinius, whom he omits, and agrees with Plutarch (*Cor.* 7.1) and Suidas (s. v. Δήμαρχοι), who give the leadership in the secession and the first election to Brutus and Sicinius. Sicinius is connected with all branches of the tradition (Liv. 2.32.2 and 33.2; 3.54.12; Dion. Hal. 6.45.3—89.1 *passim*; Plut. *Cor.* 7.1; Ascon. 77 C; Dio fr. 17.9; and on his identification with Siccius in 471 B. C., see 471), Albinius with that which reached through Tuditanus to Atticus, Cicero and probably Livy. The rest are less well attested names, and bear the additional burden of the doubt that there were more than two Tribunes elected annually before 471 (see *CAH* 7.453ff.). Brutus appears only in the tradition of Dion. Hal. (6.70.1—89.1; Plut. *Cor.* 7.1; Suidas), though as prominent as Sicinius there. C. Licinius is named only in Livy and Dion. Hal., P. Licinius only in the latter (Liv. 2.33.2; Dion. Hal. 6.89.1). The MS tradition of the remaining name in Dion. Hal. is uncertain: Ἰουσίλλιος A and Οὐεσίλλιος B. Jacoby accepts the emendation Οὐεσκίλλιος which is supported also by Münzer (*RE*). Niccolini (*FTP* 2) follows Pais in accepting the emendation Ἰκίλλιος, both here and at 7.26.3, on the strength of a passage (11.28.2) which refers to the Tribune of 456 as "the son of Icilius who first established and possessed the tribunician power" (cf. Dion. Hal. 8.31.4).

[2] Dion. Hal. lists only eight, but Jacoby notes evidence of lacunae before and after the name of Servilius, but it is not sure whether more than the cognomina have been lost. One of the missing names is Larcius, who took an active part in the discussions (6.81.1—82.1), and whose name may have followed that of Aebutius since the latter's cognomen Helva has apparently been replaced by that of Larcius Flavus. Valerius is represented as the senior member in both Dion. Hal. (6.71.1), and possibly in the Elogium (*CIL* 1^2, p. 189; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.60 and 78), a version which minimizes the part otherwise assigned to Menenius Agrippa (Liv. 2.32.8 and 33.10–11; Dion. Hal. 6.83.1—88.2). For the many later references to Agrippa's parable, see *RE*.

492 B.C. A.U.C. 262

Consuls

T. Geganius – f. – n. Macerinus Pat. (7)
P. Minucius – f. – n. Augurinus Pat. (33)

Liv. 2.34.1; Dion. Hal. 7.1.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino et Augurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Augurino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου καὶ Αὐγουρίνου τὸ β′); Oros. 2.5.6; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 88, 352f.

Aediles of the Plebs

L. Iunius Brutus (47)
L. Sicinius (Bellutus) (4)
Dion. Hal. 7.14.2—17.6.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Sp. Sicinius (not in *RE*)
Credited by Dion. Hal. with the proposal of a law against interference with a Tribune's freedom on the platform (7.14.2, and 17.2–6; cf. Cic. *Sest.* 79; Liv. 3.14.5; Plin. *Ep.* 1.23.2). See Rotondi 193f., under the name Icilius.

Legates, Ambassadors

P. Valerius (Poplicolae f.) Pat. (301) Cos. 475, 460
L. Geganius Pat. (1)
Sent to Sicily for grain to relieve famine in Rome (Dion. Hal. 7.1.3, and 2.1; cf. Gellius fr. 20, and Licinius, fr. 12, Peter; Liv. 2.34.3). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

491 B.C. A.U.C. 263

Consuls

M. Minucius – f. – n. Augurinus Pat. (32) Cos. 497
A. Sempronius – f. – n. Atratinus Pat. (20) Cos. 497
Liv. 2.34.7; Dion. Hal. 7.20.1; Chr. 354 (Augurino II et Atratino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Augurino II et Atratio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αὐγουρίνου τὸ γ′ καὶ Ἀτρατίνου τὸ β′); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 352f. See Tribunes of the Plebs, on Coriolanus.

Aediles of the Plebs

T. Iunius Brutus (55)
C. Visellius[1] (Viscellius ?) Ruga (see Icilius 5)
Arrested Coriolanus at the order of the Tribunes (Dion. Hal. 7.26.3, and 27.2, and 35.3).

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. Decius (7)
L. Sicinius Vellutus (4)

Leaders of the Plebs against Coriolanus (Liv. 2.33—35; Dion. Hal. 7.33.1—66.3; 8.31.4, Icilius; Plut. *Cor.* 13.1—21.4; cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 17, Peter; Gell. 17.21.11; Dio fr. 18; Eutrop. 1.15; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 19; Zon. 7.16).

Legates, Ambassadors

See under 492. They returned from Sicily with large supplies (Dion. Hal. 7.20.2–3, and 37.3; cf. Liv. 2.34.7; Plut. *Cor.* 16.1).

[1] σουκέλλιος AB, Dion. Hal. 7.26.3. See under 493, Tribunes of the Plebs.

490 B.C. A.U.C. 264

Consuls[1]

Q. Sulpicius – f. – n. Camerinus Cornutus Pat. (33)
Sp. Larcius – f. – n. Flavus (*or* Rufus) Pat. (4) Cos. 506

Dion. Hal. 7.68.1; Chr. 354 (Cornuto et Labo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camerino et Fabio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καμερίνου καὶ Φαύου); omitted by Livy; Degrassi 88, 354f. On this year, see Dion. Hal. 7.68.1—73.5; Liv. 2.36.1—37.9; Plut. *Cor.* 24.1—26.3.

[1] The notices in Dion. Hal. and Chr. 354 that this was Larcius' second consulship are important in establishing his name, which appears in Dion. Hal. as Σέργιος Λάρκιος Φλαύιος τὸ δεύτερον. To this year Dionysius attributes the celebration of the Ludi Magni and the episode of Latinius, which is described in Livy 2.36—37 and Plutarch *Cor.* 24—26.

489 B.C. A.U.C. 265

Consuls[1]

C. Iulius C. f. – n. Iullus Pat. (293)
P. Pinarius – f. – n. Mamertinus Rufus Pat. (*4)

Dion. Hal. 8.1.1; Chr. 354 (Iulo et Mamertino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tullo et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τούλλου καὶ Ῥούφου); omitted by Livy. See Degrassi 88, 354f. Incidents at the celebration of the ludi caused the outbreak of hostilities with the Volscians and Coriolanus (Liv. 2.37—39; Dion. Hal. 8.1—15; Plut. *Cor.* 26—28).

[1] The text tradition of Dion. Hal. (above, Ἰούλλου) and of Diod. (11.65, on 473, Ἰοῦλλος) supports the spelling Iullus. In Livy moreover the forms Tullus and Tullius frequently appear (2.43.1; 4.56.2) and indicate that Iullus was the earlier form of the cognomen. In *Fast. Cap.* however, which was probably completed after Vergil's *Aeneid* had become generally known, the form Iulus was regular; see *Fast. Cap.* on 482, 473, 451, and 408 (Degrassi 354f., 358f., 364f., 378f.). See L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 41 (1946) 1ff.

488 B.C. A.U.C. 266

Consuls[1]

SP. NAUTIUS SP. ? f. – n. RUTILUS Pat. (8)
SEX. FURIUS – f. – n. MEDULLINUS ? FUSUS ? Pat. (26)

Liv. 2.39.9; Dion. Hal. 8.16.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Vigellino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nautio et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ναυτίτου καὶ Ῥούφου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 88, 354f. Credited with normal duties in connection with the drama of Coriolanus, and a raid on the Volscians after his withdrawal (Liv. 2.39.1—40.13; Dion. Hal. 8.16.1—63.4; Plut. *Cor.* 28.3—39.6; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.1).

Legates, Envoys

M. MINUCIUS (AUGURINUS) Pat. (32) Cos. 497, 491
POSTUMUS COMINIUS (AURUNCUS) Pat. (16) Cos. 501, 493
SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490
P. PINARIUS (MAMERTINUS RUFUS) Pat. (*4) Cos. 489
Q. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS) Pat. (33) Cos. 490

Listed by Dion. Hal. (8.22.4–5) in the first embassy, composed entirely of consulars, to Coriolanus.

Priestess

VALERIA Pat. (385)

First priestess of Fortuna Muliebris (Dion. Hal. 8.55.4; cf. 8.39—55).

[1] The cognomen Rutilus is frequent in the Nautian gens. Vigellinus in Chr. 354 indicates some confusion with Sp. Cassius Vecellinus (see 502, 493, 486). On the use of these cognomina in the Nautian and Furian families, see Degrassi, Indices, on Fusus, *Fast. Cap.* 481 and 472, on Medullinus, *ib.* 474, 420, 409, 405, on Rutilus, *ib.* 475, 458.

487 B.C. A.U.C. 267

Consuls[1]

T. SICINIUS – f. – n. SABINUS ? Pat. (13, cf. Siccius 2)
C. AQUILLIUS – f. – n. TUSCUS ? Pat. (8)

Liv. 2.40.14; Dion. Hal. 8.64.1, and 67.9; 10.36.4 and 9; Fest. 180 L (reading T. Sicinius); Chr. 354 (Tusco et Sabino), so also *Fast. Hyd.; Chr. Pasc.* (Λούσκου καὶ Σαβίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 89, 354f. Sicinius fought the Volsci and Aquillius the Hernici (Liv. 2.40.14; Dion. Hal. 8.65.1—67.9). Sicinius celebrated a triumph and Aquillius an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 6.67.9; Degrassi 536f.).

Legates, Lieutenants

? A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491
In charge of the elders in the city (Dion. Hal. 8.64.3).

Praefectus Urbi

SP. LARCIUS (FLAVUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490
Dion. Hal. 8.64.3 (ἔπαρχος).

[1] The cognomina of these Consuls are known only from the late chronographers who nearly always follow the tradition of the *Fast. Cap.* I have tentatively assigned Sabinus to Sicinius and Tuscus to Aquillius as above because the order of the Consuls in other passages of Dion. Hal. agrees more frequently with that in *Fast. Cap.* Livy places Sicinius first. Dion. Hal. and Cassiod. give the name as Siccius, but Sicinius is clear in Livy and Festus. It is probable however that Siccius stood in *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 89, 537; Klotz, *Klio* 33 [1940] 176).

486 B.C. A.U.C. 268

Consuls

SP. CASSIUS – f. – n. VICELLINUS Pat. (91) Cos. 502, 493
PROCULUS VERGINIUS (OPET. ? f. OPET. n.) TRICOSTUS RUTILUS Pat. (*5)

Liv. 2.41.1; Diod. 11.1.2, and 37.7; Dion. Hal. 8.68.1; 9.51.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Vigellino III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Vitellino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουτιλλίου καὶ Βιτελλίνου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. Cassius fought the Hernici, made a treaty with them, and celebrated a second triumph (Dion. Hal. 8.68.1—69.4; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 16f., 537; Val. Max. 6.3.1b; cf. Liv. 2.41.1), while Verginius fought the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 8.68.1). All traditions agree that Cassius plotted for royal power, but disagree regarding his agrarian and other proposals in favor of the Plebs, which were vetoed by his colleague. He was condemned and put to death the next year (Liv. 2.41.1–12; Dion. Hal. 8.69.1—80.4; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Diod. 11.37.7; Val. Max. 5.8.2; Plin. *NH* 34.4; Flor. 1.17.7; see under 485, Quaestors). On Verginius, see Lübker, no. 9.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. RABULEIUS (1)
Dion. Hal. 8.72.1–4.
? P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (7)
See Tribunes of the Soldiers.
? ? SP. CASSIUS (see Consuls)
Val. Max. 5.8.2 has him introduce the first agrarian law as Tr. Pl.

Tribunes of the Soldiers?[1]

OPITER VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS) Pat. (*2) Cos. 502
(M'. VALERIUS) LAEVINUS Pat. (cf. 65)
POSTUMUS CO(MINIUS AURUNCUS) Pat. (16) Cos. 501, 493
(M'. TU ?)LLIUS TOLERINUS Pat. (53, cf. 41) Cos. 500
P. VE(TURIUS CICURINUS ?) Pat. (*1) Cos. 499
(A. SEMPR ?)ONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491
(A. *or* T. ?) VER(GINIUS TRICOSTUS) Pat. (*4 or *26) Cos. 494 or 496
(P. MU ?)TIUS SCAEVOLA (7)
SEX. FUSI(US FUSUS ?) Pat. (8) Cos. 488
Festus 180 L.

[1] A curious and broken notice in Festus (180 L) mentions a wide stone paving and the burning near the Circus of a number of persons, whose names, partially preserved, for the most part agree with names in the consular Fasti. Val. Max. (6.3.2) mentions a P. Mucius, Tr. Pl., who burned his nine colleagues for conspiring with Sp. Cassius (cf. Dio fr. 22; Zon. 7.17), but no authority places the number of Tribunes of the Plebs at ten so early. As the names are almost all patrician and consular, it remains uncertain to what incident or what losses in the Volscian Wars the passage of Festus refers.

485 B.C. A.U.C. 269

Consuls

SER. CORNELIUS – f. – n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (253)
Q. FABIUS K. f. – n. VIBULANUS Pat. (164, cf. 159) Cos. 482
Liv. 2.41.12; Diod. 11.27.1 (with the cognomina Tricostus and Silvanus, resp.); Dion. Hal. 8.77.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano et Malucinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio et Maloginense), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. C. raided Veientane territory (Dion. Hal. 8.82.1); Fabius attacked the Volsci and Aequi (8.82.1–3), and became unpopular for refusing to distribute plunder (Liv. 2.42.1–2; Dion. Hal. 8.82.1–3, and 90.6, a differing version).

Quaestors

K. Fabius Vibulanus Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481, 479
L. Valerius (Potitus) Pat. (380) Cos. 483, 470

Prosecuted Sp. Cassius for perduellio, and secured his condemnation (Liv. 2.41.11; Dion. Hal. 8.77.2—80.1; cf. 82.3, and 87.2; Piso, fr. 37, Peter; Cic. *Dom.* 101; *Rep.* 2.49 and 60; *Lael.* 28 and 36; *Phil.* 2.114; Liv. 4.15.4; Diod. 11.37.7; Val. Max. 5.8.2; 6.3.1; Flor. 1.17.7; Dio fr. 19; Zon. 7.17). On these Quaestors, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.537ff.; Latte, *TAPhA* 67 (1936) 24ff. On Valerius, see *CIL* 1².1, p. 190; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 44.

484 B.C. A.U.C. 270

Consuls

L. Aemilius Mam. f. – n. Mamercus Pat. (96) Cos. 478, 473
K. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus Pat. (159) Cos. 481, 479

Liv. 2.42.2; Diod. 11.38.1; Dion. Hal. 8.83.1, who records the filiations; Chr. 354 (Mamerco et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamerco et Fabio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 89, 354f. Aemilius fought Volscians and Aequi (Liv. 2.42.3; Dion. Hal. 8.84.1—87.1), and Fabius was sent to aid the Latins and Hernicans (Dion. Hal. 8.84.1). Diod. (11.40.5) mentions a treaty with Tusculum.

Special Commissions

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

A. (*or* Sp.) Postumius Albus Regillensis Pat. (*4 or *5) Cos. 464 or 466

Appointed to dedicate the temple of Castor (Liv. 2.42.5; cf. Iordan, *Topogr.* 1.2.370). See Lübker, no. 16 or 17.

483 B.C. A.U.C. 271

Consuls[1]

M. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus Pat. (160, cf. 159) Cos. 480
L. Valerius M. f. Volusi n. Potitus Pat. (380) Cos. 470

Liv. 2.42.7; Diod. 11.41.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---] Potitus); Dion. Hal. 8.87.2, with filiation, and 88.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano et Potito); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio et Volesio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φαβίου τὸ γ' καὶ Βολισίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 89, 354f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MAENIUS (8)
Dion. Hal. 8.87.4.

Vestal Virgins

OPPIA[2] Pat. (36; cf. Opimia 13)
Convicted of misconduct and executed (Liv. 2.42.11; Dion. Hal. 8.89.4).

[1] In Dion. Hal. Fabius' cognomen is Silanus or Silvanus. On Valerius, see *CIL* 1², p. 190. Diod. reads Πούπλιος for Potitus. Degrassi (89) rearranges the family tree, and drops the cognomen Volusus, which however is retained in *RE* (see col. 2318).

[2] Her name is Oppia in Livy, Opimia in Dion. Hal., (Op)illia in Liv. *Per.* 2, Popillia in Oros. 2.8.13; Pompilia in Euseb. and Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 486 B. C., 1.108f. ed. Helm, and Syncell. 483.7. See Klose, 34, no. 1; Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937–38) 211f.

482 B.C. A.U.C. 272

Consuls[1]

Q. FABIUS K. f. – n. VIBULANUS Pat. (164, cf. 159) Cos. 485
C. IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (294)
Liv. 2.43.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Vibulanus II); Dion. Hal. 8.90.5, cf. 10.56.2; Chr. 354 (Pelos et Vibulano II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tertullo et Fabio II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; on Iulius, Ascon. 76 C. See Degrassi 24f., 89, 354f. Livy and Dion. Hal. mention fighting with Aequi and Veientani.

Interreges

A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS Pat. (20) Cos. 497, 491
First Interrex (Dion. Hal. 8.90.4–5; cf. Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38, where he is mistermed Dictator). See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

SP. LARCIUS FLAVUS Pat. (4) Cos. 506, 490
Second Interrex, who completed the election (Dion. Hal. 8.90.5). See 486, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

[1] These Consuls are omitted in Diodorus. Livy (2.43.1, see apparatus in Conway and Walters edition) has the reading C. Tullius, but Dion. Hal., Cassiod., and *Fast. Cap.* under 451 furnish the correct forms. On his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* under 451, Degrassi 27, and on the cognomen Iullus, see 489, note 2.

481 B.C. A.U.C. 273

Consuls

K. FABIUS K. f. – n. VIBULANUS Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 479
SP. FURIUS – f. – n.[1] FUSUS Pat. (70)

Liv. 2.43.2, and 46.6; Diod. 11.48.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––] n. Fusus); Dion. Hal. 9.1.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano III et Pelos); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Fugo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σαβίνου καὶ Φούβου); Cassiod.; Zon. 7.17; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. According to Livy (2.43.5–11), Fabius fought the Aequi and Furius the Veientani; according to Dion. Hal. (9.2.3—4.3), the reverse. Cf. Val. Max. 9.3.5; Zon. 7.17.

Tribunes of the Plebs

SP. LICINIUS[2] (31, cf. Icilius 5)

Sought to force a distribution of land by impeding the levy, but was prevented by his colleagues (Liv. 2.43.3–4, and 44.1; Dion. Hal. 9.1.3—2.2).

[1] The corrupt cognomen in Diod. (Μενέλλαιος) provides a basis for the suggestion in *CIL* I², p. 16, that the fragment of the letter N preserved on the stone is part of Medullinus (see *Fast. Cap.* for 405), a cognomen frequent among the early Furii, but Degrassi (89) affirms that there was no space for [Medulli]n(us) on the stone.

[2] Dion. Hal. gives the name Sicilius, emended to Icilius by Sydburg and Jacoby.

480 B.C. A.U.C. 274

Consuls

M. FABIUS K. f. – n. VIBULANUS Pat. (160, cf. 159) Cos. 483
CN. MANLIUS[1] P. f. – n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (19)

Liv. 2.43.11; Diod. 11.50.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([–––] Vibulanus II); Dion. Hal. 9.5.1; Chr. 354 (Cincinnato et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cincinnato et Fabio III); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κηκιννάτου καὶ Φαβίου τὸ ε'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Manlius and Q. Fabius (Cos. 485, 482), brother of the Consul, were killed in a campaign against Veii (Liv. 2.44.1—47.12; Dion. Hal. 9.5.1—13.4; cf. Val. Max. 5.5.2; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.1; 2.6.7, and 7.11; Oros. 2.5.7; Zon. 7.17). Fabius abdicated before the end of the year (Dion. Hal. 9.13.4).

Tribunes of the Plebs

TI. PONTIFICIUS (*5.1891)

Liv. 2.44.1–6; Dion. Hal. 9.5.1; Zon. 7.17. Proposed an agrarian law.

Legates, Lieutenants

T. Siccius Pat.? (2; cf. Sicinius 13) Cos. 487?
Served, according to Dion. Hal. (9.12.5), as Legatus pro praetore under Manlius against Veii.

[1] The cognomen Cincinnatus, which appears in the three late chronographers, is otherwise found only in the family of the Quinctii, while Münzer (*RE*) believes that this Manlius should be a Vulso. Münzer's suggestion that a Consul Suffectus with the cognomen Cincinnatus appeared in the *Fasti Cap.* seems unlikely in view of the lack of space on the stone and the absence of any such notice in Dion. Hal. See Degrassi 89. On Manlius, see the variant readings Manilius, Mamilius and Manlius in Livy 2.43.11, and 47.1, ed. Conway-Walters.

479 B.C. A.U.C. 275

Consuls[1]

K. Fabius K. f. – n. Vibulanus Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481
T. Verginius Opet. f. Opet. n. Tricostus Rutilus Pat. (*6)
Liv. 2.48.1; Diod. 11.51.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Op]et. n. Tricost(us) Ruti[l(us)]; Dion. Hal. 9.14.1; Eutrop. 1.16; Chr. 354 (Vivulano IIII et Trutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Fabio IIII); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουτηλλίου καὶ Φαβίου τὸ ς'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Fabius fought against the Aequi, and when his colleague was defeated by the Veientani led the Fabian clan against them (Liv. 2.48.1—49.8; Dion. Hal. 9.14.1—15.7; cf. Zon. 7.17).

Legates, Lieutenants

T. Siccius Pat. (2, cf. Sicinius 13) Cos. 487?
According to Dion. Hal. (9.14.3), his actions saved the army of Verginius from destruction.

[1] Fabius' praenomen as given in Livy (C. or G.) and that of Verginius in Eutrop. (L.) are corrected by the other sources. On Verginius' filiation, see *CIL* 1^2.1, pp. 16 and 30; Degrassi 89. Zonaras adds a third name, Μάλιος.

478 B.C. A.U.C. 276

Consuls

L. Aemilius Mam. f. – n. Mamercus Pat. (96) Cos. 484, 473
C. Servilius – f. – n. Structus Ahala[1] Pat. (87)

Liv. 2.49.9; Diod. 11.52.1 (see note 1); *Fast. Cap.* ([--- Stru]ctus Ahala); Dion. Hal. 9.16.1 (see notes 1 and 2); Chr. 354 (Mamerco II et Structo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio II et Aesculino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου καὶ Ἑρκουλίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 89f., 356f. Aemilius defeated the Veientanes and made them sue for peace, while Servilius faced the Volscians (Liv. 2.49.9–12; Dion. Hal. 9.16.1—17.4). According to *Fast. Cap.*, Servilius died in office (Degrassi 24f., 89).

Consul Suffectus

(OPET. VERGINIUS – f. – n.) ESQUILINUS[2] Pat. (*8)
Fast. Cap. ([----- E]squilinus), Degrassi 24f., 89, 356f. Cf. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, above.

Promagistrates

K. FABIUS (K. f. VIBULANUS) Pat. (159) Cos. 484, 481, 479
In command of the Fabii at the Cremera (Dion. Hal. 9.16.3; ἐξουσίᾳ κοσμηθεὶς ἀνθυπάτῳ).

SER. (SP. ?) FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS) Pat. (26, cf. 70) Cos. 481
In command against the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 9.16.4: ἀνθύπατος; 9.17.5).

[1] On the name Ahala, see Degrassi 90; *CIL* 1².1, pp. 30 and 100, note 2. Münzer (*RE* nos. 85 and 87) has apparently interchanged the praenomina C. and Sp. Sergius, named in Dion. Hal. as the ordinary Consul with Aemilius, is probably a corruption of Servilius. Diodorus is in error in naming C. Cornelius Lentulus since the praenomen is foreign to the patrician Lentuli and the cognomen does not appear until much later.

[2] On the identification of the Consul Suffectus, see Degrassi 90. Borghese's suggestion, Verginius, is preferable to that of Cichorius, Sergius, the name that appears in Dion. Hal. (see note 1) as the ordinary Consul with Aemilius, because the names Sergius and Servilius are frequently confused and Dion. Hal. is not likely to list a suffect Consul thus. The space on the stone, as Cichorius pointed out, is insufficient for the full name as Borghese restored it (Opet. Verginius Opet. f. – n. Tricostus Esquilinus), but might, Degrassi believes, fit if there were shorter names in the filiation and only one cognomen. His suggestion is followed here. See *CIL* 1².1, pp. 30 and 100, note 2.

477 B.C. A.U.C. 277

Consuls

C. (*or* M. ?)[1] HORATIUS M. f. M. n. PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 457
T. MENENIUS AGRIPPAE f.[2] C. n. LANATUS Pat. (17)

Liv. 2.51.1; Diod. 11.53.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––] Lanatus); Dion. Hal. 9.18.1; Chr. 354 (Pulvillo et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Laenate et Publilio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λενατίου καὶ Πουβλικίου); Cassiod.; cf. Gell. 17.21.13; Dio fr. 21. See Degrassi 24f., 90, 356. Menenius was defeated by the Etruscans after the disaster to the Fabii at the Cremera, and Horatius, who had been sent against the Volscians, returned to protect the city (Liv. 2.51.1–3; Dion. Hal. 9.18—24; Dio fr. 20.3).

[1] The praenomen C. appears in the literary sources except Gellius, who has M., and evidently stood in *Fast. Cap.*, where the Consuls of 477 and 457 are identified as the same person. In 457 however Diod. and Livy have M., while Dion. Hal. and *Fast. Cap.* have C.

[2] See Liv. 2.52.5, and Dion. Hal. 9.27.2, for the filiation.

476 B.C. A.U.C. 278

Consuls[1]

A. VERGINIUS (OPET. ? f. OPET. n.) TRICOSTUS RUTILUS Pat. (*7)
SP. SERVILIUS (P. ? f. – n.) STRUCTUS Pat. (85)

Liv. 2.51.4; Diod. 11.54.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––St]ructus); Dion. Hal. 9.25.1, and 28.1; Chr. 354 (Rutilo et Structo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουτιλλίου τὸ β′ καὶ Στρούκτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. They fought Etruscans at the Janiculum (Liv. 2.51.4–9; Dion. Hal. 9.26.4–9).

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CONSIDIUS (6)
T. GENUCIUS (8)

Proposed an agrarian law and fined the ex-Consul Menenius for failure to support the Fabii at the Cremera (Liv. 2.52.3–5; Dion. Hal. 9.27.1–5; cf. Dio fr. 20.3).

[1] In Liv. Servilius' praenomen is Sp., in Dion. Hal., Servius, and in Diod., Gaius. Sp. however is clear in the filiations of the consul of 463, who was probably his son, and the Dictator of 418 in *Fast. Cap.* Diodorus supplies the respective cognomina Tricostus and Structus.

475 B.C. A.U.C. 279

Consuls[1]

P. VALERIUS P. f. VOLUSI n. POPLICOLA Pat. (301) Cos. 460
C. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (5) Cos. 458

Liv. 2.52.6; Diod. 1.60.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----R]utilus); Dion. Hal. 9.28.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola et Rutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nautio et Publicola), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. Nautius carried on the war with the Volscians, while Valerius defeated the Veientanes and the Sabines and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 2.53.1–6; Dion. Hal. 9.34.1—35.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 537). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Caedicius (3)
T. Statius (4)
Prosecuted Sp. Servilius (Cos. 476) unsuccessfully for his defeat at the Janiculum (Liv. 2.52.6–8; Dion. Hal. 9.28.1—33.3).

Legates, Lieutenants

Sp. Servilius (Priscus Structus) Pat. (85) Cos. 476
Served under the Consul Valerius (Dion. Hal. 9.35.4).

[1] The full name of Valerius is preserved in *Fast. Cap.* on 460, that of Nautius *ib.* on 458, Degrassi 24f. I follow here the order of Diod., Dion. Hal., and *Fast. Cap.* Livy and Cassiod. put Nautius first.

474 B.C. A.U.C. 280

Consuls[1]

L. Furius – f. – n. Medullinus Pat. (64)
A. Manlius (Cn. f. P. n.) Vulso Pat. (89)
Liv. 2.54.1; Diod. 11.63.1; Dion. Hal. 9.36.1; Chr. 354 (Vulso et Medullino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mallio et Furio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαλλίου καὶ Φουρίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. Manlius held command against Veii, which asked for a forty year truce (Liv. 2.54.1; Dion. Hal. 9.36.1–3), and celebrated an ovatio (Dion. Hal. 9.36.3; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66f., 537). The Consuls took the census (Dion. Hal. 9.36; *Fast. Cap.*).

[1] These names appear in the order followed by Liv. and Diod.; the reverse appears in Dion. Hal. and the Chronographers. The cognomen Medullinus in Chr. 354 is supported by Μεδιολανός in Diod. Since A. Manlius the Decemvir of 451, was a consular and advanced in years (Dion. Hal. 10.56.2; cf. Liv. 3.33.6), he is to be identified with the Consul of 474. The full name is given in *Fast. Cap.* on 451. Under 474 however Liv. has the praenomen *C.*, Diod., Μᾶρκος, and Dion. Hal., Αὖλος. The cognomen Οὐάσων in Diod. supports the cognomen Volso given by Chr. 354.

473 B.C. A.U.C. 281

Consuls[1]

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. – n. MAMERCUS Pat. (96) Cos. 484, 478
VOPISCUS IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (301)

Liv. 2.54.3; Diod. 11.65.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––] Iulus); Dion. Hal. 9.37.1, and 41.1; Chr. 354 (Mamerco III et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio et Iulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ β' καὶ Ἰουλίου); and on Aemilius, Cassiod.; see Degrassi 24f., 90, 358f.

OPET. VERGINIUS (OPET. f. – n.)[2] Pat. (*8)

Liv. 2.54.3; Cassiod.; Degrassi 359.

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. GENUCIUS[3] (4)

Accused the Consuls of 474 of ignoring the agrarian law of Cassius but died in office just before the trial (Liv. 2.54.2—55.2; Dion. Hal. 9.37.1—38.3, cf. 10.38.4; Zon. 7.17).

[1] Iulius' praenomen Vopiscus appears in Liv., Dion. Hal., and *Lib. de Praenominibus* 2; the cognomen Iulus is preserved in *Fast. Cap.* In Diod. the name appears as Λεύκιος Στούδιος Ἰοῦλλος.

[2] Verginius is favored by Livy and hence accepted by Cassiod. *Fast. Cap.* and Dion. Hal. apparently followed the other tradition mentioned by Livy.

[3] Niccolini (*FTP* 13f.) would date Genucius in 474, on the ground that the new Consuls presumably took office on Sept. 1, 474, and the old ones were therefore prosecuted that autumn before the new Tribunes took office.

472 B.C. A.U.C. 282

Consuls[1]

L. PINARIUS – f. – n. MAMERCINUS RUFUS Pat. (*5)
P. FURIUS – f. – n. MEDULLINUS FUSUS Pat. (69)

Liv. 2.56.1; Diod. 11.66.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––F]usus); Dion. Hal. 9.40.1; Chr. 354 (Ruto et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pinario et Fusco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πιναρίου καὶ Φούσου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 90, 356f. A law mentioning intercalation is dated by Varro under this consulship (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.13.21; Gaius 4.15; but by Hanell, *Altrömische Eponyme Amt* [102f., 202] to 432). On Pinarius, see Lübker no. 3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

VOLERO[2] PUBLILIUS (*1)

Proposed a bill to transfer the election of Tribunes from the Comitia Curiata to the Comitia Tributa (Liv. 2.56.1–5, cf. 55; Dion. Hal. 9.41—42.3).

Vestal Virgins

ORBINIA (*RE* 18.1.877)

Put to death for misconduct (Dion. Hal. 9.40.3–4; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 470, p. 109 Helm; and Syncell. 483, 2, both with the name Sunia; see Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 214).

[1] In Pinarius' name above are combined the indications given in Liv. and Dion. Hal., Diod. (Μαμερτῖνος), and Chr. 354 (Rutus-Rufus; cf. 489). That of Furius is partially preserved in *Fast. Cap.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, while Medullinus is inserted on the analogy of the names of the Consuls of 480 and 474. In Diod. is found Πούπλιος Φρούριος Φιλοσόφας (*or* Φίφρων).

[2] A praenomen, cf. *Fast. Cap.* for 400 and 399.

471 B.C. A.U.C. 283

Consuls[1]

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSINUS INREGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 451

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (*1) Cos. 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Liv. 2.56.5; Diod. 11.67.1; Dion. Hal. 9.42.3, and 43.1; Chr. 354 (Inreligiense et Barbatus); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sabino et Capitolino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi (91, 358). Claudius opposed, while Quinctius played the role of peace-maker, in the struggle leading to the passage of the Publilian law (see Tribunes of the Plebs). Claudius, in command against the Volscians, enforced discipline by using the punishment of decimation (Liv. 2.58.4—59.11; Dion. Hal. 9.50.3–7; cf. Val. Max. 9.3.5; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.34; Flor. 1.17.2; App. *Ital.* 7; Zon. 7.17); Quinctius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 2.58.3–4, and 60.1–3; Dion. Hal. 9.50.1–2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.10). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LAETORIUS (1)

VOLERO PUBLILIUS (*1)

Secured passage of the bill to transfer elections of Tribunes to the Comitia Tributa and to increase their number to five (Liv. 2.55.10—58.2; Dion. Hal. 9.43—49; cf. Zon. 7.17; Rotondi 197). According to Diod. (11.68.7), the number was increased to four.

[1] The name of Claudius appears in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 451; that of Quinctius, based on the notices given above, is confirmed by those given under his other consular years. On his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 460, since Cincinnatus was perhaps a brother.

470 B.C. A.U.C. 284

Consuls[1]

L. VALERIUS M. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS Pat. (380) Cos. 483
TI. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCUS Pat. (99) Cos. 467

Liv. 2.61.1; Diod. 11.69.1; Dion. Hal. 9.51.1; Chr. 354 (Potito II et Mamerco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Emilio et Valerio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ γ' καὶ Βαλερίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358f. Valerius fought the Aequi and Aemilius the Sabines (Liv. 2.62.1–4; Dion. Hal. 9.55.1–4). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. DUILLIUS (6)
SP. ICILIUS (5)
L. MECILIUS (*RE* 15.17)
L. NUMITORIUS (3)
CN. SICCIUS[2] (1, cf. Sicinius 4)

Diod. (11.68.7) and Piso (in Liv. 2.58.2) agree on four names to which Piso adds Mecilius as a fifth. Duillius and Siccius prosecuted Ap. Claudius, Consul 471, who died before the proceedings ended (Liv. 2.61.1–9; Dion. Hal. 9.52.1—54.6). Note, however that according to *Fast. Cap.* he became Consul in 451 and Decemvir in 451 and 450.

[1] On the name Valerius, see 483. Diodorus has the cognomen Poplicola. Aemilius' cognomen Mamercus is preserved in Diod. and Chr. 354 on both 470 and 467. Dion. Hal. (9.51.4) calls the Consul's father Lucius but the Consul Tiberius (9.51.1, and 59.1). Livy has Tiberius both years, but Diod. has Titus in 470 and Tiberius in 467.

[2] C. Sicinius in Diod. almost certainly refers to the same person as Livy's Siccius. See 493, Tribunes of the Plebs.

469 B.C. A.U.C. 285

Consuls[1]

T. NUMICIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS Pat. (4)
A. VERGINIUS – f. – n. CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (*9)

Liv. 2.63.1; Diod. 11.70.1; Dion. Hal. 9.56.1; Chr. 354 (Caelimontiano et Prisco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caelimontano et Prisco II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμοντάνου καὶ Πρίσκου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358f. Numicius campaigned against the Volscians, and Verginius against the Aequi (Liv. 2.63.5–7; Dion. Hal. 9.56.1–6).

[1] Caeliomontanus was more probably the cognomen in *Fast. Cap.* than Nomentanus as reported by Dion. Hal. (*CIL* 1², pp. 102-103; Degrassi 91). Diodorus has Μινούκιος for Νουμίκιος; see *RE* s. v. "Minucius" no. 29.

468 B.C. A.U.C. 286

Consuls[1]

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n. ?) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 465, 446, 443, 439

Q. SERVILIUS – f. – n. STRUCTUS PRISCUS Pat. (77) Cos. 466

Liv. 2.64.1; Diod. 11.71.1; Dion. Hal. 9.57.1; Chr. 354 (Barbato II et Volsco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Capitolino II et Prisco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κελεμοντάνου τὸ β' καὶ Πρίσκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358 f. Servilius held command against the Sabines, Quinctius against the Volscians, and captured Antium (Liv. 2.64.3—65.7; Dion. Hal. 9.57.2—58.8; Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.10; 2.12.1; 3.1.1); and celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 9.58.8; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 66 f., 537). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

[1] On Quinctius' name see 471, Consuls; on that of Servilius, see above. Diod. preserves the cognomen Structus, which may not have appeared in *Fast. Cap.* at all (Degrassi 91).

467 B.C. A.U.C. 287

Consuls[1]

TI. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCUS Pat. (99) Cos. 470

Q. FABIUS M. f. K. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 465, 459

Liv. 3.1.1; Diod. 11.74.1; Dion. Hal. 9.59.1; Chr. 354 (Mamerco II et Vivulano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio II et Bibulano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου τὸ δ' καὶ Βιβουλάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 91, 358 f. Fabius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 3.1.8; Dion. Hal. 9.59.3–5); while Aemilius fought the Sabines and proposed the founding of the citizen colony at Antium (Liv. 3.1.2–5; Dion. Hal. 9.59.1–3).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agro dando

T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

A. VERGINIUS (TRICOSTUS ? CAELIOMONTANUS) Pat. (*9) Cos. 469

P. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS ? FUSUS) Pat. (69) Cos. 472

Assigned the land to the colonists at Antium (Liv. 3.1.6; Dion. Hal. 9.59.2).

[1] On Aemilius' name, see 470, note 1; that of Fabius is preserved in full in *Fast. Cap.* for 465. On the filiation, see also Dion. Hal. 9.22.5, and 59.1.

466 B.C. A.U.C. 288

Consuls[1]

Q. SERVILIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS Pat. (77) Cos. 468
SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*4)
Liv. 3.2.1; Diod. 11.75.1; *Fast. Cap.* (Sp. Postumius A. f. P. n. Albus Regi [–––]); Dion. Hal. 9.60.1; Chr. 354 (Rigilliense et Prisco II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regilliano et Fusco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 358f. Servilius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 3.2.1; Dion. Hal. 9.60.7), while Postumius dedicated the temple of the Dius Fidius (Dion. Hal. 9.60.8; cf. Ovid *Fasti* 6.213–8; *CIL* 1², p. 319). On Postumius, see Lübker, no. 17.

Legates, Ambassadors

? Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459
Sent to the Aequi to demand restitution (Dion. Hal. 9.60.3–6; cf. Liv. 3.2.3; see 465 and 458).

[1] On the name of Servilius, see 468. The cognomen Structus may not have appeared in *Fast. Cap.* for 468 or 466 (Degrassi 91). The name of Postumius is preserved almost in full in *Fast. Cap.* I have listed them in the order given by Liv. and Diod.; the reverse order appears in Dion. Hal. and *Fast. Cap.*

465 B.C. A.U.C. 289

Consuls[1]

Q. FABIUS M. f. K. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 459
T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.?) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 468, 446, 443, 439
Liv. 3.2.2; Diod. 11.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* (F.'s name entire except Vibulanu[s II]); Dion. Hal. 9.61.1; Chr. 354 (Vivulano II et Capitolino); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 360f. Fabius sent an embassy to propose peace to the Aequi (Liv. 3.2.3–6). Both Consuls fought them at Algidus, then Quinctius returned to face the Aequi and hold a census (Liv. 3.2.6—3.9; Dion. Hal. 9.61.2–6). On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 1.

Praefectus Urbi

Q. SERVILIUS (STRUCTUS? PRISCUS) Pat. (77) Cos. 468
Liv. 3.3.6–7.

[1] Diod. and Dion. Hal. both preserve the cognomen Capitolinus, and in Dion. Hal. Fabius' cognomen has been corrupted to Ἰουλιανός.

464 B.C. A.U.C. 290

Consuls

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*5)
SP. FURIUS – f. – n. MEDULLINUS FUSUS[1] Pat. (71)

Liv. 3.4.1; Diod. 11.78.1; *Fast. Cap.* (P.'s name entire except Regill[ens.]); Dion. Hal. 9.62.1; Chr. 354 (Religiense et Medullino III); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 360f. The Consuls carried on separate operations against the Aequi, Furius in Hernican territory (Liv. 3.4.7—5.13; Dion. Hal. 9.62.2—66.4). On Postumius, see Lübker, no. 16.

Promagistrates

[T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Pro consule (Liv. 3.4.10; Dion. Hal. 9.63.2). Sent with Allied forces to relieve the Consul Furius (Liv. 3.4.10–11, and 5.8–13; Dion. Hal. 9.64.3–4). See Lübker, no. 1.]

Legates, Lieutenants

P. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS) Pat. (69) Cos. 472

Killed in battle while serving under his brother the Consul (Liv. 3.5.6–11; Dion. Hal. 9.63.5–6).

Praefectus Urbi

L. VALERIUS (M. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS) Pat. (380) Cos. 483, 470

Liv. 3.5.3; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

[1] The cognomina of both Sp. Furius and his brother P. Furius, Cos. 472, have been restored by combining the notices regarding both (see *RE*, no. 71, and *CIL* 1^2, pp. 102–3; Degrassi 91). Spurius has been corrupted to Servius in Dion. Hal.

463 B.C. A.U.C. 291

Consuls[1]

P. SERVILIUS SP. f. P. n. PRISCUS Pat. (73)
L. AEBUTIUS T. f. T. n. HELVA Pat. (11)

Liv. 3.6.1; Diod. 11.79.1; *Fast. Cap.* (S.'s name entire except Prisc[us]); Dion. Hal. 9.67.1; 10.7.5; Chr. 354 (Prisco et Helva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Prisco et Albo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πρίσκου καὶ Φλάβου); Cassiod.; De-

grassi 24 f., 91, 360 f. Both died in office during a pestilence (Liv. 3.6.8, and 7.6; Dion. Hal. 9.67.4, and 68.2; Oros. 2.12.3).

Dictator (*or* Interrex?)[2]

[C. (Aemilius) Mamercus Pat.
Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38.]

Augurs

?–463: T. Verginius (Tricostus) Rutilus Pat. (*6) Cos. 479
?–463: M'. Valerius (Maximus)[3] Pat. (67, cf. 243)
Liv. 3.7.6. On Verginius, see Lübker no. 3; on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 18ff.

Curio Maximus

?–463: Ser. Sulpicius (Camerinus Cornutus) Pat. (35) Cos. 500
Liv. 3.7.6.

[1] In Diod. Servilius is given the paternal cognomen of Structus, which does not appear in *Fast. Cap.*; cf. Liv. 4.21.9; Degrassi 91. The cognomen of Aebutius appears as Albus in *Fast. Hyd.* and Ἄλβας in Diod. In Dion. Hal. 9.67.1 the name given is Λεύκιος Φάβιος, but the correct one is given at 10.7.5. Note also Φλάβου in *Chr. Pasc.*

[2] Bandel (*Dict.* 14) suggests that, since a Dictator was appointed during a pestilence in 363 *clavi figendi causa*, the pestilence of a century before (Liv. 3.6) explains the one which Lydus places in the 48th year of the Republic. This Dictator is named in no other source, and no C. Aemilius is mentioned in this period. Possibly Lydus, as in 482, has again confused an Interrex with a Dictator. On the ancient law *de clavo pangendo*, see Rotondi 198; Hanell, *Altrömische Eponyme Amt* 125ff.

[3] See 494, note 1.

462 B.C. A.U.C. 292

Consuls

L. Lucretius T. f. T. n. Tricipitinus Pat. (28)
T. Veturius T. f. – n. Geminus Cicurinus Pat. (*4)
Liv. 3.8.2; Diod. 11.81.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L.'s name entire); *Act. Tr.* ([---] Gemin[us---]); *ILS* 9338, 2 ([L. L]ucretio T. f. Tricipitino, T. V[---]); Dion. Hal. 9.69.1; 10.7.5; Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Cicurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricipitino et Veturio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 91, 360f. Lucretius celebrated a triumph for victories

over the Volscians and the Aequi, and Veturius an ovatio (Liv. 3.8.4–11, and 10.1–4; Dion. Hal. 9.69.2—71.4; *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 66 f., 537). On Veturius, see Lübker no. 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. Terentilius Harsa (*RE* 5A.591 f.)
Agitated for a commission of five to draft laws regulating the consular imperium (Liv. 3.9.1–13; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.1, Terentius).

Sex. Titius (23)
Proposed agrarian legislation (Dion. Hal. 9.69.1).

Interrex

P. Valerius Poplicola Pat. (301) Cos. 475, 460
Liv. 3.8.2. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

Praefectus Urbi

Q. Fabius (Vibulanus) Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459
Liv. 3.8.7, and 9.6–13; Dion. Hal. 9.69.2, with Furius for Fabius.

Augur *or* Pontifex

Sp. Postumius Albus Regillensis Pat. (*4) Cos. 466
or
A. Postumius Albus Regillensis Pat. (*5) Cos. 464
ILS 9338, 2 ([– Postu]mius A. f. P. nepos Albus [– – –]); coopted this year. See 439, note 4; Degrassi 91; Lübker nos. 17 and 16, respectively.

461 B.C. A.U.C. 293

Consuls

P. Volumnius M. f. M. n. Amintinus Gallus Pat. (*2)
Ser. Sulpicius – f. Ser. n. Camerinus Cornutus[1] Pat. (36)
Liv. 3.10.5, and 18.8; Diod. 11.84.1; *Fast. Cap.* (V.'s name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.1.1; Val. Max. 1.6.5; Plin. *NH* 2.147; Chr. 354 (Amentino et Cornuto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Gallo et Camerio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γάλλου καὶ Καμερίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 24 f., 92, 360 f. On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (*12)

Prosecuted K. Quinctius and drove him into exile (Liv. 3.11.9—14.6, and 19.6; Dion. Hal. 10.2.1, and 6.1—8.5; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.1 for a different version). See Lübker no. 1.

M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (*6.2.2739)

According to Dion. Hal. (10.7.1), a member of the college of this year, but according to Livy (3.13.1), of one of several years earlier, his testimony did most to send Quinctius into exile (Liv. 3.13.1–3, and 24.3; Dion. Hal. 10.7.1–5).

[1] For the cognomen Camerinus, see *Chr. Pasc.* and note the corrupt form Macerinus in Dion. Hal.; for the filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 451. In Chr. 354 is preserved the cognomen Cornutus for which there is no room in *Fast. Cap.* for 461 or 451 (Degrassi 92). See 500, 490 and 402.

460 B.C. A.U.C. 294

Consuls

P. VALERIUS P. f. VOLUSI n. POPLICOLA Pat. (301) Cos. 475

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. (CRASSUS ?) INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS[1] Pat. (322)

Liv. 3.15.1; Diod. 11.85.1; *Fast. Cap.* (V.'s name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.9.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola II et Inreligiense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Publicola II et Sabino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; John Ant. 47, *FHG* 4.556; Degrassi 24 f., 92, 340 f. Valerius is represented as using his ancestral favor with the Plebs to win united support against Ap. Hordeonius, the Sabine who had seized the Capitol, while Claudius maintained a strong anti-popular stand (Liv. 3.17.1—19.2; Dion. Hal. 10.9.1—17.1). Valerius was killed while fighting Hordeonius (Liv. 3.18.8; Dion. Hal. 10.17.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 34, no. 2.

Consul Suffectus

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *1)

Liv. 3.19.2; Dion. Hal. 10.17.3—18.1; Degrassi 24f., 92, 360f. Carried on the anti-plebeian attitude of his son (Liv. 3.19.2—21.8; Dion. Hal. 10.18.1—19.4; Val. Max. 4.1.4). See 461, Tribunes of the Plebs; Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (*12)
M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (*6.2.2739)
The Tribunes of 461 were re-elected (Liv. 3.14.6, and 19.6; Dion. Hal. 10.8.5—13.7).

[1] On the cognomina of Claudius, see those of his brother in *Fast. Cap.* on 451 and 450, and the evidence regarding Ap. Claudius, Consul in 471. Degrassi (92, 360f.) suggests Crassus from this source.

459 B.C. A.U.C. 295

Consuls

Q. FABIUS M. f. K. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465
L. CORNELIUS SER. f. P. n. MALUGINENSIS URITINUS[1] Pat. (256)
Liv. 3.22.1, and 40.8, on Cornelius; Diod. 11.86.1; *Fast. Cap.* (F.'s name entire; [----] Maluginensis Ur[----]); Dion. Hal. 10.20.1; 11.16, and 63; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 360f. According to Livy, both Consuls fought against the Aequi and the Volsci, brought relief to Tusculum and celebrated triumphs (Liv. 3.22.1—23.7, and 24.8; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.20—21; *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 66f., 537). According to Dion. Hal. (10.21.4–8), Antium rebelled and was subdued by Cornelius whose triumph, according to *Act. Tr.*, was celebrated over the Antiate Volscians.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (*12)
M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (*6.2.2739)
The Tribunes of 460 were re-elected (Liv. 3.21.3; Dion. Hal. 10.19.3; cf. Val. Max. 4.1.4).

Quaestors

A. CORNELIUS (12)
Q. SERVILIUS (STRUCTUS PRISCUS?) Pat. (28, cf. 77) Cos. 468, 466
Attempted to prosecute Volscius Fictor for false witness against K. Quinctius (Liv. 3.24.3–7, and 29.6; see 461). This version of the story assumes that Volscius was no longer a Tribune (cf. Val. Max. 4.1.4).

Praefectus Urbi

L. LUCRETIUS (TRICIPITINUS) Pat. (28) Cos. 462

[1] In the name of Cornelius, Uritinus was supplied by Borghese, and may be connected with the reading κουρητῖνος in Diod. The filiation is given by *Act. Tr.*

458 B.C. A.U.C. 296

Consuls

C. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (5) Cos. 475

Liv. 3.25.1; Diod. 11.88.1; *Fast. Cap.* (name entire); Dion. Hal. 10.22.1; 11.20.1; Val. Max. 5.2.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. Held command against the Sabines and named Cincinnatus Dictator (Liv. 3.26.2 and 6; 3.29.7; Dion. Hal. 10.22.2; 10.23.4–5, and 25.3; 11.20.1; Val. Max. 5.2.2).

---------- CARVE[TUS ?][1] Pat. (*RE* 3.2.1628)

Fast. Cap.; cf. Chr. 354 (Carbeto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Atratino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; and the cognomen Καρουτιανός with the name of Minucius in Diod. Died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f.).

Consul Suffectus

L. MINUCIUS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS Pat. (40)

Listed as the ordinary Consul in Liv. 3.25.1; Diod. 11.88.1; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1; 11.20.1; but Suffect in *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. (name entire). Trapped by the Aequi at Algidus until relieved by the Dictator Cincinnatus, he then abdicated his office (Liv. 3.25.9—29.3; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1—25.2; 11.20.1–4; Val. Max. 2.7.7; 5.5.2; Flor. 1.5.12; Dio fr. 23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.1; Oros. 2.12.7–8; Zon. 7.17). See Dictator.

Dictator

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *1) Cos. Suff. 460

Fast. Cap. (name entire); *Act. Tr.*; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f., and on the triumph, 67, 537. Called from the plow to rescue the army trapped by the Aequi at Algidus, he won a brilliant victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 3.26.6—29.7; Dion. Hal. 10.23.4—25.3, and 27.1; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 2.12; *Rep.* 2.63; *Sen.* 56; *Act. Tr.*; Val. Max. 2.7.7; 4.4.7; 5.2.2; Pers. 1.73–75; Colum. 1, pref. 14; Plin. *NH* 18.19; Flor. 1.5.12; Dio fr. 23; Eutrop. 1.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17; Veget. *RM* 1.3; Ampel. 18.4; Oros. 2.12.7–8; Zon. 7.17; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38). See Lübker, no. 2.

Master of Horse

L. TARQUITIUS L. f. FLACCUS Pat. (6, cf. Tarquinius 10)
Liv. 3.27.1–2; Dion. Hal. 10.24.3, Tarquinius; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f., name entire.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (*12)
M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR[2] (*6.2.2739)
Re-elected (Liv. 3.24.9, and 25.4; Dion. Hal. 10.22.1). See note 2.

Quaestors

T. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439
M. VALERIUS M'. f. VOLUSI n. MAXIMUS (LACTUCA) Pat. (246) Cos. 456
Continued the prosecution of M. Volscius Fictor[2] for false witness against K. Quinctius (Liv. 3.25.2–3, and 29.6; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.23.4, and 24.3). On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1, on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 45.

Legates, Ambassadors[3]

Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 487, 465, 459
P. VOLUMNIUS AMINTINUS GALLUS Pat. (*2) Cos. 461
A. POSTUMIUS ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*5) Cos. 464
Demanded redress from the Aequi for invading Latin territory contrary to the treaty (Liv. 3.25.6–9; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.22.4–6). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 2, and on Postumius, no. 16.

Praefectus Urbi

Q. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459
Liv. 3.29.4; Dion. Hal. 10.22.2, and 23.5—24.1. Received command of Minucius' army when he abdicated his consulship (Liv. 3.29.7).

[1] The cognomen Atratinus in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* might suggest that in *Fast. Cap.* Carvetus (?) had the nomen Sempronius. This however is exceedingly dubious since on the stone a considerable space is left between the filiation and the part of the cognomen preserved, and there is room only for a name of six or seven letters (Degrassi 24f.). The cognomen does not reappear in the *Fasti*. For previous discussions, see Degrassi 92.

[2] Another tradition keeps Volscius continuously in office from 461 to 457. See these years.

[3] Possibly the same as Dion. Hal. reports in 466 (9.60.3—68; see *RE* s. v. "Fabius" no. 165).

457 B.C. A.U.C. 297

Consuls[1]

a. C. (*or* M.) HORATIUS M. f. M. n. PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 477
Q. MINUCIUS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINUS Pat. (41)
Liv. 3.30.1; Diod. 11.91.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Dion. Hal. 10.26.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 92, 362f. Horatius held command against the Aequi and Minucius against the Sabines (Liv. 3.30.8; Dion. Hal. 10.30.7–8). One tradition gave Horatius a leading part in having the number of Tribunes raised to ten (see Tribunes of the Plebs).

b.[2]L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (*1) Cos. Suff. 460
M. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (161)
Diod. 12.3.1. See Degrassi 92, 362.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. VERGINIUS (*12)
M. VOLSCIUS FICTOR (*6.2.2739)
Re-elected for the fifth time (Liv. 3.29.8; Dion. Hal. 10.26.4). Secured passage of a bill to increase the number of the Tribunes to ten (Liv. 3.30.5–7; Dion. Hal. 10.26.4—30.6; cf. Zon. 7.17).

[1] On Horatius' praenomen (M. in Liv., Diod., and Cassiod.), see 477, note 1. His cognomen has been corrupted to Publilius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* In the case of Minucius the cognomen Augurinus (Chr. 354) may have been carried over from the Cos. Suff. of 458, but Hilarius (*Fast. Hyd.*) and Hilarianus (*Chr. Pasc.*) remain unexplained. In Diod. Minucius is replaced by L. Postumius, a name not otherwise attested in this generation.

[2] These two names appear only in Diod. between the consular colleges of 457 and 456. Mommsen (*RF* 2.261) accepted them as belonging to the good tradition and omitted because it was thought that all the Fabii but one had perished at the Cremera. Clearly Dion. Hal. did not know them since he did not use them in his criticism of the story (9.22).

456 B.C. A.U.C. 298

Consuls[1]

M. VALERIUS M'. f. VOLUSI n. MAXUMUS LACTUCA Pat. (246)
SP. VERGINIUS A. f. A. n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (*10)
Liv. 3.31.1; Diod. 12.4.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Dion. Hal. 10.31.1; Censorin. *DN* 17,10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *CIL* 6.32326, line 14; Degrassi 24f., 93, 362f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 45.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Icilius (2)

Secured passage of the Lex Icilia de Aventino publicando (Liv. 3.31.1, and 32.7; cf. 3.44.3, and 46.2; Dion. Hal. 10.31.1—32.5; on the name, cf. 10.33.1). See Rotondi 199.

L. Alienus (2)

Liv. 3.31.1; Dion. Hal. 10.33.1. See 455, Tribunes, and 454, Aediles.

[1] In Diod. Valerius receives the cognomen Lactuca, but in Pliny (*NH* 19.59) and in *Fast. Cap.* on 356 the form is Lactucinus.

455 B.C. A.U.C. 299

Consuls

T. Romilius T. f. T. n. Rocus Vaticanus Pat. (4)
C. Veturius P. f. – n. Cicurinus Pat. (*5)

Liv. 3.31.2; Diod. 12.5.1; *Fast. Cap.* (R.'s name entire, C. Veturius P.[f. – n.] Cicurinus); Dion. Hal. 10.33.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Romilius, Plin. *NH* 7.103. See Degrassi 24f., 93, 362f. Both Consuls proceeded against the Aequi on Algidus (Liv. 3.31.2–4; Dion. Hal. 10.43.1—47.6). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Icilius (2)
L. Alienus (2)

The Tribunes of 456 were reelected (Liv. 3.31.1; Dion. Hal. 10.33.1). Dion. Hal. names Icilius (10.33.1, and 40.1); and Livy, Alienus (3.31.5; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.48.3; see 454, Aediles).

Legates, Lieutenants

A. Verginius (Tricostus Caeliomontanus) Pat. (*9)

Served, presumably under Romilius, against the Aequi (Dion. Hal. 10.49.2).

454 B.C. A.U.C. 300

Consuls

Sp. Tarpeius M. f. M. n. Montanus Capitolinus Pat. (4)
A. Aternius – f. – n. Varus Fontinalis Pat. (*RE* 2.1923)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Liv. 3.31.5; Diod. 12.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*[1]; Dion. Hal. 10.48.1; Plin. *NH* 7.101; Gell. 2.11.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. The Lex Aternia Tarpeia regulating payment of fines is dated to this consulship (Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Gell. 11.1.2; Fest. 270 L; cf. Dion. Hal. 10.50.2; Plin. *NH* 18.11; 33.1.1; Rotondi 200).

Aediles of the Plebs

L. ALIENUS (2)
Prosecuted Veturius (Cos. 455) and condemned him to a fine (Liv. 3.31.5–6; Dion. Hal. 10.48.3–4).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CALVIUS CICERO (2)
Prosecuted Romilius (Cos. 455; Liv. 3.31.5–6).

L. SICCIUS DENTATUS (3)
According to Dion. Hal. (10.48.2—52.2), he secured the conviction of Romilius but gave up his enmity when the latter proposed an embassy to the Greek cities (see below, Legates; Liv. 3.31.7–8; Plin. *NH* 7.101; Gell. 2.11.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (*4) Cos. 466

A. MANLIUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (89) Cos. 474

P. (*or* SER. ?) SULPICIUS CAMERINUS (CORNUTUS ?)[2] Pat. (32, cf. 36) Cos. 461 ?
Sent to Athens and other Greek cities to study their laws (Liv. 3.31.7–8; Dion. Hal. 10.52.3, cf. 51.1–6; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.34; Zon. 7.18; cf. Jerome *Chr.* on 452 B.C., p. 112 Helm).

[1] In *Fast. Cap.* the names are preserved entire except Ca[p]itolin(us), and the filiation of Aternius.

[2] In Dion. Hal. the praenomen is Ser. (corrupted to Servilius), but Livy here, in 451, in 449, and in 446 introduces a Sulpicius with the praenomen P. The correct form remains uncertain; one would expect the Legate here and the Decemvir in 451 to be the Consul of 461 (Ser.), along with the other consulars (Dion. Hal. 10.56) in the first college of Decemviri.

453 B.C. A.U.C. 301

Consuls[1]

SEX. QUINCTILIUS SEX. f. P. n. Pat. (*1)

P. CURIATIUS – f. – n. FISTUS TRIGEMINUS Pat. (6)

Liv. 3.32.1; Diod. 12.7.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Dion. Hal. 10.53.1; Chr. 354 (Varo et Trigemino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Quintillo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. Quinctilius died in the pestilence of this year (Liv. 3.32.4; Dion. Hal. 10.53.3).

Consul Suffectus

SP. FURIUS (MEDULLINUS FUSUS ?) Pat. (71) Cos. 464
Named only in Dion. Hal. (10.53.3). Died in the pestilence.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 454, Legates.

Augurs

?–453: C. HORATIUS PULVILLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 477, 457
Successor: C. VETURIUS (CICURINUS) Pat. (*5) Cos. 455
Liv. 3.32.3. See Lübker no. 1.

Flamen Quirinalis

?–453: SER. CORNELIUS (MALUGINENSIS TRICOSTUS ?) Pat. (253) Cos. 485
Liv. 3.32.3.

[1] The names are preserved entire in *Fast. Cap.* except the filiation of Curiatius. His name appears as Horatius in Dion. Hal., while Diod. has only the cognomen Trigeminus. The cognomen Varus in Chr. 354 arises because it was frequent among the patrician Quinctilii.

452 B.C. A.U.C. 302

Consuls[1]

T. MENENIUS AGRIPP. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (18)
P. SESTIUS Q. f. VIBI n. CAPITO(LINUS ?) VATICANUS Pat. (9)
Liv. 3.32.5; Diod. 12.22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Dion. Hal. 10.54.1; Chr. 354 (Vaticano et Lanato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lenatae et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 24f., 93, 364f. Livy represents Menenius as opposed to the creation of the Decemvirate (3.33.4), Dion. Hal. as ill (10.54—55), thus affording his colleague an excuse for delay. Festus records a law regarding fines in this consulship (270 L).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 454, Legates. Their return this year led to the creation of the Decemvirate in 451 (Liv. 3.32.6–7, and 33.5; Dion. Hal. 10.54.2—56.1; Zon. 7.18).

[1] Menenius' praenomen in Livy is C., but in Diod., Cassiod., and Fest., it is T., while Dion. Hal. has Lucius. The form Sextius appears in Livy 3.32.5, but Sestius in 3.33.3 and 10, in Diod., *Fast. Cap.*, and Festus. It is Siccius in Dion. Hal. In *Fast. Cap.* Sestius' cognomina appear as Capito V[aticanus], the latter word carefully erased, but the rest entire. Vaticanus appears in Chr. 354, but Capitolinus in Liv., Diod., *Fast. Hyd.*, *Chr. Pasc.* and Fest. See Degrassi 93, who is inclined to accept Capito. Menenius' filiation (T. Menen[ius Agripp.] f., etc., *Fast. Cap.*), is indicated by the space on the stone.

451 B.C. A.U.C. 303

Consuls[1]

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 471

T. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. AUGURINUS Pat. (12)

Named as Consuls in *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 26f., 94, 364f.; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.61; Chr. 354 (Sabino II et Augurino); but in other sources are listed as Consuls-elect, and then placed at the head of the board of Decemviri (Liv. 3.33.4; Dion. Hal. 10.54.4, and 56.1; Zon. 7.18). See also *Dig.* 1.2.2.4 and 24.

Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis[2]

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INRIGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 471, 451

T. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. AUGURINUS Pat. (12) Cos. 451

T. (*or* SP. *or* L.)[3] VETURIUS SP. f. P. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (*4 or *5) Cos. 462 ?

C. IULIUS C. f. L. n. IULLUS Pat. (294) Cos. 482

A. MANLIUS CN. f. P. n. VULSO Pat. (89) Cos. 474

SER.[4] (*or* P.) SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS (CORNUTUS) Pat. (36) Cos. 461

P. SESTIUS[5] Q. f. VIBI n. CAPITO (VATICANUS ?) Pat. (9) Cos. 452

P. CURIATIUS[6] – f. – n. FISTUS TRIGEMINUS Pat. (6) Cos. 453

T. ROMILIUS T. f. T. n. ROCUS VATICANUS Pat. (4) Cos. 455

SP.[7] POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*4) Cos. 466

Prepared and caused the enactment of ten tables of laws (Cic. *Rep.* 2.61; Liv. 3.33.1—36.2; Diod. 12.23.1; Dion. Hal. 10.56.1–2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.27; Gell. 11.18.6; 17.21.15; 20.1; Dig. 1.2.2.3–4 and 24; Zon. 7.18).

[1] The authenticity of patrician Genucii is doubted (*RE* no. 12, and 7.1206). The name appears in Diod. (12.23) as Μινούκιος, while in Dion. Hal. it is Τίτος Γενούκιος Λεύκιος (10.54.2; cf. 10.56.2). On Claudius and his reported death in 470, see *RE* no. 123; and 470, Tribunes of the Plebs. On his Decemvirate, see also Suet. *Tib.* 2 (Claudius Regillianus).

[2] Diod. preserves all or part of eight names, omitting Sestius and Curiatius, *Fast. Cap.* all or part of six with space for the rest, those of Sestius, Curiatius, Romilius and Postumius, which are supplied from the information on their consulships (Degrassi 26f., 94, 364f.). According to Dion. Hal. (10.56.2) they were all consulars, but this principle was not applied consistently in Livy or *Fast. Cap.* See notes 3 and 4.

[3] In *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. (12.23.1) Veturius' praenomen is Sp., in Livy (3.33.3) it is L., and in Dion. Hal. (10.56.3) it is T. If all were consulars, only T. (Cos. 462) and C. (Cos. 455) can be considered, and the filiation of C. disagrees with that in *Fast. Cap.* (P.[f.—]). So also does that of T., if the suggestion of Henzen (T. f.; see 462) be kept. See Degrassi 94.

[4] See 454, note 2; and 461. Livy is probably the source of the praenomen P. in Ascon. 77 C and Lyd., *Magg.* 1.34. The consular however was Ser. Sulpicius.

[5] He must be distinguished from the P. (or L., Cic. *Rep.* 2.61) Sestius whom C. Iulius Iullus accused of murder (Liv. 3.33.9–10; *RE* s. v. "Sestius" 1).

[6] As in 453, Dion. Hal. has Horatius for Curiatius.

[7] Πόπλιος Mss. AB, Dion. Hal. 10.56.2.

450 B.C. A.U.C. 304

Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis[1]

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. M. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENSIS SABINUS Pat. (123) Cos. 471, 451
M. CORNELIUS – f. SER. n. MALUGINENSIS[2] Pat. (246)
M.? SERGIUS – f. – n. ESQUILINUS[3] Pat. (24)
L. MINUCIUS P. f. M. n. ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS Pat. (40) Cos. 458
Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (165) Cos. 467, 465, 459
Q. POETELIUS – f. – n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in **RE*)
T. ANTONIUS – f. – n. MERENDA (78)
K. DUILLIUS – f. – n. LONGUS? (4)
SP. OPPIUS – f. – n. CORNICEN (27)
M'. RABULEIUS – f. – n. (2)

Liv. 3.35.9–11; Diod. 12.24.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 26f., 94, 366f.; Dion. Hal. 10.58.4–5; 11.23. They administered the government and

courts while preparing two more tables of laws,[4] and refused to elect Consuls or successors (Cic. *Rep.* 2.61, and 63; Liv. 3.36.3—37.8; Dion. Hal. 10.59.1—60.6; Zon. 7.18).

[1] Livy and Dion. Hal. each preserve ten names. Diod. mentions ten and preserves seven with Πόπλιος for Poetelius and omission of Fabius, Antonius and Duillius. In *Fast. Cap.* there was space for ten; preserved are Ap. Claudius A[p. f. M. n.] Crass. Inrigill. Sabi[n. II]; M. Corn[elius – f. Se]r. n. Maluginens[is]; [– – – – – –] Esquilin.; [– – – – – Esqui]linus Auguri[n.]; [– – – –] Meren[da]. According to Dion. Hal., Poetelius, Duillius, and Oppius (with praenomen Servius in Zon. 7.18) were plebeians, and by implication the rest patricians. Antonius however and Rabuleius are names known only in plebeian connections, so probably the second board of Decemviri was composed equally of patricians and plebeians. See *RE*, s. vv. "Decemviri," "Antonius" 78, "Rabuleius" 2.

[2] Livy (3.40.9) and Dion. Hal. (11.16) call Cornelius a brother of the Consul of 459, whose filiation is given in *Act. Tr.* as Ser. f. P. n. Borghese believed him to be a son, but Degrassi (94) reads [Se]r. n., and leaves the question of identification open, citing similar cases of short intervals between offices of father and son.

[3] Sergius' praenomen is not preserved in *Fast. Cap.* Diod. has Γάιος, and Livy M. (or L., 3.41.10), while Dion. Hal. (11.23) has Μᾶρκος.

[4] According to Diod. (12.26.1), these laws were issued by the Consuls of 449, but Cicero (*Rep.* 2.63) has them added by the Decemviri.

449 B.C. A.U.C. 305

Consuls

L. VALERIUS P. f. P. n. POTITUS[1] Pat. (304)
M. HORATIUS M. f. L. (*or* P.) n. ..RRIN. BARBATUS[1] Pat. (8)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.54; Liv. 3.55.1; Diod. 12.26.1; Dion. Hal. 11.5.2, and 45.1; *CIL* 1², p. 56 — Degrassi 146, 155; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 67, 537f., cf. 95, 366f. Both these men opposed the extension of the authority of the Decemvirs into a third year, and after its abrogation, as friends of both the plebeians and the patricians, brought the orders into agreement, were elected Consuls, and carried the Valerio-Horatian laws. Horatius held command against Sabines, and Valerius against Aequi, and both celebrated triumphs, given by popular vote against the wish of the Senate (Liv. 3.39—41, and 49—64; Dion. Hal. 11.4—6, 19—24, and 38—50; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.54; *Brut.* 54; Diod. 12.25, and 26.1; Dio fr. 23; Zon. 7.18—19; and on the triumphs, Liv. 3.63.8–11; 10.37.10; Dion. Hal. 11.50; *Act. Tr.*; Zon. 7.19). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

Decemviri Consulari Imperio Legibus Scribundis

See 450. Under the leadership of Ap. Claudius they continued illegally in office, against the wish of all classes. Invasions by Sabines and Aequi led to the dispatch of Fabius, Rabuleius, and Poetilius against the Sabines, and Cornelius, Minucius, Antonius and Sergius against the Aequi, where all were unsuccessful, while Claudius and Sp. Oppius remained in the city (Liv. 3.38.1—42.7; Dion. Hal. 11.2.1—23, 33.2, and 44.4; Zon. 7.18). In the schematic account given by our sources, the army was alienated by the murder of Siccius, and the Plebs by Claudius' attack on Verginia, and the Decemvirs were overthrown by a popular uprising. Claudius and Oppius escaped condemnation by suicide, the rest went into exile (Liv. 3.43—54, and 58; Diod. 12.24—25; Dion. Hal. 11.24—43, and 46; Zon. 7.18; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; *Fin.* 2.66; Val. Max. 6.1.2; Ascon. 77 C; Suet. *Tib.* 2.2; Flor. 1.17.24; Eutrop. 1.18; Ampel. 25.2; Pompon. in *Dig.* 1.2.2.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 21; Oros. 2.13.3–7; Jerome *Chr.* p. 112 Helm).

Tribunes of the Plebs

Liv. 3.54.11–13.

C. Apronius (1)
M. Duillius (6)

See 470, Tribunes. Carried bills re-establishing Consuls and the right of appeal (Liv. 3.54.15), making mandatory the maintenance of the Tribunate and the right of appeal (3.55.14, cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.9; and Liv. 3.64.4–11), and restricting prosecutions to the sinning Decemvirs (Liv. 3.59.1–5; Dion. Hal. 11.46; Rotondi 203).

L. Icilius (2)

See 456, 455, Tribunes; Liv. 3.63.8–11; Dion. Hal. 11.50.1; Zon. 7.19.

P. Numitorius (4)

Prosecuted Sp. Oppius (Liv. 3.58.7–9; Dion. Hal. 11.46.4).

C. Oppius (7)
M. Pomponius (*1)
C. Sicinius (5)

Elected as a descendant of L. ? Sicinius, a Tribune in the first college (Liv. 3.54.12).

M. Titinius (10)
L. Verginius (*13, 14)

Father of Verginia; prosecuted Ap. Claudius, the Decemvir (Liv. 3.56.1—58.6; Dion. Hal. 11.28, and 46.3; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; *Fin.* 2.66; 5.64; see above, Decemviri). See Lübker no. 2.

Ap. Villius (*1)

Legates, Envoys

Sp. Tarpeius (Montanus Capitolinus) Pat. (4) Cos. 454
C. Iulius (Iullus) Pat. (294) Cos. 482
Ser. (*or* P.) Sulpicius (Camerinus Cornutus)[2] Pat. (36, cf. 32) Cos. 461

Sent to negotiate with the plebeians who had seceded to the Aventine (Liv. 3.50.15–16; Ascon. 77 C).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. Siccius (Dentatus) (3)

Murdered while serving under the Decemviri against the Sabines (Dion. Hal. 11.25.2; cf. 25—27, and 44.1; Liv. 3.43.1–7, and 51.7; Zon. 7.18).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Sex. Manilius[3] (15)
M. Oppius (13)

Chosen leaders of the group of 20 (ten from each army) elected by the soldiers after the death of Verginia (Liv. 3.51.2–10; Dion. Hal. 11.43.5, and 44.2–3).

Pontifices

? Q. Furius (Pacilus Fusus?) Pat. (24, cf. 76) Cos. 441?
? M. Papirius (Crassus?) Pat. (21, cf. 47) Cos. 441

The Pontifex Maximus, traditions agree, presided over the election of Tribunes of the Plebs, but Livy (3.54.5) names Q. Furius, while Ascon. (77 C) names M. Papirius. On the names, see 441, Consuls.

[1] The similarity of these names to those in the college of 509 has raised doubts regarding their authenticity (see *RE* under the numbers above). Their legislation, which included bills to give the force of law to plebiscites, restored the right of appeal, and the sacrosanctity of Tribunes, also rests on a tradition of some insecurity (see *RE*, nos. above; *CAH* 7.480ff.; Rotondi 204—206). The form and meaning of Horatius' cognomen [– – –]rrin. in *Fast. Fer. Lat.* remains obscure (Degrassi 147, 155), though probably connected with the word

Τουρπῖνος attached in Diod. to the name of Valerius. Note that in *Act. Tr.* Horatius' filiation is M. f. L. n., but in *Fast. Fer. Lat.* it is M. f. P. n.

[2] See 454, Legates and note 2. In Livy and Asconius Sulpicius' praenomen is P., but as all are stated to be consulars only Ser. Sulpicius, the Consul of 461, can be intended.

[3] Μάλιος in Dion. Hal.

448 B.C. A.U.C. 306

Consuls[1]

LARS (*or* SP.) HERMINIUS – f. – n. CORITINESANUS Pat. (1)
T. VERGINIUS – f. – n. TRICOSTUS CAELIOMONTANUS Pat. (*15)

Liv. 3.65.2; Diod. 12.27.1; Dion. Hal. 11.51.1; *Fast. Fer. Lat.* ([––––Herm]ini[o]), Degrassi 146f., 156; Chr. 354 (Coritinesano et Tricosto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Hermenio et Tricosto); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀρμενίου καὶ Τρικόστου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 366f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? A. ATERNIUS (VARUS FONTINALIS) Pat. (1) Cos. 454
? SP. TARPEIUS (MONTANUS CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 454

According to a doubtful story in Livy (3.65.1), these patrician consulars were coopted by the college of Tribunes.

L. TREBONIUS ASPER (9)

Carried the Lex Trebonia which provided that election of Tribunes should continue until the full number were elected (Liv. 3.65.3–4; 5.10.11–12; cf. Diod. 12.25.3).

[1] Herminius' praenomen is Sp. in Livy, but L. in Cassiod., while Diod. has Λαρῖνος and Dion. Hal. Λάρος. Verginius' cognomen, according to Livy, is Caelimontanus (see *Fast. Cap.* on 456), while Diod. gives his name variously as Τῖτος Στερτίνιος Στρούκτωρ or Στρούκτων. The notice in Auct. *De Praenom.* (4) is "Consul Lar Herminius cum T. Verginio Costo." Degrassi prints Herminius' cognomen as Corinitesano (366f.).

447 B.C. A.U.C. 307

Consuls[1]

M. GEGANIUS M. f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 443, 437
C. IULIUS (– f. – n. IULLUS ?) Pat. (13) Cos. 435, 434 ?

Liv. 3.65.5; Diod. 12.29.1; Dion. Hal. 11.51.1 (Μᾶρκος Γε⟨-----⟩); Chr. 354 (Macrino et Iulio); so also *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 366f. Carried on war with the Volscians (Liv. 3.65.5–11).

[1] On the cognomen Macerinus, see Liv. 4. 8. 1, and 17.7, and *Fast. Cap.* on 367, Degrassi, p. 33. Iulius may possibly be considered a son of the Decemvir of 451. In Diod. his praenomen here is L., but C. in 12.49, on 435.

446 B.C. A.U.C. 308

Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 443, 439

AGRIPPA FURIUS – f. – n. FUSUS Pat. (59)

Liv. 3.66.1; Diod. 12.30.1; Chr. 354 (Fuso et Barbato IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Furio et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 368f. Repelled Volscian and Aequian invaders (Liv. 3.66.1—70.15; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.2 (Furius Agrippa); cf. Diod. 12.30.6); were compelled by the people to claim for Rome lands submitted to their arbitration by Ardea and Aricia (Liv. 3.71.1—72.7; Dion. Hal. 11.52). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

Quaestors

(L. ?) VALERIUS (POPLICOLA ?) POTITUS Pat. (304) Cos. 449

MAM. AEMILIUS (MAMERCINUS) Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

The first elected Quaestors, the sixty-third year after the expulsion of the Tarquins (Tac. *Ann.* 11.22). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 3.

Legates, Lieutenants

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (*4) Cos. 466

P. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS CORNUTUS ?)[1] Pat. (32, cf. 36) Xvir. 451

Served under the Consuls against the Volscians (Liv. 3.70.2–5). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 17.

[1] On Sulpicius' name, see 454, note 2, and 451, note 4. As the fictitious Legates of this period are almost all consulars, the praenomen P. merely indicates the degree of consistency of Livy's sources.

445 B.C. A.U.C. 309

Consuls[1]

M. GENUCIUS – f. – n. AUGURINUS Pat. (11)
C. (*or* AGRIPP.) CURTIUS – f. – n. PHILO (*or* CHILO) Pat. (15)
Varro *LL* 5.150; Liv. 4.1.1, and 7.3; Diod. 12.31.1; Dion. Hal. 11.53.1; Chr. 354 (Augurino et Philo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Genucio et Curtio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Under these Consuls were carried the Lex Canuleia (see Tribunes of the Plebs) and, as a compromise with the tribunician proposal to admit plebeians to the consulship, the creation of the office of Military Tribune with consular power (Liv. 4.1.1—7.1; Dion. Hal. 11.53.1—61.3; Zon. 7.19; cf. *Dig.* 1.2.2.25).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CANULEIUS (2)
Carried the measure to legalize intermarriage between the orders (Cic. *Rep.* 2.63; Liv. 4.1.1—6.4; Flor. 1.17; Ampel. 25.3).

C. FURNIUS (2)
Alone of the tribunician college, he opposed the proposal to admit plebeians to the consulship (Dion. Hal. 11.53.1; cf. above, Consuls; and Liv. 4.1.2).

[1] Curtius' praenomen is P. in Livy (emended to C. in Conway and Walters edition), T. in Cassiod., Ἀγρίππας in Diod., possibly from that of Furius in the previous year, and Γάιος in Zon., while Dion. Hal. gives the name as Γάιος Κοίντιος. The nomen is Curatius in Livy, Curiacius in Cassiod., and Curtius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* above; and Κόρτιος in Diod. The cognomen is Χίλων in Diod., and Philo in Chr. 354. Mommsen (*RF* 1.111) doubts the authenticity of these Consuls. On the view that Military Tribunes with consular power were instituted for military rather than political reasons, see Liv. 4.7.2; Nilsson, *JRS* 19 (1929) 1ff.; Hanell, *Altrömische Eponyme Amt* 150ff.

444 B.C. A.U.C. 310

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

A. SEMPRONIUS (A. f. – n.) ATRATINUS Pat. (21)
L. ATILIUS – f. – n. LUSCUS Pat.? (41)
T. CLOELIUS – f. – n. SICULUS Pat. (12)
Liv. 4.6.6–12, and 7.1; Diod. 12.32.1; Dion. Hal. 11.61.3; Chr. 354 (Siculo et Luscino); Degrassi 95, 368f. The first college elected to this

office. But after three months they abdicated because of flaws in the auspices at their election (Liv. 4.7.2–3; Dion. Hal. 11.62.1–2; cf. Zon. 7.19).

Consules Suffecti[2]

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (65)
L. SEMPRONIUS (A. f. – n.) ATRATINUS Pat. (25)

Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 4.7.10–12, and 8.7; Dion. Hal. 11.62.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Renewed the treaty of alliance with Ardea. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

Interrex

T. QUINCTIUS (CAPITOLINUS) BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443, 439

Liv. 4.7.10; cf. Dion. Hal. 11.62.3. See Lübker no. 1.

[1] Diod. omits Sempronius' cognomen; his filiation is inferred from *Fast. Cap.* on 416. For Cloelius, Liv. has Caecilius (but cf. 4.11.5), Dion. Hal. Τίτος Κλούλιος Σικελός, and Diod. Τίτος Κόιντος; while the cognomen Siculus is also preserved in Chr. 354. Atilius' cognomen appears as Λοῦσκος in Dion. Hal. and Luscinus in Chr. 354.

[2] Livy (cf. Dion. Hal.) notes the fact that these Consuls appear neither in the early annalists nor the books of the magistrates but depend on Licinius Macer's reference to the treaty with Ardea and the *libri lintei ad Monetae* (4.7.12). See Leuze, *Röm. Jahrzählung* 190–193, 269–273.

443 B.C. A.U.C. 311

Consuls

M. GEGANIUS M. f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 437
T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (*1) Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 439

Liv. 4.8.1, and 10.9; Diod. 12.33.1; Dion. Hal. 11.63.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino II et Barbato V); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Capitolino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f. Geganius relieved Ardea from Volscian attacks and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 4.9—10; *Act. Tr.* ([––––Gega]nius M. [f. – n. Mace]rinus), Degrassi 66f., 538). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

Censors[1]

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (65) Cos. Suff. 444
L. SEMPRONIUS A. f. – n. ATRATINUS Pat. (25) Cos. Suff. 444

First holders of this magistracy, created, as no census had been held for seventeen years (Dion. Hal.), to leave the Consuls free for military duties (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 4.8.2–7; Dion. Hal. 11.63.1–3; *Dig.* 1.2.2.17; Zon. 7.19; Degrassi 95, 368f.). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

[1] This censorship, doubted by Mommsen (*Str.* 2.335), Beloch (*RG* 80ff.), and most recently by R. V. Cram (*HSCPh* 51 [1940] 73), is accepted by Leuze (*Gesch. röm. Censur* 95ff.) and Nilsson (*JRS* 19 [1929] 5), who connects the establishment of the censorship with the institution of the Military Tribunes with consular power.

442 B.C. A.U.C. 312

Consuls

M. Fabius (Q. f. M. n.) Vibulanus Pat. (162) Mil. Tr. c. p. 433
Post. Aebutius – f. – n. Helva Cornicen[1] Pat. (14)
Liv. 4.11.1[2], and 21.12; Diod. 12.34.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Helva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vibulano et Helva), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Auct. *De Praenom.* 3 (on Postumus); Degrassi 95, 368f. Enacted a measure to send a Latin colony to Ardea (Liv. 4.11.1–7; cf. Diod. 12.34.5).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? Poetilius[3] (not in *RE*)
Liv. 4.12.3.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

Agrippa Menenius (Lanatus) Pat. (4, 13) Cos. 439
T. Cloelius Siculus Pat. (12) Mil. Tr. c. p. 444
M. Aebutius Helva Pat. (12)
Colonized Ardea (Liv. 4.11.5–7; cf. Diod. 12.34.5).

[1] Aebutius' cognomen in Diod. is Οὔλεκος.
[2] See Conway-Walters ed., *ad loc.*
[3] Poetilius' date is uncertain, but he is listed as reelected in 441 (Liv.).

441 B.C. A.U.C. 313

Consuls[1]

C. Furius – f. – n. Pacilus Fusus Pat. (76) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
M'. (*or* M.) Papirius – f. – n. Crassus Pat. (47)

Liv. 4.12.1; Diod. 12.35.1; Chr. 354 (Fuso et Grasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Pacilio et Crasso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Παχέλλου καὶ Κράσσου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

Tribune of the Plebs

? POETILIUS (not in **RE*)
Liv. 4.12.3–5 (iterum). Pressed for legislation to divide land among the Plebs (Liv.).

[1] In Diod. Furius' praenomen is Κόιντος, but Livy's C. is confirmed by 4.22.7, and 31.1. One cognomen appears as Pacilius in Liv. 4.12.1, cf. 22.7, and 52.1; but see *Fast. Cap.* on 251; Πάχελλος in *Chr. Pasc.*; the other as Fusus in Chr. 354, and Φόσος in Diod. Papirius' praenomen is M. in Liv. and Μάνιος in Diod.

440 B.C. A.U.C. 314

Consuls

PROCULUS GEGANIUS – f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (6)
T. MENENIUS AGRIPP. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS[1] Pat. (18) Cos. 452
or
L. MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (10, 16)
Liv. 4.12.6; Diod. 12.36.1; Chr. 354 (Macerino et Lanato II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου τὸ γ' καὶ Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

Aediles of the Plebs

M'. MARCIUS[2] (17)
The Aedile who first distributed grain to the Plebs at one as per modius (Plin. *NH* 18.15; see types on the coins of M. Marcius M'. f., Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.149f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 203).

Praefectus Annonae

L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS)[3] Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458
Elected in an emergency caused by famine (Liv. 4.12.8, cf. 13.7–8; Dion. Hal. 12.1.1–10; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.135f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 147f.). See 149.

[1] The praenomen Titus in Diod. and the numeral II after Lanatus in Chr. 354 point to the Consul of 452, but L. is clear in the text tradition of Livy and Cassiod., and is accepted by Münzer (*RE*). Degrassi (95) identifies this Consul with that of 452, but if L. in Livy is correct he was a son of the Consul of 452 and a brother of that of 439.

[2] The date of Marcius is uncertain but is placed in Pliny before the affair of Sp. Maelius in 439. Grueber and Cesano favor a date about the middle of the second century B. C.

[3] Livy (4.13.7–8) asserts the authority of the *libri lintei* for this name in 440 and 439.

439 B.C. A.U.C. 315

Consuls

AGRIPPA MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS[1] Pat. (13)
T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *1)
Cos. 471, 468, 465, 446, 443

Liv. 4.13.6; Diod. 12.37.1; *ILS* 9338,2 ([A]grippa Menen. T. f. Lanato, T. Q[---]); Chr. 354 (Lanato II et Capitolino VI); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mallio et Capitolino); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 1.

Dictator

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *1) Cos. Suff. 460

Appointed to meet the threat from Sp. Maelius' ambition (Cic. *Sen.* 56; Liv. 4.13.12—16.1; Dion. Hal. 12.1—4; Zon. 7.20; cf. Cincius, fr. 6, and Piso, fr. 24, Peter; Val. Max. 5.3.2; 6.3.1; Flor. 1.17.26.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.5; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Ampel. 27; Degrassi 95, 370f.). See Lübker no. 2.

Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS – f. – n. AHALA Pat. (32)

According to the dominant tradition, he slew Sp. Maelius for resisting arrest when summoned by the Dictator Cincinnatus (Cic. *Sen.* 56; Liv. 4.13.14—14.7, 16.5, and 21.3–4; Dion. Hal. 12.2.2–8; Val. Max. 5.3.2g; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.24; Flor. 1.17.26.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 17.5; Ampel. 27.2; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Zon. 7.20; Degrassi 95, 370f.). Dion. Hal. preserves another tradition that he was a private citizen when he played the tyrranicide (12.4.2–5; cf. Cincius, fr. 6, and Piso fr. 24, Peter; Plut. *Brut.* 1.3). Ahala is also mentioned in Cic. *Cat.* 1.3; *Dom.* 86; *Mil.* 8; *Sest.* 143; *Phil.* 2.26f.; *Or.* 153; *Att.* 2.24.3; 13.40.1; *Rep.* 1.6; 2.49; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.480; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 138f.; Val. Max. 6.3.1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. CAECILIUS (19)
Q. IUNIUS (29)
SEX. TITINIUS (18)

These opposed their colleagues who attacked the execution of Sp. Maelius (Liv. 4.16.5–6).

[? L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS) Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458
Liv. 4.16.2–4; Plin. *NH* 18.15; but cf. Dion. Hal. 12.4.2–4. As a reward for informing on Maelius he was transferred to the Plebs and became an eleventh Tribune. See below on Praefectus Annonae.]

Praefectus Annonae

L. MINUCIUS (ESQUILINUS AUGURINUS)[2] Pat. (40) Cos. Suff. 458
See 440. Informed on Maelius and was rewarded with a statue (Liv. 4.13—16, and 21.3–4; Dion. Hal. 12.1—2, and 4.2–4; Plin. *NH* 18.15; 34.21; Zon. 7.20; cf. Grueber *CRRBM* 1.135f., 148). See Tribunes of the Plebs.

Augur *or* Pontifex

462–439: SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. P. n. ALBUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*4) Cos. 466
Successor: [Q. SER]VILIUS P. f. [SP. n. PRISCUS (*or* STRUCTUS) FIDENAS ?] Pat. (75)
ILS 9338, 2—*CIL* 6.37161.[3] On Postumius, see Lübker no. 17.

[1] Menenius' praenomen is Νίττος in Diod.; his nomen Mallius in *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* and Manlius in Cassiod. Degrassi (95f.) implies doubt of the filiation (T. f.) given in *ILS* 9338, 2–*CIL* 6.37161.

[2] On the Dictator, the Master of Horse, and the Praefectus Annonae, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.199ff. The latter is a very unlikely office at so early a date. Livy has based his account on the *libri lintei*. Dion. Hal. found Minucius in the early tradition of Cincius and Piso simply as an informer. Pliny used both traditions although they exclude each other (18.15; 34.21).

[3] It is uncertain whether the fragment (*ILS* 9338, 3) refers to Pontiffs or Augurs since no. 3 refers to Augurs (see 40 B.C.) and no. 4 to Pontiffs (see 89 and 88). If the above identification is correct the omission of his grandfather's praenomen and his own cognomina are surprising (Dessau, *loc. cit.*). For the name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 418.

438 B.C. A.U.C. 316

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

MAM. AEMILIUS (M. f. – n. MAMERCINUS ?) Pat. (16,97)
L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 428b, Mil Tr. c. p. 425, 420

L. (*or* C.) IULIUS – f. – n. IULLUS Pat. (296, cf. 14) Cos. 430
Liv. 4.16.7—17.1; Diod. 12.38.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenato et Cincinnato); Degrassi 95, 370f.

Legates, Ambassadors[2]

C. FULCINIUS (1)
– CLOELIUS TULLUS Pat. (6)
SP. ANTIUS (6)
L. ROSCIUS (4)

Killed by the Fidenates at the command of Lars Tolumnius of Veii, and honored with statues on the Rostra (Cic. *Phil.* 9.4–5; Liv. 4.17.2–6; Plin. *NH* 34.23).

[1] In Diod. Aemilius' name appears as Μάνιος Αἰμιλιανὸς (καὶ) Μάμερκος, and Iulius' praenomen as Γάιος. Degrassi (95) considers that in *Fast. Cap.* Iulius' praenomen was more probably C. than L. Either is possible, see 447 and 435, Consuls (C. Iulius), and 430, Consuls (L. Iulius).

[2] For Cloelius, Cicero has Cluvius; and for Antius, Pliny has Nautius, an early patrician name more likely to appear in accounts of this period; see *Fast. Cap.* on 458. Krug (5) places these under 426.

437 B.C. A.U.C. 317

Consuls

M. GEGANIUS M. f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443
L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 424, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 429, 418
Liv. 4.17.7–8; Diod. 12.43.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenato et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Macrino et Pidenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μακρίνου τὸ δ' καὶ Φιδενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. Sergius won the cognomen Fidenas in war this year (Liv.).

Consul Suffectus

M. VALERIUS M. f. M'. n. LACTUCA (*or* LACTUCINUS) MAXIMUS[1] Pat. (206)
Act. Tr. ([-----]mus), Degrassi 95, 538, and Tab. 45.

Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Credited with an important victory over Veii, Falerii, and Fidenae (Liv. 4.17.8—20.4, and 32.3; Eutrop. 1.19; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.36), and a triumph (Liv. 4.20.1–4; see above, Consul Suffectus, and Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Master of Horse

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *3) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425, 420
Liv. 4.17.9, and 18.5.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS VIBULANUS Pat. (162) Cos. 442, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433
Liv. 4.17.10, and 19.8.
(T.) QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS (BARBATUS) Pat. (*1)
Liv. 4.17.10, and 18.5.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

A. CORNELIUS COSSUS[2] Pat. (112) Cos. 428, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
Livy follows the dominant literary tradition in placing Cossus' exploit, the winning and dedication of the *spolia opima*, in this year (Liv. 4.19.1–6, 20.5, and 32.4; Dion. Hal. 12.5 (χιλίαρχος); Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.841, consulari potestate), but Augustus claimed the discovery in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius of the corslet of Tolumnius with an inscription dating it to his consulship in 428 (Liv. 4.20.5–11; cf. Varro in Fest. 204 L). Other sources place the exploit in 426 (Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 25). See also Plut. *Rom.* 16; *Mar.* 8; Propert. 4.10.23ff.; Ovid fr. 3 in Priscian 5.13, *GLK* 2.149, *app. crit.*; Manil. 1.788; Flor. 1.6.9; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.855; Ampel. 21. See 428 and 426, on Cossus.

[1] According to Degrassi (95) the broken letter preserved in *Act. Tr.* cannot be N and is clearly M. Accordingly the triumph listed there should not be attributed to the Dictator Mamercinus but to some other unnamed person. Degrassi (537) suggests the name given above, possibly a son of Maximus, Cos. 456 (Lactuca in Diod.) and father of Lactucinus Maximus, Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, and supposes that Geganius Macerinus abdicated. See also Degrassi, *Epigraphica* 1 (1939) 26ff.

[2] See Dessau, *Hermes* 41 (1906) 143ff.; Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 398ff.; *CAH* 7.507f.; 10.125f.; Bishop, *Latomus* 7 (1948) 187ff.

436 B.C. A.U.C. 318

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (10, 43) Cos. 430?
M. CORNELIUS (M. f. L. n.) MALUGINENSIS Pat. (247)
Liv. 4.21.1; Diod. 12.46.1; Chr. 354 (Maluginense et Grasso), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f. Raided Veientane and Faliscan territory (Liv. 4.21.1–2). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

SP. MAELIUS (3)
Proposed a bill to confiscate the property of Servilius Ahala, accusing Minucius of false accusation, and Servilius of *caedes civis indemnati* (Liv. 4.21.3–4; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 86; *Rep.* 1.6; Val. Max. 5.3.2g; Rotondi 210f.). See 439, on Servilius and Minucius.

[1] In Diod. the name is Αὖλος Κορνήλιος Μαχέρινος; on the filiation, see Münzer's table in *RE*, col. 1290. L. Papirius only is named in Cassiod.

435 B.C. A.U.C. 319

Consuls[1]

C. IULIUS (– f. – n. IULLUS?) Pat. (13) Cos. 447, 434?
L. (*or* PROC.) VERGINIUS – f. – n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (*16)
Liv. 4.21.6 and 10; Diod. 12.49.1; Chr. 354 (Iulio II et Tricoisto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Iulio et Verginio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 370f.

Dictator

Q. SERVILIUS P. f. SP. n. PRISCUS FIDENAS[2] Pat. (75)
Captured Fidenae (Liv. 4.21.9—22.6; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.8; Degrassi 95, 370f.).

Master of Horse

POSTUMUS AEBUTIUS – f. – n. HELVA CORNICEN Pat. (14) Cos. 442
Liv. 4.21.10. See Degrassi 95, 370f.

Censors

C. FURIUS – f. – n. PACULUS FUSUS Pat. (76) Cos. 441, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

M. GEGANIUS M. f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443, 437

Approved the Villa Publica in the Campus Martius and held the census there for the first time (Liv. 4.22.7).[3] Their term was limited to one and one-half years (Liv. 4.24.4–9; see 434). Cf. Liv. 9.33.7–9, and 34.9. See Degrassi 95, 370f.

[1] Iulius' filiation (C. f. C. n.) depends only on Münzer's suggestion that he was possibly a son of the Decemvir of 451. Diod. gives Verginius the praenomen Πρόκλος and the cognomen Τριχοστός. See 434, Consuls.

[2] On Servilius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 418. Livy has the praenomen A. and is uncertain whether the cognomen should be Priscus or Structus; but cf. 4.26.7, and 46.4.

[3] Mommsen considers this to mean that this was the first authentic censorship (*Str.* 2.334f.). See 443, Censors.

434 B.C. A.U.C. 320

Consuls

a.[1] C. IULIUS – f. – n. IULLUS Pat. (13) Cos. 447, 435

L. (*or* PROC.) VERGINIUS – f. – n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (*16) Cos. 435

Livy (4.23.1–3) based on Licinius Macer (fr. 14 Peter), who cited the *libri lintei*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. See below, Mil. Tr. c. p.

b. M. MANLIUS – f. – n. CAPITOLINUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (50)

Q. SULPICIUS SER. ? f. – n. CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (37)

Livy (4.23.1–3) quotes Val. Ant. (fr. 20 Peter) and Aelius Tubero (fr. 6 Peter), the latter of whom also refers to the *libri lintei*; cf. *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*, in note 2. See Degrassi 95, 372f.; and below, Mil. Tr. c. p.

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[2]

SER. CORNELIUS – f. – n. COSSUS Pat. (121)

M. MANLIUS P. f. – n. CAPITOLINUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (50)

Q. SULPICIUS SER. ? f. – n. CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (37)

Diod. (12.53.1) lists these three, record of whom Livy says Macer and Tubero (see above) also found in early annalists. See note 2.

Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (16,97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Appointed to face threats from Falerii and Etruria. Carried a measure to limit the censorship to one and one-half years (Liv. 4.23.5—24.9; 9.33.9, and 34.6–9; Degrassi 95, 372f.).

Master of Horse

A. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. TUBERTUS[3] Pat. (*6)

Liv. 4.23.6. See Degrassi 95, 372f.; Lübker no. 25.

[1] Of the three possibilities listed above it seems least likely that the Consuls of 435 continued in office this year. The second pair of Consuls are repeated in the other tradition which reported Military Tribunes with consular power.

[2] Diod.: Μᾶρκον Μάνιον, Κόιντον Σουλπίκιον Πραιτεξτᾶτον, Σερούλιον Κορνήλιον Κέσσον; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Cosso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Capitolino et Carino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καπετολίνου τὸ ς' καὶ Καμερίνου). Since Cossus was named in Chr. 354 the version in *Fast. Cap.* may well have been the third possibility above. Degrassi however makes no choice among them (95, 372f.). See Mommsen, *RF* 2. 222f.; Leuze, *Röm. Jahrzählung* 269f.; Beloch *RG* 257f. In *CIL* 1², Index, p. 350, it is suggested that Manlius may also have been a Vulso. On Sulpicius' filiation, see Münzer, *RE* 749.

[3] On the name of Postumius, see Liv. 4.23.6, and app. crit. ed. Conway and Walters.

433 B.C. A.U.C. 321

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

M. FABIUS (Q. f. M. n.) VIBULANUS Pat. (162) Cos. 442

M. FOLIUS – f. – n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (2)

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 424, 418

Liv. 4.25.2; Diod. 12.58.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Faccintore); Degrassi 95, 372f.

[1] On Fabius' filiation, see Münzer, *RE* nos. 162 and 165. On Folius' name. see *Fast. Cap.* on 318; Φαλίνιος in Diod., who also has Σερουίλιος for Sergius,

432 B.C. A.U.C. 322

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. PINARIUS – f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (*6)

L. FURIUS SP. f. – n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420

SP. POSTUMIUS (SP. ? f. A. ? n.) ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (*7)
Liv. 4.25.5; Diod. 12.60.1; Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Medullino); Degrassi 95, 372f.

[1] In Diod. the praenomen Σπόριος is followed, probably after omission of Postumius, by the name Pinarius. In Livy Pinarius' cognomen is Mamercus. Furius' filiation is suggested by *Fast. Cap.* on 405. He may have been the Consul of 413 and 409, but the lapse of time favors assigning these consulships to a son of the same name. Instead of Postumius, some Mss of Diod. have Γάιος Μέτελλος. Postumius' filiation is suggested by the name of the Consul of 466.

431 B.C. A.U.C. 323

Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *4)
Cos. 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420 ?

C. (*or* CN.) IULIUS – f. – n. MENTO[1] Pat. (360)
Liv. 4.26.1; Diod. 12.65.1; Chr. 354 (Cincinnato et Mento); *Fast. Hyd.* (Poeno et Melitono), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. Quinctius served in command of one army, under the Dictator, against the Aequi and Volsci (Liv. 4.27—29, and 41.11), while Iulius protected the city and dedicated a temple of Apollo (Liv. 4.27.1, and 29.7). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

Dictator[2]

A. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. TUBERTUS Pat. (*16)
Celebrated a triumph for a victory over the Aequi and Volsci at Algidus (Liv. 4.26—29, cf. 41.11; Ov. *Fast.* 6.723f.; Val. Max. 2.7.6; Plut. *Cam.* 2; Gell. 17.21.17; cf. *Act. Tr.*, and Diod. 12.64.1–3). See Degrassi 95, 372f.; Lübker no. 25.

Master of Horse

L. IULIUS (VOPISCI f. C. ? n.) IULLUS[3] Pat. (296, cf. 14) Cos. 430, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438
Liv. 4.26.11, and 27.1; Diod. 12.64.1; Degrassi 95, 372f.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. FABIUS (VIBULANUS) Pat. (162) Cos. 442, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433
? M. GEGANIUS (MACERINUS) Pat. (4) Cos. 447, 443, 437
SP. POSTUMIUS ALBUS (REGILLENSIS) Pat. (*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432

Q. SULPICIUS (CAMERINUS PRAETEXTATUS) Pat. (37) Cos. or Mil. Tr. c. p. 434

Served under the Dictator against Aequi and Volsci (Liv. 4.27—28); Geganius' title is not given.

Pontifices

A. CORNELIUS (COSSUS ?)[4] Pat. (13, cf. 112) Cos. 428, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

Liv. 4.27.1. Mentioned as Pont. Max.

[1] In Diod. Iulius has the praenomen Gaius, but in Livy Gnaeus which is not found elsewhere in the Iulian gens.

[2] Bandel (*Dict.* 23) and Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Iulius", no. 360) are inclined to follow Diod. 12.64.1–3 and place the dictatorship of Tubertus in 432. The two Iulii appear to have little to do, and the election of Consuls rather than Military Tribunes was more probably the work of a Dictator.

[3] See 438 and 430.

[4] He may be the famous Cornelius Cossus (see Münzer, *RE*).

430 B.C. A.U.C. 324

Consuls[1]

L. (*or* C.) PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (10, 43) Cos. 436

L. IULIUS (VOP. f. C. n. ?) IULLUS Pat. (296, cf. 14) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60 (with praenomina P. and C., respectively); Liv. 4.30.1; Diod. 12.72.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Iulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Iulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κράσσου καὶ Τουλλίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. Granted the Aequi a truce for eight years (Liv. 4.30.1–2), and carried a law commuting fines in live stock to cash (Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; Liv. 4.30.3; cf. Fest. 220 L).

Censors

L. PAPIRIUS Pat. (13, cf. 65)

P. PINARIUS Pat. (*7)

Cic. *Rep.* 2.60; cf. Liv. 4.30.3. Fines they levied led to the passage of the law noted above, see Consuls. See Degrassi 95, 372f.

[1] Diod. has under this year the names of C. Papirius and L. Iunius, Cassiod. those of L. Papirius and L. Iulius Iullus.

429 B.C. A.U.C. 325

Consuls

HOSTUS[1] LUCRETIUS – f. – n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (27)
L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 424, 418

Liv. 4.30.4; Diod. 12.73.1; Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Fidenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tricipitino et Fidenatui); *Chr. Pasc.* (Τρικιπιτίνου καὶ Φιδενάτου τὸ β′); Cassiod.; Degrassi 95, 372f. The rearrangement of Livy's text proposed by Conway and Walters (Liv. 4.30.4 and 12) would place in this year Veientane raids, the investigation of Fidenae and removal of some of its people to Ostia, and a severe drouth. See 428, note 1.

[1] Ὀπίτερος, Diod.; Hostus, Livy; Hostus, Cassiod.; cf. Auct. *De Praenom.* 4.

428 B.C. A.U.C. 326

Consuls[1]

a. A. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. COSSUS Pat. (112) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 431, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420

Liv. 4.30.4, cf. 20.8–9; Diod. 12.75.1; Chr. 354 (Cosso et Cincinnato II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cosso et Poeno); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Dion. Hal. 12.6. See Degrassi 95, 374f. Plutarch (*Rom.* 16) and Festus (204 L) place Cossus' triumph in this year (cf. Liv. 4.19—20). On Cossus' triumph and the *spolia opima*, see Degrassi 537f.; and above, 437, Tribunes of the Soldiers. On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

b. L. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS) Pat. (Cin. *3) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425, 420?
A. SEMPRONIUS (L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS) Pat. (222, cf. 2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420, 416

Diod. 12.77.1, listed between the colleges of 428 and 427.

Special Commission

L. SERGIUS (FIDENAS) Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 424, 418
Q. SERVILIUS (PRISCUS FIDENAS) Pat. (75)
MAM. AEMILIUS MAMERCINUS Pat. (16, 97) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438

Appointed to investigate the participation of Fidenates in Veientane raids (Liv. 4.30.5–6).

[1] The order of Consuls as given above follows the traditional text of Livy, which is supported by the evidence of Diodorus, who also lists another pair of Consuls (b. above) before the pair next listed in Livy, and by the Chronographers based on the *Fasti Capitolini*, but cannot be reconciled with Livy 4.30.15 and 4.31.1, which make Cossus and Quinctius Poenus the Consuls of 427. Conway and Walters, noting erasure in D of marks opposite 4.30.4 and 12, wish to transfer the passage "nihil dignum..... iterum" from § 4 to § 12, after "dilatae sunt." This would make Livy consistent with himself but bring him into disagreement with the balance of evidence in Diod. and *Fast. Cap.*; and the Consuls now listed under 427 should be moved to 428. I follow here the traditional order but note an attractive suggestion. On Cossus, see 437, 426.

427 B.C. A.U.C. 327

Consuls[1]

C. SERVILIUS – f. – n. STRUCTUS AHALA Pat. (37) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418, 417

L. PAPIRIUS (L. f. – n.) MUGILLANUS Pat. (cf. 65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 422

Liv. 4.30.12; Diod. 12.78.1; Chr. 354 (Structo et Mugilliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achillo et Mugilano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀχίλλα καὶ Μουγιλάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 96, 374f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 14.

[1] Livy gives Servilius the cognomen Ahala, and makes the Mil. Tr. of 418 (Axilla in *Fast. Cap.*) a son of Priscus, the Dictator who captured Fidenae in 435 and Labicum in 418. He is called Structus in Diod. and Chr. 354. See Münzer, *RE* no. 37, and Mommsen, *RF* 2.209f., who believe these variations to be due to annalistic interpolation and prefer to follow the *Fast. Cap.* See 419, note 1. Münzer (*RE*) notes the uncertainty whether Mugillanus is the Consul of 444 or his son. As the tradition provides no evidence of iteration Degrassi would distinguish two Consuls. It is reasonable to suppose that the Consul of 427 and the Military Tribune of 422 were the same person.

426 B.C. A.U.C. 328

Military Tribunes with Consular Power

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS[1] Pat. (Cin. *4) Cos. 431, 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 420?

C. FURIUS – f. – n. PACILUS FUSUS Pat. (76) Cos. 441

M. POSTUMIUS A.? f. A.? n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS? Pat. (*8, *11) Mil. Tr. c. p. 403?

A. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. COSSUS Pat. (112) Cos. 428

Liv. 4.31.1; Diod. 12.80.1; Chr. 354 (Cosso et Fiso); Degrassi 96, 374f.

Postumius and Quinctius served under the Dictator against Veii (Liv. 4.40.4, and 41.10). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

Dictator

MAM. AEMILIUS M. f. – n. MAMERCINUS[2] Pat. (16, 97)
Defeated Veii and Fidenae, recaptured the latter, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 4.31—34; Diod. 12.80.6–8; Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.19; Flor. 1.6.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 25; Oros. 2.13.10; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; Degrassi 96, 374f., 539).

Master of Horse

A. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. COSSUS Pat. (112) Cos. 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
Liv. 4.31.5, 33.7–8, and 34.4–5; Diod. 12.80.7; Val. Max. 3.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.9; Degrassi 96, 374f. See 437 and 428.

Legates, Lieutenants

T. QUINCTIUS POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *4) Cos. 431, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426, 420?
Served under the Dictator (Liv. 4.32.9, 33.3 and 9–12, and 41.11).

[1] On Quinctius, who is described as coming into office this year "ex consulatu," see 428, note 1, on Liv. 4.31.1.
[2] Aemilius' praenomen is given in Livy as M., and his cognomen in Diod. as Ἄνιος. Bandel (25) takes this to be the only authentic one among his three dictatorships. See 437 and 434.

425 B.C. A.U.C. 329

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

A. SEMPRONIUS L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 420, 416
L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *3) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 420?
L. FURIUS SP. f. – n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432, 420
L. HORATIUS M. f. M. n. BARBATUS Pat. (7)
Liv. 4.35.1; Diod. 12.81.1; Chr. 354 (Arretino et Mevulliano); Degrassi 96, 374f. Under these Veii was granted a truce for twenty years, and the Aequi one for three (Liv. 4.35.2).

[1] Omission of Horatius' name by Diod. leads Mommsen (*RF* 2.228) and Münzer (*RE*) to conclude that his name is not authentic. On Furius' filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 405. For Quinctius Diodorus has Κορίντιος.

424 B.C. A.U.C. 330

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

(Ap.) Claudius Ap. f. Ap. n. Crassus Pat. (121)
Sp. Nautius Sp. f. – n. Rutilus Pat. (9)
L. Sergius C. f. C. n. Fidenas Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 418
Sex. Iulius – f. – n. Iullus Pat. (300)

Liv. 4.35.4, and 36.5; Diod. 12.82.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Fidenas); Degrassi 96, 374f. Claudius was left in charge of the city and held the elections (Liv. 4.36.5).

[1] Claudius, given the praenomen of Titus in Diod., was a son of the Decemvir. Livy calls him Ap. at 4.36.5. Degrassi (96) suggests Ti. in *Fast. Cap.* For Nautius (Diod.) Livy has Naevius Rutilius, but at 4.35.6 all are stated to be patricians, and at 4.44.13 the name appears as above. In Sergius' case the praenomen T. in Livy is corrected from Diod. (Λεύκιος Σέντιος), and from comparison with Liv. 4.25.2, and 45.5, and *Fast. Cap.* on 418. As to Iullus, the reading Tullus in Livy is changed in accordance with such cases as those in *Fast. Cap.* on 451 and the Chronographers on 489. See Conway and Walters on Liv. 4.35.4.

423 B.C. A.U.C. 331

Consuls[1]

C. Sempronius – f. – n. Atratinus Pat. (24)
Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Vibulanus Pat. (46, 166) Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 414

Liv. 4.37.1, and 40.2; Chr. 354 (Arretino et Vivullano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Atratino et Vibulano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sempronius, Val. Max. 3.2.8. See Degrassi 96, 374f. For endangering his army in the war with the Volscians Sempronius was placed on trial in 422 and finally convicted and fined in 420 (Liv. 4.37—44; cf. Dion. Hal. 12.6.5; Val. Max. 3.2.8; 6.5.2).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. Iunius (12)

Began the prosecution of Sempronius (Liv. 4.40.6).

Prefects

Sex. Tempanius (5a. 472)

Decurio of cavalry under the Consul Sempronius (Liv. 4.38.2; cf. 3.38—40; Val. Max. 3.2.8; 6.5.2).

[1] Münzer (*RE* no. 166) suggested that Q. Fabius Ambustus Vibulanus, Cos. 412, should be identified with Vibulanus. However there is no mark of iteration in any of our sources for 412. See the arguments of Degrassi (97) against Münzer's view.

422 B.C. A.U.C. 332

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. MANLIUS – f. – n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (49)
Q. ANTONIUS (T. f. – n.) MERENDA (77)
L. PAPIRIUS (L. ? f. – n.) MUGILLANUS Pat. (cf. 65) Cos. 427
Liv. 4.42.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Mugillan(us)); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Mugilliano); Degrassi 26f., 96, 374f.

Tribunes of the Plebs[2]

(TI.) ANTISTIUS (21)
(M.) ASELLIUS (not in *RE*)
(TI.) SPURILLIUS (Col. 1888)
SEX. TEMPANIUS (Col. 472f.)
Cavalry commanders under Sempronius in 423, elected Tribunes to defend him against their colleague Hortensius (Liv. 4.42; Val. Max. 6.5.2; see 423, Consuls).

L. HORTENSIUS (3)
Prosecutor of Sempronius, Cos. 423 (see above).

[1] Antonius is a plebeian name, as Niebuhr saw (*RG* 2.480), but Livy (5.12.11–12) asserts that the first plebeian Mil. Tr. c. p. was elected in 400. Cf. Mommsen, *RF* 1.95. Papirius was probably a son of the Consul of 443 and himself the Censor of 418, hence the filiation L. f.

[2] On the praenomina of Antistius (et antistium, Liv.) and Spurillius (et Spurillium, Liv.) and Asellius (a. sellium, with m of the praenomen lost after the final m of Tempanium, Liv.), see Mommsen, *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 55, and inscription published there.

421 B.C. A.U.C. 333

Consuls[1]

CN. (*or* N.) FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (163) Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 407
T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405

Liv. 4.43.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Capit]olin(us) Barbatus, N. Fabius [-----]); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Vivullano), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Degrassi 26f., 96, 376f. Fabius celebrated an ovatio for a success over the Aequi (Liv. 4.43.2; Degrassi 539). A law of this year increased the number of the Quaestors from two to four (Liv. 4.43.12; Tac. *Ann.* 11.22).

[1] Cn., Liv. The praenomen N. is based on *Fast. Cap.*, and is substituted in Livy at 4.49.1, 57.12, and 58.6 by Sigonius (see Conway and Walters *ad locc.*). According to Auct. *De Praenom.* (6) and Festus (174 L), Numerius came into use in the Fabian Gens when the survivor of the Cremera disaster married a daughter of Num. Otacilius, a Samnite of Malventum. The date is doubted by many, including Münzer (*APF* 71), and lastly by Degrassi (96), who considers Cn. preferable to N. The praenomen otherwise appears mainly in the lines of the Pictores and the Buteones.

420 B.C. A.U.C. 334

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *3) Mil. Tr. c. p. 438, 425

or

T. QUINCTIUS L.f. L. n. POENUS CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *4) Cos. 431, 428a, Mil. Tr. c. p. 426

L. FURIUS SP. f. – n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Mil. Tr. c. p. 432, 425

M. MANLIUS – f. – n. VULSO Pat. (96)

A. SEMPRONIUS L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 428, 416

Liv. 4.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Cincinnatus II; [-- Me]dullinus III; M. Manl[ius --]; A. Sempro[nius --]); Chr. 354 (Cincinnato III et Vulso II); Degrassi 26f., 96, 376f. Sempronius presided over the election of Quaestors (Liv. 4.44.2–5). On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. ANTISTIUS (not in *RE*)

SEX. POMPILIUS (*2)

M. CANULEIUS (9)

Antistius and Pompilius in anger at Sempronius' conduct of the election for Quaestors joined with C. to secure the conviction of his cousin, C. Sempronius, Cos. 423 (Liv. 4.44.6–10).

Interrex

L. Papirius Mugillanus Pat. (65) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 422 Liv. 4.43.9. See Lübker, no. 14.

Pontifices

Sp. Minucius (28)
Mentioned as Pont. Max. (Plut. *Inim. util.* 6; cf. Liv. 4.44.11–12).

Vestal Virgins

Postumia (*9)
Tried for misconduct and acquitted (Liv. 4.44.11–12; Plut. *Inim. util.* 6). See Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937–38) 57ff.

[1] Livy (4.44.1) has the name of L. Quinctius with the numeral *tertium*, while in *Fast. Cap.* only the cognomen Cincinnatus and the number II is preserved. The Chronographer has merely the cognomen and the number III. Evidently the two brothers have been confused. The numeral II in *Fast. Cap.* points to Titus. On the name of Medullinus (with the praenomen Sex. in the best Mss of Livy), see 432 and 425. The number III in *Fast. Cap.* and *iterum* in Livy mark either a mistake in Livy, or, if Livy is correct, possibly an interchange of numbers between Quinctius and Furius on the stone; see Degrassi 96.

419 B.C. A.U.C. 335

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

Agrippa Menenius T. f. Agripp. n. Lanatus Pat. (13, 14) Cos. 439, Mil. Tr. c. p. 417
P. Lucretius Hosti f. – n. Tricipitinus Pat. (29) Mil. Tr. c. p. 417
Sp. Nautius Sp. f. Sp. n. Rutilus Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 404
C. Servilius Q. f. C. n. Axilla Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 418, 417
Liv. 4.44.13; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Ag]ripp. n. Lanatus; [----] Tricipitinus; Sp. Nautiu[s -----]; C. Serviliu[s ----]); Dion. Hal. 12.6.6; *Fast. Min.*, *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 55, no. 1 ([C---- Me]nenio Agrippa, Lucretio T[-----]); Chr. 354 (Lanato et Rufillo); Degrassi 26f., 96f., 376f.

[1] The filiation given in *ILS* 9338, 2 for Menenius, Cos. 439, and in *Fast. Cap.* for 417 for the Mil. Tr. c. p. of that year, makes it probable, despite the

doubts of Hülsen and Degrassi (references on p. 96), that they were one and the same person. Livy omits Servilius Axilla here, and in 418 lists a son of Priscus, and in 417 names L. (for C.) Servilius Structus *iterum*. In 418 moreover he records traditions that confuse a Priscus and an Ahala as Masters of Horse. All four cases are attributed in *Fast. Cap.* to the same person, namely, Axilla (see Degrassi 96f.). Servilius' filiation and cognomen as given above appear in *Fast. Cap.* for 418, the filiation of Lucretius in *Fast. Cap.* for 417. See 427, note 1.

418 B.C. A.U.C. 336

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. SERGIUS C. f. C. n. FIDENAS Pat. (25) Cos. 437, 429, Mil. Tr. c. p. 433, 424

M. PAPIRIUS L. f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (68) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 417

Liv. 4.45.4; Diod. 13.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Structo II et Fidenas III); Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. Sergius' defeat by the Aequi and Labicani led to the appointment of a Dictator (Liv. 4.46.5–12, cf. 47.6). On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 15.

Dictator

Q. SERVILIUS P. f. SP. n. PRISCUS FIDENAS Pat. (75)

Fast. Cap.; Liv. 4.46.10; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. Defeated the Aequi and captured Labici (Liv. 4.46.10—47.7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.8; cf. Diod. 13.6.7). See 435, Dictator.

Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418, 417

Liv. 4.46.10, Ahala; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. See note 1.

Censors

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. – n. MUGILLANUS[2]? Pat. (cf. 65) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 422

Fast. Cap.; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. See Lübker no. 14.

[1] Papirius is named first in *Fast. Cap.*, Sergius first in Livy and Diod. *Fast. Cap.* preserves only the cognomen of Papirius ([----] Mugillanus), the rest entire except [F]idenas. On Servilius, see 427, note 1, and 419, note 1.

[2] The name of Papirius' colleague is not preserved. The reading of *Fast. Cap.* is L. Papirius L. [----].

417 B.C. A.U.C. 337

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. LUCRETIUS HOSTI f. – n. TRICIPITINUS Pat. (29) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419

AGRIPPA MENENIUS T. f. AGRIPP. n. LANATUS Pat. (13, 14) Cos. 439, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419

C. SERVILIUS Q. f. C. n. AXILLA (*or* STRUCTUS) Pat. (37) Cos. 427, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 418

SP. RUTILIUS CRASSUS (14)

or

SP. VETURIUS SP. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS[2] Pat. (*7)

Liv. 4.47.7; Diod. 13.7.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354; Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f.

[1] In *Fast. Cap.* is preserved P. Lucretius Hosti f. [––––––], Agripp. Menenius T. f. A.[––––––]; and Chr. 354 has Tricipitino et Structo III. Servilius has the praenomen Gaius in Diod., but L. (for C. ?) in Livy, the cognomen Structus and the office for the second time (Livy). See 427, note 1, and 419, note 1; and Degrassi 96f., on 419.

[2] Σπούριος Οὐετούριος (Ῥουΐλιος P), Diod.; Sp. Rutilius Crassus, Livy. Though plebeians appear as Military Tribunes before 400, when Livy notes the first one, no Rutilii appear in the *Fasti* for 250 years, nor do they use either the praenomen Sp. or the cognomen Crassus. It is probable that Diod. preserves the correct nomen. He may be a son of the Decemvir of 451. The confusion of names may possibly have arisen from the nearness of Rutulus, the cognomen of Nautius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416.

416 B.C. A.U.C. 338

Military Tribunes with Consular Power

A. SEMPRONIUS L. f. A. n. ATRATINUS Pat. (22, cf. 2) Cos. 428b, Mil. Tr. c. p. 425, 420

M. PAPIRIUS L. f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (68) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 418

Q. FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (46, 166) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414

SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 404

Liv. 4.47.8 (who omits Fabius, but lists him as Mil. Tr. iterum at 4.49.7); Diod. 13.9.1; *Fast. Cap.* (A. Sempronius L. f. A. n. [––]; Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. [––]); Chr. 354 (Arratino III et Mugillano II); Degrassi 26f., 97, 376f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 15.

Tribunes of the Plebs[1]

S. MAECILIUS (1)
(M.) METILIUS (7)
Proposed an agrarian law which was vetoed by their colleagues (Liv. 4.48.1–16).

[1] The fourth term for Maecilius and the third for Metilius (Liv. 4.48.1). The dates of the other years of office remain unknown.

415 B.C. A.U.C. 339

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. COSSUS Pat. (118)
C. VALERIUS L. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 404
N. (*or* M.?) FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (163) Cos. 421, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407
Q. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (*Cin. 5) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405
Liv. 4.49.1; Diod. 13.34.1; *Fast. Cap.* (P. Cornelius [A. f.] P. n. [--]; C. Valerius L. f. Volusi n. [--]); Chr. 354 (Casso et Cincinnato); Degrassi 26f., 97, 378f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. DECIUS (not in *RE*)
Proposed to colonize Bolae but was vetoed (Liv. 4.49.6; cf. Diod. 13.42.6; Rotondi 213).

[1] Fabius has the praenomen Gaius in Diod., and M. in the Mss of Livy. See however 421, note 1; *Fast. Cap.* on 407, and Conway and Walters on Liv. 4.43.1, 49.1, 57.12, and 58.6. The filiation of Valerius, given in *Fast. Cap.* here, on 407, and 404, is doubted by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5) who supplies P. n., as in that of L. Valerius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406.

414 B.C. A.U.C. 340

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

CN. CORNELIUS A. f. M. n. COSSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 409
L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 403, 401, 398

Q. FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (46, 166) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416

P. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*10)

Liv. 4.49.7; Diod. 13.38.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Vivullano II et Potito); Degrassi 26f., 97, 378f. Postumius took Bolae from the Aequi, but was killed by mutinous soldiers (Liv. 4.49.7—50.5; Val. Max. 9.8.3; Flor. 1.17.7; Zon. 7.20; cf. Diod. 13.42.6). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. SEXTIUS (7)

Attacked Postumius, and proposed an agrarian law to colonize Bolae (Liv. 4.49.11; 4.49.8—50.6).

Quaestors

P. SEXTIUS[2] (Sestius 5)

Served under Postumius and was killed by the soldiers (Liv. 4.50.2; Zon. 7.20).

[1] *Fast. Cap.*: Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. [----]; P. Postumius A. f. A. n. [-----]. In Diod. the praenomen of Cornelius is Gaius; on his filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* on 409. Valerius' name appears in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 406 and 403. He too has the praenomen Gaius in Diod. Livy and *Fast. Cap.* agree on Fabius' name, but Diod. has the praenomen Caeso. Postumius' praenomen appears as P. in *Fast. Cap.*, M. T. in Livy (M. is accepted by Conway and Walters), and Tiberius in Diod., possibly a corruption of II (Degrassi 97).

[2] Sextius, as given in the Mss of Livy, is corrected to the patrician form Sestius, since the first plebeian Quaestor was elected in 407 (Liv. 4.54.2).

413 B.C. A.U.C. 341

Consuls[1]

A. (*or* M.?) CORNELIUS – f. – n. COSSUS Pat. (113, cf. 112, 114)

L. FURIUS (L. f. SP. n.?) MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391

Liv. 4.51.1; Diod. 13.43.1; Chr. 354 (Medulliano et Cosso); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f. Aided the Hernici against the Volscians (Liv. 4.51.7–8). Placed in charge of the *quaestio* on the death of Postumius (Liv. 4.51.2–4; Flor. 1.17.1–2; Zon. 7.20; see 414; Rotondi 213).

Interrex

Q. Fabius Vibulanus Pat. (166, cf. 46) Cos. 423, Mil. Tr. c. p. 416, 414
Liv. 4.51.1.

[1] In Diod. and Cassiod. Cornelius has the praenomen Marcus, which is otherwise unattested in this branch of the Cornelii. He may be identified with the Dictator of 385. It is uncertain whether to attribute the consulships of Furius to an elder L. Furius Medullinus, who was Mil. Tr. c. p. in 432, 425, and 420, or to a younger one, probably his son, who according to *Fast. Cap.*, held the Military Tribunates listed above. Livy appears to include one of the earlier occasions in the career of the Mil. Tr. of 407, but from 398 on his numbering appears to agree with that in *Fast. Cap.* The dates of these consulships tend to favor the younger man. See Münzer, *RE*, *loc. cit.* on both these men. Degrassi (98) leaves the question open.

412 B.C. A.U.C. 342

Consuls

Q. Fabius – f. – n. Ambustus Vibulanus[1] Pat. (46, 166)
C. Furius – f. – n. Pacilus Pat. (74)
Liv. 4.52.1; Diod. 13.54.1; Chr. 354 (Vivullano et Filippo); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Icilius (3)
Proposed an agrarian law (Liv. 4.52.2).

[1] Münzer (*RE* no. 166) identifies Fabius with the Consul of 423, but Degrassi (see 97, on 416) is unconvinced. See 423, note 1.

411 B.C. A.U.C. 343

Consuls[1]

M. Papirius L. f. – n. Mugillanus (*or* Atratinus?) Pat. (30, 68)
Mil. Tr. c. p. 418, 416
Sp. (*or* C.) Nautius Sp. f. Sp. n. Rutilus Pat. (10, cf. 7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 416, 404
Liv. 4.52.4; Diod. 13.68.1; Chr. 354 (Mugiliano et Rutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mugilano et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f.
A period of famine and pestilence (Liv. 4.52.5–8).

[1] In Livy Papirius has the cognomen Atratinus, but the cognomen Mugillanus in the late *Fasti* indicates that it was the one in *Fast. Cap.* In Livy and Cassiod. Nautius bears the praenomen C., but Diod. has Spurius, which is supported by the praenomen in *Fast. Cap.* on 419 and 404, and that in Livy and Diod. in 416, when Papirius was his colleague. See Münzer, *RE*.

410 B.C. A.U.C. 344

Consuls[1]

M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (98) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 403, 401

C. VALERIUS (L. f. VOL. n.) POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 407, 404

Liv. 4.53.1; Diod. 13.76.1; Chr. 354 (Mamertino et Volusio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Aemilio et Rustico); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αἰμιλίου καὶ Ῥουστικίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 98, 378f. Celebrated an ovation for capturing Arx Carventana from the Aequi and the Volscians (Liv. 4.53; Degrassi 539). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. MENENIUS (8)

Vetoed the levy while attempting to carry an agrarian bill (Livy 4.53; Rotondi 214).

[1] Aemilius' praenomen and cognomen are listed in the form given by *Fast. Cap.* on 405 and 401 (403 is not entire). Livy however has M. (Marcio E) while Diod. has Γάιος Μάνιος, and Livy elsewhere the cognomen Mamercus. Similarly, Valerius is assumed to be the Mil. Tr. of 415, 407 and 404, and the full name is given from *Fast. Cap.* on these years. In his case Livy and Diod. appear to be in full agreement.

409 B.C. A.U.C. 345

Consuls[1]

CN. CORNELIUS A. f. M. n. COSSUS Pat. (116) Mil. Tr. c. p. 414

L. FURIUS (L. f. SP. n. ?) MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391

Liv. 4.54.1; Diod. 13.80.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--]s A. f. M. n. Coss[u]s; [--] Medullin. II); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Medulliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Casso et Mudillino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. That one or both Consuls made war on the Aequi and the Volscians

is variously stated in the tradition, but Arx Carventana was lost and Verrugo was taken (Liv. 4.55.1–8).

Tribunes of the Plebs

(L. ?) ICILIUS (3)
? ICILIUS (*RE* 850f., and no. 3)
? ICILIUS (*RE* 850f. and no. 3)

Forced the election of plebeians to the quaestorship and return to the election of Military Tribunes c. p. (Liv. 4.54.4–9, and 56.1, three of one family at once).

Quaestors

P. AELIUS (9)
K. FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 395, 390 ?
P. PAPIUS[2] (Pupius *1)
Q. SILIUS (10)

The first plebeians to hold the office (Liv. 4.54.2–3).

[1] For Cornelius Diod. has Pompeius; on Furius' identification and consulships, see 413, note 1; Degrassi 98.

[2] Pupius, the emendation of Pighius, is accepted by Sobeck, *Quaestoren* 4; see Conway and Walters, *loc. cit.*

408 B.C. A.U.C. 346

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405
P. CORNELIUS A. f. M. n. COSSUS Pat. (119)
C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 402

Liv. 4.56—57; Diod. 13.104.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Vopisc[i] n. Iulus; [--] A. f. M. n. Cossus; [--] f. Q. n. Ahala); Chr. 354 (Iulo et Cosso); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. Servilius named a Dictator against the opposition of his colleagues (Liv. 4.56.8—57.6).

Dictator

P. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. RUTILUS COSSUS Pat. (307) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406

Liv. 4.57.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. f. L. n. Rutilus Cossus); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f. Credited with victories over Aequi and Volscians (Liv. 4.56.4—57.8; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38).

Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407, 402

Liv. 4.57.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] f. Q. n. Ahala); Degrassi 28f., 98, 378f.

[1] Iulius' cognomen is given as Tullius or Tullus in Livy, Iulus in *Fast. Cap.*; see 489, note 1. The filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* on 393, Censors.

407 B.C. A.U.C. 347

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391?

C. VALERIUS L. f. VOLUSI n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 404

N. (*or* CN.) FABIUS Q. f. M. n. VIBULANUS Pat. (163) Cos. 421, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415

C. SERVILIUS P. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 402

Liv. 4.57.12; Diod. 14.3.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] n. Potit(us) Volusus II; [––] Medullinus; and the others entire, both with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Voluso II et Structo III); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They lost Verrugo to the Volscians (Liv. 4.58.3–5; Diod. 14.11.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

[1] On Furius (Φλούιος, Diod.), who is stated by Livy to hold the office for the second time but has no mark of iteration in *Fast. Cap.*, see 413, note 1. For Valerius' name, combine *Fast. Cap.* on 415 and here. In Livy Fabius has the praenomen Cn.; see however 421, note 1, and 415, note 1; Degrassi 96.

406 B.C. A.U.C. 348

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. CORNELIUS M. f. L. n. RUTILUS COSSUS Pat. (307)

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401

N. (*or* CN.) FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (45) Mil. Tr. c. p. 390

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 403, 401, 398

Liv. 4.58.6, and 59.1; Diod. 14.12.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––Ru]tilus Cossus; [––] Cossus; the rest entire, Valerius with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Potito); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They warred upon the Volscians,

P. Cossus at Ecetrae (Liv. 4.59.3), Fabius taking Anxur (Liv. 4.59.3–10; Enn. *Ann.* 4.162 V; Diod. 14.16.5), and Valerius at Antium (Liv. 4.59.3). Under them began the war with Veii and the introduction of pay for the army (Liv. 4.58—60; Diod. 14.16.5; Flor. 1.6.8; Zon. 7.20). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. SERVILIUS AHALA Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407, 402
Under Fabius at Anxur (Liv. 4.59.5–6, without specific title).

[1] On P. Cossus' name and filiation, see 408, Dictator; on that of Cn. Cossus see *Fast. Cap.* on 401. As in 407, Livy has Cn. for the praenomen N. in the case of a Fabius; see 421, note 1; Degrassi 96. Instead of Cn. Cornelius, Diod. has the quite different name Τερέντιος Μάξιμος (add. F).

405 B.C. A.U.C. 349

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. CAPITOLINUS BARBATUS Pat. (Cap. *2) Cos. 421
Q. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *5) Mil. Tr. c. p. 415
C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408
A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 397
L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 398, 397, 395, 394, 391 ?
M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (98) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 403, 401

Liv. 4.61.1; Diod. 14.17.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] Iulus II; [––Capit]olin. Barb[at.]; [––Cinc]innatus II; the others entire, Furius with numeral II); Chr. 354 (Iulo II et Mamertino); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. These began the siege of Veii (Liv. 4.61.2).

[1] Diod. gives the number as six, but omits Cincinnatus, Furius, and Aemilius; and has Mamilius for Manlius. On T. Quinctius see 421; he was Capitolini f. (Liv. 4.43.1). For Iulius' cognomen, see 489, note 1 (Tullus, Liv.; Iulus, *Fast. Cap.*). On Furius, see 413, note 1; the numeral in Livy is *tertium*. Livy's praenomen for Aemilius, M., is corrected to M'. as in *Fast. Cap.*; for his cognomen Livy has Mamercus. These magistrates are differently ordered in each of our three chief sources. Livy's order is followed above.

404 B.C. A.U.C. 350

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

C. VALERIUS L. f. VOL. n. POTITUS VOLUSUS Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415
M'. SERGIUS L. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (27) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402
P. CORNELIUS (M. f. M. n.) MALUGINENSIS Pat. (250, cf. 39)
CN. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 401
K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 395, 390?
SP. NAUTIUS SP. f. SP. n. RUTILUS Pat. (10) Cos. 411, Mil. Tr. c. p. 419, 416

Liv. 4.61.4; Diod. 14.19.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Mal]uginensis; [--Cos]sus II; [--Amb]ustus; Nautius entire, and Valerius also, except for [L.] f., with numeral III after each; M'. Serg[ius L. f. L. n.] Fidenas); Chr. 354 (Maluginense et Cicurino III); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They captured Artena from the Volscians and continued the siege of Veii (Liv. 4.61.5–11). Colonized Velitrae (Diod. 14.34.7). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

[1] On the filiation of Sergius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 402; his praenomen M. in Livy (Manlium ED) is corrected to M'. in Conway and Walters edition from *Fast. Cap.* The filiation of Cornelius Maluginensis is based on the assumption that the Mil. Tr. c. p. of 397 was his son, that of Cossus on *Fast. Cap.* on 401. In the case of Fabius, Livy probably follows a tradition different from that of *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., since he has the praenomen C. and treats Kaeso's Military Tribunate in 401 as his first, while they have K. and Καίσων, respectively, and *Fast. Cap.* treats the office in 401 as his second. In the name of Nautius, Livy's Rutilius is an error for Rutilus and the word "iterum" is equally an error since Livy lists him under 419 and 416. In Diod. the sixth name, instead of Cossus, is Ἰούνιος Λούκολος (add. F).

403 B.C. A.U.C. 351

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (98) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 401
L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 401, 398
AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENSIS Pat. (122) Cos. 349?
M. QUINCTILIUS L. f. L. n. VARUS Pat. (*2)
L. IULIUS SP.? f. VOPISCI? n. IULLUS Pat. (297)

M. Furius – f. – n. Fusus Pat. (60)
? M. Postumius Pat. (*12)
? M. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381
? M. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis Pat. (*11) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
Liv. 5.1.2; Diod. 14.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, note 1; Chr. 354; Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. Claudius remained in charge at Rome while the rest were serving against Veii (Liv. 5.2.13—7.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Censors

M. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381
M. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Regillensis Pat. (*11) Mil. Tr. c. p. 426
Fast. Cap. (names entire, except C[amillus], and [M.] Postumius, etc.); Degrassi 28f., 98, 380f. They imposed taxes on bachelors, and on orphans (Val. Max. 2.9.1; Plut. *Cam.* 2.2).

[1] *Fast. Cap.* preserves the following names: [-----]ius Mam. f. M. n. M[amerc]in. II; [--- Clau]dius P. f. Ap. n. [Crass]us; [-- Qui]nctilius L. f. L. n. [Var]us; M. Fur[ius – f. – n.] Fusus; L. Iuli[us Sp. f. Vopisci n.] Iulus; Val. entire, numeral III. Chr. 354 has Mamertino et Fuso. *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. indicate only six (Diod. lists five) Military Tribunes, while Livy mentions eight. In his list five names agree with those in the other sources, but he has M. Postumius for Furius Fusus, and his final two, Camillus and Postumius Albinus, appear in *Fast. Cap.*, Val. Max. and Plutarch as Censors. Livy or his source has probably incorporated the Censors of this year in the list of Military Tribunes. Beloch thinks that they were Military Tribunes with censorial powers (*RG* 77ff.). Substitution of M. Postumius for M. Furius is probably only a slip (*RE*, no. 60).

As before (see 410), Livy's praenomen M. for Aemilius is corrected to M'., and the cognomen is Mamercus. Manius Claudius in Diod. is probably a fusion of the two names. The readings in Livy for Iulius' cognomen (Rullus and Tullus) are corrected as in other cases to Iullus; see 489, note 1. Borghese and Henzen were inclined to identify Claudius Crassus with Claudius Crassus Inregillensis, Dict. 362 and Cos. 349, but Degrassi (98) notes that Inregillensis never stood in *Fast. Cap.* for 403 and doubts the probability of the same person holding these two offices after such a lapse of time.

402 B.C. A.U.C. 352

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

C. Servilius P. f. Q. n. Ahala Pat. (33) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 407

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, 395, 390, 388, 386
L. VERGINIUS L. f. OPETR. n. TRICOSTUS ESQUILINUS Pat. (*17) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389 ?
Q. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS Pat. (34) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398
A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 397
M'. SERGIUS L. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (27) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404
[? CAPITOS CLODIUS
? M. ANCUS]

Liv. 5.8.1; Diod. 14.38.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Structo III et Cornuto); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f. When Sergius at Veii was defeated by Veientanes and Faliscans because his enemy, Verginius, refused him assistance, the Senate with Ahala's aid compelled the abdication of the college and the entrance of new Military Tribunes into office on October first (Liv. 5.8—9, and 11—12; cf. Diod. 14.43.5).

[1] The names in *Fast. Cap.* are preserved as follows: [C. Se]rvilius P. f. Q. n. Aha[la III]; [Q.] Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fiden[as]; [L. Ve]rginius L. f. Opetr. n. Tricost. Esqui[lin.]; the rest entire as above. Diod. omits the name of Q. Servilius. Manlius appears as Ματίλιος in Diod., who has Μανίλιος καὶ Σέργιος (in P) for M'. Sergius. The praenomen M. in Livy is corrected to M'. as in *Fast. Cap.* The two additional names in Diod., Κάπιτος Κλώδιος and Μᾶρκος Ἄγκος (in F), are apocryphal.

401 B.C. A.U.C. 353

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 398
M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398, 394, 386, 384, 381
M'. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (98) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 403
CN. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 404
K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 395, 390
L. IULIUS L. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397
[PAULUS SEXTUS]

Liv. 5.10.1; Diod. 14.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Camello et Iulo); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f. Valerius held command against the

Volscians at Anxur (Liv. 5.10.2, and 12.6), Furius against Falerii (5.12.5), Aemilius at Veii (5.12.4), and Cornelius against Capena (5.12.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ACUTIUS (1)
P. CURATIUS (4)
C. LACERIUS (col. 327)
M. METILIUS (8)
M. MINUCIUS (19)
CN. TREBONIUS (8)

Lacerius and Acutius were coopted contrary to the Trebonian law (see 448), and agitation by Trebonius at this led the other three as a diversion to prosecute and convict Verginius and Sergius (see 402) as responsible for the defeats of that year (Liv. 5.10.10—12.2). The Tribunes proposed an agrarian law (Liv. 5.12.3).

[1] The names are preserved entire as above in *Fast. Cap.* except [M. F]urius etc., [Cn. C]ornelius, etc., [L. Vale]rius, etc. On the mark of iteration after Camillus' name in Livy, see 403, note 1. M'. Aemilius, as usual, appears in Livy as M., and his cognomen as Mamercus (see 410). *Iterum* in Livy after Cossus' name is an error (see 406 and 404). As in 404, Livy has the praenomen C. for Fabius (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*). In the name of Iulius the Iulus of *Fast. Cap.* and Livy's Tullus probably stand for an earlier Iullus (see 489, note 1). Diod. omits Valerius, but the following apocryphal name is found in F: Παῦλος Σέξτος.

400 B.C. A.U.C. 354

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CALVUS ESQUILINUS (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396
P. MANLIUS M. f. CN. n. VULSO Pat. (97)
L. TITINIUS L. f. M'. n. PANSA SACCUS (25) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396
P. MAELIUS SP. f. C. n. CAPITOLINUS (4) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396
SP. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (68)
L. PUBLILIUS L. f. VOLER. n. PHILO VULSCUS (*2)

Liv. 5.12.9–10; Diod. 14.47.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Volso et Capitolino); Degrassi 28f., 98, 382f.

[1] All three main sources indicate six Military Tribunes, but Diod. names only three. According to Livy (5.12.11-12; 6.37.8), Licinius was the first plebeian to hold the office, but Münzer (*RE* no. 43) and Mommsen (*RF* 1.95) point out that Atilius in 444 and Antonius in 422 were probably plebeians, and

so are four members of this college. The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [P. Man]lius, etc., [P. Licin]ius, etc., [L. Titini]us, etc., the rest entire as above except Fu[r]ius. For Manlius, Livy has Manilius and Mamilius, Diod. Μάλλιος. Livy has P. Titinius, but in 396, where *Fast. Cap.* has the numeral II, Livy has the praenomen L. For Maelius Diod. has Πούπλιος Μάννιος. Furius in Livy has the praenomen L. but without a mark of iteration, but Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* indicate Sp. For Publilius Diod. (P) has Λεύκιος Πούπλιος, but Livy L. Popilius Volscus.

399 B.C. A.U.C. 355

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

Cn. Genucius M. f. M. n. Augurinus (10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396
L. Atilius L. f. L. n. Priscus (46) Mil. Tr. c. p. 396
M. Pomponius L. f. L. n. Rufus (*2)
C. Duillius K. f. K. n. Longus (8)
M. Veturius Ti. f. Sp. n. Crassus Cicurinus Pat. (*8)
Voler. Publilius P. f. Voler. n. Philo (*3)

Liv. 5.13.3; Diod. 14.54.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Augurino et Longo); Degrassi 28f., 99, 382f. According to Livy (5.13.3), Veturius was the only patrician in this college.

[1] The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: [Cn. Genu]cius, etc., [L. Atiliu]s, etc., [M. Pomp]onius, etc., the rest entire as above except Vetur[i]us, and Po[b]lilius. In Livy Duillius has the praenomen Cn., but C. is indicated in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. (Γάιος Δίυμος). Livy's reading Publicius is corrected from 2.55.4, and *Fast. Cap.* Diod. has Οὐαλέριος Ποπλίλιος, with the variants Πορπαίλιος P and Πόπλιος F. Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* agree against Livy on the order of names given above.

398 B.C. A.U.C. 356

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. Valerius L. f. P. n. Potitus Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401
M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Lactucinus Maximus Pat. (207) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395
M. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 394, 386, 384, 381
L. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Medullinus Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 397, 395, 394, 391
Q. Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fidenas Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. 402, 395, 390, 388, 386

Q. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS CORNUTUS Pat. (34) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402

Liv. 5.14.5; Diod. 14.82.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Potito et Medulliano); Degrassi 28f., 99, 384f. Valerius Potitus ravaged Faliscan territory (Liv. 5.14.7), while the rest, except Camillus, pressed the siege of Veii (Liv. 5.15; Dion. Hal. 12.11—13). On L. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4; on M. Valerius, 49, no. 47.

[? CLAUDIUS UGO
? MARIUS APPIUS
Diod. 14.82.1, in F.]

Legates, Ambassadors

(CN. CORNELIUS) COSSUS Pat. (117) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 404, 401

(P.) LICINIUS (CALVUS ESQUILINUS) (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400, 396

(L.) VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

or

(C.) VALERIUS POTITUS (VOLUSUS) Pat. (309) Cos. 410, Mil. Tr. c. p. 415, 404

(K.) FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 410, 404, 401, 395, 390 ?

or

(NUM.) FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (45) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406

Sent to Delphi to consult Apollo regarding the portentous rise in the Alban lake (Plut. *Cam.* 4.4, who gives the names; cf. Liv. 5.15—16; Dion. Hal. 12.10 (11)). On L. Valerius, see above; on C. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 5.

[1] Diod. gives the total number as six, but makes no mention of Valerius Maximus and Furius Medullinus, while in F are added the apocryphal names listed above (Κλαύδιος Οὔγων, Μάριος Ἄππιος). In *Fast. Cap.* the names are preserved as follows: [L. Valeriu]s L. f. P. Potitus V; [M. Valerius] M. f. M. n. Lactucin. Maxum.; [-- Camillu]s II; L. Furiu[s L.] f. Sp. n. Medullin. III; Q. Servilius [Q. f. P. n. Fi]denas II; Q. Sulpicius Ser. [f—]. On the cognomen Lactucinus, see Pliny *NH* 19.59.

397 B.C. A.U.C. 357

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. IULIUS L. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 395, 394, 391

L. SERGIUS M'. f. L. n. FIDENAS Pat. (26)
A. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*13)
P. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (252) Cos. 393? Mil. Tr. c. p. 390
A. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 402

Liv. 5.16.1 and 5, and 17.1; Diod. 14.85.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Iulo II et Fidenas); Degrassi 28f., 99, 384f. There was war this year with Volscians, Aequi, Veientanes, Faliscans, Capenates, and raiders from Tarquinii (Liv. 5.16.2–8). The whole college was compelled to abdicate before the end of the year because of a faulty election (Liv. 5.17.2–3; not noted in *Fast. Cap.*).

Legates, Ambassadors

Liv. 5.16.8–11. See 398.

[1] The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [——— Iulu]s II; [——— Medulli]nus IV; [——— Regille]nsis; L. Sergius M'. f. L. n. [———]; P. Cornelius P. f. [———]; A. Manlius A. f. C[n. n.- ——]. Diod. indicates a total of six names but omits Furius and Iulius, while in F are added the unidentifiable names Σέξτος Κένσιος and 'Ανίτιος Κάμηλος. On the name of Iulius see *Fast. Cap.* 401, and 489, note 1, and note the readings Tullus and Silius Tullus in Mss of Livy 5.16.1 (ed. Conway and Walters). On the filiation of Cornelius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 396, Master of Horse.

396 B.C. A.U.C. 358

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. TITINIUS L. f. M'. n. PANSA SACCUS (25) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400
P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CALVUS ESQUILINUS (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400
P. MAELIUS SP. f. C. n. CAPITOLINUS (4) Mil. Tr. c. p. 400
Q. MANLIUS A. f. CN. n. VULSO CAPITOLINUS? Pat. (99)
CN. GENUCIUS M. f. M. n. AUGURINUS (10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 399
L. ATILIUS L. f. L. n. PRISCUS (46) Mil. Tr. c. p. 399

Liv. 5.18.2; Diod. 14.90.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Pansa II et Volso); Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. Titinius and Genucius were in command at Falerii and Capena, where Genucius was killed (Liv. 5.18.7–12).

Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 5.19.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([---]n. Camillus); *Fast. Fer. Lat.* ([--- Ca]-millo), Degrassi 146; see Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. He defeated the Faliscans and the Capenates, and carried the siege of Veii to completion with the capture and destruction of the city, celebrated a brilliant triumph, marked the site of a temple of Juno on the Aventine and dedicated that of Mater Matuta (Liv. 5.19—23, and 28.1; Diod. 14.93.2–3; Dion. Hal. 12.14—15; 13.3 and 5; Val. Max. 4.1.2; cf. 1.8.3; 5.3.2; Plin. *NH* 33.111; Plut. *Cam.* 5—8; App. *Ital.* 8; Flor. 1.6.10; Gell. 17.21.10; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Augustin. *CD* 2.17; Oros. 2.19.1–3; Zon. 7.21; cf. Val. Max. 1.5.2). On his triumph, see Degrassi 539.

Master of Horse

P. Cornelius P. f. M. n. Maluginensis Pat. (252) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397, 390

Fast. Cap. ([---P.] f. M. n. Malug[i]nensis); Diod. 14.93.2, without cognomen; cf. Liv. 5.19.2, and Plut. *Cam.* 5.1, both with the cognomen Scipio;[2] Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f.

Interreges

L. Valerius (Potitus) Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

Q. Servilius Fidenas Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 390, 388, 386

M. Furius Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 5.17.4. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

[1] The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: [--- S]accus II; [---- E]squilinus II; [----]Capitolinus II; Q. Manlius A. f. [----]; Cn. Genuciu[s ----]; L. Atilius L. [f. ----]. *Fast. Cap.* and Diod. agree regarding these names, though Maelius appears in Diod. as Μελαῖος, and it is not clear whether Diod. had the elder Licinius (Mil. Tr. in 400) like *Fast. Cap.*, or his son, like Livy. In Livy the name is P. Maenius, but at 5.12.10 on the college of 400 he has Maelius, and should agree here. He omits the name of Manlius, perhaps after or before the similar beginning of that of Maelius. He states that the college of 400 was reelected, but only three of them were, while Manlius seems new, and Atilius and Genucius held office in 399. See Conway and Walters *ad loc.*

[2] On Scipio, who is named by Liv. and Plut., and would be the first of his branch of the family to appear, see Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 286, note 3, who prefers the version of *Fast. Cap.* For evidence that the Scipiones descended from the Maluginenses, see *RE* s. v. "Cornelius", col. 1429, and no. 348.

395 B.C. A.U.C. 359

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. Cornelius P. f. A. n. Cossus Pat. (120)
P. Cornelius – f. – n. Scipio Pat. (328)
K. Fabius M. f. Q. n. Ambustus Pat. (42, cf. 39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 390?
L. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Medullinus Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 394, 391
Q. Servilius Q. f. P. n. Fidenas Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 390, 388, 386
M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Lactucinus Maximus Pat. (207) Mil. Tr. c. p. 398

Liv. 5.24.1; Diod. 14.94.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Cosso et Medulliano); Degrassi 30f., 99, 384f. Valerius and Servilius made Capena sue for peace (Liv. 5.24.3), while the two Cornelii ravaged Faliscan territory (Liv. 5.24.2–3; cf. Diod. 14.96.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 47.

Tribunes of the Plebs

T. Sicinius (14)

Proposed to remove a large part of the population of Rome to Veii (Liv. 5.24—25; Plut. *Cam.* 7.2–4).

Q. Pomponius (*3)
A. Verginius (*18)

Were prosecuted in 393 for vetoing Sicinius' proposal (Liv. 5.29.6–7, cf. 24.11; Plut. *Cam.* 7.2–4).

[1] The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: [----] Co[s]sus; [----] Scipio; [--- Ambu]stus III; L. Fu[rius ----]. The names of the two Cornelii have been confused in the Mss of Diod., see Degrassi 385. On Scipio, see 394, note 1. K. Fabius is listed in Livy as *iterum* but in *Fast. Cap.* as III: see 404 and 401.

394 B.C. A.U.C. 360

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

M. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 386, 384, 381
L. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Medullinus Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 391

C. AEMILIUS TI. f. TI. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (not in *RE*) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387, 383, 380

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*14)

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. (–––––) Pat. (39) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397 or 395

Liv. 5.25.2; Diod. 14.97.1; 15.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([– –Camillu]s III); Chr. 354 (Camello III et Publicola); Degrassi 30f., 99f., 386f. Camillus reduced Falerii to surrender (Liv. 5.26.3—27.15; Dion. Hal. 13.1–2; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Plut. *Cam.* 9—11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.4.1; Polyaen. 8.7; Dio fr. 24; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Zon. 7.21; cf. Diod. 14.96.5, and 98.5); while Aemilius and Postumius operated against the Aequi (Liv. 5.28.6–13; cf. Diod. 14.98.5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

[? CATLUS VERUS
Diod. 14.97.1, Κάτλος Οὐῆρος F.]

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. POMPONIUS (*3)

T. SICINIUS (14)

A. VERGINIUS (*18)

Reelected with the rest of the college of 395 (Liv. 5.25.13, cf. 26.3; Plut. *Cam.* 9.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

L. VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

L. SERGIUS (FIDENAS) Pat. (26) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397

A. MANLIUS (VULSO CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (100) Mil. Tr. c. p. 405, 402, 397

While conveying the offering to Apollo of Delphi for success at Veii, they were captured by the Liparean pirates, but sent on their way by the pirate commander Timasitheus (Liv. 5.28.1–5, who alone gives the names; cf. Diod. 14.93.2–5; Val. Max. 1.1., ext. 4; Plut. *Cam.* 7—8; App. *Ital.* 8; Zon. 7.21). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

[1] According to Diod. there were only three Military Tribunes c. p. (14.97.1; and 15.2.1). On Medullinus' many magistracies, see *RE* no. 65; 413, note 1. Aemilius' name is completed from *Fast. Cap.* and Chr. 354 on 391. Postumius is probably a Censor of 380; see that year. Cornelius, now holding

the magistracy for the second time (Liv.), may be Scipio (*RE* 328; Mil. Tr. c. p. 395) or Cossus (120; Mil. Tr. c. p. 395) or Maluginensis (252; Mil. Tr. c. p. 397), preferably the last, though there are several examples in these times of persons who held this office in successive years.

393 B.C. A.U.C. 361

Consuls

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

P.? (*or* SER.) CORNELIUS – f. – n. MALUGINENSIS[1] Pat. (251, cf. 252) Mil. Tr. c. p. 397, 390

Fast. Cap. ([-- Cornel]ius [---]); Chr. 354 (Potito et Malluginense); Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. In *Fast. Cap.* as restored by Mommsen it is noted that these two Consuls did not enter office (*CIL* 1².1, p. 19: [non inieru]nt); but Degrassi (100) prefers the supplement previously suggested: [vitio facti abdicaru]nt. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Consules Suffecti

L. LUCRETIUS – f. – n. TRICIPITINUS FLAVUS Pat. (20) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 383, 381

SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS[2] Pat. (31, cf. 94) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

Liv. 5.29.2 (as the regular Consuls); Diod. 14.99.1, Σερουίλιος; 15.8.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---Sulp]icius Q. f. Se[r.---]); *Fast. Hyd.* (Flabo et Camerino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. Lucretius held command against the Aequi (Liv. 5.29.5) and proposed the settlement of the land of Veii (5.30.8; cf. Diod. 14.102.4). In Diod. are mentioned the taking of Labici, the revolt of Satricum and Velitrae, and the colonization of Circeii (14.102.4).

Censors[3]

L. PAPIRIUS (– f. – n. CURSOR) Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385

C. IULIUS SP. f. VOPISCI n. IULLUS Pat. (295) Mil. Tr. c. p. 408, 405

Liv. 5.31.6, cf. 9.34.20–21; and Dion. Hal. 1.74.6; *Fast. Cap.* ([---Iul]ius Sp. f. Vopisci n. I[---]); Plin. *NH* 33.16; Fest. 500 L; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f.

Censor Suffectus

M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (248)

In place of C. Iulius who died in office (*Fast. Cap.* (M. Cornelius P. f. M.[---]); Liv. 5.31.6; 9.34.20; Dion. Hal. 1.74.5; Plut. *Cam.* 14.1; Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f.). The capture of Rome during this lustrum led to the rule that if one Censor died in office the other must abdicate (Liv. 5.31.6; Mommsen *Str.* 1.216; 2.341). They named Lucretius (above) Princeps Senatus (Plut. *Cam.* 32; cf. Liv. 5.55).

Tribunes of the Plebs

T. SICINIUS (14)

The authors of the proposal to move a large part of Rome to Veii were reelected (Liv. 5.29.1; see 395 and 394).

[1] Münzer (*RE*) identifies Cornelius with the Mil. Tr. c. p. of 397, but Degrassi (100) follows Mommsen in believing that there was space on the stone for a longer praenomen than P. Servius, who held office in 386, is also a possibility.

[2] On the relation of Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus to Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, see 388, note 1.

[3] Beloch (*RG* 80) doubts this censorship on the basis of Festus (500 L), but Dion. Hal. mentions a census two years before the capture of Rome by the Gauls and Pliny lists the number of citizens of that period.

392 B.C. A.U.C. 362

Consuls[1]

L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, Mil. Tr.. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

M. MANLIUS T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (51)

Liv. 5.31.2; Diod. 14.103.1; 15.14.1; Dion. Hal. 1.74.5–6; *Fast. Cap.* (M. Manlius T. f. A. n. [---]); and on Manlius, Dion. Hal. 13.8. See Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. Valerius celebrated a triumph and Manlius an ovation for success over the Aequi (Liv. 5.31.3–4; Diod. 14.106.11; Malalas 7, p. 183; Degrassi 539). Both Consuls abdicated so early in the year that new Consuls entered upon office on the Kalends of Quinctilis (Liv. 5.31.7–8, and 32.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35 no. 4.

[1] In Diod. Manlius' praenomen is Αὔλος, and in Dion. Hal. 1.74.5 it is Τίτος. In *Fast. Cap.* no notice is taken of the early abdication and no Suffect Consuls are recorded, nor is Manlius' cognomen noted in the usual way as later acquired for his exploit in the Gallic war (cf. Liv.). Presumably the Capitoline hill was his place of residence (Degrassi 100).

391 B.C. A.U.C. 363

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. LUCRETIUS – f. – n. TRICIPITINUS FLAVUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 383, 381

SER. SULPICIUS Q. f. SER. n. CAMERINUS Pat. (31, cf. 94) Cos. Suff. 393

L. (*or* M.) AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387, 383, 382, 380

L. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (65) Cos. 413, 409, Mil. Tr. c. p. 407, 405, 398, 397, 395, 394

AGRIPP. FURIUS SEX. f. – n. FUSUS Pat. (7)

C. AEMILIUS TI. f. TI. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (not in *RE*) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394

Liv. 5.32.1; Diod. 14.107.1; 15.15.1; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Chr. 354 (Tricipitino et Mamertino); Degrassi 30f., 100, 386f. C. Aemilius and Lucretius forced Volsinii to sue for terms and accept a twenty year truce, while Sulpicius and Agrippa Furius raided Suppinate territory (Liv. 5.32.2–5; cf. Diod. 14.109.7).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APULEIUS (10)

Prosecuted Camillus and forced him into exile (Liv. 5.32.8–9; Val. Max. 5.3.2a; Plut. *Cam.* 12—13; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 86; Diod. 14.117.5; Dion. Hal. 13.5; Plin. *NH* 34.13, Carvilius; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 12, 324E–F; Flor. 1.22.4; App. *Ital.* 8; Dio fr. 24; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23, with the cognomen Saturninus; Zon. 7.22).

Quaestors

SP. CARVILIUS (4)

Accused Camillus of appropriating a bronze door from the booty of Veii (Plin. *NH* 34.13; cf. Tribunes of the Plebs).

Interreges

M. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (328) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395, 394?

L. VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

Liv. 5.31.8. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Legates, Ambassadors[2]

Q. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 390
K. ? FABIUS M. f. Q. n. Pat. (42, cf. 39, 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 395, 390
NUM. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. Pat. (45, cf. 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406, 390

Sent to deal with the Gauls when Clusium requested aid, but by their unneutral conduct provoked the Gauls to attack Rome (Liv. 5.35.4—36.10; Diod. 14.113.4–8; Dion. Hal. 13.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 3.8.19; Plut. *Cam.* 17—18; *Num.* 12.6–9; Flor. 1.13.6; Dio fr. 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Oros. 2.19.5–6; Zon. 7.23).

[1] The names are preserved as follows in *Fast. Cap.*: L. Aimilius Mam. f. M.[----]; Agripp. Furius Sex. [----]; [C. Ai]milius Ti. f. Ti. n. [----]. Münzer (*RE*) identifies Lucretius Flavus, Cos. Suff. 393, with the Mil. Tr. of this year. On the name of Sulpicius, see 393. Aemilius' praenomen is L. in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., but M. in Livy (*iterum* added in V). *Fast. Cap.* is consistent, since he is recorded with the numeral VI in 380, while Livy starts the series with 389. The cognomen of Agrippa Furius is merely a conjecture from other occurrences in the family. Neither Agrippa Furius nor C. Aemilius is named in Diod. 15.15, though Γάιος Αἰμίλιος and Γάιος Ῥοῦφος are named in 14.107. In both passages only four Military Tribunes are indicated for this year. Accordingly Mommsen (*RF* 2.228f.) doubts Agrippa Furius. Frontinus (*Str.* 2.8.2) however mentions Furius Agrippa Consul. These magistrates entered office on the Kalends of Quinctilis.

[2] On the confusions and falsifications in the tradition regarding the three Fabii, who were sent on this embassy and immediately afterward elected Military Tribunes for 390, see Münzer, *RE* no. 48, and col. 1750f.

390 B.C. A.U.C. 364

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

Q. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (48)
K. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (42, cf. 39, 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 404, 401, 395
N. FABIUS M. f. Q. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (45, cf. 48) Mil. Tr. c. p. 406
Q. SULPICIUS – f. – n. LONGUS Pat. (76)
Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 388, 386
P. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (252) Cos. 393? Mil. Tr. c. p. 397

Liv. 5.36.12; Diod.[2] 14.110.1; 15.20.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([Q. Fabi]us M. f. Q.[----]); *CIL* 6.37161 ([----] T. f. Longo, Q. [Fabio---]); Chr. 354 (Longo et Ambusto); Degrassi 30f., 100, 388f. Sulpicius held command

at the Allia (Cass. Hem. fr. 20 Peter, and Cn. Gellius, fr. 25 Peter; Gell. 5.17.2, from Verr. Flacc.; Liv. 6.1.12), and on the Capitol (Liv. 5.47.9, and 48.8; Plut. *Cam.* 28.4) against the Gauls.

Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS[3] Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Though legal forms were observed only with difficulty, it is represented that he was duly recalled from exile and appointed Dictator by the Senate and magistrates on the Capitoline, and arrived to defeat the Gauls just when the besieged were about to pay a ransom. He celebrated a triumph, then, constinuing in office, induced the people to vote down a proposal to move to Veii. (Liv. 5.43—55; Dion. Hal. 13.6—9; Plut. *Cam.* 23—32; Flor. 1.7.17–19; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 191, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61; Liv. 9.4.14, 11.6, and 15.10; 22.3.10, and 14.11; 27.34.14; Val. Max. 4.1.2; Frontin. *Str.* 3.13.1; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 12; Tac. *Ann.* 2.52; App. *Ital.* 8; *Celt.* 1, and 5; *BC* 2.50; Gell. 17.2.14, quoting Claud. Quad. fr. 7 Peter; Polyaen. 8.7.2; Memnon 25.2, *FHG* 3.538; Dio fr. 25; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 391, p. 118 Helm; August. *CD* 2.17; Malalas 1.7; Zon. 7.23). Polybius (2.18.2–3, and 22.4–5) has the Gauls leave Rome in accordance with a treaty, while in Diod. Camillus, after a victory over the Volscians, defeated the returning Gauls and recovered the ransom the Romans had paid, but was prevented from celebrating a triumph by the Tribunes of the Plebs (14.116—117; Strabo 5.2.3, on Caere; Suet. *Tib.* 3.2; Iustin. 28.2.4; 38.4.8; 43.5.9; Eutrop. 1.20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 23; Cassiod.; Fest. 512 L; cf. Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.826). On the continuance of his dictatorship, see Liv. 5. 49.9; 6.1.4–6; Plut. *Cam.* 28.2; 31.3; cf. Polyb. 2.22.4–5; Flor. 1.7.15; *Fast. Silv.* (on Id. Feb., *CIL* 1².1, p. 259). On his triumph, see Liv. 5.49.7; 7.15.8; Plut. *Cam.* 30.2; Sil. It. 1.625ff.; App. *Celt.* 1; Eutrop. 1.20; Cassiod. *Chr.* on 392; Zon. 7.23; see Degrassi 539. On his place in the *Fasti*, Degrassi 101, 388f.

Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS (L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA) Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 383

or

L. VALERIUS (L. f. P. n. POTITUS) Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398

Liv. 5.48.5. Degrassi (101) considers Potitus the more probable candidate. On Poplicola, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6, on Potitus, 35, no. 4.

Pontifices

?–390: M. FOLIUS (FLACCINATOR ?) Pat. (1, cf. 2) Mil. Tr. c. p. 433
Pontifex Maximus; slain by the Gauls (Liv. 5.41.3, cf. Plut. *Cam.* 21.3, Fabius).

C. *or* K. FABIUS DORSUO Pat. (68)
Went safely among the Gauls to perform, according to Livy (5.46.1–3, and 52.3, with praenomen C.; Val. Max. 1.1.11), private family rites, but according to other sources, public rites as Pontifex (Cass. Hem. fr. 19 Peter, in App. *Celt.* 6; cf. Flor. 1.7.16; Dio fr. 25, with praenomen Caeso; Ampel. 20).

Augur *or* Pontifex

439–390: Q. ? SERVILIUS P. f. (SP. n. PRISCUS *or* STRUCTUS FIDENAS ?) Pat. (75)

Successor: [----FURI]US Q. f. P. nepos FU[SUS][4] Pat. (60, Supb. 3.532) Mil. Tr. c. p. 403
ILS 9338, 2.—*CIL* 6.37161.

[1] On the names and authenticity of K. and Num. Fabius, see 391, note 2, and references cited there. Servilius Fidenas is identified by the adverb *quartum* in Livy. For Cornelius Livy has Servilius but the cognomen and the name Cornelius in Diod. impose the correction. The identification of Longus and Fabius in *CIL* 6.37161—*ILS* 9338,2 is probable but not certain, and makes the date of inauguration of the priest in question uncertain. See note 4.

[2] The following additional apocryphal names appear in Ms F of Diod.: Μάρκος Κλώδιος, 14.110; Πόπλιον Οὔγωνα, Σέξτον Ἄντιον, καὶ Γάϊον Μάρκον, 15.20.

[3] For analyses of the legend of Camillus, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.297ff.; Münzer, *RE* no. 44; Hirschfeld, *Kl. Schr.* 273ff.

[4] The preserved portion of the name suggests that the new priest was a Furius Fusus, since Fusus is the only patrician cognomen that meets the requirements, if *FV* was correctly read by Hülsen. The Mil. Tr. c. p. of 403 is a possible candidate.

389 B.C. A.U.C. 365

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 387, 383, 380

L. VERGINIUS – f. – n. TRICOSTUS Pat. (*17) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402 ?

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. ----- Pat. (40)

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387 ? 385, 383, 370

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 387, 383, 382, 380

L. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381

Liv. 6.1.8; Diod. 15.22.1; Chr. 354 (Tricosto et Albino); cf. Cass. Hem. fr. 20 Peter, and Gell. fr. 25 Peter in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.22. See Degrassi 101, 388f. Aemilius held command against the Etruscans and Manlius near the city (Liv. 6.2.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

[? L. PAPIRIUS (– f. – n. MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380?

? M. FURIUS]

Diod. 15.22.1; see below, Censors.

Dictator[2]

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.2.5; won victories over Volscians, Aequi, and Etruscans, who had just captured Sutrium, and celebrated a triumph (Elogium in *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 191—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61; Liv. 6.2.8—4.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.15; Plut. *Cam.* 33.1,34—36; Eutrop. 2.1; Oros. 3.3.4; Zon. 7.24; cf. Diod. 14.117.5). See Degrassi 101, 388f., and on the triumph, 539.

Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS – f. – n. AHALA Pat. (34, cf. 22)

Liv. 6.2.6, cf. 20.8; Plin. *NH* 7.103, with praenomen P.

[Censors[3]

? M. FURIUS (FUSUS?) Pat. (60) Mil. Tr. c. p. 403?

? L. PAPIRIUS (MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66?) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380?

Diod. 15.22.1; cf. Liv. 6.5.8; see 385, note 1; and 380, Mil. Tr. c. p.]

Interreges

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (328) Mil. Tr. c. p. 395, 394?

M. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.1.8.

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. MARCIUS (12)
Prosecuted Q. Fabius Ambustus for his actions as Legate to the Gauls at Clusium (Liv. 6.1.6; see 391, Legates, and 390, Mil. Tr. c. p.).

Prefects

L. FURIUS CAMILLUS Pat. (41) Cos. 349
Left in charge of the camp by his father, the Dictator (Plut. *Cam.* 35.1).

[1] Valerius' praenomen A. in Livy is corrected by reference to the number *iterum* (see 394) and Livy 5.26.2 and 6.5.7. Verginius may have been Mil. Tr. c. p. in 402. On possible identifications for Cornelius, see 394, note 1. The identification of Manlius is supported by the number *tertium* after his name in 383 (Liv. 6.21.1) and the cognomen in Chr. 354 on 385. On the name of Aemilius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 380; on that of Postumius, see 381, Mil. Tr. c. p. On Papirius, see 382, note 1.

[2] Diodorus places these victories with the victory over the Gauls at which he recovered the ransom (see 390, on Camillus). On the dictatorship and triumph of this year, see Mommsen, *RF* 2.335ff.; Bandel, *Dictaturen* 35–40).

[3] This censorship is very doubtful. In its favor are the two names, not included in Livy's list of Military Tribunes, which remain in the tradition of Diodorus, and the fact that the addition of four new tribes from the land of Veii in 387 required the exercise of censorial powers. These however might have been exercised by the magistrates in office. Our authorities name no Censors, and these two men remain obscure. In the case of the Censors in 403 the two additional names in Livy appeared with their proper title in *Fast. Cap.* Here the relevant portion of *Fast. Cap.* is lost, but Degrassi's supplements, as he notes (101), still leave four lines unfilled. See also Beloch, *RG* 78f.; Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1940) 76f. If there were Censors this year, L. Papirius Cursor, Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385, is also a possible candidate.

388 B.C. A.U.C. 366

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin.*7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385?, 384
Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 390, 386
L. IULIUS – f. – n. IULLUS Pat. (299) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379
L. AQUILIUS – f. – n. CORVUS (15)
L. LUCRETIUS – f. – n. FLAVUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 383, 381

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 383, 377 ?

Liv. 6.4.7; Diod. 15.23.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Corbo); Degrassi 101, 388f. All held command in Aequian or Etruscan territory (Liv. 6.4.7–12). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 5.

[1] Iulius' cognomen appears from the Tullus or Tullius in Mss of Livy (ed. Conway and Walters *ad loc.*; see 489, note 1). On that of Lucretius, see 392, 382, and 381. Münzer (*RE*, nos. 31 and 94) suggests that Sulpicius Camerinus, Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, is the same as Rufus listed above. The two cognomina appear together in the name of the Consul of 345. These two (Camerinus and Rufus) are close to each other in time and appear suspiciously often as colleagues of Lucretius, but Degrassi doubts the identification since at 393 in *Fast. Cap.* a blank space after the filiation indicates that the two cognomina did not appear there (30, 100).

387 B.C. A.U.C. 367

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CURSOR Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385

CN. SERGIUS – f. – n. FIDENAS COXO Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385 ?, 380

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389 ?, 383, 382, 380

LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380, 378, 376

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 383, 380

[? L. QUINCTIUS Pat.

? L. CORNELIUS – f. – n. – – Pat.

? A. MALLIUS (MANLIUS) – f. – n. Pat.

? FABIUS Pat.]

Liv. 6.5.7; Diod. 15.24.1; Chr. 354 (Cursore et Lanato); Degrassi 101, 390f. Four new tribes were created out of former territory of Veii (Liv. 6.5.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36 no. 6.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. SICINIUS (10)

Agitated for distribution of the Pomptine land (Liv. 6.1.1).

Interreges

M. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (51) Cos. 392

SER. SULPICIUS CAMERINUS Pat. (31, cf. 94) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391

L. VALERIUS POTITUS Pat. (307) Cos. 393, 392, Mil. Tr. c. p. 414, 406, 403, 401, 398
See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 35, no. 4.

Duumvir Sacris Faciendis

T. QUINCTIUS (CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS)[2] Pat. (Cin. *7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385 ?, 384
Dedicated the temple of Mars vowed in the Gallic war (Liv. 6.5.8). See Lübker no. 5.

[1] According to Diod. there were six Military Tribunes. Of these Livy preserves the names of five, and besides these the Mss of Diod. yield, with variations from one to another, the names given in addition above (*CIL* 1², p. 121, Degrassi 391). The names of Sergius (Servilius in Diod.), Aemilius, and Menenius (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*) are confirmed by *Fast. Cap.* on 380 (Degrassi 32f., 102, 392). Degrassi (101) suggests for the sixth Tribune either L. Cornelius – f. – n. or A. Manlius – f. – n. The numeral *tertium* (Livy 6.21) after the name of A. Manlius, Mil. Tr. c. p. 383, favors accepting Cornelius here, since Manlius held office in 389 and 385.

[2] The fragment of *Fast. Cap.* mentioned in note 1 also confirms this name, since the space after the word Cincinnat. leaves room for the second cognomen Capitolinus.

386 B.C. A.U.C. 368

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 384, 381

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. P. n. FIDENAS Pat. (56) Mil. Tr. c. p. 402, 398, 395, 390, 388

L. QUINCTIUS (– f. – n.) CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *6) Mil. Tr. c. p. 385, 377

L. HORATIUS – f. – n. PULVILLUS Pat. (14)

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 384, 380, 377, 370, 367
Liv. 6.6.3 and 13–15; Diod. 15.25.1; Chr. 354 (Aluginense [*sic*] et Cincinnato); Degrassi 101, 390f. Camillus is credited with victories over Volscians, Latins and Hernici (Liv. 6.6—9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.4), then retook Sutrium and Nepete in Etruria (6.9—10), while the Elogium (*CIL* 1², p. 191 and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.61) mentions action against Velitrae. Valerius accompanied him (Liv. 6.6—10), while Horatius and Quinctius succeeded to the Volscian command (Liv. 6.9.6). Servilius

held command near the city and Cornelius presided over civil affairs (Liv. 6.6.13 and 15). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

[1] Diod. has only four Military Tribunes this year, and makes no mention of Valerius and Horatius. In Diod. Cornelius' praenomen is M. The full name of Valerius appears in *Fast. Cap.* on 380 (Degrassi 32f.), where Degrassi's reading of the numeral III agrees with Livy's *tertium*, and ends the doubts raised by Hülsen (*Klio* 2 [1902] 248ff.) regarding his place in the regular lists for this year.

385 B.C. A.U.C. 369

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS ?) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387 ? ?, 383, 370

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. ----- Pat. (40, cf. 54) (Mil. Tr. c. p. 389 ?)

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384 ?

L. QUINCTIUS (L. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS ?) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *6) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 377 ?

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CURSOR Pat. (51) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387

(CN. SERGIUS – f. – n. FIDENAS COXO) Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380

Liv. 6.11.1; Diod. 15.28.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Cincinnato); Degrassi 101, 390f. On T. Quinctius, see Lübker no. 5.

Dictator

A. CORNELIUS – f. – n. COSSUS Pat. (114, cf. 112 and 113) Cos. 413 ?

Victory and triumph over the Volscians (Liv. 6.11—14, and 16.5). Arrested M. Manlius Capitolinus (Liv. 6.15—16; Plut. *Cam.* 36.4, who names Quintus Capitolinus; cf. Diod. 15.35.3, who places the trial and execution in this year). See Degrassi 101, 391, and on the triumph 539.

Master of Horse

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS) CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 386, 383

Liv. 6.11.10, and 12.10; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 36.4, who names him Dictator; Degrassi 101, 390f. See Lübker no. 5.

[1] Diod. states that there were only four Military Tribunes, and the confused Mss tradition yields the following words: Λεύκιος Παπίριος, Μάρκος Πόπλιος, Τίτος Κορνήλιος, Κύντος, Κοίντος Λεύκιος; see *CIL* 1², p. 123; Degrassi

391. Livy reports only five names, but as Sergius was in his first Military Tribunate in 387 and in his third in 380 (Liv. 6.27.2; *Fast. Cap.* on 380), and the other intervening colleges are complete, his name may be supplied here (see Conway and Walters on Liv. 6. 11.10). Degrassi also suggests L. Papirius Mugillanus who was Mil. Tr. c. p. for the second time in 380. He may however be the L. Papirius listed in 382, if Sp. Papirius of that year may be assigned the cognomen Crassus found in Chr. 354. This seems a probable solution since L. Papirius Crassus, Mil. Tr. c. p. 368, is listed in *Fast. Cap.* as Sp. f. These considerations favor placing Sergius Fidenas Coxo's second Military Tribunate in 385.

384 B.C. A.U.C. 370

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 380, 377, 370, 367

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 386, 381

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 383, 377 ?

C. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (42)

T. QUINCTIUS (T. f. L. n.) CINCINNATUS (CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (Cin. *7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385 ?

Liv. 6.18.1; Diod. 15.36.1; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Camillo); Degrassi 101, 390f. According to Plutarch (*Cam.* 36.5–7) and Livy (6.20.11) Camillus transferred the trial of Manlius Capitolinus to the Petelian grove. Zonaras (7.24) calls him Dictator. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7; on Quinctius, Lübker no. 5.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. MENENIUS (9)

Q. PUBLILIUS (*4)

Secured the conviction and execution of Manlius Capitolinus for treason (Liv. 6.19.5–7, cf. 18—20; Val. Max. 6.3.1; Plut. *Cam.* 36.5–7; Gell. 17.2.14, and 21.24; App. *Ital.* 9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 24; Zon. 7.24; cf. Diod. 15.35.3, who tells the story under 385). On the Lex Publilia de sponsu, see 327, Consuls.

[1] According to Diod. there were only four Military Tribunes, but Livy has six with the addition of Valerius and Camillus. On Sulpicius and Quinctius, see 388. Livy appears to distinguish between Cincinnati and Capitolini, and so lists this as Quinctius' second Military Tribunate, but T. Quinctius apparently had both cognomina in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 (Degrassi 32f., 392f.). The two cognomina were combined also in the case of the Mag. Eq. of 367.

383 B.C. A.U.C. 371

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 380

A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387 ?, 385, 370

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384, 377 ?

L. LUCRETIUS – f. – n. FLAVUS TRICIPITINUS Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 381

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389, 387, 382, 380

M. TREBONIUS – f. – n. (10)

[? ? FABIUS]

Liv. 6.21.1; Diod. 15.38.1; Chr. 354 (Publicola III et Flavo III); Degrassi 101, 390f. They carried on war with the Volscians and a number of Latin towns. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 36, no. 6.

[1] According to Diod. there were only four Military Tribunes, but Livy has Aemilius and Trebonius also, while in Ms F of Diod. an apocryphal Fabius is added. In Diod. Manlius has the praenomen Lucius; see *RE* no. 9 on his filiation and cognomen. On Sulpicius's name, see 388. On that of Lucretius, see 392; and on that of Aemilius, see 380.

382 B.C. A.U.C. 372

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

SP. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (49)

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. (MUGILLANUS) Pat. (14, cf. 66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 380 ?, 376 ?

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 376, 368

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS Pat. (57) Mil. Tr. c. p. 378, 369

C. SULPICIUS – f. – n. (CAMERINUS) Pat. (7, cf. 29)

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389 ?, 387, 383, 380

Liv. 6.22.1; Diod. 15.41.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenas et Grasso); Degrassi 101, 392f. War with Velitrae and Praeneste (Liv. 6.22.1–4).

[? FABIUS ALBUS

Diod. 15.41.1, add. F.]

[1] According to Diodorus there were only four Military Tribunes this year. The confused tradition in the Mss contains no trace of the names Sulpicius and Aemilius; on the others, see *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 123; Degrassi 101, 392f. Münzer (*RE* no. 12) holds that both the Papirii of this year bore the cognomen Crassus. It seems probable in the case of Sp. Papirius, since the filiation of the Military Tribune c. p. of 368 was Sp. f. C. n. His name therefore should probably be read Sp. Papirius C. f.–n. Crassus. Münzer would identify L. Papirius with the Military Tribune c. p. of 376 and the obscure Papirius cited in Chr. 354 under the year 374. Degrassi (101) lists L. Papirius as a Crassus but does not suggest any cognomen for Sp. Papirius. An L. Papirius Mugillanus is named in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 as a Military Tribune c. p. for the second time, but the date of his earlier Military Tribunate remains uncertain. Münzer (*RE* no. 66) would identify him with the L. Papirius, Military Tribune in 389, who is named only in Diodorus, and Degrassi suggests that his name should be inserted as the one that has been lost from the list for 385. He admits however that the second Military Tribunate of Cn. Sergius Fidenas Coxo could be listed there. I am inclined to place Sergius Coxo in 385, to consider that the L. Papirius mentioned in 389 is imperfectly attested, and to suggest that the L. Papirius who is listed as a Military Tribune in this year is a Mugillanus, not a Crassus, and held the office for the second time in 380. The filiation, however, of L. Papirius L. f. L. n. Crassus, Cos. 336, and 330, indicates that there was an L. Papirius Crassus in Rome in this generation.

381 B.C. A.U.C. 373

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

M. Furius L. f. Sp. n. Camillus Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384

A. Postumius – f. – n. (Albinus) Regillensis Pat. (*13)

L. Postumius – f. – n. (Albinus) Regillensis Pat. (*15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389

L. Furius Sp. f. L. n. Medullinus Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 370

L. Lucretius – f. – n. Tricipitinus Flavus Pat. (20) Cos. Suff. 393, Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 388, 383

M. Fabius K. f. M. n. Ambustus Pat. (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369

Liv. 6.22.5; Diod. 15.48.1; Plut. *Cam.* 37.1, on Camillus and Medullinus; Chr. 354 (Publicola IIII et Tricipitino); Degrassi 101, 392f. Camillus retrieved his colleague's (Furius) defeat, routed the Volscians, and led his forces to a determinedly peaceful Tusculum (Liv. 6.22—27; Val. Max. 7.3, ext. 9; Plut. *Cam.* 37—38; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.6; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.6; Dio, fr. 28; Zon. 7.24).

[1] The name and filiation of Medullinus appear from *Fast. Cap.* on 363, Censors. On Lucretius, see 392; and on Fabius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 369. The Chronographer of 354 names Publicola IIII, but no other source places him in this year; on the number, see 380, and see 389, note 1.

380 B.C. A.U.C. 374

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (298) Mil.Tr. c. p. 394, 389, 387, 383

P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 377, 370, 367

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 376, 370, 368

LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 378, 376

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351

L. AEMILIUS MAM. f. M. n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (93) Mil. Tr. c. p. 391, 389?, 387, 383, 382

CN. SERGIUS – f. – n. FIDENAS COXO Pat. (28) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 385?

TI. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (50)

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. MUGILLANUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382? (or 389?)

Liv. 6.27.2; Diod. 15.50.1; *Fast. Cap.* (note 1); Chr. 354 (Publicola V et Mamertino VI); Degrassi 32f., 102, 392f.

Dictator

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 385?, 384

Liv. 6.28.3; *Fast. Cap.* (T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Cin[c]innat[------]); Degrassi 32f., 102, 392f. Defeated the Latins on the Allia, captured nine towns, and received the surrender of Praeneste, then celebrated a triumph, and dedicated a statue with inscription on the Capitol (Liv. 6.28—29; Diod. 15.47.8; Dion. Hal. 14.5; Eutrop. 2.2; Oros. 3.3.5; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.38; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 377, p. 119 Helm; Fest. 498 L; and on the triumph, Degrassi 539). See Lübker no. 5.

Master of Horse

A. SEMPRONIUS – f. – n. ATRATINUS Pat. (23)

Liv. 6.28.4.

Censors[2]

C. SULPICIUS – f. – n. CAMERINUS Pat. (29, cf. 7) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS REGILLENSIS Pat. (*14) Mil. Tr. c. p. 394

Postumius died, Sulpicius abdicated, and their successors were *vitio creati*, so no further election was attempted (Liv. 6.27.4–5; Degrassi 102, 392f.).

[1] The names are preserved in *Fast. Cap.* as follows: L. Valerius L. f. [———]; P. (Valerius) L. f. L. [n. Poti]tus Poplicol. III; Cornelius, Menenius, and Sulpicius, entire as above; [----]n. Mamercin. VI; Cn. [Sergius – f. – n.] Fiden. Coxo III; Ti. Papiri[us – f. – n.] Crassus; L. (Papirius) [– f. – n.] Mugillanus II. Livy lists six, L. and P. Valerius, C. (*sic*) Sergius, Licinius (*sic*) Menenius, P. (*sic*) Papirius, and Sergius (*sic*) Cornelius Maluginensis. Diod. indicates eight, and in his confused Mss tradition may be identified two Valerii (of P. the praenomen only), Menenius (with praenomen L.), Sulpicius, Aemilius, Papirius (only one, with praenomen T.), and the apocryphal names Ἄγγος (*add.* F), C. or Cn. Terentius, and Φλάβος Μάρκος (*add.* F); Degrassi 393. The nine named in *Fast. Cap.* have no parallel, and it appears that no college of more than eight was known to Claudius (*ILS* 212; cf. Liv. 5.2.10; 6.37.6; Dion. Hal. 11.56.3). Clearly *Fast. Cap.* has the most seriously interpolated tradition.

On the name of Poplicola, see 394 and 389; on that of Potitus, see *Fast. Cap.* for 367, and cf. 386, note 1. The proper form of Menenius' cognomen appears in *Fast. Cap.* On the name of Aemilius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 391. On Sergius' praenomen, see *Fast. Cap.*, and cf. Liv. 6.5.7. Ti., otherwise unexampled in the Papirian family, like the Titus indicated in Diod., is clear on the stone. On L. Papirius Mugillanus, see 382, note 1.

[2] This censorship is questioned by Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Sulpicius" no. 29, and Beloch (*RG* 83) because of the large number of Military Tribunes in 380 and the reappearance of the names Sulpicius and Postumius as Censors in 366. The prompt election of new Censors in 378 indicates that the tradition given above is probably correct, and there is no proof that the Censors of 366 were the same men. See Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1940) 78–80.

379 B.C. A.U.C. 375

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

P. Manlius A. f. A. n. Capitolinus Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367
C. Manlius – f. – n. Pat. (48)
L. Iulius – f. – n. (Iullus) Pat. (299) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388
C. Sextilius – f. – n. – (6)
M. Albinius – f. – n. – (3)
L. Antistius – f. – n. – (11)
P. Trebonius – f. – n. – (11)
C. Erenucius ? – f. – n. – (col. 419)

Liv. 6.30.2; Diod. 15.51.1; Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Albino); Degrassi 102, 394f. The two Manlii suffered a reverse at the hands of the Volscians (Liv. 6.30.2–8).

[1] Livy lists six but Diod. eight Military Tribunes in this year, the last two in the above list being attested by Diod. alone. The name of P. Manlius is given

in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 367; Πόπλιος Μάνιος in Diod. L. Iulius is probably the Mil. Tr. of 388, but bears in Diod. the praenomen Τιβέριος; while Sextilius appears as Σέστος or Σέξτος; and M. Albinius as Λεύκιος Λαβίνιος; cf. Albino in Chr. 354. Of the two additional names Τριβώνιος closely resembles the well known name Trebonius, and Erenucius (Ἐρενύκιος), which is not otherwise attested, should probably be emended to Genucius or Minucius.

378 B.C. A.U.C. 376

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

SP. (*or* L.) FURIUS – f. – n. ---- Pat. (29)
Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS Pat. (57) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382, 369
LICINUS MENENIUS T. f. T. n. LANATUS Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380, 376
P. CLOELIUS – f. – n. SICULUS Pat. (8)
M. HORATIUS – f. – n. – – – Pat. (5)
L. GEGANIUS – f. – n. (MACERINUS) Pat. (2)

Liv. 6.31.1; Diod. 15.57.1; Chr. 354 (Fidenas II et Siculo); Degrassi 102, 394f. Horatius and Furius raided Volscian territory about Antium, Servilius and Geganius that about Ecetra (Liv. 6.31.5–8).

Censors

SP. SERVILIUS – f. – n. PRISCUS Pat. (74)
Q. CLOELIUS – f. – n. SICULUS Pat. (11)

Liv. 6.31.2. Prevented by war from carrying their duties through. See Degrassi 102, 394f.

[1] Diod. states that there were four Military Tribunes this year, but to these Livy adds the names of Horatius and Geganius. In Diod. Furius bears the praenomen Lucius. On Servilius, see also 382 and 369. Menenius' name is given in full in *Fast. Cap.* for 380 (Γάιος Λεύκιος Λικίνιος in Diod.). The cognomen of Cloelius appears from Chr. 354, and the name of the Censor of this year. In Diod. it appears as Πόπλιος Κλοίλιος (with variants κύλιος, κίλιος, κοίλιος).

377 B.C. A.U.C. 377

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. MAM. n.) MAMERCINUS Pat. (94,95) Cos. 366, 363
P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 370, 367

C. VETURIUS (L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS?) Pat. (*9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369
SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. RUFUS Pat. (94, cf. 31) Mil. Tr. c. p. 388, 384, 383

or

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 376, 370, 368
L. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *6)
C. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. CINCINNATUS Pat. (Cin. *9)

Liv. 6.32.3; Diod. 15.61.1; Dio fr. 29 and Zon. 7.24 (on Sulpicius Rufus); Chr. 354 (Mamertino et Cincinnato). Aemilius and Valerius held command against the Volscians at Satricum while Sulpicius and L. Quinctius recovered Tusculum from the Latins (Liv. 6.32—33). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37 no. 7.

[1] Aemilius' filiation is quite uncertain (see *Fast. Cap.*). On the name of Valerius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 367. The name of Veturius is tentatively supplemented on the analogy of that of L. Veturius, Mil. Tr. in 367 (see *Fast. Cap.*). On Sulpicius, see also Praetextatus, *RE*, no. 88, since the numbers III and IIII after his name in *Fast. Cap.* on 370 and 368 imply that these either listed him as Mil. Tr. in this year or differed from our other sources in their treatment of the years without magistrates. The name Rufus, preserved in Diod. and Zon. (above) favors the identification given first above. See Degrassi 102, 394f.

376 B.C. A.U.C. 378

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. (MUGILLANUS?) Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382, 380
LICINUS MENENIUS (T. f. T. n. LANATUS) Pat. (15) Mil. Tr. c. p. 387, 380, 378
SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 370, 368
SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377?, 370, 368

Diod. 15.71.1; Chr. 354 (Lanato IIII et Praetextato); Degrassi 102, 394f.

Tribunes of the Plebs[2]

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. SEXTIUS SEX. f. N. n. SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Proposed in this year the famous Licinio-Sextian rogations (Liv. 6.35.4–10; Dion. Hal. 14.12 (22); Plut. *Cam.* 39; Dio fr. 29 and Zon.

7.24), which provided 1. that interest already paid on debts be deducted from the principal and the latter paid in three equal instalments (Liv. 6.35.4, and 39); 2. that right of possession of public land be limited to 500 *iugera* (Liv. 6.35.4; 10.13.15; 34.4.9, on Cato; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.21; Varro *RR* 1.2.9; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Vell. 2.6.3; Colum. *RR* 1.3.15; Plin. *NH* 18.17; Plut. *Cam.* 39; *TG* 8; Gell. 6.3.37, from Cato; 20.1.23; App. *BC* 1.8–9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20); 3. that at least one Consul should be a plebeian (Liv. 6.35.5, and 40.18, cf. 37—42; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Plut. *Cam.* 39 and 42; Flor. 1.17.26.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20; *Schol. Ambros.*, p. 275 Stangl; Ampelius 25.4 (Sulpicius Stolo); *Dig.* 1.2.2.26; Rotondi 219ff.). See 367, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[1] Diod. lists under this year four Military Tribunes. Livy on the other hand has the *solitudo magistratuum* forced by tribunician action begin this year and lists no more until 370. See note 2 for a possible explanation of the discrepancy between Livy and Diod. Degrassi suggests the cognomen Crassus for Mugillanus; but see 385, note 1, and 382, note 1.

[2] According to Niccolini (*FTP* 57) and Leuze (*Röm. Jahrzählung* 361, 364f.) the Military Tribunes of this time entered office on Kal. Quinct., (see Liv. 5.32.1 on 391) or at least in the early autumn (so Leuze). These Tribunes of the Plebs therefore probably entered office under the Military Tribunes of 377 in December 377; then, when reelected (Liv. 6.35.10) in December 376 they began to veto the election of the curule magistrates who would have entered office in the course of 375. This college of 376 is omitted in Livy but preserved at least in part in Diod. I list the Tribunes of the Plebs under 376, the year of their chief activity. See Niccolini, *FTP* 56, who lists them under 377.

375 B.C. A.U.C. 379

No curule magistrates[1] were elected for this year (Liv. 6.35.10; Diod. 15.75.1, cf. 61.1; Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Licinius Stolo (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus (36) Cos. 366

After their reelection (see 376, note 2), they prevented the election of curule magistrates (Liv. 6.35.10; Diod. 15.75.1; Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

[1] Diod. mentions ἀναρχία διά τινας πολιτικὰς στάσεις only for this year, and proceeds in the next with the names of the Military Tribunes listed by other sources under 370. The *solitudo magistratuum* lasted, according to Livy for five years (6.35.10), according to Zonaras (7.24), Cassiod., and *Fast. Hyd.* for four; while the remains of the ends of the lines in *Fast. Cap.* indicate that for some years, probably five, they too marked an interval. Chr. 354 reads *Baccho solo*. On Livy's omission also of the college of 376, see 376, notes 1 and 2.

374 to 371 B.C. A.U.C. 380 to 383

No curule magistrates[1] were elected for these years. See 375.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366
Reelected each year (Liv. 6.35.10; Dion. Hal. 14.12, the ten year Tribunate of Licinius; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.1; Zon. 7.24).

[1] The Chronographer of 354 under 374 lists the names Papirio et Vivio, under 373 the names, derived from localities, of Sacraviense et Cellemontano (*RE* IA. 1677), under 372, Prisco et Cominio, under 371, Mamertino et Solo. Solo in 375 and 371 may simply be a garbling of solitudo; and the place names under 373 may have some obscure reference to the word *dedicavit* preserved in *Fast. Cap.* Degrassi is inclined to believe that names stood in the twelve lines of *Fast. Cap.* which pertained in great part to this period and which are represented above in Chr. 354; see pp. 102, 396f.

370 B.C. A.U.C. 384

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

L. FURIUS SP. f. L. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381
A. MANLIUS (T. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS) Pat. (9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 389, 387 ? ?, 385, 383
SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377 ?, 376, 369
SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 368
P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 377, 367
C. VALERIUS – f. – n. POTITUS Pat. (50)
Liv. 6.36.3; Diod. 15.76.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---P]oplicola V; [---Praet]ext. III; [---Ma]luginens. VI); Chr. 354 (Medullino et Potito); Degrassi 32f., 103, 396f. On P. Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366
Liv. 6.35.10, and 36.7. See 375. Appeals from Tusculum for aid against Velitrae led them to permit the election of the magistrates listed above (Liv. 6.36.1–3).

[1] On Furius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on the Censors of 363. Manlius is probably the same person as the Mil. Tr. of 389, 385, and 382, and a brother of M. Manlius Capitolinus (Liv. 6.20.2). On Sulpicius Praetextatus, see also *Fast. Cap.* 368; and above, on 377. The name of P. (A. in Liv.) Valerius is given in full by *Fast. Cap.* for 367 with the numeral VI. Diod. lists only four names, without the two Valerii, and gives Manlius the praenomen Παῦλος. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 69) follows Mommsen (*RF* 2. 229) in rejecting the Valerii.

369 B.C. A.U.C. 385

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. FIDENAS Pat. (57) Mil. Tr. c. p. 382, 378
C. VETURIUS (L. ? f. SP. ? n. CRASSUS CICURINUS ?) Pat. (*9) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377
A. CORNELIUS – f. – n. COSSUS Pat. (115) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367
M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (240, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367
Q. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. CINCINNATUS ? Pat. (*Cin. 8)
M. FABIUS K. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381

Liv. 6.36.6; Diod. 15.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([–––]n. Cossus; [––Mal]uginensis; [––– Cicur]in. [I]I; and Fabius' name entire); Chr. 354 (Fidenas III et Maluginense); Degrassi 32f., 103, 396f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Reelected for the eighth time, they continued agitation for their bills with increased support (Liv. 6.36—37).

[1] Servilius may be a son of the Mil. Tr. of 386. The cognomen and filiation of Veturius are based on that of L. Veturius, Mil. Tr. 368 and 367, who may be his brother. Quinctius is omitted by Diod. who lists only five names. His cognomen is only a conjecture. According to Münzer, *RE* no. 249, Cornelius Maluginensis may possibly be identified with no. 248, the Censor Suffectus of 393. For Fabius, Diod. has Φάβιος.

368 B.C. A.U.C. 386

Military Tribunes with Consular Power[1]

T. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. CINCINNATUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *10)
SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 370

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. PRAETEXTATUS Pat. (88) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377 ?, 376, 370

SP. SERVILIUS C. f. C. n. STRUCTUS Pat. (86)

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. C. n. CRASSUS Pat. (44)

L. VETURIUS L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (Cic. *10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 367

Liv. 6.38.2; Diod. 15.78.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]apitolin.; [--M]alugin. VII; [--Praet]extat. IIII; the rest entire); Chr. 354 (Capitolino et Structo); Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f.

Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381

Liv. 6.38.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Cami]llus IIII; rei gerundae causa); Plut. *Cam.* 39.2; see Degrassi 32f., 103, 398f. Livy represents him using his power to support the veto of the colleagues of Licinius and Sextius but favors the view that he abdicated because of faulty auspices rather than popular threats (6.38; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39). The note in *Fast. Cap.* on Furius and Aemilius is "[post edictu]m in milites ex s. c. abdicarunt."

Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. MAM. n.) MAMERCINUS Pat. (94, cf. 95) Mil. Tr. c. p. 377 ?, Cos. 366, 363

Liv. 6.38.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([---M]amercinus).

Dictator

P. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379, 367

Liv. 6.39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Ca]pitolinus, seditionis sedandae et rei gerendae causa); Dio fr. 29; Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f. Favorable to plebeian demands, he appointed the first plebeian Master of Horse (Liv. 6.39.3–4; Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; Dio fr. 29.5).

Master of Horse

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CALVUS[2] (42) Cos. 364 or 361

Liv. 6.39.3; 10.8.8; *Fast. Cap.* ([Pr]imus e plebe); cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; Dio fr. 29; Degrassi 32f., 103f., 398f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361
L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366
They continued to agitate, even against the Dictators (Liv. 6.38—42; cf. Plut. *Cam.* 39.1–4; Dio fr. 29; see note 2).

[1] Diod. names only three Military Tribunes in this year, the first three in the list above. On the name of Quinctius, see also *Fast. Cap.* on 367.

[2] Plut. and Dio name him Stolo and identify him with the Tribune of the Plebs (cf. also Liv. 10.8.8, in a speech), but here Livy's phrase "qui tribunus militum fuerat" differentiates the Master of Horse from the Tribune of the Plebs in office and so makes it possible to identify him with Calvus who, according to the *Fast. Cap.*, was Consul in 364, or according to Livy, in 361.

367 B.C. A.U.C. 387

Military Tribunes with Consular Power

A. CORNELIUS – f. – n. COSSUS Pat. (115) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369
M. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (240, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 369
M. GEGANIUS – f. – n. MACERINUS Pat. (5)
P. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (52) Mil. Tr. c. p. 379
L. VETURIUS L. f. SP. n. CRASSUS CICURINUS Pat. (Cic. *10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 368
P. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 380, 377, 370
Liv. 6.42.3; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]ossus II; [--M]aluginens. II; [--M]acerinus; and the rest entire); Chr. 354 (Cosso II et Grasso); Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 7.

Dictator

M. FURIUS L. f. SP. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (44) Mil. Tr. c. p. 401, 398, 394, 386, 384, 381
Liv. 6.42.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--C]amillus V; rei gerundae causa); Plut. *Cam.* 40.2; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f. Defeated a Gallic band which had penetrated to the Anio (cf. Polyb. 2.18.6), celebrated a triumph, and while in office accepted the Licinio-Sextian rogations (Liv. 6.42; Dion. Hal. 14.8–10; Plut. *Cam.* 40–42; App. *Celt.* 1; Polyaen. 8.7.2; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 363, p. 120 Helm; Zon. 7.21 and 24; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 839; see Tribunes of the Plebs). On the law establishing the curule aedileship, see Liv. 6.42.11; Dig. 1.2.2.26; Lydus *Magg.* 1.38.

Master of Horse

T. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. CINCINNATUS[1] CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cin. *10) Mil. Tr. c. p. 368

or

T. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. POENUS (CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS) Pat. (Cin. *11) Cos. 354, 351

Liv. 6.42.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([--Cincin]natus Capitolinus); Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f. On Poenus, see Lübker no. 6.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS STOLO (161) Cos. 364 or 361

L. SEXTIUS SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36) Cos. 366

Refecti decumum (Liv. 6.42.2). In this year they carried two bills, one, before the new Military Tribunes entered office, that the Decemviri s. f. should consist equally of patricians and plebeians (Liv. 6.42.2), and second, late in the year, the Licinio-Sextian rogations (see under 376, Tribunes of the Plebs; Liv. 6.42.9–14; 7.18.5, and 21.1; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Plut. *Cam.* 42; cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 6, Peter (1.110), in Gell. 5.4.3; Gell. 17.21.27; Ampel. 25.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20; Zon. 7.24). Licinius, it is said, was later condemned for holding more public land than was allowed by his own law (Liv. 7.16.9; Dion. Hal. 14.12; Colum. *RR* 1.3.11; Val. Max. 8.6.3; Plin. *NH* 18.17; Plut. *Cam.* 39.5; App. *BC* 1.18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 20).

[1] In Livy the name is T. Quinctius Poenus, while in *Fast. Cap.* the part preserved ([.. Cincin]natus Capitolinus) clearly indicates the name above. Perhaps Livy identified him with the Dictator of 361.

366 B.C. A.U.C. 388

Consuls[1]

L. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (95, cf. 94) Cos. 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

L. SEXTIUS SEX. f. N. n. SEXTINUS LATERANUS (36)

Liv. 7.1.2, cf. 6.42.9; Diod. 15.82.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Laterano); Plut. *Cam.* 42.5; Cassiod.; cf. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* on 365; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f.

Censors[2]

– POSTUMIUS – f. – n. REGILLENSIS ALBINUS Pat. (not in **RE*)
C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Fast. Cap.; cf. Liv. 7.1.8, on the death of a Censor (Postumius) in 365; Degrassi 32f., 104, 398f.

Praetor

SP. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (48)

Liv. 7.1.2, cf. 6.42.11; Suidas, 2.2.401 Bernh. The first holder of this office, which was at first restricted to patricians (Liv. 6.42.11; cf. 10.8.8).

Aediles, Curule

CN. QUINCTIUS CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cap. *4)
P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (320)

The first holders of this office, which was created to have charge of the *Ludi Maximi*, when the Aediles of the Plebs refused to celebrate it. Though at first restricted to patricians, it soon was opened to plebeians in alternate years (Liv. 6.42.12–14; 7.1.2 and 5–6).

[1] In Livy, Diod. and Cassiod. Aemilius' cognomen is Mamercus; in *Fast. Cap.* the reading is [––M]amercinus; hence too in Chr. 354. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* place under this year the names Genucius and Curtius, the college of 445, but under 365 have Mamertinus and Lateranus. In *Fast. Cap.* Sextius' name is given as L. Sextius Sex. f. N. n. Sex. tin. Lateran. (Degrassi 32f.). Sexti n. instead of the first cognomen may be the correct form (*CIL* 1², p. 126). Cassiod. has Sestius.

[2] Beloch (*RG* 83) regards this censorship as an interpolation in the Fasti, both because another censorship follows in 363 and the same gentile names appear for the Censors of 380. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Sulpicius" 29) would accept this one but not the earlier one (see under 380). The persons named in this year can be distinguished from those in 380, and the death of one Censor is attested by Livy in 365. This would itself make another censorship necessary soon thereafter. Cram (*HSCPh* 51 [1940] 78ff.) rightly defends both censorships.

365 B.C. A.U.C. 389

Consuls[1]

L. GENUCIUS M. f. CN. n. AVENTINENSIS (14) Cos. 362
Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 362, 342

Liv. 7.1.7; Diod. 15.90.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––Ave]ntinensis; S.'s name entire); Eutrop. 2.4; Chr. 354 (Abentinensis et Haala); Oros. 3.4.1; Cassiod.; Lyd. *Magg.* 1.46. See Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

Censors

See under 366.

[1] On the name of Genucius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 362. On *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, see 366, note 1.

364 B.C. A.U.C. 390

Consuls[1]

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. STOLO *or* CALVUS (161 or 42)

Liv. 7.2.1; Diod. 15.95.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] Peticus; Licinius' name entire); Val. Max. 2.4.4; Plut. *RQ* 107; Chr. 354 (Petico et Calbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Petito et Galba), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

Aediles, Curule

M. POPILIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350, 348, Pr. 357?

In office when *ludi scaenici* were instituted (Fest. 436 L; cf. Liv. 7.2; Val. Max. 2.4.4). See Lübker no. 4.

[1] According to *Fast. Cap.* Calvus was Cos. in 364 and Stolo in 361; in Livy, Val. Max. and Plut. their positions are reversed. On a similar confusion in our sources for the name of Licinius, the Mag. Eq. of 368, see 368, note 2. Sulpicius' praenomen T. in Livy is corrected from Cassiod.

363 B.C. A.U.C. 391

Consuls

CN. GENUCIUS M. f. M. n. AVENTINENSIS (13)

L. AEMILIUS L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS (*or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

Liv. 7.3.3 (Mamercus iterum); Diod. 16.2.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––Ma]mercinus II; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Apuentinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamertino II et Silla), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (Mamercus); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

Dictator

L. MANLIUS A. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS[1] Pat. (54)

Clavi figendi causa, Liv. 7.3.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] Imperiossus); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f. His attempt to exceed his religious function (Liv. 7.3.9) or to stay in office beyond his legitimate time (Cic. *Off.* 3.112; Val. Max. 5.4.3) led to his prosecution in 362 (see 362, Tribunes of the Plebs).

Master of Horse

L. PINARIUS – f. – n. NATTA Pat. (*8) Pr. 349

Liv. 7.3.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([––] Natta); Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f. See Lübker, no. 4.

Censors

M. FABIUS K. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS[2] Pat. (43) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381, 369

L. FURIUS SP. f. L. n. MEDULLINUS Pat. (66) Mil. Tr. c. p. 381, 370

Fast. Cap. ([––] Ambustus; Furius' name entire), Degrassi 32f., 104, 400f.

[1] On Manlius' filiation, see Cic. *Off.* 3.112, and *Fast. Cap.* on Manlius, the Cos. of 359; Münzer, *RE* no. 54.

[2] Of Fabius' name only the cognomen Ambustus is preserved in *Fast. Cap.*; he is almost certainly the Military Tribune listed above.

362 B.C. A.U.C. 392

Consuls[1]

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 342

L. GENUCIUS M. f. CN. n. AVENTINENSIS (14) Cos. 365

Liv. 7.4.1, and 6.12; Diod. 16.4.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––] Ahala II; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Haala II et Abentinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achala et Genucio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἄλλου καὶ Γενουκίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f. Genucius was killed in battle with the Hernici (Liv. 7.6.7–9).

Dictator

AP. CLAUDIUS P. f. AP. n. CRASSUS INREGILLENSIS[2] Pat. (122) Cos. 349, Mil. Tr. c. p. 403 ?

Liv. 7.6.12; *Fast. Cap.* ([––––] Cr]assus Inregillensis); Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f. Appointed after Genucius was killed, he won a costly victory over the Hernici (Liv. 7.7—8).

Master of Horse

-------- – f. – n. SCA.U.LA[3] (not in *RE*)
Fast. Cap.; omitted by Livy. See Degrassi 34f., 104, 400f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. POMPONIUS (*4)
Prosecuted L. Manlius Imperiosus, Dict. 363, on charges variously reported in our sources: 1. remaining Dictator when his religious duty was done; 2. remaining in office beyond his legal term; 3. raising a levy with too great severity; 4. mistreatment of his son, the future T. Manlius Torquatus, who forced the Tribune to give up the prosecution (Cic. *Off.* 3.112; Liv. 7.3.4—5; Val. Max. 5.4.3; 6.9.1; Sen. *Ben.* 3.37.4; App. *Samn.* 2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Zon. 7.24; see *RE* s. v. "Manlius," no. 54). See Lübker, no. 1.

Legates, Lieutenants

C. SULPICIUS (PETICUS?) Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380
Rallied the forces of Genucius and repulsed a Hernican attack (Liv. 7.7.1–3).

[1] In Diod. Genucius also has the praenomen Quintus. In *Fast. Cap.* no note was added regarding the death of Genucius. See *Fast. Cap.* for 365, which supplements the names as given here.

[2] On the name of Claudius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 403 and 349, and Degrassi 98 on 403. Against the editors of *Act. Tr.* in *CIL* 1^2.1, pp. 44 and 170, Degrassi would refer the fragmentary notice (NOV) of the date of a triumph to that of Camillus in 367, not to a putative triumph of Claudius in this year. The space lost in the previous lacuna, 27 lines, could hardly have contained 14 triumphs in any case.

[3] The reading of *Fast. Cap.* as revised by Degrassi from fresh scrutiny of the stone removes the basis for modelling this name on that of P. Cornelius Scapula, the Consul of 328.

361 B.C. A.U.C. 393

Consuls

C. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CALVUS *or* STOLO[1] (42 or 161)
C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Liv. 7.9.1; Diod. 16.6.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----- St]olo; S.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Stolo et Uetico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Stollone et Petino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. The Consuls made war on the Hernici (Liv. 7.9.1–2); one of them, probably Sulpicius, celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, [-Ma]rt.; Degrassi 68f., 540).

Dictator

T. QUINCTIUS – f. – n. POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS[2] Pat. (Cin. *11) Cos. 354, 351

Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 7.9.3 and *Fast. Cap.* ([----] us Capitolinus Crispinus); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Fought with Gauls near the Anio, on the occasion when T. Manlius gained the cognomen Torquatus (Liv. 7.9—11, with fr. 16 Peter, of Licinius Macer; App. *Celt.* 1; Oros. 3.6.2; cf. Polyb. 2.18.6; Gell. 9.13.4–20; see Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Manlius), and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). According to Licinius Macer he was appointed to hold elections (Liv.). See Lübker, no. 6.

Master of Horse

SER. CORNELIUS P. f. M. n. MALUGINENSIS Pat. (254, cf. 248) Mil. Tr. c. p. 386, 384, 382, 380, 376, 370, 368

Liv. 7.9.3; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] M. n. Maluginensis; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f.).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS[3] Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Trib. Mil., Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Zon. 7.24; cf. Liv. 7.10.1–2. On his exploit, by which he won the spoils of a Gaul and the name Torquatus, see Claud. Quad. in Liv. 6.42.5–6 and Gell. 9.13.4–20; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34f.; 2.60f. and 72f.; *Tusc.* 4.49; *Off.* 3.112; Liv. 7.9.6—10.14, and 26.2; 9.17.12; 24.8.4; Val. Max. 3.2.6; cf. Posidon., in Plut. *Mar.* 1.1; Ov. *Fast.* 1.601f.; Plin. *NH* 33.15; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.11.10; Suet. *Cal.* 35.1; Flor. 1.8.20; Eutrop. 2.5.1; Suidas 2.2.1174 B; Ammian. 24.4.5; Ampel. 22.1; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.624; *Schol. Bob.* 82 Stangl; *Anth. Pal.* 2.302, Riese[2]; Zon. 7.24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.270; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.148f.

[1] On the confusion in the dates of Calvus and Stolo, see 364, Consuls.

[2] Since the remains in *Fast. Cap.* indicate that a cognomen preceded the word Capitolinus, and the cognomen found in Livy is Poenus (Pennus, Chr. 354 on 351) the name of Quinctius has been completed as above.

[3] The date of Manlius' exploit is variously given. Claud. Quad. (in Liv. 6.42.5–6) and Zon. (7.24) place it in 367 under the dictatorship of Camillus.

Livy in this passage dates it at least 10 years later, i. e. in or after 357, but in 7.9—10 tells it in 361, the year after the incident related to the prosecution of his father, a connection which Cicero (*Off.* 3.112) also seems to make. Since Licinius Macer states that Quinctius was named Dictator only to hold the elections it is probable that he too dated the exploit later, while Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28 placed it in the dictatorship of Sulpicius Peticus in 358. The consulship and the dictatorship of Peticus (361 and 358) may have caused the confusion. Connection with the prosecution of his father and the necessity of finding a year of a Gallic inroad probably determined the date selected here (see Münzer, *RE*).

360 B.C. A.U.C. 394

Consuls

M. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus[1] Pat. (44) Cos. 356, 354

C. Poetelius C. f. Q. n. Libo Visolus (*or* Balbus) (not in **RE*) Cos. 346, 326

Liv. 7.11.2; Diod. 16.9.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ambustus; P.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Libone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λίβωνος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Fabius celebrated an ovation for victories over the Hernici (Liv. 7.11.2 and 8–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540); while Poetelius made war on Tibur, harried Gallic forces and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.11.4 and 7–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). On Poetelius, see Lübker, no. 2; Münzer, *APF* 27.

Dictator

Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Ahala[2] Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342

Rei gerundae causa, Liv. 7.11.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ahala); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. Defeated Gallic forces near the Colline gate (Liv. 7.11.5–7 and 9).

Master of Horse

T. Quinctius – f. – n. Poenus Capitolinus Crispinus Pat. (Cin. *11) Cos. 354, 351

Liv. 7.11.4; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Capitolin. Crispinus); Degrassi 34f., 105, 400f. See Lübker, no. 6.

[1] Fabius' name is entire in *Act. Tr.* on 360 and 354. In Livy Poetelius' cognomen is Balbus, while Diod. has the name of Γάϊον Πόπλιον. In Chr. 354 the names of the Consuls of 358 have been substituted by mistake.

[2] On Servilius' name, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365. On that of Quinctius, see 361, note 2.

359 B.C. A.U.C. 395

Consuls[1]

M. POPILLIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (*1) Cos. 356, 354?, 350, 348
CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 357?

Liv. 7.12.1; Diod. 16.15.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Laenas; M.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f. Popillius quelled a popular sedition (Cic. *Brut.* 56; cf. Liv. 7.12.1–3). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

Flamen Carmentalis

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 350, 348
Cic. *Brut.* 56.

[1] On the name of Popillius, see *Act. Tr.* on 350; Degrassi 68f., 540. Livy has the nomen Pompilius and Cassiod. Papirius. The text in Diod. is Μᾶρκον Πόπλιον Λαινάτην καὶ Γναῖον Μάλλιον (Μαιμάλιον P) Ἰμπεριῶσον. In Chr. 354 the Consuls of 357 have been substituted by mistake.

358 B.C. A.U.C. 396

Consuls[1]

C. FABIUS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (40)
C. PLAUTIUS P. f. P. n. PROCULUS (*1)

Liv. 7.12.6 and 9; Diod. 16.23.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([-- Amb]ustus; P.'s name entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ambusto et Proculo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f. Fabius was defeated by Tarquinii (Liv. 7.12.6, and 15.9–10), while Plautius reduced the Hernici to submission (Liv.), and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540). On Plautius, see Lübker, no. 11.

Dictator

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS[2] Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

Liv. 7.12.9. Won an important victory over Gauls who had reached Praeneste and Pedum, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.12.9—15.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.5; App. *Celt.* 1; Eutrop. 2.5.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28; Oros. 3.6.2; Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f.). See 361, Trib. Mil., on Manlius Torquatus.

Master of Horse

M. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 355, 353
Liv. 7.12.9, and 15.6. See Degrassi 34f., 105, 402f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. POETILIUS (C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS ?) (not in **RE*) (Cos. 360, 346, 326)
Carried a bill against ambitus (Liv. 7.15.12; Rotondi 221). See Lübker no. 2.

[1] In Diod. Fabius has the praenomen Marcus; while Chr. 354 by mistake lists here the Consuls of 356. The filiation of C. Fabius is supplied from that of M. Fabius, Consul in 360.
[2] On Sulpicius' name, see *Act. Tr.*

357 B.C. A.U.C. 397

Consuls

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 352, 344, 342
CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS[1] Pat. (53) Cos. 359
Liv. 7.16.1; Diod. 16.28.1; Chr. 354 (Rutillo et Capitolino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rustico et Capitolino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουστικίου καὶ Καπετωλίνου); Cassiod.; on Marcius, *Act. Tr.*, name entire. See Degrassi 105, 402f. Manlius held command at Falerii, and carried (while in camp at Sutrium) a bill to establish the five per cent tax on manumission (Liv. 7.16; cf. 27.10.11; cf. Cic. *Att.* 2.16.1). Marcius celebrated a triumph over Privernum (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.13 [23], a story better referred to 329). The passage of the bill in the camp led to a tribunicial bill to prohibit assemblies away from Rome (Liv. 7.16.8).

Aedile

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS[2] (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354 ?, 350, 348
Convicted Licinius Stolo of breaking his own law regarding possession of public land (Liv. 7.16.9; Val. Max. 8.6.3; cf. Dion. Hal. 14.12). See Lübker, no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. Duilius (7)
L. Menenius (1)
Carried a bill to limit interest rates to eight and one-third per cent (unciario faenore; Liv. 7.16.1; Tac. *Ann.* 6.16).

[1] Although Manlius has no mark of iteration in our sources, he was almost certainly the Consul of 359.

[2] Popillius' office is not named. In *RE*, the first edition, it is assumed that he was a Praetor, but Aediles levied fines for this offense (Liv. 10.13.14, 23.13, and 47.4; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.492ff.). The Curule Aediles of this year could be plebeians (Liv. 7.1.6), but Seidel (*FA* 9f.) thinks he was an Aedile of the Plebs. For the first plebeian Praetor, see 336, Praetors.

356 B.C. A.U.C. 398

Consuls[1]

M. Fabius N. f. M. n. Ambustus Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 354
M. Popillius M. f. C. n. Laenas (*1) Cos. 359, 354?, 350, 348
Liv. 7.17.1, both *iterum*; Diod. 16.32.1; Chr. 354 (Ambusto II et Lenas II), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 105, 402f. Fabius fought against Falerii and Tarquinii, Popillius against Tibur (Liv. 7.17.2–5; cf. Diod. 16.36.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.18). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

Dictator

C. Marcius L. f. C. n. Rutilus[2] (97) Cos. 357, 344, 342
The first plebeian Dictator (Liv. 7.17.6). Celebrated a triumph for a victory over Etruscan and Faliscan forces (Liv. 7.17.6–9, cf. 10.8.8, and 37.10; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; Eutrop. 2.5; Oros. 3.6.3).

Master of Horse

C. Plautius P. f. P. n. Proculus (*1) Cos. 358
Liv. 7.17.6. See Degrassi 105, 402f.; Lübker no. 11.

[1] For the name and filiation of Fabius, see *Act. Tr.* on 360 and 354; on that of Popillius, see *Act. Tr.* 350. Diod. has Μᾶρκος Πόπλιος for Popillius.

[2] On Marcius' name, see *Act. Tr.*, on that of Plautius, *Fast. Cap.* for 358.

355 B.C. A.U.C. 399

Consuls

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

M. VALERIUS L. f. – n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 353

Liv. 7.17.13 (two patrician Consuls), and 18.1; Diod. 16.37.1; Chr. 354 (Petico III et Publicola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito [*sic*] et Publicola), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Sulpicius held command against Tarquinii, and Valerius against Tibur (Liv. 7.18.2). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Interreges

Q. SERVILIUS AHALA Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342

M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354

CN. MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357

C. FABIUS AMBUSTUS Pat. (40)

C. SULPICIUS PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

L. AEMILIUS MAMERCINUS Pat. (13, 95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377

After long delay two patrician Consuls were elected (Liv. 7.17.10–12, and 18.1). Servilius and M. Fabius were appointed twice (Liv.).

354 B.C. A.U.C. 400

Consuls[1]

M. FABIUS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356

T. QUINCTIUS (– f. – n. POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS) Pat. (Cin. *11) Cos. 351

Liv. 7.18.10, both patricians; 8.33.4; Nepos, fr. 6, Peter (2.26); Diod. 16.40.1; Chr. 354 (Ambusto III et Capitolino); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. They reduced Tibur to surrender and punished Tarquinii, arranged an armistice with Praeneste, and a treaty with the Samnites (Liv. 7.19.2–4; Diod. 16.45.8). Fabius celebrated a triumph over Tibur (Liv. 7.19.2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1153, no. 255). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 6.

? M. POPILLIUS (M. f. C. n. LAENAS) (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 350, 348

Listed instead of Quinctius in some annals (Liv. 7.18.10), but not in *Fast. Cap.* See Lübker no. 4; Degrassi 405.

[1] On Fabius' name, see *Act. Tr.*; on that of Quinctius, *Fast. Cap.* on 361; and on that of Popillius, *Act. Tr.* on 350.

353 B.C. A.U.C. 401

Consuls

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

M. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (299) Cos. 355

Liv. 7.19.6, both patricians; Diod. 16.46.1; Chr. 354 (Petico IIII et Publicula II); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Sulpicius commanded against Tarquinii and Valerius against the Volscians (Liv. 7.19.8–9). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 8.

Dictator

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS[1] Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Made war on Caere, which craved mercy and received a treaty for 100 years (Liv. 7.19.6—20.9; cf. Strabo 5.2.3; Gell. 16.13.7, became "municipes sine suffragii iure"); also ravaged Falerii (Liv. 7.20.9). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Master of Horse

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA[2] Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332

Liv. 7.19.10. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

[1] On the name of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340.
[2] On the name of Cossus, see *Act. Tr.* on 343.

352 B.C. A.U.C. 402

Consuls

P. VALERIUS P. f. L. n. POPLICOLA Pat. (300) Pr. 350

C. MARCIUS[1] L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 344, 342

Liv. 7.21.4; Diod. 16.52.1; Chr. 354 (Publicula et Rutillo II); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Marcius may be the author of the Lex Marcia *adversus faeneratores* (Gaius 4.23). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

Dictator

C. IULIUS (– f. – n. IULLUS ?) Pat. (17)

Appointed in camp to meet a false threat of war with Etruscans; used his office to try to elect patrician Consuls (Liv. 7.21.9—22.1). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS[2] (L. f. MAM. n. MAMERCINUS *or* MAMERCUS) Pat. (95, cf. 94) Cos. 366, 363, Mil. Tr. c. p. 377
Liv. 7.21.9. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Interrex

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (322) Cos. 350
The twelfth of a series (Liv. 7.21.2–4).

Special Commissions

Quinqueviri Mensarii

C. DUILLIUS (2)
P. DECIUS MUS (15) Cos. 340
M. PAPIRIUS[3] Pat. (22, cf. 48)
Q. PUBLILIUS (Q. f. Q. n. PHILO ?) (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
T(I). AEMILIUS (– f. – n. MAMERCINUS ?) Pat. (100) Cos. 339, Pr. 341

Appointed to deal with a serious debt situation. This they did by payments from public funds, or by authorizing bankruptcy proceedings or surrender of property (Liv. 7.21.5–8; Gaius *Inst.* 4.23; cf. Rotondi 224; Frank, *ESAR* 1.29f.). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

[1] On the name of Marcius, see *Fast. Cap.* 357 and 356; Diod. reads Μᾶρκον Γάιον.

[2] Klebs (*RE*, no. 13 and 95) is inclined to identify Aemilius with the Consul of 366 and 363, but Sigonius first and Mommsen (*CIL* 1², Index, p. 345) suggest Mamercinus Privernas, the Consul of 341 and 329. As his career extended at least to 316 he would be quite youthful at the time of this appointment. Degrassi (105) rejects the identification with Privernas because there is no space on the stone for an identification line noting the acquisition of the cognomen.

[3] Among the Vviri the identification of Papirius, Publilius, and Aemilius can only be tentative. On their names, see *Fast. Cap.* for 330, *Act. Tr.* for 339, and sources under 339, Consuls. In Livy Aemilius has the praenomen T. not otherwise known in the Gens Aemilia, while Ti. was frequent during this period.

351 B.C. A.U.C. 403

Consuls

C. SULPICIUS M. f. Q. n. PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 358, 355, 353, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380

T.[1] QUINCTIUS – f. – n. POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cap. *10) Cos. 354

Liv. 7.22.3; Diod. 16.53.1; Chr. 354 (Petico V et Penno II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Roetico et Poeno); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουστικίου τὸ β' καὶ Ποίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 105, 404f. Sulpicius held command against Tarquinii which was granted a forty year truce, Quinctius against Falerii (Liv. 7.22.4–5). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 6.

Dictator

M. FABIUS N. f. M. n. AMBUSTUS[2] Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354
Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 7.22.10–11; Degrassi 105, 404f.).

Master of Horse

Q. SERVILIUS Q. f. Q. n. AHALA[2] Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362, 342
Liv. 7.22.11. See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Censors[3]

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 352, 344, 342
CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357

Marcius, the first plebeian Dictator, was also the first plebeian Censor (Liv. 7.22.6–10; 10.8.8; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1153, no. 255). See Degrassi 105, 404f.

Interreges

C. SULPICIUS PETICUS Pat. (83) Cos. 364, 361, 355, 353, 351, Mil. Tr. c. p. 380
M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS) Pat. (44) Cos. 360, 356, 354
Liv. 7.22.2–3.

[1] According to Livy, some gave him the praenomen Caeso and others Gaius (7.22.3, ed. Conway and Walters); Γάιος in Diod.

[2] On the names of Fabius and Servilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 360 and *Fast. Cap.* on 365. Cf. Val. Max. 2.7.8.

[3] On the name of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 357 and 356. On *Naevio* in the Mss of Livy (7.22.10), see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*

350 B.C. A.U.C. 404

Consuls[1]

M. POPILLIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354?, 348
L. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. SCIPIO Pat. (322)

Liv. 7.23.1; Diod. 16.56.1; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354 (Lenas III et Scipione); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Lenate II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. Scipio was kept from command by illness, while Popillius celebrated a triumph for a success over the Gauls (Liv. 7.23—24, and 25.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 540; App. *Celt.* 2). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 4.

Dictator

L. Furius M. f. L. n. Camillus[2] Pat. (41) Cos. 349

Appointed to hold elections, through which two patricians attained the consulship of 349 (Liv. 7.24.11, and 25.1). See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

Master of Horse

P. Cornelius (P. f. – n.) Scipio Pat. (329)

Liv. 7.24.11; *Fast. Cap.* See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

Praetor

P. Valerius P. f. L. n. Poplicola Pat. (300) Cos. 352

Received command of forces from the Consul Popillius (Liv. 7.23.3). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

[1] On the name of Popilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 350. Scipio has the praenomen Γάιος in Diod.

[2] Furius was a son of the hero Camillus.

349 B.C. A.U.C. 405

Consuls[1]

a. L. Furius M. f. L. n. Camillus Pat. (41)
Ap. Claudius P. f. Ap. n. Crassus Inregillensis Pat. (122)
Mil. Tr. c. p. 403?

Liv. 7.24.11; *Fast. Cap.* (see note 1); Cic. *Sen.* 41; Chr. 354 (Camello et Crasso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Crasso), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. The aged Claudius died in office (Liv. 7.25.10). Camillus successfully fought the Gauls in Latium (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), but could not come to grips with Greek pirates (Liv. 7.25—26; Claud. Quad., fr. 12 Peter; Dion. Hal. 15.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.6.1; App. *Celt.* 1.2; Eutrop. 2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; cf. Polyb. 2.18).

b. M. Aemilius
T. Quinctius

Listed under this year by Diod. (16.59.1).

Dictator

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS[2] Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 7.26.11–12; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.). See Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Valerius Corvus.

Master of Horse

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332

Liv. 7.26.12; *Fast. Cap.* See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f.

Praetor

L. PINARIUS (NATTA ?)[3] Pat. (*8)

Received command along the coast after the death of Claudius the Consul (Liv. 7.25.12–13). See Lübker no. 4.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. VALERIUS CORVUS[4] Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Liv. 7.26.2; Dion. Hal. 15.1. Defeated a Gaul in single combat with the aid of a heaven-sent raven (Liv. 7.26.1–10; Dion. Hal. 15.1; Claud. Quad. fr. 12 Peter; Val. Max. 3.2.6; 6.15.5; Gell. 9.11; Flor. 1.8; App. *Celt.* 10; Eutrop. 2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; Amm. Marc. 24.4.5; Oros. 3.6.5; Zon. 7.25).

[1] Furius was a son of the hero Camillus. Of Claudius' name *Fast. Cap.* preserves: [Ap. Cl]audius P. f. A[p. n. Crass., I]nrigil[lens(is)].

[2] On the name of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340; on that of Cornelius, *ib.* on 343. See Degrassi (106) on the word [a]biit in *Fast. Cap.* after the name of Manlius.

[3] Stella Maranca supplies the cognomen Natta (p. 294).

[4] On Valerius' cognomina, see Degrassi 106, on 348, regarding Corvus and Corvinus, and 111, on 301, regarding Maximus, and most recently, Volkmann (*RE* no. 137). See also 302, note 2.

348 B.C. A.U.C. 406

Consuls[1]

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

M. POPILLIUS M. f. C. n. LAENAS (*1) Cos. 359, 356, 354 ?, 350

Liv. 7.26.12–13, and 40.8; Diod. 16.69.1, under 347; Cic. *Sen.* 60; *Fast. Cap.* ([----Val]erius M. f. M. n. Corvus); Val. Max. 8.12.1;

8.15.5; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Chr. 354 (Lenas IIII et Corvino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino et Lenate III), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Popillius, Zosim. *Hist. Nov.* 2.4.1. See Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. In this year the Antiates colonized Satricum and Rome made a treaty with Carthage (Liv. 7.27.3; cf. Polyb. 3.24; Diod. 16.69.1; Oros. 3.7.1). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49, on Popillius, Lübker, no. 4.

Dictator

Master of Horse

These were listed in *Fast. Cap.*, appointed to hold the elections, but no names are preserved and there is no mention of them in Livy.

[1] On the name of Valerius, see *Act. Tr.* on 335, and 349, note 4; and for that of Popillius, *ib.* on 350. Zosimus notes this as Popillius' fourth consulship.

347 B.C. A.U.C. 407

Consuls[1]

C. PLAUTIUS – f. – n. VENNO (*or* VENOX) (*2) Cos. 341

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 344, 340

Liv. 7.27.3; Diod. 16.70.1, under 346; *Fast. Cap.* ([-----Impe]rioss. Torquat[us]); Chr. 354 (Venno et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Veneco et Torquato); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος καὶ Τορκουάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. On Plautius, see Lübker no. 18; Münzer *APF* 36f.

Praetor[2]

? M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Plin. *NH* 7.157. His first praetorship is placed conjecturally in this year by Maxis (10) and Stella Maranca (294); and the second soon after 346. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

[1] As the evidence quoted above shows, it is uncertain whether Venno or Venox is the correct form of Plautius' cognomen. That of the Censor of 312 is clearly given in *Fast. Cap.* as Venox. See Münzer, *APF* 36f.

[2] In the period before the Punic wars the praetorship frequently followed immediately after the consulship.

346 B.C. A.U.C. 408

Consuls[1]

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 343, 335, 300, 299

C. POETELIUS C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in **RE*) Cos. 360, 326
Liv. 7.27.5; Diod. 16.72.1, under 345; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Visolus II); Censorin. *DN* 17.10 (Curmino II et C. Poetaelio); Chr. 354 (Corvo II et Visolo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino II et Libone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 106, 406f. Valerius celebrated a triumph over the Antiates and other Volscians of Antium and Satricum (Liv. 7.27.6–9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; on Poetelius, Lübker no. 2; Münzer, *APF* 27.

[1] On the name of Valerius, see *Act. Tr.* on 346 and 343, and 349, note 1; on that of Poetilius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 360.

345 B.C. A.U.C. 409

Consuls

M. FABIUS – f. – n. DORSUO Pat. (69, cf. 24)

SER. SULPICIUS – f. – n. CAMERINUS RUFUS Pat. (38)
Liv. 7.28.1; Diod. 16.66.1, under 348; Chr. 354 (Dorsuo et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bursone et Camerino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βού. σωνος καὶ Καμερίνου); Cassiod. See Degrassi 106, 406f. They captured Sora in a Volscian war (Liv. 7.28.6).

Dictator[1]

L. FURIUS M. f. L. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 349

or

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (41) Cos. 338, 325
Defeated the Aurunci and vowed a temple to Juno Moneta (Liv. 7.28.2–6). See Degrassi 106, 406f.

Master of Horse

CN. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. CAPITOLINUS IMPERIOSUS Pat. (53) Cos. 359, 357
Liv. 7.28.2. See Degrassi 106, 406f.

Aediles, Curule

? M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Held curule office 21 times (Plin. *NH* 7.157), and therefore almost certainly the aedileship. As tradition makes him only 23 years of age in his first consulship in 348 his praetorships and aedileships (if any) should be placed after that date. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

[1] On the name of Furius, see *Act. Tr.* on 338; on that of Manlius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 359. Degrassi (105, on 350) is inclined to identify Furius with the Dictator of 350 and Consul of 349, but Münzer with *RE* no. 42, the Consul of 338 and 325.

344 B.C. A.U.C. 410

Consuls[1]

C. MARCIUS L. f. C. n. RUTILUS (97) Cos. 357, 352, 342

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 340

Liv. 7.28.6; Diod. 16.74.1; Chr. 354 (Rutillo III et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Torquato II), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., Degrassi 106, 406f.

Dictator

P. VALERIUS P. ? f. L. ? n. POPLICOLA Pat. (300) Cos. 352, Pr. 350

Appointed because of prodigies to establish festivals (Liv. 7.28.7–8). See Degrassi 106, 406f. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

Master of Horse

Q. FABIUS – f. – n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (47)

Liv. 7.28.8. See Degrassi 106, 406f.

[1] On the name of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 357 and 356; on that of Manlius, see *Act. Tr.* on 340.

343 B.C. A.U.C. 411

Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 335, 300, 299

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 332

Cic. *Div.* 1.51; Liv. 7.28.10; 10.31.10; Diod. 16.77.1; *Act. Tr.*; Plin. *NH* 16.11; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26; Chr. 354 (Corvo III et Cosso III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino III et Cosco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 106, 408f. At Saticula in the First Samnite War Cornelius was saved from a dangerous position by Decius Mus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), and thereafter won a victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 7.32.2, 34—37.3, and 38.3; Cic. *Div.* 1.51; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.14; 4.5.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26). Valerius was victorious at Mt. Gaurus and Suessula, celebrated a triumph, and returned to protect Campania during the winter (Liv. 7.32—33, and 37.4—38; Dion. Hal. 15.3; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. Decius Mus (15) Cos. 340

Saved the Consul Cornelius and his army from a trap and received the civic crown (Liv. 7.34—37.3, and 38.3; 22.60.10; Cic. *Div.* 1.51; Plin. *NH* 16.11; 22.9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.14; 4.5.9; App. *Samn.* 1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26; Fest. 208 L).

342 B.C. A.U.C. 412

Consuls[1]

Q. Servilius Q. f. Q. n. Ahala Pat. (35) Cos. 365, 362

C. Marcius L. f. C. n. Rutilus (97) Cos. 357, 352, 344

Liv. 7.38.8; Diod. 16.82.1; Dion. Hal. 15.3.1; Chr. 354 (Hala III et Rutillo IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Achala et Rutilio II); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἄλλου καὶ Ῥουτηλίου τὸ β′); Cassiod.; Degrassi 106, 408f. While Servilius remained in Rome (Liv. 7.38.8), Marcius in Campania broke up a Roman conspiracy to seize Campanian territory (Liv. 7.38.8—39; Dion. Hal. 15.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.9.1, A. Manlius; App. *Samn.* 1, Μάμερκος). On the resulting mutiny, see Dictator and Tribunes of the Plebs.

Dictator

M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Corvus Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Appointed to face the mutineers who were advancing on Rome (Liv. 7.39—41), he carried through the reforms requested: 1. immunity for

the mutineers, 2. no soldier's name to be struck from the roll of service without his consent, 3. no Military Tribune to be allowed to revert to the rank of centurion (Liv. 7.41.3–8; App. *Samn.* 1.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29; Zon. 7.25; Rotondi 225f.). Other annalists made no mention of this dictatorship, and assigned all these measures to the Consuls (Liv. 7.42.3–7). See Degrassi 105, 408f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Master of Horse

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS)[2] Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329
Liv. 7.39.17 (Mamercus), cf. 42.3. See Degrassi 106, 408f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. GENUCIUS (5)
Carried, according to some annalists, a bill outlawing lending at interest (Liv. 7.42.1). Other plebiscites prohibited repetition of a magistracy within ten years, and the holding of more than one in the same year, and permitted both Consuls to be plebeians (Liv. 7.42.2; cf. App. *BC* 1.54; Tac. *Ann.* 6.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 29.3; Zon. 7.25).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. SALONIUS (*1)
His passage in alternate years from Tribune to Primipilus and back again is represented as the cause of the prohibition of the practice (Liv. 7.41.5–7). The dates for his office are not given.

[1] On the name of Servilius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365; on that of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 356 and 357. Diod. has Μᾶρκος Ῥουτίλιος.
[2] The identification is not completely certain. On the name of Aemilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 329.

341 B.C. A.U.C. 413

Consuls[1]

C. PLAUTIUS – f. – n. VENNO (*or* VENOX) (*2) Cos. 347
L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS Pat. (101) Cos. 329
Liv. 8.1.1; Diod. 16.84.1; Chr. 354 (Venno II et Mamerco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venoce II et Mamertino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 408f. Plautius held command against Privernum and the Volscians, Aemilius against the Samnites, who sent envoys to treat for peace (Liv. 8.1). On Plautius, see Lübker no. 18.

Praetor

T(I). ? AEMILIUS (– f. – n. MAMERCINUS)[2] Pat. (100) Cos. 339
Introduced the Samnite envoys to the Senate (Liv. 8.2.1).

[1] On the name of Plautius, see 347, note 1. In Livy Aemilius is called T. Aemilius Mamercus, but Cassiod. and Diod. have Lucius. *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* indicate that the cognomen was probably Mamercinus in *Fast. Cap.* See *Act. Tr.* on 329. Plautius' command against Privernum may be referred to in coins of C. Plautius Hypsaeus (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.476, and 485; 2.589), but see Degrassi 541, on 329.

[2] In Livy the Praetor's praenomen is given as T., while that of the Consul of 339 is Titius in Livy and T. in Cassiod., but Tiberius in Diod. See also 352, note 3, on the name of the Vvir Mensarius. Maxis (10) identifies this Praetor and the Consul of 339. Stella Maranca (294) lists him as T.

340 B.C. A.U.C. 414

Consuls[1]

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344

P. DECIUS Q. f. – n. MUS (15)

Liv. 8.3.5; Diod. 16.89; Val. Max. 1.73; Chr. 354 (Torquato III et Mure); *Fast. Hyd.* (Torquato III et Musone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; and on Decius, Fest. 276 L; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 408f. Decius was renowned for devoting himself at Veseris in Campania against the Latins for the success of the armies of his colleague and himself (Liv. 8.6—11; 10.28.15; Accius *Decius* fr. 10–11 R; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.57; Cic. *Div.* 2.136; *Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89; *ND* 3.15, cf. 2.10; *Sen.* 75; *Off.* 3.16; *Paradox.* 1.12; *Sest.* 48; *Rab. Post.* 2; *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 5.6.5; Plin. *NH* 22.9; 28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.15; Iuv. 8.254ff. and *Schol.*; Plut. *Par. Min.* 18; Flor. 1.14.3; Dio fr. 35.7–8; Ampel. 20.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26.4f.; 28.4; Zon. 7.26).

After the rejection of Latin demands for a consulship and half the places in the Senate Torquatus, with Decius (see above), defeated the Latins at Veseris in Campania, first as an example of discipline putting to death his son, who had disobeyed orders prohibiting single combat; then decisively defeated Latins, Volscians, and Auruncans at Trifanum, made a settlement rewarding loyal Latins and Campanian knights, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.5—12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34–5; 2.61; *Off.* 3.112; *Sulla* 33, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; Sall. *Cat.* 52.30; Diod. 16.90.2; Dion. Hal. 8.79.2; 15.4.6; Verg. *Aen.* 6.824f. and Serv. *ad loc.*; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 2.7.6; 5.8.3; 6.4.1;

6.9.1; 9.3.4–5; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.11.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.40–41; Plut. *Fab.* 9.2; *Par. Min.* 12; Flor. 1.14; App. *Samn.* 3; Gell. 1.13.7; 9.13.20; Dio fr. 35; Ampel. 18.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26.4; 28.4; Eutrop. 2.7; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 333, p. 133 Helm; Zon. 7.26).

Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS[2] Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330
Appointed during the illness of the Consul Torquatus to meet Antiate raids (Liv. 8.12.2–3; Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Degrassi 107, 408f.). See Lübker no. 6.

Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR[3] Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313
Liv. 8.12.2; Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Degrassi 107, 408f. See Lübker no. 9.

Censors[4]

L. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. SCIPIO Pat. (322) Cos. 350
P. CORNELIUS P. f. – n. SCIPIO Pat. (329)
Vell. 2.8.2; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 340, p. 122 Helm; Degrassi 107, 408f.

Praetor

L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330
Liv. 8.12.2. See Lübker no. 6.

Interreges

M. VALERIUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299
M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS *or* DORSUO) Pat. (24; 44 or 69)
Liv. 8.3.5. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Prefects

T. MANLIUS (TORQUATUS) Pat. (see 57 or 81)
Liv. 8.7. Put to death by his father, the Consul, for disobeying orders against single combats (Liv. 8.6—8; Cic. *Fin.* 1.23 and 34–5; 2.61; *Off.* 3.112; *Sull.* 33, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; Sall. *Cat.* 52.30; Dion. Hal. 8.79.2; Verg. *Aen.* 6.824f. and Serv. *ad loc.*; Val. Max. 1.7.3; 2.7.6; 5.8.3; 6.4.1; 6.9.1; 9.3.4–5; Plut. *Fab.* 9.2; *Par. Min.* 12; Quintil.

Inst. Or. 5.11.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.40–41; Flor. 1.14; App. *Samn.* 3; Gell. 1.13.7; 9.13.20; Dio fr. 35; Ampel. 18.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 28.4; Zon. 7.26; see under Consuls).

Pontifices

M. VALERIUS Pat. (68)
Led Decius through the formula of the *devotio* (Liv. 8.9.4–8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

[1] On Manlius' name, see *Act. Tr.* on 340; on Decius' filiation, *Fast. Cap.* on 312.

[2] On the name of Papirius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 330. On his accumulation of offices, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.514, note 1; 2.146.

[3] On the full name of Papirius Cursor, see *Fast. Cap.* on 315 and *Act. Tr.* on 324.

[4] This censorship is doubtful (see *RE* on no. 322), since Velleius may possibly be thinking simply of brothers who were colleagues in the same office and not specifically of the censorship. If a censorship is meant it must date before 339 when a Publilian law made it necessary to elect a plebeian to at least one place. See 339, Dictator.

339 B.C. A.U.C. 415

Consuls[1]

TI. AEMILIUS – f. – n. MAMERCINUS Pat. (100) Pr. 341
Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
Liv. 8.12.4–5; Diod. 16.91.1; Chr. 354 (Mamercino et Philo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamertino et Seleno); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαμερτίνου καὶ Σίλωνος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. Aemilius held command against Tibur, Praeneste, Velitrae and Pedum; being refused a triumph, he appointed his colleague Dictator (Liv. 8.12.7–13). Publilius won a triumph over the Latins (Liv. 8.12.5–10; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; see below, Dictator). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

Dictator

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
He carried a series of popular measures: 1. that plebiscites should be binding on all citizens; 2. that the *patrum auctoritas* should be given before the vote on laws in the Comitia Centuriata; 3. that one Censor must always be a plebeian (Liv. 8.12.12–17; Rotondi 226–228). See Degrassi 107, 410f.; Lübker no. 2.

Master of Horse

D. IUNIUS – f. – n. BRUTUS SCAEVA[2] (60) Cos. 325
Liv. 8.12.13. See Degrassi 107, 410f.

[1] On the name of Aemilius, see 341, note 2, and Conway and Walters on Liv. 8.12.4, where the Mss tradition has Titius. Diod. has Tiberius.
[2] On the name of Brutus, esp. the cognomen Scaeva, see Liv. 8.29.2.

338 B.C. A.U.C. 416

Consuls[1]

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 325
C. MAENIUS P. f. P. nepos (9)

Liv. 8.13.1; Diod. 17.2.1; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354 (Camello et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Moenio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Καμίλλου καὶ Μυνίου); Cassiod., Degrassi 104, 410f. Furius celebrated a triumph over the people of Pedum and Tibur. Livy represents him as the leader in the generous settlement now granted the Latins (Liv. 8.13—14; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Plin. *NH* 34.23, and Ascon. 14 C, on statues of Camillus; Eutrop. 2.7.3). Maenius celebrated a triumph over Antium, Lavinium and Velitrae (Liv. 8.13.5 and 9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 68f., 501; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Eutrop. 2.7.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.145; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.149f.). The beaks of the ships he captured at Antium gave their name to the Rostra (Liv. 8.14.12; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Flor. 1.5.10), a descendant took the cognomen Antias (*RE* no. 18), while the Columna Maeniana, the balconies called Maeniana, and the Atrium Maenianum preserved the memory of his victory.

[1] On the names, see *Act. Tr.* Apparently Maenius had no cognomen, and the writing of Nepos in full in *Fast. Cap.* (cf. 246 on Coruncanius) explains Nepote in Chr. 354. On the Maeniana, see Boethius, *Eranos* 43 (1945) 89ff. Rotondi (228) would date the Lex Maenia *de die instaurationis* in this year (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.5).

337 B.C. A.U.C. 417

Consuls

C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 323, 314
P. AELIUS – f. – n. PAETUS[1] (100)

Liv. 8.15.1; Diod. 17.17.1; Chr. 354 (Peto et Longo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Longo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φίστου καὶ Λόγγου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. Both Consuls fought the Sidicini, Sulpicius opposed the election of a plebeian Praetor (Liv. 8.15.1–5 and 9).

Dictator

C. CLAUDIUS (AP. f. P. n. CRASSUS) INREGILLENSIS Pat. (183)
Declared faultily appointed, he abdicated (Liv. 8.15.5–6). See Degrassi 107, 410f.

Master of Horse

C. CLAUDIUS – f. – n. HORTATOR Pat. (180)
Liv. 8.15.5–6. See Degrassi 107, 410f.

Vestal Virgins

MINUCIA[2] Pat. (68)
Put to death for misconduct (Liv. 8.15.7–8; Seneca in Jerome, *Adv. Iov.* 1.41; Oros. 3.9.5; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255, col. 3.33ff.).

[1] Instead of Aelius, Diod. names by mistake L. Papirius, the Consul of 336.
[2] See Münzer, *Philologus* 92 (1937—38) 61ff.

336 B.C. A.U.C. 418

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 330
K. DUILLIUS – f. – n. (5)
Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2; Liv. 8.16.1; Diod. 17.29.1; Chr. 354 (Crasso et Hella); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Dulillo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κράσσου καὶ Δουλείου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. They carried on war with the Ausonii and the Sidicini (Liv. 8.16.1–3). See Lübker no. 6.

Praetor

Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO[2] (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315
The first plebeian to hold the office (Liv. 8.15.9). See Lübker no. 2.

[1] Papirius' name is given in full in *Fast. Cap.* on 330. For Duillius, Diod. has Kaeso Valerius.
[2] Publilius' election is placed in 337, but his year of office appears to be 336 (cf. Maxis 10).

335 B.C. A.U.C. 419

Consuls[1]

M. ATILIUS – f. – n. REGULUS CALENUS (49)
M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 300, 299

Liv. 8.16.5; Diod. 17.40.1; Chr. 354 (Caleno et Corvo IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regulo et Corvino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥιγούλου καὶ Κορβίνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. Both fought against the Sidicini; Valerius captured Cales and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.16.4–11; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Dictator

L. Aemilius L. f. L. n. Mamercinus (Privernas)[2] Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329
To hold elections (Liv. 8.16.12). See Degrassi 107, 410f.

Master of Horse

Q. Publilius Q. f. Q. n. Philo (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
Liv. 8.16.12. See Degrassi 107, 410f.; Lübker no. 2.

[1] On the cognomina of Atilius, see Chr. 354 and *Fast. Hyd.* Valerius' name is given in full in *Act. Tr.* for this year.
[2] On the name of Aemilius, see *Act. Tr.* on 329; on that of Publilius, *ib.* on 339 and 315.

334 B.C. A.U.C. 420

Consuls[1]

Sp. Postumius – f. – n. Albinus (Caudinus) Pat. (*17) Cos. 321
T. Veturius – f. – n. Calvinus (*11) Cos. 321
Liv. 8.16.12; Diod. 17.49.1; Vell. 1.14.3; Chr. 354 (Caudino et Calvino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Galvino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 410f. The Consuls proposed a colony to Cales, and *civitas sine suffragio* was given to some Campanians and Samnites (Liv. 8.16.13–14; Vell. 1.14.3; *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255; Rotondi 228). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 12, on Veturius, no. 6.

Dictator

P. Cornelius – f. – n. Rufinus Pat. (301)
Abdicated when declared faultily appointed (Liv. 8.17.3–4). See 333.

Master of Horse

M. Antonius – f. – n. (26)
Liv. 8.17.3–4. See 333.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

K. DUILLIUS (5) Cos. 336

T. QUINCTIUS (POENUS CAPITOLINUS CRISPINUS?) Pat. (* Cin. 11) Cos. 354, 351

M. FABIUS (AMBUSTUS *or* DORSUO) Pat. (44 or 69) Cos. 360, 356, 354, *or* 345

Led a colony to Cales (Liv. 8.16.13–14; cf. Vell. 1.14.3). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 6.

[1] The cognomina of the Consuls are supplied from Chr. 354 and *Fast. Hyd.*; Velleius has that of Veturius.

333 B.C. A.U.C. 421

Dictator

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. RUFINUS Pat. (301)

Master of Horse

M. ANTONIUS – f. – n. (26)

According to Livy (8.17.3–4) these were appointed under the Consuls of 334, but abdicated when declared faultily appointed. In Chr. 354 is found the note: hoc anno dictatores, non fuerunt (consules). This is the first of the four "Dictator" years, 333, 324, 309, and 301, which were listed in *Fast. Cap.*, but appear in none of the rest of our sources, though the Dictator and the Master of Horse in each case are listed in Livy under the Consuls of the year preceding (334, 325, 310, 302). See *Fast. Hyd.*; Degrassi 107, 410f., and esp. 110 on 309 B.C.

332 B.C. A.U.C. 422

Consuls[1]

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. – n. CALVINUS (42)

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343

Liv. 8.17.5; Diod. 17.62.1; Chr. 354 (Calvino et Arvinas II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Galbino et Cosso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου τὸ β′ καὶ Κόσσου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 107, 412f. Peace with Alexander of Epirus (Cassiod.).

Dictator

M. PAPIRIUS – f. – n. CRASSUS Pat. (48, cf. 22)

Appointed in fear of a Gallic war which proved unfounded (Liv. 8.17.6–7). See Degrassi 107, 412f.; Lübker no. 7.

Master of Horse

P. VALERIUS – f. – n. POPLICOLA Pat. (308) Cos. 352, Pr. 350
Liv. 8.17.6–7. See Degrassi 107, 412f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 37, no. 9.

Censors

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (*17) Cos. 334, 321
Enrolled new Latin citizens, adding the tribes Maecia and Scaptia (Liv. 8.17.11; Vell. 1.14.4; cf. *FGrH* 2 B. 1155, no. 255). In *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 107, 412f. ([----] qui postea [C]audinus appell[(atus) est]), the reference is to Postumius. On Publilius, see Lübker, no. 2; on Postumius, no. 12.

Praetor

L. PAPIRIUS (L. f. L. n. CRASSUS ?)[2] Pat. (16, cf. 46 and 52)
Carried a bill to grant *civitas sine suffragio* to Acerrae (Liv. 8.17.12; cf. Vell. 1.14.4). See Lübker no. 6.

Interrex

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299
Fifth and last of this year's series (Liv. 8.17.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Pontifices

?P. CORNELIUS CALUSSA Pat. (79)
The only Pont. Max. in 120 years before 212 B.C. who had held no curule office (Liv. 25.5.4). Bardt (*Priester* 3) dates him between 332 and 304. See 304, Pontifices.

[1] On the name of Cossus, see *Act. Tr.* on 343; for the filiation of Domitius, ee *Fas t. Cap.* on 280.

[2] L. Papirius Crassus, Cos. 336 and 330, who would normally be identified with this Praetor in a period when the praetorship frequently followed the consulship, was himself Praetor in 340. The other possibilities are L. Papirius Cursor, Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313, and L. Papirius Crassus, Censor in 318. Cursor's praetorship is not otherwise attested, but if he held this praetorship we should have no evidence that the Censor of 318 ever held any curule office. Münzer (*RE* nos. 46 and 52) admits both possibilities.

331 B.C. A.U.C. 423

Consuls

C. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS[1] Pat. (306)
M. CLAUDIUS C. f. C. n. MARCELLUS (218)

Liv. 8.18.1; Diod. 17.74.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire, except Va-l[e]rius); Chr. 354 (Cotito *or* Potito et Marcello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito et Marcello); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 3.10.1; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 107f., 412f. They investigated numerous cases of poisoning (Liv. 8.18.4–11; Val. Max. 2.5.3; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Oros. 3.10.1–3). Marcellus is the first of the plebeian Claudii. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 10, cf. no. 12.

Dictator

CN. QUINCTIUS T. f. T. n. CAPITOLINUS Pat. (Cap. *4)

Clavi figendi causa: Liv. 8.18.12–13 (Cn. Quinctilius); *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 107f., 412f.

Master of Horse

C. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. POTITUS Pat. (306) Cos. 331
or
L. VALERIUS (– f. – n. FLACCUS ?) Pat. (*21)

Liv. 8.18.13 (with praenomen L.); *Fast. Cap.*, posteaquam cos. abiit; Degrassi 34f., 107, 412f. See note 1.

Aediles, Curule

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
Liv. 8.18.4–5.

[1] In Livy Valerius' praenomen is T., but in *Fast. Cap.* and Diod., C. In some annals, according to Livy, the cognomen of the Consul Valerius was given as Flaccus (cf. Münzer *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 12), but in *Fast. Cap.* Potitus was clearly favored for both the Consulship and the post of Master of Horse. In this office Livy found L. Valerius, presumably identical with L. Valerius Flaccus, Mag. Eq. 321.

330 B.C. A.U.C. 424

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS L. f. L. n. CRASSUS Pat. (45) Cos. 336
L. PLAUTIUS L. f. L. n. VENNO *or* VENOX (*5)

Liv. 8.19.1; Diod. 17.82.1; *Fast. Cap.* (Papirius' name entire except Papi[r]ius); Chr. 354 (Crasso III et Venio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Venoce); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βράσσου καὶ Βένωκος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f. They carried on the war with Privernum (Liv. 8.19—20). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 6, on Plautius, Münzer, *APF* 39f.

[1] The preservation of Papirius' name in *Fast. Cap.* enables us to distinguish the Consul of 336 and 330 (L. f. L. n.) from the Censor of 318 (L. f. M. n.). The Master of Horse in 320 was L. Papirius Cursor (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f.), the Dictator of 325 and 324. These three Papirii have been confused in the Index of *CIL* 1², p. 351; cf. Degrassi 539. In Livy Plautius' cognomen is clearly given as Venox. For Plautius Diod. has Λεύκιος Πλάτιος.

329 B.C. A.U.C. 425

Consuls[1]

L. Aemilius L. f. L. n. Mamercinus Privernas Pat. (101) Cos. 341

C. Plautius P. f. P. n. Decianus (*4) Cos. 328 ?

Liv. 8.20.3; Chr. 354 (Privernas II et Declao); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mamertino II et Deciano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 34f., 108, 412f. The Consuls reduced Privernum to surrender, celebrated triumphs, and moved to give the town favorable terms and citizenship (Liv. 8.20—21; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 68f., 541; Val. Max. 6.2.1; cf. Dio fr. 35.11). On Plautius, see Lübker no. 5.

Aediles, Curule

C. Valerius (L. f. L. n. Potitus ?)[2] Pat. (306) Cos. 331

Prosecuted unsuccessfully M. Flavius "crimine stupratae matris familiae" (Val. Max. 8.1.7, A. Flavius; cf. Liv. 8.22.2–4). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, 11, cf. 10.

[1] Denarii of P. Plautius Hypsaeus bear the inscriptions, *C. Hupsae. cos. Priver. captu.*, and *C. Ypsae. cos. Priv. cepit* (Grueber 1.476f.; 2.589f.). The cognomen Hypsaeus however does not appear in the consular lists until 125 B.C. (See Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.150f.) Plautius' cognomen (his name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*) distinguishes him from the Consul of 341 and the Censor of 312 (Degrassi 108, 541).

[2] C. Valerius Potitus is the only C. Valerius known during this generation from the consular lists. It is uncertain under which Consuls to list him, since new Consuls took office on the Kalends of Quinctilis (Liv. 8.20.3) and Flavius' festival celebrating his acquittal is stated to fall between the entrance into office of the Consuls of 328 and the elections for the Tribunate of the Plebs, so before December of this year. I have assumed that the trial took place before the Kalends of Quinctilis.

328 B.C. A.U.C. 426

Consuls[1]

C. PLAUTIUS – f. – n. DECIANUS (*4) Cos. 329

or

P. PLAUTIUS (– f. – n. ?) PROCULUS

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. SCAPULA Pat. (316, cf. 315)

or

P. CORNELIUS – f. – n. SCIPIO BARBATUS Pat. (316, cf. 315)

Liv. 8.22.1 (P. Plautio Proculo P. Cornelio Scapula); Diod. 17.87.1 (Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος, Αὔλος Ποστούμιος); Chr. 354 (Deciano II et Barbato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venoce II et Scipione); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος τὸ γ' καὶ Σκιπίωνος); Cassiod. (C. Plautius et P. Cornelius); Degrassi 108, 412f. A colony was sent to Fregellae (Liv. 8.22.1–2).

[?A. POSTUMIUS Pat.]

Diod. 17.87.1.

[1] The evidence quoted above shows that the ancient sources admit of four different identifications for Plautius and two for Cornelius. Plautius may be C. Plautius P. f. P. n. Proculus, Cos. 358, or perhaps a son, P. (or C.) Plautius C. f. P. n. Proculus, not otherwise known. But the authorities based on *Fast. Cap.* point either to Decianus, Cos. 329 (Chr. 354) or to C. P. Venno or Venox, possibly a brother of the Consul of 330. No choice is certain; but in view of the general priority to be given to Livy's lists I have listed Proculus above. Likewise, no clear choice is possible between Cornelius Scapula and Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, who would then be an uncle of the Consul of 298 and uncle or father of the Pontifex mentioned in 304, – if he was not in fact the Pontifex himself. See Münzer, *RE* nos. 315 and 316; and on the Plautii, Lübker, nos. 5, 11, and 18.

327 B.C. A.U.C. 427

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS – f. – n. LENTULUS Pat. (186)

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 320, 315, Pr. 336

Liv. 8.22.8; Diod. 17.110.1, and 112.1; Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Philo II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Silone); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 108, 412f. Both held command in Campania, Cornelius facing the Samnites while Publilius besieged Palaeopolis (Liv. 8.22.8—23.12; Dion. Hal. 15.5—10). On Publilius, see Lübker no. 2.

Dictator

M. CLAUDIUS C. f. C. n. MARCELLUS (218) Cos. 331

Appointed to hold elections but abdicated when the Augurs adjudged him faultily appointed (Liv. 8.23.13–17; Degrassi 108, 412f.).

Master of Horse

SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (*17) Cos. 334, 321
Liv. 8. 23. 14. See Degrassi 108f., 412f.; Lübker no. 12.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FLAVIUS (19)
Liv. 8.22.2–4. Presumably entered office in Dec. 328; see 329, Aediles; Niccolini, *FTP* 68.

326 B.C. A.U.C. 428

Consuls[1]

C. POETELIUS C. f. Q. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in **RE*) Cos. 360, 346
L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52, cf. 67) Cos. 320, 319, 315, 313
Liv. 8.23.17; Diod. 17.113.1; Chr. 354 (Libone III et Cursore II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Libonio et Cursore); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λίβονος καὶ Κούρσωρος); Cassiod.; Solin. 32.42, p. 164 M; Degrassi 108, 414f. Livy (8.28) places in this year the Lex Poetelia, which released a debtor's person from liability (Varro *LL* 7.105, in 313, when a son of Poetilius was Dictator; Cic. *Rep.* 2.59; cf. Dion. Hal. 16.4—5; Val. Max. 6.1.9 and 11; Suidas, s. v. Γάιος Λαιτώριος, with versions confused; see Niccolini, *FTP* 72). The Consuls made war on the Samnites (Liv. 8.25.2). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Poetelius, no. 2.

Interrex

L. AEMILIUS (L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS) Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329
The fifteenth in the series (Liv. 8.23.17).

Promagistrates

Q. PUBLILIUS PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, 315, Pr. 336
Pro consule, Liv. 8.23.12; primus procos., *Act. Tr.* Captured Palaeopolis and celebrated a triumph over Samnites and Palaeopolitani (Liv. 8.25—26; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 541). See Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. QUINCTIUS Pat. (not in *RE)
Served under the Proconsul Publilius (Liv. 8.25.13).

[1] Livy was inclined to favor the name Mugillanus though he found Cursor in some annals. However no Mugillanus has appeared in the *Fasti* since 380, and the fragment of the *Fast. Cap.* for 319 (Degrassi 36f.) has removed the one suggested there by Chr. 354 (Murillano). On this issue, see *CIL* 1², p. 32, on 435; Degrassi 109. Münzer (*RE*) suggests that both cognomina appeared together in an archetype of the various lists. Owing to the lapse of time it is possible that, in spite of the numeral III in Chr. 354, Poetelius the Consul of 326 was not the Consul of 360 and 346, but his son, the Dictator of 313. This would help to explain the discrepancy between Livy and Varro on the date of the Lex Poetelia.

325 B.C. A.U.C. 429

Consuls

L. FURIUS SP. f. M. n. CAMILLUS Pat. (42) Cos. 338
D. IUNIUS – f. – n. BRUTUS SCAEVA (60)

Liv. 8.29.2, omits Brutus' praenomen D.; Diod. 18.2; Chr. 354 (Camello II et Bruto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Camillo et Bruto); so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Brutus' praenomen D.; Degrassi 108, 414f. Furius commanded in Samnium until forced by illness to appoint a Dictator (Liv. 8.29.6–9). Iunius commanded against the Vestini, and captured Cutina and Cingilia (Liv. 8.29.6 and 11–14).

Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Appointed "rei gerundae causa" (Liv. 8.29.9), he took command in Samnium, was with difficulty restrained from putting to death his victorious but disobedient Master of Horse, then won a victory and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 8.30—37.2, cf. 9.38.10–14, and 10.3.8; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.62—*ILS* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.8; 3.2.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.39; Dio fr. 36 and Zon. 7.26; Eutrop. 2.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31, and 32; Degrassi 108, 414f., and on the triumph 70f., 541f. In *Act. Tr.* the triumph is listed under 324, one of the "Dictator" years (see 324). See Lübker no. 9.

Master of Horse

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS[1] Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Disobeyed his superior's command to refrain from battle in his absence, and though victorious was saved from capital punishment only by the entreaties of the Senate, the people and the army (Liv. 8.30—36; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.62—*ILS* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.8; 3.2.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.39; Dio fr. 36, and Zon. 7.26; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31 and 32; Eutrop. 2.8). See Degrassi 108, 414f.; and below, on 324.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. COMINIUS (7)
Served under the Dictator in Samnium (Liv. 8.30.6; cf. Val. Max. 6.1.11).

Legates, Lieutenants

M. VALERIUS (CORVUS? *or* MAXIMUS?)[2] Pat. (137 or 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299 *or* 312, 289
Left in charge of the camp by the Dictator (Liv. 8.35.10–11). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50; and 49, no. 49.

Praefectus Urbi

L. PAPIRIUS CRASSUS[3] Pat. (45) Cos. 336, 330
Praeposito in urbe, Liv. 8.36.1. Wrongly listed as Mag. Eq. in *CIL* 1², 1, p. 351, Index. See Lübker no. 6.

[1] On the name of Fabius Maximus, see *Fast. Cap.* on 310.
[2] Probably to be identified with the son of Corvus, Cos. 312, but may be the man of many consulships himself.
[3] More probably the Consul of 336, who would be senior, than the Censor of 318.

324 B.C. A.U.C. 430

Dictator

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326?, 320, 319, 315, 313

Master of Horse

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
See 325 on both offices. This is a "Dictator" year. Livy and Diod. mark no break in the series of regular magistrates, but in the sources

dependent on *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 414f.) the following notices appear: Chr. 354, Hoc anno dictatores; non fuerunt (consules?); *Fast. Hyd.*, His conss. tum Dictator creatus Papinius (*sic*) Cursor et Magister Equitum Drusus; *Chr. Pasc.*, Παπίνιος Κούρσωρ ἀντιγραφεὺς κατέστη, Δροῦσος στρατηγὸς ἱππέων. Furthermore Papirius' triumph in *Act. Tr.* is dated to this and not to the preceding year. Drusus is not mentioned elsewhere as Mag. Eq., but Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Livius," no. 12) relates him to the progenitor of the Livii Drusi mentioned in Suet. *Tib.* 3.2. On the "Dictator years," see Degrassi 110 on 309. On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 9.

323 B.C. A.U.C. 431

Consuls[1]

C. Sulpicius Ser. f. Q. n. Longus Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 314
Q. Aulius Q. f. Q. n. Cerretanus (2) Cos. 319

Liv. 8.37.2–3; Diod. 18.26.1; Chr. 354 (Lanto II et Ceretano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longo et Ceretano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λόγγου καὶ Κερετάνου); Cassiod. (C. Sulpicius et Q. Aelius); Degrassi, 108, 414f. Aulius held command in Apulia, and Sulpicius in Samnium (Liv. 8.37.3–6).

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. Flavius (19)

Had the people of Tusculum tried for aiding Velletri and Privernum, but they were acquitted by the people (Liv. 8.37.8–12; Val. Max. 9.10.1).

[1] For Aulius Livy prefers Aemilius, but notes that the name is found in some annals, and describes him as Consul iterum in 319. Diod. has Γάιος Αὔλιος, and Cassiod., Q. Aelius. The name is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 319, Degrassi 36f., 109. See under 319, and also Liv. 9.15.11, and 22.4. The cognomen Cerretanus is not found in the Aemilian gens.

322 B.C. A.U.C. 432

Consuls

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 310, 308, 297, 295
L. Fulvius L. f. L. n. Curvus[1] (46)

Liv. 8.38.1; Chr. 354 (Corvo et Rulliano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursore et Sullo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ β' καὶ Σύλλου); Cassiod.; on Fulvius, Plin. *NH* 7.136. See Degrassi 108, 414f. Livy's main source (8.38—39) attributed a great victory over the Samnites and a triumph to the

Dictator while the Consuls remained relatively quiet; but other sources (8.40.1–3) attributed the victory and the triumph to the Consuls. These were followed by *Act. Tr.*, in which Fulvius and Fabius triumph as Consuls (Degrassi 70f., 542; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32). On the victory and negotiations with the Samnites, see App. *Samn.* 4; Dio fr. 36.8; Zon. 7.26, a version naming the Dictator as the victor.

Dictator

A. CORNELIUS P. f. A. n. COSSUS ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332
Liv. 8.38—40; cf. Zon. 7.26. Credited with an important victory and a triumph by Livy's main source, but in others (followed by *Act. Tr.*), appointed to carry on the Ludi Romani owing to the illness of the Praetor (Liv. 8.40.1–5). See above, Consuls, and Degrassi 108, 415.

Master of Horse

M. FABIUS (N. f. M. n.) AMBUSTUS[2] Pat. (44, cf. 24) Cos. 360, 356, 354
Liv. 8.38.1. See Degrassi 108, 415.

Praetor

L. PLAUTIUS (VENNO *or* VENOX)[3] (*2 or *5) Cos. 318 or 330
Liv. 8.40.2.

[1] Pliny describes Fulvius as Consul of the disloyal Tusculans (see 323, Tribunes of the Plebs), then Consul at Rome, and triumphator. Tusculum is the original seat of the family (Cic. *Planc.* 20), but Pliny may be telescoping events a generation or more apart. The name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 70f., 542.

[2] If Fabius is the active cavalry officer described in battle under the Dictator (Liv. 8.38.14ff.) he can hardly be the aged Consul of 354, who could very well have fulfilled the peaceful functions attributed by other sources (see above) to the Dictator and his staff.

[3] As the praetorship in this period was normally held by an ex-Consul, Plautius is more probably the Consul of 330 than of 318. See Münzer, *APF* 39f.

321 B.C. A.U.C. 433

Consuls

T. VETURIUS – f. – n. CALVINUS (*11) Cos. 334
SP. POSTUMIUS – f. – n. ALBINUS (CAUDINUS)[1] Pat. (*17) Cos. 334
Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Liv. 9.1.1; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.11.10; App. *Samn.* 4.6; Chr. 354 (Calvino II et Albino II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Galbino et Balbino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 3.15.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 7.26;

Degrassi 108, 416f. Trapped by the Samnites in the Caudine forks, they made a treaty (Claud. Quad. fr. 18, Peter), or at least a *sponsio*, of peace (Liv. 9.1—7; Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Dion. Hal. 16.1.1–7; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 5; 7.2, ext. 17; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.11.10; App. *Samn.* 2–7; Dio fr. 36.10, and Zon. 7.26; Oros. 3.15.1–6). Both Consuls abdicated, and their successors immediately entered upon office (Liv. 9.7.12 and 15), apparently initiating a series of consulships which began in the late autumn or early winter (Niccolini, *FTP* 70 f.). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 12, on Veturius, no. 6.

Dictator

Q. FABIUS – f. – n. AMBUSTUS Pat. (47)
Appointed to hold elections; abdicated when found to be faultily appointed (Liv. 9.7.13; Degrassi 108, 416f.).

Master of Horse

P. AELIUS – f. – n. PAETUS[2] (100) Cos. 337
Liv. 9.7.13. See Degrassi 108, 416f.

Dictator

M. AEMILIUS – f. – n. PAPUS[3] Pat. (110)
He too failed to hold elections (Liv. 9.7.14; cf. Elog. 34 in *CIL* 1², p. 200, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68; Degrassi 108, 416f.).

Master of Horse

L. VALERIUS – f. – n. FLACCUS Pat. (*21)
Liv. 9.7.14. See Degrassi 108, 416f., Münzer, *Gent.Val.* 38, no. 12.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

PUBLILIUS (*4)[4]
Dion. Hal. 16.5 (Ποπλίου υἱός); on the date, see 326, on the Lex Poetelia.

Legates, Envoys

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (186) Cos. 327
As senior member of the legates who received the Samnite terms, he argued for acceptance (Liv. 9.4).

[1] On Postumius' cognomen Caudinus, see *Fast. Cap.* on 332; Degrassi 107.
[2] For Aelius Livy has Aemilius, but the cognomen Paetus indicates clearly the Aelian family.
[3] Degrassi in *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68 opposes Mommsen's identification of Papus, the Dictator of this year, with Barbula of the Elogium, who is evidently a

brother of the Consul of 317 and 311, on the ground that Barbula appears to be a younger brother, and that he could have appeared in the missing portion of the *Fasti* between 292 and 285. See Degrassi 112.

[4] The account of Publi f. in Dion. Hal. is based on the assumption that the Lex Poetelia was passed after the surrender at Caudium.

320 B.C. A.U.C. 434

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 319, 315, 313
Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 315, Pr. 336

Liv. 9.7.15; Diod. 18.44.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L. P[apirius Sp. f. L. n. Curs]or II; Q. Pobli[lius–]); Chr. 354 (Cursore II et Philo III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursore II et Filone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ γ' καὶ Σίλωνος); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. Peace with the Samnites was rejected and the erring Consuls handed over to them; then Publilius in Campania, and afterwards with his colleague in Apulia, defeated the Samnites and received the submission of Luceria (Liv. 9.12—15; Dio fr. 36, and Zon. 7.26). Livy (9.15.9–10) reports another version which credited Cornelius the Dictator (see below) and Papirius as Mag. Eq. with the achievement of the Consuls, and the celebration of a triumph (cf. *Act. Tr.* on 319). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Publilius, no. 2.

Dictator[1]

C. MAENIUS P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338

Fast. Cap. (C. Ma[inius—]), Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.; cf. Liv. 9.34.14, who states that too severe pressure in a quaestio on influential persons led to his abdication (but compare 9.27.6, on his dictatorship in 314).

Master of Horse[1]

M. FOLIUS C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (3) Cos. 318

Fast. Cap. (M. Fos[lius C. f. M. n. Flac]cinator Ma[g--]). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

Dictator

L. CORNELIUS – f. – n. LENTULUS Pat. (186) Cos. 327

Liv. 9.15.9–10; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Corn[elius – f. – n. Len]tulus); cf. Claud. Quad., fr. 21, Peter. See above, Consuls. No triumph is reported this year in *Act. Tr.* See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Liv. 9.15.9; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Papiri[us Sp. f. L. n. Curs]or II mag[---]). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. He probably remained Consul (cf. however Dio 43.33.1, and Mommsen, *Str.* 1. 514, note 1).

Dictator

T. MANLIUS L. f. A. n. IMPERIOSUS TORQUATUS Pat. (57) Cos. 347, 344, 340

Fast. Cap. (T. Manli[us L. f. A. n. Imperio]ss. Torquatus III Di[ct--]), perhaps to hold elections. See Degrassi 36f., 108, 416f.

Master of Horse

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Fast. Cap. (L. Papiriu[s Sp. f. L. n. Curso]r III Mag. Eq.); Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. LIVIUS (4)
Q. MAELIUS (3)
TI. NUMICIUS (3)

Since they too had pledged themselves at Caudium, they abdicated and were handed over to the Samnites (Liv. 9.8.13—10.2, Livius and Maelius; Cic. *Off.* 3.109, Numicius and Maelius; see note 1).

Interreges

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Liv. 9.7.15. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Fetialis

A. CORNELIUS (COSSUS) ARVINA Pat. (122) Cos. 343, 332

Delivered the persons who had pledged peace at Caudium to the Samnites (Liv. 9.10.8–10, and 11.9).

[1] The various names of Consuls, Dictators, and Masters of Horse, are filled out from *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.*, Papirius from *Fast. Cap.* on 315, Publilius, *ib.* on 315, Maenius and Folius, *ib.* 314, and Manlius, *Act. Tr.* on 340. See Degrassi 36f., 68f. On the surrender of persons to the Samnites, see also Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Sen.* 41; Gell. 17.21.36; Flor. 1.16.11; Dio fr. 36.19–21, and Zon. 7.26. On Papirius, see also 326, note 1, and 319, Consuls.

319 B.C. A.U.C. 435

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 315, 313
Q. AULIUS Q. f. Q. n. CERRETANUS (2) Cos. 323

Liv. 9.15.11; Diod. 18.58.1; *Fast. Cap.* (L. Papirius [Sp. f. L. n. Curs]-or III, Q. Aulius Q. f. Q. [n. Cerretanus II]); Chr. 354 (Murillano III, et Cerritano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Papino et Gaeretano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Παπιρνίου καὶ Κερατάνου); Cassiod.; Degrassi, 36f., 109, 416f. Aulius captured Ferentinum, while Papirius won Satricum, and according to the sources that had him in command at Luceria in 320, celebrated a triumph (Liv. 9.16; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Eutrop. 2.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31.4; Oros. 3.15.10; cf. *FGrH* 2 B, no. 255, p. 1156, line 16). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9.

Censors[2]

?C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323, 314

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. ([-- Su]lpicius Se[--]). See *Fast. Cap.* on 314 for the name.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTISTIUS (16)

Carried a plebiscite empowering the Senate to deal with rebellious Romans in Satricum (Liv. 26.33.10; and for the date 9.16.2).

[1] Livy found a version making L. Papirius Mugillanus a Consul of this year (cf. Chr. 354). Mommsen rejected him in favor of Cursor and has been proved correct for *Fast. Cap.* by the fragment in Degrassi 36f. See *CIL* 1², p. 32, and Degrassi 109. No other Mugillanus appears in the consular lists after 380. See 426, note 1. Aulius appears in Diod. as Κόϊντος Αὔλιος.

[2] The name of the other Censor is lost. They did not complete the lustrum and probably abdicated, since others were elected to the censorship in 318.

318 B.C. A.U.C. 436

Consuls

M. FOLIUS C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR Pat. (3)
L. PLAUTIUS L. f. L. n. VENNO (*or* VENOX) (*2)

Liv. 9.20.1 (with cognomina Flaccina and Venox); Diod. 19.2.1 (Λεύκιος Πλαύτιος καὶ Μάνιος Φούλβιος); *Fast. Cap.* (names entire, with cognomina Flaccinator and Venno); Chr. 354 (Venno et Flaccina-

tore); *Fast. Hyd.* (Venoce et Flaccino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βένωκος καὶ Φλάκου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f. Plautius subdued Teanum Apulum and Canusia in Apulia (Liv. 9.20.4–6; cf. Diod. 19.10.2).

Censors[1]

L. Papirius L. f. M. n. Crassus Pat. (46)
C. Maenius P. f. P. n. (9)

Fast. Cap.; Fest. 120 L; Isid. *Etym.* 15.3.11; cf. Liv. 9.19.1–3, and 20.6. Maenius built the overhanging galleries known by his name (Fest.). See Degrassi 36f., 109, 416f.; on Papirius, Degrassi 108, on 330; and on the Maeniana, Boethius, *Eranos* 43 (1945) 89ff.; Lehman, *AJPh* 59 (1938) 280ff.

Praetors

L. Furius Pat. (14)

The first to send a Prefect to Capua (Liv. 9.20.5; Fest. 262 L; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.608).

[1] The relation of these Censors, who are not named in Livy, to those of the previous year (also not named in Livy) is not stated. Livy however mentions the population registered by the Censors of this time, and the two new tribes.

317 B.C. A.U.C. 437

Consuls

C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (62) Cos. 313, 311
Q. Aemilius Q. f. L. n. Barbula Pat. (34) Cos. 311

Liv. 9.20.7, and 21.1; Diod. 19.17.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f. They held command in Apulia and Lucania (Liv. 9.20.8–9; cf. Diod. 19.65.7, under 316).

316 B.C. A.U.C. 438

Consuls

Sp. Nautius Sp. f. Sp. n. Rutilus Pat. (11)
M. Popillius M. f. M. n. Laenas (*2)

Liv. 9.21.1; Diod. 19.55.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Lucillo et Lenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rutilio et Laenate); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥουτιλίου καὶ Λενάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.

Dictator

L. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. MAMERCINUS PRIVERNAS Pat. (101) Cos. 341, 329

Liv. 9.21.2; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa), Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.; attacked Saticula and defeated a force of Samnites (Liv. 9.21; cf. Diod. 19.65.7).

Master of Horse

L. FULVIUS L. f. L. n. CURVUS (46) Cos. 322

Liv. 9.21.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.

Quaestors

?AP. CLAUDIUS (CAECUS) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –, 295

Elog. 10 in *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79. The date is unknown; this is the latest one probable if he was Curule Aedile before his censorship (Sobeck, *Quaest.* 5).

315 B.C. A.U.C. 439

Consuls[1]

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 313

Q. PUBLILIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILO (*6) Cos. 339, 327, 320, Pr. 336

Diod. 19.66.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Liv. 9.22.1, where the names are omitted. See Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9, on Publilius, no. 2.

Dictator

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa; Degrassi 36f., 109, 418f.). After finally capturing Saticula, he turned to the attack on Sora (Liv. 9.22—23; cf. Diod. 19.72.3-9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.11.21; see below, Master of Horse).

Master of Horse

Q. AULIUS Q. f. AI.[2] n. CERRETANUS (2)

Fast. Cap. According to Livy's main source he fell in battle with the Samnites at Saticula; but in another, which Diod. followed, he fell at Lautulae (Liv. 9.22—25; Diod. 19.72.6-7; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 36f., 109f., 418f.).

Master of Horse, Suffectus

C. Fabius M. f. N. n. Ambustus Pat. (41)
Liv. 9.23.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 86f., 110, 418f.

[1] *Fast. Hyd.* (Cursor III et Lenate II), and *Chr. Pasc.* (Κούρσορος τὸ δ' καὶ Λενάτου τὸ β') have confused the names of Publilius and Popillius. See the criticism of the tradition for this year in *RE*, on Papirius (Münzer).

[2] Though he has no explanation to offer of the praenomen AI., Degrassi (109f.) feels that it is sufficient to distinguish this Q. Aulius from the Consul of 323 and 319.

314 B.C. A.U.C. 440

Consuls

M. Poetelius M. f. M. n. Libo (not in **RE*)
C. Sulpicius Ser. f. Q. n. Longus Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323
Liv. 9.24.1; Diod. 19.73.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354 (Libone et Longo III); *Fast. Hyd.* (Saminte et Longo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σαμνήτου καὶ Λόγγου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. The Consuls captured Sora and the Ausonian towns,[1] and defeated a Samnite force in Campania (Liv. 9.24—25, and 27; cf. Diod. 19.76.1–5). Sulpicius celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; not mentioned by Livy). On Poetelius, cf. Lübker no. 3.

Dictator

C. Maenius P. f. P. n. (9) Cos. 338
Liv. 9.26.7; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerundae causa); Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Appointed to investigate conspiracies in Campania (an open outbreak, Diod. 19.76.3–5), he then turned to investigate secret combinations for gaining office in Rome (Liv. 9.26.8–22).

Master of Horse

M. Folius C. f. M. n. Flaccinator Pat. (3) Cos. 318
Liv. 9.26.7; *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f.; cf. Diod. 19.76.3 (Μάνιος Φούλβιος).

[1] Livy does not state who commanded the Roman force that recovered Luceria (9.26). Diod. (19.72.8–9) dates the colony in the previous year.

313 B.C. A.U.C. 441

Consuls

L. PAPIRIUS SP. f. L. n. CURSOR Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315
C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 311
Liv. 9.28.2; Diod. 19.77.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Fest. 458 L; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Iunius is credited in some of Livy's sources with the capture of Nola, Atina and Calatia (Liv. 9.28.5–6; cf. Diod. 19.101.2; see Dictator). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 9.

Dictator

C. POETELIUS C. f. C. n. LIBO VISOLUS (not in **RE*)
Liv. 9.28.2; *Fast. Cap.* (rei gerendae causa); Varro *LL* 7.105; Degrassi 36f., 110, 418f. Credited by Livy's source with the winning of Fregellae and Nola, but the variant which credits Iunius with Nola has Poetelius appointed *clavi figendi causa* (Liv. 9.28.2–6). On the Lex Poetelia, see 326. See Lübker no. 2.

Q. FABIUS (M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS)[1] Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
Diodorus Siculus attributes the capture of Fregellae and Nola to Q. Fabius (19.101.37; Degrassi 419).

Master of Horse

M. FOLIUS (C. f. M. n. FLACCINATOR) Pat. (3) Cos. 318
With the Dictator Poetelius, according to Livy (9.28.2).
M. POETELIUS M. f. M. n. LIBO (not in **RE*) Cos. 314
With the Dictator Poetelius, according to *Fast. Cap.*; Degrassi 36f., 101, 418f.

Aediles, Curule

? AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –, 295
Held the office twice (Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 6.663), the first time probably before his censorship in 312.

Tribunes of the Plebs

OVINIUS (1)
The Lex Ovinia assigned the lection of the Senate to the Censors (Fest. 290 L). Passed before the first lection in 312, but probably only

recently, since the Consuls refused to accept it as valid. See Rotondi 233; Niccolini *FTP* 389.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

M. VALERIUS CORVUS Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299
D. IUNIUS (BRUTUS) SCAEVA (60) Cos. 325
P. FULVIUS LONGUS (78)

Founded a Latin colony at Saticula (Fest. 458 L; cf. Liv. 27.10.7; Vell. 1.14.4).

[1] Mommsen (*RF* 2.242ff.) defends the notice in Diod., and attacks the dictatorship of Poetelius as false because he does not appear on the consular lists, and the discrepancies in the traditions regarding the date of the Lex Poetelia are suspicious. The two Masters of Horse may however point to clear division in the tradition or even, since one version had Poetelius appointed *clavi figendi causa*, to the existence of two Dictators at different times in this year, with consequent confusion regarding the assignment of Masters of Horse to each.

312 B.C. A.U.C. 442

Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS (CORVINUS) Pat. (244) Cos. 289, 286?

P. DECIUS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.28.8; Diod. 19.105.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Decius was ill and remained in Rome (Liv. 9.29.3; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27, a triumph over Samnites, not otherwise attested), but Valerius defeated the Samnites (Liv. 9.29.3), and, according to *Act. Tr.*, celebrated a triumph over Samnites and Sorani (Degrassi 70f., 542). Diod. (19.105.5) mentions an attack on Pollitia of the Marrucini. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

Dictator

C. SULPICIUS SER. f. Q. n. LONGUS Pat. (75) Cos. 337, 323, 314

Fast. Cap.; cf. Liv. 9.29.3. See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

Dictator *or* Master of Horse[1]

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.29.3 (Dict., appointed to meet an Etruscan threat); *Fast. Cap.* (Mag. Eq.). See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. -, 295

C. PLAUTIUS C. f. C. n. VENOX[2] (*5)

Liv. 9.29.5; Diod. 20.36.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; cf. on Claudius, Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12; Cic. *Sen.* 16; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2; Pompon. in *Dig.* 1.2.2.36; Fest. 270 L, and texts cited, below; see Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

Diod. (20.36.1-5) mentions the concord, Livy the disagreement of the Censors (9.29.7, and 33.4) and Plautius' abdication while Claudius continued in office (cf. Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.351, note 2). Claudius paved the Appian way to Capua, built the Claudian aqueduct, admitted sons of freedmen to the Senate, and gave landless citizens full citizen rights; also these Censors forbade the tibicines to hold their festival in the temple of Jupiter, and transferred the cult of Hercules at the Ara Maxima from the Potitii to public slaves (Cic. *Cael.* 34-35; Liv. 9.29.5-11, and 33—34, and 46.10-11; Diod. 20.36.1-6; Elog. above; Ovid *Fast.* 6.654-692; Val. Max. 1.1.17; 2.5.4; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.5; Plut. *Popl.* 7.5; Suet. *Claud.* 24; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Pomp. *Dig.* 1.2.2.36; Serv. *Aen.* 8.179; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.15; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 325, p. 125 Helm; Cassiod.; Fest. 270 L; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.6.13). See 311 and 310. On Plautius, see Lübker no. 19.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. ? COMINIUS (2)

See Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. (*or* M.) LAETORIUS MERGUS (11)

Convicted of *impudicitia*, while serving as Tr. Mil. in the Second Samnite War, by the Tr. Pl. Cominius (Dion. Hal. 16.4; Val. Max. 6.1.11). Dated after 313 by Dion. Hal. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Laetorius" 11) suggests 292-290, since the story does not appear in Livy.

[1] It is to be noted that though Livy's text clearly names Bubulcus Dictator (see Conway and Walters *ad loc.*), he departs from his usual practice in failing to mention the Master of Horse. Could there possibly have been a lacuna? In any case, as Conway and Walters point out, the following pronoun *is* in Livy's text must refer to the Dictator, not the Master of Horse.

[2] In *Fast. Cap.* is added the note "qui in hoc honore Venox appellatus est," which Frontinus explains by his ability to discover new springs of water.

311 B.C. A.U.C. 443

Consuls

C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (62) Cos. 317, 313
Q. Aemilius Q. f. L. n. Barbula Pat. (34) Cos. 317

Liv. 9.30.1; Diod. 20.3.1 (Γάιος Ἰούλιος for Iunius); *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Iunius held command in Samnium where he regained Cluviae and captured Bovianum of the Pentri, and returned to celebrate a triumph; Aemilius in Etruria, where he relieved Sutrium, and returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 9.31—32; Diod. 20.25, who puts both Consuls in Apulia; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Zon. 7.1). Both Consuls refused to recognize the order of the Senate established by the Censors Claudius and Plautius (Liv. 9.30.1-2).

Censors

See 312. The tibicines emigrated to Tibur but were brought back and restored their right of dining on the Capitol (Liv. 9.30.9-10; Val. Max. 2.5.4; Ovid *Fasti* 6.657-692).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Atilius (12)
C. Marcius (Rutilus Censorinus) (98) Cos. 310

Carried a plebiscite to have the 16 Tribunes of the Soldiers for the four legions elected by the people (Liv. 9.30.3; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 72f.).

M. Decius (8)

Carried a plebiscite placing Duumviri Navales in charge of equipping and repairing the fleet (Liv. 9.30.4; Niccolini *FTP* 73).

310 B.C. A.U.C. 444

Consuls

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 308, 297, 295
C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus (Censorinus) (98)

Liv. 9.33.1; Diod. 20.27.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f. Fabius held command in Etruria, crossed the Ciminian forest to northern Etruria and Umbria, received the alliance of Camerinum, compelled Perusia, Cortona, and Arretium to sue for peace and a treaty, and reduced Perusia when it renewed the war (Liv. 9.35—37, 38.4, and 40.18-20; Diod. 20.35.1-5; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.2; 2.5.2; Flor. 1.12.3-6). According to Livy (9.40.20) he celebrated a triumph as Consul (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32; cf. *Act. Tr.*, and below under 309, Proconsul). Marcius shared a victory with Fabius at Sutrium, then captured Allifae and other points from the Samnites; but reports of reverses led to the appointment of a Dictator (Liv. 9.38, and 39.1; Diod. 20.35.1-5).

Dictator

L. Papirius Sp. f. L. n. Cursor Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Credited with important (but probably mythical) victories at Lake Vadimo in Etruria and Longulae in Samnium (Liv. 9.38.14—40; Dio fr. 36.26; cf. Licin. Macer, fr. 17 Peter, in Liv.), and the celebration of a triumph (Liv. 9.40.15 and 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 31.4; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; and below on 309). See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.; Lübker no. 9.

Master of Horse

C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.38.15, and 40.8-9. See Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.; and 309, Master of Horse.

Censors

See 312 and 311. Livy (9.33—34) describes an attempt by Tribunes to compel Claudius to give up office when his colleague did so at the end of the regular term (cf. Liv. 9.29.7-8; Diod. 20.36.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34). Mommsen (*Str.* 2.351, n. 2) believes that extraordinary prorogations to finish such tasks as the Appian Way and the Claudian aqueduct were permitted.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. Sempronius (Sophus ?) (85) Cos. 304

Attempted to compel Claudius to lay down his Censorship (Liv. 9.33.5; cf. 33—34; and above, Censors).

Legates, Lieutenants

?K. Fabius M. f. N. n. Pat. (19)

or

?C. Claudius Pat. (17)

One or other (sources differ), the one a brother, the other a half-brother of Rullianus, spied out northern Etruria and won the aid of Camerinum (Liv. 9.36.2–9, both variants; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.2; Flor. 1.11.3).

M. Valerius (Corvus) Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 345, 343, 335, 300, 299, Pr. 308

P. Decius Mus (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

Served under the Dictator Papirius Cursor at Longulae (Liv. 9.40.12–13 and 21). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

? Duumviri Navales

?P. Cornelius Pat. (41, cf. 66 and 316)

Given charge of the coast, he raided the region about Pompeii (Liv. 9.38.2–3). He might be either Cossus Arvina (66) or Scipio (316).

309 B.C. A.U.C. 445

Dictator

L. Papirius Sp. f. L. n. Cursor Pat. (52) Cos. 326, 320, 319, 315, 313

Fast. Cap.; *Act. Tr.*; cf. 310, Dictator; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f., and on the triumph, 70f., 542. See Lübker no. 9.

Master of Horse

C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Fast. Cap.; cf. 310, Dictator and Master of Horse; Degrassi 36f., 110, 420f.

The third "Dictator" year. *Fast. Cap.* lists a Dict. and a Mag. Eq. as above with the note "Hoc anno dictator et magister eq. sine cos. fuerunt." The *Act. Tr.* lists the triumph of the Dictator and that of Fabius Rullianus (Cos. 310) in this year, that of the latter as Procos. Livy places these magistrates and triumphs all in 310, and Diod. that of Rullianus in his consulship. As before, Chr. 354 has the note "Hoc anno dictatores; non fuerunt (consules)," while the *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* place the Dict. and the Mag. Eq. with the Consuls of 310.

Promagistrates

Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Act. Tr., triumph as Procos. over Etruscans; cf. above, and 310, Consuls; Degrassi 76f., 542.

308 B.C. A.U.C. 446

Consuls

P. Decius P. f. Q. n. Mus (16) Cos. 312, 297, 295

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 297, 295

Liv. 9.41.1; Diod. 20.37.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 110, 420f. Decius served in Etruria, giving Tarquinii a forty year truce and Volsinii and other towns an annual one, then turned to face Umbrian attacks on Rome, while Fabius fought Samnites, Marsi, Paeligni, and received the surrender of Mevania in Umbria (Liv. 9.41; cf. Diod. 20.44.8–9; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27, Decius).

Praetor

M. Valerius (Corvus) Pat. (137) Cos. 348, 345, 343, 335, 300, 299

Liv. 9.41.1 (quartum creatus).[1] See 347, Praetors; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.157; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Furius (15)

According to some annals, he vetoed the election of Ap. Claudius to the consulship before he abdicated the censorship (Liv. 9.42.3). These annalists evidently did not know the "Dictator" years.

[1] The dates of the second and third praetorships of Corvus remain unrecorded. Maxis (12) suggests that the second should be placed after 345 and the third, of course, before 308.

307 B.C. A.U.C. 447

Consuls

Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Caecus Pat. (91) Cos. 296, Pr. –, 295

L. Volumnius C. f. C. n. Flamma Violens (*3) Cos. 296

Liv. 9.42.2; 10.15.12; Diod. 20.45.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Elog. 10 in *CIL* 1², p. 192, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. Volumnius held command against the Sallentini (Liv. 9.42.4–5; cf. Diod. 20.80.1–2, on operations in Iapygia, in 306). Piso omitted this college from his Annals (Liv. 9.44.3–4). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 3.

Censors

M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus (Corvinus) Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 289

C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Liv. 9.43.25–26; 10.1.9; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Val. Max. 2.9.2; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. Brutus let contracts for building the temple of Salus, and for roads (Liv.; cf. on Salus, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.248f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.154f.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

Aediles, Curule

?L. Postumius Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Built an Aedes Victoriae from fines levied while Aedile (Liv. 10.33.9). Seidel (13) suggests a date before his first consulship. See Lübker no. 22.

Promagistrates

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

Liv. 9.42.2 and 6, pro consule. Received near Allifae the surrender of a Samnite force and its Hernican allies (Liv. 9.42.6–10).

306 B.C. A.U.C. 448

Consuls[1]

Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Tremulus (106) Cos. 288

P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvina Pat. (66) Cos. 288

Liv. 9.42.10; Diod. 20.73.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Tr[e]mulus; P. Corn[elius--]); Chr. 354 (Tremulo et Arvina); *Fast. Hyd.* (Remulo et Albino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. Cornelius fought Samnites who had taken Calatia and Sora, Marcius the Hernici and Anagnini, over whom he celebrated a triumph, and the

Samnites (Liv. 9.43; Cic. *Phil.* 6.13; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 70f., 542; Plin. *NH* 34.23; cf. Diod. 20.80.1–4; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.277; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.153f.). These Consuls too (see 307) were omitted by Piso (Liv. 9.44.3–4).

Dictator

P. Cornelius - f. - n. Scipio Barbatus Pat. (344, cf. 316)
Cos. 328 ?
Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 9.44.1–2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] n. Scipio Barbatus), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.).

Master of Horse

P. Decius P. f. Q. n. Mus (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295
Liv. 9.44.1–2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Mus), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.

Aediles, Curule

? ? Iuventius (1)
Called the first plebeian Curule Aedile in a tradition which Cicero disbelieved (*Planc.* 58; see 364), but certainly preceded Flavius in 304. See Seidel 75.

[1] The name of Marcius is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.* On the filiation of Cornelius Arvina, see *Act. Tr.* on Cornelius Cossus Arvina, Cos. 343. The name is preserved almost entire in *Fast. Cap.* for 294, Censors.

305 B.C. A.U.C. 449

Consuls[1]

L. Postumius L. f. Sp. n. Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 294, 291
Ti. Minucius - f. - n. Augurinus (34)
Liv. 9.44.2; Diod. 20.81.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Megellus; Ti. Mi[nucius --]); Chr. 354 (Megello et Augurino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Minucio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. According to Livy's main source, both Consuls defeated the Samnites, captured Bovianum, and celebrated triumphs, but other authors, he says, relate that Minucius died of wounds (Liv. 9.44.5–15). These were evidently followed by *Fast. Cap.*, nor are the triumphs listed in *Act. Tr.* (see Degrassi 542f.). Diod. mentions no Consul Suffectus, but tells the reduction of the Paeligni, the defeat of Samnites in the Ager Falernus, the death of Gellius, the Samnite leader, and the recapture of Sora, Arpinum and Cesennia (20.90.3–4). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

Consul Suffectus

M. FULVIUS L. f. L. n. CURVUS PAETINUS (47)
Liv. 9.44.15 (some authors); *Fast. Cap.* (M.[---]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f.; *Act. Tr.* (name entire), Degrassi 70f., 542f.

Aediles, Curule

? AP. CLAUDIUS CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –, 295
Twice Aed. Cur. (Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192, and *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12). Seidel (11) assumed that he preceded Cn. Flavius.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. FLAVIUS C. f. *or* ANNI f. (15)
See 304, Aediles, Curule.

[1] The name of Postumius Megellus is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.* for 294. In the case of Minucius, Diod. and *Fast. Cap.* agree upon the praenomen Ti., but Livy and Cassiod. have T.

304 B.C. A.U.C. 450

Consuls

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. C. n. SOPHUS (85)
P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. SAVERRIO Pat. (97)
Liv. 9.45.1; Diod. 20.91.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] C. n. Sophus; P. S[--]); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Plin. *NH* 33.18, L. Sulpicius; Chr. 354 (Sofo et Saberio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sempronio et Faberio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 110, 422f. According to Livy (9.45.1–4), Sempronius led his army through Samnite territory and recommended the peace that was made this year, then with his colleague turned to destroy the Aequi (9.45.5–18), but Diod. and *Act. Tr.* credit him alone with the reduction of the Aequi and a triumph over them (Diod. 20.101.5), while his colleague triumphed over Samnites (*Act. Tr.*). See Degrassi 70f., 543.

Censors

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
P. DECIUS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295
Liv. 9.46.14; 10.22.3, and 24.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] N. n. Maxim. Rullianu[s]); Degrassi 38f., 111, 422f. Against the Censors of 312,

these restricted the registration of the "forensis turba" (libertini, Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32) to the four urban tribes, and also instituted the procession of the knights (Liv. 9.46.14–15; Val. Max. 2.2.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32.2; Ampel. 18.6; cf. Plut. *Pomp.* 13.5).

Aediles, Curule

CN. FLAVIUS CN. f. *or* ANNI f.[1] (15)

A scriba of Ap. Claudius the Censor, and the first person of freedman stock to attain this office (Piso, fr. 27 Peter; Lic. Macer, fr. 18 Peter; Cic. *Att.* 6.1.8; *Mur.* 25; Liv. 9.46.1; Diod. 20.36.6; Val. Max. 2.5.2; 9.3.3 (praetor); Plin. *NH* 33.17; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.7; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.15.9). According to Livy (9.46.5–6) he published as Aedile the *civile ius* and the *Fasti*, and dedicated the temple of Concord, but Cicero (above) and Pliny (above) claim that he did so as a scriba (cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.186).

? Q. ANICIUS PRAENESTINUS[2] (5)

Plin. *NH* 33.17; elected over C. Poetelius and Domitius, though recently a foe.

Tribunes of the Plebs

?CN. FLAVIUS (15)

See Aediles, Curule and note 1.

Pontifices

?CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) BARBATUS[3] Pat. (71, cf. 316, 343)

As Pont. Max., was compelled by the people to lead the Aedile Flavius through the formula of dedication of the temple of Concord (Liv. 9.46.6).

[1] Cn. f. (Liv.), but Anni f., Piso fr. 27 Peter; Cic. *Att.* 6.1.8; Plin. *NH* 33.17. According to Licinius Macer, he was no longer a scriba but had held, presumably since 312, the offices of Tribune of the Plebs, III vir Nocturnus, and III vir coloniae deducendae, but the office of III vir Noct. was established, it seems, toward 289 (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.594). Piso (fr. 27 Peter) has him give up the post of scriba on being elected, while Pliny on the authority of old annals has him Tr. Pl. and Aed. at the same time. Niccolini suggests that he was Tr. Pl. in 305 and began his aedileship immediately thereafter (*FTP* 75f.). See Seidel 13.

[2] There had been no war with Praeneste since 338. Though Praeneste refused to accept citizenship he might have moved to Rome.

[3] If the pontiff's praenomen was P., he could be the Consul of 328, and the doubtful Dictator of 306; if Cn., he would be the father of the Consul of 298 (*RE* 343).

303 B.C. A.U.C. 451

Consuls

SER. CORNELIUS CN. f. CN. n. LENTULUS Pat. (206)
L. GENUCIUS – f. – n. AVENTINENSIS[1] (15)

Liv. 10.1.1; Diod. 20.102.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---C]n. f. Cn. n. Lentulus); Chr. 354 (Rufo et Adventinense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lentulo et Abentesi); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεντούλου καὶ Ἀβεντησίου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. To this year are dated the colonies of Sora and Alba Fucens, the citizenship of Arpinum and Trebulanum, punishment for Frusino and the Hernici, and a minor expedition in Umbria (Liv. 10.1.1–6).

[1] On Genucius' cognomen, see *Fast. Cap.* on 365, 363 and 362.

302 B.C. A.U.C. 452

Consuls

M. LIVIUS – f. C. n. DENTER (11)
M. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. PAULLUS[1] Pat. (116)

Liv. 10.1.7; Diod. 20.106.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] C. n. Dent[er]); Chr. 354 (Dextro et Paulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Dentone et Emilio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Δεντωνίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. According to one of Livy's sources, Aemilius defeated Cleonymus of Thurii and recovered the Sallentine land (10.2.1–2), but according to another the Dictator Iunius was sent against Cleonymus (10.2.3; see below).

Dictator

C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (62) Cos. 317, 313, 311

Appointed to quell a rebellion among the Aequi, over whom he celebrated a triumph (Liv. 10.1.8–9; *Act. Tr.* (name entire); *Fast. Cap.* ([--] n. Bubulcus Br[utus]); Val. Max. 8.14.6; see above, Consuls).

Master of Horse

M. TITINIUS C. f. C. n. (11)

Liv. 10.1.9; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] C. f. C. [n--]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.

Dictator

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS[2] Pat. (137, cf. 244)
Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

According to *Act. Tr.* for 301, *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. [n.] Ma[ximus---], Degrassi 38f.), and probably Livy (10.3.3, and 5.14), this Dictator was Corvus, not his son, Cos. 312, and Cens. 307 (see Degrassi 111). Appointed because of disorder at Arretium and at Carseoli among the Marsi, he celebrated a triumph over both (Liv. 10.3—5, esp. 5.13; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543). See 301, Dictator; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49.

Master of Horse

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. Aemilius L. f. L. n. Paullus Pat. (116) Cos. 302

Listed in the order of *Fast. Cap.* ([---] M. f. N. n. Maxi[mus --], and [--Ai]milius L. f. L. [n. --], respectively, preserved; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.). Livy (10.3.3–4 and 6–8) found both in his sources but preferred Aemilius, doubting that Fabius would have been subject to Valerius or have disobeyed again a Dictator's command (see 325). See 301, Master of Horse.

Aediles, Curule

?L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus Pat. (343) Cos. 298

CIL 1².2.7 (*ILS* 1). Seidel (14) places him in 301, an odd numbered year before his consulate. As the Aediles of 299 are known, 301 is the latest possible date.

Legates, Lieutenants

Cn. Fulvius (Maximus Centumalus) (88) Cos. 298

Served under the Dictator Valerius against the Etruscans (Liv. 10.4.8–12, cf. 5.5).

[1] Aemilius' filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 301, Master of Horse.

[2] M. Valerius Corvus (or Corvinus, as he is frequently called) is not termed Maximus elsewhere in *Fast. Cap.*, or in Livy in reference to his earlier consulships, though the cognomen appears in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 26 in a reference to 343 and in Gellius (9.11) in reference to the incident of the raven in 349. Consequently Beloch (*RG* 423), Schön (30ff., quoted by Degrassi 111, and Volkmann, *RE*), and most recently Volkmann (*RE*) attribute this dictatorship to his son Maximus Corvinus, who was Consul in 312 and 289. Moreover, as Livy (10.3.3) clearly names Maximus as Dictator in 302 (301 is a "Dictator" year in *Fast. Cap.*) and identifies the Dictator of 302 with the Consul of 300 and 299, Volkmann believes that Livy referred these consulships to Maximus Corvinus, and all three would attribute them to him. In this they go against the dominating ancient tradition that Corvus held six consulships over a

period of 46 years (Cic. *Sen.* 60; Val. Max. 8.13.1; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Plut. *Mar.* 28.6; Tac. *Ann.* 1.9; 49 in *Fast. Cap.* because of the "Dictator" years). It is clear that the redactors of *Fast. Cap.* attributed these offices to Corvus: his dictatorship in 302 is numbered II, and his consulship in 300 is numbered V in Chr. 354, and that in 299 is numbered VI in *Fast. Cap.* Livy's omission of the cognomen Corvus in these years is probably not significant in view of the frequency of such omissions in other cases, nor the omission of the numeral of iteration, since one would be required for either the father or the son. Accordingly it is not at all clear that he rejected the usual identification. Moreover the lapse of time between the first consulship in 348 and the sixth in 299 though great, as Volkmann points out, was not impossible in a man who attained, it was said, his first at the age of 23 (Val. Max. 8.13.1, and 15.5), and lived to the age of 100 (Val. Max.; Cic. *Sen.* 60).

301 B.C. A.U.C. 453

Dictator

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS Pat. (137, cf. 244) Cos 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299

Master of Horse

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295

M. AEMILIUS L. f. L. n. PAULLUS Pat. (116) Cos. 302

Liv. 10.3—5; cf. 10.5.13; *Fast. Cap.*; *Act. Tr.*; see 302, Dictator, and Master of Horse; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f., and on Valerius' triumph, 92f., 542. See 302, Dictator, and note 2, on Corvus.

A "Dictator" year; see 324, 313, and 309. Livy marks no break in the series of Consuls and places Corvus' dictatorship in 302 (10.3.1), but *Act. Tr.* places the triumph in 301, while *Fast. Cap.* adds the note: [Hoc an]no dictat(or) [et mag. eq. sine cos. fuerunt]. Chr. 354 reads Corvo II et Rulliano II, and *Fast. Hyd.*, His conss. item Corvinus dictator et Aemilius magister equitum mensibus VI.

Aediles, Curule

See 302.

Legates, Lieutenants

See 302.

300 B.C. A.U.C. 454

Consuls[1]

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS Pat. (137, cf. 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 299

Q. APPULEIUS - f. - n. PANSA (24)

Liv. 10.5.14, and 6.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] M. f. M. n. [--]); Chr. 354 (Corvo V et Pansa); *Fast. Hyd.* (Corvino et Pansa), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Valerius carried a law of appeal (Rotondi 235f.), and fought some Aequian rebels, while Appuleius began operations against Nequinum in Umbria (Liv. 10.9.3-8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; and above, 302, note 2.

Censors

P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. C. n. SOPHUS (85) Cos. 304

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. SAVERRIO Pat. (97) Cos. 304

Fast. Cap. ([-- Sempr]oniu[s--]), Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f.; confirmed by Livy (10.9.14), who has them complete the lustration in 299, after adding the tribes Aniensis and Teretina.

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. OGULNIUS (2)

Q. OGULNIUS (GALLUS) (5) Cos. 269

Carried the Ogulnian law which opened the pontificate and the augurate to the plebeians and added four and five plebeian places, respectively, to the existing colleges of four patricians each (Liv. 10.6—9.2).

Pontifices

300-295: P. DECIUS MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295

300- ? : M. LIVIUS DENTER (11) Cos. 302

300- ? : C. MARCIUS RUTILUS (CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

300- ? : P. SEMPRONIUS SOPHUS (85) Cos. 304

Plebeians elected under the Lex Ogulnia (Liv. 10.9.2, and 10.6-9; on Livius, 10.28.14, and 29.3; and perhaps on Marcius, *ILS* 9338, no. 1).

Augurs

300- ? : P. AELIUS PAETUS (100) Cos. 337
C. GENUCIUS (AUGURINUS) (3)
C. MARCIUS RUTILUS (CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310

M. MINUCIUS FAESUS (42)
T. PUBLILIUS (*8)

Plebeians added under the Ogulnian law (Liv. 10.9.2; and on Marcius, *ILS* 9338; Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1; on Minucius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.135f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.147f.).

[1] In *CIL* 6.37160 the name of Valerius is given as M. Valerio M. f. Corvin[o]; see 302, note 2. The praenomen of Appuleius is preserved in Cassiod.

299 B.C. A.U.C. 455

Consuls

M. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. PAETINUS[1] (96)
T. MANLIUS (T. f. T. n.) TORQUATUS[2] Pat. (81)

Liv. 10.9.9 (Paetus); *Fast. Cap.* ([--] f. Cn. [--]); *Act. Tr.* (F.'s name entire); Chr. 354 (Petino et Torquato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Poetico et Torquato); *Chr. Pasc.* (Πετίτου καὶ Τορκουάτου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Fulvius captured Nequinum of Umbria (Liv. 10.10.1–5), and celebrated a triumph over Samnites (Sabines?) and Nequinates (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543). Torquatus died in Etruria (Liv. 10.11.1–3).

Consul Suffectus

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS CORVUS Pat. (137, cf. 244) Cos. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300

Liv. 10.11.4–6; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] VI); Cic. *Sen.* 60; Val. Max. 8.15.5; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. Succeeded to command in Etruria. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 49, no. 49; and above, 302, note 2.

Aediles, Curule[3]

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283
SP. CARVILIUS Q. f. – n. MAXIMUS (8)

Liv. 10.9.12–13, from Piso, fr. 28 Peter.

Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS (RULLIANUS) Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
L. PAPIRIUS L. f. SP. n. CURSOR Pat. (53) Cos. 293, 272

Liv. 10.9.10–12, from Licinius Macer, fr. 19 Peter, and Aelius Tubero, fr. 7 Peter. On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 10.

[1] As no war with the Samnites is mentioned this year, Münzer (*RE* no. 47) suggests that, despite the differing filiation and cognomen, Fulvius may be

identified with the Cos. Suff. of 305, but if Samnites is a mistake for Sabines, as Bruno saw, no difficulty remains. (Degrassi 111, where Bruno is cited.)

[2] Münzer suggests the filiation T. f. T. n., a grandson of the Consul of 340.

[3] Münzer doubts the two plebeians despite Livy's preference and the authority of Piso, since patricians should hold the office in regular course in an odd year; and Domitius was defeated in 305 (Plin. *NH* 33.17, probably also from Piso). See Seidel, 14f. Could magistrates of successive years have been telescoped?

298 B.C. A.U.C. 456

Consuls

L. Cornelius Cn. f. – n. Scipio Barbatus Pat. (343)
Cn. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maximus Centumalus (88)

Liv. 10.11.10; *Act. Tr.* (on Fulvius); Chr. 354 (Scipione et Centumalo) *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione et Maximo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 424f. According to Livy, Scipio won a victory in Etruria (10.12.3–8), but according to the Elogium (*CIL* 1², 2.7; *ILS* 1) he captured Taurasia and Cisauna of Samnium and subdued Lucania.[1] According to *Act. Tr.*, Fulvius was victorious in Etruria and Samnium but Livy (10.12.3 and 9, and 13.1) records only that he took Bovianum and Aufidena of Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Degrassi 72f., 543). Frontinus (*Str.* 1.6.1–2, and 11.2) takes him to Lucania.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M'. Curius Dentatus[2] (9) Cos. 290, 275

He opposed Claudius when as Interrex the latter refused to accept the candidacy of plebeians, and induced the patres to grant the *auctoritas* before the election (Cic. *Brut.* 55; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.3; see Interreges).

Interreges

Ap. Claudius (C. f. Ap. n. Caecus) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –, 295
P. Sulpicius (Ser. f. P. n. Saverrio) Pat. (97) Cos. 304

Liv. 10.11.10; and on Claudius, Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. See Tribunes of the Plebs.

[1] On this contradiction, see *CIL loc. cit.*, and *RE loc. cit.* See Dion. Hal. 16.11. In Frontinus (*Str.* 1.11.2) Fulvius bears the cognomen Nobilior. Beloch (*RG* 431f., 438) suggests that Samnites is again a mistake for Sabines. See Degrassi 543.

[2] Since Ap. Claudius was Interrex three times (Elog.) and only this occasion is dated, the year of Curius' tribunate remains uncertain. However this year

is a probable one for the tribunate of the Consul of 290. On the other hand, Livy asserts that Sulpicius held the elections. Niccolini suggests (*FTP* 77f.) that Dentatus' opposition delayed the election to a new Interrex.

297 B.C. A.U.C. 457

Consuls

Q. Fabius M. f. N. n. Maximus Rullianus[1] Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 295

P. Decius P. f. Q. n. Mus (16) Cos. 312, 308, 295

Liv. 10.13.13, and 14.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Mus II]I); Chr. 354 (Rulliano IIII et Mure); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rullo III et Musone III); Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥούλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Μαύσωνος τὸ γ'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111, 426f. Decius was victorious at Maleventum over the Apulians (Liv. 10.15.1–5), while Fabius ravaged Samnium and captured Cimetra (Liv. 10.14—15; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.2; 4.1.35). He refused to admit the election of himself and another patrician for 296 (Liv. 10.15.7–12; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.4).

Praetor

?Ap. Claudius (C. f. Ap. n. Caecus) Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. 295

Liv. 10.22.8 (295 B.C.); Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. If his second praetorship falls in 295, 297 is the latest possible date for the first.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. Fabius (Maximus Gurges) Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265?
Served under his father in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.10).

M. Valerius (Maximus Corvinus) Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 289, 286
Served under Rullianus in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.10). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 50.

Legates, Lieutenants

(L. Cornelius) Scipio (Barbatus) Pat. (343) Cos. 298
Served under Rullianus in Samnium (Liv. 10.14.14).

[1] In Livy 10.13.9 it is stated that Rullianus was freed from the law against repetition of office within ten years and elected Consul for 297, but as his previous consulship was held in 308 the passage should refer to that of 295, if indeed the law (see 342, Tribunes of the Plebs) is authentic at all (Rotondi 236f.).

296 B.C. A.U.C. 456

Consuls[1]

L. VOLUMNIUS C. f. C. n. FLAMMA VIOLENS (*3) Cos. 307
AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, Pr. –, 295
Liv. 10.15.7—16; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Ca[ecus II], [---- Vio]lens II); Chr. 354 (Ceco et Violense); *Fast. Hyd.* (Claudio et Violente; see note); *Chr. Pasc.* (see note); Cassiod.; cf. on Claudius, Cic. *Sen.* 16; Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. See Degrassi 38f., 111, 426f. Claudius fought Etruscans and Sabelli (Sabini, Elog.) in Etruria, and vowed a temple to Bellona (Liv. 10.18—22; Elog.; Ovid *Fast.* 6.199–202: Dio fr. 36.27; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 34.5). Volumnius served in Samnium and Lucania, returned to give undesired aid to Claudius in Etruria, defeated a Samnite invasion of Campania, and returned to Rome to hold elections (Liv. 10.17—22). On Volumnius, see Lübker no. 3.

Praetor

P. SEMPRONIUS (SOPHUS) (85) Cos. 304
In charge at Rome (Liv. 10.21.4–10), and ordered by plebiscite to cause the election of a board of three to found colonies in the land of Vescinum and Falernum at Minturnae and Sinuessa (Liv.; Vell. 1.14).

Aediles, Curule

CN. OGULNIUS (2)
Q. OGULNIUS (GALLUS) (5) Cos. 269
Used fines from usurers to dedicate sacred equipment and pave a street (Liv. 10.23.11–12).

Aediles of the Plebs

L. AELIUS PAETUS (99)
C. FULVIUS CURVUS (45)
Used fines from grazers to give games and offer golden chalices to Ceres (Liv. 10.23.13).

Promagistrates

P. DECIUS MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297, 295
Prorogued imperium, Liv. 10.16.1. Continued in command for six months in Samnium where, according to Livy, he captured Murgantia, Romulea, and Ferentinum (Liv. 10.17, and 18.9, and 20.2). See note 1.

Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297

Prorogued imperium, Liv. 10.16.1. Continued in command for six months in Samnium (Liv. 10.16.1, 18.8, and 20.2). See note 1.

[1] One annalistic account gave Claudius a share in the campaign in Samnium (Liv. 10.17.13; cf. Elog.); one gave the two Consuls credit for the achievements assigned above to Decius and Fabius; one gave them to Volumnius alone; and others credited Decius only with Murgantia, while Ferentinum and Romulea fell to Fabius (see Proconsuls); Liv. 10.17.11; cf. Dio, who preserves a part of the account of Claudius' unwillingness to accept aid from Volumnius (fr. 36.27). With such a tradition attribution of particular achievements to particular commanders is highly unsafe.

Fast. Hyd. and *Chr. Pasc.* also record the names of Rullus and of Mus, followed by those of Claudius and of Violens: apparently a repeated record.

295 B.C. A.U.C. 459

Consuls

Q. FABIUS M. f. N. n. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297

P. DECIUS P. f. Q. n. MUS (16) Cos. 312, 308, 297

Liv. 10.22.9; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- Maxi]m. Rull[ianus]); Chr. 354 (Rulliano V et Mure IIII); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rullo V et Musone V), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 111f., 426f. Decius went to Etruria with his colleague,[1] thence to Sentinum to face the co-operating forces of Samnites, Gauls and Etruscans, and in the great battle there with the Samnites and Gauls he devoted himself and met his death (Liv. 10.26—30; Duris in Diod. 21.6.1; Cic. *Sest.* 48, and *Schol. Bob.* p.131, Stangl; *Dom.* 64; *Rab. Perd.* 2; *Phil.* 11.13; 13.27; *ND* 2.10; 3.15; *Off.* 3.16; *Div.* 1.51; *Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89, 2.59; *Sen.* 43 and 75; *Parad.* 1.12; Diod. 21.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*; Vell. 1.14.6; Val. Max. 5.6.6; Plin. *NH* 28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.3; 4.5.15; Iuven. 8.254ff., and *Schol.*; Plut. *Par. Min.* 18; Flor. 1.12.7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; Ampel. 18.6; Oros. 3.21.1-6; Zon. 8.1; cf. Polyb. 2.19.5-6; Accius, *TRF*[2] 1.326-328). Fabius also went to Etruria where either he, or his army before he arrived, suffered a defeat,[2] then at Sentinum was victorious after his colleague's death, and celebrated a triumph over Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls (Liv. 10.24—30, and 31.3; Duris, in Diod. 21.6.1; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 543f.; Vell. 1.14.6; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.3; 2.1.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 27; Ampel. 18.6; Oros. 3 21.1-6; Zon. 8.1; cf. Polyb. 2.19.5-6; Val. Max. 5.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 32.1).

Praetor

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAECUS Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. –
Liv. 10.22.9; Elog. 10, *CIL* 1², p. 192; *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.79 and 12. Held command in Etruria till the Consuls came (Liv. 10.24.18—26, an unreliable tale), and after Decius' death served in Campania and Samnium (Liv. 10.31.3–7).

Aediles, Curule

? Q. FABIUS M. f. M. n. (MAXIMUS) GURGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265 ?
Built a temple of Venus from fines (Liv. 10.31.9). Name of office not given.

Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (BARBATUS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298
Pro praetore in Fabius' absence from camp (Liv. 10.25.11, and 26.12). Was defeated there (10.26.8–12), but served, perhaps as Legate, under Fabius at Sentinum (10.29.5).

CN. FULVIUS MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS (88) Cos. 298
Pro praetore (Liv. 10.26.15, and 30.1). Marched on Clusium and drew Etruscan forces away from Sentinum (10.27.5–6, and 30.1–2; cf. also Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.9).

M. LIVIUS DENTER (11) Cos. 302
Named pro praetore by Decius when he devoted himself (Liv. 10.29.3–4). See Pontifices.

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291
Pro praetore (Liv. 10.26.15). Also drew Etruscan forces from Sentinum by threatening Clusium (Liv. 10.27.5–6). See Lübker no. 22.

L. VOLUMNIUS FLAMMA VIOLENS (*3) Cos. 307, 296
Pro consule (Liv. 10.30.6–7; cf. 22.1 and 9). Campaigned in Samnium (10.25.15–16, 30.7, and 31.5–7), but a variant source placed him at Sentinum too (10.30.6). See Lübker no. 3.

Legates, Lieutenants

?L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (BARBATUS) Pat. (343) Cos. 298
See Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (77)
Served at Clusium under Scipio (Liv. 10.26.12).

?C. MARCIUS (RUTILUS CENSORINUS) (98) Cos. 310
Served under Fabius at Sentinum (Liv. 10.29.5).

Pontifices

M. Livius Denter (11) Cos. 302

Led Decius through the formula of devotion (Liv. 10.28.14–18, and 29.3–4).

[1] Livy himself doubts the authenticity of the dispute between Decius and Fabius regarding the assignment of provinces (10.24, and 26.5–7). The dispute with Claudius and the elaborate invitation to Decius to come to Etruria also seem unreliable (10.25.13—26.4). The situation demanded two consular armies in Etruria and they were sent.

[2] Whatever the reasons for this defeat, the fact was accepted by Polybius (2.19.5; cf. Liv. 10.26.7–13).

294 B.C. A.U.C. 460

Consuls

L. Postumius L. f. Sp. n. Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 291
M. Atilius M. f. M. n. Regulus (50)

Liv. 10.32.1, and 39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([---- S]p. n. Megellu[s II]; [---- Regu]lus); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f. According to Livy's main source Regulus served first in Samnium and Apulia with ill success, which changed to victory when he vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator and was followed by another victory at Interamna, but was refused a triumph (10.32—33, and 35—36; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.11; 4.1.29); he was then relieved by Postumius who captured Milionia and other towns, then in Etruria took Rusella and made Volsinii, Perusia, and Arretium sue for peace, and celebrated an unauthorized triumph (Liv. 10.32—34, and 37.1–12; Zon. 8.1). Claudius attributed successes in Etruria to Regulus, while Fabius described operations by both Consuls in Apulia and Samnium, Etruria, and the vowing of a temple to Jupiter Stator (Liv. 10.37.13–16). According to *Act. Tr.*, Regulus triumphed over Volsones and Samnites, and Postumius over Samnites and Etruscans; Degrassi 72f., 544. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

Censors

P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvina Pat. (66) Cos. 306, 288
C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus Censorinus (98) Cos. 310

Liv. 10.47.2; cf. 10.37.10; *Fast. Cap.* (P. Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvin[a]); on Marcius, Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1.13; cf. Jerome *Chr.* p. 128, Helm. See Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f.

Quaestor

L. Opimius Pansa (12)
Killed while serving under Regulus against the Samnites (Liv. 10.32.9).

293 B.C. A.U.C. 461

Consuls[1]

L. Papirius L. f. Sp. n. Cursor Pat. (53) Cos. 272, Pr. 292
Sp. Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maximus (9) Cos. 272
Liv. 10.39.1; *Fast. Cap.* ([L.] Papirius L. f. Sp. n. Cursor; Sp. [Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maxi]mus); *Act. Tr.*; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 38f., 112, 426f. Papirius captured Duronia, won a victory at Aquilonia, captured Saepinum, celebrated a triumph over the Samnites, dedicated the temple of Quirinus vowed by his father, and led his army to winter quarters in the Ager Vestinus, while his colleague captured Amiternum, Cominium, Velia, Palumbinum, and Herculaneum from the Samnites, and in Etruria captured Troilus and compelled Falerii to sue for peace, then celebrated a triumph, also over Samnites, used part of the booty for a temple of Fors Fortuna, and set up a statue of Jove on the Capitol from the captured armor (Liv. 10.39—46; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 72f., 544; Val. Max. 7.5.5; Plin. *NH* 7.213, on P.; 34.43, on C.; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.1; Dio fr. 36.29, and Zon. 8.1; Oros. 3.22.3). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 10.

Praetor

M. Atilius (M. f. M. n. Regulus) (50) Cos. 294
Liv. 10.45.4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. Scantius (1)
Liv. 10.46.16.

Legates, Lieutenants

C. Caedicius (2)
Commanded cavalry under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.8). See Basanoff, *Latomus* 9 (1950) 265–272.

L. Cornelius Scipio (Barbatus) Pat. (343) Cos. 298
Commanded the left wing under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.9–14).

D. (Iunius) Brutus Scaeva (61) Cos. 292
Served under Carvilius against the Samnites (Liv. 10.43.3).

Octavius Maecius (1)
Named by variant sources for Sp. Nautius as commander of auxiliaries at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.41.5; see below).

Sp. Nautius Pat. (4)
Commander of the auxiliaries who diverted the Samnite forces at the battle of Aquilonia (Liv. 10.41.5, and 44.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.1).

Sp. Papirius (Cursor ?) Pat. (26)
Title not given. Served under his uncle the Consul against the Samnites (Liv. 10.40.9, and 44.3–4).

L. Postumius Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291
Avoided prosecution by being appointed Legate of Carvilius (Liv. 10.46.16). See Lübker no. 22.

(T.) Trebonius (13)
Commanded cavalry under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.8).

L. Volumnius (Flamma Violens) (*3) Cos. 307, 296
Commanded the right wing under Papirius at Aquilonia (Liv. 10.40.7, and 41.9–14). See Lübker no. 2.

[1] Carvilius' name is preserved entire in *Act. Tr.*, while in the case of Papirius *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* supplement each other. As Amiternum was a Sabine town, Beloch (*RG* 430) claims that Carvilius' triumph over the Samnites was really over the Sabines.

292 B.C. A.U.C. 462

Consuls

Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Maximus Gurges Pat. (112) Cos. 276, 265 ?

D. Iunius D. f. – n. Brutus Scaeva[1] (61)
Liv. 10.47.5; *Per.* 11; Chr. 354 (Curgis et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo Gurgite et Braccho); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξίμου τὸ β′ καὶ Βράκχου); Cassiod.; Degrassi 112, 426f. Fabius when defeated in Samnium was saved from recall by his father's offer to serve with him as Legate (Liv.

Per. 11; Val. Max. 4.1.5; 5.7.1; cf. 3.1.5; Plut. *Fab.* 24.3; Polyaen. 8.15; Dio fr. 36.30–31, and Zon. 8.1; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Oros. 3.22.6–9; Suid. 2. 1401 B; cf. Dion. Hal. 17.4.6); while Iunius operated against the Etruscans (Zon. 8.1). On Fabius, see 291 and 290, Promagistrates.

Praetor

L. Papirius L. f. Sp. n. Cursor Pat. (53) Cos. 293, 272
Liv. 10.47.5. See Lübker no. 10.

Legates, Ambassadors

Q. Ogulnius Gallus (5) Cos. 269
Sent as head of a commission of 10 Legates to bring the serpent of Asclepius from Epidaurus to Rome (Val. Max. 1.8.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 22.1; cf. Liv. 10.47.6–7; *Per.* 11; Ovid *Metam.* 15.622ff.; Plut. *RQ* 94; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.8).

Legates, Lieutenants

Sp. Carvilius Maximus (9) Cos. 293, 272
Served under Brutus in Etruria (Zon. 8.1)

Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
Served under his son, the Consul of this year (see above, Consuls).

[1] Brutus' filiation is supplied on the assumption that the Consul of 325 was his father.

291 B.C. A.U.C. 463

Consuls[1]

L. Postumius L. f. Sp. n. Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294
C. Iunius C. f. C. n. Bubulcus Brutus (56) Cos. 277
Liv. 27.6.8; Chr. 354 (Megello III et Bruto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello II et Vulbo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 112, 426f. Postumius held command against the Samnites, took Cominium and Venusia, celebrated a triumph, and on leaving office was condemned for using military labor on his own estate (Liv. *Per.* 11; Dion. Hal. 17—18.4—5; Dio fr. 36.32). A colony was settled at Venusia (Dion. Hal. 17—18.5; Vell. 1.14.6). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 22.

Interrex

L. Postumius Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291
Presided over his own election (Liv. 27.6.8).

Promagistrates

Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265?
Proconsul (Dio fr. 36.31, and Zon. 8.1). He was finally victorious over the Samnites, captured their leader Pontius (Liv. *Per.* 11; Dion. Hal. 17—18.4; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Dio fr. 36.31, and Zon. 8.1; Oros. 3.22.8–10), and celebrated a triumph (Liv. *Per.* 11; *Act. Tr.*[2] ([—M]aximus); Val. Max. 5.7.1; Plut. *Fab.* 24.3; Suidas 2.1401 B).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus Pat. (114) Cos. 322, 310, 308, 297, 295
Served under his son against the Samnites. See 292, Consuls, and above, Promagistrates.

[1] On Postumius' name, see *Act. Tr.* on 294, on that of Iunius, *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.*, both for 277. According to Degrassi (544) the lacuna in *Act. Tr.* provides space enough for the record of Postumius' second triumph, which Mommsen denied (*RF* 1.214) and Beloch considered uncertain (*RG* 450).

[2] Degrassi (72f., 544) shows that an erasure made in ancient times on the stone places the evidence of *Act. Tr.* (on the year CDLXII) in favor of this year, not 290 as is stated in *CIL* 1^2.1, pp. 45 and 171.

290 B.C. A.U.C. 464

Consuls

P. Cornelius Cn. f. P. n. Rufinus Pat. (302) Cos. 277
M'. Curius M'. f. M'. n. Dentatus (9) Cos. 275, 274
Vell. 1.14.6; Plin. *NH* 7.166 (Rufus for Rufinus); Eutrop. 2.9.3; Chr. 354 (Dentato et Rufino); Cassiod.; cf. on Curius, Cic. *Sen.* 43; on Rufinus, Dion. Hal. 20.13; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.4; Gell. 4.8.7; 17.21.39; Degrassi 112, 428f. Cornelius took part in the final campaign of the Samnite War and celebrated a triumph[1] (Val. Max. 2.9.4; Plin. *NH* 18.39; 33.142). Curius completed the Samnite war, reduced the Sabines and Praetuttians, and celebrated two triumphs, one over the Samnites and one over the Sabines (Cic. *Sen.* 55, cf. *Pis.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 11; Columell. 1, pref. 14; Val. Max. 4.3.5; Frontin. *Str.*

1.8.4; Flor. 1.10.2–3; Apul. *Apol.* 17; Dio fr. 36.33; Eutrop. 2.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.1–3; Oros. 3.22.11; Degrassi 544), and an ovation over the Lucanians (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.4; see 289, Promagistrates). He refused more than the regular assignment of land (Val. Max. 4.3.5; Columell. 1, pref. 14; 1.3.10; Plin. *NH* 18.18; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.12; Plut. *Apophth. M'. Curi* 1; Flor. 1.10.2–3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.5–6 and 10).

Aediles, Curule

? L. Papirius Maso (61)

Placed before 290 by Münzer *(RE)*, since the first Maso (aedilicius, Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.2) may possibly be the grandfather of the Consul of 231 (C. f. L. n., *Fast. Cap.*).

[1] The triumph must be dated either in his consulship or his dictatorship (by 285). The end of the Samnite war in 290 (Eutrop. 2.9.3) is the most probable date, Degrassi 544. On the name of Rufinus, see *Fast. Cap.* 277; on that of Curius, *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* for 275.

289 B.C. A.U.C. 465

Consuls[1]

M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Corvinus Pat. (244) Cos. 312, 286 ?

Q. Caedicius Q. f. – n. Noctua (10)

Chr. 354 (Corvino II et Noctua); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo et Noctuo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξίμου τὸ γ' καὶ Μούσωνος τὸ ς'); Cassiod.; Degrassi 112, 428f. On Valerius, see Lübker 50, no. 50.

Censors[2]

? Sp. Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maximus (9) Cos. 293, 272

? Q. Fabius Q. f. M. n. Maximus Gurges Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276, 265 ?

Vell. 2.128.2; Plin. *NH* 7.133; cf. Degrassi 114, on 269.

[1] On the name of Valerius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 312 and 307; on that of Caedicius, see *Fast. Cap.* on 283 and the filiation of his son, the Consul of 256. In *Chr. Pasc.* Caedicius has been confused with Decius Mus.

[2] Both the date of this censorship and the names of the Censors remain not completely certain. In Livy (*Per.* 11) the completion of the lustrum is mentioned between the colonization of Castrum, Sena and Hadria and the secession of the Plebs, therefore between 290 and 287. The plebeians Caedicius and

Domitius are listed as Censors in 283 and 280, respectively, with Domitius the first plebeian Censor to complete the lustrum. Carvilius, the one known plebeian Censor of this period who remains unplaced, must have held office during this lustrum. The name of his patrician colleague is harder to ascertain. That Fabius was Censor is simply a probable inference from the fact that, like his father and grandfather, he became Princeps Senatus (Plin.) and was therefore, when chosen, the oldest living ex-Censor (Liv. 27.11.11). There is at least a hint that Scipio held the office in 280, and it is unlikely that Fabius was the unknown colleague of Caedicius who abdicated in 283, since the death of a colleague was the usual cause of abdication and Fabius lived to be Consul in 276. His censorship, if he held one, is best dated here. See De Boor 10.

288 B.C. A.U.C. 466

Consuls[1]

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. TREMULUS (106) Cos. 306
P. CORNELIUS A. f. P. n. ARVINA Pat. (56) Cos. 306

Chr. 354 (Tremulo II et Arvina); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cremulo et Albino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (Q. Marcius et P. Cornelius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

[1] On the name of Marcius, see *Act. Tr.* on 306; on that of Cornelius, *Fast. Cap.* on 294.

287 B.C. A.U.C. 467

Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS (M. f. C. n.) MARCELLUS[1] (219)
C. NAUTIUS – f. – n. RUTILUS Pat. (6)

Chr. 354 (Marcellino et Rutillo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Marcello et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Marcellus et C. Nautius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

Dictator

Q. HORTENSIUS[2] – f. – n. (7)

Named because of a secession of the Plebs to the Janiculum, he induced them to return and carried a law placing all citizens under the authority of plebiscites (Liv. *Per.* 11; Plin. *NH* 16.37; Lael. Felix in Gell. 15.27.4; Gaius 1.3; Pomp. *Dig.* 1.2.2.8; Augustin. *CD* 3.17; Iustin. *Inst.* 1.2.4; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.9; Sall. *Hist.* 3.48.15 M; Diod. 21.18.2; Tac. *Ann.* 2.37; Dio fr. 37, and Zon. 8.2). He is credited also with a law opening market days for legal business (Gran. Lic. in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.30). Died in office (Liv. *Per.* 11).[3]

Master of Horse

Name not preserved.

[1] Marcellus was probably a son of the Consul of 331.

[2] The date of Hortensius' dictatorship is inferred from its position in Liv. *Per.* 11 between the account of the lustrum and that of action against Volsinii and Lucania, in 285.

[3] On the three dictators who are to be dated between 292 and 285, one of whom was probably a Dictator Suffectus after Hortensius, see 285, Dictators.

286 B.C. A.U.C. 468

Consuls

M. VALERIUS – f. – n. MAXIMUS (POTITUS ?)[1] Pat. (*22) Cos. 312 ?, 289 ?

C. AELIUS – f. – n. PAETUS (97)

Chr. 354 (Maximo et Peto); *Fast. Hyd.* (Potito et Petito), so too *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Valerius et C. Aelius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? ? AQUILIUS[2] (not in *RE*)

[1] Münzer, *De Gente Valeria* 50, no. 50, and 38, note 8, identifies this Consul with the Consul of 312 and 289, and explains that the cognomen Potitus is simply a mistake on the part of *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.* However, the Chronographer of 354 does not include the usual mark of iteration. The evidence therefore favors the separate listing found in the Index of *CIL* 1², p. 354, and Degrassi 112. He is not listed in *RE* in the table found on cols. 2315–2318.

[2] Niccolini (*FTP* 390f.) suggests this date for the author, apparently a Tribune (Iustin. *Inst.* 4.3.15), of the Lex Aquilia de Damno, which was carried in a time of strife between Plebs and Patres (Anon. *ad Bas.* 60.3.1, and Theoph. 4.3.15 cited by Niccolini), and was considered ancient in 76 B.C. (Cic. *Tull.* 9; 11; 41–42; cf. *Brut.* 131). See Gaius 3.210–219; 4.9; *Dig.* 9.2; *Cod. Theod.* 3.35; *Novellae* 18.8; Bruns, *FIR* 45; Rotondi, *Leges Pub.* 241f.

285 B.C. A.U.C. 469

Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS M. f. C. n. CANINA (98) Cos. 273

M. AEMILIUS – f. – n. LEPIDUS Pat. (65)

Chr. 354 (Canina et Lepido); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Caecina); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (C. Claudius et M. Aemilius); Degrassi 112, 428f.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. Aelius[1] (5)
Honored with a statue in Rome by Thurians grateful for his action against a Lucanian leader (Plin. *NH* 34.22). See Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 100f.

Dictators[2]

? M. Aemilius Q. f. L. n. Barbula Pat. (32)
Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.68, and Degrassi's commentary; cf. 321, Dictator, and note 3; Degrassi 108, 112, 416f.

? Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Caecus Pat. (91) Cos. 307, 296, Pr. —, 295
Elog., *CIL* 1², p. 192—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.79 and 12.

? P. Cornelius Cn. f. P. n. Rufinus Pat. (302) Cos. 290, 277
A former Dictator in 275 when expelled from the Senate by the Censor Fabricius (Dion. Hal. 20.13; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Gell. 4.8.7; 17.21.39).

Masters of Horse

Names not preserved.

[1] Mention at the end of Liv. *Per.* 11 of action against the Lucanians makes 285 a plausible date for this Tribune. He must follow the dictatorship of Hortensius and precede the consulship of Fabricius in 282.

[2] These three dictatorships must be dated after the end of Livy's record in Book 10 in 292, and before 284, when a fragment of *Fast. Cap.* begins. Mommsen suggested 287 for Claudius after the death of Hortensius, but there is no specific evidence. They are listed above at the latest possible date, 285.

284 B.C. A.U.C. 470

Consuls[1]

C. Servilius – f. – n. Tucca Pat. (88)
L. Caecilius – f. – n. Metellus Denter (92) Pr. 283

Fast. Cap. ([----Mete]ll. Denter); Chr. 354 (Tucco et Metello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Tacio et Dantone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ταχίου καὶ Δέντοτος); Cassiod. (C. Servilius et L. Caelius); Degrassi 40f., 112, 428f.

[1] Tucca is restored from the forms in the Chronographers. On Caecilius' name, see also 283, Praetor. On Polyb. 2.19.8, the question of Metellus' death while στρατηγός, and the election of M'. Curius to his place, see 283, Praetor; and Degrassi 112.

283 B.C. A.U.C. 471

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS - f. - n. DOLABELLA Pat. (139)
CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS[1] (45)

Fast. Cap. ([----Ca]lvin. Maxim.); Chr. 354 (Calvo et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Dolabella et Maximo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Oros. 3.22.12; cf. Eutrop. 2.10 (Cn. Cornelius Dolabella, but P. in Cassiod.); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Dolabella fought the Senones, destroyed combined forces of Gauls and Etruscans in Etruria, ravaged Senonian territory and celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 19.12.2; Flor. 1.8.21; App. *Samn.* 6; *Celt.* 11; Dio fr. 38; Eutrop. 2.10; Oros. 3.22.12–13; see Degrassi, 545). According to Appian Domitius defeated the Senones in Etruria while his colleague ravaged their homeland (*Celt.* 11). Degrassi, following Pais, credits him also with a triumph (545).

Censors

Q. CAEDICIUS Q. f. - n. NOCTUA (10) Cos. 289

Fast. Cap. ([----] n. Noctua abd.); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Abdicated for reasons unknown. The name of his colleague is not preserved. See 289, Censors.

Praetor

L. CAECILIUS (METELLUS DENTER)[2] (92) Cos. 284

Polyb. 2.19.8; Liv. *Per.* 12; Oros. 3.22.13–14. Defeated and killed when attempting to relieve Arretium from the Senones (Polyb., Liv., Oros., Augustin. *CD* 3.17).

Praetor Suffectus

? M'. CURIUS DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274

According to Polybius (2.19.9–12), he succeeded Caecilius and drove the Gauls from their country, where the colony of Sena was placed. See note 2; and Degrassi, 112, on 284.

Legates, Ambassadors

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Sent to allied cities when Rome heard of the warlike preparations of Tarentum, and arrested (Dio fr. 39.1, cf. Zon. 8.2).

[1] For the filiation of Domitius, see 280, Censors.

[2] Münzer (*RE* on both Caecilius and Curius) favors the view that Metellus fell while Consul and was succeeded by Curius, while the attribution of this

command to his praetorship was a fiction of the later annalists. In this he followed Mommsen's analysis in *RF* 2.367ff., which the latter afterwards withdrew in *Str.* 2.195, note 1. Polybius calls Caecilius στρατηγός, and the other sources call him Praetor; and, as the case of Claudius in 295 reveals, Praetors could see service outside the city. The fragment of *Fast. Cap.* preserved for these years shows that there was no room for a Consul Suffectus in them. The chief difficulties arise from the fact that Polybius speaks of Boii rather than Senones in Etruria, and places the colony of Sena, which Liv. *Per.* 11 appears to date about 290, at this time. Livy however, may have gathered into one notice foundations with which Curius Dentatus was connected at different times. It is probable that Caecilius was Praetor after his consulship, and the appointment of Curius is equally possible. See Maxis, *Praet.* 14; Degrassi 112, on 284. For another view, see E. T. Salmon, *CPh* 30 (1935) 23–31.

282 B.C. A.U.C. 472

Consuls

C. Fabricius C. f. C. n. Luscinus (9) Cos. 278
Q. Aemilius Cn. f. L. n. Papus Pat. (112) Cos. 278

Dion. Hal. 19.13.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([----] Papus; on the names, see 278); Chr. 354 (Luscino et Labo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lucio et Papo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius); Degrassi, 40f., 112, 428f. Fabricius defeated forces of Samnites, Bruttians, and Lucanians, relieved Thurii, celebrated a triumph (Dion. Hal. 19.13.2, and 16.6; Val. Max. 1.8.6; Plin. *NH* 9.118; 34.32; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545; Strabo 6.1.13; App. *Samn.* 7; Amm. Marc. 24.4.24), and according to Dion. Hal. supplied Rhegium with the garrison that later seized the town (20.4; cf. Polyb. 1.7.6; Diod. 22.1.2). Aemilius campaigned in Etruria (Dion. Hal. 19.13.2), was probably the commander who defeated combined forces of Etruscans and Boii at Lake Vadimon (Polyb. 2.20; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.7, near Populonia).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

D. Vibullius (not in **RE*)

Commanded the garrison at Thurii (Liv. 28.27.4; cf. App. *Samn.* 9; Dio fr. 40.7–12; see above, Consuls).

Legates, Ambassadors

L. Postumius Megellus Pat. (*19) Cos. 305, 294, 291

Despatched to Tarentum to demand restitution for the Thurines and the Romans and surrender of the guilty parties, but was insulted by

the Tarentines (Dion. Hal. 19.5, cf. 6.3; App. *Samn.* 7.2; Dio fr. 39.6–8, and Zon. 8.2; cf. Polyb. 1.6.5; Liv. *Per.* 12; Val. Max. 2.2.5; Flor. 1.13.3–5; Eutrop. 2.11; Oros. 4.1.2–3). See Lübker no. 22.

Duumvir Navalis[1]

CORNELIUS

or

L. VALERIUS (FLACCUS) Pat. (*23)

The commander of the fleet attacked by the Tarentines (App. *Samn.* 7, 1, on Cornelius; Dio fr. 39.4, and Zon. 8.2, on L. Valerius; cf. Liv. *Per.* 12; Oros. 4.1.1).

[1] IIvir is the title in Livy, praefecti in Orosius; Appian omits it and Dio uses the word ναύαρχος. Weuilleumier (*Tarente*, 102) favors Cornelius, and believes that Valerius has been confused with P. Valerius Laevinus the conqueror of Heracleia in 280. Cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 13.

281 B.C. A.U.C. 473

Consuls

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. BARBULA Pat. (31)
Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (78) Pr. 280?

Fast. Cap. ([----] Phil[i]ppus; see *Fast. Cap.* for 269 on A., 263 on M.; Chr. 354 (Barbula et Philippo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (L. Aemilius et Q. Marcius); Degrassi, 40f., 112f., 428f. Aemilius received command against the Samnites, then invaded Tarentine territory and offered to negotiate, but was refused through the influence of the democratic faction which summoned Pyrrhus of Epirus (App. *Samn.* 7.3; Oros. 4.1.4; Zon. 8.2; cf. Liv. *Per.* 12; Dion. Hal. 19.6; Plut. *Pyrr.* 13; Eutrop. 2.11). Marcius celebrated a triumph over Etruscans (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545). See 280, Praetor.

280 B.C. A.U.C. 474

Consuls

P. VALERIUS – f. – n. LAEVINUS[1] Pat. (213)
TI. CORUNCANIUS TI. f. TI. n. (3)

Fast. Cap. ([----] Ti. n.); *Act. Tr.* ([Ti. Coru]ncanius Ti. f. Ti. n.); Chr. 354 (Laevino et Cornunciano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lebyino et Caeruntano); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεβυίνου καὶ Κουρουγκανίου); Cassiod.; Degrassi,

40f., 113, 428f. Valerius rejected Pyrrhus' attempt to arbitrate Rome's dispute with Tarentum, and was severely defeated at Heracleia, but continued in command, administered a check to Pyrrhus near Capua, and wintered at Saepinum (Liv. *Per.* 13; Dion. Hal. 19.9–12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.9; 4.1.24; 4.7.7; Plut. *Pyrr.* 16—18; Flor. 1.13.7–8; Iustin. 18.1.4–9; Eutrop. 2.11; Fest. 214 L; Zon. 8.3–4; cf. *SIG*[3] 392, and *Chr. Lindic.*[2] XL; Ennius *Ann.* 6.192–3 V; Liv. 25.6.3; Dio fr. 40.13–28). Coruncanius celebrated a triumph over Volsinii and Vulci (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545), then was sent to face Pyrrhus after Valerius' defeat (App. *Samn.* 10.3; Zon. 8.4). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 44, no. 32.

Dictator

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283
Fast. Cap., in order to hold elections; Degrassi, 40f., 113, 428f. See Censors.

Master of Horse

Fast. Cap., but the name is not preserved.

Censors

? L. CORNELIUS CN. f. – n. SCIPIO BARBATUS[2] Pat. (343) Cos. 298
Elog., *CIL* 1[2].2.7; *ILS* 1; Fest. 237 M — 270 L (as restored by De Boor, *Fast. Cens.* 77f.: ⟨...Domitius Corne⟩liusque ⟨censores fecerunt P. Valerio Ti.⟩ Corun⟨canio cos..⟩).

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. CALVINUS MAXIMUS (45) Cos. 283
Liv. *Per.* 13: the first plebeian to complete the lustrum. Note *Fast. Cap.*: [posteaqu]am dictatura abiit. See Degrassi, 40f., 113, 428f.

Praetor

? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (78) Cos. 281
Cass. Hemina, fr. 21 Peter: Tunc Marcius †praeco (praetor *or* procos. ?)[3] primum proletarios armavit; cf. Ennius *Ann.* 6.183–5 V; Oros. 4.1.3; Augustin. *CD* 3.17.

Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS BARBULA Pat. (31) Cos. 281
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph over Tarentines, Samnites, and Sallentines (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 545f.).

Legates, Ambassadors

C. Fabricius Luscinus (9) Cos. 282, 278
Q. Aemilius Papus[4] Pat. (112) Cos. 282, 278
P. Cornelius Dolabella Pat. (139) Cos. 283

Sent to treat with Pyrrhus for the ransom of the prisoners taken at Heracleia (Cic. *Brut.* 55; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20.1; App. *Samn.* 10.4; Dio fr. 40.20, and Zon. 8.4, on Fabricius; Dion. Hal. 19.13—19; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20; cf. Ennius, *Ann.* 6.194ff. V; Cic. *Off.* 1.38; Liv. *Per.* 13; Val. Max. 4.3.6; Iustin. 18.1.10–11; Dio fr. 40.29–39, and Zon. 8.4; Eutrop. 2.12.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 35.6).

[1] Degrassi (40f., 113) suggests that a space of a line in *Fast. Cap.* may mean that Valerius died or abdicated and a suffect Consul was elected.

[2] The Elogium gives no clue to the date of Scipio's censorship, and Festus as restored is insecure evidence. Scipio could have been the unknown patrician colleague of Caedicius in 283. If so, Fabius Gurges (suggested here in *CIL*) could have been Censor in either 289 or 280. See 289, Censors; Degrassi, 113.

[3] Preferably Praetor, since in this period the office was frequently held the year after the consulship. Moreover, the passage in Ennius indicates that the proletarii were stationed on guard about the city, where the Praetor was most likely to have charge, and more probably refers to this year than to 275 (see Vahlen).

[4] On Aemilius Papus, note also the fragment of an Elogium published by Hülsen, *Klio* 2 (1902) 262f.; cf. *MDAI(R)* 20 (1905) 59; and Münzer in *Hermes* 40 (1905) 98. But Degrassi (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.63) favors Fabricius.

279 B.C. A.U.C. 475

Consuls

P. Sulpicius P. f. Ser. n. Saverrio Pat. (98)
P. Decius P. f. P. n. Mus[1] (17) Cos. 265?

Fast. Cap. ([---] f. [Ser. n. S]averrio; P. Deciu[s] P. f. P. n. [--]); Dion. Hal. 20.1; Eutrop. 2.13; Chr. 354 (Saberno et Pirrico); *Fast. Hyd.* (Caverione et Murone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (P. Ulpicius et P. Decius); Degrassi 40f., 113, 430f. Pyrrhus won a costly and indecisive victory over the combined consular armies (Dion. Hal. 20.1—3; Eutrop. 2.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.31; Plut. *Pyrr.* 21.5–10, misdated; Flor. 1.13.9–11; Iustin. 18.1.11; Oros. 4.1.19–22). According to Cicero (*Fin.* 2.61; *Tusc.* 1.89), Decius died on the field, while according to Dio (fr. 40.43) and Zonaras (8.5), his intention to devote himself was frustrated by Pyrrhus. See 265, Consul Suffectus.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? MAENIUS (1 and 2)

The author of the Lex Maenia[2] which provided for repeating a day of the circus games (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.5), may also be the Maenius, Tr. Pl., who carried a plebiscite which placed the *patrum auctoritas* before elections (Cic. *Brut.* 55; cf. *Planc.* 8).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 280, Legates.

b. C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS[3] (9) Cos. 282, 278

Before his second consulship, he carried on negotiations for peace with Pyrrhus which were broken off when Rome made a treaty with Carthage (App. *Samn.* 10.4; Iustin. 18.2.6; Plut. *Pyrr.* 20; cf. on the treaty, Polyb. 3.25.1–5; Liv. *Per.* 13; Liv. 21.11.2; Diod. 27.2.5; Val. Max. 3.7.10; Iustin. 18.2.1–8).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282, 278

Wounded at Asculum (Oros. 4.1.21).

[1] Degrassi's recent restudy of fragment XIX of *Fast. Cap.* has revealed that the document contained no notice of Decius' death or devotion (40f., 113f.; and *Epigraphica* 1 [1939] 21–25). He also points out that the devotion of a third Decius remains unmentioned in Cic. *Sest.* 48 and Plin. *NH* 28.12. For his refutation of the views of Beloch and others, who derive the tale of the devotion of the father and the grandfather from this incident, see the references cited above.

[2] A similar story of the instauration of the games, dated in 490 (Fab. Pict., fr. 15, Gell. fr. 21, and Coelius fr. 49 Peter, all in Cic. *Div.* 1.55; cf. Liv. 2.36; Dion. Hal. 7.69; Val. Max. 1.7.4) makes the dating in 279 quite uncertain, though a law regularizing the practice may be dated then. The election law should be dated after 292, when Book 10 of Livy ends, and was placed by Lange in 287 (2.116) in connection with the Lex Hortensia. See 298, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Curius Dentatus. Macrobius' notice, as he used the Capitoline era (*Somn. Scip.* 2.11.16), refers to 279 B. C.

[3] The two embassies each, before and after Asculum, of Cineas to Rome, and of Fabricius to Pyrrhus, are accepted by Judeich (*Klio* 20 [1926] 11 ff.) and Frank (*CAH* 7.646ff.). For a summary of the evidence and a discussion, see Weuilleumier (*Tarente* 125–131), who is inclined to be sceptical. Krug (10) lists only one and dates it in 279.

278 B.C. A.U.C. 476

Consuls

C. FABRICIUS C. f. C. n. LUSCINUS (9) Cos. 282
Q. AEMILIUS CN. f. L. n. PAPUS Pat. (112) Cos. 282

Cic. *Lael.* 39; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire except [C. Fa]bricius); Chr. 354 (Luscino II et Pato II); *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabricius revealed to Pyrrhus the treachery of a follower, either Cineas or a physician (Claud. Quad. fr. 40–41, and Val. Ant. fr. 21 Peter — Gell. 3.8.1–8; Cic. *Off.* 1.40; 3.86; *Fin.* 5.64; Liv. *Per.* 13; Liv. 24.45.3; 42.47.6; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Senec. *Ep.* 120.6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.4.2, cf. 1.4.1, on Papus (Paullus); Tac. *Ann.* 2.88; Plut. *Pyrr.* 21.1–3; *Apophth. Fabr.* 4–5; Flor. 1.13.21, Curius; Aelian *Var. Hist.* 12.33, Cineas; Eutrop. 2.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 35.6; Amm. Marc. 30.1.21; Suid. 1.1.656, and 2.2.1403 B; Zon. 8.5; cf. Dion. Hal. 20.6; and Frontin. *Str.* 4.22; Gell. 1.14). He is credited[1] with an attack on the Campanians in Rhegium (Dion. Hal. 20.5; App. *Samn.* 9.3) and a treaty with Heracleia (Cic. *Balb.* 50); and celebrated a triumph over Lucanians, Bruttians, Tarentines, and Samnites (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 546; Plin. *NH* 9.118; Eutrop. 2.14; cf. Liv. *Per.* 13; Val. Max. 1.8.6).

[1] Both the attack on Rhegium and the treaty with Heracleia are accepted by Frank, *CAH* 7.650. On the first, see also 270, and on the second, 273. Cicero is not absolutely sure (putatur) of the date of the treaty. See Beloch, *RG* 464; and Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 131f.

277 B.C. A.U.C. 477

Consuls[1]

P. CORNELIUS CN. f. P. n. RUFINUS Pat. (302) Cos. 290
C. IUNIUS C. f. C. n. BUBULCUS BRUTUS (56) Cos. 291

Fast. Cap.; *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.6; and on Cornelius, Dion. Hal. 20.13; Gell. 4.8; 17.21.39. See Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. The Consuls suffered a reverse at Cranita in Samnium, then Rufinus won Croton and Locri (Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.4; Zon. 8.6; cf. App. *Samn.* 12, on Locri), while Brutus, according to Zonaras (8.6), remained in Samnium; but he triumphed over Lucanians and Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 72f., 546).

[1] The taking of Croton is doubted by Beloch, *RG* 465, and Weuilleumier, 132, but accepted by De Sanctis, 2.412, and Frank, *CAH* 7.650. Zonaras (8.6) also says that Croton had revolted and was in the hands of the Campanians

in Rhegium. Rufinus received no triumph, but the strong opposition to him led by Fabricius (see 275) could account for this. His colleague's success in Lucania and Bruttium makes the report on him more credible.

276 B.C. A.U.C. 478

Consuls

Q. FABIUS Q. f. M. n. MAXIMUS GURGES Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 265
C. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (17) Cos. 270

Fast. Cap. (names entire except [Q.] Fabius); *Act. Tr.*, on Fabius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.2.2; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabius celebrated a triumph over Samnites, Lucanians, and Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; cf. Plut. *Pyrr.* 23.5; 25.1; Flor. 1.16.8; Iustin. 23.3.5; Zon. 8.6).

275 B.C. A.U.C. 479

Consuls

M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 274
L. CORNELIUS TI. f. SER. n. LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (210)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*; Chr. 354; Eutrop. 2.14; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Curius, Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.2. See Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Curius administered the final defeat to King Pyrrhus near Malventum, and celebrated a triumph over the Samnites and the King (on the levy and the battle, Varro, *Sat. Men.* 140 Riese; Liv. *Per.* 14; Dion. Hal. 20.10—12; Val. Max. 6.3.4; Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.1; 4.1.14; Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.1–5; *Cat. Mai.* 2.1; Flor. 1.13.25; Gell. 10.16.16; 14.1.24; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.5; 35.8; Oros. 4.2.3–6; Zon. 8.6; on his triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Pis.* 58; *Sen.* 55; Liv. 45.38.11; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.3; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.1; Flor.1.13.26–28; Apul. *Apol.* 17; Eutrop. 2.14; Zon. 8.6). He used his personal share of the booty (Plin. *NH* 16.185; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 33.8–9; cf. Val. Max. 4.3.5) to build the Old Anio aqueduct (Front. *Aq.* 1.6).

Cornelius campaigned against the Samnites, from whom he probably took Caudium, and the Lucanians, and celebrated a triumph[1] (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Plin. *NH* 33.38; Eutrop. 2.14; cf. Plut. *Pyrr.* 25.1–2).

Censors

C. Fabricius C. f. C. n. Luscinus (9) Cos. 282, 278
Q. Aemilius Cn. f. L. n. Papus Pat. (112) Cos. 282, 278

Cic. *Lael.* 39; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire), Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Fabricius expelled the consular P. Cornelius Rufinus from the Senate for possessing ten pounds weight of silver vessels (Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 465, 21; Dion. Hal. 20.13; Liv. *Per.* 14; Ovid *Fast.* 1.208; Val. Max. 2.9.4; Senec. *Vit. Beat.* 21.3; *Epp. Mor.* 98.13; Plin. *NH* 18.39; 33.142 and 153; Plut. *Sull.* 1.1; Gell. 17.21.39; Flor. 1.13.22; Ampel. 18.9; Tertull. *Apol.* 6; Augustin. *Epp.* 104.6; *Schol. Iuv.* 9.142; Zon. 8.6; cf. Fabius, fr. 20 Peter).

Legate, Lieutenant

Ser. Cornelius Merenda Pat. (267) Cos. 274

Served under the Consul Lentulus in Samnium and rewarded by him (Plin. *NH* 33.38).

Rex Sacrorum

L. Postumius L. f. Albinus Pat. (*20)

Pliny (*NH* 11.186) dates him after the 126th Olympiad and when Pyrrhus left Italy. Klose prefers 275 (10, no. 3).

[1] Beloch (*RG* 467) suggests the reading *rege Pyrrho* in *Act. Tr.*, but Plutarch (*Pyrr.* 25.1–2) shows that Cornelius was in Lucania and that Pyrrhus, while proceeding against Curius, sent a detachment to keep him occupied there (Weuilleumier, *Tarente* 134f.; Frank, *CAH* 7.653; and cf. Flor. 1.13.11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.14; Oros. 4.2.3, on the scene of the main battle with Pyrrhus). Degrassi (546) reports that the space in *Act. Tr.* fits better with *Lucaneis* than *rege Pyrrho*.

274 B.C. A.U.C. 480

Consuls

M'. Curius M'. f. M'. n. Dentatus (9) Cos. 290, 275
Ser. Cornelius P. f. Ser. n. Merenda Pat. (267)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f.

273 B.C. A.U.C. 481

Consuls

C. Fabius M. f. M. n. Licinus[1] Pat. (70)
C. Claudius M. f. C. n. Canina (98) Cos. 285

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Vell. 1.14.7; Eutrop. 2.15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Claudius celebrated a triumph over Lucanians, Samnites, and possibly Bruttians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; cf. Vell. 1.14.7, the colonization of Paestum).

Legates, Ambassadors

Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges Pat. (112) Cos. 292, 276
N. Fabius Pictor Pat. (124) Cos. 266
Q. Ogulnius Gallus (5) Cos. 269

Sent with Gurges as head to the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus (Dion. Hal. 20.14; Val. Max. 4.3.9; cf. Liv. *Per.* 14; Iustin. 18.2.9; Dio fr. 41; Zon. 8.6).

Vestal Virgin

Sextilia (31)

Put to death for impurity (Liv. *Per.* 14; and Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 276, p. 130 Helm; Syncell. 522,19; Oros. 4.2.8). See Münzer, *Philol.* 92 (1937–38) 214f.

[1] Velleius calls him Fabius Dorso but Licinus is the only cognomen in *Fast. Cap.*

272 B.C. A.U.C. 482

Consuls

L. Papirus L. f. Sp. n. Cursor Pat. (53) Cos. 293, Pr. 292
Sp. Carvilius C. f. C. n. Maximus (9) Cos. 293

Fast. Cap. (names entire except [L.] Papirius); *Act. Tr.*; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Both Consuls campaigned against Samnites, Lucanians and Bruttians, but, though Pyrrhus' general Milo yielded the citadel of Tarentum to Papirius, both celebrated their triumphs over Tarentines as well as the other foes (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 546; Liv. *Per.* 14 and 15; Frontin. *Str.* 3.3.1; Oros. 4.3.1–2; Fest. 228 L, with praenomen T. for L.; Zon. 8.6; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 275, p. 130 Helm; cf. also on the Carthaginian fleet at Tarentum, Liv. *Per.* 14; Liv. 21.10.8; Dio fr. 43.1; Ampel. 46.2; Oros. 4.3.1–2; Zon. 8.6). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 10.

Censors

L. ? PAPIRIUS L. f. M. n. PRAETEXTATUS[1] Pat. (72)
M'. CURIUS M'. f. M'. n. DENTATUS (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274

Fast. Cap. (names entire except [L. ?] Papirius), Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f.; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6; cf. Cato in *FOR* 1.196f. Papirius died in office, but Curius had contracted for the building of the Anio Vetus (Frontin.).

[1] Beloch (85, but cf. 629), followed by Cram (*HSCPh* 51.85), insists that the cognomen Cursor in Frontinus is correct, and dates the censorship in 271. Moreover, they excluded Praetextatus because he had not yet held a consulship, though Cato mentioned a Papirius of the name (*FOR* 1.196f.). There were however Censors who held the office before attaining the consulship, in 318, 312, 209, and perhaps in 265. Praetextatus, clearly the reading in *Fast. Cap.*, is favored by Degrassi (114). Frontinus probably confused the Censor with the Consul of the year. Perhaps the need of public works led to the election of Censors so soon after 275–274.

271 B.C. A.U.C. 483

Consuls

K. QUINCTIUS L. f. CN. n. CLAUDUS Pat. (not in **RE*)
L. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (18)

Fast. Cap. ([---] L. f. Cn. n. Claudus; G.'s name entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (K. Quinctius et L. Genucius); Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Genucius probably began military operations against Rhegium this year (see 270, Consuls).

270 B.C. A.U.C. 484

Consuls

C. GENUCIUS L. f. L. n. CLEPSINA (17) Cos. 276
CN. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. BLASIO Pat. (73) Cos. 257

Fast. Cap., ([----] Clepsina II; Cornelius entire); *Act. Tr.* ([----] Cornel[----]); Chr. 354 (Clepsina II et Lesio); Cassiod. (C. Genucius et Cn. Cornelius); see Degrassi, 40f., 114, 430f. Genucius is credited by Dion. Hal. (20.16) and Orosius (4.3.3–6) with charge of operations against the Campanians who had seized Rhegium (cf. Polyb. 1.7.8–13, both Consuls; Liv. *Per.* 15), but Blasio, according to *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 74f., 546f., was the one who celebrated the triumph; cf. Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.151f. See Tribunes of the Plebs.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. Fulvius Flaccus (55) Cos. 264

Protested the summary execution of the Campanians taken in Rhegium as illegal action against Roman citizens (Val. Max. 2.7.15; cf. Polyb. 1.7.11, and 10.4; Dion. Hal. 20.16; Liv. *Per.* 15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.38; Oros. 4.3.5; Zon. 8.6).

Duumviri Aquae Perducendae

M'. Curius Dentatus (9) Cos. 290, 275, 274
(M.) Fulvius Flaccus (55) Cos. 264

Elected to complete the Anio aqueduct, which was begun under the censorship of Curius (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.6). Curius died and the work was completed by Fulvius (Frontin.).

269 B.C. A.U.C. 485

Consuls

Q. Ogulnius L. f. A. n. Gallus[1] (5)
C. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor Pat. (123)

Fast. Cap. ([----] Gallus; Fabius' name entire); Plin. *NH* 33.44; Eutrop. 2.16; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Gallo Sabino et Pisone); *Chr. Pasc.*; Zon. 8.7; Degrassi, 40f., 114, 432f. Both Consuls campaigned in Bruttium against a Samnite brigand, Lollius (Zon. 8.7; cf. Dion. Hal. 20.17). Pliny places the beginning of the silver coinage in this consulship (33.44; cf. Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 271, p. 130 Helm). A revolt in Picenum remained for their successors to quell (Eutrop. 2.16).

Censors

? Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus (78) Cos. 281, Pr. ? 280
L. Aemilius Q. f. Q. n. Barbula (31) Cos. 281

Fast. Cap. ([---- Phili]ppus; Aemilius' name entire), Degrassi 40f., 114f., 432f.; cf. Cram, *HSCPh* 51 (1941) 86.

[1] For the filiation of Ogulnius, see *Fast. Cap.* for 257.

268 B.C. A.U.C. 486

Consuls

P. Sempronius P. f. P. n. Sophus (86)
Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Russus[1] Pat. (317)

Fast. Cap. (C.'s name entire); *Act. Tr.* ([P. Sem]pronius P. f. P. [n.----]; Ap. Claudius Ap. f. C. [n.----]); Vell. 1.14.7; Eutrop. 2.16; Chr. 354 (Sofo et Russo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Simfronio Sapiente et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σεμπρωνίου καὶ Ῥούφου); Cassiod.; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. The Consuls suppressed the rising of the Picentes and celebrated triumphs (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Eutrop. 2.16; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15), and at Asculum Sempronius vowed a temple to Tellus (Flor. 1.14.1–2; Oros. 4.4.5–7; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.3, with the cognomen Gracchus). Beneventum and Ariminum were colonized this year (Vell. 1.14.7). Claudius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*).

[1] According to Suetonius (*Tib.* 2.2) a Claudius Drusus set up his statue with a diadem at Forum Appi and tried to take possession of Italy through his *clientelae*. Ihm (*Hermes* 36 [1901] 303) suggests that he was Claudius Russus. The order in Suetonius shows that he must be dated between the Decemvirate and Claudius Pulcher in 249. Perhaps his death in office has more significance than appears.

267 B.C. A.U.C. 487

Consuls

M. Atilius M. f. L. n. Regulus (51) Cos. 256
L. Iulius L. f. L. n. Libo Pat. (318)

Act. Tr. (names entire except Re[gu]lus); *Fast. Cap.* ([----Iul]ius L. f. L. n. Libo); Eutrop. 2.17, with the nomen Iunius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Regulus, Cic. *Fin.* 2.65; *Off.* 3.99; Plin. *NH* 18.27. See Degrassi, 40f., 74f., 115, 432f., 547.

Both Consuls campaigned against the Sallentini, captured Brundisium, and celebrated triumphs *de Sallentineis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Cic. *Fin.* 2.65; Flor. 1.15; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; *Schol. Bern.* Verg. *Georg.* 3.1, on Regulus; and on Libo, *Act. Tr.*; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15; Zon. 8.7).

Aediles, Curule

? Q. Fabius Pat. (30; cf. 116)

An *aedilicius* who in 266 insulted the envoys of Apollonia,[1] was handed over to the city and returned by it (Val. Max. 6.6.5; Dio fr. 42; Zon. 8.7; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15).

Aediles

? Cn. Apronius (3)

An *aedilicius* who shared the offence and the punishment of Fabius in 266 (above).

[1] The story is doubted (see *RE* no. 30), but can refer to historical persons, since, as Münzer suggests, it is possible that this Fabius might even be the father of the Cunctator (Plin. *NH* 7.133; Münzer *RE* 116, col. 1814f.); but see 265, note 1.

266 B.C. A.U.C. 488

Consuls

D. Iunius D. f. D. n. Pera (124)
N. Fabius C. f. M. n. Pictor Pat. (124)

Act. Tr. (names entire); Chr. 354 (Pera et Pistore); *Fast. Hyd.* (Fabio Pictore et Pecta); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φαβίου Πίκτορος καὶ Πέτα); Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 74f., 115, 432f., 547. Both Consuls campaigned in Umbria and celebrated triumphs over Sassina, then in Calabria and celebrated second triumphs over the Sallentines and the Messapians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; cf. Liv. *Per.* 15).

Vestal Virgin

Caparronia (not in *RE*)

Hanged herself when accused of incest (Oros. 4.5.9; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 266, p. 131 Helm; Syncell. 523.13; see Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 215f.).

265 B.C. A.U.C. 489

Consuls

Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Gurges[1] Pat. (see 112)
L. Mamilius (Q. f. M. n.?) Vitulus (14)

Chr. 354 (Maximo et Vitulo), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.7; see Degrassi, 115, 432f. Fabius was sent to assist the lords of Volsinii against their serfs, who had revolted, but was wounded and died (Flor. 1.16; Zon. 8.7; cf. Val. Max. 9.1, ext. 2; Metrod. Sceps., in Plin. *NH* 34.34; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 36, who says Decius Mus was sent; John Ant., in *FHG* 4.557, fr. 50).

Consul Suffectus

? DECIUS MUS[2] (17) Cos. 279

According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 36.2, a Decius Mus was sent to Volsinii to crush the revolt of the serfs.

Censors

CN. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. BLASIO[3] Pat. (73) Cos. 270, 257

C. MARCIUS C. f. L. n. RUTILUS CENSORINUS (98) Cos. 310

Fast. Cap. (names entire), Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Marcius, elected for the second time (see 294), sponsored a law against iteration in this office (Val. Max. 4.1.3; Plut. *Cor.* 1.1). They completed the lustrum in 264 (Liv. *Per.* 16).

Augurs

265–203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

An Augur for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; cf. Val. Max. 8.13.3).

[1] Orosius names Fabius in 264 by mistake (4.7.1). The filiation of Mamilius is suggested by that of the Consul of 262. It is usually assumed (see Münzer, *RE* no. 112) that Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, son of Rullianus, was Consul for the third time in 265, but Beloch (*RG* 458, note 1) holds that the Consul of 265 was his son, also named Gurges (on the name, see Flor. 1.16), who was father of the Cunctator. The intervals between the respective consulships, 292, 265, and 233, agree with this view. Degrassi, who accepts it, points out that Chr. 354 and the late *Fasti* preserve no number to mark a repeated consulship. This view also involves accepting the evidence of Plutarch (*Fab.* 13, and 24.5) and the implication in Pliny (*NH* 7.133) that the Cunctator was the great-grandson of Rullianus, and rejecting Livy's statement that he was the grandson (30.26.8). On Münzer's conjecture regarding another Fabius of this period, see 267, Aediles.

[2] In view of a tradition that P. Decius Mus did not die at Asculum (see 279 Consuls), Beloch (*RG* 440f., 459) and Münzer (*RE*) admit the possibility that this man may be he, though there may well have been other members of the family. Degrassi (115) however reports that there is no space in *Fast. Cap.* for mention of a Consul Suffectus.

[3] Only the lower bars of the letters are preserved. L. f. is read in *CIL*, but Degrassi (40f., 115) follows Mancini in reading P. f. and identifying this Cornelius with the Consul of 270 and 257. See Degrassi, Plate 34, fragment xx.

264 B.C. A.U.C. 490

Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. CAUDEX Pat. (102)

M.[1] FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (55)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Fulvius; Vell. 1.12.6; Val. Max. 2.4.7; Flor. 1, pref. 6; Gell. 17.21.40; Eutrop. 2.18.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.7.1, with Fabius for Fulvius; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 40f., 74f., 115, 432f., 547. Claudius was sent to aid the Mamertines in Messana against Hiero, and to forestall the Carthaginians. He defeated both, ravaged much territory, and besieged Syracuse and Echetla (Polyb. 1.10—12, and 15; Liv. *Per.* 16, and Liv. 31.1.4; Diod. 23.1—3; Dio fr. 43; Zon. 8.8—9; cf. also Enn. *Ann.* 7.223 V; Vell. 2.38.2; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.4; Sil. Ital. 6.660–662; Frontin. *Str.* 1.4.11; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Flor. 1.18.5; Gell. 17.21.40; Eutrop. 2.18.3; Ampel. 46.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 37; Oros. 4.7.1; and *Ined. Vat.* in *Hermes* 27 [1892] 121). Eutropius (2.18.3) and Silius (6.660–662) credit Claudius with a triumph over the Afri and Hiero which is not included in *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 547. Meantime Fulvius completed the reduction of Volsinii and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547; Fest. 228 L).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. Claudius Pat. (18)

Sent ahead by the Consul to attack Messana (Polyb. 1.11.4–13; Diod. 23.2; Dio fr. 43.5–10, and Zon. 8.8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 37.3, where his part is given to the Consul).

Legates, Envoys

Kaeso (Fabius ?)

See *Ined. Vat.*, *Hermes* 27 (1892) 121f.

[1] Q. in the tradition of Livy: Eutrop., Oros., and Cassiod.

263 B.C. A.U.C. 491

Consuls

M'. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maximus Messala[1] Pat. (*25)
M'. Otacilius C. f. M'. n. Crassus (10) Cos. 246

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Messala; Polyb. 1.16.1; Eutrop. 2.19; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.9; see Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Valerius captured many Sicilian towns, received the submission of Syracuse, and celebrated a triumph over the Carthaginians and King Hiero (Polyb. 1.16—17; Zon. 8.9; cf. Naevius, fr. 32, with praenomen M.; Liv. *Per.* 16; Diod. 23.4; Flor. 1.18.6;

Eutrop. 2.19; Oros. 4.7.2; and on the triumph, Piso fr. 29 Peter; Varro, in Plin. *NH* 7.214, with praenomen M.; Cic. *Fam.* 14.2.2; *Vat.* 21, and *Schol. Bob. ad loc.*; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 74f., 547f.; Plin. *NH* 35.22; Censorin. 23.7; Eutrop. 2.19). Otacilius also campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 1.16—17; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.19; Eutrop. 2.19; Zon. 8.9). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 51; on Otacilius, Lübker no. 1.

Dictator

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. MAXIMUS CENTUMALUS (88) Cos. 298
Fast. Cap., clavi figendi causa; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f.

Master of Horse

Q. MARCIUS Q. f. Q. n. PHILIPPUS (78) Cos. 281, Pr. 280?
Fast. Cap., Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f.

[1] Valerius received the cognomen Messala in this office (*Fast. Cap.*). On the mention of Manius (M. *codd.*) Valerius, Consul, in Naevius fr. 32, see Strzelecki, *De Naev. B. P. Carm.*, 7f.; Rowell, *AJPh* 68 (1947) 26, and 30–32.

262 B.C. A.U.C. 492

Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (*20) Pr. 253
Q. MAMILIUS Q. f. M. n. VITULUS (15)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.17.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Vituitulo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βιτούλου); Cassiod.; Zon. 8.10; Degrassi, 40f., 115, 432f. Both Consuls besieged and finally captured the town of Agrigentum (Polyb. 1.17.6—20.2; Diod. 23.7—9; Zon. 8.10; cf. Naev. fr. 19;[1] Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.4).

[1] On Naevius fr. 19, see Fränkel, *Hermes* 70 (1935) 59ff.; and the articles cited in 263, note 1.

261 B.C. A.U.C. 493

Consuls

L. VALERIUS M. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*26)
T. OTACILIUS C. f. M'. n. CRASSUS (11)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.20.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi, 42f., 115, 432f. Both Consuls campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 1.20.3–7; cf. Diod. 23.9; Frontin. *Str.* 3.16.3; Zon. 8.10). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 15; on Otacilius, Lübker no. 2.

Aediles, Curule

? L. Cornelius Scipio Pat. (323) Cos. 259

CIL 1².2.8 and 9; probably in some odd numbered year before his consulship, Seidel, 17.

260 B.C. A.U.C. 494

Consuls

Cn. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Scipio Asina Pat. (341) Cos. 254
C. Duilius M. f. M. n. (3)

Polyb. 1.21.4, and 22.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Flor. 1.18.7; Eutrop. 2.20; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.4.7; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.10; Degrassi, 42f., 115, 432f. Cornelius held command of the fleet, but at the Lipari islands was caught and made captive[1] by the Carthaginians (Polyb. 1.21.4–9; Liv. *Per.* 17; Val. Max. 6.6.2, and 9.11; Flor. 1.18.11; App. *Lib.* 63; Eutrop. 2.20; Polyaen. 6.16.5; Ampel. 36.1; Oros. 4.7.7–9; Zon. 8.10, and 12). Duilius, commander of the land forces, succeeded to the command of fleet, defeated the Carthaginians at Mylae, and then on land relieved Segesta and took Macella (Polyb. 1.22—24.1; Cic. *Rep.* 1.1; *Or.* 153; Liv. *Per.* 17; Diod. 23.10; Val. Max. 7.3, ext. 7; Sen. *Brev. Vit.* 13.3; Plin. *NH* 16.192; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.6; 2.3.24; 3.2.2; Flor. 1.18.7–11; Eutrop. 2.20; Ampel. 46.3; Oros. 4.7.7–10; Zon. 8.10—11; cf. *CIL* 1², p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.13; *CIL* 1².2.25—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.69—*ILS* 65; Oros. 4.7.10). He celebrated the first naval triumph over the Sicilians and the Punic fleet, was honored with the columna rostrata in the Forum, and other privileges besides (*CIL*, as above; Cic. *Sen.* 44; Liv. *Per.* 17; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548; Val. Max. 3.6.4; Plin. *NH* 34.20; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 1.7.12; Sil. Ital. 6.663–9; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.6; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; Flor. 1.18.10; Eutrop. 2.20; Serv. ad *Aen.* 11.206; *Georg.* 3.29; Ammian. 26.3.5; Jerom. *Adv. Jov.* 1.46).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. Caecilius (10a, Supb. 1.266)

Served in Sicily under Duilius (Zon. 8.11).

[1] Among our sources Livy, Val. Max., Eutrop., Polyaen., Oros. and Zon. emphasize that Asina was captured by fraud during a conference. Polybius has Scipio commander of the fleet, and Duilius of the army. He then took charge when Asina was captured. Zonaras reverses the commands.

259 B.C. A.U.C. 495

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO Pat. (323)
C. AQUILLIUS M. f. C. n. FLORUS (20)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Eutrop. 2.20; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.7.11; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, *CIL* 1².2.8 and 9—*ILS* 2 and 3; Liv. *Per.* 17; Degrassi 42f., 115, 434f. Scipio with the fleet attacked Sardinia and Corsica and captured Aleria (*CIL* and *ILS*, as above; *Act. Tr.*; Liv. *Per.* 17; Val. Max. 5.1.2; Sil. Ital. 6.671ff.; Frontin. *Str.* 3.9.4, and 10.2; Flor. 1.18.15–16; Oros. 4.7.11–12; Zon. 8.11; cf. Polyb. 1.24.5–8). He celebrated a triumph over Carthaginians, Sardinia and Corsica (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; Eutrop. 2.20), and dedicated a temple to the Tempestates (*CIL* and *ILS*, as above; cf. Ov. *Fast.* 6.193f.). Aquillius held command in Sicily against Hamilcar Barca (Zon. 8.11; cf. Polyb. 1.24.8).

258 B.C. A.U.C. 496

Consuls

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS[1] (36) Cos. 254, Pr. 257
C. SULPICIUS Q. f. Q. n. PATERCULUS Pat. (81)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.24.9; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.12; Degrassi 42f., 115f., 434f. Atilius succeeded Florus, attacked Panormus, captured Mytistratus and other towns, but failed to win the Lipari islands (Polyb. 1.24.8–13; Zon. 8.12; cf. Cato, fr. 83 Peter; Diod. 23.3.9–10; Liv. *Per.* 17; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.15—4.5.10; Flor. 1.18.12–14, who confuses Atilius' offices and the towns captured; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39; Oros. 4.8.1–5). Polybius places Sulpicius in Sicily (1.24.9), but he reduced Sardinia, defeated a Punic fleet, and celebrated a triumph over the Carthaginians and the Sardinians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Zon. 8.12).

Censors

C. DUILIUS M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260
L. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO Pat. (323) Cos. 259

Fast. Cap. (C. Duilius M. f. M. [n.], [L. Cor]n[elius L. f. Cn.] n. S[c]ip[io]), Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. On Scipio, see *CIL* 1².2.8 and 9—*ILS* 2 and 3.

Promagistrates

C. Aquillius Florus (20) Cos. 259

Returned from Sicily when succeeded by Atilius, and celebrated as Procos. a triumph over the Carthaginians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Zon. 8.11).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. Caedicius (7)
M. Calpurnius Flamma (42)
Laberius (1)

A Military Tribune who, when the army of Atilius was caught in defile near Camarina, drew the Punic attack on himself and his band and enabled the army to escape. He is variously named Caedicius (Cato, fr. 83 Peter), Calpurnius (Liv. *Per.* 17; Liv. 22.60.11; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Flor. 1.18.13–14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39; Ampel. 20.5; Oros. 4.8.2; Zon. 8.12), and Laberius (Claud. Quad., fr. 42–43 Peter); and all three in Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.15—4.5.10.

[1] In the *Fast. Cap.* and *Act. Tr.* (for 257) Atilius' name appears as Caiatinus, but in the literary tradition almost invariably as Calatinus, cognomina drawn respectively from two neighboring towns in Campania. It is probable that literary tradition would tend to assimilate Caiatinus to Calatinus, the more important town. See Münzer, *APF* 57–61, who remains uncertain which is correct. Degrassi (115f.) favors Caiatinus.

257 B.C. A.U.C. 497

Consuls[1]

C. Atilius M. f. M. n. Regulus (47) Cos. 250
Cn. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Blasio Pat. (73) Cos. 270

Polyb. 1.25.1; *Fast. Cap.* (A.'s name entire; Cn. [----]); Chr. 354 (Regulo et Blesio II); *Fast. Hyd.* (Regulo et Blaeso); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥιγούλου καὶ Βλέσου); Cassiod., with Erranus instead of Regulus; Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Atilius celebrated a naval triumph for a victory over the Carthaginians off Tyndaris (Polyb. 1.25.1–6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Val. Max. 4.4.5; Oros. 4.8.5; Fest. 156 L; Zon. 8.12). Cornelius served in Sicily (Zon. 8.12).

Dictator

Q. Ogulnius L. f. A. n. Gallus (5) Cos. 269

Appointed to celebrate the Latin Festival (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f.).

Master of Horse

M. LAETORIUS M. f. M. n. PLANCIANUS (12)
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f.

Praetor

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS[2] (36) Cos. 258, 254
Celebrated as Pr(aetor) a triumph ex Sicilia de Poenis (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548; cf. Cic. *Pis.* 58; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 39).

[1] The notice in Chr. 354 identifies Cornelius with the Consul of 270, whose filiation was P. f. Cn. n., and almost certainly with the Censor of 265. On the cognomen Erranus (i. e. Serranus), which appears late in the Atilian family, see Degrassi 116. It remains uncertain which Atilius was the legendary sower (Serranus) who was called, like Cincinnatus, from his labors, but to a consulship, and celebrated a triumph (Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 50; *Sest.* 72; Val. Max. 4.4.5; Plin. *NH* 18.20; Serv. *ad Aen.* 6.844; Symmach. *Ep.* 1.48; *Schol. Gron.* 308 Stangl).

[2] Pr., the text of *Act. Tr.*, is supplemented as Pr(ocos.) in *RE*, having regard for the pattern of office revealed in the triumph of Aquillius Florus in 258, but Pro Cos. and Pro Pr. are regularly written in *Act. Tr.* in the case of promagistrates. Pr. in this sense would be unique in the preserved fragments of the stone. In official careers before the Second Punic war the praetorship often followed the consulship. See Degrassi 76f., 548, who reads Pr(aetor); Maxis 15; Stella Maranca 294.

256 B.C. A.U.C. 498

Consuls

L. MANLIUS A. f. P. n. VULSO LONGUS Pat. (101) Cos. 250
Q. CAEDICIUS Q. f. Q. n. (8)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354 (Longo et Rugulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Vulsone et Decio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Manlius, *Act. Tr.*; Polyb. 1.26.11; Liv. 29.28.5; Iustin. 41.4.3; Dio fr. 43.20, and Zon. 8.12; Eutrop. 2.21; Oros. 4.8.9; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Caedicius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*), but Manlius and Regulus, the Consul Suffectus, defeated a large Carthaginian fleet off Sicily, refitted at Messana, and made a landing in Africa, whence Manlius brought home prisoners and booty (Polyb. 1.25—29; Eutrop. 2.21; Ampel. 46; Oros. 4.8.6-9; Zon. 8.12—13; cf. Diod. 23.11), and celebrated a naval triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548).

Consul Suffectus

M. ATILIUS M. f. L. n. REGULUS (51) Cos. 267

Fast. Cap. (name entire); Polyb. 1.21.11; Cic. *Off.* 3.99; Liv. *Per.* 17; Liv. 29.28.5; Plin. *NH* 18.27; Iustin. 41.4.3; Dio fr. 43.20, and Zon. 8.12; Eutrop. 2.21; Chr. 354 (Rugulo); *Fast. Hyd.*; Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. With his colleague he defeated the Carthaginian fleet and landed in Africa (see above, on Manlius; Liv. *Per.* 17; Flor. 1.18.17–19; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40). After Manlius' departure he captured Tunis, and entered into negotiations with Carthage itself (Polyb. 1.30—31; Zon. 8.13; cf. Liv. *Per.* 18; Diod. 23.12; Flor. 1.18.21; Eutrop. 2.21; Oros. 4.8.16—9.1; and on the serpent portent, Tubero fr. 8 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 18; Val. Max. 1.8, ext. 19; Plin. *NH* 8.37; Flor. 1.18.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; Zon. 8.13).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? NAUTIUS Pat. (1)

Was forced by Regulus to take the sea voyage against his will (Flor. 1.18.17).

Legates, Lieutenants

CALPURNIUS CRASSUS (31)

Served under Regulus in Africa (Plut. *Par. Min.* 13).

255 B.C. A.U.C. 499

Consuls

SER. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. PAETINUS NOBILIOR (97)

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. PAULLUS Pat. (117)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.36.10; Liv. 42.20.1; Eutrop. 2.22; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.9.5; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls brought a fleet to evacuate the survivors of Regulus' army, routed a Punic fleet off Cape Bon, and captured Cossyra, but suffered a disastrous shipwreck off Camarina (Polyb. 1.36.10—37; Eutrop. 2.22; Oros. 4.9.5–8; Zon. 8.14; cf. Diod. 23.18; Liv. *Per.* 18).

Promagistrates

M. ATILIUS M. f. L. n. REGULUS (51) Cos. 267, 256

His command prorogued (Val. Max. 4.4.6; Senec. *Benef.* 5.3.2; *Cons. Helv.* 12.5–7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; cf. Polyb.

1.31.4: he negotiated with Carthage because he feared the coming of a successor). His terms were too severe for the Carthaginians who rallied to defeat him and take him prisoner (Polyb. 1.31—34; Diod. 23.12—15; Liv. *Per.* 18, cf. Liv. 30.30.23; Val. Max. 9.5, ext. 1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.10; Flor. 1.18.23; Eutrop. 2.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 40; Oros. 4.9.1–4; Zon. 8.13; on his fate, see *RE* 2088–92; Frank, *CPh* 21 [1926] 311–314).

254 B.C. A.U.C. 500

Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (341) Cos. 260
A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CAIATINUS[1] (36) Cos. 258, Pr. 257

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.38.7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls brought a new fleet to Sicily, and were repulsed at Drepanum, but captured Panormus and other towns (Polyb. 1.38.5–10; Diod. 23.18.3–5; Zon. 8.14; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.9).

Promagistrates

SER. FULVIUS PAETINUS NOBILIOR Pat. (97) Cos. 255
M. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (117) Cos. 255

They celebrated as Proconsuls naval triumphs over Cossyra and the Carthaginians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548).

Pontifices

? – c. 243: TI. CORUNCANIUS TI. f. TI. n. (3) Cos. 280

The first plebeian Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 18, between 255 and 252; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 3.56 and 134; *ND* 1.115; 3.5; *Dom.* 139; *Brut.* 55; *Sen.* 15; 27; 43; *Amic.* 18 and 39; Ateius Capito in Gell. 4.6.10; Vell. 2.128.1; Senec. *Vit. Beat.* 21.3; *Ep. Mor.* 114.13).

Augurs *or* Pontifices

Q. MAMILIUS Q. f. TURRINUS[2] (12)

or

C. MAMILIUS Q. f. TURRINUS (11 or 12) Cos. 239 ?

CIL 6.37160 – *ILS* 9338 ([Q. ? Mam]ilius Q. f. Turrinu[s]), coopted in the consulship of a Cornelius Scipio ([----Corn]elio P. f. Sci[pione ----]), as successor to C. Marcius Rutilus Censorinus (see 300).

[1] The cognomen Caiatinus appears as Caletino in Chr. 354, Catatione in *Fast. Hyd.*, Καταχίωνος in *Chr. Pasc.*, and Κολλατῖνος in Zonaras.

[2] This is the latest date possible for the cooptation of the successor in the priesthood of Marcius Rutilus Censorinus (see 300 and 265). The earliest is the consulship of a Scipio in 260, but 259 is also possible. In any case the filiation of Scipio was L. f. Dessau prefers the father Q. Mamilius, but the son C. Mamilius, Cos. 239, is also possible.

253 B.C. A.U.C. 501

Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (43)
C. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. BLAESUS (28) Cos. 244

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Sempronius; Polyb. 1.39.1; Eutrop. 2.23; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.9.10; Solin. 27.40; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14; see Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f. The Consuls together ravaged the coast of Africa, but lost most of their fleet in a storm while returning to Italy (Polyb. 1.39.1–6; Diod. 23.19; Eutrop. 2.23; Oros. 4.9.10–12; Solin. 27.40; Zon. 8.14). Sempronius celebrated a triumph *De Poenis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi, 76f., 548).

Censors

D. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (124) Cos. 266
L. POSTUMIUS L. f. L. n. MEGELLUS Pat. (*20) Cos. 262

Postumius died in office, and Iunius abdicated (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi, 42f., 116, 434f.). See Lübker no. 22 on Postumius.

Praetor

L. POSTUMIUS MEGELLUS[1] Pat. (*20) Cos. 262

Fast. Cap.: idem qui pr. erat; see Degrassi 42f., 434f., and especially 116.

Aediles, Curule

? P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (304) Cos. 249
? C. FURIUS PACILUS Pat. (75) Cos. 251

CIL 1².2.21. Held office in some odd-numbered Varronian year before 251 (Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 17).

Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. CN. n. SCIPIO ASINA Pat. (341) Cos. 260, 254
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *De Poenis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 548).

[1] On the accumulation of offices involved, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.514, note 1, and Degrassi 116. This Praetor is omitted by Stella Maranca, 294f.

252 B.C. A.U.C. 502

Consuls

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 248
P. SERVILIUS Q. f. CN. n. GEMINUS Pat. (62) Cos. 248
Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Cotta; Cic. *Acad.* 2.84; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.9.13, on Cotta; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14, with names confused, cf. 16; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, captured Thermae Himeraeae and Lipara (Polyb. 1.39.13; Diod. 23.20; Zon. 8.14; cf. Val. Max. 2.7.4, and 9.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.22, and 30, and 31; Oros. 4.9.13), and Aurelius celebrated a triumph *De Poenis et Siculeis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549). On coins of L. Cotta, perhaps celebrating the taking of Lipara, see Grueber *CRRBM* 1.200f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 158.

Censors

M'. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MAXIMUS MESSALLA Pat. (*25) Cos. 263
P. SEMPRONIUS P. f. P. n. SOPHUS (86) Cos. 268
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 42f., 116, 434f. They expelled 16 from the Senate (Liv. *Per.* 18), and reduced 400 knights to *aerarii* for disobedience in Sicily (Val. Max. 2.9.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.22; cf. Val. Max. 6.3.12; Plut. *RQ* 14, on Sempronius). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 50, no. 51.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? P. AURELIUS PECUNIOLA (187)
Received temporary command at Lipara, and when he engaged in an attack contrary to orders, he was punished by scourging and loss of rank (Val. Max. 2.7.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.31).

Q. CASSIUS (20)
A Tribune, left in command at Lipara while Aurelius returned home, and similarly degraded for a similar offence (Zon. 8.14).

? VALERIUS Pat. (3)
A Tribune of noble rank, flogged in Sicily at Aurelius' command (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.30).

251 B.C. A.U.C. 503

Consuls[1]

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 247
C. FURIUS C. f. C. n. PACILUS Pat. (75)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.39.8; Plin. 7.139, on Metellus; Eutrop. 2.24; Oros. 4.9.14; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.14. See Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, but accomplished little before Furius' return encouraged the Carthaginians to attack Panormus. Thereupon Metellus, either late in 251 or early in 250, won a victory and captured over 100 elephants (Polyb. 1.39—40; Cic. *Rep.* 1.1; Diod. 23.21; Liv. *Per.* 19; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.4; Flor. 1.18.27; Eutrop. 2.24; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 251, p. 132 Helm; Oros. 4.9.14–15; Zon. 8.14; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.182f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.160f.). See 250, Promagistrates.

[1] The names of the Consuls appear in Chr. 354 as Megello et Pacilo, in *Fast. Hyd.* as Metello et Papo, and in *Chr. Pasc.* as Μετέλλου καὶ Πάππου, while Orosius gives Furius the cognomen Placidus, and Zonaras the nomen Φρούριος.

250 B.C. A.U.C. 504

Consuls

C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (47) Cos. 257
L. MANLIUS A. f. P. n. VULSO (LONGUS) Pat. (101) Cos. 256
Fast. Cap. (names entire), and on Longus, cf. 256; Polyb. 1.39.15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.10.2, with the cognomen Vulsco; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.15; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily with fleet and army, but failed with considerable losses in their attempt to capture Lilybaeum (Polyb. 1.41.1–6, and 42.7—48.11; Diod. 24.1.1–4; Oros. 4.10.2; Zon. 8.15).

Promagistrates

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247
Celebrated as Procos. a triumph *De Poenis*, which was particularly noted for the captured elephants (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Dion.

Hal. 2.66.4; Liv. *Per.* 19; Senec. *Brev. Vit.* 13.8; Plin. *NH* 7.139–140; 8.16; 18.17; Frontin. *Str.* 1.7.1; Flor. 1.18.27; Eutrop. 2.24; Oros. 4.9.15; Zon. 8.14; on the coins of C. Metellus celebrating this triumph, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.155ff. and 182ff.; 2.357; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 158–161).

Flamen Dialis

? P. Cornelius P. f. Sulla Pat. (382)

According to Sulla's *Memoirs* (fr. 2 Peter), the first Sulla was a Flamen Dialis. He was probably a son of Rufinus, Cos. 290, 277, and father of Sulla, Pr. 212; and Macrobius must be mistaken in calling the Pr. of 212 the first Sulla (*Sat.* 1.17.27). See *RE* 4.1514. His date cannot be more closely defined.

249 B.C. A.U.C. 505

Consuls

P. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher Pat. (304)
L. Iunius C. f. L. n. Pullus (133)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.49.3; Diod. 24.1.5; Cic. *Div.* 1.29 and *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; 2.20, and 71; Val. Max. 1.4.3; Plin. *NH* 15.2; Suet. *Tib.* 3; Flor. 1.18.29; Censorin. *DN* 17.10; Eutrop. 2.26; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.10.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.15; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

Leaving Lilybaeum, Claudius attacked Drepanum but was outmanoeuvered and lost most of his fleet (Polyb. 1.49—51; Diod. 24.1.5; Liv. *Per.* 19; Frontin. *Str.* 2.13.9; Gell. 10.6; Flor. 1.18.29; Eutrop. 2.26.1; Oros. 4.10.3; *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; cf. Zon. 8.15). His contempt for the auspices, when he threw the sacred chickens into the sea, is frequently mentioned (Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.20 and 71; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 22.42.9; Val. Max. 1.4.3; 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Flor. 1.18.29; Eutrop. 2.26). He was recalled, later tried, and failing of condemnation for *perduellio*, was heavily fined (Polyb. 1.52.1–3; Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.71; Ateius Capito in Gell. 10.6; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; *Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl).

Iunius lost his fleet in a storm near Camarina, when the Carthaginians had backed him up against a lee shore, but with his army he temporarily won Mt. Eryx (Polyb. 1.52.5—55; Diod. 24.1.7–11; Eutrop. 2.26; Oros. 4.10.3; Zon. 8.15). It is stated that he too disregarded the auspices, and committed suicide (Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; 2.20 and 71; Val. Max. 1.4.3; Minuc. Felix 7.4; 26.2).

Dictators

M. CLAUDIUS C. f. GLICIA (166)

Fast. Cap. (name entire): qui scriba fuerat, dictator sine mag. eq. coactus abdicare. A lowborn subordinate of the Consul. He abdicated but kept his insignia (Liv. *Per.* 19; Suet. *Tib.* 2, ilycian viatorem, *codd.*; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.).

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CALATINUS (36) Cos. 258, 254, Pr. 257

Fast. Cap. (name entire); Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. The first Dictator to lead an army outside of Italy (Liv. *Per.* 19; Zon. 8.15; cf. Dio 36.34.3; Flor. 1.18.12).

Master of Horse

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247

Fast. Cap. (name entire); Zon. 8.15; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

248 B.C. A.U.C. 506

Consuls

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 252

P. SERVILIUS Q. f. CN. n. GEMINUS Pat. (62) Cos. 252

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Cic. *Acad.* 2.84; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.16; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both Consuls served in Sicily, besieging Lilybaeum and Drepanum (Zon. 8.16).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ? FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS ?[1] (5) Cos. 243 ?

PULLIUS[2] (*6.1.277)

They prosecuted Claudius Pulcher for *perduellio*, and when that action was stopped by a storm, they succeeded in having him condemned to a fine of 120,000 asses (*Schol. Bob.*, p. 90 Stangl; cf. Polyb. 1.52.3; Cic. *ND* 2.7; *Div.* 1.29; Liv. *Per.* 19; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 4; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Gell. 10.6).

[1] Fundanius' name is supplemented on the almost certain assumption that he is to be identified with the Consul of 243.

[2] The name Pullius does not appear elsewhere in official lists or literary texts. Cf. however, *CIL* 1².2.251–255, and 1711; app. num., p. 747; *CIL* 6.25217, 25218; 11.7553; Varro, *LL* 5.158, and Solin., 1.26, on the Clivus Pullius.

247 B.C. A.U.C. 507

Consuls

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251
N. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (55)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Plin. *NH* 7.139, on Metellus; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.16; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Metellus besieged Lilybaeum, and Fabius Drepanum; and both captured the island of Pelias (Zon. 8.16).

Censors

A. ATILIUS A. f. C. n. CALATINUS (36) Cos. 258, 254, Pr. 257
A. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS ATTICUS Pat. (87) Cos. 244, 241
Fast. Cap. (names entire, but Manlius' cognomen is spelled ATEIC); cf. Liv. *Per.* 19. See Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

246 B.C. A.U.C. 508

Consuls

M. OTACILIUS C. f. M'. n. CRASSUS (10) Cos. 263
M. FABIUS C. f. M. n. LICINUS Pat. (94)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Gell. 10.6.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Both probably campaigned in Sicily (Zon. 8.16).

Dictator

TI. CORUNCANIUS TI. f. TI. nepos (3) Cos. 280
Appointed to hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.), presumably in the absence of the Consuls.

Master of Horse

M. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (55) Cos. 264
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f.

Aediles of the Plebs

C. FUNDANIUS (FUNDULUS) (5) Cos. 243
TI. SEMPRONIUS (GRACCHUS) (50) Cos. 238

They fined Claudia, the sister of the Consul of 249, 25,000 asses for arrogant speech, and built from various fines an aedes of Libertas on the Aventine (Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 24.16.19; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 4; Ateius Capito in Gell. 10.6; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3).

245 B.C. A.U.C. 509

Consuls

M. Fabius M. f. M. n. Buteo Pat. (53)
C. Atilius A. f. A. n. Bulbus (33) Cos. 235

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Flor. 1.18.30, on Buteo; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 116, 436f. Florus (1.18.30–32) speaks of a victory over the Punic fleet at Aegimurus, followed by storm and shipwreck, Zonaras (8.16) of the continued changes of command.

244 B.C. A.U.C. 510

Consuls

A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Atticus Pat. (87) Cos. 241
C. Sempronius Ti. f. Ti. n. Blaesus (28) Cos. 253

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Vell. 1.14.8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 42f., 117, 436f. Fighting continued around Mt. Eryx (Polyb. 1.58.1–6; cf. Zon. 8.16). Brundisium and Fregenae were founded this year (Vell. 1.14.8, on Brundisium; cf. Liv. *Per.* 19).

243 B.C. A.U.C. 511

Consuls

C. Fundanius C. f. Q. n. Fundulus (5)
C. Sulpicius C. f. Ser. n. Galus[1] Pat. (65)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 436f. Fundanius, and probably his colleague, served in Sicily (Diod. 24.9.2–3).

Pontifices

?– c. 243: TI. CORUNCANIUS (3) Cos. 280, Pont. Max. c. 254
Successor: as Pont. Max., L. CAECILIUS METELLUS[2] (72) Cos. 251, 247
Liv. *Per.* 19; Val. Max. 8.13.2. See 242, Flamines.

[1] On the spelling of the cognomen Galus, see Mommsen *RF* 1.119.
[2] On the acts of Metellus as Pont. Max., and notably the rescue of the Palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, see *RE* no. 72. Pliny (*NH* 7.139–141) calls him Pontifex.

242 B.C. A.U.C. 512

Consuls

C. LUTATIUS C. f. C. n. CATULUS (4)
A. POSTUMIUS A. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*21)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Polyb. 1.59.8; Diod. 24.11; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 887 L, and Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.3, on Catulus; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 22.14.13; 23.13.3–4; 37.51.1–2; Flor. 1.18.33; Eutrop. 2.27; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.17, on Catulus; Degrassi 42f., 117, 436f. Catulus, with the Praetor as colleague, received command of a new fleet, and though wounded at Drepanum, won the decisive naval engagement on March 10, 241, at the Aegates islands (Polyb. 1.59.8—61; Varro *Vit. P. R.* in Non. 887 L; Diod. 24.11; Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.3; Liv. *Per.* 19; 22.14.13; 23.13.3–4; 28.38.9, and 41.3; 45.38.4; Val. Max. 2.8.2; Sil. Ital. 6.684–8; Flor. 1.18.33–37; Eutrop. 2.27, with date; Ampel. 46.3; Oros. 4.10.4–8; Zon. 8.17; cf. *Ined. Vat.*, *Hermes* 27 [1892] 122). Postumius, who was Flamen Martialis, was forbidden by the Pontifex Maximus to leave the city (Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 37.51.1–2; Val. Max. 1.1.2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.71).

Praetor

Q. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (157) Cos. 239 Pr. Urbanus
Sent as colleague with Catulus, and as the latter was wounded was actively in charge at the battle of the Aegates Islands (Val. Max. 2.8.2; Zon. 8.17, with the cognomen Flaccus). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

Flamen Martialis

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*21) Cos. 242
Forbidden by the Pont. Max. to leave the city (see above, Consuls).

241 B.C. A.U.C. 513

Consuls

A. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS ATTICUS Pat. (87) Cos. 244
Q. LUTATIUS C. f. C. n. CERCO[1] (13)

Fast. Cap.; *Act. Tr.* (both names entire); Liv. 30.44.1; Val. Max. 6.5.1, on Lutatius; Eutrop. 2.28; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Torquato et Catone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.11.6; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.17, and 18; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. The two Consuls subdued the so-called Faliscan revolt and celebrated triumphs *De Falisceis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Val. Max. 6.5.1; Eutrop. 2.28; Zon. 8.17; cf. Polyb. 1.65.1; Liv. *Per.* 20; Oros. 4.11.5–10; cf. on Lutatius, Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.161f.). Lutatius also went to Sicily, probably early in the year (see dates in *Act. Tr.*), to assist his brother in making peace with the Carthaginians and in organizing the new territory in Sicily (Zon. 8.17; cf. Polyb. 1.62—64; Val. Max. 1.3.1).

Censors

C. AURELIUS L. f. C. n. COTTA (94) Cos. 252, 248
M. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (53) Cos. 245

Fast. Cap. (C. Aurelius C. f. C. n. Co[tta]), Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f.; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 244, p. 132 Helm; and on Fabius, Liv. 23.22.10; Fabius' name must be supplied here in *Fast. Cap.* since all the other possible places are definitely known.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? GENUCIUS[2] (1)
Plut. *CG* 3.3.

Aediles of the Plebs

L. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS[3] (*1)
M. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS (*2, 3) Cos. 232

They built the Clivus Publicius, an aedes of Flora near the Circus Maximus, and instituted the Floralia (Varro *LL* 5.158; Ovid *Fast.* 5.275ff.; Vell. 1.14.8; Plin. *NH* 18.286; Tac. *Ann.* 2.49; Fest. 276 L). See Lübker nos. 3 and 4.

Promagistrates

C. LUTATIUS CATULUS (4) Cos. 242

Concluded the treaty with Carthage, and celebrated as Procos. a naval triumph *De Poenis ex Sicilia* (on the treaty: Polyb. 1.62—63.3;

3.21.2, 29.2, and 30.3; Nep. *Hamilc.* 1.5; Liv. *Per.* 19; Liv. 21.18.8–10, and 19.2; 30.22.4, and 44.1; Sil. Ital. 13.729–31; App. *Sic.* 2; Eutrop. 2.27; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 41; Oros. 4.11.1; Zon. 8.17; cf. Naev. fr. 49 and 50; on the triumph, *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Val. Max. 2.8.2; Zon. 8.17). For later coins celebrating the victory, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.297ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 161f.

Q. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (157) Cos. 239

Celebrated a naval triumph *pro praetore ex Sicilia* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; cf. Val. Max. 2.8.2). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

Triumviri Nocturni

? M. MULVIUS (3)
? CN. LOLLIUS (5)
? L. SEXTILIUS (8)

Condemned by the people for their tardy appearance at a fire in the Sacra Via (Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 5), perhaps the serious fire reported in 241 (Liv. *Per.* 19; Oros. 4.11.5–9; and on Metellus' rescue of the Palladium of Vesta, *RE*, "Caecilius," no. 72).

Pontifex

? (C.) PAPIRIUS (MASO) Pat. (57) Cos. 231

Wrote, perhaps as Pontifex, the terms of surrender of the Faliscans at the Consul's bidding (Val. Max. 6.5.1b; see 213, Pontifices).

[1] Cerco's name has been confused with Catulus in Eutrop., Oros., and Cassiod.

[2] This Tribune, an insult to whom led the Romans to make war on Falerii, is thought by Fraccaro to be a Gracchan substitution for the Tr. Mil. c. p. of 396, by Pighius and Münzer to have occasioned the war of 241, while Pais remains uncertain about the date (see Niccolini, *FTP* 395 where the discussions are cited).

[3] Both the date and the nature of the office are questioned. The Publicii are termed Curule Aediles in Festus, but Aediles of the Plebs in Varro and Ovid, whose statements gain support from the fact that Cicero, who gave the Floralia in 69, was almost certainly an Aedile of the Plebs (see 69, Aediles). Pliny sets the date in 238, Velleius in 241. Certainty is impossible since confusion of the numerals DXVI and DXIII is equally possible in either text. Seidel's date in 240 (*Fast. Aed.* 18) is based on the assumption that they were Curule Aediles and must as plebeians hold office in an even numbered Varronian year.

240 C.B. A.U.C. 514

Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. CENTHO Pat. (104)
M. SEMPRONIUS C. f. M. n. TUDITANUS (93)

Cic. *Brut.* 72; *Sen.* 50; *Tusc.* 1.3; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Gell. 17.21.42; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. The year when translations of Greek plays were first presented in Rome (Cic. *Brut.* 72; *Sen.* 50; *Tusc.* 1.3; Gell. 17.21.42).

239 B.C. A.U.C. 515

Consuls

C. MAMILIUS Q. f. Q. n. TURRINUS (11)
Q. VALERIUS Q. f. P. n. FALTO Pat. (157) Pr. 242

Varro in Gell. 17.21.43; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Manlius for Mamilius; see Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 40.

238 B.C. A.U.C. 516

Consuls

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. GRACCHUS (50)
P. VALERIUS Q. f. P. n. FALTO Pat. (155)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Fest. 430 L; Oros. 4.11.10; Cassiod., with Cornelius for Valerius; Zon. 8.18; Degrassi 42f., 117, 438f. Gracchus occupied Sardinia (Fest. 430 L; cf. Polyb. 1.88.8–12; Liv. *Per.* 20; Zon. 8.18), and campaigned in Liguria, while his colleague engaged the Boii and other Gallic tribes (Oros. 4.12.1; Zon. 8.18; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 41.

Aediles

See 241, Aediles.

237 B.C. A.U.C. 517

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. TI. n. LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (211)
Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Eutrop. 3.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.* (with Caudinus, the only name reported, corrupted to Claudius); Cassiod.; Zon. 9.18; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Both campaigned against Gauls and Ligurians (Polyb. 2.21.3–6; Flor. 1.19.5; Eutrop. 3.2; Zon. 8.18).

Quaestors

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His first quaestorship can hardly be dated later than 237, or his second than 236, if he held the curule aedileship before his first consulship in 233 (see 235, Curule Aediles). These offices may all have been held much earlier in his career.

236 B.C. A.U.C. 518

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS L. f. TI. n. LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (213)
C. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. VARUS (174, cf. 12)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Censorin. *DN* 17.10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, omits Lentulus; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; cf. *CIL* 1².2.18, on Cornelius; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Both Consuls campaigned against the Boii and other Gallic tribes, then Varus transferred his operations to Corsica while Caudinus fought the Ligurians (Zon. 8.18; cf. Polyb. 2.21.5–6; Liv. *Per.* 20), and celebrated a triumph over them (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Eutrop. 3.2 with praenomen L.).

Censors

L. CORNELIUS L. f. TI. n. LENTULUS CAUDINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 237
Q. LUTATIUS C. f. C. n. CERCO (13) Cos. 241

Lutatius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f.).

Quaestors

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 3.3.80. See 237, Quaestors; and 235, Curule Aediles.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. CLAUDIUS CLINEAS (115)

When sent ahead by Varus to Corsica, he made an agreement which was repudiated; whereupon he was delivered to the Corsi, returned by them, and then either imprisoned or banished (Val. Max. 6.3.3; Zon. 8.18; cf. Dio fr. 45; Ammian. 14.11.32).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

M'. AEMILIUS M'. f. (LEPIDUS NUMIDA) Pat. (103)
M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (32)

Magistri at the third celebration of the Saecular Games (*CIL* 1².1, p. 29, fr. XLVI; *Fast. Cap.*, fr. XLIX, Degrassi 62f., 142). On Numida, see 211, Decemviri s. f.

235 B.C. A.U.C. 519

Consuls

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 224, Pr. 215?
C. ATILIUS A. f. A. n. BULBUS (33) Cos. 245

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Plut. *Numa* 20.2; Eutrop. 3.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.12.2; Cassiod.; and on Torquatus, *Act. Tr.*; Varro *LL* 5.165; Liv. 23.34.15; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Torquatus campaigned in Sardinia and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Liv. 23.34.15; *Per.* 20; Vell. 2.38.2; Eutrop. 3.3; Oros. 4.12.2). On the closing of the temple of Ianus in this consulship, see Varro *LL* 5.165; Liv. 1.19.3; Vell. 2.38.3; Plut. *Numa* 20.2; *Fort. Rom.* 9; Eutrop. 3.3; Oros. 4.12.4; *Schol. Veron.* on Verg. *Aen.* 7.607.

Aediles, Curule

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. Seidel (*Fast. Aed.* 19) would date this office before his first consulate in 233, with 235 therefore the latest possible year.

234 B.C. A.U.C. 520

Consuls

L. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*22) Cos. 229, 215, Pr. 233?, 216
SP. CARVILIUS SP. f. C. n. MAXIMUS (RUGA)[1] (10) Cos. 228

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Albino et Rogo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Ῥόγου); Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; and on Albinus, Liv. 23.24.3. See Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Albinus campaigned against the Ligurians (Zon. 8.18), while Carvilius served in Corsica and then, after the death of the Praetor, in Sardinia, and returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; cf. Zon. 8.18). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 9.

Censors

C. Atilius A. f. A. n. Bulbus (33) Cos. 245, 235
A. Postumius A. f. L. n. Albinus Pat. (*21) Cos. 242
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f.

Praetor

P. Cornelius Pat. (42)
Sent to Sardinia, where he and many of his army fell ill and died (Zon. 8.18).

[1] On the cognomen Ruga, see *Fast. Hyd.* (Rogo), *Chr. Pasc.* (Ῥόγου), and Gell. 4.3.2.

233 B.C. A.U.C. 521

Consuls

Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Verrucosus Pat. (116) Cos. 228, 215, 214, 209
M'. Pomponius M'. f. M'. n. Matho (*5)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; and on Fabius, Cic. *Sen.* 10; Elogia, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; Degrassi 44f., 117, 438f. Fabius celebrated a triumph over the Ligurians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 76f., 549; Elog., as above; Cic. *Pis.* 58; Plut. *Fab.* 2.1; *Comp. Per. and Fab.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43; Zon. 8.18); and dedicated a temple of Honos (Cic. *ND* 2.61). On his threat to Carthage, see Gell. 10.27.3–5; Zon. 8.18. Pomponius campaigned in Sardinia and celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 549; cf. Zon. 8.18). On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.3ff., no. 5.

Praetor

? L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Pat. (*22) Cos. 234, 229, 215, Pr. 216

Praetor before 216 (Liv. 22.35.7), probably, like several Praetors in this century, in the year after his consulate (Maxis 16f.; Stella Maranca 294). See Lübker no. 9.

232 B.C. A.U.C. 522

Consuls

M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus Pat. (66) Cos. Suff. between 222 and 218 ?

M. Publicius L. f. L. n. Malleolus (*2, *3)

Fast. Cap., with Eepidus for Lepidus; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (M. Oblicius); Zon. 8.18; and on Lepidus, Polyb. 2.21.7; Liv. 23.30.15; cf. *CIL* 1².2.617–620; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f. Both Consuls were sent to Sardinia, where they captured spoils which they later lost to the Corsicans (Zon. 8.18). On Publicius, see Lübker no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. Flaminius[1] (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227

Carried against senatorial opposition an agrarian law under which individual allotments were made to Roman citizens in the Ager Gallicus et Picenus (Polyb. 2.21.7–8; Cato, fr. 43 Peter; Cic. *Sen.* 11; *Inv.* 2.52; *Acad.* 2.13; *Brut.* 57; *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. 21.63.2; Val. Max. 5.4.5).

[1] The date of Flaminius' tribunate is given by Polybius (2.21.7) as the consulate of Lepidus, by Cicero (*Sen.* 11) as the second consulate of Fabius Maximus (see *RE* for earlier discussions). Niccolini (*FTP* 89) resolves the difficulty by accepting Polybius' date: Cicero's mistake arose because the first part of Flaminius' term coincided with the latter part of Fabius' first consulship, and the measures were officially opposed by him. Hence also Cicero's assumption that Carvilius (Cos. 228) remained quiescent: he was not involved.

231 B.C. A.U.C. 523

Consuls

M. Pomponius M'. f. M'. n. Matho (*6) Pr. 217

C. Papirius C. f. L. n. Maso Pat. (6, 57)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Act. Tr.*, on Papirius; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.18; cf. Dio fr. 48; see Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f. Matho campaigned in Sardinia (Zon. 8.18); while Maso, having after some difficulty brought the Corsicans to terms, was refused a triumph, but became the first to celebrate the lesser triumph on the Alban Mount (Piso fr. 31 Peter; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 549; Val. Max. 3.6.5; cf. Fest. 131 L). He also dedicated a shrine of Fons (Cic. *ND* 3.52). A possible reference to this *ovatio* on later coins: Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.252; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 162f. On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.4, no. 6, and below 217, note 4; on Papirius, Münzer, *APF* 111.

Dictator

C. Duilius M. f. M. n. (3) Cos. 260
To hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, name entire, Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.).

Master of Horse

C. Aurelius L. f. C. n. Cotta (94) Cos. 252, 248
Fast. Cap. (name entire); Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.

Censors

T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224, Pr. 215
Q. Fulvius M. f. Q. n. Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Abdicated because of a flaw in their election (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.; cf. on Fulvius, Liv. 23.30.18; 25.5.3; 28.45.2; on Manlius, 23.34.15; 25.5.3; 27.11.10).

230 B.C. A.U.C. 524

Consuls

M. Aemilius L. f. Q. n. Barbula Pat. (33)
M. Iunius D. f. D. n. Pera (126)
Fast. Cap. (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.19; Degrassi 44f., 117f., 440f. Both Consuls campaigned in Liguria (Zon. 8.19).

Censors

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

M. SEMPRONIUS C. f. M. n. TUDITANUS (93) Cos. 240

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 44f., 117, 440f.; and on Fabius, Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80.

Quaestors

CN. OCTAVIUS RUFUS[1] (cf. 79)

Quaestor ca. 230, Suet. *Aug.* 2.2.

Legates, Ambassadors

C. CORUNCANIUS (1)

L. CORUNCANIUS (2)

or

P. IUNIUS (26)

Murder of one of these, L. Coruncanius, by Queen Teuta of the Illyrians was the incident which provoked the Illyrian war (Polyb. 2.8.3, and 6–12: C. and L. Coruncanius; Plin. *NH* 34.24: P. Iunius and Ti. Coruncanius; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Flor. 1.21.3; App. *Illyr.* 7; Dio fr. 49.3; Oros. 4.13.2; Zon. 8.19).

Vestal Virgin

TUCCIA[2] (12)

According to Livy (*Per.* 20), she was condemned at some date between the Sardinian and the Illyrian wars; but in other sources (Dion. Hal. 2.69.1–3; Val. Max. 8.1, abs. 5; Plin. *NH* 28.12; cf. Tertull. *Apol.* 22; Augustin. *CD* 10.16) she is famous for proving her innocence by carrying water in a sieve.

[1] Geer (*AJPh* 55 [1934] 337–339) has shown that Suetonius has omitted a generation in the ancestry of Augustus, and therefore attributed the praenomen C. to the early ancestor of the family. He was father of the Pr. of 205 and grandfather of the Consul of 165 (Cn. f. Cn. n.). Cf. D.–G. 4.236, and 234, no. 1.

[2] This identification of Tuccia has been questioned for three reasons: 1. the text tradition in the *Periocha* of Livy, though good, is not absolutely certain (lucia *N* Luccia *P* Tucia r: *corr. Sigonius ex vet. lib.*); 2. Pliny dates the incident under Varronian year DCVIIII, or 145 B.C. where other sources report no such happening. Cichorius would favor 228 B.C., presumably in connection with the sacrifice of Celts and Greeks (Oros. 4.13.3–4), and Münzer would emend to DXXIIII, or this year; 3. the discrepancy in our sources regarding

the outcome. This discrepancy Münzer, who accepts the name Tuccia and this date, would explain by supposing that the Epitomator, here as in other cases, failed to include conflicting versions of the story (see Cichorius, *Röm. Stud.* 16–21; Münzer, *Philologus* 92 [1937–38] 203–209). Cichorius doubts the correctness of the name.

229 B.C. A.U.C. 525

Consuls

L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Pat. (*22) Cos. 234, 215, Pr. 233 ?, 216

Cn. Fulvius Cn. f. Cn. n. Centumalus (42)

Polyb. 2.11.1 (Αὖλος Ποστούμιος), and 12.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Eutrop. 3.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.2; Cassiod.; cf. Dio fr. 49.7; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. The Consuls together carried on the war with Teuta and the Illyrians, Fulvius in command of the fleet and Postumius of the land forces. After the summer's victories, Fulvius returned to Rome, and the other remained until the treaty of peace (Polyb. 2.11—12, who gives most credit to Postumius; Liv. *Per.* 20; Flor. 1.21.4; App. *Illyr.* 7; Dio fr. 49, and Zon. 8.19; Eutrop. 3.4; Oros. 4.13.2). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 9.

Aediles, Curule

? ? M. Valerius Laevinus Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Gell. 13.13.4; see 185, Aediles, since the reference may equally well refer to the Praetor of 182. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

228 B.C. A.U.C. 526

Consuls

Sp. Carvilius Sp. f. C. n. Maximus (Ruga) (10) Cos. 234

Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Verrucosus Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 215, 214, 209

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Cic. *Sen.* 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Gurga [= Ruga ?] et Maximo Vero); *Chr. Pasc.* (Γούργα καὶ Μαξίμου); Cassiod.; and on Fabius, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Tzetzes, on Lycophr. *Alex.* 603 (in Dio, LCL 2.41); see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. See 232, note 2.

Promagistrates

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. CENTUMALUS (42) Cos. 229

Celebrated as Procos. a naval triumph over the Illyrians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 549; Eutrop. 3.4).

227 B.C. A.U.C. 527

Consuls

P. VALERIUS L. f. M. n. FLACCUS Pat. (181)

M. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (52) Cos. Suff. 217

Fast. Cap. (names entire); Ser. Sulpicius, in Gell. 4.3.2, cf. 17.21.44; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16.

Praetors

C. FLAMINIUS (2) Cos. 223, 217

First Praetor in Sicily (Solin. 5.1, p. 52 M; cf., on the election of four Praetors, Liv. *Per.* 20; Liv. 33.42.8; *Dig.* 1.2.2.32; Rotondi 248). See 232, note 1.

M. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS ?) Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 215

Praetor in Sardinia (Solin. 5.1, p. 52 M; cf. Liv. 23.24.4; Zon. 8.19). On the identification, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34. It is not accepted by Stella Maranca (296).

226 B.C. A.U.C. 528

Consuls

M. VALERIUS M'. f. M. n. (MAXIMUS) MESSALLA Pat. (*31)

L. APUSTIUS L. f. C. n. FULLO (4)

Fast. Cap. (names entire); *Fast. Hyd.* (Maximo Messalla et Arustio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαξίμου καὶ Ἀρουστίου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. Chr. 354 reports the Consuls of 224 by mistake. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 52.

Aediles, Curule

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

Val. Max. 6.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2–4. If he held this office and his first praetorship before becoming Consul in 222, this year is the latest possible date. See Aediles of the Plebs.

Aediles of the Plebs

? C. SCANTINIUS CAPITOLINUS[1] (3)
Val. Max. 6.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2–4.

Augurs

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Probably became an Augur about the time of his aedileship (Plut. *Marc.* 2).

[1] Valerius Maximus calls Scantinius a Tribune of the Plebs, but Plutarch a fellow magistrate of Marcellus, who accused him of improper proposals to his son. In defence, Scantinius appealed to his personal inviolability, which indicates that he was a plebeian official, and was refused aid by all the college of Tribunes, which indicates that he was an Aedile rather than a Tribune (see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.289, note 2, and 706, note 4; 2.472, note 2, and 493, note 4; and on the accountability of the Aediles, Gell. 13.13). For the date, see on Marcellus above; and Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 20.

225 B.C. A.U.C. 529

Consuls

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS Pat. (108)
C. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (48)
Polyb. 2.23.5–6; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plin. *NH* 3.138; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.5; Cassiod., and on Aemilius, Liv., 23.21.6; *Act. Tr.*; Eutrop. 3.5, see Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. Aemilius was sent against the Gauls at Ariminum while a Praetor was sent to Etruria; but on learning of a Gallic invasion of Etruria which defeated the army of the Praetor, he went there, pursued the Gauls as they retreated, caught them between his army and that of his consular colleague at Telamon, and after his victory ravaged the country of the Ligurians and the Boii[1] (Polyb. 2.23.5, and 25—31; Plin. *NH* 3.138; Flor. 1.20.3; App. *Celt.* 2; Dio fr. 50.4; Oros. 4.13.5–10; Zon. 8.20; cf. Fab. Pict. fr. 23 Peter, and Polyb. 2.24; Liv. *Per.* 20). He celebrated a triumph *De Galleis* (Polyb. 2.31.5–6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Flor. 1.20.3; Eutrop. 3.5; Zon. 8.20). Atilius campaigned in Sardinia, whence he returned by way of Pisa to engage the Gallic forces (see above), and lose his life in the battle (Polyb. 2.23.6, and 27—28; Plin. *NH* 3.138; Oros. 4.13.5–10; Zon. 8.20).

Censors

C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. C. n. CENTHO Pat. (104) Cos. 240
M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA (126) Cos. 230

Fast. Cap., names entire, Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. On the enumeration of forces in Italy carried through at this time, see Fab. Pict. fr. 23 Peter, and Eutrop. 3.5; Polyb. 2.24; Diod. 25.13; Liv. *Per.* 20; Plin. *NH* 3.138.

[1] According to Diodorus (25.13), Aemilius ravaged Boian territory as Proconsul (ἀνθύπατος), but the other sources (Polyb. 2.31.4–6; Zon. 8.20) place this action before his triumph, which he celebrated as Consul (*Act. Tr.*).

224 B.C. A.U.C. 530

Consuls

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, Pr. 215?
Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Polyb. 2.31.8; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.11; Cassiod.; cf. on Manlius, Liv. 23.34.15; Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. These Consuls forced the Boii to submit, and were the first Roman commanders to cross the Po and battle the Insubres (Polyb. 2.31.8–10; Oros. 4.3.11; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Zon. 8.20).

Dictator

L. CAECILIUS L. f. C. n. METELLUS (72) Cos. 251, 247

Appointed to hold the elections (*Fast. Cap.*, name entire, Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f.; Plin. *NH* 7.139).

Master of Horse

N. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (55) Cos. 247

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f.

Praetors

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 216

Liv. 22.35.6–7; cf. 226, Curule Aediles. The date is conjectural, based on the assumption that his first praetorship probably preceded his first consulate.

? P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 216

Liv. 22.35.5–7. His first praetorship may have preceded his consulship (Maxis 18; Stella Maranca 294).

223 B.C. A.U.C. 531

Consuls

C. Flaminius C. f. L. nepos (2) Cos. 217, Pr. 227
P. Furius Sp. f. M. n. Philus[1] Pat. (80) Pr. 216

Polyb. 2.32.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); *Act. Tr.* (names entire); Plut. *Marc.* 4.2; 6.1; Flor. 1.20.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.13.14; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.20; and on Flaminius, Liv. 21.63.7. See Degrassi 44f., 118, 440f. With his colleague, Flaminius won an important victory over the Insubrian Gauls (Polyb. 2.32—33); but other sources emphasize the portents that attended him, his neglect of the auspices, and disobedience to the Senate, which led to a senatorial demand for abdication of the consulate and refusal of a triumph (Liv. 21.63; 22.3; 22.6.3; 23.14.4; and cf. *Per.* 20; Sil. Ital. 4.704–6; 5.107–113, and 649–655; Plut. *Marc.* 4.2–5; 6.1; *Fab.* 2.4; Flor. 1.20.4; Oros. 4.13.14; Zon. 8.20; but no mention of abdication in *Fast. Cap.*). He celebrated a triumph *De Galleis* by popular vote (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Liv. 21.63.2; 23.14.4; Sil. Ital. 5.653–5; Plut. *Marc.* 4.2–5; cf. 6.1; Zon. 8.20). His colleague also was asked to abdicate his office (Plut. *Marc.* 4.3; 6.1; Zon. 8.20; also not noted in *Fast. Cap.*); and celebrated a triumph *De Galleis et Liguribus* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Zon. 8.20). On coins celebrating these victories, see Grueber *CRRBM* 2.278 and 283, respectively; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 163f.

Flamens

?– c. 223: M. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Compelled to abdicate for performing the ritual of sacrifice inexactly (Plut. *Marc.* 5.2; cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4). Possibly, like C. Claudius (see 211), a Flamen Dialis.

? Q. Sulpicius Pat. (16)

Compelled to abdicate because his apex fell off (Val. Max. 1.1.5; Plut. *Marc.* 5.4).

[1] In *Fast. Cap.* his cognomen is written as P[er]ilus in an erasure, but in *Act. Tr.* it is Philus, and in *Fast. Cap.* for 214 the necessary supplement for the lacuna is P[H]ILVS, Degrassi 46f.

222 B.C. A.U.C. 532

Consuls

M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (220) Cos. 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Cn. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Scipio Calvus Pat. (345)

Polyb. 2.34.1; *Fast. Cap.* (names entire); Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; Eutrop. 3.6; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.20; and on Marcellus, *Act. Tr.*; Liv. *Per.* 20; Plut. *Marc.* 1.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45; Oros. 4.13.5; Degrassi 44f., 118, 442f. The Consuls engaged the Insubrian and Gaesate Gauls at Acerrae; then Marcellus followed a force which had crossed the Po and was besieging Clastidium, and in his victory won also the *spolia opima*; then he rejoined his colleague to share the capture of Mediolanum and the end of the war (on the campaign, Polyb. 2.34—35; Plut. *Marc.* 6—8; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.4; Eutrop. 3.6; Oros. 4.13.15; Zon. 8.20; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Naevius, fr. *Praetext.* 2 R; on the *spolia opima*, *Act. Tr.*; Plut. *Marc.* 7—8; *Rom.* 16.7–8; *Comp. Pelop. and Marc.* 1.2; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 4.49; Liv. *Per.* 20; Verg. *Aen.* 6.855–9 and Serv. *ad loc.*; Prop. 4.10.39–44; Manil. *Astr.* 1.787f.; Val. Max. 3.2.5; Sil. Ital. 1.133; 3.587; 12.279f.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.4; Flor. 1.20.5; Eutrop. 3.6; Ampel. 21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45; Oros. 4.13.15; Fest. 204 L; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.567; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 164–166). Marcellus celebrated a triumph over Insubrian Gauls and Germans (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 550; Plut. *Rom.* 16.7–8; *Marc.* 8.1–5; Sil. Ital. 12.279f.; Eutrop. 3.6; cf. Flor. 1.20.4). He vowed an aedes to Virtus (Liv. 29.11.13; cf. 27.28.7–9; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.120–123; *ND* 2.61; *Rep.* 1.21).

Quaestors

? C. Terentius Varro (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Liv. 22.25.18. Both aedileships preceded his praetorship, and the quaestorship probably preceded them (see 221 and 220, Aediles), making 222 the latest possible date.

Interrex

? Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Plut. *Marc.* 6.1; cf. Zon. 8.20. Fabius was twice Interrex (Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80), and this is one of the few known occasions in this period when Interreges were appointed.

221 B.C. A.U.C. 533

Consuls[1]

P. Cornelius (Cn. f. L. n.) Scipio Asina Pat. (342)
M. Minucius C. f. C. n. Rufus (52)

Eutrop. 3.7; Chr. 354 (Asina et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Nasica et Rufo); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Ῥούφου); Oros. 4.13.16; Cassiod. (P. Cornelius et M. Minucius); Zon. 8.20; Degrassi 118, 442f. Both Consuls engaged in an expedition against the Istri (Eutrop. 3.7; Oros. 4.13.16; Zon. 8.20; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20).

Consul Suffectus

? M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus[2] Pat. (66) Cos. 232
Liv. 23.30.15.

Aediles of the Plebs

? C. Terentius Varro (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Liv. 22.26.3, cf. 25—26, and 34.2; Val. Max. 1.1.16; 4.5.2; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.16. If he held the Aedileship of the Plebs before he became Curule Aedile (see 220), this year is the latest possible date (Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 21).

Dictator

? Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Verrucosus[3] Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Liv. 22.9.7; Val. Max. 1.1.5; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 5.5, with Minucius for Fabius; Plin. *NH* 8.223; see Degrassi 118, 442f.

Master of Horse

C. Flaminius C. f. L. nepos (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227
Val. Max. 1.1.5; Plut. *Marc.* 5.4; see Degrassi 118, 442f. The Suffect Dictator and Master of Horse remain unknown.

Pontifices

? -221: L. Caecilius Metellus (72) Cos. 251, 247, Pont. Max. ca. 243
Successor: as Pont. Max., L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus Pat. (211) Cos. 237
On Metellus, see Cic. *Sen.* 30; Val. Max. 8.13.2; Plin. *NH* 7.139. Lentulus is mentioned as Pont. Max. in 217 (Liv. 22.10.1). See 213.

[1] In spite of the confusion that produced the cognomen Nasica in *Fast. Hyd.*, Scipio almost certainly had the cognomen Asina, and was a son of the Consul

of 260 and 254. On the filiation of Minucius, see 217, Master of Horse; and *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 34, on year 537.

[2] According to Liv. 23.30.15 Aemilius was twice Consul (quib' PCRMA; qui bis C^4M^1 *vel* M^2DA^VValla), but no occasion is listed in *Fast. Cap.* before 222, and it is unlikely that he was elected a Consul Suffectus between 221 and 219, since all the regular incumbents survived, unless, as Degrassi (117) suggests, one of them was *vitio creatus*. As a patrician he could not have been elected in place of C.Atilius Regulus who died in office in 225. Weissenborn omits *bis* from his text of Livy, but it is retained by Conway and Walters.

[3] Fabius' first dictatorship must be dated after 222, when the evidence from *Fast. Cap.* ends, and before 218 when the evidence from *Fast. Cap.* and from Livy begins again. Valerius Maximus notes that the squeak of a *sorex* caused the abdication of Fabius, Dictator, and Flaminius, Master of Horse (cf. Plut. *Marc.* 5.5, who mistakenly names Minucius as Dictator with Flaminius). Since Flaminius was Censor in 220 and 219, the incident is best placed in 221. See Mommsen, on the Elog. of Fabius (*Inscr. Ital.*, above); and Bandel, *Dict.* 123–125.

220 B.C. A.U.C. 534

Consuls

a.[1] M. VALERIUS P. f. P. n. LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 210, Pr. 227 ?, 215
Q. MUCIUS P. f. – n. SCAEVOLA (19) Pr. 215 ?

Chr. 354 (Levino et Scevola). Livy (29.11.3; 30.23.5) states that Valerius Laevinus was twice Consul. We must suppose with Degrassi 118, and 119, on 210) that Valerius and Mucius were faultily elected, and either abdicated or never entered upon their magistracy. See Degrassi 118, 442f.; Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34 on Valerius.

b.[2] C. LUTATIUS (C. f. C. n.) CATULUS (5)
L. VETURIUS L. f. POST. n. PHILO Pat. (*14)

Fast. Hyd. (Catulo et Filone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κατούλλου καὶ Φίλωνος); Cassiod. (L. Veturius et C. Lutatius); Zon. 8.20; and on Lutatius, Polyb. 3.40.9. See Degrassi 118, 442f. The Consuls together led an expedition as far as the Alps (Zon. 8.20). On Veturius, see Lübker no. 8.

Censors[3]

L. AEMILIUS Q. f. CN. n. PAPUS Pat. (108) Cos. 225
C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. n. (2) Cos. 223, 217, Pr. 227

Liv. 23.21.6, and 22.3, and 23.5; 24.11.7; Plin. *NH* 35.197; Degrassi 118, 442f. Their activities perhaps included registration of freedmen in the four city tribes (Liv. *Per.* 20), certainly support for the Lex

Metilia de Fullonibus (Plin. *NH* 35.197), and the construction by Flaminius of the Flaminian way and the Circus Flaminius (Liv. *Per.* 20; Cassiod.; Fest. 79 L). Colonies were sent to Placentia and Cremona (Liv. *Per.* 20, see 218, Special Commissions).

Aediles, Curule

? C. TERENTIUS VARRO[4] (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Liv. 22.26.3; Val. Max. 1.1.16; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.16. See 221, Aediles of the Plebs; Seidel, *Fast. Aed.* 21.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. ? METILIUS[5] (1, 9)

Carried the Lex Metilia, which regulated fullers' materials (Plin. *NH* 35.197).

[1] In 65 B.C. also the Chr. 354 keeps the names of Sulla and Paetus, who were elected but did not take office. Degrassi would assume that Scevola in Chr. 354 refers to a member of the Mucian Gens, and favors the Praetor of 215. Praetorships after consulships were still not infrequent, and became necessary under the stress of the Hannibalic war.

[2] Catulus was probably a son of the Consul of 242. Philo's filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* on the Dictator of 217 and the Censor of 210.

[3] Mommsen (*Str.* 3.270f.) is inclined to place in this censorship the reform of the centuriate assembly, because of the shift in the registration of freedmen; but Botsford and others (*Roman Assemblies*, 214ff.) favor 241, because the tribes reached the final number of 35 at that time, and this reform is not included in the many charges brought in our tradition against Flaminius.

[4] Note however *CIL* 1^2.2.24, for evidence that the two aedileships could be held in the opposite order.

[5] On Metilius' tribunate, see Niccolini, *FTP* 90f.; and under 217, when a Metilius held this office. Münzer suggests that he held two tribunates, one with Flaminius as Censor and one with him as Consul (*RE*, no. 9).

219 B.C. A.U.C. 535

Consuls[1]

L. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. PAULLUS Pat. (118) Cos. 216

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 207

Cass. Hem., fr. 26 Peter; Liv. 22.35.3; Chr. 354 (Paulo et Salinatore), so too *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.20; cf. on Paullus, Polyb. 3.16.7. See Degrassi 118, 442f. Both Consuls were sent against Demetrius of Pharos in Illyria (Polyb. 3.16.7, and 18—19, without mention of Livius by name; Dio fr. 53; Zon. 8.20); and both celebrated triumphs (Aemilius: Polyb. 3.19.12; 4.66.8; Livius: Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50; cf. Suet. *Tib.* 3.2). See Degrassi 550.

Praetor

? L. Furius Bibaculus Pat. (36)

Val. Max. 1.1.9; Lactant. *Inst. Div.* 1.21. Probably to be dated after 227, and certainly before 218, when the list of Praetors becomes fully known (see Maxis 18; Stella Maranca 294). Cf. Salii.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? Maenius (1)

His law made the *patrum auctoritas* precede electoral assemblies (Cic. *Brut.* 55; *Planc.* 8), and, though probably about 287 B.C., must precede 219 (Mommsen, *Str.* 3.1042; Rotondi 248f.; Niccolini *FTP* 391; cf. Lange 2.116).

Legates, Envoys[2]

Q. Baebius Tamphilus (45)

P. Valerius Flaccus Pat. (*29) Cos. 227

According to Cicero (*Phil.* 5.27) and Livy (21.6.8), these were sent to Saguntum to order Hannibal to desist from the siege. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16.

Salii

Furius Bibaculus Pat.

L. Furius Bibaculus Pat. (36) Pr. before 218

Val. Max. 1.1.9: a father, who was *magister* of the college; and his son (see Praetor).

[1] The filiation of Aemilius is given by *Fast. Cap.* on 216; that of Livius by the same on 207.

[2] From Livy it would appear that these Envoys were dispatched under the Consuls of 218 (Liv. 21.6.3), but as Saguntum fell before the winter of 219–218, and the arrival of the Envoys may well have preceded Hannibal's attack (Polyb. 3.15.4), the date is at the latest early in 219.

218 B.C. A.U.C. 536

Consuls

P. Cornelius L. f. L. n.[1] Scipio Pat. (330)

Ti. Sempronius C. f. C. n. Longus (66)

Polyb. 4.66.9; Liv. 21.6.3, and 15.4–6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44 ([----]n. Scipio; Sempronius' name entire), 118, 442f.; Ascon. 3 C;

Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.14.3; Cassiod.; Zon. 8.23; cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f. See Degrassi 118, 442f. Scipio was assigned the province of Spain (Polyb. 3.40.2, and 41.2; 5.1.4; Liv. 21.17.1 and 6; App. *Ib.* 14; Eutrop. 3.8; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 4), but returned from Massilia to fight Hannibal in northern Italy (Polyb. 3.49.1–4, and 61.1; Liv. 21.32.1–5, and 39.3; Sil. It. 4.51–52; App. *Hann.* 7; Zon. 8.23). He led the Roman forces at the Ticinus, and, after the Trebia, at Placentia (Polyb. 3.54.1, and 79.11; Nep. *Hann.* 4; Liv. 21.39.4—47.3, and 52.1—57.14; Val. Max. 5.4.2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; Sil. It. 4.56–703; Flor. 1.22.12; App. *Hann.* 7; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.3; Ampel. 28; Eutrop. 3.9; Oros. 4.14.6–7; Zon. 8.23–24). Sempronius was assigned Sicily and Africa (Polyb. 3.40.2, and 41.2–8; 5.1.4; Liv. 21.17.1 and 5, and 49.3—51.7; App. *Ib.* 14; Eutrop. 3.8; Zon. 8.23), whence he hastened to join Scipio against Hannibal and fought at the Trebia (Polyb. 3.61.7–12, and 68.13—74.11; Nep. *Hann.* 4; Liv. 21.48.7–8, and 51.5–7, and 52.1—56.9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.23; Sil. It. 4.480–703; Flor. 1.22.12; App. *Hann.* 6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.3; Ampel. 28; Oros. 4.14.7; Zon. 8.24). He held the elections at Rome and returned to Placentia (Liv. 21.57.1–4, and 59.1–10; cf. Polyb. 3.75.1–3).

Praetors

M. Aemilius (Lepidus)[2] Pat. (19, 67) Sicily
Liv. 21.49.6–8, and 51.7; cf. 22.35.1.

C. Atilius Serranus (62) Pr. Urbanus ?[3]
Made a vow on behalf of the state (Liv. 21.62.9–10). Was sent to Cisalpine Gaul to aid Manlius against the Boii (Liv. 21.26.2, and 39.3; cf. Polyb. 3.40.14, and 56.6; cf. App. *Hann.* 5). According to Liv. 21.63.15, which may belong to the dubious tradition that Flaminius entered into office in Gaul, Atilius handed over two legions to him in 217.

? L. Manlius (Vulso) Pat. (92) Pr. Peregrinus ?[4]
He was sent to Cisalpine Gaul, besieged by the Boii, and rescued by Atilius (Polyb. 3.40.11–14, and 56.6; Liv. 21.17.7, and 25.8—26.2, and 39.3; cf. App. *Hann.* 5).

C. Terentius Varro (83) Cos. 216 Sardinia ?[5]
Liv. 22.25.18, cf. 26.3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. Claudius (29)
Sponsored a law to limit the size of ships which a senator or a senator's son could use in trade (Liv. 21.63.3; cf. Plaut. *Merc.* 73–78; Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.45). See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.899.

Quaestors

C. FULVIUS[6] (10, cf. 52)
L. LUCRETIUS (4)
Captured by the Boii (Liv. 21.59.10).

Legates, Ambassadors

Q. FABIUS (MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS)[7] Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

or

M. FABIUS (BUTEO) Pat. (53) Cos. 245
M. LIVIUS (SALINATOR)[8] (33) Cos. 219, 207
L. AEMILIUS (PAULLUS) Pat. (118) Cos. 219, 216
C. LICINIUS (VARUS ?)[9] (12, cf. 174) Cos. 236
Q. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS)[10] (45)
These men, defined by Livy as *maiores natu*, were sent to Carthage with Rome's ultimatum (Liv. 21.18.1, cf. 21.19.6, and 20.9; Dio fr. 55.10; Zon. 8.22; cf. Polyb. 3.20.6 and 9, and 33.1–4, and 40.2; Frontin. *Str*. 1.11.4; Sil. Ital. 2.1–390; App. *Ib*. 13).

Legates, Envoys

Q. TERENTIUS (30)
M. ANTISTIUS (18)
Sent to recall Flaminius before he should enter office in Gaul (Liv. 21.63.11–12; see 217, Consuls). The account is dubious (*CAH* 8.43; Seeck *Hermes* 8 [1874] 153–166), but the names may be authentic (see on Terentius, Münzer, *RE* nos. 30 and 43).

Legates, Lieutenants

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS)[11] Pat. (345) Cos. 222
Set out with his brother the Consul for Spain, and continued the campaign there when the latter returned to Italy (Polyb. 3.49.4, and 76; Liv. 21.32.3–4, and 40.3, and 60—61; App. *Ib*. 14; Zon. 8.25).

SEX. POMPONIUS (*7)
The Consul Sempronius put him in charge of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 21.51.6).

Prefects

DASIUS (1)
Prefect of the garrison of Clastidium who betrayed it to Hannibal (Polyb. 3.69.1; Liv. 21.48.9–10).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis[12]

C. LUTATIUS (CATULUS) (5) Cos. 220
C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (59) Pr. before 218
M. ANNIUS (15) Pr. before 218

M'.[13] ACILIUS (9)
C. HERENNIUS (4)

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221
C. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (58, cf. 23)

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221
P. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (58, 23, 64)
CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (not in *RE*)

A commission (or commissions) of three men assigned land to colonists at Placentia and Cremona, and were attacked by the Boii at Placentia (Polyb. 3.40.5 and 9–10, cf. 67.7; Liv. 21.25.3–5; Ascon. 3 C; cf. Liv. *Per.* 20; Tac. *Hist.* 3.34). See note 12.

[1] For Scipio's filiation, see that of his father, Cos. 259, and that of his son Africanus, Cos. 205 and 194.

[2] The cognomina of Aemilius, Atilius, and Manlius, respectively, are given in the list of unsuccessful candidates for the consulship of 216 (Liv. 22.35.1). An interval of one year between praetorship and consulship was the normal practice at this period (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.525, note 1).

[3] Atilius may have held either the urban or the peregrine jurisdiction. The vow which he was ordered to make on behalf of the state could have been made by any magistrate with imperium (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.244), but in the other instance recorded by Livy of such a vow by a Praetor it was made by the Praetor Urbanus. After annual election of four Praetors was instituted the Praetor Urbanus seldom left Rome for more than ten days (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.195, note 3, cf. 1.681, note 6), but during another emergency P. Furius Philus, Pr. Urb. in 216 (see 216, note 1; cf. 217, note 4) was sent to Africa with the fleet. Atilius was probably the Praetor Urbanus. See the next note.

[4] In 217 duumviri were appointed to let the contract for building the temple of Concordia which L. Manlius "Praetor in Gallia" had vowed "two years before" (*biennio ante:* Liv. 22.33.7–8). Therefore Crake in an unpublished Johns Hopkins dissertation (p. 272) has suggested that Manlius was Praetor in 219 and pro praetore in 218. All other passages of Polybius and Livy clearly call him Praetor (ἐξαπέλεκυς) in 218. Perhaps different Manlii held successive praetorships in 219 and 218; or else *biennio* is used loosely at the end of one year to refer to an occurrence at the beginning of the previous one; cf. *triennio* in Liv. 30.23.3. In any case this Manlius was probably Praetor Peregrinus in 218. Other examples when the Praetor Peregrinus left the city for a military command occur in 215, 213, 210, 209, 208, 206, and 204.

[5] Varro is tentatively placed in the fourth of the regular praetorian provinces of this period.

[6] Münzer (*RE*, on Fulvius) admits that Fulvius and Lucretius may have been Quaestors in 217 instead of 218, but in his later article on Lucretius

omits the suggestion. He suggests that Fulvius, if he regained his freedom, may be C. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Consul of 212 (see 211 and 209, Legates).

[7] Livy clearly believes that the leader of this embassy was Q. Fabius Maximus, but Dio and Zonaras call him M. Fabius, who would then be the senior ex-Censor M. Fabius Buteo (Cos. 245, Cens. 241). Willems suggests (2.503, note 3) that ὁ Φάβιος ὁ Μᾶρκος in Dio is a corruption of ὁ Φάβιος ὁ Μάξιμος, but the absence of the name in Polybius and the silence regarding the event in the Elogium, Plutarch's life of Fabius Maximus, and the Auct. *Vir. Ill.* tend to favor Buteo. The choice remains uncertain. See Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Fabius," no. 116, col. 116f.

[8] The Consuls of 219 are the only known members of the Livian and the Aemilian families in position to be members of this embassy. Weissenborn (on Liv. 21.18.1) holds that they were too young to be termed *maiores natu* and that the accusations brought against them for their conduct of the Illyrian war would have kept them in Rome. Willems (2.510) has shown that embassies in this period consisting of five members usually had at least three of curule rank. An ex-Censor as leader and two ex-Consuls with him would suit the pattern. The embassy could have preceded the laying of formal charges against Livius and Aemilius (Münzer, *RE*).

[9] The term *maiores natu* favors identifying Licinius with the Consul of 236 even though he is listed after the Consuls of 219. Otherwise he would be an unknown ex-Praetor, possibly the father of P. Licinius Crassus, the Consul of 171 (Münzer *RE*).

[10] See 219, Legates, Ambassadors.

[11] Livy and Polybius here refer to Cn. Scipio merely as the brother of the Consul, but Livy (21.40.3) later has Publius say that Cnaeus was fighting under his auspices. The phrase in Zonaras is ὑποστρατηγοῦντα (8.23), while Appian (*Ib.* 14) designates him as Legate (πρεσβευτήν). At this time he seems to have been a deputy, probably appointed *pro praetore* in the absence of his commander (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2). Later he held the imperium in his own right (see 217 and 212, Promagistrates).

[12] Livy found in his sources three discordant records of the membership of this commission. Polybius mentions only one, consisting of the ex-Consul C. Lutatius and two ex-Praetors, whom he does not name. All of Livy's sources agree upon Lutatius, but differ as indicated above regarding the other two. The position of Servilius, who had held a curule office (Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.9), is independently confirmed by the proof of his long detention as a prisoner of the Boii (Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.9; see A. Aymard, *REA* 45 [1943] 199—224; cf. Botsford, *Roman Assemblies* 342f.). Annius therefore was probably the third commissioner, and both are to be identified with the two ex-Praetors in Polybius' account (Maxis 18–19). Asconius however preserves the record of another commission, the three names given last, who founded the colony of Placentia on June first of this year. Polybius clearly identifies the envoys who were sent to the Boii and captured by them with the commissioners, but Livy finds the record confused as between violation of envoys by the Boii or direct attack and capture of commissioners at work. Münzer (*RE*, on P. Cornelius Asina) suggests that Asconius' account is a doublet from Caelius Antipater, occasioned by the fact that Asina's father had been captured when he went into the Carthaginian camp as an envoy (see 260, Consuls). It seems however more probable that there was more than one commission, since two

colonies were being founded. If the commission named by Asconius is authentic, Cn. Cornelius Scipio and P. Papirius Maso are two men whose careers remain otherwise unknown.

[13] M'. is Weissenborn's emendation based on the reading of C, servilioquem̃, and MDN servilioquem. Manius was the regular Acilian praenomen.

217 B.C. A.U.C. 537

Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS P. f.[1] Q. n. GEMINUS Pat. (61)
C. FLAMINIUS C. f. L. n. (2) Cos. 223, Pr. 227

Polyb. 3.75.5–7; Nep. *Hann.* 3–4; Liv. 21.15.6, and 57.4; 27.6.7, and 33.8; 33.44.2; *Fast. Cap.* ([--] Q. n. Geminus; Flaminius' name entire), Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Servilius, Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.1.4; and on Flaminius, Cic. *Acad.* 2.13.

The dubious tradition of Flaminius' entrance into officein Gaul and the evil omens attending it appears in Cic. *Div.* 1.77–78; 2.21, 67, 71; *ND* 2.8 (Coelius fr. 19 and 20 Peter); Liv. 21.62—63; 22.1.8–20, and 3.11–13; Val. Max. 1.6; Plut. *Fab.* 2.3—3.1. He was active at Arretium (Polyb. 3.77.1–2, and 80.1–5; Liv. 22.2.1; Zon. 8.25), was drawn into a trap by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene, and perished with his army (Polyb. 3.82.1—84.5, and 106.2; Coelius fr. 20 Peter; Nep. *Hann.* 4.3; Cic. *Brut.* 57; *Div.* 1.77; *Inv.* 2.52; Liv. 22.3.1—7.5; 23.45.8; 26.2.14; 27.6.7; *Fast. Cap.*; Ovid *Fast.* 6.763–768; Val. Max. 1.6.5b; Plin. *NH* 2.200, 241; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.24; Sil. It. 5.376ff.; Plut. *Fab.* 3.1–3; App. *Hann.* 8–10; Flor. 1.22.13–14; Eutrop. 3.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42, and 51; Fest. *Epit.* 89; Oros. 4.15.1–6; Zon. 8.25). Servilius received the command at Ariminum (Polyb. 3.77.1–2, and 86.1–3; Liv. 22.8.1, and 31.9; App. *Hann.* 10–11). After Trasimene he gave his army over to the Dictator Fabius, and received command of a fleet (Polyb. 3.88.8, and 96.8–14; Liv. 22.11.2—12.1, 25.5, and 31.1–6; App. *Hann.* 12; Zon. 8.26; cf. Plut. *Fab.* 4.2); but resumed command of an army at the end of the year (Polyb. 3.96.14; Liv. 22.31.7—32.1; App. *Hann.* 16; Dio fr. 57.21; Zon. 8.26).

Consul Suffectus

M. ATILIUS M. f. M. n. REGULUS (52) Cos. 227

Elected in place of Flaminius (Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.25.16, and 31.7; 23.21.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f.; App. *Hann.* 16; *Fast. Hyd.*), and took command of the army of the Dictator Fabius in the latter part of the year (Liv. 22.32.1; App. *Hann.* 16; Dio fr. 57.21; Zon. 8.26).

Dictator

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Appointed (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.147) or elected Dictator[2] after Trasimene (Polyb. 3.87—88; Liv. 22.8—9, and 10.10, and 31.8–11; 23.30.13; Elogia, *CIL* 1², p. 193, nos. 12 and 13—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118f., 444f.; Plut. *Fab.* 4—5; Sil. It. 6.611f.; App. *Hann.* 11; Dio fr. 57.8; Zon. 8.25). Taking command of the army from Servilius (see Consuls), he instituted his strategy of delay (Polyb. 3.88—94, and 101—103; Nep. *Hann.* 5; Liv. 22.12—18, and 41.9; Val. Max. 3.8.2; 4.8.1; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 2.17.19; Frontin. *Str.* 1.3.3, and 5.28; Sil. It. 7.90–408; Plut. *Fab.* 5—7; *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.2; App. *Hann.* 12–16; Polyaen. 8.14; Ampel. 46.10; Dio fr. 57.8–9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43; Eutrop. 3.9; Zon. 8.25–26). See below, on Minucius Rufus.

Master of Horse

M. MINUCIUS C. f.[3] C. n. RUFUS (52) Cos. 221

After his election with Fabius (Polyb. 3.87.9: Liv. 22.8.6–7, and 24.1; Elogia of Fab., and *Fast. Cap.*, see above, Dictator), he soon actively opposed Fabius and his strategy of delay (Polyb. 3.90.6, 94.9–10, and 101.1—103.4; Liv. 22.24—26; Plut. *Fab.* 4.1; 5.4–6; 8—9; App. *Hann.* 12; Zon. 8.26). See below, Dictator.

Dictator

M. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS (52) Cos. 221

Elected co-Dictator with Fabius by a law proposed by the Tribune Metilius (Polyb. 3.103.1–5; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Liv. 22.25—26; Val. Max. 5.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 7—9; App. *Hann.* 12; Dio fr. 57.15–16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.3; Lydus *Magg.* 1.38; Zon. 8.26; Degrassi 118f., 444f.). As Dictator he made a dedication to Hercules (*CIL* 1².2.607—*ILS* 11). His rivalry with Fabius came to an end when Fabius saved the forces Minucius had put in jeopardy (Polyb. 3.103—105; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Liv. 22.27—30; Val. Max. 5.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 10—13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.22; Sil. It. 7.494–750; App. *Hann.* 12—13; Dio fr. 57.17–20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43; Zon. 8.26). See also Elogium of Fabius, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80—*CIL* 1².1, p. 193; Diod. 26.3.3; Liv. 23.11.10; 45.37.12; Val. Max. 3.8.2; Plut. *Comp. Fab. et Per.* 2.2; *Apophth. Fab.* 2.

Dictator

L. VETURIUS L. f. POST. n. PHILO Pat. (*14) Cos. 220
Appointed to hold elections but abdicated *vitio creatus* (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 44f., 118, 444f.; Liv. 22.33.11–12). See Lübker, no. 8.

Master of Horse

M. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. ? n. MATHO (*67)[4] Cos. 231 ?
See above, on Veturius, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 7.

Praetors

M. AEMILIUS (REGILLUS ?)[5] Pat. (20, 128) Pr. Urbanus
In charge of religious and other observances at Rome (Liv. 22.9.11, and 33.8; 27.33.8).

A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA Pat. (257) Sardinia
Vowed a *ver sacrum* (Liv. 33.44.1–2). On his province, see Liv. 22.25.6; 23.21.4.

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 214 Sicily
Vowed a temple to Mens (Liv. 22.10.10), and received charge of the fleet at Lilybaeum from the Consul Servilius (22.25.6, and 31.6; cf. 23.21.1–5). See Lübker, no. 3.

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO ?)[6] (*8) Pr. Peregrinus
Announced the defeat at Lake Trasimene (Liv. 22.7.7–8; cf. Polyb. 3.85.8; Plut. *Fab.* 3.4). See Lübker, no. 7.

Aediles, Curule

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER[7] Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215
A very recent ex-Aedile in 216 (Liv. 22.53.2–3).

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. METILIUS (9)
Proposed the law to make Minucius co-Dictator with Fabius (see above, Dictator, on Minucius). On the Lex Metilia de fullonibus, see Niccolini, *FTP* 91; and above 220, Censors.

Quaestors

TI. ?[8] SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (32)
Slain in raid on Africa (Liv. 22.31.5).

Promagistrates

C. CENTENIUS[9] (1)
Sent in advance by the Consul Servilius with cavalry to aid Flaminius, but was destroyed with his forces by Hannibal (Polyb. 3.86.3–5; Nep. *Hann.* 4.3; Liv. 22.8.1, pro praetore; App. *Hann.* 9.10–11,17; Zon. 8.25; cf. Liv. 25.19. 9–17).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218
Sent to Spain as Proconsul, to carry on the war along with his brother against the Carthaginians (Polyb. 3.97.1—99.9; Liv. 22.22; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.1).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS)[10] Pat. (345) Cos. 222
See above on P. Scipio; and Liv. 22.19—21; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.9.

Legates, Lieutenants

P. CINCIUS[11] (not in *RE*)
Commissioned by Otacilius to conduct the fleet back to Rome (Liv. 22.31.6).

Q. ?[12] FULVIUS FLACCUS (59 ?) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Brought Servilius' army to the Dictator Fabius (Liv. 22.12.1).

Special Commissions

Duumviri aedi locandae[13]

C. PUPIUS (*3)
CAESO QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS (*1)
Elected to let the contract for building a temple of Concord (Liv. 22.33.7–9).

Augurs

Bef. 217–?: C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (62)
Liv. 22.35.1–2; cf. 23.21.7. An Augur when a candidate for the consulship of 216. See 210, Augurs and note 6.

[1] Probably son of P. Servilius Q. f. Cn. n. Geminus, Cos. 252, 248 (Münzer, *RE*).

[2] Fabius was probably not a Dictator appointed *interregni causa* as stated in *Fast. Cap.* (see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.147; and 161, note 1). He was not involved in the interregnum at the end of this year, and his command, which terminated before the end of the year, involved the duties of a Dictator *rei gerendae causa*. The title pro dictatore, suggested in Liv. 22.31.8–11, is equally inacceptable

against the testimony of Polybius, the inscriptions, and Livy 22.8.5–6 (Mommsen, *CIL* 1, pp. 288f.; *Str.* 2.147, note 4).

[3] Formerly read L. f. in *Fast. Cap.*, but the reading C. f. is established both in *CIL* 1², p. 34 and Degrassi 44.

[4] It is difficult to distinguish between M. Pomponius, the Pr. Peregrinus of this year, whose cognomen was probably Matho (D.-G. 5.5, note 6), M. Pomponius Matho, Pr. 216, who had held a praetorship before (Liv. 22.35.5–7). and whose colleagues were all ex-Consuls, M. Pomponius Matho, the Master of Horse under Veturius, and M. Pomponius Matho, Consul in 231. The Capitoline *Fasti* give little aid, for though the filiation of the Consul of 231 is given as M'. f. M'. n., that of the Master of Horse is not clear, since the stone is so worn (Degrassi 44) that it may be either M'. f. M. n., as read in *CIL* 1², p. 23, or M'. f. M'. n., the correction favored by Mommsen (*CIL* 1², Index, p. 352). and the reading favored by Degrassi (44). The Praetors of 217 and 216 may be the same man since immediate succession in office was permitted during the war, to Consuls (Liv. 27.6.7), and probably to other magistrates, and election in absence could be explained by the absence, frequent during this war, of the Pr. Peregrinus on public business (cf. 215, 213, 210, 209, 208, 206). The Praetor of 217 can be identified with the Master of Horse since there was no rule against appointing a magistrate in office to be Dictator or Master of Horse (Mommsen, *Str.*, 1.514, note 1; 2.174), but in that case it is less likely that the Master of Horse would have been elected in absence to the praetorship of 216 only a few days after his abdication (Liv. 22.34—35). If the Consul of 231 is identified with the Master of Horse he would be senior in standing to the Dictator, who was Consul in 220, a perfectly possible condition but one which does not occur again elsewhere in this period. The Consul of 231 could have held one praetorship before 216 and his second then (D.-G. 5.4, note 7). In that case all four Praetors of 216 were ex-Consuls, an event which, if true. passes strangely unremarked in Livy. All in all, the view of Mommsen and Degrassi, that the Consul of 231 was chosen Master of Horse for the elections for 216, remains the most probable, and the least likely case is that the Master of Horse was elected Praetor for 216. In that event the Praetor of 217 was probably re-elected for 216. But the other possibilities are not completely excluded. See D.-G., 5.4f.

[5] Probably the M. Aemilius Regillus whose election to the consulship for 214 was prevented by Fabius Maximus (Liv. 24.7.10—9.3; Klebs, *RE*; cf. D.-G., 1.399).

[6] On his identity, see above, note 4. Ordinarily official announcement of a serious defeat was made, in the absence of the Consuls, by the Pr. Urbanus. Since Aemilius held that position it is reasonable to assume that he could not officiate and that his place was taken by the Pr. Peregrinus (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.130, note 6; D.-G., 5.5, note 8).

[7] Patricians were Aediles in odd numbered years (Liv. 7.1.6; Mommsen, *RF* 1.9–102). See Seidel, 21, who suggests that Livy says *proxime* in 22.53.3 because he has just used the phrase *priore anno*.

[8] On the Mss. readings *iis*, *tis*, *eis*, see Conway-Walters *ad loc*. As Servilius' forces were not drawn from the consular legions (see above) he may not be the regular Quaestor consulis, as Sobeck assumes (6f.).

[9] Livy designates Centenius pro praetore, Nepos, Praetor, Polybius gives no title, Zonaras, στρατηγός, and Appian says τινὰ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἰδιωτῶν. Mommsen thinks that if the designation pro praetore is correct Centenius

received imperium on the motion of the Pr. Urbanus (*Str.* 1.681, notes 4 and 6). On the difficulties regarding this incident, see De Sanctis 3.2.122–124.

[10] Though probably a Legate under his brother in 218 (see 218, note 11), Cn. Scipio is subsequently described in Livy as an imperator (25.32.1, cf. 37.9; 26.2.5; 27.4.6), a term which implies possession of imperium (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2). Finally, the specific prorogation of his command for 212 (Liv. 25.3.6) indicates that he held the imperium in his own right. His presence in Spain is mentioned by Frontinus (4.3.4) and Valerius Maximus (4.4.10).

[11] Cincius is Hertz' emendation for the Mss readings *circi* and *circa* and *Sura* of the Editio Romana. Accepted by Conway and Walters, the name is not yet found in *RE*.

[12] The praenomen Quintus depends on Münzer's identification of this Fulvius with the Consul of 237, 224, 212, and 209.

[13] In **RE* Pupius' praenomen is given as Cn., and Quinctius' office is wrongly placed in 216.

216 B.C. A.U.C. 538

Consuls

C. Terentius C. f. M. n. Varro (83) Pr. 218
L. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Paullus Pat. (118) Cos. 219

Polyb. 3.106.1; Cic. *Off.* 3.114; Liv. 22.34—35; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 149f.; Val. Max. 3.4.4.; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.4; Plut. *Fab.* 14; Sil. It. 8.242ff.; App. *Hann.* 17; Dio 57.23; Zon. 9.1. Both engaged Hannibal at Cannae where Paullus fell while Varro escaped to Venusia (Polyb. 3.106—116; Liv. 22.38—50; cf. Cic. *Off.* 3.114; *Sen.* 75; Nep. *Hann.* 4.4; Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.38; Liv. 23.11.9; Val. Max. 3.4.4; Sil. It. 8—10; Plut. *Aem.* 2.2; *Fab.* 14—16; Flor. 1.22.15–18; App. *Hann.* 17–25; Dio fr. 57.23–25; Ampel. 46.5, cf. 28.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.4; Eutrop. 3.10; Porphyr. ad Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.37; *Schol.* on Iuv. 2.155; 11.201; Lact. *Inst.* 2.16; Sid. Apoll. 7.556; Oros. 4.16.1–4; 5.5.7–8; Zon. 9.1; on Aemilius, Cic. *Div.* 2.71; *ND* 3.80; *Tusc.* 1.89; *Sen.* 61; Hor. *Carm.* 1.12.37f.; Vell. 1.9.3; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1; on Varro, Liv. 25.6.9; 26.3.2; Val. Max. 1.1.16; 3.4.4; 4.5.2). Varro collected the remnants of the army and led them to Canusium (Liv. 22.54.1–6, and 56.1–4; App. *Hann.* 26; Dio fr. 57.29; Zon. 9.2), was then summoned to Rome to receive the famous decree of thanks (Liv. 22.57.1, and 61.13–14; 25.6.7; Val. Max. 3.4.4, cf. 4.5.2; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.6; Plut. *Fab.* 18; Sil. It. 10.606–639; Flor. 1.22.17; *Schol.* Iuv. 11.201; Oros. 5.5.9). Summoned a second time to Rome, he appointed a Dictator to make up the roll of the Senate (Liv. 23.22.10–11, and 23.9), and returned to Apulia.

Dictator

M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. PERA Pat. (126) Cos. 245

Appointed after the news of Cannae, he levied and armed troops (Liv. 22.57.9–11; 23.14.2–4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; Val. Max. 7.6.1; Oros. 4.16.7–9). Returned to Rome from Casilinum to repeat the auspices (Liv. 23.19.3–5). Tricked by Hannibal (Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.25; Polyaen. 6.38.6; Zon. 9.3). Held the elections (Liv. 23.24.1–5).

Master of Horse

TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 215, 213

Liv. 22.57.9; 23.19.1–12, and 30.16; Zon. 9.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; see above, Dictator.

Dictator

M. FABIUS M. f. M. n. BUTEO Pat. (53) Cos. 245

Appointed without a Master of Horse to revise the roll of the Senate, a task which he promptly completed, and immediately abdicated (Liv. 23.22.10—23.8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 444f.; Plut. *Fab.* 9; cf. Lyd. *Magg.* 1.37; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.626, note 3; 2.148, 159, note 2; Bandel, 133–135).

Praetors

Election and provinces; Liv. 22.35.5–7.

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224? Sicily

In command of the fleet at Ostia, then temporarily after Cannae of the army at Canusium (Liv. 22.57.1–2 and 7–8; Plut. *Marc.* 9.1; App. *Hann.* 27). Faced Hannibal at Nola and Casilinum in Campania (Liv. 23.14.10—17.3, and 19.4; Cic. *Brut.* 12; Val. Max. 1.6.9; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.9, and 4.8; 3.16.1; Sil. It. 12.158–294; Plut. *Marc.* 10—11; Flor. 1.22.29; Dio fr. 57.33–35 [but cf. Val. Max. 7.3.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Fab.* 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5, who tell a similar incident regarding Fabius]; Ampel. 18.10; 46.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.4; Oros. 4.16.12; Zon. 9.2). Called to Rome to discuss future plans for the war (Liv. 23.24.1–2, and 25.5).

P. FURIUS PHILUS[1] Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 224? Pr. Urbanus

Commanded the fleet when Marcellus went to Canusium (Liv. 22.57.8; App. *Hann.* 27), and was seriously wounded in a raid on Africa (Liv. 23.21.2). See also Liv. 22.55.1.

M. Pomponius Matho (*9) Pr. 217, *or* Cos. 231, Pr. — Pr. Peregrinus
Liv. 22.55.1. On his identity, see 217, note 4. See Lübker, no. 7.

L. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*22) Cos. 234, 229, Pr. 233?
See 215, Consuls. Killed while Praetor in Gaul (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Liv. 23.24.6–13; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.6.4). See Lübker no. 9.

Praetor Suffectus?

M. Aemilius (Lepidus?)[2] Pat. (2, cf. 67) Pr. 218?
Consulted the Senate regarding the request of the Petelini for aid (Liv. 23.20.6) and the supplementing of the membership of the Senate itself (23.22.4).

Aediles, Curule

C. Laetorius (2) Pr. 210
Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (51) Cos. 215, 213
Liv. 23.30.16, cf. 24.3, and 25.2.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. Aurelius Cotta (103)
M. Claudius Marcellus (221)
Liv. 23.30.17.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. Baebius Herennius[3] (26)
A relative of Varro who campaigned vigorously for his election to the consulship (Liv. 22.34.3–11).

M. Minucius (20)
Proposed the law to create a financial commission of three (Liv. 23.21.6; see below, Triumviri Mensarii).

L. Scribonius Libo (16) Pr. 204
Appointed Triumvir mensarius (Liv. 23.21.6). Referred the question of ransoming Roman captives to the Senate (22.61.7).

Quaestors

L. Atilius (13)
L. Furius Bibaculus Pat. (35)
Quaestors of the Consuls; perished at Cannae (Liv. 22.49.16).

Interreges

C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (104) Cos. 240

P. CORNELIUS (SCIPIO) ASINA Pat. (342) Cos. 221

Scipio held the comitia which elected Varro Consul (Liv. 22.34.11—35.2).

Promagistrates

M. ATILIUS REGULUS (52) Cos. 227, 217

Imperium prorogued (Polyb. 3.106.2; Liv. 22.34.1). Returned to Rome (22.40.6) and was later elected Triumvir mensarius (see below). According to Polybius, he died at Cannae (3.114.6, and 116.11).

A. CORNELIUS MAMMULA Pat. (257) Pr. 217

Propraetor in Sardinia, whence he wrote requesting grain and money (Liv. 23.21.1 and 4; Val. Max. 7.6.1). See Liv. 23.32.7–11, and 34.10.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO[4] Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Proconsul in Spain. See Liv. 23.26.1—27.8; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.3; cf. *CAH* 8.59.

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Probably Proconsul in Spain, see 217, note 10; and above, on P. Scipio.

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Propraetor in Sicily, with a fleet and permission to cross to Africa (Liv. 22.37.13); demanded another fleet to protect Sicily (22.56.6–8), and later reported the wound of Furius Philus and his own need of grain and funds (23.21.1–5; Val. Max. 7.6.1). See Lübker no. 3.

CN. SERVILIUS GEMINUS Pat. (61) Cos. 217

Imperium prorogued; he served with the army facing Hannibal in Apulia (Polyb. 3.106—107; Liv. 22.34.1). He commanded the center and perished at Cannae (Polyb. 3.109.1, 114.6, and 116.11; Liv. 22.40.6, 43.8, 45.8, and 49.16; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 4.4; Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Sil. It. 8.665; 9.271–3; 10.222–5; and see Ennius *Ann.* 234 V, and Cichorius, in Norden, *Ennius u. Vergilius* 131–142).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

Chosen a leader by survivors after Cannae (Liv. 22.53.1–4, and 54.5).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201

The Consul Paullus refused Lentulus' attempt to rescue him at Cannae (Liv. 22.49.6–13; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.5; Sil. It. 10.260–292; Plut. *Fab.* 16).

P. Cornelius Scipio[5] Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Rallied survivors at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1–3; Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89; Val. Max. 5.6.7; Sil. It. 10.426–448; App. *Hann.* 26; Dio fr. 57.28–29; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.5–6; Oros. 4.16.6; Zon. 9.2).

Q. Fabius Maximus Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
With the survivors of Cannae at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1–3).

Cn. Octavius[6] (16) Pr. 205
With Sempronius (see below), he led soldiers in a break through Hannibal's lines at Cannae (Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.7).

L. Publicius Bibulus (*4)
With the survivors of Cannae at Canusium (Liv. 22.53.1–3).

P. Sempronius Tuditanus (96) Cos. 204
With Octavius (see above), he led some soldiers in a break through Hannibal's lines at Cannae (Liv. 22.50.6–12, and 60.8–18; 24.43.8; cf. Coelius fr. 22 Peter; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.7; App. *Hann.* 26).

Legates, Ambassadors

Q. Fabius Pictor Pat. (126)
Sent on an embassy to the oracle at Delphi (Liv. 22.57.5; 23.11.1–6; Plut. *Fab.* 18; App. *Hann.* 27; cf. Zon. 9.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. Aurelius (15)
P. Valerius Flaccus[7] Pat. (*29) Cos. 227
Served under Marcellus at Nola (Liv. 23.16.13).

Prefects

M. Iunius Silanus (169) Pr. 212
In charge of the garrison at Naples (Liv. 23.15.2; see Weissenborn on this passage and on 27.12.4).

Marius Statilius (7)
In command under Paullus of Lucanian allies (Liv. 22.42.4–6, and 43.7). For the anecdote showing how Fabius kept his loyalty, see Val. Max. 7.3.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Fab.* 20; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5; cf. on Marcellus and Bantius, Liv. 23.15; Plut. *Marc.* 10; Dio fr. 57.33).

Special Commissions

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

M. ATILIUS (20)
C. ATILIUS (11)
Dedicated the temple of Concord which had been vowed by L. Manlius (Liv. 23.21.7; cf. 22.33.7–8).

Triumviri mensarii

L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (108) Cos. 225
M. ATILIUS REGULUS (52) Cos. 227, 217
L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (16) Pr. 204
Set up by the Minucian law because of a shortage of silver (Liv. 23.21.6; cf. 24.18.12; 26.36.8).

Pontifices

Liv. 23.21.7

?–216: Q. AELIUS PAETUS (103)
Successor: Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
On Paetus, see Liv. 22.35.2. Flaccus competed unsuccessfully for election as Pont. Max. in 212 (25.5.2–4), and died after 205 (28.45.2–7).

?–216: L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (118) Cos. 219, 216
Successor: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (VERRUCOSUS) Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

?–216: P. SCANTINIUS (2)
Successor: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Metellus died after 179 (Liv. 40.45.8—46.10).

?–216: L. CANTILIUS (1)
Scourged to death for misconduct with a Vestal (Liv. 22.57.3: scriba pontificius, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant; cf. Cass. Hemina fr. 32 Peter).

Augurs

?–216: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (66) Cos. 232, 221 ?
Liv. 23.30.15. Games were given in his honor by his sons.

Vestal Virgins

FLORONIA (1)
OPIMIA (14)

Liv. 22.57.2–3. See Plut. *Fab.* 18.3; Cass. Hemina fr. 32 Peter; Münzer, *Philol.* 92 (1937–38) 210ff., 216ff.; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 216, p. 134 Helm.

[1] Bardt (18) suggests two possible objections to the above identification. First, Livy makes no comment on a consular holding this praetorship; and second, a man so seriously wounded (in ultimo discrimine vitae) would hardly have lived to be Censor in 214. Livy however makes no comment on the other two consulars who held praetorships this year; nor do we know that the wound was fatal. Furthermore, it is improbable that the young P. Furius Philus, who reported the group who talked of abandoning Italy after Cannae, could have held a praetorship before 216 (Liv. 22.53.4–5).

[2] Aemilius was not one of the Praetors regularly elected for 216 (Liv. 22.35.5–6). Either Livy is mistaken (Hesselbarth, 467, note 1; De Sanctis 3.2.359f.) or there was a Praetor Suffectus (Weissenborn on Livy 23.30.6; D.-G. 5.4, note 8). This is perfectly possible, since the Praetor Urbanus, whose functions we find Aemilius performing, was seriously wounded, and another Praetor was killed late this year in Gaul. De Sanctis urges that the episodes with which Aemilius is connected were inventions of Coelius. Both however are consistent with the conditions of the time.

[3] Baebius had entered office in December 217 (Niccolini *FTP* 91f.).

[4] P. Scipio went to Spain as Proconsul in 217, and his command as Proconsul was prorogued in 212 (see these years, Promagistrates). His title during the intervening years was almost certainly the same.

[5] Meyer (*Kl. Schr.* 2.429, note 2) considers Scipio's part in rallying the army after Cannae a later invention, but his argument from the silence of Polybius, who is only partially preserved for this period, seems questionable.

[6] Though Octavius is mentioned only by Frontinus, Münzer (*RE*) sees no reason to reject the notice.

[7] The battle described in Livy was probably unimportant and the details, such as the number of the men lost, quite unreliable. Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 9) considers this Valerius a fictitious character taken from Valerius Antias. Lübker, no. 24, keeps the identification given above.

215 B.C. A.U.C. 539

Consuls

L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus[1] Pat. (*22) Cos. 234, 229, Pr. 233 ?, 216

Ti. Sempronius Ti. f. Ti. n. Gracchus (51) Cos. 213

Liv. 23.24.1–3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Chr. 354; Zon. 9.3; and on Gracchus, Liv. 34.1.3, and 6.9; *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.6.12; Cassiod. Postumius was killed in Gaul while Consul designate (Liv. 23.24.6–13, 25.9, and 31.12; cf. Polyb. 3.118.7; Frontin. *Str.* 1.6.4; Oros. 4.16.11; Zon. 9.3; see 216, Praetors). Gracchus appointed Duumviri, raised levies, held the

comitia first for Marcellus, then for Fabius (Liv. 23.30—31; Val. Max. 7.6.1), then took his forces to Campania and guarded Cumae (Liv. 23.32, and 35—37; Zon. 9.3; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 42.6; Sil. It. 12.63–82). Sent the captured Macedonian envoys to Rome (Liv. 23.38.1–4), joined Fabius near Capua (23.39.5–8), followed Hannibal to Apulia, and wintered in Luceria (23.48.3; 24.3.16–17).

Consules Suffecti

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n.[2] MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

His election was declared invalid[3] by the Augurs and he abdicated (Liv. 31.12—14; Plut. *Marc.* 12.1; cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.).

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS (VERRUCOSUS) Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 214, 209

Liv. 23.31.12–14; and 34.1.3; Elogia, *CIL* 1[2].1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.6.12. He was stationed at Cales, and later joined his colleague, then encamped at Suessula (Liv. 23.32, 36—37, 39.5–8). He devastated the region about Capua (23.46.8–11, and 48.1–2; Frontin. *Str.* 3.4.1; Zon. 9.3), and fortified Puteoli (Liv. 24.7.10; cf. 25.20.2). Held the elections and was re-elected for 214 (see 214, Consuls).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 23.24.4 Provinces: Liv. 23.30.18

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212 Sicily

Went to Sicily with the soldiers from Cannae (Liv. 23.41.4 and 6, and 32.2). His maneuvers against Bomilcar and against Locri were without success (Liv. 23.41.10–12). Attempted to renew the alliance with Syracuse after Hiero's death (Liv. 24.6.4–6; cf. Polyb. 7.2–3).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 214 Pr. Urbanus

Set up a tribunal near the Piscina publica (Liv. 23.32.4). Received command of ships to protect the seacoast near the city (Liv. 23.32.15 and 18). Arranged for the defense of Sardinia (Liv. 23.34.11–17), and for supplies needed by the Spanish army (Liv. 23.48.4—49.5). Received captives of war from Sardinia (Liv. 23.41.7).

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (19) Cos. 220? Sardinia
Went to Sardinia but fell ill and had to be temporarily relieved of command (Liv. 23.34.10–17, cf. 41.1—42.7). See Promagistrates, on Manlius.

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227 Pr. Peregrinus
Set up tribunal near the Piscina publica (Liv. 23.32.4). Was sent to Lucania and Apulia (Liv. 23.32.2 and 16). Captured envoys of Philip and Hannibal, and was ordered to defend Italy against Philip (Polyb. 8.1.6; Liv. 23.33.5, 38.10, and 48.3; cf. Eutrop. 3.12.4; Flor. 1.23.1 and 6; Iustin. 29.4.4; Zon. 9.4).

Aediles, Curule

Q. FABIUS (MAXIMUS) Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
Liv. 24.9.4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. OPPIUS (8)
Sponsored the law restricting the extravagance of women (Liv. 34.1.1–3, 4.6, 10, and 20; Val. Max. 9.1.3; Tac. *Ann.* 3.33.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.6; Oros. 4.20.14; cf. Plaut. *Epid.* 225–235), and possibly a law on the purchase of slaves (Val. Max. 7.6.1; cf. Liv. 22.61.2; 24.16, and 18; 25.6.21; 34.6.12; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.11.30).

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224?, 216
Granted proconsular imperium as a tribute to his generalship in 216 (Liv. 23.30.19, 32.3, and 48.2; Plut. *Marc.* 12.2; Oros. 4.16.12; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.647, note 2, 649, note 1, 650–652; cf. reference above under Consuls). Successful in negotiations with Nola and in a skirmish with Hannibal (Liv. 23.41.13—46.7; Plut. *Marc.* 12.2–5; Zon. 9.3; Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Claudius," no. 220; see 214, note 5).

P. (CORNELIUS) SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218
Province: Spain; imperium prorogued (see 216, note 4). He and his brother appealed to Rome for supplies, and on receiving them won from the Carthaginians Iliturgi, Intibili, and the allegiance of many Spanish tribes (Liv. 23.48.4—49.14; cf. Zon. 9.3 with his inaccurate chronology; Münzer, *RE*, s. v. "Cornelius," no. 330).

CN. (CORNELIUS) SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

Province: Spain; imperium prorogued (see 217, note 10). For his activities this year, see above, on P. Scipio.

T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224

Granted the imperium,[4] he was sent to assume command in Sardinia temporarily for Mucius Scaevola, and quelled the revolt instigated by the Carthaginians (Liv. 23.34.10–15, 40.1—41.7; Eutrop. 3.12.4, and 13.2; Zon. 9.4).

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Granted the imperium[5] pro praetore and sent to take charge of the fleet (Liv. 23.32.20, cf. 21.1). Successful in a raid on Africa and in a naval combat with a Carthaginian fleet (Liv. 23.41.8–9). Election to the consulship for 214 was blocked by Fabius (Liv. 24.7.11—9.3). On his appointment as Duumvir, see below. See Lübker, no. 3.

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO ?) (*9) Pr. 217 ?, 216

Since his command in Gaul was prorogued for 214 (Liv. 24.10.3), he must have been Propraetor there this year also.

M. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218

Imperium prorogued (Liv. 23.25.11); sent to levy troops and garrison Picenum (Liv. 23.32.19, cf. 16).

Legates, Envoys

L. ANTISTIUS[6]

Was sent to Sicily for the money which Ap. Claudius was to return to Hiero (Liv. 23.38.12).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. APUSTIUS (1)

Was in charge of Varro's former soldiers at Tarentum (Liv. 23.38.9–11, cf. 32.16; cf. Klebs *RE*, with Weissenborn's note on Liv. 23.38.9).

T. MAECILIUS CROTO (3)

Was sent by Ap. Claudius to receive the soldiers who survived Cannae and lead them to Sicily (Liv. 23.31.6, with Weissenborn's note).

? TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (66) Cos. 218

Fought successfully against Hanno near Grumentum (Liv. 23.37.10–11)[7].

Prefects

L. ATILIUS (14)

Praefectus praesidii; was helped to escape from Locri before that city went over to Hannibal (Liv. 24.1.9).

? L. VALERIUS ANTIAS[8] (99)

Sent to Rome in charge of the captured envoys of Philip and Hannibal (Liv. 23.34.9, but cf. 38.7).[9]

P. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (181) Cos. 227

Praefectus classis; in charge of the ships which captured the envoys of Philip and Hannibal, and of those which took them to Rome (Liv. 23.38.7–13; 23.34.4; see note 9 below; cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16). Responsible for the defence of the Italian coast and scouting of the Illyrian one (Liv. 23.38.9–10).

Special Commissioners

Duumviri aedi locandae

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214

Appointed to dedicate the temple to Venus Erycina and the temple to Mens respectively (Liv. 23.30.13–14, and 31.9).[10]

[1] De Sanctis (3.2.327–329) has suggested that Postumius was Consul Suffectus for 216 in place of L. Aemilius Paullus, and that since he was slain while Consul designate, Marcellus was appointed in his place and consequently became Proconsul in 215 by the regular prorogation of his imperium. In that case Postumius and Marcellus were listed in the Fasti with the Consuls of 215 by mistake. But it was unnecessary, as De Sanctis supposes, to elect a Consul Suffectus for 216 merely because the dictatorship of M. Iunius Pera expired before the end of the year (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.29, note 3). Moreover, Postumius would have had to resign from his praetorship to become Consul since it was illegal to hold two regular magistracies simultaneously (Liv. 7.42.2; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.513). Since it is clear that Marcellus replaced Postumius, Marcellus was Consul Suffectus in 215, and could have been Proconsul that year (see 215, Promagistrates) only by the special grant of that imperium (Jashemski 20).

[2] For filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* for 222, 214, 210, or 208.

[3] This consulship was, however, counted because he held five (Liv. 27.22.1; Plut. *Marc.* 1.1; 30.5; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7; *Fast. Cap.* for 208, Degrassi 46f.).

[4] The commander for Sardinia was to be appointed *cum imperio* by the Praetor Urbanus, and he is termed Praetor in Livy (23.34.14, and 40.1). Eutropius (3.12.4, 13.2) designates him Proconsul. Maxis considers him a Praetor Suffectus (22) and Stella Maranca (296) a Praetor, but Livy is clear as to the manner of appointment and its temporary nature. Mommsen (*Str.*

2.240, note 5) notes that *praetor* at times is used of any one serving as provincial governor, and in part through carelessness, as the equivalent of *pro praetore*. Eutropius apparently used a wrong title.

[5] On the grant of this imperium to Otacilius and his title, see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 2, and also see note 4 above.

[6] Probably because of the uncertain reading of his name in the manuscripts, this Legate has not yet been mentioned in *RE* under either of the variant readings of the name; see Conway-Walters *ad. loc.*

[7] The reliability of this episode has been questioned (Hesselbarth 472, note 1), and no title is given. If the account is accepted, Sempronius would presumably have been a deputy of M. Valerius Laevinus in whose province he was fighting.

[8] Since L. Valerius Antias was serving under two Valerii, M. Laevinus and P. Flaccus, and because the inhabitants of Antium (cf. the cognomen Antias) were skilled seamen, Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 60) believes that this Prefect was not a person invented by the historian Valerius Antias.

[9] The position of Antias as Prefect is suggested by the context and by the phrase *qui praeesset*. In Liv. 23.34.9 Antias seems to have command of both the ships and the captured envoys, while in Liv. 23.38.7, P. Valerius Flaccus was in charge of the ships. Antias may be a mistake for Flaccus, but it is also possible that Flaccus was sent to see about the ships and Antias to watch the prisoners.

[10] Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Fabius," no. 116) placed the dedication of these temples in the previous year. But since Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Consul designate for 215, was to refer the matter to the people and the appointment of the Duumviri is reported after he entered office, it is more probable that the dedication took place in 215.

Three editors of Livy believe that a line of text has been omitted by some copyist, and they emend the text to read "cum ⟨primum magistratum⟩ inisset." If this emendation is accepted, the later date for the dedication is corroborated. See Conway-Walters *ad* 23.30.14.

214 B.C. A.U.C. 540

Consuls

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 209

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

Nep. *Cat.* 1; Liv. 24.7—9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Plut. *Marc.* 9, and 13, cf. *Fab.* 19; *Apophth. Fab.* 3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Fest. 480 L[1]; Zon. 9.4; and on Fabius, Elogia, *CIL* 1[2].1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80; Ennius *Ann.* 8.295 V; on Marcellus, *CIL* 1[2].2.608, 609. Fabius elected Censors (Liv. 24.10—11), and after campaign preparations, joined Marcellus and captured Casilinum and other towns in Campania

(Liv. 24.19—20), then returned to hold elections in Rome (24.43.5-6). Marcellus was active at Nola (24.13.8-11, and 17.1-8; cf. 23.48.2, and Sil. It. 12.161). After a period of illness at Nola (Liv. 24.20.7), he went later in the year to Sicily, tried to negotiate with Syracuse, and captured Leontini (Polyb. 8.3.1-7; Liv. 24.21.1, and 27—31; Plut. *Marc.* 13—19; Sil. It. 14.110-113; see De Sanctis 3.2.330f.; *CAH* 8.64f.).

Censors

M. Atilius M. f. M. n. Regulus (52) Cos. 227, 217
P. Furius Sp. f. M. n. Philus Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. 216

They dealt severely with those, like Metellus, who thought of deserting Italy after Cannae, and those who had avoided military service without good reason (Liv. 24.11.6, and 18.1-15, and 43.2-5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Val. Max. 2.9.8; 5.6.8). The death of Philus compelled Atilius to abdicate before completing the lustrum (Liv. 24.43.4; *Fast. Cap.*). As M. Fabius Buteo was the oldest living ex-Censor in 216 (see 216, Dictator) it is probable that he was named Princeps Senatus by these Censors and possible that he was so named in 220. See Liv. 27.11.9-12.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 24.9.4

P. Cornelius Lentulus Pat. (200) Sicily
Liv. 24.10.5, and 12.7.

Q. Fabius Maximus Pat. (103) Cos. 213 Apulia
With two legions he captured Acuca in Luceria and a fortified camp near Ardoneae (Liv. 24.11.2, 12.6, 20.8; cf. 44.2).

Q. Fulvius Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215 Pr. Urbanus
Was assigned his jurisdiction and command of the city *extra sortem* (Liv. 24.9.5; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.209, note 2).

T. Otacilius Crassus (12) Pr. 217 Fleet off Sicily
Though he was kept from the consulship by Fabius (Liv. 24.7—9), he received a second praetorship and continued in command of a fleet (Liv. 24.9.4, 10.5, 11.5-9, and 12.7). See Lübker, no. 3.

Aediles, Curule

Cn. Fulvius Centumalus (43) Cos. 211, Pr. 213
P. Sempronius Tuditanus (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Liv. 24.43.6-8. Celebrated ludi scaenici *per quadriduum.*

Quaestors

L. ?[2] CAECILIUS METELLUS (73)
Reduced to an *aerarius* by the Censors for wishing to abandon Italy after Cannae (Liv. 24.18.1–4, and 43.2–4; Val. Max. 2.9.7).

Promagistrates

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER[3] Pat. (293) Cos. 214, Pr. 215
Termed ἀντιστρατηγός in Polybius (8.3.1), he held command in eastern Sicily at least until the Consul Marcellus arrived (24.27.4–6). See below, Legates, and note 6.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218
Proconsul in Spain (see 216, note 4). With his brother, he pressed on south of the Ebro while the Carthaginians were involved in Africa with Syphax of Numidia (Liv. 23.49.5–6; cf. 24.41—42, and 48—49; App. *Ib.* 15; Zon. 9.3; see De Sanctis 3.2.247, note 76; *CAH* 8.70, note 2).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222
Proconsul in Spain (see 217, note 10). See above, on P. Scipio.

Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (19) Cos. 220 ?, Pr. 215
Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 24.10.4, and 112).

? POMPONIUS[4] (?)
Propraetor in the camp above Suessula when summoned to reinforce Marcellus at Nola (Liv. 24.17.2; see 217, note 4).

M. POMPONIUS (MATHO) (*9) Pr. 217 ?, 216
Imperium prorogued in the ager Gallicus (Liv. 24.10.3, cf. 44.3; see below, note 4; and 217, note 4).

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (51) Cos. 215, 213
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Apulia at Luceria (Liv. 24.10.3, 11.3, and 19.4). Credited with a victory over Hanno at Beneventum, and suffered a slight reverse at his hands (Liv. 24.14—16, and 20.1–2; Val. Max. 5.6.8; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.24; Zon. 9.4).

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Imperium prorogued in Picenum (Liv. 24.10.3, and 11.3).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Imperium prorogued, with the fleet off Brundisium (Liv. 24.10.4, and 11.3). Saved Tarentum (24.20.12–16), and after a successful action against Philip of Macedon, wintered at Oricus (24.40.1–7; Zon. 9.4). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. Porcius Cato (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Served in Sicily (Nep. *Cat.* 1.2; cf. Cic. *Sen.* 18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1). See D.-G. 5.104f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. Claudius Nero[5] Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
Served under Marcellus at Nola in command of the cavalry (Liv. 24. 17.3-7).

? Ap. Claudius Pulcher[6] Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215
See above, Promagistrates. Remained with Marcellus in Sicily and attacked Leontini with him (Liv. 24.30—33). On chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.330f.; *CAH* 8.64f.

P. Valerius Flaccus Pat. (181) Cos. 227
Placed in charge of the garrison at Brundisium by Laevinus (Liv. 24.40.5; see 215, Prefects; and Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 38, no. 16).

Prefects

M. Livius (Macatus ?)[7] (24)
Sent by Laevinus to Tarentum to prevent its betrayal to Hannibal (Liv. 24.20.12-13; cf. Polyb. 8.26—36). See 213—209, Prefects.

Q. Naevius Crista[8] (14)
Praefectus socium; served under Laevinus at Apollonia (Liv. 24.40.8-17; Plut. *Arat.* 51; cf. Zon. 9.4).

[1] For Mommsen's emendation and interpretation of this very corrupt passage of Festus, see *RF* 2.407-416.

[2] Although in the passages from Livy and Valerius Maximus this Caecilius Metellus is given three different praenomina, Münzer (*RE*), D.-G. (2.16-17), Sobeck (7) and Niccolini (*FTP* 93) agree that the correct one was probably Lucius (cf. Liv. 22.53.5).

[3] Livy mentions him without title, but he may have been a Legate of Marcellus. See below, note 6.

[4] Livy (24.17.2) mentions a Pomponius, Propraetor in the camp above Suessula, who had been summoned to Nola. This may have been the M. Pomponius whose command in Gaul had been prorogued for 214 (see above; cf. D.-G. 5.4, note 9) but who was temporarily absent from his province (Weissenborn on Liv. 24.17.2). A permanent transfer of that commander to Suessula (D.-G. 5.4, note 9) would necessitate changing Liv. 24.44.3 to read that Fulvius took over the troops of Pomponius at Suessula and Sempronius led the *legiones urbanae* to Gaul. Clearly it was better strategy to send these legions made up of the newest recruits to Suessula for garrison duty (cf. Steinwender

Philologus 39 [1880] 527–540) rather than lead them still inexperienced against the hostile Gauls. The Propraetor at Suessula and Nola may have had no connection with the Propraetor in Gaul (D.-G. 3.4, note 9), or possibly Liv. 24.17.2 is to be completely rejected as inaccurate and an apparent doublet of a Roman victory at Nola. See note 5 below.

[5] Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Claudius," no. 220) questions the reliability of the episode, for it may be a doublet of the story of the victory of Marcellus over Hannibal in 216 (see above), when Nero may have played a similar part (Sil. It. 12.173). Moreover, Livy is the only source, and Marcellus, with Nola already freed from siege, was already encamped above Suessula (Egelhaaf. *HZ* 53 [1885] 464–469; *CAH* 8.76).

[6] Polybius, in a passage referring to the period before Marcellus' arrival, terms Ap. Claudius ἀντιστρατηγός (8.3.1). Livy does not name him in the list of prorogued commands in 24.10.3–4, nor does he mention the title. He evidently held command until Marcellus came (24.27.4–6) to take over the command of eastern Sicily (cf. 24.44.4: finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset; and above, on the Praetor Lentulus), then apparently served with him and at his orders until he left for Rome late in 213, when he was succeeded by T. Quinctius Crispinus, an appointee of Marcellus (24.39.12; see 213, Legates). I therefore list him first as a Propraetor, then as a Legate under Marcellus. See Münzer, *RE*, who lists him as a Propraetor, perhaps correctly, since he may have continued as a Propraetor under the general leadership of the Consul and Proconsul Marcellus, like M. Iunius Silanus, a Propraetor sent with the young Proconsul Scipio to Spain (see 210, Promagistrates) or in a position analogous to that of P. Manlius, who was Praetor in Nearer Spain in 195 with the Consul Cato (see 195, Consuls, and Praetors).

[7] In Liv. 24.20.13 M. Livius is an emendation of 'ibis' in *P* and 'is' and 'his' in other Mss. Despite the discrepancies in the praenomen found in the sources, the circumstances support the identification of this appointee of Valerius Laevinus with the M. Livius Macatus of 27.34.7 (on the name, cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11). Livius later became Prefect of the Roman garrison at Tarentum (Liv. 26.39; cf. 25.8.10, 9.6, and 10.3; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.3, cf. 3.6; App. *Hann.* 32).

[8] Perhaps he is to be identified with the centurion Q. Navius who fought under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in the siege of Capua (Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.29; cf. Liv. 26.4.10, and 5.12–17; Val. Max. 2.3.3; see Münzer *RE*).

213 B.C. A.U.C. 541

Consuls

Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maximus Pat. (103) Pr. 214
Ti. Sempronius Ti. f. Ti. n. Gracchus (51) Cos. 215

Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter; Liv. 24.43.5 and 9, cf. 44.7; 34.1.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Val. Max. 2.2.4; and perhaps 3.1.5; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7. Fabius took over the command of the army in Apulia from his father, and re-

captured Arpi (Liv. 24.44—47, cf. 25.15.1; Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter; Val. Max. 2.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 3.9.2; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7; App. *Hann.* 31). Sempronius held command with minor successes at Luceria (Liv. 24.44.1, and 47.12; 25.1.5). See below, Dictator.

Dictator

C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Centho Pat. (104) Cos. 240
Appointed by the Consul Sempronius to hold the elections (Liv. 25.2.3–5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.).

Master of Horse

Q. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
See above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 24.43.6 Provinces and armies: 24.44.2–3, cf. 25.3.4 and 6

M. Aemilius (Lepidus)[1] Pat. (67?) Pr. 218? Pr. Peregrinus[2]; later at Luceria
Took measures against the spread of foreign cults (Liv. 25.1.6–12, cf. 12.3). Reported the frauds of Postumius Pyrgensis to the Senate (25.3.12). See below, note 2.

M. Atilius (Regulus)[3] (53) Pr. Urbanus, and later also Peregrinus
See note 2.

Cn. Fulvius Centumalus (43) Cos. 211 Suessula
Received the knights from Capua who deserted Hannibal for Rome (Liv. 24.47.12–13).

P. Sempronius Tuditanus (96) Cos. 204 Gaul
Captured the town of Atrinium (Liv. 24.47.14).

Aediles, Curule[4]

M. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

P. Cornelius Scipio Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Liv. 25.2.6–8. Elogium of Scipio, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89. The Tribunes questioned his candidacy because of his age (Liv.). On the date, see note 4.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. FUNDANIUS FUNDULUS (6)
L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS[5] (*2, cf. *4) Pr. 199
Liv. 25.2.9–10.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. ? CAECILIUS METELLUS (73)
Indicted the Censors for making him an *aerarius* during his quaestorship (Liv. 24.43.1–3; see 214, Censors, and Quaestors).

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Imperium prorogued, as Proconsul, in Hiero's former realm (Liv. 24.44.4; cf. 25.7.4). He besieged Syracuse (Polyb. 8.3—9; Diod. 26.18; Liv. 24.32—35; Plut. *Marc.* 14—17; Sil. It. 14.110–688; Tzet. *Chil.* 2.103–149; Zon. 9.4), and reduced a number of pro-Carthaginian towns, including Enna (Polyb. 8.7.11–12; Liv. 24.35—36, and 37—39; 25.6.20; Plut. *Marc.* 18.1; Zon. 9.4; cf. *CIL* 1².2.608—*ILS* 13). Appealed to the Senate on behalf of the soldiers who were relegated to inaction in Sicily after Cannae (Liv. 25.5—7; Val. Max. 2.7.15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.44; Plut. *Marc.* 13, discussed in Rome in 212). On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 3.2.329–334.

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215
Probably Propraetor in Sicily. See Legates, and 214, note 6.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (200) Pr. 214
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in the old province of Sicily (Liv. 24.44.4).

P.CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (330) Cos. 218
Proconsul in Spain (see 216, note 4). He and his brother added to alliances south of the Ebro, and sent envoys to Syphax in Africa (Liv. 24.48—49, cf. 41—42; see De Sanctis 3.2.247, note 76).

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (CALVUS) Pat. (345) Cos. 222
Proconsul in Spain (see 217, note 10). See above, on P. Scipio.

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (19) Cos. 220 ?, Pr. 215
Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 24.44.5).

T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214
Imperium prorogued in command of the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 24.44.4). See Lübker, no. 3.

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Imperium prorogued in Picenum (Liv. 24.44.5).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Imperium prorogued in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 24.44.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

Legates, Envoys

Q. STATORIUS (13)
Sent by the Scipios from Spain to Syphax in Numidia, where he remained to instruct the Africans in Roman tactics (Liv. 24.48).

Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215
See 214, note 6. With Marcellus in the siege of Syracuse, and placed in charge of siege operations while Marcellus campaigned in Sicily (Polyb. 8.3—7, cf. 1.7; Liv. 24.27.4 and 6, 29.4, 30.1, 33.2, and 36.6; Plut. *Marc.* 13, and 14; Zon. 9.4). Returned to Rome to canvass for the consulship (Liv. 24.39.12; see De Sanctis, 3.2.329–334).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Served under his son (Liv. 24.44.9–10, and 45.4–8; Val. Max. 2.2.4; Plut. *Fab.* 24; *Apophth. Fab.* 7; cf. Claud. Quad. fr. 57 Peter, with the incorrect title Proconsul).

T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *12) Cos. 208, Pr. 209
Appointed to the place of Ap. Claudius by Marcellus (Liv. 24.39.12–13; see De Sanctis, 3.2.329–334; above, 214, note 6). See Lübker, no. 7.

Prefects

? M. LIVIUS (MACATUS ?) (24)
Probably continued in charge of the Roman garrison at Tarentum (see 214, note 7).

L. PINARIUS (*9)
Praefectus praesidii, who deceived and killed the people of Henna to keep the town for Rome (Liv. 24.37—39; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.22; cf. *ILS* 12).

T. POMPONIUS VEIENTANUS (*11)
Praefectus socium, who was captured by Hanno (Liv. 25.1.2–4; cf. 25.3.9).

Pontifices

Liv. 25.2.2

Bef. 217–213: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS CAUDINUS[6] Pat. (211) Cos. 237, Pont. Max. 221

Successor, as Pont.: M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

as Pont. Max.: see 212, Pontifices.

?–213: C. PAPIRIUS C. f. MASO Pat. (57) Cos. 231
Successor: CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205
On Papirius, see Lübker, no. 13.

Augurs

?–213: P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (80) Cos. 223, Pr. –, 217
Successor: L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[7] Pat. (*2, cf. *4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Liv. 25.2.2; see 214, Censors.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–213: C. PAPIRIUS L. f. MASO Pat. (58)
Successor: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[8] Pat. (187 or 188)
Liv. 25.2.2.

[1] Klebs (*RE*) identifies this Praetor with M. Aemilius, Pr. 218, and the unsuccessful candidate for the consulship of 216 (see 218, note 2). During this period two or three Praetors repeated the office before the prescribed interval of ten years (Liv. 7.2.2; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.518, note 3, 519, notes 3 and 4): Q. Fulvius Flaccus, 215 and 214, T. Otacilius, 217 and 214, and probably M. Pomponius Matho (217, 216; see 217, note 4), so the exemption granted to ex-Consuls after the battle of Lake Trasimene probably extended to other magistrates. Livy notes each of the iterations mentioned above, but gives no indication that this M. Aemilius had previously held the praetorship. The identification with the Praetor of 218 therefore remains uncertain. M. Aemilius Papus, who died as Curio Maximus in 210, is also a possibility.

[2] The Mss readings in Livy 25.1.11, and 12.3, respectively, are "Aemilio praetori urb. (*or* urb̄)" and "in M. Aemili praetoris urbem (urbis *or* urb') manus." Klebs therefore thought (*RE* s. v. "Atilius," no. 53) that the name of Atilius, who was Pr. Urbanus, should replace Aemilius in both passages. Conway and Walters reject "urb." and "urbem" as ancient glosses and use 25. 3.12 to justify the name Aemilius. Measures to curb the spread of foreign cults might suitably be entrusted to the Pr. Peregrinus, and Aemilius may have performed the acts attributed to him in the city before his own announced date of April 1 (25.1.11–12), and before he left for Luceria. Confusion may have arisen because Atilius after that time performed the duties of both praetorships.

[3] Though the name of Atilius has fallen out of the Mss tradition at Liv. 24.43.6, Müller is undoubtedly correct in supplying it from 24.44.2. See Conway and Walters *ad loc.* Willems (1.328, no. 84) suggests the cognomen Serranus.

[4] The correct year is 213 rather than 212 since patricians would hold the curule aedileship in an odd numbered year (Liv. 7.1.6; Mommsen *RF* 1.97–102).

The story that Scipio won election both for himself and his brother is intrinsically improbable, and despite the authority of Polybius, (10.4—5), has been generally rejected (E. Meyer, *Kl. Schr.* 2.430, note 4, and 431, note 1; Seidel 22f.). See 195, Aediles.

[5] Seidel (22f.) and Maxis (33) identify this Aedile with the Praetor of 199.

[6] Lentulus as Pont. Max. consulted the Pontifices and the people about a *ver sacrum* in 217 (Liv. 22.10.1). On his election as Pont. Max. in succession to L. Caecilius Metellus in 221, see 221, Pontifices.

[7] L. Flamininus, brother of Titus Flamininus, the liberator of the Greeks, would have been very young at this time, but it seems improbable that no close relative of his should have held a major priesthood (Münzer, *APF* 118f.; Bardt 18f.).

[8] This Decemvir, who died in 173 (Liv. 42.10.6), is probably to be identified with one or other of two Cornelii Lentuli (nos. 187 and 188 in *RE*). The first of these was Praetor in 211, and Legate of Marcellus in 209, the other Curule Aedile in 205 and Consul in 199. Willems combines them in the person of one senator (1.311f.), but Bardt (4) questions the holding of a curule aedileship after the praetorship (see Seidel, 28, note 2).

212 B.C. A.U.C. 542

Consuls

Q. Fulvius M. f. Q. n. Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Ap. Claudius P. f. Ap. n. Pulcher Pat. (293) Pr. 215

Liv. 25.2.4, and 3.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Val. Max. 2.4.7; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.44; Fest. 438 L; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls cooperated in Campania, in the capture of Hanno's camp at Beneventum, and in reducing Capua (Liv. 25.3.3; 25.7—9, 12—15, 18—20, and 22; App. *Hann.* 37; cf. Sil. It. 12.479–506). Fulvius remained in charge at Capua while Claudius held the elections in Rome (Liv. 25.41.8–13). See below, Pontifices, on Fulvius.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 25.2.5 Provinces and armies: 25.3.1–2, 4–5

C. Claudius Nero Pat. (246) Cos. 207 Suessula

Summoned from Suessula, he shared in the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.22.7–13).

P. CORNELIUS SULLA[1] Pat. (383) Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus
Investigated the Carmina Marcia and held the first Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 25.12.3–15; 27.23.5; Fest. 438 L; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.17.27; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.236). See also Liv. 25.7.5, 12.1, 15.4, 19.10, 22.4 and 11, and 41.8.

CN. FULVIUS FLACCUS[2] (54) Apulia
Disastrously defeated by Hannibal, though he escaped with some of his cavalry (Liv. 25.20—21; 26.1.9; 27.1.9; Sil. It. 12.467–472; 17.303–304; Oros. 4.16.17). See note 2.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Etruria
Sent grain from Etruria to the armies besieging Capua (Liv. 25.20. 1–3, cf. 22.5).

Aediles, Curule

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES[3] (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208
Liv. 25.5.2–3; 27.6.17. Elected Pont. Max. when about to compete for the aedileship. See below, note 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CARVILIUS (3)
Sp. CARVILIUS (6)
C. SERVILIUS CASCA[5] (51)
The Carvilii indicted the publican Postumius for fraud, and when Servilius failed to apply the veto the publicans threw the meeting into disorder (Liv. 25.3.8—5.1).

Quaestors

CN. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (176) Cos. 201
According to one version, he received from Hannibal the head of Gracchus (see below, Promagistrates) and gave it burial (Liv. 25.17.7). See also Liv. 25.19.4.

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Hiero's former kingdom (Liv. 25.3.6, cf. 7.4). Captured by siege a portion of the city of Syracuse (Polyb. 8.37; Liv. 25.23—26; cf. 26.21.10, 30.5–6, and 31.4–5; Frontin.

Str. 3.3.2; Plut. *Marc.* 18—19; Polyaen. 8.11; Tzetz. *Chil.* 2.131–134; Zon. 9.5; cf. Diod. 26.20; Vell. 2.38.2; Sil. It. 14.665–678; Flor. 1.22.33–34; Eutrop. 3.14.3; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 213, p. 134 Helm; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.5; Augustin. *CD* 1.6; 3.14; Oros. 4.17.1). His army suffered some losses from the plague which destroyed the Carthaginian one (Liv. 25.26.7–15; Sil. It. 14.580–617). On chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.331f. On his appeal to the Senate on behalf of the Cannenses, see 213.

P. Cornelius Lentulus Pat. (200) Pr. 214
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in the old province of Sicily (Liv. 25.3.6, and 5.10; 26.1.7–9).

P. Cornelius Scipio Pat. (330) Cos. 218
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 25.3.6). Captured Saguntum and Castulo; otherwise his advance was uneventful (Liv. 24.42.9–11, cf. 41—42; 25.32.1; App. *Ib.* 16; see De Sanctis 3.2.247, note 76; 446, note 6; *CAH* 8.70, note 3).

Cn. Cornelius Scipio (Calvus) Pat. (345) Cos. 222
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 25.3.6). See above, P. Scipio.

Q. Mucius Scaevola (19) Cos. 220?, Pr. 215
Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 25.3.6; cf. 26.1.11).

T. Otacilius Crassus (12) Pr. 217, 214
Imperium prorogued in command of the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 25.3.6).

Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (51) Cos. 215, 213
Imperium prorogued in Lucania (Liv. 25.3.5). Treacherously slain in ambush when bringing troops to Capua (Polyb. 8.35; Liv. 25.15.10—16.7; Val. Max. 1.6.8, consul; 5.1, ext. 6; App. *Hann.* 35; Oros. 4.16.15; Zon. 9.5; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Sil. It. 12.473–478; Polyaen. 6.38.1; Ampel. 28.4).

P. Sempronius Tuditanus (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 25.3.5; cf. 26.1.5).

M. Valerius Laevinus Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Imperium prorogued in Greece (Liv. 25.3.6). Began negotiations with the Aetolian league (Liv. 26.24.1; cf. Polyb. 5.105.8; 8.1.6; see 211, note 7). See *CAH* 8.124.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L.? Valerius Flaccus[6] Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
Served under the Consuls in the capture of Hanno's camp at Beneventum (Liv. 25.14.6; Val. Max. 3.2.20). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Legates, Envoys

C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210
M. METILIUS (9)
Sent by the Senate with instructions to the Consuls to collect the remnants of the armies of Sempronius Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus (Liv. 25.22.2).

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS ?) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Sent by the Praetor Cornelius Sulla *ex auctoritate patrum* to Etruria to buy grain; relieved the garrison of Tarentum (Liv. 25.16.4–5). See below, note 5. See 210, Legates, on Aquilius and Ogulnius.

Legates, Lieutenants

? M. AURELIUS COTTA[7] (103)
Served under Ap. Claudius, who placed him in charge of forwarding supplies from Puteoli (Liv. 25.22.5, cf. 20.3).

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS[8] Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
Sil. It. 12.479–482.

? D. IUNIUS (18)
Served under Ap. Claudius, who placed him in charge of forwarding supplies from the mouth of the Volturnus (Liv. 25.22.5, cf. 20.3). See below, note 7.

(T. QUINCTIUS) CRISPINUS[9] Pat. (Cin. *12) Cos. 208, Pr. 209
Served under Marcellus in Sicily; in charge of the camp outside Syracuse when Hippocrates attacked it (Liv. 25.26.4–7). See Lübker, no. 7.

Prefects

VIBIUS ACCAUS (*2)
Prefect of an allied Paelignian cohort (Liv. 25.14.4 and 13; Val. Max. 3.2.20).

M. ATINIUS (4)
In command of the garrison at Thurii, whose people sent him to safety when going over to Hannibal (Liv. 25.15.7–17).

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS ?) (24)
In command of the Roman garrison at Tarentum, where he kept the citadel though he lost the town (Polyb. 8.24—36, C. Livius; Liv. 25.7—11; Frontin. *Str.* 3.3.16, cf. 17.3; App. *Hann.* 32—33; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11; Plut. *Fab.* 23.3; *Apophth. Fab.* 6). See 214, note 7.

Pontifices

Pontifex Maximus: P. Licinius Crassus Dives (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

Liv. 25.5.2–4. See 213, Pontifices. The rival candidates were T. Manlius Torquatus, and Q. Fulvius Flaccus. See above, Aediles. Cf. Liv. 28.11.6; Val. Max. 1.1.6.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–?: P. Cornelius Sulla (Rufus Sibylla ?) Pat. (383) Pr. 212 Macrob. *Sat.* 1.17.27.

[1] On the cognomen Sulla, see Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Cornelius," col. 1513–1515; D.–G. 2.362, note 11. Macrobius is mistaken in attributing it first to this man: see below, Decemviri s. f.

[2] De Sanctis (3.2.459, note 28) considers the disaster to this Praetor a doublet of that to Cn. Fulvius Centumalus in 210 (Liv. 27.1.3–15), but Crake in an unpublished Johns Hopkins dissertation (pp. 187f., 279, 332) has pointed out that the loss of this army explains how Hannibal could evade his opponents and march on Rome, and that other explanations of the charge of *perduellio* against Fulvius (Liv. 26.2.7–12, cf. 6.1–6, and Val. Max. 2.8.3; 8.4.3) are unsatisfactory.

[3] Although Crassus was still a candidate for the aedileship when he was elected Pont. Max. in 212, he must have held it in 212, not 211, since there are no other exceptions to the rule of annual alternation between patricians and plebeians in the curule aedileship between 216 and 187 (Mommsen *RF* 1.101; cf. Münzer *APF* 187, note 1). We must assume therefore that the comitia for the lower magistrates were delayed until the new Consuls were in office and that the election for the Pont. Max. (a head for the state religion was urgently needed, cf. Liv. 25.1.6–12) was held first, very early in the year (25.3.8—5.4). Livy notes no delay in the aedilician comitia, but he seldom mentions them anyway. The alternative is to assume that Livy or his source is in error (Mommsen *RF* 1.101; Seidel 23f.).

[4] Pliny (*NH* 21.6) notes that a Crassus Dives was the first to give wreaths of gold and silver leaves at his games. Münzer suggests the Pont. Max. and Aed. Cur. of 212 (*APF* 187f.). But such display would hardly suit a time which necessitated restrictive legislation like the Lex Oppia. Such wreaths would be more appropriate awards at aedilician games of a later Crassus Dives, either P. Mucianus, the Consul of 131, or Publius, the Consul of 97 (cf. Cic. *Off.* 2.57; Münzer, *RE* nos. 61 and 72).

[5] Niccolini (*FTP* 94f.) accepts the cognomen Casca in Liv. 25.3.17, and in 15, where it is supplied from 17. The cognomen was not in general use until much later and first appears elsewhere in the Servilian gens in the period of Caesar. Münzer accordingly suggests (*RE* s. v. "Servilius," nos. 51 and 60; *APF* 140–143) that C. Servilius Geminus, who was Tr. Pl. shortly before he became Aed. Pl. in 209 (Liv. 27.21.9–10; 29.38.7; 30.19.7–9) is the Tribune of 212, that the cognomen Casca was inserted to veil disgraceful conduct in an eminent Servilius, and that he is to be identified with the Legate, C. Servilius, who was commissioned by the Pr. Urbanus, on the authority of the Senate, to

buy grain in Etruria. This commission, followed as it was by the supplying of the garrison of Tarentum, was rather difficult for a Tribune of the Plebs to perform. Münzer supposes that the Legate may be an unknown member of another branch of the Servilii. The same may be said of Casca. It is more probable that the Legate is C. Servilius Geminus whose tribunate in the years immediately preceding 209 has passed unmentioned like the majority of the tribunates in this period. See Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 200, note 2, who leaves the question in doubt.

[6] Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59) would list this Tribune of the Soldiers among those invented by Valerius Antias for the greater renown of his family. The style of the passage resembles the late annalistic, but the names need not be fictitious.

[7] Aurelius and Iunius are not mentioned with titles, but since they were put in charge of their posts by the Consul, they were either Legates or Prefects.

[8] Possibly Fabius remained as Legate or Prefect with a few troops in Arpi (see Münzer, *RE*).

[9] Since Crispinus was serving in Sicily he cannot be identified with the knight T. Quinctius Crispinus whom Badius the Campanian challenged to a duel at Capua (Liv. 25.18.4–15; Val. Max. 5.1.3; cf. Münzer, *APF* 50 and 116; De Sanctis 3.2.256, note 107; 293, note 150; 369f.).

211 B.C. A.U.C. 543

Consuls

CN. FULVIUS CN. f. CN. n. CENTUMALUS MAXIMUS (43) Pr. 213

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS[1] Pat. (64) Cos. 200

Liv. 25.41.11; 26.1.1; Polyb. 9.6.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119, 446f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Fest. 436 L, praenomen C. for both. Both Consuls took part in the defence of Rome against Hannibal (Polyb. 9.6—7; Liv. 26.9—11; Val. Max. 3.7.10; Flor. 1.22.42–48; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.17.2–7; Zon. 9.6; cf. App. *Hann.* 38–41, Fulv. Flaccus). Fulvius went to his province of Apulia but returned to hold the elections (Liv. 26.1.1, and 22.1–2), while Sulpicius was sent to replace Valerius Laevinus in Greece (Polyb. 8.1.6; Liv. 26.22.1, and 26.4).

Praetors

Elections and provinces: Liv. 25.41.12–13; armies: 26.1.9–13, cf. 28.10–12

C. CALPURNIUS PISO[2] (61, cf. 8) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 26.3.9, 15.8, and 21.1. Commanded the citadel when Hannibal was near Rome (26.20.2). Celebrated the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 26.23.3; Fest. 436, with praenomen M., and 438 L; see Grueber, *CRRBM*

1.251ff., and 450ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.166f.). See also Gaius 4.19; Lange, 2.662; and Appendix, Tribunes of the Plebs.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS[3] Pat. (92) Cos. 204 Apulia
Received charge of arrangements in eastern Sicily after Marcellus left (Liv. 26.21.13–17, 26.8, and 28.10; Zon. 9.6).

L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (187) Sardinia
C. SULPICIUS Pat. (8) Sicily.

Aediles of the Plebs

? MEMMIUS[4] (1)
The first to celebrate the Cerealia (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.496; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.169f.).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? ? P. AQUILIUS
Secured the condemnation of P. Villius (IIIvir nocturnus) for neglecting his watch (Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 6; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 398).

C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (29)
Accused Cn. Fulvius Flaccus of perduellio for fleeing from the battle at Herdonea (Liv. 26.2.7—3.12; see 212, note 2).

? C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Liv. 27.21.9; 30.19.9. Held the tribunate before, probably not long before, 209, when he became Plebeian Aedile. If he is not to be identified with Servilius Casca (see 212, Tribunes of the Plebs), and was a Legate in 212, a probable year for his tribunate is 211. See 209, Aediles; Niccolini, *FTP* 397; and Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 200.

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in eastern Sicily until the end of the war there (Liv. 26.1.6). He captured Syracuse and forced a small Carthaginian army to retreat to Agrigentum (Liv. 25.27—31; Plut. *Marc.* 19—21; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 2.2; Tzetz. *Chil.* 2.136–149; Zon. 9.5; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 1.55; 2.2.4, 4.131, 5.84–85; Vell. 2.38.2; Val. Max. 5.1.4; 8.7, ext. 7; Plin. *NH* 7.125; Sil. It. 14.675–678; Flor. 1.22.33–34; Eutrop. 3.14.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.5; Oros. 4.17.1). On his booty, see Polyb. 9.10; Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.4; 2.4.115–116, 120–123, 131; *Rep.* 1.21;

Liv. 25.31.8–11, and 40.1–3; 26.21.7–8, 29.4, 30.1–10; 27.16.8; 34.4.4; Plut. *Marc.* 21, cf. 30.4–5; cf. *CIL* 1².2.608, 609—*ILS* 12, 13. He returned to Rome at the end of the summer and celebrated two ovations, one on the Alban Mount and one in Rome (Liv. 26.21.5–13; Val. Max. 2.8.5; Plut. *Marc.* 21—22; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.6; see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.129, note 3; Degrassi 551).

C. Claudius Nero Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212

Took part as Propraetor in the campaign for Capua (Liv. 26.5.7—6.8), after the fall of which he was sent to Spain (Liv. 26.17.1–3; App. *Ib.* 17; see below, on the Scipios, and 210, Promagistrates).

Ap. Claudius Pulcher Pat. (293) Cos. 212, Pr. 215

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.41.13; 26.1.2, cf. 8–9). He died from wounds either just before (26.16.1), or soon after, the capitulation of the city (Polyb. 8.7.7–10; 9.3.1–4; Liv. 26.5—7, 8.6–9, 12—16, and 33.4; Plut. *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.1; App. *Hann.* 40; Zon. 9.6; cf. Sil. It. 13.450–464; 17.300–302; Flor. 1.22.43).

P. Cornelius Scipio Pat. (330) Cos. 218

Cn. Cornelius Scipio (Calvus) Pat. (345) Cos. 222

These were destroyed in turn by Carthaginian forces in southern Spain (Polyb. 10.6.2, and 7.1, cf. 8.38; Liv. 25.32—36; 26.2.5; Val. Max. 2.7.15; 3.7.1; Sil. It. 13.381–384; App. *Ib.* 16; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.17.12; Zon. 9.5; cf. Cic. *Off.* 1.61; 3.16; *Rep.* 1.1; *Parad.* 1.12; *Sen.* 75 and 82; *Tusc.* 1.89; *ND* 3.80; *Schol. Ambros.* 276 Stangl). On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 3.2.446, note 4.

Q. Fulvius Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the siege of Capua (Liv. 25.41.13; 26.1.2, 8.9, and 9.10). Summoned from Capua to defend Rome[5] against Hannibal, he then returned and carried the siege through till the town capitulated (Polyb. 9.3—7, and 9; Liv. 26.4—16; 28.41.13; App. *Hann.* 38—43; Zon. 9.6; cf. Vell. 2.8.3; Val. Max. 2.3.3; 2.8.4; 3.2, ext. 1, 8.1; 5.2.1; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.29; Sil. It. 11.114f.; 12.570–752; Plut. *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2.1; Flor. 1.22.43; Oros. 4.17.4 and 12).

M. Iunius (Silanus) (167) Pr. 212

Imperium prorogued in Etruria (Liv. 26.1.5). See 210, Promagistrates.

T. Otacilius Crassus (12) Pr. 217, 214

Imperium prorogued with command of the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 26.1.12). Raided Utica[6] (Liv. 25.31.12–15), and after another un-

successful candidacy for the consulship died in Sicily late in the year (Liv. 26.22—23). See Lübker, no. 3.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 26.1.5).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Imperium prorogued in Greece (Liv. 26.1.12). Concluded an alliance with the Aetolians,[7] captured Zakynthos, Oiniadae, and other places and wintered at Corcyra (Liv. 26.24, cf. 26.26.1). Jerome notes his friendship with Attalus of Pergamum (*Chr.* ad ann. 209, p. 135 Helm).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. MARCIUS[8] (SEPTIMIUS) (101)
Was chosen to be their leader by the refugees of the armies of the two Scipios in Spain, and is even credited with a victory (Liv. 25.37—39; 26.17.3, and 37.8; 28.42.5; Piso fr. 32 Peter; Claud. from Acilius fr. 4 Peter; Antias, fr. 23, cf. Plin. *NH* 2.241; Cic. *Balb.* 34; Val. Max. 1.6.2; 2.7.15; 8.15.11; Plin. *NH* 35.14; Frontin. *Str.* 26.2, and 10.2; Sil. It. 13.698–702; Dio fr. 57.40), but displeased the Senate, according to Livy (26.2) by assuming the title Propraetor.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. ATILIUS REGULUS (53) Pr. 213
Served under Fulvius Flaccus at Capua (Liv. 26.6.1, and 33.5–7).

TI. FONTEIUS[9] (14, cf. 27)
Served in Spain under P. Scipio who left him in charge of the camp before setting out on his final expedition (Liv. 25.34.8, 36.12, 37.4; 26.17.3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.12; 4.5.8, see note 8; and Münzer, *RE* nos. 14 and 27).

C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (52)
Served under his brother Fulvius Flaccus at Capua as commander of allied cavalry (Liv. 26.5.8, cf. 33.5–7).

Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS) (22,55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200
Served under Ap. Claudius at Capua (Liv. 26.33.5).

T. POPILLIUS (*3)
L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*1) Pr. 207
Legates under the Consuls, in charge of the Roman camp at Capua (Liv. 26.6.1).

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
Served under Ap. Claudius at Capua (Liv. 26.33.5–7). See 210, note 2.

Prefects

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS ?) (24)
Continued in command of the citadel of Tarentum until the town was recaptured in 209 (see 212 and 209, Prefects).

Triumviri Nocturni

P. VILLIUS (not in **RE*)
See above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Aquillius.

Pontifices

Liv. 26.23.7–8

?–211: T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214
Successor: see 210, Pontifices.

?–211: M. POMPONIUS MATHO[10] (*5) Cos. 233
Successor: C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

Augurs

Liv. 26.23.7–8

?–211: SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS (RUGA) (10) Cos. 234, 228
Successor: M. SERVILIUS (PULEX GEMINUS) (78) Cos. 202

?–211: T. OTACILIUS CRASSUS (12) Pr. 217, 214
Successor: see 210, Augurs.
On Otacilius, see Lübker, no. 3; 210, note 6.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

Liv. 26.23.7

?–211: M'. AEMILIUS NUMIDA[11] Pat. (103)
Successor: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS[12] Pat. (67) Pr. 218, 213 ?

Flamen Dialis

?–211: C. CLAUDIUS Pat. (not in *RE*)
Liv. 26.23.8; cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4. Compelled to abdicate for careless performance of duties. On his successor, see 209, Flamen Dialis.

Salii

P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Liv. 37.33.7, cf. Polyb. 21.10.10. Appointed before 211, when his father was killed (see above, Promagistrates). Entrants to the priesthood had to be *patrimi et matrimi* (Dion. Hal. 2.71).

[1] Livy (25.41.11) notes that Galba held no curule office before his consulship.

[2] As no Pr. Peregrinus is mentioned, Calpurnius probably combined the duties of both praetorships. See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.210, note 5.

[3] Livy gives the name of the commander in eastern Sicily after Marcellus as M. Cornelius, once adding the term Praetor (26.21.17), and Zonaras as Cornelius Dolabella. Cethegus however seems to be the more probable person. See Münzer, *RE*.

[4] Memmius' aedileship must precede 202, when the festival is noted (Liv. 30.39.8), and also 210, since the series of Aediles of the Plebs is known from 210 to 198 and does not include his name. See Seidel 24f.

[5] On the discrepancies in the accounts of the actions of the military leaders during Hannibal's march on Rome, such that there is doubt if Fulvius Flaccus even left Campania, see De Sanctis, 3.2.302f., 336–340; *CAH* 8.80; Crake, 203.

[6] De Sanctis (3.2.308, note 166) considers this raid an invention of the late annalists, but Crake (303) has shown that it is consistent with the manoeuvres of Bomilcar and the Carthaginian fleet. It is dated in 211, close to the time of the fall of Syracuse.

[7] For the chronology accepted here, see Walbank, *Philip of Macedon* 82–87, 301–304; cf. De Sanctis 3.2.440f.; Walek-Czerneski, *RPh* 54 (1928) 9–12.

[8] The title pro praetore was never confirmed (Liv. 26.2.1–6, and 17.3). Cicero terms Marcius *primi pili centurio*, Valerius Maximus (2.7.15) a *tribunus militum*, while the other sources merely say that he was an *eques*.

[9] Despite the similarities in their situation the Fonteius mentioned in Livy may not be the same as the one in Frontinus, who is named C. Fonteius Crassus.

[10] Bardt (11) has seen that it is not possible to identify this M. Pomponius Matho with certainty. See 217, note 4.

[11] See 236, Decemviri sacris faciundis. The Aemilius Numida who died this year may with probability be identified with the M'. Aemilius who was *magister* at the celebration of the Saecular Games in 236. On these games, see L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 55 (1934) 105f.

[12] Bardt (4, 29) has seen that this M. Aemilius Lepidus can hardly be identified with the famous Pont. Max. who was Cos. I in 187 and died about 152. He may be the Praetor of 218 and/or 213.

210 B.C. A.U.C. 544

Consuls

M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

M. Valerius P. f. P. n. Laevinus Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, Pr. 227, 215

Liv. 26.22.12–13; 29.16.2; 31.13.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 119f., 448f.; Flor. 1.22.25; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.5; on Valerius, Liv. 29.11.3; 30.23.5; and on Marcellus, Plut. *Marc.* 23. Marcellus was first assigned Sicily and the fleet, and Valerius Italy and the war with Hannibal (Liv. 26.29.1) but the provinces were reversed following Syracusan complaints against Marcellus (26.26.5–11, 27.16. 28.3, 29—32; 38.43.9; Val. Max. 4.1.7; Plut. *Marc.* 23; Dio fr. 57.41; Zon. 9.6; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.151). The Consuls raised funds by great popular contributions (Liv. 26.35—36; cf. 31.13.2; Val. Max. 5.6.8; Flor. 1.22.25; Fest. 500 L; Oros. 4.17.14). They recalled M. Livius Salinator from exile (Liv. 27.34.5). Marcellus won Salapia, and Marmoreae and Meles in Samnium (26.38.11–14; 27.1.1–2; Val. Max. 3.8, ext. 1; App. *Hann.* 45–47; Zon. 9.7), and inflicted a reverse on Hannibal at Numistro (Liv. 27.2; Plut. *Marc.* 24, cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.6). Valerius, delayed by illness after capturing Anticyra (Liv. 26.26—27), returned to report on Greece (26.28.1), and in Sicily calmed Syracuse and won back Agrigentum (Liv. 26.29—32, and 40). Summoned to Rome to hold elections, he refused to nominate a Dictator on Roman soil, but the people's choice was nominated by Marcellus (27.5.8–19).

Dictator

Q. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Flaccus (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214

Appointed, after Valerius' refusal to do so, by Marcellus to hold the elections (Liv. 27.5.14–19, and 6.1–12; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.).

Master of Horse

P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

See above, Dictator.

Censors

L. Veturius L. f. Post. n. Philo Pat. (*14) Cos. 220

P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208

The death of Veturius forced Licinius to abdicate before they had completed any of their regular duties (Liv. 27.6.17–18, and 34.5–6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 8.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 26.23.1 Provinces and armies: 26.28

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5) Sicily

C. LAETORIUS[1] (2) Pr. Peregrinus ?

He appears at the beginning of the next year as Propraetor in Gaul (27.7.11; see note 1).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 27.4.4.

P. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (98) Sardinia

Repulsed a Carthaginian raid on Sardinia (Liv. 27.6.13–14). See also 27.7.14.

Aediles, Curule

L. VETURIUS[2] (*15)

P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. 208

Liv. 27.6.19. On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

Aediles of the Plebs

Q. CATIUS (3)

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*1) Pr. 207

Liv. 27.6.19. On Licinus, see D.–G. no. 2; Lübker, no. 15.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ARRENIUS[3] (1)

L. ARRENIUS (2, 3)

Opposed the election of Q. Fulvius Flaccus, who was Dictator and presiding officer, to the consulship of 209 (Liv. 27.6.1–11).

L. ATILIUS (15, cf. 13, 14, 16) Pr. 197 ?

Carried a plebiscite referring the fate of the Campanians to the decision of the Senate (Liv. 26.33.12); possibly the author of the Lex Atilia, which made it mandatory for *tutores* to be appointed, where they were lacking, by the Pr. Urbanus and a majority of the Tribunes (Gaius 1.185–195; Ulp. 11–18; Iust. *Inst.* 1.20, pr.; see *RE*, Lex Atilia, no. 1; Niccolini, *FTP* 401f.). The law must be dated before 186 (Liv. 39.9).

M. LUCRETIUS[3] (6)

In the dispute regarding the appointment of a Dictator, he proposed that the Plebs be asked to name their choice (Liv. 27.5.14–19).

Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (61) Pr. 211
Imperium prorogued, probably as Propraetor (Liv. 27.6.1; cf. 21.6) in Etruria (Liv. 26.28.6; cf. 27.7.10), though he was summoned to a brief command at Capua (27.6.1).

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
Continued in command in Spain until the arrival of the young Scipio and Silanus in the autumn (Liv. 26.20.4). On his encounter with Hasdrubal (26.17), see De Sanctis 3.2.451, note 15; on the chronology, see Liv. 27.7.5–6; De Sanctis 3.2.454, note 18, and 468, note 38.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Appointed by popular vote to the command in Spain with imperium pro consule, and arrived with his forces in the early autumn (Liv. 26.18—20; Val. Max. 3.7.1; App. *Ib.* 18–19; Dio fr. 57.39–40; Zon. 9.7). See De Sanctis 3.2.468, note 38.

CN. FULVIUS (CENTUMALUS) (43) Cos. 211, Pr. 213
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for a year in Apulia (Liv. 26.28.9; 27.1.4). Killed at Herdonea in a surprise attack by Hannibal (Liv. 27.1.4–15, and 7.12; 28.28.12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.21; Sil. It. 17.304; Plut. *Marc.* 24; App. *Hann.* 48; Eutrop. 3.14; Oros. 4.18.3).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 26.33.13; 27.3.1–5) for a year at Capua (Liv. 26.28.6 and 13). On his dealings with the Campanians, see Liv. 27.33—34; 27.3.1–7. See above, Dictator.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS[4] (167) Pr. 212
Accompanied Scipio to Spain as Propraetor (Liv. 26.19.10; cf. 28.28.14) where he succeeded to the command of Nero's army (26.19—20; Zon. 9.7; cf. Polyb. 10.6.7).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul for the command in Greece (Liv. 26.28.9; 27.10.12; cf. Polyb. 8.1.6). Failed to break Philip's siege of Echinus but captured Aegina (Polyb. 9.42; cf. 11.5.8; 22.8.9; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.488; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.170).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200
Served under Marcellus at Numistro (Liv. 27.2.10).

Legates, Ambassadors

1. M. ATILIUS (REGULUS) (53) Pr. 213
   M'. ACILIUS (10)
   Sent to Ptolemy and Cleopatra in Egypt to renew Rome's friendship (Liv. 27.4.10).

2. L. GENUCIUS (6)
   P. POETILIUS (not in *RE)
   P. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) (*4)
   Sent to King Syphax in Numidia (Liv. 27.4.7–9).

Legates, Envoys

P. AQUILIUS (12, cf. 13)
M. OGULNIUS (3)
Sent to Etruria to buy grain for the Roman garrison in Tarentum (Liv. 27.3.9).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (29)
Served under Fulvius Flaccus, who sent him from Capua to Etruria when he summoned Calpurnius (see above, Promagistrates) from Etruria to take charge at Capua (Liv. 27.6.1).

Prefects

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS ?) (24)
Remained Prefect of the garrison in the citadel of Tarentum (Liv. 26.39.1–2, and 20—23; see 214, note 7).

? D. QUINCTIUS[5] (*IV.1)
Killed in a skirmish while in charge of bringing grain by sea to the garrison at Tarentum (Liv. 26.39.2–19).

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*31) Cos. 226
Praefectus classis under the command of Laevinus; sent on a raid to Africa, he reported naval preparations to invade Italy (Liv. 27.5.1 and 8–15, cf. 7.3). An unacceptable nomination for Dictator (27.5.15).

Pontifices

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Liv. 27.6.15. Successor to T. Otacilius Crassus. See 211, Pontifices.

The members of the college of Pontifices in 210 may be listed as follows:

Patricians

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS (82) Cos. 235, 224 Pont. ?---202

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209 Pont. 216–203

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211 Pont. 213–196

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205 Pont. 213–174

Plebeians

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208 Pont. ?---183, Pont. Max. 212–183

Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 234, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214 Pont. 216—after 207

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206 Pont. 216—after 179

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206 Pont. 210–180, Pont. Max. 183–180

C. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Pont. 211–170

Rex Sacrorum

M. MARCIUS (20) ?—210

Flamen Dialis

Vacancy after C. CLAUDIUS (—), who died in 211, and before C. VALERIUS FLACCUS (*36, *44) Pr. 183, who was inaugurated in 209.

Flamen Martialis

M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS (20, 128) Pr. ? 217 Fl. Mart. --- 205

Flamen Quirinalis

Not known.

Augurs

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS[6] (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Liv. 27.6.15. Successor to T. Otacilius Crassus (or C. Atilius Serranus ?). See 211, Augurs.

The members of the college of Augurs in 210 may be listed as follows:

Patricians

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209 Augur 265–203
CN. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS (176) Cos. 201 Augur before 217–184
L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199 Augur 213–170
The successor to M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS (66) Cos. 232, 221 ?, who died in 216, is not reported.

Plebeians

M. POMPONIUS M'. f. M'. n. MATHO (*6) Cos. 231, Pr. 216 ? Augur ?----204 (see 217, note 4)
M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. ca. 224, 216 Augur ca. 226–208
M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202 Augur 211---after 168
TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196 Augur 210–174 (see 210, note 7, and 174, note 4)
The remaining plebeian member of the college is unknown.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–210: TI. SEMPRONIUS C. f. LONGUS (66) Cos. 218
Successor: TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. LONGUS[7] (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Liv. 27.6.15.

Rex Sacrorum

?–210: M. MARCIUS[8] Pat. (20)
Successor: see 208.
Liv. 27.6.16.

Curio Maximus

?–210: M. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (111)
Successor: see 209.
Liv. 27.6.16.

[1] Weissenborn notes that the army under Laetorius at Ariminum (Liv. 27.7.11) consisted of the two legions which according to 26.28.4–5 were to be sent to Gaul under an appointee of the Consul. Perhaps L. was first Pr. Peregrinus and then sent to Ariminum. His title Propraetor as given in 27.7.11 would represent his status after the Consuls for 209 had entered office until his successor arrived.

[2] On Veturius' praenomen, given by the corrector A[7] and the editors Aldus and Selenius, see Conway and Walters *ad loc.* The two Curule Aediles of this year should be plebeians (Mommsen *RF* 1.101), and in support of the view that this Veturius was one, Mommsen cited the Veturius Calvinus who was Consul in 334 and 321, Ti. Veturius Sempronius Gracchus, Augur 174, and the moneyer of about a century later (*RMW* 555f.; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.281f.). But the evidence for plebeian Veturii in this period fails if Geer is right in claiming that the Augur of 174, who actually did occupy a plebeian place in the college (see 174, note 5), was correctly named Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus (*AJPh* 60 [1939] 466f.). Since the evidence for plebeian Veturii is weak and the lists of Curule Aediles from 213 to 210 are incomplete Willems (1.376f.) and Münzer (*APF* 126–128) suggest that the list is confused, and that this is the patrician L. Veturius Philo, Leg. at Capua 212, Pr. 209, Cos. 206. According to Seidel (26, note 1) he might have held the office in 211, but the plebeian listed in 210 should not be rejected on that account. Since plebeian Veturii are known, though not with certainty in this period, Seidel's is probably the best view.

[3] The election took place at a time when it was feared a Carthaginian armada might still sail. These Tribunes therefore are probably the Tribunes of 210, not those of 209 who would enter office in December, and the Consuls in March.

[4] In a speech of Scipio Livy (28.28.14) says of Silanus "eodem iure eodem imperio . . . missus," and Polybius (10.6.7) refers to him as συνάρχων. See Jashemski (25f.), who may be right in holding that the Propraetor was sent to Spain with an imperium pro consule.

[5] Quinctius' title is not given. It was probably Praefectus (Liv. 26.39.3).

[6] In the notice of his death (Liv. 26.23.8) Otacilius is termed Pontifex, but in the statement of suffect priests (27.6.15) he is succeeded both as Pontifex and as Augur. The two major priesthoods were rarely held by one person (see on Fabius Maximus). There appears among the candidates for the consulship of 216 (22.35.2) C. Atilius Serranus who was then an Augur and whose death is not reported in Livy. Mommsen (*RF* 1.83ff., note 25) and Bardt (19f.) suggested that the name Otacilius was repeated at 27.6.15 by mistake and that the name of C. Atilius Serranus should be substituted. Conway and Walters keep the traditional text. Our list of Augurs at this period is too incomplete to be certain, but the suggestion of Mommsen and Bardt remains attractive. Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Otacilius," no. 12; *APF* 83) notes his two priesthoods.

[7] See 174, note 4. At his death in 174 Longus is termed Decemvir but the Augur who died then had the cognomen Gracchus.

[8] Mommsen (*RF* 1.84, note 25; cf. 104f., note 73) questions this notice because the Rex sacrorum had to be a patrician (Liv. 6.41.9; Cic. *Dom.* 38) and patrician Marcii are not mentioned in historical times. Münzer however accepts this Marcius as the first plebeian Rex sacrorum, and the ancestor from whom the family drew the cognomen Rex (*RE* no. 20; *APF* 81, 409; cf. Klose 11f.).

209 B.C. A.U.C. 545

Consuls

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214

Q. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, Pr. 215, 214

Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.90; Liv. 27.6; 29.15.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Cic. *Brut.* 72; Elog., *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80; Plut. *Fab.* 19. The Consuls first dealt with formal duties, the levies, and the colonies who had refused to send their quotas of men (Liv. 27.7.7 and 12–13, 8.11–13, and 9—11). Fabius in southern Italy won Manduria and recaptured Tarentum, though he was almost caught by Hannibal at Metapontum (Liv. 27.12, 15—16, cf. 20.9, and 25.1–5; Plut. *Fab.* 21—23; Polyb. 10.1; Cic. *De Or.* 2.273 and 290; *Sen.* 10–11; *Brut.* 72; Elogium; Strab. 6.3.1, 278 c; Val. Max. 7.3.7; Plin. *NH* 34.40; Sil. It. 15.320–333; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.36; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 2.3; *Apophth. Fab.* 4 and 6; *Marc.* 21 and 25; Polyaen. 8.14.3; App. *Hann.* 49; Eutrop. 3.16.1–2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 43.5–6; Augustin. *CD* 1.6; Oros. 4.18.5; Zon. 9.8). Other towns surrendered to him (Eutrop. 3.16) and he returned to celebrate a triumph (Elogium; Plut. *Fab.* 23.1–2; *Comp. Per. et Fab.* 2; see Degrassi 551). Chosen Princeps Senatus (see below, Censors). Fulvius held the election of Censors (Liv. 27.11.7), went to Capua, and received the surrender of several towns of the Lucani and Hirpini (27.15.2–3), and returned to Rome to hold elections (27.21.1–5).

Censors

P. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f. They leased the Campanian land, revised the Senate list with severity for the Metellus who urged desertion of Italy after Cannae, and for those knights who avoided military service (Liv. 27.11.8 and 12–16). Broke precedent to choose Fabius Princeps Senatus (27.11.7–11; Elogium Fabii). Completed the lustrum the following year (27.36.6–7).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.6.12 Provinces and armies: 27.7.8–12, cf. 22.5–6

C. AURUNCULEIUS (1) Sardinia

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. Urbanus

Celebrated the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 27.11.6, cf. 23.5).[1]

T. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *12) Cos. 208 Capua
See Lübker, no. 7.

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206 Pr. Peregrinus, and Gaul
Received special funds from the sacred treasury (Liv. 27.10.12). See Lübker, no. 9.

Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) CAUDINUS[2] Pat. (212)

or

P. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) CAUDINUS Pat. (214) Pr. 203

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
Liv. 27.21.9; 29.11.3.

Aediles of the Plebs

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS)[3] (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Liv. 27.21.9. On Servilius, see also Liv. 27.21.10; 30.19.6–9; on Caecilius, see note 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. PUBLICIUS BIBULUS[4] (*5)
Proposed a bill to abrogate Marcellus' command (Liv. 27.20.11—21.4; Plut. *Marc.* 27). He is credited with the Lex Publicia *de cereis* (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.7.33). See Niccolini, *FTP* 98–100.

Quaestors

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193
Given charge by Scipio of the booty taken at New Carthage (Liv. 26.47.6, and 49.10; cf. Polyb. 10.19.1). On chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.468f., note 38.

Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (61) Pr. 211
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Etruria (Liv. 27.7.10, and 21.6).

L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued in Sicily (Liv. 27.7.12, and 16), with charge of Hiero's former realm (27.8.17).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208, Pr. 224 ?, 216

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in southern Italy against Hannibal (Liv. 27.7.8 and 11, and on the title, 27.10.12). Engaged Hannibal in battle at Canusium (Liv. 27.12—15, cf. 20.9-11; Plut. *Marc.* 25—27; Oros. 4.18.4; see note 5). Went to Rome to defend himself from Publicius' charges (see above, Tribunes of the Plebs), and won both the action and election to the consulship for 208 (Liv. 27.20—21; Plut. *Marc.* 27). Investigated the defection in Etruria (Liv. 27.21.6-8; Plut. *Marc.* 28).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium as Proconsul (see 210) prorogued until the Senate should recall him (Liv. 27.7.17). He captured New Carthage and won in the subsequent settlements the favor and support of many Spanish tribes (Polyb. 10.6—17; Liv. 26.41—51; 27.17.1-7; App. *Ib.* 19—24; Zon. 9.8; cf. Silenus, in *FGrH* 2.2 B. 902, no. 6; Val. Ant. fr. 24 and 25 Peter; Val. Max. 4.3.1; 9.11, ext. 1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.11.5; 3.9.1; Sil. It. 15.180-287; Dio fr. 57.43; on chronology, see De Sanctis 3.2.468f., note 38).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212

Imperium prorogued, probably as Propraetor (see 210), until the Senate should recall him (Liv. 27.7.17). Remained in charge of the forces at the base south of the Ebro while Scipio took New Carthage (Liv. 26.42.1, cf. 49.4; Polyb. 10.6.7; see above, on Scipio).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 27.7.15, and 10.12). Received funds from the sacred treasury (27.10.12). Coöperated with the Aetolians against Philip at Lamia and in Elis (Liv. 27.30.1—31.11, cf. 32.22.10; Polyb. 10.41.1; Paus. 7.17.5; Zon. 9.9). Wintered with Attalus at Aegina (Liv. 27.33.4-5; 28.5.1).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227, 215

Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in command of Sicily and a fleet (Liv. 27.7.12-13 and 16; for the title, 27.8.13). Received troops from armies beaten in Italy, and guarded the grain supply (27.8.13-19; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.125). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45f., no. 34.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. DECIMIUS FLAVUS[5] (8)

Served under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.14.6-15).

? M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (94)
Served under Scipio in Spain (Liv. 26.48.7–12, rank not indicated).

Legates, Envoys

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Returned to Rome with captives to report to the Senate Scipio's victory at New Carthage (Liv. 26.51.1–2; 27.7.1–4; Polyb. 10.18.2, and 19.8; cf. 37.6). See below, Prefects.

Legates, Lieutenants

C. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (187)
They served under Marcellus against Hannibal at Canusium (Liv. 27.14.4). See note 5.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
Sent by his father the Consul to bring the survivors of the army of Fulvius Centumalus (see 210, Promagistrates) to Sicily and bring back legions and ships formerly under Laevinus (Liv. 27.8.13).

C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (52)
Sent by his brother the Consul to bring the urban legions to Etruria and bring back the legions there (Liv. 27.8.12).

Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Praefectus classis, with command of the fleet in the successful attack on New Carthage (Polyb. 10.9.1–5, cf. 12.1; Liv. 26.42.4–5, 43.1, 48.1–14, and 49.4; Sil. It. 15.217–219, 258–274; see above, on Scipio).

M. LIVIUS (MACATUS ?) (24)
Still Prefect of the garrison of Tarentum when Fabius recaptured it (Liv. 25.25.3–5; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.273; *Sen.* 11; Plut. *Fab.* 23; *Apophth. Fab.* 6). See above, Consuls.

M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*31) Cos. 226
Continued to serve, probably as Prefect, under Laevinus in Sicily (Liv. 27.7.16; see 210, Prefects).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–209: Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (19) Pr. 215
Successor: C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210
Liv. 27.8.4.

Flamen Dialis

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*36, *44) Pr. 183

Liv. 27.8.4–10; Val. Max. 6.9.3. Appointed against his will as successor to C. Claudius (see 211), but proceded to establish the right of the Flamen to a seat in the Senate. Cf. Liv. 31.50.7; 32.7.14; Plut. *RQ* 113; Serv. *ad Aen.* 8.552. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

Curio Maximus

C. MAMILIUS ATELLUS (5) Pr. 207

Liv. 27.8.1–3. Successor to M. Aemilius Papus (see 210), he was the first plebeian to be elected to the office.

[1] These texts make clear that at 27.7.11 the name of Hostilius has been inserted by mistake for that of Veturius as the successor of Laetorius in Gaul. See Liv. 27.10.12, on Veturius.

[2] On the identity of this Aedile, see Münzer *RE*. The praenomen L. has been omitted in Π, and is supplied by the corrector A[7], whose readings Conway and Johnson have found generally reliable (see app. crit. to 26.51.8, and preface § 97). The name of Q. Caecilius Metellus rests upon the same tradition. See Conway and Johnson *ad loc.*

[3] From Livy 27.21.10 and 30.19.6–9 it is established that during this period a man whose father had held a curule office was debarred from the two plebeian magistracies till after his father's death. Hence the difficulty with Servilius (see 218, Special Commissions). For discussions of the law, see Mommsen, *Str.* 1.487, note 2; Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Servilius," nos. 29, 60, and 78; *APF* 137–139; Lange, *Röm. Altertümer* 2.151f.; Botsford, *Rom. Assemblies* 342f.; Aymard, *REA* 45 (1943) 199f.

[4] The inscription of C. Publicius Bibulus, Aedile of the Plebs (*CIL* 1[2].2.834), is in its present form a work of the late Republic (*CIL, loc. cit.*), but Tenney Frank has pointed out that the spelling Poplicio reveals that it is a clear case of restoration then (*CPh* 19 [1924] 78), and the inscription itself was much earlier. The aedileship however indicates that it cannot refer to this Tribune since the series of Aediles of the Plebs is known until 196 (Niccolini, *FTP* 99f.).

[5] Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Claudius," no. 220, and "Decimius," no. 8) considers the battle described in Liv. 27.14—15 an invention. It may however be a skirmish which was magnified in importance. In any case the names of the officers involved are likely to be authentic.

208 B.C. A.U.C. 546

Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, Pr. 224 ?, 216

T. QUINCTIUS L. f. L. n. CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *12) Pr. 209

Liv. 27.22.1; 30.27.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Quinctius, Liv. 27.35.3; and

on Marcellus, Cic. *Div.* 2.77–78; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Ascon. 12 C; Plut. *Fab.* 19; *Marc.* 1, 28, 30; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3.4; App. *Hann.* 50; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.567. Both Consuls were assigned provinces against Hannibal in southern Italy (Liv. 27.22.2, and 25.6 and 11). Marcellus, after a delay in order to make his temple of Honos and Virtus satisfy religious rules (see 222, Consuls; Liv. 27.25.7–9; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.120–123; *ND* 2.61; *Rep.* 1.21; Val. Max. 1.1.8; Plut. *Marc.* 28; *Fort. Rom.* 5; Ascon. 12 C; Lact. *Div. Inst.* 1.20.12; cf. *CIL* 1².2.608, 609), went to Venusia, while Crispinus tried to attack Locri (Liv. 27.25.11–14; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 29). While both Consuls were reconnoitering near Petelia, they were caught in an ambush, so that Marcellus was killed and Crispinus mortally wounded (Polyb. 10.32; Liv. 27.26—27; Val. Max. 1.6.9; Plut. *Marc.* 29; App. *Hann.* 50; Oros. 4.18.6–8; Zon. 9.9; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Tusc.* 1.89; Nep. *Hann.* 5.3; Plin. *NH* 11.189; Plut. *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3; *Fab.* 19; *Flam.* 1; Sil. It. 15.334–380; Eutrop. 3.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7). Crispinus retreated, warned Salapia and other towns, and sent Marcellus' army to Venusia (Liv. 27.28.2–4, and 29.1–6, and 33.6). Died after appointing a Dictator (Liv. 27.33.6; see below, Dictator). On the burial of Marcellus, see Cic. *Sen.* 75; Liv. 27.28.1; Val. Max. 5.1, ext. 6; Plut. *Marc.* 30; *Comp. Pel. et Marc.* 3; App. *Hann.* 50; Sil. It. 15.381–396; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 45.7–8; Suid. 1.2.999 B; Zon. 9.9. On Quinctius, see Münzer, *APF* 116f.; Lübker, no. 7.

Dictator

T. MANLIUS T. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224

Appointed, according to *Fast. Cap.*, to hold elections and give games (Degrassi 46f., 120, 448f.; Liv. 27.33.6–8, and 35.1; 30.2.8, and 27.11). See also fr. of Naevius in Varro *LL* 5.153, and Cichorius, *RS* 55f.

Master of Horse

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206

Liv. 27.33.6–8; see above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.21.5 Provinces: 27.22.3

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN)[1] (151, cf. 29) Tarentum

Liv. 27.29.6; cf. 27.36.13.

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (147) Sicily

Though in command in Sicily (of the Cannenses, Liv. 27.22.9), he was sent as an envoy to the wounded Consul Crispinus (27.29.4–6).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES (69) Cos. 205 Pr. Peregrinus
P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. Urbanus

Had command of 50 ships to protect the coast near Rome (Liv. 27.22.12). Proposed the law to make the Ludi Apollinares a regular fixed festival (27.23.4–5; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.515f.). Tried to keep the Flamen Dialis out of the Senate (27.8.5–10).

Aediles, Curule

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Liv. 27.36.8, cf. 33.7.

Aediles of the Plebs

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207
M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206
Liv. 27.36.9.

Interrex

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80: interrex bis. The dates remain unknown, but Mommsen suggested that with both Consuls dead he may have acted this year to elect the Consuls of 207. Livy however indicates that the Dictator held the elections (see above, Dictator).

Promagistrates

C. AURUNCULEIUS (1) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia as Propraetor by action of the people (Liv. 27.22.5–6; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.211, note 1).

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (61) Pr. 211

Ordered to remain in command in Etruria until the arrival of his successor (Hostilius Tubulus, Liv. 27.22.13).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 27.22.7). Defeated Hannibal at Baecula and captured the young Masinissa (Polyb. 10.37—40; Liv. 27.17—20; Val. Max. 5.1.7; App. *Ib.* 24–27; Zon. 9.8; De Sanctis 3.2.468, note 38, 477–481).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 211, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Imperium prorogued at Capua (Liv. 27.22.4, cf. 25.6).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Etruria (Liv. 27.22.4 and 13), with instructions to guard against defection there (27.24.1–4).

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212
Imperium prorogued in Spain along with Scipio (Liv. 27.22.7; see above, on Scipio).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
Imperium prorogued in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 27.22.10). With Attalus of Pergamum and the Aetolians he attacked Lemnos, Peparethus, Euboea and Locris, and retired to Aegina (Polyb. 10.41—42, cf. 11.5.8; Liv. 28.5—8; App. *Mac.* 3; Dio fr. 57.57–58; Zon. 9.11; cf. Iustin. 29.4).

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Invested with imperium pro praetore (Liv. 24.35.2), and sent to aid in curbing defection in Etruria (Liv. 27.24.1–9; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.681, notes 1 and 6; 2.652, note 2).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (cf. Liv. 28.4.5) in command of additional ships in the fleet off Sicily (Liv. 27.22.9). Raided Africa (Liv. 27.29.7–8, cf. 28.4.5–7; see De Sanctis 3.2.476, note 52). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Gaul (Liv. 27.22.6). See Lübker, no. 9.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
In the reconnoitering party when his father the Consul was killed, but escaped with wounds (Polyb. 10.32; Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.7; Plut. *Marc.* 29; Sil. It. 15.353–379). Delivered the funeral laudation for his father (Liv. 27.27.13; cf. Plut. *Marc.* 30; App. *Hann.* 50). Led the legions back to Venusia (Liv. 27.29.1).

A. MANLIUS Pat. (11)
Served under the Consul Marcellus (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.7) and was slain with him.

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Served under the Consul Marcellus (Plut. *Flam.* 1; see Münzer, *APF* 117).

Legates, Ambassadors

1. SEX. ANTISTIUS (20)
M. RAECIUS (2)
Sent to Massilia for information regarding Hasdrubal's advance in Gaul (Liv. 27.36.1–4).

2. L. MANLIUS (ACIDINUS) Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Sent by the Senate to observe the situation in Greece and Macedonia and attend the Olympic games (Liv. 27.35.3–4; cf. 28.7.14). On the chronology, see Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 304f.; De Sanctis 3.2.443; Walek-Czerneski, *RPh* 54 (1928) 13–17.

Legates, Envoys

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (147) Pr. 208
L. LICINIUS POLLIO (143)
L. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS (5) Pr. 210
Sent by the Senate to the wounded Consul Crispinus (Liv. 27.29.1–6).
On Caesar, see above, Praetors.

Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS[2] Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
Sent by the Senate to the army at Venusia (Liv. 27.29.1–4).

Prefects

L. ARRENIUS (3, cf. 2)
Praefectus socium; accompanied the Consul Marcellus, and taken captive when he was slain (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.8).

M'. AULIUS (1)
Praefectus socium; slain with the Consul Marcellus (Liv. 27.26.12, and 27.8).

Augurs

Ca. 226–208: M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (220) Cos. 222, 215, 214, 210, 209, Pr. 224 ?, 216
Successor: P. AELIUS PAETUS[3] (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
Liv. 27.36.5, cf. 27.7–11; Plut. *Marc.* 2.2.

Rex Sacrorum

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA[4] Pat. (131)
Liv. 27.36.5. Successor to M. Marcius (see 210, Rex sacrorum).

[1] Flamen, a cognomen otherwise unknown, is rejected by Johnson and Hallward in the Oxford text of Livy 27.22.3 *ad loc.* (cf. Münzer *RE*), because to be one of the Flamens Q. Claudius must have been a patrician and could not have held the Tribunate of the Plebs in 218. The Praetor of this year and the Tribune of 218 however need not be the same person.

[2] Fabius' title is not given, nor does it appear that he remained with imperium.

[3] For Paetus' nomen and cognomen, see Liv. 41.21.8, the notice of his death. See Conway and Johnson on 27.36.5.

[4] See Klose 11.

207 B.C. A.U.C. 547

Consuls

C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Pr. 212
M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219
Liv. 27.34, and 36.10; 28.10.1; 31.12 8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50.2; Zon. 9.9; and on Livius, Liv. 36.36.6. After being reconciled and making military and religious preparations (Liv. 27.35.6–9, and 36—38; Val. Max. 4.1.2; 7.2.6; 9.3.1), the Consuls went to their armies, Claudius to contain Hannibal in Bruttium and Apulia (Liv. 27.35.10–12, 40.1, and 41—42; Zon. 9.9), and Livius to Gaul against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.35.10, and 38.7). Claudius, gaining possession of Hasdrubal's messages to Hannibal, joined Livius at Sena, where the two Consuls destroyed Hasdrubal and his army in the battle of the Metaurus (Polyb. 11.1—3; Liv. 27.43—51; Cic. *Brut.* 73; Hor. *Carm.* 4.4.36–71; Val. Max. 3.7.4; 7.4.4; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.9, and 2.9; 2.3.8, and 9.2; 4.7.15; Sil. It. 15.544–823; Suet. *Tib.* 2.1, on Nero; Flor. 1.22.50–54; App. *Hann.* 52–54; Ampel. 18.12; 36.3; 46.6; Eutrop. 3.18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 48.2–4; Oros. 4.18.9–16; Zon. 9.9; cf. Porphyr. on Hor. *Carm.* 4.4.37; Manil. 1.791; *Anth. Lat.* 2.304 Riese[2]; Sid. Apoll. 4.554–556; and on the date, Ov. *Fast.* 6.770). Livius celebrated a triumph while Nero was feted with him in an ovatio (Liv. 28.9.2–18; Val. Max. 4.1.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 48.5; 50.2; cf. on Livius, Enn. *Ann.* 302 V; Suet. *Tib.* 3.1; see Degrassi 551). Livius was named Dictator to hold elections by his colleague (Liv. 28.10.1), and went to investigate defections in Etruria and Umbria (Liv. 28.10.4–5).

Dictator

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
Appointed to hold elections[1] (Liv. 28.10.1–5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; cf. Suet. *Tib.* 3.1).

Master of Horse

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
See above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 27.35.1 Provinces: 27.36.11–12; cf. 28.10.12–14
A. HOSTILIUS CATO (10) Sardinia
C. HOSTILIUS CATO (12) Pr. Urbanus et Peregrinus
Liv. 27.51.8–10.

C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Sicily
According to "quidam auctores" he sent slingers and bowmen to the Consul Livius (Liv. 27.38.11–12).

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*1) Gaul
Reported Hasdrubal's advance in Gaul, and fought at the Metaurus (Liv. 27.39.1, 46.5, 47.4, and 48.1; see above, Consuls). See D.-G. 5.97, no. 2; Lübker, no. 15.

Aediles, Curule

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205
SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (207)
Liv. 28.10.6.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Q. MAMILIUS TURRINUS (13) Pr. 206
Liv. 28.10.3 and 7. On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

Promagistrates[2]

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN)[3] (151) Pr. 208
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor (Liv. 27.43.2) at Tarentum and among the Sallentini (Liv. 27.36.13, 38.8, and 40.11–14). Sent Hasdrubal's messsengers to Nero (27.43.1–5).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Continued in command in Spain, where he directed the operations of Silanus against Celtiberia and L. Scipio against Orongis (Liv. 28.1—4; cf. 27.36.12, and 38.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.3.5; Zon. 9.8). According to De Sanctis (3.2.496f., note 84) and Hallward (*CAH* 8.88, note 2), Livy's chronology should be rearranged to bring the battle of Ilipa into this year, but Scullard (*Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War*, 304–309) presents a good defence of the division of campaigns as it stands in Livy. See 206, Promagistrates, and note 4.

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (59) Cos. 237, 224, 212, 209, Pr. 215, 214
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 27.35.13–14, 36.13, and 40.14), whence he was summoned to protect Lucania (27.42.17).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued, first for command at Tarentum, then Capua (Liv. 27.35.2 and 14, 36.13; cf. 28.10.15). Cf. Liv. 27.40.10–14.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212
Continued in command with Scipio in Spain, where he defeated Hanno and Mago among the Celtiberians (Liv. 28.1.4—2.14; Zon. 9.8; see above, on Scipio).

? L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
In command of forces guarding the Appennine passes against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.50.8, cf. 43.9; see Mommsen *Str.* 2.652, note 2).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
Continued in command in Greece and Macedonia (see 208, Promagistrates) in what was now a neglected theater of war (Liv. 29.12.1–2; see De Sanctis 4.2.429, notes 81, 83; *CAH* 8.132).

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Sent to Etruria as Propraetor (Liv. 27.35.2, and 36.13; 28.10.11).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Continued as Proconsul in command of the fleet off Sicily, whence he carried out a raid on Africa (Liv. 28.4.5, and 10.16; see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 46, note 4; De Sanctis 3.2.476, note 52).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. AURUNCULEIUS (2, cf. 1) Pr. 209?
Served under the Consul Claudius Nero against Hannibal (Liv. 27.41.9–10).

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)
Served under the Consul Claudius Nero against Hannibal (Liv. 27.41.7).

L. VERGINIUS (*20)
Served under Q. Claudius, Propraetor at Tarentum, and brought the messengers of Hasdrubal to the Consul (Liv. 27.43.3–5).

Legates, Envoys

1. L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Served under his brother P. Scipio in Spain; sent to Rome with Hanno and other Carthaginian captives (Liv. 28.4.2–4; Zon. 9.8). See below, Lieutenants.

2. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS[4] Pat. (103) Cos. 213, Pr. 214
Sent by the Consul Livius to inform the Senate that they could safely withdraw the consular army from Gaul (Liv. 28.9.1–2).

3. L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
P. LICINIUS VARUS (175) Pr. 208
Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
The envoys who brought to Rome news of the victory at the Metaurus (Liv. 27.51.3–6; cf. 28.9.19–20).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. CATIUS (3)
Left in charge of the camp, when the Consul Nero joined Livius (Liv. 27.43.12) against Hasdrubal.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Was placed in charge of the attack on the Spanish town of Orongis by his brother P. Scipio; no title preserved (Liv. 28.3—4; Zon. 9.8; cf. Liv. 38.58.8).

? M. LUCRETIUS (7)
According to some authors, he brought forces from Spain to aid Livius against Hasdrubal (Liv. 27.38.12).

Prefects

P. CLAUDIUS (not in *RE*)
Praefectus socium; served under the Consul Claudius Nero (Liv. 27.41.7).

[1] It is rare, though legitimate, for a Consul in office to be appointed Dictator by his colleague (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.514, note 1; Bandel 139f.). The Consul so appointed in 339 (Liv. 8.12.13) held the office *rei gerendae causa*, but Livius apparently held it *comitiorum habendorum causa*. The phrasing in Livy (28.10.1) implies that there was some definite reason for the appointment, even though both Consuls were present in Rome. Bandel rejects political motives and finds no justification for Weissenborn's suggestion that religious scruples were involved. He suggests that in view of the serious situation in Etruria the Consul received the powers of a Dictator but disguised them as simply to hold elections. But in that case he would be expected to abdicate immediately after the elections (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.626, note 3). Moreover, the consular imperium was sufficient for the purpose. Perhaps Nero, who was the senior Consul (Liv. 27.34.1 and 15, and note the order in *Fast. Cap.*), took this method of placing his colleague, the victor of the Metaurus, in the senior position.

[2] Livy omits the regular list of prorogations for this year with the exception of Q. Fulvius Flaccus.

[3] See 208, note 1.

[4] Münzer (*RE*) is not certain of the identity of this Legate.

206 B.C. A.U.C. 548

Consuls

L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (*15) Pr. 209
Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81)

Liv. 28.9.18—10.2; Cic. *Brut.* 57; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Dio fr. 57.59; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. Eutrop. 3.19. Both Consuls were assigned to face Hannibal in Bruttium and Lucania (Liv. 28.10.8, and 11.8—12.9; Dio fr. 56.59–60; Eutrop. 3.19, with the name Valerius; Zon. 9.11). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.10.3 Provinces and armies: 28.10.9–16, 45.8
M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. Urbanus, later also Peregrinus
TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS[1] (62, cf. 61) Sardinia
Q. MAMILIUS TURRINUS (13) Pr. Peregrinus, later Gaul

Sent to protect the repopulated colonies of Cremona and Placentia (Liv. 28.11.11).

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203 Sicily

Aediles of the Plebs

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205

Liv. 28.38.11.

Quaestors

? CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202

? M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

Both were quaestorii in 205 (Liv. 29.11.3; see 205, Legates), so this is the latest possible year for their quaestorships. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

Promagistrates

Q. CLAUDIUS (FLAMEN ?)[2] (151, cf. 29) Pr. 208

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor to protect Tarentum (Liv. 28.10.15, and 11.12; cf. Crake 286).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[3] Pat. (188) Cos. 199

A private citizen invested with imperium pro consule to succeed Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.38.1, pro praetore; cf. 29.13.7, pro consule; cf. Polyb. 11.33.8; Dio fr. 57.56; Zon. 9.11; Mommsen, *Str.* 2.652, note 4).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS)[4] Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Continued in command in Spain. Here he won the battle of Ilipa (see 207, on Scipio) and drove the Carthaginians out of Spain, visited Syphax in Africa, punished a number of Spanish towns, captured Gades, quelled a mutiny among his own soldiers, and the revolt of several Spanish tribes (Polyb. 11.20—33; Liv. 28.12—37; App. *Ib.* 32—38; Zon. 9.8 and 10; cf. Val. Max. 9.8.1; 9.11, ext. 1; App. *Lib.* 10; Sil. It. 16.24-599; Eutrop. 3.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.9-14; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 204, p. 135 Helm; Oros. 4.18.17; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.1.1, and 3.4; Polyaen. 8.16.1). Returned late in the year to Rome to report on his achievement (Liv. 28.38.1-6; cf. App. *Ib.* 38), and become Consul (see 205). According to Livy (28.38.4; 31.20.3; cf. Dio fr. 57.56; Val. Max. 2.8.5) he was refused a triumph, according to Polybius (11.33.7) and Appian (*Ib.* 38; cf. Dio fr. 57.56) he received one. Perhaps he celebrated an ovatio (see Degrassi 551). On the chronology of the Spanish campaigns in 207 and 206, see the works cited in note 4.

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209

Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua. See 207-204, Promagistrates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (167) Pr. 212

Continued in command, probably pro praetore, under Scipio, and took part in the battle of Ilipa and other operations, and held command at New Carthage while Scipio visited Syphax in Africa (Polyb. 11.20, 23.1, 26.6; Liv. 28.13.3-5, 14.15-16, 16.9-12 and 15, 17.11, 26.7, 34.12,

cf. 28.14; App. *Ib.* 26, 28, 32). According to Polyb. 11.33.8 Scipio left Silanus and Marcius (see Legates) in command when he returned, but Liv. names Cornelius Lentulus and Manlius Acidinus (28.38.1).

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.10.11).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 212
Invested with command pro consule to succeed Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.38.1, pro praetore; 29.13.7, pro consule; cf. Polyb. 11.33.8; Dio fr. 57.56; Zon. 9.11; see above, on Cornelius Lentulus).

P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
Continued in command in Greece and Macedonia in what remained for a second year a neglected theater of war (Liv. 29.12.1; see 208 and 207, Promagistrates, on Sulpicius).

Legates, Envoys

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Sent to Rome with captives to announce the capture of Spain (Liv. 28.17.1; cf. App. *Ib.* 29).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Sent by Scipio with gifts to win the favor of King Syphax for Rome (Liv. 28.17.6–9, orator; App. *Ib.* 29).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Served as Legatus under his brother (Liv. 28.28.14).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Served under Scipio in Spain (Liv. 28.28.14), and is mentioned in connection with the battle of Carmona (App. *Ib.* 25–26), and the operations against Iliturgi, Gades, and the Ilergetes under Indibilis (Liv. 28.19.9 and 18, 23.8, 30.3—31.2, 33.3 and 11; Polyb. 11.32—33; Sil. It. 16.576, 583).

L. MARCIUS SEPTIMIUS (101)
An important and able officer, probably a Legate, under Scipio in Spain (see 211, Legates). He led a wing at Ilipa, was left in command at Tarraco when Scipio visited Syphax, fought against rebel towns, and carried the expedition to Gades (Polyb. 11.32—33; Liv. 28.14.15–16, 17.11, 21.1, 22.1—35.2; 32.2.5; App. *Ib.* 25–26, 31–34, 37; and on the treaty with Gades, Cic. *Balb.* 34, cf. 39). See Polyb. 21.33.8, and above, on Silanus.

[1] As the Claudii Aselli were plebeian (see 205, Aediles of the Plebs), the Praetors of 206, as well as 207, were all plebeians.

[2] See 208, note 1.

[3] See 213, note 8.

[4] The time required for Scipio's activities, as reported in Livy, between the battle of Ilipa and his arrival in Rome before the elections is so great that De Sanctis and others have supposed that the battle should be placed at the end of 207 (3.2.496f., note 84; Hallward, *CAH* 8.88, note 2). But Polybius definitely places the battle after the armies left winter-quarters (11.20.1), while in this period elections were often close to the end of the consular year. Even so, Scullard (*Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War*, 304–309) in his able defence of the chronology of Livy and Polybius is compelled to suppose that Scipio returned from Ilipa, not to Tarraco, but to New Carthage, and that the commands of Silanus and of Marcius during his absence in Africa have been reversed in Livy's account. If we suppose that elections were late and that Scipio risked bad weather for sailing to return to Rome the account we have is still possible.

205 B.C. A.U.C. 549

Consuls

P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio (Africanus) Pat. (336) Cos. 194
P. Licinius P. f. P. n. Crassus Dives (69) Pr. 208

Cic. *Brut.* 77; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.52; Zon. 9.11; and on Scipio, Elog. *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89; Cic. *Phil.* 5.48; Val. Max. 8.14.1. Scipio received the province of Sicily and Crassus Bruttium without the lot (Liv. 28.38.12). Scipio introduced envoys of Saguntum to the Senate (Liv. 28.39). After strong opposition from the Fabian group he was granted the province of Africa too (Liv. 28.40—45; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 55; *Lib.* 7; Sil. It. 16.692–700), and, although he was allowed only a volunteer army, went on to Sicily to make his preparations for the invasion (Liv. 29.1, cf. 4.7—5.1, and 6.1; Val. Max. 3.6.1; 7.3.3; App. *Lib.* 8; Zon. 9.11). Recapturing Locri, he left Pleminius in charge (Liv. 29.6—9; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Zon. 9.11). Crassus accomplished little in Bruttium, as both armies suffered from plague, and appointed a Dictator to hold the elections (Liv. 28.41.12, 44.11, 45.9, 46.2–3 and 15; 29.10.1–3, and 11.9; Diod. 27.2; Plut. *Fab.* 25; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.52; Zon. 9.11).

Dictator

Q. Caecilius L. f. L. n. Metellus (81) Cos. 206

Appointed to hold the elections for 204 (Liv. 29.10.2–3, and 11.9–11; 30.23.3; 35.8.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.).

Master of Horse

L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
Liv. 29.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 9.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.38.11 Provinces: 28.38.13

L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Sicily
Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; cf. *CIL* 1².2.803. See below, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Gaul (Ariminum)
Reported Mago's landing in Liguria and joined Livius against him (Liv. 28.46.12; 29.5.1–9; App. *Hann.* 54; Zon. 9.11).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Sardinia
Captured some Carthaginian cargo ships (Liv. 28.46.14, cf. Coelius fr. 33 Peter, and Val. Ant. fr. 26 Peter; App. *Hann.* 54).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203 Pr. Urbanus
Instructed by the Senate to see that the former Campanians should live within the limits allowed them, and to appoint a commander to lead the urban legions to Gaul (Liv. 28.46.6 and 13).

Aediles, Curule

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Liv. 29.11.12. Lucius was elected and held office while absent as Proconsul in Spain.

Aediles of the Plebs

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)
M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. 201
Liv. 29.11.12–13.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Imperium prorogued to hold command in Bruttium (Liv. 28.45.9–11, and 46.3). Dismissed his army when appointed Dictator (Liv. 29.10.2–3).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[1] Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7), where with his colleague Manlius Acidinus he quelled a revolt led by Indibilis and Mandonius (Liv. 29.2—3, and 13.7; App. *Ib.* 38).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.6).

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.45.10, and 46.13), when he was ordered to Gaul to join Lucretius against Mago (Liv. 28.46.13; 29.5.2–9; App. *Hann.* 54; cf. Zon. 9.11).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7). See above, on Cornelius Lentulus.

Q. PLEMINIUS (*5, p. 1743)
Termed Propraetor (Liv. 29.6.9) and Legatus (29.8.5). See below, Legates.

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
In command at Tarentum pro praetore (Liv. 29.13.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11, and Jashemski 35.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Proconsul in Macedonia and Greece as Sulpicius' successor, he began military operations, but held a conference with Philip and concluded the peace of Phoenice (Liv. 29.12; Zon. 9.11; cf. App. *Mac.* 3). Elected Consul while still in his province (Liv. 29.11.10, and 12.16).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS[2] Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Received a grant of imperium from the urban Praetor to bring the urban legions to Arretium (Liv. 28.46.13). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

SER. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (207)
Commanded cavalry under L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 29.2.7–8).

P. MATIENUS (5)
Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (Liv. 29.6.9, 9.2–10, 18.10–14, and 19.2; cf. Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62).

C. OCTAVIUS (13)
An ancestor of Augustus who served under L. Aemilius Papus (Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; see above, Praetors).

M. SERGIUS (19)
Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (see above, on Matienus).

Legates, Ambassadors

1. M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Q. CATIUS (3)
Brought to Delphi gifts from the booty of Hasdrubal (Liv. 28.45.12). On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

2. M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206
SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202
M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201
Sent to king Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater from Pessinus (Liv. 29.10.4—11.8, and 14.5-14; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26-28; *Cael.* 34; *Sen.* 45; Varro *LL* 6.15; Ovid *Fast.* 4.247-348; Strab. 12.5.3, 578 c; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Sil. It. 17.1-43; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.61; Herodian 1.11; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 46; Iulian. *Or.* 5, 159-161). On Laevinus and Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 48, no. 42, respectively.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Served under P. Scipio in Sicily; in command of the garrison at Messana (Liv. 29.7.2; on the title, see 38.58.8).

C.? LAETORIUS[3] (2) Pr. 210
Sent by Sempronius with troops and ships to try to break off the Aetolian peace with Philip of Macedon (Liv. 29.12.5). See above, Promagistrates.

Q. PLEMINIUS (*5, p. 1743)
Legatus (Liv. 29.8.5) pro praetore (29.6.9; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.700, note 2). Scipio placed him in charge of Locri where he robbed the temple of Proserpina, and tortured and killed the Tribunes of the Soldiers Matienus and Sergius (Liv. 29.6—9, 16—22; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; cf. App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; Zon. 9.11). See Lübker, p. 823.

Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Carried out a raid on the coast of Africa, probably as Praefectus[4] classis (Liv. 29.1.14, 3.6—5.1).

Flamen Martialis

?–205: M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (128, 20) Pr. 217

Successor: see under 204.

Liv. 29.38.6. Incorrectly termed Flamen Quirinalis (Liv. 24.8.10).

[1] See 213, note 8.

[2] Valerius' commission is not mentioned in **RE* and is regarded as fictitious by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 11). But private citizens were from time to time granted the imperium (cf. Liv. 23.34.14; 27.24.1; 31.3.2; 35.23.6–7), and Valerius could easily have completed this task and returned to Rome in time to head the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum. On his commission, see Jashemski, *Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Propraetorian Imperium*, 27.

[3] Only the nomen Laetorius is given in the text of Livy. C. is the praenomen of the Praetor of 210.

[4] See 209 and 204, Prefects, on Laelius.

204 B.C. A.U.C. 550

Consuls

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Pr. 211

P. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (96) Pr. 213

Enn. *Ann.* 303–308 V; Cic. *Brut.* 60; *Sen.* 10; Liv. 29.11.10; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cethegus, cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171. The Consuls heard complaints of the Locrians against Pleminius and Scipio, and appointed a senatorial commission to investigate them (Liv. 29.16.4—20.11; Diod. 27.4; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, and below, Promagistrates, Legates, and Special Commissions). Cethegus' province was Etruria, where he punished traitors who had negotiated with Mago (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.10–12; Zon. 9.11). Sempronius in Bruttium suffered a reverse, then joined forces with Licinius Crassus (see Promagistrates), and after vowing a temple to Fortuna Primigeneia, gained a victory (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.4–9; Dio fr. 57.70; Oros. 4.18.18; Zon. 9.11; cf. Fest. 272 L; see Otto, *RE* s. v. "Fortuna," cols. 27–28). He won Clampetia and several

other towns (Liv. 29.38.1). Cethegus held the elections (29.38.2–5). On his relation to the cult of the Magna Mater, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171.

Censors

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
Liv. 29.37.1; 36.36.4 and 6; 39.3.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2. They removed seven from the Senate, let building contracts, established a new salt tax, included soldiers everywhere in the census as well as members of the twelve colonies, but in their review of the knights and the listing of the tribes attacked each other (Liv. 29.37; Val. Max. 2.9.6; 7.2.6; Dio fr. 57.70–71; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 50.3). They reappointed Q. Fabius Maximus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 29.37.1; cf. Elog. *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80). See 203, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.11.11 Provinces and armies: 29.13.1–2, 5–6; cf. 30.1.7, and 2.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202 Sardinia
Sent supplies of grain and clothing for Scipio's soldiers in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1–3).

M. MARCIUS RALLA[1] (86) Pr. Urbanus
Cf. Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter.

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Sicily
Sent to aid in investigating the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; 31.12.3; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Aided in transporting Scipio's army to Africa (Liv. 29.24.8–9, 25.6, and 26.7). See Lübker, no. 8; D.-G. 5.5, no. 7.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO[2] (16) Pr. Peregrinus, and Gaul

Aediles, Curule

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
M. SERVILIUS (PULEX) GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202
Liv. 29.38.8.

Aediles of the Plebs

P. Aelius Paetus (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
P. Villius Tappulus (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
Liv. 29.38.5 and 8. One of these went with the Legates who investigated charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). On Villius, see Lübker no. 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Cn. Baebius (Tamphilus)[3] (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see above, Censors, and 203, Tribunes of the Plebs).

M. Cincius Alimentus (6)
M. Claudius Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
Both were sent with the Legates to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Cincius was probably the author of the Lex Cincia de Donis et Muneribus (Cic. *Sen.* 10; *De Or.* 2.286; *Att.* 1.20.7; Liv. 34.4.9; Tac. *Ann.* 11.5; 13.42; 15.20; Fest. 127 L; cf. *Frag. Vat.* in *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiust.* 2 [ed. Baviera] 519ff.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 101; Münzer, *RE*.

? Licinius (4)
Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter. See above, Praetors, on Marcius Ralla.

? M. Silius (5)
? P. Silius (6)
Carried a law of very uncertain date to establish standards of weight (Fest. 288 L; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 394f.).

Quaestors

M. Porcius Cato[4] (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Served under Scipio in Africa (Cic. *Sen.* 10 and 45, cf. 32; *Brut.* 60; Nep. *Cato* 1.3; Liv. 29.25.10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3.5–8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.*47.1; cf. Plin. *NH* praef. 30; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.12). See D.-G. 5.106f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

Promagistrates

L. Cornelius Lentulus[5] Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Imperium prorogued in Sicily and Africa (Liv. 29.13.3). He was exonerated from the charges brought against him in connection with Pleminius (Liv. 29.16—22; Tac. *Ann.* 2.59; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). He crossed to Africa and won some initial successes before being compelled to give up the siege of Utica (Liv. 29.24—36; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 7.3.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.1; 2.7.4; App. *Lib.* 10–17; Dio fr. 57.63–69; Zon. 9.11—12). During the winter he spied on the enemy's camps while pretending to negotiate (Liv. 30.3.3—4.12; Polyb. 14.1; Val. Max. 3.7.1; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, and 2.1; App. *Lib.* 17; Dio fr. 57.72; Zon. 9.12).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua (Liv. 29.13.6).

P. LICINIUS (CRASSUS DIVES) (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 29.36.6) in Bruttium at the Consul's discretion (Liv. 29.13.3). Joined the Consul Tuditanus against Hannibal (29.36.6–9; cf. Dio fr. 57.69).

M. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (33) Cos. 219, 207
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued in command of a fleet (Liv. 29.13.5), with which he transported grain and clothing for Scipio's army in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1–3).

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Tarentum (Liv. 29.13.6; Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 205, Legates, on the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater to Rome, which returned this year with the symbol of the goddess.

Legates, Envoys

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Was sent by the Senate with nine others besides a Praetor, two Tribunes, and an Aedile of the Plebs, to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; Diod. 27.4; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and above, Consuls, Praetors, Tribunes of the Plebs, Aediles of the Plebs).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Sent by Scipio with attendants to negotiate with Syphax and spy on his camp (Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, cf. 2.1; cf. Liv. 30.4.1; Polyb. 14.1.13; see above, Promagistrates, on Scipio).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)[6] Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Guarded the right wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.10; see 205, Legates).

Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Praefectus classis, and in charge of the left wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.5–13, cf. 33.9).

Augurs

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO[7] (*6) Cos. 231 ?
Successor: TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (52, cf. 53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Liv. 29.38.7, Admodum adulescens. See 174, notes 4 and 5.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*6) Cos. 231 ?
Successor: M. AURELIUS COTTA (103)
Liv. 29.38.7.

Flamen Martialis

TI. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*16)
Liv. 29.38.6. Successor to M. Aemilius Regillus (see 205). See Münzer *APF* 129, 134, note.

[1] In the fragment of Val. Ant. (60 Peter) which Gellius cites as from his 45th book a M. Marcius Praetor is asked by Licinius, a Tribune of the Plebs, to name a day for the trial of some person on a charge of perduellio. In spite of the number of the book (the 22nd book of Val. Ant. contained references to Mancinus in 137, fr. 57 Peter) Münzer suggests that the Praetor of this fragment is M. Marcius Ralla, the only M. Marcius who is known to have been Pr. Urbanus, that the accused may have been Pleminius (see Liv. 29.22.7–9), and that Licinius, who is also named in the fragment (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), would be one of the eight otherwise unnamed Tribunes of this year (*Hermes* 32 [1897] 469ff.). Holzapfel (*Riv. Stor. Ant.* 4 [1899] 55ff., 456ff.) as reported by Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Licinius," no. 4), and Niccolini (*FTP* 102), would place both Marcius and Licinius about 73. The fragment is not sufficiently specific to be securely dated.

[2] On the connection of this Praetor with the Puteal Scribonianum (Fest. 448 L), see Münzer, *RE*.

[3] Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.133, doubts any association of the coins of a M. Baebius Tamphilus with the Baebii of this time (cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 495; Babelon 1.250ff.) since they are much later, unless the Apollo type may possibly refer to some ancestral connection with the Ludi Apollinares (Grueber, *loc. cit.*, note 4; cf. Babelon 1.254). Niccolini (*FTP* 100) dates him in 204, but possibly 203 is correct, since his action appears to refer to the later part of the activity of the Censors.

[4] Cicero (*Sen.* 10; *Brut.* 60) and Livy (29.25.10) agree that this was the year of Cato's quaestorship. Nepos (*Cat.* 1.3) agrees in his statement that Cato left Africa for Sardinia after his quaestorship, but in 1.4 (quaestor obtigit P. Africano consuli) the word *consuli* refers either to Scipio's status at the time of the election of Quaestors or is used loosely for *proconsuli* (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5). According to Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 3.5) Cato was sent as Quaestor for the war in Africa, but quarrelled with Scipio regarding his conduct in Sicily, returned to Rome to denounce him and thus caused the sending of Tribunes to investigate him. Though Plutarch appears to preserve a second version of the investigation of Scipio in 205, the chronology of this account can hardly weigh against the testimony of Cicero, Livy, and probably Nepos; and Münzer's claim that their date, based on the use of the *Liber Annalis* of Atticus, is a conscious falsification should be rejected (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 68–70). Sobeck (8f.) favors 204. D.–G. (5.106) favor 205 with continuation in 204, and reject Plutarch's story.

[5] See 213, note 8.

[6] See Liv. 38.58.8, Legate in Spain and Africa.

[7] The identity of this Augur and Decemvir cannot be determined with certainty; see 217, note 4.

203 B.C. A.U.C. 551

Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (44) Pr. 205
C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS[1] (60) Pr. 206

Liv. 29.38.3; 30.1.1–2 and 8, and 2.13; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, with Caepio corrupted

to Scipio; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.12 (Scipio for Caepio); and on C. Servilius, Liv. 30.23.2. Caepio received the province of Bruttium, where he skirmished with Hannibal and received the surrender of several towns before preparing to cross to Africa (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, 19.10–12, and 24.1–3). Geminus received that of Etruria and advanced into Gaul, where he released his father and Lutatius Catulus from the Gauls (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, and 19.6–8; see 218, Special Commissions).

Dictator

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

According to *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.) and some of Livy's sources (30.26.12) the Dictator was appointed to hold the elections,[2] but according to Livy 30.24.3–4 he was appointed to restrain the Consul Servilius Caepio from crossing to Africa, and spent the rest of the year investigating cities and individuals in Italy who had been alienated during the war.

Master of Horse

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PŪLEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 30.24.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; see above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.38.4–5 Provinces: 30.1.9, cf. 3.1

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201 Pr. Urbanus

Announced the *supplicatio* for Scipio's first victory, and the one for Hannibal's departure from Italy (Liv. 30.17.3–6, and 21.10).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Sardinia

Provided 2000 men for the fleet (Liv. 30.2.4), and supplies for Scipio in Africa (30.24.5).

P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS[3] Pat. (*4) Ariminum (Gaul)

Fought against Mago in Gaul (Liv. 30.18.1–15). See Lübker, no. 1.

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199 Sicily

Brought additional ships to Sicily (Liv. 30.2.2). See Lübker, no. 1.

Aediles, Curule

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

M. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (54) Pr. 201

Liv. 30.26.5–6. On Valerius Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42; Lübker, no. 16.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Pr. 202
CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202
Liv. 30.26.11.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS) (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see 204, Censors). Niccolini places him in 204 (*FTP* 100), but his action appears to refer to the later part of the Censors' activities. See 204, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 3.

Promagistrates

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14,25) Pr. 189
Scipio apparently left him in charge of the camp pro praetore (Polyb. 15.4.1, καταλιπὼν Βαίβιον ἀντιστράτηγον). See below, Legates.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 30.1.7, and 18.1), where along with the Praetor Quinctilius he fought with Mago (Liv. 30.18–19; Zon. 9.12). See note 3.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 206 and 204, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Imperium prorogued in Africa until the end of the war, and a *supplicatio* was ordered for the safe arrival of the army in Africa (Liv. 30.1.10–11). In this year he destroyed the opposing camps and defeated the Carthaginians in battle, overran their territory and that of Syphax, and forced them to beg for peace (Liv. 30.5—17; Polyb. 14.1—10; 15.1; App. *Lib.* 18–35; Zon. 9.12; cf. Diod. 27.6—7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.29; Sil. It. 17.83ff.; Flor. 1.22.54–59; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.13; Eutrop. 3.20; Oros. 4.18.18–21). See 205, Consuls, and 204, Promagistrates. On the violation of the armistice, see below, Legates.

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued[4] with instructions to rebuild Genua, which Mago had destroyed (Liv. 30.1.9–10). See 204, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 205 and 204, Promagistrates).

? M. MARCIUS (RALLA) (86) Pr. 204
Placed in charge[5] of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 30.2.5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sardinia (Liv. 30.2.4).

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sicily, and bring new recruits there (Liv. 30.2.1–3, cf. 27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 30.1.3, and 27.7).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. COSCONIUS (7)
C. HELVIUS[6] (1)
M. MAEVIUS (4)
Served under Quinctilius Varus, and fell in battle against Mago (Liv. 30.18.14–15). See note 3.

Legates, Ambassadors

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207
M. AURELIUS (COTTA) (103)
Sent by the Senate to protest to Philip of Macedon against alleged violations[7] of his treaty with the Romans (Liv. 30.26.2–4; see 202 and 201, Legates).

Legates, Envoys

1. L. BAEBIUS (DIVES ?)[8] (14, cf. 25) Pr. 189
L. SERGIUS[9] Pat. (11)
L. FABIUS Pat. (21)
Sent to Carthage by Scipio to protest the violation of the armistice, and attacked on their return (Polyb. 15.2—3; Liv. 30.25; App. *Lib.* 34; Dio fr. 57.75; Zon. 9.13).

2. Q. FULVIUS GILLO (69) Pr. 200
Conducted the Carthaginian envoys to Rome and returned with them (Liv. 30.21.11–12, 23.6, and 25.9). See 202, note 1.

3. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Sent to Rome by Scipio with Syphax and other captives (Liv. 30.16.1, and 17.1–5), then recalled to share the discussion of the terms of peace with the Carthaginians. Returned to Africa with their envoys (30.23.6, and 25.9).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14, 25) Pr. 189
Scipio left him charge of the camp (Polyb. 15.4.1). He received the envoys, both Roman and Carthaginian, on their return from Rome (15.4.6). See above, Envoys, and Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
See 204, and 202, Legates.

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Served under Scipio in Africa (Polyb. 14.4.2–7, and 9.2–3; Liv. 30.9.1, 11—12, and 14.2–3; 30.33.2; App. *Lib.* 26, 28; Zon. 9.12–13; cf. Diod. 27.7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7). See above, Envoys.

Pontifices

216–203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Successor: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
Liv. 30.26.10.

Augurs

Ca. 265–203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS[10] Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Successor: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (104)
Liv. 30.26.7 and 10. On Fabius Maximus, see Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His successor as Augur was probably his grandson (Münzer, *RE*).

[1] The cognomen Geminus, which is not inserted in *Fast. Cap.*, is preserved in the Spirensia on Liv. 29.38.3; and is definitely applied to this man in Liv. 31.4.3, and 30.39.4.

[2] During both 204 and 203 the Senate had kept a Consul in command in Etruria where there had been unrest. It would be in keeping with Roman

practice for the Consul to remain in his province and appoint a Dictator to hold the elections, but quite improbable that a Dictator should be appointed solely to recall another Consul. Furthermore, there is nothing to indicate that the situation in Italy called for a Dictator *rei gerundae causa* (see Münzer, *RE*; *APF* 143f.; Bandel 142). The conditions therefore tend to favor the title given in the *Fast. Cap.*

[3] The details of the battle described in Liv. 30.18 have been questioned (Ehrenberg, *RE* s. v. "Mago," no. 5; cf. De Sanctis, 3.2.540f., note 150), but the occurrence of a battle is reasonable and consistent with the distribution of the legions at this time (Crake, 292).

[4] The situation of one legion is left uncertain in the total of 20 and 16 for 203 and 202, respectively, as Livy describes them (30.2.7, and 27.10). It is correctly assigned by De Sanctis to Lucretius in both these years (3.2.540, note 149, 545, note 156; see Crake, 292–294).

[5] Though no title is given, Marcius, *praetor prioris anni*, probably continued to hold the *imperium*.

[6] Münzer (*RE*) considers the death of this Tribune fictitious (see above, note 3), and would identify him with the Praetor of 198. But the Tribune and the Praetor need not be the same man.

[7] The accusations brought against Philip by the Greek envoys (Liv. 30.26.2–4) are probably late annalistic fabrications (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.156, note 1), but the names and the sending of an embassy may be based on archival material (Crake 155).

[8] The name Baebius is accepted in the text of Polyb. 15.1.3 by Büttner-Wobst. See Liv. 30.25.2, where it is also uncertain. This Baebius may be L. Baebius Dives, the Praetor of 189 (Münzer, *RE*).

[9] See Walters and Johnson on the text of Livy 30.25.2. M. Servilium is corrected to L. Sergium from Polyb. 15.1.3 (Büttner-Wobst), and three 15th century Mss of Livy.

[10] According to some of Livy's sources Fabius had held the augurate for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; Val. Max. 8.13.3), but Pliny (*NH* 7.156) says 63.

202 B.C. A.U.C. 552

Consuls

M. Servilius C. f. P. n. Pulex Geminus (78)
Ti. Claudius P. f. Ti. n. Nero Pat. (249) Pr. 204

Liv. 30.26.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121 452f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Servilius was assigned Etruria (Liv. 30.27.6, cf. 1–2; Zon. 9.14), but had to stay at Rome (30.38.6), and finally appointed a Dictator to hold elections, and departed for his province (30.39.4). Claudius was assigned Africa with imperium equal to that of Scipio (Liv. 30.27.1–5), but through delay for preparations and because of storms failed to arrive there at all (Liv. 30.38.6–7, and 39.1–3; Zon. 9.14). On coins celebrating M. Servilius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.179, 229, 469; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.172f.

Master of Horse

L. VETURIUS L. f. L. n. PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
Liv. 29.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator. See Lübker, no. 9.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 28.38.11 Provinces: 28.38.13

L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Sicily
Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; cf. *CIL* 1².2.803. See below, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Gaul (Ariminum)
Reported Mago's landing in Liguria and joined Livius against him (Liv. 28.46.12; 29.5.1–9; App. *Hann.* 54; Zon. 9.11).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Sardinia
Captured some Carthaginian cargo ships (Liv. 28.46.14, cf. Coelius fr. 33 Peter, and Val. Ant. fr. 26 Peter; App. *Hann.* 54).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203 Pr. Urbanus
Instructed by the Senate to see that the former Campanians should live within the limits allowed them, and to appoint a commander to lead the urban legions to Gaul (Liv. 28.46.6 and 13).

Aediles, Curule

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Liv. 29.11.12. Lucius was elected and held office while absent as Proconsul in Spain.

Aediles of the Plebs

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (61)
M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. 201
Liv. 29.11.12–13.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Imperium prorogued to hold command in Bruttium (Liv. 28.45.9–11, and 46.3). Dismissed his army when appointed Dictator (Liv. 29.10.2–3).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[1] Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7), where with his colleague Manlius Acidinus he quelled a revolt led by Indibilis and Mandonius (Liv. 29.2—3, and 13.7; App. *Ib.* 38).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.6).

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Etruria (Liv. 28.45.10, and 46.13), when he was ordered to Gaul to join Lucretius against Mago (Liv. 28.46.13; 29.5.2–9; App. *Hann.* 54; cf. Zon. 9.11).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Continued in Spain with imperium pro consule (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7). See above, on Cornelius Lentulus.

Q. PLEMINIUS (*5, p. 1743)
Termed Propraetor (Liv. 29.6.9) and Legatus (29.8.5). See below, Legates.

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
In command at Tarentum pro praetore (Liv. 29.13.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11, and Jashemski 35.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Proconsul in Macedonia and Greece as Sulpicius' successor, he began military operations, but held a conference with Philip and concluded the peace of Phoenice (Liv. 29.12; Zon. 9.11; cf. App. *Mac.* 3). Elected Consul while still in his province (Liv. 29.11.10, and 12.16).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS[2] Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Received a grant of imperium from the urban Praetor to bring the urban legions to Arretium (Liv. 28.46.13). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

SER. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS) Pat. (207)
Commanded cavalry under L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 29.2.7–8).

P. MATIENUS (5)
Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (Liv. 29.6.9, 9.2–10, 18.10–14, and 19.2; cf. Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62).

C. OCTAVIUS (13)
An ancestor of Augustus who served under L. Aemilius Papus (Suet. *Aug.* 2.2; see above, Praetors).

M. SERGIUS (19)
Tortured and killed by Pleminius after the quarrel between their soldiers (see above, on Matienus).

Legates, Ambassadors

1. M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Q. CATIUS (3)
Brought to Delphi gifts from the booty of Hasdrubal (Liv. 28.45.12). On Pomponius, see D.-G. 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

2. M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (76) Pr. 206
SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202
M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201
Sent to king Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater from Pessinus (Liv. 29.10.4—11.8, and 14.5-14; Cic. *Har. Resp.* 26-28; *Cael.* 34; *Sen.* 45; Varro *LL* 6.15; Ovid *Fast.* 4.247-348; Strab. 12.5.3, 578 c; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Sil. It. 17.1-43; Suet. *Tib.* 2.3; App. *Hann.* 56; Dio fr. 57.61; Herodian 1.11; Lact. *Inst. Div.* 2.7.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 46; Iulian. *Or.* 5, 159-161). On Laevinus and Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 45, no. 34, and 48, no. 42, respectively.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Served under P. Scipio in Sicily; in command of the garrison at Messana (Liv. 29.7.2; on the title, see 38.58.8).

C. ? LAETORIUS[3] (2) Pr. 210
Sent by Sempronius with troops and ships to try to break off the Aetolian peace with Philip of Macedon (Liv. 29.12.5). See above, Pro-magistrates.

Q. PLEMINIUS (*5, p. 1743)
Legatus (Liv. 29.8.5) pro praetore (29.6.9; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.700, note 2). Scipio placed him in charge of Locri where he robbed the temple of Proserpina, and tortured and killed the Tribunes of the Soldiers Matienus and Sergius (Liv. 29.6—9, 16—22; Diod. 27.4; Val. Max. 1.1.21; cf. App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; Zon. 9.11). See Lübker, p. 823.

Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Carried out a raid on the coast of Africa, probably as Praefectus[4] classis (Liv. 29.1.14, 3.6—5.1).

Flamen Martialis

?–205: M. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (128, 20) Pr. 217

Successor: see under 204.

Liv. 29.38.6. Incorrectly termed Flamen Quirinalis (Liv. 24.8.10).

[1] See 213, note 8.

[2] Valerius' commission is not mentioned in **RE* and is regarded as fictitious by Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 59, note 11). But private citizens were from time to time granted the imperium (cf. Liv. 23.34.14; 27.24.1; 31.3.2; 35.23.6–7), and Valerius could easily have completed this task and returned to Rome in time to head the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum. On his commission, see Jashemski, *Origins and History of the Proconsular and the Propraetorian Imperium*, 27.

[3] Only the nomen Laetorius is given in the text of Livy. C. is the praenomen of the Praetor of 210.

[4] See 209 and 204, Prefects, on Laelius.

204 B.C. A.U.C. 550

Consuls

M. CORNELIUS M. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Pr. 211

P. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (96) Pr. 213

Enn. *Ann.* 303–308 V; Cic. *Brut.* 60; *Sen.* 10; Liv. 29.11.10; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Cethegus, cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171. The Consuls heard complaints of the Locrians against Pleminius and Scipio, and appointed a senatorial commission to investigate them (Liv. 29.16.4—20.11; Diod. 27.4; App. *Hann.* 55; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, and below, Promagistrates, Legates, and Special Commissions). Cethegus' province was Etruria, where he punished traitors who had negotiated with Mago (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.10–12; Zon. 9.11). Sempronius in Bruttium suffered a reverse, then joined forces with Licinius Crassus (see Promagistrates), and after vowing a temple to Fortuna Primigeneia, gained a victory (Liv. 29.13.1, and 36.4–9; Dio fr. 57.70; Oros. 4.18.18; Zon. 9.11; cf. Fest. 272 L; see Otto, *RE* s. v. "Fortuna," cols. 27–28). He won Clampetia and several

other towns (Liv. 29.38.1). Cethegus held the elections (29.38.2–5). On his relation to the cult of the Magna Mater, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.271; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.171.

Censors

M. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (33) Cos. 219, 207
C. CLAUDIUS TI. f. TI. n. NERO Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
Liv. 29.37.1; 36.36.4 and 6; 39.3.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120, 450f.; Suet. *Tib.* 1.2. They removed seven from the Senate, let building contracts, established a new salt tax, included soldiers everywhere in the census as well as members of the twelve colonies, but in their review of the knights and the listing of the tribes attacked each other (Liv. 29.37; Val. Max. 2.9.6; 7.2.6; Dio fr. 57.70–71; Auct. *Vir. Ill* 50.3). They reappointed Q. Fabius Maximus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 29.37.1; cf. Elog. *CIL* 1².1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.14 and 80). See 203, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.11.11 Provinces and armies: 29.13.1–2, 5–6; cf. 30.1.7, and 2.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202 Sardinia
Sent supplies of grain and clothing for Scipio's soldiers in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1–3).

M. MARCIUS RALLA[1] (86) Pr. Urbanus
Cf. Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter.

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Sicily
Sent to aid in investigating the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; 31.12.3; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below. Legates, on Caecilius). Aided in transporting Scipio's army to Africa (Liv. 29.24.8–9, 25.6, and 26.7). See Lübker, no. 8; D.-G. 5.5, no. 7.

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO[2] (16) Pr. Peregrinus, and Gaul

Aediles, Curule

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
M. SERVILIUS (PULEX) GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202
Liv. 29.38.8.

Aediles of the Plebs

P. Aelius Paetus (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
P. Villius Tappulus (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
Liv. 29.38.5 and 8. One of these went with the Legates who investigated charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). On Villius, see Lübker no. 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Cn. Baebius (Tamphilus)[3] (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see above, Censors, and 203, Tribunes of the Plebs).

M. Cincius Alimentus (6)
M. Claudius Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
Both were sent with the Legates to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20.4 and 11; Diod. 27.4.6; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and below, Legates, on Caecilius). Cincius was probably the author of the Lex Cincia de Donis et Muneribus (Cic. *Sen.* 10; *De Or.* 2.286; *Att.* 1.20.7; Liv. 34.4.9; Tac. *Ann.* 11.5; 13.42; 15.20; Fest. 127 L; cf. *Frag. Vat.* in *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiust.* 2 [ed. Baviera] 519ff.). See Niccolini, *FTP* 101; Münzer, *RE*.

? Licinius (4)
Gell. 6.9.9—Val. Ant. fr. 60 Peter. See above, Praetors, on Marcius Ralla.

? M. Silius (5)
? P. Silius (6)
Carried a law of very uncertain date to establish standards of weight (Fest. 288 L; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 394f.).

Quaestors

M. Porcius Cato[4] (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Served under Scipio in Africa (Cic. *Sen.* 10 and 45, cf. 32; *Brut.* 60; Nep. *Cato* 1.3; Liv. 29.25.10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3.5–8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.*47.1; cf. Plin. *NH* praef. 30; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.12). See D.-G. 5.106f., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

Promagistrates

L. Cornelius Lentulus[5] Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Imperium prorogued in Sicily and Africa (Liv. 29.13.3). He was exonerated from the charges brought against him in connection with Pleminius (Liv. 29.16—22; Tac. *Ann.* 2.59; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 3; Dio fr. 57.62; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; below, Legates, on Caecilius). He crossed to Africa and won some initial successes before being compelled to give up the siege of Utica (Liv. 29.24—36; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 7.3.3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.1; 2.7.4; App. *Lib.* 10–17; Dio fr. 57.63–69; Zon. 9.11—12). During the winter he spied on the enemy's camps while pretending to negotiate (Liv. 30.3.3—4.12; Polyb. 14.1; Val. Max. 3.7.1; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, and 2.1; App. *Lib.* 17; Dio fr. 57.72; Zon. 9.12).

C. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (25) Pr. 209
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Capua (Liv. 29.13.6).

P. LICINIUS (CRASSUS DIVES) (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul (Liv. 29.36.6) in Bruttium at the Consul's discretion (Liv. 29.13.3). Joined the Consul Tuditanus against Hannibal (29.36.6–9; cf. Dio fr. 57.69).

M. LIVIUS (SALINATOR) (33) Cos. 219, 207
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 29.13.4).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 29.13.7).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued in command of a fleet (Liv. 29.13.5), with which he transported grain and clothing for Scipio's army in Africa (Liv. 29.36.1–3).

T. QUINCTIUS (FLAMININUS) Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Tarentum (Liv. 29.13.6; Plut. *Flam.* 1). See Lübker, no. 11.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 205, Legates, on the embassy to Attalus of Pergamum to bring the Magna Mater to Rome, which returned this year with the symbol of the goddess.

Legates, Envoys

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
Was sent by the Senate with nine others besides a Praetor, two Tribunes, and an Aedile of the Plebs, to investigate the charges against Scipio and Pleminius (Liv. 29.20—22; Diod. 27.4; see 205, Legates, on Pleminius; and above, Consuls, Praetors, Tribunes of the Plebs, Aediles of the Plebs).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Sent by Scipio with attendants to negotiate with Syphax and spy on his camp (Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.3, cf. 2.1; cf. Liv. 30.4.1; Polyb. 14.1.13; see above, Promagistrates, on Scipio).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)[6] Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Guarded the right wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.10; see 205, Legates).

Prefects

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Praefectus classis, and in charge of the left wing of the fleet as Scipio crossed to Africa (Liv. 29.25.5–13, cf. 33.9).

Augurs

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO[7] (*6) Cos. 231 ?
Successor: TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (52, cf. 53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Liv. 29.38.7, Admodum adulescens. See 174, notes 4 and 5.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–204: M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*6) Cos. 231 ?
Successor: M. AURELIUS COTTA (103)
Liv. 29.38.7.

Flamen Martialis

TI. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*16)
Liv. 29.38.6. Successor to M. Aemilius Regillus (see 205). See Münzer *APF* 129, 134, note.

[1] In the fragment of Val. Ant. (60 Peter) which Gellius cites as from his 45th book a M. Marcius Praetor is asked by Licinius, a Tribune of the Plebs, to name a day for the trial of some person on a charge of perduellio. In spite of the number of the book (the 22nd book of Val. Ant. contained references to Mancinus in 137, fr. 57 Peter) Münzer suggests that the Praetor of this fragment is M. Marcius Ralla, the only M. Marcius who is known to have been Pr. Urbanus, that the accused may have been Pleminius (see Liv. 29.22.7–9), and that Licinius, who is also named in the fragment (see below, Tribunes of the Plebs), would be one of the eight otherwise unnamed Tribunes of this year (*Hermes* 32 [1897] 469ff.). Holzapfel (*Riv. Stor. Ant.* 4 [1899] 55ff., 456ff.) as reported by Münzer (*RE*, s. v. "Licinius," no. 4), and Niccolini (*FTP* 102), would place both Marcius and Licinius about 73. The fragment is not sufficiently specific to be securely dated.

[2] On the connection of this Praetor with the Puteal Scribonianum (Fest. 448 L), see Münzer, *RE*.

[3] Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.133, doubts any association of the coins of a M. Baebius Tamphilus with the Baebii of this time (cf. Mommsen, *RMW* 495; Babelon 1.250ff.) since they are much later, unless the Apollo type may possibly refer to some ancestral connection with the Ludi Apollinares (Grueber, *loc. cit.*, note 4; cf. Babelon 1.254). Niccolini (*FTP* 100) dates him in 204, but possibly 203 is correct, since his action appears to refer to the later part of the activity of the Censors.

[4] Cicero (*Sen.* 10; *Brut.* 60) and Livy (29.25.10) agree that this was the year of Cato's quaestorship. Nepos (*Cat.* 1.3) agrees in his statement that Cato left Africa for Sardinia after his quaestorship, but in 1.4 (quaestor obtigit P. Africano consuli) the word *consuli* refers either to Scipio's status at the time of the election of Quaestors or is used loosely for *proconsuli* (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.240, note 5). According to Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 3.5) Cato was sent as Quaestor for the war in Africa, but quarrelled with Scipio regarding his conduct in Sicily, returned to Rome to denounce him and thus caused the sending of Tribunes to investigate him. Though Plutarch appears to preserve a second version of the investigation of Scipio in 205, the chronology of this account can hardly weigh against the testimony of Cicero, Livy, and probably Nepos; and Münzer's claim that their date, based on the use of the *Liber Annalis* of Atticus, is a conscious falsification should be rejected (*Hermes* 40 [1905] 68–70). Sobeck (8f.) favors 204. D.–G. (5.106) favor 205 with continuation in 204, and reject Plutarch's story.

[5] See 213, note 8.

[6] See Liv. 38.58.8, Legate in Spain and Africa.

[7] The identity of this Augur and Decemvir cannot be determined with certainty; see 217, note 4.

203 B.C. A.U.C. 551

Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (44) Pr. 205
C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. GEMINUS[1] (60) Pr. 206

Liv. 29.38.3; 30.1.1–2 and 8, and 2.13; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*, with Caepio corrupted

to Scipio; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.12 (Scipio for Caepio); and on C. Servilius, Liv. 30.23.2. Caepio received the province of Bruttium, where he skirmished with Hannibal and received the surrender of several towns before preparing to cross to Africa (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, 19.10–12, and 24.1–3). Geminus received that of Etruria and advanced into Gaul, where he released his father and Lutatius Catulus from the Gauls (Liv. 30.1.8, 3.1, and 19.6–8; see 218, Special Commissions).

Dictator

P. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

According to *Fast. Cap.* (Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.) and some of Livy's sources (30.26.12) the Dictator was appointed to hold the elections,[2] but according to Livy 30.24.3–4 he was appointed to restrain the Consul Servilius Caepio from crossing to Africa, and spent the rest of the year investigating cities and individuals in Italy who had been alienated during the war.

Master of Horse

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202

Liv. 30.24.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 46f., 120f., 450f.; see above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 29.38.4–5 Provinces: 30.1.9, cf. 3.1

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201 Pr. Urbanus

Announced the *supplicatio* for Scipio's first victory, and the one for Hannibal's departure from Italy (Liv. 30.17.3–6, and 21.10).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Sardinia

Provided 2000 men for the fleet (Liv. 30.2.4), and supplies for Scipio in Africa (30.24.5).

P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS[3] Pat. (*4) Ariminum (Gaul)

Fought against Mago in Gaul (Liv. 30.18.1–15). See Lübker, no. 1.

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199 Sicily

Brought additional ships to Sicily (Liv. 30.2.2). See Lübker, no. 1.

Aediles, Curule

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201

M. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (54) Pr. 201

Liv. 30.26.5–6. On Valerius Falto, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42; Lübker, no. 16.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Pr. 202
CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Pr. 202
Liv. 30.26.11.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? CN. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS) (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
Indicted the Censors for their public quarrel (Liv. 29.37.17; Val. Max. 7.2.6; see 204, Censors). Niccolini places him in 204 (*FTP* 100), but his action appears to refer to the later part of the Censors' activities. See 204, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 3.

Promagistrates

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14,25) Pr. 189
Scipio apparently left him in charge of the camp pro praetore (Polyb. 15.4.1, καταλιπὼν Βαίβιον ἀντιστράτηγον). See below, Legates.

M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 30.1.7, and 18.1), where along with the Praetor Quinctilius he fought with Mago (Liv. 30.18–19; Zon. 9.12). See note 3.

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 206 and 204, Promagistrates).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Imperium prorogued in Africa until the end of the war, and a *supplicatio* was ordered for the safe arrival of the army in Africa (Liv. 30.1.10–11). In this year he destroyed the opposing camps and defeated the Carthaginians in battle, overran their territory and that of Syphax, and forced them to beg for peace (Liv. 30.5—17; Polyb. 14.1—10; 15.1; App. *Lib.* 18–35; Zon. 9.12; cf. Diod. 27.6—7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.29; Sil. It. 17.83ff.; Flor. 1.22.54–59; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.13; Eutrop. 3.20; Oros. 4.18.18–21). See 205, Consuls, and 204, Promagistrates. On the violation of the armistice, see below, Legates.

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued[4] with instructions to rebuild Genua, which Mago had destroyed (Liv. 30.1.9–10). See 204, Promagistrates.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued in Spain (Liv. 30.2.7; see 205 and 204, Promagistrates).

? M. MARCIUS (RALLA) (86) Pr. 204
Placed in charge[5] of a fleet to protect the coast of Italy (Liv. 30.2.5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sardinia (Liv. 30.2.4).

M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Imperium as Praetor prorogued with command of a fleet to protect the coast of Sicily, and bring new recruits there (Liv. 30.2.1–3, cf. 27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

P. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS) (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
Imperium prorogued as Proconsul in Bruttium (Liv. 30.1.3, and 27.7).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. COSCONIUS (7)
C. HELVIUS[6] (1)
M. MAEVIUS (4)
Served under Quinctilius Varus, and fell in battle against Mago (Liv. 30.18.14–15). See note 3.

Legates, Ambassadors

C. TERENTIUS VARRO (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
C. MAMILIUS (ATELLUS) (5) Pr. 207
M. AURELIUS (COTTA) (103)
Sent by the Senate to protest to Philip of Macedon against alleged violations[7] of his treaty with the Romans (Liv. 30.26.2–4; see 202 and 201, Legates).

Legates, Envoys

1. L. BAEBIUS (DIVES ?)[8] (14, cf. 25) Pr. 189
L. SERGIUS[9] Pat. (11)
L. FABIUS Pat. (21)
Sent to Carthage by Scipio to protest the violation of the armistice, and attacked on their return (Polyb. 15.2—3; Liv. 30.25; App. *Lib.* 34; Dio fr. 57.75; Zon. 9.13).

2. Q. FULVIUS GILLO (69) Pr. 200
Conducted the Carthaginian envoys to Rome and returned with them (Liv. 30.21.11–12, 23.6, and 25.9). See 202, note 1.

3. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Sent to Rome by Scipio with Syphax and other captives (Liv. 30.16.1, and 17.1–5), then recalled to share the discussion of the terms of peace with the Carthaginians. Returned to Africa with their envoys (30.23.6, and 25.9).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. BAEBIUS (DIVES) (14, 25) Pr. 189
Scipio left him charge of the camp (Polyb. 15.4.1). He received the envoys, both Roman and Carthaginian, on their return from Rome (15.4.6). See above, Envoys, and Promagistrates.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
See 204, and 202, Legates.

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Served under Scipio in Africa (Polyb. 14.4.2–7, and 9.2–3; Liv. 30.9.1, 11—12, and 14.2–3; 30.33.2; App. *Lib.* 26, 28; Zon. 9.12–13; cf. Diod. 27.7; Val. Max. 6.9, ext. 7). See above, Envoys.

Pontifices

216–203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Successor: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
Liv. 30.26.10.

Augurs

Ca. 265–203: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS[10] Pat. (116) Cos. 233, 228, 215, 214, 209
Successor: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (104)
Liv. 30.26.7 and 10. On Fabius Maximus, see Elog., *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 193—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.80. His successor as Augur was probably his grandson (Münzer, *RE*).

[1] The cognomen Geminus, which is not inserted in *Fast. Cap.*, is preserved in the Spirensia on Liv. 29.38.3; and is definitely applied to this man in Liv. 31.4.3, and 30.39.4.

[2] During both 204 and 203 the Senate had kept a Consul in command in Etruria where there had been unrest. It would be in keeping with Roman

practice for the Consul to remain in his province and appoint a Dictator to hold the elections, but quite improbable that a Dictator should be appointed solely to recall another Consul. Furthermore, there is nothing to indicate that the situation in Italy called for a Dictator *rei gerundae causa* (see Münzer, *RE*; *APF* 143f.; Bandel 142). The conditions therefore tend to favor the title given in the *Fast. Cap.*

[3] The details of the battle described in Liv. 30.18 have been questioned (Ehrenberg, *RE* s. v. "Mago," no. 5; cf. De Sanctis, 3.2.540f., note 150), but the occurrence of a battle is reasonable and consistent with the distribution of the legions at this time (Crake, 292).

[4] The situation of one legion is left uncertain in the total of 20 and 16 for 203 and 202, respectively, as Livy describes them (30.2.7, and 27.10). It is correctly assigned by De Sanctis to Lucretius in both these years (3.2.540, note 149, 545, note 156; see Crake, 292–294).

[5] Though no title is given, Marcius, *praetor prioris anni*, probably continued to hold the *imperium*.

[6] Münzer (*RE*) considers the death of this Tribune fictitious (see above, note 3), and would identify him with the Praetor of 198. But the Tribune and the Praetor need not be the same man.

[7] The accusations brought against Philip by the Greek envoys (Liv. 30.26.2–4) are probably late annalistic fabrications (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.156, note 1), but the names and the sending of an embassy may be based on archival material (Crake 155).

[8] The name Baebius is accepted in the text of Polyb. 15.1.3 by Büttner-Wobst. See Liv. 30.25.2, where it is also uncertain. This Baebius may be L. Baebius Dives, the Praetor of 189 (Münzer, *RE*).

[9] See Walters and Johnson on the text of Livy 30.25.2. M. Servilium is corrected to L. Sergium from Polyb. 15.1.3 (Büttner-Wobst), and three 15th century Mss of Livy.

[10] According to some of Livy's sources Fabius had held the augurate for 62 years (Liv. 30.26.7; Val. Max. 8.13.3), but Pliny (*NH* 7.156) says 63.

202 B.C. A.U.C. 552

Consuls

M. Servilius C. f. P. n. Pulex Geminus (78)
Ti. Claudius P. f. Ti. n. Nero Pat. (249) Pr. 204

Liv. 30.26.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121 452f., cf. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, Degrassi 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Servilius was assigned Etruria (Liv. 30.27.6, cf. 1–2; Zon. 9.14), but had to stay at Rome (30.38.6), and finally appointed a Dictator to hold elections, and departed for his province (30.39.4). Claudius was assigned Africa with imperium equal to that of Scipio (Liv. 30.27.1–5), but through delay for preparations and because of storms failed to arrive there at all (Liv. 30.38.6–7, and 39.1–3; Zon. 9.14). On coins celebrating M. Servilius, see Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.179, 229, 469; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.172f.

Dictator

C. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Appointed to hold elections (Liv. 30.39.4–5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.). Held the Cerialia[1] (so Liv. 30.39.8, but see note 1), and deferred an audience with Carthaginian and Macedonian envoys until new Consuls should be elected (30.40.4).

Master of Horse

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
Liv. 30.39.4; *Fast. Cap.*; see above, Dictator.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 30.26.11 Provinces: 30.27.8, cf. 40.16—41.2
C. AURELIUS COTTA (95) Cos. 200 Pr. Urbanus
See 200, note 1, on *CIL* 1².2.610.
C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Bruttium
M. SEXTIUS SABINUS (35) Gaul
CN. TREMELLIUS FLACCUS (4) Sicily
Cf. Varro *RR* 2.4.2.

Aediles, Curule

Q. FULVIUS (GILLO)[2] (25, cf. 69) Pr. 200
L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (101)
Subordinates of the Aediles were condemned for theft of treasury funds, with detriment to Lucullus' reputation (Liv. 30.39.6–7).

Aediles of the Plebs

P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Pr. 201
L. LAETORIUS (7)
Liv. 30.39.8. They abdicated, *vitio creati*, but not till they had celebrated the Epulum Iovis and the Ludi Plebeii. So Livy, but see note 1.

Quaestors

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Served with Scipio in Africa as *quaestor extra sortem ex senatus consulto* (Liv. 30.33.2). On his services as a cavalry commander at Zama, see Polyb. 15.9.8, 12.5, and 14.7; Liv. 30.33.2—35.2; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.16; App. *Lib.* 41 and 44; Zon. 9.14; cf. Sil. It. 17.423–440.

Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Imperium prorogued (as Proconsul) in Spain (Liv. 30.27.9, and see 203, Promagistrates, cf. 30.41.4–5).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Pr. 203
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor in Sardinia, whence he sent supplies to Scipio in Africa (Liv. 30.27.9, and 41.2; 30.36.2–4).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
His command in Africa was defended by Metellus in the Senate and guaranteed by a vote of the Plebs (Liv. 30.27.1–5). In this year he defeated Hannibal at Zama and made Carthage finally sue for peace (Polyb. 15.5—19; Livy 30.29—38; App. *Lib.* 39–56; Zon. 9.14; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.10; 2.3.16; 3.6.1; Sil. It. 17.283–617; Flor. 1.22.58–61; Dio fr. 57.82; Eutrop. 3.22–23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.14; Oros. 4.19.1–4; besides many references to Zama).

SP. LUCRETIUS (13) Pr. 205
His command at Genua (Liv. 30.1.10) was probably prorogued for this year (30.27.9). See 203, note 4.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Imperium prorogued (as Proconsul) in Spain (Liv. 30.27.9, cf. 41.4–5).

CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
His imperium in command of the fleet off Sicily was prorogued (Liv. 30.27.9, and 41.6–7, cf. 2.3–4). He also served under Scipio (Liv. 30.36.3–6; cf. App. *Lib.* 41 and 44, who has confused his position with that of Laelius at Zama; see above, Quaestors).

? M. POMPONIUS MATHO (*12) Pr. 204
Ordered to bring ships and soldiers home from Sicily (Liv. 30.27.9). See D.-G., 5.5, no. 7; Lübker, no. 8.

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
His imperium in Etruria was to be extended while the Consul M. Servilius remained in Rome (Liv. 30.27.5–6, 38.6, and 39.3–5). See above, Dictator.

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor to protect the coast of Sicily (Liv. 30.27.8, and 41.6). See Lübker, no. 1.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

(Q. MINUCIUS) THERMUS[3] (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
Served under Scipio in Africa (App. *Lib.* 36; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.10).

Legates, Ambassadors

On the embassy which was sent in 203 to Philip of Macedon and to Greece, see 203, Legates, and note 7; and 201, Legates.

Legates, Envoys

L. VETURIUS PHILO Pat. (*15) Cos. 206, Pr. 209
M. MARCIUS RALLA (86) Pr. 204
L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Sent by Scipio to bring the Carthaginian envoys to Rome (Liv. 30.38.4). On Veturius, see Lübker, no. 9.

Pontifices

Bef. 212–202: T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS[4] Pat. (82) Cos. 235, 224
Successor: C. SULPICIUS GALBA[5] Pat. (49)
Liv. 30.39.6.

[1] The notices in Livy regarding the Dictator, the elections, and the Aediles of the Plebs raise a major difficulty. According to 30.39.8 the Aediles of the Plebs performed the Epulum Iovis and the games attendant upon it, which would be the Ludi Plebei celebrated on Nov. 13, but were found to be *vitio creati* and abdicated their magistracy. The Dictator and the Master of Horse performed the "Cerialia ludos" the date of which is about April 19, in accordance with a decree of the Senate. According to 30.39.4–5 the Dictator was appointed rather late in the year by the Consul to hold the elections for 201 but because of storms was unable to do so with the result that on March 15 of 201 the state was without curule magistrates. Confirmation of the activity of the Dictator toward the end of the consular year is found in 30.40.4, where it is stated that the Dictator postponed the senatorial hearing for the Carthaginian and Macedonian envoys until the new Consuls could grant them a Senate meeting. The term "curule magistrates" includes the Dictator and Master of Horse (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.401, note 6), who could not remain in office after the expiration of the auspices which governed their appointment (Mommsen, *Str.* 2.153 and 160, note 4; cf. Liv. 23.23.1, and 24.1–5 on M. Fabius Buteo in 216). Accordingly the Consuls of 201 were in all probability elected after an interregnum, and neither the Dictator of 203 nor the Dictator of 202 could have been in office to perform the "Cerialia ludos" on April 19 of 202 (see Bandel 143f.; Münzer, *RE* s. v. "Servilius," no. 60). If the Aediles of the Plebs for 202 could remain in office to perform the Epulum Iovis on Nov. 13 there was nothing to prevent them from performing the "Cerialia ludos" on April 19, 202, while those of 201 appear to have been regularly

elected and ready to perform their duties apart from the curule magistrates. Hunziger (D.–S. s. v. "Cerealia") suggests that the Ludi Ceriales were not yet *ludi stativi* and so were celebrated by the Dictator at some time after the abdication of the Aediles (cf. Habel, *RE* s. v. "Ludi Publici," col. 624) but a festival designated in capital letters on the calendars would almost certainly have a fixed date and the games would belong in that season. Mommsen finds no satisfactory explanation and thinks that there is some confusion in Livy's notice (*Str.* 1.607, note 1; cf. *RMW* 642, note 528). However, the chronological difficulties are solved if we suppose that the notices regarding games have been interchanged in Livy. Then the Aediles would have entered office in March, performed the "Cerialia ludos" on or about April 19 before they were compelled to abdicate, and the Dictator who was appointed later in the year would have performed the Epulum Iovis and the games in November. We owe this suggestion to Professor Lily Ross Taylor.

[2] Scipio's Legate, Q. Fulvius Gillo, returned to Africa late in 203 with the Carthaginian envoys (Liv. 30.25.9–10; cf. De Sanctis 3.2.587). This would not however differentiate him from the Q. Fulvius above, since in one case, L. Cornelius Lentulus in 205, the Curule Aedile was absent in Spain during his magistracy. See Münzer, *RE*.

[3] Münzer (*RE*) accepts the part played by this Tribune in the African campaign even though the evidence of Appian is often unreliable (see also De Sanctis 3.2.601ff.).

[4] Manlius was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Pont. Max. in 212 (Liv. 25.5.2–4). In view of his seniority he probably became a Pontifex considerably earlier.

[5] Note that the appointment of Sulpicius Galba brings two members of the family into the college of Pontifices at once. See Mommsen, *RF* 1.89.

201 B.C. A.U.C. 553

Consuls[1]

CN. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (176)
P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Pr. 203

Liv. 30.40.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; *Fast. Fer. Lat.*, *ib.* 148f.; Plin. *NH* 18.166; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.19.5, and on Paetus, *Dig.* 1.2.2.38. Cornelius received command of the fleet and attempted without success to continue the war with Carthage as Scipio's successor (Liv. 30.40.7–15, 43.1, and 44.3; App. *Lib.* 56 and 62; cf. Dio fr. 59). Aelius in Gaul attacked the Boii and made a treaty with the Ingauni (Liv. 30.40.16, cf. 7–8; 31.2.5–11).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 30.40.5 Provinces: 30.40.5, and 41.1–2 and 8
P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Sicily
M. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (54) Sardinia

M. IUNIUS PENNUS (121) Pr. Urbanus
Caused the election of a land commission (Liv. 31.4.1–3).
M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Bruttium, and later Campania
Liv. 31.8.9. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

Aediles, Curule

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
Liv. 31.4.5–6. On Quinctius, see Lübker, no. 12; on Valerius, Münzer. *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Aediles of the Plebs

L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. 196
Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS ?) (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200
Liv. 31.4.7.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196
Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
Opposed Lentulus' desire for the province of Africa (Liv. 30.40.9–16). and carried a plebiscite confirming peace with Carthage (30.43.2–3; cf. Polyb. 15.18—19; Dio fr. 57.82–83; Zon. 9.14; see Promagistrates, on Scipio).

Promagistrates

? C. AURELIUS COTTA[2] (95) Cos. 200
CIL 1[2].2.610: C. Aurilius C. f. praitor iterum didit eisdem consl (*sic*) probavit.

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197
Elected by plebiscite, probably this year, to succeed L. Cornelius Lentulus in Spain (Liv. 30.41.4–5; cf. 31.49.7).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 30.41.4–5; cf. 31.20.1). See above, on Cethegus.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Imperium prorogued in Africa (Liv. 30.41.1, cf. 40.7–15), with authority to make peace in accordance with the advice of ten Legates and bring his forces home (Liv. 30.43.10–13, and 44.12—45.2; Val. Max.

2.7.12; App. *Lib.* 65; Dio fr. 57.83–86; Zon. 9.14; cf. Polyb. 15.18—19). He took the title Africanus and celebrated his triumph as Proconsul over Hannibal, the Carthaginians and King Syphax (Polyb. 16.23.5; Cic. *Fin.* 4.22; Liv. 30.45; 38.46.11, and 51.14; Val. Max. 5.2.5; 6.2.3; Sil. It. 17.628; App. *Lib.* 65; Eutrop. 3.23; Ampel. 37; Oros. 4.19.6; cf. Val. Max. 3.7.1; 4.1.6; 8.15.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.294f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.178).

L. Manlius Acidinus Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Continued as Proconsul in Spain. The question of a successor was referred to the people (Liv. 30.41.4–5), but he was not elected until 200 (31.50.11).

Cn. Octavius (16) Pr. 205
Imperium prorogued as Propraetor at Scipio's wish (Liv. 30.41.6–8, and 44.13; 31.3.2–3).

M. Servilius Pulex Geminus (75) Cos. 202
Imperium prorogued in Etruria (Liv. 30.41.3).

M. Valerius Laevinus[3] Pat. (211) Cos. 220?, 210, Pr. 227, 215
Granted imperium pro praetore and a fleet to watch "Macedonia" (Liv. 31.3.2–3).

Legates, Ambassadors[4]

C. Claudius Nero Pat. (246) Cos. 207, Pr. 212
M. Aemilius Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
P. Sempronius Tuditanus (96) Cos. 204, Pr. 213
This embassy, sent ostensibly to Egypt, was appointed after Attalus of Pergamum and Rhodes had appealed to Rome regarding Philip's aggressions, and before the Consuls of 201 had returned from their provinces (Liv. 31.2.1–4, and 18.1; Polyb. 16.27, and 34.1–7; cf. Val. Max. 6.6.1; Tac. *Ann.* 2.67; App. *Mac.* 4; Iustin. 30.3–4; 31.1–2; and on the coins referring to Lepidus as *tutor regis*, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.449; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.173f.). See 200, Legates.

M. Aurelius (Cotta) (103)
Informed Laevinus (see Promagistrates) on his arrival in Greece of the situation in Macedonia (Liv. 31.3.2–6, and 5.5–9; cf. 30.26.4, and 42.1–10). See 203, Legates; below, note 3.

Legates, Envoys

? M. Furius (20,56)
Sent to Rome to bring a report from M. Aurelius Cotta (Liv. 30.42.2–10; see above, on Cotta). See below, note 3.

Prefects

C. Ampius (not in *RE*)
Praefectus socium, killed while serving under the Consul Aelius in Gaul (Liv. 31.2.5–9).

Special Commissions

Decemviri agris assignandis

P. Servilius Pat.? (23)
Q. Caecilius Metellus (81) Cos. 206
C. Servilius Geminus (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
M. Servilius Pulex Geminus (78) Cos. 202
L. Hostilius Cato (12) Pr. 207
A. Hostilius Cato (10) Pr. 207
P. Villius Tappulus (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
M. Fulvius Flaccus (56)
P. Aelius Paetus (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
T. Quinctius Flamininus Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Elected through the Pr. Urbanus to assign land in Samnium and Apulia to veterans who had served under Scipio in Africa (Liv. 31.4.1–3, and 49.5). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1, on Quinctius, no. 4.

[1] *Fast. Cap.*: [Cn. Corne]l[ius L. f.] L. n. Lentulus, P. Ail[ius Q. f. P.n. Paitus]. *Fast. Fer. Lat.*: Cn. Corn[———————], P. Aelio Q. [———————]. Lentulus was probably a son of L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus, Cos. 237. Paetus' filiation is given in *Fast. Cap.* for 202.

[2] Mommsen in his notes in *CIL* on this inscription considers this the only identification possible, and suggests that *praetor iterum* is equivalent to *propraetor*. We have no evidence that C. Aurelius Cotta, Pr. Urbanus in 202, was reelected Praetor or had his imperium extended. Even under the stress of the war few of the urban Praetors received an extension of imperium (see 211 and 210, 209 and 208, 204 and 203).

[3] Holleaux (*CAH* 8.156, note 1) considers Laevinus' mission merely "a mistaken reminiscence of the first war with Philip." In fact, the whole group of annalistic data on Macedonian help for Hannibal at Zama (Liv. 30.26), the embassy of M. Aurelius (30.42.2–11), and the notices on M. Furius (30.42.5) and on Laevinus (31.3.3–6, and 5.5), form a connected unit which seems quite unreliable, and completely inconsistent with the harsh answer given by the Senate to the Aetolian envoys in the autumn of 202 (Liv. 31.29.4–16; App. *Mac.* 4). See Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 127, note 7; De Sanctis 4.1.21, note 55.

[4] This embassy was appointed late in the consular year 201, as the annalistic source in Livy states, and is found active in Greece by the spring of the Julian year 200 (Holleaux, *CAH* 8.161; *REA* 25 [1923] 355f.; on the state of the Roman calendar, see De Sanctis 4.1.368ff.). They appeared in Athens in the spring of 200. Whatever may have been said about Egypt, their chief

mission lay in Greece, Rhodes, and Pergamum (see Walbank and McDonald, *JRS* 27 [1937] 189ff., and the studies discussed there; Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon* 313ff.). The connections between Aemilius Lepidus and the Ptolemies may have developed later (see Otto, *Zur Gesch. d. Zeit d. 6. Ptolemäers*, 27ff.; cf. Cichorius, *RS* 22f.).

200 B.C. A.U.C. 554

Consuls

P. Sulpicius Ser. f. P. n. Galba Maximus Pat. (64) Cos. 211
C. Aurelius C. f. C. n. Cotta (95) Pr. 202

Nep. *Hann.* 7; Liv. 31.4.4, and 5.1–2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; *Fast. Fer. Lat., ib.* 148f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Sulpicius, Polyb. 16.24.1; and on Aurelius, *CIL* 1^2.2.610. Sulpicius was assigned the war with Philip and Macedonia as his province (Liv. 31.6.1, and 8.3). He arrived in Epirus in the autumn and wintered in Apollonia (Liv. 31.22.4; App. *Mac.* 4; Dio fr. 58 and Zon. 9.15). Aurelius in Italy (Liv. 31.6.1, 12.3 and 10) was summoned to aid the Praetor Furius against the Gauls (Liv. 31.11.3, 22.3, and 47.4–5; cf. Dio fr. 57.81, and Zon. 9.15), and returned to hold the elections (Liv. 31.49.8–12).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 31.4.4 Provinces: Liv. 31.6.2, and 8.7–9

Q. Fulvius Gillo (69) Sicily

L. Furius Purpurio[1] Pat. (86) Cos. 196 Gaul

Defeated a serious rising of Gauls and Ligurians, was superseded by the Consul Aurelius and sent to Etruria (Liv. 31.10—11.3, 21—22.3, and 47.4; Dio fr. 58.6, and Zon. 9.15; Oros. 4.20.4). Celebrated a triumph over the Gauls (Liv. 31.47—49; Dio fr. 57.81; 58.6; Degrassi 551).

Q. Minucius Rufus (22, 55) Cos. 197 Bruttium

Investigated thefts from the temple of Proserpina at Locri (Liv. 31.12.1–5, and 13.1).

C. Sergius Plautus[2] (36) Pr. Urbanus

Aediles, Curule

Sex. Aelius Paetus Catus (105) Cos. 198

M. Claudius Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Liv. 31.50.1–2.

Aediles of the Plebs

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
L. TERENTIUS MASSILIOTA (58) Pr. 187
Liv. 31.50.3; *Didasc.* Plaut. *Stich.* (with C. Terentius)

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. BAEBIUS[3] (20)
Opposed the motion to declare war on Philip (Liv. 31.6.4–6).
TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Opposed the grant of an *ovatio* to L. Cornelius Lentulus (Liv. 31.20.5–6; see Promagistrates).

Quaestors

?P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194
After 204 and before 199 (Liv. 29.14.8, nondum quaestorium; Val. Max. 8.15.3).

Promagistrates

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197
Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 31.49.7), probably appointed by plebiscite in 201 (Liv. 30.41.4–5). Won a victory in the Ager Sedetanus (31.49.7), and was elected Curule Aedile (31.50.6; see 199).

CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201
Probably retained his imperium in 200, since the Consul Sulpicius, in sailing for Epirus late in the year (Liv. 31.22.4), chose ships *ex classe Cn. Corneli* (Liv. 31.14.2).

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[4] Pat. (188) Cos. 199
Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7; see 205–200). Returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Liv. 31.20.1–7). See Degrassi 551.

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
Proconsul in Spain (Liv. 28.45.10; 29.13.7; see 205–201). Received a successor at the end of the year (Liv. 31.50.11).

M. VALERIUS FALTO Pat. (153) Pr. 201
Propraetor in Sardinia (Liv. 31.8.9). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 48, no. 42.

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (211) Cos. 220 ?, 210, Pr. 227 ?, 215
A suspect account in Livy (31.5.5 and 7) reports letters from him as Propraetor after the new Consuls entered office. He died this year (Liv. 31.50.4). See 201, note 3.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 201. This embassy went to various points in Greece, including Athens, then to Rhodes, and finally to Egypt (Polyb. 16.25—27; Liv. 31.18.1; App. *Mac.* 4). Aemilius bore Rome's ultimatum to Philip at Abydos (Polyb. 16.34.1–7; Liv. 31.18.1–7; Diod. 28.6; Iustin. 31.3.3–4).

b. M. Aurelius (Cotta) (103)
See 201, Legates. In a suspect account Livy (31.5.5 and 7) reports letters from him as Legatus after the new Consuls entered office. He died this year (Liv. 31.50.5; see Decemviri s. f.). See 201, note 3.

c. C. Terentius Varro (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
Sp. Lucretius (13) Pr. 205
Cn. Octavius (16) Pr. 205
Sent on missions to Carthage, to Masinissa, and to Vermina, Syphax's son (Liv. 31.11.4–18, and 19.1–6).

Legates, Lieutenants

a. L. Apustius (Fullo) (2, and 5) Pr. 196
Served under Galba in Macedonia (Liv. 31.27.1–8; Zon. 9.15).
C. Claudius Centho Pat. (105)
Had command, under Galba, of a squadron of the fleet at Athens and Chalcis (Liv. 31.14.3, and 22.5—23.11; Zon. 9.15).

b.[5] M. Caecilius (15)
Served under L. Furius Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8).
M. Furius (Crassipes) Pat.? (56) Pr. 187, 173
Served under Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8; cf. *CIL* 1².2.48–49).
C. Laetorius (2) Pr. 210
P. Titinius (16)
L. Valerius Flaccus[6] Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
All served under Purpurio in Gaul (Liv. 31.21.8). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Special Commissions

Decemviri agris assignandis: see 201, and in this year, Liv. 31.49.5.

Triumviri coloniae deducendae[7]

C. Terentius Varro (83) Cos. 216, Pr. 218
T. Quinctius Flamininus Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
P. Cornelius Cn. f. Scipio (Nasica) Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

Appointed to supplement the colony of Venusia (Liv. 31.49.6; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 1.4, Narnia and Cosa). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 11.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

204–200: M. Aurelius Cotta (103)
Successor: M'. Acilius Glabrio (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196
Liv. 31.50.5.

[1] Münzer (*RE*, where previous studies are cited) finds in Purpurio's achievements a doublet with those of Cethegus in 197, and confusion with those of his consulate in 196; and would therefore transfer the date of his triumph to 196 (see *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 174). However, in this period resemblances between different campaigns in Cisalpine Gaul are not unlikely; and Livy is himself aware of the discrepancy in his sources regarding the fate of the Punic leader Hamilcar (33.23.5).

[2] In both passages in Livy the reading of Bambergensis is Plancus, a cognomen otherwise unattested in the Sergian gens: hence the emendation Plautus.

[3] Possibly a brother of the Aedile, Cn. Baebius, and of M. Baebius, Cos. 181, both of whom were Q. f.

[4] Not Lentulus but Blasio (Liv. 33.27.1–2) was elected and sent to Spain at the end of 200 (cf. Liv. 31.50.11; and see 199, Promagistrates).

[5] Though the names of these Legates are doubted by Münzer (*RE*) because the details of the accounts are drawn from annalistic sources, some are indubitably historical (e. g. Laetorius, and Valerius), and all should be listed.

[6] It is chronologically possible to identify Valerius with the Consul of 195, who was Curule Aedile in 201 and Pr. in 199; and there is no record of another L. Valerius Flaccus who meets the conditions.

[7] Plutarch confuses this commission with that for Narnia (see 199) and Cosa (refused in 199, Livy 32.2.7, but granted in 197–6, 33.24.8–9); and names Flamininus as its head (*Flam.* 1.4).

199 B.C. A.U.C. 555

Consuls

L. Cornelius L. f. L. n. Lentulus Pat. (188)
P. Villius Ti. f. Ti. n. Tappulus (*3) Pr. 203
Liv. 31.49.12; 32.2.6, 7.1 and 8, and 8.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48 f., 121, 452 f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Cornelius' province was Italy, but he went to Gaul after Baebius' defeat (Liv. 32.1.2–3, and 7.6–8). Villius was assigned Macedonia (Liv. 32.1.2–3), where he checked a mutiny, and after wintering in Corcyra, was succeeded early in 198 by Flamininus (Liv. 32.6.1–8; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 3.1–2; Zon. 9.16). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1.

Censors

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201

Liv. 32.7.1–3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; and on Scipio, *CIL* 1².1, p. 201—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.98. Scipio was chosen Princeps Senatus (Liv. 34.44.4).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 31.49.12 Provinces and armies: 32.1.2, and 4–5

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182 Ariminum (Gaul)

Defeated by the Insubres and ordered to Rome by the Consul (Liv. 32.7.5–7; Zon. 9.15).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[1] Pat. (*4) Cos. 192 Pr. Urbanus

See Lübker, no. 12.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195 Sicily

See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

L. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*4) Sardinia

Aediles, Curule

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*36, 44) Pr. 183

C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

Liv. 31.50.7–10; 32.7.14. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

C. HELVIUS (1) Pr. 198

Liv. 32.7.13; Nep. *Cato* 1.3. On Cato, see D.-G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. PORCIUS LAECA (*6) Pr. 195

Vetoed the *ovatio* granted by the Senate to L. Manlius Acidinus (Liv. 32.7.4). Perhaps he carried one of the Porcian laws (see Niccolini, *FTP* 424; below, Appendix). See D.-G., no. 7; Lübker, no. 12.

Quaestors

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Elected to the consulship for 198 *ex quaestura*[2] (Liv. 32.7.8–12).

Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO[3] (74) Pr. 194
Given command by plebiscite as Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. 31.50.11, Lentulus; 33.27.1–2; cf. *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552, on 196).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS Pat. (46) Pr. 210
The triumph granted by the Senate upon his return from Spain was vetoed by a Tribune (Liv. 32.7.4). See 205–200, Promagistrates.

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200
His command as Propraetor in Bruttium was prorogued so that he might complete his inquiry into the thefts and sacrilege at Locri (Liv. 32.1.7–8 and 11).

C. SERGIUS (PLAUTUS) (36) Pr. 200
Command prorogued to assign land to veterans (Liv. 32.1.6).

L. STERTINIUS (5)
Given command by plebiscite as Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. 31.50.11; cf. 33.27.3–4).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS (64) Pat. Cos. 211, 200
Proconsul (Liv. 32.1.12). Campaigned in Greece until the arrival of his successor Villius (Liv. 31.33.1—40.6; Zon. 9.15).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 201 and 200. They probably went on to Syria and Egypt to complete their mission by late 200 or early 199 (Iustin. 30.3.3–4; cf. Polyb. 16.27.5, and 34.2; Liv. 31.18.1, cf. 2.3–4; 33.19.8; cf. Holleaux, *REA* 15 [1913] 4, notes 1 and 2).

Legates, Envoys

L. FURIUS PURPURIO[4] Pat. (87, 86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200
Sent by Sulpicius to the Council of the Aetolians (Liv. 31.29.1—32.5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. APUSTIUS (FULLO) (2 and 5) Pr. 196
Served under Sulpicius in charge of part of the fleet in Greece (Liv. 31.44.1, and 45.1—47.3; cf. 32.16.5; App. *Mac.* 4; Zon. 9.15).

? C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR ?)[5] (1, 29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
Commander of a fleet at Same (Liv. 32.16.4).

Special Commissions

Triumviri ad colonos scribendos

P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
SEX. AELIUS PAETUS (CATUS) (105) Cos. 198
CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (176) Cos. 201
Appointed to supplement the colony of Narnia (Liv. 32.2.6–7).

Pontifices

Liv. 32.7.15

203–199: SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (56)
Successor: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

202–199: C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (49)
Successor: CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (HISPALLUS) Pat. (346) Cos. 176, Pr. 179

[1] L. Flamininus may have performed the duties of both Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.210, note 5.

[2] *Ex quaestura* in this passage may indicate that Flamininus was Quaestor in 199 and proceeded immediately to the consulship; cf. *ex aedilitate* in Liv. 31.4.7, though the more usual expression for "when aedile" is *qui tum aedilis erat*, cf. Liv. 23.24.3; 24.9.4, and 43.6; 29.38.5; 32.7.13, and 27.7. Such phrases, however, can be used when some time elapses between the two offices: cf. Liv. 27.6.17, on Licinius Crassus, who was almost certainly Curule Aedile in 212, and in 210 *ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit;* and Cic. *Phil.* 11.11, on Julius Caesar Strabo, who *ex aedilitate* (90 B.C.) *consulatum petit* in 88 B.C. Accordingly, Flamininus may have been Quaestor between 203, when he ceased to be in command pro praetore at Tarentum, and 199. He is listed here under the latest possible date.

[3] In the text of Liv. 31.50.11 Lentulus is a mistake for Blasio, the cognomen attested by 33.27.1 and *Act. Tr.* for 196.

[4] According to Livy (31.47.6--49.2) Purpurio, Pr. in Gaul in 200, returned to Rome before the end of the year. He could not have attended the meeting of the Aetolian assembly in autumn of 200, but could attend a meeting in the spring of 199. The Envoy and the Praetor are probably the same man (Liv. 31.22.4; Holleaux, *CAH* 8.167; cf. his *Études d'épigraphie et d'histoire grecques* 1.219–227).

[5] The appointment of Livius is not mentioned, nor is his identity completely certain. As his successor L. Flamininus is termed a Legatus, he is listed as one also. See 198, note 6.

198 B.C. A.U.C. 556

Consuls

SEX. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS CATUS (105)
T. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (*3)
Liv. 32.7.12, and 8.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.16; on Paetus, Liv. 32.27.5; *Dig.* 1.2.2.38; and on Flamininus, Cic. *Phil.* 5.48; Polyb. 18.46.5; Oros. 4.20.1; and inscriptions, most of them to be dated after his consulship, *ILS* 8766—*SIG*³ 592; *SIG*³ 593; 591, line 65; 674, line 51; and offerings at Delos, *I. de Délos*, 439a, 77; 442b, 85f.; 1429a, 21f.; 1441a, 105f.; 1446,15. Flamininus was assigned Macedonia (Liv. 32.8.4), successfully carried the war into Greece, and attempted to win the Achaean league to the Roman side (Liv. 32.9—15, and 17.4—24; Diod. 28.11; Frontin. *Str.* 2.13.8; Plut. *Flam.* 3—5; App. *Mac.* 5—7; Pausan. 7.8.2-3; Flor. 1.7.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51.1). His successes led to a parley with Philip at Nicaea, a truce, and the despatch of embassies[1] to Rome (Polyb. 18.1—10; Liv. 32.32—36; Plut. *Flam.* 5—7; App. *Mac.* 8; Iustin. 30.3.8-10; Zon. 9.16). On Flamininus, see Lübker, no. 11.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 32.7.13 Provinces and armies 32.8.5-8

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196 Sicily
Liv. 32.27.3.

L. CORNELIUS MERULA[2] Pat. (270) Cos. 193 Pr. Urbanus
Suppressed a conspiracy of slaves and Carthaginian hostages (Liv. 32.26.4-18).

C. HELVIUS (1) Gaul
Liv. 32.9.5, and 26.2-3.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195 Sardinia
Instituted a strict regime, expelling the money-lenders and reducing his own expenses (Liv. 32.27.2-4; Nep. *Cato* 1.4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 6.1-3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.1). See D.-G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

Aediles, Curule

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Liv. 32.27.8.

Aediles of the Plebs

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197
M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197
Liv. 32.27.7.

Tribunes of the Plebs[3]

M. FULVIUS (56)
M'. CURIUS (4)
They opposed for a time the candidacy of Flamininus for the consulship because he had held no curule office (Liv. 32.7.8–11; Plut. *Flam.* 2.1–2).

Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Pr. 194
Continued as Proconsul in Hither Spain; see 197.
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (188) Cos. 199
His command in Gaul was prorogued until the coming of the Consul with a new army (Liv. 32.8.3, and 26.2).
L. STERTINIUS (5)
Continued as Proconsul in Farther Spain; see 197.
P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
His successor, the Consul Flamininus, arrived early in the year (Liv. 32.6.4, and 9.6–8; Plut. *Flam.* 3.1–4).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS (NERO ?)[4] Pat. (245) Pr. 195
Attended Flamininus during his conference with Philip at Nicaea (Liv. 32.35.7; Polyb. 18.8.6).

Legates, Envoys

1. L. CALPURNIUS (13)
Sent by L. Flamininus at the Consul's suggestion to the assembly of the Achaean League (Liv. 32.19.11, cf. 5).

2.[5] AP. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (245) Pr. 195
Q. FABIUS (BUTEO ?) Pat. (31, 57) Pr. 196
Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (26, 60) Cos. 180, Pr. 187
Sent to the Senate by Flamininus along with the envoys of Philip and of the Greek allies of Rome (Polyb. 18.10.8; Liv. 32.36.10).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. LIVIUS (SALINATOR ?) (1, 29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
In command of the fleet until L. Flamininus succeeded him early in the year (Liv. 32.16.4; see 199, note 5, and below, note 6).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[6] Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Legate (Liv. 33.17.2 and 15). The Senate gave him charge of the fleet in Greece and command of the coast (Liv. 32.16.2). On his campaign, see Liv. 32.16—17, 19—23, 39—40; *CIL* 1².2.613—*ILS* 14. See Lübker, no. 12.

[1] Since these envoys received an answer only after the assignment of provinces to the Consuls of 197 (Polyb. 18.11.1) their coming marks the division between the consular years 198 and 197.

[2] He is given the cognomen Lentulus by mistake in Liv. 32.26.8 and Zon. 9.16.

[3] Münzer (*RE*) dates these Tribunes in 199, but during this period the new Tribunes were probably in office before the usual time of the elections (cf. Liv. 39.52.4). Accordingly Niccolini (*FTP* 105) dates them in this year. See Mommsen, *Str.* 1.585.

[4] The Legatus, Ap. Claudius Nero (Pr. 195), must be distinguished from another Ap. Claudius (Pulcher ?), who served in Greece in 195 and brought the army home (Liv. 34.28.10, and 50.10). Livy's term *tribunus militum* in 32.35.7 may be simply a translation of χιλίαρχος in Polybius 18.8.6, and Greek terms were not always exact equivalents for Latin ones. The Tribune was probably the same person as the Legatus (cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2. 695, note 1); otherwise, he was Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 185.

[5] These Envoys were sent in the late autumn but much of their activity would come within the consular year 198 (Liv. 32.36.6; 33.1.1; Polyb. 18.9.10, and 11.1).

[6] The phrases describing Flamininus' command, "cui classis cura maritimaeque orae imperium mandatum ab senatu erat" (Liv. 32.16.2) in 198, and "praeesse eidem quae praeerat classi iussus" (32.28.9) in 197, and the fact that he had just been Pr. Urbanus, all suggest that his imperium as Praetor was prorogued. But he is definitely termed a Legatus (Liv. 33.17.2 and 15). Note that in 193 Ti. Sempronius Longus (Cos. 194) is termed a Legatus of Merula in Gaul (35.5.1), but in contrast with the other Legatus Marcellus (Cos. 196) is referred to later as possessing imperium (35.8.6). See Mommsen, *Str.* 2.675–701, esp. 683; and on Flamininus, Jashemski, *op. cit.* (see 205, note 2) 28.

197 B.C. A.U.C. 557

Consuls

C. CORNELIUS L. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (88)
Q. MINUCIUS C. f. C. n. RUFUS (22, 55) Pr. 200
Cic. *Brut.* 73; Liv. 32.27.5; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.16. Cornelius and Mi-

nucius were assigned Italy as their province (Polyb. 18.11.2, and 12.1; Liv. 32.28.8). The former campaigned against the Gauls and the latter against the Gauls and the Ligurians (Liv. 32.28—31; 33.22—23; cf. the Elogium of Cornelius, Degrassi, *Bull. Com.* 67 [1939] 5–10). Cornelius celebrated a triumph over the Insubres and the Cenomani (Liv. 33.23.1), Minucius an ovatio over the Boii and the Ligurians (Liv. 33.23.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552; and Elogium, above).

Praetors[1]

Election: Liv. 32.27.7 Provinces: Liv. 32.28.2 and 11

L. Atilius (16) Sardinia

M. Helvius (4) Farther Spain

Faced a serious revolt (Liv. 33.21.7–8; App. *Ib.* 39; see 195).

L. Manlius Vulso[2] Pat. (93) Sicily

Cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.123, with the mistaken praenomen T.

M. Minucius Rufus (53) Pr. Peregrinus

C. Sempronius Tuditanus (90) Hither Spain

Faced a serious revolt (App. *Ib.* 39; see 196).

M. Sergius Silus Pat. (40) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 32.31.6; 33.21.9, and 24.4; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.104–106, from Varro.

Aediles, Curule

P. Cornelius Scipio (Nasica) Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

Cn. Manlius Vulso (91) Pat. Cos. 189, Pr. 195

Liv. 33.25.1.

Aediles of the Plebs

M'. Acilius Glabrio (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

C. Laelius (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196

Liv. 33.25.2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. Fulvius (28)

L. Oppius (Salinator) (32) Pr. 191

Objected to a change of command in Macedonia (Liv. 32.28.3–8).

Promagistrates

Cn. Cornelius Blasio Pat. (74) Pr. 194

Proconsul in Hither Spain; see 199. Returned late in 197 or early in 196 (Liv. 33.27.1–2).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198

Proconsul in Macedonia, with imperium prorogued until the Senate should send a successor (Polyb. 18.11.2, and 12.1; Liv. 32.28.9; Plut. *Flam.* 7.1-2). On his victory at Cynocephalae, and diplomatic activity in Greece, see Polyb. 18.18—27, 33—34, and 36—39; Liv. 33.1—15. 24.3-7, and 27—29; Plut. *Flam.* 7—9; App. *Mac.* 8, and 9.1-2; Flor. 1.23.11-12; Eutrop. 4.2; Oros. 4.20.5-6; cf. Iustin. 30.4.8-16. See Lübker, no. 11.

L. STERTINIUS (5)

Proconsul in Farther Spain; see 199. Returned late in 197 or early in 196, in time to become a Legate to Macedonia in 196 (Liv. 33.37.3-4; see 196).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. IUVENTIUS (THALNA ?) (9)
CN. LIGURIUS (2)

Both fell while serving under Minucius in Gaul (Liv. 33.22.8).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199

Legate under his brother and in command of the fleet; see 198, and esp. Liv. 33.17.2. On his operations, see Liv. 33.16—17. See Lübker, no. 12.

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203

Both assigned by the Senate to assist Flamininus as Legates (Liv. 32.28.12). On Villius, see Lübker, no. 1.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

M. SERVILIUS PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202
Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Were commissioned for three years to settle colonies at the mouths of the Volturnus and the Liternus, at Puteoli, Castrum Salerni, and Buxentum (Liv. 32.29.3-4; cf. 34.45.2; Vell. 1.15.2).

[1] Six Praetors were elected this year for the first time (Liv. 32.27.6).

[2] Called Manlius Vulso in Liv. 32.27.7, and Manlius in 32.28.2. Cicero mentions a T. Manlius, Praetor, who by decree of the Senate brought colonists

from other towns of Sicily to Agrigentum. Münzer (*RE*) would prefer to identify him with L. Manlius Vulso rather than emend Cicero's text to C. Mamilius (Pr. 207; *RE* 5). Since the Leges Scipionis under which Agrigentum was governed assume the presence of the colonists this Manlius seems a bit late in date and Mamilius too early. Perhaps Scipio authorized the colonization and Manlius carried it out.

196 B.C. A.U.C. 558

Consuls

L. Furius Sp. f. Sp. n. Purpurio Pat. (86) Pr. 200
M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (222) Pr. 198
Nep. *Hann.* 7; Liv. 33.24.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Claudius, Polyb. 18.42.1. Both were assigned provinces in Italy (Liv. 33.25.4–11), where Furius[1] made war upon Gauls and Ligurians (33.37.1–9), and Claudius upon the Boii (33.36.4–15, cf. Val. Ant. fr. 34 Peter; Oros. 4.20.11). Claudius celebrated a triumph (Liv. 33.37.9–12; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 33.24.2 Provinces and armies: 33.26.1–4, and 43.7–8
M'. Acilius Glabrio (35) Cos. 191 Pr. Peregrinus
Suppressed a slave conspiracy in Etruria (Liv. 33.36.2–3).
L. Apustius Fullo (5) Pr. Urbanus
Q. Fabius Buteo[2] Pat. (57) Farther Spain
C. Laelius (2) Cos. 190 Sicily
Q. Minucius Thermus (65) Cos. 193 Hither Spain
Ti. Sempronius Longus (67) Cos. 194 Sardinia

Aediles, Curule

M. Fulvius Nobilior (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193
C. Flaminius (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193
Liv. 33.42.8.

Aediles of the Plebs

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194
C. Scribonius Curio (8) Pr. 193
Liv. 33.42.10; 34.53.4.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. AFRANIUS (STELLIO ?) (3, 15) Pr. 185

With Atinius Labeo (see below) he compelled the Senate to consider separately the claims of the two Consuls of 197 to a triumph (Liv. 33.22.1–10).

C. ATINIUS LABEO[3] (8) Pr. 195

Carried a bill authorizing five colonies (Liv. 32.29.3–4; see 197, Special Commissions), and joined Marcius Ralla in vetoing Marcellus' attempt to prevent peace with Philip (33.25.6–7). See above on Afranius.

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)

Carried a bill to create the Tresviri Epulones (Liv. 33.42.1).

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)

Liv. 33.25.6–7; see above on Atinius Labeo.

Quaestors

L. AURELIUS (18)

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

They exacted, perhaps as Quaestores Urbani, from Augurs and Pontifices taxes which they had not paid during the war years (Liv. 33.42.2–4).

? L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15. The latest possible date (see 195, Aediles).

Promagistrates

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Pr. 194

Celebrated an *ovatio* upon his return from Hither Spain (Liv. 33.27.1–2; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 552; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.296; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.157f.). See 199–197, Promagistrates.

M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197

Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 195, Promagistrates), where he was detained by illness (Liv. 34.10.5–6).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198

Continued as Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 33.25.11; see 197, Promagistrates). With the ten Legates, he made a treaty of peace with Philip, continued his arrangements for peace in Greece, and made the famous declaration of Greek freedom at the Isthmian games in

Corinth (Polyb. 18.43—47; Liv. 33.27—35; Plut. *Flam.* 9—12; *Sull.* 12.6; App. *Mac.* 9.1-4; cf. Val. Max. 4.8.5; Flor. 1.23.12-15; Eutrop. 4.2; Jerome *Chr.* p. 136 Helm; Oros. 4.20.1-2; Zon. 9.16). See Lübker no. 11.

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197
Proconsul in Hither Spain. Was defeated in battle and died of wounds (Liv. 33.25.8-9; Oros. 4.20.10).

L. STERTINIUS (5)
See 197, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER)[4] Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?
Served under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 33.29.9). See 198, note 4.

P. CLAUDIUS (28)

M. OGULNIUS (3)
Killed while serving under Marcellus in Gaul (Liv. 33.36.5).

Legates, Ambassadors

1. L. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)[5] Pat. (28, 188) Cos. 199
Sent to arbitrate differences between Antiochus and Ptolemy (Liv. 33.39.1); went with other Legates (see below) to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.49.3; Liv. 33.39.2, and 41.2).

2. Ten Legati were appointed to assist Flamininus in arranging the peace with Philip and the settlement in Greece (Polyb. 18.42.5; Liv. 33.24.7, cf. 30.1, and 35.1-2). The following are known, and since Livy nowhere lists them in an official order, they are given in alphabetical order.

? P. AELIUS PAETUS[6] (101) Cos. 201

? M. CAECILIUS L. f. METELLUS (73, 76, Supb. 3.222) Pr. 206
Eph. Arch. 1910, 374f.; and cf. Münzer, *RE*. He was honored by the Koinon of the Thessalians.

CN. CORNELIUS (LENTULUS)[7] Pat. (21, 176) Cos. 201
Special envoy to Philip (Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2-12; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (CAUDINUS) Pat. (214) Pr. 203
Sent to Bargylia ((Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1), and thence to Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.50.2; Liv. 33.39.2).

L. STERTINIUS (5)
Sent to Hephaestia, Thasos, and Thrace (Polyb. 18.48.2; Liv. 33.35.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1).

P. SULPICIUS GALBA MAXIMUS Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
Liv. 33.24.7.

L. TERENTIUS (MASSALIOTA) (58) Pr. 187
Sent to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.48.3, and 50.3; Liv. 33.35.2, and 39.2).

P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
Liv. 33.24.7. Sent to treat with Antiochus at Lysimacheia (Polyb. 18.48.3, and 50.3; Liv. 33.35.2, and 39.2; Plut. *Flam.* 12.1). See Lübker, no. 1.

Prefects

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (168)
T. (*or* TI. ?)[8] SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (60)
Praefecti socium; killed in battle while serving under Marcellus in Gaul (Liv. 33.36.5).

Pontifices

Liv. 33.42.5

213–196: M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (92) Cos. 204, Pr. 211
Successor: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

?–196: C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (90) Pr. 197
Successor: M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Augurs

203–196: Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (104)
Successor: see 195.
Liv. 33.42.6.

Tresviri Epulones

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)
P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)[9] Pat. ? (31) Pr. 195, 182
P. PORCIUS LAECA (*6) Pr. 195
Elected this year for the first time (Liv. 33.42.1). On Porcius, see D.-G., no. 7; Lübker, no. 12.

[1] On Purpurio's triumph, see 200, note 1.

[2] His name is omitted, probably through an oversight, by Livy in 34.10.5–6 when referring to the successor of Helvius in Farther Spain (see 195, note 1).

[3] Rather than assume that two persons named C. Atinius held the Tribunate of the Plebs in 197 and 196 respectively, it is better, with Niccolini (*FTP* 106f.), to consider that the Lex Atinia to found five maritime colonies was passed at the end of the consular year 197 (Liv. 32.29.3–4; see 197, Special Commissions), after the Tribunes for 196 had taken office.

[4] See 198, note 4.

[5] The need for a man of seniority and distinction for this commission suggests that he was Lentulus, the Consul of 199.

[6] Aelius in 193 (Liv. 34.59.8) was one of an embassy that had gone to Antiochus at Lysimacheia before (see 195, note 4). Since his colleagues then were members of this board of ten he should probably be included too.

[7] Cn. Cornelius Blasio had just returned from Spain, like Stertinius, but I have followed Münzer in identifying the Legate with the consular Lentulus, because Blasio had not yet attained praetorian rank.

[8] The praenomen T. is attested in this gens only in the cases of T. Musca (*RE* no. 72) and T. Rutilus (no. 83), and not at all among the Gracchi. Münzer doubts the authenticity of these officers in a passage so markedly in the style of the late annalistic.

[9] Against the statement of Klose (92) and the suggestion of Münzer (*RE*) that he was a Vulso and a patrician is the fact that his successor was a plebeian (Liv. 40.42.7). See Mommsen, *RF* 1.90f. On the founding of the priesthood see Cic. *De Or.* 3.73.

195 B.C. A.U.C. 559

Consuls

L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus Pat. (*35) Pr. 199
M. Porcius M. f. Cato (*10) Pr. 198

Nep. *Cato* 1.1; 2.1; Liv. 33.42.7; 34.1.7, and 5.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 452f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* (Festo et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Φίστου καὶ Φλάκου); Oros. 4.20.12; Cassiod.; and on Cato, Cic. *Sen.* 19. Valerius was assigned Italy as his province and carried on war with the Gauls (Liv. 33.43.5; 34.22.1–3, and 42.2–4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 10.1), while Cato waged an important and successful war in Spain (Liv. 33.43.5; 34.8—9, and 11—21; Val. Max. 4.3.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.1, and 2.5; 3.1.2, and 10.1; 4.7.31, 33, and 35; App. *Ib.* 39—41; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 10—11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47; Zon. 9.17; cf. *FOR* 1.158–166; Nep. *Cato* 2.1; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 66; Plin. *NH* 14.91). He vowed an *aedicula* to Victoria Virgo (Liv. 35.9.6; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.303, 574; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 182f.). On Cato, see D.-G., no. 15; Lübker, no. 4; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 33.42.7 Provinces and armies: 33.43.5–8

C. ATINIUS LABEO (8) Pr. Peregrinus
Possibly author of the Lex Atinia (Gell. 17.7.1) *de usucapione.*

AP. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (245) Farther Spain
Liv. 34.10.1, and 17.1.

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (10) Pr. Urbanus

CN. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189 Sicily

P. MANLIUS (VULSO?) Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 182 Hither Spain
An aide to the Consul Cato (Liv. 33.43.5 and 8). Carried on war actively in Turdetania (Liv. 34.17—19; cf. 40.16.7, Ulterior, and 39.2).

P. PORCIUS LAECA (*6) Pisa
A command created in order to take the Ligurians in the rear (Liv 33.43.5 and 9). See D.-G. 4.99, no. 7; Lübker no. 12.

Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Aed. Cur. is the probable restoration in *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15. Elimination of the years when the Aediles are known leaves 195 the only probable date. See Seidel 31f.; and cf. Polyb. 10.4—5, and above, 213, note 4.

Aediles of the Plebs

? C. POPLICIUS BIBULUS[1] (*9, cf. *5)
CIL 1².2.834.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. FUNDANIUS (3)

M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190

L. VALERIUS (TAPPO) (*38) Pr. 192
Fundanius and Valerius supported the abrogation of the Oppian law, while the two Iunii opposed it (Liv. 34.1.2–4, 2.6, and 5.1; Val. Max. 9.1.3; Zon. 9.17).

Quaestors

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.81. This is the latest probable date, since he held the aedileship in 193.

Promagistrates

M. HELVIUS[2] (4) Pr. 197

Proconsul in Farther Spain (*Act. Tr. Tol.*). Won a victory over the Celtiberians while returning to Rome, and celebrated an *ovatio* (Liv. 34.10.1–5; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 338f., 552).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Proconsul (?) in Hither Spain (*Act. Tr. Cap.*: pr[ocos---], and *Tol.*: p[rocos-], Degrassi 78f., 338f., 552). After a success at Turda, he returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 33.44.4–5; 34.10.5–7; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Tol.*).

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198

Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 33.43.6, imperium prorogued for a year). He joined the Achaeans in the war on Nabis of Sparta, and continued his organization of Greece (*SIG*[3] 592; Liv. 34.22—41; Plut. *Flam.* 13.1–3; Iustin. 31.3.1; Eutrop. 4.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51; Oros. 4.20.2; Zon. 9.18).

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196

Imperium prorogued, probably pro praetore, in Sardinia (Liv. 33.43.9).

Legates, Ambassadors

a.[3] CN. SERVILIUS (CAEPIO) Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205
M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
Q. TERENTIUS CULLEO (43) Pr. 187

Sent to Carthage to accuse Hannibal before the Carthaginian Senate (Liv. 33.47.3–9, and 49.1–4; cf. Nep. *Hann.* 7; Iustin. 31.2.1; App. *Syr.* 4).

b. P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
P. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200

Villius reported to Flamininus the return of Antiochus to Europe with larger forces than before (Liv. 34.33.12). Aelius and Sulpicius, also members of the commission of ten legates (see 196) may have been with him (cf. Liv. 34.59.8),[4] and the others occupied elsewhere.

Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?

Served under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 34.28.10; termed Legatus in 194, Liv. 34.50.10). See 198.

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Continued in command of the fleet (Liv. 34.26.11; 34.29—30, and 40.7; cf. Zon. 9.18). See Lübker no. 12.

Augurs

C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180
Liv. 33.44.3. Successor to Q. Fabius Maximus (see 196, Augurs).

[1] The inscription on his tomb is a late Republican restoration of an early epitaph recording his public burial (Frank *CPh* 19 [1924] 78), and thus it is possible to hold against Seidel (*FA* 80) and Niccolini (*FTP* 99f.) that he was either the Tr. Pl. of 209, the only C. Publicius on record (see *CIL loc. cit.*, and *ILS* 862), or an unknown member of the family. Since the Aediles of the Plebs are known from 209 to 196 we assume either that like Fannius, Cos. 125, or Livius Drusus (Aed. 94) he held the aedileship before he was Tribune, or else that he did not hold it until 195 or 194. The latter seems the more probable alternative. On the other hand, Livy has preserved no notice of him, and the inscription would admit of a date a generation later, for which the text of Livy is lost, and an unknown C. Publicius Bibulus. See 209, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[2] At 34.10.5–6 Livy mistakenly refers to Minucius as Helvius' successor. See Q. Fabius Buteo in 196, and Ap. Claudius Nero this year.

[3] Since Nissen (*Untersuchungen* 151–3) many have followed App. and Nep. (above) in dating this embassy in 196 (cf. De Sanctis 4.115, note 3), but Holleaux (*Hermes* 43 [1909] 296–299; *REA* 15 [1913] 1ff.) has shown that the events mentioned occurred in one season, that Marcellus was probably the Consul of 196, and that Antiochus was probably at Lysimacheia and Ephesus a second time in 195 (cf. Liv. 34.33.12). Note too that Scipio Africanus delayed the sending of the embassy. On Marcellus, note that these embassies usually consisted of two senior senators and one junior one, a circumstance which favors the Consul of 196.

[4] Only Villius is known to have gone to Antiochus in Lysimacheia in 196 (see 196) yet in 193 (Liv. 34.59.8) we find that Sulpicius and Aelius had been there before with him. Holleaux is inclined to reject the explanation that there was a special embassy in 195, when Antiochus did return to Europe (Liv. 34.33.12; see note 3), and to add Sulpicius and Aelius to that of 196; but it is at least possible that they went in 195.

194 B.C. A.U.C. 560

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205
TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Pr. 196
Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 69 C; Liv. 34.43.3, and 44.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f.; Val. Max. 4.5.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr.*

Pasc.; Oros. 4.20.15; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Nep. *Cato* 2.2; Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.89—*CIL* 1^2.1, p. 201; *I. de Délos* 442 B, 102; 1429 A, 26; 1450 A, 68 (in 190–189). Both Consuls campaigned against the Boii and the Ligurians, with Sempronius apparently taking the leading part, and Scipio returned to hold the elections (Liv. 34.43.3–5 and 9; 34.46—48.2, and 54.1; Oros. 4.20.15; cf. Nep. *Cato* 2; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 11)[1].

Censors

SEX. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS CATUS (101) Cos. 198
C. CORNELIUS L. f. M. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f. These Censors were the first to set apart special seats for senators at the games. They removed three senators, demoted a few knights, repaired the Atrium Libertatis and the Villa Publica, and completed the lustrum (Val. Ant. fr. 37 Peter; Liv. 34.44.4–5; 35.9.1; Val. Max. 4.5.1; Ascon. 69–70 C). They chose Scipio Africanus Princeps Senatus for the second time (Liv. 34.44.4).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 34.42.4 Provinces and armies: Liv. 34.43.6–7

CN. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (74) Sicily
CN. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (265) Sardinia
P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (NASICA) Pat. (350) Cos. 191 Farther Spain

Won a victory beyond the Ebro as Praetor (Liv. 35.1.3–4; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.15). See 193, Promagistrates; and below, note 1.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Hither Spain

Suffered considerable losses (Liv. 35.1.1–2; Oros. 4.20.16, with praenomen P.).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (18) Cos. 192 Pr. Urbanus

Cf. Plin. *NH* 14.90.

T. IUVENTIUS THALNA (32) Pr. Peregrinus

Aediles, Curule

A.[2] ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173
L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. 192

These were the first, it is said, to hold scenic games at the Megalesia, and at the bidding of the Censors reserved a special section for senators (Val. Ant. fr. 37 Peter; Liv. 34.54.3–8; Val. Max. 2.4.3; Ascon. 69 C).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. BAEBIUS (TAMPHILUS)[3] (16, and 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192
CIL 1².2.585, Lex. Agr. of 111, V. 43.

Quaestors

L. POSTUMIUS TYMPANUS[4] Pat. ? (*24)
Killed while serving under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.47.2).

Promagistrates

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Returned from Spain to celebrate a triumph as Proconsul (Liv. 34.46.2–3; Nep. *Cato* 2.1; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Tol.* (Procos.), Degrassi 78f., 338f., 553; Plin. *NH* pref. 30; 14.44, and 91; 29.13; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 11.3; cf. *FOR* 1.158–166; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.303). See D.-G. 5.112, no. 15.

T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Proconsul in Greece and Macedonia (see 197–195). Completed his organization of Greece (cf. *SIG*³ 593), and returned with his army to celebrate a triumph over Macedonia and King Philip (Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Pis.* 61; Liv. 34.48—52; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Tol.*, Degrassi 78f., 338f., 553; Val. Max. 5.2.6; Plut. *Flam.* 14; Eutrop. 4.2; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.154 f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 179–181). See Lübker no. 11.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. 34.46.1) until succeeded, and won a victory over the Insubres at Mediolanum. Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.120f.; 2.300; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 184f. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. ATINIUS (1, 2 ?) Pr. 188 ?
Served under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.46.12).

Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER ?) Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?
Legate under Flamininus in Greece (Liv. 34.40.10).

? M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Perhaps served under Sempronius in Gaul as a Legate (πρεσβεύων), but certainly not, as Plutarch says, in Thrace or on the Danube (*Cat. Mai.* 12.1–2). See D.-G. 5, no. 15; Lübker, no. 4.

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Continued with Flamininus in Greece as a Legate in charge of the fleet (Liv. 34.50.11; see 198–195). See Lübker, no. 12.

Prefects

M. ATINIUS (5)
P. SEMPRONIUS (11)
Praefecti socium, killed while serving under Sempronius in Gaul (Liv. 34.47.2).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

a. L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (270) Cos. 193, Pr. 198
Q. ----
C. SALONIUS (*2)
Colonized Tempsa (Liv. 34.45.3–5).

b. D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (45)
M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (16?, 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192
M. HELVIUS (4) Pr. 197
Colonized Sipontum (Liv. 34.45.3).

c.[5] A. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189
Q. AELIUS TUBERO (153)
L. APUSTIUS FULLO (5) Pr. 196
Granted imperium for three years in order to colonize the Ager Thurinus (Liv. 34.53.1–2; cf. 35.9.7–8).

d. Q. NAEVIUS (MATHO?) (4, 16?) Pr. 184
M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (53) Pr. 197
M. FURIUS CRASSIPES Pat. (56) Pr. 187, 173
Granted imperium for three years in order to colonize Bruttium (Liv. 34.53.1–2; cf. 35.40.6). See note 5.

e. CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
C. LAETORIUS (2) Pr. 210
Colonized Croton (Liv. 34.45.3–5).

f. See 197, Special Commissions. In this, the last year of the three year term of these commissioners, are mentioned the colonies authorized

in 197, Puteoli, Volturnum, Liternum, Salernum, Buxentum (Liv. 34.45.1–2). On Puteoli, see also *CIL* 1².2.698. On all the colonies, see Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 191, p. 136 Helm.

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)
Dedicated the *aedes* of Fortuna Primigeneia on the Quirinal (Liv. 34.53.5–6). See 192.

C. SERVILIUS (GEMINUS) (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Dedicated an *aedes* of Jove on the Island (Liv. 34.53.7).

[1] Both Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 11.1–2) and Nepos (*Cat.* 2.2) have confused Scipio Nasica with Africanus the Consul of this year.

[2] C. Atilius Serranus (63, Pr. 185) is a possible identification since the praenomen is lacking in all our Mss, but A., who was Pr. in 192, seems palaeographically and in point of time the better choice.

[3] Mommsen identified the M. Baebius mentioned in the Lex Agraria of 111, who was both Tr. Pl. and IIIvir col. deduc., with the IIIvir of 194 (*CIL* 1², p. 95). Niccolini holds that this, though possible, is uncertain, since the other references in this law are to laws and officials of recent date (*FTP* 418f.); furthermore, we do not know the names of the colonial commissioners appointed under the Gracchan program. See also Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 258ff.

[4] See Mommsen, *RF* 1.116.

[5] The measures authorizing nos. c. and d. were passed at the end of 194, so Tubero was a Tr. Pl. of 193. The elections to the commissions were held by Domitius the Pr. Urb. of 194 (Liv. 34.53.2). Note that Tubero was elected to a commission that he created.

193 B.C. A.U.C. 561

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS L. f. – n. MERULA Pat. (270) Pr. 198
Q. MINUCIUS Q. f. L. n. THERMUS (65) Pr. 196

Nep. *Hann.* 8.1; Liv. 34.54.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; and on Minucius, Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.16. Merula was assigned the Gallic province and made war on the Boii (Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.12–13; 35.4—5, and 6.5–9), but was refused a triumph (Liv. 35.8). Minucius campaigned against the Ligurians, using Pisa as a base, but with little success (Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.3–7; 35.3.1–6, and 6.1–4, and 11.1–13; cf. *FOR* 1.167–169; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.16; Oros. 4.20.17).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 34.54.2 Provinces and armies: Liv. 34.55.6, and 56.9

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS)[1] Pat. (337) Cos. 190 Sicily
Cf. *CIL* 1².2.612—*ILS* 864; Cic. *De Or.* 2.280. On offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442B, 89–90) he is termed στρατηγός, but the reference is probably to 190 B.C. and his consulate.

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187 Hither Spain
Liv. 35.2.1–9, and 7.7; Oros. 4.20.19.

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189 Farther Spain
Victorious over the Vaccaei and other tribes (Liv. 35.7.8; Oros. 4.20.16 and 19).

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*2) Cos. 184 Sardinia
See D.-G. 5, no. 3.

C. SCRIBONIUS (CURIO) (8) Pr. Urbanus
Liv. 34.57.3; 35.6.5.

L. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*40) Cos. 188 Pr. Peregrinus
*SIG*³ 601. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.

Aediles, Curule

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
M. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Liv. 35.10.11–12. Paullus was elected over twelve competitors (Plut. *Aem.* 3.1). See *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81.

Aediles of the Plebs

L. OPPIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191
Liv. 35.23.7.

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191
Fest. 258 L names with Brutus a Q. Oppius, but is almost certainly referring to these men, since Brutus and Oppius were colleagues also in 191.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. AELIUS TUBERO[2] (153)
Carried a bill authorizing Latin colonies (Liv. 34.53.1–2; 35.9.7–8, P. in Mss).

M. SEMPRONIUS (TUDITANUS)[8] (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189
Carried a bill placing loans to allies and Latins under the same laws as those to Roman citizens (Liv. 35.7.4–5).

Promagistrates

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194
As Propraetor in Farther Spain, he won a Lusitanian victory (Liv. 35.1.3–12). On his return, see Liv. 35.10.1–2.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194
On reports of Digitius and his losses in Hither Spain, see Liv. 35.2.1–5; Oros. 4.20.16.

? TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
See Legates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. MINUCIUS (21)
Q. MINUCIUS (23)
Served under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.3).

M. GENUCIUS (7)
M. MARCIUS (21)
Q. MARCIUS (21)
Killed while serving under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.14).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
C. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (88) Cos. 197
M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (53) Pr. 197
Sent to Africa to arbitrate a boundary dispute between Carthage and Masinissa, they left it undecided (Liv. 34.62.16–18; Zon. 9.18; cf. App. *Lib.* 67).

b. P. SULPICIUS (GALBA MAXIMUS) Pat. (64) Cos. 211, 200
P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
Sent to Antiochus the Great in Asia when his embassy to Rome failed to secure an agreement (Liv. 34.59.8; 35.13—17).

c. ? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
According to Claudius (Acilius, fr. 5 Peter), who quoted the Greek Histories of Acilius, Africanus joined the embassy to Anti-

ochus and held his famous conversation with Hannibal at Ephesus (Liv. 35.14.5–12; Plut. *Pyrr.* 8.2; *Flam.* 21.3; App. *Syr.* 9–10; Zon. 9.18). As he was a proxenos at Delos before 190 (*IG* 11.712, and comment., *I. de Délos* 442 B 101), he may have come to the East for a brief period after his African journey (see a. above; Holleaux, *Hermes* 48 [1913] 75–98).

Legates, Lieutenants

M. Claudius Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
Ti. Sempronius Longus (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Served as Legates under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5 and 6, and 8.1); but in 35.8.6 Sempronius as holder of imperium is contrasted with Marcellus: see Promagistrates.

Prefects

M. Cincius Alimentus (6)
Served under Minucius Thermus in Liguria (Liv. 34.56.1).
C. Livius Salinator (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191, 202
Commanded the cavalry under Cornelius Merula in Gaul (Liv. 35.5.8).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

a. A. Manlius Vulso Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189
L. Apustius Fullo (5) Pr. 196
Q. Aelius Tubero (153)
To Castrum Frentinum under Tubero's law (Liv. 35.9.7–8; see 194, no. c.).

b. See nos. c. and d. in 194.

[1] Asiaticus is the cognomen which appears in Livy (37.58.6) and *Fast. Cap.* (190) after his victory at Magnesia; but Asiagenus or Asiagenes is found in Livy (39.44.1), Diod. (34.33.1), Eutrop. (4.4.3), and was used by later members of the family (*ILS* 8). Holleaux (*Hermes* 48 [1913] 95f.) would date his dedication at Delos this year, when he supposes Africanus went to the East from Africa (see Legates), since he is termed στρατηγός — praetor, and precedes the admirals of 192 and 191. See however 191, when he served as a praetorian Legate under Glabrio.

[2] See 194, note 5.

[3] Münzer's identification (*RE*) is practically certain since he appears to be the only M. Sempronius known who was available for office at this time.

192 B.C. A.U.C. 562

Consuls

L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Pr. 199
CN. DOMITIUS L. f. L. n. AHENOBARBUS (18) Pr. 194

Polyb. 21.32.13; Liv. 35.10.10; 38.11.9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 121, 454f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Flamininus, *CIL* 1².2.613—*ILS* 14; Cic. *Sen.* 42; Val. Max. 4.5.1. Flamininus was assigned Italy, Gaul, and the holding of the elections (Liv. 35.20.1-7, and 20.4–6), and Domitius a province outside of Italy in case of war with Antiochus (35.20.7), but otherwise Italy and the Gauls (35.20.2). Both were actively engaged in Italy, Flamininus against the Ligurians and Domitius against the Boii (35.22.3–4, and 40.2–4). On Flamininus, see Lübker no. 12.

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 35.10.11 Provinces and armies: 35.20.8

A. ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 173 1. Farther Spain; 2. Fleet

Operated against Nabis of Sparta (Liv. 35.20.12–13, 22.1–3, 23.4, and 37.3; cf. Zon. 9.19). See *I. de Délos* 442 B, line 86; 1429 A, line 20; 1450 A, line 66.

M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (44) Cos. 181 1. Hither Spain; 2. Bruttium

Prepared ships and legions for the crossing to Epirus (Liv. 35.20.12-13, 23.5, and 24.7; 36.1.7, 8.6, and 10.10; App. *Syr.* 16; Zon. 9.19).

M. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS (44) Pr. Urbanus

Had charge of preparation of ships (Liv. 35.21.1, 23.6, and 24.8; cf. 35.24.2).

Q. SALONIUS SARRA (*3) Sardinia

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. Peregrinus

Had charge of preparation of ships (Liv. 35.21.1).

L. VALERIUS TAPPO (*38) Sicily

Cf. Liv. 35.23.8–9.

Aediles, Curule

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190
M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190

Liv. 35.41.9–10. Levied fines, which they used for public buildings.

Tribunes of the Plebs[1]

C. TITINIUS (5)
M. TITINIUS (CURVUS ?) (20, cf. 12, 13) Pr. 178
Vetoed the triumph demanded by Cornelius Merula (Liv. 35.8.9).

Promagistrates

C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193
His imperium in Hither Spain was prorogued, where he stormed Licabrum (Liv. 35.20.11, and 22.5).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193
His imperium prorogued in Farther Spain (Liv. 35.20.11), he won important victories as Proconsul (Liv. 35.22.5; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 191) over the Oretani and Vettones (Liv. 35.22.6–8; Oros. 4.20.16 and 19).

Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
His command extended for a year, he won a victory over the Ligurians near Pisa (Liv. 35.20.6; 35.21.7–11).

L. OPPIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191
Given imperium as commander of the fleet that was sent to protect the coast of Sicily (Liv. 35.23.6–7, and 24.6).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 193, no. b. These returned and made their report early in this year (Liv. 35.20.14, and 22.1–2).

b. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
CN. OCTAVIUS (16) Pr. 205
CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205
P. VILLIUS TAPPULUS (*3) Cos. 199, Pr. 203
Appointed to oppose Aetolian influence and rally the Greek communities against Antiochus (Liv. 35.23.5–8; note esp. Flamininus at Demetrias, 35.31, in Aetolia, 35.32—33, in Corinth, 35.34.1, and 39.1, and at the Achaean assembly, 35.48—50; and Villius' trip to Demetrias, 35.39; cf. Diod. 29.1; Plut. *Flam.* 15—17; Zon. 9.19). See also 191, Legates; and on Villius, Lübker, no. 1.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

a. See 194, no. c.
b. See 194, no. d. They settled a colony at Vibo (Liv. 35.40.5–6).

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

Q. MARCIUS RALLA (87)

Dedicated the two aedes that Furius Purpurio had vowed in Gaul,[2] one as Pr. in 200, and one as Cos. in 196 (Liv. 35.41.8). Cf. on Ralla, 194, Duumviri aedi dedicandae.

Augurs

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

CIL 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81. Attained the priesthood after his aedileship and before his praetorship (Plut. *Aem.* 3).

[1] On the two Titinnii, see 178, Praetors.

[2] On the doubts regarding Furius' achievements in the same area both as Pr. and as Cos., see 200, Praetors, and Münzer, *RE*.

191 B.C. A.U.C. 563

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Pr. 194

M'. ACILIUS C. f. L. n. GLABRIO (35) Pr. 196

Liv. 35.24.5; 36.1.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Eutrop. 4.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.19; and on Acilius, *SIG*³ 607. Acilius was assigned the war in Greece against Antiochus and the Aetolians, drove the former out of Greece by his victory at Thermopylae, then turned on the Aetolians, captured Heraclea, and after unsuccessful negotiations for peace besieged Naupactus[1] (Liv. 36.3.7–14, 14—21, and 22—35; 37.4.6–8; cf. Polyb. 20. 9—10; Cic. *Sen.* 32; Val. Max. 2.5.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.4; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 13—14; *Flam.* 15—16; *Philop.* 17.4; *Sull.* 12.6; Flor. 1.24.10–11; App. *Syr.* 17—21; Iustin. 31.6.4–6; Eutrop. 4.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.3; Oros. 4.20.20–21; see Legates and Trib. Mil. on Cato and L. Scipio). Nasica succeeded to the war with the Boii, whom he defeated, and after some dispute was permitted to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 36.1.8–9, and 2.1, and 38.5–7, and 39—40; 38.35.4; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 553; Oros. 4.20.21). Acilius may have carried the Lex Acilia which placed intercalation under the power of the Pontifices (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.13.21).

Praetors

Election: 35.24.6 Provinces and armies: Liv. 36.2.6–15

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175 Sicily

Was instructed to retain his predecessor Valerius Tappo and divide his province with him if it seemed advantageous (Liv. 36.2.10–12). Cf. 37.47.6.

L. Aemilius Paullus Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168 Farther Spain
Plut. *Aem.* 4.1. He had the insignia, and therefore the imperium, of a Proconsul (Plut.).

A. Cornelius Mammula Pat.? (258) Bruttium

M. Iunius Brutus (48) Cos. 178 Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus
Prepared ships for the fleet (Liv. 36.2.15), dedicated the temple of the Magna Mater (Liv. 36.36.4; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 4.347), and was possibly the author of the usury law which Cato opposed (*FOR* 1.28, 166). Cf. *Didasc.* Plaut. *Pseudolus.*

C. Livius Salinator (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202 Fleet
Carried the war to the Aegean and defeated the fleet of Antiochus (Liv. 36.3.4–6, and 41—45; cf. App. *Syr.* 20 and 22; Iustin. 31.6.7–8). On his offerings at Delos, see *I. de Délos* 439 A, 78; 442 B, 78 and 80; 1429 A, 20 and 30.

L. Oppius Salinator (32) Sardinia

Aediles, Curule

? Sp. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189
May be the Aedile before whom Furius Chresimus disproved the charge of luring his neighbors' crops away by magic (Piso fr. 33 Peter). Livy does not record the Aediles of this year, and the Consul of 334 seems too early. See Seidel 77.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. Sempronius Blaesus (31)
Threatened to defer Nasica's triumph (Liv. 36.39—40).

Promagistrates

A. Atilius Serranus (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173
Continued to command the fleet (praefectus classis, Liv. 36.20.7), and was active on both the Ionian and the Aegean seas until succeeded by Livius (Liv. 36.11.9, 12.9, 20.7–8, and 42.7; App. *Syr.* 22).

M. Baebius Tamphilus (44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192
Was active as Propraetor (Liv. 36.8.6) in Macedonia and Greece during the winter and served with Glabrio (Liv. 36.10.10, 13.1–9, and 22.8; App. *Syr.* 16).

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194
Continued as Proconsul in Gaul until succeeded by Nasica (Liv. 36.37.6).

C. Flaminius (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 194
Imperium prorogued in Hither Spain (Liv. 36.2.9).

M. Fulvius Nobilior (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193
Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. 36.2.8; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 78f., 553; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52), until succeeded by Aemilius, when he returned to celebrate an ovatio (Liv. 36.21.10–11; *Act. Tr.*; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52; cf. Oros. 4.20.19).

Q. Minucius Thermus (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 36.38.1–4, and 40.2).

? L. Valerius Tappo (*38) Pr. 192
Liv. 36.2.11 (pro praetore). See above, Praetors, on Lepidus.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. Porcius Cato (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Cic. *Sen.* 32; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.4, elected by the people; App. *Syr.* 18; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47; cf. Polyb. 20.10.10, on L. Valerius Flaccus; termed Legatus, Liv. 36.17.1. Served under Acilius Glabrio at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.17—18; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 12—14; App. *Syr.* 18—19; Zon. 9.19; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.7.14). See Legates. See D.-G. 5, no. 15.

Legates, Ambassadors

Cn. Octavius (16) Pr. 205
See 192, Legates, no. b. Sent by Flamininus to Acarnania (Liv. 36.12.9).

T. Quinctius Flamininus Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
See 192, Legates, no. b. He was active in Achaea, and intervened with Glabrio in Aetolia (Liv. 36.31—35; Plut. *Flam.* 15—17; *Philop.* 17.4). See Lübker no. 11.

Legates, Envoys

M. Porcius Cato (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Cato also went about various Greek towns (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 12). Glabrio sent him to Rome to report the victory at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.21.4–8; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 14). See D.-G. 5, no. 15.

L. Cornelius Scipio (Asiaticus) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Sent to Rome to report the victory at Thermopylae (Liv. 36.21.7–9). See 193, note 1; and *I. de Délos* 442 B, 89 and 90.

Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188?
With Baebius in Macedonia and Thessaly (Liv. 36.10.10–14, and 13.1; App. *Syr.* 16), and with Acilius Glabrio in Greece (Liv. 36.22.8, and 30.2).

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (ASIATICUS) Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
See above, Envoys.

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
See Tribunes of the Soldiers, and Envoys.

A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS LUSCUS?) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
Placed in command of Cephallenia by Atilius (Liv. 36.12.9).

L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Appointed as a Legate under Glabrio by the Senate (Liv. 36.1.8).

TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
No title preserved; served under Glabrio (Liv. 36.22.7, and 24.1; cf. on Cato and L. Valerius Flaccus).

? C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
Liv. 43.2.1–11, on which Münzer (*RE*) bases the conjecture that he served under Aemilius Paullus in Spain.

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
Legatus (Liv. 36.17.1) under Glabrio at Thermopylae and in the war against the Aetolians (Liv. 36.19.1, 22.7, 27.3–8, and 28.8; cf. Polyb. 20.9—10, with the title χιλίαρχος; App. *Syr.* 18; and Tribunes of the Soldiers, on Cato). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Prefects

? SEX. ORFIDIENUS (col. 1019)
Served under Baebius in Thessaly and was placed in charge of Chyretiae (Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1917, 2; cf. Liv. 36.13.4).

Special Commissions

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

C. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (99)
Dedicated the aedes Iuventutis in the Circus Maximus (Liv. 36.36.5).

[1] The advancement of the Roman calendar during these years (Liv. 37.4.4; cf. De Sanctis 4.368f.) brings the activities of the winter within the consular year.

190 B.C. A.U.C. 564

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Pr. 193
C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (2) Pr. 196

Cic. *Phil.* 11.17; Liv. 36.45.9; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Gell. 16.4.2; Eutrop. 4.4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Scipio was assigned Greece as his province with permission to carry the war into Asia (Liv. 37.1.7–10, 2.2–3, and 4.1–4; Val. Max. 5.5.1). Making a truce in Greece, he went on to Asia to win a decisive victory over Antiochus at Magnesia (Liv. 37.6—7, 18.10, 25.8, and 33—44; cf. Polyb. 21.4—5, 8, and 11, and 13—15; Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Phil.* 11.17; Diod. 29.5—10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.30; Flor. 1.24.14–18; App. *Syr.* 23, and 28—29; Iustin. 31.7—8; Eutrop. 4.4; Zon. 9.20; cf. Oros. 4.20.22). He made offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 427; 428; 442 B, 85–86 and 101; 1429 B, 23 and 28, and ii 16; 1441 A, 106; 1450 A, 68; almost all in 190 and 189; comment. *I. de Délos* 2, pp. 166f.). See also *SEG* 1.440—4.567, 2.566; *I. Cret.* 2.3.5; Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539.[1] Laelius was assigned Italy, and held command in Gaul (Liv. 37.1.10, 46.10, and 47.1).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 36.45.9 Provinces and armies: Liv. 37.2.1 and 8–10

L. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (127) Fleet

Campaigned actively in the Aegean, and succeeded in destroying Antiochus' fleet at Myonnessus (Liv. 37.2.10, 4.5, 14—15, 17—19, 21.6—22, 26—32, and 47.3–4; cf. Polyb. 21.7—8, and 10; App. *Syr.* 26—27; cf. *ILS* 8765). Vowed a temple to the Lares Permarini (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.10).

C. ATINIUS LABEO (9) Sicily
Liv. 37.2.8.

L. AURUNCULEIUS (4) Pr. Urbanus
Liv. 37.4.5, and 46.10.

CN. FULVIUS (12) Pr. Peregrinus
P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Etruria
M. TUCCIUS (5) Apulia and Bruttium
Liv. 37.2.6.

Quaestors

C. FURIUS ACULEO (31)

Served under L. Scipio, and was condemned with him for peculation (Liv. 38.55.5, and 58.1; see 187, notes 3 and 4).

Promagistrates

M'. Acilius Glabrio (35) Cos. 191, Pr. 196

Being succeeded by Scipio, he returned to Rome to celebrate his triumph (Liv. 37.4.6—6.3, 7.7, and 46.2–6; cf. Polyb. 21.5.13; Caes. Bass. in *GLK* 6.265; see Degrassi 553). He gave gifts and privileges to Delphi (*SIG*³ 609–610; cf. 827 c–f; Roussel, *BCH* 56 [1932] 1–36; Daux, *Delphes* 227–233, and 255–260), and in Rome built an Aedes Pietatis (Liv. 40.34.5; Val. Max. 2.5.1). See also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.169f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.185f.

? M. Aemilius Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191

As he was criticized late in this year for leaving his province without permission of the Senate in order to sue for office, he probably continued in command of at least part of Sicily (Liv. 37.47.6; see 191, Praetors, and above, on Fabius Labeo).

L. Aemilius Paullus Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul (Liv. 37.46.7; Plut. *Aem.* 4.1; Oros. 4.20.23) in Farther Spain where he suffered a reverse (Liv. 37.2.11, and 46.7–8; Oros.). See 189, Promagistrates.

A. Cornelius Mammula Pat.? (258)

Propraetor (Liv. 37.4.1, and 48.5, from Antias). Instructed by the Senate to bring troops to Greece and remain there if Glabrio returned (Liv. 37.2.7–8, and cf. 48.5, from Antias).

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194

While Proconsul in Gaul, he removed the Boii from the territory recently taken from them (Liv. 37.2.5; see 191, Consuls).

C. Flaminius (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193

Imperium prorogued for a year in Hither Spain (Liv. 37.2.11).

C. Livius Salinator (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191

Retained command of the fleet until succeeded by Aemilius Regillus (Liv. 37.2.10, and 8.6—14.4; App. *Syr.* 23—25), and after a mission to Lycia returned to Italy (Liv. 37.14.4—17.1). An offering at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442 B, line 86).

Q. Minucius Thermus (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196

Proconsul in Liguria (see 191, Promagistrates). Instructed by the Senate to give over his army to Scipio Nasica (Liv. 37.2.5), and denied a triumph upon his return (37.46.1–2). See Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.302; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.181f.

L. Oppius Salinator (32) Pr. 191

Imperium prorogued for a year in Sardinia (Liv. 37.2.11).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (69)
Son of M. Lepidus. As Prefect of the camp during the battle of Magnesia, he halted Antiochus' troops who were victorious on their right wing (Liv. 37.43.1–5; Iustin. 31.8.6; Zon. 9.20; cf. App. *Syr.* 36).

Legates, Ambassadors

C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
Headed an embassy to Prusias of Bithynia (Liv. 37.25.13–14; Polyb. 21.11.12).

Legates, Envoys

a. Q. ANTONIUS (33)
Sent to the Phocaeans by the Praetor Aemilius Regillus (Liv. 37.32.8).

b. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Sent to Philip of Macedon by the Scipios to assure their passage to the Hellespont (Liv. 37.7.11–14).

c. A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184
M. CLAUDIUS LEPIDUS (204)
Sent to the Senate by Cornelius Mammula in Greece to report disturbing reports from Asia (Liv. 37.48.5, from Antias). Varro returned to Greece with the Aetolian envoys in 189 (37.49.8).

Legates, Lieutenants

a. L. APUSTIUS (FULLO ?)[2] (2 and 5) Pr. 196
Collected transports for L. Scipio at Brundisium (Liv. 37.4.2). See no. b.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Legate under his brother L. Scipio, and to a great extent the director of diplomatic and military operations (Cic. *Mur.* 32; *Phil.* 11.17; Polyb. 21. 4—5, and 13—16; Liv. 37.1.9, 6—7, 25, 34—37, and 45; Val. Max. 5.5.1, cf. 2.10.2; Frontin. *Str.* 4.7.30; Iustin. 31.7.2; Flor. 1.24.14; App. *Syr.* 23, and 28—39; Gell. 4.18.8; Eutrop. 4.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.16; Zon. 9.20; cf. Oros. 4.20.22). On his offerings at Delos, see *I. de Délos* 442 B, line 102; 1429 A, line 26; 1450 A, line 68; and comment. 2, pp. 167f. See also *SEG* 1.440—4.567; 2.566; Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539; Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.

SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194
Legate of L. Scipio, who brought transports to Brundisium (Liv. 37.4.2).

CN. DOMITIUS (AHENOBARBUS) (18) Cos. 192, Pr. 194
No title given. According to Appian he took a leading part, during Scipio's illness, in the battle of Magnesia (App. *Syr.* 30—36; cf. Liv. 37.39.5; Plut. *Apophth. Dom.*).

C. FABRICIUS LUSCINUS (10) Pr. 195
Collected transports at Brundisium as a Legate of L. Scipio (Liv. 37.4.3).

A. HOSTILIUS (10) Pr. 207
L. HOSTILIUS CATO (12) Pr. 207
Legates of L. Scipio, both accused with him of peculation, but L. was acquitted and A. condemned (Liv. 38.55.5, from Antias; 38.58.1).

b. L. APUSTIUS (FULLO ?)[2] (2 and 5) Pr. 196
Killed while serving under Livius Salinator in Lycia (Liv. 37.16.12; see note 2).

c. ? M. AEMILIUS (REGILLUS ?) Pat. (129)
Served, probably as a Legate, under L. Aemilius Regillus, and died at Samos (Liv. 37.22.2).

? L. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (138)
Served under L. Aemilius Regillus in command of the squadron sent to the Hellespont (Liv. 37.31.6).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

M. ATILIUS SERRANUS (68) Pr. 174
L. VALERIUS P. f. FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
L. VALERIUS C. f. TAPPO (*38) Pr. 192
Created to supplement Placentia and Cremona (Liv. 37.46.10–11; see 189, Special Commissions).

Flamen Quirinalis

Q. FABIUS PICTOR Pat. (127) Pr. 189
Inaugurated (Liv. 37.47.8, and see 50.8, and 51.1–6). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.181f.

Salii

P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194
Polyb. 21.10.10; Liv. 37.33.7.

[1] Letters of the Scipios to towns of Asia: to Heraclea Pontica, Memnon 26.2, in *FHG* 3.539; to Heraclea under Latmus, *SEG* 2.566, and see Holleaux, *RF* 52 (1924) 29f.; to Colophon, *SEG* 4.567, and Holleaux, *ib.* 32f. See also at Aptara in Crete, Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 2.3.5.

[2] The careers of the Pr. of 196, the Legate of Scipio, and the officer under Livius in Lycia as given in *RE* 2 and 5 supplement each other. Notice of his death in Lycia marks an officer of some distinction, and the rest of Scipio's known Legates were ex-Praetors or ex-Consuls. One must assume that after collecting ships for Scipio he joined Livius in the Aegean.

189 B.C. A.U.C. 565

Consuls

M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior (91) Pr. 193
Cn. Manlius Cn. f. L. n. Vulso Pat. (91) Pr. 195

Liv. 37.47.7, and 48.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Vell. 1.15.2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.19—20; and on Fulvius, *CIL* 1².2.615, 616—*ILS* 16, 17; Polyb. 21.27.1; on Manlius, Polyb. 21.24.9. Fulvius was assigned the Aetolian war, with instructions also to attack Cephallenia and to hold the elections in Rome (Liv. 37.50.5-8). He besieged Ambracia and negotiated the peace with the Aetolians (Liv. 38.3—10; cf. Polyb. 21.25—31; Flor. 1.25; Polyaen. 6.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52; Zon. 9.21), besieged Same of Cephallenia (Liv. 38.28.5—29; Polyb. 21.32; Zon. 9.21), and returned to Rome, apparently during the siege, to hold the elections (Liv. 38.35.1; cf. Holleaux, *BCH* 54 [1930] 1-41).[1] Manlius succeeded Scipio in Asia (Liv. 37.50.2-3 and 8, and 60.1), where he led an expedition into the interior to subdue the Gauls (Polyb. 21.33—39; Diod. 29.12—13; Liv. 38.12—27; cf. Claud. fr. 66 Peter; Val. Ant. fr. 44 Peter; Nep. *Hann.* 13.2; Trog. *Prol.* 32; Val. Max. 6.1, ext. 2; Flor. 1.27; App. *Syr.* 39, and 42; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 55; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 11.2; Oros. 4.20.25; Zon. 9.20). He too made offerings at Delos (*I. de Délos* 442 B, 100; 1429 A, 25; 1441 A, 107; 1450 A, 67).

Censors

T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flamininus Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198

Cic. *Sen.* 42; Liv. 37.57.9—58.2, 41.9.9, and 13.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Plut. *Flam.* 18.1. They reviewed the lists of senators and the knights, leased contracts, appointed Scipio Africanus for the third time Princeps Senatus, and completed the lustrum in 188 (Liv. 38.28.2, and 36.5–10; Plut. *Flam.* 18.2).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 37.47.8 Provinces and armies: Liv. 37.50.8–12

L. Baebius Dives (25) Farther Spain

Wounded by Ligurians, he died at Massilia (Liv. 37.57.1–2; Oros. 4.20.24).

Q. Fabius Labeo Pat. (91) Cos. 183 Fleet

Active on the coasts of Crete and Thrace (Liv. 37.60.1; 39.27.10; see 188, Promagistrates). He made offerings at Delos at this and later dates (*I. de Délos* 442 B, 103—*ILS* 8765; 1429 A, 19, ὕπατος; 1441 A, 104; 1450 A, 66).

Q. Fabius Pictor Pat. (127) 1. Sardinia 2. Pr. Peregrinus

Flamen Quirinalis, and when prevented from leaving Rome for his province by Licinius the Pontifex Maximus, was made Pr. Peregrinus (Liv. 37.51.1–6; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; Val. Max. 1.1.2; Tac. *Ann.* 3.58, cf. 71; Serv. *ad Aen.* 8.552; cf. Liv. *Per.* 37, and *Oxy. Per.* line 4).

L. Plautius Hypsaeus (*7) Hither Spain

See Lübker no. 6.

Sp. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*25) Cos. 186 Pr. Urbanus and Peregrinus

Became Pr. Urb. only when Fabius Pictor was kept in Rome (Liv. 37.51, cf. 57.4). See *SIG*³ 612, his letter to the Delphians; and Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 1–38; Roussel, *BCH* 56 (1932) 21; Daux, *Delphes* 262. See also, Münzer, *APF* 213.

M. Sempronius Tuditanus (95) Cos. 185 Sicily

Praetor Suffectus

? A. Manlius Vulso Pat. (90) Cos. 178

As Consul after the passage of the Lex Villia in 180, he must have been Praetor before 178. This year provides the only known vacancy.

Aediles, Curule

P. Claudius Pulcher² Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187 ?

Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (57) Pr. 187

Liv. 38.35.5.

Aediles of the Plebs

A. CAECILIUS (10)
Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS[3] (60) Cos. Suff. 180, Pr. 187
Liv. 38.35.6.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (49)
C. SEMPRONIUS RUTILUS (81)
Forced Glabrio to withdraw from the canvass for the censorship by accusing him of concealing booty won from Antiochus (Liv. 37.57.12—58.1; cf. *FOR* 1.33f., and 174).

(Q.) TERENTIUS CULLEO[4] (43) Pr. 187
Carried a plebiscite to compel the Censors to register freely all persons of free birth, including freedmen's sons (Plut. *Flam.* 18.1).

Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS[5] Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Proconsul in Farther Spain (see 190), where he retrieved his defeat by a victory. The tradition that he celebrated a triumph is at best doubtful (Liv. 37.57.5-6, and 58.5; cf. *CIL* 1².2.614—*ILS* 15; on the triumph, Vell. 1.9.3; cf. Elogia, *CIL* 1².1, pp. 194 and 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; Grueber *CRRBM* 1.418; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 189f.; and see Degrassi 553).

L. AEMILIUS REGILLUS Pat. (127) Pr. 190
Celebrated a naval triumph as Propraetor (Liv. 37.58.3-4; 40.52.4-6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 553; Caes. Bass. in *GLK* 6.265; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.10).

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
Celebrated a triumph as Proconsul (Polyb. 21.24.16-17; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 18; Liv. 37.58.6—59.6; 38.59.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.15; Val. Max. 4.1.8, and ext. 9; 5.3.2, and 5.2; 8.1, damn. 1; Plin. *NH* 33.148; 35.22; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 18.1; Gell. 6.19.3; Eutrop. 4.4; Ampel. 24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.206; 2.267f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 191f.).

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190
Propraetor in Etruria (Liv. 37.50.13), sent to Farther Spain after the death of Baebius (Liv. 37.57.3-4).

C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
Imperium prorogued for a year in Gaul (Liv. 37.50.13; 38.36.1).

? L. OPPIUS SALINATOR (32) Pr. 191
Retention of Fabius Pictor in Rome (see Praetors) may have caused further prorogation of Oppius' command in Sardinia (Liv. 37.50.10, and 51.3–6).

M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190
Propraetor in Bruttium and Apulia (Liv. 37.50.13; 38.36.1).

Legates, Ambassadors[6]

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200
L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200
Q. MINUCIUS THERMUS[7] (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
AP. CLAUDIUS NERO (245) Pr. 195
CN. CORNELIUS MERULA[8] Pat. (268)

or

CN. CORNELIUS MERENDA Pat. (265) Pr. 194
M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191
L. AURUNCULEIUS (4) Pr. 190
L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (214) Pr. 203
P. AELIUS TUBERO (152) Pr. 201
An embassy of ten members sent to assist Manlius Vulso in implementing the treaty with Antiochus and in completing the settlement of Asia Minor (Liv. 37.55.7; 38.38.1, and 40.1, and 44.9—47, and 54.6; cf. Polyb. 21.24.9, and 16.17; see 188, Legates).

Legates, Envoys

M. AURELIUS COTTA (104)
Sent to Rome by L. Scipio along with the envoys of Antiochus, Eumenes, and the Rhodians (Liv. 37.52.1–2; cf. Polyb. 21.18.1).

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Sent to Fulvius Nobilior in Aetolia (*FOR* 1.170, from Fest. 196 L).

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (180) Pr. 184
Returned to Greece with the Aetolian envoys in the spring of 189 (Liv. 37.49.8; see 190, Legates).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. HELVIUS (1) Pr. 198
Served under Manlius Vulso in Asia (Liv. 38.14.4–6, 20.9, 22.1, and 23.4; Polyb. 21.34.3–4).

L. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (93) Pr. 197
Served under his brother Manlius Vulso in Asia (Liv. 38.20.7, 22.1, and 23.3).

C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179
Served under his half-brother Fulvius Nobilior in Greece, and was sent to Rome with the Aetolian envoys (Liv. 38.9.8, and 10.2; Polyb. 21.29.10–12, and 31.2). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
M. ATILIUS SERRANUS (68) Pr. 174
L. VALERIUS TAPPO (*38) Pr. 192
Established a Latin colony at Bononia (Liv. 37.57.7–8, cf. 47.2; Vell. 1.15). See 190, Special Commissions.

[1] For an analysis and dating of Fulvius' activities in 189 and 188, see Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 1–41. On Ennius' *Ambracia*, see Vahlen ccx, 188f.

[2] Münzer (*RE* no. 302) believes that P. Claudius Pulcher in Plin. *NH* 21.6 is a mistaken reference to a later C. Claudius Pulcher.

[3] Münzer (*RE* nos. 60 and 61) has rightly distinguished the careers of Q. Fulvius Cn. f. M. n. Flaccus (60) and Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus (61).

[4] Willems (*Sénat* 1.338) and Münzer (*RE*) identify the Tribune named in Plut. *Flam.* 18 with Q. Terentius Culleo, but Niccolini (*FTP* 110) and Maxis (43) express some doubt. See Mommsen, *Str.* 3.436f.

[5] Willems (*Sénat* 2.506, note 2) asserts that the embassy was chosen before Paullus returned from Spain, but Polybius states clearly (21.18.1) that the envoys from the East began to be heard before the Senate during the summer of 189, and that the ten were preparing to depart very shortly before the return of Scipio in the autumn (21.24.16–17; Scipio triumphed about November 189, Julian). Accordingly Paullus had time to win a victory in Spain, return to Rome, and become one of the commission. In Livy 38.44.11 it is clear that Paullus was a member. On the chronology, see De Sanctis, 4.1.368ff.

[6] Though Willems is compelled to admit that this embassy consists in any case of an unusual proportion of senior members of the Senate, he attempts to fit it to his regular pattern (*Sénat* 2.506) by claiming: 1. that Aemilius Paullus was not the famous member of the family (but see above, note 3); 2. that Lentulus was not the Pr. of 203 but another, the Cos. of 162 (who was too young and whose career, as Münzer has shown, *RE* no. 214, he has reported incorrectly, *Sénat* 1.347, no. 216); and 3. that Aelius Tubero was not the Pr. of 201 but someone otherwise unknown. Münzer suggests that Lentulus

is a mistake for Cethegus, Pr. 185 and Cos. 181, and since the two men are confused in Liv. 40.18.1 this remains a possibility. However it is unnecessary, for with the identification of Aemilius Paullus the commission is seen to consist of eight consulars or praetorians, and evidently may have consisted wholly of men of curule rank. Therefore in spite of the disarrangement of the two final names it seems preferable to identify Lentulus with the Praetor of 203 and Tubero with the Praetor of 201. As we know the names of only three senatorial commissions of ten men during this period and possess the complete list of only this one, the basis for Willems' generalization regarding the pattern remains rather tenuous.

[7] Appian (*Syr.* 39) mistakenly calls Thermus a χιλίαρχος.

[8] Since no Cornelius Merula of praetorian or of consular rank is known in this period, Duker's suggestion (see Weissenborn *ad loc.*) that Merula is a mistake for Merenda, Pr. 194, is attractive, particularly as the embassy appears to have consisted entirely of *praetorii* and *consulares*. See Willems, *Sénat* 2.506.

188 B.C. A.U.C. 566

Consuls

M. Valerius M. f. M'. n. Messalla Pat. (*40) Pr. 193
C. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator (29) Pr. 202, 191

Liv. 38.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Obseq. 2; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Livius, *SIG*³ 611; cf. Holleaux, *BCH* 54 (1930) 40f., and Daux, *Delphes* 262. Livius was assigned to Gaul, and Valerius to Pisa and Liguria (Liv. 38.35.7–10, and 42.1; and on the foundation of Forum Livii, see *RE* s. v.). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 38.35.2 Provinces and armies: 38.35.10

C. Atinius (2, cf. 1) Farther Spain
Cf. Liv. 39.7.6–7.
M. Claudius Marcellus (223 or 224) Cos. 183 Pr. Urbanus
Cf. Liv. 38.42.7; Dio fr. 61; Val. Max. 6.6.3.
Ap. Claudius Pulcher[1] Pat. (294) Cos. 185 Pr. Peregrinus
L. Manlius Acidinus (Fulvianus) Pat. (47) Cos. 179 Hither Spain
Q. Marcius Philippus (79) Cos. 186, 169 Sicily
C. Stertinius (4) Sardinia

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. VALERIUS TAPPO (*39)
Carried a plebiscite to grant full citizenship to Arpinum, Fundi, and Formiae (Liv. 38.36.7–9).

Quaestors

Q. FABIUS (BUTEO *or* MAXIMUS) Pat. (32, 58 or 105) Pr. 181
Served under Manlius Acidinus in Spain, probably but not certainly for all his term (Liv. 39.29.4).

? Q. PETILIUS SPURINUS (4, 11) Cos. 176, Pr. 181
Liv. 40.29.10. The office probably preceded his tribunate in 187. Cf. Sobeck 12.

Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189
Held command of the fleet at Patara of Lycia (Liv. 38.39.2; cf. Polyb. 21.43.3), and returned to celebrate a naval triumph (Liv. 37.60.6; 38.47.5; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; cf. *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.56, and L. R. Taylor, *AJPh* 62 [1941] 379; Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.264f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.192f.).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193
His imperium prorogued for a year (Liv. 38.35.3), he completed the capture of Cephallenia, and intervened in the Peloponnese between Sparta and the Achaean League (Liv. 38.29—34; Polyb. 21.32.b and c; Flor. 1.25.4; Zon. 9.21).

P. IUNIUS BRUTUS (54) Pr. 190
Propraetor in Farther Spain until his successor arrived (see 189, Promagistrates).

CN. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 195
His imperium as Proconsul was prorogued for a year (Liv. 38.35.3, and 37.1), during which he and the ten Legates completed arrangements for the peace with Antiochus and the settlement of Asia Minor (Polyb. 21.40—45; Liv. 38.37—39; App. *Syr.* 39, and 42; cf. Diod. 29.12—13; Val. Max. 4.1, ext. 9). He then returned through Thrace with some losses, and wintered at Apollonia (Liv. 38.40—41; App. *Syr.* 43).

L. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (*7) Pr. 189
Continued in Hither Spain until his successor came (see 189, Promagistrates).

M. Sempronius (Tuditanus) (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189
Was continued as Propraetor to bring home the fleet and disband the army in Sicily (Liv. 38.36.2).

M. Tuccius (5) Pr. 190
Continued as Propraetor in Bruttium (Liv. 38.36.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 189, Legates. The ten Legates assisted Manlius in concluding the treaty with Antiochus and the settlement of Asia Minor, and returned with him (Polyb. 21.4—45; 22.5; Liv. 38.38—40, and 45—46).

Q. Minucius Thermus (65) Cos. 193, Pr. 196
He was sent along with L. Manlius to King Antiochus to exact the oath ratifying the treaty (Polyb. 21.43.1–2; Liv. 38.39.1; App. *Syr.* 39, a Tribune of the Soldiers?). Killed while returning with Manlius through Thrace (Liv. 38.41.3, 46.7, and 49.8).

Legates, Envoys

L. Manlius (Vulso) Pat. (93) Pr. 197
See 189, Legates. Sent to collect funds from Oroanda (Liv. 38.37.11; cf. Polyb. 21.41.7), and to exact from Antiochus the oath ratifying the treaty (Liv. 38.39.1; Polyb. 21.43.1–2).

[1] If Livy's text at 38.35.2 (P. Claudius) is correct, the career of P. Claudius affords the only example in this period of the continuation of curule offices (see 184 on Q. Fulvius Flaccus), since he is listed as Curule Aedile in 189. Mommsen (*Str.* 1.525, note 1), followed by Stella Maranca (306) and Maxis (42f.), suggests that Livy has interchanged his praetorship with that of his brother Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 185, who is listed as Praetor in 187. The order of their consulships supports Mommsen's view. Accordingly I list Ap. Claudius as Praetor in 188 and P. Claudius as Praetor in 187.

187 B.C. A.U.C. 567

Consuls

M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 175, Pr. 191
C. Flaminius C. f. C. n. (3) Pr. 193
Liv. 38.42.2; 39.6.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 454f.; Val. Max. 6.6.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.21; and on Lepidus, Polyb. 22.3.2; *CIL* 1².2.617–620. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria which they actively ravaged (Liv. 38.42.8–12; 39.1.1–2, and

2.1–11). Lepidus was instructed to restore their arms to the Cenomani, who had been unjustly disarmed by Furius (see Praetors; Liv. 39.3.1–3), and built the Via Aemilia (Liv. 39.2.10; Strabo 5.1.11; cf. *CIL* 1².2.617–620). Flaminius reduced the Friniates and the Apuani, and built a road from Bononia to Arretium (Liv. 39.1.1–2, and 2.1–6).[1]

Praetors

Election: Liv. 38.42.3 Provinces and armies: Liv. 38.42.6

P. Claudius Pulcher[2] Pat. (305) Cos. 184 Tarentum

Q. Fulvius Flaccus (60) Cos. Suff. 180 Sardinia

M. Furius Crassipes Pat. (56) Pr. 173 Gaul

He illegally disarmed the Cenomani, whereupon the Consul Lepidus was instructed to restore them their arms, and forced the Praetor to leave his province (Liv. 39.3.1–3; Diod. 29.14, with the name corrupted to Fulvius).

Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (57) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 38.44.9, 54.4, and 55.1; 39.5.6.

Q. Terentius Culleo[3] (53) Pr. Peregrinus

Compelled 12,000 Latins to leave Rome and return to their native towns (Liv. 39.3.4–6). According to Antias (fr. 45 Peter), the Senate, after the passage of the Petillian rogation, placed him in charge of the investigation and trial of L. Scipio, two of his Legates, his Quaestor, two clerks and an aide, for peculation of funds from King Antiochus, and secured the condemnation of Scipio, one Legate, and the Quaestor (Antias, fr. 45 Peter, in Liv. 38.54—55, and 58.1; Liv. 39.6.5; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on the Petillii).

L. Terentius Massaliota (58) Sicily

Aediles, Curule

P. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185

A. Postumius Albinus (Luscus) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Liv. 39.7.8–9. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 3.

Aediles of the Plebs

M. Furius Luscus (63)

C. Sempronius Blaesus (30) Pr. 184

Liv. 39.7.10.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ABURIUS (2) Pr. 176

The Consul Lepidus induced him to oppose granting a triumph to Fulvius Nobilior in the Consul's absence (Liv. 39.4—6).

L. MUMMIUS (7) Pr. 177

Q. MUMMIUS (11)

They at first opposed the Petillian rogation (see below), but under Cato's influence withdrew their veto (Liv. 38.54, from Antias).

Q. PETILLIUS (4)

Q. PETILLIUS (SPURINUS)[4] (4, 11) Cos. 176, Pr. 181

Their rogation forced an investigation of charges of peculation against L. Scipio and his staff (Antias, fr. 45 Peter, in Liv. 38.50—55, 56, and 58.1; 39.56.3–4; Gell. 4.18.7–12; cf. Polyb. 23.14; *FOR* 1.10–12, and 147–150; Val. Max. 3.7.1; 5.3.2; Plut. *Cat. M.* 15.1–2; *Apophth. Scip.* 10; App. *Syr.* 40; Gell. 6.19.1–2; Dio fr. 63; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.17; Zon. 9.21).

Promagistrates

C. ATINIUS (2) Pr. 188

As no successor was sent, his imperium in Farther Spain was probably prorogued (Liv. 38.42.5–6; cf. 39.7.6–7).

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

Proconsul in Greece, whence he returned to celebrate his triumph over the Aetolians and Cephallenians (Cic. *Mur.* 31; Liv. 38.42—44; 39.4—5; 40.45.6; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 52.2; Eutrop. 4.5, in 186). With his booty he built and decorated the temple of Hercules and the Muses (Cic. *Arch.* 27; Plin. *NH* 35.66; Eumen. *Panegyr.* 4.7; cf. *CIL* 1².2.615, 616—*ILS* 17; Polyb. 21.30.9–10; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.8; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.441f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 189). He gave special games in 186 (Liv. 39.22.1–4; Cassiod.).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188

Apparently his imperium in Hither Spain was prorogued as no successor was sent (Liv. 38.42.5–6; cf. 39.7.6–7).

CN. MANLIUS VULSO Pat. (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 195

Proconsul (see 188, Promagistrates). He returned from the East, and after considerable opposition and delay celebrated a triumph over the Gauls in Asia (Liv. 38.42.13, and 44.9—50.3; 39.6.3—7.5; cf. Piso fr. 34 Peter; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 554; Plin. *NH* 34.14; 37.12; Flor. 1.27.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 55.1; Augustin. *CD* 3.21; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.268; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 186f.).

[1] Strabo (5.1.11) wrongly attributes to the Consul of 187 the road that his father built; see *RE* s. v. "Flaminia Via."

[2] See 188, note 1.

[3] Evidence independent of the tradition of the trials of the Scipios establishes that Culleo was a Praetor in this year. The Petillian rogation may rest on good sources and if it is authentic there is no improbability in Culleo's appointment since investigation of moneys paid by Antiochus would naturally come within the competence of the Pr. Peregrinus. It is in the trial itself that inconsistencies appear. I follow Haywood, *Stud. on Scipio Africanus* 94 and 101, in rejecting the account of the condemnation by Culleo. His career shows him friendly to the Scipios and under some obligation to them (see Liv. 30.45.5). His appointment may well have been intended to keep the inquiry within bounds.

[4] According to Livy's source, Valerius Antias, the two Petillii at Cato's instigation first accused Scipio Africanus of accepting bribes in his dealings with Antiochus but failed in this attempt when the defendant appealed to the memory of Zama; whereupon they shifted their attack to L. Scipio and through the Petillian rogation forced the Senate to appoint Terentius Culleo (see above) to investigate him and several members of his staff. As a result he and a number of his staff were convicted of peculation (Liv. 38.50.4—55.8, and 58.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 1). Polybius mentions an attempt to accuse Scipio Africanus and the questions in the Senate, but without giving names and as unrelated anecdotes. For the incident in the Senate Gellius (4.18.7–12) supplies the names of the Petillii, but in another passage (6.19.1–2) attributes the trial of L. Scipio to another Tribune, C. Minucius Augurinus, while Livy quotes other sources (38.56.2 and 5–7; 39.52.3–4), including a supposed oration of Scipio himself (*FOR* 1.10–12, 147–150), which tend to show that the trial of Africanus took place in 184 and that the Tribune Naevius was the accuser. The Petillii almost certainly held the tribunate in 187, led the demand in the Senate for an accounting, and probably secured the passage of the Petillian rogation, but it is hazardous to attribute any more to them. Furthermore, since Antias is clearly mistaken in placing the date of Africanus' death in 187 instead of 184, and L. Scipio was not too poor or disgraced to celebrate splendid games in 186 (Liv. 39.22.8–10), and to be a candidate for the censorship in 184 (Liv. 39.40.2), a solution that avoids the evident telescoping of events in Antias' account is much to be preferred. See 184, on Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, C. Minucius Augurinus, and Q. Naevius.

186 B.C. A.U.C. 568

Consuls

Sp. Postumius L. f. A. n. Albinus Pat. (*25) Pr. 189
Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (79) Cos. 169, Pr. 188

Liv. 39.6.1, cf. 23.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Plin. *NH* 33.138; Eutrop. 4.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 39.20.2), but Albinus was wholly, and Philippus for most of the year, occupied with the investigation

of the Bacchanalian mysteries (Liv. 39.8—19; Val. Max. 6.3.7; cf. *CIL* 1².2.581—*ILS* 18; Cic. *Leg.* 2.37; Val. Max. 1.3.1). Philippus raided the territory of the Apuan Ligurians and suffered heavy losses (Liv. 39.20; Oros. 4.20.26). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.6.2 Provinces and armies: Liv. 39.8.2

C. Aurelius Scaurus (213) Sardinia

C. Calpurnius Piso (62) Cos. 180 Farther Spain
Cf. Liv. 39.21.4–5.

P. Cornelius Sulla Pat. (384) Sicily

M. Licinius Lucullus (1 ?, 108) Pr. Peregrinus
Cf. Liv. 39.18.1; and *SIG*³ 826 k, and Roussel, *BCH* 56 (1932) 32ff., and Daux, *Delphes* 675–678.

T. Maenius (15) Pr. Urbanus
Liv. 39.18.1, 20.4, and 23.4.

L. Quinctius Crispinus Pat. (Cin. *13) Hither Spain
See Münzer, *APF* 117.

Promagistrates

C. Atinius (2) Pr. 188
Propraetor in Farther Spain (Liv. 39.21.4). Killed during the siege of Hasta after a victory over the Lusitani (Liv. 39.21.4).

L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188
Credited with a victory over the Celtiberi before the arrival of his successor (Liv. 39.21.6–10) in Hither Spain.

Legates, Ambassadors

? L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
According to Antias he was sent to Asia after his conviction to settle disputes between Antiochus and Eumenes, and there gained money to celebrate the games he had vowed in the war (Liv. 39.22.8–10; cf. Plin. *NH* 33.138). It is probable that he celebrated the games, but before his conviction in 184. The legateship, though possible, is extremely doubtful since the Scipios did not appear in the settlement of Asiatic affairs after 190.

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

L. SCRIBONIUS LIBO (17) Pr. 192
M. TUCCIUS (5) Pr. 190
CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199

Elected at the end of the year to add colonists to the deserted colonies of Sipontum and Buxentum (Liv. 39.23.3–4).

185 B.C. A.U.C. 569

Consuls

AP. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER Pat. (294) Pr. 188 ?
M. SEMPRONIUS M. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (95) Pr. 189

Liv. 39.23.2, and 32.15; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. After a victory over the Ligurian Ingauni Claudius returned to Rome to assist his brother's candidacy for the consulship, while Sempronius ravaged the territory of the Apuani (Liv. 39.32).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.23.2 Provinces: omitted in Livy

C. AFRANIUS STELLIO (15)
C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (63, cf. 60)
M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS[1] (223, 224)
P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS[2] Pat. (75) Cos. 181
A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180
See Lübker no. 3; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.
L. POSTUMIUS TEMPSANUS[3] Pat. ? (*27) Tarentum
Crushed a rising of slaves in Apulia (Liv. 39.29.8–9).

Aediles, Curule

? M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. 182

Either he or the Consul of 210 was the Curule Aedile who was summoned to appear in a Praetor's court (Varro in Gell. 13.13.4; see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, note 1).

Aediles of the Plebs[4]

L. PUPIUS (*4) Pr. 183
CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 183, 172

Liv. 39.39.2. On Pupius, see Lübker no. 3.

Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186
Held command (Praetor, Liv. 39.30.1, and 31.4) in Farther Spain. He and his colleague Crispinus suffered a defeat and won a victory in central Spain (Liv. 39.30—31).

L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS FULVIANUS Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188
Proconsul in Hither Spain (see 187 and 186, Promagistrates). Returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (Liv. 39.29.4–7). See Degrassi 554.

L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *13) Pr. 186
Governor (Praetor,[5] Liv. 39.30.1) of Hither Spain. See above, on Calpurnius Piso.

Legates, Ambassadors[6]

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192
TI. SEMPRONIUS (GRACCHUS ?)[7] (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
or
TI. CLAUDIUS (NERO) Pat. (250) Pr. 181
Sent to deal with disputes between Philip of Macedon and his neighbors in Greece and with complaints arising from his occupation of Aenus and Maronea (Polyb. 22.6; 23.2.7; Liv. 39.23.5—29.3, cf. 33.1; Pausan. 7.8.6). They also discussed the Achaean treatment of Sparta with the Achaean magistrates, who refused Metellus' request that they call an assembly (Polyb. 22.10; 23.4.7; Diod. 29.17; Pausan. 7.8.6, and 9.1).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. IUVENTIUS THALNA (29)
T. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*5)
Served under Calpurnius Piso in Farther Spain (Liv. 39.31.4).

Special Commissions

P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187 ?
Added colonists to Cales (*CIL* 1².1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.2.70a).

[1] Münzer (*RE*) is inclined to identify the Consul of 183 with the Marcellus who became Praetor in 188.

[2] Maxis (95) and Stella Maranca (306) identify the Consul of 181 with the Praetor of 184. I have given Münzer's identification here.

[3] For Tempsanus of the Mss Tympanus appears in the old *RE*. See Weissenborn *ad loc.*

[4] Livy terms them Aediles (39.39.2), but during this period plebeians in odd numbered years can only be Aediles of the Plebs.

[5] Livy refers to both Piso and his colleague Crispinus (Praetors in 186) as *praetores* in 185 (39.30.1, and 31.4 and 18), and in 184, when they returned, as *veteres praetores* (39.42.2).

[6] Livy reports this embassy under the year 185, but the appointment could have been made late in the consular year 186. I accept Niese's dating (3.22, note 1). They could leave Rome in the spring, visit Tempe and Thessalonica, and be at Argos for the Nemean games in August (Polyb. 22.10.1).

[7] Polybius (22.6.6) gives Ti. Claudius as the third name, but Livy twice mentions Ti. Sempronius (39.24.13, and 33.1). The epitomator of Polybius may be at fault, but if Ti. Claudius is correct, Nero is a probable candidate. Geer (*TAPhA* 69 [1938] 385, note 10) is inclined to accept Claudius, but points out that Sempronius need not be the father of the Gracchi. Longus (Cos. 194) and the Gracchus who was Augur from 204 to 174 (but see 174, note 5) may also be considered. He sees however that the third member of the embassy should most suitably be a junior senator. If Gracchus was sent on this embassy we may suppose that he returned early to become a candidate for the Tribunate of 184 (Münzer). Krug (38) accepts Claudius.

184 B.C. A.U.C. 570

Consuls

P. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Pat. (305) Pr. 187 ?
L. Porcius L. f. M. n. Licinus (*2) Pr. 193

Cic. *Brut.* 60; Liv. 39.32.5–13, and 44.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. The province for both was Liguria (Liv. 39.38.1 and 7). On Porcius, see D.-G. 5.98, no. 3.

Censors

L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
M. Porcius M. f. Cato (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

These won a hotly contested election (Liv. 39.40—41; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 16.1–6; cf. Nep. *Cato* 1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.). They exercised a censorship noted for its severity, in the revision of the roll of the Senate, whence Cato removed L. Flamininus, Cos. 192, in the review of the knights, when he took the horse from L. Scipio, Cos. 190, and in the leasing of the public contracts (Cic. *Sen.* 19; Nep. *Cato* 2.3; Liv. 39.42.5—44.9; Val. Max. 2.9.3; 4.5.1; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 17—19, *Flam.* 18.3—19.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 47.4; 53.2; cf. *FOR* 1.35–53, 174–186).

After the death of Scipio Africanus, L. Valerius Flaccus became Princeps Senatus (Liv. 39.52.1–2). On Cato, see D.-G., 5, no. 15; on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 39.32.14 Provinces: Liv. 39.38.2–3

P. Cornelius Cethegus Pat. (96) Pr. Peregrinus and Urbanus

After the death of Decimius (see below) the urban jurisdiction was added (Liv. 39.39.15).

C. Decimius Flavus (9) Pr. Urbanus

Died shortly after entering office (Liv. 39.39.1 and 7).

Q. Naevius Matho (4, 16) Quaestio de veneficis, and Sardinia

The first four months of his year were occupied by the *quaestiones* (Liv. 39.41.5).

C. Sempronius Blaesus (30) Sicily

P. Sempronius Longus (65) Farther Spain

A. Terentius Varro (80) Hither Spain

Both governors in Spain had to levy new armies and bring them there (Liv. 39.38.8–12). Terentius won a success over the Suessetani (39.42.1).

Aediles, Curule

Q. Fulvius Flaccus[1] (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

His active campaign for the place of the deceased Praetor Decimius led the Senate to refuse to hold an election rather than allow him to accumulate another curule office (Liv. 39.39.2–15; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.513f., note 3).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? M. Caelius (10)

A Tribune against whom Cato directed an important speech (*FOR* 1.47–50, 182–184), dated conjecturally in Cato's consulship by Münzer (*RE*), and in his censorship by Malcovati (*FOR*) and Niccolini (*FTP* 117f.).

C. Fannius[2] (6)

Liv. 38.60.3, from Val. Ant. He spoke for the majority of the Tribunes in refusing Scipio Nasica's appeal to them to veto the execution of Terentius Culleo's judgment against L. Scipio.

C. MINUCIUS AUGURINUS[3] (30)

Gell. 6.19.1–8. According to a version of the story taken by Gellius from the *Exempla* of Nepos, Augurinus was the Tribune who had imposed a fine on L. Scipio and had ordered his arrest and incarceration when Gracchus interposed his veto.

M. NAEVIUS (3)

Naevius, in the non-Antiate version the prosecutor of Scipio Africanus, is definitely dated to this year (Liv. 39.52.3–5; cf. 38.56.2 and 5–6). Gellius (4.18.3–6) also mentions his attack on Scipio, who appealed to the memory of Zama and led the assembly away from the court to the Capitol (cf. Polyb. 23.14.1–4; Diod. 29.21; Val. Max. 3.7.1; *FOR* 1.10–12, 147–150; Cic. *De Or.* 2.249). See 187, on the Petillii, and below, on Ti. Gracchus.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS[4] (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

According to the Antiate version Gracchus interposed his veto twice during the trials of the Scipios, first, to prevent a renewal of the accusation against Africanus (Liv. 38.52.3—53.7), and second, to prevent L. Scipio from being haled to prison (38.60.3–6; Gell. 6.19.8). Other sources, and the speech attributed to him, deal only with the second veto (Liv. 38.56.7–9; *FOR* 1.92–93, and 218; cf. Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 18; Val. Max. 4.1.8, cf. 4.2.3; Plin. *NH* praef. 10; Dio fr. 65; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.1).

Promagistrates

C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186

Governor of Farther Spain. Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 39.42.2–3; cf. Degrassi 554). See 185, Praetors.

L. POSTUMIUS TEMPSANUS[5] Pat. (*27) Pr. 185

His province was Tarentum, where he continued to punish conspiracies among slaves, and completed his inquiry into the Bacchanals (Liv. 39.41.6–7).

L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *13) Pr. 186

Governor of Hither Spain. Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 39.42.2–3; Degrassi 554). See 185, Praetors; Lübker no. 8.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER)[6] Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?

Head of a new embassy (see no. b), first to Philip of Macedon regarding the Thessalian and Thracian cities (Polyb. 22.11.3–4, 12.4,

and 13.1—14.6; Liv. 39.33.3—35.4), then to the Achaean League to consider its treatment of Sparta and issue a warning to be more compliant with Rome's wishes (Polyb. 22.12.9–10; Liv. 39.33.5–8, and 35.5—37.21; Pausan. 7.9.3–5). The embassy also went to Crete to settle disputes among the Cretan cities (Polyb. 22.15).

b. See 185, Legates.

They reported to the Senate at the beginning of 184 (Polyb. 22.11.1, and 12. 5-10; Liv. 39.33.1).

Legates, Envoys

? P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus[7] Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

According to one version of the trials of the Scipios he was a Legate in Etruria when his brother was put on trial (Liv. 38.56.8–9).

L. Iuventius Thalna (29)

T. Quinctilius Varus (*5)

See 185. They were sent by the governors in Spain (see above) to report their victory and ask permission for them to bring their armies home with them (Liv. 39.38.4–6).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

Q. Fabius Labeo Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

M. Fulvius Flaccus (57)

Q. Fulvius Nobilior (95) Cos. 153

Colonized Potentia and Pisaurum (Liv. 39.44.10; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 79).

Augurs

Bef. 217–184: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Pat. (176) Cos. 201

Successor: Sp. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189

Liv. 39.45.8. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

[1] Livy (39.39.2) calls Flaccus *aedilis curulis designatus*. Mommsen (*Str.* 1.513f., note 3) has shown that he must have been Curule Aedile for this year, and the objection therefore was to the illegal accumulation of two magistracies in one year (which was forbidden long before, Liv. 7.42.2). As a plebeian Flaccus could be Aedile in 184 but not in 183, a patrician year. Decimius died before the Ludi Apollinares (Liv. 39.39.1 and 15), and elections were not held so early at this time. Flaccus moreover campaigned *sine toga candida*, presumably because he was in office and could not take off the praetexta.

[2] He is mentioned only in Antias' version which dates him in 187. But his connection with the execution of judgment against L. Scipio and with Ti.

Gracchus who vetoed Scipio's imprisonment justifies the transfer of his name to the time when these trials probably occurred. See 187, on the Petillii and below on Q. Naevius and Ti. Gracchus.

[3] The Antiate version, as Gellius (*loc. cit.*) recognizes, has L. Scipio convicted of peculation by the Petillii in 187. There is no independent indication of the date of Augurinus but he must be listed with Gracchus and the most probable date of the trials. See 187, on the Petillii, and below, on Gracchus.

[4] The Antiate version in Livy dates Gracchus in 187. In accord with this he is also made to take part as Tribune in the dispute about the triumph of Fulvius (Liv. 39.5.1–6: collega). Nothing however that he does depends on his power as Tribune. The facts of his career permit him to be Tribune in 187 or in 184. He was perhaps away during 185 on an embassy to Macedon and Greece (see 185, note 7), but if so may have returned in time to be elected Tribune for 184, since Metellus is the only one of the ambassadors reported in Greece, see 185, Legates (cf. however Liv. 39.33.1 where the three legates are represented as reporting in March 184 after the new Consuls had taken office). The mistakes in dates and persons, and the telescoping of events in Antias' account justify placing the trial of L. Scipio after his games in 186 and probably in 184, when he was a candidate against Cato for the censorship (Liv. 39.40.2). See 187, on the Petilii.

[5] Livy (39.41.6) refers to him as Praetor.

[6] See 188, note 1.

[7] The date of this supposed legateship is the same as that assigned to Gracchus' tribunate. See above, note 4.

183 B.C. A.U.C. 571

Consuls

M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus (223, 224) Pr. 188
Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Labeo Pat. (91) Pr. 189

Cic. *Off.* 1.33; Attic. in Nep. *Hann.* 13; Liv. 39.45.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Obseq. 4; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.20.27; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria (Liv. 39.45.3), but Marcellus was sent to oppose the settlement of Transalpine Gauls near Aquileia, and wanted to begin an Istrian war (Liv. 39.45.3, 54.1–4, 55.4–5, and 56.3–5; cf. Piso fr. 35 Peter—Plin. *NH* 3.131; Zon. 9.21).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 39.45.1–2 Provinces: 39.45.4–5

P. Cornelius Sisenna (375) Pr. Urbanus
L. Iulius (Caesar ?) (27) Gaul

Instructed to keep the Transalpine Gauls from settling at Aquileia, but by measures short of war (Liv. 39.45.6–7).

SP. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (PAULLULUS) Pat. (*28) Cos. 174, Pr. 183 Sicily
See Münzer, *APF* 213.

L. PUPIUS (*4) Apulia
Placed in charge of a *quaestio de Bacchanalibus* (Liv. 40.19.10). See Lübker, no. 3.

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 172 Sardinia

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*36, *44) Pr. Peregrinus
Flamen Dialis, and therefore restricted to the city offices (Liv. 39. 45.4). Introduced the Gallic envoys to the Senate (39.54.5). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 19.

Promagistrates

L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*2) Cos. 184, Pr. 193
Proconsul (Liv. 39.54.2). The Consul Marcellus ordered him to bring his legion to the new Gallic town in Venetia (Liv. 39.54.2). See D.-G., 5.98, no. 3.

P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (65) Pr. 184
Proconsul in Farther Spain, kept inactive by illness (Liv. 39.45.4, and 56.2).

A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184
Proconsul in Hither Spain, where he won minor victories over the Ausetani and Celtiberi (Liv. 39.45.4, and 56.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. FURIUS PURPURIO Pat. (86) Cos. 196, Pr. 200
Q. MINUCIUS (RUFUS) (22, 55) Cos. 197, Pr. 200
L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188
Sent to the Transalpine Gauls to warn them to keep their people out of northern Italy (Liv. 39.54.11—55.4).

b. Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
After giving hearings in Rome to envoys from Greek cities, Eumenes, and Philip (his son, Demetrius), the Senate sent Philippus and others to Macedon, and also to the Peloponnese to settle disputes between the Achaeans and Sparta and Messene (Polyb. 23.4.16, and 8.1-7; Liv. 39.47.11, 48.5-6, and 53.1-11). They later reported their mission to the Senate (Polyb. 23.9.4-6 and 8-9; Liv. 40.2.6—3.7).

c. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[1] Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Sent to Prusias of Bithynia to protest against his war with Eumenes of Pergamum, and against Hannibal receiving refuge there (Polyb. 23.5.1; Liv. 39.51.1–12; Nep. *Hann.* 12; Plut. *Flam.* 20—21; App. *Syr.* 11; Dio fr. 64; Iustin. 32.4.8–12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 51.5; Eutrop. 4.5; Zon. 9.21; cf. Polyb. 23.13; Diod. 29.19; Val. Max. 9.2, ext. 2; Plin. *NH* 5.148; Oros. 4.20.29; Menipp. fr. 407, Bücheler). He was also active in the Peloponnese (Polyb. 23.5; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 17.3). See Lübker no. 11.

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS Pat. (337) Cos. 190, Pr. 193
P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194
According to Valerius of Antium, they were also members of the embassy with Flamininus (Liv. 39.56.7—fr. 49 Peter; cf. Plut. *Flam.* 21.8).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

1. M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (168) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS[2] (10) Pr. 178
L. QUINCTIUS CRISPINUS Pat. (Cin. *13) Pr. 186
Appointed to found Mutina and Parma (Liv. 39.55.7–8). On Quinctius, see Lübker no. 8; Münzer, *APF* 117.

2. P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194
C. FLAMINIUS (3) Cos. 187, Pr. 193
L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS (FULVIANUS) Pat. (47) Cos. 179, Pr. 188
Appointed to found Aquileia (Liv. 39.55.5–6; 40.34.3). On Manlius, see *CIL* 1².2.621. See also 181 on this commission.

3. Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189
C. AFRANIUS STELLIO (15) Pr. 185
TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Appointed to found Saturnia in the Ager Caletranus (Liv. 39.55.9).

A committee of former Legates to the Peloponnese, appointed by the Senate to hear the arguments of four groups of Lacedaemonian envoys (Polyb. 23.4.1–15; cf. Liv. 39.48.2–4):
T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*3) Cos. 198
Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (81) Cos. 206
? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER[3] Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?

Pontifices

Bef. 218–183: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (DIVES) (69) Cos. 205, Pr. 208, Pont. Max. 212–183

Successors: as Pont., M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189

as Pont. Max., C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206, Pont. 210

Liv. 39.46.1.

Salii

Bef. 211–184 or 183: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS Pat. (336) Cos. 205, 194

Polyb. 21.10.10; Liv. 37.33.7. On his death,[4] see Cic. *Sen.* 19; Liv. 39.52, cf. 38.53.8, and 39.56.3–4; Polyb. 23.14; Nep. *Hann.* 12; Val. Max. 5.3.2; Strabo 5.4.4, 243 c; Iustin. 32.4.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 49.18–19; Oros. 4.20.29; Zon. 9.20.

[1] Polybius (23.5.1) says that Flamininus was sent "to Prusias and Seleucus," but there is no record of his activity in Syria. On the date, see Nep. *Hann.* 12–13; cf. Hoffman, *Hermes* 73 (1938) 244–248; and esp. De Sanctis 4.1.243.

[2] Listed as T. Aebutius Carus in *RE*.

[3] The name of Ap. Claudius is added in Büttner-Wobst's text of Polybius as a conjecture to bring the total to three.

[4] On the date of Scipio's death, see De Sanctis 4.1.597f.; and Hoffman (note 1).

182 B.C. A.U.C. 572

Consuls

CN. BAEBIUS Q. f. CN. n. TAMPHILUS (41) Pr. 199

L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 168, Pr. 191

Liv. 39.56.4; 40.44.11; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Aemilius, Elogia, *CIL* 1².1, pp. 194, 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; Val. Max. 7.5.3; Vell. 1.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1. Both Consuls were assigned commands in Liguria and won successes (Liv. 40.1.1 and 5, 16.4, and 17.6–7, and on Aemilius, Plut. *Aem.* 6.1–3). Baebius returned to Rome to hold the elections (Liv. 40.17.8).

Praetors

Elections: Liv. 39.51.5 Provinces and armies: 40.1.1–2 and 4 and 7

L. CAECILIUS DENTER (49) Sicily

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182 Hither Spain

Made war upon the Celtiberi and captured Urbicna (Liv. 40.16.7–10).

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)[1] Pat. ? (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195 Farther Spain

Brought new troops and restored the discipline of the army (Liv. 40.1.4, and 16.7–10).

M. OGULNIUS GALLUS (4) Pr. Urbanus

Liv. 40.16.6.

C. TERENTIUS ISTRA (51) Sardinia

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. Peregrinus

See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

Aediles, Curule

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

The expenses of his games bore so heavily on Italy, the Latins and the provinces that the Senate decreed a limit to the expenses of future games (Liv. 40.44.12).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ORCHIUS (1)

By decree of the Senate he carried a law to limit the number of guests at banquets[2] (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.2–3 and 5; Fest. 220, and 280f. L; *Schol. Bob.* 2.141 Stangl; cf. *FOR* 1.55–57, 187f.).

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223, 224) Cos. 183, Pr. 188

His command in Gaul was prorogued, with additions to his army (Liv. 40.1.6). He consulted the Senate when Ligurians wished to surrender to him rather than to the Consuls (40.16.5–6).

Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189

His imperium in Liguria was prorogued (Liv. 40.1.3 and 8).

P. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS (65) Pr. 184

Died in his province of Farther Spain after a long illness late in 183 or early in 182 (Liv. 40.2.5).

A. Terentius Varro (80) Pr. 184
Propraetor (Liv. 40.2.5) or Proconsul (cf. 39.56.1) in Hither Spain, whence he returned to celebrate an *ovatio* (40.16.11; Degrassi 554). See 183, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

T. Maenius (15) Pr. 186
L. Terentius Massaliota (58) Pr. 187
Probably served from 182 on under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (see 180, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

Legates, Ambassadors

Marcus — —
With others sent on an embassy to inquire into the war between Eumenes and Pharnaces (Polyb. 24.1.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. Minucius (Thermus) (15, 63)
Probably served from 182 on under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (See 180, Legates).
L. Aurelius Cotta (97)
C. Sulpicius Galus Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
Probably Legates of Paullus throughout his command in Liguria (Liv. 40.28.8; see 181, Legates; and Münzer, *RE* no. 66).

[1] Cato expelled from the Senate a certain Manilius who was thought to have good prospects for the consulship (Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 17.7). We know no ex-Praetor of the name who would be elegible, but we find P. Manlius becoming Praetor for the second time soon afterwards. He may possibly be identified with Manilius. See 196, note 9.

[2] Macrobius dates this law in the third year after Cato's censorship (184) and in the twenty-second before the Lex Fannia (161).

181 B.C. A.U.C. 573

Consuls

P. Cornelius L. f. P. n. Cethegus[1] Pat. (95) Pr. 185
M. Baebius Q. f. Cn. n. Tamphilus (16, 44) Pr. 192
Nep. *Hann.* 13.1; Liv. 40.18.1, and 35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Val. Max. 1.1.12; 2.5.1; Plin. *NH* 13.85, with Cass. Hem.

fr. 37 Peter; Plut. *Num.* 22.5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria and Baebius returned to hold the elections (Liv. 40.18.3, 26.5–6, and 35.1). They instituted the first bribery law (Liv. 40.12.11; cf. *FOR* 1.54f., 187; *Schol. Bob.* 2.78 Stangl); and Baebius a law to require the election of 4 and 6 Praetors, respectively, on alternate years (Liv. 40.44.2; cf. *FOR* 1.54f., 187).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.18.2 Provinces and armies: 40.18.3 and 5

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (250) Sicily

L. DURONIUS (2) Apulia and Istria

Placed in charge of the quaestio de Bacchanalibus (Liv. 40.19.9–10).

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Gaul

Campaigned in Istria near Aquileia (Liv. 40.26.2–3).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS Pat. (105) Pr. Peregrinus

Ordered to levy emergency troops against the Ligurians, and then to dismiss them (Liv. 40.26.7, and 28.9). Gave the Senate's answer to Ligurian envoys when they asked for peace (40.34.10–11).

Q. PETILIUS SPURINUS (4, 11) Cos. 176 Pr. Urbanus

Ordered to levy emergency troops against the Ligurians, and then to dismiss them (Liv. 40.26.7, and 28.9). Examined and burned the supposed books of Numa (Liv. 40.29.9–14, cf. Val. Ant. fr. 9 Peter; Val. Max. 1.1.12; Plin. *NH* 13.84–87, with Cass. Hem. fr. 37, Piso fr. 11, Tudit. fr. 3, and Val. Ant. fr. 8 Peter; Plut. *Num.* 22.5; cf. Lact. *Inst. Div.* 1.22; Augustin. *CD* 7.34; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 3.2; Fest. 178 L).

M. PINARIUS RUSCA (*or* POSCA ?)[2] Pat. (*10) Sardinia

Fought successfully with the Corsicans and the Ilienses of Sardinia (Liv. 40.19.6–8, and 34.12–13). See Lübker no. 6.

Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191

Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 40.25.1, and 34.7). After being besieged, he won a signal victory, received the submission of the Ingauni (40.25.2–10, and 27.1—28.9; Plut. *Aem.* 6.2–3; Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.2), and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.34.7–8; Elogia, *CIL* 1².1, pp. 194, 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 12.3.81, 71b; Vell. 1.9.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56.1; Degrassi 554).

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (41) Cos. 182, Pr. 199
Proconsul in Liguria, but sent his troops to the Praetor in Sardinia (Liv. 40.19.8, and 25.7).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (223, 224) Cos. 193, Pr. 188
Proconsul in Gaul, but had already received a successor when summoned to aid Paullus in Liguria (Liv. 40.25.9, and 26.2).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS[3] (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182
His imperium prorogued in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.18.6), he won a victory over the Celtiberi (40.30.1—33.9; cf. Diod. 29.28; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.8; App. *Ib.* 42; Oros. 4.20.31, Praetor).

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?)[4] Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195, 182
His imperium was prorogued in Farther Spain (Liv. 40.18.6), where he fought with the Lusitani (40.34.1).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

a. L. AURELIUS COTTA (97)
See also Legates.
SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157
M. SERVILIUS (18)
L. SULPICIUS (14)
Served under Aemilius Paulus in Liguria (Liv. 40. 27.4–6).

b. T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. 186
L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Pr. 187
Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

Legates, Envoys

L. AURELIUS COTTA (97)
C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
Sent by Aemilius Paullus to the Senate (Liv. 40.28.8).

Legates, Lieutenants

a. L. ACILIUS[5] (6)
M. FULVIUS (FLACCUS)[6] (57)
Served, probably as Legates, under the latter's brother in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.30.4, 31.1–9, and 32.5–8).

L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?) (15, 63)
Served as a Legate under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

b. Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (60) Cos. 180, Pr. 187
M. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS)[7] (210) Pr. 182
Served under Aemilius Paullus in Liguria (Liv. 40.27.3 and 7). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

Prefects

C. SCRIBONIUS (4)
In command of allied troops under Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.31.3 and 5).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

a. C. CALPURNIUS PISO (62) Cos. 180, Pr. 186
P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (305) Cos. 184, Pr. 187 ?
C. TERENTIUS ISTRA (51) Pr. 182
Colonized Graviscae (Liv. 40.29.2; cf. on Claudius, Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.70a).

b. See 183, Special Commissions. Aquileia was founded in this year (Liv. 40.34.3).

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (36) Cos. Suff. 154
Dedicated the temple of Pietas in the Forum Holitorium (Liv. 40.34.5; Val. Max. 2.5.1; Fest. 228 L; cf. Plin. *NH* 7.121).

L. PORCIUS L. f. LICINUS (*3)
Dedicated the temple of Venus Erycina near the Porta Collina (Liv. 40.34.4). See D.-G. 5.98, no. 4.

Duumviri navales

C. LUCRETIUS GALLUS (23) Pr. 171
Province: from the promontory of Minerva around to Barium (Liv. 40.18.7–8, and 26.8). Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.396f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.197f.

C. MATIENUS (2) Pr. 173
Province: from the promontory of Minerva northward to Massilia (Liv. 40. 18.7–8, 26.8, and 28.7; cf. Lucilius 219 M).

[1] The name Cethegus is attested by the *Fast. Cap.*, by Cassius Hemina in Pliny (*loc. cit.*), and by Sulpicius Blitho in Nepos (*loc. cit.*). Lentulus therefore in Livy, and from him in Valerius Maximus, is simply a mistake.

[2] Mommsen (*Str.* 1.529) suggests that he, either in his praetorship or perhaps earlier as Tribune, was the M. Pinarius Rusca who proposed a Lex annalis (Cic. *De Or.* 2.261), but Nipperdey (*Leg. Ann.* 6) places the bill after the Lex Villia and refuses to identify the two Pinarii. See Niccolini, *FTP* 402.

[3] Livy strangely applies the term *praetor* to both Flaccus and Manlius (40.18.6, 32.8, and 34.1). In Frontinus *Cimbrico* is probably an error for *Celtiberico*.

[4] See note 3.

[5] His title is not given. I list him as a Legate, because he commanded others besides allied troops.

[6] See Münzer, *RE*, *loc. cit.*, on the difficulties in identifying this man and tracing his career. It is possible, however, but extremely unlikely, for him to be in Spain in 181 and in Liguria in 180. See 180.

[7] Of three possible candidates, 1. Laevinus, Pr. 182, 2. Messalla, Cos. 188, and 3. Messalla, Cos. 161, the first seems most probable, cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 60.

180 B.C. A.U.C. 574

Consuls

A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus (Luscus) Pat. (*26) Pr. 185
C. Calpurnius C. f. C. n. Piso (62) Pr. 186

Liv. 40.35.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Luscus' cognomen, Liv. 45.17.2; Fest. 360 L. Both Consuls were assigned the province of Liguria (Liv. 40.35.8, and 36.6; and on Postumius, 40.41.1–2 and 5–9). Calpurnius died early in the year (Liv. 40.37.1). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 6; Münzer, *Bull. Com.* 67 (1939) 27–30.

Consul Suffectus

Q. Fulvius Cn. f. M. n. Flaccus (60) Pr. 187

Liv. 40.37.6–7; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. His province was Liguria, whence he sent 7000 Apuani to Samnium (Liv. 40.41.3–4).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.35.2 Provinces: Liv. 40.35.8–9
P. Cornelius Mammula Pat.? (260) Sicily
A. Hostilius Mancinus (16) Cos. 170 Pr. Urbanus
C. Maenius (10) Sardinia

Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning outside the city, he found the task so great that he had to choose between it and his province (Liv. 40.37.4, and 43.2–3).

TI. MINUCIUS MOLLICULUS[1] (43) Pr. Peregrinus
Died early in the year (Liv. 40.37.1).

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*29) Cos. 173 Farther Spain
See Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163 Hither Spain
Opposed Fulvius' request to bring his army back from Spain (Liv. 40.35.10—36.5 and 8–12). Fought the Celtiberians at Caravis (Liv. 40.40.15; App. *Ib.* 43).

Praetor Suffectus

C. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (300) Cos. 177 Pr. Peregrinus
Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning in the city (Liv. 40.37.4), and the questioning of the Roman citizens who had been held prisoners by Gentius (40.42.5).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (*5) Pr. 171
Carried the Lex Villia Annalis, the first law to regulate the legal age of candidacy and entrance upon office (Liv. 40.44.1; cf. Lange, *Röm. Alt.* 1.707ff.; Mommsen, *Str.* 1.529f.; Niccolini, *FTP* 120ff.). See Lübker, no. 2.

Promagistrates

M. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (1, 44) Cos. 181, Pr. 192
His imperium prorogued in Liguria, he transferred the Apuani to Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.36.7, 37.8—38.9; see Degrassi 554). Cf. Nissen, *Ital. Landeskunde* 2.814f.

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS[2] Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185
His imperium prorogued in Liguria, he transferred the Apuani to Samnium, and celebrated a triumph (Liv. 40.36.7, 37.8—38.9; see Degrassi 554). See above, on Baebius.

L. DURONIUS (2) Pr. 181
His province was Istria and Apulia. He returned from operations in Illyricum to charge King Gentius with aiding piracy and holding Roman citizens as prisoners (Liv. 40.42.1–4).

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181
Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 40.36.13).

Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

Proconsul (Liv. 40.39.1) in Hither Spain. Requested permission to bring his army home (Liv. 40.35.3—36.13) but was refused. Won a victory over the Celtiberi before returning to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 40.40.15, 43.4–7, and 59.3; 42.34.9; Diod. 29.28; App. *Ib.* 42). See Degrassi 555.

P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?) Pat. ? (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195, 182

Province: Farther Spain. Died shortly after his return (Liv. 40.41.10, and 42.7).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. FULVIUS (NOBILIOR ?)[3] (57, 92)

Served under the Consul Postumius in Liguria. Dismissed his forces without authority and was punished by being sent to Farther Spain (Liv. 40.41.8–10). He may be the Fulvius expelled from the Senate in 174 for this same offence (see note 3).

T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. 186

L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Pr. 187

Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

Legates, Envoys

L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?) (15, 63)

T. MAENIUS (15) Pr. 186

L. TERENTIUS MASSALIOTA (58) Pr. 187

Sent to the Senate by Q. Fulvius Flaccus from Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3–7, and 36.1–5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. MINUCIUS (THERMUS ?) (15, 63)

Served under Q. Fulvius Flaccus in Hither Spain (Liv. 40.35.3).

Special Commissions

Duumviri navales

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (137)

His refusal to abdicate this office prevented his inauguration as Rex sacrorum (Liv. 40.42.8–10).

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181
M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176
P. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*5)
Appointed to consider Pisa's promise of land for a Latin colony (Liv. 40.43.1; cf. Salmon, *CQ* 27 [1933] 30–35).

Pontifices

Liv. 40.42.6 and 11–12

210–180: C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206, Pont. Max. 183
Successor: as Pont., Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182
as Pont. Max., M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191, Pont. 199
Cf. Val. Max. 6.6.1.

196–180: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 195, Pr. 199
Successor: Q. FABIUS LABEO Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189
On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 39, no. 17.

Augurs

?–180: SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*25) Cos. 186, Pr. 189
Successor: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANI f.) Pat. (331)
Liv. 40.42.13. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

?–180: C. SERVILIUS GEMINUS (60) Cos. 203, Pr. 206
Successor: Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
Liv. 40.42.11–12. Cf. in 174, Liv. 41.21.10–11.

Tresviri Epulones

196–180: P. MANLIUS (VULSO ?) Pat. (31, cf. Manilius 2) Pr. 195, 182
Successor: Q. FULVIUS M. f. (29)
Liv. 40.42.7. Tum praetextatus (Liv.)

Rex Sacrorum

208–180: CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (131)
Successor: P. CLOELIUS SICULUS (9) Pat.
Liv. 40.42.8–10. Cf. Val. Max. 1.1.4.

[1] Münzer (*RE* no. 30 and no. 43) suggests that Molliculus was a nickname which replaced a regular cognomen, perhaps Augurinus. The praenomen Ti. does not appear among the Thermi and the Rufi and is found with the cognomen Augurinus.

[2] On this cognomen, see 181, note 1.

[3] The identification of this Military Tribune is beset with difficulties. The brother of Q. Fulvius, as he is described in Livy, whether of the Consul of 180 or of the Consul of 179 and Censor of 174, should not be a Nobilior but a Flaccus. According to Frontinus (*Str.* 4.1.32, without praenomen) and Velleius (1.10.6, with praenomen Cn.) the man who was expelled from the Senate in 174 was a brother, not of the Consul of 180, but of the Consul of 179 and Censor of 174. Livy (41.27.2), followed by Valerius Maximus (2.7.5), agrees that it was the brother of the Censor who was expelled, and notes the statement of Valerius Antias (Liv.) that he was also *consors*. But Livy gives the praenomen as Lucius and Velleius as Gnaeus. Furthermore the brother of the Censor, according to Livy (40.30.4), was in Spain with him in 181. It is possible for him to serve in Spain in 181, then serve as a Military Tribune in Liguria in 180 early enough to complete two months in charge of a legion before the arrival of the Consul and then be sent to Farther Spain before P. Manlius returned, but it is extremely unlikely. The existence of M. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Censor, is independently attested in the *Act. Tr.* on 123. No other text reveals the cognomen of a brother of the Consul of 180. Perhaps he became a Nobilior by adoption, in which case he would be Münzer's no. 93 (in *RE*). Only Frontinus and Valerius Maximus identify the Tribune with the brother of the Censor by giving the reason for his expulsion. Their source may have made an unwarranted connection between the two men. Nor is it sure that Marcus was the praenomen of the person expelled, since Livy has Lucius, which rarely occurs among either the Flacci or the Nobiliores, and Velleius, Gnaeus, and no source gives us the praenomen Marcus. In order to concentrate all this evidence upon the one person independently attested, M. Fulvius Flaccus, brother of the Censor and father of the triumphator of 123, Münzer has to brand as false the cognomen Nobilior, the presence of Marcus, brother of the Censor, in Spain in 181, and the only praenomina that are preserved in our sources regarding the expelled senator. No certain solution has been found. Perhaps the Censor had a second brother who was adopted by a M. Fulvius Nobilior. This would permit us to identify the Tribune with the senator and explain the emphasis in our sources on the words *germanus* and *consors*. We should still have to assume that in Livy 40.41.8 homonymous Consuls (180 and 179) were confused and discard the differing praenomina given to the expelled senator.

179 B.C. A.U.C. 575

Consuls

Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus (61) Pr. 182
L. Manlius L. f. L. n. Acidinus Fulvianus Pat. (47) Pr. 188
Liv. 40.43.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f.; Plin. *NH* 35.14; Obseq. 7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Manlius,

who was by birth a brother of his colleague, Vell. 2.8.3; Cic. *De Or.* 2.260. Both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 40.44.3), where Fulvius transferred many Ligurians away from the mountains. He also prevented settlement in Italy of Transalpine Gauls (40.53.1–6; Flor. 1.19.5), then returned to Rome to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 40.59.1–3; Degrassi 555). Fulfilled a vow of temple and games (40.44.8–12, and 45.6) for his victory in Spain.

Censors

M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior (91) Cos. 189, Pr. 193

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. These two enemies became publicly reconciled upon being elected (Liv. 40.45.6—46.16; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 20; Val. Max. 4.2.1; Gell. 12.8.5–6; cf. Varro in Fest. 358 L, app. crit.). They instituted taxes and made changes in the tribal assembly (Liv. 40.51.9). Their building activity was notable, and especially the Basilica Aemilia et Fulvia in the Forum (Varro *LL* 6.4; Liv. 40.46.16, and 51—52; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.291; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.193ff.; Plut. *Caes.* 29.3). They appointed Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 40.51.1). See also Cato in *FOR* 1.189; Cic. *De Or.* 2.287.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.44.2 Provinces: 40.44.6–7

Cn. Cornelius Scipio (Hispallus) Pat. (346) Cos. 176 Pr. Peregrinus
P. Mucius Scaevola (16) Cos. 175 Pr. Urbanus
Placed in charge of the investigation of cases of poisoning (Liv. 40.44.6).
Q. Mucius Scaevola (20) Cos. 174 Sicily
C. Valerius Laevinus Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176 Sardinia
See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

Aediles, Curule

Ap. Claudius Centho Pat. (103) Pr. 175
Cn. Servilius Caepio Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174
Liv. 40.59.6.

Promagistrates

L. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 180

Propraetor (Liv. 40.47.1) in Farther Spain, where he campaigned against the Lusitani (40.44.4–5, and 50.6–7; Oros. 4.20.32). See Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Propraetor (Liv. 40.47.1) in Hither Spain, where after important victories over the Celtiberian tribesmen he made treaties and secured a considerable measure of reconciliation by his treatment of them (Liv. 40.44.4–5, and 47.1—50.5; Diod. 29.26; Polyb. and Posidon. in Strabo 3.4.13; Frontin. *Str.* 2.5.3 and 14; 3.5.2; 4.7.33; Plut. *TG* 5.3; App. *Ib.* 43; Flor. 1.33.9; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.2; Oros. 4.20.32).

Prefects

COMINIUS (1)

Prefect of cavalry under Gracchus in Nearer Spain (Appian Ib. 43).

Special Commissions

Duumviri navales

L. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (137)

See 180 and 178. Was probably in office during the intervening year.

Pontifices

The members of the college of Pontifices in 179 may be listed as follows:

Patricians

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. CAEPIO (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205 Pont. 213–174

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191 Pont. 199–152, Pont. Max. 180–152

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO HISPALLUS (346) Cos. 176, Pr. 179 Pont. 199–176

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. LABEO (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189 Pont. 180---?

Plebeians

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. L. n. METELLUS (81) Cos. 206 Pont. 216--after 179

C. LIVIUS M. f. M. n. SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 191 Pont. 211–170

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198 Pont. 196–177

M. SEMPRONIUS M. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (195) Cos. 185, Pr. 189 Pont. 183–174

Q. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182 Pont. 180–172

Rex Sacrorum

P. CLOELIUS SICULUS (9) 180---?

Flamen Dialis

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS (*36, *44) Pr. 183 Fl. Dial. 209-- before 174

Flamen Martialis

TI. VETURIUS PHILO (*16) Fl. Mart. 204--?
or
P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS (*4) Pr. 203 Fl. Mart. ?--169

Flamen Quirinalis

Q. FABIUS PICTOR (127) Pr. 189 Fl. Quir. 190-167

Augurs

The members of the college of Augurs in 179 may be listed as follows:

Patricians

L. QUINCTIUS T. f. L. n. FLAMININUS (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199 Augur 213-170
L. AEMILIUS L. f. M. n. PAULLUS (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191 Augur ca. 192-160
C. CLAUDIUS AP. f. P. n. PULCHER (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180 Augur 195-167
P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANI f.) (331) Augur 180---?

Plebeians

M. SERVILIUS C. f. P. n. PULEX GEMINUS (78) Cos. 202 Augur 211--after 168
P. AELIUS Q. f. P. n. PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203 Augur 208-174
TI. SEMPRONIUS TI. f. C. n. LONGUS (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196 Augur 210-174
TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180 Augur 204---? (see 174, notes 4 and 5)
The remaining plebeian member of the college is unknown.

178 B.C. A.U.C. 576

Consuls

M. IUNIUS M. f. L. n. BRUTUS (48) Pr. 191
A. MANLIUS CN. f. L. n. VULSO Pat. (90) Pr. 189 ?[1]
Liv. 40.59.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 456f. (reading [M. I]unius, etc.); Obseq. 8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Manlius was assigned the province of Gaul, whence he invaded Istria, was ousted from his camp by the Istri, but later recovered it and defeated them (Liv. 41.1—5, 6.1–3, and 7.4–10; cf. Flor. 1.26, who names Cn. Manlius and Ap. Pulcher). Brutus was assigned to Liguria but after the defeat in Istria joined his colleague at Aquileia (Liv. 41.5.5 and 9–12), and returned to Rome to hold the elections (41.7.4–10).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 40.59.4 (but only three names)
T. AEBUTIUS (PARRUS) (10) Sardinia
Called for aid against a serious insurrection (Liv. 41.6.5–7).

TI.[2] CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (251) Pr. Peregrinus ?,[3] then Liguria
Sent from Rome to assemble an army and succeed Brutus at Pisa (Liv. 41.5.6, and 8).

? C. CLUVIUS SAXULA[4] (14) Pr. 173 Sicily ?
T. FONTEIUS CAPITO[5] (26) Farther Spain
M. TITINIUS (13, cf. 20) Pr. Urbanus
Liv. 41.6.4. Ordered to raise an army and go to Ariminum after the news of the defeat in Istria (Liv. 41.5.7).

M. TITINIUS CURVUS[6] (20) Hither Spain

Promagistrates

L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179
Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 41). After a war with the Vaccaei and the Lusitani (*ibid.*), he returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 41.6.4, and 7.1–3; *Per.* 41; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.171f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.198f.). See Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. *Per.* 41), where he received the surrender of the Celtiberi and made a treaty with them, and founded

Gracchuris (Liv. 41.26.1; *Per.* 41; App. *Ib.* 43–44, and 48; Plut. *TG* 5.3–4; Fest. 86 L). Returned to celebrate a triumph (Liv. 41.6.4, and 7.1–3; *Per.* 41; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555; Plut. *TG* 1.1).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

M. AEBUTIUS Pat.? (7)
Served under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.1.6).

C. AELIUS (*or* CAELIUS)[7] (6, cf. Caelius no. 1)
T. AELIUS (13)
Served in the third legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.1.7). Aided in the counterattack on the Istri who had captured Manlius' camp (Liv. 41.4.3). See below, note 7.

L. ATIUS (Attius 5)
Served as first Tribune in the second legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.3.9–10).

C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (55) Cos. 171
Sent by the Praetor Urbanus to Ariminum to take charge of a legion (Liv. 41.5.8).

M. LICINIUS STRABO (166)
Served in the second legion under Manlius Vulso in Istria, and died fighting the Istrians in the camp (Liv. 41.2.9–10). See below, note 7.

Legates, Envoys

? AEBUTIUS (not in *RE*)
Sent by his father, T. Aebutius, Praetor in Sardinia, to report conditions there to the Senate (Liv. 41.6.5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. MINUCIUS THERMUS (15, 63)
Served under Manlius Vulso in Istria (Liv. 41.8.5)

Special Commissions

Duumviri navales

L. CORNELIUS (DOLABELLA) Pat. (29, 137)
Had charge of the Adriatic coast from Ancona to Tarentum (Liv. 41.1.3). See 180, 179.

C. Furius Pat. (10)
In charge of the Adriatic coast from Ancona to Aquileia, and brought a fleet to Istria (Liv. 41.1.2–4).

[1] See 189, Praetors. The Lex Villia Annalis of 180 required the Consul to be an ex-Praetor, but no text mentions the praetorship of Manlius. He may have been elected to the place of L. Baebius Dives who died in office in 189.

[2] Ti. is a necessary emendation for T. of the Mss.

[3] The portion of Book 41 containing the assignment of provinces for 178 is lost. Since M. Titinius was Pr. Urbanus, and Claudius Nero was sent from the city to Liguria when Brutus was ordered to go to Istria, he was probably Pr. Peregrinus.

[4] C. Cluvius Saxula was *praetor iterum* in 173 (Liv. 41.28.5). His first praetorship must be dated either in 175, the date favored by Münzer (*RE*), or in 178, when he would be the missing sixth Praetor. This is the more probable solution of the puzzle because it allows more time between the two praetorships. The others who held the office in 173 for the second time were Praetors in 192 and 183, respectively. Sicily is the remaining province. See 175 and 172, Praetors.

[5] The presence in Spain in 177 of Fonteius Capito and Titinius Curvus indicates that they received the command as Praetors in 178 (Liv. 41.15.11).

[6] See note 5. The Titinius who performed the duties of the urban praetorship in the absence of the Consuls (Liv. 41.6.4) must be distinguished from the commander in Spain. See 192, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[7] C. Aelius may be the Caelius whom Ennius celebrated in *Annals* 15 (401–408 V) for his valor against the Istri (Macrob. *Sat.* 6.3.3). It is notable that according to Livy the Tribune who withstood the enemy and was killed was not Caelius but M. Licinius Strabo. Perhaps Livy or his source mistook the role as well as the name. M. Agnew convincingly suggests that C. Caecilius in a fragment of Cato (*FOR* 1.217, no. 242) should be corrected to C. Caelius and assigned to the speech *De Re Histriae Militari* (*FOR* 1.57f., 188; cf. *AJPh* 60 [1939] 214–219).

177 B.C. A.U.C. 577

Consuls

C. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Pat. (300) Pr. Suff. 180
Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus (53) Cos. 163, Pr. 180

Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. (reading [C. Cla]udius, etc.); Obseq. 8; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Claudius, Cic. *Cael.* 33; and on Gracchus, Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Div.* 1.36; Diod. 34.5; Plut. *TG* 1.1; App. *BC* 1.17. Claudius was sent to Istria, where after a dispute with his predecessors, he subdued king Aepulo and ended the Istrian war (Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.5, 9.3 and 8, and 10.5—11.9; cf. Enn. *Ann.* 421 V; Flor. 1.26, with praenomen Appius). He then crushed a revolt in Liguria (Liv. 41.12.3 and 7–10),

and celebrated a triumph over Istri and Ligurians (Liv. 41.13.6-8: *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555). He proposed a law to restrict the migration of Latins to Rome (Liv. 41.9.9–12), and after holding the elections went to Gaul to drive Ligurian raiders from Mutina (41.14.1-3) Gracchus was assigned Sardinia, where he defeated an army of Ilienses and Balari (Polyb. 25.4.1; Liv. 41.8.3–5, and 9.1 and 8, 41.12.5–6).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.8.1 Provinces: 41.8.2–3

P. Aelius Tubero (152) Pr. 201 Pr. Urbanus

? Cn. Cornelius Scipio[1] Pat. (320, 325) Pr. 179 Gaul

L. Mummius (7) Sardinia

His province was assigned to the Consul Gracchus, and he was given the duty of prosecuting Latins who had not returned home from Rome (Liv. 41.9.10).

C. Numisius (2) Sicily

C. Quinctius Flamininus Pat. (*5) Pr. Peregrinus

? C. Valerius Laevinus[2] Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179 Gaul

See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

Tribunes of the Plebs[3]

Q. Aelius (Paetus ? *or* Tubero ?) (12, cf. 104, 154)[4]

Vetoed his colleagues' attempt to recall Manlius Vulso from his prorogued command in Istria (Liv. 41.6.3).

A. (*or* C.)[5] Licinius Nerva (129, cf. 131, 133)

C. Papirius Turdus (76)

Both attacked Manlius Vulso for his mismanagement in Istria in 178 and proposed to revoke the prorogation of his command (Liv. 41.6.1–3, and 7.4–10). See Lübker no. 16.

Promagistrates

T. Aebutius Parrus (10) Pr. 178

Continued in command in Sardinia until 176 (Liv. 41.15.6, praetor)

Ti. Claudius Nero Pat. (251) Pr. 178

Proconsul in charge of one legion at Pisa (Liv. 41.12.1 and 7).

T. Fonteius Capito (26) Pr. 178
Continued in command in Farther Spain, since his imperium was prorogued in 178 (Liv. 41.15.11).

M. Iunius Brutus (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191
A. Manlius Vulso Pat. (90) Cos. 178, Pr. 189 ?
Their command prorogued, they received the submission of most of the Istri (Liv. 41.10.1–5), but after a quarrel the Consul Claudius took over their command (Liv. 41.10.1–5, and 11.1).

M. Titinius Curvus (20) Pr. 178
Continued in command in Hither Spain (Liv. 41.9.3).

Legates, Envoys

L. Minucius Thermus (15, 63)
Sent to the Senate by Manlius Vulso from Istria (Liv. 41.8.5).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

P. Aelius (Tubero) (10, 152) Pr. 201, 177
(M. Aemilius) Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
Cn. Sicinius (8) Pr. 183, 172
Founded the citizen colony of Luna (Liv. 41.13.4–5; cf. Salmon, *CQ* 27 [1933] 30–35).

Pontifices

196–177: M. Claudius Marcellus (222) Cos. 196, Pr. 198
Successor: M. Claudius Marcellus (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169
The son succeeded the father (Liv. 41.13.4; Ascon. 12 C).

[1] The name is apparently repeated from 179 with no indication of iteration of office. The operations of the year in Gaul admit only of the presence of the consular commander, and according to a law passed in 181 there should be only four Praetors this year. The reference in Valerius Maximus (4.5.3) to a Cn. Scipio who was elected Praetor with the help of the scriba Cicereius is probably a mistake for L. Scipio, Praetor in 174, who was followed by Cicereius in 173.

[2] The points raised in note 1 regarding Scipio apply equally to Laevinus. Their praetorships and their provinces in 177 are both extremely suspect.

[3] As they were in office at the end of the consular year 178, they are to be listed in 177 (cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 122).

[4] The cognomen is not preserved. He may be Paetus, Consul 167, or Tubero, the son-in-law of Aemilius Paullus.

[5] The praenomen is not preserved, but the date fits well with the careers of either Aulus or Gaius.

176 B.C. A.U.C. 578

Consuls

CN. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. SCIPIO HISPALLUS Pat. (346) Pr. 179
Q. PETILLIUS C. f. Q. n. SPURINUS (4, 11) Pr. 181

Liv. 41.14.4 and 7, and 15.1–4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. (reading [Cn. Cor]nelius C[n.] f., etc.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Petillius, Obseq. 9. Cornelius was assigned Pisa as his province, with charge of elections (Liv. 41.14.8–10, and 15.5), but died as a result of injuries suffered during the Latin Festival (Liv. 41.16.3–4; *Fast. Cap.*; Obseq. 9). Petillius held the election for a Consul Suffectus (Liv. 41.16.5 and 7, and 17.5–6; *Fast. Cap.*), then went to his province of Liguria, where he was slain in battle (Liv. 41.14.8–10, and 15.5, 17.6—18.16; cf. Val. Max. 1.5.9; 2.7.15; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.46; Obseq. 9).

Consul Suffectus

C. VALERIUS M. f. P. n. LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Pr. 179

Liv. 41.17.5–6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f. He too made war in Liguria (Liv. 41.18.6–7 and 15). His right to conduct the election of his successors was questioned (Liv. 41.18.16), but the lacuna in Livy leaves us without knowledge of the result. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.14.5 Provinces: 41.15.5

M. ABURIUS (2) Pr. Peregrinus

L. AQUILLIUS GALLUS (24) Sicily

M. CORNELIUS SCIPIO MALUGINENSIS Pat. (348, cf. 35) Farther Spain

Excused from his province when he took oath that religious duties kept him from going (Liv. 41.15.10, cf. 27.2; *FOR* 1.79, 205f.).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (60) Cos. 171 Hither Spain

Excused from his province when he took oath that religious duties prevented him from going (Liv. 41.15.9–10; 42.32.1–3).

L. PAPIRIUS MASO Pat. (62) Pr. Urbanus

Plin. *NH* 7.40; Gell. 3.16.23.

M.' POPILLIUS LAENAS (*6) Cos. 173 Sardinia

Excused from his province when he urged the advantages of keeping Gracchus and Aebutius there (Liv. 41.15.6–8). See Münzer, *APF* 216ff.; Lübker no. 5.

Promagistrates

T. Aebutius Parrus (10) Pr. 178
Continued in Sardinia as Praetor (Propraetor ?) and assisted Gracchus (Liv. 41.15.6).

Ti. Claudius Nero Pat. (251) Pr. 178
His command at Pisa was prorogued until the arrival of the Consul (Liv. 41.14.1 and 11).

C. Claudius Pulcher Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180
His imperium as Proconsul was prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 41.14.6). Recaptured Mutina from the Ligurians (Liv. 41.16.7–8), and turned to suppress a rising in Liguria (Liv. 41.17.7—18.6).

T. Fonteius Capito (26) Pr. 178
His imperium as Proconsul in Farther Spain was prorogued (Liv. 41.15.11).

Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Pacified Sardinia, but against his request was compelled to remain for the year (Liv. 41.15.6, and 17.1–4; cf. Flor. 1.22, 35).

M. Titinius Curvus (20) Pr. 178
His imperium as Proconsul in Hither Spain was prorogued (Liv. 41.15.11).

Pontifices

198–176: Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus Pat. (346) Cos. 176, Pr. 179
Successor: L. Furius Philus[1] Pat. (77) Pr. 171
Liv. 41.16.4.

[1] The name of Hispallus' successor is lost in the lacuna in the text of Livy. He must have been a patrician, and therefore may be identified with the L. Furius Philus who was succeeded by a patrician in 170 (Liv. 43.11.13). The line of succession of the patrician places is clearly attested in this period (Bardt 12).

175 B.C. A.U.C. 579

Consuls

P.[1] Mucius Q. f. P. n. Scaevola (16) Pr. 179
M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus Pat. (68) Cos. 187, Pr. 191
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 48f., 122, 458f.; Obseq. 10; Chr. 354; Oros. 4.20.34; Cassiod.; and on Lepidus, Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 20; Val. Max.

4.2.1; 6.6.1; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* Both consuls campaigned in Liguria and celebrated triumphs (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 555; cf. Liv. 41.19.1–2).

Praetors[2]

P. Aelius Ligus (84) Cos. 172

Under the Lex Villia Annalis his praetorship must fall in this or a previous year, and the earlier places are filled.

? Q. Baebius Sulca[3] (40)

Named third in a group of five legates headed by a consular who were sent to Alexandria in 173. He was probably an ex-Praetor, and if so, held the office in 175.

Ap. Claudius Centho Pat. (103) Hither Spain

His command against the Celtiberi in Hither Spain in 174 reveals his rank and province in 175. See Liv. 41.26.1; cf. Obseq. 10.

? Ser. Cornelius Sulla Pat. (2, 388) Sardinia

A Cornelius received a prorogued command in Sardinia in 174 (Liv. 41.21.2), and so was probably Praetor in that province in 175. Ser. Cornelius Sulla is listed immediately after the consulars in the Macedonian commission of 167 (Liv. 45.17.3; cf. Willems 1.347f., note 6; 2.507), and was therefore an ex-Praetor at the time. He was possibly Praetor in 170 but more probably in 175.

? Cn. Lutatius Cerco[4] (11)

See above, on Baebius Sulca. Lutatius is named second in the group.

C. Popillius Laenas (*7) Cos. 172

See above, on Aelius Ligus. See Lübker, no. 3.

Promagistrates

Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Returned from Sardinia to celebrate as Proconsul his second triumph (Liv. 41.28.9; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 80f., 555).

M. Titinius Curvus (20) Pr. 178

Proconsul in Hither Spain, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 555; cf. Liv. 41.26.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

A. Postumius (Albinus Luscus) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
Sent with several other senators to Macedonia to investigate Dardanian complaints regarding an understanding between Perseus and the Bastarnae (Polyb. 25.6.5–6). They reported the war in Dardania (Liv. 41.19.4; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.1).

Special Commissions

Duumviri aedi dedicandae

? A. Postumius Albinus (Luscus)[5] Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
Identified by Münzer (*Bull. Com.* 67 [1939] 27–30) with the duovir named in an inscription from the Largo Argentina (*Ann. Epig.* 1935, p. 228, no. 88, from *Bull. Com.* 61 [1933] 163ff.) and with the one named on the altar to Verminus (*ILS* 4019). On the pestilence to men and cattle which occasioned the altar, see Obseq. 10; and Livy 41. 21.5–7. See Münzer, *APF* 213; Lübker no. 3.

[1] Obsequens and Cassiodorus give Q. as the praenomen, confusing him with his brother, the Consul of 174.

[2] On the Praetors of 175, see especially Münzer, *APF* 218f.

[3] Conceivably there were in 175, as in 179 and 177, only four Praetors, the number prescribed by the Baebian law. This law however did not prevent the election of six Praetors in 173 and thereafter, and may have been repealed or superseded by 175. Moreover, in 173 Baebius Sulca and Lutatius Cerco are found listed in an embassy in an order suitable for ex-Praetors (Liv. 42.6.5), but appear in no previous list of Praetors. In all probability there were six Praetors including these two in 175. Cf. Willems, *Sénat* 1.347f., note 6; 2.504. On these Praetors, see Münzer, *APF* 218f.; and for the possibility that one of the missing Praetors in 175 or 174 was P. Cornelius Blasio, see Holleaux, *BCH* 48 (1924) 381ff. See also 165, Praetors.

[4] See note 3.

[5] See most recently Marchetti-Longhi, *Bull. Com.* 71 (1943–45) 58f.; and Degrassi, *Doxa* 2 (1949) 67f.

174 B.C. A.U.C. 580

Consuls

Sp. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Paullulus Pat. (*28) Pr. 183
Q. Mucius P. f. P. n. Scaevola (20) Pr. 179
Liv. 43.2.9, cf. 41.21.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 123, 458f.; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Chr. 354; Cassiod.; and on Scaevola, *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.* On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

Censors

Q. FULVIUS Q. f. M. n. FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182

A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.106; Liv. 41.27.1; 43.16.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 48f., 123, 458f.; Vell. 1.10.6; Plin. *NH* 7.157; Fest. 360 L; and on Fulvius, Val. Max. 2.7.5. They expelled nine from the Senate including a brother of Fulvius the Censor (see 180, note 3; Liv. 41.27.2; Val. Max. 2.7.5; Vell. 1.10.6; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.32), and degraded many knights. They carried on an extensive program of building in Rome, Fulvius also in Pisaurum, Fundi, Potentia, and Sinuessa (Liv. 41.27.1–2, and 5–13). Fulvius also robbed the temple of Juno Lacinia of its marble tiles for his temple of Fortuna Equestris, but was compelled to return them (Liv. 42.3.1–11; Val. Max. 1.1.20). He dedicated his temple in 173 (Liv. 42.10.5) and Postumius founded the lustrum (42.10.1–4). They chose M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Liv. 41.27.1). On Postumius, see 180, Consuls; Münzer, *APF* 213; Lübker no. 3.

Praetors

Provinces and armies: Liv. 41.21.1–3

M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS ?) (21, 68) Sardinia

Given command for the war in Corsica (Liv. 41.21.1–2).

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS[1] (55) Cos. 171 Pr. Urbanus

L. CLAUDIUS Pat. (22) Sicily

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO[2] Pat. (325) Pr. Peregrinus

Censured by the Censors (Liv. 41.27.2; cf. Val. Max. 3.5.1; 4.5.3).

P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (82) Hither Spain

Accused in 171 by peoples of Spain of peculation in office, he went into exile at Praeneste (Liv. 43.2.8–11).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169 Farther Spain

Promagistrates

AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. 41.28.1; *Act. Tr. Urbisalv.*). Celebrated an ovation for his victory in Celtiberia (Liv. 41.26.1–5, and 28.3 and 6; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556; cf. Obseq. 10).

(SER.) CORNELIUS (SULLA) Pat. (2, 388) Pr. 175

Imperium prorogued in Sardinia (Liv. 41.21.2; see 175, Praetors).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*40) Cos. 188, Pr. 193
SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194
Sent to Macedonia to King Perseus (Liv. 41.22.3). See 173, Legates; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53.

b. C. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (208) Cos. 176, Pr. 179
AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?
C. MEMMIUS[3] (4) Pr. 172
M. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) (*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176
L. CANULEIUS (DIVES) (6, 12) Pr. 171
Sent to Aetolia to compose serious factional strife there and reported their inability to do so (Liv. 41.25.5–6, and 27.4). See 173, Legates; and on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36; on Popillius, Münzer, *APF* 216ff.

c. Q. MINUCIUS (23, cf. 24) Pr. 165 or 164
Sent with ten ships to Crete to compose strife there (Liv. 41.25.7). Perhaps no. 55, Q. Minucius Rufus, Cos. 197, Pr. 200 (Krug 49).

d. The members of the embassy to Carthage remain unknown (Liv. 41.22.1–3).

Pontifices

Liv. 41.21.8–9

183–174: M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (95) Cos. 185, Pr. 189
Successor: (lacuna in the text of Livy)

213–174: CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (44) Cos. 203, Pr. 205
Successor: C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (50) Pr. 171

Augurs

Liv. 41.21.8–9

208–174: P. AELIUS PAETUS (101) Cos. 201, Pr. 203
Successor: Q. AELIUS PAETUS (104) Cos. 167, Pr. 170

210 or 204–174: TI. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS *or* GRACCHUS[4] (67 *or* 52, cf. 53)
Successor: TI. VETURIUS GRACCHUS SEMPRONIANUS[5] (*17)
Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus, Geer, *AJPh* 60 (1939) 466f.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

210–174: Ti. Sempronius Longus (67) Cos. 194, Pr. 196
Successor: C. Sempronius Longus (63)
Liv. 41.21.8–9.

Flamens

Cn. Cornelius[6] Pat. (22) Flamen Dialis
Liv. 41.28.7. Notices regarding his immediate predecessor are lost, unless he was C. Valerius Flaccus (Flamen in 209) who was still alive in 183.

Curio Maximus

209–174: C. Mamilius Atellus (5) Pr. 207
Successor: C. Scribonius Curio[7] (8) Pr. 193
Liv. 41.21.8–9.

[1] I assign the Consul of 171 to the missing praetorship of 174, the latest year allowed by the Lex Villia Annalis. He was probably Pr. Urbanus and mentioned just before Scipio in the lacuna preceding Liv. 41.21.1. It is however possible, though less likely, that Cassius was Praetor in 175 and that either Lutatius Cerco or Baebius Sulca was the missing Praetor in 174 (Münzer, *APF* 218f.). See 175, Praetors.

[2] Valerius Maximus (4.5.3; 3.5.1) refers to a Cn. Scipio (an unworthy son of Africanus) who was elected Praetor through the favor of Cicereius his father's scribe, and was prevented by his relatives and friends (propinqui) from exercising his office (id egerunt ne aut sellam ponere aut ius dicere auderet). The person indicated is probably not Cn. Scipio (see 177, note 1) but L. Scipio, Praetor 174, while Cicereius became Praetor in 173.

[3] Since Memmius occupies a praetorian place in the list of names, this embassy has been used to support the view that he was Praetor in 175 and Praetor *iterum* in 172 (Liv. 42.9.8). The word *iterum* however refers to Cn. Sicinius, Pr. 183, and 172. Moreover, this list is in disorder since Claudius, the senior consular, is placed second, and, regardless of the date of Memmius' praetorship, Popillius Laenas (Pr. 176), who follows him, is his senior (Münzer, *APF* 218; cf. Maxis, *Praetoren* 51,56; and see 172, note 1).

[4] Ti. Sempronius Longus became both Augur and Decemvir in 210, but when his death is reported in 174 (above) he is Decemvir only, and a Ti. Sempronius Gracchus is named as the Augur that died. He may be the Ti. Sempronius Gracchus who became Augur in 204 and is otherwise unknown (*RE*, no. 52), but it is difficult to believe that anyone, including Longus, ever left the augural college since appointment was for life and was not lost even for great crimes (Plut. *RQ* 99). Furthermore, the date when Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, father of the Gracchi and a *summus augur* (Cic. *Div.* 1.36), entered the college is uncertain, but must precede his second consulate in 163 B.C. (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; *ND* 2.11; *Div.* 1.33, 36). If he was born about 220, as is generally held (*RE*, no. 53), he could possibly have been made Augur in 204. Carcopino

(*Autour des Gracques* 70) places the date of his birth about 208 but at best has only shown that it can hardly be later than 208; in fact, it may be considerably earlier in spite of the disparity between the ages of Cornelia and her husband. These considerations favor the acceptance of Bardt's (*Priester*, 18ff.) suggestion that the Augur who died in 174 was Sempronius Longus, not Sempronius Gracchus, and that the augurate of the latter dates from 204. There is no escape in any case from the assumption that there were two Sempronii in the augural college in this period. The law, quoted by Cassius Dio (39.17), prohibiting two members of the same gens from holding the same priesthood, was valid in 57, but the date of its enactment is uncertain.

[5] The name as given in Livy suggests that a Sempronius Gracchus was adopted by a Veturius. To keep the cognomen Gracchus after adoption is not impossible but is unexampled in this period. The name Veturius raises more difficulty since Münzer (*APF* 123, 126–8, 131) has shown against Mommsen (*RF* 1.120) that the Gens Veturia was patrician, and it is surprising that the plebeian place in the college held by a Sempronius should pass to a patrician Veturius even if he was by nature the son. Moreover, Geer (*AJPh* 60 [1939] 466f.) has pointed out that the four patrician places in the augural college were all filled at this time and the new Augur therefore must be a plebeian. He makes the attractive suggestion that the correct name is Ti. Sempronius Gracchus Veturianus, i. e. a Veturius adopted by a Sempronius Gracchus. Neither name appears again in our tradition. See note 4 above.

[6] One of the epitaphs of the Scipios (*CIL* 1^2.2.10—*ILS* 4) names a Publius Scipio "prognatum Publio" whose short life alone kept him from high honors. Above it in smaller letters is added a line stating that he was Flamen Dialis. Mommsen (see commentary in *CIL*) remains uncertain whether the epitaph refers to the son of Africanus, whose health we know was poor (Cic. *Brut.* 77; *Sen.* 35; *Off.* 1.121; Vell. 1.10.3), and who became an Augur in 180 (see 180, Augurs). Klose (18f.) thinks it unlikely that a man in poor health would be considered suitable for the flaminate of Jove and still more unlikely that he would combine it with the augurate. If the son of Africanus was the Scipio of the epitaph and became Flamen Dialis, he must have succeeded Cn. Cornelius very soon; if he was not, we have no evidence regarding the tenure of Cn. Cornelius.

[7] The cognomen, which became hereditary in the Scribonian family, was probably derived from this office. Livy, however, uses it when referring to the earlier offices in his career.

173 B.C. A.U.C. 581

Consuls

L. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus Pat. (*29) Pr. 180
M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Laenas (*6) Pr. 176

Liv. 41.28.4; 42.1.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Ovid *Fasti* 5.329f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Popillius, cf. Cic. *Off.* 1.36. Though both Consuls were assigned Liguria (Liv. 42.1.1–2), Postumius was sent to recover public land in Campania

from private possessors, and returned to Rome to hold the elections (Liv. 42.1.6, and 9.7–8). Popillius in Liguria sold the Statelliates into slavery, and persisted in his treatment of them when the Senate attempted to reverse his action (42.7.3—9.6). Postumius was the first Roman magistrate to exact public entertainment from the Italian allies (Liv. 42.1.7–12, at Praeneste). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213f., 216f., and Lübker no. 10; on Popillius, Lübker no. 5.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 41.28.5 Provinces: 42.1.5

A. Atilius Serranus (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192 Pr. Urbanus

By decree of the Senate he renewed the alliance with Antiochus IV of Syria (Liv. 42.6.10). See also Liv. 42.8.4, and 27.4.

C. Cicereius (1) Sardinia

Placed in command of the war in Corsica, he defeated the insurgents, and compelled them to pay tribute (Liv. 42.1.3, and 7.1–2; cf. Val. Max. 3.5.1; 4.5.3). He vowed a temple to Iuno Moneta (Liv. 42.7.1; cf. 45.15.10).

C. Cluvius Saxula[1] (14) Pr. 178? Pr. Peregrinus

N. Fabius Buteo Pat. (56) Hither Spain

Died at Massilia on his way to his province (Liv. 42.4.2).

M. Furius Crassipes Pat. (56) Pr. 187 Sicily

C. Matienus[2] (2) Farther Spain

Accused of peculation in office by several communities of Spain, he went into exile at Tibur in 171 (Liv. 43.2.8–11).

Aediles of the Plebs

? C. Servilius (Geminus?) (9)

Celebrated on coins as the first to put on the Floralia, perhaps as a regular festival (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.469f.; cf. Ovid *Fast.* 5.329–330, and above, on Consuls; see 241, Aediles of the Plebs; Seidel 37; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.201f.).

Promagistrates

M. Atilius (Serranus?) (21, 68) Pr. 174

Vetus praetor (Liv. 42.1.3–4). Instructed to remain in charge of Sardinia, while Cicereius carried on the war in Corsica (*ibid.*).

P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (82) Pr. 174
Selected by lot to remain in Hither Spain with imperium prorogued, when his successor Fabius Buteo died at Massilia (Liv. 42.4.2–3).

CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174
Probably remained in Farther Spain until succeeded. Named with Philus to draw lots for Buteo's post in Hither Spain (Liv. 42.4.2–3).

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 183, 172
Sent while Praetor designatus with imperium to Apulia to relieve an emergency caused by a plague of grasshoppers (Liv. 42.9.7, and 10.7–8).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. AP. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (294) Cos. 185, Pr. 188 ?
Sent to compose disputes among the Thessalians and the Perrhaebians (Liv. 42.5.8–10).

b. M. ? CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS[3] (223, 224) Cos. 183, Pr. 188
Sent to the Aetolian assembly at Delphi, he induced the warring factions to place hostages at Corinth, and then attended the Achaean assembly at Aegium (Liv. 42.5.10—6.2).

c. C. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS) Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179
CN. LUTATIUS CERCO (11) Pr. 175 ?[4]
Q. BAEBIUS SULCA (40) Pr. 175 ?
M. CORNELIUS MAMMULA[5] Pat. ? (259)
M. CAECILIUS DENTER (50)
Sent to King Perseus to observe conditions in Macedonia, and to Alexandria to renew Roman friendship with King Ptolemy (Liv. 42.6.4–5). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

d. See 174, no. a. Early in 173 these reported their failure to meet King Perseus and the preparations for war in Macedonia (Liv. 42.2.1–2).

e. See 174, no. b. Early in 173 these reported the increase in factional strife in Aetolia (Liv. 42.2.1–2).

Special Commissions

Decemviri agris dandis assignandis

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
C. CASSIUS (LONGINUS) (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174 ?
T. AEBUTIUS PARRUS (10) Pr. 178
C. TREMELLIUS (1) Pr. –

P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS[6] Pat. (95) Cos. 181, Pr. 185
L. APPULEIUS (SATURNINUS) (28) Pr. 166
Q. APPULEIUS (16)
M. CAECILIUS[7] (16)
C. SALONIUS[8] (*2 ?)
C. MUNATIUS (5)

Elected to assign unoccupied lands in Liguria and Gaul to individual settlers, ten iugera each to Romans, three each to Latins (Liv. 42.4.3–4).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

213–173: L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (187, 188, or 212)
Successor: A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185

Liv. 42.10.6. On Lentulus, see 213, note 8; on Postumius, Münzer, *Bull. Com.*, 67 (1939) 27–30; Lübker, no. 3.

[1] See 178, Praetors.

[2] The praenomen is given as M. in Liv. 42.1.5; and 43.2.9; cf. Klotz, *Hermes* 50 (1915) 517, note 1.

[3] M. is a probable restoration. The activities recorded favor the view that the Envoy was a consular and one or other of the two mutually indistinguishable Marcelli of this period, not no. 225, the Consul of 166, 155, and 152.

[4] See 175, note 3, and 174, note 1. On Baebius, see *IG* 5.2.146, 147; and Münzer, *RE*, Supb. 3.112, no. 53.

[5] See *CIL* 1².2.1444.

[6] This Decemvir may possibly be identified with no. 96, the Pr. Peregrinus of 184, but the Consul of 181 who transferred the Ligures Corneliani to Samnium in 180 would probably be selected to assign Ligurian land.

[7] He should not be identified with M. Caecilius Denter (see above, Legates).

[8] See 194, Special Commissions, no. a.

172 B.C. A.U.C. 582

Consuls

C. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (*7) Cos. 158, Pr. 175 ?
P. AELIUS P. f. P. n. LIGUS (84) Pr. 175 ?

Liv. 42.9.8; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. The first plebeian college of Consuls (*Fast. Cap.*). Both Consuls were assigned to Liguria (Liv. 42.10.10–12). Popillius supported the unjust acts of his brother (Cos. 173) against the Statelliates despite senatorial criticism and decrees (Liv. 42.10.10–12, 21.1–5, 22.1 and 5) and returned late to report on Liguria and hold

the elections (42.28.1–3). Aelius instituted the debate on the acts of Popillius but was overawed by his colleague (42.10.9–11). See below, Praetors, on Crassus; and on Popillius, see Lübker, no. 3.

Praetors

Election: Liv. 42.9.8 Provinces and armies: 42.10.13–14, and 18.2 and 6–7

SP. CLUVIUS (8) Sardinia

M. IUNIUS PENNUS (122) Cos. 167 Hither Spain

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168 Pr. Urbanus

Placed, along with Cn. Sicinius, in charge of freeing the Statelliates enslaved by M. Popillius (Liv. 42.21.2–5, and 22.4–5), but postponed the trial of Popillius himself to let him escape punishment (42.22.7–8). Aided in military preparations for the war with Perseus of Macedon (42.27.1–3 and 5; *FOR* 1.72–74, and 202, fr. 180; cf. Fest. 266 L).

SP. LUCRETIUS (14) Farther Spain

C. MEMMIUS (4) Sicily

Ordered to repair and send ships to Brundisium (Liv. 42.27.2).

CN. SICINIUS[1] (8) Pr. 183 Pr. Peregrinus

His duties included raising levies to go to Brundisium and Apollonia (Liv. 42.18.2–3), entertainment of the Cappadocian prince and envoys (42.19.6), assisting C. Licinius to free the Statelliates (42.22.5–6), raising crews for 25 ships, 8000 foot and 400 horse from the Latins, and going to Brundisium with additional forces, and, with his imperium prorogued, to assume the Macedonian command until the arrival of a successor (42.27.3–8, cf. 18.2–3, 31.3, and 36.4 and 8–9; Zon. 9.22).[2]

Aediles, Curule

CN. OCTAVIUS[3] (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

Fest. 188 L.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. LUCRETIUS . (8)

Proposed a bill that the Censors should lease the public land in Campania, much of which had been occupied by private possessors (Liv. 42.19.1–2). See 173, on the Consul Postumius.

Q. MARCIUS SCILLA (100)

M. MARCIUS SERMO (102)

These two Tribunes threatened to prosecute the Consuls if they did not proceed quickly to their provinces, carried a bill that the Senate should appoint an investigator to free any Statelliates still in slavery after the Kalends of Sextilis (Liv. 42.21.4–5 and 8), and forced the oppressor of the Statelliates to come to Rome for trial (42.22.2–4 and 7–8).

Promagistrates

? A. ATILIUS SERRANUS (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173
Sent to receive the allied levies raised by Sicinius at Brundisium and forward them to Macedonia (Liv. 42.27.4).

C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173
Refused a triumph for his exploits in Corsica, he celebrated as Propraetor an ovatio on the Alban Mount (Liv. 42.21.6–7; *Act. Tr.*, *Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 556).

P. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (82) Pr. 174
Succeeded in Hither Spain by Iunius Pennus (see Praetors).

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176
Proconsul in Liguria (Liv. 42.21.2). Renewed the war on the Statelliates until the Consuls came and succeeded him (42.21.2—22.1), then delayed his return until forced by the Tribunes (see above). Censured by the Senate but escaped condemnation when prosecuted through the connivance of the Praetor Licinius (42.22.2–8). See Münzer, *APF* 216 ff.

Legates, Ambassadors

a.[4] TI. CLAUDIUS NERO[5] Pat. (251) Pr. 178
? M. DECIMIUS (4)
Sent to Asia and the islands, including Rhodes and Crete, and proceeding as far as Syria and Egypt, to renew friendships and alliances and to observe how peoples and kings were influenced by Perseus of Macedon (Liv. 42.19.7–8, and 26.7–9). Livy's account is based on annalistic sources and is suspect, since it seems to be repeated under 171 in a passage based on Polybius (42.45.1–7). See no. b, and below, note 4.

b.[6] T. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (249) Cos. 202, Pr. 204
SP. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS PAULLULUS) Pat. (*28) Cos. 174, Pr. 183

M. IUNIUS (BRUTUS)[7] (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191
Sent to Asia and the islands to urge the allies, and particularly Rhodes, to join them against Perseus (Liv. 42.45.1–7; Polyb. 27.3.1–5; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.4), and reported the attitude of Rhodes to Rome (Polyb. 27.6.1). See no. a, and note 4. On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

c. SEX. DIGITIUS (2) Pr. 194
T. IUVENTIUS (THALNA) (32) Pr. 194
M. CAECILIUS (16)
Sent to Apulia and Calabria to purchase grain for the fleet and the army (Liv. 42.27.8).

d. Q. MARCIUS (PHILIPPUS)[8] (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
A. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 165
SER. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (208a) Pr. 169
L. DECIMIUS (3)
Sent to the various Greek communities to keep them in alliance with Rome against Macedon, they sailed with a guard to Corcyra and there apportioned regions to each member of the embassy: to Marcius and Atilius, northern and central Greece and the Peloponnese; to the Lentuli, Cephallenia and the western Peloponnese; and to Decimius, King Gentius of Illyria (Liv. 42.37.1–9). Marcius and Atilius proceeded through Epirus and Acarnania to the Thessalian council at Larisa, and then in a conference with Perseus encouraged him to send envoys to Rome under agreement for a truce (Liv. 42.38.1—47.3, cf. 47.1–9; T. Frank, *CPh* 5 [1910] 358–361). They went on to break up the Boeotian League, placing pro-Roman parties in control and attaching the communities individually to Rome (Polyb. 27.1.1—2.10; Liv. 42.43.4—44.6), and summoned Ser. Cornelius to stay at Chalcis. At Argos they induced the council of the Achaeans to send a guard to Chalcis (Polyb. 27.2.11; Liv. 42.44.7–8), then making an end of these winter activities they rejoined P. Cornelius and returned to Rome (Polyb. 27.2.12; Liv. 42.44.8, principio hiemis!). Decimius in Illyria fell under suspicion of accepting bribes (Liv. 42.45.8). Cf. App. *Mac.* 11.4.

e. CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174
AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175
T. ANNIUS LUSCUS (63)

Sent to King Perseus to demand restitution and announce the withdrawal of Rome's friendship. Returned to report a discourteous reception and impudent demands for a new treaty (Liv. 42.25.1–13).[9]

f. A. TERENTIUS VARRO (80) Pr. 184
C. PLAETORIUS (*2)
C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173
Sent to King Gentius of Illyria to protest attacks upon Roman allies (Liv. 42.26.6–7).

g. C. VALERIUS (LAEVINUS) Pat. (208) Cos. Suff. 176, Pr. 179
See 173, no. c. Returned from Greece with reports supporting Eumenes' charges against Perseus, and bringing Praxo from Delphi and L. Rammius of Brundisium as witnesses to the designs of the king (Liv. 42.17.1–9; cf. App. *Mac.* 11.7–8, with the name Herennius for Rammius; *RE* s. v. "Herennius" no. 1). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 36.

Prefects

? L. PORCIUS LICINUS (*3)
Appointed to bring a fleet of 38 quinquiremes to Brundisium (Liv. 42.27.7).

Pontifices

180–172: Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS (61) Cos. 179, Pr. 182
Successor: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170?
Liv. 42.28.10–13, Oppido adulescens sacerdos.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis[10]

?–172: L. AEMILIUS PAPUS Pat. (109) Pr. 205
Successor: M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*40) Cos. 188, Pr. 193
Liv. 42.28.10–13. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 51, no. 53. Bardt (30) holds that his son, Consul 161, may have been the successor (cf. Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54).

[1] The Ms of Livy 42.9.8 reads "Cn. Sicinius sicterum" and is emended in Weissenborn's edition to read "Cn. Sicinius *C. Memmius* iterum"; but Sicinius

was Praetor in 183 and Praetor iterum in 172, while there is no need to suppose that Memmius was Praetor in 175. Accordingly I follow Münzer (*APF* 218f.) in reading "Cn. Sicinius iterum, *C. Memmius*," the name that must be supplied from Liv. 42.10.14.

[2] Difficulty arises on two points: 1. the order of Sicinius' instructions, though this is not serious since 42.18.2–3 probably refers to one portion and 42.27.3–8 to another portion of the same army; and 2. the discrepancies regarding the size and character of the forces he brought to Epirus as shown by the mutually conflicting notices in 42.31.3, and 36.4 and 9. See Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246, 248–250; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 (1911) 415–430; Münzer, *RE* no. 8. His office, prorogation, and the nature of his activity can be accepted.

[3] This aedileship is tentatively dated in 172 rather than in 170 by Seidel (38) and Münzer (*RE*) because of his associations with Popillius, the Consul of this year.

[4] According to a passage in Polybius (Polyb. 27.3.1–5; Liv. 42.45.1–7) Ti. Claudius Nero and two others were sent on an embassy to Asia and the islands (see no. b). The Polybian account begins with autumn 172–171 (Liv. 42.37ff.; esp. 42.44.8) and therefore reports the same period before the consular year 171 as the passages under consideration here. The missions of both embassies are similar, especially in regard to Rhodes, but the account based on Polybius makes no mention of the kings. Another Polybian passage (Liv. 42.29.6) mentions Roman Legates to Antiochus at this time. These would probably be Claudius Nero and his two companions. M. Decimius is mentioned from annalistic sources and only in this connection. See Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246–254; Niese 3.111, note 1; Münzer, *RE* as cited above; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 (1911) 415–430; De Sanctis 4.1.274.

[5] In both Livy and Polybius Nero is named first in an embassy consisting of himself and two consulars. Willems (*Sénat* 2.496, no. 5; 501, no. 16) identifies him with the Consul of 202, but as the other two names are not in the order of seniority the way is open to accept the identification suggested by Münzer (*RE* no. 251) and De Sanctis (4.1.277) with the Praetor of 178. Note that the Praetor of 181 (*RE* no. 250) is also a possibility.

[6] Livy relates the activities of this embassy under the consular year 171, but in a Polybian passage (42.37ff.) which includes events that date from the autumn of 172 (De Sanctis 4.1.398f.). The phrase in Livy which places their return at the beginning of winter is contradicted by Polybius' statement that they carried on their negotiations during the winter (27.2.12; cf. Liv. 42.52.8, from Polybius).

[7] M. Iunius Pennus (Willems, *Sénat* 2.501, no. 16) is excluded since he was still in Spain.

[8] This embassy is reported only in an annalistic portion of Livy, and so is considered doubtful (Nissen, *Untersuch.* 246f.; Kahrstedt, *Klio* 11 [1911] 421–423), but the account, based on Polybius, of the meeting of Marcius Philippus with Perseus (see no. d) assumes that a formal declaration of war, which in turn would follow a formal *repetitio rerum*, had already occurred (see 42.43.1, indutiarum petitio, and 47; also 42.36.1–3, and 48.1–3). On the charges against Perseus, see Livy 42.11—17, and 40—42; *SIG*[3] 643.

[9] See note 8.

[10] See 211, Decemviri sacris faciundis; Bardt 30. Papus may have succeeded M. Aemilius Lepidus who assumed this priesthood in 211.

171 B.C. A.U.C. 583

Consuls

P. LICINIUS C. f. P. n. CRASSUS (60) Pr. 176
C. CASSIUS C. f. C. n. LONGINUS (55) Pr. 174?

CIL 1².2.2661; Liv. 42.28.5, and 29.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 80f., 123, 458f.; Plin. *NH* 7.36; Gell. 9.4.15; Oros. 4.20.36; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Licinius, Eutrop. 4.6.3. Licinius was assigned the province of Macedonia (Liv. 42.31.1, 32.1–5, and 48.4), instructed to dismiss the Macedonian envoys (42.36.7; App. *Mac.* 11.9), and assemble his forces (Liv. 42.48.4). He crossed to Apollonia and advanced into Thessaly (42.49.1–10, and 55.1–10), met a reverse at Callinicus (Polyb. 27.8.1; Liv. 42.57—62, cf. 43.4.5; Plut. *Aem.* 9.2; *Apophth. P. Lic.* 197f.; Iustin. 33.1.4; Eutrop. 4.6.3; Oros. 4.20.37; Zon. 9.22), and refused Perseus' overtures for peace (Polyb. 27.8.1–15; Liv. 42.62.3–15; Plut. *Apophth. P. Lic.*; App. *Mac.* 12; Iustin. 33.1.5–6; Eutrop. 4.6.3). After a success at Phalanna he wintered part of his army in Thessaly and part in Boeotia (Liv. 42.64—67, cf. 43.4.5; Zon. 9.22). Cassius was assigned Italy (Liv. 42.31.1, and 32.1–5), but was active in Gaul and had to be restrained by decree of the Senate from attempting to attack Macedonia through Illyria (Liv. 43.1.4–12).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 42.28.5 Provinces and armies: 42.31.6–9

C. CANINIUS REBILUS (8) Sicily
L. CANULEIUS DIVES (12) Spain (both provinces)

Placed in charge of proceedings against three of his predecessors for peculation in Spain, he incurred suspicion of collusion when he interrupted the prosecution and went to his province (Liv. 43.2.1–12). He was instructed to found at Carteia a Latin colony of sons of soldiers and native women (43.3.1–4). Cf. Liv. 45.16.1.

L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (77) Sardinia
C. LUCRETIUS GALLUS (23) Fleet

Brought the fleet to Cephallenia (Liv. 42.35.3, and 48.5; cf. Polyb. 27.7.1), then sending it under his brother to Chalcis he took over from Lentulus the siege of Haliartus in Boeotia (Liv. 42.56.1–7), which he captured and enslaved (42.63.3–11). Thisbe then surrendered and was placed under Roman partizans while the pro-Macedonians were sold into slavery (42.63.3–12; cf. Polyb. 27.5.3; *SIG*³ 646). Cf. *I. de Délos* 460 E, 19.

C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (50) Pr. Urbanus
Instructed to raise levies for the war with Perseus (Liv. 42.35.4–5), and to nominate the Legates who were sent to restrain Cassius (43.1.10).

L. VILLIUS ANNALIS (*5) Pr. Peregrinus
See Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169
M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159
In opposition to their colleagues they wished to refer the appeal of the veteran centurions against the levy to the magistrates in charge of the war rather than take cognizance of it themselves (Liv. 42.32.7–8).

Promagistrates

M. IUNIUS PENNUS Pat. (122) Cos. 167, Pr. 172
SP. LUCRETIUS (14)
They probably remained for a time in Hither and Farther Spain respectively (see 172), until Canuleius came to succeed them (see Praetors).

CN. SICINIUS (8) Pr. 183, 172
See 172, Praetors. His imperium was prorogued with Macedonia as his province until he should be succeeded (Liv. 42.27.6). He brought troops to ports east of the Adriatic and garrisoned some forts in Illyria and Epirus (Liv. 42.31.3, and 36.8–9; cf. Zon. 9.22).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CLAUDIUS (PULCHER) Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180
P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 165
A Tribune under the Consul Licinius (Liv. 42.49.9). Probably the ambassador in 172 (see no. d) who was sent back to Boeotia (42.47.12). Besieging Haliartus when succeeded by the Praetor Lucretius (42.56.3).

– MANLIUS L. f. ACIDINUS[1] Pat. (43, 26 ?)
– MANLIUS M. f. ACIDINUS Pat. (43)
Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (20) Cos. 174, Pr. 179
Commanded the center at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.13). See Legates.
L. POMPEIUS (*1)
Commanded a detachment at Phalanna (Liv. 42.65.6). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 1. All the above were serving under the Consul, Licinius Crassus.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
C. DECIMIUS (1) Pr. 169
A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Pr. 166
Sent to Crete to secure additional auxiliary troops for Licinius' army (Liv. 42.35.7). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213 ff.; Lübker no. 3.

b. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179
Q. TERENTIUS CULLEO (43) Pr. 187
C. ABURIUS (1)
Sent to Massinissa and to Carthage to secure additional auxiliary troops for the army of Licinius (Liv. 42.35.7). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 10.

Legates, Envoys

a. SP. CARVILIUS (7)
Sent by Cn. Sicinius to report on the situation in Greece (Liv. 42.36.4). Instructed to guard the Macedonian envoys as they left Italy (42.36.7).

b. M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160
M. FULVIUS (FLACCUS *or* NOBILIOR ?) (57 end, 92)
P. MARCIUS REX (89)
Sent to restrain the Consul Cassius from attempting to march through Illyria to Macedonia (Liv. 43.1.12).

Legates, Lieutenants

A. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (60) Cos. 170, Pr. 192, 173
Ambassador in 172 (see no. d), then sent to hold Larisa in Thessaly (Liv. 42.47.10–11), probably, like Lentulus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers), under the command of Licinius. His title is not given.

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172
Served under his brother in Macedonia, commanding the right wing at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.12).

M. LUCRETIUS (8)
Served under his brother the Praetor. He brought a fleet to Cephallenia (Liv. 42.48.6–10), then to Chalcis, entered Boeotia and besieged Haliartus until his brother's arrival (42.56.1–5).

? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
After his embassy (see 172, no. d), he was sent back to Greece with some ships of war (Liv. 42.47.9), but the title of his office is not given. He captured Alope and Larisa Cremaste and brought his ships to Chalcis (42.56.7)

? T. MINUCIUS RUFUS (58)
In command of the garrison at Gyrto in Thessaly (Liv. 42.54.7).

Q. MUCIUS (SCAEVOLA) (20) Cos. 174, Pr. 179
Sent as a Legatus of Licinius to hold Ambracia (Liv. 42.67.9).

M. VALERIUS LAEVINUS Pat. (210) Pr. 182
Commanded the left wing under Licinius at Callinicus (Liv. 42.58.12). See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 47, no. 35.

A Legate sent by Licinius to Illyria, where he captured and sacked Ceremia but failed to take Carnous (Liv. 43.1.1–3). The name is lost in a lacuna in Livy's text.

Special Commissions

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
P. CORNELIUS CN. f. SCIPIO Pat. (350) Cos. 191, Pr. 194
L. AEMILIUS L. f. PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
A commission, apparently of former officials in Spain, chosen as patrons by peoples of Spain who complained of the peculations of the following governors: 1. M. Titinius (Curvus) (see 178, 177, 176), who was acquitted; 2. P. Furius Philus (see 174, 173, 172); and 3. C. (not M.) Matienus (see 172), who both went into exile (Liv. 43.2.1–11). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.130, no. 15.

[1] Manlius L. f. is probably a son of L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus, Cos. 179. Münzer *RE* no. 43 considers M. f. suspect since the praenomen M. was forbidden at least in any patrician branch of the family, which, if the above identification is correct, is the only branch in question here. Furthermore, the adoption of a Fulvius into the family indicates that its numbers were greatly reduced. Münzer suggests that Manlius L. f. may be L. Manlius, Quaestor in 168.

170 B.C. A.U.C. 584

Consuls

A. HOSTILIUS L. f. A. n. MANCINUS (16) Pr. 180
A. ATILIUS C. f. C. n. SERRANUS (60) Pr. 192, 173

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 458f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Hostilius, *SIG*[3] 646, line 42; Liv. 43.4.9, 5.1. 6.10 and 14, and 9.6. Hostilius evaded a plot to seize him in Epirus on his way to his command (Polyb. 27.16.1–6; Diod. 30.5), and suffered a reverse at Elimiae while attempting to break into Macedonia proper (Plut. *Aem.* 9.3; cf. Liv. 43.11.9; 44.2.6, and 36.10). He wintered in Thessaly (Polyb. 28.3.1; Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.5–8). Atilius spent a quiet year in Liguria and Gaul and returned to hold the elections (Liv. 43.9.1–3, and 11.3).

Praetors

Q. Aelius Paetus[1] (104) Cos. 167

? Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus[2] (19) Cos. 162

L. Hortensius (4) Fleet

The Senate censured him for sacking Abdera and selling its people into slavery (Liv. 43.4.8–13), and for mistreating the people of Chalcis (43.7.5—8.7), and made what restitution it could (see Legates). Cf. *IG*[2] 2.907; *I. de Délos* 3.461 A a, 83.

Q. Maenius (14) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus[3]

Presided over Senate meetings and announced the reversal of the acts of Hortensius at Abdera (Liv. 43.4.11), enrolled the Lampsacenes as allies (43.6.10), recognized the envoys from Chalcis (43.8.4), and issued the S.C. de Thisbensibus (*SIG*[3] 646).

? T. Manlius Torquatus[4] Pat. (83)

M. Raecius (3) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus[5]

Recruited soldiers along the Adriatic coast (Liv. 43.9.6), and recalled all senators to Rome by edict before the elections (43.11.4).

? C. Tremellius (1)

Possibly in 175, 174, or 170, the three years when places in the college are in doubt. Seven in this family held this office in the succession of generations (Varro *RR* 2.4.2).

Tribunes of the Plebs

Cn. Aufidius[6] (4)

M'. Iuventius Thalna (30) Cos. 163, Pr. 167

Prosecuted C. Lucretius Gallus successfully for his mistreatment of the allies in Greece in 171 (Liv. 43.8.2–10).

Promagistrates

L. CANULEIUS DIVES (12) Pr. 171
Probably continued in command in Spain until succeeded by Marcellus in 169 (see 169, Praetors).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174 ?
Served under Hostilius in Macedonia and Greece, thus evading the complaints of Gauls, Carni, and others regarding his misdeeds in 171 (Liv. 43.5.1–9).

SEX. DIGITIUS (3)
Served under Hostilius in Macedonia and Greece, and reported his defeats upon returning to Rome to make a sacrifice (Liv. 43.11.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. C. LAELIUS (2) Cos. 190, Pr. 196
M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191
Sent across the Alps to answer the complaints of the Gallic king Cincibilis regarding the misdeeds of the Consul Cassius in 171 (Liv. 43.5.7 and 10). An embassy of exceptional dignity.

b. C. SEMPRONIUS BLAESUS (30) Pr. 184
SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157
Sent to restore the people of Abdera their freedom, and search out and return those who had been sold (Liv. 43.4.12–13).

c. CN.[7] SICINIUS (6, 8) Pr. 183, 173
P. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 165 ?
T. MEMMIUS (19)
Sent to the Carni, Istri, and Iapydes to answer their complaints regarding the misdeeds of the Consul Cassius in 171 (Liv. 43.5.7 and 10).

Legates, Envoys

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS[8] (57)
M. CANINIUS REBILUS (12)
Sent to Greece to investigate conditions in the Roman army, and returned in late February with a report of defeats and poor discipline (Liv. 43.11.2 and 9–11).

Legates, Lieutenants

AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Served under Hostilius in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 43.9.6). Besieged Phanotes of Epirus, but was diverted by Perseus' advance, and suffered a defeat at the hands of Clevas, then led his forces back to Illyricum and returned to make a sacrifice at Rome (Liv. 43.21.4-5, and 23.1-6). Livy mistakenly attributes to him from annalistic sources Coelius' unsuccessful attempt to recapture Uscana near Lake Lychnidus (Liv. 43.9.6-7, 10.1-8, and 11.11; cf. 43.21.4).

L. COELIUS (1)

Held command in Illyria, and made an unsuccessful attempt during the winter 170-169 to recapture Uscana from a Macedonian garrison (Liv. 43.21.1-3; cf. above, on Claudius Centho) .

C. FURIUS (10)

Had charge of the island of Issa to keep a watch on King Gentius (Liv. 43.9.5).

C. POPILLIUS (LAENAS) Pat. (*7) Cos. 172, Pr. 175 ?

Prevented King Perseus from capturing the Aetolian town of Stratus by introducing a garrison of 1000 soldiers, who had been wintering at Ambracia (Liv. 43.22.2-3, in 170-169). See Lübker no. 3.

Pontifices

Liv. 43.11.13

178 ?-170: L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (77) Pr. 171
Successor: T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Cos. 165, Pr. 170 ?

211-170: C. LIVIUS SALINATOR (29) Cos. 188, Pr. 202, 191
Successor: M. SERVILIUS (18)

Augurs

213-170: L. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*4) Cos. 192, Pr. 199
Successor: Name lost in a lacuna in the text of Livy.

Liv. 43.11.13. On Flamininus, see Lübker no. 12.

[1] By the Lex Villia the Consul of 167 must have been Praetor during or before 170. Paetus probably appeared in the lacuna before Liv. 43.4.

[2] Domitius was Praetor by 165 at the latest and probably held the office in 170, since he is listed immediately after the consulars in the commission of ten members sent to Macedonia in 167 (see 167, Legates). It is possible however that the Domitius sent to Greece as a Legate in 169 was his father the Consul of 192 (see 169, Legates), as the commission is not listed completely in the order of seniority.

[3] Mommsen's view (*GS* 8.284f.) that Maenius was Pr. Urb. is opposed by Foucart (*MAI* 37 [1906] 2,316f.) who thinks he was Pr. Peregrinus and Raecius Pr. Urbanus. The recorded activity of Maenius all refers to foreigners, while Raecius enforced the recall of all senators to Rome who were not away on public business. The balance of evidence favors Foucart's view. Cato's speech in favor of a Lex Maevia (*FOR* 1.86f., 214), dated by a reference to King Seleucus (187–176 B.C.) may refer to Maenius, since no Maevii are known in office then (cf. *RE* s. v. "Maevius" no. 1).

[4] Torquatus, Consul in 165, must by the Lex Villia have been Praetor before 167. Since the lists of Praetors do not contain his name he must be placed in the lacuna in 170 (Münzer, *APF* 219).

[5] See note 3 above.

[6] Possibly the Cn. Aufidius who reversed an old decree of the Senate and secured the passage of a law permitting importation of African beasts for the circus games (Plin. *NH* 8.64; cf. Liv. 44.18.8; *RE* s. v. "Aufidius" no. 5), but Niccolini (*FTP* 420) favors a date toward the end of the second century.

[7] Livy's text reads C., not Cn., but no member of the family except Cn. Sicinius suitable in rank to head this embassy is known in this period.

[8] The M. Fulvius (Nobilior *or* Flaccus ?) who was expelled from the Senate in 174 could not have been restored before 169. The present notice therefore attests the existence of another Fulvius Flaccus. See 180, note 3.

169 B.C. A.U.C. 585

Consuls

Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus (79) Cos. 186, Pr. 188
Cn. Servilius Cn. f. Cn. n. Caepio Pat. (45) Pr. 174

Cic. *Brut.* 78; *Sen.* 14; Liv. 43.11.6; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcius, *SIG*³ 649; *I. de Délos* 3.1429 A 31–32; Polyb. 28.16.3. Marcius was assigned the province of Macedonia with authority to handle other problems in the East (Liv. 43.12.1, and 15.3; Polyb. 28.1.9). Crossed the mountains from Thessaly to the coast of Macedonia but advanced no further (Polyb. 28.13; Diod. 30.10.1; Liv. 44.1—9; Flor. 1.28.5; App. *Mac.* 17; Zon. 9.22; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.175; 2.277; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.199ff.). On his dealings with the Achaeans and the Rhodians,[1] see Polyb. 28.12—13, 16—17; 29.24—25; cf. *SIG*³ 649; App. *Mac.* 17; and on his dedications at Delos, *I. de Délos* 3.1429 A 31–32; 1450 A 69. Servilius' province was Italy (Liv. 43.12.1; 44.17.2–4, and 18.5), and he served in Gaul (43.15.3–5).

Censors

C. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180
Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Liv. 43.14.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Plut. *TG* 1.1; 14.3; Fest. 360 L. They aided the levy for the Macedonian war (Liv. 43.14.5–10, and 15.7–8), revised the Senate list strictly and chose M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (43.15.6; 45.15.8), reviewed the knights and handled the letting of contracts with such severity that the Tribune Rutilius accused them of *perduellio*. Claudius was acquitted by a small majority with Gracchus' help (Liv. 43.16; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.2; Liv. 44.16.8; 45.15.8; Val. Max. 6.5.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.3; Fest. 360 L). Gracchus built the Basilica Sempronia (Liv. 44.16.10); and in 168, though opposed by his colleague, restricted the registration of freedmen to one city tribe (Liv. 45.15.1–7; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.38). Their request for prorogation to complete their program of building and repair was vetoed (Liv. 45.15.9).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 43.11.7 Provinces and Armies: Liv. 43.11.8, 12.1–11, 15.2–3

M. Claudius Marcellus (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152 Hither and Farther Spain
Liv. 43.14.2–5, and 15.4–5.

Ser. Cornelius Lentulus[2] Pat. (208a) Sicily

C. Decimius (1) Pr. Peregrinus
Liv. 44.16.7.

P. Fonteius Capito (24) Sardinia
Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.192f.; 2.292; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.202.

C. Marcius Figulus (61) Cos. 162, 156 Fleet
Convoyed Philippus and his army to Ambracia, aided them in the Aegean, raided the Macedonian coast and attempted unsuccessfully to besiege Cassandreia (Liv. 44.1.3–4, 2.1–3, 7.10, 9.2, 10—13, and 20.6). Approached by the Rhodian envoys (Polyb. 28.16.3, and 17.10).

C. Sulpicius Galus Pat. (66) Cos. 166 Pr. Urbanus
Aided the levy (Liv. 43.14.2–5, 15.1 and 4–5), and provided winter supplies for the army in Macedonia (44.16.4); put on the *Thyestes* of Ennius (Cic. *Brut.* 78). Cf. Liv. 43.16.11; 44.17.3.

Aediles, Curule

P. Cornelius Lentulus Pat. (202) Cos. 162, Pr. 165

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (Corculum) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165
Liv. 44.18.8.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. RUTILIUS[3] (8)
Prosecuted the Censors for perduellio (see above, Censors). They in turn took away his horse, removed him from his tribe and made him an *aerarius* (Liv. 44.16.8).

Q. VOCONIUS SAXA[4] (*1)
Carried the Lex Voconia which limited right of inheritance by women, and restricted individual legacies to less than the portion of the heir (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.106–108; *Sen.* 14; Liv. *Per.* 41; Gaius 2.226, 274; cf. also *FOR* 1.62f., 190f.; Cic. *Balb.* 21; *Phil.* 3.16; *Fin.* 2.55; *Rep.* 3.17; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; Plin. *Panegyr.* 42; Gell. 20.1.23; Dio 56.10.2; Fest. 356 L; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.573; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 2.6.4; Augustin. *CD* 3.21). See Lübker no. 2; and s. v. "Lex" no. 105.

Promagistrates

A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (16) Cos. 170, Pr. 180
Proconsul (Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.8; cf. Polyb. 28.3.1), until succeeded by Philippus (Liv. 43.17.9; 44.1.5–8; cf. Polyb.).

? AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO[5] Pat. (103) Pr. 175
Apparently his command in Epirus was independent, since Philippus requested Polybius secretly to prevent the Achaeans from reinforcing him (Polyb. 28.13.7–14). Envoys from Rome late in 169 reported that his forces were weak and in danger (Liv. 44.20.5). See De Sanctis 4.1.307.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? C. CASSIUS LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174 ?
May have served in Illyria or Greece this year (see 170 and 168, Tribunes of the Soldiers).

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176
Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.1.2), for whom he undertook special commissions (Liv. 44.4.11, 5.10, 8.8, 9.1–10, and 13.1–6). See Lübker no. 5.

Legates, Ambassadors

T. NUMISIUS (TARQUINIENSIS ?) (10)
Sent with others by the Senate to mediate the war between Syria and Egypt (Polyb. 29.25.3–4; cf. Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 62ff.; Swain, *CPh* 39 [1944] 89f.).

Legates, Envoys

a. CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS[6] (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170 ?
A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Pr. 166
L. BAEBIUS (15)
Chosen by the Consul Servilius at the request of the Consul-elect Aemilius Paullus to investigate military conditions[7] in Greece and Macedonia (Liv. 44.18.5-6; see 168, Legates).

b. C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*7) Cos. 172, 158, Pr. 175 ?
CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168
Sent about the Greek communities by Hostilius to strengthen their attachment to the Roman side (Polyb. 28.3—5; Liv. 43.17.2-9). Popillius was placed in command of Ambracia (43.17.10). See Lübker no. 3.

? M. CLAUDIUS (MARCELLUS ?) (223, 224) Pr. 185 *or* Cos. 183
Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.3.2; see Xviri s. f. below).

? Q. MARCIUS (PHILIPPUS) (80)
Served under his father in Macedonia (Liv. 44.3.2).

? SP. LUCRETIUS (14) Pr. 172
Served under Philippus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.7.1 and 12).

Special Commissions

Triumviri colonis deducendis

T. ANNIUS LUSCUS (63)
P. DECIUS SUBOLO (20)
M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160
To add new colonists to Aquileia (Liv. 43.17.1).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

? – 169: M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS[8] (223, 224) Pr. 185 *or* Cos. 183
Successor: CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168
Liv. 44.18.7; Fest. 188 L.

Flamen Martialis

? – 169: P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*4) Pr. 203
Successor: see 168.
Liv. 44.18.7. See Lübker no. 1.

[1] According to Appian Philippus urged the Rhodians to mediate between Rome and Macedon, but the passage of Polybius supports the view that it was between Egypt and Syria (28.17).

[2] The Ser. Cornelius Ser. f. Lentulus, honored with a statue at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1845) is almost certainly to be dated later: see *RE* 208a.

[3] Münzer (*RE* 8) suggests that he was not the Pr. of 166, P. Rutilius Calvus, but possibly had the cognomen Rufus and was the father of nos. 33 and 34. Mistakenly called Popillius by Val. Max. (6.5.3).

[4] In spite of Liv. *Per.* 41 which dates the law in 174, Cic. *Sen.* 14 shows clearly that it was dated by the Consuls of 169, while the reference in *Verr.* 1.106–108 to the Censors of 174 indicates the source of the error. Voconius, entering office in December, 170, probably named the previous Censors rather than the ones who were not yet elected (see Niccolini *FTP* 124f.; *RE* s. v. "Lex Voconia").

[5] Mention of Lake Lychnidus in this passage probably identifies it with the account that attributes to Claudius Centho the operations of Coelius at Uscana. See 170. Since Marcius chose to work in secret, it is possible that Centho held an independent command. Compare however 170.

[6] See 170, note 2.

[7] No title is recorded for any of these three officers, who may therefore, like Popillius, have been Tribunes of the Soldiers.

[8] Bardt (*Priester* 30) would prefer to identify the Decemvir s. f. with the Consul of 183.

168 B.C. A.U.C. 586

Consuls

L. Aemilius L. f. L. n. Paullus Pat. (114) Cos. 182, Pr. 191
C. Licinius C. f. P. n. Crassus (51) Pr. 172

Liv. 44.17.4, and 19.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Aemilius, Cic. *Div.* 1.103; 2.83; Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71 and 81; *CIL* 1².2.763b; Val. Max. 1.5.3; 7.5.3; Plut. *Aem.* 10.1–3. Aemilius received charge of the war with Perseus of Macedon, whom he crushed at Pydna and later captured (Polyb. 29.14—18, and 20.1–4; Cic. *Att.* 4.13.2; Liv. 44.21.1–3, 22.16, and 33—46; 45.4.2–7, and 7—8; Plut. *Aem.* 12—27; cf. Cic. *ND* 2.6; *Verr.* 2.1.55; *Tusc.* 5.118; Diod. 30.22—23; Vell. 1.9; Val. Max. 1.8.1; 5.1.8; 8.11.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.20; Iustin. 33.1—2; Flor. 1.28.7–12; Dio fr. 67; Eutrop. 4.6—7; Oros. 4.20.39; Zon. 9.23). He then spent some time in touring Greece (Polyb. 30.10.1–6; Liv. 45.27—28; Plut. *Aem.* 28.1–2; cf. *CIL* 1².2.622—*ILS* 8884). Licinius' province was Italy, with charge of levies and supplies for the Macedonian war (Liv. 44.17.10, 19.5, 21.11, and 22.5). After Pydna he dismissed his levies (Liv. 45.1—2), and later went to Gaul (45.12.9–12).

Praetors

Election: Liv. 44.17.5 Provinces and Armies: Liv. 44.17.9-10

M. AEBUTIUS HELVA Pat. (13) Sicily

L. ANICIUS GALLUS (15) Cos. 160 Pr. Peregrinus, then Illyria

Succeeding Claudius Centho, he destroyed the fleet of Gentius, besieged him in Scodra, and reduced him to surrender (Liv. 44.21.4-10, and 30—32.5; 45.3.1-2; cf. Diod. 31.8.10; Plut. *Aem.* 13.2; Flor. 1.29; App. *Ill.* 9; Eutrop. 4.6; Zon. 9.24).

CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (42, cf. 43) Pr. Urbanus

P. FONTEIUS BALBUS (17) Hither and Farther Spain

CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165 Fleet

Cooperated with Paullus' army in Macedonia (Liv. 44.19.4, 21.3, 22.16, 30.1, 32.5-6, 35.8 and 13, and 46.3; Zon. 9.23), then secured the surrender of Perseus at Samothrace and brought him to Paullus (Liv. 45.5—6; Vell. 1.9.5; Plut. *Aem.* 26.1-5; Iustin. 33.2-5; Zon. 9.23). Cf. Fest. 188 L.

C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (32) Sardinia, then Pr. Peregrinus

Assigned Anicius' place before he could go to his province (Liv. 45.12.13, and 13.9). Cf. Lübker no. 2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

CN. TREMELLIUS (2) Pr. 159

Vetoed the proposal to prorogue the term of the Censors (see 169, Censors; Liv. 45.15.9).

Quaestors

L. MANLIUS (ACIDINUS ?) Pat. (26, cf. 43) Urbanus

Gave offical reception to Massinissa's son Masgaba (Liv. 45.14.9).

L. STERTINIUS (6) Urbanus

Sent to receive Massinissa's son Misagenes, who was ill at Brundisium (Liv. 45.14.9; Val. Max. 5.1.1).

Promagistrates

? AP. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (103) Pr. 175

Operated against King Gentius in Illyria until succeeded by Anicius (Liv. 44.30.10-15; see 169, Promagistrates).

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

In command of both Spanish provinces, where he captured Margolica. Returned when succeeded by Fonteius Balbus (Liv. 45.4.1).

P. Fonteius Capito (24) Pr. 169
When Papirius' province (see Praetors) was changed to Pr. Peregrinus, Capito's command in Sardinia was probably prorogued (Liv. 45.12.13; see 169).

Q. Marcius Philippus (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
In command in Macedonia until succeeded by Paullus (Polyb. 29.25.2–5).

Cn. Servilius Caepio Pat. (45) Cos. 169, Pr. 174
Continued in command in Gaul (Liv. 44.21.7), and was probably succeeded toward the end of the year by the Consul Licinius (Liv. 45.12.9–12).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. Cassius (Longinus) (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174
Served under Anicius in Illyria, and received custody of Gentius (Liv. 44.31.15).

? L. Cornelius Scipio Pat. (324)
CIL 1².2.12—*ILS* 5. Date uncertain but before 167; see 167, Quaestors.

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (Corculum) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165
Distinguished himself under Paullus at Pydna (Polyb. 29.14—15; Liv. 44.35.14–23, 36.9–14, and 38.1–3; Plut. *Aem.* 15—18), and was sent to Amphipolis in pursuit of Perseus (Liv. 44.46.1–2; Plut. *Aem.* 26.4).

C. Postumius Pat. (*31)
Served under Octavius in the fleet, and received the surrender of the royal pages in Samothrace (Liv. 45.6.9).

L. (Postumius) Albinus Pat. (*29) Cos. 173, Pr. 179
Served under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 44.41.2; cf. on the name, 45.27.4), and was sent to sack Aeneae (45.27.4). See Lübker no. 10; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151
Served under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 45.35.8; Plut. *Aem.* 30.3).

C. Sulpicius Galus Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
Served under Paullus at Pydna, where he forewarned the soldiers of a lunar eclipse (Polyb. 29.16.1; Cic. *Rep.* 1.23, legatus; Liv. 44.37.5–9; Val. Max. 8.11.1, legatus; Plin. *NH* 2.53; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 1.10.47; Frontin. *Str.* 1.12.8; Plut. *Aem.* 17.5–7).

Legates, Ambassadors

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*7) Cos. 172, 158, Pr. 175 ?
C. DECIMIUS (1) Pr. 169
C. HOSTILIUS (TUBULUS ?) (3)

Sent to Egypt where Popillius by a summary demand compelled Antiochus IV to cease hostilities and retire from Egypt (Polyb. 29.2.1–4, and 27; Liv. 44.19.13, and 29.1–5; 45.10—12.8, and 13.1; cf. Cic. *Phil.* 8.23; Vell. 1.10.1–2; Val. Max. 6.4.3; Iustin. 34.3.1–4; Dio fr. 68; Zon. 9.25; see Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 80ff.; Swain, *CPh* 39 [1944] 89–94). They also ordered Ptolemy to send a hostile Rhodian to Rome (Polyb. 30.9.2). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 3.

Legates, Envoys

a. See 169, no. a. They returned to give a critical report on the military situation in Greece and Macedonia.

b. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162
A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS (LUSCUS) Pat. (*29) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
or
A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155
A. ANTONIUS (18)

Selected by Paullus to negotiate the surrender of Perseus in Samothrace (Liv. 45.4.7). On the Postumii, see Lübker nos. 3 and 4.

c. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (190, 191 ?) Pr. 140 ?
Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (MACEDONICUS) (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Sent to Rome by Paullus to report his victory at Pydna (Liv. 44.45.3; 45.1—2).

d. C. LICINIUS NERVA[1] (133)
P. DECIUS (SUBOLO) (20)

Sent to Rome by Anicius to announce the subjugation of Illyria (Liv. 45.3.1–2, in an annalistic notice; see no. e).

e. M. PERPERNA (3)
L. PETILLIUS (2)

Sent to King Gentius by Claudius Centho, imprisoned as spies, but released when Gentius surrendered to Claudius' successor Anicius. Thereupon Perperna received the surrender of Gentius' family and was sent to Rome to report the victory (Liv. 44.27.11, 30.11, and 32.1–4; Plut. *Aem.* 13.1–2; App. *Mac.* 18; *Illyr.* 9; cf. *IG* 9.2.258).

f. POMPEIUS (not in **RE*; cf. *1 ?)
Val. Max. 3.3.2: an extremely doubtful embassy to King Gentius.

Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. AELIUS TUBERO (154)
Served under Aemilius Paullus, and had the custody of King Perseus (Liv. 45.7.1, and 8.8; Plut. *Aem.* 27.1).

CN. ANICIUS (3)
Served under Aemilius Paullus in Macedonia (Liv. 44.46.3).

? L. ATILIUS (not in *RE*)
Served under Cn. Octavius in the fleet. Persuaded the Samothracians to withdraw right of sanctuary from Perseus (Liv. 45.5.2).

C. CLUVIUS (SAXULA ?)[2] (1, 14) Pr. 178 ?, 173
Served under Aemilius Paullus, and commanded the camp during the battle of Pydna (Liv. 44.40.6).

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149
Served under Paullus, and volunteered with Scipio Nasica to carry out the flanking march which drove Perseus' army back to Pydna (Liv. 44.35.14–23; cf. Polyb. 29.14.1–3; Plut. *Aem.* 15.3–6).

? M. PORCIUS CATO[3] (*11) Pr. Desig. ca. 152
Served under Paullus, and distinguished himself in the battle of Pydna (Cic. *Off.* 1.37; Plut. *Aem.* 21.1–3; *Cat. Mai.* 20.6–8; cf. Val. Max. 3.2.16; Iustin. 33.2.1–4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.17). See D.-G. 5.160, no. 16.

M. SERGIUS SILUS (41)
Commanded several cohorts under Paullus at Pydna (Liv. 44.40.5).

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
See above, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Prefects

SALVIUS (1)
Served under Paullus at Pydna as prefect of the Paeligni (Plut. *Aem.* 20.1–3; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.5).

Special Commissions

Quinqueviri finibus cognoscendis statuendisque

Q. FABIUS BUTEO Pat. (58) Pr. 181
P. CORNELIUS BLASIO Pat. (76) Pr. ca. 165

T. Sempronius Musca (72)
L. Naevius Balbus (11)
C. Appuleius Saturninus (not in *RE*).

Appointed to investigate and decide boundary disputes between Pisa and the colony of Luna (Liv. 45.13.10–11; see 180 and 177).

Flamen Martialis

L. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*32) Cos. 154

Liv. 45.15.10. See 169, Flamen. Cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.171f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 (1942) 199; also Lübker no. 10; Münzer, *APF* 213ff.

[1] Münzer has shown (*RE*) that two men of this name held office about this time. The Licinius Nerva who was active in Illyria in 168 is probably not to be identified with the Praetor of 167, who was sent to Spain, but with the Legate who appears in Illyria and Thrace in that year (see 167, Legates).

[2] Since so many of the officers of this year were deliberately chosen from among the older men (Liv. 44.21.2, Tribunes of the Soldiers), this C. Cluvius may possibly be identified with the Praetor of 173.

[3] The son of Cato the Censor who died while Praetor-elect (Gell. 13.20.9).

167 B.C. A.U.C. 587

Consuls

Q. Aelius P. f. Q. n. Paetus (104) Pr. 170?
M. Iunius M. f. M. n. Pennus (122) Pr. 172

Cic. *Brut.* 109; Liv. 45.16.1; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.. Obseq. 11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Aelius held command in Gaul and Iunius at Pisa against the Ligurians (Liv. 45.16.3, 17.6, and 44.1). Iunius also consulted the Senate regarding the Rhodians (Liv. 45.20.6).

Praetors

Provinces: Liv. 45.16.3

Q. Cassius (Longinus) (69) Cos. 164 Pr. Urbanus

Besides his formal duties (Liv. 45.16.8, and 44.5), he had the Tribunes prepare a bill to invest triumphing commanders with the imperium (45.35.4), brought King Perseus to permanent custody at Alba (45.42.5), and gave over to Corcyra and Apollonia the ships captured from King Gentius (45.43.10).

TI. CLAUDIUS NERO Pat. (252) Sicily
CN. FULVIUS (13) Hither Spain
M'. IUVENTIUS THALNA (30) Cos. 163 Pr. Peregrinus
Besides formal activities (Liv. 45.16.8) he tried to rouse the people to declare war on Rhodes but was stopped by a tribunician veto (Liv. 45.21.1–8; cf. Polyb. 30.4.5–6; Diod. 31.5.3).

C. LICINIUS NERVA (133) Farther Spain
See 168, note 1, and below on Legates.

A. MANLIUS TORQUATUS[1] Pat. (73) Cos. 164 Sardinia
He was retained in Italy by decree of the Senate to try capital cases.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTONIUS (27)
M. POMPONIUS (*13) Pr. 161
They vetoed the Praetor's proposal to declare war on Rhodes (Liv. 45.21.1–8; cf. Polyb. 30.4.5–6; Diod. 31.5.3). Antonius introduced Aemilius Paullus to a public meeting (Liv. 45.40.9). On Pomponius, see Lübker no. 2.

TI. SEMPRONIUS (12)
Proposed a bill to invest commanders with imperium in the city for their triumphs (Liv. 45.36.1, cf. 35.5).

Quaestors

L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (324)
Gave official entertainment to King Prusias of Bithynia (Liv. 45.44.7 and 17; cf. *ILS* 5, Tribunus militum and Quaestor; Val. Max. 5.1.1).

Promagistrates

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Proconsul and imperator in Macedonia (Liv. 45.16.2; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556; cf. *CIL* 1².2.622). He carried through the reorganization of Macedonia and of Greece with the assistance of the ten senatorial Legates, on his way to the Adriatic sacked seventy towns of Illyria and Epirus, and on his return to Rome celebrated a magnificent triumph over King Perseus and the Macedonians (Liv. 45.28—40; Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71b and 81; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*; Plut. *Aem.* 28—34; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Cat.* 4.21; *Pis.* 61; *Fin.* 5.70; *Off.* 2.76; Diod. 31.8.3–12; Strabo

7.7.3, from Polybius; Vell. 1.9.3–6; Val. Max. 2.7.14, and 10.3; 4.3.8; 5.1.1c, and 10.2; Plin. *NH* 4.39; 33.56; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4, 318b; App. *Illyr.* 9; *Mac.* 19; Flor. 1.28; Eutrop. 4.7—8; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 56; Zon. 9.24; also Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.418; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.189f.). On his gifts to temples, see Plut. *Sull.* 12.6.

L. Anicius Gallus (15) Cos. 160, Pr. 168

Propraetor in Illyria (Liv. 45.16.2; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556). With the aid of five senatorial Legates, he completed the peace settlement with Illyria, and returned to celebrate his triumph over King Gentius (Liv. 45.26.1–5, and 43.1–9; Polyb. 30.22.1–12; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*; Vell. 1.9.5; App. *Illyr.* 9; Eutrop. 4.8).

P. Fonteius Capito (24)

Probably prorogued in Sardinia since his successor A. Manlius Torquatus was kept in Italy (Liv. 45.16.4; see 169, and 168, Praetors).

C. Licinius Crassus (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172

Imperium prorogued in Gaul (Liv. 45.17.2), until his appointment as Legate (see below), when the Consul Aelius succeeded to his province (Liv. 45.17.2 and 5–6).

Cn. Octavius (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168

Propraetor in command of the fleet (*Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556). He transported Aemilius Paullus' army and booty home and celebrated a naval triumph (Liv. 45.28.8, 29.3, 33.7, 35.4–5, and 42.2–3; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*; Diod. 31.8.9; Vell. 1.9.5–6; *Plin.* 34.13; Fest. 188 L; cf. *SIG*³ 650). He built the Porticus Octavia and a house on the Palatine (Cic. *Off.* 1.138; Vell. 2.1.2; Plin. *NH* 34.13; Fest. 188 L; cf. *Res Gest. D. Aug.* 19).

Tribunes of the Soldiers²

A. Postumius (Albinus) Pat. (*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

Received custody of King Perseus and his son (Liv. 45.28.11). See Lübker no. 4.

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165

Sent by Paullus to raid Illyria and bring the army to Oricum (Liv. 45.33.8, and 34.8).

Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Opposed granting Paullus a triumph because of his lack of generosity toward his soldiers (Liv. 45.35.8–9, and 36.2–6, cf. 36.7—39.20; Plut. *Aem.* 30.2–4, cf. 31—32.1).

C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
Had command of the winter camp; and was rebuked by Paullus for guarding Perseus carelessly and indulging his soldiers (Liv. 45.27.6, and 28.10; see 168, Legates).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. P. AELIUS LIGUS (84) Cos. 172, Pr. 175?
C. CICEREIUS (1) Pr. 173
CN. BAEBIUS TAMPHILUS (42, cf. 43) Pr. 168
P. TERENTIUS TUSCIVICANUS (75)
P. MANILIUS (13)
Sent by the Senate to assist Anicius in making a settlement in Illyria (Liv. 45.17.4, and 26.11–15).

b. A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS) LUSCUS Pat. (*26) Cos. 180, Pr. 185
C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. 180
Q. FABIUS (LABEO?)[3] Pat. (91) Cos. 183, Pr. 189
? Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS[4] (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (51) Cos. 168, Pr. 172
CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (19) Cos. Suff. 162, Pr. 170?
SER. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (2, 388) Pr. 175?
L. IUNIUS (BRUTUS?)[5] (19)
T. NUMISIUS TARQUINIENSIS (10)
A. TERENTIUS VARRO[6] (80) Pr. 184
Sent with instructions from the Senate to assist Paullus in organizing Macedonia (Liv. 45.17.2–3, and 29—31). Claudius and Domitius went to Achaea to summon the Achaean leaders to Rome in person (Liv. 45.31.9–11; cf. Polyb. 30.13.8–11), and Fabius went to Lesbos to destroy Antissa and incorporate it with Methymna (Liv. 45.31.14).

c. T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*6) Cos. 150
C. LICINIUS NERVA (133)
M. CANINIUS REBILUS (12)
Sent to Thrace to return to King Cotys his son and the other Thracian hostages (Liv. 45.42.11).

d. P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (60) Cos. 171, Pr. 176
Sent to Galatia with Attalus to attempt to mediate a war between the Galatians and Pergamum (Liv. 45.34.10–14; cf. Polyb. 30.3.7–9; Liv. 45.20.1–3; Diod. 31.7.2).

Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149
Sent with Scipio Nasica (see Tribunes of the Soldiers) to raid Illyria and bring the army to Oricum (Liv. 45.33.8, and 34.8). See 168, Legates.

C. LICINIUS (NERVA ?)[7] (133)
Placed in command of Rhizon and Olcinium in Illyria by Anicius (Liv. 45.26.2). See 169, Legates, and above, Ambassadors.

Prefects

A. BAEBIUS (8)
Commanded the garrison left by Aemilius Paullus in Demetrias, and was condemned for using soldiers to aid Aetolian leaders against party opponents (Liv. 45.28.7–8, and 31.2).

– GABINIUS[8] (2)
Placed in command of Scodra by Anicius (Liv. 45.26.2).

Augurs

195–167: C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (300) Cos. 177, Pr. Suff. 180
Successor: T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS (*6) Cos. 150
Liv. 45.44.3.

Flamen Quirinalis

190–167: Q. FABIUS PICTOR Pat. (127) Pr. 189
Liv. 45.44.3.

Salii

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.14. He must have become a Salius before his father's death in 167 (see Augurs, and Dion. Hal. 2.71).

[1] He may possibly be the A. Torquatus whose judgment in a case regarding sepulture is recorded in Cic. *Leg.* 2.55 (see Münzer, *RE* no. 75).

[2] Probably all or almost all the Tribunes of the Soldiers and the Lieutenants who served in Macedonia and Illyria continued until their respective commanders returned.

[3] Fabius' name is not preserved in Liv. 45.17.2, but the Labeo who was sent to Lesbos (Liv. 45.31.14) was almost certainly a member of the commission and the Consul of 183.

[4] Marcius is nowhere named among the Legates. His name was inserted by Weissenborn because his previous experience in Macedonia made him a probable candidate for the missing place. See the commission of 196.

[5] D.–G. conjecture that he was a Brutus and brother of the Consul of 178.

[6] A. J. Reinach (*Jour. Intern. Arch. Num.* 15 [1913] 141) believes that this Varro and not the Legate of 82 was the recipient of a statue at Delos. See 82, Legates; and *I. de Délos* 4.1.1698.

[7] See above, Praetors; and 168, Legates, and note 1.

[8] No praenomen preserved. He may possibly be the grandfather of *RE* no. 6, the A. Gabinius (verna[e nepos---], Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54) who was Tribune in 139.

166 B.C. A.U.C. 588

Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 155, 152, Pr. 169
C. SULPICIUS C. f. C. n. GALUS Pat. (66) Pr. 169

Cic. *Rep.* 1.21 and 23; Liv. 45.44.2; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Plin. *NH* 2.53; Suet. *Vit. Ter.* 4; Obseq. 12; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *Didasc. Ter. And.* (Donatus). Claudius served against the Alpine Gauls and Sulpicius against the Ligurians, and both celebrated triumphs (Liv. *Per.* 46; *Act. Tr. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 80f., 338f., 556f.).

Praetors

Election and provinces[1]: Liv. 45.44.2

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (28) Pr. Peregrinus ?
M. FONTEIUS (11) Sardinia ?
L. IULIUS (CAESAR ?) Pat. (28, 127 ?) Pr. Urbanus ?

He may be the Iulius Caesar, Pr.Urbanus, who died suddenly while in office (Plin. *NH* 7.181).

A. LICINIUS NERVA (131) Hither Spain ?
P. QUINCTILIUS VARUS Pat. (*6) Sicily ?
P. RUTILIUS CALVUS (12) Farther Spain ?

Aediles, Curule

M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO (36) Cos. Suff. 154
M. FULVIUS (NOBILIOR) (93) Cos. 159

The *Andria* of Terence was performed at the Ludi Megalenses under their charge, *Didasc. Ter. And.* (Donatus).

[1] The assignment of provinces is uncertain, since it is based on the supposition that the order of names of Praetors in Livy's list is parallel to the order followed in the list of provinces assigned (Liv. 45.44.2; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.94).

165 B.C. A.U.C. 589

Consuls

T. MANLIUS A. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Pr. 170?
CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (17) Pr. 168

Cic. *Fin.* 1.24; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Obseq. 13; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. *Didasc. Ter. Hec.*; and on Octavius, Fest. 188 L. See Holleaux, Στρ. Ὑπ. 157f.; *BCH* 54 (1930) 10f., 39; Daux, *Delphes* 352f.

Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS BLASIO[1] Pat. (76) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus

Author of a letter to the Corcyreans containing a copy of a Senatus Consultum (Holleaux, *BCH* 48 [1924] 389ff.—*SEG* 3.451).

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[2] Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162 Pr. Urbanus

Received from the Senate the task of reclaiming public land in Campania, and where necessary of purchasing private land along with it (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.82; Gran. Lic. 14f. [Bonn]).

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA CORCULUM[2] Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155

Aediles, Curule

CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (132) Cos. 159
SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148/149) Cos. 157

Didasc. Ter. Hec. The first unsuccessful performance of the *Hecyra* of Terence took place under their charge.

Legates, Ambassadors

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180

Sent as head of an embassy, of which the remaining names are not preserved, to Pergamum, Cappadocia, Syria, and Rhodes to investigate the attitude of the various kings and states, and brought back a favorable report of all (Polyb. 30.27.1–4, 30.7–8, and 31.19–20; 31.1.1, and 3.4; Diod. 31.17, and 28; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 79).

[1] Holleaux suggests a date for Blasio between 175 and 160. He was a Legate in 170 and served on a special commission in 168. He could possibly be one of the uncertain Praetors of 175 or 174, but more probably (see these years) attained his office very soon after 166.

[2] Lentulus and Scipio Nasica were Curule Aediles in 169, and are not named among the Praetors before 165. As they attained the consulship in 162 their praetorships must be dated in this year.

164 B.C. A.U.C. 590

Consuls

A. MANLIUS A. f. T. n. TORQUATUS Pat. (73) Pr. 167
Q. CASSIUS L. f. Q. n. LONGINUS (69) Pr. 167
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; cf. on Manlius, *ILS* 19. Cassius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*).

Censors

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (79) Cos. 186, 169, Pr. 188
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Val. Max. 7.5.3; Plin. *NH* 7.214; 26.5; Fest. 360 L; and on Paullus, *CIL* 1^2.2, 763b; Elog., *CIL* 1^2, nos. 15 and 24—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81 and 71b; Diod. 31.25; cf. Fest. 360 L. They expelled only three persons from the Senate, reviewed the knights with moderation, and reappointed M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus (Plut. *Aem.* 38.5–6; cf. Liv. *Per.* 46). Marcius erected a statue of Concordia (Cic. *Dom.* 130), and had a sundial set more exactly (Plin. *NH* 7.214).

Praetors

? Q. MINUCIUS[1] (24, cf. 23) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus
Presided at the Senate meeting when permission was granted for free exercise of the cult of Isis at Delos (*SIG*^{3} 664).

? M. VALERIUS MESSALLA Pat. (*45) Cos. 161
? C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161
The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. Q. MEMMIUS (18)
T. MANLIUS[2] Pat. (16)
Sent to the Jews a letter approving the agreement between Judas Maccabaeus and Antiochus' general Lysias (*II Maccab.* 11.34).

b. C. SULPICIUS GALUS Pat. (66) Cos. 166, Pr. 169
M'. SERGIUS[3] Pat. (16)
Sent to observe conditions in Greece, to arbitrate a territorial dispute between Sparta and Megalopolis, and particularly to inves-

tigate the actions of Eumenes of Pergamum and Antiochus of Syria, even hearing accusations against Eumenes publicly at Sardis (Polyb. 31.1.6–8, and 6.1–6; Diod. 31.7.2; Pausan. 7.11.1–3; cf. *SIG*³ 665, line 44).

[1] The commentators in *SIG*³ 664 believe that this inscription belongs to the earliest period of Athenian control in Delos. It must be dated after 166 since previous Praetors are known, and, if Minucius was Pr. Urbanus, after 165. Roussel and Launay on *I. de Délos* 4.1.1570 are less certain of the date.

[2] The textual authority for these names is uncertain. Manlius is an emendation of Manios, so that it is at least possible that M'. Sergius of no. b is meant (*RE locc. citt.*).

[3] See note 2.

163 B.C. A.U.C. 591

Consuls

TI. SEMPRONIUS P. f. TI. n. GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, Pr. 180
M'. IUVENTIUS T. f. T. n. THALNA (30) Pr. 167

Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim.; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 460f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 14; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Gracchus, Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Div.* 1.36; *Inv.* 1.48; *ND* 2.10–11; Diod. 34.5; Val. Max. 9.12.3; Plut. *TG* 1.1; App. *BC* 1.17; Gran. Lic. 11 (Bonn). Iuventius died in Corsica just after receiving news that the Senate had decreed a supplicatio for his successes (Val. Max. 9.12.3; Plin. *NH* 7.182), whereupon Gracchus, after holding the elections, succeeded him in Corsica and Sardinia (Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 57.2; see 162, Consuls).

Praetors

? M. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Cos. 160
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS (LUPUS) Pat. (224) Cos. 156
L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*46) Cos. 152

Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim. On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. (L.) CANULEIUS (DIVES)[1] (6, 12) Pr. 171
Q. (MARCIUS PHILIPPUS ?) (80 ?)
These men (called Canuleius and Quintus by Polybius) aided in securing the temporary settlement between Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VII by which the latter received Cyrene, and in 162 witnessed to this in the Senate (Polyb. 31.10.1–5; cf. Liv. *Per.* 46; Trogus *Prol.* 34; Zon. 9.25). See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 93f.

b. M. IUNIUS (BRUTUS)[2] (48) Cos. 178, Pr. 191
Head of an embassy sent to settle disputes between Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia and the Trocmi (Polyb. 31.8.1–3).

c. CN. OCTAVIUS[3] (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168
SP. LUCRETIUS (14) Pr. 172
L. AURELIUS (ORESTES) (179) Cos. 157
Sent to the East with instructions to disarm Syria, now ruled by the minor son of Antiochus IV, burn the warships and hamstring the elephants, and to survey the situation in Macedonia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, also to reconcile the two Ptolemies in Alexandria (Polyb. 31.2.9–14, and 8.4–8; Cic. *Phil.* 9.4; App. *Syr.* 46; cf. Durrbach and Roussel, *I. de Délos* 3.1429, on Octavius' offering at Delos; also Holleaux, Στρ. Ὑπ. 157f.). See 162, Legates.

[1] The names and identifications are satisfactory but not certain. See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 92f., and note 6.
[2] M. Iunius Pennus (*RE* 122, Cos. 167) is also a possibility, but Brutus, who had had experience in the East, is a preferable choice. The date of the embassy must precede that of no. c (Polyb.), and both antedate the death of Ariarathes IV in 163.
[3] Pliny (*NH* 34.24) has confused this embassy with that of C. Popillius Laenas (see 168), and has Octavius play a similar role.

162 B.C. A.U.C. 592

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 155, Pr. 165
C. MARCIUS C. f. Q. n. FIGULUS (61) Cos. 156, Pr. 169
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 15; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Brut.* 79. They had already departed for their provinces, Scipio to

Corsica and Marcius to Gaul (Val. Max. 1.1.3), when Gracchus in Sardinia recalled that he had not taken the auspices properly at their election, with the result that they were recalled and compelled to abdicate (*Fast. Cap.*; *Fast. Ant.*; Cic. *QF* 2.2.1; *Div.* 1.33 and 36; 2.74; *ND* 2.10–11; Val. Max. 1.1.3; cf. 9.3.2; Plut. *Marc.* 5.1–3; Gran. Lic. 11 [Bonn]; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44.2).

Consules Suffecti

P. CORNELIUS L. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (202) Pr. 165
CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. L. n. AHENOBARBUS (19) Pr. 170?
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Gran. Lic. 14f. (Bonn).

Praetors

? CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA Pat. (132) Cos. 159
? M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159
The most probable date for Dolabella, who was Curule Aedile in 165. For Nobilior, who was Curule Aedile in 166, this is the latest possible date.

Interrex

L. AEMILIUS PAULLUS Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 169, Pr. 191
Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 194—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.81. This is the only year in this period when a recorded vacancy in both consulships makes the appointment of an Interrex a certainty, but 175 remains a possibility (see Liv. 41.18.16).

Promagistrates

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
Returned from Sardinia before the end of the year to become a Legate (see below, Legates, and above, Consuls).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS Pat. (83) Cos. 165, Pr. 170?
CN. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (269)
Sent to Egypt to induce Ptolemy VI to be reconciled again (see 163) with his brother and cede him Cyprus, but were put off by Ptolemy VI and stopped by a rising against Ptolemy VII in Cyrene (Polyb. 31.10.9–10, and 17—18; cf. 31.20.1–6). See Otto, *ABAW* 11 (1934) 95.

b. See 163, Legates, c.

While they were in Syria Octavius was killed by Leptines of Laodiceia (Polyb. 31.11.1, 12.4, and 33.5; 32.2.1–8, 3.1–3, and 10–13; Cic. *Phil.* 9.4, and 7, and 14; Diod. 31.29; Plin. *NH* 34.24; App. *Syr.* 46—47; Obseq. 15; Zon. 9.25).

c. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS[1] (53) Cos. 177, 163, Pr. 180
L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156
SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (64)

After Demetrius' escape to Syria, these were appointed to examine the condition of Greece; and in Asia, to observe the result of Demetrius' action, the attitude of the other kings, and to settle their disputes with the Galatians (Polyb. 31.15.9–12, and 32—33; Diod. 31.28).

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

169–162: CN. OCTAVIUS (17) Cos. 165, Pr. 168
See above, Legates, no. b.

[1] This embassy probably left late in the year, for Gracchus not only served several months in Sardinia but was in Rome when Scipio made the payments on his sister's dowry ten months after Aemilia's death (Polyb. 31.27.7–16).

161 B.C. A.U.C. 593

Consuls

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA Pat. (*45) Pr. by 164
C. FANNIUS C. f. C. n. STRABO (20) Pr. by 164

Didasc. Ter. Eun. and *Phorm.*; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Gell. 2.24.2; 15.11.1; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*, with Carbo for Strabo; Cassiod. Fannius carried the Lex Fannia, one of the earliest laws to regulate private and public banquets and distributions at games (Lucil. 1172 M; Plin. *NH* 10.139; Gell. 2.24.1–6; Athen. 6.108, 274c; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.13.13, 16.4, and 17.3–5). He may be identified with the Consul Fannius who wrote Cos requesting safe passage for returning Jewish ambassadors (Joseph. *AJ* 14.10.15; cf. Holleaux, Στρ. Ὑπ. 5; Münzer, *Hermes* 55 [1920] 437, note 1).[1]

Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS[2] Pat. (70) Cos. 158
The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

M. POMPONIUS (*13) Pr. Urbanus
Instructed by decree of the Senate to refuse permission to philosophers and rhetoricians to reside in Rome[3] (Gell. 15.11.1—Suet. *Gramm.* 1.1). See Lübker no. 2; D.-G. 5.6, no. 12.

Aediles, Curule

L. CORNELIUS MERULA Pat. (271)
L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*32) Cos. 154
Didasc. Ter. Eun. and *Phorm.* On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. See 162, Legates, no. c, an embassy which must have required much of this year in order to complete its duties.

b. P. APUSTIUS[4] (3)
CN.[5] CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Cos. 146
Sent to Cyrene to inform Ptolemy VII of the end of Rome's alliance with Ptolemy VI (Polyb. 31.20.4).

[1] See the select bibliography on the decrees recorded in Josephus *AJ* 12 and 14 compiled by R. Marcus in Vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the LCL translation of Josephus.

[2] Possibly the Praetor, M. Aemilius M. f., who presided over the Senate when the dispute between Magnesia and Priene was discussed (*SIG*[3] 679). Contrary to the usual dating in 143 (see 143, Praetors), Holleaux would date this document in the same period as the letter of P. Cornelius Blasio to the Corcyreans (*BCH* 48 [1924] 386, and 396, note 1; accepted by Magie, *Anatolian Stud. Buckler* 174, note 1, and *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 1.113; 2.964, note 82; cf. *SEG* 4.508). See 165, Praetors.

[3] This duty probably belongs to the functions of the Pr. Urbanus.

[4] This name is an emendation of Ἀρτούβιος in the Mss of Polybius.

[5] C. appears nowhere else as a praenomen of the Cornelii Lentuli. Cn. therefore is an attractive emendation. See Münzer, *RE*.

160 B.C. A.U.C. 594

Consuls

L. ANICIUS L. f. L. n. GALLUS (15) Pr. 168
M. CORNELIUS C. f. C. n. CETHEGUS Pat. (93) Pr. by 163
Didasc. Ter. Adelph.; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Anicius, Cic. *Brut.* 287. Cethegus drained a portion of the Pomptine marshes (Liv. *Per.* 46).

Praetors

? L. Aurelius Orestes (179) Cos. 157
? Sex. Iulius Caesar Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157
The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Aediles, Curule

Q. Fulvius (Nobilior)[1] (95) Cos. 153
L. Marcius (Censorinus) (46) Cos. 149
Didasc. Ter. Hec.

Augurs

ca. 192–160: L. Aemilius Paullus Pat. (114) Cos. 182, 168, Pr. 191
Didasc. Ter. Hec. and *Adelph.*; Polyb. 31.22.1–4, and 28.1–9; Liv. *Per.* 46; Plut. *Aem.* 39.2–5; cf. *CIL* 1².2.763b.

[1] These Aediles are correctly dated to 160, since the second prologue to the *Hecyra* of Terence assumes that the poet is still alive (lines 20ff.), and in 160, an even-numbered year, the Curule Aediles were plebeians. Seidel (39) holds that Q. Fulvius is not the Consul of 153, and would date these Aediles in 156. See Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 (1866) 72ff.

159 B.C. A.U.C. 595

Consuls

Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Dolabella Pat. (132) Pr. by 162
M. Fulvius M. f. M. n. Nobilior (93) Pr. by 162
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; Suet. *Vit. Ter.* 5; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Fulvius held command in Liguria (see 158); and both Consuls carried a bribery law (Liv. *Per.* 47).

Censors

P. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Scipio Nasica (Corculum) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165
M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Laenas (*6) Cos. 173, Pr. 176
Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Gell. 4.20.11; Non. Marc. 247–248 L; Fest. 360 L. They removed from the Forum all statues of magistrates which had not been erected by express command of the Senate and People (Piso fr. 37

Peter; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44). Nasica dedicated a water clock marking equally the hours of the day and night (Plin. *NH* 7.215; Censorin. *DN* 23.7; cf. Varro *LL* 6.4). They reappointed M. Aemilius Lepidus Princeps Senatus and completed the lustrum (Liv. *Per.* 47).

Praetors

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. (L. n. LENTULUS LUPUS) Pat. (224) Cos. 156

Reported a decree of the Senate to the People of Tibur (*CIL* 1^2. 2.586—*ILS* 19). This Cornelius is generally identified with Lupus the Consul of 156, and so must have held the praetorship by 159.

CN. TREMELLIUS (2)

Fined, despite his office, for contention with Lepidus the Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 47).

158 B.C. A.U.C. 596

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M'. f. M'. n. LEPIDUS Pat. (70) Pr. by 161

C. POPILLIUS P. f. P. n. LAENAS (*7) Cos. 172, Pr. 175 ?

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Piso fr. 37 in Plin. *NH* 34.30; Censorin. *DN* 17.13 (with M. f. for M'. f.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. On Popillius, see Lübker no. 3. On the reopening of the mines in Macedonia, see Cassiod.

Promagistrates

M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR (93) Cos. 159

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph over the Eleate Ligurians (*Fast. Cap.* and *Urbisalv.*, Degrassi 82f., 338f., 557).

Legates, Ambassadors

C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161

Head of a commission sent, after the receipt of complaints from Issa and the Daorsi, to observe conditions in Illyria and Dalmatia (Polyb. 32.9; cf. in 157, Polyb. 32.13).

157 B.C. A.U.C. 597

Consuls

SEX. IULIUS SEX. f. L. n. CAESAR[1] Pat. (148, 149) Pr. by 160

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (179) Pr. by 160

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 123, 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Plin. 33.55; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Iulius, Polyb. 32.10.2.

Praetors

? M'. Acilius Glabrio (36) Cos. Suff. 154
? Q. Opimius (10) Cos. 154
? L. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*32) Cos. 154
The latest possible year for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11.

Legates, Ambassadors

See 158, Legates. They reported the continued offences committed by the Dalmatians and the mistreatment they had themselves received. The Senate resolved upon war (Polyb. 32.13; App. *Ill.* 11).

[1] Caesar is named as a witness to the decree of the Senate reported to the People of Tibur (*CIL* 1².2.586—*ILS* 19), and was probably an ex-Praetor at that time (see 159, Praetors).

156 B.C. A.U.C. 598

Consuls

L. Cornelius Cn. f. L. n. Lentulus Lupus Pat. (224) Pr. by 159
C. Marcius C. f. Q. n. Figulus (61) Cos. 162, Pr. 169
Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 123f., 462f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 16; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcius, Val. Max. 9.3.2. Marcius received command in Dalmatia where, after initial reverses, he captured several towns and besieged Delminium (Liv. *Per.* 47; Flor. 2.25; App. *Illyr.* 11; Obseq. 16; cf. Polyb. 32.14.2, who mentions commissioners that were sent to Illyria with Marcius).

Praetors

? T. Annius Luscus (64) Cos. 153
? Q. Fulvius Nobilior (96) Cos. 153
The latest year under the Lex Villia.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (202) Cos. Suff. 162, Cos. 155, Pr. 165

He confirmed, upon returning from Asia, reports of attacks by Prusias of Bithynia upon Attalus of Pergamum, which the Senate had at first received with scepticism (Polyb. 32.16.1; 33.1.1).

b. L. APPULEIUS (SATURNINUS) (28) Pr. 166

C. PETRONIUS (86, cf. 89)

Sent after Lentulus made his report to investigate the difficulties between Prusias and Attalus (Polyb. 32.16.5; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

155 B.C. A.U.C. 599

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. CN. n. SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, Pr. 165

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 152, Pr. 169

Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Brut.* 79. Scipio completed the capture and destruction of Delminium in Dalmatia and celebrated a triumph[1] (Liv. *Per.* 47; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 557; Strabo 7.5.5; Frontin. *Str.* 3.6.2; Obseq. 16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 44.4; Ampel. 19.11; Zon. 9.25), while Marcellus subdued a rising of the Apuan Ligurians and also celebrated a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 557; *CIL* 1².2.623).

Praetors

? M'. MANILIUS (12) Cos. 149 Farther Spain

Probably sent to Spain this year (App. *Ib.* 56; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1.95f.; De Ruggiero, *Diz. Epig.* 3.871; see 154, note 1).

A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*33) Cos. 151 Pr. Urbanus

Presided over the Senate when the Achaean exiles were refused release (Polyb. 33.1.5), and welcomed the embassy of philosophers from Athens concerning Oropus (Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; Gell. 6.14.8–10; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 22—23). See Lübker no. 4.

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (*46) Cos. 152

The latest year possible under the Lex Villia. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

Legates, Ambassadors

C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO Pat. (106)
L. HORTENSIUS (4) Pr. 170
C. AURUNCULEIUS (3)

Sent in the winter of 155 to Asia with instructions to end the war between Prusias and Attalus (see 156, Legates), but were disregarded by Prusias (Polyb. 33.1.2, and 7.1; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

[1] Fragments of *Act. Tr.* attest the triumph and disprove the late tradition in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (44.4) and Ampelius (19.11) that he refused a proffered triumph.

154 B.C. A.U.C. 600

Consuls

Q. OPIMIUS Q. f. Q. n. (10) Pr. by 157
L. POSTUMIUS SP. f. L. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*32) Pr. by 157

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Obseq. 17; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Opimius made war in aid of Massilia against the Transalpine Ligurians (Oxybii and Deciatae) and quickly won a decisive success (Polyb. 33.8—11.1; Liv. *Per.* 47; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.172; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.203). Postumius died on his way to his province (*Fast. Cap.*; *Fast. Ant.*; Obseq. 17; cf. Val. Max. 6.3.8).

Consul Suffectus

M'. ACILIUS M'. f. C. n. GLABRIO (36) Pr. by 157

Fast. Cap., and *Fast. Ant.*, both as above.

Censors

M. VALERIUS M. f. M. n. MESSALLA Pat. (*45) Cos. 161
C. CASSIUS C. f. C. n. LONGINUS (55) Cos. 171, Pr. 174

Piso fr. 38 Peter; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 50f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f.; Plin. *NH* 17.244; Fest. 360 L. Their wish to build a stone theater was successfully opposed by Scipio Nasica (Liv. *Per.* 48; Val. Max. 2.4.2; Vell. 1.15.3; App. *BC* 1.28, with mistaken name and date for Scipio; Oros. 4.21.4). Cassius consulted the Pontifices regarding the dedication of a statue of Concordia (Cic. *Dom.* 130, and 136). M. Aemilius Lepidus was chosen Princeps Senatus for the sixth time (Liv. *Per.* 48). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 52, no. 54.

Praetors

(L.) CALPURNIUS PISO (CAESONINUS)[1] (87) Cos. 148 Farther Spain
Defeated with heavy losses by the Lusitani (App. *Ib.* 56; cf. Liv. *Per.* 47; Obseq. 17).

? L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (102) Cos. 151
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (98) Cos. 144
The Tribune of this name who tried to use the sacrosanctity of his office to escape his just debts (Val. Max. 6.5.4; cf. Lucil. 412–415. 1119–1120 M), is identified with the Consul of 144, so that his tribunate may be dated a decade earlier (Niccolini *FTP* 409f.).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (MACEDONICUS)[2] (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148
L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, Cos. 156, was convicted of peculation under a Lex Caecilia (Val. Max. 6.9.10; Fest. 360 L), while Livy records (*Per.* 47) that several Praetors were condemned in 154 or 153 for this offence. See Niccolini *FTP* 409.

Quaestors

? TERENTIUS VARRO (77)
Killed in battle with the Lusitani in Spain (App. *Ib.* 56; see above. Praetors).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. ANICIUS (GALLUS) (15) Cos. 160, Pr. 168
C. FANNIUS STRABO (20) Cos. 161
Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (AEMILIANUS) Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149
Sent with seven others to stop the war between Prusias and Attalus when the previous embassy failed (see 155, Legates, no. a). Upon Prusias' refusal to withdraw they ordered Attalus to protect his kingdom, and separated, some to report to the Senate, some to break up Prusias' alliances (Polyb. 33.7.1–4, and 12—13.4; cf. App. *Mith.* 3).

b. AP. CLAUDIUS (CENTHO) Pat. (103)[3] Pr. 175
L. OPPIUS (10) Pr. —
A. POSTUMIUS (ALBINUS) Pat. (*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155

These finally ended the war between Prusias and Attalus, by compelling the former to pay an indemnity both to Attalus and to the Greek cities of Methymna, Aegae, Cyme, and Ionian Heracleia (Polyb. 33.13.4–10; cf. App. *Mith.* 3; L. Robert, *Ét. Anat.* 110–115). See Lübker no. 4.

c. Cn. Cornelius Merula[4] Pat. (269)
L. Minucius Thermus (63)
Sent with three others to aid Ptolemy VII against Ptolemy VI and assist his return to Cyprus (Polyb. 33.11.6–7; cf. *FOR* 1.31, 172f.; Otto, *ABAW* 11 [1934] 113–123).

d. – Flaminius (1)
(M.?) Popillius Laenas (*9?) Cos. 139?
L. Pupius (*4?) Pr. 183?
Sent to Liguria when Massilia complained of attacks by the Oxybii and the Deciates (see above, Consuls), but were mistreated and Flaminius wounded (Polyb. 33.8—9; cf. Obseq. 17).

Flamen Martialis

168–154: L. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*32) Cos. 154
Successor: L. Valerius Flaccus Pat. (*47) Cos. 131
See above, Consuls, on Postumius; and on Valerius, Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; 131, Consuls. A probable but not certain date for Valerius' succession to the priesthood. On Postumius, see Lübker no. 11, on Valerius, Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 23.

Flaminica Martialis

Publilia (not in **RE*)
Accused of poisoning her husband Postumius (Liv. *Per.* 48; Val. Max. 6.3.8, Publicia; cf. Obseq. 17).

[1] Disturbances in Spain probably began before the calendar year 155. Obsequens (17) refers to defeats in 154 at the hands of the Lusitani. Moreover, Appian at *Ib.* 56 returns to the farther province after relating events in the nearer one up to 150. Wilsdorf therefore has a reasonable basis for assigning to Manilius and Piso the command in Farther Spain in 155 and 154, respectively. Appian does not distinguish the governors of the two provinces sufficiently clearly.

[2] The most probable date for Lentulus' condemnation is 154 or 153, since he was Consul in 156 and might have been Proconsul in 155. Livy mentions only Praetors. Since Metellus became Praetor in 148 he might well have been a Tribune about 154. Since there is no other reference to the Lex Caecilia,

Valerius' text is usually emended to Calpurnia, and Lentulus' condemnation placed in 148 or 147; but the example of 171 shows that extraordinary courts had previously been established by tribunicial action. See Willems, *Sénat* 2.275; Rotondi 289f.

[3] Against identification with Claudius Pulcher (294, Cos. 185) it may be pointed out that he would now be advanced in years and is not recorded in any public office since 174. Probably Ap. Claudius Centho (103), Pr. 175, is the better identification. The same considerations of age would oppose identifying Oppius with L. Oppius Salinator (32), Pr. 191. This Oppius however was probably already of praetorian rank at the time of the embassy, since he appears to be senior to Postumius.

[4] Presumably men of praetorian rank, but evidence is lacking.

153 B.C. A.U.C. 601

Consuls

Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. NOBILIOR (95) Pr. by 156
T. ANNIUS T. f. – n. LUSCUS (64) Pr. by 156

Cic. *Brut.* 79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----]n. Nobilior, T. Annius T. [----]); Chr. 354 (Nobiliore et Fuso); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nobiliore et Lausco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fulvius, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. (Q. Fulvi. N[----]). Fulvius received the command against the Celtiberi in Hither Spain and suffered serious reverses (App. *Ib.* 45—47; cf. Polyb. 35.4.2). Beginning this year Consuls entered office on January (Cassiod.).

Praetors

? M'. ACILIUS BALBUS (25) Cos. 150
? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS Pat. (*6) Cos. 150

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia for their praetorships.

L. MUMMIUS (7a, 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146 Farther Spain

Succeeded Piso with a new army, and gained some successes against the Lusitani (App. *Ib.* 56—57; cf. Diod. 31.42; Eutrop. 4.9).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? AELIUS (1)
? FUFIUS (1)

The Leges Aelia et Fufia were two distinct but interconnected laws, probably tribunicial (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.111), passed about a century before Clodius' tribunate in 58 (Cic. *Pis.* 10; cf. *Vat.* 23). They regulated the use of *obnuntiatio* and the days when *comitia* for the passage of laws and for election of magistrates might be held (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 58;

Sest. 33, 56, 78–79, 83, 114, 129; *Vat.* 16–18, and 23; *Dom.* 39; *Prov. Cons.* 45–46; *Pis.* 9–10; *Phil.* 2.81–83, and 99; *Att.* 1.16.13; 2.9.1; 4.3.3, and 16.5, and 17.4; Ascon. 8 C; *Schol. Bob.* 148 Stangl). Lange (2^3.477) suggests that these laws should be dated in 153, when the Consuls began to enter office on January first. Niccolini (*FTP* 406–409) and Rotondi (288f.) both date them ca. 158 B.C.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. QUINTUS — —

Sent as member of a commission to mediate a war between Rhodes and Crete (Polyb. 33.15.3–4; cf. Diod. 31.43—45).

b. M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Went as member of a commission to Carthage to mediate a dispute between Carthage and Massinissa regarding the Campi Magni and Tusca (Thugga), but retired, leaving the matter undecided, when Carthage appealed to the treaty of 201 (App. *Lib.* 68—69; cf. Liv. *Per.* 47; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 26; Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.319–321). See D.-G. 5.135f., no. 15.

152 B.C. A.U.C. 602

Consuls

M. CLAUDIUS M. f. M. n. MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, Pr. 169
L. VALERIUS L. f. P. n. FLACCUS Pat. (*46) Pr. by 155

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----] M. n. Marcellus III, L. Valerius L. f. P. [n.---]); Obseq. 18; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marcellus, Cic. *Pis.* 44; *Div.* 2.14; *Fat.* 33; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([M. Cl]audi. M[----]); Ascon. 12 C. Valerius died in office (*Fast. Cap.*; cf. Obseq. 18). Marcellus in Hither Spain induced the Celtiberians to send envoys to Rome, and pacified the Lusitanians, but at Rome his generous attitude was disapproved and the war continued (Polyb. 35.2—3, and 4.3; App. *Ib.* 48—49; cf. Liv. *Per.* 48; Strabo 3.2.1, on Corduba; Eutrop. 4.9.2; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 51–56; and cf. 151, Consuls and Promagistrates). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 18.

Praetors[1]

M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS ?)[2] (22) Farther Spain

Captured Oxthrace from the Lusitani, and received the submission of several tribes including the Vettones, who soon revolted again (App. *Ib.* 58).

? L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (46) Cos. 149
The latest possible date for his praetorship.

Quaestors

P. (LICINIUS) CRASSUS (DIVES MUCIANUS) (72) Cos. 131
Held this office three years before the Third Punic War (Val. Max. 2.2.1).

Promagistrates

L. MUMMIUS (7a, *RE* 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153
Continued in Farther Spain until succeeded by Atilius, then returned to celebrate a triumph (App. *Ib.* 57; Degrassi 557; see Praetors).

Legates, Ambassadors

(P. CORNELIUS) SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165
Member of a commission sent to compose disputes between Carthage and Massinissa. They censured Carthage for possessing war materials contrary to the treaty, but induced Massinissa to give up the land in dispute (Liv. *Per.* 48; Zon. 9.26; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.319. 321).

Pontifices

199–152: M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (68) Cos. 187, 175, Pr. 191. Pont. Max. 180–152
Successor: as Pont. Max., see 150.
Liv. *Per.* 48.

[1] A son of Cato the Censor, M. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato Licinianus (see 168. Legates) died about this time. According to Livy (*Per.* 48) and Plutarch (*Cat. Mai.* 24.6) he died in office as Praetor, but Cicero (*Tusc.* 3.70) and Gellius (13.20.9) agree that he was Praetor-elect. See D.–G. 5.160, no. 16.

[2] Atilius' cognomen is unknown, though Wilsdorf's conjecture Serranus (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 96) is probable in this period. He would then be a son of no. 68 and a brother of no. 69.

151 B.C. A.U.C. 603

Consuls

L. LICINIUS – f. – n. LUCULLUS (102) Pr. by 154
A. POSTUMIUS A. f. A. n. ALBINUS Pat. (*33) Pr. 155

Polyb. 35.3.7; Cic. *Acad.* 2.137; *Brut.* 81; *Att.* 13.32.3; Nepos in Gell. 11.8.2; Liv. *Per.* 48; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----]n. Lucullus, A. Postumius A. [f. A. n. Al]binus); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.21.1; Cassiod.; and on Lucullus, *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([L. Li]cini. Luc[----]). They pressed the levy for the war in Spain so hard that they were imprisoned by the Tribunes (Liv. *Per.* 48; App. *Ib.* 49). Lucullus, finding that Marcellus had made peace with the Celtiberi in Hither Spain, attacked the Vaccaei, treacherously slew all males among the Cauci after their surrender, besieged Intercatia until Scipio (see below) arranged for terms, and failing to take Pallantia, retired to winter in Turdetania (App. *Ib.* 51—55, and 89; cf. Polyb. 35.3—5; Liv. *Per.* 48; Flor. 1.33.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2-3; Oros. 4.21.1-2). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 4.

Praetors

? SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS MAGNUS Pat. (*34) Cos. 148
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (58) Cos. 144 Farther Spain
He won a battle against Lusitanian invaders, but in the pursuit suffered losses. He wintered at Conistorgis (App. *Ib.* 58; Liv. *Per.* 48; Oros. 4.21.3; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 89; Nepos *Cato* 3.4; Val. Max. 8.1.2; Suet. *Galba* 3; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

Aediles, Curule

? A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (17)
Gell. 4.14.2-6 from Ateius Capito; see 149, Legates, and note 5.

Promagistrates

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169
Continued in command in Hither Spain until succeeded by Lucullus. He secured the submission of the Belli, the Tithi and the Arevaci (App. *Ib.* 50; cf. Liv. *Per.* 48; Eutrop. 4.9.2). He brought home much booty and placed memorials in the temple of Honos and Virtus (Strabo 3.4.13; Ascon. 12 C).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AEMILIANUS[1] Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134
Though assigned to Macedonia, he gave an example to unwilling levies and officers by volunteering for service with Lucullus in Spain,

where he distinguished himself in single combat with a Spanish horseman, by winning the mural crown, and by arranging the surrender of Intercatia (Polyb. 35.4—5; Liv. *Per.* 48; Vell. 1.12.4; Val. Max. 3.2.6; Plin. *NH* 37.9; Flor. 1.33.11, who incorrectly mentions a Spanish king and the *spolia opima*; App. *Ib.* 49, and 53—54; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2; Oros. 4.21.1). See Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 57f., and *NJ* 39 (1917) 221.

[1] Scipio is termed Legatus by Appian (*Ib.* 49, πρεσβευτῆ), Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (58), Ampelius (22.3), and by implication in Orosius (4.21.1), but Tr. Mil. in Liv. *Per.* 48. Orosius' statement that he had been assigned by lot to Macedonia suggests that he had been elected a Tribune of the Soldiers.

150 B.C. A.U.C. 604

Consuls

T. QUINCTIUS T. f. T. n. FLAMININUS Pat. (*6) Pr. by 153
M'. ACILIUS L. f. K. n. BALBUS (25) Pr. by 153

Cic. *Sen.* 14; *Att.* 12.5b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([----]n. Flaminin., M'. Acilius L. [f.] L. n. [B]albus); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([T. Q]uincti. Fl[ami]n., M'. Aci[----]); Plin. *NH* 7.121, with C. for T.; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.

Praetors

? C. LIVIUS M. AEMILIANI f. M. n. DRUSUS (14) Cos. 147
The latest possible date for his praetorship.

Quaestors

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139
Elog., *CIL* 1².2.15—*ILS* 6; see 149, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Promagistrates

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (102) Cos. 151

Though Hither Spain was his main command, he joined Galba in an invasion of Lusitania (App. *Ib.* 59—61; Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4; see 151; and below, Legates; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 63f.).

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA[1] Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151

Continued in command in Farther Spain, where, along with Lucullus, he invaded Lusitania, and after inducing three tribes to surrender he treacherously slew 8000 persons and sold the rest into

slavery (App. *Ib.* 59—61; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 89; Nep. *Cato* 3.4; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 49; *Per.* 49; Val. Max. 8.1.2, and 7.1; 9.6.2; Suet. *Galba* 3.2; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; Oros. 4.21.10).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139
Elog., *CIL* 1².2.15—*ILS* 6; see 149, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165
Sent to Macedonia probably in this year at the beginning of the outbreak under Andriscus (Zon. 9.28; cf. Liv. *Per.* 50, and *Oxy. Per.* 50).

Legates, Envoys

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (AFRICANUS) AEMILIANUS[2] Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134
Sent by Lucullus from Spain to secure elephants from Massinissa, and while in Africa failed in an unsuccessful effort, made at the request of the Carthaginians, to mediate their hostilities with the Numidian king (App. *Lib.* 71—72; Val. Max. 2.10.4; 5.2, ext. 4). He returned to Rome in time to aid in the release of the surviving Achaean prisoners (Polyb. 35.6.1-4—Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 9.2-3).

Pontifices

See 152, on M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS.
Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA (CORCULUM) Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165, Pont. ?
Cic. *Sen.* 50, his paucis diebus; *ND* 3.5; *De Or.* 3.134.

Augurs

M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198
Mentioned, Cic. *Sen.* 64; the dramatic date is 150, but Cato must have entered the college several years earlier.

[1] Cicero and Valerius Maximus call him Praetor at the time of the slaughter of the Lusitani, but the event appears to belong to his second year in Spain. Cf. Verres, called Praetor in Sicily, 73–71.

[2] Appian's mention of the Celtiberian war suggests the year 151, but the progress of events leading to the declaration of war with Carthage favors 150 as the year of Scipio's presence in Africa. See S. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 3.324.

149 B.C. A.U.C. 605

Consuls

L. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (46) Pr. by 152
M'.[1] MANILIUS P. f. P. n. (12) Pr. 155?

Cic. *Brut.* 61; *Acad.* 2.102; *Att.* 12.5b; Liv. *Per.* 49, and *Oxy. Per.* 49; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f. ([L. Marci]us C. [f. C.] n. Censorinus; Manilius entire); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. ([L. Ma]rci. Cen[s]orin., M. Ma[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Eutrop. 4.10; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.22.1; Cassiod.; Zon. 9.26; and on Manilius, Polyb. 36.11.1. Both Consuls proceeded to Africa, Marcius in command of the fleet and Manilius of the land forces. Surprised by the desperate resistance of the Carthaginians, they both met with reverses, Marcius in his attack on the city from side of the gulf of Tunis, and Manilius both in his siege of the city and his operations in Carthaginian territory, and both, according to the Polybian tradition, were saved from a more serious situation by Scipio Aemilianus (see Tribunes of the Soldiers). Marcius almost lost his fleet to Carthaginian fire ships, made coastal raids and captured Aegimurus, and in autumn returned to hold the elections (Polyb. 36.1—8; App. *Lib.* 74—104; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.9.1; Diod. 32.6—8; Liv. *Per.* 49—50, and *Oxy. Per.* 49; Vell. 1.13.1; Flor. 1.31.1-12; Dio fr. 70; Eutrop. 4.10; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.2; Oros. 4.22.1-7; Zon. 9.26—27).

Praetors

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Cos. 146
The latest possible date for his praetorship.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (AEMILIANUS) Pat. (109) Cos. 145 Sicily
Received the Carthaginian hostages and conveyed them to Rome (Polyb. 36.5.8-9).

P. IUVENTIUS (THALNA)[2] (31) Macedonia
Opposed Andriscus in Macedonia (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* and *Per.* 50; Flor. 1.30.4; Eutrop. 4.13; Oros. 4.22.9; Zon. 9.28; cf. Diod. 32.9; and Head, *HN*[2] 239, on his coins; A.-J. Reinach, *Jour. Int. Arch. Num.* 15 [1913] 136-139). See 148.

? L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (20) Cos. 145
See 148, note 1.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? ATINIUS
On the basis on Rossbach's restoration of Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50, line 109, Niccolini (*FTP* 129) would date in this year the Atinian plebiscite

which made Tribunes regular members of the Senate ([. . de tribunis pl.] lat[a est] l[ex] At[inia]: cf. Gell. 14.8.2, which Rolfe [LCL 3.55, n.] attributes to the Tribune of 196). Niccolini also attributes to this same Tribune the Lex Atinia de usucapione (Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.109; *Phil.* 3.16; Gell. 17.7.1; Ulp. in *Dig.* 41.3.4.6; Ps.-Ascon. 248 Stangl; cf. Gaius 2.45; Bruns *FIR*[7] 47; Riccobono, *Fontes* 1.81, no. 4).

L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (96) Cos. 133

Secured passage of a law establishing a standing court for cases of extortion (*CIL* 1[2].2.583, lines 74 and 81; Lucil. 573–574 M; Cic. *Brut.* 106; *Verr.* 2.3.195; 2.4.56; *Off.* 2.75; *Schol. Bob.* 96 Stangl; Tac. *Ann.* 15.20; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.10, and see 154, on Caecilius).

L. Scribonius Libo (18)

He proposed to free the Lusitanians sold into slavery by Ser. Sulpicius Galba (see 150), and to condemn Galba himself, but the latter, in spite of Cato's support for the measure, secured acquittal (Cic. *Brut.* 80 and 89; *De Or.* 1.227; *Mur.* 59; *Att.* 12.5b; Liv. *Per.* 49; *Oxy. Per.* 49, cf. Liv. 39.40.12; Val. Max. 8.1.2; cf. *FOR* 1.76f., 203f.; App. *Ib.* 60).

? M. Scantius *or* Scantinius[3]

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) Aemilianus Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Served in Africa under Manilius in the fourth legion (Cic. *Rep.* 6.9; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.4; App. *Lib.* 112; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.4; Oros. 4.22.1). He distinguished himself both in the siege of Carthage, and in the territory behind Carthage against Hasdrubal, where the saving of a beleaguered force won him the *corona obsidionalis* (Polyb. 36.8; Diod. 32.7—8; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 49 and *Per.* 49; App. *Lib.* 98—104; cf. Vell. 1.12.4; Plin. *NH* 22.8 and 13; Dio fr. 70; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.4; Zon. 9.27).

Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispanus[4] Pat. (347) Pr. 139

Termed Tr. Mil. II in his Elogium (*CIL* 1[2].2.15—*ILS* 6), the post he probably held when sent to Carthage to superintend the delivery of their weapons to the Romans (App. *Lib.* 80). See 150.

? P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio Pat. (354) Cos. 138

Probably held the same position as Scipio Hispanus (above), as he went on the same errand (App. *Lib.* 80).

Legates, Ambassadors

M. LICINIUS (22) Pr. —
A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS[5] (17)
L. MANLIUS VULSO[6] Pat. (94)

Sent to check Nicomedes, the son and rival of Prusias II of Bithynia, and to prevent Attalus II from going to war with Bithynia, but returned without a decision, on the ground that the Senate had not yet heard the Bithynian complaints regarding Prusias. They were the subjects of Cato's jest regarding the embassy without feet, head or heart (Polyb. 36.14.1–6; Diod. 32.30; Liv. *Per.* 50, and *Oxy. Per.* 50; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 9.1; App. *Mith.* 6).

Triumvir Capitalis

? C. PESCENNIUS (col. 1086)

Val. Max. 6.1.10; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50; Münzer, *RE* Supb. 3.327, no. 7.

Augurs

?–149: M. PORCIUS CATO (*10) Cos. 195, Pr. 198

Cic. *Brut.* 61, and 80; Plin. *NH* 29.15; Plut. *Cat. Mai.* 27.6. See D.-G. 5, no. 15; 150, Augurs.

[1] M'. is the form of the name favored by Cicero, *Fast. Cap.* and Censorinus. M. appears in *Fast. Ant.*, and the tradition based on Livy and on the Greek sources.

[2] The cognomen Thalna, general in his family, is inferred from the punning type of the θάλλος on his coins (see Head, *HN*[2] 239, and references there).

[3] Niccolini (*FTP* 130f.) wishes to relate lines 115–116 in Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 (M. Sca[n]tius [.....]am tulit in stupro deprehensi[..]) with the passage of the Lex Scantinia concerning sexual perversion. The name however appears to be Scantius, the office is uncertain, and no clear connection can be made with the law (see *RE* s. v. "Lex Scantinia").

[4] According to his Elogium (see above) he had already been Decemvir stlitibus iudicandis and Quaestor. It remains uncertain whether this was his first or his second appointment as Tribune of the Soldiers.

[5] Curule Aedile before 149 B. C. (see 151, Aediles) since the incident reported in Gellius (4.14.1–6), though it might refer to the Consul of 170 (Niccolini, *FTP* 404f.), probably refers to this man and explains the wound on his head.

[6] In Polybius the name appears as L. Malleolus, but the correct name can be deduced from the name L. Manilius Volso in Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50.

148 B.C. A.U.C. 606

Consuls

SP. POSTUMIUS SP. f. SP. n. ALBINUS MAGNUS Pat. (*48) Pr. by 151

L. CALPURNIUS C. f. C. n. PISO CAESONINUS (87) Pr. 154

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. ([Sp. Po]stumius [Sp. f. Sp. n.] Albinus Magn., L. Calpurnius C. f. C. n. Piso [Cae]sonin.); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f. (Sp. Post[u]m[----], L. Cal[----]); Obseq. 19; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. Postumius was probably active in Gaul, as his name appears on a milestone on the road from Genua to Cremona (*ILS* 5806—*CIL* 1².2.624, with S. f. S. n.). Calpurnius commanded the land forces in Africa, and tried unsuccessfully to capture a number of strongholds in the territory of Carthage (App. *Lib.* 110, and 112; Zon. 9.29). On Postumius, see Münzer, *APF* 213.

Praetors

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143 Macedonia

Recaptured Macedonia from the pretender Andriscus, and secured the person of the pretender himself from the Thracian prince Byzes (Polyb. 36.10.1–7, and 17.13–15; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50, and *Per.* 50; Strabo 13.4.2; Val. Max. 7.5.4; Vell. 1.11.2; Tac. *Ann.* 12.62; Flor. 1.30.5; Pausan. 7.13.1; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 7; Eutrop. 4.13; Ampel. 16.5; 44.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.1; Porphyr. 7.4.11, in *FHG* 3.702; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 150, p. 143 Helm; Oros. 5.3.2; Zon. 9.28), and urged Roman envoys who were on their way to Asia to intervene in the war between the Achaeans and the Spartans (Pausan. 7.13.1–2).

Quaestors

L. FULCINNIUS (2)

Served under Metellus Numidicus (Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.65; cf. Head *HN*² 239).

Promagistrates

P. IUVENTIUS THALNA[1] (31) Pr. 149

Killed and his army destroyed in Thessaly by Andriscus the pretender to the throne of Macedon (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50, and *Per.* 50; Flor. 1.30.4; Eutrop. 4.13; Oros. 4.22.9; Zon. 9.28; cf. Diod. 32.9; Head, *HN*² 239, on his coins and those of the victor). See 149, Praetors.

M'. MANILIUS (12) Cos. 149, Pr. 155

Proconsul (Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4). Before his successor Piso arrived he made a spring expedition in Carthaginian territory against Hasdrubal (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 and *Per.* 50; App. *Lib.* 108—109; Zon. 9.27). See Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

See 149. Summoned by Massinissa to advise him regarding the succession to his kingdom, but finding him dead on his arrival Scipio proceeded to partition the estate and the governmental functions (Polyb. 36.16.10; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 50 and *Per.* 50; Val. Max. 5.2, ext. 4; App. *Lib.* 105—107; Eutrop. 4.11; Oros. 4.22.8; Zon. 9.27). On his return to Manilius he induced Phameas, the leader of the Punic cavalry, to join the Romans (Liv. *Per.* 50; App. *Lib.* 107—109; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 6.9). Returning to Rome to be a candidate for the aedileship he was at popular demand exempted from the laws and elected Consul, and assigned the African province without the lot (Auct. *ad Herenn.* 3.2; Cic. *Phil.* 11.17; Diod. 32.15.2; Liv. *Per.* 50; Vell. 1.12.3; Val. Max. 8.15.4; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 4; App. *Lib.* 112; *Ib.* 84; *BC* 1.19; 3.88; 4.92; Flor. 1.31.12; Eutrop. 4.12.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.5; Zon. 9.29).

Legates, Ambassadors

M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS[2] (225) Cos. 166, 155, 152, Pr. 169

Sent with two others as a commission to Massinissa, but was drowned in a storm (Cic. *Pis.* 44, and Ascon. 12 C; *Div.* 2.14; *Fat.* 33; Liv. *Per.* 50 and *Oxy. Per.* 50; cf. App. *Lib.* 105).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS[3] (20) Cos. 145, Pr. by 149

Commanded the fleet and cooperated with the Consul Piso (Liv. *Per.* 51; App. *Lib.* 110; cf. Plin. *NH* 35.23; Zon. 9.29). See 147.

[1] From Livy (*Oxy. Per.* 50) it appears that his defeat and death should be dated in 148.

[2] According to Asconius (*In Pis.* 12 C) he was sent to Africa before the war, but the notice in Livy (*Per.* 50, cf. *Oxy. Per.* 50), and Appian's mention of envoys sent by the Senate in late 149 or early 148 favor this date (*Lib.* 105).

[3] Livy (*Per.* 51) calls him a Legatus, while Appian simply states that he had command of the fleet. Appian's phrases however imply that he had some in-

dependence of action and could be succeeded (*Lib.* 110, and 113), yet he went home at Scipio's command. As he became Consul in 145 his praetorship probably should be dated in 149.

147 B.C. A.U.C. 607

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 134

C. LIVIUS M. AEMILIANI f. M. n. DRUSUS (14) Pr. by 150

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (P. [C]ornelius [P. f. P. n. Scipio] African. Aimil., C. Livius M. Aimiliani f. M. [n. D]rusus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. (P. Cornel[i] S[----], C. [----]); Obseq. 20; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Livius, Cic. *Brut.* 109; on Scipio, *CIL* 1^2.2.763c—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *ILS* 8769, with *NS* 1935, 201f. Within the year Scipio brought the siege of Carthage into its final stages (Polyb. 38.7—8, and 20.2; Liv. *Per.* 51; App. *Lib.* 113—126; Flor. 1.31.13–15; Zon. 9.29—30; cf. Diod. 32.22). On the assignment of provinces between the Consuls, see App. *Lib.* 112; and cf. above, 148, on Scipio, Münzer, *RE*, on Livius.

Censors

L. CORNELIUS CN. f. L. n. LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156

L. MARCIUS C. f. C. n. CENSORINUS (46) Cos. 149

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 464f.; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. Cornelius was elected in spite his previous conviction under the Lex Caecilia (Val. Max. 6.9.10; Fest. 360 L; see 154, on Caecilius Metellus). P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum was probably chosen Princeps Senatus (Diod. 34–35.33.6; Val. Max. 7.5.2; cf. Plut. *Aem.* 15.2; see Willems, *Sénat* 1.113, note 3).

Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (98) Cos. 144

The latest possible date for his praetorship.

? L. LICINIUS MURENA (120)

Cic. *Mur.* 15.

? C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (91)

Both Murena and Tuditanus were probably ex-Praetors when they were appointed to the commission to assist Mummius in Greece in 146; see 146, Legates.

C. VETILIUS[1] (*2) Farther Spain

Ambushed, captured, and killed by Viriathus near Tribula with the loss of most of his army (App. *Lib.* 61—63; cf. Diod. 33.19.3; Liv. *Per.* 52; Oros. 5.4.1-2). See Lübker, p. 1105.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

See 148, Praetors. His activity in Macedonia and Thrace may have continued into 147. He also warned the Achaeans not to make war on Sparta (Polyb. 38.12.1-3; Pausan. 7.13.1).

Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. AURELIUS ORESTES (179) Cos. 157

Sent with others to arbitrate the dispute between the Lacedaemonians and the Achaean League, but with instructions to detach a number of important towns from the League, so that the resultant riots at Corinth led to an attack upon them (Polyb. 38.9.1 and 6. and 10.2; Liv. *Per.* 51, and *Oxy. Per.* 51, which dates the incident in 147; Pausan. 7.14.1-3; Flor. 1.32.2-3; Dio fr. 72; Eutrop. 4.14; Zon. 9.31).

b. SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (148, 149) Cos. 157

Sent with others to censure the Achaeans for insults offered to Orestes and his associates, and urge them to avoid hostilities with Rome; but his attempt to arbitrate the dispute with the Lacedaemonians was obstructed by the Achaean leader Critolaus (Polyb. 38.9—11; Dio fr. 72).

Legates, Lieutenants

? C. FANNIUS[2] (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126
C. LAELIUS (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145
? TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

All three served under Scipio at Carthage, Laelius certainly as a Legate, who commanded one division of the forces against Nepheris (Cic. *Rep.* 2.67, cf. *Lael.* 103; App. *Lib.* 126; Zon. 9.30). Fannius and Gracchus were among the first to scale the wall of Carthage, probably that of the Megara (Plut. *TG* 4.5).

? (SEX. ATILIUS ?) SERRANUS[3] (69) Cos. 136

or

? M. ATILIUS (SERRANUS) (22) Pr. 152

Held command of the Fleet, succeeding Mancinus, and serving under Scipio (App. *Lib.* 114).

[1] The known date of the command of Fabius in Farther Spain (145 B.C.) and the order of the commanders mentioned in Appian (*Ib.* 61–65) and other sources led Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 97–100), and after him De Ruggiero and Stella Maranca (314), to date Vetilius in 149. Schulten however would assign Claudius Unimanus to Hither Spain in 146, thus leaving room for Vetilius in 147, the date favored by the placing of the notice about him in Liv. *Per.* 52, Plautius in 146, and Fabius in 145 (*NJ* 39 [1917] 217–221; cf. *Gesch. Num.* 65). This dating is also supported by Appian's statement that there was an interval between the administration of Galba in 150 and the outbreak of the great war with Viriathus (*Ib.* 60).

[2] On the identification of Fannius, see 122, Consuls, and note 2.

[3] The gentile name of a Serranus was probably Atilius, and a Serranus serving with Scipio is likely to be the Sex. Atilius Serranus who became the colleague in the consulship of L. Furius Philus. His command of the fleet may indicate that he was a Praetor rather than a Legate; if so, Mancinus may have been a Praetor also in the previous year. However, if Serranus was a Praetor, he must be distinguished from the Atilius who held command in Farther Spain in 152.

146 B.C. A.U.C. 608

CN. CORNELIUS[1] CN. f. L. n. LENTULUS Pat. (175, 177) Pr. 149

L. MUMMIUS L. f. L. n. (7a, 16.1195f.) Pr. 153

Cic. *Att.* 13.33.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466 f. (Cn. Cor[nelius ——] Lentulus; Mummius entire); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([—— Le]nt., L. Mummi. L. f. L. n.); Vell. 1.12.5; Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 4.23.1; 5.3.1; Cassiod. Mummius arrived in his province of Achaea only after Metellus had won important victories in Central Greece. He destroyed the Achaean army at the Isthmus, sacked Corinth, and reduced the other Achaean cities. In accordance with a decree of the Senate he destroyed Corinth and confiscated its land, and turned with the aid of a senatorial commission to the organization of Achaea (*CIL* 1².2.626—632; *IG*² 4.2.28; Polyb. 39.8.6, cf. 3.3; Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1, 5.1, 6a, 30.2, 32.3, and 33.3; *Verr.* 2.1.55, and 4.4; *Off.* 2.76; Liv. *Per.* 52, and *Oxy. Per.* 52; Strabo 8.6.23; Trog. *Prol.* 34; Vell. 1.12.1 and 5, and 13.1; 2.128.2; Val. Max. 7.5.4, cf. 2.7.1; Plin. *NH* 34.6, and 12; 35.151; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.15;

Suet. *Galba* 3.4; Plut. *Mar.* 1.1; Gell. 10.16.17; Flor. 1.32.5–7; Pausan. 5.10.5; 7.15.1, and 16.1–10; Censor. *DN* 17.11; Iustin. 34.2.1; Eutrop. 4.14.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 60.1–3; Serv. *ad Aen.* 1.284; Oros. 4.23.1; 5.3.1 and 5). Since his title appears as στρατηγὸς ὕπατος, his dedications at Thebes, Thespiae, perhaps at Oropus, and other inscriptions referring to his activities in Greece should probably be dated in this year (*IG*² 4.2.306; *IG* 5.2.77; 7.433, 1808, 2478, 2478a; Ἀρχ. Δελτ. 13 [1930–31] 106–118; *I. v. Olymp.* 278–281, 319 [*SIG*³ 676], 320; cf. *SIG*³ 683).

Praetors

? AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

– CLAUDIUS UNIMANUS[2] Pat. ? (376) Hither Spain
Disastrously defeated by Viriathus (Flor. 1.33.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71.1; Oros. 5.4.2). See 147, Praetors, and note 1.

? OPPIUS (2)
Eusebius reports his victory over Gauls under this year (Jerome *Chr.* p. 143 Helm; cf. the cognomen Gallus in Val. Max. 7.8.9).

C. PLAUTIUS (HYPSAEUS) (*10) Farther Spain
Disastrously defeated by Viriathus (Liv. *Per.* 52; App. *Ib.* 64; Oros. 5.4.3; cf. Diod. 33.2). He later went into exile when prosecuted for imminuta maiestas (Diod. 33.2). See Lübker no. 4.

Aediles, Curule

? L. IULIUS Pat. (29)
? M. IUNIUS (SILANUS *or* BRUTUS) (22 *or* 49)
Named in the Bembinus Ms of the Didascalia of Terence *Eun.* (see note 1). Dziatzko's dating in 146 (*RhM* 21 [1866] 66) is doubted by Seidel (*FA* 79) since it is unlikely that in this period a plebeian and a patrician would be colleagues in this office.

Tribunes of the Plebs

– LIVIUS (2)
Author of the bill appointing a senatorial commission to assist Scipio in the organization of Africa (Lex Agr. 111 B.C., line 81; cf. App. *Lib.* 135).

Quaestors

C. PUBLILIUS (*10)
Issued coins in Macedonia, probably under L. Mummius (Head *HN*² 240; see Sobeck 14).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

Defeated the Achaeans and their allies at Scarpheia and Chaeroneia, and advanced to the Isthmus where Mummius took over the command in Greece (Polyb. 38.12—13; Pausan. 7.15—16; cf. *IG* 7.3490, with *Hermes* 6 [1872] 140; 9.2.37; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.11.2, and 21.2; Val. Max. 7.5.4; Flor. 1.32.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 60.2; 61.1; Oros. 5.3.2-5, praetor). Returned to celebrate a triumph over the Macedonians and Andriscus (Cic. *Mur.* 31; *Fin.* 5.82; *Pis.* 58, and 61; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.11.6; Val. Max. 7.1.1, and 5.4; 8.5.1; Plin. *NH* 7.145; App. *Lib.* 135; Flor. 1.30.5; Eutrop. 4.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.1; Degrassi 557). See Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.175ff.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.207-209.

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Scipio completed the capture of Carthage amid scenes of desperation and horror (Polyb. 38.19—22; Diod. 32.23—24; Liv. *Per.* 51; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 7; Flor. 1.31.13-18; App. *Lib.* 127—135; Oros. 4.23.1-7; Zon. 9.30). He celebrated games, rewarded his army, returned much former Carthaginian plunder to Sicilian cities, and with the assistance of a senatorial commission (see Tribunes of the Plebs) destroyed the city, cursed the site, and organized the new province of Africa (*SIG*[3] 677; *ILS* 67; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.51; *Verr.* 2.1.11; 2.2.85-86; Liv. *Per.* 51; Diod. 32.25; Vell. 1.12.5; 2.4.2-3, and 38.2; Val. Max. 2.7.13; 5.1.6 and 7; App. *Lib.* 133—135; Eutrop. 4.12.1-3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.5; Ampel. 18.11; Oros. 4.23.6-7; Jerome *Chr.* p. 143 Helm; Zon. 9.30). He returned, probably late in the year, to celebrate a triumph over Carthage and Hasdrubal (Elog., *CIL* 1[2].1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; Cic. *Rep.* 6.11; Liv. *Per.* 52; Val. Max. 4.3.13; 8.1.11; Vell. 2.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.141; Gell. 3.4.1; 16.8.10; Flor. 1.31.18; App. *Lib.* 135; Eutrop. 4.14.2, and 19.2; cf. *CIL* 1[2].2.625). See Degrassi 557.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. L. LICINIUS MURENA (120)
A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS[3] Pat. (*33) Cos. 151, Pr. 155
C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS[4] (91)
A. TERENTIUS VARRO (81)
? L. AURELIUS ORESTES[5] (179) Cos. 157

These and others up to ten in number were sent to assist Mummius in reorganizing Greece (*I.v.Olymp.* 321-324; Polyb. 39.1.1-4;

Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1, 5.1, 6a, 30.2, 32.3, and 33.3; *Mur.* 15, on Licinius; Pausan. 7.16.9.10). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 4.

b. Ten of the most distinguished senators were sent to assist Scipio in organizing Africa, but remain unnamed in ancient sources (Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.51; App. *Lib.* 135).

Legates, Envoys

C. PAPIRIUS (CARBO) (12)
POPILLIUS LAENAS (*9 or *10) Cos. 139 or 132
A. GABINIUS (6)
C. FANNIUS (7)

Sent early in the spring by Metellus from Macedonia to dissuade the Assembly of the Achaeans from war, but when insulted and disregarded, they departed, Papirius to Athens and Sparta, Gabinius to Naupactus, and the rest to Athens (Polyb. 38.12—13).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (179) Cos. 157

Returned to Greece with Mummius (Pausan. 7.16.1).

SP. MUMMIUS (13)

Served under his brother in Greece, but was not, as Cicero thought, a member of the senatorial commission (Cic. *Att.* 13.32.2, 5.1, and 5a; cf. *Brut.* 94 on the satirical verses he sent home from Corinth).

C. LAELIUS[6] (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145

See 147. Continued under Scipio at Carthage (App. *Lib.* 127).

? C. FANNIUS (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126
? TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

On these two, see 147, Legates.

Special Commissions

D. (IUNIUS) SILANUS (160)

Head of a board charged by the Senate with the task of translating into Latin the works of Mago on agriculture (Plin. *NH* 18.22), probably soon after the fall of Carthage.

[1] Note also the Cn. Cornelius named in the Bembinus Ms of the *Didasc. Ter. Heaut. Tim.*, similarly the L. Mummius named in the Calliopian recension of the *Didasc. Ter. Eun.* (Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 [1866] 69 and 66, resp.).

[2] On both Claudius and Plautius, see 147, Praetors and note 1; and the references to Schulten cited there.

[3] On Albinus, see also Polyb. 39.1.

[4] Tuditanus was a son of the Praetor of 197. Cicero confused him with his son who was Quaestor in 145 and Consul in 129. He was probably a senior ex-Praetor in 146, but unfortunately the official order of seniority of this commission remains uncertain. See Cic. *Att.* 13.30.2, 32.3, and 4.1.

[5] The former ambassador (see 147), who returned to Greece with Mummius, is a probable candidate for membership in the commission, but there is no direct evidence. See Legates, Lieutenants.

[6] The notice in Iulian. *Or.* 8.245c that he brought official news of the victory at Carthage to Rome may be due to confusion with his father (see 209, Legates).

145 B.C. A.U.C. 609

Consuls

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Pr. 149
L. HOSTILIUS L. f. L. n. MANCINUS (20) Pr. by 149

Cic. *Lael.* 96; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (Q. Fabius [Q. f. Q. n. Max.] Aimilianus, L. Hostilius L. [f.] L. n. Mancinus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([---- Ma]x., L. Hostili. Man.); Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Hostilius, Plin. *NH* 35.23. Fabius brought a new army to Farther Spain, and during the training period suffered a minor reverse at the hands of Viriathus while absent at Gades (App. *Ib.* 65; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; Flor. 1.33.17; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 221).

Praetors

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS CALVUS (83) Cos. 142
? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142
The latest possible date for their praetorships.

C. LAELIUS (SAPIENS) (3) Cos. 140

Opposed successfully the proposals of C. Licinius Crassus to fill future vacancies in the priestly colleges by popular vote instead of cooptation (Cic. *Lael.* 96; *Brut.* 83; *ND* 3.5; *Rep.* 6.2; cf. *FOR* 1.103, 225–226). Cicero refers to the success of his service in Spain (*Off.* 2.40; *Brut.* 84; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 221).

? C. NIGIDIUS (1) Hither Spain

Successor of Claudius Unimanus (see 146), and defeated by Viriathus (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71). Probably succeeded by Laelius, either in this year or early in 144 (see above).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. LICINIUS CRASSUS (52)

Proposed a bill to fill priesthoods by popular election (see above, on Laelius); and instituted the practice of addressing the people in the Forum directly (Cic. *Lael.* 96; cf. Varro *RR* 1.2.9; Plut. *CG* 5.3; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.274; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.211f.).

Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS (92) Cos. 129, Pr. 132 ?

Cic. *Att.* 13.4.1. See 146, Legates, note 4.

Promagistrates

L. MUMMIUS (7a, 16.1195f.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153

Proconsul (*SIG*³ 683). Carried out the organization of Greece with the aid of the ten Legates, and of Polybius (*IG* 7.2414; Polyb. 39.3—6; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.4; Pausan. 7.16.9–10; see 146, Consuls); and returned to celebrate his triumph over the Achaeans and Corinthians (*CIL* 1². 2.626, 630; Cic. *Mur.* 31; Liv. *Per.* 52; Vell. 1.13.2; 2.128.2; Plin. *NH* 33.149; 37.12; Tac. *Ann.* 14.21; App. *Lib.* 135; Eutrop. 4.14.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.2; Ps.-Ascon. 237 Stangl; cf. *CIL* 1².2.626–632; Verg. *Aen.* 6.836f.). See Degrassi 557.

Legates, Ambassadors

a. The ten Legates sent to assist Mummius in Greece returned home in the spring (Polyb. 39.5.1; see 146, Legates).

? b. M. PETRONIUS (89)

Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52 (M. Petron[ius---]; supplement uncertain).

144 B.C. A.U.C. 610

Consuls

SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. P. n. GALBA Pat. (58) Pr. 151

L. AURELIUS L. ? f. C. n. COTTA (98) Pr. 147

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. (Ser. Sulpi[cius----] Galba. L. Aurelius [----]n. Cotta); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([L. A]ureli. Cotta). Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 52; Val. Max. 6.4.2; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. The Consuls contended for the Spanish command but at Scipio's suggestion both were passed over (Val. Max. 6.4.2). On Cotta, see Münzer, *APF* 320.

Praetors

Q. Marcius Rex (90) Pr. Urbanus

Received an appropriation of about 180 million HS to repair the Appian, Old Aniensian, and Tepulan aqueducts, and build a new one, the Marcian (Plin. *NH* 31.41; 36.121; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Plut. *Coriol.* 1.1; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.485f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 209f.).

? Q. Pompeius (*2) Cos. 141

? Cn. Servilius Caepio Pat. (46) Cos. 141

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Promagistrates

Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

His command in Farther Spain was prorogued at Scipio's suggestion (Val. Max. 6.4.2). His army now trained, he won some successes against Viriathus and wintered at Corduba (App. *Ib.* 65; cf. Cic. *Rab. Post.* 2; Vell. 2.5.3).

? C. Laelius (Sapiens) (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145

See 145, Praetors.

143 B.C. A.U.C. 611

Consuls

Ap. Claudius C. f. Ap. n. Pulcher Pat. (295) Pr. by 146

Q. Caecilius Q. f. L. n. Metellus Macedonicus (94) Pr. 148

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 466f. (Ap. Clau[dius C. f. Ap. n. Pu]lcher, Q. Caeciliu[s Q. f. L. n. Metell.] Macedon.); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([Ap. Clau]di P[ulcher], [Q. Caecili. M]et.); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Obseq. 21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.3; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.4.7; Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *SIG*³ 680; Val. Max. 7.1.1; 8.5.1. Claudius was assigned Italy, made war upon the Salassi, was defeated, but after the Decemviri at the command of the Sibylline books made an offering in enemy territory he was victorious (Liv. *Per.* 53; Dio fr. 74; Obseq. 21; Oros. 5.4.7). Being refused a triumph, he celebrated one on his own authority, foiling a tribunician veto by having his daughter, a Vestal, ride with him (Cic. *Cael.* 34; Val. Max. 5.4.6; Suet. *Tib.* 2; Dio fr. 74; Oros. 5.4.7; Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.14; see Degrassi 558). Metellus was assigned Hither Spain, but

had first to subdue an uprising of slaves at Minturnae before he engaged in the Celtiberian war in Spain (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Val. Max. 9.3.7; App. *Ib.* 76; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 66f.; and 142, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA[1] Pat. (83) Cos. 137 Pr. Urbanus

Aided his "colleague," Marcius Rex, to secure permission to bring water by aqueduct to the Capitol, contrary to the Sibylline books (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

– LICINIUS NERVA[2] (130) Macedonia

His Quaestor (see below) crushed a rising in Macedonia led by a pretender (Varro *RR* 2.4.1–2; Liv. *Per.* 53; Eutrop. 4.15; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.515; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.211).

QUINCTIUS[3] (*not in *RE*) Hither Spain

Warred with Viriathus (App. *Ib.* 66).

? Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (48) Cos. 140

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

T. ? DIDIUS[4] (1)

Author of the Lex Didia sumptuaria, which was applied to Italy as a whole, and made guests as well host liable under the law (Macrob. *Sat.* 3.17.6, 18 years after the Lex Fannia of 161; cf. Plin. *NH* 10.139).

Quaestors

L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6) Pr. bef. 135 ?

While serving under Licinius Nerva in Macedonia he crushed the rising of a pretender (Varro *RR* 2.4.1–2; Liv. *Per.* 53; Eutrop. 4.15; see note 2).

Promagistrates

Q. MARCIUS REX (90) Pr. 144

His authority was prolonged so that he might complete his aqueducts (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; see 144, Praetors; and above, on Lepidus Porcina).

Q. POMPEIUS (*2) Cos. 141, Pr. by 144
Defeated by Viriathus in Farther Spain (App. *Ib.* 66—67; see Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 222 and note 2; and above, Praetors, on Quinctius). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS (1)
Served under Metellus Macedonicus in Hither Spain (Val. Max. 3.2.21; see 142 and 141, Legates).

? Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (70) Cos. 158
? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS LUPUS Pat. (224) Cos. 156
Bardt (*Priester* 30) accepts the emendation *collegio* in Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7 (see above, Praetors, and note 1), identifies Lepidus and Lentulus as above, and because of the mention of the Sibylline Oracles lists them as Decemviri.

Salius

AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
Macrob. 3.14.14; see 167, Salii.

Vestal Virgins

CLAUDIA Pat. (384)
See above, Consuls, on Claudius Pulcher.

[1] The identification of Porcina and the date to be assigned to his praetorship depend on the reading of the text of Frontinus, who gives the consular dates. I accept the Mss reading *collega* since Marcius (Pr. 144), whose command was prorogued, would still be termed Praetor, like Sentius (Pr. 94) in Macedonia till 89 and Verres (Pr. 74) in Sicily till 71. Both Consuls being absent, Porcina as Praetor Urbanus would preside over meetings of the Senate; cf. Münzer, *APF* 239–241. Bardt (*Priester* 30) would accept Pighius' emendation *collegio*, identify Lepidus as the Consul of 158, and assign him and Lentulus to the Decemviri s. f. Professor L. R. Taylor suggests that *collega* means that both Porcina and Marcius were members of the augural college (cf. Vell. 2.10.1). In either case the basis for dating Porcina's praetorship in 143 would disappear. However, he became Praetor by 140 at the latest. On *collega* and *collegio* and on Marcius, see M. Stuart, *AJPh* 64 (1943) 440–444; *CPh* 39 (1944) 40–44; *AJA* 49 (1945) 226–251. On the M. Aemilius M. f. named in *SIG*[3] 679, whom the editors identify with Porcina, see also 161, Praetors, note 1.

[2] The order of events in Livy (*Per.* 53) leaves uncertain whether Licinius was Praetor in 143 or 142, or in command in Macedonia during both years.

[3] See the Viereck-Roos text of Appian, *Ib.* 66–67, pp. 111, 113, and notes. Schulten (*NJ* 39 [1917] 222 and note) distinguishes between a Quinctius who held command in Hither Spain and was succeeded by Metellus (see above, Consuls) and Quintus, who is Q. Pompeius, succeeded Fabius Aemilianus, and was followed by Fabius Servilianus (Cos. 142). See however Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1 (1878) 101f., accepted by D.–G. 4.313, no. 4; Wehrmann, *FP* 9.

[4] Probably father of T. Didius T. f. Sex. n. (5) Cos. 98.

142 B.C. A.U.C. 612

Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS CALVUS[1] (83) Pr. by 145

Q. FABIUS Q. f. Q. n. MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Pr. by 145

Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 466f. (L. Caecil[ius Q. f. L. n. Metellus Ca]lvus, Q. Fabius Q. [f. Q. n. Maximus Se]rvilianus); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([L. Cae]cili. Mete[l.], [----] Se[----]); Obseq. 22; Chr. 354; *Fast. Hyd.*; *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.4.8; Cassiod.; and on Metellus, Val. Max. 8.5.1; *SIG*[3] 681—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1604. Servilianus succeeded to the command in Farther Spain (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53).

Censors

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

L. MUMMIUS L. f. L. n. (ACHAICUS) (7a, 16.1195ff.) Cos. 146, Pr. 153

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 124, 466f. ([----]ican. Aimilia[n.]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([----]i. Scip.); on Scipio, *CIL* 1[2].2.763c; Elog., *CIL* 1[2].1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; Cic. *Brut.* 85; *Rep.* 6.11; *Off.* 2.76; *Att.* 16.13b.2; Plut. *Aem.* 38.3–5; *Praec. rep. ger.* 14.12; Gell. 16.8.10; and on Mummius, Cic. *De Or.* 2.268; Vell. 2.128.2. Scipio completed the Pons Aemilia (Liv. 40.51.4), and probably both Censors adorned the Capitol (Plin. *NH* 33.57; on Mummius' use of Achaean booty, see *RE*, and cf. *CIL* 1[2].2.632; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53). Scipio exercised a stern censorship, which was moderated by Mummius, particularly in the case of Claudius Asellus (see 140; Val. Max. 6.4.2; Dio fr. 76; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.9; Fest. 360 L; on Asellus and other cases, see *FOR* 1.112-116, 235–238; Cic. *De Or.* 2.258, 268; *Cluent.* 134; Val. Max. 4.1.10; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.11.13; Gell. 2.20.5–6; 3.4.1; 4.17.1—Lucil. 394 M; 4.20.10; 5.19.15–16; 6.12.4–5; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 9–12). Scipio repudiated Pompeius' friendship when he did not support Laelius for the consulship of 141 (Cic. *Lael.* 77; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 8).

P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum was reappointed Princeps Senatus (Val. Max. 7.5.2; Plut. *Aem.* 15.2; cf. Diod. 34–35.33.6). They completed the lustrum in 141 (Liv. *Per.* 54).

Praetors

? CN. CALPURNIUS PISO (73) Cos. 139
The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

L. HOSTILIUS TUBULUS (26)
Became a byword for accepting bribes while presiding over the *quaestio de sicariis*. Went into exile when prosecuted by Scaevola (see 141) and took poison when recalled (Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *ND* 1.63—Lucil. 1312 M; 3.74; *Fin.* 2.54; 4.77; 5.62; Ascon. 23 C; Gell. 2.7.20).

? M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*9) Cos. 139
Val. Max. 8.1, amb. 1. The latest possible date for his praetorship. See Lübker no. 6.

Aediles, Curule

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS[2] (72) Cos. 131
Cic. *De Or.* 1.239–240.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. FANNIUS M. f.[3] (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126
Cic. *Att.* 16.13b.2, cf. *Brut.* 100.

Quaestors

? L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6) Pr. bef. 135
See 143, Quaestors, and note 2.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148
Proconsul in Hither Spain (Liv. *Per.* 53; Val. Max. 7.4.5; 9.3.7), where in active war against the Celtiberians he captured Contrebia and attacked Numantia (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* and *Per.* 53; Val. Max. 2.7.10; 3.2.21; 5.1.5; 7.4.5; 9.3.7; Vell. 2.5.2–3; Frontin. *Str.* 1.1.12; 3.7.3; 4.1.11; 4.1.23, and 7.42; Plut. *Apophth. Metelli* 1–2; Flor. 1.33.10; App. *Ib.* 76; Eutrop. 4.16; Ampel. 18.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.3). See Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 68f.

? LICINIUS NERVA (130) Macedonia
See 143, Praetors, and note 2: possibly Praetor this year.

? Q. POMPEIUS (*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144
In Farther Spain. See 143, Promagistrates, and note 3. Succeeded by Servilianus, he returned and was elected Consul for 141.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS[4] (1)
See 143, Legates.

Pontifices

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142
The date of his succession to the priesthood is uncertain (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.25).

[1] Either this Metellus or the Consul of 117 is the Proconsul who is named on boundary stones between Ateste and Patavium (*CIL* 1^2.2.633, 634). Metellus is also probably the Consul Lucius who is named in *I Maccabees* (15.16) in a letter to Ptolemy VII in favor of the Jews. See R. H. Pfeiffer, *History of New Testament Times* 488; Bickermann, *Gnomon* 6 (1930) 358f. The older dating in 139 (see Bickermann, *RE* s. v. "Makkabäerbücher" 785f., with references to earlier literature) is refuted by the discovery from Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54 and *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 160f., that the Consul of that year was Cn. Piso. The embassy was probably dispatched at the beginning of Simon's rule and reported in the wrong order in *I Maccab.* Willrich (*Urkundenfälschung* 58–69) and Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.266) do not regard the document as authentic. See the bibliographies in Josephus *AJ* Vol. 7, pp. 770–777 (Loeb Classical Library).

[2] Mucianus' aedileship must be dated between Galba's consulship in 144 (Cic.) and the regular interval before his own praetorship (by 134), and probably, since he was a plebeian, in one of the even years 142, 140, or 138 (but see Seidel 41). Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 264–266) accepts 142 because of his political and family connections, and believes that Cic. *Off.* 2.57 refers to this aedileship, not that of the Consul of 97. See 102, Aediles; Seidel, *FA* 44.

[3] On Cicero's difficulty in distinguishing the careers of C. Fannius M. f., the son-in-law of Laelius, and C. Fannius C. f., see 122, note 3. The date of the tribunate remains somewhat uncertain, since we do not know if Cicero's impression that it coincided with the censorship of Scipio and Mummius was ever confirmed. But if so, 142 was the date, for he was in Spain with Servilianus in 141.

[4] Apparently he remained in Spain and served under Servilianus against the Lusitani (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, 140 B.C.). Note however the name of Oppius, a Tribune of the Soldiers who was killed while serving under Pompeius at Numantia in Hither Spain (App. *Ib.* 78). Possibly the names have been confused. See 140, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

141 B.C. A.U.C. 613

Consuls

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (46) Pr. by 144
Q. POMPEIUS A. f. - n. (*2) Pr. 144?

Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. (C[n. ----], Q. Pompeius A. f. [----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Chr. 354 (Ceplo et Nepote); Eutrop. 4.16 and 17; Cassiod.; on Servilius, *Didasc. Ter. Phorm.*; Val. Max. 8.5.1; and on Pompeius, Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.181; *Mur.* 16; *Brut.* 96; *Lael.* 77; Liv. *Per.* 54; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 8; Val. Max. 9.3.7; Vell. 2.1.4. Servilius was placed in charge of the investigation of Hostilius Tubulus (see 142, Praetors) by the Senate (Cic. *Fin.* 2.54). Pompeius in Hither Spain was repulsed at Numantia, but subdued the Termestini (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; App. *Ib.* 76—78; Dio fr. 77; Oros. 5.4.13; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 69–72; below, 140, Promagistrates). On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138
? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CALLAICUS) (57) Cos. 138

The latest possible date for their praetorships.

D. IUNIUS SILANUS (MANLIANUS) (161) Macedonia

Pr. in 141, for in 140 he was accused of peculation and when remitted to his natural father Torquatus, committed suicide (Cic. *Fin.* 1.24; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; Val. Max. 5.8.3; cf. Head, *HN*² 240). The defeat administered by the Scordisci probably occurred under his command (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

Aediles, Curule

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139

CIL 1².2.15. The latest probable date before his praetorship.

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136

Carried the plebiscite which placed Hostilius Tubulus on trial (Cic. *Fin.* 2.54; 4.77; *Att.* 12.5.3; cf. *ND* 3.74; Ascon. 23 C; see 142, Praetors).

Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142

Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 53). He recaptured much of Baeturia from Viriathus and followed him into Lusitania (App. *Ib.*

67—69; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 53; Diod. 33.1.3-4; Val. Max. 2.7.11; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.42; Charax Perg. in *FHG* 3.643; Oros. 5.4.12; see 140, Promagistrates).

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS CALVUS (83) Cos. 142
CIL 1².2.633, 634, 2501. See 142, note 1; and 116, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. FANNIUS M. f.[1] (7) Cos. 122, Pr. ca. 126
Served under Servilianus against Viriathus in Spain (App. *Ib.* 67).

Legates, Ambassadors

SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (58) Cos. 144, Pr. 151
Sent as head of an embassy to Crete to mediate a war between Hierapytna and Itanos (Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, line 49, and 10, lines 57, 65f.; cf. *I. v. Magn.* 105, and *SIG*³ 685, lines 49 and 54) between the death of Ptolemy VI in 145 and the consulship of Laelius in 140.

Legates, Lieutenants

? Q. OCCIUS (1)
See 142, Legates.

Pontifices

?-ca. 141: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA CORCULUM[2] Pat. (353) Cos. 162, 155, Pr. 165, Pont. Max. 150
Successor: as Pont. Max., probably also as Pont., P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138
Cic. *Cat.* 1.3; *Tusc.* 4.51; *ND* 3.5; Val. Max. 1.4.2; Vell. 2.3.1; App. *BC* 1.16; Plut. *TG* 21.3; cf. *CIL* 1².2.2502.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142
Mentioned as a Pontifex in this period (Macrob. *Sat.* 1.16.25).

Augurs

?-129: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134
?-ca. 128: C. LAELIUS SAPIENS (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145
?-115: Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148

It seems probable that these three men became Augurs before the consulship of Laelius in 140 (Cic. *Lael.* 77). On Scipio, see Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; on Laelius, *optimus augur*, Cic. *ND* 3.5; *Phil.* 2.83; and on Metellus, Cic. *Fin.* 5.83.

[1] On Fannius' identity, see 122, Consuls and note 3. An ex-Tribune and family friend of Servilianus was likely to be a Legate, but Appian mentions him among the χιλίαρχοι.

[2] The texts cited above show that Scipio Serapio became Pont. Max. before the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and the passage from Velleius indicates that he received the honor when absent from Rome. It is possible that he was a Legate at some time between his praetorship (141 at the latest) or his consulship (138) and 133 B.C. and therefore absent then. Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 251, 260) believes that Scipio Corculum, Princeps Senatus in 147 and 142, died shortly after 142, and that his son was immediately elevated to the Pontificate (it is unusual but not prohibited that two members of the same family should be Pontifices at the same time; cf. on Augurs, Dio 39.17), and then to the position of Pont. Max. He suggests that Serapio was Praetor in 141, and absent in a province.

140 B.C. A.U.C. 614

Consuls

C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (SAPIENS) (3) Pr. 145

Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (48) Pr. by 143

Cic. *Brut.* 161; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. (Q. Servilius Cn. f. C[n.----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; Obseq. 23; Chr. 354 (Lellio et Caepio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Cepione et Lucrio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λακαίου); Cassiod.; and on Servilius, Val. Max. 8.5.1; on Laelius, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 22f.; Cic. *Tusc.* 5.54; *Lael.* 96. Probably in this year Laelius made the agrarian proposal which he withdrew because of senatorial opposition (Plut. *TG* 8.3–4). Servilius after a delay caused by the Tribune Claudius Asellus (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54) succeeded Servilianus in Farther Spain (see Promagistrates), complained of the peace the latter had made with Viriathus, and with the permission of the Senate engaged first in secret opposition and later in open war with him (App. *Ib.* 70; cf. Diod. 33.1.4; see 139, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS LENTULUS[1] Pat. (190–192, cf. 172) Cos. 130?

Raised the question of bringing an aqueduct to the Capitol contrary to the Sibylline oracles (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.7; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

? C. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS (18) Cos. 137
The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

? M. IUNIUS BRUTUS (49)
A son of the Consul of 178, who attained the praetorship and was noted for his knowledge of the civil law (Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 130).

Tribunes of the Plebs

TI. CLAUDIUS ASELLUS (63)
Attempted to hinder Caepio's departure for Spain (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54). In revenge for Scipio's attempt while Censor to demote him to the *aerarii*, he prosecuted him and taunted him with his *infelix lustrum* (Cic. *De Or.* 2.258, 268; Gell. 2.20.6; 3.4.1; 4.17.1; 6.11.9; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 1.114–116, 237f.).

Promagistrates

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS Pat. (115) Cos. 142
Proconsul in Farther Spain (Liv. *Per.* 54). His army being defeated and trapped by Viriathus, he made a treaty, which was ratified in Rome, of friendship with him, ceding him the land he then occupied (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54, and *Per.* 54; Diod. 33.1.3; App. *Ib.* 69; Charax Perg. in *FHG* 3.643; cf. Obseq. 23; and see above, Consuls).

Q. POMPEIUS (*2) Cos. 141
Returned to invest Numantia again but assaults failed and the rigors and losses of a winter siege induced him to negotiate (App. *Ib.* 78–79; Diod. 33.19.1; see 139, Promagistrates; Schulten, *Gesch. Num.* 72f.; D.-G. 4.315, no. 3).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

OPPIUS (3)
Killed while serving under Pompeius before Numantia (App. *Ib.* 78).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. OCCIUS (1)
See 142 and 141, Legates; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54.

Legates, Ambassadors

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS[2] Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

L. Caecilius Metellus Calvus (83) Cos. 142
Sp. Mummius (13)

Sent, apparently with general instructions, to observe conditions among the eastern Allies, particularly Egypt, Rhodes, Pergamum, Syria (Diod. 33.18.1–4; Strab. 14.5.2 [669c]; Iustin. 38.8.8–11; Lucian. *Macrob.* 12; cf. Polyb. fr. inc. 76 BW; Lucil. 14.464–466 M; Cic. *Rep.* 3.48; 6.11; *Acad.* 2.5; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 13; *Cum princ. phil.* 1.12; Athen. 6.273a; 12.549d; 14.657f.; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.7).

[1] He is nowhere termed Praetor, though stated to be so in *RE*. Either this Lentulus or the one who was Praetor in Sicily in 137 may be identified with the Consul of 130, since the praenomen of the Praetor of 137 remains unknown.

[2] Despite the evidence of Cic. *Acad.* 2.5, this famous embassy can hardly be dated before Scipio's censorship in 142–140, since his associates were otherwise employed. The limits are set by Claudius Asellus' prosecution of Scipio in 140 and Scipio's prosecution of Aurelius Cotta in 138 (Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54–55; Münzer, *Klio* 5 [1905] 135), while according to Lucian (*Macrob.* 12) he visited Attalus II before the latter died in 138. The references in Lucilius given above may apply to this embassy, but mention of Ecbatana in 464 suggests that the poet was indulging in exaggeration (see *RE*, no. 335, col. 1452f.). On Scipio in Egypt, see W. Otto and H. Bengtson, *ABAW* 17 (1938) 38.

139 B.C. A.U.C. 615

Consuls

Cn. Calpurnius – f. – n. Piso (73) Pr. by 142
M. Popillius M. f. P. n. Laenas (*9) Pr. by 142

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([M. Po]pi[l]ius M. f. P. n. [----]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([----], Cn. [----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54; Val. Max. 1.3.2 (M. Pompilio Laenate L. Calpurnio); Chr. 354 (Pisone et Lenas); *Fast. Hyd.* (Baenate et Pisone); *Chr. Pasc.* (Βενάτου καὶ Πίσωνος); Cassiod. (Cn. Piso et M. Popilius). Popillius succeeded Pompeius in Hither Spain, and when the latter's treaty with Numantia was pronounced invalid, renewed the war (Liv. *Per.* 54 and 55; App. *Ib.* 79; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 3.17.9; Flor. 1.34.5; Eutrop. 4.17). He apparently used the period of inactivity to join Servilius Caepio in Farther Spain and negotiate with Viriathus (Diod. 33.21; Dio fr. 79; cf. Schulten, *NJ* 39 [1917] 226f.; *Gesch. Numantia* 73f.; and 138, Promagistrates). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 6.

Praetors

? Sex. Atilius Serranus (69) Cos. 136

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. Peregrinus
CIL 1².2.15—*ILS* 6. Issued an edict expelling Chaldeans and Jews from the city of Rome (Val. Max. 1.3.2; cf. Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

? L. FURIUS PHILUS Pat. (78) Cos. 136
The latest date possible for his praetorship.

? L. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS[1] (*11 ?) Sicily
Defeated by the slaves in revolt (Flor. 2.7.7; cf. Liv. *Per.* 56; Diod. 34–35.2.18; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. GABINIUS[2] (6)
Carried the first law providing for voting by ballot (Cic. *Leg.* 3.35; *Lael.* 41; and cf. *Leg. Agr.* 2.4; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 54).

Promagistrates

Q. POMPEIUS (*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144 ?
Concluded a treaty with Numantia which was declared invalid by the Senate (Cic. *Font.* 23; *Off.* 3.109; *Fin.* 2.54; Liv. *Per.* 54; Vell. 2.1.5, and 90.3; Val. Max. 8.5.1; App. *Ib.* 79, and 83; Flor. 1.34.4; Dio fr. 79; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.4.21). See D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO[3] Pat. (48) Cos. 140
Campaigned in Lusitania against the Vettones and the Callaici, risking mutiny in his army by his strict discipline. When Viriathus' negotiations with Popillius failed (see Consuls) he continued them with Caepio, who intrigued with the chieftain's friends and secured his assassination. Caepio then forced the various Lusitanian bands to surrender and gave them land (Liv. *Per.* 54, and *Oxy. Per.* 54 and 55; Val. Max. 9.6.4; Vell. 2.1.3; Mela 3.1.4; App. *Ib.* 70, and 74—75; Dio fr. 78; Eutrop. 4.16; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 71.3; Oros. 5.23.15; cf. Diod. 33.22; Strabo 3.1.9; Plin. *NH* 4.117).

Legates, Ambassadors

See 140.

Decemviri Sacris Faciundis

CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO HISPANUS Pat. (347) Pr. 139
CIL 1².2.15—*ILS* 6. It is not known when he was coopted. See Bardt, *Priester* 30.

[1] The names of the series of Praetors who held command in Sicily during the slave revolt until a Consul was sent in 134 depends on the unsatisfactory list given by Florus (2.7.7): L. Plautius Hypsaeus, Calpurnius Piso (probably Frugi, the Consul of 133), Cornelius Lentulus (perhaps the Consul of 130, but see 139, Praetors), Manlius (possibly A. Manlius Torquatus, *RE* no. 2, cf. 74), and P. Popillius Laenas (probably the Consul of 132). The order in which they held office is difficult to determine. It is not a certainty that Florus follows any particular order, but on the assumption that his list is arranged in the reverse order of time, Stella Maranca (315) and Wehrmann (11) are inclined to place Popillius in 139 and proceed back to Plautius in 135. The direct order is perhaps somewhat preferable, for Popillius belonged to a family whose members usually advanced rapidly from praetorship to consulship, but the evidence is inadequate. What is certain is that these men preceded the Consul Fulvius in 134.

[2] It is uncertain whether a Lex Gabinia prohibiting secret gatherings should be attributed to this or a later Gabinius (Porcius Latro, *In Cat.* 19, cited in Niccolini, *FTP* 140).

[3] See 138, Consuls, on Brutus.

138 B.C. A.U.C. 616

Consuls

P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Nasica Serapio Pat. (354) Pr. by 141

D. Iunius M. f. M. n. Brutus (Callaicus) (57) Pr. by 141

Cic. *Brut.* 85; *Leg.* 3.20; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([D. I]un[ius M.] f. M. n. Brutu[s qui postea] Cal[l]aicus appel[latus est]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. ([P.] Corne[----], D. Iuni.[----]); Liv. *Per.* 55 and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.20; Chr. 354 (Nasica et Bruto); so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Cic. *Att.* 6.1.17. The Consuls had charge of the investigation into the murders at Sila, and were imprisoned by the Tribunes for refusing to make certain exemptions from the levy (Cic. *Brut.* 85; *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.20; cf. on Scipio, Val. Max. 3.7.3). Brutus in Farther Spain settled followers of Viriathus at Valentia (Liv. *Per.* 55), and carried the war against the Lusitanians to the Douro (Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 71, Sextus!; Flor. 1.33.12; cf. Strabo 3.3.1, and 3.7; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 142 p. 144 Helm). Cf. *Dig.* 1.13.1.2 (Dec. Druso et Porcina!).

Praetors

? Q. Calpurnius Piso (86) Cos. 135

The latest possible date before his consulship. Cf. *SIG*[3] 683, line 42.

? (L.) CALPURNIUS PISO (FRUGI) (96) Cos. 133 Sicily ?
Flor. 2.7.7; see 139, Praetors and note 1.

? SER. FULVIUS FLACCUS (64) Cos. 135
The latest possible date before his consulship.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. CURIATIUS (3, cf. 10, 11)
S. LICINIUS (2)
Imprisoned the Consuls for refusing to allow certain exemptions from the levy but remitted a fine at popular entreaty (Cic. *Leg.* 3.20; Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 55). Curiatius also urged the Consuls to relieve grain prices (Val. Max. 3.7.3; cf. Liv. *Per.* 55).

Promagistrates

M. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*9) Cos. 139
In Hither Spain he made no progress in an attack on the Lusones and was routed by the Numantines (Liv. *Per.* 55 and *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 79; see Schulten, *Gesch. Num.* 74f.). See Lübker no. 6.

137 B.C. A.U.C. 617

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS PORCINA Pat. (83) Pr. 143 ?
C. HOSTILIUS A. f. L. n. MANCINUS (18) Pr. by 140
Cic. *Brut.* 106; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ho]stilius A. f. L. n. Manci[nus]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 160f. (M. A[i]mili. Lepid., [C. H]ostili. Man[----]); Liv. *Oxy. Per.* 55; App. *Ib.* 80; Obseq. 24; Oros. 5.4.19; Chr. 354 (Porcina et Mancino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido Porcina et Mancino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λεπίδου καὶ Φλαμίνου); Cassiod.; and on Porcina, Diod. 33.28; Cic. *Brut.* 97. Mancinus in Hither Spain was defeated and trapped by the Numantines, and saved his army by surrendering and signing a treaty of peace. This the Senate refused to ratify, but replaced him by his colleague and voted (see 136) to surrender him to the Numantines (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 43; *Caec.* 98; *Rep.* 3.28; *De Or.* 1.181, and 238; 2.137; *Off.* 3.109; Liv. *Per.* 55; Val. Max. 1.6.7; 2.7.1; Vell. 2.1.5, 2.1, and 90.3; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 7.4.12–13; Plut. *TG* 5—7; App. *Ib.* 79—80; Flor. 1.34.5–7; Obseq. 24; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.4.19—5.11; Mart. Cap. 5.456; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 75–78). Lepidus opposed the ballot law of Cassius Ravilla (Cic. *Brut.* 97; see Tribunes of the Plebs), and was sent to Spain to replace Mancinus.

Praetors

M. CLAUDIUS (MARCELLUS ?) (26)
Killed by lightning on shipboard at Tarracina (Obseq. 24).

? CORNELIUS LENTULUS[1] Pat. (172 or 192) Cos. 130 ?
Defeated by the forces of the slave revolt in Sicily (Flor. 2.7.7). On his date, see 139, Praetors, and note 1.

? C. FULVIUS FLACCUS (53) Cos. 134
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. ANTIUS BRISO (7)
L. CASSIUS LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127
Introduced a measure to extend the ballot to all popular trials except those for *perduellio* (Cic. *Brut.* 97; 106; *Leg.* 3.35–37; *Sest.* 103; *Lael.* 41; *Corn.* 1, fr. 50 and Ascon. 78 C; *Schol. Bob.* 135, and Ps.-Ascon 216 Stangl; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.494f.; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 213f.), which was opposed by Antius and the Consul Lepidus (Cic. *Brut.* 97).

Quaestors

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)
Served under Mancinus against Numantia, and because of his father's reputation in Spain was acceptable to the Numantines as an envoy in arranging the treaty (see above, Consuls). It was proposed in the Senate to hand him and other members of Mancinus' staff over to the Numantines (Cic. *Har. Resp.* 41, and 43; *Brut.* 103; Vell. 2.2.1; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 7.4.13; Plut. *TG* 5—7; Flor. 2.2.2; Dio fr. 83.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 59.4; 64.1; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. Claud. Quad. fr. 73, and Val. Ant. fr. 57 Peter).

Promagistrates

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS (CALLAICUS) (57) Cos. 138
Campaigned against the Callaici in Farther Spain, crossed the river Oblivio, advanced to the Minius and won an important success (Liv. *Per.* 55, and *Oxy. Per.* 55; Strabo 3.3.4; Ovid *Fast.* 6.461; Vell. 2.5.1; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; App. *Ib.* 72; Flor. 1.33.12; Oros. 5.5.12; cf. Diod. 33.27; Mela 3.10; Plin. *NH* 4.115).

Legates, Envoys

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)
See Quaestors.

[1] Münzer (*RE* no. 172) is inclined to identify him with Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, and to consider that L. Cornelius the Praetor of 140 should more probably be identified with the Consul of 130.

136 B.C. A.U.C. 618

Consuls

L.[1] FURIUS – f. – n. PHILUS Pat. (78) Pr. by 139
SEX. ATILIUS M. f. C. n. SERRANUS (69) Pr. by 139
Cic. *Att.* 12.5b; *Off.* 3.109; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Sex.] Atilius M. f. C. n. Serran[us]); Obseq. 25; Chr. 354 (Pilo et Serrano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Philo et Servilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Furius, Val. Max. 3.7.5. The Consuls carried the measure to surrender Mancinus to the Numantines (Cic. *Off.* 3.109), and Furius brought him to Hither Spain, but accomplished little in the war (Cic. *Off.* 3.109; *Rep.* 3.28; App. *Ib.* 83; Dio fr. 79, and 81; cf. Liv. *Per.* 56; and see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 80f.). Atilius held command in Italy and Gaul (see 135, Promagistrates).

Censors

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
Q. FULVIUS M. f. M. n. NOBILIOR (95) Cos. 153
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Q. Fulv]ius M. f. M. n. Nobilior). Claudius exercised his office harshly but Fulvius was more moderate (Dio fr. 81; Fest. 360 L). Claudius was named Princeps Senatus (Plut. *TG* 4.1).[2] They completed the lustrum in 135 (Liv. *Per.* 56).

Praetors

MANLIUS Pat. (2, cf. 74) Sicily
A Praetor Manlius, perhaps A. Manlius Torquatus (*RE* no. 74), was defeated by the slaves in Sicily (Flor. 2.7.7; cf. Frontin. *Str.* 3.5.3; see 139, Praetors, and note 1).

P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA[3] (17) Cos. 133
Cic. *Att.* 12.5.3. He maintained the position that the surrender o Mancinus to the Numantines had annulled his rights as a citizen be

yond possibility of recovery, even though they had rejected him (*Dig.* 49.15.4; 50.7.18; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 1.181, and 238; 2.137; see above, Consuls).

? L. TREMELLIUS SCROFA (6)

Named first in the list of witnesses to the *S.C. de Prienensibus* (*SIG*[3] 688, 135 B.C.). It is certain that he attained the office (Varro *RR* 2.4.2).

Tribunes of the Plebs

P. RUTILIUS M. f. (9)

When Mancinus returned to Rome, Rutilius prevented him from entering the Senate on the ground that he had lost his citizenship beyond recovery (Cic. *De Or.* 1.181; cf. 238; 2.137; see Praetors, on Scaevola). On his name, see *CIL* 1[2].2.360.

Promagistrates

M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA[4] Pat. (83) Cos. 137, Pr. 143 ?

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 56). While awaiting the Senate's decision regarding Mancinus' treaty with Numantia he attacked the Vaccaei and in cooperation with Brutus besieged Pallantia, but after a defeat was superseded in his command, and upon his return was forced to pay a fine (Liv. *Per.* 56; App. *Ib.* 80—83; Oros. 5.5.13-14; Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 78-80).

D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS[5] (57) Cos. 138

In Farther Spain he continued the war against the Callaeci (Liv. *Per.* 56), and with Lepidus attacked the Vaccaei and Pallantia (App. *Ib.* 72—73; cf. Val. Max. 6.4, ext. 1). He returned to celebrate a triumph, probably in 136 or 135 and certainly by 133, over the Callaeci and Lusitani (Plut. *TG* 21.2; Eutrop. 4.19) and assume the cognomen Callaicus (*Fast. Cap.* for 138; Ovid *Fast.* 6. 461f.; Strabo 3.3.8; Vell. 2.5.1; Plin. *NH* 36.26; *Schol. Bob.* 179 Stangl; Ampel. 19.4; 23; 26.2). See 133, Promagistrates.

Legates, Envoys

(L. CORNELIUS ?) CINNA (cf. 105) Cos. 127

(L.) CAECILIUS (METELLUS CALVUS ?) (cf. 83) Cos. 142

Sent by the Senate to restrain Lepidus Porcina from attacking the Vaccaei (App. *Ib.* 81).

Legates, Lieutenants

a. FLACCUS[6]
Served under Lepidus Porcina in Hither Spain (App. *Ib.* 81).

b. Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148
Q. POMPEIUS (*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144 ?
Though hostile to each other and to the Consul Philus, they were compelled by the Senate at Philus' wish to serve with him in Spain (Val. Max. 3.7.5; Dio fr. 82). On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

[1] The praenomen L. appears in Cicero (*Brut.* 108; *Off.* 3.109; *Rep.* 1.17) and Obsequens (25). P. in Val. Max. 3.7.5 and Cassiod. is almost certainly an error.

[2] Willems (*Sénat* 1.113) holds that Scipio Nasica Serapio, Cos. 138, was chosen Princeps Senatus in 136, but the passage of Diodorus (34.33) on which he bases his argument has confused three generations of Nasicae. The evidence of Plutarch strongly indicates that Claudius was Princeps Senatus in 133.

[3] Scaevola's condemnation, while Iudex, of a *mimus* who publicly attacked Accius may be dated to this year (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; 2.19; see *RE*), but no evidence connects it with Accius' *Brutus* in honor of the triumph of Brutus Callaicus (see Promagistrates).

[4] According to Appian Lepidus was relieved of his consulship (ὑπάτειαν) after his defeat, but he cannot have reached Spain until late in 137. Livy (*Per.* 56) calls him Proconsul, and the operations against the Vaccaei and Pallantia are best placed in this year. On the chronology of Brutus' campaigns, see *RE*, and Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 78. Schulten believes that the lunar eclipse of April 1, 136, marks the date of the retreat from Pallantia.

[5] Brutus' triumph has been dated in 133 (Degrassi 558) because Eutropius lists it after Attalus' death and along with the triumph of Scipio Aemilianus (4.19). A provincial command lasting from 138 to 133 appears to be quite extraordinary in this period, and no details are preserved of military operations under Brutus' command after 136. Münzer (*RE*) doubts if Eutropius represents the correct order of time.

[6] Flaccus may possibly be identified with either C. Fulvius, Cos. 134, or M. Fulvius, Cos. 125 (*RE* 53 and 58, resp.).

135 B.C. A.U.C. 619

Consuls

SER. FULVIUS Q. f. – n. FLACCUS (64) Pr. 138
Q. CALPURNIUS C. f. C. n. PISO[1] (86) Pr. by 138
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([Q. Ca]lpurnius C. [f. C. n.] Piso); Obseq. 26; Chr. 354 (Flacco et Pisone), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.6.1; Cassiod.; and on Flaccus, *CIL* 1².2.635—*ILS* 22; *SIG*³ 688; Liv. *Per.* 56. Flaccus repelled an invasion of Illyria by

Vardaei (Liv. *Per.* 56; App. *Illyr.* 10). Piso in Hither Spain attacked Pallantia (App. *Ib.* 83), while Obsequens records a defeat at Numantia (26; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 81).

Praetors

M. COSCONIUS[2] (8) Macedonia

Held command in Macedonia, and won victories over Scordisci in Thrace (Liv. *Per.* 56). Probably remained until 133 or 132, since Cyzicus sent envoys to him when in difficulty during the revolt of Aristonicus (*IGRP* 4.134).

? P. POPILLIUS LAENAS[3] (*10) Cos. 132 Sicily

Searched out 900 runaway slaves and restored them to their masters (*CIL* 1².2.638—*ILS* 23; cf. 637). See Lübker no. 7.

? P. RUPILIUS (5) Cos. 132

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

Aediles, Curule

? C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS[4] (92) Cos. 129

Cic. *Att.* 13.32.3.

? Q. MINUCIUS[5] (25)

? (L.) VALERIUS (FLACCUS) Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

Didasc. Ter. And. (Donatus); see Dziatzko, *RhM* 21 (1866) 65f.; and Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, note 2, on Valerius.

Promagistrates

SEX. ATILIUS SERRANUS (69) Cos. 136

Proconsul in Gaul, where he fixed the boundaries of Vicetia and Ateste (*CIL* 1².2.636—*ILS* 5945).

[1] On Piso's filiation, see *SIG*³ 683, line 42.

[2] The order of events as given in Liv. *Per.* 56 indicates that Cosconius was Praetor in Macedonia in 135. The inscription is usually associated with the war of Aristonicus (133–129), in which case Cosconius remained for at least three years (see Rostovtzeff, *SEHHW* 809, 1522, note 80 and references cited there; and most recently, E. V. Hansen, *Attalids of Pergamum* 144f., notes 107–109). Magie holds that an earlier date is more probable (*Anatol. Stud. Buckler* 181, note 2), since Cyzicus was not certainly involved in the war. But he minimizes the extent of the war too much. Sestos was certainly involved (*OGIS* 339, lines 16–19). See now Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1038, note 13.

[3] The person to whom these inscriptions refer is almost certainly the Consul of 132, whose praetorship must be dated in or before 135. See 139, Praetors, and note 1.

[4] According to Cicero Tuditanus attained the curule magistracies *legitimis annis*. Thus he probably held the Aedileship, and as he was Praetor in 132, 135 is the latest date. If the practice of alternating pairs of patricians and plebeians still continued 136 would be the most probable one (Cichorius, *Unters. Lucil.* 235–237; Seidel 42f.).

[5] Dziatzko holds that these were Aediles at the time of a revival performance and is inclined to identify Valerius with the Consul of 131. Seidel (78) and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 235–237) use the combination of a plebeian and a patrician as an indication that the old rule of alternation had been given up. Dates and identifications remain exceedingly doubtful.

134 B.C. A.U.C. 620

Consuls

P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Africanus Aemilianus Pat. (335) Cos. 147

C. Fulvius Q. f. Cn. n. Flaccus (53) Pr. by 137

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ful]vius Q. f. C. [n.] Flaccus); Obseq. 27; Chr. 354 (Aemiliano II et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Africano et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1².2.763c; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1842. Scipio was elected under suspension of the law of 151 against iteration of the consulship, and given the command in Hither Spain by special vote.[1] After devoting much of the year to restoring discipline in the army, he proceeded to subjugate the areas which supported Numantia and begin the siege of the city (App. *Ib.* 84—89; Liv. *Per.* 57; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; *Deiot.* 19; *Fam.* 5.12.2; Sall. *Iug.* 7—9; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1 and 5, 3.9, and 7.27; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–3; and 13.2; *TG* 13.1; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15–20; Gell. 2.13.3; Flor. 1.34.8–12; Aelian. *NH* 11.9.5; Polyaen. 8.16.1–5; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 1.15; 3.10; *SHA*, *Hadr.* 10.2; Oros. 5.7.4; *Schol. Clun.* 272 Stangl; Fest. 249 L; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 85–129; and below, Legates and Tribunes of the Soldiers). Flaccus received the command in Sicily in the war with the slaves (Liv. *Per.* 56; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

Praetors

? P. Licinius Dives Crassus Mucianus (72) Cos. 131

? L. Valerius Flaccus[2] Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Quaestors

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS (ALLOBROGICUS) Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124?

Commended to the electors by Scipio (Val. Max. 8.15.4), and despite the cognomen Buteo in Appian (*Ib.* 84) is probably the nephew who had charge under him of 4000 volunteers for the Spanish war. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317f.

Promagistrates

M. COSCONIUS (8) Pr. 135

Governor of Macedonia. See 135, Praetors.

Tribunes of the Soldiers[3]

MEMMIUS (5) Pr. 104?
P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105, Pr. 118
SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO (16)
? C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

All served under Scipio at Numantia (Memmius: Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 17. Rutilius: App. *Ib.* 88; Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; Suidas, s. v. Ῥουτίλιος Ῥοῦφος. Asellio: Gell. 2.13.3, the historian. Gracchus: Plut. *TG* 13.1, not specifically termed Tr. Mil.).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Served in Spain with his brother Scipio (App. *Ib.* 90).

[1] Appian (*Ib.* 84) and Plutarch (*Mar.* 12.1) confuse this suspension of the law with that in 147. Cicero says that he was elected in absence (*Rep.* 6.11), and that he was not a candidate (*Lael.* 11; cf. Cassiod.), while Valerius Maximus (8.15.4) has him elected when commending the candidacy of his nephew for the quaestorship. See Liv. *Per.* 56; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Mur.* 58; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.4.2; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15; Gell. 16.8.10; Obseq. 37; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.7.1.

[2] L. Valerius Flaccus, the Consul of 131, has frequently been identified with L. Valerius L. f. who is named as Praetor in a Senatus Consultum reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.8.6, 145). It is generally agreed that the decree does not belong to the year 47 in which Josephus reports it. Similarities between this decree and a letter of a Consul Lucius (*I Maccab.* 15.16–21) have led to assimilation of the dates of the two documents (see 142, Consuls, and note 1), but the date formerly proposed (139 B.C.) has been proved impossible, and 142 B.C. makes much too long an interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Valerius. 135 or 134 is a more probable date for his praetorship. Moreover in both years the Consuls were away in distant provinces and the

urban Praetor would naturally have charge of Senate meetings in their absence. Could the similarities in the two decrees be explained by a similarity of occasion, the first because of an embassy sent to secure Roman friendship at the beginning of the rule of Simon and the second because of an embassy sent at the beginning of the rule of John Hyrcanus I? and the confusion in Josephus be caused by confusion between Hyrcanus I and Hyrcanus II?

[3] With Scipio were also C. Marius and C. Lucilius (Vell. 2.9.4, on Lucilius; Vell. 2.9.4; Val Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–4, and 13.2, on Marius). Marius' position is uncertain, perhaps an *eques* (Plut. *Mar.* 13.2), for this service precedes his military tribunate (Sall. *Iug.* 63.3). Lucilius is termed an *eques* but as the brother, and later the brother-in-law also, of a senator, could have had an official positio on Scipio's staff (see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 14ff., 24ff.).

133 B.C. A.U.C. 621

Consuls

P. Mucius P. f. Q. n. Scaevola (17) Pr. 136
L. Calpurnius L. f. C. n. Piso Frugi (96) Pr. 138?

CIL 1².2.585, Lex Agraria of 111; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.1–8; *Att.* 1.19.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 470f. (P. Muc[----], L. Calpurnius [L. f. C. n. Piso] Fru[gi]); Vell. 2.2.2; Ps.-Ascon. 221 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Scepula et Pisone); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scaevola et Calpurnio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Mucius, Plut. *TG* 9.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39. Mucius was consulted by Ti. Gracchus (see Tribunes of the Plebs) regarding his initial program (Cic. *Acad.* 2.13; Plut. *TG* 9.1), and opposed violent action to prevent his re-election, but defended the murderers (Cic. *Dom.* 91; *Planc.* 88; *De Or.* 2.285; *Tusc.* 4.51; Val. Max. 3.2.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.7). Calpurnius received the command in Sicily against the slaves. He restored discipline in the army, captured Murgantia, and attacked Enna (*CIL* 1².2.847; Val. Max. 2.7.9; 4.3.10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26; Oros. 5.9.6).

Praetors

? Ap. Claudius Pat. (11) Cos. Suff. 130
? M. Perperna (4) Cos. 130 Sicily?

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Perperna, see 132, Promagistrates.

C. Popillius[1] C. f. (not in **RE*) Pr. Urbanus

Presided over a meeting of the Senate when it decreed instructions for future governors of Asia to maintain the acts of Attalus III and the earlier kings (*OGIS* 435-*IGRP* 4.301).

? L. RUPILIUS (4)

A candidate for the consulship between 132, his brother's consulship, and the death of Scipio in 129 (Fannius fr. 6 Peter; Cic. *Lael.* 73; Plin. *NH* 7.122). Accordingly 133 is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

Aediles of the Plebs

LUCRETIUS VESPILLO (34)

Ordered the bodies of Ti. Gracchus and others who died with him to be thrown into the Tiber (Val. Max. 1.4.2, from Nepos; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8).

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. ? MUCIUS ?[2] (1) *or* MINUCIUS ? (6) *or* MUMMIUS ? (12)

Succeeded M. Octavius (see below), and at the elections for 132 urged Rubrius to let him preside (Plut. *TG* 13.2; 18.1, Mucius; App. *BC* 1.12 and 14, Mummius; Oros. 5.8.3, Minucius).

M. OCTAVIUS (31)

He persisted in his veto of the agrarian bill of Gracchus, and was deposed by vote of the assembly (Cic. *Mil.* 72; *ND* 1.106; *Leg.* 3.24; *Brut.* 95; Liv. *Per.* 58; Diod. 34–35.7.1; Vell. 2.2.3; Ascon. 72 C; Plut. *TG* 10—12, and 14—15; Flor. 2.2.5; Dio fr. 83, and 46.49.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.4; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. *FOR* 2.11–12, 113f.).

RUBRIUS (1)

Was presiding over the tribunician elections for 132, but gave them over to Mucius (App. *BC* 1.14, ῥομβίου Mss; cf. Plut. *TG* 18.1).

P. SATUREIUS[3] (1)

A colleague of Gracchus and the first to strike him (Plut. *TG* 19.6).

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)

Immediately upon entering office he embarked on a program of reform which involved 1. an agrarian law which limited possession of public land to the amount set by the Licinio-Sextian rogations of 366 and provided for assigning the rest to poor people through a commission of three persons; 2. deposition of his colleague Octavius from office when he persisted in his veto (see above); 3. grant to the commission of the right to decide questions of ownership; 4. application of funds from the Attalid inheritance to the work of the commission; 5. also, but with less good authority, he is credited with bills to limit the term of military service, to reaffirm the right of appeal to the

[3] The person to whom these inscriptions refer is almost certainly the Consul of 132, whose praetorship must be dated in or before 135. See 139, Praetors, and note 1.

[4] According to Cicero Tuditanus attained the curule magistracies *legitimis annis*. Thus he probably held the Aedileship, and as he was Praetor in 132, 135 is the latest date. If the practice of alternating pairs of patricians and plebeians still continued 136 would be the most probable one (Cichorius, *Unters. Lucil.* 235–237; Seidel 42f.).

[5] Dziatzko holds that these were Aediles at the time of a revival performance and is inclined to identify Valerius with the Consul of 131. Seidel (78) and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 235–237) use the combination of a plebeian and a patrician as an indication that the old rule of alternation had been given up. Dates and identifications remain exceedingly doubtful.

134 B.C. A.U.C. 620

Consuls

P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Scipio Africanus Aemilianus Pat. (335) Cos. 147

C. Fulvius Q. f. Cn. n. Flaccus (53) Pr. by 137

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 125, 468f. ([C. Ful]vius Q. f. C. [n.] Flaccus); Obseq. 27; Chr. 354 (Aemiliano II et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scipione Africano et Flacco); *Chr. Pasc.* (Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β'); Cassiod.; and on Scipio, Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1².2.763c; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1842. Scipio was elected under suspension of the law of 151 against iteration of the consulship, and given the command in Hither Spain by special vote.[1] After devoting much of the year to restoring discipline in the army, he proceeded to subjugate the areas which supported Numantia and begin the siege of the city (App. *Ib.* 84—89; Liv. *Per.* 57; cf. Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; *Deiot.* 19; *Fam.* 5.12.2; Sall. *Iug.* 7—9; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.9.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1 and 5, 3.9, and 7.27; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–3; and 13.2; *TG* 13.1; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15–20; Gell. 2.13.3; Flor. 1.34.8–12; Aelian. *NH* 11.9.5; Polyaen. 8.16.1–5; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 1.15; 3.10; *SHA*, *Hadr.* 10.2; Oros. 5.7.4; *Schol. Clun.* 272 Stangl; Fest. 249 L; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 85–129; and below, Legates and Tribunes of the Soldiers). Flaccus received the command in Sicily in the war with the slaves (Liv. *Per.* 56; Obseq. 27; Oros. 5.9.6).

Praetors

? P. Licinius Dives Crassus Mucianus (72) Cos. 131

? L. Valerius Flaccus[2] Pat. (175, cf. 60) Cos. 131

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Quaestors

Q. Fabius Maximus (Allobrogicus) Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124?

Commended to the electors by Scipio (Val. Max. 8.15.4), and despite the cognomen Buteo in Appian (*Ib.* 84) is probably the nephew who had charge under him of 4000 volunteers for the Spanish war. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317f.

Promagistrates

M. Cosconius (8) Pr. 135

Governor of Macedonia. See 135, Praetors.

Tribunes of the Soldiers[2]

Memmius (5) Pr. 104?
P. Rutilius Rufus (34) Cos. 105, Pr. 118
Sempronius Asellio (16)
? C. Sempronius Gracchus (47)

All served under Scipio at Numantia (Memmius: Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.1; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 17. Rutilius: App. *Ib.* 88; Cic. *Rep.* 1.17; Suidas, s. v. Ῥουτίλιος Ῥοῦφος. Asellio: Gell. 2.13.3, the historian. Gracchus: Plut. *TG* 13.1, not specifically termed Tr. Mil.).

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus Pat. (109) Cos. 145, Pr. 149

Served in Spain with his brother Scipio (App. *Ib.* 90).

[1] Appian (*Ib.* 84) and Plutarch (*Mar.* 12.1) confuse this suspension of the law with that in 147. Cicero says that he was elected in absence (*Rep.* 6.11), and that he was not a candidate (*Lael.* 11; cf. Cassiod.), while Valerius Maximus (8.15.4) has him elected when commending the candidacy of his nephew for the quaestorship. See Liv. *Per.* 56; Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Mur.* 58; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.4.2; Val. Max. 4.3.13; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 15; Gell. 16.8.10; Obseq. 37; Eutrop. 4.17; Oros. 5.7.1.

[2] L. Valerius Flaccus, the Consul of 131, has frequently been identified with L. Valerius L. f. who is named as Praetor in a Senatus Consultum reported in Josephus (*AJ* 14.8.6, 145). It is generally agreed that the decree does not belong to the year 47 in which Josephus reports it. Similarities between this decree and a letter of a Consul Lucius (*I Maccab.* 15.16–21) have led to assimilation of the dates of the two documents (see 142, Consuls, and note 1), but the date formerly proposed (139 B.C.) has been proved impossible, and 142 B.C. makes much too long an interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Valerius. 135 or 134 is a more probable date for his praetorship. Moreover in both years the Consuls were away in distant provinces and the

urban Praetor would naturally have charge of Senate meetings in their absence. Could the similarities in the two decrees be explained by a similarity of occasion, the first because of an embassy sent to secure Roman friendship at the beginning of the rule of Simon and the second because of an embassy sent at the beginning of the rule of John Hyrcanus I? and the confusion in Josephus be caused by confusion between Hyrcanus I and Hyrcanus II?

[2] With Scipio were also C. Marius and C. Lucilius (Vell. 2.9.4, on Lucilius; Vell. 2.9.4; Val Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 3.2–4, and 13.2, on Marius). Marius' position is uncertain, perhaps an *eques* (Plut. *Mar.* 13.2), for this service precedes his military tribunate (Sall. *Iug.* 63.3). Lucilius is termed an *eques* but as the brother, and later the brother-in-law also, of a senator, could have had an official positio on Scipio's staff (see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 14 ff., 24 ff.).

133 B.C. A.U.C. 621

Consuls

P. MUCIUS P. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (17) Pr. 136
L. CALPURNIUS L. f. C. n. PISO FRUGI (96) Pr. 138?

CIL 1².2.585, Lex Agraria of 111; Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.1–8; *Att.* 1.19.4; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125, 470f. (P. Muc[----], L. Calpurnius [L. f. C. n. Piso] Fru[gi]); Vell. 2.2.2; Ps.-Ascon. 221 Stangl; Chr. 354 (Scepula et Pisone); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scaevola et Calpurnio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Mucius, Plut. *TG* 9.1; Pompon. *Dig.* 1.2.2.39. Mucius was consulted by Ti. Gracchus (see Tribunes of the Plebs) regarding his initial program (Cic. *Acad.* 2.13; Plut. *TG* 9.1), and opposed violent action to prevent his re-election, but defended the murderers (Cic. *Dom.* 91; *Planc.* 88; *De Or.* 2.285; *Tusc.* 4.51; Val. Max. 3.2.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.7). Calpurnius received the command in Sicily against the slaves. He restored discipline in the army, captured Murgantia, and attacked Enna (*CIL* 1².2.847; Val. Max. 2.7.9; 4.3.10; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26; Oros. 5.9.6).

Praetors

? AP. CLAUDIUS Pat. (11) Cos. Suff. 130
? M. PERPERNA (4) Cos. 130 Sicily?

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Perperna, see 132, Promagistrates.

C. POPILLIUS[1] C. f. (not in **RE*) Pr. Urbanus

Presided over a meeting of the Senate when it decreed instructions for future governors of Asia to maintain the acts of Attalus III and the earlier kings (*OGIS* 435-*IGRP* 4.301).

? L. Rupilius (4)

A candidate for the consulship between 132, his brother's consulship, and the death of Scipio in 129 (Fannius fr. 6 Peter; Cic. *Lael.* 73; Plin. *NH* 7.122). Accordingly 133 is the latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia.

Aediles of the Plebs

Lucretius Vespillo (34)

Ordered the bodies of Ti. Gracchus and others who died with him to be thrown into the Tiber (Val. Max. 1.4.2, from Nepos; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8).

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. ? Mucius ?[2] (1) *or* Minucius ? (6) *or* Mummius ? (12)

Succeeded M. Octavius (see below), and at the elections for 132 urged Rubrius to let him preside (Plut. *TG* 13.2; 18.1, Mucius; App. *BC* 1.12 and 14, Mummius; Oros. 5.8.3, Minucius).

M. Octavius (31)

He persisted in his veto of the agrarian bill of Gracchus, and was deposed by vote of the assembly (Cic. *Mil.* 72; *ND* 1.106; *Leg.* 3.24; *Brut.* 95; Liv. *Per.* 58; Diod. 34–35.7.1; Vell. 2.2.3; Ascon. 72 C; Plut. *TG* 10—12, and 14—15; Flor. 2.2.5; Dio fr. 83, and 46.49.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.4; Oros. 5.8.3; cf. *FOR* 2.11–12, 113f.).

Rubrius (1)

Was presiding over the tribunician elections for 132, but gave them over to Mucius (App. *BC* 1.14, ῥομβίου Mss; cf. Plut. *TG* 18.1).

P. Satureius[3] (1)

A colleague of Gracchus and the first to strike him (Plut. *TG* 19.6).

Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (54)

Immediately upon entering office he embarked on a program of reform which involved 1. an agrarian law which limited possession of public land to the amount set by the Licinio-Sextian rogations of 366 and provided for assigning the rest to poor people through a commission of three persons; 2. deposition of his colleague Octavius from office when he persisted in his veto (see above); 3. grant to the commission of the right to decide questions of ownership; 4. application of funds from the Attalid inheritance to the work of the commission; 5. also, but with less good authority, he is credited with bills to limit the term of military service, to reaffirm the right of appeal to the

people, and to make knights members of juries. When a candidate for reelection he was attacked in the Forum by a group of senators and killed with many of his supporters. (In general, see Liv. *Per.* 58; Plut. *TG* 8—20; App. *BC* 1—17; cf. *FOR* 2.1-15, 109-114; on the agrarian law, see also Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.10 and 31; *Sest.* 103; *Off.* 2.80; Diod. 34-35.6.1-2; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Vell. 2.2.3; Flor. 2.2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.3; *Schol. Bob.* 118, and 135 Stangl; cf. Lex Agr. of 111 *passim*; *FOR* 1.221, 223f.; 2.111ff.; on Octavius, see above; on the commission, see Special Commissions; on the Attalid inheritance: Liv. *Per.* 58; Plut. *TG* 14; Flor. 1.35; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.5; Oros. 5.8.4; on the minor measures: Plut. *TG* 16; Plin. *NH* 33.34; Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; Dio fr. 63; Ampel. 26.1; Macrob. 3.14.6; on his second candidacy and death: Semp. Asellio fr. 6 Peter; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 4.31, and 67; Cic. *Caec.* 87; *Verr.* 2.4.108; *Cat.* 1.29; 4.13; *Dom.* 91; *Har. Resp.* 43; *Planc.* 88; *Mil.* 8, and 14; *Phil.* 8.13; *De Or.* 2.106, 170, and 285; 3.214; *Brut.* 103, 107, and 212; *Rep.* 1.31; 6.8; *Lael.* 37, and 41; *Div.* 1.56; *Tusc.* 4.51; *Off.* 1.76, and 109; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Sall. *Iug.* 31.7; 42.1; Nepos *Ill. Vir.* fr. 15 Peter; Diod. 34-35.7.2-3, and 33.6; Val. Max. 1.4.3; 2.8.7; 3.2.17; 4.7.1; 5.3.2e; 6.2.3, and 3.1a; Vell. 2.3.1-4; 2.6.7, and 7.4; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 5.13.24; Plut. *CG* 3.3-4; 14.2; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 23; Dio 46.49.2; Obseq. 27a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.8; Oros. 5.9.1-3; Augustin. *CD* 2.21.)

Promagistrates

P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134

Destroyed Numantia and sold the survivors into slavery, and with the aid of the usual senatorial commission completed arrangements in his province (Semp. Asellio fr. 5 Peter; Liv. *Per.* 57; 59; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 7.6, ext. 2; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.4.2; Senec. *Ira* 1.11.7; Frontin. *Str.* 2.8.7; 4.7.16; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 20-22; App. *Ib.* 89—99; Flor. 1.34.12-17; Eutrop. 4.17; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.6; Veget. *RM* 3.21; *SHA, Pius* 9-10; Ampel. 18.1; 24; Oros. 5.7.5-18; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 142, p. 144 Helm; see Schulten, *Gesch. Numantia* 130-139).

? D. Iunius Brutus Callaicus (57) Cos. 138

Following the order in Eutrop. 4.19, Degrassi is inclined to date Brutus' triumph in 133. See 136, Promagistrates and note 4.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 134, on those with Scipio in Spain.

Legates, Lieutenants

See 134, on those with Scipio in Spain.

Prefects

C. TITIUS (6)
A commander of allied cavalry in Sicily under Piso, who was punished for surrender by public ignominy (Val. Max. 2.7.9; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.26).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis

TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)
C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)
AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
Elected under the agrarian law of Ti. Gracchus to resume possession of public land and divide it among the poor, then empowered to decide questions of ownership (App. *BC* 1.13, and 18—19; cf. *CIL* 1².2.639–644 and 719, the boundary stones; Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2.31; Liv. *Per.* 58; Val. Max. 7.2.6; Vell. 2.2.3; Plut. *TG* 13.1).

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131
Elected to the place of Ti. Gracchus (Plut. *TG* 21.1; cf. *CIL* 1².2.639–642 and 719; *Ann. Epig.* 1945, no. 25; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.4, C. Crassum).

Augurs

Plut. *TG* 4.1

?–133: TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54)
He became an Augur at an early age, but the date is not known.

?–130: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143
A member of the college along with Ti. Gracchus, but when he entered is not known.

There follows a list of the probable membership of the college of Augurs just before the death of Tiberius Gracchus in 133:

Patricians

AP. CLAUDIUS C. f. AP. n. PULCHER (295) Cos. 143 Augur ?—130
P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS (335) Cos. 147, 134 Augur ?—129

M. AEMILIUS M. f. M. n. LEPIDUS PORCINA (83) Cos. 137 Augur before 125, and probably much earlier
The remaining patrician is unknown.

Plebeians

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148 Augur bef. 140—115
C. LAELIUS C. f. C. n. (3) Cos. 140, Pr. 145 Augur bef. 140—ca. 128
D. IUNIUS M. f. M. n. BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138 Augur bef. 129, and probably some years earlier
TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (54) Augur ?—133
Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (21) Cos. 117, Pr. 120 Augur bef. 129—ca. 89
Note that C. FANNIUS M. f. — n. (7) Cos. 122, Pr. 126 ?, had become an Augur by 129. As Q. Mucius Scaevola was preferred to him (see 129, Augurs), he was probably a recent choice at that time, and may very possibly have been the successor to Tiberius Gracchus.

[1] Popillius is otherwise unknown, though he was probably a brother of P. Popillius C. f., who was Consul in 132. The decree is dated between the Ides of Sextilis and the Ides of December in some year near the time of the acquisition of the province of Asia, and is usually assigned to 133 because no account is taken of the revolt of Aristonicus and the acts of the kings are validated in their entirety. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2. 1033, note 1) favors a date when the revolt was crushed and instructions could perhaps more properly be given to future governors than to Legates concerned with the organization of the province, and suggests 129, when we also know that both Consuls were absent from Rome and the Praetor Urbanus would preside over the Senate. If this is correct, the decree must be dated before the first of October when the Consul Sempronius celebrated a triumph. We cannot however be sure what commission may have taken Scaevola from Rome in late 133 while his colleague was in Sicily, and an instruction of this kind for all future governors could reasonably form part of the original basis for the organization of the province when the Senate returned to the question after the death of Tiberius Gracchus. Furthermore, the relationship of the date of the decree to that of the Senatus Consultum de Agro Pergameno tends to favor the earlier dating.

A fragment of this decree, found at Adramyttium (*IGRP* 4.262), referring to a dispute between the Pergamenes and the publicans, was dated after the legislation of Gaius Gracchus, and preferably about 110 B. C. on the basis of the possible identification of the persons named in the consilium (Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucilius* 3f.). But fragments of another copy found at Smyrna (full text in Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283) mention the month Quinctilis and Consuls whose names end in — νιος and — ύλλιος, respectively, one of whom, the latter, certainly appears to be in office and in position to take action directly at the time of the decree (ἐὰν αὐτῷ φαίνηται), and among the questions at issue seems to be τίνες ὅροι Περγαμηνῶν εἰσίν. This evidence led

Passerini to suggest 129 B. C., the consulship of Sempronius and Aquillius, when the latter held command in Asia. If this dating is correct, the decree of Popillius must be placed earlier, and probably in 133, since disputes arising from the settlement of the province could hardly reach the Senate two months or more before instructions for the settlement were given.

Magie (*op. cit.* 2.1055, note 25) rejects the dating in 129 and prefers a date near the end of the second century for the following reasons: Aquillius is the name of the Consul mentioned, but he need not be identified with the Consul of 129 and may be his son, the Consul of 101; the restoration of line 17 ([Μάνιος Ἀκύλλιος Γάιος Σεμπρώ]νιος ὕπατοι) is not valid, nor need the Consuls referred to be either those of the current year or the college of any one year; the year 129 is too soon after the revolt of Aristonicus for controversies to arise between the Pergamenes and the publicans; and in the lists of names of Roman senators in the council L. Domitius Cn. f. should be identified with the Consul of 94 and indicates a date late in the century.

The younger Aquillius, so far as we know, had nothing to do with Asia before 90 B. C. The words ὕπατοι and ὕπατος in the nominative more probably indicate Consuls currently in office. Lucilius in Book 26, one of the earlier books, refers to publicans in Asia, probably before 123 (203–205 M; and cf. 131, note 1, on Lentulus Lupus). Perperna had captured Aristonicus and broken the strength of the revolt before the arrival of Aquillius, who was therefore free to proceed with the organization of the pacified portions. This is just the moment when disputes, and especially disputes regarding the exact boundaries of territory, would naturally arise. Few of the persons in the list of Roman senators are identifiable without cognomina, but L. Iulius Sex. f. is almost certainly a son of Sextus Iulius Sex. f. L. n. Caesar, Cos. 157, and the father of L. Iulius L. f. Sex. n. Caesar, Cos. 90, and points to an earlier rather than a later date. One reference in the inscription first discussed has preserved the name of C. Popillius C. f. Is it not just as probable that L. Domitius Cn. f. was an uncle of the Consuls of 96 and 94 (Suet. *Nero* 1 refers to Domitii who had attained the consulship or censorship), and that Cn. Pompeius Cn. f. was an uncle of Cn. Pompeius Sex. f. Cn. n. Strabo, Cos. 89? For other discussions, see the references in Magie, *loc. cit.*

[2] Plutarch gives the first name, Orosius the second, and Appian the third. Minucius may be due to confusion with the name of the successor of C. Gracchus (Oros. 5.12.4–5). As between the other two the political connections of Gracchus favor a Mucius, but the name Q. Mummius occurs elsewhere (*RE* s.v. "Minucius" no. 15, and "Mummius" no. 11; see 187, Tribunes of the Plebs).

[3] Plut. *TG* 19.6: εἷς τῶν συναρχόντων.

132 B.C. A.U.C. 622

Consuls

P. Popillius C. f. P. n. Laenas (*10) Pr. by 135

P. Rupilius P. f. P. n. (5) Pr. by 135

Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.112; *Lael.* 37; *Att.* 13.32.3; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 52f., 125f., 470f. (P. Popi[ll]ius C. f. P. [n. Laenas]; Rupilius' name entire)

Chr. 354 (Laenas et Calibo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Laenate et Rutilio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., with Sulpicius for Rupilius; and on Popillius, *CIL* 1².2.637; Cic. *Cluent.* 95. The Consuls had charge of the senatorial inquisition into supporters of Ti. Gracchus (Cic. *Lael.* 37; Val. Max. 3.7.1). Popillius built and repaired roads in Italy (*CIL* 1².2.637, 638—*ILS* 23), while Rupilius finally subdued the slave revolt in Sicily (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.125; Liv. *Per.* 59; Diod. 34–35.2.20–23; Val. Max. 2.7.3; 6.9.8; 9.12, ext. 1; Oros. 5.9.7), possibly earning a triumph (Degrassi 558), and with the help of a senatorial commission reorganized the island under the Lex Rupilia (Cic. *Verr.* 2.2.32–44, 59, 90, 125; Val. Max. 6.9.8; Ps.-Ascon. 264 Stangl; *Schol. Gron.* 334 Stangl; cf. *CIL* 1², p. 764, no. 383 n, P. Ru[pilius]). On Popillius, see Lübker no. 7.

Praetors

? M'. Aquillius (10) Cos. 129
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

C. Sempronius Tuditanus (92) Cos. 129
Cic. *Att.* 13.30.2, and 32.3; cf. 13.6a.4; perhaps named as a witness in Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

Quaestors

? Q. Fabius Maximus (Eburnus ?)[1] Pat. (111) Cos. 116
Served under his father-in-law Rupilius in Sicily, but was sent home in disgrace for losing Tauromenium (Val. Max. 2.7.3; cf. coins of Panormus, *CIL* 1².2, p. 764, no. 383d; Nepotian. 16.2).

Promagistrates

P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134
Returned from Spain to celebrate his triumph over the Numantines (Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; Cic. *Rep.* 6.11; *Phil.* 11.18; Liv. *Per.* 59; Val. Max. 2.7.1; 4.3.13; 8.1, abs. 11; Vell. 2.4.5; Plin. *NH* 33.141; Plut. *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 22; App. *Ib.* 98; Flor. 1.34.17; Gell. 16.8.10; Eutrop. 4.19; Oros. 5.7.18; see Degrassi 558).

? M. Perperna[2] (4) Cos. 130
According to Florus (2.7.8), he reduced Enna in Sicily by famine and celebrated an *ovatio* (see Degrassi 558).

Legates, Ambassadors

P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138

Sent by the Senate, probably with four others (Strabo 14.1.38), to organize the new province of Asia (and to avoid the popular hatred against him in Rome for his connection with the death of Gracchus and the trials of his followers). He died in Pergamum, probably during this year (*CIL* 1².2.2502—*ILS* 8886; Cic. *Flacc.* 75; *Rep.* 1.6; Val. Max. 3.2.17; 5.3.2; Plin. *NH* 7.120; Plut. *TG* 21.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 64.9; see 133, Praetors, on C. Popillius; and on the date, which is in late 133 or early 132, Hansen, *Attalids of Pergamum* 143f.; Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2. 1033, note 1).

Legates, Lieutenants

See Quaestors and note 1.

Special Commissions

See 133.

Pontifices

141 ?–132: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (354) Cos. 138, Pont. Max. 141 ?

Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131, Pont. –

Cic. *Phil.* 11.18; Liv. *Per.* 59; Ascon. 25 C; Gell. 1.13.10; Oros. 5.10.1.

[1] Klein (132, no. 4) identifies this Fabius with Allobrogicus and calls him a Legate. This is possible, if he returned from Spain in time, but improbable, since he was likely to remain with his commander until the end of the campaign. Moreover, an issue of coins at Panormus supports the view that Fabius was a Quaestor, and was not Allobrogicus, who had already held that office, but Eburnus, the future Consul of 116. See Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 317ff.

[2] Münzer (*RE*) believes that the notice in Florus is due to confusion with his campaign in Asia against Aristonicus in 130 and 129, where his opponents were in part described as slaves and he captured a city (Stratonikeia), but in this case death prevented him from celebrating a triumph. The situation in Sicily makes the presence of two commanders not improbable. Degrassi finds that the lacuna in the *Act. Tr.* may include this as well as other triumphs, and considers the command in Sicily and the *ovatio* quite possible (558). See a fragment of an Elogium found at Tarquinii which Degrassi suggests may refer to Perperna and his operations in Sicily and Asia (*NS*, Series 8, Vol. 2, fasc. 7–12, p. 264, published 1950).

131 B.C. A.U.C. 623

Consuls

P. LICINIUS P. f. P. n. DIVES CRASSUS MUCIANUS (72) Pr. by 134
L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS Pat. (175) Pr. by 134

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (P. Lici[ni]us P. f. P. n. Cr[----], L. Valeri[us ----]); Chr. 354 (Muciano et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Crasso et Flacco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. As Pontifex Maximus Licinius restrained his colleague, who was Flamen Martialis, from leaving the city (Cic. *Phil.* 11.18), then himself took command of the war against Aristonicus in Asia (Liv. *Per.* 59; Strabo 14.1.38; Gell. 1.13.11-13; Iustin. 36.4.7-8; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.1-2; Eustath. *Hom. Od.* 18.7; cf. *CIG* 2501—*JOEAI* 11 [1908] 69f., P. Val.? Crassus; Val. Max. 8.7.6; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 11.2.50). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 23.

Censors

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. L. n. METELLUS MACEDONICUS (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148
Q. POMPEIUS A. f. (*2) Cos. 141, Pr. 144?

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (Q. Caecili[----]); Liv. *Per.* 59, both plebeian for the first time; Fest. 360 L; on Metellus, Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; *Dom.* 123; Val. Max. 8.5.1; and on Pompeius, Cic. *Brut.* 263. Metellus in revising the list of senators passed over C. Atinius Labeo, who threatened to hurl him from the Tarpeian rock, and did consecrate his property (Cic. *Dom.* 123; Liv. *Per.* 59; Plin. *NH* 7.143). He also made his famous speech to the Senate urging compulsory marriage (Liv. *Per.* 59; Suet. *Aug.* 89; cf. *FOR* 1.97-100, 221f.). Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 143, the Princeps Senatus, probably died before the end of this censorship (see 130, Special Commissions), and L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, Cos. 156, was appointed as his successor.[1] On Pompeius, see D.-G. 4.313, no. 3.

Praetors

? T. ANNIUS RUFUS (78) Cos. 128
? CN. OCTAVIUS (18, cf. 2) Cos. 128

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. ATINIUS LABEO MACERIO (10)

Omitted from the list of senators by the Censors (see above), perhaps in contravention of the Atinian plebiscite (see 149, Tribunes of the

Plebs, but it may be a bill of this Atinius), he threatened to throw the Censor Metellus from the Tarpeian rock, and when this was vetoed attempted to consecrate his property (Cic. *Dom.* 123; Liv. *Per.* 59; Plin. *NH* 7.143).

Special Commissions

See 133.

Flamens

?–?: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (175) Cos. 131

Cic. *Phil.* 11.18. The dates for his accession and death remain unknown. He was probably succeeded by his son. See 100, Consuls, and Flamens.

[1] L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus (Cos. 156, Cens. 147), whose recent death occasioned Book I of the *Satires* of Lucilius, is termed Princeps Senatus in Acro's scholion to Hor. *Sat.* 2.1.67 (Marx, *Proleg.* xxxvi; Porphyrio mistakenly refers to Rutilius Lupus, Cos. 90), while the Princeps Senatus of 121 was P. Cornelius Lentulus (Cos. Suff. 162; see 125, Censors), who must have attained his position at the first previous censorship. References to the activities of the publicans in Asia led Cichorius (*Untersuch. zu Lucilius* 72–86) to believe that the early books of Lucilius were not published before the legislation of C. Gracchus in 123 (see 123, Tribunes of the Plebs), and that therefore Lupus' death was after 123. He even suggested a censorship, not otherwise attested, between 123 and 120 to account for the position of P. Corn. Lentulus in 121. Recent evidence has refuted him on both counts. New fragments of the S. C. de Agro Pergameno prove that it is to be dated in 129 (not 110, as Cichorius believed; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283), and that the publicans were active in Asia at that time; and the *Fasti* of Antium (Degrassi 162f.) show that no Censors were listed between 123 and 120. We must return to Marx's dating. Lentulus Lupus became Princeps Senatus upon the death of Claudius in 131 or 130, and died before the end of the censorship of 126–125, when he was succeeded by P. Lentulus. See 133, note 1.

130 B.C. A.U.C. 624

Consuls

L. CORNELIUS – f. – n. LENTULUS Pat. (192, cf. 191, 172) Pr. 140? or 137?

M. PERPERNA M. f. L. n. (4) Pr. by 133

Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (L. [----]); *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 162f. M. Perp[erna ----]); Chr. 354 (Lentulo et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* Lentulo et Perperna), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. (App. Claudius et

M. Perpenna); and on Perperna, *I. v. Priene* 108, lines 223ff., 109, lines 92ff.; Val. Max. 3.4.5; Obseq. 28. Lentulus apparently died in office. Perperna succeeded Mucianus in the command in Asia against Aristonicus, whom he captured at Stratonikeia of Lydia (*I. v. Priene* 108 and 109, above; Liv. *Per.* 59; Strabo 14.1.38; Val. Max. 3.4.5; Vell. 2.4.1, and 38.5; Flor. 1.35.6; Iustin. 36.4.9; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.4–5; see Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1ff., and 129, Promagistrates).

Consul Suffectus

Ap. Claudius – f. – n. Pulcher Pat. (11) Pr. by 133
Fast. Cap., Degrassi 52f., 126, 470f. (suf[----]); *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (suff[----]); Obseq. 28; Cassiod. (above).

Praetors

? L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla (72) Cos. 127
? L. Cornelius Cinna Pat. (105) Cos. 127
The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

? C. Marcius Figulus (62)
Val. Max. 9.3.2: son of the Consul of 162 and 156, who was defeated in his candidacy for the consulship during the period. See the filiation of the Consul of 64.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? Q. Aelius Tubero (155)
As Tribune (triumviratu, Mss, Cic. *Brut.* 117) he gave judgment, contrary to the testimony of Scipio, that Augurs were liable to service on juries. The date must precede Scipio's death in 129 but is otherwise uncertain. See Niccolini, *FTP* 414f.; but cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 2.600.

? C. Papirius Carbo[1] (33) Cos. 120
As Tribune in 131 or 130 he took the Gracchan side and demanded a public expression of opinion regarding Tiberius Gracchus from Scipio Aemilianus (Cic. *De Or.* 2.106, 170; *Mil.* 8; *Off.* 2.43; Val. Max. 6.2.3; Vell. 2.4.4; Plut. *TG* 21; *Apophth. Scip. Min.* 22–23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.8). He proposed a bill to permit repetition of the tribunate (Cic. *Lael.* 96; *De Or.* 2.170; Liv. *Per.* 59), and secured passage of one to extend voting by ballot to legislative comitia (Cic. *Leg.* 3.35; cf. *Lael.* 41; *De Or.* 2.170). See also *FOR* 2.15–17, 115f., 130; Cic. *Brut.* 103; *Fam.* 9.21.3; and Lübker no. 1.

Promagistrates

P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131

Proconsul (Vell. 2.4.1) in Asia. Defeated, captured and killed by the forces of Aristonicus near Leucae (Liv. *Per.* 59; Strab. 14.1.38, 646c; Vell. 2.4.1; Val. Max. 3.2.12; Ascon. 25 C; Frontin. *Str.* 4.5.16; Flor. 1.35.4; Gell. 1.13.11–13; Iustin. 36.4.8; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.3–4).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)
M. FULVIUS M. f. FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125
C. PAPIRIUS C. f. CARBO (33) Cos. 120

After the deaths of Ap. Claudius and Crassus Mucianus (see 133–130), Fulvius Flaccus and Carbo succeeded to their places (*CIL* 1².2.643–644; Liv. *Per.* 59; Vell. 2.6.4; Plut. *CG* 10.3; App. *BC* 1.18; Obseq. 28a; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.4, with confusion of the names of Carbo and Crassus).

Pontifices

?–130: P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES MUCIANUS (72) Cos. 131, Pont. Max. 132

Successor, as Pont. Max.: P. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136, Pont. –

See Promagistrates, on Mucianus' death. On Scaevola, see Cic. *Dom.* 136; *De Or.* 2.52; *Leg.* 2.52; *ND* 1.115; 3.5; *Att.* 12.5b.3.

Augurs

?–130: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER[2] Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Plut. *TG* 4.1. On his death before 129, see Cic. *Rep.* 1.31.

Salii

?–?: AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER Pat. (295) Cos. 143

Macrob. *Sat.* 3.14.14. It is not certain whether he continued to perform the duties of a Salius till his death. See 167.

[1] Carbo's tribunate must be dated between Scipio's return to Rome in 132 and his death in 129. Cicero has Laelius refer to it as recent (*Lael.* 96, dramatic date 129). According to Fraccaro (*Stud. Età Gracch.* 440, note 2) the order of events in Liv. *Per.* 59 favors 130 over 131, since mention of Perperna (Cos. 130), of the completion of the lustrum (130), and the quarrel of Metellus the Cen-

sor and Atinius Labeo (131) all precede the mention of Carbo. Münzer (*RE*) favors 131, as soon as possible after Scipio's return from Spain (Val. Max. 6.2.3).

[3] Plutarch states clearly that Gracchus was an Augur, but is not quite so explicit about Claudius, though it is probable that the banquet they attended together was an augural banquet (ἑστιωμένων μὲν γὰρ ἐν ταὐτῷ τῶν ἱερέων).

129 B.C. A.U.C. 625

Consuls

C. SEMPRONIUS C. f. C. n. TUDITANUS (92) Pr. 132
M'. AQUILLIUS M'. f. M'. n. (10) Pr. by 132

Cic. *Rep.* 1.14; *ND* 2.14; *QF* 3.5.1; Chr. 354 (Tuditano et Aquilino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Auditano et Anulio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Αὐδινάτου καὶ Ἀνουλλίνου); Oros. 5.10.9; Cassiod.; Degrassi 126, 470f.; on Sempronius, *Act. Tr.* for 129; and on the filiation of Aquillius, *Act. Tr.* for 126. See also *IGRP* 4.262, and Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 (1937) 252–283, the two copies, dated to this year, of the S.C. de agro Pergameno. To Sempronius were transferred the judicial functions of the Gracchan commission (App. *BC* 1.18—19), but he departed to campaign against the Iapydes, and returned to celebrate a triumph on Oct. 1 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559; Liv. *Per.* 59; App. *Illyr.* 10; cf. *CIL* 1².2.652, 653; Plin. *NH* 3.129; Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 190). Aquillius succeeded Perperna in Asia, and proceeded with the pacification and organization of the province (*CIL* 1².2.646–651; decree of Bargylia, Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1–19; Strabo 14.1.38; Vell. 2.4.1; Iustin. 36.4.9–12; 37.1.1–2; 38.5.3; Flor. 1.35.7; Eutrop. 4.20; see 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called Lex Aufeia).

Praetors

? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Cos. 126
? L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126

The latest dates possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

TI. (LATINIUS ?) PANDUSA (6) Macedonia

Co-operated with Sempronius in his campaign against the Iapydes (App. *Illyr.* 10; cf. Gaebler, *Ant. Münzkund. Maked.* 6–8).

Promagistrates

M. PERPERNA (4) Cos. 130

Died in Pergamum (Strabo 14.1.38; Iustin. 36.4.9; Eutrop. 4.20; Oros. 5.10.5). See 130, Consuls, and 132, note 2.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109
Named in an inscription of Bargylia as serving under Aquillius in Asia (Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 7–16).

Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122
Served under Aquillius in Asia, probably as a Legatus pro praetore (Holleaux, *REA* 21 [1919] 1–6, with title ἀντιστρατηγός; cf. *IGRP* 4.968).

? D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138
Served, probably as a Legate, under Tuditanus against the Iapydes, and contributed most to his victory (Liv. *Per.* 59).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis

See 130. Protests from the allies led Scipio Africanus to sponsor a measure to transfer the judicial functions of the commission to the Consul (App. *BC* 1.18—19; cf. *FOR* 1.120f., 240f.). Carbo and C. Gracchus, members of the commission, were suspected of responsibility for Scipio's sudden death (Cic. *QF* 2.3.3; *De Or.* 2.170; *Mil.* 16; *Fat.* 18; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Plut. *CG* 10.3–5).

Augurs

?–129: P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS Pat. (335) Cos. 147, 134
Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.71; *CIL* 1².2.763c. Died suddenly this year some time after the Latin Festival (Cic. *Rep.* 1.14). On the circumstances, see Cic. *Rep.* 1.31; 6.12, and 14; *De Or.* 2.170; *Fat.* 18; *Lael.* 12, and 41; *Mil.* 16; *QF* 2.3.3; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Liv. *Per.* 59; Val. Max. 4.1.12; 8.15.3; Vell. 2.4.6; Plut. *CG* 10.3–5; *Rom.* 27.4–5; *Schol. Bob.* 118 Stangl; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 58.10; Oros. 5.10.9–10.

Others who held the augurate by or before this time were the following:
C. FANNIUS (7) Cos. 122, Pr. 126 ?
Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (21) Cos. 117, Pr. 120
D. IUNIUS BRUTUS CALLAICUS (57) Cos. 138
? M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS PORCINA Pat. (83) Cos. 137

The first three were Augurs before 129 (Cic. *Lael.* 8), Scaevola several years before Fannius, the other son-in-law of Laelius (Cic. *Brut.* 101; cf. on Scaevola, Cic. *De Or.* 1.39; *Brut.* 102, and 212; *Lael.* 1; *Balb.* 45; *Phil.* 8.31; Val. Max. 3.8.5; Plin. *NH* 10.20; on Brutus, Cic. *Leg.* 2.54; *Lael.* 7; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; on Lepidus, Vell. 2.10.1; and 125 Censors). See 141, Augurs, and 133, Augurs.

128 B.C. A.U.C. 626

Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (18, cf. 2) Pr. by 131
T. ANNIUS – f. – n. RUFUS (78) Pr. by 131
Chr. 354 (Optavio et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Rufo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 126, 470f.

Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS P. f. LENTULUS[1] Pat. (202a, Supb. 3.359f.) Macedonia ?
SIG[3] 704, nos. B and C; 705, lines 22, and 28.

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125
? M. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (*11) Cos. 125
The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129
Proconsul in Asia (*Act. Tr.* for 126). See 129, Consuls, and 126, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109
See 129, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122
See 129, Legates.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

[1] Pomtow (*SIG*³ 704–705, note 3; cf. *Klio* 14 [1914] 302) identified the P. Cornelius of these inscriptions with the P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus who was honored by the Isthmic guild of Dionysiac artists as a benefactor, presumably in 128–127 B.C. (*SIG*³ 704 B and C; cf. 697). He believed that Cornelius, like Sisenna in 118, intervened as Praetor or Propraetor of Macedonia in the quarrels of the Dionysiac artists, and not, as Münzer suggests (*RE* Supb. 3.259f.) as Praetor Urbanus in Rome in the absence of the Consuls. The identification of the benefactor (*SIG*³ 704 B) with the person honored in 704 C in 128 B.C. rests on uncertain restorations of the latter inscription, since only the ending of the name is preserved and no title is given. In 705, line 22 the phrase τὸ δό[γ]μα τῆς συγκλή[τ]ου τὸ ἐπὶ Ποπ[λίου Κορ]ν̣ηλίο[υ---], parallels closely the phrases (lines 32 and 60) referring to Sisenna as governor of Macedonia. Accordingly the date and identification remain quite uncertain, but the office was more probably the governorship of Macedonia than a magistracy in Rome. Daux (*Delphes* 361f.) holds that Pomtow's identification has no foundation. Riccobono in *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* (1.248ff.) keeps the text of Bruns⁷ and Dessau's conjecture that P. Cornelius was either Scipio Nasica, Cos. 138, or Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 134.

127 B.C. A.U.C. 627

Consuls

L. Cassius – f. – n. Longinus Ravilla (72) Pr. by 130
L. Cornelius L. f. – n. Cinna Pat. (105) Pr. by 130

Chr. 354 (Ravilla et Cinna); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Cinna); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Κεκίννα); Cassiod.; and on Cinna, *CIL* 1².2.654. See Degrassi 126, 470f.

Praetors

? C. Cassius Longinus (56) Cos. 124
? C. Sextius Calvinus (20) Cos. 124

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Calvinus, see *CIL* 1².2.801.

Promagistrates

M'. Aquillius (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia. See 129, Consuls, and 128–126, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 129 and 128, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Legates, Lieutenants

See 129 and 128, Legates.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 133, 130, and 129, Special Commissions.

126 B.C. A.U.C. 628

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS – f. – n. LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Pr. by 129

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (180) Pr. by 129

Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f., 470f. ([L. Au]rel[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Horesten); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.10.11; Cassiod.; on Orestes, Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. Orestes received command against rebels in Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4).

Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Cos. 123

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[1] Pat. (*7) Cos. 123 Sicily ?

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Flamininus, see Strabo 6.2.11; cf. Plin. *NH* 2.203; Obseq. 29.

? C. FANNIUS M. f.[2] (7) Cos. 122

Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (AGELASTUS) (57)

Cic. *De Or.* 1.166. Praetor after the consulship of Octavius in 128 and before that of Plautius Hypsaeus in 125.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS PENNUS[3] (123)

He carried a law to prevent non-citizens from settling in Roman towns and to remove those who had done so. This was opposed by C. Gracchus (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Off.* 3.47; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131; and perhaps Lucil. 1087 M; see Quaestors).

Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Coel. Ant. fr. 50 Peter; Val. Max. 1.7.6. Opposed the law of the Tribune Iunius Pennus (see Tribunes of the Plebs), then went to serve under the Consul Orestes in Sardinia (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Div.* 1.56; 2.136; Plut. *CG* 1.4—2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131).

Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia, who returned to celebrate a triumph from Asia on November 11 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559). With the aid of a senatorial commission of ten members he had organized the province of Asia (*FOR* 2.137; *IGRP* 4.752; Sall. *Hist.* 4.69 M; App. *Mith.* 15, and 57; and see 129, Consuls). He was accused of accepting bribes from Mithridates v of Pontus (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; App. *Mith.* 57; *BC* 1.22). See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called Lex Aufeia.

[1] Strabo quotes Posidonius' personal remembrance of the formation of islands in the Lipari group by volcanic action at a time when a "T. Flaminius" was governor of Sicily. Pliny, without mentioning names, places such an event in the third year of the 163rd Olympiad (126–125 B.C.; cf. Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 126, p. 146 Helm), about the time when T. Quinctius Flamininus must have been Praetor. Moreover the praenomen T. is more usual in the Gens Quinctia, and "T. Flaminius" is otherwise unknown (*RE* no. 5). It is therefore probable that the text of Strabo should be emended to read Φλαμενῖνον. Another such eruption occurred in 90 or 89 B.C. (Plin. *NH* 2.238). See 89, Praetors.

[2] Fannius is named a Praetor in the decree reported by Josephus (*AJ* 13.9.2, 260–265) as a response to envoys of John Hyrcanus I of Judaea, the date of which is much disputed. Bevan (*CAH* 8.530) would place it in 134 before the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, and others have placed it as late as 105/4 toward the end of Hyrcanus' reign in the time of Antiochus Cyzicenus. Münzer (*RE*) favors 132, but this is improbable if the C. Sempronius who is named as a witness was Tuditanus, the Consul of 129 and Praetor of that year, and leaves a long but not unexampled interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Fannius. Willrich suggests 127/6 (*Urkundenfälschung in der hellenistisch-jüdischen Literatur* 64ff.), and his suggestion has been accepted by Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.277f.). It makes the interval between Fannius' magistracies fall within a usual period, and is quite possible within the terms of the decree itself, since Roman representations appear to be addressed, not to Antiochus Sidetes who died in 129, but to some unnamed ruler, requesting him to withdraw from points which Antiochus had captured. See the bibliography by R. Marcus on the decrees of the Senate reported in Josephus, in vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the Loeb Classical Library translation of Josephus.

[3] Gracchus could very well have expressed his opposition to the law of Pennus before departing for Sardinia, since he entered office on December 5, 127, Pennus on December 10, while Orestes did not assume office until January 1, 126, and may not have departed immediately for his province. See Niccolini (*FTP* 156–158) on the chronological difficulty found by Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 194ff.). Samonati (*Bull. Museo Imp. Rom.* 7 [1936] 35–40, in *Bull. Com.* 64 [1936]) dates Gracchus' speech after his return from Sardinia. Cic. *Brut.* 109 is best taken as referring to the offices of these Consuls, of Pennus, and of Gracchus, all in this year.

The first three were Augurs before 129 (Cic. *Lael.* 8), Scaevola several years before Fannius, the other son-in-law of Laelius (Cic. *Brut.* 101; cf. on Scaevola, Cic. *De Or.* 1.39; *Brut.* 102, and 212; *Lael.* 1; *Balb.* 45; *Phil.* 8.31; Val. Max. 3.8.5; Plin. *NH* 10.20; on Brutus, Cic. *Leg.* 2.54; *Lael.* 7; Plut. *Quaest. Rom.* 34; on Lepidus, Vell. 2.10.1; and 125 Censors). See 141, Augurs, and 133, Augurs.

128 B.C. A.U.C. 626

Consuls

CN. OCTAVIUS CN. f. CN. n. (18, cf. 2) Pr. by 131
T. ANNIUS – f. – n. RUFUS (78) Pr. by 131
Chr. 354 (Optavio et Rufo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Octavio et Rufo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; see Degrassi 126, 470f.

Praetors

? P. CORNELIUS P. f. LENTULUS[1] Pat. (202a, Supb. 3.359f.) Macedonia ?
SIG[3] 704, nos. B and C; 705, lines 22, and 28.

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125
? M. PLAUTIUS HYPSAEUS (*11) Cos. 125
The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129
Proconsul in Asia (*Act. Tr.* for 126). See 129, Consuls, and 126 Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

Q. (SERVILIUS) CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109
See 129, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Legates, Lieutenants

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. (AHENOBARBUS) (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122
See 129, Legates.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

[1] Pomtow (*SIG*³ 704–705, note 3; cf. *Klio* 14 [1914] 302) identified the P. Cornelius of these inscriptions with the P. Cornelius P. f. Lentulus who was honored by the Isthmic guild of Dionysiac artists as a benefactor, presumably in 128–127 B.C. (*SIG*³ 704 B and C; cf. 697). He believed that Cornelius, like Sisenna in 118, intervened as Praetor or Propraetor of Macedonia in the quarrels of the Dionysiac artists, and not, as Münzer suggests (*RE* Supb. 3.259f.) as Praetor Urbanus in Rome in the absence of the Consuls. The identification of the benefactor (*SIG*³ 704 B) with the person honored in 704 C in 128 B.C. rests on uncertain restorations of the latter inscription, since only the ending of the name is preserved and no title is given. In 705, line 22 the phrase τὸ δό[γ]μα τῆς συγκλή[τ]ου τὸ ἐπὶ Ποπ[λίου Κορ]νηλίο[υ---], parallels closely the phrases (lines 32 and 60) referring to Sisenna as governor of Macedonia. Accordingly the date and identification remain quite uncertain, but the office was more probably the governorship of Macedonia than a magistracy in Rome. Daux (*Delphes* 361f.) holds that Pomtow's identification has no foundation. Riccobono in *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* (1.248ff.) keeps the text of Bruns⁷ and Dessau's conjecture that P. Cornelius was either Scipio Nasica, Cos. 138, or Scipio Aemilianus, Cos. 134.

127 B.C. A.U.C. 627

Consuls

L. Cassius – f. – n. Longinus Ravilla (72) Pr. by 130
L. Cornelius L. f. – n. Cinna Pat. (105) Pr. by 130

Chr. 354 (Ravilla et Cinna); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Cinna); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Κεχίννα); Cassiod.; and on Cinna, *CIL* 1².2.654. See Degrassi 126, 470f.

Praetors

? C. Cassius Longinus (56) Cos. 124
? C. Sextius Calvinus (20) Cos. 124

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Calvinus, see *CIL* 1².2.801.

Promagistrates

M'. Aquillius (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia. See 129, Consuls, and 128–126, Promagistrates.

Tribunes of the Soldiers

See 129 and 128, Tribunes of the Soldiers.

Legates, Lieutenants

See 129 and 128, Legates.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 133, 130, and 129, Special Commissions.

126 B.C. A.U.C. 628

Consuls

M. AEMILIUS – f. – n. LEPIDUS Pat. (71) Pr. by 129

L. AURELIUS L. f. L. n. ORESTES (180) Pr. by 129

Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f., 470f. ([L. Au]rel[----]); Censorin. *DN* 17.11; Chr. 354 (Lepido et Horesten); *Fast. Hyd.* (Lepido et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.10.11; Cassiod.; on Orestes. Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. Orestes received command against rebels in Sardinia (Liv. *Per.* 60; Plut. *CG* 1.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4).

Praetors

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Cos. 123

? T. QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS[1] Pat. (*7) Cos. 123 Sicily ?

The latest possible dates for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Flamininus, see Strabo 6.2.11; cf. Plin. *NH* 2.203; Obseq. 29.

? C. FANNIUS M. f.[2] (7) Cos. 122

Joseph. *AJ* 13.9.2, 260.

? M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (AGELASTUS) (57)

Cic. *De Or.* 1.166. Praetor after the consulship of Octavius in 128 and before that of Plautius Hypsaeus in 125.

Tribunes of the Plebs

M. IUNIUS PENNUS[3] (123)

He carried a law to prevent non-citizens from settling in Roman towns and to remove those who had done so. This was opposed by C. Gracchus (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Off.* 3.47; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131; and perhaps Lucil. 1087 M; see Quaestors).

Quaestors

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)

Coel. Ant. fr. 50 Peter; Val. Max. 1.7.6. Opposed the law of the Tribune Iunius Pennus (see Tribunes of the Plebs), then went to serve under the Consul Orestes in Sardinia (Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Div.* 1.56; 2.136. Plut. *CG* 1.4—2.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1; Fest. 362 L; cf. *FOR* 2.131).

Promagistrates

M'. AQUILLIUS (10) Cos. 129

Proconsul in Asia, who returned to celebrate a triumph from Asia on November 11 (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559). With the aid of a senatorial commission of ten members he had organized the province of Asia (*FOR* 2.137; *IGRP* 4.752; Sall. *Hist.* 4.69 M; App. *Mith.* 15, and 57; and see 129, Consuls). He was accused of accepting bribes from Mithridates v of Pontus (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; App. *Mith.* 57; *BC* 1.22). See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs, on the so-called Lex Aufeia.

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[2] Fannius is named a Praetor in the decree reported by Josephus (*AJ* 13.9.2, 260–265) as a response to envoys of John Hyrcanus I of Judaea, the date of which is much disputed. Bevan (*CAH* 8.530) would place it in 134 before the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Sidetes, and others have placed it as late as 105/4 toward the end of Hyrcanus' reign in the time of Antiochus Cyzicenus. Münzer (*RE*) favors 132, but this is improbable if the C. Sempronius who is named as a witness was Tuditanus, the Consul of 129 and Praetor of that year, and leaves a long but not unexampled interval between the praetorship and the consulship of Fannius. Willrich suggests 127/6 (*Urkundenfälschung in der hellenistisch-jüdischen Literatur* 64ff.), and his suggestion has been accepted by Oesterley and Robinson (*History of Israel* 2.277f.). It makes the interval between Fannius' magistracies fall within a usual period, and is quite possible within the terms of the decree itself, since Roman representations appear to be addressed, not to Antiochus Sidetes who died in 129, but to some unnamed ruler, requesting him to withdraw from points which Antiochus had captured. See the bibliography by R. Marcus on the decrees of the Senate reported in Josephus, in vol. 7, pp. 775–777 of the Loeb Classical Library translation of Josephus.

[3] Gracchus could very well have expressed his opposition to the law of Pennus before departing for Sardinia, since he entered office on December 5, 127, Pennus on December 10, while Orestes did not assume office until January 1, 126, and may not have departed immediately for his province. See Niccolini (*FTP* 156–158) on the chronological difficulty found by Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 194ff.). Samonati (*Bull. Museo Imp. Rom.* 7 [1936] 35–40, in *Bull. Com.* 64 [1936]) dates Gracchus' speech after his return from Sardinia. Cic. *Brut.* 109 is best taken as referring to the offices of these Consuls, of Pennus, and of Gracchus, all in this year.

125 B.C. A.U.C. 629

Consuls

M. PLAUTIUS - f. - n. HYPSAEUS (*11) Pr. by 128
M. FULVIUS M. f. Q. n. FLACCUS (58) Pr. by 128

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. ([M.] Ful[----]); Val. Max. 9.5.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8; Obseq. 30; Chr. 354 (Hypseo et Flacco); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ipseo et Flacco), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Phleg. Trall. *Mir.* 10; Oros. 5.11.1; Cassiod.; on Plautius, Val. Max. 9.5, ext. 4, in *FOR* 2.143; on Flaccus, Cic. *Phil.* 8.14; Vell. 2.6.4; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 123. See Degrassi 126, 470f. Flaccus proposed bills to grant citizenship to Italians (Val. Max. 9.5.1; App. *BC* 1.21), and to grant them the right of appeal (Val. Max.), but to divert him he was sent to aid Massilia against the Salluvii and the Vocontii (Liv. *Per.* 60; App. *BC* 1.34; Plut. *CG* 15.1; Obseq. 30; see 123, Promagistrates).

Censors

CN. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (46) Cos. 141
L. CASSIUS - f. - n. LONGINUS RAVILLA (72) Cos. 127

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; Vell. 2.10.1; Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8; see Degrassi 126, 470f. They brought the Aqua Tepula into Rome (Frontin. *Aq.* 1.8), and punished Caepio's old enemy, the Augur Lepidus Porcina, for renting a house at 6000 HS (Vell. 2.10.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 7, for building too high a villa at Alsium; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 97). They named P. Cornelius Lentulus Princeps Senatus (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 69; *Leg. Agr.* 2.82; *De Or.* 1.211; *Brut.* 108; *Phil.* 8.14; *Cat.* 4.13; Val. Max. 5.3.2; Dio 46.20.5; see 131, Censors).

Praetors

? CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

The latest date possible for his praetorship.

L. OPIMIUS (4) Cos. 121

Reduced Fregellae, which had rebelled, and destroyed the town (Cic. *Inv.* 2.105; *Pis.* 95; *Planc.* 70; *Fin.* 5.62; *Phil.* 3.17; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.4; Val. Max. 2.8.4; Ascon. 17 C; Obseq. 30; Amm. Marc. 25.9.10; and perhaps Lucil. 1089 M; cf. Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 209f.).

? ? AEBUTIUS

Rotondi (304f.) places in 125 the *terminus ante quem* of the Lex Aebutia which probably limited greatly the application of the *legis*

actiones and increased that of formulae in litigation (Gaius 4.30; cf. Gell. 16.10.8). The date and office of Aebutius remain uncertain.

Promagistrates

L. Aurelius Orestes (180) Cos. 126
Proconsul in Sardinia (*Act. Tr.* for 122). See 124–122, Promagistrates.

C. Sempronius Gracchus (47)
Continued (now probably pro quaestore) under Orestes in Sardinia; see 124, Promagistrates.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

Augurs

M. Aemilius Lepidus Porcina Pat. (83) Cos. 137, Pr. 143?
Vell. 2.10.1; Val. Max. 8.1, damn. 7; see Censors. Had probably held the priesthood for many years. See 129, Augurs.

124 B.C. A.U.C. 630

Consuls

C. Cassius – f. – n. Longinus (56) Pr. by 127
C. Sextius C. f. C. n. Calvinus (20) Pr. by 127
Vell. 1.15.4; Obseq. 31; Eutrop. 4.22; Chr. 354 (Longino et Calvino); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Bulvino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου τὸ β' καὶ Βολβίνου); Cassiod. (C. Cassius Longinus et C. Sextius); and on Sextius, Diod. 34.23; Strabo 4.1.5; and on his name, *Act. Tr.* for 122. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Cassius may have founded Fabrateria to replace Fregellae (Vell. 1.15.4; see 125, Praetors). Sextius, along with his predecessor Fulvius, made war on the Ligurians, the Salluvii and the Vocontii (Diod. 34.23; Eutrop. 4.22;[1] see 123 and 122, Promagistrates).

Censors

See 125. They completed the census (Liv. *Per.* 60) this year, after questioning C. Gracchus for returning from Sardinia before his commander. See Promagistrates.

Praetors

? Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS Pat. (110) Cos. 121
The latest possible date for his praetorship under the Lex Villia. He was governor of a Spanish province in 123 (Plut. *CG* 6.2).

Promagistrates

L. AURELIUS ORESTES (180) Cos. 126
Proconsul in Sardinia (Plut. CG 2.1–3; see below on C. Gracchus; and on his title, *Act. Tr.* for 122).

M. FULVIUS (58) Cos. 125
Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 123). Continued in command against the Salluvii (see 123, Promagistrates).

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)
Proquaestor in Sardinia. Was criticized, and questioned by the Censors, for returning home before his commander in order to become a candidate for the Tribunate of the Plebs (Plut. *CG* 2—3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.1–3; cf. *FOR* 2.131–133; Cic. *Or.* 233; Diod. 34.24; App. *BC* 1.21; Oros. 5.12.3; see above, Censors).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 130 and 129, Special Commissions.

[1] Eutropius has confused the name of Sextius with that of his successor Domitius, the Consul of 122, and has wrongly attributed to Cassius a share in the Gallic war and in the resulting triumph. See 122, Promagistrates; *RE* s. v. "Domitius" nos. 20 and 46.

123 B.C. A.U.C. 631

Consuls[1]

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS (BALIARICUS) (82) Pr. by 126
T. QUINCTIUS T. f. T. ? n. FLAMININUS Pat. (*7) Pr. by 126
Cic. *Dom.* 136; *Brut.* 81, 259; *Fast. Min.* in *CIL* 1².1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (T. Qu[----]); Eutrop. 4.21; Chr. 354 (Metello et Appelate); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Flaminino), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Oros. 5.12.1 (L. Caelio Metello, Q. Titio Flaminino); Cassiod.; on Metellus, Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Vell. 1.11.7; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4, 318c; and on Flamininus, *CIL* 1².2.655–657.

See Degrassi 126, 472f. Metellus received command against the piratical inhabitants of the Balearic islands (Liv. *Per.* 60; Strabo 3.5.1; Flor. 1.43; Oros. 5.13.1).

Praetors

SEX. IULIUS CAESAR Pat. (150) Pr. Urbanus
Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.19;[2] Cic. *Dom.* 136.

? P. MANILIUS (14) Cos. 120
? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120
The latest dates possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. On Papirius, see Lübker no. 1.

Aediles

? M. IUNIUS PENNUS (123)
Died soon after attaining the aedileship (Cic. *Brut.* 109; see 126, Tribunes of the Plebs).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? AUFEIUS[3] (not in *RE*)
His proposal for the settlement of Asia after the war with Aristonicus was opposed by C. Gracchus (*FOR* 2.137f.; Gell. 11.10.1). See Hill, *CR* 62 (1948) 112f.

? M. IUNIUS D. f. (SILANUS) (169) Cos. 109
Author of a Lex de repetundis subsequent to the Lex Calpurnia of 149 and before the Lex Acilia of 123 (*CIL* 1².1.585, line 74). See Niccolini, *FTP* 413f.

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS[4] (47)
Coel. Ant. fr. 50 Peter—Cic. *Div.* 1.56; Cic. *Leg.* 3.20; *Lael.* 41; *Sest.* 101; *Corn.* 2, in Ascon. 80 C; *Cat.* 4.4; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.1–2; Val. Max. 1.7.6; Plut. *CG* 1.6; 3.2; App. *BC* 1.21; Dio 38.27.3; Obseq. 31; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; Oros. 5.12.3. His program of reform included the following items of legislation, some of which were also designed to secure the support of special groups: 1. a bill debarring a deposed magistrate from other offices, which he withdrew at Cornelia's request (Plut. *CG* 4.1–3; cf. Diod. 34.25.2; Fest. 21 L); 2. a law reaffirming appeal to the people in capital cases and rendering magistrates who transgressed it liable to prosecution (*FOR* 2.134f.; Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 12; Plut. *CG* 4.1–2; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.163; *Cluent.* 95; *Cat.* 4.10; *Brut.* 128; *Dom.* 82; *Rep.* 1.6; *Leg.* 3.26; and *Schol. Bob.*

2.111, *Schol. Ambros.* 2.271, and *Schol. Gron.* 2.289, all ed. Stangl; Diod. 34–35.26; Diomedes, *GLK* 1.374; Gell. 1.7.7; 11.13.1; Fest. 136, 220, 277 L); 3. a grain law establishing a maximum price of 6 1/3 asses the modius (Cic. *Sest.* 103; *Brut.* 222; *Off.* 2.72; and *Schol. Bob.* 2.96, 132, 135 Stangl; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 5.2; Flor. 2.1.7; App. *BC* 1.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; cf. Cic. *Font.* 39; *Tusc.* 3.48; Diod. 34–35.25.1); 4. probably re-enacted the agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus (*CIL* 1².2.585, lines 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 22; Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 5.1; Flor. 2.3.2; App. *BC* 1.21; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3; Oros. 5.12.4; cf. Cic. *Off.* 2.80; *Leg. Agr.* 2.10; Sic. Flacc. in *Agrim.*, ed. Thulin, 129f.); 5. a law to provide clothing for soldiers from the public treasury and to forbid recruitment under seventeen years of age (Diod. 34–35.25.1; cf. Ascon. 68 C); 6. a law to establish farming of the tithe in Asia through contracts leased in Rome by the Censors (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.12; *Att.* 1.17.9; Fronto *Ver.* 125 N; cf. *CIL* 1².2.585, line 82; Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 12; *Leg. Agr.* 2.83; Gell. 11.10—*FOR* 2.137; *Schol. Bob.* 157 Stangl); 7. a law that consular provinces should be determined in advance of the election of the incumbents (Cic. *Dom.* 24; *Prov. Cons.* 3, and 17; *Balb.* 61; *Fam.* 1.7.10; Sall. *Iug.* 27.3); 8. laws authorizing public works, roads, granaries, and other building (Plut. *CG* 6—7; App. *BC* 1.23; Fest. 370 L); 9. probably laws authorizing colonies at Scolacium and Tarentum (Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 1.15.4; 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 8.3; 9.2; App. *BC* 1.23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.3, Capua!; cf. *CIL* 1².2.585, line 22); 10. perhaps an ineffectual proposal to incorporate 300 (Plut. *CG* 5.2–3) or 600 (Liv. *Per.* 60) knights in the Senate (see 122, on Gracchus); 11. a law *ne quis iudicio circumveniretur*, applicable only to senators and very similar to the later Lex Cornelia de sicariis et veneficis (Cic. *Cluent.* 151, and 154; cf. Lange 2².664); 12. laws establishing new customs duties (Vell. 2.6.3).

Promagistrates

L. Aurelius Orestes (180) Cos. 126
Proconsul in Sardinia (see 125–122, Promagistrates).

Q. Fabius Maximus (Allobrogicus)[5] Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124
Propraetor in Spain, censured by the Senate on the motion of Gracchus for exacting gifts of grain from a Spanish city (Plut. *CG* 6.2, with title ἀντιστρατηγός). On the title, see Jashemski, 46f.

M. Fulvius Flaccus[6] (58) Cos. 125
Proconsul; celebrated a triumph over the Ligures, Vocontii and Salluvii (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 559; Vell. 2.6.4; Plut. *CG* 15.1; 18.1;

cf. Liv. *Per.* 60; App. *BC* 1.34; Obseq. 30; see 125, Consuls; and 124–122, Promagistrates).

C. SEXTIUS CALVINUS (20) Cos. 124

Proconsul in command against the Salluvii, whom he defeated (Liv. *Per.* 61). See 124, Consuls, and 122, Promagistrates).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis[7]

See 130, Special Commissions.

Pontifices

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

Inaugurated this year (*CIL* 1².1, p. 60—*ILS* 9338; cf. Ascon. 21 C, augur; and see 104, note 7). The name of his predecessor is lost.

Vestal Virgins

LICINIA[8] (181)

The ara, aedicula, and pulvinar she dedicated below the rock on the Aventine were disallowed by the Pontifices on the ground that the dedication had not been ordained by the people (Cic. *Dom.* 136).

[1] The filiation of Metellus is given by *Act. Tr.* for 121; but in the case of Flamininus, T. f. depends on *CIL* 1².2.655–657, which are best referred to the age of the Gracchi on the basis both of the forms of the letters and the known road building of the time. T. n., though probable, is not attested.

[2] This passage more probably refers to this Caesar than to the Consul of 91, for the Drusus whose decision is compared with his was Pr. Urbanus in 115 (see *RE* no. 17).

[3] The date of the so-called Lex Aufeia must be later than Aquillius' return from Asia in 126. Gracchus in mentioning the claims of Nicomedes and Mithridates probably refers to the disposal of Phrygia to the latter, while his own desire to increase Roman revenues explains his law on the province of Asia (see below). The date therefore may be as late as 123. Hill has recently put forward the very attractive suggestion that the word Aufeia (the name Aufeius does not occur elsewhere) is a corruption of Aquillia, that the ratification of Aquillius' settlement of Asia was still pending, and that Aufeius can be deleted from the list of magistrates. See Lange (2².675) who held that the bill was praetorian, and Niccolini (*FTP* 163f.) who favored the view that it was tribunician. Magie (*Roman Rule in Asia Minor* 2.1043, note 27) holds that the Lex Aufeia had little to do with the disposal of Phrygia by Aquillius or bribes from the kings.

[4] I have followed Last's analysis of the order of these measures (*CAH* 9.49ff., 891f.), though the date of no. 4, and of several of the following measures remains uncertain in our sources. Velleius would place both these colonial

foundations (no. 9) and the Rubrian law proposing the colony at Carthage in 123 (1.15.4), while from Plutarch it is clear that they should be placed at least after the tribunician and consular elections for 122 (*CG* 8.3; 9.2). If, as seems probable, the tribunate of Rubrius falls in 122 these statements can be reconciled by supposing that he made his proposal under these Consuls after taking office on December 10. See 122, Tribunes of the Plebs.

[5] The identification proposed by Wilsdorf (*Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 107).

[6] Florus has confused this Flaccus with the Consul of 179.

[7] Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 277) believes that the Gracchan commission continued to function and, since he places the Rubrian law in 123, resolves the discrepancy between Appian (*BC* 1.23) and Plutarch (*CG* 10.3; 11.2) by having Fulvius go to Africa as a member of the commission in 123 and then stay in Rome while Gracchus in turn went to Africa in 122 (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs). But it is probable that special commissions would be appointed for specific colonies; and it is not clear that the commission established by Tiberius Gracchus was involved.

[8] Ovid (*Fasti* 5.155) is thought to have confused Licinia with Claudia who dedicated a sanctuary on the Aventine to the Bona Dea, but no evidence connects Licinia's dedication with this sanctuary (see Fraser, *ad loc.*).

122 B.C. A.U.C. 632

Consuls

CN. DOMITIUS CN. f. CN. n. AHENOBARBUS[1] (20, Supb. 3.349) Pr. by 125

C. FANNIUS M. f. C. ? n.[2] (7) Pr. 126 ?

Cic. *Brut.* 99–100; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([Cn.] D[----], C. Fan[----]); Plin. *NH* 2.99; Obseq. 32; Chr. 354 (Enobarbo et Fanno); *Fast. Hyd.* (Ahenobarbo et Faenio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fannius, *CIL* 1².2.658. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Domitius succeeded Sextius in Gaul, where he was victorious over the Salluvii, and then engaged in war against the Allobroges and the Arverni (Liv. *Per.* 61; Vell. 2.10.2, and 39.1; Strabo 4.2.3; Val. Max. 9.6.3; Suet. *Nero* 1.2; 2.1; Flor. 1.37.4–6; App. *Celt.* 12; Eutrop. 4.22; Oros. 5.13.2; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 127, p. 146 Helm; see 121 and 120, Promagistrates). Fannius, though elected over Opimius by the aid of C. Gracchus, turned against him, and opposed particularly the proposal to grant citizenship to Latins and Italians (Plut. *CG* 8.2–3; 11.2–3; 12.1–2; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 99; *De Or.* 3.183; *FOR* 1.246f.).

Praetors

? L. AURELIUS COTTA (99) Cos. 119

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (DELMATICUS) (91) Cos. 119

The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia

Aediles, Curule

? M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS[3] Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.3.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? M'. ACILIUS GLABRIO[4] (37)
Carried a law de repetundis, which Cicero notes did not allow *comperendinatio* in cases of extortion (Cic. *Verr.* 1.51; 2.1.26, and Ps.-Ascon. 221, and 231 Stangl). The law of this period, published in *CIL* 1².2.583, has generally been accepted as the Lex Acilia. A Lex Rubria Acilia is mentioned in the S.C. de Astypalaeensibus of 105 (*IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028).

M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125
A consular who became a Tribune and Gracchus' chief supporter. According to Appian (*BC* 1.24), he went to Africa to aid in founding Colonia Iunonia, but Plutarch (*CG* 10.3; 11.2) has him remain to oppose Livius in Rome. See also App. *BC* 1.21, and 34; and note 5.

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112, Pr. 115
He countered Gracchus' program by proposing 12 colonies of 3000 poor people each (App. *BC* 1.23; Plut. *CG* 9.2) with allotments of land free of rent (Plut.). He vetoed Gracchus' proposal to grant the franchise to the Latins and proposed that they merely be exempted from scourging (Plut. *CG* 9.3; App. *BC* 1.23), a proposal which may have become law (Sall. *Iug.* 69.4; but see Reid, *JRS* 1 [1911] 77–83; Sherwin-White, *Rom. Citizenship* 127f.). See also Cic. *Brut.* 109; *Fin.* 4.66; Plut. *CG* 8—11; App. *BC* 1.23; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66, where this Drusus and his son have been confused.

? CN. MARCIUS CENSORINUS (45)
Proposed a bill regarding the election of Tribunes of the Soldiers (*FOR* 2.143).

C. ? RUBRIUS[5] (2, cf. 9)
Author of a law to establish a colony at Carthage as part of the Gracchan program (Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1².2.585; Plut. *CG* 10.2; cf. Liv. *Per.* 60; Vell. 1.15.4; App. *BC* 1.24; *Lib.* 136; Eutrop. 4.21; Oros. 5.12.1; Solin. 27.11 M). On the Lex Rubria Acilia, see above, on Acilius.

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)
Reelected Tribune (Cic. *Brut.* 109; Vell. 2.6.3; Plut. *CG* 8.2; Flor. 2.3.2; App. *BC* 1.21—22). Either after his reelection in 123 or in this year are to be dated the following measures: a law[6] constituting juries

composed of knights in the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Verr.* 1.38; *Leg.* 3.20; Diod. 34–35.27; 37.9; Vell. 2.6.3, and 32.3; Plin. *NH* 33.34; Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; App. *BC* 1.22; Flor. 2.5.3; cf. Varro in Non. Marc. 728 L; Ps.-Ascon. 189, and 218 Stangl); proposals, probably advanced in two phases,[7] to give citizenship to Latins and Latin rights to Italian allies (*FOR* 2.139–141; Cic. *Brut.* 99; *De Or.* 3.183; Vell. 2.6.2; Plut. *CG* 5.1; 9.3; 12.1–2; App. *BC* 1.23; Gell. 9.14.16; 10.3.2; *Schol. Bob.* 81 Stangl; Fest. 218 L); perhaps also a bill[8] to have the centuries summoned to vote in the Comitia Centuriata from all classes at random (Sall. *Ep. ad Caes.* 2.8.1; cf. Cic. *Mur.* 47). Gracchus' waning influence was revealed in the failure of his proposals regarding citizenship, and he was defeated for reelection (Plut. *CG* 12.4; omitted by App. *BC* 1.24).

Promagistrates

L. Aurelius Orestes (180) Cos. 126

Proconsul in Sardinia, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; see 125–123, Promagistrates).

Q. Caecilius Metellus (Baliaricus) (82) Cos. 123

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 121). Continued his reduction and settlement of the Balearic islands (Liv. *Per.* 60; Strabo 3.5.1; Flor. 1.43; Oros. 5.13.1).

C. Sextius Calvinus (20) Cos. 124

Proconsul in Gaul, where he founded Aquae Sextiae (Liv. *Per.* 61; Strabo 4.1.5; Vell. 1.15.4; Cassiod), and whence he returned to celebrate a triumph over the Ligurians, Vocontii and Salluvii (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; see 124, Consuls, and 123, Promagistrates).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 133, 130, 129, and 123, Special Commissions. Cf. Plut. *CG* 10.2; 11.2; App. *BC* 1.24; but see below on Triumviri coloniis deducendis.

Triumviri coloniis deducendis

There probably were special boards appointed for the Gracchan colonies (see 123, Special Commissions and note 7) in Italy, one for Colonia Iunonia in Africa with Gracchus as a member (Plut. *CG* 9.2; 10.2; 11.2), and one or more for the proposed colonies of Livius (*ibid.*).

Other commissions

Plutarch mentions the many other commissions for public works proposed by Gracchus of which he was himself a member (*CG* 6.3–4).

[1] On Domitius' filiation, see *Act. Tr.* for 120. Suetonius dates his victories in his consulship, but Livy and Orosius are probably correct in referring them to his proconsulship.

[2] *CIL* 1^2.2.658 (C. Fanni. M. f. Cos.) shows that the Consul was M. f., not C. f., as Cicero once thought (*Brut.* 99–100). In *Lael.* 3 and *Brut.* 100 he refers to M. f. as Laelius' son-in-law, and in *Att.* 12.5b.3 reports that the statements of Fannius himself, of Hortensius, and of Brutus in the *Epitome*, all indicate against Atticus that the same man was also the historian. In *Att.* 16.13c.2 it appears that the son of Marcus was Tribune of the Plebs in 142, and was therefore the officer in Spain in 141. The historian may also be identified with the young man who mounted the walls of Carthage in 146 with Ti. Gracchus (Plut. *TG* 4.5). As Münzer points out, Cicero's confusion probably arises from the fact that a C. Fannius C. f. was also known in the same period (*Hermes* 55 [1920] 427ff.; see Polyb. 38.12.1; and 146, Legates). An inscription recently discovered in Crete confirms Münzer's suggestion, and reveals that a C. Fannius C. f. was a member of a Roman senatorial commission in Crete about 113 B.C. (H. van Effenterre, *REA* 44 [1942] 31–51). The order of names in the inscription indicates that he was then of praetorian rank and senior to P. Rutilius Rufus, the Consul of 105, who held the praetorship at the latest in 118 (see 118, Praetors, and 113, Legates). According to Münzer's suggested stemma (*loc. cit.*) Fannius, the Consul of 122, was a nephew of the Consul of 161 and a grandson of the Tribune of the Plebs of 187. See discussions by Hendrickson, *AJPh* 27 (1906) 198f.; Fraccaro, *Athenaeum* 1926, 153–161; Kornemann, *Klio*, Beiheft 1, 20ff.

[3] Scaurus' aedileship followed upon distinguished service under Orestes in Sardinia (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.3). He was probably Praetor in 119, for he sought the consulship of 116 (Cic. *Mur.* 36). The evidence of Auct. *Vir. Ill.* indicates that in 121 he was merely an influential private citizen. This is therefore the most probable year for his aedileship. See Seidel, *FA* 43.

[4] Ps.-Ascon. 222 Stangl is the only authority for the praenomen. That of his son was M'. The Lex repetundarum mentions in its text (line 22) the Lex Rubria without noting its abrogation and so must be dated between 123 and 121. The specifications for the juries (lines 12–14) also appear to conform to the provisions of the Gracchan law. Fraccaro (*Rend. Ist. Lombard.* 52 [1919] 355ff., cited by Niccolini) identifies it with the Gracchan law, and Carcopino with less probability with the extortion law of Glaucia (*Autour des Gracques* 211ff.). Mention of a Lex Rubria Acilia indicates that Acilius and Rubrius were Tribunes in the same year, but it remains somewhat uncertain whether that year was 123 or 122. See 123, Tribunes of the Plebs and note 4; and below, note 5.

[5] Rubrius may possibly be identified with C. Rubrius C. f. of the S. C. de agro Pergameno (*IGRP* 4.262; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252–283). Niccolini (*FTP* 167) is inclined to follow Carcopino (*Autour des Gracques* 277) in having Fulvius go to Africa as commissioner in 123 and return to Rome in 122 when Gracchus went to Africa. If this be correct the Lex Rubria was passed fairly early in 123. It is true that Velleius, Eutropius and Orosius all date the colony in Africa under the Consuls of 123, but in this appear to go against the evidence of the *Periochae* of Livy and of Plutarch and raise difficulties regarding the development of the Gracchan program. The two accounts can technically be reconciled if the Tribunes of 122 brought the proposals forward in December, still under the Consuls of 123. In any case

they were subsequent to the elections of Tribunes for 122, and Acilius and Rubrius were Tribunes in the same college (see Last, *CAH* 9.887–896, where earlier discussions are cited).

[6] Fraccaro and Last identify the Gracchan measure with the Lex Acilia (*Rend. Ist. Lombard.* 52 [1919] 355ff., cited by Niccolini; *CAH* 9.892–896), but Mommsen (*CIL* 1[1].1, p. 56) and Niccolini (*FTP* 163) maintain that the Lex Acilia presupposes the Gracchan law and sets forth the new arrangements made necessary by it. See above, note 4.

[7] Last (*CAH* 9.51 and 78) plausibly analyses the Gracchan proposal into two phases, a measure affecting only the Latins which was vetoed by Livius, and a final bill which may have conferred full citizenship on all the allies, as Velleius suggests, and which was opposed by the Consul Fannius.

[8] Mommsen believes this proposal never became law (*Str.* 3.294; cf. 272, note 2).

121 B.C. A.U.C. 633

Consuls[1]

L. Opimius Q. f. Q. n. (4) Pr. 125

Q. Fabius Q. Aemiliani f. Q. n. Maximus (Allobrogicus) Pat. (110) Pr. 124?

CIL 1[2].2.659; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (L. Opim[i. Q. f.] Q. n., Q. Fa[b]i. Ma[xim.]); Liv. *Per.* 61; Plin. *NH* 2.98; Obseq. 33; Chr. 354 (Opimio et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Opimio et Maximo Aemilii); *Chr. Pasc.* (Ὀπηνίου καὶ Μαξίμου); Cassiod.; see Degrassi 126, 472f. Opimius, elected as an opponent of the Gracchan program, promptly made use of the disorders which ensued when Gracchus and Fulvius protested against the repeal of the Rubrian law (see 122, Tribunes of the Plebs) to secure passage of the *senatus consultum ultimum* and crush them and their supporters (Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; 4.13, and *Schol. Gron.* 290 Stangl; *Planc.* 88; *Phil.* 8.14; *De Or.* 2.165; *Part. Or.* 104; Diod. 34.29–30; Liv. *Per.* 61; Val. Max. 2.8.7; Ascon. 17 C; Plin. *NH* 14.55; Plut. *CG* 13—17; Flor. 2.3; App. *BC* 1.24—26; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.5–6; 72.9; Ampel. 19.4; 26.2; Oros. 5.12.5–8). There is frequent mention of the reward offered for Gracchus' head, the cruelty to Fulvius' son, and the slaughter of Gracchus' followers (Sall. *Iug.* 16.2; Diod. 34.29—30; Val. Max. 6.3.1; 9.4.3; Vell. 2.6.5, and 7.2–3; Plin. *NH* 33.48; Plut. *CG* 17—18; Flor. 2.3.6; App. *BC* 1.26; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.6; Oros. 5.12.9–10). After a lustration he rebuilt the temple of Concord (App. *BC* 1.26; Plut. *CG* 17.6; Augustin. *CD* 3.25) and a basilica (Varro *LL* 5.156; Cic. *Sest.* 140; cf. *CIL* 1[2].2.1336, 1337). Fabius joined Domitius, subdued the Allobroges, and then defeated the Ruteni and Arverni and captured their leader (Cic. *Font.* 36; Caes. *BG* 1.45.2; Strabo 4.1.11;

Val. Max. 9.6.3, successor of Domitius; Vell. 2.10.3, and 39.1; Plin. *NH* 7.166; 33.141; Flor. 1.37.4–6; App. *Celt.* 12; Apollod. in *FGrH* 2 B. 1027, no. 25; Amm. Marc. 15.12.5). He built a monument at the scene of his victory (Strabo, Flor., Apollod.), and took the cognomen Allobrogicus (Val. Max. 3.5.2; 6.9.4; Vell. 2.10.3, and 39.1; Senec. *Ben.* 4.30.2; Plin. *NH* 33.141; Iuven. 8.13; Amm. Marc. 15.12.5; Ps.-Ascon. 211 Stangl; cf. *ILS* 212.2, line 25).

Praetors

? Q. Marcius Rex (91) Cos. 118
? M. Porcius Cato (*13) Cos. 118
The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

? C. Scribonius Curio[2] (9)
A contemporary of C. Gracchus who apparently attained the praetorship (Cic. *Brut.* 124, cf. 110 and 122; *Inv.* 1.80; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.33; *Schol. Bob.* 85 Stangl; *De Or.* 2.98; Plin. *NH* 7.133).

Tribunes of the Plebs

? Maevius (Mevius 1)
Attacked by C. Gracchus (*FOR* 2.143; cf. Niccolini *FTP* 415f.).

M. ? Minucius Rufus[3] (54, cf. 48) Cos. 110
Proposed bills to annul legislation of C. Gracchus, and in particular the colony at Carthage (*FOR* 2.141—Fest. 220 L; Flor. 2.3.4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 65.5; Oros. 5.12.5; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 4.4; Plut. *CG* 13.1–2; App. *BC* 1.24; *Lib.* 136).

Quaestors

? C. Marius (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; *CIL* 10.5782; Val. Max. 6.9.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.1. As he held the Tribunate of the Plebs in 119, his quaestorship in all probability precedes 120.

Promagistrates

Q. Caecilius Metellus Baliaricus (82) Cos. 123
Celebrated as Proconsul his triumph over the Baliares (Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 61.6).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS[4] (20) Cos. 122
Proconsul (*Act. Tr.* for 120). Continued along with the Consul Fabius the wars against the Allobroges and the Arverni (see 122, Consuls, and 120, Promagistrates).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis or *coloniis deducendis*

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS (47)
In this position at the time of his death (Sall. *Iug.* 42.1).

? M. FULVIUS FLACCUS (58) Cos. 125
See 122, Tribunes of the Plebs; and note 5, below.

? C. PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120
See below; and Lübker no. 1.

C. SULPICIUS GALBA[5] Pat. (51) Pr. -
C. ? PAPIRIUS CARBO (33) Cos. 120
L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (23) Cos. 111
CIL 1².2.696—*ILS* 28; see *CIL* 1².2, p. 726; Cichorius, *Röm. Stud.* 113–117.

[1] On Fabius' filiation, see *Act. Tr.* for 120. Opimius' father Quintus is mentioned by Lucilius, 418 M. He was Consul in 154. The letters n and part of Q remain in *Fast. Ant.* Opimius' name was used to date a famous vintage, e.g. *CIL* 1².2.659b; Cic. *Brut.* 287; Vell. 2.7.5; Plin. *NH* 14.55, and 94; Petron. 34.6; Mart. 1.26.7; 2.40.5; 3.26.3, and 82.24; 9.87.1; 10.49; 13.113; Plut. *Sull.* 35.1. On his reputation, note Cic. *De Or.* 2.169; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 11; *Planc.* 70–71, 88; *Sest.* 140; *Pis.* 95; *Mil.* 8, and 83; *Rep.* 1.6; Sall. *Iug.* 16.2; Vell. 2.7.3; Oros. 5.12.10.

[2] Münzer (*RE*, both above and s. v. "Fulvius," no. 64) assigns him conjecturally to 121. He was a contemporary of C. Gracchus (Cic. *Brut.* 110), held the praetorship (*ib.* 124), and in some unknown year defended Ser. Fulvius, perhaps the Consul of 135, who was charged with incest. He was the grandfather of Cicero's correspondent.

[3] The texts do not cite the praenomen. I have suggested M. because an M could more easily have fallen out before the M of Minucius, and because M. was the one of the two brothers who attained the consulship. On the careers of M. and of Q. Minucius, see Index.

[4] On Domitius' campaigns, see *RE*; Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* 3.14ff.; *CAH* 9.111f. The decisive battle was fought at the Isara on Aug. 8,121 (Plin. *NH* 7.166). For the texts see 122, Consuls.

[5] A fragmentary inscription found at Carthage preserves portions of the names of these three men who were active on some commission in Africa in this period. Cichorius (*Röm. Stud.* 113–117) suggests that they were members of the Gracchan land commission which continued in existence until the so-called Lex Thoria (App. *BC* 1.27), with Galba and Bestia the members appointed after the deaths of Fulvius and Gracchus (see 130, Special Com-

missions). Gelzer (*Gnomon* 5 [1929] 656f.) expresses the belief that these were a special African commission, a more probable view. The *terminus ante quem* is set by Carbo's death in 119, unless indeed the name restored here should be that of one of his brothers, Gnaeus, Consul 113, and Marcus, Pr. in Sicily in an unknown year.

120 B.C. A.U.C. 634

Consuls

P. MANILIUS P. ? f. M'. ? n.[1] (14) Pr. by 123
C. PAPIRIUS C. f. – n. CARBO (33) Pr. by 123

Cic. *Brut.* 105; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (P. Manili. [----]n., C. P[api]ri. Ca[rbo]); Chr. 354 (Manilio et Balbo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Manilio et Carba), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod., P. Manlius. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Papirius defended Opimius, who was charged by the Tribune Decius with punishing Romans uncondemned, and secured his acquittal (*FOR* 2.17, and 116f.; Cic. *De Or.* 2.106, cf. 132, 135, 165, 167, and 170; *Brut.* 103, and 128; *Sest.* 140; Liv. *Per.* 61). On Papirius, see Lübker no. 1; and on his filiation, *CIL* 1².2.643—*ILS* 25.

Censors

Q. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS BALIARICUS (82) Cos. 123
L. CALPURNIUS L. f. C. n. PISO FRUGI (96) Cos. 133, Pr. 136 ?

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (Q. Caecili. Metel.); Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; 8.5.1, on Metellus; Vell. 1.11.7; Plin. *NH* 7.142. See Degrassi 126, 472f. Piso received the cognomen Censorius (Dion. Hal. 2.38.3, and 39.1; Plin. *NH* 13.87; Censorin. *DN* 17.11), and must be dated to this censorship since the Censors of all other possible years, including 108, are known. P. Cornelius Lentulus was probably reappointed Princeps Senatus,[2] but popular hatred at his actions against C. Gracchus led him to depart to Sicily (see 125, Censors; Val. Max. 5.3.2).

Praetors

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Cos. 117
? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (AUGUR) (21) Cos. 117 Asia

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. Scaevola stopped at Athens and Rhodes (Cic. *Fin.* 1.8–9—Lucil. 2.91ff. M; *De Or.* 1.75), and returned from Asia in 119 to defend himself successfully against a charge of extortion (Lucil. 2.55–95 M; cf. Cic.

De Or. 1.72; 2.281; 3.171; *Or.* 149; *Brut.* 102; *Fin.* 1.8ff.; Pers. 1.115; Iuven. 1.154). Septimuleius' request for a prefectship in Asia indicates that Scaevola was governor there after Gracchus' death in 121. See Marx on Lucil. *ad locc.*; Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 88f., 237–251.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA[3] (23) Cos. 111

Carried a law to recall P. Popillius Laenas from exile (Cic. *Brut.* 128; cf. *P. Red. in Sen.* 38; *P. Red. ad Quir.* 10–11).

P. DECIUS[4] (9) Pr. 115

Prosecuted Opimius for punishing Roman citizens uncondemned, but failed to convict him (see Consuls, on Carbo; Cic. *De Or.* 2.132–135, 165, 169; Liv. *Per.* 61; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.106; *Brut.* 103, and 128; *Part. Or.* 104, and 106).

Quaestors

? P. ALBIUS[5] (2)

With Scaevola in Asia (Cic. *De Or.* 2.281; see Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 246).

Promagistrates

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*). Completed his campaign in Gaul and celebrated a triumph over the Arverni (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Flor. 1.37.5; Eutrop. 4.22; cf. Vell. 2.10.2; Liv. *Per.* 61; Suet. *Nero* 2; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.151; 2.258f.). He built the Via Domitia and organized the province (see Cic. *Font.* 18).

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS Pat. (110) Cos. 121

Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*). Returned from Gaul to celebrate a triumph over the Allobroges and Betuitus king of the Arverni[6] (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Flor. 1.37.5; Eutrop. 4.22; cf. Liv. *Per.* 61; Strabo 4.1.11; Vell. 2.10.2; Val. Max. 6.9.4; 9.6.3; Suet. *Nero* 2; Ps.-Ascon. 211 Stangl).

Legates, Lieutenants *or* Prefects[7]

? AEMILIUS (not in *RE*)

? L. ATILIUS NOMENTANUS (44, cf. Nomentanus)

? HORTENSIUS (5)

? POSTUMIUS

Lucilius, 56 and 69, 60, 62 M; cf. Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil* 244–248. They may have served under Mucius Scaevola in Asia.

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

See 121, Special Commissions.

[1] If, as Münzer believes, Manilius was a son of the commissioner of 167 and a nephew of the Consul of 149, his filiation would be P. f. P. n. Degrassi however suggests P. f. M'. n. (472).

[2] No other Princeps Senatus is known between Lentulus and Scaurus, the Consul of 115.

[3] Niccolini (*FTP* 174) believes that the notice in Cicero (*P. Red. ad Quir.* 10–11) that the Consul Opimius failed to aid the recall of Laenas from exile establishes 120 as Bestia's date; but Cicero may mean that Opimius, though Consul, made no effort, in which case the tribunate of Bestia probably falls in 121. I have listed him under the latest possible date.

[4] In Liv. *Per.* 61 the praenomen is Q., but the evidence of Cicero (*Brut.* 108) and Auct. *Vir. Ill.* (72.6) favors P.

[5] Cichorius interprets Cicero's reference to mean Albius' accounts as Quaestor, approval of which by Albucius was a point in favor of Scaevola.

[6] According to Eutropius (4.22) and Valerius Maximus (9.6.3) Domitius was the captor of Bituitus, King of the Arverni. See *RE*; Jullian, *Hist. Gaule* 3.19; *CAH* 9.111f.

[7] Cichorius supposes from the part given these men in Lucilius' account of Scaevola's defence that they were members of his staff, though their offices are not identifiable. On Nomentanus, note that Cichorius' emendation of Lucilius 56 and 69 M is accepted by Warmington, and the identification of the person by Kubitschek (*SBAW* 167.6.64) and Münzer (*RE* s. v. "Nomentanus."). On Hortensius, see 111, Praetors and note 3.

119 B.C. A.U.C. 635

Consuls

L. Caecilius L. f. Q. n. Metellus (Delmaticus) (91, cf. Supb. 3.222f.) Pr. by 122

L. Aurelius – f. – n. Cotta (99) Pr. by 122

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (L. Caecili. Met[el.], L. Au[reli. Cotta]); Obseq. 34; Chr. 354 (Metello et Cotta), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Cotta, Plut. *Mar.* 4.2; on Metellus, App. *Illyr.* 11; and on his filiation, *Act. Tr.* for 117. See Degrassi 127, 472f. The Consuls opposed Marius' law (see Tribunes of the Plebs), and were threatened with imprisonment when they had the Senate summon him before it (Plut. *Mar.* 4.2–3). Metellus, perhaps with the aid of his colleague, campaigned against the Illyrian Segestani and the Dalmatians (App. *Illyr.* 10–11; Liv. *Per.* 62; Eutrop. 4.23.2).

Praetors

? M. Aemilius Scaurus[1] Pat. (140) Cos. 115
According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.4, he opposed the claim of Jugurtha to the throne of Numidia.

? C. Cornelius Sisenna (373)
See 118, Promagistrates.

Q. Fabius Maximus (Eburnus)[2] Pat. (111) Cos. 116
Presided over the court in which Crassus laid an accusation, probably of laesa maiestas, against Carbo (Cic. *De Or.* 1.40, and 121; 2.170; 3.74; *Off.* 2.47; *Brut.* 159; *Lael.* 96; *Fam.* 9.21.3; *QF* 2.3.3; *Verr.* 2.3.3; Tac. *Dial.* 34).

? C. Licinius Geta (88) Cos. 116
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? Sex. Pompeius[3] (not in **RE*) Macedonia
Killed in battle with Celts, probably Scordisci (*SIG*[3] 700: στρατηγός). See Lübker no. 4; D.-G. 4, no. 16.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. Marius (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
CIL 1[2].1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; *CIL* 10.5782; Val. Max. 6.9.14. Introduced a law to narrow the passages between the voting pens, and broke the opposition of Consuls and Senate by threatening to arrest the Consuls. He also opposed a grain bill (Plut. *Mar.* 4.2–4; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.38).

Quaestors

M. Annius[4] (not in *RE*)
Organized a successful resistance in Macedonia to Celtic invaders who had defeated and killed the governor (*SIG*[3] 700; cf. Gäbler, *Ant. Münz. Nordgriechenlands* 3.6, and *ZN* 23 [1902] 165).

Special Commissions

Triumviri agris dandis assignandis

C. Papirius Carbo (33) Cos. 120
Committed suicide when condemned this year (on a charge of either maiestas or repetundae) with the youthful Crassus as prosecutor (Cic. *Brut.* 103; 159; *De Or.* 1.40, and 154; 2.170; 3.74; *Verr.* 2.3.3; *Off.* 1.47; *Fam.* 9.21.3; Val. Max. 3.7.6; 6.5.6; Tac. *Dial.* 34). The commission probably continued in existence until the passage of the so-called Lex Thoria (App. *BC* 1.27; see 111, Tribunes of the Plebs).

[1] As Scaurus was defeated for the consulate of 116 by Q. Fabius Maximus (Cic. *Mur.* 36), this is the latest date possible under the Lex Villia for his praetorship. The notice in Auct. *Vir. Ill.* may involve some confusion of dates, since it seems more probable that King Micipsa of Numidia died in 118 (Liv. *Per.* 62; see Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.22).

[2] I have listed this praetorship under the latest possible date. Of the known Fabii Maximi, Eburnus is the most probable since Crassus was only 19 years of age at the time of the trial (Tac. *Dial.* 34; cf. *RE* s. v. "Licinius" no. 55).

[3] He may have been Pr. in 120 and a promagistrate in 119. I list him in 119 as the latest possible date (*SIG*³ 700). Stella Maranca has mistakenly listed him in 117. Panemus 20, year 29 of the Macedonian era would fall in July 119 (Tod, *ABSA* 23 [1918–19] 206–217; 24 [1919–1921] 56).

[4] On Annius' date, see note 3.

118 B.C. A.U.C. 636

Consuls

M. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato (*13) Pr. by 121

Q. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Rex (91) Pr. by 121

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (M. Por[ci.] Cato, Q. [----]); Vell. 1.15.5; 2.7.8; Val. Max. 5.10.3; Plin. *NH* 2.99; Gell. 13.20.10; Obseq. 35; Eutrop. 4.23.1; Chr. 354 (Catdne et Rige); *Fast. Hyd.* (Catone et Marcio Rega); *Chr. Pasc.* (Κάτωνος καὶ Μαρκίου); Cassiod.; on Marcius, *CIL* 1².2.660, but see 68 B.C.; Cic. *Cons.* fr. 15; and on his filiation, *Act. Tr.* for 117. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Marcius campaigned against the Stoeni in Liguria (Liv. *Per.* 62; Oros. 5.14.5). Porcius died in Africa, perhaps while engaged in settling the succession to Micipsa in Numidia (Gell. 13.20.10; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.22, 66, 142). At some time in his career he proposed a bill to regulate interest rates (*FOR* 2.22f., and 118f.). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.161, no. 17.

Praetors

? M. Caecilius Metellus (77) Cos. 115

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? P. Rutilius Rufus[1] (34) Cos. 105

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia, for he was defeated for the consulship of 115 by M. Aemilius Scaurus (Cic. *De Or.* 2.280; *Brut.* 113; Tac. *Ann.* 3.66).

Promagistrates

L. Caecilius Metellus (Delmaticus) (91) Cos. 119

Continued as Proconsul his campaigns against the Dalmatians (see 117, Promagistrates).

CN. CORNELIUS SISENNA[2] (373) Pr. 119?

Governor (probably Proconsul) of Macedonia, where he gave judgment in a dispute between the guild of Dionysiac artists and the managers of the Isthmic games (*SIG*[3] 704, 705).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

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

According to Cicero (*Brut.* 160) he led out the colony of Narbo (cf. Vell. 1.15.5, and Eutrop. 4.23 for the date; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 121, p. 146 Helm; Cic. *Cluent.* 140; *De Or.* 2.223; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.44).

[1] Münzer favors a date in 119, when associates and connections of Rutilius were Consuls (see *RE*), but this would be an equally favorable factor in 118.

[2] Sisenna is entitled στρατηγός in *SIG*[3] 705, line 32, and the phrase στρατηγο [ῦ] | ἢ ἀνθυπάτου appears in line 60, while in 704, line 4 occurs ἐμ Μακε-[δονίᾳ.....] ἀνθύπατος. The term στρατηγὸς ἢ ἀνθύπατος which the editors of *SIG*[3] take to mean *praetor pro consule* (705, note 27) is interpreted by Holleaux as στρατηγός (to the Greeks) and *proconsul* (to the Romans), but may refer merely to the two titles governors of Macedonia were likely to bear, Praetor, and Proconsul (see Holleaux, *Hermes* 49 [1914] 581–589; *REA* 19 [1917] 88ff.; and on Praetor pro consule, Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38f.). The date is given by mention of year 30 of the Macedonian era in *SIG*[3] 704, and would actually fall in Aug.–Sept. 118 B.C. See Holleaux (*REA* 19 [1917] 80–82) and Tod (*ABSA* 23 [1918–19] 206–217; 24 [1919–1921] 54ff.), who supersede the datings of Zumpt and Gäbler (*RE* s. v. "Makedonia" 764ff.); and on these inscriptions, see also Klaffenbach, *Symb. Hist. Coll. Artif. Bacch.* 29ff.; Daux, *Delphes* 362–365. See Jashemski 53f.

117 B.C. A.U.C. 637

Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Pr. by 120

Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (AUGUR)[1] (21) Pr. 120

CIL 1[2].2.584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Metel., Q. [----]); Obseq. 36; Eutrop. 4.23.2; Chr. 354 (Diademmo et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Diademeo et Sinerebula); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Σινερεβούλου); Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *CIL* 1[2].2.661; and 6.31603—*ILS* 5799; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; and also *SIG*[3] 681—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1604b, but cf. 142 B.C. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Metellus was probably the builder of the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1[2].2.661; 6.31603—*ILS* 5799).

Praetors

? M. Acilius Balbus (26) Cos. 114
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius[2] (84, Supb. 3.222) Cos. 113
Probably a candidate for the consulship of 114, and therefore Praetor at the latest in this year.

? C. Porcius Cato (*15) Cos. 114
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Quaestors

? M. Aurelius Scaurus (215) Cos. Suff. 108
Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.85. The date is a conjecture based on the interval frequent in this period between the quaestorship and the consulship. See below, Promagistrates, on Flaccus. See Sobeck 22.

Promagistrates

L. Caecilius Metellus Delmaticus (91) Cos. 119
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Delmateis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Liv. *Per.* 62; App. *Illyr.* 11; Eutrop. 4.23.2), and used the booty to repair the temple of Castor and Pollux (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; *Verr.* 2.1.154; Ascon. 28 C; Ps.-Ascon. 254 Stangl).

Q. Marcius Rex (9) Cos. 118
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Liguribus Stoeneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 560).

? L. (Valerius) Flaccus (*48 ?) Pr. –
Superior officer, Praetor or Proconsul, to M. Aurelius Scaurus, the Quaestor who attempted to prosecute him but was not permitted to do so (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His date depends on that of Scaurus. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 21.

Special Commissions

M. Minucius Rufus (54) Cos. 110
Q. Minucius Rufus (56)
Acted as judges in the dispute between the Genuates and the Langenses Viturii (*CIL* 1[2].2.584).

CN. CORNELIUS SISENNA[2] (373) Pr. 119?

Governor (probably Proconsul) of Macedonia, where he gave judgment in a dispute between the guild of Dionysiac artists and the managers of the Isthmic games (*SIG*[3] 704, 705).

Special Commissions

Triumviri coloniae deducendae

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

According to Cicero (*Brut.* 160) he led out the colony of Narbo (cf. Vell. 1.15.5, and Eutrop. 4.23 for the date; cf. Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 121, p. 146 Helm; Cic. *Cluent.* 140; *De Or.* 2.223; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 6.3.44).

[1] Münzer favors a date in 119, when associates and connections of Rutilius were Consuls (see *RE*), but this would be an equally favorable factor in 118.

[2] Sisenna is entitled στρατηγός in *SIG*[3] 705, line 32, and the phrase στρατηγο [ῦ] | ἢ ἀνθυπάτου appears in line 60, while in 704, line 4 occurs ἐμ Μακ[δονίᾳ.....] ἀνθύπατος. The term στρατηγὸς ἢ ἀνθύπατος which the editors of *SIG*[3] take to mean *praetor pro consule* (705, note 27) is interpreted by Holleaux as στρατηγός (to the Greeks) and *proconsul* (to the Romans), but may refer merely to the two titles governors of Macedonia were likely to bear, Praetor, and Proconsul (see Holleaux, *Hermes* 49 [1914] 581–589; *REA* 19 [1917] 88ff.; and on Praetor pro consule, Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38f.). The date is given by mention of year 30 of the Macedonian era in *SIG*[3] 704, and would actually fall in Aug.–Sept. 118 B.C. See Holleaux (*REA* 19 [1917] 80–82) and Tod (*ABSA* 23 [1918–19] 206–217; 24 [1919–1921] 54ff.), who supersede the datings of Zumpt and Gäbler (*RE* s. v. "Makedonia" 764ff.); and on these inscriptions, see also Klaffenbach, *Symb. Hist. Coll. Artif. Bacch.* 29ff.; Daux, *Delphes* 362–365. See Jashemski 53f.

117 B.C. A.U.C. 637

Consuls

L. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS DIADEMATUS (93) Pr. by 120

Q. MUCIUS Q. f. Q. n. SCAEVOLA (AUGUR)[1] (21) Pr. 120

CIL 1[2].2.584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Metel., Q. [----]). Obseq. 36; Eutrop. 4.23.2; Chr. 354 (Diademmo et Scevola); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Diademeo et Sinerebula); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Σινερεβούλου); Cassiod.; and on Metellus, *CIL* 1[2].2.661; and 6.31603—*ILS* 5799; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; and also *SIG*[3] 681—*I. de Délos* 4.1.1604b, but cf. 142 B.C. See Degrassi 127, 472f. Metellus was probably the builder of the Via Caecilia (*CIL* 1[2].2.661; 6.31603—*ILS* 5799).

Praetors

? M. Acilius Balbus (26) Cos. 114
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius[2] (84, Supb. 3.222) Cos. 113
Probably a candidate for the consulship of 114, and therefore Praetor at the latest in this year.

? C. Porcius Cato (*15) Cos. 114
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Quaestors

? M. Aurelius Scaurus (215) Cos. Suff. 108
Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.85. The date is a conjecture based on the interval frequent in this period between the quaestorship and the consulship. See below, Promagistrates, on Flaccus. See Sobeck 22.

Promagistrates

L. Caecilius Metellus Delmaticus (91) Cos. 119
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Delmateis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 82f., 560; Liv. *Per.* 62; App. *Illyr.* 11; Eutrop. 4.23.2), and used the booty to repair the temple of Castor and Pollux (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; *Verr.* 2.1.154; Ascon. 28 C; Ps.-Ascon. 254 Stangl).

Q. Marcius Rex (9) Cos. 118
Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *de Liguribus Stoeneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 560).

? L. (Valerius) Flaccus (*48 ?) Pr. –
Superior officer, Praetor or Proconsul, to M. Aurelius Scaurus, the Quaestor who attempted to prosecute him but was not permitted to do so (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl). His date depends on that of Scaurus. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 40, no. 21.

Special Commissions

M. Minucius Rufus (54) Cos. 110
Q. Minucius Rufus (56)
Acted as judges in the dispute between the Genuates and the Langenses Viturii (*CIL* 1².2.584).

[1] In Cic. *Brut.* 306 the incorrect filiation P. f. is emended to Q. f. (Fabricius). L. Aurelius, the Consul of 119, is repeated by Obseq., who omits the name of Scaevola, while Eutropius (4.23.2) has omitted the name of Diadematus, probably through confusion with the triumphator Delmaticus.

[2] A candidate for the consulship at the time of his father's death in early 115 (Vell. 1.11.7; cf. Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4; cf. 115, Censors, and note 1), he must have held the praetorship not later than 117, and was defeated for the consulship of 114 (note Lucil. 210, and 1130 M, *praetor ne rusticus fiat*; and Cichorius, *Untersuch. Lucil.* 87ff., 277ff., who suggests that he was Pr. Urbanus).

116 B.C. A.U.C. 638

Consuls

C. LICINIUS P. f. – n. GETA (88) Pr. by 119

Q. FABIUS (Q. SERVILIANI f. Q. n.)[1] MAXIMUS EBURNUS Pat. (111) Pr. by 119

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (C. Licini. [Ge]tha, Q. Fa[bius----]); Frontin. *Aq.* 2.96; Chr. 354 (Geta et Eburno); *Fast. Hyd.* (Geta et Maximo Seculiano); *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Fabius, Cic. *Mur.* 36; on Licinius, *OGIS* 436 ([Γ]άιος Λικίννιος Ποπλίου [υἱὸς Γέτας ὕπατοι]). See Degrassi 127, 472f.

Praetors

? CN. PAPIRIUS CARBO (37) Cos. 113

The latest date possible for his praetorship under the Lex Villia. He was probably governor of Asia as Praetor or Propraetor after his praetorship when Antiochus VIII set up an inscription in his honor at Delos (Münzer, *RE*; Holleaux, *RA* 8 [1918] 234f., who reads στρατη-[γὸν ἀνθύπατον...]; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1550), since his disastrous consulship must have ended his public career.

Promagistrates

? L. CAECILIUS METELLUS (DIADEMATUS ?) (93) Cos. 117

He may be the Proconsul in Gaul who marked the boundaries between Patavium and Ateste (*CIL* 1².2.633, 634, 2501; see 141, Promagistrates).

Legates, Ambassadors

L. OPIMIUS (4) Cos. 121, Pr. 125

Sent as head of a commission of ten Legates to divide the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal, and with his associates

was accused of being influenced by Jugurtha's bribes (Sall. *Iug.* 16.2–5; 20.1; *Schol. Bob.* 141 Stangl; Plut. *CG* 18.1; cf. Lucil. 9.418 M; and on his conviction, see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs). Gsell (*Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.147) is inclined to date this commission in 117. This year is the latest possible date.

[1] This filiation is a conjecture of Münzer (*RE*) based on the form used in *Fast. Cap.* for 147. As for Licinius, the praenomen C. in *Fast. Ant.* is supported by the reading of *OGIS* 436, where P. f. appears to be the more probable filiation. On [----]ος Λικίνιος Μάρ[κου...] of *SIG*³ 826 K, see *RE* no. 1; and Holleaux, *REA* 19 (1917) 77–80. In Frontinus (*Aq.* 2.96) the reading of C is *clycynio consule Fabio censoribus*. The reference may be to the consulship of these men but more probably is to their censorship in 108.

115 B.C. A.U.C. 639

Consuls

M. Aemilius M. f. L. n. Scaurus Pat. (140) Pr. by 119
M. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus (77) Pr. by 118

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (M. Aemi[li.] Scaurus, M. Ca[ecili.----]); Chr. 354 (Scauro et Megello); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scauro et Metello), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Scaurus, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 10f.; Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Act. Tr.*; Plin. *NH* 8.223; and on Metellus, Vell. 1.11.7; Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142; Plut. *Fort. Rom.* 4. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Scaurus humbled a disrespectful Praetor (see below, on Decius), carried a sumptuary law (Plin. *NH* 8.223; Gell. 2.24.12; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.5), and one relating to voting by libertini (Auct. *Vir. Ill.*). He subdued some Gallic and Ligurian tribesmen and celebrated a triumph *de Galleis Karneis* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Frontin. *Str.* 4.3.13; cf. Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.7, Ligures Taurisci). See Censors. Metellus held command in Sardinia and Corsica (see 111, Promagistrates; cf. *CIL* 10.7852, lines 7–8).

Censors

L. Caecilius Q. f. (Q.) n. Metellus (Diadematus)[1] (93) Cos. 117
Cn. Domitius Cn. f. Cn. n. Ahenobarbus (20) Cos. 122

Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1².2.585, lines 28, 85–89; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([L.] Caecili. Q. f. n. Mete., Cn. D[omiti.----]); Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.143; Val. Max. 2.9.9). See Degrassi 127, 474f. They removed 32 persons from the Senate, including Licinius Geta, Cos. 116, and Marius' friend Cassius Subaco (Cic. *Cluent.* 119, and 121; Liv. *Per.* 62,

and 63; Val. Max. 2.9.9; Plut. *Mar.* 5.3–4), and banished the *artes ludicra* from the city with the exceptions of the Latin tibicen and singer and the *ludus talarius* (Cassiod. *Chr.*). They chose M. Aemilius Scaurus[2] Princeps Senatus (Sall. *Iug.* 25.4; Plin. *NH* 8.223).

Praetors

? L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus (88, cf. Supb. 1.271) Cos. 112
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

P. Decius (9)
Because of his refusal to rise out of respect, the Consul Scaurus tore his vestments, broke his official chair, and ordered that none should bring cases to him (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.6).

? M. Livius Drusus[3] (17) Cos. 112 Pr. Urbanus
The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. On a decision he rendered, see Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.19; cf. Cic. *Att.* 7.2.8.

C. Marius (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86
Elected last, he narrowly escaped conviction for bribery (Val. Max. 6.9.14; Plut. *Mar.* 5.2–5). See also Cic. *Off.* 3.79; *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; Plut. *Mar.* 6.1.

Pontifices

?–ca. 115: P. Mucius Scaevola (17) Cos. 133, Pr. 136, Pont. Max. 130
Successor, as Pont.: Q. Mucius Scaevola (22) Cos. 95, Pr. 98 ?
as Pont. Max.: L. Caecilius Metellus Delmaticus (91) Cos. 119
See 114, and 89, Pontifices.

Augurs

?–115: Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus[4] (94) Cos. 143, Pr. 148
Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; cf. Cic. *Lael.* 77.
Successor: ? Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus (97) Cos. 109
Grueber, *CRRBM* 2.537f., and 572. See L. R. Taylor, *AJA* 48 (1944) 352–356.

[1] Metellus the Censor of 115 has regularly been identified with the more prominent Delmaticus rather than the less prominent Diadematus (Munzer, *RE* no. 91; Passerini, *Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 16; and most recently, Cram, *HSCPh* 51 [1940] 97), though Mommsen once suggested Diadematus (*Eph.*

Epig. 2.205), but the reading of *Fast. Ant.* (above) favors the latter since the filiation of Delmaticus was L. f. Q. n. This identification has been accepted by Lommatzsch in the index to *CIL* 1².2, p. 793, and recently by Degrassi (165f.). The objection that his father, Macedonicus, saw only one Censor among his sons (Cic. *Fin.* 5.82; Vell. 1.11.7; Val. Max. 7.1.1; Plin. *NH* 7.142) is met if we suppose that Macedonicus died early in 115 before the election of the Censors. We know that they were in office before September 21 (Lex Agr. of 111, line 21). Moreover, though Cicero at one time refers to Diadematus as *consularis* and to Caprarius (Cens. 102) as *censorius* (*P. Red. ad Quir.* 32), at another he refers to both as *consulares* (*P. Red. in Sen.* 37). The fact that Cicero does not refer to Diadematus as *censorius* does not exclude him. See Degrassi 165f., 474f.

[2] As Scaurus was Princeps Senatus in 112 (Sall. *Iug.* 25.4), he must have been appointed by the Censors of 115, although, as Mommsen pointed out (*Str.* 3.970), there had not been a certain example of a Princeps Senatus who was not a patrician Censor or ex-Censor (see however 125, Censors, on P. Cornelius Lentulus). It seems probable that no patrician ex-Censors remained alive in 115. The latest reference to one is that to Servilius Caepio in 125 (see 125, Censors), the date of whose death remains unknown (see Cic. *Att.* 12.20.2; and 105, Quaestors). Scaurus was repeatedly reappointed and his position is often mentioned (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Scaur.* 1.46; *De Or.* 2.197; Val. Max. 4.4.11; 8.5.2; Ascon. 18, and 22 C; Plin. *NH* 36.116).

[3] According to the list in Stella Maranca (316) Drusus is dated in 114, and Marius was sent to Spain as Praetor in the same year.

[4] L. R. Taylor interprets the lituus on these coins as references by Metellus Pius (Cos. 81) and Metellus Scipio (Cos. 52), who both were Pontifices, to the augurates of their respective grandfathers. As only one member of a family could be a member of the college at one time (Dio 39.17.1), Numidicus was probably the successor to his uncle. Membership in the college of Augurs would explain Numidicus' refusal to take the oath to maintain Saturninus' legislation in 100: as Augur he knew it was invalid.

114 B.C. A.U.C. 640

Consuls[1]

M'. Acilius M'. ? f. L. n. Balbus (26) Pr. by 117
C. Porcius M. f. M. n. Cato (*15) Pr. by 117

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (M'. Acili. B[a]lbus, C. Po[r]ci. Cat[o]); Plin. *NH* 2.98, and 147; Obseq. 37; Chr. 354 (Bulbo et Cato); *Fast. Hyd.* (Balbo et Catone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Acilius, *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 10f.; and on Cato, Liv. *Per.* 63; Eutrop. 4.24. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Cato was defeated in Macedonia by the Scordisci (Liv. *Per.* 63; Flor. 1.39.4; Dio 26, fr. 88; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9.1; Amm. Marc. 27.4.4), and fined for extortion upon his return (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.184, and 4.22; *Balb.* 28; Vell. 2.8.1). On Cato, see D.-G. 5.162, no. 19; and below, 109, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Praetors

? L. CALPURNIUS BESTIA (23) Cos. 111
? P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO Pat. (355) Cos. 111
The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia

? M. PAPIRIUS CARBO[2] (39) Sicily
Condemned for extortion upon his return (Cic. *Fam.* 6.21.3).

Promagistrates

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115
Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. MARIUS[3] (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Governor, probably Proconsul, in Farther Spain, where he is said to have relieved the province of banditry (Plut. *Mar.* 6.1; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209).

? C. AARCELLUS (MARCELLUS ?) (not in *RE*)
Proquaestor, probably in Macedonia, in 113 (*CIL* 1².2.662).

Pontifices

L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS[4] (91) Cos. 119
Pontifex Maximus before December, 114, when he presided at the first trial of the Vestal Virgins (see Vestal Virgins; Ascon. 45–46 C).

Vestal Virgins

AEMILIA (153)
LICINIA (181)
MARCIA (114)
Accused of incest, and tried before the Pontifices, Aemilia on December 16, Licinia on December 18 (Fenestella in Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.5). Dissatisfaction with the decision to condemn Aemilia and acquit the others led in 113 to the establishment of a special court under Cassius (see 113, Tribunes of the Plebs, and Special Prosecutor).

[1] Balbus was probably a son of the Consul of 150. His praenomen is confirmed by *Fast. Ant.* Cato was a grandson of the Censor and a nephew of Scipio Aemilianus (Cic. *Brut.* 108; *Verr.* 2.4.22; Vell. 2.8.1).

[2] The date of Carbo's praetorship is uncertain, and is placed here on the conjecture, based on the order in Cicero's text, that he was the youngest of the three brothers, the eldest of whom was Consul in 120, and the second in 113. Klein (*Verwaltb.* 1.1.52), Wehrmann (15), and Münzer (*Gent. Val.* 40 and note

10, on P. Flaccus) list him at this date, but in *RE* Münzer is content to assign him to the Gracchan period.

[3] Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 17) rejects the promagistracy of Marius because his achievement in Spain, though told in Plutarch, comes from encomiastic sources and is not mentioned in the Elogium (*CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83), and because it was not an established practice before the Sullan reforms to hold a magistracy in the city in one year and proceed to a provincial command in the next (hence Albucius in 113 and Sextius or Sextilius in 88 should also be rejected). It seems unlikely that so official a matter as a provincial command would be invented, nor were all steps in a career always recounted in the Elogia. Moreover, there are cases before Sulla's reform of a city magistracy before a provincial command, such as the offices of Gellius and Sentius in 94 and 93; and Balsdon has shown that even after Sulla the distinction between functions in the city and in the provinces was not strictly maintained (*JRS* 29 [1939] 57ff.). See Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 328, note 31.

[4] Asconius (27 C) identifies the Pontifex Maximus as the maternal grandfather of Cicero's client, M. Aemilius Scaurus. This Metellus rebuilt the temple of Castor from his Dalmatian booty (Cic. *Scaur.* 46; Ascon. 28 C), and is identified as Delmaticus by Ps.-Ascon. (254 Stangl). The date of the death of Scaevola and the succession of Metellus remains uncertain.

113 B.C. A.U.C. 641

Consuls

C. Caecilius Q. f. Q. n. Metellus Caprarius (84) Pr. by 116
Cn. Papirius C. f. – n. Carbo[1] (37) Pr. by 116

CIL 1².2.661, 662, 2504, cf. 2422; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1753—*CIL* 1².2.2504—*ILS* 9417; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([Cn. Papi]ri. C[----]); Plin. *NH* 2.100; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Obseq. 38; Eutrop. 4.25.1; John Ant. in *FHG* 4.559; Chr. 354 (Caprario et Carpo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello et Carbone, so also *Chr. Pasc.*); Cassiod., with C. Papirius; and on Carbo, Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1².2.585, line 89; Cic. *Brut.* 105. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Metellus was assigned the province of Macedonia and campaigned in Thrace (see *Act. Tr.* for 111). Carbo treacherously forced the Cimbri to battle near Noreia and suffered a disastrous defeat (Strabo 5.1.8; Liv. *Per.* 63; Vell. 2.12.2; Plut. *Mar.* 16.5; App. *Celt.* 13, where they are confused with the Teutoni; cf. Diod. 34–35.37; Vell. 2.8.3; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13; and see Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3; and Apul. *Apol.* 66, on his trial and suspicious acquittal). See Lübker no. 2, on Papirius.

Praetors

? M. Iunius Silanus[2] (169) Cos. 109 Spain
See 112, Praetors.

? L. MEMMIUS (11)
See below, Quaestors, on Antonius; and 112, Legates.

? M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110
? SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 110
The latest date possible for their praetorships under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

SEX. PEDUCAEUS[3] (4)
Dissatisfied with the acquittal of two of the accused Vestals (see 114, Vestal Virgins), he carried a plebiscite to appoint L. Cassius Longinus as special prosecutor (Cic. *ND* 3.74; Ascon. 45–46 C; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 160; Liv. *Per.* 63; Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; Dio 26, fr. 87; Obseq. 37; Oros. 5.15.22; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.5, quoting Fenestella).

Quaestors

M. ANTONIUS[4] (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102
Learning at Brundisium on his way to Asia that he was accused of incest with a Vestal, he returned, stood trial, and was acquitted (Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; see 112, Promagistrates).

Promagistrates

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115
Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. AARCELLUS (MARCELLUS ?) (not in *RE*)
Proquaestor, probably in Macedonia (*CIL* 1².2.662, an inscription of Samothrace).

Legates, Ambassadors[5]

Q. FABIUS Q. f. MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS Pat. (110) Cos. 121, Pr. 124 ?

or

Q. FABIUS Q. f. MAXIMUS EBURNUS Pat. (111) Cos. 116
C. FANNIUS C. f. (7) Pr. before 118
P. RUTILIUS P. f. (RUFUS) (34) Cos. 105, Pr. by 118
Q. PLOTIUS A. f. (not in **RE*)
M. DOMITIUS P. f. (not in *RE*)
This embassy was sent to Crete to intervene in the disputes between a number of cities of eastern Crete, Hierapytna and Itanos, and

Olus and Lato, with their respective allies Gortyn and Cnossos, which had led to local wars (H. van Effenterre, *REA* 44 [1942] 31–51, esp. 36, with all five names; and M. Guarducci, *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, lines 74ff., and 10, lines 68ff., with mention of Q. Fabius as head of an embassy).

Special Prosecutor

L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla (72) Cos. 127

Elected under Peducaeus' plebiscite as special inquisitor into the case of the accused Vestals (see above, Tribunes of the Plebs, and 114, Vestal Virgins), he condemned and put to death the two who had been acquitted by the Pontifices, and others besides, not without incurring some suspicion of political bias (Ascon. 45–46 C; Cic. *ND* 3.74; *Brut.* 160; Liv. *Per.* 63; Val. Max. 3.7.9; 6.8.1; Plut. *RQ* 83; Dio 26, fr. 87; Obseq. 37; Porphyr. in Hor. *Sat.* 1.6.30; Oros. 5.15.22; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.10.5, from Fenestella; Zon. 7.8; cf. coins of the Cassii, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.482; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1 [1942] 219; see Münzer, *APF* 243–245, and *RE* s. v. "Marcia" no. 114).

Vestal Virgins

See 114, Vestal Virgins, and above, Special Prosecutor.

[1] Brother of C. Carbo, Cos. 119 (Cic. *Fam.* 9.21.3).

[2] On the basis of Rufius Festus' mention of a Sylla (Silanus?) in Spain, Münzer (*RE*), despite grave doubts, admits that Silanus, who must have had some military experience before his consulship, may have succeeded Marius in Spain in 113 (see 112, Praetors; cf. Wilsdorf, *Leipzig. Stud.* 1 [1878] 110).

[3] The date of Peducaeus is made clear by the fact that the orator Crassus was 27 years of age when he defended Licinia (Cic. *Brut.* 160). See Niccolini, *FTP* 176.

[4] According to Valerius Maximus, Antonius was exempted from prosecution under a clause of the Lex Memmia by reason of absence on public duty. He must either refer to a Memmius who preceded the Tribune of 111 (cf. *RE* s. v. "Lex" 12.2398) or have committed an anachronism, as in the case of Perperna, Cos. 130, and the Lex Papia, 65 B.C. (3.4.5). For Memmii in the Senate before 111, see the S.C. de agro Pergameno, dated in 129 by Passerini, *Athenaeum* 15 (1937) 252ff.; and see 112, Legates.

[5] The date of this embassy is set approximately by the course of the disputes in eastern Crete as revealed by the inscriptions cited above and by other inscriptions connected with these disputes (*I. Cret.* 1.16, nos 3, 4A, 4B, 5, and 18). Mention of the Athenian archon Sarapio provides a *terminus post quem* in 116 (*I. Cret.* 1.16.4B, partly repeated in *REA* 44.35, no. c), and the embassy had reported to the Senate in Rome before June, 112(*I. Cret.* 3.4.9, and 10). After 116 there was time for Olus and Lato to come to hostilities, receive an arbitral judgment from Cnossos, and then after further difficulties have that judgment confirmed by the Roman embassy (documents in *I. Cret.* 1,

and *REA*, above). On the other hand, the hostilities between Itanos and Hierapytna were discussed in the Roman Senate under the Consuls of 115 and 114 (*I. Cret.* 3.4.10). The embassy under Fabius was sent to Crete, and its report guided the Senate in its deliberations under the Consul of 112. The most probable date for the sending of the embassy is 113. See, most recently, M. Guarducci, *Epigraphica* 9 (1947) 32–35 (published March, 1949).

Of the three possibilities mentioned by Guarducci (*I. Cret.* 3.4, p. 92) for the identification of Q. Fabius, the cognomen Labeo is eliminated by the new inscription, but it remains uncertain whether the head of the embassy was Allobrogicus, Cos. 121, or Eburnus, Cos. 116. Fannius can be distinguished from the Consul of 122, who was M. f. (see 122, Consuls and note 2), but must be of praetorian rank and senior to Rutilius, who in turn is almost certainly the famous Rutilius Rufus, Pr. by 118 (see 118, Praetors), and Consul in 105. Q. Plotius and M. Domitius, the younger members of the embassy, probably of quaestorian rank, remain unknown. The relationship of Plotius to later magistrates of the name is uncertain. Domitius' praenomen indicates that he was not an Ahenobarbus, but may be a grandfather of Calvinus, the Consul of 53 and 40, whose filiation was M. f. M. n.

112 B.C. A.U.C. 642

Consuls

M. Livius (C. f. M. Aemiliani n.) Drusus[1] (17) Pr. by 115
L. Calpurnius (L. f. C. n.) Piso Caesoninus[2] (88) Pr. by 115

SIG[3] 705, line 62 and 64; *I. Cret.* 3.4.10, line 86; *CIL* 1[2].2.585, line 29; Chr. 354 (Druso et Caesoniano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Bruto et Peone), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Piso, *CIL* 1[2].2.672, 673; *I. Cret.* 3.4.9, lines 11 and 87, and 10, line 89; cf. *I. v. Magn.* 105, line 58. See Degrassi 127, 474f. Drusus as governor of Macedonia (*SIG*[3] 705, line 64 campaigned successfully in Thrace against the Scordisci (Liv. *Per.* 63; Flor. 1.39.5; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9.2; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; cf. Dio 26, fr. 88; see 110, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? Q. Caecilius Metellus (Numidicus)[3] (97) Cos. 109
Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209; *Balb.* 11; *Att.* 1.16.4; Val. Max. 2.10.1.

? L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi[4] (97) Farther Spain
Killed in battle (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.56; App. *Ib.* 99).

? M. Iunius Silanus (169) Cos. 109 Spain
The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. See 113, Praetors.

Promagistrates

M. ANTONIUS M. f. (28) Cos. 99, Pr. 102
Quaestor pro praetore, probably in Asia, since he was honored at Delos under this title by the Pisidian town of Prostaenna (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1603; cf. Holleaux, *REA* 19 [1917] 91). See 113, Quaestors.

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115
Proconsul in Sardinia (see *Act. Tr.* for 111).

C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113
Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (*Act. Tr.* for 111).

Legates, Ambassadors

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
Sent with several leading senators to induce Jugurtha to cease from besieging Adherbal in Cirta (Sall. *Iug.* 25.4–11; see Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.149–151).

? L. MEMMIUS[5] (12) Pr. –
A distinguished senator, who visited Egypt, and was sumptuously entertained at public expense (*P. Teb.* 1.33—Wilcken, *Chrest.* 1.2.3; cf. Wilhelm, *JRS* 27 [1937] 145).

[1] The filiation C. f. is given in Cic. *Brut.* 109, and in the Elogium of his son, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74. M. Aemiliani n. is conjectural, based on the form of the notice regarding his father, the Consul of 147, in *Fast. Cap.*

[2] He was probably a son of the Piso who was Consul in 154.

[3] The latest date possible under the Lex Villia. When he was accused of extortion in some province, the jurymen showed their respect by refusing to examine his accounts (references above). The report of his reception upon returning home from Numidia in 107 (Sall. *Iug.* 88.1) favors an earlier date for the incident, either after his praetorship or an immediately following proconsulship. His province was not necessarily Sicily or a grain province (see *RE*, and D.–G.), since *frumentum in cellam* (Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209) might be levied to maintain an administrative staff in any province.

[4] As Piso's successor in Spain, Galba, Consul in 108, held the praetorship at the latest in 111, Piso's command should be dated in 113 or 112 after Marius and before Galba in 111. See also on Silanus, 113, Praetors.

[5] Münzer is inclined to identify Memmius with the L. Memmius C. f. Men. named in the S. C. de agro Pergameno (*RE*), and Cichorius (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 3f.) with a brother of the Tribune of 111, though the latter belonged to the Galerian tribe. But these connections fail now that Passerini (*Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 252ff.) has shown that the S.C. is dated, not in 110 as Cichorius and others believed, but in 129 (see 133, note 1). On the visit to Egypt, see Otto and Bengtson, *Zur Gesch. d. Niedergang d. Ptolemäerreiches* 159f.

111 B.C. A.U.C. 643

Consuls

P. CORNELIUS P. f. P. n. SCIPIO NASICA SERAPIO[1] Pat. (355) Pr. by 114

L. CALPURNIUS - f. - n. BESTIA (23) Pr. by 114

Lex Agr. of 111, *CIL* 1².2.585, line 95; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----S]cipio [----]); Cic. *Brut.* 128; Sall. *Iug.* 27.4; Val. Max. 1.8.11; 7.5.2; Obseq. 39; Eutrop. 4.26.1; Chr. 354 (Nasica et Bestia); *Fast. Hyd.* (Nasica Scipione et Bestia Calpurnio); *Chr. Pasc.* (Νασικάρπου καὶ Βεστίου); Oros. 5.15.1; Cassiod.; and on Bestia, *CIL* 1².2.672, 673; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----Bes]tia), 127, 474f.; Liv. *Per.* 64. Scipio remained in Italy (Sall. *Iug.* 27.4), declared a *iustitium*, probably at the outbreak of the Jugurthine war (Cic. *Planc.* 33; *Schol. Bob.* 158 Stangl), and died in office (Cic. *Brut.* 128; Diod. 34-35.33.1 and 8; cf. Plin. *NH* 21.10, his tribunate!). Bestia, in command of the war against Jugurtha, was induced by the King's bribes to grant him an easy surrender, then leaving his army in charge of subordinates, returned to Rome to hold the elections (Sall. *Iug.* 27—29; 32.2; 85.16; Liv. *Per.* 64; Plut. *Mar.* 9.3; Flor. 1.36.7; Eutrop. 4.26.1; Oros. 5.15.4). He made a treaty of alliance with Lepcis Magna (Sall. *Iug.* 77.3). See 109, Tribunes of the Plebs.

Praetors

? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (62) Cos. 107 Pr. Peregrinus ?

Sent to Numidia to persuade Jugurtha to come to Rome under safe-conduct (Sall. *Iug.* 32—33; see Tribunes of the Plebs).

? (L. *or* Q. ?) HORTENSIUS[2] (2 or 5) Cos. 108 Sicily ?

? SER. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (59) Cos. 108 Farther Spain

Successor of Piso (App. *Ib.* 99; see 112, Praetors and note 4).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. BAEBIUS (10)

See below, on Memmius.

? C. LICINIUS NERVA (134)

Tribune in the general period of Bestia's career (ca. 120-110; Cic. *Brut.* 129; Niccolini, *FTP* 417).

C. MEMMIUS (5) Pr. 104 ?

Forced the decision to make war on Jugurtha. Accused the Consul Bestia, Scaurus, and other nobles of accepting bribes from the King, and had the latter summoned to Rome under safe-conduct for questioning, but was impeded in his questioning of the King by the veto of his colleague Baebius (Sall. *Iug.* 27.1–5; 30—34; cf. Liv. *Per.* 64).

? SP. THORIUS[3] (2)

Carried a law to regulate the vectigal on public lands, and in particular on pasture lands (Cic. *De Or.* 2.284; *Brut.* 136; cf. App. *BC* 1.27).

Quaestors

P. ? SEXTIUS[4] (1, cf. 9)

Served under the Consul Bestia in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 29.4; cf. Cic. *Brut.* 180).

Promagistrates

M. CAECILIUS METELLUS (77) Cos. 115

Celebrated as Proconsul a triumph *ex Sardinia* (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.2; Eutrop. 4.25.1).

C. CAECILIUS METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113

Celebrated a triumph, as Proconsul, from Thrace (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.2; Eutrop. 4.25.1; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 200—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.73, with title imperator).

? Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS (NUMIDICUS) (97) Cos. 109

See 112, Praetors, and note 3.

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112

Proconsul in Macedonia, where he campaigned against the Scordisci (see 112, Consuls, and 110, Promagistrates).

Legates, Lieutenants

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

He and other nobles engaged, along with the Consul Bestia their commander, in the negotiations with Jugurtha, and were suspected of accepting bribes from him (Sall. *Iug.* 28.3–5; 29.5; 40.4; cf. 30.2; 32.1).

[1] He was a son of the Consul of 138 B.C. (Cic. *Off.* 1.109).

[2] In *Fast. Cap.* for 108 space remains on the fragment preserved (Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f.) for the name of a Consul who did not enter office but was condemned ([----da]mn(atus) e(st)), probably for bribery (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.590,

note 6), while the Chronographer of 354 preserves a garbled indication of his name in the word *Hotensio*. He most probably belonged to the family of the famous orator but no praenomen is preserved to indicate his relationship. Cichorius suggests Quintus, a putative elder brother of Lucius the father of the orator (*Untersuch. Lucil.* 339f., on Lucil. 1267 M; accepted by Degrassi), and would date the praetorship between 110 and 104. It remains possible that he was Lucius, the date of whose praetorship, for which Cicero commended him (*Verr.* 2.3.42), remains uncertain. Cicero's reference weighs somewhat against identifying the orator's father with the Consul-elect who met disaster in 108, but if he was so, his province was Sicily, and this in any case is the latest possible year under the Lex Villia for the praetorship of the Consul-elect of 108.

[3] A full discussion of Thorius' tribunate and of his law would involve a separate treatise on the agrarian legislation of this period. The group with which Cicero names him in the *Brutus* (136) are to be dated for the most part in the last decade of the second century, while the connections of one reference (*De Or.* 2.284) favor some time within the span of the public career of Ap. Claudius Pulcher, more probably the Consul of 79 than his father the Consul of 143, who died in 131 or 130, and before the dramatic date of the dialogue itself in 91 (Mommsen, *CIL* 1[1].75). The reference implies moreover that the Thorian law was valid at that time for the regulation of pasture land. The validity of the evidence in Appian, on the other hand, depends upon emending the name Σπόριος or Σπούριος, Βόριος or Βούριος in the Mss to Θόριος. Appian placed this so-called Thorian law second in a series of three which all fall within fifteen years after the death of Gracchus (presumably Tiberius), and so before 118. This law, according to Appian, ended the distribution of public land and gave possession to present holders subject to the payment of a φόρος, but Cicero in the *Brutus* (136: is qui agrum publicum vitiosa et inutili lege vectigali levavit) appears to refer, if the ambiguous text be taken in its most natural sense, to a law that relieved the public land from a *vectigal*, and furthermore to a law, unlike the second in Appian's list, which was soon superseded by a third abolishing the φόρος, and remained sufficiently valid, however *vitiosa et inutilis*, to be mentioned in the Senate in a discussion of Lucilius' (Lucullus' in some Mss) too free use of the public pastures. It would appear that the Lex Thoria mentioned by Cicero must be identified with either the Lex Agraria of 111, the author of which remains unnamed, or some subsequent piece of legislation. If the Lex Agraria superseded the Thorian law, we should expect to find some reference to it by name, but none appears. If it is the Lex Thoria, as many claim, it can be reconciled with Cic. *Brut.* 136 only by supposing him to mean "relieved the public land from a faulty and useless tax law;" but that relief, unless Appian has either blundered or been wrongly emended, consisted in the imposition of a φόρος. I am therefore inclined to think that Appian's Borian or Bourian law, despite the fact that this unexampled name must be emended in some way (there were Aburii in Roman public life; see 187, Tribunes of the Plebs; 176, Praetors; 171, Legates), was not the Lex Thoria mentioned in Cicero, and that the Thorian law should not be identified with the Lex Agraria of 111 but with some later bill of doubtful constitutionality which relieved the pasture lands from a vectigal. The date must fall before 91 B.C. The identification of Appius ille maior (Cic. *De Or.* 2.284) with Ap. Claudius, Cos. 79, suggests that Cicero adopted in this passage the point of view of his own time, though he is usually rather careful of dra-

matic propriety, rather than that of the speaker in the dialogue. If it refers to the elder Appius, who died in 131 or 130, the Lex Thoria preceded that date and is completely irrelevant to the discussion of Appian's second law. See the works cited in *RE* and *CAH* 9.97–101, and 915; Gelzer, *Gnomon* 5 (1929) 658; and especially D'Arms, *AJPh* 56 (1935) 232–245, whose view I have presented above.

[4] He may possibly be identified with the P. Sextius (*RE* no. 9), Praetor-elect who was convicted of bribery toward 90 B.C. (Cic. *Brut.* 180).

110 B.C. A.U.C. 644

Consuls

M. Minucius Q. f. – n. Rufus (54) Pr. by 113
Sp. Postumius – f. – n. Albinus Pat. (*35) Pr. by 113

CIL 1².2.674, and on Minucius, 584; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([----] Rufus); *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([---- Albi]nus), 127, 474f.; Sall. *Iug.* 35.2; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Albino), so also *Fast. Hyd.* and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Postumius, Cic. *Brut.* 128; Oros. 5.15.6. Minucius campaigned in Macedonia and Thrace during this and succeeding years (see 109–106, Promagistrates) against the Scordisci, the Bessi and other Thracian tribes, and the Dacians (*SIG*³ 710—*CIL* 1².2.692; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.8.3; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.3; Flor. 1.39.5; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9.2; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; cf. *Act. Tr.* for 106). Postumius was foiled in Numidia by Jugurtha's delaying tactics, and when he returned to Rome to hold the elections, his army suffered defeat and disgrace under the leadership of his brother and Legate (Sall. *Iug.* 35—38, and 77.3; Liv. *Per.* 64; Flor. 1.36.9; Eutrop. 4.26.3; Oros. 5.15.6; cf. App. *Num.* 1; Plut. *Mar.* 9.3; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 4.319, p. 131 U), an event which ruined his influence at home and in the army, and led to the establishment of the Mamilian commission (Sall. *Iug.* 39—43; Cic. *Brut.* 128; see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs). On Postumius, see Lübker no. 14.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. Annius (11)
P. Licinius Lucullus (111)

Attempted against the wishes of their colleagues to secure reelection, thus forcing all the elections of the year to be postponed (Sall. *Iug.* 37.1–2; cf. Mommsen, *Str.* 1.523, note 2, and 591, note 7).

Promagistrates

? Q. Fabius Labeo Pat. (cf. 92)
? M'. Sergius (17)

These two names appear, that of Fabius with the title Procos., on milestones found near Lerida in Hither Spain (*CIL* 1².2.823, 824, and on Sergius, 840; cf. *ILS* 5812, 5813). The date is uncertain, and obviously the two governors should be dated in different years. Wilsdorf (94f.) suggested a date about the middle of the second century, but Münzer (*RE*) favors one toward the end.

M. Livius Drusus (17) Cos. 112
Proconsul in Macedonia, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph over the Scordisci and the Macedonians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561).

? Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (59) Cos. 108
May have continued in command of Farther Spain (see 111, Praetors), if Caepio (Cos. 106, Pr. by 109) was his successor.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. Minucius Rufus (56)
Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (*SIG*³ 710 D—*CIL* 1².2.693; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.3; see 109–106, Legates).

A. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*36) Cos. 99
Served under his brother the Consul in Numidia, where he was defeated by Jugurtha when left in charge of the army as *legatus pro praetore*, and compelled to surrender and to save his forces by consenting to an ignominious peace (Sall. *Iug.* 36.3; 37—39; 44.4; Liv. *Per.* 64; Flor. 1.36.9; Eutrop. 4.26.3; Oros. 5.15.6). See Lübker no. 5.

? C. Porcius Cato (*15) Cos. 114
? L. Opimius (4) Cos. 121, Pr. 125
? C. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (51)
These three, along with Bestia (Cos. 111) and Albinus (Cos. 110) were convicted or forced into exile by the Mamilian commission (see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs), which was created to investigate the collusion, bribery, losses, and agreements connected with the Jugurthine war (Sall. *Iug.* 40.1; Cic. *Brut.* 128). Bestia in particular had brought leading nobles to Africa with him as Legates to shield his own misdeeds (Sall.). Cato therefore might have served under Bestia in 111 or Albinus in this year, and Galba also (see 119, Special Commissions). Of Opimius we know for a certainty only his part in dividing Numidia in 117 or 116 among the heirs of Micipsa (see 116, Legates). There is no record that A. Albinus (see above, Legates) was condemned by the commission.

109 B.C. A.U.C. 645

Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS (NUMIDICUS) (97) Pr. by 112
M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. SILANUS (169) Pr. by 112

Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; *Brut.* 135; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Caecili. M[e]tel., M. [----]); Sall. *Iug.* 43.1; Liv. *Per.* 65; Eutrop. 4.27; Chr. 354 (Megello et Silano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Numidico et Silano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Metellus, Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; and on Silanus, *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----Sil]anus), 127, 474f.; Vell. 2.12.1; Flor. 1.38.1-4; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13. Metellus, although delayed by the necessity of restoring discipline to the army of his predecessor Albinus, invaded Numidia, was victorious at the Muthul river, and attacked Zama, but at the end of the year came the loss and recapture of Vaga (Sall. *Iug.* 43—72; 77.3; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.11.2; Val. Max. 2.7.2; 9.1.5; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.8; 4.1.2; Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; Flor. 1.36.11; Dio 26, fr. 98.1; Eutrop. 4.27.1-2; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Oros. 5.15.7; Cassiod. *Var.* 9.25.10 in Asia!). Silanus abrogated a number of laws which reduced military service (Ascon. 68 C), and suffered in Gaul a serious defeat at the hands of the Cimbri, either in 109 or 108, for which he was tried and acquitted in 104 (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.12.2; Flor. 1.38.4; cf. Diod. 34–35.37; Eutrop. 4.27.5; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13; and on the trial, Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 67; *Verr.* 2.2.118).

Censors

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
M. LIVIUS C. f. M. AEMILIANI n. DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112

Drusus died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 127, 474f., names not preserved; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 162f., M. Aemili. Scau[rus], M. L[ivi.----]), but Scaurus refused to abdicate until threatened with imprisonment by the Tribunes (Plut. *RQ* 50). Scaurus constructed the Via Aemilia through Pisa to Vada and Dertona, and restored the Mulvian bridge (Strabo 5.1.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.8; cf. *CIL* 11.6664—*ILS* 5824; see Lamboglia, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 57-68), and either as Censor or as Consul drained some areas of Cispadane Gaul (Strabo).

Praetors

? C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (64) Cos. 106
? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS[1] (7) Cos. 102

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. Catulus was a candidate for the consulship of 106 (Cic. *Planc.* 12).

These two names appear, that of Fabius with the title Procos., on milestones found near Lerida in Hither Spain (*CIL* 1².2.823, 824, and on Sergius, 840; cf. *ILS* 5812, 5813). The date is uncertain, and obviously the two governors should be dated in different years. Wilsdorf (94f.) suggested a date about the middle of the second century, but Münzer (*RE*) favors one toward the end.

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Proconsul in Macedonia, whence he returned to celebrate a triumph over the Scordisci and the Macedonians (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561).

? Ser. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (59) Cos. 108
May have continued in command of Farther Spain (see 111, Praetors), if Caepio (Cos. 106, Pr. by 109) was his successor.

Legates, Lieutenants

Q. Minucius Rufus (56)
Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (*SIG*³ 710 D—*CIL* 1².2.693; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.3; see 109–106, Legates).

A. Postumius Albinus Pat. (*36) Cos. 99
Served under his brother the Consul in Numidia, where he was defeated by Jugurtha when left in charge of the army as *legatus pro praetore*, and compelled to surrender and to save his forces by consenting to an ignominious peace (Sall. *Iug.* 36.3; 37—39; 44.4; Liv. *Per.* 64; Flor. 1.36.9; Eutrop. 4.26.3; Oros. 5.15.6). See Lübker no. 5.

? C. Porcius Cato (*15) Cos. 114
? L. Opimius (4) Cos. 121, Pr. 125
? C. Sulpicius Galba Pat. (51)
These three, along with Bestia (Cos. 111) and Albinus (Cos. 110) were convicted or forced into exile by the Mamilian commission (see 109, Tribunes of the Plebs), which was created to investigate the collusion, bribery, losses, and agreements connected with the Jugurthine war (Sall. *Iug.* 40.1; Cic. *Brut.* 128). Bestia in particular had brought leading nobles to Africa with him as Legates to shield his own misdeeds (Sall.). Cato therefore might have served under Bestia in 111 or Albinus in this year, and Galba also (see 119, Special Commissions). Of Opimius we know for a certainty only his part in dividing Numidia in 117 or 116 among the heirs of Micipsa (see 116, Legates). There is no record that A. Albinus (see above, Legates) was condemned by the commission.

109 B.C. A.U.C. 645

Consuls

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS (NUMIDICUS) (97) Pr. by 112
M. IUNIUS D. f. D. n. SILANUS (169) Pr. by 112

Cic. *Corn.*, in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; *Brut.* 135; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Caecili. M[e]tel., M. [----]); Sall. *Iug.* 43.1; Liv. *Per.* 65; Eutrop. 4.27; Chr. 354 (Megello et Silano); *Fast. Hyd.* (Metello Numidico et Silano), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Metellus, Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; and on Silanus, *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([----Sil]anus), 127, 474f.; Vell. 2.12.1; Flor. 1.38.1–4; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13. Metellus, although delayed by the necessity of restoring discipline to the army of his predecessor Albinus, invaded Numidia, was victorious at the Muthul river, and attacked Zama, but at the end of the year came the loss and recapture of Vaga (Sall. *Iug.* 43—72; 77.3; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.11.2; Val. Max. 2.7.2; 9.1.5; Frontin. *Str.* 1.8.8; 4.1.2; Plut. *Mar.* 7.1; Flor. 1.36.11; Dio 26, fr. 98.1; Eutrop. 4.27.1–2; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Oros. 5.15.7; Cassiod. *Var.* 9.25.10 in Asia!). Silanus abrogated a number of laws which reduced military service (Ascon. 68 C), and suffered in Gaul a serious defeat at the hands of the Cimbri, either in 109 or 108, for which he was tried and acquitted in 104 (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 68, and 80 C; Liv. *Per.* 65; Vell. 2.12.2; Flor. 1.38.4; cf. Diod. 34–35.37; Eutrop. 4.27.5; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13; and on the trial, Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 67; *Verr.* 2.2.118).

Censors

M. AEMILIUS M. f. L. n. SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
M. LIVIUS C. f. M. AEMILIANI n. DRUSUS (17) Cos. 112

Drusus died in office (*Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 127, 474f., names not preserved; *Fast. Ant.*, *ib.* 162f., M. Aemili. Scau[rus], M. L[ivi.----]), but Scaurus refused to abdicate until threatened with imprisonment by the Tribunes (Plut. *RQ* 50). Scaurus constructed the Via Aemilia through Pisa to Vada and Dertona, and restored the Mulvian bridge (Strabo 5.1.11; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.8; cf. *CIL* 11.6664—*ILS* 5824; see Lamboglia, *Athenaeum* 15 [1937] 57–68), and either as Censor or as Consul drained some areas of Cispadane Gaul (Strabo).

Praetors

? C. ATILIUS SERRANUS (64) Cos. 106
? Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS[1] (7) Cos. 102

The latest possible date for their praetorships under the Lex Villia. Catulus was a candidate for the consulship of 106 (Cic. *Planc.* 12).

? CN. CORNELIUS SCIPIO Pat. (321)

Was allotted the province of Spain, but alleged his own character as a reason for refusing it (Val. Max. 6.3.3b; a date ca. 109 is suggested by Münzer, *RE*).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106 Farther Spain

Won victories over the Lusitani (Eutrop. 4.27.5; Val. Max. 6.9.13; see 108, and 107, Promagistrates).

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS (7)

Author of a bill to set up a special court to try "those who had incited Jugurtha to ignore the decrees of the Senate, who had accepted bribes from him while Legates or commanders, who had given over elephants or deserters to him, and who had made agreements with him regarding war and peace" (Sall. *Iug.* 40.1–2). Scaurus, who was under suspicion, was elected one of the *quaesitores* (*ib.* 40.4), and also acted as advocate for one of the accused (Bestia, Cic. *De Or.* 2.283). Galba, the priest, and four consulars were convicted and went into exile (Cic. *Brut.* 127–128; cf. *ND* 3.74; *Schol. Bob.* 141 Stangl; and on Cato, *Balb.* 28; Sall. *Iug.* 65.5; see 110, Legates). Mamilius is also the most probable author of a law[2] to regulate boundaries (Cic. *Leg.* 1.55; *Corp. Agrim. Rom.* I, ed. Thulin, Frontin. *Contr.* 4, Agenn. Urb. *Contr. Agr.* 27, 33, Hygin. *Lim. Const.* 134, Sic. Flacc. *Condic. Agr.* 108, and cf. Hygin. *Gen. Controv.* 89–90).

Quaestors

? L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95

The latest probable date, as he became Tribune of the Plebs in 107 (Cic. *De Or.* 1.45; 2.365; 3.75). See Sobeck 20.

? Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (PONTIFEX) (22) Cos. 95

A colleague of Crassus in all magistracies except the tribunate and the censorship (Cic. *Brut.* 161).

? C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65) Pr. 100

A senator in 102 (App. *BC* 1.28), so probably a Quaestor before the census of 108.

Promagistrates

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110, Consuls, and 108–106, Promagistrates).

SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS Pat. (*35) Cos. 110
Proconsul in Africa and Numidia until Metellus' arrival (Sall. *Iguu.* 44.1). See Lübker no. 14.

Legates, Lieutenants

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Served under Metellus in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 46.7; Vell. 2.11.1; Plut. *Mar.* 7.1), and had a great part in his military successes (Sall. *Iug.* 50.2; 55—60; Plut.), but quarrelled with Metellus when the latter opposed his ambition to win the consulship (Sall. *Iug.* 63—65; Plut. *Mar.* 7—8; Dio 26, fr. 89; cf. Vell. 2.11.2).

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105
Served under Metellus in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 50.1; 52—53).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)
Served under his brother in Macedonia (see 110, 108–106, Legates).

Prefects

? T. TURPILIUS SILANUS[3] (10)
Commander and sole survivor of the troops at Vaga, and so was convicted of treason and put to death (Sall. *Iug.* 68—69; Plut. *Mar.* 8.1–2; App. *Num.* 3).

Special Commission

M. AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (140) Cos. 115
Elected to the commission set up by the Lex Mamilia (Sall. *Iug.* 40.4; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.283; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mamilius).

Priests

C. SULPICIUS GALBA Pat. (51)
One of the persons convicted by the Mamilian commission (Cic. *Brut.* 127; in collegio sacerdotum; possibly an Augur, cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mamilius).

[1] Münzer (*RE*, and *APF* 287) uses Cic. *Verr.* 2.3.209 to suggest that his province was Sicily, but the case of Scaevola in the same passage indicates that there is no necessary reference to grain provinces, even though the province where his ancestors had won glory is not unlikely.

[2] According to Rudolph (*Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien* 166–207) this Lex Mamilia must be distinguished from the much discussed Lex Mamilia Roscia Peducaea Alliena Fabia (see *RE* 12.2397 for relevant literature), which

should be dated in the period of Caesar. The fragments which are preserved of the latter and their Caesarian analogues deal with colonization and the founding of communities, while the references to the Lex Mamilia above refer only to the regulation of boundaries (hence the cognomen Limetanus), and therefore with purely agrarian arrangements. Carcopino believes that this was the third of the series of agrarian laws mentioned by Appian (*BC* 1.27; Carcopino, *Autour des Gracques* 230; 266, note 1; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 186; Rudolph, *op cit.* 195 and note; Hardy, *CQ* 19 [1925] 115ff.; Fabricius, *SBAH* 1924/25, Abh. 1). Though they are listed under this date by Niccolini (*FTP* 185) these men along with Mamilius and their law should be dated in the period of Caesar (see 55, Tribunes of the Plebs).

[3] According to Appian (*Num.* 3), Turpilius was a Roman. Could Mommsen's text of Sall. *Iug.* 69.4 (*Nam is civis ex Latio erat*), if correct, mean that he was a Roman citizen of Latin origin? See Reid, *JRS* 1 (1911) 77–83, and Sherwin-White, *Rom. Citizenship* 127f., on the status of Turpilius; and on the date of the massacre at Vaga, Carcopino, *RH* 158 (1928) 17f.

108 B.C. A.U.C. 646

Consuls[1]

SER. SULPICIUS SER. f. SER. n. GALBA Pat. (59) Pr. 111?

CIL 1².2.675, 676, cf. 694, 695; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([S]er. Sulpici. Galba); Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21; Obseq. 40 (Servio Galba); Chr. 354 (Calva); *Fast. Hyd.* (Sulpicio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f.

(L. *or* Q.?) HORTENSIUS – f. – n. (2) Pr. by 111

Chr. 354 (Hotensio); cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([– – – – da]mn(atus) est, in e(ius) l(ocum) f(actus) e(st), 127, 476f.).

Consul Suffectus

M. AURELIUS – f. – n. SCAURUS[2] (215) Pr. by 111

CIL 1².2.675, 676; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (M. Aureli. Scaur.): *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([– – – –] Scaurus); Obseq. 40 (M. Scauro); *Fast. Hyd.* (Scauro), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod. See Degrassi 127, 476f.

Censors

Q. FABIUS Q. SERVILIANI f. Q. n. MAXIMUS EBURNUS[3] Pat. (111) Cos. 116

C. LICINIUS P. f. – n. GETHA (88) Cos. 116

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. (C. Licini. Ge[t]ha, Q. Fabi. Max.), cf. *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f., 127, 476f., names not preserved. Licinius had been expelled from the Senate by the Censors of 115 (Cic. *Cluent.* 119; Val.

Max. 2.9.9). Fabius put his son to death as a punishment for unchastity (Val. Max. 6.1.5–6; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.17; Oros. 5.16.8). They reappointed M.Aemilius Scaurus Princeps Senatus (see 115, Censors).

Praetors

CN. MALLIUS MAXIMUS (13) Cos. 105
The latest possible date under the Lex Villia.

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109
Continued in charge of the war in Numidia (Sall. *Iug.* 62.10). He captured the stronghold of Thala, and advanced westward to Cirta to meet the forces of Jugurtha and his new ally, Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 70—83; Liv. *Per.* 65; Strab. 17.3.12, 831c; Vell. 2.11.2, and 39.2; Flor. 1.36.11–12; Eutrop. 4.27.3; Iul. Exuper. 1, p. 1 Burs.; Oros. 5.15.7).[4] On his relations with Marius, see Legates.

M. IUNIUS SILANUS (169) Cos. 109
Held command in Gaul (see 109, Consuls).

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110
Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*) in Macedonia and Thrace, where he probably won a victory this year (Liv. *Per.* 65; see 110, Consuls and 106, Promagistrates).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109
Proconsul (*Act. Tr.*) in Farther Spain (see 109, Praetors, and 107, Promagistrates).

Legates, Lieutenants

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Served under Metellus in Numidia, and after increasing friction with his commander returned home and became a successful candidate for the consulship (Cic. *Off.* 3.79; Sall. *Iug.* 73.1–7, cf. 63—65; Diod. 34–35.38; Vell. 2.11.2; Plut. *Mar.* 8; Plin. *NH* 11.189; App. *Num.* 3; Dio 26, fr. 89; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67).

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105
Served under Metellus in Numidia (see 109 and 107, Legates).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)
Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110–106, Legates).

Prefects

C. Annius (9) Pr. –
Sent by Metellus with four cohorts of Ligurians to Lepcis Magna (Sall. *Iug.* 77.4).

[1] See 111, Praetors, and note 3, on Hortensius. On the filiation of Sulpicius, see *RE* nos. 57 and 58, and note *SIG*³ 705, I, line 5, for a possible restoration.
[2] The conclusion already reached in 1909 by Bloch that the Scaurus who was Cos. Suff. in 108 was not named M. Aemilius but M. Aurelius has since been confirmed by the Fasti of Antium (*Bibl. Fac. Lett. Univ. Paris*, 25.79ff.).
[3] There are two Fabii who may be considered for this censorship: Allobrogicus, Cos. 121, and Eburnus, Cos. 116. The former is favored in the commentary to *Fast. Cap.* in *CIL* (1².1, p. 36) because he is termed Censor in Ps.-Ascon. 211 Stangl, on Cic. *Verr.* 1.19, and was the senior of the two. But Eburnus is indicated by the mistaken reference in Val. Max. 6.1.5–6 to Servilianus, since he was a son of Servilianus, who did not attain the office, and is definitely named in Ps.-Quintil. in connection with the same incident. See Münzer, *RE*, and most recently, Degrassi 127f.
[4] I follow here the division of campaigns proposed in *CAH* 9.124.

107 B.C. A.U.C. 647

Consuls

L. Cassius L. f. – n. Longinus (62) Pr. 111
C. Marius C. f. C. n.[1] (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
CIL 1².2.697; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (L. Cassi Lo[nginus], [C. Mari. C.] f.); Plin. *NH* 10.36; Chr. 354 (Longino et Nepote); *Fast. Hyd.* (Longino et Marino); *Chr. Pasc.* (Λογγίνου καὶ Μαρίου); Cassiod.; on Marius, Cic. *Off.* 3.79; *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([C. Marius] C. f. C. n[epos]); *Elogium*, *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17. See Degrassi 128, 476f. Cassius received command in Gaul, where he first won ground about Tolosa against the Volcae, but was disastrously defeated by the Tigurini and killed (Caes. *BG* 1.7.4, 12.5-7, 13.2, and 14.3; Liv. *Per.* 65; Tac. *Germ.* 37; App. *Celt.* 1.3; Oros. 5.15.23–24). Marius received Metellus' command in Africa against Jugurtha by popular vote (*Elogium*, extra sortem; Sall. *Iug.* 73.7; 82.2; 84.1; 85.10; Plut. *Mar.* 9.1). His preparations, including the recruitment of an army on a new basis, probably occupied much of the year, the rest of which was spent in capturing Capsa and other Numidian strongholds (Sall. *Iug.* 84—92; Plut. *Mar.* 9—10; cf. Strabo 17.3.12; Frontin. *Str.* 2.3.1; 4.1.7; Flor. 1.36.13–14; Oros. 5.15.8; Fest. s. v. "Aerumnulus," and "Muli Mariani," 22, and 134 L, and on his legion, 453 L).

Praetors

? CN. AUFIDIUS[2] (6 and 7)
Cic. *Fin.* 5.54; *Tusc.* 5.112; cf. *Dom.* 35, and *Cons.* fr. 19 (ed. Müller).

? C. BILLIENUS[3] C. f. (4, cf. 3)
CIL 1².2.815; cf. *I. de Délos* 4.1.1710; Cic. *Brut.* 175.

? C. FLAVIUS FIMBRIA[4] (87) Cos. 104
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

C. COELIUS CALDUS (12) Cos. 94, Pr. 99
Accused C. Popillius of *maiestas* for surrendering to the Tigurini (see Legates), and introduced a bill to extend the secret ballot to such cases (Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Inv.* 2.72–73; Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25, cf. 4.34; Oros. 5.14.24; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.474; Cesano, *Stud. Num.* 1.214f.).

L. LICINIUS CRASSUS (55) Cos. 95
Held the office one year before Scaevola (Cic. *Brut.* 160–161; see 106, Tribunes of the Plebs). On his dinner with Granius the *praeco*, see Marx 1.xlix, on Lucil. Book 20, and Warmington, p. 186 (in Loeb Classical Library).

T. MANLIUS MANCINUS (61, cf. 16)
Proposed the bill to give Marius the command in Africa against Jugurtha (Sall. *Iug.* 73.7; cf. 82.2; and Elogium, above, on Marius). He is probably the Tribune who attacked Metellus upon his return (Gell. 7.11.2–3, C. Manlium, and cf. 12.9.4; Priscian 8.17, *GLK* 2.382, C. Manlio; cf. *FOR* 2.63f., 151).

Quaestors

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Served under Marius, who left him in Italy to collect a force of cavalry with which he came to Numidia late in 107 or early in 106 (Sall. *Iug.* 95—96; Liv. *Per.* 66; Diod. 34.39; Val. Max. 6.9.6; 9.2.1; Plut. *Mar.* 10.3; *Sull.* 3.1; App. *Num.* 4; *BC* 1.77; Eutrop. 4.27).

Promagistrates

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109
Continued in command in Numidia until Marius came, but returned without meeting him (Sall. *Iug.* 83.2–3; 86.5; 88.1; Plut. *Mar.* 10.1; see Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mancinus).

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110
Proconsul in Macedonia and Thrace (see 110, Consuls, and 109–106, Promagistrates).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109
Celebrated as Proconsul his triumph from Farther Spain (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., with title Pro[cos.]; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.13; Eutrop. 4.27.5).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CALPURNIUS PISO CAESONINUS (88) Cos. 112
Killed in battle with the Tigurini while serving under Cassius in Gaul (Caes. *BG* 1.12.7; App. *Celt.* 1.3; Oros. 5.15.24).

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –
Served under Marius in Numidia, and protected the march to Capsa by seizing Lares (Sall. *Iug.* 86.1; 90.2; cf. App. *Num.* 4; also Fenestella fr. 12 Peter, in Plin. *NH* 33.21; and *RE* s. v. "Manilius" no. 3).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)
Served under his brother in Macedonia and Thrace (*SIG*[3] 710 D—*CIL* 1[2].2.693, dedicated at Delphi in 107 or 106; see 110–106, Legates).

C. POPILLIUS LAENAS (*12)
Served under Cassius in Gaul, the remnants of whose army he saved by giving hostages and half the baggage to the Tigurini, and was later accused of *maiestas* and went into exile (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.25; 4.34; Cic. *Leg.* 3.36; *Inv.* 2.72–73; Caes. *BG* 1.14.7; Oros. 5.15.24, C. Publius). See Lübker no. 1.

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS (34) Cos. 105, Pr. before 118
Served under Metellus in Numidia where he carried out the transfer of Metellus' army to Marius (Sall. *Iug.* 86.5; Plut. *Mar.* 10.1).

[1] A small fragment of *Fast. Cap.*, first published by Hülsen (*MDAI(R)* 19 [1904] 123), was then left unplaced, but Cichorius' suggestion (*RS* 125–130) that it relates to years 107–105 has been accepted by Degrassi (54f., 128). See also 106, Consuls, on Servilius.

[2] See 106, Promagistrates; and note *IG* 12.5.722. See also 77, Praetors, and 76, Promagistrates. This praetorship is placed conjecturally about 107 by Waddington, *Fasti des provinces asiatiques*, p. 666, and Chapot, *Prov. rom. procons. Asie* 307. It may have followed or preceded that of Billienus.

[3] This man is probably the Billienus who was excluded from the consulship by the series held by Marius (Cic. *Brut.* 175). If so, his praetorship should be dated about this time. According to *I. de Délos* 4.1.1710—*CIG* 2285B he was honored at Delos with the title of Legate, but in *CIL* 1[2].2.815 he is called a Proconsul. See 106, Promagistrates.

[4] As Fimbria was a *novus homo* and met strong opposition to his candidacy for the consulship (Cic. *Planc.* 12; *Verr.* 2.5.181), his praetorship may well have preceded the latest legal date.

106 B.C. A.U.C. 648

Consuls

Q. SERVILIUS CN. f. CN. n. CAEPIO Pat. (49) Pr. 109
C. ATILIUS - f. - n. SERRANUS (64) Pr. by 109
CIL 1².2.677, 678; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. (Q. Servili. Ca[epio, C. Atili.] Serra.); Obseq. 41; Chr. 354 (Serrano et Ceplo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Serrano et Caepione), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Caepio, *Fast. Cap.*,[1] Degrassi 54f. ([Q. Servil]ius Cn. f. Cn.[n.----]), 128, 476f.; Val. Max. 6.9.13; and on Serranus, Cic. *Planc.* 12; *Rab. Perd.* 21. Servilius secured passage of a law to restore senators to the juries in the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Inv.* 1.92; *De Or.* 2.199f., and 223; *Brut.* 161-164; *Cluent.* 140; Val. Max. 6.9.13), along with the knights, according to the Livian tradition (Liv. 66, in Cassiod. *MGH* 11, p. 132; Obseq. 41), but exclusively, according to another (Tac. *Ann.* 12.60; cf. Ascon. 79 C). In Gaul he attacked the Volcae Tectosages and seized the sacred treasure at Tolosa, which disappeared under suspicious circumstances while being transported to Massilia for dispatch to Rome (Strabo 4.1.13, quoting Posidonius and Timagenes; Gell. 3.9.7; Dio 27, fr. 90; Iustin. 32.3.9-11; Oros. 5.15.25, proconsule; cf. Cic. *ND* 3.64; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5).

Praetors

? L. AURELIUS ORESTES (181) Cos. 103
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

Tribunes of the Plebs

Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (PONTIFEX) (22) Cos. 95
Presided as Tribune at a meeting where Crassus spoke in support of the Servilian law (Cic. *Brut.* 161).

Promagistrates

? CN. AUFIDIUS (6 and 7) Pr. ca. 107
Propraetor (ἀντιστρατηγός, *IG* 12.5.722) in Asia. See 107, Praetors, and note 2.

? C. BILLIENUS C. f. (4, cf. 3) Pr. ca. 107-104
Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2.815), probably in Asia. See 107, Praetors and note 3.

Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109

Celebrated a triumph over the Numidians and King Jugurtha (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.11.2; Gell. 12.9.4; Eutrop. 4.27.6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1; *Schol. Bob.* 176 Stangl; cf. Sall. *Iug.* 88.1), and assumed the cognomen Numidicus (*Act. Tr.*; Cic. *Brut.* 135; *Att.* 1.16.4, and many other passages; Vell. 2.11.2, and 15.3–4; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1). See 108, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Mancinus.

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX)[2] Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93

Continued as Quaestor (now pro quaestore) under Marius in Numidia, and after winning popularity and recognition of his military skill was sent with Manlius as an envoy to negotiate with Jugurtha's ally, Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 95—96; 98.4; 100—102; Diod. 34–35.39; Plut. *Sull.* 3.1; App. *Num.* 4; cf. Val. Max. 6.9.6).

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

Continued in command against Jugurtha (Sall. *Iug.* 97.4, Consul; 100.3; 102.1), he carried the war to western Numidia, and fought a hard but in the end successful battle against the Numidians and Moors as he brought his army to winter-quarters near Cirta (Sall. *Iug.* 92—101; Diod. 36.1; Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.10; 3.9.3; Flor. 1.36.14; Dio 26, fr. 89.5; Oros. 5.15.9–18). It was after this the Mauretanian king began his attempt to negotiate for peace (Sall. *Iug.* 102.2–3; App. *Num.* 4; Dio 26, fr. 89.5).

M. MINUCIUS RUFUS (54) Cos. 110

Celebrated as Proconsul (Pro cos., *Act. Tr.*) a triumph over Scordisci and other Thracian tribes (*Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Vell. 2.8.3; cf. *SIG*[3] 710—*CIL* 1[2].2.692, and p. 726; Liv. *Per.* 65; see 110, Consuls).

Legates, Envoys

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

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –

Sent by Marius in Numidia to negotiate with Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 100; 102; App. *Num.* 4; see Promagistrates, on Sulla, and Lieutenants, on Manlius).

Legates, Lieutenants

? M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

Probably served under Servilius Caepio in Gaul this year (see 105, Legates).

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –
Served under Marius in Numidia (see above, Envoys, and Promagistrates, on Sulla).

Q. MINUCIUS RUFUS (56)
See 110–107, Legates.

[1] See 107, Consuls, and note 1, on this fragment of *Fast.* Cap., which, if correctly placed, shows that Servilius was a son of the Consul of 141.

[2] Sulla, who like C. Gracchus (see 125 and 124, Promagistrates) continued under the same commander as in his year of office, is regularly called Quaestor during these years of extended service by our sources (Sall. *Iug.* 106.1; see Mommsen, *Str.* 2.531). Praetors also are often referred to under that title during their term as Propraetors (see 73–71, Promagistrates, on Verres). I have listed such extended magistracies under Promagistrates.

105 B.C. A.U.C. 649

Consuls

P. RUTILIUS P. f. – n. RUFUS (34) Pr. by 118
CN. MALLIUS CN. f. MAXIMUS[1] (13) Pr. by 108

CIL 1².2.698; *IG* 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([– – – – Ruf]us, [Cn. M]alli. Cn. f.); Val. Max. 2.3.2; Obseq. 42; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Chr. 354 (Rufo et Maximo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Rufo et Mallio), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* p. 284 Hartel; and on Mallius, Cic. *Mur.* 36; *Planc.* 12; Liv. *Per.* 67; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Oros. 5.16.1; and see *Fast. Cap.*, Degrassi 54f. ([Cn. Malliu]s Cn. f. M[aximus]), 128, 476f. Mallius and the Proconsul Servilius Caepio failed to cooperate in Gaul against the Cimbri and the Teutoni, and both suffered disasters, in the course of which Mallius lost his two sons, a Legate, and most of his army (Liv. *Per.* 67; Flor. 1.38.4; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Dio 27, fr. 91.1–4; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Oros. 5.16.1–7, quoting Antias fr. 63 Peter; cf. Sall. *Iug.* 114.1; Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Mar.* 19.2; *Luc.* 27.7; *Sert.* 3.1; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13), and was himself condemned and exiled in 103 (Cic. *De Or.* 2.125; Gran. Lic. 21 B; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs). Rutilius meantime had charge in Rome and Italy (*IG* 12.3.173), and after the disasters in Gaul carried emergency measures binding all ablebodied men throughout Italy by oath (Gran. Lic. 21 B), raised new legions (Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.12, and 2.2), and gave them special training by masters of gladiators (Val. Max. 2.3.2; cf. Ennod. *Pan. Theod.*[2] p. 284 Hartel). He probably established by law special Military Tribunes appointed by the Consul (Fest. s. v. "Rufuli," 316–317 L; cf. Liv. 7.5.9).[3]

Praetors

? T. ALBUCIUS (2) Sardinia
See 104, Promagistrates.

L. (ANNIUS ?) BELLIENUS[4] (Bellienus 5) Africa
Sall. *Iug.* 104.1.

L. [.....]ONIUS Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus
IG 12.3.173—*IGRP* 4.1028.

Quaestors

? C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER[5] Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95
Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 200—*ILS* 45.

CN. OCTAVIUS RUSO (82) Pr. before 91
Brought money for Marius' army in Africa, and returned to Rome with the envoys of Bocchus of Mauretania (Sall. *Iug.* 104.3).

? CN. SERVILIUS CAEPIO[6] Pat. (47)
In Macedonia (Demitsas, Ἡ Μακεδονία 1.433, no. 372, at Thessalonica; cf. Cic. *Att.* 12.20.2).

Promagistrates

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Left in charge of the camp *pro praetore* by Marius, he used his opportunity to instruct the envoys of Bocchus in the form of their pleas to Marius and to the Roman Senate (Sall. *Iug.* 103.4–7). He later carried through the negotiations, which involved a second quite dangerous trip to Mauretania, that led to the capture and delivery of Jugurtha to him for transmission to Marius (Sall. *Iug.* 102–113; Diod. 34–35.39; Liv. *Per.* 67; Vell. 2.12.1; Plut. *Sull.* 3.1–3; 6.1–2; *Mar.* 10.3–4; 32.2–3; Flor. 1.36.17; App. *Num.* 4—5; Eutrop. 4.27.4; Oros. 5.15.18–19; and on the ring with the scene of the surrender, Val. Max. 8.14.4; Plin. *NH* 37.9; Plut. *Sull.* 3.4; *Mar.* 10.5–6; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.4; and coins, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.471f.; cf. Gsell, *Hist. anc. Afrique Nord* 7.258, note; see 106, note 2).

C. MARIUS (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Having successfully concluded the war in Numidia with the capture of Jugurtha (see above, on Sulla), he returned to Rome, already elected Consul for 104 (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 60; Sall. *Iug.* 102–114; Diod. 34–35.39; Liv. *Per.* 67; Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Vell. 2.12.1–2; Val. Max. 8.14.4; Plut. *Mar.* 10—12; *Sull.* 3.1–4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.3–4; Flor. 1.36.15–18; App. *Num.* 4—5; Dio 26,

fr. 89.5–6; Eutrop. 4.27.4; 5.1.3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.15.18–19; cf. *Schol. Bob.* 93 Stangl).

Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO Pat. (49) Cos. 106, Pr. 109

Proconsul in Gaul (Liv. *Per.* 67), where his refusal to cooperate with the Consul Mallius led to a disastrous defeat on Oct. 6 at the hands of the Cimbri and the Teutoni and their allies (Liv. *Per.* 67; Flor. 1.38.4; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Dio 27, fr. 91.1–4; Eutrop. 5.1.1; Oros. 5.16.17, quoting Antias, fr. 63 Peter; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; Sall. *Iug.* 114.1; Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Plut. *Mar.* 11.8; 16.5; 19.2; *Luc.* 27.7; *Sert.* 3.1; App. *Illyr.* 4; Iustin 32.3.11; Veg. *RM* 3.10; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13). His imperium was abrogated by the people (Liv. *Per.* 67; Ascon. 78 C), and he was later debarred from office and exiled (see 104 and 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS[7] (18)

Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74.

Legates, Envoys

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

See above, Promagistrates; and below, on Manlius.

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –

Envoy with Sulla on the first mission to Bocchus (Sall. *Iug.* 102; App. *Num.* 4, where, as against Sallust's account, he is given the lead). See 106, Legates.

Legates, Lieutenants

M. AURELIUS SCAURUS (215) Cos. Suff. 108

Captured and killed by the Cimbri while serving under the Consul Mallius (Liv. *Per.* 67; Gran. Lic. 17 B; Oros. 5.16.2, Aemilius; cf. Vell. 2.12.2; Tac. *Germ.* 37; Dio 27, fr. 91; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3.13).

A. MANLIUS Pat. (12) Pr. –

See above, Envoys.

[1] The form Mallius is fully attested above. On the fragment of *Fast. Cap.* which preserved his filiation, see 107, Consuls, and note 1. Cichorius (*RS* 125–130) suggests that this *novus homo*, like Cato, did not use his grandfather's name. See Degrassi 128.

[2] See Mommsen, *Ges. Schr.* 7.517f., and the discussion in *RE* 1A.1273.

[3] Niccolini considers that the date of this tribunicial legislation is uncertain but must be later than 168 (*FTP* 405f.; cf. Liv. 44.21.2–3).

[4] For the gentile name of Bellienus, see *RE* s. v. "Annius" no. 35, on C. Annius Bellienus, Legate of Fonteius in Gaul (Cic. *Font.* 18). Bellienus was probably the regular governor in Africa.

[5] Claudius apparently became a IIIvir Monetalis after his quaestorship, and his coins are usually dated about 104 (Mommsen, *RMW* 367; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.198f.).

[6] Caepio's quaestorship is to be dated near the end of the second century. If Münzer is correct in identifying him with the father of Servilia, wife of Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Cos. 54 (Cic. *Att.* 12.20.2), Servilius died, while still young, in a shipwreck.

[7] The date of the Military Tribunate of Livius remains uncertain. It apparently preceded his office as Xvir stlit. iud. and his election as Quaestor (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66).

104 B.C. A.U.C. 650

Consuls

C. Marius C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 103–100, 86
C. Flavius C. f. - n. Fimbria (87) Pr. by 107

CIL 1².2.679; *Fast. Ant.*, Degrassi 162f. ([C. Mari. C. f.] II, C. F[l]avi. Fimbr.); Ascon. 78, and 81 C; Obseq. 43; Chr. 354 (Mario II et Fimbrio); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario II et Timbria); *Chr. Pasc.* (Μαρίου τὸ β' καὶ Φιμβρίου); Cassiod.; and on Fimbria, Cic. *Verr.* 2.5.181; *Planc.* 12; *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Off.* 3.77; Val. Max. 7.2.4, with praenomen L. See Degrassi 128, 476f. Marius celebrated his triumph over Jugurtha on the first of January (Elogia, *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Sall. *Iug.* 114.3; *Act. Tr.*, Degrassi 84f., 561; Liv. *Per.* 67; Val. Max. 2.2.3; 6.9.14; 8.15.7; Vell. 2.12.1; Lucan *Pharsal.* 3.903; Plin. *NH* 33.12; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Mar.* 12.2–5; *Sull.* 3.3; Flor. 1.36.17; Dio 48.4.5; Eutrop. 4.27.6; Oros. 5.15.19), and deposited considerable booty in the treasury (Plut. *Mar.* 12.4). He immediately received command in Gaul against the Cimbri, the Teutoni, and their allies (Cic. *Leg. Man.* 60; *Prov. Cons.* 19, and 32; Sall. *Iug.* 114.3; Liv. *Per.* 67; Vell. 2.12.1–2; Flor. 1.38.4–5; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.7), and used the respite given by their invasion of Spain (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.1; Obseq. 43) to gather a new army, reorganize both it and the old one, and give them a severe training (Cic. *Mil.* 9; Strabo 4.1.8; Vell. 2.12.3; Ps.-Cic. *Ad Octavian.* 10; Plin. *NH* 3.34; 10.16; Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.2; Plut. *Mar.* 12—16; *Sert.* 3; Veget. *RM* 3.10; Fest. 22, and 134–135 L). He was reelected Consul in his absence (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.6). Fimbria's acts are unrecorded, but he was later prosecuted, the charge not stated, with Aemilius Scaurus witnessing against him, and was acquitted (Cic. *Font.* 24; Val. Max. 8.5.2). See Praetors, on Memmius.

Praetors

? M'. AQUILLIUS[1] (11) Cos. 101
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? T. FLAMINIUS (5)
So listed by Stella Maranca (318). See 126, Praetors, on T. Quinctius Flamininus.

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS[2] (103) Pr. Urbanus or Peregrinus
Received command against the slaves at Capua who revolted under Minucius (Diod. 36.2.2–6).

? P. LICINIUS NERVA[3] (135)
As governor of Sicily, he carried out senatorial instructions to investigate and set free citizens of allied states who were held in slavery. Many of the slaves conspired and revolted, balked his attempt to take Murgantia, and occupied much of the island (Diod. 36.3—6; Dio 27, fr., 93.1–3).

? C. MEMMIUS[4] (5 and 3)
Cic. *Font.* 24; Val. Max. 8.5.2.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. CASSIUS LONGINUS (63)
Among other laws designed to lessen the power of the nobility, he secured the passage of one providing that persons condemned or deprived of their imperium by the people should be expelled from the Senate (Ascon. 78 C; cf. Cic. *Dom.* 83), a measure then directed chiefly against Servilius Caepio (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; Cic. *De Or.* 2.124; and 197–100; *Brut.* 135; *Tusc.* 5.14; *Balb.* 28).

CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS[5] (21) Cos. 96
Accused Silanus (Cos. 109) of beginning the war with the Cimbri illegally but failed to convict him (Cic. *Corn.* 2, fr. 7, ed. Müller, and Ascon. 80–81 C; *Div. in Caec.* 67, for injuries to a family friend; *Verr.* 2.2.118). Angry when not coopted into the college of pontiffs to succeed his father, he accused Aemilius Scaurus (see note 7) of improper celebration of sacred rites, but failed to convict him also (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. c, and Ascon. 21 C; *Deiot.* 31; Val. Max. 6.5.5; Suet. *Nero* 2.1; Dio 27, fr. 92; cf. Plut. *Inim. util.* 9, where the roles are reversed). He then carried a law to make the appointment of new members of the great priestly colleges subject to the popular vote of seventeen tribes (Cic. *Leg. agr.* 2.16, and 18; *Corn.* 2, in Ascon. 79–80 C; *Ad Brut.* 1.5.3; Vell. 2.12.3, in 103; Suet. *Nero* 2.1; Dio 37.37; cf. Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20).

? L. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS (75) Cos. 91

Proposed an agrarian law (Cic. *Off.* 2.73), and possibly a law to regulate procedure in prosecutions for usury (Gaius 4.23). See Niccolini, *FTP* 418.

? CLODIUS (1)

Author of a law regulating coinage, under which the quinarius was issued as a victoriatus (Plin. *NH* 33.46; Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.158). It is not certain that the bill was tribunicial, and its author may perhaps be identified with M. Claudius Marcellus (*RE* no. 226). See Niccolini, *FTP* 419f.

Quaestors

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

Quaestor at Ostia, and when a rise in the price of grain became an excuse for the Senate to transfer his duties to Aemilius Scaurus, he became a popular candidate for the tribunate (Cic. *Sest.* 39; *Har. Resp.* 43; Diod. 36.12; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO[6] (*14) Cos. 89

Shocked Roman opinion by attempting to prosecute his commander, T. Albucius, Propraetor in Sardinia (see Promagistrates), and was refused in favor of C. Iulius Caesar Strabo (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63, and Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl; *Off.* 2.50; Suet. *Iul.* 55.2). See D.-G. 4.325ff., no. 22.

Decemviri Stlitibus Iudicandis

M. LIVIUS DRUSUS (18)

Elogium, *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74. See 105, note 7, and 102, Quaestors. The date of his office remains uncertain.

Promagistrates

? T. ALBUCIUS (2) Pr. 105 ?

Propraetor in Sardinia (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 15). When refused a supplicatio by the Senate, he celebrated a triumph on his own responsibility in Sardinia and was condemned in Rome (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 15; *Div. in Caec.* 63; *Pis.* 92; *Off.* 2.50; *Tusc.* 5.108; *Scaur.* 40).

? C. CLUVIUS L. f. (2) Pr. –

Proconsul, presumably in Macedonia or Asia, and was honored in the late second century with a statue at Delos (*I. de Délos* 4.1.1679; cf. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 [1912] 111).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

C. Lusius (1)
Served under his uncle Marius in Gaul. Made improper advances to a young soldier who killed him and was both acquitted and commended by Marius (Cic. *Mil.* 9, and *Schol. Bob.* 114 Stangl; Val. Max. 6.1.12; Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 3.11.14; Plut. *Apophth. Mar.* 3; cf. Cic. *Inv.* 2.124; Ps.-Cic. *Ad Octavian.* 10; Calp. Flacc. 3; Ps.-Quintil. *Decl.* 3 *passim*).

Legates, Lieutenants

L. Cornelius Sulla (Felix) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Served under Marius in Gaul, and captured Copillus, chief of the Tectosages (Plut. *Sull.* 4.1).

? M. Titinius (14)
An officer, either Legate or Prefect, under Licinius Nerva in Sicily (Diod. 36.4.3).

Triumvir Monetalis

? C. Claudius Pulcher Pat. (302) Cos. 92, Pr. 95
CIL 1².1, p. 200—*ILS* 45; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.198f.; and 105, note 5.

Special Commission

M. Aemilius Scaurus Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
By decree of the Senate he replaced the Quaestor Saturninus in charge of the grain supply at Ostia (Cic. *Sest.* 39; *Har. Resp.* 43; Diod. 36.12; see Quaestors).

Pontifices

?–104: Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (20, Supb. 3.349) Cos. 122
Successor: see below, on Scaurus: and above, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Domitius.
Suet. *Nero* 2.1; cf. Ascon. 21 C; and note 7.

M. Aemilius Scaurus[7] Pat. (140) Cos. 115, Pr. 119
Probably a Pontifex at this time, not an Augur as Asconius calls him (21 C).

[1] Aquillius served as a Legate under Marius in 103. If he did so in 104 his praetorship should be placed earlier.

[2] Lucullus' date is indicated by the succession of magistrates in Sicily during the second revolt of the slaves. See 103, Promagistrates.

[3] Diod. and Dio use the terms στρατηγός and στρατηγῶν, respectively, to describe Nerva's command in Sicily; and Wehrman, *FP*, lists him as Pr. in 104. The possibility that he was Pr. in 105 and Propraetor in 104 is not excluded.

[4] Memmius, a candidate for the consulship of 99, must have held the praetorship by 102; but the close association of his trial for extortion with that of Fimbria, with Scaurus witnessing against both, indicates that the consulship of the one and the praetorship of the other were probably contemporary. See 103, Promagistrates.

[5] As Domitius' law was already in force in 103 (see 103, Pontifices), Asconius' date for his tribunate, 104, is preferable to that given by Velleius. See Niccolini, *FTP* 191.

[6] D.–G. (4.325, no. 22) and Klein (*Verwaltungsbeamten Siz. Sard.* 286) suggest the date 104 B.C., probably allowing the ten years which was the usual interval between the quaestorship and a possible praetorship before 92. The ancient sources give no definite date. Caesar (*RE* no. 135) would still be a young man in 103 since his brother attained the consulship in 90 and he was forcibly removed from his illegal candidacy in 87.

[7] As Geer has pointed out (*CPh* 24 [1929] 292–294), Asconius is probably mistaken in terming Scaurus an Augur, since the incident as told in Suet. *Nero* 2 is referred to the Pontifices, and the charge brought against him by Domitius implies the functions of a Pontifex. Furthermore Professor L. R. Taylor notes that according to the Fasti Sacerdotum (*ILS* 9338, 4) Scaurus' successor was Cornelius Scipio Asiagenes at a time, 88 B.C., when Sulla was already an Augur and another Cornelius would probably be excluded from the college (Dio 39.17; see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 409).

103 B.C. A.U.C. 651

Consuls

C. Marius C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
L. Aurelius L. f. L. n. Orestes[1] (181) Pr. by 106

Fast. Ant., Degrassi 162f. ([C. Mari. C. f.] III, (obiit) L. Au[reli. Orestes]); Chr. 354 (Mario III et Horeste); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario III et Oreste), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; and on Marius, Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83; Liv. *Per.* 67; Eutrop. 5.1.3. See Degrassi 128, 476f. While the Cimbri and the Teutoni moved from Spain to northern Gaul Marius continued his policy of watchful waiting and his military regime of exercise and labor (Caes. *BG* 2.4.2, cf. 29.4; Vell. 2.12.3; Plut. *Sert.* 3.2). Orestes died in office (*Fast. Ant.*; Plut. *Mar.* 14.7). When Marius was therefore compelled to return for the elections, his consent to reelection for 102 was made to appear an answer to a popular "draft" and Saturninus' appeal to his sense of public duty (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 14.6–8).

Praetors

[? GLAUCIA[2]
Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.2.]

? L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (176) Cos. 100
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? VIBIUS
Termed στρατηγός though he might also be a Propraetor (*IG* 5.1.1432, in Messenia).

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)
A Tribune in the popular interest (Cic. *Corn.* in Ascon. 80 C; Caes. *BC* 1.7.6; Diod. 36.12; App. *BC* 1.28), he carried a law to assign 100 iugera of land in Africa to each of Marius' veterans (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.1);[3] and at the end of the year used his supporters to create the appearance of a great popular demand for the reelection of Marius (Liv. *Per.* 67; Plut. *Mar.* 7—8). To this year belongs his law on *maiestas*,[4] which constituted a *quaestio* with an equestrian jury, and among other provisions included violent opposition to magistrates under the term (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 2.17; Cic. *De Or.* 2.107, 109, 164, 197–201; *Inv.* 2.53; *Part. Or.* 105; Sall. *Hist.* 1.62 M), and probably also his proposal of a plebiscite to send Cn. Mallius into exile (Gran. Lic. 21 B; cf. Cic. *De Or.* 2.125; see below, on Norbanus). Finally, he suborned a freedman named Equitius (Quinctius, Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1) to pose as a son of Ti. Gracchus (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.3–4; see 102, Censors, and 100 and 99, Tribunes of the Plebs).[5]

L. (AURELIUS) COTTA (100) Pr. before 91
Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; see below, on Norbanus.

M. ? BAEBIUS[6] (TAMPHILUS ?) (17 ?)
Driven by violence from the Forum when he attempted to veto Saturninus' bill to assign land to Marius' veterans (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.1).

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98, Pr. 101 ?
Cic. *De Or.* 2.197; see below, on Norbanus.

C. NORBANUS[7] (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 87
Prosecuted Q. Servilius Caepio before the people for the loss of his army (see 105, Promagistrates), probably in connection with Saturninus' bill against Mallius (see above). Two Tribunes, Didius and Aurelius, who attempted to veto the proceedings were driven off by force, and

Aemilius Scaurus was struck on the head with a stone. Caepio was convicted and imprisoned[8] but the Tribune L. Reginus freed him and later went into exile with him at Smyrna. Norbanus was prosecuted in 94 for his part in these proceedings upon a charge of *minuta maiestas* under the Appuleian law, but was defended by the orator M. Antonius and acquitted (Cic. *De Or.* 2.107–109, 124, 188, 197–203; *Part. Or.* 104–105; *Off.* 2.49; Val. Max. 8.5.2; and on Caepio, Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.24; Cic. *Balb.* 28; *De Or.* 2.197–198; Val. Max. 4.7.3; 6.9.13, died in prison; Gran. Lic. 21 B; see note 7).

L. (ANTISTIUS ?) REGINUS (not in *RE*)
Val. Max. 4.7.3; see above, on Norbanus.

Promagistrates

L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS (103) Pr. 104
Held command, probably as Propraetor (στρατηγός, Diod.; praetorii exercitus, Flor.; see 104, Praetors) in Sicily against the slaves (Diod. 36.8.1–8; Flor. 2.7.10–11, who reverses the order of Lucullus and his successor Servilius). He was accused of peculation by an Augur named Servilius, and went into exile (Diod. 36.8.5, and 9.1; Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; see 102, Praetors, on Servilius).

? C. ? MEMMIUS (5 and 3) Pr. 104 ?
Termed Μέμμιος ὁ ἀνθύπατος in *IG* 5.1.1432,[9] in Messenia; so probably Proconsul in Macedonia.

Legates, Lieutenants

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101
Placed in charge of the army in Gaul by Marius when he returned to hold the elections (Plut. *Mar.* 14.7).

Tribunes of the Soldiers

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Served under Marius in Gaul, where as an Envoy he persuaded the tribe of the Marsi (?)[10] to become friends and allies of Rome (Plut. *Sull.* 4.1).

Pontifices

Before 114–103: L. CAECILIUS METELLUS DELMATICUS (91) Cos. 119, Pont. Max. before 114

Successor, as Pont. and Pont. Max.: CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS (21) Cos. 96

Probably elected to the pontificate under his own law (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs), and certainly elected Pontifex Maximus (Liv. *Per.* 67; cf. Cic. *Deiot.* 31; Val. Max. 6.5.5; and see L. R. Taylor, *CPh* 37 [1942] 421–424).

[1] Aurelius was probably a son of the Consul of 126.

[2] According to Auct. *Vir. Ill.* Saturninus broke the sella of a Praetor named Glaucia for transacting legal business during one of his meetings. The order of notices implies that the incident occurred during his first tribunate, in which case C. Servilius Glaucia would be excluded since his one attested praetorship is dated in 100. However, if the date was 100 and the Praetor the notorious Glaucia, the incident may be explained as a by-play between confederates to increase the demagogic influence of the Tribune.

[3] The cognomen Marianum in the titles of the African towns of Thibaris and Uchi Maius indicates that this settlement was made on land annexed for the purpose, but the crisis in the north may have delayed the settlement and possibly even the measure authorizing it until Saturninus' second tribunate in 100 (*CIL* 8.26181, 15450, 15454, 15455, 26270, 26275, 26281; see Frank, *AJPh* 47 [1926] 61 ff.; Heichelheim, *PhW* 49 [1929] 1150; and opposed, Gsell *Hist. anc. Afr. Nord* 7.10; on Marius' preference for fresh troops in the north, Frontin. *Str.* 4.2.2; cf. Niccolini, *FTP* 192). The settlement established in Cercina by Julius Caesar's father (Elogium, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7; Frank, *AJPh* 58 [1937] 90–93) may have been authorized under this law (see 100, Special Commissions).

[4] Lengle (*Hermes* 66 [1931] 307f.) and Münzer (*ib.* 67 [1932] 224) both follow Mommsen in dating this law to 103: Norbanus could not justly be accused under it if his actions were not subsequent to it (see below, on Norbanus' tribunate). It is true that Q. Caepio, Quaestor in 100, was accused under this law, but this does not show that it was passed in that year with his opposition to Saturninus in mind (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21). The Latin Lex Tabulae Bantinae belongs to this period as the oath indicates; Jones (*JRS* 16 [1926] 170ff.) would identify it with this law, on the strength of the phrase ioudex ex h(ace) l(ege) plebive scito factus (Bruns *FIR*[7] 54).

[5] If Saturninus brought Equitius forward while he was Tribune it was in this year, for the latter was already a notorious figure in 102, when Metellus was Censor (Cic. *Sest.* 101; *Rab. Perd.* 20; cf. Elogium, *CIL* 1[2].1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16; Val. Max. 3.2.18, and 8.6; 9.7.1, and 15.1; App. *BC* 1.32–33; Flor. 2.4.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1).

[6] Niccolini (*FTP* 194) suggests that he may be the M. Baebius who was murdered by Marius in 86 (App. *BC* 1.72; Flor. 2.9.14; Augustin. *CD* 3.27; cf. Lucan 2.119 and *Schol. Bern.*).

[7] The tribunate of Norbanus must be dated in or after 104 B.C. The year 104 is itself improbable for the following reasons: 1. The proceedings against Caepio mentioned above took place in a public trial before the people for the loss of his army, as in the case of Mallius, and not in the extraordinary commission on the gold of Tolosa; and therefore would almost certainly be later than the disabilities imposed in 104 by the Cassian Law (see 104, Tribunes of the Plebs). 2. This action was probably associated with the plebiscite against Mallius, which took place during one of the tribunates of Saturninus and so

cannot precede 103 (see above, on Saturninus). 3. The riots described above led to Norbanus' prosecution in 94 B.C. for *minuta maiestas* under the Lex Appuleia. He could hardly have been accused under this law for offences committed before it existed (see Lengle, *Hermes* 66 [1931] 302–316, esp. 308ff., who refutes Mommsen's view that Norbanus acted against Caepio under the Lex Appuleia, and distinguishes the fields of this action and the *quaestio auri Tolosani*), and it cannot have existed before Saturninus' first tribunate in 103. A *terminus ante quem* in 95 is set by Norbanus' trial in 94. Niccolini (*FTP* 211f.) follows D.–G. and Klebs (*RE*) in support of this date, but is then compelled to replace the known Didius, who was Praetor by 101 at the latest and Consul in 98, by an otherwise unknown one who was Tribune in 95, and Antonius' description in his defense of Norbanus of how strong and recent the wrath of the people was at the time of Caepio's trial loses relevance and verisimilitude (Cic. *De Or.* 2.197–203). These considerations tend to exclude the years between Didius' praetorship, 101 at the latest, and 95; while 102 is also excluded by the probability that Norbanus was then serving as Quaestor under Antonius in Cilicia (see 102, Praetors, and Quaestors; and Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 37, note 14). The tribunate was not yet fixed in the *cursus honorum*, and had been held by Fulvius in 122 after his consulship, nor is there evidence that the overlapping between patrician and plebeian offices (between Dec. 5 and 10, if a quaestorship beginning Dec. 5 follows a tribunate ending Dec. 10) was expressly forbidden (Mommsen, *Str.* 1.516f., 551, 553). If so, there is still the possibility that he was Quaestor in 101, a possibility unknown to Münzer and Lengle (see above) who did not know the term of Antonius' command. We are left therefore with 103 as the most probable date for Norbanus' tribunate, and with it for the tribunates of Cotta, Didius, and Reginus, and for the Lex Appuleia de maiestate.

[8] An extraordinary commission was established to investigate the loss of the treasure of Tolosa (Cic. *ND* 3.74; Oros. 5.15.25), and secured the conviction of several persons (Dio 26, fr. 90). We do not know whether Caepio was among these or not since our sources (see above, and note 6) show that his exile was due to Norbanus' prosecution before the people, and either action may have included the confiscation of his property which actually took place (Liv. *Per.* 67; where the excerptor has confused the order and connection of events; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5, the funds used for Saturninus' colonial program; cf. Strab. 4.1.13, 188c; Iustin. 32.3.11; Obseq. 44a, mentioning a (former?) slave of Caepio who was banished from Rome). Lengle (*Hermes* 66 [1931] 302–316) believes that a jury in 104 or 103 constituted under Caepio's own law, since the Lex Servilia Glauciae is dated in 101, might have sacrificed several of his associates and acquitted him.

[9] Wilhelm (*JOEAI* 17 [1914] 1ff., esp. 92ff.) rejects the late date favored by Wilamowitz for this inscription and would place it in the late second century or between 130 and 90 B.C. Münzer (*RE* no. 3) favors this Memmius as the Proconsul who with a Praetor (or Propraetor) Vibius in person honored a secretary of the Messenian synedrion for his skill and honesty in handling special funds. See also Holleaux, Στρατηγὸς Ὕπατος 163f.

[10] E. Sadée (*RhM* 98 [1939] 44, note 4) is the latest to confess doubt regarding the identity of these Marsi, unless the name of some tribe in southern Gaul lies concealed. Can we imagine that these were the German Marsi (Tac. *Ann.* 1.50; *Germ.* 2; cf. Strab. 7.1.3, 290c) and that Sulla like Sertorius (Plut. *Sert.* 3.2) carried out missions for Marius far to the north?

102 B.C. A.U.C. 652

Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
Q. LUTATIUS Q. f. – n. CATULUS[1] (7) Pr. by 109
CIL 1².2.699, 700; Cic. *Arch.* 5; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Plut. *Mar.* 14.8; 44.5; *Sull.* 4.2; Eutrop. 5.1.4; Obseq. 44; Chr. 354 (Mario IIII et Catulo); *Fast. Hyd.* (Mario IIII et Catullo), so also *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Catulus, Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21; *Brut.* 132; *Tusc.* 5.56; Ampel. 22; and on Marius, Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83. See Degrassi 128, 476f.

In this year Marius at last met the Teutoni and the Ambrones and exterminated them in two battles near Aquae Sextiae. He then was reelected Consul in absence, and refused to celebrate the triumph voted him, but proceeded to join his colleague Catulus against the Cimbri (Elogium, above; Liv. *Per.* 68; Vell. 2.12.4; Val. Max. 1.2.4; Frontin. *Str.* 1.2.6, and 11.2; 2.4.6, 7.12, and 9.1; 4.7.5; Plut. *Mar.* 15—22; 24.1–2; *Apophth. Mar.* 4; Polyaen. 8.10.1–2; Dio 27, fr. 94.1; Eutrop. 5.1.4; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 102, p. 148 Helm; Oros. 5.16.9–14; Fest. 16 L; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 4.21; *Leg. Man.* 60). The latter meantime held command in Italy against the Cimbri, and either because of defeat in a preliminary skirmish or the fears of his soldiers was forced to retreat beyond the Po from fortified positions on the Adige (Liv. *Per.* 68; Val. Max. 5.8.4; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Frontin. *Str.* 1.5.3; 4.1.13; Plut. *Mar.* 15.4; 23—24; *Sull.* 4.2–4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12.5; *Apophth. Catuli*; Flor. 1.38.11–13; Fronto *Ad Ver.* 126 N; Dio 27, fr. 94.2; Ampel. 22.4; Oros. 5.16.14; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.10).

Censors

Q. CAECILIUS L. f. Q. n. METELLUS NUMIDICUS (97) Cos. 109
C. CAECILIUS Q. f. Q. n. METELLUS CAPRARIUS (84) Cos. 113
Cic. *P. Red. ad Quir.* 6; *Dom.* 87; Vell. 2.8.2; see Degrassi 128, 476f.

Numidicus attempted to expel Saturninus and Glaucia from the Senate (Cic. *Sest.* 101; App. *BC* 1.28), and deprived a certain Furius of his horse (Dio 28, fr. 95.2). The personal attack upon him by the supporters of Saturninus may have occurred either in 102 or 101 if it was occasioned by his refusal to admit the false Gracchus among the knights (Elogium, *CIL* 1².1, p. 196—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.16b; Cic. *Sest.* 101; Val. Max. 9.7.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.1; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus). They reappointed M. Aemilius Scaurus Princeps Senatus (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21).

Praetors

M. ANTONIUS[2] (28) Cos. 99

Received command against the pirates in Cilicia, a command which he continued to hold until 100, when he celebrated, probably between December 10 and 29, a triumph for his successes (*CIL* 1².2.2662; *IGRP* 4.1116; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1700, after 97 B.C.; Cic. *De Or.* 1.82; 2.2; *Leg. Man.* 33; Liv. *Per.* 68; Trogus, *Prolog.* 39; Plut. *Pomp.* 24.6; Obseq. 44; see 101, and 100, Promagistrates; Taylor and West, *AJA* 32 [1928] 1–22; Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 35–40).

? M. MARIUS[3] (22)

As governor of a Spanish province, probably the Farther one, he subdued some Lusitanians with Celtiberian aid, and secured permission from the Senate to found a city for his allies (App. *Ib.* 100; cf. Obseq. 44a).

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

The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

C. SERVILIUS Pat.? (12, cf. 11) Sicily

Succeeding Lucullus, he too suffered reverses (Diod. 36.9; Flor. 2.7.9–11). He may probably be identified with the Augur named Servilius, who later, probably in 101, accused Lucullus of peculation and forced him into exile, and himself in turn after an interval received the same treatment from Lucullus' sons (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; *Verr.* 2.4.147; *Acad.* 2.1; *Off.* 2.50; *Prov. Cons.* 22; Diod. 36.9; Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.4; Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

Aediles

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (DIVES) (61) Cos. 97

Cic. *Off.* 2.57. If this passage refers to the Consul of 97, 102 is a probable date, but it may refer to Dives Mucianus, Consul in 131 (Münzer, *RE* nos. 61 and 72). See 142, Aediles; Seidel, *FA* 44.

Tribunes of the Plebs

A. POMPEIUS (*6)

As Tribune, Pompeius denounced the Battaces, who had come from Pessinus with a message of encouragement from the Magna Mater against the Cimbri and the Teutoni, as an imposter, and fell ill and died three days later (Diod. 36.13; Plut. *Mar.* 17.5–6). See D.-G. 4.321, no. 11.

Quaestors

? M. LIVIUS DRUSUS[4] (18)
Served in Asia (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 66.3).

? L. PHILO[5] (Veturius *18)
Served under C. Servilius in Sicily (Cic. *Div. in Caec.* 63; cf. Ps.-Ascon. 203 Stangl).

C. NORBANUS (5) Cos. 83, Pr. 87
Served under M. Antonius against the Cilician pirates (Cic. *De Or.* 2.197–202; cf. App. *BC* 1.91; see 103, notes 4 and 7).

Legates, Lieutenants

? – AEMILIUS SCAURUS Pat. (137)
Served under Catulus in northern Italy against the Cimbri, fled from Tridentum, and committed suicide when his father forbade him to enter his presence (Val. Max. 5.8.4; Frontin. *Str.* 4.1.13; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 72.10).

? M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS[6] (226)
Served under Marius at Aquae Sextiae (Frontin. *Str.* 2.4.6; Plut. *Mar.* 20.4; 21.1; Polyaen. 8.10.2).

L. CORNELIUS SULLA (FELIX) Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Served under Catulus in northern Italy (Plut. *Sull.* 4.2–4; *Praec. ger. rei pub.* 12).

(C. LUCILIUS) HIRRUS[7]
Legatus pro praetore under Antonius against the Cilician pirates (*CIL* 1².2.2662; see 101, Legates).

Prefects

M. GRATIDIUS (2)
Killed while serving under M. Antonius against the Cilician pirates (Cic. *Brut.* 168; *Leg.* 3.36; cf. *De Or.* 2.2; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, p. 61 U).

[1] For the filiation of Catulus, see that of his son, the Consul of 78.

[2] The date is given by Livy and Obsequens. The title in Livy is *praetor*, in Cicero (*De Or.* 1.82) and *CIL* is *pro consule*, and in *IGRP* στραταγὸς ἀνθύπατος. He probably began while Praetor and was continued in command with an imperium *pro consule* (Broughton, *loc. cit.*). A clue to the duration of his command and the date of the triumph is given by Cicero (*Rab. Perd.* 26), who tells us that on December 10, 100, at the time of riots in which Saturninus perished (App. *BC* 1.33), Antonius was *extra urbem cum praesidio*, that is, like Marcius

Rex and Metellus Creticus in 63, he had returned but had not yet entered the city in triumph (Broughton, *loc. cit.*; see 101, and 100, Promagistrates).

[3] Appian dates Marius' action five years before the victory of Didius at Colenda, which probably took place in 97 (see 97, Promagistrates). Marius was probably the brother of the Consul who adopted his sister's son, M. Marius Gratidianus (Cic. *Brut.* 168; *Leg.* 3.36; *Schol. Bern.* on Lucan 2.173, p. 61 U).

[4] Both the aedileship and the quaestorship of Livius are attested by Auct. *Vir. Ill.*, although they are omitted from the Elogium (*CIL* 1^2.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74). The date is uncertain but should precede or coincide with the censorship of 102, since Cicero includes him in the list of senators who fought Saturninus (*Rab. Perd.* 21).

[5] If Ps.-Asconius is correct in his belief that Cicero in this passage gave his examples in the order of time, Philo's quaestorship should precede that of Scaurus, who was Consul in 108 (see 117, Quaestors), and the C. Servilius whom he wished to prosecute should be distinguished from the Praetor listed above. The cognomen Philo suggests that his *nomen* was either Veturius or Publilius.

[6] Marcellus' praenomen is given in Cic. *Brut.* 136. No title is preserved.

[7] This cognomen appears only in the Lucilian family. If, as West suggests (*AJPh* 49 [1928] 240–253; cf. Cichorius *RS* 67–70), he was the heir of the poet and a grandfather of the relative and associate of Pompey the Great, C. is a probable praenomen.

101 B.C. A.U.C. 653

Consuls

C. Marius C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–100, 86, Pr. 115
M'. Aquillius M'. f. M'. n. (11) Pr. by 104

Cic. *De Or.* 2.196; Diod. 36.10.1; Chr. 354 (Mario V et Aquilio), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Marius, Elogium, *CIL* 1^2.1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; and on Aquillius, *CIL* 1^2.2. 701; Posidon. in Athen. 5.213b; Cic. *De Or.* 2.124. See Degrassi 128, 478f.

Joining forces, Marius and Catulus together destroyed the Cimbri on July 30 (Roman calendar) near Vercellae (Cic. *Cat.* 4.21; *Prov. Cons.* 32; Caes. *BG* 1.40.5; Liv. *Per.* 68; Elogium, as above; Vell. 2.12.5; Val. Max. 5.2.8; 6.1, ext. 3; 6.9.14; Plin. *NH* 22.11; Frontin. *Str.* 2.2.8; Plut. *Mar.* 24—27; Flor. 1.38.14–18; Obseq. 44a; Eutrop. 5.2.1–2; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 101, pp. 148–149 Helm; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.14–22). Extravagant praises and high honors (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; *Sest.* 37–38; *Leg. Man.* 60; Val. Max. 8.15.7; Plut. *Mar.* 27.5, libations; Oros. 5.16.22) included the voting of a supplicatio of 15 days (Cic. *Prov. Cons.* 26). He celebrated along with Catulus one triumph for his two victories (Cic. *Tusc.* 5.56; Liv. *Per.* 68; Elogium, as above; Val.

Max. 2.2.3; 3.6.6; 6.9.14; 8.15.7; Plin. *NH* 33.150; Iuvenal. 8.253; Suet. *Iul.* 3; Plut. *Mar.* 27.5–6; 44.5; *Caes.* 6.1; *Fort. Rom.* 4; Flor. 1.38.10; Eutrop. 5.2.2; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.2; Oros. 5.16.22; Jerome *Chr.* p. 149 Helm; cf. Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.164f., 231–233; and see Degrassi 562). He set up memorials of his victory in Rome (Val. Max. 2.2.3; 6.9.14; Suet. *Iul.* 11; Plut. *Caes.* 6.1–3; cf. at Olympia, *SIG*[3] 713), and built a temple to Honos and Virtus (Cic. *Div.* 1.59; *Planc.* 78; *Sest.* 116; Elogium, as above; Vitruv. 3.2.5; 7, praef. 17; Val. Max. 1.7.5; Fest. 468 L). His renown as the saviour of his country, his political alliance with Saturninus and Glaucia, release of his soldiers to come to the elections in Rome, and according to Rutilius and others, bribery, all combined to secure his reelection over a Metellus, perhaps Numidicus, to a sixth consulship in 100 (Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Plut. *Mar.* 28.1–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 67.3). Meantime Aquillius held command in Sicily in the war against the slaves (Diod. 36.10; Flor. 2.7.11–12; see 100, and 99, Promagistrates).

Praetors

? Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos (95) Cos. 98
The latest date possible under the Lex Villia.

? T. Didius[1] (5) Cos. 98 Macedonia
The latest possible date under the Lex Villia. In this year or the next he defeated the Scordisci in Thrace, and returned by 99 at the latest to celebrate a triumph (Cic. *Pis.* 61; Flor. 1.39.3–5; Ruf. Fest. *Brev.* 9; Amm. Marc. 27.4.10; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 100, p. 149 Helm; cf. Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; Riccobono, *Font. Iur. Rom. Anteiustin.* 1.121ff.).

? L. Licinius Murena (121)
Grandfather of the Consul of 62. He attained the praetorship (Cic. *Mur.* 115), and should probably be dated before 100.

Tribunes of the Plebs

? C. Servilius Glaucia[2] (65) Pr. 100
Presided over the tribunician elections for 100, in the course of which a successful candidate, Nonius, was murdered, and Saturninus hastily elected to his place (App. *BC* 1.28; cf. Liv. *Per.* 69; Val. Max. 9.7.3; Plut. *Mar.* 29.1; Flor. 2.4.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; Oros. 5.17.3). To his tribunate should be attributed the Lex Servilia Glauciae, which dealt once more with the *quaestio de repetundis* (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. d, and Ascon. 21 C; cf. Val. Max. 8.1.8), making the juries wholly equestrian

again (Cic. *Scaur.* fr. d; *Rab. Perd.* 20; *Brut.* 224; Ascon. 21, and 79 C), and providing for the recovery of funds from ultimate recipients as well as immediate culprits (Cic. *Rab. Post.* 9). There were provisions also that Latins who succeeded in a prosecution under this law should receive Roman citizenship (Cic. *Balb.* 54); for a recess during public trials (comperendinatio, Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.26; Ps.-Ascon. 230 Stangl); and perhaps also that those who were convicted under it should be debarred from addressing public meetings (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.20).

Quaestors

? C. FUNDANIUS C. f. (1)

He issued as Quaestor a series of coins about 100 B.C., on some of which a victory over Gauls is celebrated (Cimbri and Teutoni ?, Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.231–233, who is inclined to date him ca. 89 B.C.).

A. GABINIUS[3] (8, cf. 7 and 9)

Served under M. Antonius, when he was Proconsul, in the war against the Cilician pirates (*IGRP* 4.1116, from Rhodes; see 102, Praetors, and 101, Promagistrates).

Promagistrates

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

Proconsul (*CIL* 1².2.2662; Cic. *De Or.* 1.82; cf. *IGRP* 4.1116) in command of the war against the Cilician pirates. See 102, Praetors, and 100, Promagistrates.

Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS (7) Cos. 102

Proconsul (Liv. *Per.* 68; Vell. 2.12.5; cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 21). He shared[4] with Marius the glory of the Cimbrian victory (Plut. *Mar.* 25—27; cf. Vell. 2.12.5; Plin. *NH* 17.2; 22.11; Eutrop. 5.2.1–2; Oros. 5.16.14; see above, Consuls), and celebrated his triumph with him (Plut. *Mar.* 27.5–6; 44.5; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 5.56; Diod. 38.4.2; Val. Max. 9.12.4; Iuvenal. 8.253; Jerome *Chr.* ad ann. 101, p. 149 Helm; see Degrassi 562). From the booty he built the Porticus Catuli (Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.126; *Cael.* 78; *Dom.* 102, 114, 116, 137; *Att.* 4.2.4–5, and 3.2; *QF* 3.1.14; Val. Max. 6.3.1c; Plin. *NH* 17.2; Plut. *Mar.* 23.6; cf. Varro *RR* 3.5.12), and an *aedes* to Fortuna huiusce diei (Plut. *Mar.* 26.2; cf. *Fast. Allif.* for July 30, *CIL* 1².1, p. 217; Hülsen-Jordan 1.3.491).

? M. MARIUS[5] (22) Pr. 102 ?

App. *Ib.* 100; cf. Obseq. 44a.

Legates, Lieutenants

L. CORNELIUS SULLA Pat. (392) Cos. 88, 80, Pr. 93
Served under Catulus at Vercellae (Plut. *Mar.* 25.4; cf. 26.3).

(C. LUCILIUS) HIRRUS
Legatus pro praetore under M. Antonius in the war against the Cilician pirates (*CIL* 1².2.2662; see 102, Legates).

Augurs

C. ? SERVILIUS[6] (12, cf. 11) Pr. 102 ?
Plut. *Luc.* 1.1; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2.4.147; *Acad.* 2.1; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 62.4; see 102, Praetors.

[1] Florus, Ammian, and Rufius Festus all confuse the order of the governors of Macedonia in this period (see 112–106). The Lex Delphica de Piratis refers to Didius' victory in Thrace, which must therefore be dated by or before 100 (*SEG* 3.378: [εἰς Θρά]ικην, ἧς Τίτος Δείδιος ἡγούμενο[ς] ἐκράτησεν; see Jones, *JRS* 16 [1926] 160–173; Carcopino, *Mél. Glotz* 1.117ff., both of whom date the law to 100). Didius' triumph from Spain in 93 is numbered II in *Act. Tr.*

[2] According to Appian (*BC* 1.28) he was at once Praetor (στρατηγοῦντα), and presiding officer at the election of the Tribunes of the Plebs (τῆς δὲ τῶν δημάρχων τῆς χειροτονίας προεστῶτα). But such an official must have been a Tribune himself, with considerably more to do than exercise the "oversight" which Mommsen claimed for the Praetor (*Str.* 1.141, and 518; 2.278). The continuations of offices mentioned by Velleius (2.12.6) refer to the attempt of Saturninus to continue as Tribune after 100, and of Glaucia, Pr. 100, to become Consul in 99. The Lex Servilia Glauciae must follow that of Caepio in 106, and his tribunate, which Mommsen placed before 111 on the ground that the Lex Acilia had been superseded by that time (*Strafr.* 709; *Jur. Schr.* 1.18–22), is best dated in 101 (Niccolini, *FTP* 196–198; see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus, and notes 4–8).

[3] Foucart (*Jour. des Savants* 1906, 576) showed that the commander under whom Gabinius served was the famous orator, and not his less distinguished son, M. Antonius Creticus (see 74–71, Promagistrates). The title Proconsul points to 101 rather than 102 as the date (Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 38f., notes 17–19; see below, Promagistrates, on Antonius).

[4] The rivalry and party strife of subsequent years has affected the historical tradition. Catulus in his own work (Cic. *Brut.* 132–134) and Sulla in his *Memoirs* magnified the exploits of Catulus' army and minimized those of the army of Marius (Plut. *Mar.* 25—27; Eutrop. 5.2.2).

[5] Obsequens appears to place in 101 the pacification in Spain which Appian puts five years before the victory of Didius (in 97, Liv. *Per.* 70). Marius may have held the praetorship in 102 and continued as a promagistrate in 101, or, less probably, have been a Praetor in 101 and promptly succeeded by Dolabella in 100.

[6] The augurate and the name Servilius are certain. The praenomen C. depends on identification with the Praetor of 102. The date of his accusation of Lucullus is probably 101 or very soon after it; that of his own condemnation is uncertain, but early in the careers of Lucius and Marcus Lucullus.

100 B.C. A.U.C. 654

Consuls

C. MARIUS C. f. C. n. (14, Supb. 6) Cos. 107, 104–101, 96, Pr. 115
L. VALERIUS L. f. L. n. FLACCUS[1] Pat. (176) Pr. by 103

Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; Cic. *Brut.* 224; *Rab. Perd.* 20; Vell. 1.15.5; Ascon. 5 C; Plin. *NH* 2.100; Plut. *Mar.* 28.5; Obseq. 45; Chr. 354 (Mario VI et Flacco), so also *Fast. Hyd.*, and *Chr. Pasc.*; Cassiod.; on Valerius, Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27; and on Marius, Elog., *CIL* 1².1, p. 195—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.83, and 17; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 9.7.1; see Degrassi 128, 478f.

Marius supported, with his veterans, the legislative program of Saturninus and Glaucia, even to taking the oath to maintain the agrarian law and interdicting Metellus Numidicus, who refused to do so, from fire and water (Liv. *Per.* 69; Plut. *Mar.* 29; App. *BC* 1.29—31; cf. *Sest.* 37; *Balb.* 48; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5–7; Oros. 5.17.4). In December the riots in connection with the elections, the murder of Memmius, Glaucia's rival for the consulate, and Glaucia's illegal candidacy for the office, led the Senate to pass the *senatus consultum ultimum*, in obedience to which Marius suppressed his former associates, who had seized the Capitol. In spite of their surrender to Marius, who placed them in custody in the Curia, they were lynched there by the crowd (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7, 18–28, 31, 35; *Mil.* 8; *Phil.* 8.15; Liv. *Per.* 69; Elogium, above; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 8.6.2; 9.7.1; Plut. *Mar.* 30.1–4; App. *BC* 1.32; Flor. 2.4.5–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9–12; Oros. 5.17.6–10; see Praetors, and Tribunes of the Plebs). As his final act he opposed the proposal to recall Metellus from exile (Oros. 5.17.11; cf. App. *BC* 1.33; Plut. *Mar.* 31.1; Dio 28, fr. 95). Flaccus, whom Rutilius termed more Marius' servant than his colleague (Plut. *Mar.* 28.5), commanded a guard on the Quirinal (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 20, and 27). On Valerius, see Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 24.

Praetors

? L. CORNELIUS P. f. L. n. DOLABELLA[2] Pat. (138) Farther Spain
See *Act. Tr.* for 98.

? CN. CORNELIUS LENTULUS Pat. (178) Cos. 97

? P. LICINIUS CRASSUS (61) Cos. 97

The latest dates possible for their consulships under the Lex Villia.

C. SERVILIUS GLAUCIA (65)

In alliance with Saturninus, he illegally became a candidate for the consulship of 99, and during the disorders on December 10 when his

confederates were crushed he was dragged from the house of a certain Claudius and put to death (Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; 3.15, and *Schol. Gron.* 284 Stangl; *Schol. Clun.* 270 Stangl; *Rab. Perd.* 20; *Planc.* 88; *Har. Resp.* 51; *Phil.* 8.15; *Brut.* 224; Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; App. *BC* 1.31—32; Flor. 2.4.4; Dio 28, fr. 95; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9–11; Ampel. 26.3; Oros. 5.17.9; *Schol. Bob.* 95, 113, 174 Stangl; see Consuls; and Tribunes of the Plebs, on Saturninus).

? – TREMELLIUS (cf. 5)

Date uncertain, son of the Quaestor of 142 and father of the Quaestor of 71 (Varr. *RR* 2.4.2). All three attained the office of Praetor.

Aediles, Curule

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

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

They put on magnificent games (Cic. *Off.* 2.57; *Verr.* 2.4.133; Plin. *NH* 8.53, with mention of Scaevola as Curule Aedile; 17.6, on Crassus). As they were colleagues in all magistracies except the Tribunate of the Plebs (Cic. *Brut.* 161), Crassus was probably a Curule Aedile too. The date lies between 105 and 100.

Tribunes of the Plebs

L. APPULEIUS SATURNINUS (29)

Cic. *Brut.* 224; *Sest.* 37; *Cat.* 1.4; *Phil.* 8.15; *Corn.* 2.5, in Ascon. 80 C; *Leg.* 2.14; Diod. 36.15.3; Liv. *Per.* 69; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 9.7.1 and 3; Plut. *Mar.* 29—30; App. *BC* 1.28; Flor. 2.4.1–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; Oros. 5.17.3–4; see 101, Tribunes of the Plebs, on Glaucia. With Glaucia the Praetor and Marius the Consul, he embarked upon a program of popular legislation, and then of illegal seizure of office, which in the end lost him his popularity and even turned Marius against him. His legislation included: 1. a grain law, probably to be dated in 100,[3] which set a low price for grain, and was carried over the veto of his colleagues and the violence organized by the Quaestor Caepio (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; cf. 2.17); 2. a bill for veteran colonies in Sicily, Achaea, Macedonia, and perhaps Africa,[4] giving Marius power to grant citizenship to three non-Romans in each colony (Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.5; cf. *Balb.* 48); 3. an agrarian law to assign Gallic land once held by the Cimbri, which contained a clause providing that senators who did not take the oath to obey it within five days of its passage should lose their place and pay a fine of twenty talents. This bill, carried by violence and against the auspices, caused Metellus

Numidicus to leave Rome, and was followed by another bill of Saturninus calling upon Marius to interdict him from fire and water (App. *BC* 1.29—31; Plut. *Mar.* 29; Liv. *Per.* 69; cf. Cic. *Leg.* 3.26; *Sest.* 37, 101, 130; *Dom.* 82; *P. Red. in Sen.* 25, and 37; *Cluent.* 95; *Pis.* 20; *Planc.* 89; *Schol. Bob.* 111, 168, 174 Stangl; Vell. 2.15.4, cf. 1.15.5, on Eporedia; Val. Max. 3.8.4; Flor. 2.4.2–3; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.7–8; Oros. 5.17.4). In an attempt to control the government in 99 he secured his own reelection to the tribunate along with L. Equitius, the false Gracchus, and other supporters as Tribunes and Quaestors, but the murder of Glaucia's rival Memmius led to a union of moderate and conservative elements and the declaration of martial law. Marius besieged his former associates on the Capitol, accepted their surrender, and placed them in the Curia Hostilia to await trial, where Saturninus, Saufeius, and Labienus were murdered (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 7, 18–31, and 35; Liv. *Per.* 69; Elogium of Marius, above; Plut. *Mar.* 30.1–3; App. *BC* 1.32; Flor. 2.4.4–6; Auct. *Vir. Ill.* 73.9–12; Oros. 5.17.6–10; cf. Cic. *Cat.* 1.4; *Mil.* 8, and 14; *Schol. Bob.* 113f., 174 Stangl; *Phil.* 8.15; *Pro Var.* fr. 6, ed. Müller; *Brut.* 224; *Leg.* 2.14; 3.20; Caes. *BC* 1.7.5–6; Vell. 2.12.6; Val. Max. 3.2.18; 8.6.2; 9.15.1; Ascon. 5 C; Suet. *Iul.* 12.1). His property was confiscated (Oros. 5.17.10), his house razed (Val. Max. 6.3.1), and his laws annulled (Cic. *Balb.* 48; *Leg.* 2.14).

Quaestors

? L. Cornelius Ser. f. Lentulus Pat. (193, cf. 195, Supb. 3.259)

Honored at Delos at some date in the late second century (Loewy 250; *I. de Délos* 4.1.1694).

L. Calpurnius Piso (Caesoninus)[5] (89)

Q. Servilius Caepio Pat. (50)

Caepio protested the burden of Saturninus' grain law upon the treasury, and for his violent resistence was later prosecuted under the Lex Appuleia de maiestate, but acquitted (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; 2.17; 4.35; Sall. *Hist.* 1.62 M). With his colleague Piso he issued a coinage by decree of the Senate for the purchase of grain (Grueber, *CRRBM* 1.170f.: ad fru. emu. ex S. C., and Q(uaestores)).

Promagistrates

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

Proconsul in Cilicia (see 102, Praetors, and 101, Promagistrates), and celebrated a triumph, probably between December 10 and the end of the year (Plut. *Pomp.* 24; see Degrassi 560f.; Broughton, *TAPhA* 77 [1946] 35–40).

M'. AQUILLIUS (11) Cos. 101

Proconsul in Sicily, where he was acclaimed imperator for successes over the slaves in revolt (Liv. *Per.* 69, Procos.; Cic. *De Or.* 2.195; *Verr.* 2.3.125, and 5.5 and 14; *Leg. Agr.* 2.83; *Flacc.* 98, and *Schol. Bob.* 108 Stangl; Diod. 36.10; Flor. 2.7.11–12; Obseq. 45, 100 B.C.; Jerome, *Chr.* ad ann. 96, p. 149 Helm.

T. DIDIUS (5) Cos. 98

Governor, probably Proconsul, in Macedonia (Lex Delphica de Piratis, *SEG* 3.378; 101, Praetors and note 1).

Prefects

? Q. CALPURNIUS Q. f. (17a, Supb. 3.229f.)

Prefect, probably of the fleet, honored at Tenos in the late second century (*IG* 12.5.841).

Special Commissions

Decemviri agris dandis attribuendis iudicandis[6]

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

CIL 1².1, p. 198—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.6. Probably a member of a commission to carry out the colonial and agrarian laws of Saturninus.

? C. IULIUS C. f. CAESAR Pat. (130) Pr. ca. 91

Settled colonists on the island of Cercina (*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7), either after 103 or 100, in accordance with legislation of Saturninus for Marian veterans (see also 103, Tribunes of the Plebs).

Flamens

?–ca. 70: L. VALERIUS FLACCUS Pat. (176) Cos. 100

Flamen Martialis,[7] probably but not certainly before 100 (Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 27, *in sacerdotio caerimoniis quibus praeerat diligentissimum*; *Div.* 1.104; Varro *LL* 6.21), the priesthood of his father, Cos. 131. See Münzer, *Gent. Val.* 41, no. 24.

— (POSTUMIUS) ALBINUS Pat. (*37)

Cic. *Brut.* 135, who mentions him with the Consul of 99, but does not specify which flaminate he held.

[1] On Valerius' filiation, see *Fast. Cap.* for 97, and that of his father, the Consul of 131.

[2] Dolabella celebrated a triumph *ex Hispania Ulteriore de Lusitanis* on January 26, 98 B.C. In all probability he held the praetorship in 100 and went to Spain either then or as Proconsul in 99. See 99, and 98, Promagistrates.

[3] The *terminus post quem* for the grain law of Saturninus is 103, his first tribunate, and the *terminus ante quem* is his second in 100. The revolt of the slaves in Sicily could have caused a shortage of grain in either year. Caepio could have been Quaestor Urbanus in either year if, as I believe, the Lex Appuleia de maiestate, under which he was accused, was passed in 103 (Auct. *Ad Herenn.* 1.21; 2.17). Niccolini points out (*FTP* 200) that Saufeius, killed while Quaestor Urbanus on December 10 (see 99, Quaestors) entered office on December 5, 100, and therefore leaves room for Piso and Caepio to hold these offices in 100. Last (*CAH* 9.165) favors 103 because the Gracchan analogue came early in the development of the program of C. Gracchus, and so too, does Passerini (*Athenaeum* 12 [1934] 107–143). But 100 was the year when Saturninus and Glaucia put forth their greatest effort to gain popular support. The price set for the grain is usually read *semissibus et trientibus* (5/6 as) rather than *senis et trientibus* (6 1/3 asses) the modius, the Gracchan price.

[4] On the African settlements, see 103, Tribunes of the Plebs. It is uncertain whether those in Cercina and Corsica should be dated in 103 or in 100, but the latter is perhaps preferable, since individual settlements were made even though the laws of Saturninus in general were repealed. See Special Commissions, and note 6; cf. Broughton, *AJA* 52 (1948) 326f.

[5] Last and Passerini (see note 3) are inclined to place Caepio's quaestorship in 103 along with the grain law of Saturninus. Sydenham (*Num. Chron.* 20 [1940] 164–178) argues for a date toward 94, even if we must assume that the man who issued the coins was another Caepio, because a date as early as 100 makes the body of coins issued between 110 and 100 inordinately large in comparison with those issued between 100 and 90. The record however of the wars of the period, the need of men and supplies, and of the money to provide them, favors just the sort of disproportion which Sydenham finds. It is not a serious objection to a date in 100 but does count against a date in 103.

[6] The commission of which Caesar Strabo was a member must be clearly distinguished from the one constituted under the legislation of Livius Drusus in 91, not only because of the order and dates of the offices in Caesar's career, as Mommsen saw, but because the definition of its functions given in his Elogium contains the word *iudicandis* (*agris dandis attribuendis iudicandis*), while that of Drusus is described simply as *agris dandis assignandis* (*CIL* 1^2.1, p. 199—*Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.74). Hence Cichorius was mistaken in supplying the name of Caesar in a fragmentary list which he believes to be the land commission of Livius (*CIL* 10.44, and p. 1003; *RS* 116–125). The legislation of Saturninus provides the only other point we know in this period when a land commission would be necessary, and the formula here suitably recalls that of the Gracchan commission (*agris iudicandis assignandis*), which would provide a precedent, among the other Gracchan precedents, to which Saturninus appealed. It is probable that Iulius Caesar's father settled colonists at Cercina under the same authority (see for restorations of his Elogia, and discussions of his career, *Inscr. Ital.* 13.3.7, and 75a, and Degrassi's discussion; Frank, *AJPh* 58 [1937] 90ff.; and most recently, Broughton, *AJA* 52 [1948] 323–330).

[7] A new Flamen Martialis was inaugurated between 74 and 69, probably in 70–69 (see *AJPh* 63 [1942] 400). The coins described by Grueber (*CRRBM* 2.300f.), and dated about 90 B.C., may refer to the flaminate of either this Flamen or his father, the Consul of 131, or both.

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