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| **Usurpers not considered legitimate emperors** |
| The following individuals proclaimed themselves emperor (or were proclaimed or appointed as emperor), but are not considered as legitimate emperors because they did not oust the ruling emperor, or did not establish control of the whole empire, or were not accepted by the senate or other imperial colleagues. |
| They are listed here under the emperor whose rule they attempted to usurp. The noted date is the attempted year of usurpation. |
| **Claudius: 41–54** |
| Lucius Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus (42), the imperial legate of Dalmatia. Considered a possible successor to Caligula, he committed suicide on the island of Issa after his troops abandoned him. |
| **Galba: 68–69** |
| Nymphidius Sabinus (68), Nero's Praetorian Prefect, declared himself emperor after Nero's suicide, claiming he was the illegitimate son of Caligula. Killed by the Praetorian Guard as Galba approached Rome. |
| **Titus: 79–81** |
| Terentius Maximus, in Asia, took refuge with Artabanus, a Parthian leader, resembled Nero |
| **Domitian: 81–96** |
| Lucius Antonius Saturninus (89), in Germania Superior, governor of Germania Superior, could not bring in Germanic allies because the Rhine thawed, put down by Lucius Appius Maximus Norbanus. |
| **Marcus Aurelius: 161–180** |
| Avidius Cassius (175), in [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%86gyptus) and [Syria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Syria), [governor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_governor) of Syria, declared himself emperor upon the rumor that Marcus Aurelius had died, continued his revolt even upon learning Marcus Aurelius was alive. |
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| **Septimius Severus: 193–211** |
| Pescennius Niger (193–194), in Egypt, Asia and Syria, governor of Syria, proclaimed himself emperor after the death of Pertinax, defeated in battle and killed while fleeing to Parthia. |
| biddr - Numismatica Ars Classica Zurich, Auction 84/1b, lot 1053. The Roman  Empire Pescennius Niger, June 193 – end of 194 Aureus, Caesarea Cap... | Pescennius Niger coins - ANCIENT ROMAN COIN - OFFICIAL WEBSITE |
| Clodius Albinus (196–197), in Britain and Gaul, governor of Britain, originally Septimius Severus's ally until Pescennius Niger was killed, killed at the battle of Lugdunum. |
| Clodius Albinus denarius |  |
| Clodius Albinus coins - ANCIENT ROMAN COIN - OFFICIAL WEBSITE | Clodius Albinus coins - ANCIENT ROMAN COIN - OFFICIAL WEBSITE |
| Elagabalus: 218–222 |
| Triccianus (c. 218) |
| Gellius Maximus (219), in Syria, executed, originally an officer of Legio IV *Scythica* |
| Verus (late 219), in Syria, executed, commander of Legio III *Gallica* |
| Uranius (c. 221), questioned existence and date; sources place him in 253 |
| Seleucus (after 221). He could be Julius Antonius Seleucus, in Moesia, or M. Flavius Vitellius Seleucus, consul for 221 |
| Alexander Severus: 222–235 |
| Sallustius (c. 227), in Rome, raised to Caesar by Alexander, executed for attempted murder, prefect of the Praetorian Guard |
| Taurinus (S. date unclear), in the East, committed suicide in the Euphrates after being hailed Augustus |
| Ovinius Camillus, alleged usurper mentioned only in the *Historia Augusta*, now thought to have been fictitious |
| Maximinus Thrax: 235–238 |
| Magnus (235), ordered some soldiers of Maximinus to destroy the bridge that allowed the Emperor to cross back the Rhine, a former consul |
| Quartinus (235), in the East, supported by soldiers loyal to former emperor Alexander Severus |
| Gordian III: 238–244 |
| Sabinianus (240), in Africa, governor of the province |
| Philip the Arab: 244–249] |
| Iotapianus (kS.248), in the East |
| Jotapian? | Coin Talk | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/22/Antoninianus-Jotapian-RIC_0002a%2Cvar.jpg/220px-Antoninianus-Jotapian-RIC_0002a%2Cvar.jpg |
| Pacatian (kS.248), in the Danube frontier, killed by soldiers |
| PACATIANVS Chronicles | Coin Talk | Pacatian, Roman Imperial Coins of, at WildWinds.com |
| Silbannacus in the Rhine, uncertain date |
| Silbannacus: the Roman emperor that time forgot | Coin Talk |
| Decius: 249–251 |
| Licinianus (250) in Rome, executed |
| Priscus (251–k?252) in Thrace |
| Valens Senior in Illyria, great-uncle of Valens Thessalonicus |
| Gallienus: 253–268[ |
| Ingenuus (260) in Pannonia, committed suicide, former governor |
| Macrianus Major, Macrianus Minor and Quietus (September 260 – Autumn 261) in the East, all killed by their own soldiers in different occasions |
| Regalianus (260) in Pannonia, ruled with his wife |
| Balista (also: Ballista) (Autumn e.261) in the East, former Praetorian prefect, associated with the former |
| Piso (kS.261) in Achaea, questioned existence |
| Valens (k.261) in Achaea, killed by Macrinus, former governor |
| Memor (e.261) in Egypt |
| Mussius Aemilianus (261 – Spring e.262) in Egypt |
| The emperors of the Gallic Empire |
| The emperors of the Palmyrene Empire |
| The fictitious usurpers: |
| Celsus |
| Saturninus — Possibly the villain in Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus |
| [Trebellianus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trebellianus) |
| Claudius II: 268–270 |
| Censorinus (269–kS.270), almost certainly non-existent: "attested" only by the Augustan History (Trig. Tyr. 33) with no literary, epigraphical, numismatic support of any kind. |
| [Aurelian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aurelian): 270–275 |
| [Sponsianus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sponsianus) in Dacia, contested numismatic evidence only |
| Domitianus (270–271) most probably in Southern Gaul. He was probably encouraged by Aurelian's difficulties in dealing with an Alamannic incursion into Italy that occurred early in his reign. His bid for power could have been suppressed by Aurelian's Praetorian Prefect, Placidianus who was in the Rhone valley at the time or by Tetricus, the *Gallic Emperor*. |
| Felicissimus (k.271) in Rome, a civil servant involved in corruption |
| Septimius (kS.271) in Dalmatia |
| Urbanus (271), questioned existence |
| Firmus (k.273) in Egypt, questioned existence |
| Probus: 276–282 |
| Bonosus (280) |
| Proculus (280) |
| Saturninus (280) |
| Carus, Carinus, Numerian: 282–284 |
| Sabinus Julianus |
| Diocletian: 284–305 |
| Amandus and Aelianus: (285) |
| Carausius: (286–293) |
| Allectus: (293–296) |
| Domitius Domitianus: (297) |
| Aurelius Achilleus: (297–298) |
| Eugenius: (303) |
| Galerius: 305–311 |
| Domitius Alexander (308–e.311) |
| Constantine I: 309–337 |
| Calocaerus (e.333/334) |
| Constantius II: 337–361 |
| Nepotianus (350) |
| Carausius II (354–358), questioned existence |
| Silvanus (355) |
| Valens: 364–378 |
| Procopius (366) |
| Marcellus (366) |
| Theodorus (372) |
| Valentinian I: 364–375 |
| Firmus (372–375) |
| Honorius: 395–423 |
| Marcus: (406–407) |
| Gratian: (407) |
| Maximus of Hispania: (409–411, 420–421) |
| Priscus Attalus: (414-415) |
| Jovinus: (411–413) |
| Sebastianus: (412–413) |
| Heraclianus: (412–413) |
| Valentinian III: 423–455 |
| Bonifacius: (427) |
| Anthemius: 467–472 |
| Arvandus: (468) |
| Romanus: (470) |
| Unsuccessful regional usurpers after the fall of Rome (476) |
| Burdunellus (e.496), in the Ebro valley |
| Peter (e.506), in the Ebro valley |



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| **Compiler FLN** |