Cassiodorus Chronicle

Edition Mommsen, 1894; English translation Bouke Procee, 2014.

**Introduction**

Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator (c. 485 – c. 585), commonly known as Cassiodorus, was a Roman statesman and writer, serving in the administration of Theoderic the Great, king of the Ostrogoths at Ravenna, Italy. *Senator* was part of his surname, not his rank.

His best known work is his Variae, a letter collection, written as an example book for high official scribes.

Cassiodorus wrote his chronicle for Eutharic, husband of Amalasuintha, the daughter of King Theoderic the Great, and heir apparent to Theoderic's throne. Most likely he did this in 519, the year that Eutharic was consul, together with Justin, the Eastern emperor. He used as sources material from Livy, Jerome, Prosper of Aquitaine and Eutropius, which he epitomized and adapted for his own purpose.

Two manuscripts of Cassiodorus' chronicle survive: Parisinus Latinus 4860, a tenth-century manuscript, kept in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris; and Monacensis 14613, written in the eleventh century, and kept in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich.

Mommsen published an editionbased on these manuscripts in 1894, in the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Auctores Antiquissimi* 11, pp. 109-161[[1]](#footnote-1). This edition is shown below, alongside the English translation.

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| 1 | | chronica magni aurelii cassiodori senatoris v.c. et inl., ex questore sacri palatii, ex cons. ord., ex mag. off., ppo atque patricii.  praefatio.  Sapientia principali, qua semper magna revolvitis, in  ordinem me consules digerere censuistis, ut qui annum  ornaveratis glorioso nomine, redderetis fastis veritatis  pristinae dignitatem. parui libens praeceptis et librariorum varietate detersa operi fidem historicae auctoritatis inpressi, quatenus vester animus per inlustres delectatus eventus blando compendio longissimam mundi percurrat aetatem. |  | CHRONICLE OF MAGNUS AURELIUS CASSIODORUS SENATOR, *vir clarissimus* and *inlustris,* ex-quaestor of the sacred palace, ex-consul, *ex-magister officiorum,* praetorian prefect and patrician.  PREFACE  In your princely wisdom, in which you always consider important matters,  you directed me to set the consuls in order so that you, who had adorned the  year with your glorious name, might restore to the fasti the dignity of  original accuracy. I have freely obeyed your orders and, having wiped off the  variations of the booksellers, I have impressed on the work the value of historical authority, so that, entertaining by famous events, it may run through the very long age of the world in an attractive abridgement. |
| 2  3 | | Ab Adam primo homine usque ad diluvium, quod factum est sub noe colliguntur anni II.CC.XLII. diluvium autem factum est propter gigantum nimiam feritatem, qui corporis magnitudine parique animi saevitia praevalentes humanitatis ius omne confuderant.  Et a diluvio usque ad Ninum, qui primus omnium apud  Assyrios regnavit, ann. DCCCXCVIIII. |  | From Adam, the first human, to the flood, which took place under Noe, there are 1242 years counted.  The flood, however, took place because of the excessive wildness of the giants.  Who, prevailing by magnitude of body and an equal savagery of mind, had ruined every law of mankind  And from the flood to Ninus, who **was the first of all to reign among** the Assyrians, 899 years. |
| 4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41  42  43 | | REGES ASSYRII.  Ninus itaque regnavit apud Assyrios ann. LII.  Huius imperii anno XLIII natus est Abraham.  Is etiam condidit Nineven.  Samiramis uxor Nini regnavit annos XLII.  Haec Babiloniae muros instaurasse memoratur.  Ninyas filius Nini et Samiramidis reg. ann. XXXVIII  Arivis reg. ann. XXX  Arelius reg. ann. XL  Xerxes qui et Balaeus reg. ann. XXX  Armametres reg. ann. XXXVIII  Molechus reg. ann. XXXV  Balaeus reg. ann. LII  Althadas reg. ann. XXXII  Huius temporibus fuit Prometheus vir sapiens.  Mamithus reg. ann. XXX  Magchaleus reg. ann. XXX  Huius temporibus Atlans frater Promethei praecipuus  astrologus habetur.  Sfereus reg. ann. XX  Mamylus reg. ann. XXX.  Sparaethus reg. ann. XL  Huius temporibus a Cecrope rege Athenae sunt conditae.  Ascatadis reg. ann. XL  Huius temporibus Moyses in monte Sina divinam suscepit legem.  Amyntes reg. ann. XLV  Huius temporibus Iesus successor Moysi terram  Palaestinorum Iudaeae genti distribuit.  Belochus reg. ann. XXV  Bellepares reg. ann. XXX  Lamprides reg. ann. XXXII  Sosares reg. ann. XX  Huius temporibus equus velocissimus Pegasus invenitur.  Lampares reg. ann. XXX  Panias reg. ann. XLV  Sosarmus reg. ann. XVIIII  Huius temporibus Argonautarum navigatio  et Orfeus Trax musicus opinabilis habetur.  Mithreus reg. ann. XXVII  Huius temporibus Hercules athla exercuit  et Priamus apud Ilium regnat.  Per hos igitur reges Assyriorum colliguntur anni DCCCLII. |  | **The Kings of the Assyrians**  Ninus thus ruled among the Assyrians for 52 years.  In the 43rd year of his reign Abraham was born.  then also Nineveh was founded.  Samiramis, wife of Ninus, ruled for 42 years.  She was said to have installed the walls of Babilon.  **Ninyas, son of Ninus and Samiramis ruled** for **38 years.**  **Arivis ruled** for **30 years.**  **Arelius ruled** for **40 years.**  **Xerxes, also called Balaeus, ruled** for **30 years.**  **Armametres ruled** for **38 years.**  **Molechus ruled** for **35 years.**  **Balaeus ruled** for **52 years.**  **Althadas ruled** for **32 years.**  **In this time lived Prometheus, a wise man.**  **Mamithus ruled** for **30 years.**  **Magchaleus ruled** for **30 years.**  **In this time** Atlans, the brother of Prometheus, is considered a preeminent Astrologer.  Sfereus **ruled** for **20 years.**  **Mamylus ruled** for **30 years.**  **Sparaethus ruled** for **40 years.**  **In this time Athens was founded by king Cecrops.**  **Ascatadis ruled** for **40 years.**  In this time Moses received on Mount Sinai the Divine Law.  Amyntes **ruled** for **45 years.**  **In this time** Joshua the successor of Moses distributes the land of the Palestinians to the Jewish nation**.**  Belochus **ruled** for **25 years.**  **Bellepares ruled** for **30 years.**  **Lamprides ruled** for **32 years.**  **Sosares ruled** for **20 years.**  **In this time** the very swift horse Pegasus was found.  Lampares ruled for 30 years.  Panias ruled for 45 years.  Sosarmus ruled for 19 years.  In this time the voyage of the Argonauts  and the musician Orpheus the Thracian are imagined.  Mithreus ruled for 27 years.  In this time Hercules finishes his labors  And Priamus rules over Ilium.  With these thus, the reign of the Assyrian kings counted 852 years. |
| 44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60  61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71 | | REGES LATINI.  Latinus reg. ann. XXXII  a quo Latini sunt appellati.  Huius imperii anno XXV Troia capta est. ad quem Aeneas profugus venit factusque gener eius ei successit in regnum.  Aeneas post VIII annum Troiae captae regnavit in Italia ann. III  Ascanius filius eius reg. ann. XXXVIII  qui Albanum condidit.  Silvius Aeneae filius de Lavinia reg. ann. XXVIIII  Huius temporibus Homerus poeta fuisse memoratur.  Aeneas Silvius reg. ann. XXXI  Huius temporibus Hebraeorum rex David Hierosolymis regnat.  Latinus Silvius reg. ann. L  Huius temporibus Amazones Asiam vastaverunt.  Cartago condita est a Carcedone Tyrio, ut quidam dicunt.  Salomon quoque filius David regnans Hierosolymis  templum famosissimum condit.  Alba Silvius reg. ann. XXXVIIII.  Aegyptus Silvius reg. ann. XXIIII  Capys Silvius reg. ann. XXVIII  Carpentus Silvius reg. ann. XIII  Tiberinus Silvius reg. ann. VIII  Agrippa Silvius reg. ann. XL  Aremulus silvius reg. ann. XVIIII  Huius temporibus Lycurgus apud Lacedaemonas iura  composuit.  Aventinus Silvius reg. ann. XXXVII  A quo mons Romanus, quia ibi sepultus est, nomen accepit.  Procas Silvius reg. ann. XXIII  Amulius Silvius reg. ann. XLIII  qui fratrem suum Numitorem regno expulit, cuius tempora isti sunt adplicita. |  | **The Kings of the latins**  Latinus ruled for thirty-two years.  after whom the Latins are named,  In the twenty-fifth year of his reign Troy was captured. Aeneas came to him as a fugitive, became his son-in-law and succeeded him in the kingship.  Aeneas, 8 years after Troy was captured, ruled in Italia for 3 years.  Ascanius, his son, ruled for 38 years.  who founded the city of Alba.  Sylvius, son of Aeneas by Lavinia ruled for 28 years.  In this time the poet Homer was said to have lived.  Aeneas Silvius ruled for 31 years.  In this time ruled David, the Hebrew king, in Jerusalem.  Latinus Silvius ruled for 50 years.  In this time the Amazones devastated Asia.  Carthage was founded by Carchedon from Tyre, as some say.  Also Salomon, the son of David, reigning in Jerusalem, founded the most famous temple.  Alba Silvius ruled for 38 years.  Aegyptus Silvius ruled for 24 years.  Capys Silvius ruled for 28 years.  Carpentus Silvius ruled for 13 years.  Tiberinus Silvius ruled for 8 years.  Agrippa Silvius ruled for 40 years.  Aremulus silvius ruled for 19 years.  In this time Lycurgus codifies the laws among the Lacedemonians.  Aventinus Silvius ruled for 37 years.  After whom the Roman hill, where he was buried, received its name.  Procas Silvius ruled for 23 years.  Amulius Silvius ruled for 43 years.  Who expelled his brother Numitor from the kingdom, what since these times has been applied. |
| 72  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90  91  92  93  94 | | REGES ROMANI.  Romulus reg. ann. XXXVIII  a quo Roma condita est  et ex Latinis Romani sunt nuncupati.  Hic primum centum constituit senatores.  Huius temporibus Syracusa et Cantina in Sicilia conditae sunt.  Numa Pompilius reg. ann. XLI  qui duos menses anno addidit Ianuarium et Februarium, cum ante hunc decem tantum menses apud Romanos fuissent.  Capitolium quoque a fundamentis construxit.  Cuius etiam temporibus Sibylla in Samo insignis habita est.  Tullus Hostilius reg. ann. XXXII  qui primus apud Romanos purpura usus est.  Cuius temporibus Calcedon conditur et Byzantium, quae nunc Constantinopolis appellatur.  Ancus Marcius reg. ann. XXIII  qui sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma Ostia condidit.  Tarquinius Priscus reg. ann. XXXVII  Huius temporibus Massilia in Galliis condita est.  Servius Tullius reg. ann. XXXIIII  qui primus censum instituit civium Romanorum.  His temporibus apud Persas Cyrus primum regnare coepit.  Tarquinius Superbus reg. ann. XXXV  Huius temporibus Pythagoras physicus philosophus clarus habetur.  Expulso autem urbe Tarquinio bini consules coeperunt pro uno rege annis singulis administrare rem publicam. |  | **The Kings of the ROMAns**  **Romulus ruled** for **38 years.**  **by whom Rome was founded.**  **And after whom the Latins are called Romans.**  He was the first to constitute 100 senators.  **In this time** Syracusa and Cantina **were** founded in Sicilia.  Numa Pompilius ruled for 41 years.  Who added two months to the year, January and February , although before this there had been only ten months among the Romans.  Also, he constructed the Capitol from the ground up.  In which time also the Sibyl in Samos, is considered notable.  Tullus Hostilius ruled for 32 years.  Who was the first among the Romans to use purple.  In this time Chalcedon was founded and Byzantium, what now is called Constantinople.  Ancus Marcius ruled for 23 years.  Who founded Ostia at the 16th milestone from the city of Rome.  Tarquinius Priscus ruled for 37 years.  In this time Massilia was founded in Gaul.  Servius Tullius ruled for 34 years.  He was first to institute a census of the Roman citizens.  In this time Cyrus was the first to take up the kingship among the Persians.  Tarquinius Superbus ruled for 35 years.  In this time Pythagoras the natural philosopher is considered important.  After the expulsion of Tarquinius from the city, two consuls, instead of one king, began to administer the state every year. |
| 95  96  97  98  99  100  101  102  103  104  105  106  107 | | HINC CONSULES.  Iunius Brutus et L. Tarquinius  Hi annum integrum minime tenuerunt, ad peragendum  tempus aliis subrogatis, id est, L. Valerio, Sp. Lucretio et Horatio Pulvillo.  Valerius II et T Lucretius  Sp. Largus et T. Herannius  Valerius III et P. Postumius  Valerius IIII et T. Lucretius II  Agrippa Menenius et P. Postumius  Opiter Virginius et Sp. Cassius  Postumus Cominius et T. Largus  His consulibus dictator primus T. Largus et magister  equitum Sp. Cassius ordinantur.  Ser. Sulpicius et M. Tullius  T. Aebutius et L. Vetusius | **509 BC**  **508**  **506**  **505**  **504**  **503**  **502**  **501**  **500 BC**  **499** | FROM HERE THE CONSULS[[2]](#footnote-2)  Iunius Brutus and L. Tarquinius  These did not held for a full year. During time they where replaced by others, namely, L. Valerius, Sp. Lucretius and Horatius Pulvillus.  Valerius II and T Lucretius  Sp. Largus and T. Herannius  Valerius III and P Postumius  Valerius IIII and T. Lucretius II  Agrippa Menenius and P. Postumius  Opiter Virginius and Sp. Cassius  Postumus Cominius and T. Largus  Under these consuls the first Dictator, T. Largus, and Master of Horse,  Sp. Cassius, were ordained.  Ser. Sulpicius and M. Tullius  T. Aebutius and L. Vetusius |
| 108  109  110  111  112  113  114  115  116  117  118  119  120  121  122  123  124  125  126  127  128  129  130  131  132  133  134 | | Q. Cloelius et T. Largus  A. Sempronius et M. Minicius  A. Postumius et T. Verginius  App. Claudius et T. Servilius  A. Verginius et T. Vetusius  Sp. Cassius et Post. Cominius  T. Geganius et P. Minucius  M. Minucius et A. Sempronius  Sp. Nautius et Sex. Furius  T. Siccius et C. Aquilius  Sp. Cassius et Procul. Virginius  Ser. Cornelius et Q. Fabius  L. Aemilius et C. Fabius  M. Fabius et L. Valerius  Q. Fabius et C. Iulius  K. Fabius et Sp. Furius  M. Fabius et Cn. Mallius  K. Fabius et T. Verginius  L. Aemilius et C. Servilius  C. Horatius et T. Menenius  A. Verginius et Sp. Servilius  C. Nautius et P. Valerius  L. Furius et C. Manilius  L. Aemilius et Opiter Verginius  L. Pinarius et P. Furius  Ap. Claudius et T. Quintius  L. Valerius et T. Aemilius | **498**  **497**  **496**  **495**  **494**  **493**  **492**  **491**  **488**  **487**  **486**  **485**  **484**  **483**  **482**  **481**  **480**  **479**  **478**  **477**  **476**  **475**  **474**  **473**  **472**  **471**  **470** | Q. Cloelius and T. Largus  A. Sempronius and M. Minicius  A. Postumius and T. Verginius  App. Claudius and T. Servilius  A. Verginius and T. Vetusius  Sp. Cassius and Post. Cominius  T. Geganius and P. Minucius  M. Minucius and A. Sempronius  Sp. Nautius and Sex. Furius  T. Siccius and C. Aquilius  Sp. Cassius and Procul. Virginius  Ser. Cornelius and Q. Fabius  L. Aemilius and C. Fabius  M. Fabius and L. Valerius  Q. Fabius and C. Iulius  K. Fabius and Sp. Furius  M. Fabius and Cn. Mallius  K. Fabius and T. Verginius  L. Aemilius and C. Servilius  C. Horatius and T. Menenius  A. Verginius and Sp. Servilius  C. Nautius and P. Valerius  L. Furius and C. Manilius  L. Aemilius and Opiter Verginius  L. Pinarius and P. Furius  Ap. Claudius and T. Quintius  L. Valerius and T. Aemilius |
| 135  136  137  138  139  140  141  142  143  144  145  146  147  148  149  150  151  152  153  154  155  156  157  158 | | T. Numicius et A. Verginius  T. Quintius II et Q. Servilius  T. Aemilius II et Q. Fabius  Q. Servilius et Sp. Postumius  Q. Fabius II et T. Quintius III  A. Postumius Albus et Sp. Furius  L. Aebutius et P. Servilius  L. Lucretius Tricipitinus et T. Veturius  P. Volumnius et Ser. Sulpicius  P. Claudius et P. Valerius  Q. Fabius et L. Cornelius  L. Minucius et L. Nautius  Q. Minucius et M. Horatius  M. Valerius et Sp. Verginius  C. Veturius et T. Romilius  Sp.Tarpeius et A. Aternius  His conss. legati Athenas missi ad leges describendas.  P. Curiatius et Sex. Quintius  T. Menenius et P. Sestius  Hoc tempore a consulibus ad decemviros translatum  imperium est, per quos quadraginta annis administrata res publica est, atque iterum consules creati sunt.  L. Valerius et M. Horatius  L. Herminius et T. Verginius  M. Geganius et C. Iulius  T. Quintius IIII et Agrippa Furius | **469**  **468**  **467**  **466**  **465 BC**  **464**  **463**  **462**  **461**  **460**  **459**  **458**  **457**  **456**  **455**  **454**  **453**  **452**  **451/450**  **449**  **448**  **447**  **446** | T. Numicius and A. Verginius  T. Quintius II and Q. Servilius  T. Aemilius II and Q. Fabius  Q. Servilius and Sp. Postumius  Q. Fabius II and T. Quintius III  A. Postumius Albus and Sp. Furius  L. Aebutius and P. Servilius  L. Lucretius Tricipitinus and T. Veturius  P. Volumnius and Ser. Sulpicius  P. Claudius and P. Valerius  Q. Fabius and L. Cornelius  L. Minucius and L. Nautius  Q. Minucius and M. Horatius  M. Valerius and Sp. Verginius  C. Veturius and T. Romilius  Sp.Tarpeius and A. Aternius  Under these consuls ambassadors were send to Athens to describe the laws.  P. Curiatius and Sex. Quintius  T. Menenius et P. Sestius  At this time, power was transferred from the consuls to decemvirs, by whom for forty years the republic was administered. Then again consuls were elected.  L. Valerius and M. Horatius  L. Herminius and T. Verginius  M. Geganius and C. Iulius  T. Quintius IIII et Agrippa Furius |
| 159  160  161  162  163  164  165  166  167  168  169  170  171  172  173  174  175  176  177  178  179  180  181 | | M. Ginucius et T. Curiatius  L. Papirius et L. Sempronius  M. Geganius et P. Quintius  M. Fabius et Post. Aebutius  C. Furius Tacitus et M. Papirius  Proculus Geganius et L. Menenius  T. Quintius V et Agrip. Manlius  M. Geganius et L. Servius  L. Papirius cons.  C. Iulius et L. Verginius  C. Iulius II et L. Verginius II  T. Quintius VI et Cn. Iulius  L. Papirius et L. Iulius Iullus  L. Servius II et Hostus Lucretius  Cossus Cornelius et T. Quintius  P. Servilius et L. Papirius  C. Sempronius et Q. Fabius  M. Cornelius et L. Furius  Q. Fabius et C. Furius  M. Papirius et C. Nautius  M. Aemilius et C. Valerius  Cn Cornelius et L Furius  L. Lucretius et Ser. Sulpicius | **445**  **444**  **443**  **442**  **441**  **440**  **439**  **437**  **436**  **435**  **434**  **431**  **430**  **429 BC**  **428**  **427**  **423**  **413**  **412**  **411**  **410**  **409**  **393** | M. Ginucius and T Curiatius  L. Papirius and L. Sempronius  M. Geganius and P. Quintius  M. Fabius and Post. Aebutius  C. Furius Tacitus and M. Papirius  Proculus Geganius and L. Menenius  T. Quintius V and Agrip. Manlius  M. Geganius and L. Servius  L. Papirius consul  C. Iulius and L. Verginius  C. Iulius II and L. Verginius II  T. Quintius VI and Cn. Iulius  L. Papirius and L. Iulius Iullus  L. Servius II and Hostus Lucretius  Cossus Cornelius and T. Quintius  P. Servilius and L. Papirius  C. Sempronius and Q. Fabius  M. Cornelius and L. Furius  Q. Fabius and C. Furius  M. Papirius and C. Nautius  M. Aemilius and C. Valerius  Cn Cornelius and L Furius  L. Lucretius and Ser. Sulpicius |
| 182  183  184  185  186 | | L. Valerius et M. Manlius  His conss. post urbem captam redeuntes Gallos dux  Romanus nomine Camillus extinxit, de quibus triumphans in urbe quasi et ipse patriae conditor Romulus meruit nuncupari.  Tunc dignitates mutatae sunt et in loco consulum per annos XVII tribuni militares fuerunt.  Quibus ob insolentiam remotis per annos IIII potestas  consulum tribunorumque cessavit.  Deinde rursus tribus annis per tribunos militares est  administrata res publica. post annos vero XXIIII reversa est dignitas consularis. | **392**  **391/75**  **374/71**  **370/67** | L. Valerius and M. Manlius  Under these consuls, a Roman leader named Camillus wiped out the Gauls as they were returning home after the capture of the city, and, triumphing over them in the city as if he also was the founder of the country, deserved to be called Romulus.  At this time the dignities were changed, and in place of the consuls there were military tribunes for seventeen years.  These having been removed on account of their insolence, for four years the power of the consuls and tribunes ceased.  Then again for three years the state was administered by military tribunes. But after twenty-four years, the consular dignity was restored. |
| 187  188  189  190  191  192  193  194  195  196  197  198  199  200  201  202 | | L. Sestius de plebe et T. Aemilius Mamercus patricius  L. Genucius et Q. Servilius  C. Sulpicius Peticus et C. Licinius  C. Genucius et L. Aemilius Mamercus  Q. Servilius et L. Genucius  C. Sulpicius et C. Licinius  C. Poetelius et M. Fabius  M. Papirius et Cn. Manlius  C. Plautius et C. Fabius  L. Marcius et Cn. Manlius  Q. Fabius et M. Popillius  C. Sulpicius Peticus et M. Valerius  M. Fabius et T. Quintius  C. Sulpicius et M. Valerius  P. Valerius et C. Marcius  C. Sulpicius et T. Quintius | **366**  **365**  **364**  **363**  **362**  **361**  **360**  **359**  **358**  **357**  **356**  **355**  **354**  **353 BC**  **352**  **351** | L. Sestius the plebeian and T. Aemilius Mamercus the patrician  L. Genucius and Q. Servilius  C. Sulpicius Pandicus and C. Licinius  C. Genucius and L. Aemilius Mamercus  Q. Servilius and L. Genucius  C. Sulpicius and C. Licinius  C. Poetelius and M. Fabius  M. Papirius and Cn. Manlius  C. Plautius and C. Fabius  L. Marcius and Cn. Manlius  Q. Fabius and M. Popillius  C. Sulpicius Peticus and M. Valerius  M. Fabius and T. Quintius  C. Sulpicius and M. Valerius  P. Valerius and C. Marcius  C. Sulpicius and T. Quintius |
| 203  204  205  206  207  208  209  210  211  212  213  214  215  216  217  218  219  220  221  222  223  224  225  226 | | M. Popilius et P. Scipio  L. Furius et App. Claudius  M. Valerius et M. Popilius  T. Manlius et C. Plautius  M. Valerius et P. Poetelius  M. Fabius et Ser. Sulpicius  C. Marcius et T. Manlius  M. Valerius et A. Cornelius  C. Marcius et Q. Servilius  C. Plautius et L. Aemilius  T. Manlius et P. Decius  T. Aemilius et Q. Publilius  L. Furius et C. Maenius  His consulibus rostra navium de Antiatibus in foro fixa  sunt.  C. Sulpicius et P. Aelius  L. Papirius et K. Duillius  M. Valerius et M. Atilius  T. Veturius et Sp. Postumius  A. Cornelius et Cn. Domitius  His conss. pax cum Alexandro rege Epiri facta est.  M. Marcellus et C. Valerius  L. Papirius et C. Plautius  L. Aemilius et C. Plautius  C. Plautius et P. Cornelius | **350**  **349**  **348**  **347**  **346**  **345**  **344**  **343**  **342**  **341**  **340**  **339**  **338**  **337**  **336**  **335**  **334**  **332**  **331**  **330**  **329**  **328** | M. Popilius and P. Scipio  L. Furius and App. Claudius  M. Valerius and M. Popilius  T. Manlius and C. Plautius  M. Valerius and P. Poetelius  M. Fabius and Ser. Sulpicius  C. Marcius and T. Manlius  M. Valerius and A. Cornelius  C. Marcius and Q. Servilius  C. Plautius and L. Aemilius  T. Manlius and P. Decius  T. Aemilius and Q. Publilius  L. Furius and C. Maenius  Under these consuls the rostra of the ships of the people of Antium were fixated at the forum.  C. Sulpicius and P. Aelius  L. Papirius and K. Duillius  M. Valerius and M. Atilius  T. Veturius and Sp. Postumius  A. Cornelius and Cn. Domitius  Under these consuls peace was made with Alexander, king of Epirus.  M. Marcellus and C. Valerius  L. Papirius and C. Plautius  L. Aemilius and C. Plautius  C. Plautius and P. Cornelius |
| 227  228  229  230  231  232  233  234  235  236  237  238  239  240  241  242  243  244  245  246  247  248  249  250 | | L. Cornelius et Q. Publilius  C. Poetelius III et L. Papirius  His conss. Alexandria in Aegypto condita.  L. Furius et D. Iunius  C. Sulpicius et Q. Aelius  Q. Fabius et L. Fulvius  T. Veturius et Sp. Postumius  Q. Papirius et L. Publilius  L. Papirius et Q. Aulius  M. Folius et L. Plautius  C. Iunius et Q. Aemilius  Sp. Nautius et M. Popillius  L. Papirius iun. et Q. Publilius  M. Poetelius et C. Sulpicius  L. Papirius et C. Iunius  M. Valerius et P. Decius  His conss. per Appium Claudium censorem via facta et  aqua inducta est, quae ipsius nomine nuncupantur.  C. Iunius et Q. Aemilius  Q. Fabius et C. Marcius  Q. Fabius et P. Decius  Ap. Claudius et L. Volumnius  P. Cornelius et Q. Marcius  His consulibus viae per agros publice factae.  L. Postumius et T. Minucius | **327**  **326**  **325**  **323**  **322**  **321**  **320 BC**  **319**  **318**  **317**  **316**  **315**  **314**  **313**  **312**  **311**  **310**  **308**  **307**  **306**  **305** | L. Cornelius and Q. Publilius  C. Poetelius III and L. Papirius  Under these consuls Alexandria in Egypt was founded.  L. Furius and D. Iunius  C. Sulpicius and Q. Aelius  Q. Fabius and L. Fulvius  T. Veturius and Sp. Postumius  Q. Papirius and L. Publilius  L. Papirius and Q. Aulius  M. Folius and L. Plautius  C. Iunius and Q. Aemilius  Sp. Nautius and M. Popillius  L. Papirius the younger and Q. Publilius  M. Poetelius and C. Sulpicius  L. Papirius and C. Iunius  M. Valerius and P. Decius  Under these consuls a way and aqueduct were constructed by the censor Appius Claudius, which were named after him.  C. Iunius and Q. Aemilius  Q. Fabius and C. Marcius  Q. Fabius and P. Decius  Ap. Claudius and L. Volumnius  P. Cornelius and Q. Marcius  Under these consuls ways were constructed over the fields at the public costs.[[3]](#footnote-3)  L. Postumius and T. Minucius |
| 251  252  253  254  255  256  257  258  259  260  261  262  263  264  265  266  267  268  269  270 | P. Sulpicius et P. Sempronius  L. Genucius et Ser. Cornelius  M. Livius et L. Aemilius  M. Valerius et Q. Apuleius  M. Fulvius et T. Manlius  L. Scipio et Cn. Fulvius  Q. Maximus et P. Decius  L. Volumnius et App. Claudius  Q. Fabius et P. Decius  L. Postumius et M. Atilius  L. Papirius Cursor et Sp. Carvilius  Q. Fabius et D. Brutus  L. Postumius et C. Iunius  P. Cornelius et M. Curius  M. Valerius et Q. Caedicius  Q. Marcius et P. Cornelius  M. Marcellus et C. Nautius  M. Valerius et C. Aelius  C. Claudius et M. Aemilius  C. Servilius et L. Caelius | | **304**  **303**  **302**  **300**  **299**  **298**  **297**  **296**  **295**  **294**  **293**  **292**  **291**  **290**  **289 BC**  **288**  **287**  **286**  **285**  **284** | P. Sulpicius and P. Sempronius  L. Genucius and Ser. Cornelius  M. Livius and L. Aemilius  M. Valerius and Q. Apuleius  M. Fulvius and T. Manlius  L. Scipio and Cn. Fulvius  Q. Maximus and P. Decius  L. Volumnius and App. Claudius  Q. Fabius and P. Decius  L. Postumius and M. Atilius  L. Papirius Cursor and Sp. Carvilius  Q. Fabius and D. Brutus  L. Postumius and C. Iunius  P. Cornelius and M. Curius  M. Valerius and Q. Caedicius  Q. Marcius and P. Cornelius  M. Marcellus and C. Nautius  M. Valerius and C. Aelius  C. Claudius and M. Aemilius  C. Servilius and L. Caelius |
| 271  272  273  274  275  276  277  278  279  280  281  282  283  284  285  286  287  288  289  290  291  292  293  294  295 | P. Cornelius Dolabella et Cn. Domitius  C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius  L. Aemilius et Q. Marcius  P. Valerius et T. Coruncanius  P. Sulpicius et P. Decius  C. Fabricius et Q. Aemilius  P. Cornelius et C. Iunius  Q. Fabius et C. Genucius  M. Curius et L. Lentulus  Ser. Cornelius et M. Curius  C. Fabius et C. Claudius  L. Papirius Cursor et Sp. Carvilius  K. Quintius et L. Genucius  C. Genucius et Cn. Cornelius  Q. Ogulnius et C. Fabius  P. Sempronius et App. Claudius  M. Atilius et L. Iulius Libo  D. Iunius et N. Fasius  Q. Fabius et L. Manlius  App. Claudius et Q. Fulvius  M. Valerius et M. Otacilius  L. Postumius et Q. Mamilius  L. Valerius et L. Otacilius  Cn. Cornelius et C. Duilius  C. Aquilius et L. Cornelius | | **283**  **282**  **281**  **280**  **279**  **278**  **277**  **276**  **275**  **274**  **273**  **272**  **271**  **270**  **269**  **268**  **267**  **266**  **265**  **264**  **263**  **262**  **261**  **260**  **259** | P. Cornelius Dolabella and Cn. Domitius  C. Fabricius and Q. Aemilius  L. Aemilius and Q. Marcius  P. Valerius and T. Coruncanius  P. Sulpicius and P. Decius  C. Fabricius and Q. Aemilius  P. Cornelius and C. Iunius  Q. Fabius and C. Genucius  M. Curius and L. Lentulus  Ser. Cornelius and M. Curius  C. Fabius and C. Claudius  L. Papirius Cursor and Sp. Carvilius  K. Quintius and L. Genucius  C. Genucius and Cn. Cornelius  Q. Ogulnius and C. Fabius  P. Sempronius and App. Claudius  M. Atilius and L. Iulius Libo  D. Iunius and N. Fasius  Q. Fabius and L. Manlius  App. Claudius and Q. Fulvius  M. Valerius and M. Otacilius  L. Postumius and Q. Mamilius  L. Valerius and L. Otacilius  Cn. Cornelius and C. Duilius  C. Aquilius and L. Cornelius |
| 296  297  298  299  300  301  302  303  304  305  306  307  308  309  310  311  312  313  314  315  316  317  318  319  320 | A. Atilius Calatinus et C. Sulpicius  Cn. Cornelius et C. Atilius Serranus  Q. Caedicius et L. Manlius  M. Aemilius Paulus et Ser. Fulvius Nobilior  Cn. Cornelius et A. Atilius  Cn. Servilius et C. Sempronius  C. Aurelius Cotta et P. Servilius  L. Caecilius Metellus et C. Furius  C. Atilius Regulus et L. Manlius  P. Claudius et L. Iunius  P. Servilius et C. Aurelius  L. Caecilius et N. Fabius  M. Fabius et M. Otacilius  M. Fabius et C. Atilius  A. Manlius et C. Sempronius  C. Fundanius et C. Sulpicius  C. Lutatius Cerconius et A. Postumius  Q. Lutatius Catulus et A. Manlius  C. Claudius Cento et M. Sempronius  C. Manlius et Q. Valerius  His conss. ludis Romanis primum tragoedia et comoedia a Lucio Livio ad scaenam data.  T. Sempronius et P. Cornelius  L. Cornelius et Q. Fulvius  C. Licinius et P. Cornelius  T. Manlius Torquatus et C. Atilius | | **258**  **257**  **256**  **255**  **254 BC**  **253**  **252**  **251**  **250**  **249**  **248**  **247**  **246**  **245**  **244**  **243**  **242**  **241**  **240**  **239**  **238**  **237**  **236**  **235** | A. Atilius Calatinus and C. Sulpicius  Cn. Cornelius and C. Atilius Serranus  Q. Caedicius and L. Manlius  M. Aemilius Paulus and Ser. Fulvius Nobilior  Cn. Cornelius and A. Atilius  Cn. Servilius and C. Sempronius  C. Aurelius Cotta and P. Servilius  L. Caecilius Mandellus and C. Furius  C. Atilius Regulus and L. Manlius  P. Claudius and L. Iunius  P. Servilius and C. Aurelius  L. Caecilius and N. Fabius  M. Fabius and M. Otacilius  M. Fabius and C. Atilius  A. Manlius and C. Sempronius  C. Fundanius and C. Sulpicius  C. Lutatius Cerconius and A. Postumius  Q. Lutatius Catulus and A. Manlius  C. Claudius Cento and M. Sempronius  C. Manlius and Q. Valerius  Under these consuls a tragedy and comedy were first staged at the Ludi Romani by Lucius Livius.  T. Sempronius and P. Cornelius  L. Cornelius and Q. Fulvius  C. Licinius and P. Cornelius  T. Manlius Torquatus and C. Atilius |
| 321  322  323  324  325  326  327  328  329  330  331  332  333  334  335  336  337  338  339  340 | L. Postumius et Sp. Carvilius  Q. Fabius et M. Pomponius  M. Lepidus et M. Poblicius  C. Papirius et M. Pomponius  M. Aemilius et M. Iunius  His conss. Hamilcar Hannibalis pater in Hispania bellum Romanis parans occisus est. hic solitus dicere quattuor filios contra p. R. velut catulos leoninos se educare.  L. Postumius et Cn. Fulvius  Q. Fabius et Sp. Carvilius  P. Valerius et M. Atilius  L. Apustius et M. Valerius  C. Atilius et L. Aemilius  T. Marcius et Q. Fulvius II  C. Flaminius et P. Furius Pilo  M. Marcellus et Cn. Cornelius  P. Cornelius et M. Minucius  L. Veturius et C. Lutatius  His conss. via Flaminia munita et circus factus qui  Flaminius appellatur.  M. Livius et L. Aemilius  His conss. Hannibal Hamilcaris filius in Hispania bellum molitur.  P. Cornelius et T. Sempronius | | **234**  **233**  **232**  **231**  **230**  **229**  **228**  **227**  **226**  **225 BC**  **224**  **223**  **222**  **221**  **220**  **219**  **218** | L. Postumius and Sp. Carvilius  Q. Fabius and M. Pomponius  M. Lepidus and M. Poblicius  C. Papirius and M. Pomponius  M. Aemilius and M. Iunius  Under these consuls Hamilcar the father of Hannibal was killed in Spain while preparing for war with the Romans. He was accustomed to say that he was rearing his four sons like lioncubs against the Roman people.  L. Postumius and Cn. Fulvius  Q. Fabius and Sp. Carvilius  P. Valerius and M. Atilius  L. Apustius and M. Valerius  C. Atilius and L. Aemilius  T. Marcius and Q. Fulvius II  C. Flaminius and P. Furius Pilo  M. Marcellus and Cn. Cornelius  P. Cornelius and M. Minucius  L. Veturius and C. Lutatius  Under these consuls the Via Flaminia was paved and the so-called Circus Flaminius was constructed.  M. Livius and L. Aemilius  Under these consuls Hannibal, son of Hamilcar waged war in Spain.  P. Cornelius and T. Sempronius |
| 341  342  343  344  345  346  347  348  349  350  351  352  353  354  355  356  357  358  359  360  361 | Cn. Servilius Geminus et C. Flaminius  L. Paulus et C. Terentius Varro  T. Sempronius et Q. Maximus  Q. Fabius Maximus et M. Marcellus  P. Maximus et T. Gracchus  Q. Fulvius Flaccus III et App. Claudius  Fulvius Centumalus et P. Sulpicius  M. Marcellus et M. Valerius  Q. Fabius V et Q. Fulvius Flaccus IIII  M. Marcellus et T. Quintius  C. Claudius Nero et M. Livius Salinator  L. Veturius et Q. Caecilius Metellus  P. Scipio et P. Crassus  M. Cornelius et T. Sempronius  Cn. Servilius et C. Servilius  M. Servilius et T. Claudius Nero  Cn. Cornelius Lentulus et C. Aelius Paeto  P. Sulpicius et C. Aurelius  L. Cornelius et P. Villius  Sex. Aelius Paeto et T. Quintius  C. Cornelius et Q. Minucius | | **217**  **216**  **215**  **214**  **213**  **212**  **211**  **210**  **209**  **208**  **207**  **206**  **205**  **204**  **203**  **202**  **201**  **200**  **199**  **198**  **197** | Cn. Servilius Geminus and C. Flaminius  L. Paulus and C. Terentius Varro  T. Sempronius and Q. Maximus  Q. Fabius Maximus and M. Marcellus  P. Maximus and T. Gracchus  Q. Fulvius Flaccus III and App. Claudius  Fulvius Centumalus and P. Sulpicius  M. Marcellus and M. Valerius  Q. Fabius V and Q. Fulvius Flaccus IIII  M. Marcellus and T. Quintius  C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator  L. Veturius and Q. Caecilius Metellus  P. Scipio and P. Crassus  M. Cornelius and T. Sempronius  Cn. Servilius and C. Servilius  M. Servilius and T. Claudius Nero  Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Aelius Paeto  P. Sulpicius and C. Aurelius  L. Cornelius and P. Villius  Sex. Aelius Paeto and T. Quintius  C. Cornelius and Q. Minucius |
| 362  363  364  365  366  367  368  369  370  371  372  373  374  375  376  377  378  379  380  381  382  383  384  385  386 | L. Furius et M. Marcellus  L. Valerius Flaccus et M. Cato  P. Scipio II et T. Sempronius  L. Cornelius et Q. Minucius  L. Quintius et Cn. Domitius  P. Scipio Nasica et M. Acilius  L. Scipio et C. Laelius  M. Fulvius et Cn. Manlius  M. Messala et C. Livius Salinator  M. Lepidus et C. Flaminius  Sp. Postumius et Q. Marcius  His conss. athletarum certamina primum a Fulvio edita.  App. Claudius et M. Sempronius  P. Claudius et L. Porcius Licinius  M. Claudius et Q. Fabius Labeon  His conss. Hannibal apud Prusian veneno periit.  L. Paulus et Cn. Baebius  P. Lentulus et M. Baebius  A. Postumius et C. Calpurnius  Q. Fulvius et L. Manlius  M. Iunius et Cn. Manlius  T. Sempronius et C. Claudius  Cn. Cornelius et Q. Petillius  M. Lepidus et Q. Mucius  Sp. Postumius et Q. Mucius | | **196**  **195**  **194 BC**  **193**  **192**  **191**  **190**  **189**  **188**  **187**  **186**  **185**  **184**  **183**  **182**  **181**  **180**  **179**  **178**  **177**  **176**  **175**  **174** | L. Furius and M. Marcellus  L. Valerius Flaccus and M. Cato  P. Scipio II and T. Sempronius  L. Cornelius and Q. Minucius  L. Quintius and Cn. Domitius  P. Scipio Nasica and M. Acilius  L. Scipio and C. Laelius  M. Fulvius and Cn. Manlius  M. Messala and C. Livius Salinator  M. Lepidus and C. Flaminius  Sp. Postumius and Q. Marcius  Under these consuls athletic contests for the first time were issued by Fulvius.[[4]](#footnote-4)  App. Claudius and M. Sempronius  P. Claudius and L. Porcius Licinius  M. Claudius and Q. Fabius Labeon  Under these consuls Hannibal at Prusias died of poison.  L. Paulus and Cn. Baebius  P. Lentulus and M. Baebius  A. Postumius and C. Calpurnius  Q. Fulvius and L. Manlius  M. Iunius and Cn. Manlius  T. Sempronius and C. Claudius  Cn. Cornelius and Q. Pandillius  M. Lepidus and Q. Mucius  Sp. Postumius and Q. Mucius |
| 387  388  389  390  391  392  393  394  395  396  397  398  399  400  401  402  403  404  405  406  407  408  409  410 | L. Postumius Albinus et M. Popillius  C. Popillius et P. Aelius  P. Licinius et C. Cassius  A. Hostilius Mancinus et A. Atilius  L. Marcius Philippus et Q. Servilius  L. Paulus II et C. Licinius  Q. Aelius Paeto et M. Iunius  M. Mamercus et C. Sulpicius  Cn. Octavius et T. Manlius  A. Manlius et Q. Cassius  T. Sempronius et M. Iuventius  P. Scipio Nasica et C. Marcius  M. Messala et C. Fannius  L. Anicius et M. Cornelius  Cn. Cornelius Dolabella et M. Fulvius  M. Aemilius et C. Popillius  His conss. metalla in Macedonia instituta.  Sex. Iulius et L. Aurelius  L. Lentulus et C. Marcius  P. Scipio et M. Claudius  L. Postumius et Q. Opimius  Q. Fulvius et T. Annius  Hi primi conss. kal. Ianuariis magistratum inierunt  propter subitum Celtiberiae bellum.  M. Marcellus et L. Valerius | | **173**  **172**  **171**  **170**  **169**  **168**  **167**  **166**  **165**  **164 BC**  **163**  **162**  **161**  **160**  **159**  **158**  **157**  **156**  **155**  **154**  **153**  **152** | L. Postumius Albinus and M. Popillius  C. Popillius and P. Aelius  P. Licinius and C. Cassius  A. Hostilius Mancinus and A. Atilius  L. Marcius Philippus and Q. Servilius  L. Paulus II and C. Licinius  Q. Aelius Paeto and M. Iunius  M. Mamercus and C. Sulpicius  Cn. Octavius and T. Manlius  A. Manlius and Q. Cassius  T. Sempronius and M. Iuventius  P. Scipio Nasica and C. Marcius  M. Messala and C. Fannius  L. Anicius and M. Cornelius  Cn. Cornelius Dolabella and M. Fulvius  M. Aemilius and C. Popillius  Under these consuls mines were established in Macedonia.  Sex. Iulius and L. Aurelius  L. Lentulus and C. Marcius  P. Scipio and M. Claudius  L. Postumius and Q. Opimius  Q. Fulvius and T. Annius  These were the first consuls to enter office on the kalends of January, because of the sudden war in Celtiberia.  M. Marcellus and L. Valerius |
| 411  412  413  414  415  416  417  418  419  420  421  422  423  424  425  426  427  428  429  430  431  432  433  434 | L. Lucullus et A. Postumius  T. Quintius et M. Acilius  L. Marcius et M. Manlius  Sp. Postumius et L. Piso  P. Africanus et C. Livius  Cn. Cornelius et L. Mummius  Q. Fabius Maximus et L. Hostilius  Ser. Galba et L. Aurelius  App. Claudius et Q. Metellus  L. Metellus et Q. Maximus  Cn. Caepio et Q. Pompeius  Q. Caepio et C. Laelius  Cn. Piso et M. Popilius  P. Scipio et D. Brutus  M. Aemilius et C. Hostilius Mancinus  P. Furio et Sex. Atilius Serranus  Ser. Fulvius et Q. Calpurnius  His conss. Aemilianus Scipio ob Numantinum bellum, cum candidatus non esset, consul creatur.  P. Africanus et C. Fulvius Flaccus  C. Mucius et L. Calpurnius  P. Popilius et P. Sulpicius  P. Crassus et L. Valerius Flaccus  App. Claudius et M. Perpenna  C. Sempronius et M. Aquilius | | **151**  **150**  **149**  **148**  **147**  **146**  **145**  **144**  **143**  **142**  **141**  **140**  **139**  **138**  **137**  **136**  **135**  **134 BC**  **133**  **132**  **131**  **130**  **129** | L. Lucullus and A. Postumius  T. Quintius and M. Acilius  L. Marcius and M. Manlius  Sp. Postumius and L. Piso  P. Africanus and C. Livius  Cn. Cornelius and L. Mummius  Q. Fabius Maximus and L. Hostilius  Ser. Galba and L. Aurelius  App. Claudius and Q. Metellus  L. Metellus and Q. Maximus  Cn. Caepio and Q. Pompeius  Q. Caepio and C. Laelius  Cn. Piso and M. Popilius  P. Scipio and D. Brutus  M. Aemilius and C. Hostilius Mancinus  P. Furio and Sex. Atilius Serranus  Ser. Fulvius and Q. Calpurnius  Under these consuls Aemilianus Scipio was elected consul, although he was not a candidate, on account of the Numantine War.  P. Africanus and C. Fulvius Flaccus  C. Mucius and L. Calpurnius  P. Popilius and P. Sulpicius  P. Crassus and L. Valerius Flaccus  App. Claudius and M. Perpenna  C. Sempronius and M. Aquilius |
| 435  436  437  438  439  440  441  442  443  444  445  446  447  448  449  450  451  452  453  454  455  456 | Cn. Octavius et T. Annius  L. Cassius et L. Cinna  M. Aemilius et L. Aurelius  M. Plautius et M. Fulvius  C. Cassius Longinus et C. Sextius  Q. Caecilius et T. Quintius  Cn. Domitius et C. Fannius  His conss. C. Sextius oppidum aedificavit, in quo aquae Sextiae, in Galliis.  L. Opimius et Q. Maximus  P. Manlius et C. Papirius  L. Caecilius et L. Aurelius  M. Cato et Q. Marcius  L. Caecilius et Q. Mucius  C. Licinius Geta et Q. Maximus  M. Metellus et M. Scaurus  His conss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censores artem  ludicram ex urbe removerunt praeter Latinum tibicinem cum cantore et ludum talarium.  M. Acilius Balbus et C. Cato  C. Caecilius et C. Papirius  M. Livius Drusus et L. Piso  P. Scipio et L. Carpurnius Bestia  Sp. Postumius et M. Minucius  Q. Metellus et M. Silanus | | **128**  **127**  **126**  **125**  **124**  **123**  **122**  **121**  **120**  **119**  **118**  **117**  **116**  **115**  **114**  **113**  **112**  **111**  **110**  **109** | Cn. Octavius and T. Annius  L. Cassius and L. Cinna  M. Aemilius and L. Aurelius  M. Plautius and M. Fulvius  C. Cassius Longinus and C. Sextius  Q. Caecilius and T. Quintius  Cn. Domitius and C. Fannius  Under these consuls C. Sextius built a town, at the site of Aquae Sextiae, in Gaul.  L. Opimius and Q. Maximus  P. Manlius and C. Papirius  L. Caecilius and L. Aurelius  M. Cato and Q. Marcius  L. Caecilius and Q. Mucius  C. Licinius Geta and Q. Maximus  M. Metellus and M. Scaurus  Under these consuls the censors L. Metellus and Cn. Domitius removed all theatrical performances from the city [Rome], except for Latin flute-players accompanying a singer and Atellan plays.  M. Acilius Balbus and C. Cato  C. Caecilius and C. Papirius  M. Livius Drusus and L. Piso  P. Scipio and L. Carpurnius Bestia  Sp. Postumius and M. Minucius  Q. Metellus and M. Silanus |
| 457  458  459  460  461  462  463  464  465  466  467  468  469  470  471  472  473  474  475  476  477  478 | Ser. Galba et M. Scaurus  L. Cassius et C. Marius  Q. Servilius et C. Atilius Serranus  His conss. per Servilium Caepionem consulem iudicia  equitibus et senatoribus communicata.  P. Rutilius Rufus et C. Manlius  C. Marius II et C. Fl. Fimbria  C. Marius III et L. Aurelius Orestes  C. Marius IIII et L. Lutatius  C. Marius V et M. Aquilius  C. Marius VI et L. Valerius Flaccus  M. Antonius et A. Postumius  Q. Metellus et T. Didius  Cn. Lentulus et P. Crassus  Cn. Domicius et C. Cassius  His conss. Ptolemaeus Aegypti rex populum Romanum heredem reliquit.  P. Crassus et Q. Scaevola  C. Coelius et L. Domitius  C. Valerius Flaccus et M. Herennius  C. Claudius Pulcher et M. Perperna  L. Marcius et Sex. Iulius  L. Caesar et C. Rutilius Lupus  Cn. Pompeius et L. Porcius Cato | | **108**  **107**  **106**  **105 BC**  **104**  **103**  **102**  **101**  **100**  **99**  **98**  **97**  **96**  **95**  **94**  **93**  **92**  **91**  **90**  **89** | Ser. Galba and M. Scaurus  L. Cassius and C. Marius  Q. Servilius and C. Atilius Serranus  Under these consuls at the instigation of the consul Servilius Caepio, juries were shared between the equites and the senators.  P. Rutilius Rufus and C. Manlius  C. Marius II and C. Fl. Fimbria  C. Marius III and L. Aurelius Orestes  C. Marius IIII and L. Lutatius  C. Marius V and M. Aquilius  C. Marius VI and L. Valerius Flaccus  M. Antonius and A. Postumius  Q. Metellus and T. Didius  Cn. Lentulus and P. Crassus  Cn. Domicius and C. Cassius  Under these consuls Ptolemaeus the king of Egypt left the Roman people as his heir.  P. Crassus and Q. Scaevola  C. Coelius and L. Domitius  C. Valerius Flaccus and M. Herennius  C. Claudius Pulcher and M. Perperna  L. Marcius and Sex. Iulius  L. Caesar and C. Rutilius Lupus  Cn. Pompeius and L. Porcius Cato |
| 479  480  481  482  483  484  485  486  487  488  489  490  491  492  493  494  495  496  497  498  499  500  501  502 | L. Sylla et Q. Pompeius  L. Cinna et Cn. Octavius  L. Cinna II et C. Marius VII  L. Cinna III et Cn. Papirius  L. Cinna IIII et Cn. Papirius II  His conss. Asiam in XLIIII regiones Sylla distribuit.  L. Scipio et C. Norbanus  His conss. Capitolium custodum neglegentia concrematur.  Cn. Carbo III et C. Marius  M. Tullius et Cn. Dolabella  L. Sylla II et Q. Metellus  P. Servilius et App. Claudius  M. Lepidus et Q. Catulus  Mam. Aemilius et D. Brutus  Cn. Octavius et C. Curio  L. Octavius et C. Cotta  L. Licinius Lucullus et M. Cotta  M. Lucullus et C. Cassius  L. Gellius et Cn. Lentulus  Cn. Aufidius et P. Lentulus  M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius  Q. Metellus et Q. Hortensius  His conss. a Q. Catulo reparatum dedicatumque Capitolium est.  L. Metellus et Q. Marcius | | **88**  **87**  **86**  **85**  **84**  **83**  **82**  **81**  **80**  **79**  **78**  **77**  **76 BC**  **75**  **74**  **73**  **72**  **71**  **70**  **69**  **68** | L. Sylla and Q. Pompeius  L. Cinna and Cn. Octavius  L. Cinna II and C. Marius VII  L. Cinna III and Cn. Papirius  L. Cinna IIII and Cn. Papirius II  Under these consuls Sulla organised Asia into 44 regions.  L. Scipio and C. Norbanus  Under these consuls the Capitol was burnt down through the negligence of its guards.  Cn. Carbo III and C. Marius  M. Tullius and Cn. Dolabella  L. Sylla II and Q. Metellus  P. Servilius and App. Claudius  M. Lepidus and Q. Catulus  Mam. Aemilius and D. Brutus  Cn. Octavius and C. Curio  L. Octavius and C. Cotta  L. Licinius Lucullus and M. Cotta  M. Lucullus and C. Cassius  L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus  Cn. Aufidius and P. Lentulus  M. Crassus and Cn. Pompeius  Q. Metellus and Q. Hortensius  Under these consuls the Capitol was restored and dedicated by Q. Catulus.  L. Metellus and Q. Marcius |
| 503  504  505  506  507  508  509  510  511  512  513  514  515  516  517  518  519  520  521  522  523  524  525  526  527 | C. Piso et M. Glabrio  Man. Lepidus et L. Volcacius  L. Cotta et L. Torquatus  L. Caesar et Q. Marcius  M. Cicero et C. Antonius  D. Silanus et L. Murena  M. Pupius et M. Valerius  His conss. Catilina in agro Pistoriensi a C. Antonio bello peremptus est.  Q. Metellus et L. Afranius  C. Caesar et M. Bibulus  L. Piso et A. Gabinius  His conss. Clodii rogatione Cicero in exilium est profectus.  P. Lentulus et Q. Metellus  His conss. propter civiles dissensiones per s. c. de exilio Cicero revocatur.  Cn. Lentulus et L. Philippus  Cn. Pompeius et M. Crassus  App. Claudius et L. Domitius  Cn. Domitius et M. Messala  Cn. Pompeius et Q. Metellus  M. Marcellus et Ser. Sulpicius  L. Paulus et M. Marcellus  L. Lentulus et C. Marcellus  His conss. perniciosae in curia conflantur de Pompeio  Cesareque discordiae.  Sed GaiVs IVliVs Caesar de Galliis veniens Pompeium fugavit Italia, aurum atque argentum Romae de aerario sustulit.  Ac primus Romanorum singulare optinuit imperium. a quo Caesares Romani principes appellati. imperavit autem ann. IIII menses VII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **67**  **66**  **65**  **64**  **63**  **62**  **61**  **60**  **59**  **58**  **57**  **56**  **55**  **54**  **53**  **52**  **51**  **50**  **49 BC** | C. Piso and M. Glabrio  Man. Lepidus and L. Volcacius  L. Cotta and L. Torquatus  L. Caesar and Q. Marcius  M. Cicero and C. Antonius  D. Silanus and L. Murena  M. Pupius and M. Valerius  Under these consuls Catilina was killed in a battle in the territory of Pistoria by C. Antonius.  Q. Metellus and L. Afranius  Gaius Caesar and M. Bibulus  L. Piso and A. Gabinius  Under these consuls Cicero was forced into exile by a motion proposed by Clodius.  P. Lentulus and Q. Metellus  Under these consuls on account of civil dissension, Cicero was recalled from exile by a resolution of the senate.  Cn. Lentulus and L. Philippus  Cn. Pompeius and M. Crassus  App. Claudius and L. Domitius  Cn. Domitius and M. Messala  Cn. Pompeius and Q. Metellus  M. Marcellus and Ser. Sulpicius  L. Paulus and M. Marcellus  L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus  Under these consuls dangerous disputes flared up in the senate-house between Pompeius and Caesar.  But Gaius Julius Caesar, coming from Gaul, put Pompeius to flight out of  Italy. He [Caesar] seized the gold and silver of Rome from the Treasury .  And he was the first of the Romans to obtain the power as a single man. after him the Roman princes are named Caesars. he ruled for four years and seven months, under him were these consuls: |
| 528  529  530  531  532  533  534  535  536  537 | IMPERATORES ROMANI  **I.**  C. Iulius Caesar II et P. Servilius  Q. Fusius et P. Vaticanus  His conss. Caesar Pompeium Farsalico proelio superavit.  Pompeius fugiens in Aegyptum occisus est.  C. Iulius Caesar III et M. Lepidus  C. Iulius Caesar IIII et Fabius Maximus  His conss. C. Iulius Caesar per quadriduum triumphavit.  C. Iulius Caesar V et M. Antonius  His consulibus M. Antonius Lupercalibus sella aurea  sedenti Caesari diadema rennuenti imposuit atque idibus Martiis Caesar in Pompeia curia occisus est.  Cui successit Octavianus Caesar, qui regnavit annis LVI mensibus VI. per quae tempora hi consules extiterunt. | | **48**  **47**  **46**  **45**  **44** | ROMAN EMPERORS  **1. [Julius Ceasar]**  Gaius Julius Caesar II and P. Servilius  Q. Fusius and P. Vaticanus  Under these consuls Caesar defeated Pompeius at the battle of Pharsalus.  Pompeius fled to Egypt, where he was killed.  Gaius Julius Caesar III and M. Lepidus  Gaius Julius Caesar IIII and Fabius Maximus  Under these consuls Gaius Julius Caesar celebrated a triumph throughout four days.  Gaius Julius Caesar V and M. Antonius  Under these consuls M. Antonius placed a diadem on the head of Caesar, who was sitting on a golden throne at the Lupercalia, although Caesar refused it. On the Ides of March, Caesar was killed in the Curia Pompeia.  Octavianus Caesar succeeded him, and ruled 56 years and 6 months.  From this time there were the following consuls: |
| 538  539  540  541  542  543  544  545  546  547  548  549  550  551  552  553  554  555  556  557  558  559  560  561  562  563  564  565  566  567  568  569  570  571  572  573  574  575  576  577  578  579  580 | **II.**  C. Pansa et A. Hirtius  His consulibus Caesar Octavianus, Antonius et Lepidus amicitiae foedus inierunt.  M. Cicero Caietae per Popilium militem occisus est annorum LXIII.  Caesar Octavianus forum Augustum aedificavit.  M. Lepidus et L. Plancus  P. Servilius II et L. Antonius  Cn. Domitius et C. Asinius  L. Censorinus et C. Calvisius  App. Claudius et C. Norbanus  M. Agrippa et L. Caninius  His conss. lacus Lucrinus in portum conversus est.  L. Gellius et M. Cocceius  Sex. Pompeius et L. Cornificius  L. Scribonius et L. Atratinus  C. Caesar et L. Vulcacius  Cn. Domitius et C. Sossius  C. Caesar II et M. Messala  His conss. apud Actium M. Antonius a Caesare superatur.  C. Caesar III et M. Crassus  His conss. Nicopolim Caesar construit, ludos Actiacos  instituit.  Antonius a Caesare proelio peremptus Alexandriae in  mausoleo cum Cleopatra reconditur.  C. Caesar IIII et Sex. Apuleius  C. Caesar V et M. Agrippa II  His conss. Parthorum dissensiones per Caesarem sedatae.  C. Caesar VI et M. Agrippa III  Caesar leges protulit, iudices ordinavit, provincias  disposuit et ideo Augustus cognominatus est.  Cuius temporibus floruerunt Vergilius, Horatius et Livius.  C. Augustus Caesar VII et T. Statilius  C. Augustus Caesar VIII et M. Silanus  His conss. Cantabros Germanos Salassos Cesar perdomuit.  C. Augustus Caesar VIIII et C. Norbanus  His conss. Astures et Cantabri per Lucium Lamiam  perdomiti.  C. Augustus Caesar X et Cn. Piso  M. Marcellus et L. Arruntius  M. Lollius et Q. Lepidus  M. Apuleius et P. Silius  His conss. aquilas et signa Crassiana de Parthis Caesar  recepit.  C. Sentius et Q. Lucretius  His conss. Caesari ex provinciis redeunti currus cum corona aurea decretus est, quo ascendere noluit.  Cn. Lentulus et P. Lentulus  T. Furnius et C. Silanus  L. Domitius et P. Scipio  M. Drusus et L. Piso | | **43**  **42 BC**  **41**  **40**  **39**  **38**  **37**  **36**  **35**  **34**  **33**  **32**  **31**  **30**  **29**  **28**  **27**  **26**  **25**  **24**  **23 BC**  **22**  **21**  **20**  **19**  **18**  **17**  **16**  **15** | **2. [Octavianus Augustus]**  C. Pansa and A. Hirtius  Under these consuls Caesar Octavianus, Antonius and Lepidus entered into a pact of alliance.  M. Cicero was killed at Caieta by a soldier called Popilius, when he was 63 years old.  Caesar Octavianus constructed the Forum of Augustus.  M. Lepidus and L. Plancus  P. Servilius II and L. Antonius  Cn. Domitius and C. Asinius  L. Censorinus and C. Calvisius  App. Claudius and C. Norbanus  M. Agrippa and L. Caninius  Under these consuls the Lucrine Lake was converted into a port.  L. Gellius and M. Cocceius  Sex. Pompeius and L. Cornificius  L. Scribonius and L. Atratinus  C. Caesar and L. Vulcacius  Cn. Domitius and C. Sossius  C. Caesar II and M. Messala  Under these consuls M. Antonius was defeated by Caesar at Actium.  C. Caesar III and M. Crassus  Under these consuls Caesar constructed Nicopolis and established the Ludi Actiaci.  Antonius was killed in battle at Alexandria by Caesar, and was buried in a mausoleum with Cleopatra.  C. Caesar IIII and Sex. Apuleius  C. Caesar V and M. Agrippa II  Under these consuls the conflicts amongst the Parthians were settled by Caesar.  C. Caesar VI and M. Agrippa III  Under these consuls Caesar published laws, appointed judges, organised the provinces, and therefore he was given the surname Augustus.  In this time flourished Vergil, Horace and Livy.  C. Augustus Caesar VII and T. Statilius  C. Augustus Caesar VIII and M. Silanus  Under these consuls Caesar conquered the Cantabri, Germans, and Salassi.  C. Augustus Caesar VIIII and C. Norbanus  Under these consuls the Astures and Cantabri were conquered by Lucius Lamia.  C. Augustus Caesar X and Cn. Piso  M. Marcellus and L. Arruntius  M. Lollius and Q. Lepidus  M. Apuleius and P. Silius  Under these consuls Caesar recovered the eagles and standards of Crassus from the Parthians.  C. Sentius and Q. Lucretius  Under these consuls a chariot with a crown of gold was decreed for Caesar on his return from the provinces; but he refused to ride on it.  Cn. Lentulus and P. Lentulus  T. Furnius and C. Silanus  L. Domitius and P. Scipio  M. Drusus and L. Piso |
| 581  582  583  584  585  586  587  588  589  590  591  592  593  594  595  596  597  598  599  600  601  602  603  604  605  606  607  608  609  610  611  612  613  614 | Cn. Lentulus et M. Crassus  Ti. Nero et P. Quintilius  M. Messala et P. Sulpicius  Paulus Fabius et Q. Aelius  Iullus Antonius et Affricanus Fabius  Drusus Nero et L. Quintius  His conss. apud Lingonum gentem templum Caesari Drusus sacravit.  C. Asinius et C. Marcius  His conss. inter Albim et Rhenum Germani omnes Tiberio Neroni dediti.  Per Sextum Apuleium Pannonii subacti.  Ti. Nero et Cn. Piso  D. Laelius et C. Antistius  Augustus Caesar XI et L. Sylla  C. Calvisius et L. Passienus  C. Lentulus et M. Messala  His conss. dominus noster Iesus Christus filius dei in  Bethlehem nascitur anno imperii Augusti XLI.  C. Augustus Caesar XII et M. Plautius  Cossus Lentulus et L. Piso  C. Augustus Caesar XIII et L. Paulus  C. Vinicius et P. Alfenus  M. Servilius et L. Lamia  Sex. Aelius et C. Sentius  Cn. Cinna et L. Valerius  His conss. per dies octo Tiberis impetu miseranda clades hominum domorumque fuit.  M. Lepidus et L. Arruntius  Q. Caecilius et A. Linicius  M. Furius et Sex. Nonius  Q. Sulpicius et C. Poppaeus  P. Dolabella et C. Silanus  M. Lepidus et T. Statilius  Ger. Caesar et C. Fonteius  L. Plancus et C. Silius  Sex. Pompeius et Sex. Apuleius  His conss. imp. Augustus obiit septuagesimo sexto  anno aetatis suae, imperii autem quinquagesimo sexto  semis, huic successit in imperium Tiberivs Caesar, qui imperavit ann. XXIII, sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **14**  **13**  **12**  **11**  **10**  **9**  **8**  **7**  **6**  **5**  **4**  **3**  **2**  **1 BC**  **1 AD**  **2**  **3**  **4**  **5**  **6**  **7**  **8**  **9**  **10**  **11**  **12**  **13**  **14** | Cn. Lentulus and M. Crassus  Tiberius Nero and P. Quintilius  M. Messala and P. Sulpicius  Paulus Fabius and Q. Aelius  Iullus Antonius and Affricanus Fabius  Drusus Nero and L. Quintius  Under these consuls Drusus consecrated a temple to Caesar in the territory of the tribe of Lingones.  C. Asinius and C. Marcius  Under these consuls all the Germans between the Elbe and the Rhine surrendered to Tiberius Nero.  The Pannonians were subjected by Sextus Apuleius  Tiberius Nero and Cn. Piso  D. Laelius and C. Antistius  Augustus Caesar XI and L. Sylla  C. Calvisius and L. Passienus  C. Lentulus and M. Messala  Under these consuls Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God was born in Bethlehem in the 41th year of the reign of Augustus.  C. Augustus Caesar XII and M. Plautius  Cossus Lentulus and L. Piso  C. Augustus Caesar XIII and L. Paulus  C. Vinicius and P. Alfenus  M. Servilius and L. Lamia  Sex. Aelius and C. Sentius  Cn. Cinna and L. Valerius  Under these consuls for eight days, by the impetus of the Tiber, a miserable disaster to men and houses occurred.  M. Lepidus and L. Arruntius  Q. Caecilius and A. Linicius  M. Furius and Sex. Nonius  Q. Sulpicius and C. Poppaeus  P. Dolabella and C. Silanus  M. Lepidus and T. Statilius  Ger. Caesar and C. Fonteius  L. Plancus and C. Silius  Sex. Pompeius and Sex. Apuleius  Under these consuls Emperor Augustus died in the seventy-sixth year of his age, of his reign, however, the fifty-sixth and a half. Tiberius Caesar succeeded him in the imperial power, and ruled for 23 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 615  616  617  618  619  620  621  622  623  624  625  626  627  628  629  630  631  632  633  634  635  636  637  638  639  640  641  642 | **III.**  Drusus Cesar et C. Norbanus  Sisenna Statilius et L. Scribonius  His conss. mathematici urbe pelluntur.  L. Pomponius et C. Caecilius  Ti. Caesar et Germanicus Caesar  M. Silanus et C. Norbanus  His conss. Germanicus Caesar in Syria mortuus est.  M. Valerius et M. Aurelius  Ti. Caesar et Drusus Caesar  D. Haterius et C. Sulpicius  C. Asinius et C. Antistius  His conss. Drusus Caesar publice funeratur.  Ser. Cornelius et L. Visellius  M. Asinius et Cossus Cornelius  C. Calvisius et Cn. Gaetulicus  L. Piso et M. Crassus  App. Silanus et P. Silius  C. Rubellius et C. Fufius  M. Vinicius et L. Cassius  Ti. Caesar V conss.  His conss. dominus noster Iesus Christus passus est VIII k. Apr. et defectio solis facta est, qualis ante vel postmodum numquam fuit.  Vinicius et Longinus  Sulpicius et Sylla  Priscus et Vitellus  Gallus et Nonianus  His conss. Persius Flaccus satyricus poeta Volaterris  nascitur.  Gallienus et Plautianus  His conss. Tiberius imperator in Campania moritur. cui  successit C. Caesar cognomento Caligvla qui regnavit annis tribus et mensibus X. sub quo hi consules extiterunt. | | **15**  **16**  **17**  **18**  **19**  **20**  **21**  **22**  **23**  **24**  **25 AD**  **26**  **27**  **28**  **29**  **30**  **31**  **30**  **33**  **34**  **35**  **36** | **3. [Tiberius]** |
| Drusus Cesar and C. Norbanus  Sisenna Statilius and L. Scribonius  Under these consuls the astrologers were expelled from the City.  L. Pomponius and C. Caecilius  Tiberius Caesar and Germanicus Caesar  M. Silanus and C. Norbanus  Under these consuls Germanicus Caesar died in Syria.  M. Valerius and M. Aurelius  Tiberius Caesar and Drusus Caesar  D. Haterius and C. Sulpicius  C. Asinius and C. Antistius  Under these consuls Drusus Caesar received a public funeral.  Ser. Cornelius and L. Visellius  M. Asinius and Cossus Cornelius  C. Calvisius and Cn. Gaetulicus  L. Piso and M. Crassus  App. Silanus and P. Silius  C. Rubellius and C. Fufius  M. Vinicius and L. Cassius  Tiberius Caesar V consul  Under these consuls our lord Jesus Christ suffered on the eighth day before the kalends of April and there was an eclipse of the sun such as never was either before or since.  Vinicius and Longinus  Sulpicius and Sylla  Priscus and Vitellus  Gallus and Nonianus  Under these consuls the satirical poet Persius Flaccus is born at Volaterrae.    Gallienus and Plautianus  Under these consuls Tiberius died in Campania. Gaius Caesar, surnamed Caligula, succeeded him in the imperial power, and reigned for 3 years and 10 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 643  644  645  646  647  648 | **IIII.**  Proculus et Nicrinus  Iulianus et Asprenas  Publicula et Nerva.  His conss. Pilatus in multas incidens calamitates propria se manu interfecit.  Caesar et Iulianus  His conss. C. Caesar cognomento Caligula in protectoribus suis occiditur in Palatio anno aetatis XXIIII. cui successit Clavdivs, qui imperavit annis XIII mensibus VIII diebus XXVIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **37**  **38**  **-**  **39?** | **4. [Caligula]**  Proculus and Nicrinus  Iulianus and Asprenas  Publicula and Nerva  Under these consuls Pilate, falling into many calamities, killed himself by his own hand.  Caesar and Iulianus  Under these consuls Gaius Caesar, surnamed Caligula, is killed among his bodyguards in his palace in the 24th year of his life. Claudius succeeded him in the imperial power, and ruled for 13 years, 8 months and 28 days. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 649  650  651  652  653  654  655  656  657  658  659  660  661  662  663  664  665  666  667  668 | **V.**  Caesar II et Saturninus  Saturninus II et Venustus  His conss. Petrus apostolus Romam mittitur, ubi evangelium praedicans XXV annis eiusdem urbis episcopus perseverat.  Tiberius et Gallius  Crispinus et Taurus  His conss. Claudius de Brittannis triumphavit et Orcadas insulas Romano adiecit imperio.  Vinicius et Cornelius  His conss. inter Theram et Therasiam exorta est insula  habens stadia XXX.  Asiaticus et Cornelius  His conss. descriptio Romae facta est et inventa sunt civium Romanorum centena milia et XLIIII.  Tracia hucusque regnata in provinciam redigitur.  Tiberius II et Vitellius  Vitellius II et Publicola  Veranus et Gallus  Vetus et Nervilianus  Claudius et Orfitus  Silvanus et Silvius  Tiberius III et Antoninus  Silanus et Otho  His conss. Claudivs moritur in Palatio anno aetatis LXIIII. huic successit Nero, qui regnavit annis XIII mensibus VII diebus XXVIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **41 AD**  **-**  **42**  **44**  **45**  **46**  **47**  **48**  **49**  **50**  **51**  **-**  **-**  **52** | **5. [Claudius]**  Caesar II and Saturninus  Saturninus II and Venustus  Under these consuls the apostle Peter is sent to Rome, where, preaching the gospel for 25 years he remains as bishop of that city.  Tiberius and Gallius  Crispinus and Taurus  Under these consuls Claudius celebrated a triumph over the Britons and added the Orkney islands to the Roman empire.  Vinicius and Cornelius  Under these consuls between Thera and Therasia an island rose up that was 30 stades across.  Asiaticus and Cornelius  Under these consuls at Rome, a survey having been carried out, there were found to be hundreds of thousands and 44 Roman citizens.  Hitherto having been under kings, Thrace is reduced to a province.  Tiberius II and Vitellius  Vitellius II and Publicola  Veranus and Gallus  Vetus and Nervilianus  Claudius and Orfitus  Silvanus and Silvius  Tiberius III and Antoninus  Silanus and Otho  Under these consuls Claudius died in his palace in the 64th year of his life. Nero succeeded him in the imperial power, and reigned for 13 years, 7 months and 28 days. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 669  670  671  672  673  674  675  676  677  678  679  680  681  682  683  684  685  686  687  688  689  690  691  692  693  694  695  696 | **VI.**  Silanus II et Antonius II  Marcellinus et Aviola  His conss. sanctus Paulus apostolus Romam vinctus a  Felice praeside destinatur.  Probus etiam eruditissimus grammaticus Romae  cognoscitur.  Ursulus Tolosensis celeberrime in Gallia rethoricam docet.  Nero et Vetus  Nero II et Piso  Nero III et Messala  Nero IIII et Cornelius  Pius et Turpilianus  Macrinus et Gallus  Crassus et Bassus  His conss. thermae a Nerone aedificatae, quas Neronianas appellavit, cuius odio mutato vocabulo nunc Alexandrianae nominantur.  Silvanus et Paulinus  His conss. Nero, ut similitudinem Troiae ardentis inspiceret, plurimam partem Romanae urbis incendit.  Censinus et Apuleius  His conss. duae provinciae factae sunt, Pontus  Polemoniacus et Alpes Cottiae Cottio rege defuncto.  Capito et Rufus  Italicus et Turpilianus  Silvanus et Otho  His conss. Romae sanctus Petrus et Paulus apostoli  trucidati sunt a Nerone.  Qui turpiter vivens, cum a senatu quaereretur ad poenam, e Palatio fugiens ad IIII urbis miliarium in suburbano Nomentana via sese interfecit anno aetatis XXXII.  Cui successit Galba, qui regnavit mensibus VII.  Post hunc Otho mensibus tribus diebus quinque.  Post Vitellivs regnavit mensibus VIII die uno. Qui omnes infra scriptos duos conss. tenuerunt.  Vespasianus et Titus  Vespasianus II et Titus II  His conss. Vespasianvs suscepit imperium, qui regnavit annis VIIII mensibus XI diebus XXII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **53**  **54**  **55 AD**  **57**  **58**  **60**  **61**  **62**  **64**  **65**  **66**  **67**  **68**  **69**  **70**  **-** | **6. [Nero]**  Silanus II and Antonius II  Marcellinus and Aviola  Under these consuls saint Paul the apostle is sent to Rome in chains, directed by Felix.  Also Probus, the most erudite grammarian, is well known at Rome.  Ursulus of Toulouse most famously teaches rethorics in Gaul.  Nero and Vetus  Nero II and Piso  Nero III and Messala  Nero IIII and Cornelius  Pius and Turpilianus  Macrinus and Gallus  Crassus and Bassus  Under these consuls, baths were built by Nero, which he called 'Neronian', which are now called ‘Alexandrian’, the name having been changed because of his unpopularity.  Silvanus and Paulinus  Under these consuls Nero set the greatest part of Rome on fire, so that he might get a look at something like the burning of Troy.  Censinus and Apuleius  Under these consuls two provinces were added, Pontus Polemoniacus, and the Cottian Alps after king Cottius had died.  Capito and Rufus  Italicus and Turpilianus  Silvanus and Otho  Under these consuls at Rome the apostles saint Peter and Paul were slaughtered by Nero.  Who, for his living in disgrace, when being sought out for punishment by the Senate, and fleeing from the palace as far as the fourth milestone out of the city, kills himself along the Via Nomentana, in the 32nd year of his life.  Galba succeeded him in the government, he ruled for 7 months.  After him Otho for 3 months and 5 days.  After him ruled Vitellius for 8 months and one day. They all held power during the two consuls written below.  Vespasian and Titus  Vespasian II and Titus II  Under these consuls Vespasian took up power, and reigned for 9 years, 11 months and 22 days. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 697  698  699  700  701  702  703  704  705  706  707  708  709  710 | **VII.**  Vespasianus III et Nerva  Vespasianus IIII et Titus III  His conss. Titus filius Vespasiani Iudaea capta, praeter quos gladio interfecit C milia captivorum publice venundavit.  Vespasianus V et Titus IIII  Vespasianus VI et Titus V  Vespasianus VII et Titus VI  His conss. Vespasianus incensum Capitolium aedificare orsus est.  Commodus et Rufus  Vespasianus VIII et Titus VII  His conss. colossus erectus est habens altitudinis pedes  CVII.  Vespasianus VIIII et Titus VIII  Silvanus et Verus  Domitianus et Messalianus  His conss. Vespasianus est mortuus profluvio ventris in villa propria circa Sabinos. cui Titvs filius eius succedens in utraque lingua disertissimus regnavit annis duobus mensibus duobus. sub quo hi consules exstiterunt. | | **71 AD**  **72**  **74**  **75**  **76**  **78**  **77**  **79**  **81**  **73** | **7. [Vespasian]**  Vespasian III and Nerva  Vespasian IIII and Titus III  Under these consuls after Judaea had been captured, Titus, the son of Vespasian, had, in addition to those killed by the sword, one hundred thousand of the captives publicly offered for sale.  Vespasians V and Titus IIII  Vespasian VI and Titus V  Vespasian VII and Titus VI  Under these consuls Vespasian began to build the Capitolium after it had burned down.  Commodus and Rufus  Vespasian VIII and Titus VII  Under these consuls a colossal statue was erected, having a height of 107 feet.  Vespasian VIIII and Titus VIII  Silvanus and Verus  Domitian and Messalianus  Under these consuls Vespasian died from an issue from his stomach in his own villa among the Sabines. His son Titus succeeded him, an expert in both languages, and reigned for 2 years and 2 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 711  712  713  714 | **VIII.**  Domitianus II et Rufus II  His conss. Titus amphitheatrum Romae aedificavit et in dedicatione eius V milia ferarum occidit.  Domitianus III et Sabinus  His conss. Titus morbo periit in eadem villa qua pater eius anno aetatis XLII. qui ob insignem mansuetudinem deliciae humani generis appellatus est. cui successit Domitianvs frater Titi iunior crudelissimus, qui imperavit annis XV mensibus V. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **83**  **84** | **8. [Titus]**  Domitian II et Rufus II  Under these consuls Titus builds the amphitheatre in Rome, and at its dedication he sacrifices 5000 wild beasts.  Domitian III and Sabinus  Under these consuls Titus died from an illness at the same villa where his father died, at the age of 42. Because of his remarkable affability he was named the delight of the human race. Domitian succeeded him, the most cruel younger brother of Titus, who ruled for 15 years and 5 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 715  716  717  718  719  720  721  722  723  724  725  726  727  728  729  730  731  732  733  734  735  736  737 | **VIIII.**  Domitianus IIII et Rufus III  His conss. Domitianus eunuchos fieri prohibuit.  Domitianus V et Dolabella  Domitianus VI et Rufus IIII  Flavius et Traianus  Domitianus VII et Nerva  Traianus II et Gabrio  His conss. primus Domitianus dominum et deum se  appellare iussit.  Domitianus VIII et Saturninus  Silvanus et Priscus  His conss. Quintillianus ex Hispania primus Romae  scholam publicam et salarium e fisco accepit et claruit.  Asprenas et Clemens  His conss. multa moenia et celeberrima Romae facta sunt, id est Capitolium, forum transitorium, divorum porticus, Iseum Serapium, stadium, horrea piperataria, Vespasiani templum, Minerva Chalcedica, odion.  Domitianus VIIII et Clemens II  His conss. insignissima Romae facta sunt, id est forum  Traiani, thermae Traianae et Titianae, senatus, ludus  matutinus, mica aurea, meta sudans et pantheus.  Nerva II et Rufus  Fulvius et Vetus  Sabinus et Antoninus  Nerva III et Traianus III  Senecio et Palma  Traianus IIII et Fronto  His conss. Apollonius Tyaneus philosophus insignis  habetur.  Domitianus occisus in Palatio anno aetatis XXXV. cui  Nerva succedens regnat anno I mensibus IIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **85 AD**  **86**  **88**  **89**  **90**  **91**  **92**  **93**  **94**  **95**  **97**  **96**  **-**  **98**  **99**  **100** | **9. [Domitian]**  Domitian IIII and Rufus III  Under these consuls Domitian prohibited the making of eunuchs.  Domitian V and Dolabella  Domitian VI and Rufus IIII  Flavius and Trajan  Domitian VII and Nerva  Traian II and Gabrio  Under these consuls Domitian was the first to order himself to be called lord and god.  Domitian VIII and Saturninus  Silvanus and Priscus  Under these consuls Quintilian from Spain was the first at Rome to (open) a public school and receive a salary from the exchequer, and became famous.  Asprenas and Clemens  Under these consuls many citywalls and most famous buildings of Rome were built. i.e. the Capitol, the Forum transitorium, the Portico of the gods, the temple of Isis, the Serapeum, the Stadium, the pepper granaries, the temple of Vespasian, the temple of Minerva Chalcidica, the Odion.  Domitian VIIII and Clemens II  Under these consuls important buildings of Rome were built. i.e. Trajan's Forum, the Baths of Trajan and Titus, the Senate House, the Ludus Matutinus, the Mica Aurea, the Meta Sudans fountain and the Pantheon.  Nerva II and Rufus  Fulvius and Vetus  Sabinus and Antoninus  Nerva III and Trajan III  Senecio and Palma  Trajan IIII and Fronto  Under these consuls Apollonius of Tyana is considered a notable philosopher.  Domitian murdered in the palace aged 35. Nerva succeeding him, reigned for 1 year and 3 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 738  739  740 | **X.**  Traianus V et Orfitus  Senecio II et Sura  His conss. Nerva morbo periit in hortis Sallustianis anno aetatis LXXII, cum iam Traianvm adoptasset in filium. cui succedens imperavit annis XVIIII mensibus VI diebus XV. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **101 AD**  **102** | **10. [Nerva]**  Trajan V and Orfitus  Senecio II and Sura  Under these consuls Nerva died from an illness in the gardens of Sallust at the age of 72, after he had already adopted Trajan as his son. Who succeeding him, ruled for 18 years, 6 months and 15 days. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 741  742  743  744  745  746  747  748  749  750  751  752  753  754  755  756  757  758  759  760  761  762  763  764  765  766 | **XI.**  Traianus VI et Maximus  Senecio III et Sura II  Urbanus et Marcellus  Candidus et Quadratus  His conss. Traianus de Dacis et Scythis triumphavit.  Commodus et Caerealis  His conss. Traianus Hiberos Sauromatas Hosroenos Arabas Bosphoranos Colchos in foedus accepit, Seleuciam Etesifontem Babylonem occupavit et tenuit.  Senecio IIII et Sura III  His conss. Traianus in mari rubro classem instituit, ut per eam Indiae fines vastaret.  Gallus et Bradua  Africanus et Crispinus  Crispinus II et Bolenus  Piso et Rusticus  Traianus VII et Africanus  Celsus et Crispinus  His conss. Plinius Secundus Novocomensis orator et  historicus insignis habetur, cuius ingenii plurima opera  extant.  Asta et Piso  Messala et Pedon  Aemilius et Vetus  Niger et Apronianus  His conss. Traianus Armeniam Assyriam et Mesopotamiam provincias fecit.  Clarus et Alexander  Hadrianus et Salinator  Hadrianus II et Rusticus  Servilius et Fulvius  His conss. Traianus apud Seleuciam Hisauriae profluvio ventris extinctus est anno aetatis LXIII mense VIIII die IIII. cuius ossa in urna aurea conlocata sub columna fori quod eius nomine vocitatur recondita sunt. cuius columnae altitudo in CXL pedes erigitur. huic successit Hadrianvs utraque lingua peritissimus, Italicae natus ex consobrina Traiani, qui regnavit annis XX mensibus X diebus XXVIIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **103**  **-**  **104**  **105**  **106**  **107**  **108**  **-**  **110?**  **111?**  **112**  **113**  **114 AD**  **115**  **116**  **117**  **-**  **118**  **119**  **120** | **11. [Trajan]**  Trajan VI and Maximus  Senecio III and Sura II  Urbanus and Marcellus  Candidus and Quadratus  Under these consuls Trajan triumphed over the Dacians and Scythians.  Commodus and Caerealis  Under these consuls Trajan made a treaty with the Iberians, Sauromatians, Orsoenians, Arabs, Bosphorans and Colchians: he occupied and held Seleucia, Ctesiphon and Babylon.  Senecio IIII and Sura III  Under these consuls Trajan instituted a fleet in the Red Sea so that he could lay waste the outskirts of India.  Gallus and Bradua  Africanus and Crispinus  Crispinus II and Bolenus  Piso and Rusticus  Traian VII and Africanus  Celsus and Crispinus  Under these consuls Pliny the Younger of New Como, of whom many works of ingenuity are extant, is considered a notable orator and historian.  Asta and Piso  Messala and Pedon  Aemilius and Vetus  Niger and Apronianus  Under these consuls Trajan made Armenia, Assyria and Mesopotamia into provinces.  Clarus and Alexander  Hadrian and Salinator  Hadrian II and Rusticus  Servilius and Fulvius  Under these consuls Trajan  Trajan died at Isaurian Seleucia, as the result of dysentery, being sixty-three years, nine months and four days old. His bones were collected in a golden urn and concealed at the base of a column of the Forum witch is named after him. The height of that column is raised to 140 feet. Hadrian succeeded him, an expert in both languages, born at Italica of Trajan's female cousin, he reigned for 20 years, 10 months and 29 days. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 767  768  769  770  771  772  773  774  775  776  777  778  779  780  781  782  783  784  785  786  787  788 | **XII.**  Verus et Augur  His conss. Hadrianus Alexandriam a Romanis subversam publicis instauravit expensis.  Aviola et Pansa  His conss. Hadrianus reliqua tributorum urbibus relaxavit chartis publicis incensis, plurimos etiam ipsis tributis liberos fecit.  Paternus et Torquatus  His conss. Plutarchus philosophus insignis habetur.  Gabrio et Apronianus  His conss. Nicomedia et Nicaenae urbis plurimis terrae motu conlapsis Hadrianus ad instaurationem earum publicas largitur expensas.  Asiaticus et Quintus  Verus et Ambiguus  His conss. Atheniensibus leges petentibus Hadrianus ex Draconis et Solonis reliquorumque libris iura composuit.  Gallicanus et Titianus  His conss. iuxta Eleusinam civitatem Cefiso fluvio  Hadrianus pontem constravit.  Torquatus et Libo  Celsus et Marcellinus  Pontianus et Rufus  Augurinus et Sergianus  Tiberius et Silanus  His conss. Hadrianus a Christianorum persecutione  Cessavit.  Et pater patriae est appellatus.  Sergius II et Verus  Pompeianus et Atilianus | | **121**  **122**  **123**  **124**  **125**  **126**  **127 AD**  **128**  **129**  **131**  **132**  **133**  **134**  **135** | **12. [Hadrian]**  Verus and Augur  Under these consuls Hadrian restored Alexandria, which had been sacked by the Romans, from public funds.  Aviola and Pansa  Under these consuls Hadrian freed the rest of the cities from tribute, having burned the records in public: he also discharged many free-men from these same tributes.  Paternus and Torquatus  Under these consuls Plutarch is considered a notable philosopher.  Gabrio and Apronianus  Under these consuls after by an earthquake in Nicomedia and Nicaea many things were collapsed, Hadrian, for their reconstruction, generously gave funds from the public treasury.  Asiaticus and Quintus  Verus and Ambiguus  Under these consuls in response to the Athenians who had petitioned him for laws, Hadrian composed a legal code drawn from the books of Draco, Solon, and the rest.  Gallicanus and Titianus  Under these consuls near the city of Eleusis, Hadrian built a bridge over the Cephisus river.  Torquatus and Libo  Celsus and Marcellinus  Pontianus and Rufus  Augurinus and Sergianus  Tiberius and Silanus  Under these consuls Hadrian hold back from the persecution of Christians.  And he is called Father of his Country.  Sergius II and Verus  Pompeianus and Atilianus |
| 789  790  791  792  793  794  795  796  797  798  799 | His conss. templum Romae et Veneris factum est, quod nunc urbis appellatur.  Pompeianus II et Commodus  His conss. Hadrianus cum insignes et plurimas aedes  Athenis fecisset, agonem edidit bibliothecamque miri  operis exstruxit.  Laelius et Albinus  Camerinus et Niger  Antoninus et Praesens  Antoninus II et Praesens II  Severus et Silvanus  His conss. Aelia civitas, id est Hierusalem, ab Aelio  Hadriano condita est et in fronte eius portae, qua Bethleem egredimur, sus scapltus in marmore, significans Romanae potestati subiacere Iudaeos.  Rufinus et Torquatus  His conss. Hadrianus morbo intercutis aquae apud Baias moritur maior sexagenario. cui successit Antoninvs Pivs, qui regnavit annis XXI. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **136**  **137**  **138**  **139**  **140**  **141**  **142** | Under these consuls the temple of Rome and Venus was built, which now is called the City Temple.  Pompeianus II and Commodus  Under these consuls Hadrian, when he had constructed many notable buildings in Athens, held games and erected a library of  wondrous construction.  Laelius and Albinus  Camerinus and Niger  Antoninus and Praesens  Antoninus II and Praesens II  Severus and Silvanus  Under these consuls the city of Aelia, that is Jerusalem, was founded by Aelius Hadrianus. on the front of that gate, by which we go out to Bethlehem, a sow was sculpted in marble, denoting that to the Roman authority, the Jews were subject.  Rufinus and Torquatus  Under these consuls Hadrian, more than sixty years old, dies at Baiae because of dropsy. Antoninus Pius succeeded him, and reigned for 21 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 800  801  802  803  804  805  806  807  808  809  810  811  812  813  814  815  816  817  818  819  820  821  822  823 | **XIII.**  Torquatus II et Herodes  Aviola et Maximus  Antoninus III et Aurelius  Gratus et Seleucus  His conss. Iustinus philosophus librum pro Christiana  religione scriptum tradidit Antonino.  Antoninus IIII et Aurelius II  Largus et Messalianus  Torquatus III et Iulianus  Orfitus et Priscus  Gabrio et Vetus  Gordianus et Maximus  Gabrio II et Romulus  Praesens et Rufus  Commodus et Lateranus  His conss. Apollonius stoicus natione Chalcidicus et  Basilides Scytopolitanus philosophi inlustres habentur, qui Caesaris quoque praeceptores fuerunt.  Verus et Sabinus  Silvanus et Augurinus  Barbarus et Regulus  Tertullus et Sacerdos  Quintillus et Priscus  Verus II et Bradua  Antoninus V et Aurelius III  p.c. Antonini V et Aureli III  Hoc tempore Antoninus Pius apud Lorium villam suam  duodecimo ab urbe miliario moritur anno vitae LXXVII. usque ad hoc tempus singuli Augusti fuerunt. cui successerunt filii sui, id est Marcvs Antoninvs Vervs et Lvcivs Annivs Antoninvs Severvs, qui regnaverunt annis XVIIII. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **143 AD**  **144**  **145**  **221**  **-**  **147**  **148**  **149**  **150**  **151**  **152**  **153**  **154**  **155**  **156**  **157**  **158**  **159**  **160**  **-**  **-** | **13. [Antoninus Pius]**  Torquatus II and Herodes  Aviola and Maximus  Antoninus III and Aurelius  Gratus and Seleucus  Under these consuls Justin the philosopher gave the book he had written on behalf of the christian religion to Antoninus.  Antoninus IIII and Aurelius II  Largus and Messalianus  Torquatus III and Iulianus  Orfitus and Priscus  Gabrio and Vetus  Gordianus and Maximus  Gabrio II and Romulus  Praesens and Rufus  Commodus and Lateranus  Under these consuls The philosophers Apollonius the Stoic Chalcidian and Basilides the Scythopolitan are considered illustrious: who were also the preceptors of the Caesar.  Verus and Sabinus  Silvanus and Augurinus  Barbarus and Regulus  Tertullus and Sacerdos  Quintillus and Priscus  Verus II and Bradua  Antoninus V and Aurelius III  After the consulship of Antoninus V and Aurelius III  In this time Antoninus Pius dies aged 77 at his villa at Lorium near the 12th milestone from the City.  Until this time, there had been individual Augusti. His sons succeeded him, i.e.  Marcus Antoninus Verus and Lucius Annius Antoninus Severus, they reigned for 19 years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 824  825  826  827  828  829  830  831  832  833  834  835  836  837  838  839  840  841  842  843  844  845  846  847  848  849  850  851 | **XIIII.**  duo Augusti conss.  Rusticus et Aquilinus  His conss. Lucio Caesari Athenis sacrificanti ignis in caelo ab occidente in orientem ferri visus est.  Laelianus et Pastor  Macrinus et Celsus  His conss. Fronto orator insignis habetur, qui Marcum  Antoninum Latinis litteris erudivit.  Orfitus et Pudens  His conss. Lucius Caesar de Parthis cum fratre Antonino triumphavit.  Pudens II et Pollio  Verus III et Quadratus  Apronianus et Paulus  Priscus etApollinaris  Cethecus et Clarus  Severus et Herennianus  His conss. Lucius Annius Antoninus Severus anno regni undecimo inter Concordiam et Altinum apoplexi extinctus est sedens cum fratre in vehiculo.  Orfitus et Maximus  Severus II et Pompeianus  Gallus et Flaccus  Piso et Iulianus  Pollio etAper  Commodus et Quintillus  His conss. Marcus Antoninus Verus imperator Commodum filium suum consortem regni facit.  Orfitus et Rufus  His conss. imperatores de hostibus triumphant.  Et pecuniam quae fisco debebatur provinciis concedentes tabulas debitorum in medio Romanae urbis foro incendio concremarunt. ac ne quid bonitatis deesset, severiores quasque leges novis constitutionibus temperarunt.  Commodus II et Verus II  His conss. Antoninus Verus adeo in editione munerum  magnificus fuit, ut centum simul leones exhibuerit.  Qui post in Pannonia morbo periit. Commodvs filius eius a senatu Augustus est appellatus, qui regnavit annis XIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **161 AD**  **162**  **163**  **164**  **165**  **166**  **167**  **168**  **169**  **170**  **171**  **172**  **173**  **174**  **175**  **176**  **177**  **178 AD**  **179** | **14. [Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Annius]**  The consulship of the two Augusti  Rusticus and Aquilinus  Under these consuls It seems that fires were reported in the sky, from west to east, to Lucius Caesar who was sacrificing at Athens.  Laelianus and Pastor  Macrinus and Celsus  Under these consuls The orator Fronto, who instructed Marcus Antoninus Verus in Latin studies, is considered notable.  Orfitus and Pudens  Under these consuls Lucius Caesar celebrated a triumph with his brother Antoninus over the Parthians.  Pudens II and Pollio  Verus III and Quadratus  Apronianus and Paulus  Priscus etApollinaris  Cethecus and Clarus  Severus and Herennianus  Under these consuls Lucius Annius Antoninus Severus, while sitting with his brother in a carriage, died of apoplexy in the eleventh year of his reign between Concordia and Altinus.  Orfitus and Maximus  Severus II and Pompeianus  Gallus and Flaccus  Piso and Iulianus  Pollio etAper  Commodus and Quintillus  Under these consuls the emperor Marcus Antoninus Verus makes his son Commodus his colleague in power.  Orfitus and Rufus  Under these consuls the emperors celebrated a triumph over the enemy.  And when they had forgiven the provinces the money that was owed to the exchequer, they burned the titles of the debtors in the fire in the middle of the forum of Rome, and, lest anything of goodness should be lacking, they tempered some rather severe laws with new regulations.  Commodus II and Verus II  Under these consuls Antoninus Verus was so splendid in the presentation of the games that a hundred lions were exhibited at the same time.  He later died in an illness in Pannonia. Commodus, his son, was named 'Augustus' by the Senate, and reigned for 13 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 852  853  854  855  856  857  858  859  860  861  862  863  864  865  866  867 | **XV.**  Praesens et Gordianus  Commodus III et Byrrus  Mamertinus et Rufus  Commodus IIII et Victorinus  Marullus et Haelianus  His conss. thermae Commodianae Romae factae sunt.  Maternus et Bradua  Commodus V et Gabrio  Crispinus et Haelianus  Fuscianus et Silanus  Duo et Silani  His conss. Commodus imperator colossi capite sublato suae imaginis caput iussit inponi.  Commodus VI et Septimianus  Apronianus et Bradua  Commodus VII et Pertinax  His conss. Commodus strangulatur in domo Vestiliani. cui successit Pertinax, qui regnavit mensibus VI. | | **180**  **181**  **182**  **183**  **184**  **185**  **186**  **187**  **188**  **189**  **190**  **191**  **192** | **15. [Commodus]**  Praesens and Gordianus  Commodus III and Byrrus  Mamertinus and Rufus  Commodus IIII and Victorinus  Marullus and Haelianus  Under these consuls the baths of Commodus were constructed in Rome.  Maternus and Bradua  Commodus V and Gabrio  Crispinus and Haelianus  Fuscianus and Silanus  Duo and Silani  Under these consuls the emperor Commodus ordered that, after the removal of the head of the Colossus, a head in his own image should be placed.  Commodus VI and Septimianus  Apronianus and Bradua  Commodus VII and Pertinax  Under these consuls Commodus is strangled in the Vectilian House. Pertinax succeeded him, and reigned for 6 months. |
| 868  869 | **XVI.**  Falco et Clarus  His conss. Pertinax occiditur in Palatio maior  septuagenario. cui successit Severvs provincia Tripolitana natus, oppido Lepti, solusque Afer imperator Romanus fuit, qui regnavit annis XVIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **193 AD** | **16. [Pertinax]**  Falco and Clarus  Under these consuls Pertinax, more than seventy years old, is slain in the palace. Severus succeeded him, who was born in the town of Leptis in the Province of Tripolitana, and who was the only Roman Emperor from Africa. He reigned for 18 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 870  871  872  873  874  875  876  877  878  879  880  881  882  883  884  885  886  887  888  889  890  891  892  893 | **XVII.**  Severus et Albinus  Tertullus et Clemens  Dexter et Priscus  Lateranus et Rufinus  Scoturninus et Gallus  Anulinus et Fronto  His conss. Severus Parthos et Adiabenos superavit  Arabasque interiores ita cecidit, ut regionem eorum  Romanam provinciam faceret.  Severus II et Victorinus  Fabianus et Mucianus  His conss. thermae Severianae apud Antiochiam et Romae factae, et Septezodium instructum est.  Severus III et Antoninus  Geta et Plautianus  Chilo et Libo  Antoninus II et Geta II  Albinus et Aelianus  Aper et Maximus  His conss. Severus in Brittannos bellum movit, ubi ut  receptas provincias ab incursione barbarica faceret  securiores, vallum per CXXXII passuum milia a mari ad mare duxit.  Antoninus III et Geta III  Pompeianus et Avitus  His conss. Tertullianus Afer Christianorum scriptor  celeberrimus habetur.  Faustinus et Rufus  His conss. Origenes scriptor Alexandriae studiis eruditur.  Gentianus et Bassus  His conss. Severus imperator Eboraci in Brittannia moritur. cui successit Antoninvs Caracalla Severi filius, qui regnavit annis VII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **194**  **195**  **196**  **197**  **198**  **199**  **200**  **201**  **202**  **203**  **204**  **205**  **206**  **207**  **208**  **209**  **210 AD**  **211** | **17. [Severus]**  Severus and Albinus  Tertullus and Clemens  Dexter and Priscus  Lateranus and Rufinus  Scoturninus and Gallus  Anulinus and Fronto  Under these consuls Severus defeated the Parthians and the Adiabeni, and slaughtered the Inner Arabs to such an extent that he could make their land into a Roman province.  Severus II and Victorinus  Fabianus and Mucianus  Under these consuls Severian Baths were built at Antioch and Rome, and the Septizonium equipped.  Severus III and Antoninus  Geta and Plautianus  Chilo and Libo  Antoninus II and Geta II  Albinus and Aelianus  Aper and Maximus  Under these consuls Severus brought war to the British: where, so as to make the recovered provinces more secure from barbarian invasions, he drew an earthwork along a 132 mile stretch from sea to sea.  Antoninus III and Geta III  Pompeianus and Avitus  Under these consuls Tertullian the African, is considered the most celebrated christian writer.  Faustinus and Rufus  Under these consuls Origen, the writer, becomes learned by studies at Alexandria.  Gentianus and Bassus  Under these consuls the emperor Severus dies at York in Britain. Antoninus Caracalla, the son of Severus succeeded him, and reigned for 6 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 894  895  896  897  898  899  900  901  902  903 | **XVIII.**  Duo et Aspri  Antoninus et Balbinus  Messala et Sabinus  His conss. Antoninus Caracalla cognominatur propter genus vestis, quod Romae erogaverat.  Laetus et Caerealis  Sabinus II et Venustus  His conss. Antoninus Romae thermas sui nominis  aedificavit.  Praesens et Extricatus  Antoninus et Adventus  His conss. Antoninus interficitur inter Edessam et Carras anno aetatis XLIII. cui successit Macrinvs praefecturam praetorianam gerens; regnavit autem ann. I. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **212**  **213**  **214**  **215**  **216**  **217**  **218** | **18. [Caracalla]**  Duo and Aspri  Antoninus and Balbinus  Messala and Sabinus  Under these consuls Antoninus was surnamed 'Caracalla' because of a type of clothing, which he had distributed at Rome.  Laetus and Caerealis  Sabinus II and Venustus  Under these consuls Antoninus built the bathhouses that bear his name at Rome.  Praesens and Extricatus  Antoninus and Adventus  Under these consuls Antoninus is killed between Edessa and Carrae in the 43rd year of his life. Macrinus, while holding the Praetorian Prefecture, succeeded him, he but reigned for one year. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 904  905 | **XVIIII.**  Antoninus II et Sacerdos  His conss. Macrinus occiditur in Archelaide. cui successit M. Aurelivs Antoninvs, qui regnavit ann. IIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **219** | **19. [Macrinus]**  Antoninus II and Sacerdos  Under these consuls Macrinus is slain in Khirbet-El-Arakah. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus succeeded him, and reigned for 4 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 906  907  908  909  910  911  912 | **XX.**  Antoninus III et Comazon  Gratus et Seleucus  His conss. Heliogabalum templum Romae aedificatur.  Alexander et Augustus  His conss. in Palaestina Nicopolis quae prius Emmaus  vocabatur urbs condita est.  Maximus et Helianus  His conss. M. Aurelius Antoninus Romae occiditur tumultu militari. cui successit Alexander Mamaeae filius, qui regnavit annis XIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **220 AD**  **221**  **222**  **223** | **20. [Marcus Aurelius** **Antoninus]**  Antoninus III and Comazon  Gratus and Seleucus  Under these consuls the temple of Heliogabalus was built at Rome.  Alexander and Augustus  Under these consuls in Palestine Nicopolis, which previously used to be called Emmaus, was founded as a city.  Maximus and Helianus  Under these consuls Marcus Aurelius Antoninus is slain at Rome in a military uprising. **Alexander, son of Mamaea, succeeded him,** and reigned for **13 years.** Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 913  914  915  916  917  918  919  920  921  922  923  924  925  926  927  928  929  930  931 | **XXI.**  Iulianus et Crispinus  His conss. Alexander Xerxem regem Persarum vicit.  Fuscus et Dexter  Alexander II et Marcellus  Annianus et Maximus  His conss. Ulpianus iuris consultus adsessor Alexandri  insignissimus habetur.  Albinus et Maximus  His conss. Neronianae thermae Alexandrianae vocatae sunt.  Modestus et Probus  Alexander III et Dio  Gratus et Seleucus  His conss. Origenis Alexandriae clarus habetur.  Pompeianus et Felicianus  Lupus et Maximus  His conss. Alexander in matrem Mamaeam unice pius fuit et ob hoc cunctis amabilis.  Maximus et Paternus  Maximus II et Urbanus  Severus et Quintianus  His conss. Alexander occiditur Mogontiaci tumultu militari. cui successit Maximinvs regnans annis tribus, primus omnium ex corpore militari imperator electus. sub quo hi conss. fuerunt. | | **224**  **225**  **226**  **-**  **227**  **228**  **229**  **221**  **231**  **232**  **233**  **234**  **235** | **21. [Alexander]**  Iulianus and Crispinus  Under these consuls Alexander defeated Xerxes, king of the Persians.  Fuscus and Dexter  Alexander II and Marcellus  Annianus and Maximus  Under these consuls Ulpian the jurist and counselor of Alexander, is considered most notable.  Albinus and Maximus  Under these consuls, the Neronian baths were renamed 'Alexandrian'.  Modestus and Probus  Alexander III and Dio  Gratus and Seleucus  Under these consuls Origen of Alexandria is considered important.  Pompeianus and Felicianus  Lupus and Maximus  Under these consuls Alexander was uniquely pious towards his mother Mamea, and because of this was pleasant to everyone.  Maximus and Paternus  Maximus II and Urbanus  Severus and Quintianus  Under these consuls Alexander is slain at Mainz in a military uprising. Maximinus succeeded him, reigning for 3 years, he was the first emperor chosen from the military. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 932  933  934  935 | **XXII.**  Maximinus et Africanus  Perpetuus et Cornelianus  Pius et Proculus  His conss. Maximinus Aquileiae occiditur. cui successit Gordianvs, qui regnavit ann. VI. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **236 AD**  **237**  **238** | **22. [Maximinus]**  Maximinus and Africanus  Perpetuus and Cornelianus  Pius and Proculus  Under these consuls Maximinus is slain at Aquileia. Gordian succeeded him, and reigned for 6 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 936  937  938  939  940  941  942  943 | **XXIII.**  Gordianus et Aviola  Sabinus et Venustus  His conss. Gordiano Romae ingresso Pupienus et Albinus, qui imperium arripuerant, in Palatio occisi sunt.  Gordianus II et Pompeianus  Atticus et Praetextatus  Arrianus et Pappus  Peregrinus et Aemilianus  His conss. Gordianus admodum adulescens Parthorum  natione superata cum victor reverteretur ad patriam, fraude Philippi ppo haud longe a Romano solo intefectus est. Gordiano milites tumulum aedificant supra Eufraten ossibus eius Roman revectis. cui successit Philippvs, qui regnavit annis VII. qui mox Philippvm filivm suum consortem regni facit primusque omnium ex Romanis imperatoribus Christianus fuit. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **239**  **240**  **241**  **242**  **243**  **244** | **23. [Gordian]**  Gordian and Aviola  Sabinus and Venustus  Under these consuls after Gordian had entered Rome, Pupienus and Albinus who had seized power were slain in the palace.  Gordian II and Pompeianus  Atticus and Praetextatus  Arrianus and Pappus  Peregrinus and Aemilianus  Under these consuls Gordian, while very much a young man, having defeated the Parthian nation, when he was returning home a victor, he was killed by a stratagem of the praetorian prefect Philip not far from Roman soil.  For Gordian the soldiers build a burial mound above the Euphrates River, after his bones had been carried back to Rome.  Philip succeeded him, and reigned for 7 years. He soon makes his son Philip his colleage in power; and he first of all the Roman emperors was a Christian.  Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 944  945  946  947  948  949  950  951  952  953 | **XXIIII.**  Philippus et Titianus  Praesens et Albinus  Philippus II et Philippus  Philippus III et Philippus II  Aemilianus et Aquilinus  His conss. millesimus annus urbis Romae expletus est, ob quam sollemnitatem innumerabiles Philippus cum filio suo bestias in circo magno interfecit ludosque in campo Martio theatrales tribus diebus ac noctibus populo pervigilante celebravit. quadraginta etiam missus natali Romanae urbis cucurrerunt. et agon mille annorum actus.  Philippus urbem nominis sui in Tracia construxit.  Decius et Grates  Decius II et Rusticus  His conss. Philippus senior Veronae, Romae vero iunior occiditur. his successit Decivs, qui regnavit anno I mensibus tribus, quantum ad consules autem annum I. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **245 AD**  **246**  **247**  **248**  **249**  **250**  **251** | **24. [Philip]**  Philip and Titianus  Praesens and Albinus  Philip II and Philip  Philip III and Philip II  Aemilianus and Aquilinus  Under these consuls the millennium of the city of Rome was completed, because of which solemnity Philip and his son killed innumerable beasts in the great circus. And theatrical games were celebrated in the Campus Martius, the people staying awake for three days and nights.  Also forty men were caused to ran in the contest for the birthday of the city of Rome, and this game has been held for a thousand years.    Philip constructed the city in Thrace that bears his name.  Decius and Grates  Decius II and Rusticus  Under these consuls the older Philip is slain at Verona, but the younger at Rome. Decius succeeded these emperors and reigned for one year  and three months, but as far as consuls are concerned, only one year. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 954  955  956 | **XXV.**  Gallus et Volusianus  His conss. Decius lavacra publica aedificavit, quae suo  nomine appellari iussit.  Decius cum filio suo in Abritto Traciae loco a Gothis occiditur. cui successit Gallvs cvm Volvsiano filio, qui regnaverunt annis II et mensibus IIII, quantum ad consulatum autem annis tantum duobus. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **252** | **25. [Decius]**  Gallus and Volusianus  Under these consuls Decius built public baths, which he ordered to be named after him.  Decius was killed with his son in Abrittus, a place in Thrace, by the Goths. Gallus succeeded him with Volusianus his son and they reigned for two years and four months, but as far as the consulship is concerned, only two years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 957  958  959  960 | **XXVI.**  Volusianus II et Maximus  His conss. Novatianus apparuit.  Valerianus et Gallienus  His conss. Gallus et Volusianus Teramnae interfecti sunt. quibus successerunt Valerianvs et Gallienvs, qui regnaverunt annis XV. sub quibus hi conss. fuerunt. | | **253**  **254** | **26. [Gallus and Volusianus]**  Volusianus II and Maximus  Under these consuls appeared Novatian.  Valerian and Gallienus  Under these consuls Gallus and Volusianus were killed at Teramna. Valerian and Gallienus succeeded these emperors and reigned for 15 years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 961  962  963  964  965  966  967  968  969  970  971  972  973  974  975  976  977  978  979 | **XXVII.**  Valerianus II et Gallienus II  Maximus II et Gabrio  Valerianus III et Gallienus III  His conss. Cyprianus, primum rethor, deinde presbyter, ad extremum Carthaginiensis episcopus, martyrio coronatur.  Tuscus et Bassus  His conss. Valerianus in Christianos persecutione  commota statim a Sapore Persarum rege capitur ibique  servitute miserabili consenescit.  Aemilianus et Bassus  Secularis et Donatus  Gallienus IIII et Gentianus  Gallienus V et Victorinus  Albinus et Maximus  His conss. Graecia Macedonia Pontus Asia depopulata per Gothos, aliasque provincias barbarorum quassavit inruptio.  Gallienus VI et Saturninus  Valerius et Lucillus  Gallienus VII et Sabinillus  Paternus et Archisilaus  Paternus II et Marinus  Claudius et Paternus  Hic conss. Gallienus Mediolani occiditur. cui successit  Clavdivs, qui regnavit anno I mensibus VIIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **255 AD**  **256**  **257**  **258**  **259**  **260**  **261**  **262**  **263**  **264**  **265**  **266**  **267**  **268**  **269** | **27. [Valerian and Gallienus]**  Valerian II and Gallienus II  Maximus II and Gabrio  Valerian III and Gallienus III  Under these consuls Cyprian, first a rhetorician, then a priest, and finally bishop of Carthage, is crowned with martyrdom.  Tuscus and Bassus  Under these consuls Valerianus, Valerian, after stirring up a persecution against the Christians, is immediately captured by Sapor, the king of the Persians, and there he grows old in miserable slavery.  Aemilianus and Bassus  Secularis and Donatus  Gallienus IIII and Gentianus  Gallienus V and Victorinus  Albinus and Maximus  Under these consuls Greece, Macedonia, Pontus, and Asia laid waste by the Goths. And an irruption of barbarians shook other provinces.  Gallienus VI and Saturninus  Valerius and Lucillus  Gallienus VII and Sabinillus  Paternus and Archisilaus  Paternus II and Marinus  Claudius and Paternus  Under these consuls Gallienus is murdered at Milan. Claudius succeeded him, and reigned for one year and nine months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 980  981  982  983  984 | **XXVIII.**  Antiochianus et Orphitus  Valerianus et Bassus  His conss. Claudius barbaros vastantes repellit  et Sirmi moritur. huic successit Quintillvs Claudii frater a senatu Augustus appellatus, qui XVII imperii sui die Aquileiae occiditur.  Post quem Avrelianvs factus est imperator, qui regnavit annis V mensibus VI. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **270 AD**  **271** | **28. [Claudius]**  Antiochianus and Orphitus  Valerianus and Bassus  Under these consuls Claudius repels the devastating barbarians and dies at Sirmium. Quintilius the brother of Claudius named Augustus by the Senate succeeded him, and is slain on the 17th day of his reign at Aquileia.  After him Aurelian was made emperor, he reigned for 5 years and 6 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 985  986  987  988  989  990  991  992  993 | **XXVIIII.**  Quietus et Voldumianus  Tacitus et Placidianus  Aurelianus et Capitolinus  His conss. Aurelianum Romae triumphantem captivi  Tetricus et Zenobia praecesserunt.  Aurelianus II et Marcellus  His conss. Aurelianus templum Soli aedificavit, Romam firmioribus muris vallat.  Probus et Paulinus  Probus II et Paternus II  His conss. inter Constantinopolim et Heracliam Aurelianus occiditur. cui successit Tacitvs, qui regnavit mensibus VI. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **272**  **273**  **274**  **275**  **277**  **278** | **29. [Aurelian]**  Quietus and Voldumianus  Tacitus and Placidianus  Aurelian and Capitolinus  Under these consuls the captives Tetricus and Zenobia preceded Aurelian in a triumph at Rome.  Aurelian II and Marcellus  Under these consuls Aurelian built a temple to the Sun. He surrounds Rome with stronger walls.  Probus and Paulinus  Probus II and Paternus II  Under these consuls Aurelian is slain between Constantinople and Heraclea. Tacitus succeeded him and reigned for 6 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 994  995  996 | **XXX.**  Probus III et Paternus III  His conss. Tacitus in Ponto occisus est et optinuit Florianvs imperium diebus LXXXVIII.  Hoc quoque apud Tarsim interfecto Probvs factus est imperator, qui regnavit annis VI mensibus III. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **279** | **30. [Tacitus]**  Probus III and Paternus  Under these consuls Tacitus was slain in Pontus and Florian obtained the imperial power for 88 days.  After he too had been killed at Tarsus, was Probus made emperor, he reigned for 6 years and 3 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 997  998  999  1000  1001  1002  1003  1004  1005 | **XXXI.**  Messala et Gratus  His conss. Galliae, quae fuerant a barbaris occupatae, a  Probo Romano restituuntur imperio.  Probus IIII et Tiberianus  Probus V et Victorinus  His conss. insana Manichaeorum haeresis exorta est.  Carus et Carinus  Carus II et Numerianus  Diocletianus et Aristobolus  His conss. Probus apud Sirmium tumultu militari in turre quae vocatur Ferrata occiditur. cui successit Carvs cvm filiis suis Carino et Nvmeriano, qui regnaverunt annis duobus. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **280 AD**  **281**  **282**  **283**  **284**  **285** | **31. [Probus]**  Messala and Gratus  Under these consuls the Gallic provinces, who had been occupied by the barbarians, were restored to Roman dominion by Probus.  Probus IIII and Tiberianus  Probus V and Victorinus  Under these consuls the heresy of the Manichaeans appeared.  Carus and Carinus  Carus II and Numerianus  Diocletian and Aristobolus  Under these consuls Probus is murdered in an uprising of the military in a tower, which is called Ferrata, near Sirmium. **Carus with his sons Carinus and Numerian succeeded him, and they reigned for two years.** Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1006  1007  1008  1009 | **XXXII.**  Maximus et Aquilinus  His conss. cum Carus devictis Parthis castra supra Tigridem posuisset, fulmine ictus interiit.  Diocletianus II et Maximianus  His conss. Numerianus occiditur. Carinus apud Margum proelio victus interiit. post quos Diocletianvs Dalmata suscepit imperium, qui regnavit annis XX. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **286**  **287** | **32. [Carus, Carinus and Numerian]**  Maximus andAquilinus  Under these consuls Carus, while setting up camp above the Tigris, after having defeated the Parthians, died by a flash of lightning.  Diocletian II and Maximianus  Under these consuls Numerian has been slain. Carinus, defeated in battle at the Margus, passed away. After them Diocletian from Dalmatia took up power, and reigned for 20 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1010  1011  1012  1013  1014  1015  1016  1017  1018  1019  1020  1021  1022  1023  1024  1025  1026  1027  1028  1029  1030  1031  1032  1033  1034  1035 | **XXXIII.**  Maximianus II et Ianuarius  Bassus et Quintianus  His conss. Diocletianus in consortium regni Herculium  Maximianum adsumit.  Diocletianus III et Maximianus III  Tiberianus et Dio  Annibalianus et Asclepiodotus  Diocletianus IIII et Maximianus IIII  Constantius et Maximus  Tuscus et Anulinus  Diocletianus V et Constantius II  Maximianus V et Maximus II  Faustus et Gallus  His conss. primus Diocletianus adorari se iussit ut deum et gemmas vestibus calciamentisque conseruit, cum ante eum omnes imperatores in modum iudicum salutarentur et chlamydem tantum purpuream a privato habitu plus haberent.  Diocletianus VI et Maximianus VI  Constantius III et Maximus III  Titianus et Nepotianus  Constantius IIII et Maximus IIII  His conss. LX milia Alamannorum caesa sunt.  Diocletianus VII et Maximianus VII  Diocletianus VIII et Maximianus VIII  Constantius V et Maximus V  Constantius VI et Maximus VI  His conss. Diocletianus et Maximianus Augg. insigni  pompa Romae triumpharunt, antecedentibus currum  eorum Narsei coniuge sororibus liberis et omni pompa, qua Parthos spoliaverant.  Diocletianus VIIII et Constantinus  Diocletianus X et Maximus VII  His conss. Diocletianus Nicomediae, Maximianus  Mediolani purpuram deposuerunt ob aetatis defectum et creati sunt Constantivs et Galerivs. sed Constantius tantum Augusti dignitate contentus cum esset otiosus, anni ipsius adscribuntur filio eius Constantino, qui natus dicitur ex Helena concubina, qui regnavit annis XXX mensibus X. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **288**  **289**  **290**  **291**  **292**  **293**  **294**  **295**  **296 AD**  **297**  **298**  **299**  **300**  **301**  **302**  **303**  **304**  **305**  **306**  **307**  **308** | **33. [Diocletian]**  Maximianus II and Ianuarius  Bassus and Quintianus  Under these consuls Diocletian adopted as co-ruler Maximianus Herculius.  Diocletian III and Maximianus III  Tiberianus and Dio  Annibalianus and Asclepiodotus  Diocletian IIII and Maximianus IIII  Constantius and Maximus  Tuscus and Anulinus  Diocletianus V and Constantius II  Maximianus V and Maximus II  Faustus and Gallus  Under these consuls while all the emperors before him were hailed in the manner of a magistrate, and they had nothing more than a purple mantle in addition to a normal dress, Diocletian was the first to order that he should be hailed as a god, and gems to be sewn onto his robes and shoes.    Diocletian VI and Maximianus VI  Constantius III and Maximus III  Titianus and Nepotianus  Constantius IIII et Maximus IIII  Under these consuls 60,000 Alamanni were slaughtered.  Diocletian VII and Maximianus VII  Diocletian VIII and Maximianus VIII  Constantius V and Maximus V  Constantius VI and Maximus VI  Under these consuls Diocletian and Maximian Augusti celebrated a triumph at Rome with notable pomp. Before their chariot went the wife, sisters and children of Narses, and all the pomp, which they had looted from the Parthians.  Diocletian IX and Constantinus  Diocletian X and Maximus VII  Under these consuls Diocletian at Nicomedia, and Maximianus at Milan, laid down the purple on account of their age. And Constantius and Galerius were chosen. But since Constantius was free from public duties and satisfied with the rank of Augustus alone, his years are assigned to those of his son, Constantine. He was said to have been born from the concubine Helena, and he reigned for 30 years and 10 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1036  1037  1038  1039  1040  1041  1042  1043  1044  1045  1046  1047  1048  1049  1050  1051  1052  1053  1054  1055  1056  1057  1058  1059  1060  1061  1062  1063  1064  1065  1066  1067  1068  1069 | **XXXIIII.**  p.c. Diocletiani X et Maximi VII  II p.c. Diocletiani X et Maximi VII  Maximus VIII et Licinius  Constantinus II et Licinius II  Constantinus III et Licinius III  Volusianus et Annianus  Constantinus IIII et Licinius IIII  Sabinus et Rufus  Gallicanus et Bassus  Licinius V et Crispus  Constantinus V et Licinius Caes.  Constantinus VI et Constantius Caes.  Crispus II et Constantius Caes. II.  Probianus et Iulianus  Severus et Rufinus  Crispus III et Constantius III  Paulinus et Iulianus  Constantinus VII et Constantius IIII  Constantius V et Maximus  Ianuarius et Iustus  His conss. vicennalia Constantini Nicomediae acta et  sequenti anno Romae edita.  Constantinus VIII et Constantius VI  Constantius VII et Symmachus  Bassus et Ablabius  Pacatianus et Hilarianus  His conss. civitas, quae prius Byzantium dicta est, mutato nomine a Constantino Constantinopolis dedicatur.  Dalmatius et Zenophilus  Optatus et Paulinus  Constantius et Albinus  Nepotianus et Facundus  Felicianus et Titianus  Ursus et Polemius  Constantius II et Constans  His conss. Constantinus imp. dum bellum pararet in Persas, in Acyrone villa publica iuxta Nicomediam moritur anno aetatis LXVI. post quem tres liberi eius, id est Constantinvs, Constantivs et Constans, qui regnaverunt annis XXIIII mensibus V diebus XXIII. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **309 AD**  **310**  **311**  **312**  **313**  **314**  **315**  **316**  **317**  **318**  **319**  **320**  **321**  **322**  **323**  **324**  **325**  **326**  **327**  **328**  **329**  **330**  **331**  **332**  **333**  **334**  **335**  **336**  **337**  **338 AD**  **339** | **34. [Constantine]**  After the consulship of Diocletian X and Maximus VII  The second year after the consulship of Diocletian X and Maximus VII  Maximus VIII and Licinius  Constantine II and Licinius II  Constantine III and Licinius III  Volusianus and Annianus  Constantine IIII and Licinius IIII  Sabinus and Rufus  Gallicanus and Bassus  Licinius V and Crispus  Constantine V and Licinius caesar  Constantine VI and Constantius caesar  Crispus II and Constantius caesar II  Probianus and Iulianus  Severus and Rufinus  Crispus III and Constantius III  Paulinus and Iulianus  Constantine VII and Constantius IIII  Constantius V and Maximus  Ianuarius and Iustus  Under these consuls the Vicennalia of Constantine were held in Nicomedia, and proclaimed at Rome in the following year.  Constantine VIII and Constantius VI  Constantius VII and Symmachus  Bassus and Ablabius  Pacatianus and Hilarianus  Under these consuls the city formerly called Byzantium, is by Constantine dedicated under the new name Constantinople.  Dalmatius and Zenophilus  Optatus and Paulinus  Constantius and Albinus  Nepotianus and Facundus  Felicianus and Titianus  Ursus and Polemius  Constantius II and Constans  Under these consuls the emperor Constantine, while preparing for war against the Persians, dies at Ancyra in a public villa near Nicomedia at the age of 66; after him his three sons, i.e. Constantine, Constantius and Constans reigned for 24 years, **5 months, and 23 days.** Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1070  1071  1072  1073  1074  1075  1076  1077  1078  1079  1080  1081  1082  1083  1084  1085  1086  1087  1088  1089  1090  1091  1092  1093  1094  1095  1096  1097  1098  1099  1100  1101  1102 | **XXXV.**  Acyndinus et Proculus  Marcellinus et Probinus  Constantius III et Constans II  His conss. Constantinus bellum fratri Constantio inferens iuxta Aquileiam Alsae occiditur.  Placidus et Romulus  Leontius et Salustius  His conss. Franci a Constante perdomiti in pacem recepti sunt.  Constantius IIII et Constans III  Amantius et Albinus  p.c. Amantii et Albini  Rufinus et Eusebius  His conss. magnis rei publicae expensis in Seleucia Syriae portus efficitur.  Philippus et Sallia  His conss. solis facta defectio.  Limenius et Catulinus  Sergius et Nigridianus  His conss. Constans haud longe ab Hispania in castro cui Helenae nomen est interficitur anno aetatis XXX et  Constantius remansit in regno.  p.c. Sergii et Nigriniani  Constantius V et Constans Caes.  Constantius VI et Constans Caes. II  Constantius VII et Constans Caes. III  Arbitrio et Lollianus  His conss. Victorinus rethor et Donatus grammaticus  Romae insignes habentur.  Constantius VIII et Iulianus Caes.  Constantius VIIII et Iulianus Caes. II  His conss. magnae Alamannorum copiae apud  Argentoratum oppidum Galliarum deletae sunt.  Titianus et Caerealis  Eusebius et Hypatius  Constantius X et Iulianus Caes. III  His conss. Honoratus nomine primus Constantinopoli  praefectus urbi esse coepit.  Taurus et Florentius  Mamertinus et Nevitta  His conss. Constantius Mopsocrenis inter Ciliciam  Cappadociamque moritur anno aetatis XLVI. cui successit Ivlianvs qui regnavit annum I. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **340**  **341**  **342**  **343**  **344**  **-**  **345**  **346**  **347**  **348**  **349**  **350**  **351**  **352**  **353**  **354**  **355 AD**  **356**  **357**  **358**  **359**  **360**  **361**  **362** | **35. [Constantine II, Constantius and Constans]**  Acyndinus and Proculus  Marcellinus and Probinus  Constantius III and Constans II  Under these consuls Constantine, waging war against his brother Constantius near Aquileia, is slain at Alsa.  Placidus and Romulus  Leontius and Salustius  Under these consuls the Franks subdued by Constans were retaken in peace.  Constantius IIII and Constans III  Amantius and Albinus  After the consulship of Amantius and Albinus  Rufinus and Eusebius  Under these consuls a sea-port was constructed in Seleucia of Syria at great expense to the state.  Philippus and Sallia  Under these consuls an eclipse of the sun happened.  Limenius and Catulinus  Sergius and Nigridianus  Under these consuls Constans is killed in the thirtieth year of his life not far from Spain in a camp which is named Helena, and Constantius remained in his reign.  After the consulship of Sergius and Nigrinianus  Constantius V and Constans caesar  Constantius VI and Constans caesar II  Constantius VII and Constans caesar III  Arbitrio and Lollianus  Under these consuls the rhetor Victorinus and Donatus the grammarian are considered notable at Rome.  Constantius VIII and Julian caesar  Constantius VIIII and Julian caesar II  Under these consuls large numbers of the forces of the Alamanni were terminated at Strasbourg, a city of the Gallic provinces.  Titianus and Caerealis  Eusebius and Hypatius  Constantius X and Julian caesar III  Under these consuls Honoratus started to be in name the first Prefect of the city of Constantinople.  Taurus and Florentius  Mamertinus and Nevitta  Under these consuls Constantius dies at Mopsocrene, between Cilicia and Cappadocia, in the forty-fifth year of his life. Julian succeeded him, and reigned for one year. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1103  1104 | **XXXVI.**  Iulianus IIII et Salustius  His conss. Iulianus per victoriam apud Persas occiditur  anno aetatis XXXII. post quem sequenti die Iovianus ex primicerio domesticorum factus est imperator, qui regnavit mensibus VIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **363** | **36. [Julian]**  Julian IV and Salustius  Under these consuls Julian was killed during the victory over the Persians  in the 32nd year of his life. After which, the following day, Jovian the primicerius of the household troops was made emperor. And he reigned for 8 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1105  1106 | **XXXVII.**  Iovianus et Varronianus  His conss. Iovianus imp. moritur anno aetatis  XXXIIII. post quem Valentinianvs tribunus scutariorum apud Nicaeam Augustus appellatus fratrem Valentem Constantinopoli in communionem adsumit imperii, qui regnavit annis XIIII mensibus V. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **364** | **37. [Jovian]**  Jovian and Varronianus  Under these consuls the emperor Jovian dies aged 33. After him Valentinian, tribune of the scutarii, is hailed as Augustus at Nicaea, and takes his brother Valens as co-ruler at Constantinople. He reigned for 19 years and 5 months. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1107  1108  1109  1110  1111  1112  1113  1114  1115  1116  1117  1118  1119  1120  1121  1122  1123  1124  1125  1126  1127  1128  1129  1130  1131 | **XXXVIII .**  Valentinianus et Valens  Gratianus et Gadalaifus  Lubicinus et Iovinus  His conss. Gratianus Valentiniani filius Ambianis imperator factus est.  Apud Atrabatas lana caelo pluviae mixta defluxit.  Valentinianus II et Valens II  Valentinianus n.p. et Victor  Valentinianus III et Valens III  Gratianus II et Probus  Modestus et Arintheus  Valentinianus IIII et Valens IIII  His conss. Saxones caesi Deusone in regione Francorum.  Burgundiorum LXXX fere milia, quot numquam antea, ad Rhenum descenderunt.  Clearchus praefectus urbi Constantinopolim neces-sariam aquam et quam diu civitas optabat induxit.  Gratianus III et Equitius  p.c. Gratiani III et Equitii  Valens V et Valentinianus  His conss. Valentinianus apoplexi Brigitione moritur. post quem Gratianus adsumpto imperio Valentiniano fratre cum patruo Valente regnat.  Gratianus IIII et Merobaudes  His conss. Alamannorum circiter XXX milia apud  Argentariam oppidum Galliarum caesa.  Gothi diffunduntur in Tracia.  Valens VI et Valentinianus II  His conss. a Gothis in Tracia Valentis trucidatur exercitus. ipse quoque imperator incensa domo, ubi se occultaverat igne combustus est.  Cui successit in Oriente Theodosius Theodosii filius, quem sibi in consortium Gratianus ascivit.  Gratianvs itaque cum iam XIIII regnaret annis, cvm Theodosio regnat annis VI. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **365 AD**  **366**  **367**  **368**  **369**  **370**  **371**  **372**  **373**  **374**  **375**  **376**  **377**  **378** | **38. [Valentinian and Valens]**  Valentinian and Valens  Gratian and Gadalaifus  Lubicinus and Iovinus  Under these consuls **Gratian**, the son of Valentinian, was made emperor at Amiens.  Among the Atrabates wool mixed with rain descended from the sky.  Valentinian II and Valens II  Valentinian *nobilissimus puer[[5]](#footnote-5)* and Victor  Valentinian III and Valens III  Gratian II and Probus  Modestus and Arintheus  Valentinian IIII and Valens IIII  Under these consuls the Saxons were slaughtered at Deuso in the land of the Franks.  Almost eighty thousand Burgundians marched down to the Rhine, which had never occurred before.  Clearchus, prefect of the city of Constantinople, conducted the necessary water in, which was daily desired by the community.  Gratian III and Equitius  After the consulship of Gratian III and Equitius  Valens V and Valentinian  Under these consuls Valentinian dies suddenly at Brigitio from apoplexy. After him Gratian is taken up into power with his brother Valentinian and reigns with his uncle Valens.  Gratian IIII and Merobaudes  Under these consuls about 30,000 Alamanni were killed at Strasbourg, a city of the Gallic provinces.  The Goths are spread out in Thrace.  Valens VI and Valentinian II  Under these consuls the army of Valens was slaughtered by the Goths in Thrace. Also the emperor himself, after the house in wich he had concealed himself had been ignited, was consumed by the fire.  Theodosius, the son of Theodosius succeeded him in the West, and adopted Gratian as co-ruler.  Gratian therefore, already in power for 14 years, reigned together with Theodosius for 6 years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1132  1133  1134  1135  1136  1137  1138  1139  1140  1141  1142  1143 | **XXXVIIII.**  Ausonius et Olybrius  Gratianus V et Theodosius  His conss. Ambrosius episcopus de Christiana fide multa sublimiter scribit.  Siagrius et Eucherius  His conss. Martinus episcopus Turonum Galliae civitatis clarus habetur.  Antonius et Siagrius  His conss. Athanaricus rex Gothorum Constantinopolim venit ibique vitam exegit.  Merobaudes II et Saturninus  His conss. Arcadius Theodosii imp. filius Augustus appellatur.  Ricimer et Glearchus  His conss. Gratianus apud Lugdunum captus occiditur.  Residui Valentinianvs et Theodosivs regnant annis VIII. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **379 AD**  **380**  **381**  **382**  **383**  **384** | **39. [Gratian and Theodosius]**  Ausonius and Olybrius  Gratian V and Theodosius  Under these consuls, Bishop Ambrose wrote many sublime works about the Christian[[6]](#footnote-6) faith.  Siagrius and Eucherius  Under these consuls Martin, bishop of the city of Tours in Gaul, is considered important.  Antonius and Siagrius  Under these consuls Athanaric the king of the Goths came to Constantinople and died there.  Merobaudes II and Saturninus  Under these consuls Arcadius, the son of emperor Theodosius, is hailed as Augustus.  Ricimer and Glearchus  Under these consuls Gratian was captured and killed at Lyon.  Valentinianus and Theodosius remained and reigned for 8 years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1144  1145  1146  1147  1148  1149  1150  1151  1152  1153  1154 | **XL.**  Arcadius et Bauto  His conss. Hieronymus presbyter in Bethleem positus toto mundo mirabilis habetur.  Honorius n.p. et Euhodius  Valentinianus III et Eutropius  Theodosius II et Cynegius  Timasius et Promotus  Valentinianus IIII et Neoterius  Titianus et Symmachus  Arcadius II et Rufinus  His conss. Valentinianus vitae taedio apud Viennam laqueo periit.  Theodosivs cum iam per XIIII annos regnaret, cvm Arcadio et Honorio regnat annis tribus. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **385**  **386**  **387**  **388**  **389**  **390 AD**  **391**  **392** | **40. [Valentinian and Theodosius]**  Arcadius and Bauto  Under these consuls Jerome the priest is living in Bethlehem and is considered wonderfull by the whole world.  Honorius *nobilissimus puer[[7]](#footnote-7)* and Euhodius  Valentinian III and Eutropius  Theodosius II and Cynegius  Timasius and Promotus  Valentinian IIII and Neoterius  Titianus and Symmachus  Arcadius II and Rufinus  Under these consuls Valentinian, tired of life, perished ad Vienne by hanging himself.  Theodosius, already in power for 14 years, reigned with Arcadius and Honorius for 3 years. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1155  1156  1157  1158  1159  1160  1161  1162  1163 | **XLI.**  Theodosius III et Abundantius  Arcadius III et Honorius II  His conss. Iohannes monachus gratia divina praeditus  Theodosium consulentem de eventu belli, quod adversum Eugenium movebat, victorem fore pronuntiat.  Olybrius et Probus  His conss .Theodosius Eugenium tyrannum vincit et  perimit.  Augustinus beati Ambrosii discipulus multa facundia  doctrinaque excellens Hippone Regio in Africa episcopus ordinatur.  Hoc tempore Claudianus poeta insignis habetur.  Theodosius imp. Mediolani moritur.  Post quem Arcadivs cum iam regnasset annis XII, cvm fratre Honorio regnat annis XIII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **393**  **394**  **395** | **41. [Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius]**  Theodosius III and Abundantius  Arcadius III and Honorius II  Under these consuls John the monk was endowed with divine grace, and announced that Theodosius, who was consulting him on the outcome of the war he was mounting against Eugenius, would be victorious.  Olybrius and Probus  Under these consuls Theodosius defeated en killed Eugenius.  Augustine, the disciple of the blessed Ambrose and eminent in eloquence and learning, was made bishop at Hippo Regius in Africa.  At this time, Claudius, the poet, is considered notable.  Emperor Theodosius died in Milan.  Arcadius, already in power for 12 years, reigned after him for 13 years with his brother Honorius. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1164  1165  1166  1167  1168  1169  1170  1171  1172  1173  1174  1175  1176  1177  1178  1179  1180  1181 | **XLII.**  Arcadius IIII et Honorius II  Caesarius et Atticus  Honorius IIII et Eutychianus  Manlius et Theodorus  Stilicho et Aurelianus  His conss. Gothi Halarico et Radagaiso regibus  ingrediuntur Italiam.  Vincentius et Fravita  Arcadius V et Honorius V  His conss. Pollentiae Stiliconem cum exercitu Romano  Gothi victum **acie** fugaverunt.  Theodosius Aug. I et Rumoridus  Honorius VI et Aristenetus  Stilico II et Anthemius  Arcadius VI et Probus  His conss. Vandali et Alani transiecto Reno Gallias  intraverunt.  Honorius VII et Theodosius II  Bassus et Philippus  His conss. Arcadius imp. Constantinopoli moritur.  Honorivs cvm Theodosio fratris filio regnat annis XV. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **396**  **397**  **398**  **399**  **400**  **401**  **402 AD**  **403**  **404**  **405**  **406**  **407**  **408** | **42. [Arcadius and Honorius]**  Arcadius IIII and Honorius II  Caesarius and Atticus  Honorius IIII and Eutychianus  Manlius and Theodorus  Stilicho and Aurelianus  Under these consuls the Goths entered Italy under their kings Alaric and Radagaisus.  Vincentius and Fravita  Arcadius V and Honorius V  Under these consuls, at Pollentia, the Goths defeated Stilicho with the Roman army, and they were put to flight.  Theodosius Augustus I and Rumoridus  Honorius VI and Aristenetus  Stilicho II and Anthemius  Arcadius VI and Probus  Under these consuls Vandals and Alans crossed the Rhine and entered Gaul.  Honorius VII and Theodosius II  Bassus and Philippus  Under these consuls emperor Arcadius died in Constantinople.  Honorius reigned with Theodosius, the son of his brother, for 15 years.  Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1182  1183  1184  1185  1186  1187  1188  1189  1190  1191  1192  1193  1194  1195  1196  1197  1198  1199  1200  1201  1202  1203  1204  1205  1206  1207 | **XLIII.**  Honorius VIII et Theodosius III  His conss. Vandali Hispanias occupaverunt.  Varan et Tertullus  His conss. Roma a Gothis Halarico duce capta est, ubi  clementer usi victoria sunt.  Theodosius Aug. IIII cons.  Honorius VIIII et Theodosius V  His conss. Gothi rege Ataulpho Gallias intraverunt.  Lucius v.c. cons.  His conss. Burgundiones partem Galliae Rheno tenuere  coniunctam.  Constantius et Constans  Honorius X et Theodosius VI  Theodosius VII et Pallidius  His conss. Gothi placati Constantio Placidiam reddiderunt, cuius nuptias promeretur.  Honorius XI et Constantius II  Honorius XII et Theodosius VIII  Monaxius et Plinta  Theodosius VIIII et Constantius III  His conss. Constantius ab Honorio in societatem regni  recipitur.  Agricola et Eustathius  His conss. Constantius imp. moritur.  Honorius XIII et Theodosius X  His conss. exercitus ad Hispanias contra Vandalos missus est.  Marinianus et Asclepiodotus  His conss. Placidia Augusta a fratre Honorio ob  suspicionem invitatorum hostium cum Honorio et  Valentiniano filiis ad Orientem mittitur.  Honorius moritur.  Et solus Theodosivs Romanum imperium tenet annis XXVII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **409**  **410**  **411**  **412**  **413**  **414**  **415**  **416**  **417**  **418**  **419**  **420**  **421 AD**  **422**  **423** | **43. [Honorius and Theodosius]**  Honorius VIII and Theodosius III  Under these consuls the Vandals occupied Spain.  Varan and Tertullus  Under these consuls, Rome was captured by the Goths under their leader Alaric, where they used their victory with clemency.  Theodosius Augustus IIII consul  Honorius VIIII and Theodosius V  Under these consuls the Goths under king Athaulf entered Gaul.  Lucius *vir clarissimus* consul  Under these consuls, the Burgundians occupied the part of Gaul beside the Rhine.  Constantius and Constans  Honorius X and Theodosius VI  Theodosius VII and Pallidius  Under these consuls, the Goths, pacified, returned Placidia to Constantius, to whom she was promised in marriage.  Honorius XI and Constantius II  Honorius XII and Theodosius VIII  Monaxius and Plinta  Theodosius VIIII and Constantius III  Under these consuls was Constantius was adopted as co-ruler by Honorius.  Agricola and Eustathius  Under these consuls emperor Constantius died.  Honorius XIII and Theodosius X  Under these consuls an army was sent to Spain against the Vandals.  Marinianus and Asclepiodotus  Under these consuls, Placidia Augusta, by her brother Honorius, because she was suspected of inviting in the enemy, was sent to the east by her brother Honorius with her sons Honorius and Valentinian.  Honorius died.  and Theodosius alone held the Roman Empire for 27 years.  Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1208  1209  1210  1211  1212  1213  1214  1215  1216  1217 | **XLIIII.**  Castinus et Victor  His conss. Theodosius Valentinianum consobrinum  Caesarem facit et cum Augusta matre ad recipiendum  occidentale mittit imperium.  Theodosius XI et Valentinianus Caesar.  His conss. Iohannem tyrannum Valentinianus imp.  extinxit Hunosque, qui in Italia erant Iohanni praesidio, per Aetium mira felicitate dimovit.  Theodosius XII et Valentinianus II  Hierius et Ardabures  His conss. Bonifatio Africam tenenti infauste bellum  ingeritur.  Gens Vandalorum a Gothis exclusa de Hispaniis ad  Africam transit.  Felix et Taurus  His conss. Aetius multis Francis caesis quam occupaverant propinquam Rheno partem recipit Galliarum. | | **424**  **425**  **426**  **427**  **428** | **44. [Theodosius]**  Castinus and Victor  Under these consuls Theodosius made his cousin Valentinian *caesar* and sent him along with the Augusta, his mother, to take back the western empire.  Theodosius XI and Valentinian *caesar*  Under these consuls the emperor Valentinian crushed the usurper John and with miraculous good fortune through Aetius he repelled the Huns who were in Italy as a protection to John.  Theodosius XII and Valentinian II  Hierius and Ardabures  Under these consuls an unfavourable war was waged against Boniface, who was holding Africa  The tribe of the Vandals, driven out of Spain by the Goths, crossed over into Africa.  Felix and Taurus  Under these consuls, Aetius, having slaughtered many Franks, recaptured that part of Gaul next to the Rhine, which they had occupied. |
| 1218  1219  1220  1221  1222  1223  1224  1225  1226  1227  1228  1229  1230  1231  1232  1233  1234  1235 | Florentius et Dionysius  Theodosius XIII et Valentinianus III  Bassus et Antiochus  Aetius et Valerius  Theodosius XIIII et Maximus  Aspar et Ariovindus  Theodosius XV et Valentinianus IIII  His conss. pax facta cum Vandalis data eis ad habitandum Africae portione.  Gundicharium Burgundionum regem Aetius bello subegit pacemque ei reddidit supplicanti, quem non multo post Hunni peremerunt.  Hisidorus et Senator  Aetius II et Sigisvultus  His conss. Valentinianus Aug. ad Theodosium  principem Constantinopolim proficiscitur filiamque eius in matrimonium accipit.  Theodosius XVI et Faustus  Theodosius XVII et Festus  His conss. bellum adversus Gothos Hunnis auxiliaribus  geritur et Litorius dux Romanus ab eis capitur.  Ginsericus, de cuius amicitia nihil metuebatur, Carthaginem dolo pacis invadit.  Valentinianus Aug. V et Anatolius  His conss. Ginsericus Siciliam graviter affligit. | | **429 AD**  **430**  **431**  **432**  **433**  **434**  **435**  **436**  **437**  **438**  **439**  **440** | Florentius and Dionysius  Theodosius XIII and Valentinian III  Bassus and Antiochus  Aetius and Valerius  Theodosius XIIII and Maximus  Aspar and Ariovindus  Theodosius XV and Valentinian IIII  Under these consuls peace was made with the Vandals, they were given a part of Africa to live in.  Aëtius subjected Gundichar, the king of the Burgundians, and gave him the peace he asked for; not long afterwards the Huns destroyed him [Gundichar].  Iisidor and Senator  Aetius II and Sigisvult  Under these consuls Valentinian Augustus set out for the ruler Theodosius in Constantinople and received his daughter in marriage.  Theodosius XVI and Faustus  Theodosius XVII and Festus  Under these consuls war was waged against the Goths with Hun auxiliaries, and Litorius, the Roman commander, was captured by them [the Goths].  Geiseric had nothing to fear from losing his[[8]](#footnote-8) friendship, took advantage of the peace and seized Carthage.  Valentinian Augustus V and Anatolius  Under these consuls Geiseric inflicted serious damage on Sicily. |
| 1236  1237  1238  1239  1240  1241  1242  1243  1244  1245  1246  1247  1248  1249  1250  1251 | Cyrus v.c. cons  His conss. Theodosius imp. bellum contra Vandalos inefficaciter movit.  Dioscorus et Eudoxius  His conss. Hunni Thracias et Hillyricum saeva populatione vastarunt.  Cum Ginserico ab Augusto Valentiniano pax confirmata et certis spatiis Africa inter utrosque divisa est.  Maximus II et Paternus  Theodosius XVIII et Albinus  His conss. Attila rex Hunnorum Bledam fratrem et  consortem in regno suo perimit eiusque populos sibi parere compellit.  Valentinianus VI et Nomus  Aetius III et Symmachus  Callepius et Ardabures  Postumianus et Zeno  Asturius et Protogenes  Valentinianus VII et Avienus  His conss. Theodosius moritur.  Post quem Marcianvs adscitur imperio, qui regnavit annis VII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt. | | **441**  **442**  **443 AD**  **444**  **445**  **446**  **447**  **448**  **449**  **450** | Cyrus, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Under these consuls emperor Theodosius ineffectually waged war against the Vandals.  Dioscorus and Eudoxius  Under these consuls the Huns ravaged Thrace and Illyricum with savage plundering.  Peace with Geiseric was confirmed by Valentinian Augustus and Africa was divided between the two into distinct territories.  Maximus II and Paternus  Theodosius XVIII and Albinus  Under these consuls Attila, king of the Huns, kills Bleda, his brother and co-ruler, and compels his people to obey him.  Valentinian VI and Nomus  Aetius III and Symmachus  Callepius and Ardabures  Postumianus and Zeno  Asturius and Protogenes  Valentinian VII and Avienus  Under these consuls Theodosius died.  After him Marcian took up the emperial power and reigned for 7 years. Under him there were the following consuls. |
| 1252  1253  1254  1255  1256  1257  1258  1259  1260  1261  1262  1263  1264  1265  1266  1267  1268 | **XLV.**  Marcianus Aug. et Adelphius  His conss. Romani Aetio duce Gothis auxiliaribus contra Attilam in campo Catalaunico pugnaverunt, qui virtute Gothorum superatus abscessit.  Herculanus et Asporacius  His conss. Attila redintegratis viribus Aquileiam magna vi dimicans introivit.  Cum quo a Valentiniano imp. papa Leo directus  pacem fecit.  Opilio et Vincomalus  His conss. Attila in sedibus suis moritur.  Aetius et Studius  His conss. Aetius patricius in Palatio manu Valentiniani imp. extinctus est, Boetius vero praefectus praetorio amicus eius circumstantium gladiis interemptus.  Valentinianus VIII et Anthemius  His conss. in campo Martio ab amicis Aetii Valentinianus occiditur. post quem Maximus invadit imperium, qui intra duos menses a militibus extinctus in Tiberim proicitur.  Eodem anno per Ginsericum omnibus opibus suis Roma vacuata est.  Post Maximum Avitus in Gallia sumit imperium.  Iohannes et Varan  His conss. Placentiae deposuit Avitus imperium.  Constantinus et Rufus  His conss. Marciano defuncto LEO Orientis , Maiorianus Italiae suscepit imperium. sub quibus hi consules fuerunt. | | **451**  **452**  **453**  **454**  **455**  **456 AD**  **457** | **45. [Marcian]**  Marcian Augustus and Adelphius  Under these consuls, the Romans, under the leadership of Aetius, with Gothic auxiliaries, fought against Attila on the Catalaunian plains, who having been overcome by the strength of the Goths, departed.  Herculanus and Asporacius  Under these consuls Attila, with his strength renewed, fighting with great violence, entered Aquileia.  Pope Leo made peace with him directed by emperor Valentinian.  Opilio and Vincomalus  Under these consuls Attila died in his own home.  Aetius and Studius  Under these consuls Aetius the patrician was killed in the palace by the hand of the emperor Valentinian. And Boethius the praetorian prefect, his friend, was murdered by the swords of those standing around him.  Valentinian VIII and Anthemius  Under these consuls, Valentinian was killed in the Campus Martius by the friends of Aetius. After whom Maximus seized power, who, having been killed within two months by his soldiers, was thrown into the Tiber.  In the same year, Rome was emptied of all her treasures by Geiseric.  After Maximus Avitus took up the imperial power in Gaul.  John and Varan  Under these consuls Avitus relinquished imperial power at Placentia.  Constantine and Rufus  Under these consuls after Marcian had died, Leo took up imperial power in the east and Majorian in Italy. Under them there were the following consuls. |
| 1269  1270  1271  1272  1273  1274  1275  1276  1277  1278  1279  1280  1281  1282  1283 | Leo Aug. et Maiorianus Aug.  His conss. Maiorianus in Africam movit procinctum.  Ricimer patricius  Magnus et Apollonius  Severinus et Dagalaifus  His conss. Maiorianus inmissione Ricimeris extinguitur, cui Severum natione Lucanum Ravennae succedere fecit in regnum.  Leo Aug. II et Severus Aug.  Basilius et Vivianus  Rusticius et Olybrius  His conss. rex Halanorum Beorgor apud Pergamum a  patricio Ricimere peremptus est.  Arminericus et Basiliscus  His conss., ut dicitur Ricimeris fraude, Severus Romae in Palatio veneno peremptus est.  Leo Aug. III cons.  Puseus et Iohannes  His conss. Anthemius a Leone imp. ad Italiam  mittitur, qui tertio ab urbe miliario in loco Brontotas  suscepit imperium. | | **458**  **459**  **460**  **461**  **462**  **463**  **464**  **465**  **466**  **467** | **[46. Leo and Majorian]**  Leo Augustus and Majorian Augustus  Under these consuls, Majorian moved into Africa and made military preparations.  Ricimer the patrician  Magnus and Apollonius  Severinus and Dagalaifus  Under these consuls Majorian passed his life by a trap of Ricimer. Severus Lucanus was installed by the nation in Ravenna to succeed him in reign.  Leo Augustus II and Severus Augustus  Basilius and Vivianus  Rusticius and Olybrius  Under these consuls Beorgor, king of the Alans, is killed by the patrician Ricimer at Pergamum.  Armineric and Basiliscus  Under these consuls it was said that Severus was killed by poison in the palace in Rome by treachery of Ricimer.  Leo Augustus III consul  Puseus and John  Under these consuls Anthemius, send by the emperor Leo to Italy, took up power at the third milestone from the city in the place Brontotas. |
| 1284  1285  1286  1287  1288  1289  1290  1291  1292  1293 | Anthemius Aug. II cons.  Hoc consule in Sicilia Marcellinus occiditur.  Marcianus et Zeno  His conss. Arabundus imperium temptans iussu Anthemii exilio deportatur.  Severus et Iordanes  His conss. Romanus patricius affectans imperium capitaliter est punitus.  Leo Aug. IIII et Probianus  His conss. Constantinopoli affectator tyrannidis a Leone principe Aspar occiditur.  Festus et Marcianus  His conss. patricius Ricimer Romae facto imperatore  Olybrio Anthemium contra reverentiam principis et ius  adfinitatis cum gravi clade civitatis extinguit. qui non  diutius peracto scelere gloriatus post XL dies defunctus est. Olybrius autem VII imperii mense vitam peregit. | | **468 AD**  **469**  **470**  **471**  **472** | Anthemius Augustus II consul  Under this consul Marcellinus died in Sicilia  Marcianus and Zeno  Under these consuls Arabundus tried to usurp imperial power and was exiled on the orders of Anthemius.  Severus and Jordanes  Under these consuls the patrician Romanus aspired to imperial power and was executed.  Leo Augustus IIII and Probianus  Under these consuls in Constantinopel Aspar, who aspired to tiranny, was killed by the ruler Leo.  Festus and Marcian  Under these consuls after he made Olybrius emperor at Rome, the patrician Ricimer killed Anthemius contrary to the reverence owed to an emperor and the laws of affinity, which resulted in serious damage to the city. He did not glory for long after the commission of his wickedness, but died forty days later. Olybrius however lost his life in the seventh month of his reign. |
| 1294  1295  1296  1297  1298  1299 | Leo Aug. V cons.  His conss. Gundibado hortante Glycerius Ravennae sumpsit imperium.  Eodem anno Leo nepotem suum Leonem consortem facit imperio.  Leo iunior Aug. cons.  Hoc cons. imp. Leo senior defunctus est. cui Zeno successit in imperio, qui regnavit annis XVII. sub quo hi consules fuerunt.  Eo etiam anno Romae Glycerio Nepus successit in regno. | | **473**  **474**  **475** | Leo Augustus V consul  Under these consuls Glycerius took power at Gundobad’s urging in Ravenna.  In the same year Leo made his grandson a colleague in power.  Leo the younger Augustus consul  Under this consul Leo the older died, Zeno succeeded him in the imperial power and reigned for 17 years. Under him there were the following consuls.  Also in the same year at Rome Nepos succeeded Glycerius in reign. |
| 1300  1301  1302  1303  1304  1305  1306  1307  1308  1309  1310  1311  1312  1313  1314  1315  1316  1317 | p.c. Leonis Aug. iun.  Eodem anno Orestes, Nepote in Dalmatias fugato, filio suo Augustulo dedit imperium.  Basiliscus II et Armatus  His conss. ab Odovacre Orestes et frater eius Paulus  extincti sunt nomenque regis Odovacar adsumpsit, cum tamen nec purpura nec regalibus uteretur insignibus.  p.c. Basilisci II et Armati  Ellus v.c. cons.  Zeno Aug. II cons.  Basilius v.c. iun. cons.  Placidus v.c. cons.  His conss. Odovacar in Dalmatiis Odivam vincit et perimit.  Severinus v.c. cons.  Faustus v.c. cons.  dn. Theoderichus et Venantius  Symmachus v.c. cons.  Decius et Longinus  Boetius v.c. cons.  Hoc cons. Odovacar Foeba rege Rugorum victo captoque potitus est.  Dynamius et Sifidius | | **475**  **476**  **477 AD**  **478**  **479**  **480**  **481**  **482**  **483**  **484**  **485**  **486**  **487**  **488** | **[Zeno]**  After the consulship of Leo the younger Augustus  In the same year Orestes gave, after he had Nepos put to flight to Dalmatia, the imperial power to his son Augustulus.  Basiliscus II and Armatus  Under these consuls Orestes and his brother Paulus where murdered by Odovacar, and Odovacar assumed the name of king, though he employed neither purple nor the imperial insignia.  After the consulship of Basiliscus II and Armatus  Ellus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Zeno Augustus II consul  Basilius, *vir clarissimus*, the younger, consul  Placidus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Under these consuls Odovacar defeated en killed Odiva in Dalmatia.  Severinus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Faustus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Our Lord Theoderic and Venantius  Symmachus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Decius and Longinus  Boetius, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Under this consul Odovacar became master, Feva[[9]](#footnote-9), king of the Rugians having been defeated and captured.  Dynamius and Sifidius |
| 1318  1319  1320  1321  1322  1323  1324  1325  1326  1327  1328 | Probinus et Eusebius  His conss. felicissimus atque fortissimus dn. rex  Theodericus intravit Italiam.  Cui Odovacar ad Isontium pugnam parans victus cum tota gente fugatus est.  Eodem anno repetito conflictu Veronae vincitur Odovacar.  Faustus iun. cons.  His conss. ad Adduam fluvium Odovacrem dn.  Theoderichus rex tertio certamine superavit.  Qui Ravennam fugiens obsidetur inclusus.  Olybrius iun. cons.  Hoc cons. Odovacar cum Erulis egressus Ravennam  nocturnis horis ad pontem Candidiani a dn. nostro rege  Theoderico memorabili certamine superatur.  Tunc etiam Vandali pace suppliciter postulata a Siciliae solita depraedatione cessarunt.  Eodem anno Zeno occubuit, cui Anastasivs in orientali successit imperio. | | **489**  **490**  **491** | Probinus and Eusebius  Under these consuls Our most fortunate and most powerful Lord King Theoderic entered Italy.  Odovacar, who prepared him a fight at the Isonzo, was defeated and put to flight with his entire people.  In the same year Odovacer was defeated by a renewed conflict at Verona.  Faustus the younger consul  Under this consul Our Lord King Theoderic overcame Odovacer during a third battle at the River Addua.  When he fled to Ravenna, he was enclosed and besieged.  Olybrius the younger consul  Under this consul when Odovacar with the Herules had made a sortie from Ravenna during the night, he was overcome at the bridge over the Candiano by Our Lord and Our King Theoderic during a memorable battle.  Then also the Vandals, having humbly asked for peace, ceased from their customary depredations in Sicily.  In the same year Zeno lay dead, to whom Anastasius succeeded in the east to the imperial power. |
| 1329  1330  1331  1332  1333  1334  1335  1336  1337  1338  1339 | Anastasius Aug. et Rufus  Albinus v.c. cons.  Hoc cons. dn. rex Theodericus Ravennam ingressus  Odovacrem molientem sibi insidias interemit.  Asterius et Praesidius  Viator v.c. cons.  Paulus v.c. cons.  Anastasius Aug. II cons.  Paulinus et Iohannes  Iohannes v.c. cons.  Patricius et Hypatius  Hoc anno dn. rex Theodericus Romam cunctorum votis expetitus advenit et senatum suum mira affabilitate tractans Romanae plebi donavit annonas, atque admirandis moeniis deputata per singulos annos maxima pecuniae quantitate subvenit. sub cuius felici imperio plurimae renovantur urbes, munitissima castella conduntur, consurgunt admiranda palatia, magnisque eius operibus antiqua miracula superantur. | | **492 AD**  **493**  **494**  **495**  **496**  **497**  **498**  **499**  **500** | **[Anastasius]**  Anastasius Augustus and Rufus  Albinus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Under this consul Our Lord King Theoderic entered Ravenna and did away with Odovacar, who was attempting treachery against him.  Asterius et Praesidius  Viator, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Paulus, *vir clarissimus*, consul  Anastasius Augustus II consul  Paulinus and John  John, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Patricius and Hypatius  In that year, our Lord King Theoderic, invited by the prayers of all at Rome, came there and, treating his senate with marvellous affability, gave distributions of food to the ordinary Roman people. He contributed to admirable buildings by allotting a great quantity of money every year to them. And under his blessed rule many cities were renewed and heavily fortified castles were built. Admirable palaces arose and the ancient marvels were surpassed by his great works. |
| 1340  1341  1342  1343  1344  1345  1346  1347  1348  1349  1350  1351  1352  1353  1354 | Avienus et Pompeius  Avienus iun. et Probus  His conss. dn. rex Theodericus aquam Ravennam perduxit, cuius formam sumptu proprio instauravit, quae longis ante fuerat ad solum reducta temporibus.  Caetheus v.c. cons.  Hoc cons. virtute dn. regis Theoderici victis Vulgaribus Sirmium recepit Italia.  Theodorus et Sabinianus  Messala et Ariovinna  Anastasius Aug. III et Venantius  Venantius iun. et Celer  His conss. contra Francos a domno nostro destinatur  exercitus, qui Gallias Francorum depraedatione con-fusas victis hostibus ac fugatis suo adquisivit imperio.  Importunus v.c. cons.  Boetius v.c. cons.  Felix et Secundinus  Paulus et Muschianus  Probus et Clementinus | | **501**  **502**  **504**  **505**  **506 AD**  **507**  **508**  **509**  **510**  **511**  **512**  **513** | Avienus and Pompeius  Avienus the younger and Probus  Under these consuls Our Lord King Theoderic completed the aqueduct to Ravenna, whose structure he restored at his own expense, which had been reduced to ground level for a long time.  Caetheus, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Under this consul, after the Bulgarians were conquered, Italy regained Sirmium by the power of Our Lord King Theoderic.  Theodorus and Sabinianus  Messala and Ariovinna  Anastasius Augustus III and Venantius  Venantius the younger and Celer  Under these consuls, an army was raised by our lord[[10]](#footnote-10) against the Franks. The Gallic provinces were in confusion because of the depredations of the Franks, and so, once the enemies had been conquered or put to flight, he obtained power himself.[[11]](#footnote-11)  Importunus, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Boetius, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Felix and Secundinus  Paulus and Muschianus  Probus and Clementinus |
| 1355  1356  1357  1358  1359  1360  1361  1362  1363  1364 | Senator v.c. cons.  Me etiam consule in vestrorum laude temporum adunato clero vel populo Romanae ecclesiae rediit optata concordia.  Florentius et Anthemius  His conss. dn. rex Theodericus filiam suam domnam Amalasuintam gloriosi viri dn. Eutharici matrimonio deo auspice copulavit.  Petrus v.c. cons.  Anastasius et Acapitus  Magnus v.c. cons.  Eo anno dn. Eutharicus Cillica mirabili gratia senatus et plebis ad edendum exceptus est feliciter consulatum.  dn. Eutharicus Cillica et Iustinus Aug.  Eo anno multa vidit Roma miracula, editionibus singulis stupente etiam Symmacho Orientis legato divitias Gothis Romanisque donatas. dignitates cessit in curiam. muneribus amphitheatralibus diversi generis feras, quas praesens aetas pro novitate miraretur, exhibuit. cuius spectaculis voluptates etiam exquisitas Africa sub devotione transmisit. cunctis itaque eximia laude completis tanto amore civibus Romanis insederat, ut eius adhuc praesentiam desiderantibus Ravennam ad gloriosi patris remearet aspectus. ubi iteratis editionibus tanta Gothis Romanisque dona largitus est, ut solus potuerit superare quem Romae celebraverat consulatum. | | **514**  **515**  **516**  **517**  **518**  **519** | Senator, *vir clarissimus,* consul  While I also was consul, in the praise of your times, the clergy and people were united and the hoped-for unity returned to the Roman church.  Florentius and Anthemius  Under these consuls, our lord King Theoderic joined his own daughter, Lady Amalasuintha, in marriage to the glorious man, our lord Eutharic, with God’s favour.  Peter, *vir clarissimus,* consul  Anastasius and Acapitus  Magnus, *vir clarissimus,* consul  In this year our lord Eutharic Cillica was received with marvellous thanks by the senate and people, and filled the office of consul.  Our lord Eutharic Cillica, and Justin Augustus  In this year Rome saw many marvels, individual shows astonishing even  Symmachus, the legate from the East, with the riches granted to Goths and Romans. He [Eutharic] granted honours in the senate. He exhibited wild beasts of various kinds in the amphitheatres, at which the present age marvelled for their novelty. And for his spectacles, Africa in its devotion  sent over the choicest of delights as well. And so, everywhere was filled with  his high praise, and he was so firmly fixed in such a great love of the Roman  citizens that when he returned to the sight of his glorious father at Ravenna,  they still desired his presence. And there, repeating the shows, he  showered such great gifts on Goths and Romans that he alone was able to  surpass the consulship which he had celebrated at Rome. |
| 1365  1366  1367  1368  1369  1370  1371 | Igitur ut effusam annorum seriem auctorum testificatione digestam sub brevitatis compendio redigamus, ab Adam usque ad diluvium, sicut ex chronicis Eusebii Hieronymi collegimus, anni sunt II.CCXLII.  a diluvio usque ad Ninum Assyriorum regem anni sunt DCCCXCVIIII.  a Nino usque ad Latinum regem anni sunt DCCCLII.  a Latino rege usque ad Romulum anni sunt CCCCLVII.  a Romulo usque ad Brutum et Tarquinium primos consules anni sunt CCXL.  a Bruto et Tarquinio usque ad consulatum vestrum, sicut ex Tito Livio et Aufidio Basso et paschali clarorum virorum auctoritate firmato collegimus, anni sunt MXXXI.  ac sic totus ordo saeculorum usque ad consulatum vestrum colligitur annis VDCCXXI. | |  | Therefore, in order that we may reduce the vast series of years given by the testimony of authors into a brief summary, from Adam to the flood, as we gather from Jerome's chronicle of Eusebius, there are 1242 years.  From the flood to Ninus, the king of the Assyrians, there are 899 years.  From Ninus to king Latinus there are 852 years.  From king Latinus to Romulus there are 457 years.  From Romulus to Brutus and Tarquinius, the first consuls, there are 240 years.  From Brutus and Tarquinius to your consulship, as we gather from Titus Livius and Aufidius Bassus and an Easter calendar supported by the authority of famous men, there are 1031 years.  and so the whole order of the ages up to your consulship adds up to 5721 years. |

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Bouke Procee, Vlaardingen, NL, 2014.

1. <http://www.dmgh.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb00000823_00116.html?zoom=0.50&sortIndex=010:010:0011:010:00:00> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ### A Roman numeral following a name marks a 2nd, 3rd, etc., consulship. A list explaining the abbreviations for praenomina is given on <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_consuls>

   [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Livy 9,43,25: “in the same year the censor Gaius Junius Bubulcus (…) and his colleague, Marcus Valerius Maximus, built roads through the countryside at the public costs.”

   “Eodem anno aedes Salutis a C. Iunio Bubulco censore locata est, (…) Ab eodem collegaque eius M. Valerio Maximo uiae per agros publica impensa factae.” B.C. 307-306. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Livy 39.22.2: “Also a contest of athletes was then for the first time made a spectacle for the Romans”. athletarum quoque certamen tum primo Romanis spectaculo fuit. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Most Noble Youth, the title for a designated caesar, who was too young for his administrative duties. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Jerome’s Chron. reads ‘catholic faith’, wich was adjusted by Cassiodorus to please his Arian master Eutharic. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Most Noble Youth, the title for a designated caesar, who was too young for his administrative duties. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Cf. Prosper Chron. AD 439: “Since Aëtius was concerned with matters that were being settled in Gaul, Geiseric had nothing to fear…” etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Cf. Eugippius, The Life of St. Severinus 44.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. I.e. Theodoric. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Cf. Marius of Avenches, Chron. at 509: “Mammo, a duke of the Goths plundered part of Gaul”. In fact the Visigoths were slain by Clovis in 508 and not helped by Theoderic. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)