

A Note of Indebtedness in Nero's Time

*Part I of the Sabbath
Year of 56/57 C.E.*

Confirmation that System “A” is the correct Sabbath cycle is also demonstrated by a Note of Indebtedness found in one of the caves of Wadi Murabba’at near Bethlehem in the Judean desert.¹ A copy of the Hebrew is also published by Ben Zion Wacholder.² Wacholder’s translation is basically correct, although we shall read the Hebrew with some minor differences, none of which shall affect the conclusions.³ Our translation is as follows:

1. [Ye]ar 2 of Nero Caesar	ת תרתין לנרון קסר	1. [.....] [.....]
2. in Tzyah; declared by Abshalom bar Khanin of Tzyah,	בצויה איתודי אבשלום בר חנין מן צויה	2.
3. in his presence, of my own free will, that I, Zachariah bar Yahukhanan bar H....	בנפי מניה עמי אנה זכריה בר יהוחנן בר ה [.....]	3.
4. dwelling in Keslon, silver money pieces tw[en]ty acquir[ing] ...	יתב בכסלון כסף זווין עס[ר]ין [וכספא] מש[לם]	4.
5. I[x] not sell until the ti[me]	אנה [.....]ן [.....] [.....] לא די זבית עד זמ[נא]	5.
6. this, I will pay you in five and possibly in its enti[rety]	דנה אפרוענך בחמש ואפשר בתמ[ימותא]	6.
7. this year of <i>Shemitha</i> , and if not so, I will make a paym[ent]	ושנת שמטה דה והן כן לא אעבד תשלומ[תא]	7.
8. to you from my properties, and those (things) that I will buy later will be pledged to you as mortgage.	לך מנכסי ודי אקנה לקובליך	8.

¹ DTJD, no. 18, pp. 100–104, and 2, pt. 2, Plate XXIX. Also see Fig. 2.

² HUCA, 44, pp. 169f.

³ Wacholder’s translation is as follows:

1. [of yea]r two of Nero Caesar []

2. in *Swyah*; declared by Abshalom bar Hanin, of *Swyah*.

3. in his presence, of my own accord, that I Zachariah bar Yehoḥanan bar Ḥ []

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 9. [Zacha]riah bar Yahukh[anan, i]n person | 9. [זכ]ריה בר יהוח[נן ע]ל נפשה |
| 10. [writt]en (for) Yahuseph ba[r....] by dictation | 10. [כת]ב יהוסף ב[ר....] שהד |
| 11. Yahunatan bar Yahukhanna, witness | 11. יהונתן בר יהוחנא שהד |
| 12. Yahuseph ba[r] [Ya]hudan, witness. | 12. יהוסף ב[ר י]הודן עד |

There can be little doubt that the phrase “Year 2 of Nero” in line 1 represents the year in which this contract was agreed. This study must concur with Milik and Wacholder that line 1 is also equivalent to the phrase, “this year of *Shemittah*,” found in line 7.⁴ To firmly establish the year of this shemittah, or “year of release” (Sabbath year),⁵ one must correctly date the 2nd year of Nero from the view of the Jews living in Judaea at the time.

The date that Nero began to rule the Roman Empire can be established beyond any doubt. According to Suetonius, emperor Claudius, who Nero followed on the throne, “died on the 3rd day before the Ides of October in the consulship of Asinius Marcellus and Acilius Aviola in the 64th year of his age and the 14th year of his reign.”⁶ This consul year stands for 54 C.E. (Jan. reckoning). Since Nero immediately ascended to the throne upon the death of Claudius, his reign began on October 13, 54 C.E.

Suetonius published his work on the Caesars in 120 C.E. He is considered extremely reliable not only because of his nearness in time but because he was the private secretary to Emperor Hadrian and had access to all the official Roman records.⁷

Chronology of the Early Roman Emperors

That Suetonius provides us with the correct date for the death of Claudius and the accession to the throne of Nero is verified by a great number of ancient writers. It is fully supported, for example, by the length of the reign for each

4. dwelling in Keslon, silver denars twen[t]y

5. I [] not sell until the ti[me]

6. of this, I will pay you in five and possibly in the enti[rety];

7. in this year of Release; and if not so, I will make a paym[ent]

8. to you from my properties, even those that I will buy later, will be pledged to you as mortgage.

9. [Zacha]riah bar Yeho[h]anan, i]n person

10. [writt]en (for) Yehosef ba[r], by dictation

11. Yehonatan bar Yehohanna, witness

12. Yehosef ba[r Ye]hudan, witness.

4 DTJD, pp. 100–103; HUCA, 44, pp. 170f.

5 See above Chap. XIV, p. 207, ns. 2 & 3.

6 Suetonius, 5:45.

7 Rolfe, *Suet.*, i, pp. ix–xiv.

Roman king and by the correlation of those reigns with other established dates. The following is a demonstration of that evidence:⁸

Augustus Caesar reigned:

- 56 years, 4 months, 1 day.⁹

Josephus reports that Augustus “ruled for 57 years, 6 months, and 2 days” and observes that “Antony had shared authority with him for 14 years of this period.”¹⁰ Augustus Caesar died, according to Suetonius, “in the consulship of the two Sextuses, Pompeius and Appuleius, on the 14th day before the Kalends of September at the 9th hour, just 35 days before his 76th birthday”;¹¹ i.e., on August 19, 14 C.E. (see Chart H for the list of Consuls).

Dio writes that Augustus died “when Sextus Apuleius and Sextus Pompeius were consuls” and that, “on the 19th day of August, the day on which he had first become consul, he passed away, having lived 75 years, 10 months, and 26 days (he had been born on the 23rd of September), and having been sole ruler, from the time of his victory at Actium, 44 years, lacking 13 days.”¹²

This evidence proves that Augustus’ reign of 56 years and 4 months (43 years, 11 months, 17 days of sole reign) ended on August 19, 14 C.E. This date serves as our primordium, and from this firmly established date we shall examine the reigns of the following Roman kings. Augustus was followed by Tiberius.

Tiberius reigned:

- 22 years, 6 months, 26 days.¹³
- 22 years, 5 months (var. 6 mons.), 3 days.¹⁴
- 22 years, 6 months, 28 days.¹⁵

Suetonius tells us that Tiberius died “in the 78th year of his age and the 23rd of his reign, on the 17th day before the Kalends of April, in the consulship of Gnaeus Acerronius Proculus and Gaius Pontius Nigrinus,”¹⁶ i.e., on March 16, 37 C.E.

⁸ The small variance of a few days between some of our sources is due to the way in which a particular historian calculated the rise to power of each monarch. Some considered the reign to start at the demise of his predecessor; some counted from the day he was recognized by the Senate; and a few when he was actually crowned or some other such event. In none of these cases does it change the basic result that Nero came to power in October of 54 C.E.

⁹ Theophilus, 3:27.

¹⁰ Jos., *Antiq.*, 18:2:2, and *Wars*, 2:9:1. Josephus is including a short overlap with the reign allotted to Julius Caesar as part of his total reign for Augustus, reckoning as his beginning the date when Julius Caesar became dictator *perpetuus* on Feb. 17, 44 B.C.E.

¹¹ Suetonius, 2:100.

¹² Dio, 56:29, 30. The battle of Actium was won on Sept. 2, 31 B.C.E. Therefore, we again arrive at the date Aug. 19, 14 C.E. for the death of Augustus.

¹³ Theophilus, 3:27.

¹⁴ Jos., *Antiq.*, 18:6:10, *Wars*, 2:9:5.

¹⁵ Feldman, *Jos.*, ix, pp. 136f, n. b. Tacitus, *Dial.*, 17, gives the round figure of “23 years for Tiberius.” Tacitus, *Ann.*, 6:51, states, “virtually 23 years.”

¹⁶ Suetonius, 3:73. Cf. Chart H. Likewise, Tacitus, *Ann.*, 6:51, places the death of Tiberius on March 16th, when the emperor was 78 years old.

Dio states that Tiberius died “on the (1)6th day of March.¹⁷ He had lived 77 years, 4 months, and 9 days, of which time he had been emperor 22 years, 7 months, and 7 days.”¹⁸

This evidence proves that Tiberius died in March of 37 C.E. He was followed by Gaius Caligula.

Gaius Caligula reigned:

- 3 years, 10 months, 7 days.¹⁹
- 3 years, 10 months, 8 days.²⁰
- “After a reign of 3 years and 8 months” and “for 4 years lacking 4 months.”²¹
- “3 years, 9 months, 28 days.”²²

Suetonius reports that Gaius Caligula died “on the 9th day before the Kalends of February at about the 7th hour,”²³ i.e., January 24, 41 C.E. Suetonius also adds that Caligula was assassinated during the celebration of the *Ludi Palatini*, established by Livia in honor of Augustus just after his death in 14 C.E.²⁴ This event started on January 17 and culminated with theatrical exhibitions from the 21st to 23rd of January.²⁵ In the year that Caligula was assassinated, Caligula added extra days to the exhibitions.²⁶ Josephus places the assassination on the 3rd day of these exhibitions, apparently not counting the opening day but the 2nd day as its real beginning.²⁷

This evidence proves that Caligula died on January 24 of 41 C.E. He was succeeded by Claudius.

Claudius reigned:

- 13 years, 8 months, 20 days.²⁸
- 13 years, 8 months.²⁹

Suetonius informs us:

He died on the 3rd day before the Ides of October in the consulship of Asinius Marcellus and Acilius

¹⁷ The “26th day of March” in Dio’s text is most certainly a scribal error for the “16th day of March,” the date given by most ancient writers.

¹⁸ Dio, 58:28.

¹⁹ Theophilus, 3:27.

²⁰ Suetonius, 4:59.

²¹ Jos., *Wars*, 2:11:1, *Antiq.*, 19:2:5.

²² Dio, 59:30.

²³ Suetonius, 4:58.

²⁴ Suetonius, 4:56.

²⁵ Dio, 56:46:5, 59:16:10; Tacitus, *Ann.*, 1:73.

²⁶ Dio, 49:29:5.

²⁷ Jos., *Antiq.*, 19:1:11–16.

²⁸ Theophilus, 3:27; Jos., *Antiq.*, 20:8:1, *Wars*, 2:12:8.

²⁹ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 2:19.

Aviola, in the 64th year of his age and the 14th of his reign (i.e., Oct. 13, 54 C.E.).³⁰

Dio confirms Suetonius, reporting:

It was the 13th of October, and he had lived 63 years, 2 months, and 13 days, having been emperor 13 years, 8 months, and 20 days.³¹

These facts prove that emperor Claudius died on October 13, 54 C.E. He was succeeded by Nero.

Nero reigned:

- 13 years, 7 months, 27 days.³²
- 13 years, 7 months, 28 days.³³

Suetonius writes that, "Nero was born at Antium 9 months after the death of Tiberius, on the 18th day before the Kalends of January" (i.e., Dec. 15, 37 C.E.). He became emperor when he was "17 years old" (i.e., in 54 C.E.), and, "He met his death in the 32nd year of his age, on the anniversary of the murder of Octavia."³⁴ Therefore, he died in the year 68 C.E.

Dio also reports that Nero was "17 years of age when he began to rule."³⁵ "He had lived 30 years and 9 months, out of which he had ruled 13 years and 8 months."³⁶

Tacitus states that Nero succeeded to the throne in "the consulate of Marcus Asinius and Manius Acilius" (i.e., 54 C.E.), "on the 13th of October."³⁷

Zonaras reports:

So he died in this manner in the month of July (June?),³⁸ having lived 30 years, 5 months and 20 days, out of which he had ruled 13 years and 8 months, lacking 2 days.³⁹

This evidence reveals that Nero died in June of 68 C.E. He was succeeded by Galba.

³⁰ Suetonius, 5:45. Cf. Chart H.

³¹ Dio, 60:34.

³² Theophilus, 3:27.

³³ Jerome, *Euseb. Chron.*, 263F. This figure is probably meant in a corrupt passage from *Jos., Wars*, 4:9:2, i.e., 13 yrs., [7 mons., 2]8 days (but see comments in Thackeray, *Jos.*, iii, p. 146, n. a).

³⁴ Suetonius, 6:6, 8, 57, cf. 6:35. Octavia, the daughter of Emperor Claudius and the wife of Nero, was murdered by Nero.

³⁵ Dio, 61:3.

³⁶ Dio, 63:29.

³⁷ Tacitus, *Ann.*, 12:64–69. Cf. Chart H.

³⁸ Nero was born Dec. 15, 37 C.E., and perished about June 9th, 68 C.E. Zonaras' estimate of the length of his reign will then be correct, counting (inclusively) from Oct. 13, 54.

³⁹ Zonaras, *Hist.*, 11:13.

Galba reigned:

- 7 months, 6 days.⁴⁰
- 7 months, 7 days.⁴¹

Galba, according to Suetonius, “was born in the consulship of Marcus Valerius Messala and Gnaeus Lentulus, on the 9th day before the Kalends of January” (i.e., Dec. 24, 3 B.C.E.) and, “He met his end in the 73rd year of his age and the 7th month of his reign,”⁴² that is, he died in the year 69 C.E.

Tacitus states that Galba died shortly after Otho was declared king on January 15, in the “second consulship of Servius Galba (Galva), when Titus Vinius was his colleague” (i.e., 69 C.E.).⁴³

Dio reports, “Galba had lived 72 years and 23 days, out of which he ruled 9 months and 13 days.”⁴⁴

This evidence proves that Galba lost power in mid-January of 69 C.E. He was succeeded by Otho.

Otho reigned:

- 3 months, 5 days.⁴⁵
- 3 months, 2 days.⁴⁶

Otho “was born on the 4th day before the Kalends of May in the consulate of Camillus Arruntius and Domintius Ahenobarbus” (i.e., April 28, 32 C.E.) and he died “in the 38th year of his age and on the 95th day of his reign.”⁴⁷

Tacitus reports that an election for emperor was held on January 10;⁴⁸ he then states that Otho was declared emperor on January 15 and Galba was executed shortly thereafter.⁴⁹ Tacitus also notes that Otho died during the Festival of Ceres (April 12–19).⁵⁰

Dio says that Otho died “after he had lived 37 years, lacking 11 days, and had reigned 90 days.”⁵¹

This evidence shows that Otho lost power in mid-April of 69 C.E. He was succeeded by Vitellius.

⁴⁰ Theophilus, 3:27.

⁴¹ Jos., *Wars*, 4:9:2.

⁴² Suetonius, 7:4, 23. Cf. Chart H.

⁴³ Tacitus, *Hist.*, 1:1–49, esp. 1:1, 27. Cf. Chart H.

⁴⁴ Dio, 63:6. Dio’s dates for Galba overlap partially with his predecessor and his successor. This was due to the civil war that was raging in those years which allowed different kings to be reigning at the same time.

⁴⁵ Theophilus, 3:27.

⁴⁶ Jos., *Wars*, 4:9:9.

⁴⁷ Suetonius, 7:2, 11. Cf. Chart H.

⁴⁸ Tacitus, *Hist.*, 1:18.

⁴⁹ Tacitus, *Hist.*, 1:12–49.

⁵⁰ Tacitus, *Hist.*, 2:47–55.

⁵¹ Dio, 63:15.

Vitellius reigned:

- 8 months, 2 days.⁵²
- Eusebius counts the whole period from Galba to Vitellius as “a year and 6 months.”⁵³

Vitellius “was born on the 8th day before the Kalends of October, or according to some, on the 7th day before the Ides of September, in the consulship of Drusus Caesar and Norbanus Flaccus” (i.e., Sept. 24th or the 7th, 15 C.E.) but after “8 months” he “withdrew” from the kingship and later died “in the 57th year of his age.”⁵⁴

Dio remarks that Vitellius “had lived 54 years and 89 days, and had reigned for a year lacking 10 days.”⁵⁵

Josephus importantly writes that Vitellius “reigned 8 months and 5 days” and was killed “on the 3rd of the month of Apellaios,”⁵⁶ i.e., on December 20 of 69 C.E.

This evidence reveals that Vitellius ruled until mid-December of 69 C.E. The statement given by Eusebius, that from Galba to the end of the reign of Vitellius was “a year and 6 months,” is thereby confirmed. Galba began in June of 68 C.E. and ruled 7 months; Otho reigned 3 months, and Vitellius was leader for 8 months: a total of 18 months, ending in December of 69 C.E. Vitellius was succeeded by Vespasian.

Vespasian reigned:

- 9 years, 11 months, 22 days.⁵⁷

Vespasian was born “on the evening of the 15th day before the Kalends of December, in the consulate of Quintus Sulpicius Camerinus and Gaius Poppaeus Sabinus, 5 years before the death of Augustus” (i.e., on Nov. 17, 9 C.E.) and he died “in his 9th consulship” on the “9th day before the Kalends of July, at the age of 69 years, 1 month and 7 days.”⁵⁸ Therefore, Vespasian died on June 23, 79 C.E.

The 9 years, 11 months, and 22 days of reign reported by Theophilus, accordingly, began on the 2nd of July, 69 C.E., which is about the date that Vespasian would have first heard of the death of Otho. Dio further clarifies this issue, stating:

He (Vespasian) had lived 69 years and 8 months, and had reigned 10 years lacking 6 days. From this it results that FROM THE DEATH OF NERO TO THE

⁵² Theophilus, 3:27.

⁵³ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 3:5.

⁵⁴ Suetonius, 7:3, 15, 18. Cf. Chart H.

⁵⁵ Dio, 64:22. Dio includes as part of the reign of Vitellius some of the time before Galba died, while the civil war was still in progress.

⁵⁶ *Jos., Wars*, 4:11:4.

⁵⁷ Theophilus, 3:27.

⁵⁸ Suetonius, 8:2, 24. Cf. Chart H.

BEGINNING OF VESPASIAN'S RULE ONE YEAR AND 22 DAYS ELAPSED. I make this statement in order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of such as might estimate the time with reference to the men who held the sovereignty. For they did not succeed one another legitimately, but each of them, even while his rival was alive and still ruling, believed himself to be emperor from the moment that he even got a glimpse of the throne. Hence one must not add together all the days of their several reigns as if those periods had followed one another in orderly succession, but must reckon once for all with the exact time that actually elapsed, as I have stated it.⁵⁹

Nero died on June 9, 68 C.E. One year and 22 days later brings us to July 1, 69 C.E. Dio also makes the important observation that following the death of Vitellius, Vespasian "was declared emperor by the Senate also, and Titus and Domitian were given the title of Caesars. The consular office was assumed by Vespasian and Titus while the former was in Egypt and the latter in Palestine."⁶⁰ The consul year named is for 70 C.E., showing that Vespasian was recognized as emperor by the Senate on the 1st day of the year, at which time Vespasian also assumed the role of consul.

Tacitus supports Dio and adds that after the 1st of January, "At the beginning of that same year," Titus was sent to "complete the subjugation of Judaea."⁶¹

The accession to power of Vespasian in mid-69 C.E. and then becoming consul on January 1, 70 C.E., therefore, becomes our coupling point to which all the succeeding dates up until our present time are attached and which are well established.

Finally, when we consult the ancient Roman Consul lists we find that there were exactly 57 consul years from the year Augustus Caesar died (when Sextus Apuleius and Sextus Pompeius were consuls) until the year that Jerusalem fell (when Vespasian and Titus were consuls).⁶² This number of years fits exactly with the calculations we have presented.

The simple addition of the lengths of all these various reigns, supported by the consul lists, proves that Nero began to govern in October of 54 C.E. Milik's speculation that it was in October of 53 C.E.⁶³ is based upon his "need" to make the Note of Indebtedness on the papyrus of Wadi Murabba' at 18, as cited at the beginning of this chapter, conform with System "B." Nevertheless, his speculation is totally unfounded.

⁵⁹ Dio, 66:17.

⁶⁰ Dio, 65:1.

⁶¹ Tacitus, *Hist.*, 4:39-5:1.

⁶² Senator, *Chron.*, l. 614-695; MGH, 11, pp. 136-138; HBC, pp. 96f. Also see Chart H.

⁶³ DTJD, pp. 102, 103.

“Year 12” of Nero in Judaea

Our next problem must be to determine how the Judaeans correlated Nero's reign with events in Judaea. Our first indications come from the 1st century C.E. Jewish priest Josephus and the early Christian historian Eusebius of Caesarea (c.265–c. 340 C.E.), who like Josephus was born in Palestine.

Josephus dates the beginning of the First Revolt of the Jews against Rome to the 12th year of Nero.

The war in fact began in the 2nd year of the procuratorship of Florus and in THE 12TH YEAR OF NERO'S REIGN.⁶⁴

The present work contains the recorded history, from man's creation up to the 12TH YEAR OF NERO, of the events that befell us Jews in Egypt, in Syria, and in Palestine.⁶⁵

. . . and it was now that the war opened, in the TWELFTH YEAR OF THE PRINCIPATE OF NERO, and the 17TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF AGRIPPA, in the month of Artemisius.⁶⁶

The Macedonian month “Artemisius” is by Josephus made equivalent to the 2nd Hebrew month, the month of Iyyar (April/May).⁶⁷

The equation that year 12 of Nero is the same as year 17 of Agrippa is verified by Agrippa's coins, bearing the imperial effigy, which begin with one that gives the name and likeness of Nero, dated year 6 = year 11.⁶⁸

Eusebius agrees with Josephus, summarizing him by stating how Josephus “explains exactly how many thousand Jews of high rank in Jerusalem itself were outraged, scourged, and crucified by Florus, and that he was procurator of Judaea when it happened that the beginning of the war blazed up in the 12TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF NERO.”⁶⁹ Josephus, therefore, is Eusebius' primary source yet Eusebius is supporting his determination.

Conclusion

In our search to discover the date for “Year 2 of Nero Caesar” in the Judaeian Note of Indebtedness found in one of the caves of Wadi Murabba'at, we have confirmed two vital points. First, the reign of Nero lasted from October 13, 54 until June 9, 68 C.E. Second, Josephus, supported by Eusebius, reports that the 12th year of Nero was in progress during the 1st year of the Judaeian revolt against Rome, which began in the 2nd Jewish month (Iyyar) of that year. It now behooves us to coordinate these two facts and uncover the reckoning of Nero's reign by the Judaeans.

⁶⁴ Jos., *Antiq.*, 20:11:1.

⁶⁵ Jos., *Antiq.*, 20:12:1.

⁶⁶ Jos., *Wars*, 2:14:4,

⁶⁷ Jos., *Antiq.*, 8:3:1.

⁶⁸ IEJ, 12.1, p. 34.

⁶⁹ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 2:26.

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CHART H

CONSULS FROM
TIBERIUS TO VESPASIAN

CHART H

CONSULS FROM TIBERIUS TO VESPASIAN

Note: Different lists will provide different consul names during various years. This occurrence is due to the fact that some consuls were replaced either because they died in office or were, for some other reason, removed and did not serve out their terms. Others were chosen by competing Caesars. Therefore, the report of consuls is made at the discretion of each writer.

CASSIODORUS SENATOR	LIST IN HBC, pp. 96f
<u>Consuls</u>	<u>Consuls</u>
<u>C.E.</u>	
14 Sex. Pompeius et Sex. Apuleius (Dio, 56:29-31, Tiberius Caesar succeeds Augustus)	duobus Sextis (the two Sextis)
15 Drusus Caesar et. C. Norbanus	Druso Caesare et Flacco
16 Sisenna Statilius et L. Scribonius	Tauro et Libone
17 L. Pomponius et C. Caecilius	Flacco et Rufo
18 Tib. Caesar et Germanicus Caesar	Tito Caesare III et Germanico Caesare II
19 M. Silanus et C. Norbanus	Silano et Balbo
20 M. Valerius et M. Aurelius	Messala et Cotta
21 Tib. Caesar et Drusus Caesar	Tito Caesare III et Druso Caesare II
22 D. Haterius et C. Sulpicius	Agrippa et Galba
23 C. Asinius et C. Antistius	Pollione et Vetere
24 Ser. Cornelius et L. Visellius	Caethego et Varro
25 M. Asinius et Cossus Cornelius	Agrippa et Lentulo
26 C. Calvisius et Cn. Getulicus	Getulico et Sabino
27 L. Piso et M. Crassus	Grasso et Pisone
28 Ap. Silanus et P. Silius	Silano et Nerva
29 C. Rubellius et C. Fusius	Gemino et Gemino
30 M. Vinicius et L. Cassius	Vinicio et Longino
31 Tib. Caesar V cons.	Tiberio Caesare V solo
32 Vinicius et Longinus	Arruntio et Ahenobarbo
33 Sulpicius et Sylla	Galba et Sulla
34 Persicus et Vitellius	Vitello et Persico
35 Gallus et Nonianus	Camerino et Noniano
36 Galienus et Plautianus	Allieno et Plautino
37 Proculus et Nigrinus (Dio, 58:26-28, Gaius Caligula Caesar succeeds)	Proculo et Nigrino
38 Julianus et Asprenas	Iuliano et Asprenate
39 Publicula et Nerva	C. Caesare II et Caesiano

40	Caesar et Julianus	C. Caesare III solo
41	Caesar II et Saturninus (Dio, 59:29f, Pomponius Secundus and Sentius also consuls; Claudius succeeds)	C. Caesare IIII et Saturnino
42	Saturninus II et Venustus	Tito Claudio II et Longo
43	Tiberius et Gallius	Tito Claudio III et Vitellio
44	Crispinus et Taurus	Crispo II et Tauro
45	Vinicius et Cornelius ¹	Vinicio et Corvino
46	Asiaticus et Cornelius	Asiatico II et Silano
47	Tiberius II et Vitellius	Tito Claudio IIII et Vitellio III
48	Vitellius II et Publicola	Vitellio et Publicula
49	Verannius et Gallus	Verannio et Gallo
50	Vetus et Nervilanus	Vetere et Nerviliano
51	Claudius et Orfitus	Tito Claudio V et Orfito
52	Silvanus et Silvius	Sulla et Othone
53	Tiberius III et Antoninus	Silano et Antonino
54	Silanus et Otho	Marcello et Aviola (Suetonius, 5:45, Nero Succeeds; Tacitus, <i>Ann.</i> , 12:64-69, in consulship of Marcus Asinius and Manius Acilius)
55	Silanus II et Antoninus II	Nerone Caesare et Vetere
56	Marcellinus et Aviola	Saturnino et Scipione
57	Nero et Vetus	Nerone II et Pisone
58	Nero II et Piso	Nerone III et Messala
59	Nero III et Messalla	Capitone et Aproniano
60	Nero IV et Cornelius	Nerone IIII et Lentulo
61	Pius et Turpilianus	Turpillino et Peto
62	Macrinus et Gallus	Mario et Gallo
63	Crassus et Bassus	Regulo et Rufo
64	Sylvanus et Paullinus	Grasso et Basso
65	Telesinus et Appuleius	Nerva et Vestino
66	Capito et Rufus	Telesino et Paulo
67	Italicus et Turpilianus	Capitone et Rufo
68	Silvanus et Otho	Trachala et Italico
69	Vespasianus et Titus (Dio, 65:1, Consuls assumed by Vespasian and Titus while the former was in Egypt and the latter in Palestine)	Galva II et Vinio (Tacitus, <i>Hist.</i> , 1:1-49; Otho succeeds in consulship of Servius Galva II and Titus Vinus)
70	Vespasianus II et Titus II	Vespasiano II et Tito
71	Vespasianus III et Nerva	Vespasiano III et Nerva

¹ Dio reports that an eclipse of the sun occurred on August 1 of this consul year (Dio, 60:25:1, 60:26:1, 60:5:3), which astronomically verifies this year as 45 C.E.

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