

Roman Procurators over Judea

**contributing towards a better understanding
of the timeline in the N.T.:**

Abstract:

Once the year of the Passover of Crucifixion is established it becomes an easy matter to place many other events more or less firmly in time. Under the guidance of Yahweh and based upon an [18 CE crucifixion](#), and/or upon [18± celestial events dated using astronomical tables](#), a number of [New Testament events, various rulers over Israel and Judae, the War and the Destruction of Jerusalem](#), and also [the Regnal Years and Dates of all Roman Emperors from Julius Caesar through Caesar Domitian](#), have been identified and dated. The complete details of this study may be found below:

I. Valerius Gratus' reign; including also the high priests Ananus, Ismael, Eleazar, Simon, and Joseph Caiaphas:

Gratus' reign (Preceding Pilate on the same post): If Gratus' accession year started within Tiberius' two to three months long accession year, then Gratus' 11th year of reign would be concurrent with Tiberius' 11th year of reign. Any additional time within Gratus' incomplete 12th year would meet the accession year of Pilate, which started within the Jewish year Tishri 1, 11 CE through Elul, 12 CE.

“After him [Marcus Ambivius] came Annius Rufus, under whom died Caesar, the second emperor of the Romans, the duration of whose reign was fifty-seven years, besides six months and two days (of which time Antonius ruled together with him fourteen years; but the duration of his life was seventy-seven years); upon whose death ***Tiberius Nero***, his wife Julia's son, succeeded. He was now the third emperor; and he ***sent Valerius Gratus to be procurator of Judea, and to succeed Annius Rufus***. This man deprived ***Ananus*** of the

high priesthood, and appointed *Ismael*, the son of Phabi, to be high priest. He also deprived him in a little time, and ordained *Eleazar*, the son of Ananus, who had been high priest before, to be high priest; which office, when he had held for a year, Gratus deprived him of it, and gave the high priesthood to *Simon*, the son of Camithus; and when he had possessed that dignity no longer than a year, *Joseph Caiaphas* was made his successor. *When Gratus had done those things, he went back to Rome, after he had tarried in Judea eleven years*, when *Pontius Pilate came as his successor*.” Josephus, Antiquities XVIII:2:2.

Re the death of Caesar Augustus and the succession of Tiberius Caesar, please cf. [The Death of Caesar Augustus!](#)

II. Pontius Pilate's reign:

Pontius Pilate's reign: Josephus' stated:

“3. Now there was about this time *Jesus*, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man; for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles. *He was [the] Christ*. And when *Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross*, (9) those that loved him at the first did not forsake him; for *he appeared to them alive again the third day*; (10) as the divine prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him. And the tribe of Christians, so named from him, are not extinct at this day.” [Josephus, Antiquities XVIII:3:3](#).

“2. But when this tumult was appeased, the Samaritan senate sent an embassy to Vitellius, a man that had been consul, and who was now president of Syria, and accused Pilate of the murder of those that were killed; for that they did not go to Tirathaba in order to revolt from the Romans, but to escape the violence of Pilate. So *Vitellius* sent Marcellus, a friend of his, to take care of the affairs of Judea, and *ordered Pilate to go to Rome*, to answer before the emperor to the accusations of the Jews. So *Pilate, when he had tarried ten years in Judea*, made haste to Rome, and this in obedience to the orders of Vitellius, which he durst not contradict; but *before he could get to Rome, Tiberius was dead*.” [Josephus, Antiquities XVIII:4:2](#).

“And, as a further attestation to what I say of the dilatory nature of *Tiberius*, I appeal to this his practice itself; for although he was emperor twenty-two years, he *sent in all but two procurators to govern the nation of the Jews, Gratus, and his successor in the government, Pilate*.” [Josephus, Antiquities XVIII:6:5](#).

If Pilate's 10th year of reign was counted by Josephus as concurrent with Tiberius' 22nd year, then Pilate's 1st year was concurrent with Tiberius' 13th year, starting very likely with a prior accession year, not included in the count, but which was

concurrent with Tiberius' 12th year, which 12th year ended at the beginning of Tishri 1, 12 CE.

“Eusebius, in agreement with Josephus, also tells us that Pilate began his reign over Judea in the 12th year of Tiberius Caesar.” (Ronald L. Conte Jr quoting from Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, 1.9.2.)

“Josephus places Gratus' rule over Judea during the first eleven years of Tiberius' reign, so that the first year of Pilate's rule over Judea began in the 12th year of Tiberius' reign. Eusebius, a bishop and historian of the early Church, interprets Josephus to the same conclusion: “it was actually in the twelfth year of the reign of Tiberius that Pilate was appointed procurator of Judea by Tiberius.” (Ronald L. Conte Jr quoting from Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, Loeb Classical Library, 1.9.4.)

III. Vitellius' reign:

“2. But when this tumult was appeased, the Samaritan senate sent an embassy to Vitellius, a man that had been consul, and who was now president of Syria, and accused Pilate of the murder of those that were killed; for that they did not go to Tirathaba in order to revolt from the Romans, but to escape the violence of Pilate. So *Vitellius sent Marcellus, a friend of his, to take care of the affairs of Judea, and ordered Pilate to go to Rome*, to answer before the emperor to the accusations of the Jews. So Pilate, when he had tarried ten years in Judea, made haste to Rome, and this in obedience to the orders of Vitellius, which he durst not contradict; but before he could get to Rome Tiberius was dead.” Josephus, *Antiquities XVIII:4:2*.

IV. Marullus' reign:

“Now, *as soon as Caius was come to Rome, and had brought Tiberius's dead body with him, and had made a sumptuous funeral for him, according to the laws of his country*, he was much disposed to set Agrippa at liberty that very day; but Antonia hindered him, not out of any ill-will to the prisoner, but out of regard to decency in *Caius*, lest that should make men believe that he received the death of Tiberius with pleasure, when he loosed one whom he had bound immediately. However, there did not many days pass ere he sent for him to his house, and had him shaved, and made him change his raiment; after which he put a diadem upon his head, and appointed him to be king of the tetrarchy of Philip. He also gave him the tetrarchy of Lysanias, (27) and changed his iron chain for a golden one of equal weight. *He also sent Marullus to be procurator of Judea.*” Josephus, *Antiquities XVIII:6:10*.

V. Petronius' reign:

“2. Hereupon *Caius*, taking it very heinously that he should be thus despised by the Jews alone, *sent Petronius to be president of Syria, and successor in the government to Vitellius*, and gave him order to make an invasion into Judea, with a great body of troops; and if they would admit of his statue willingly, to erect it in the temple of God; but if they were obstinate, to conquer them by war, and then to do it. Accordingly, *Petronius took the government of Syria, and made haste to obey Caesar's epistle*. He got together as great a number of auxiliaries as he possibly could, and took with him two legions of the Roman army, and *came to Ptolemais, and there wintered, as intending to set about the war in the spring.*” Josephus, Antiquities XVIII:8:2.

VI. Ummidius Quadratus' reign:

“2. But the principal of the Samaritans went to *Ummidius Quadratus, the president of Syria*, who at that time was at Tyre, and accused the Jews of setting their villages on fire, and plundering them; and said withal, that they were not so much displeased at what they had suffered, as they were at the contempt thereby showed the Romans; while if they had received any injury, they ought to have made them the judges of what had been done, and not presently to make such devastation, as if they had not the Romans for their governors; on which account they came to him, in order to obtain that vengeance they wanted. This was the accusation which the Samaritans brought against the Jews. But the Jews affirmed that the Samaritans were the authors of this tumult and fighting, and that, in the first place, *Cumanus had been corrupted by their gifts*, and passed over the murder of those that were slain in silence; - *which allegations when Quadratus heard, he put off the hearing of the cause, and promised that he would give sentence when he should come into Judea, and should have a more exact knowledge of the truth of that matter.* So these men went away without success. Yet was *it not long ere Quadratus came to Samaria*, where, upon hearing the cause, he supposed that the Samaritans were the authors of that disturbance. But when he was informed that certain of the Jews were making innovations, *he ordered those to be crucified whom Cumanus had taken captives. From whence he came to a certain village called Lydda*, which was not less than a city in largeness, *and there heard the Samaritan cause a second time before his tribunal*, and there learned from a certain Samaritan that *one of the chief of the Jews, whose name was Dortus, and some other innovators with him, four in number, persuaded the multitude to a revolt from the Romans; whom Quadratus ordered to be put to death: but still he sent away Ananias the high priest, and Ananus the commander [of the temple], in bonds to Rome, to give an account of what they had done to Claudius Caesar. He also ordered the principal men, both of the Samaritans and of the Jews, as also Cumanus the procurator, and Ceier the tribune, to go to Italy to the emperor, that he might hear their cause, and determine their differences one with another. But he came again to the city of Jerusalem*, out of his fear that the multitude of the Jews should

attempt some innovations; but *he found the city in a peaceable state, and celebrating one of the usual festivals of their country to God*. So he believed that they would not attempt any innovations, and left them at the celebration of the festival, and returned to Antioch.” Josephus, Antiquities XX:6:2.

“3. Now *Cumanus*, and the principal of the Samaritans, who were sent to Rome, *had a day appointed them by the emperor whereon they were to have pleaded their cause* about the quarrels they had one with another. But now Caesar's freed-men and his friends were very zealous on the behalf of Cumanus and the Samaritans; and they had prevailed over the Jews, unless *Agrippa, junior*, who *was then at Rome*, had seen the principal of the Jews hard set, and had *earnestly entreated Agrippina, the emperor's wife, to persuade her husband to hear the cause*, so as was agreeable to his justice, *and to condemn those to be punished who were really the authors of this revolt from the Roman government*: - whereupon *Claudius* was so well disposed beforehand, that when he had heard the cause, and found that the Samaritans had been the ringleaders in those mischievous doings, he *gave order that those who came up to him should be slain, and that Cureanus should be banished*. He also *gave order that Celer the tribune should be carried back to Jerusalem, and should be drawn through the city in the sight of all the people, and then should be slain*.” Josephus, Antiquities XX:6:3.

Roman Procurators to Judea

Apparently the following procurators were sent to Judea in lieu of Agrippa Jr who was too young (only 17 y/o) at the death of his father Agrippa (I):

[Cuspins Fadus, Tiberius Alexander, Cumanus, Felix, Festus, Albinus, then Gessius Florus:](#)

Related quotes from Josephus, Antiquities XIX & XX:

“1. AND thus did king Agrippa depart this life. But he left behind him a son, **Agrippa** by name, a youth **in the seventeenth year of his age**” Josephus, Antiquities, XIX:9:1

“2. Now **Agrippa, the son of the deceased, was at Rome, and brought up with Claudius Caesar**. And when Caesar was informed that Agrippa was dead, and that the inhabitants of Sebaste and Cesarea had abused him, he was sorry for the first news, and was displeased with the ingratitude of those cities. He was therefore disposed to send Agrippa, junior, away presently to succeed his father in the kingdom, and was willing to confirm him in it by his oath. But those freed-men and friends of his, who had the greatest authority with him, dissuaded him from it, and **said that it was a**

dangerous experiment to permit so large a kingdom to come under the government of so very young a man, and one hardly yet arrived at years of discretion, who would not be able to take sufficient care of its administration; while the weight of a kingdom is heavy enough to a grown man. So Caesar thought what they said to be reasonable. **Accordingly he sent Cuspins Fadus to be procurator of Judea, and of the entire kingdom**, and paid that respect to the [d]eceased as not to introduce Marcus, who had been at variance with him, into his kingdom.” Josephus, Antiquities, XIX:9:2

“But **Fadus**, as soon as he was come procurator into Judea...” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:1:1

“**Claudius** Caesar Germanicus, tribune of the people the fifth time, and designed **consul the fourth time**, and imperator the tenth time, the father of his country, to the magistrates, senate, and people, and the whole nation of the Jews, sendeth greeting.” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:1:2

“3. **Herod** also, the **brother of the deceased Agrippa**, who was then possessed of the royal authority over Chalcis, petitioned Claudius Caesar for the authority over the temple, and the money of the sacred treasure, and the choice of the high priests, and obtained all that he petitioned for. So that after that time **this authority continued among all his descendants till the end of the war (1)** Accordingly, Herod removed the last high priest, called Cimtheras, and bestowed that dignity on his successor Joseph, the son of Cantos.” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:1:3

“1. NOW it came to pass, **while Fadus was procurator of Judea, that a certain magician, whose name was Theudas, (9)** persuaded a great part of the people to take their effects with them, and follow him to the river Jordan; for he told them he was a prophet, and that he would, by his own command, divide the river, and afford them an easy passage over it; and many were deluded by his words. However, Fadus did not permit them to make any advantage of his wild attempt, but sent a troop of horsemen out against them; who, falling upon them unexpectedly, slew many of them, and took many of them alive. **They also took Theudas alive, and cut off his head, and carried it to Jerusalem. This was what befell the Jews in the time of Cuspius Fadus's government.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:5:1

“36 For before these days rose up **Theudas**, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought.” **Acts 5:36 (KJV.)**

“2. Then came **Tiberius Alexander** as successor to Fadus... And now it was that **Cumanus** came as successor to Tiberius Alexander; as also that **Herod, brother of Agrippa the great king, departed this life, in the eighth year of the reign of Claudius Caesar**. He left behind him three sons; Aristobulus, whom he had by his first wife, with Bernicianus, and Hyrcanus, both whom he had by Bernice

his brother's daughter. But **Claudius Caesar bestowed his dominions on Agrippa, junior.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:5:2

“1. SO **Claudius** sent **Felix**, the brother of Pallas, to take care of the affairs of Judea; and when he had already completed **the twelfth year of his reign**, he **bestowed upon Agrippa the tetrarchy** of Philip and Batanea, and added thereto Trachonites, with Abila; which last had been the tetrarchy of Lysanias; but he took from him **Chalcis**, when **he had been governor thereof four years.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:1

The eruption of Mt.Vesuvius:

“2. But for the marriage of Drusilla with Azizus, it was in no long time afterward dissolved upon the following occasion: While Felix was procurator of Judea, he saw this **Drusilla**, and fell in love with her; for she did indeed exceed all other women in beauty; and he sent to her a person whose name was Simon **(13)** one of his friends; a Jew he was, and by birth a Cypriot, and one who pretended to be a magician, and endeavored to persuade her to forsake her present husband, and marry him; and promised, that if she would not refuse him, he would make her a happy woman. Accordingly she acted ill, and because she was desirous to avoid her sister Bernice's envy, for she was very ill treated by her on account of her beauty, was prevailed upon to transgress the laws of her forefathers, and to marry **Felix**; and when he **had had a son by her**, he named him **Agrippa**. But after what manner that young man, with his wife, **perished at the conflagration of the mountain Vesuvius, (14) in the days of Titus Caesar**, shall be related hereafter. **[(15): “This is now wanting.”]**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:2

[Titus' reign: June 23, 66 CE - September 13, 68 CE. “The eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the first year of the reign of Titus, only a couple of months after the death of Vespasian. Pliny the Elder died as a result of that disaster... **August 23-24...**” (Conte.) Per The World Book Encyclopedia Vesuvius erupted “Aug. 24, A.D. 79”, thus **the correct date for Vesuvius eruption is likely August 23-24, 66 CE.**]

“4. For **in the first year of the reign of Nero**, upon the death of Azizus, king of Emesa, Soemus, his brother, succeeded in his kingdom, and Aristobulus, the son of Herod, king of Chalcis, was intrusted by Nero with the government of the Lesser Armenia. Caesar also **bestowed on Agrippa a certain part of Galilee, Tiberias, and Tarichae, (18)** and ordered them to submit to his jurisdiction. **He gave him also Julias, a city of Perea, with fourteen villages that lay about it.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:8:4

“9. Now when **Porcius Festus** was **sent** as successor to Felix by **Nero...**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:8:9

“1. AND now Caesar, upon hearing the death of Festus, sent **Albinus into Judea, as procurator**. But the king deprived Joseph of the high priesthood, and bestowed the succession to that dignity on the son of Ananus, who was also himself called Ananus. Now the report goes that this eldest Ananus proved a most fortunate man; for he had five sons who had all performed the office of a high priest to God, and who had himself enjoyed that dignity a long time formerly, which had never happened to any other of our high priests. But **this younger Ananus**, who, as we have told you already, took the high priesthood, was **a bold man in his temper, and very insolent**; he was also of the sect of the Sadducees, (23) who are very rigid in judging offenders, above all the rest of the Jews, as we have already observed; when, therefore, Ananus was of this disposition, he thought he had now a proper opportunity [to exercise his authority]. **Festus was now dead, and Albinus was but upon the road; so he assembled the sanhedrim of judges, and brought before them the brother of Jesus, who was called Christ, whose name was James, and some others, [or, some of his companions]; and when he had formed an accusation against them as breakers of the law, he delivered them to be stoned:** but as for those who seemed the most equitable of the citizens, and such as were the most uneasy at the breach of the laws, they disliked what was done; they also sent to the king [Agrippa], desiring him to send to Ananus that he should act so no more, for that what he had already done was not to be justified; nay, some of them went also to meet Albinus, as he was upon his journey from Alexandria, and informed him that it was not lawful for Ananus to assemble a sanhedrim without his consent. (24) Whereupon Albinus complied with what they said, and wrote in anger to Ananus, and threatened that he would bring him to punishment for what he had done; on which **king Agrippa took the high priesthood from him, when he had ruled but three months, and made Jesus, the son of Damneus, high priest.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:9:1

“And what need I say any more upon this head? since it was this **Florus** who necessitated us to take up arms against the Romans, while we thought it better to be destroyed at once, than by little and little. Now **this war began in the second year of the government of Florus, and the twelfth year of the reign of Nero.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:11:1

VII. Cuspins Fadus:

“2. Now **Agrippa, the son of the deceased, was at Rome, and brought up with Claudius Caesar**. And when Caesar was informed that Agrippa was dead, and that the inhabitants of Sebaste and Cesarea had abused him, he was sorry for the first news, and was displeased with the ingratitude of those cities. He was therefore disposed to send Agrippa, junior, away presently to succeed his father in the kingdom, and was willing to confirm him in it by his oath. But those freed-men and friends of his, who had the greatest

authority with him, dissuaded him from it, and **said that it was a dangerous experiment to permit so large a kingdom to come under the government of so very young a man, and one hardly yet arrived at years of discretion**, who would not be able to take sufficient care of its administration; while the weight of a kingdom is heavy enough to a grown man. So Caesar thought what they said to be reasonable. **Accordingly he sent Cuspins Fadus to be procurator of Judea, and of the entire kingdom**, and paid that respect to the [d]eceased as not to introduce Marcus, who had been at variance with him, into his kingdom.” Josephus, Antiquities, XIX:9:2

The 1st regnal year of Claudius per Josephus was the civil year starting Tishri 1, 26 CE. Agrippa's rule began not long after the death of Caesar Tiberius, who died on 4 Adar I/Adar II, 23 CE [March 16, 23 CE,] and prior to Tishri 1, 23 CE, and ended within the civil year starting on Tishri 1, 29 CE, some time subsequent to the Feast of Unleavened Bread in 30 CE [between April 14 and September 18, 30 CE.] It follows from Josephus' words, the fact that it took some time for the news to travel from Caesarea to Rome, and the fact that we don't know the exact date of Agrippa(I)'s death, though Agrippa(I) certainly died in the latter half of Claudius' 4th year of reign, that Cuspins Fadus' reign began either within the year beginning Tishri 1, 29 CE or else within the year beginning Tishri 1, 30 CE. The pertinent words of Josephus are: "...when Caesar was informed [How long a delay?] that Agrippa was dead [Exactly when?]... He was therefore disposed to send Agrippa, junior, away presently to succeed his father in the kingdom, and was willing to confirm him in it by his oath. But those freed-men and friends of his... dissuaded him from it... So Caesar thought what they said to be reasonable. **Accordingly he sent [How long additional delay?] Cuspins Fadus to be procurator of Judea, and of the entire kingdom**" (Josephus, Antiquities, XIX:9:2.)]

Apparently Cuspins Fadus was still the procurator in Claudius' 6th year of reign [which began Tishri 1, 30 CE:]

"2. Hereupon **Claudius** called for the ambassadors; and told them that he granted their request; and bade them to return their thanks to Agrippa for this favor, which had been bestowed on them upon his entreaty. And besides these answers of his, he **sent the following letter by them: "Claudius Caesar Germanicus**, tribune of the people the fifth time, and **designed consul the fourth time [cf. Finegan's list at 800 AUC,]** and emperor the tenth time, the father of his country, to the magistrates, senate, and people, and the whole nation of the Jews, sendeth greeting. Upon the presentation of your ambassadors to me by Agrippa, my friend, whom I have brought up, and have now with me, and who is a person of very great piety, who are come to give me thanks for the care I have taken of your nation, and to entreat me, in an earnest and obliging manner, that they may have the holy vestments, with the crown belonging to them, under their power, - I grant their request, as that excellent person Vitellius, who is very dear to me, had done before me. And I have complied with your desire, in the first place, out of regard to that piety which I profess, and because I would have every one worship God according to the laws of their own country; and this I do also because I shall hereby highly gratify king Herod, and Agrippa, junior, whose sacred regards to me, and earnest good-will to you, I am well acquainted with, and with whom I have the greatest friendship, and whom I

highly esteem, and look on as persons of the best character. *Now I have written about these affairs to Cuspius Fadus, my procurator.* The names of those that brought me your letter are Cornelius, the son of Cero, Trypho, the son of Theudio, Dorotheus, the son of Nathaniel, and John, the son of Jotre. *This letter is dated before the fourth of the calends of July, when Ruffis and Pompeius Sylvanus are consuls [cf. Finegan's list at 799 AUC.]*" Josephus, Antiquities, XX:1:2

VIII. Tiberius Alexander:

The 1st regnal year of Claudius per Josephus was the civil year starting Tishri 1, 26 CE. Agrippa's rule began not long after the death of Caesar Tiberius, who died on 4 Adar I/Adar II, 23 CE [March 16, 23 CE,] and *prior to Tishri 1, 23 CE, and ended* within the civil year starting on Tishri 1, 29 CE, *some time subsequent to the Feast of Unleavened Bread in 30 CE [between April 14 and September 18, 30 CE.]* It follows that Josephus' statement,

"**Herod**, brother of Agrippa the great king, **departed this life**, in the eighth year of the reign of Claudius Caesar..." (Josephus, Antiquities, XX:5:2)

...references an event **within the year beginning with Tishri 1, 33 CE, and that Agrippa jr succeeded Herod's kingship** (of Chalcis, cf. Josephus, Antiquities, XIX:8:3) **as governor** (cf. Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:1) **starting at this time, Agrippa jr being about this time in his 21st year of life.** It also follows that **Cumanus succeeded Tiberius Alexander within the same year, i.e. within the year beginning with Tishri 1, 33 CE** (cf. Josephus, Antiquities, XX:5:2 above!)

IX. Cumanus:

Cf. VIII. **Tiberius Alexander:** above and **Felix** below! Cumanus began his reign within the year beginning with Tishri 1, **33 CE** and finished it within the year beginning with Tishri 1, **37 CE**.

Re the end of Cumanus' reign, please cf. the quotes from Josephus under **Ummidius Quadratus' reign** above (i.e. Josephus, Antiquities XX:6:2-3,) and also the quotes from Josephus under **Felix** below (i.e. Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:1!)

X. Felix:

"1. SO **Claudius** sent **Felix**, the brother of Pallas, to take care of the affairs of Judea; and **when he had already completed the twelfth year of his reign**, he **bestowed upon Agrippa the tetrarchy** of Philip and Batanea, and added thereto Trachonites, with Abila; which last had been the tetrarchy of Lysanias; but he took from him **Chalcis, when he had been governor thereof four years.**"
Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:1

It follows that the above quoted events re Agrippa jr occurred *within the year beginning Tishri 38 CE*, and also that *Felix was “sent... to take care of the affairs of Judea” within the year beginning Tishri 37 CE and before Tishri 1, 38 CE.* (Cf. Josephus, Antiquities, XX:7:1 above!)

Josephus makes it clear that the reign of Felix was continued under the reign of Caesar Nero:

“2. *Nero* therefore bestowed the kingdom of the Lesser Armenia upon Aristobulus, Herod's son, (17) and he added to Agrippa's kingdom four cities, with the toparchies to them belonging; I mean Abila, and that Julias which is in Perea, Tarichea also, and Tiberias of Galilee; but over the rest of Judea he *made Felix procurator.*” Josephus, The Wars of the Jews 2:13:2.

“And as the sedition still continued, *he [Felix] chose out the most eminent men on both sides as ambassadors to Nero*, to argue about their several privileges.” Josephus, The Wars of the Jews 2:13:7.

From an in depth study of Acts, and more, it becomes clear that *Felix was replaced by Festus very close to Tishri 1, 46 CE.*

XI. Festus:

“9. Now when **Porcius Festus** was **sent** as successor to Felix by Nero...” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:8:9

It follows from an in depth study of Acts, and more, including also the events as recorded by Josephus (cf. Josephus, Antiquities, XX:8:4-9 and, in particular, Josephus, The Wars of the Jews 2:13:2-7) that *Festus arrived at Caesarea, and the region that he was given to command, very close to Tishri 1, 46 CE.*

XII. Albinus:

“And what need I say any more upon this head? since it was this Florus who necessitated us to take up arms against the Romans, while we thought it better to be destroyed at once, than by little and little. Now **this war began in the second year of the government of Florus, and the twelfth year of the reign of Nero.**” Josephus, Antiquities, XX:11:1

It follows from the above quote that *the last year of Albinus* and the first year of Florus is the same year as Nero's eleventh year, i.e. *the year starting Tishri 1, 50 CE.*

XIII. Gessius Florus:

Cf. XII. **Albinus:** above!

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