

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

## OF ROMAN HISTORY.

### *Eighth Century B.C.*

Romulus, 753-715; Foundation of Rome, 753; Destruction of the Kingdom of Israel, 718; Numa Pompilius, 714-672; Temple of Janus shut, 710.

### *Seventh Century B.C.*

Tullus Hostilius, 672-640; Combat of the Horatii and Curiatii, 667; Foundation of Byzantium (Constantinople), 667; Ancus Martius, 640-616; Destruction of Ninive, 625; Tarquin the Elder, 616-578; Captivity of Babylon, 606.

### *Sixth Century B.C.*

Legislation of Solon, 593; Servius Tullius, 578-534; Edict of Cyrus, who ends the captivity of Babylon, 536; Tarquin the Proud, 534-509; Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses, 525; the Sons of Pisistratus are expelled from Athens, 509; the Tarquins are expelled from Rome, 509; the Roman Republic and Consuls, 509; War against Porsenna, 508.

### *Fifth Century B.C.*

The Dictatorship, 498; the Battle of Lake Regillus, 495; Secession to Mons Sacer, 493; the Tribunes of the People, 493; Victories of the Greeks over the Persians at Marathon, 490; Coriolanus, 489; the Decemvirs, 450; the Censorship, 444; Pericles, 444; Peloponnesian War, 431-404; Siege of Veii, 405; Retreat of the Ten Thousand, 401; Death of Socrates, 400.

### *Fourth Century B.C.*

Exile of Camillus, 391; Taking of Rome by the Gauls, 390; Epaminondas, Xenophon, and Plato; the Prætorship at Rome, 364; War against the Latins and Samnites; Victory of Philip II., King of Macedon, at Chæronea, 338; Accession of Alexander the Great, 336; the Caudine Forks, 331; Death of Alexander the Great, 323; Battle of Ipsus, 301.

### *Third Century B.C.*

Surrender of the Samnites, 290; Victory of Pyrrhus at Heraclea, 280; Victory of the Romans at Beneventum, 275; Beginning of the Punic Wars, 264; Victory of Duilius, 260; Regulus in Africa, 256; Carthage concludes Peace, 241; Foundation of the Parthian Empire by Arsaces, 225; Taking of Saguntum by Hannibal, 219; Battles of Tesinus and Trebia, 218, of Trasimenus, 217, and of Cannæ, 216; Taking of Capua by the Romans, 211; Battle of Metaurus, 207; Victory of Scipio at Zama, 202.

### *Second Century B.C.*

Victories of the Romans over Philip V., King of Macedon, 197; over Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, 190; the Machabees, 170; Conquest of Macedon, 168, and of Cisalpine Gaul, 163; Destruction of Carthage, 146; Destruction of Corinth, 146; Destruction of Numantia, 133; the Gracchi, 133-121; Jugurthine War, 112; Victories of Marius over the Teutons at Aix, 102; over the Cimbri at Vercellæ, 101.

### *First Century B.C.*

The Social War, 90-88; Mithridatic War, 88-63; Death of Marius, 86; Dictatorship of Sulla, 82; Death of Sulla, 78; Victories of Lucullus in Asia, Spartacus and Sertorius, Pompey ends the War with the Pirates, 67; Defeat and Death of Mithridates, 63; Catiline's Conspiracy, 63; Cicero's Triumph; the First Triumvirate, 60; Conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, 56; Expedition of Crassus against the Parthians, 53; Cæsar crosses the Rubicon, 49; Battle of Pharsalia, 48; Death of Pompey, 48; Victories of Cæsar at





Thapsus, 46, and at Munda, 45; Death of Cæsar, 44; Second Triumvirate; Death of Cicero, 43; Battle of Philippi, 42; Suicide of Brutus; Herod's Usurpation, 40; Octavius and Antony; Battle of Actium, 31; Death of Cleopatra, 30; the Temple of Janus is shut, 30; Octavius Emperor, 29; Surrender of the Cantabrians, 25; the Emperor again shuts the Temple of Janus; he becomes Supreme Pontiff, 13.

*First Century of the Christian Era.*

**BIRTH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.**—Cinna's Conspiracy, 4; Disaster of Varus, 9; Death of Augustus, 14; Tiberius, 14-37; Germanicus in Germany, 16; Death of Germanicus, 19; Death of Sejanus, 31; Tiberius in the Island of Caprea; Death of our Lord Jesus Christ, 33; Caligula, 37-41; Expedition into Gaul, 39; Claudius, 41-54; Marriage with Agrippina, 50; Nero, 54-68; Death of Britannicus, 54; Death of Agrippina, 59; Burning of Rome, 64; Death of Seneca, 65; First Persecution, 64-68; Martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, 67; Galba, 68-69; Otho and Vitellius; the first Flavian Family, 69-96; Vespasian, 69-79; Destruction of Jerusalem, 70; Titus, 79-81; Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79; Domitian, 81-96; Conquest of Great Britain by Agricola, 86; Second Persecution, 93-96; the Antonines, 96-192; Nerva, 96-98; Trajan, 98-117.

*Second Century A.D.*

Third Persecution, 102-116; Conquest of Dacia, 102; Martyrdom of St. Ignatius, 107; Adrian, 117-138; Revolt and Dispersion of the Jews, 135; Antonine, 138-161; Marcus Aurelius, 161-180; Fourth Persecution, 166; the Thundering Legion, 174; Commodus, 180-192; Pertinax and Didius Julianus, 193; the Syrian Princes, 193-235; Septimius Severus, 193-211; Fifth Persecution, 200.

*Third Century A.D.*

Martyrdom of St. Irenæus, 203; Caracalla, 211-217; Death of Geta, 212; Macrinus, 217-218; Heliogabalus, 218-232; Alexander Severus, 222-235; Dynas-



ty of the Sassanidæ in Persia, 226; Military Usurpers, 235-268; Maximin I., 235-238; Sixth Persecution; Gordian III., 238-244; first appearance of the Franks, 241; Philip the Arab, 244-249; Decius, 249-251; Seventh Persecution, 250; Gallus, 251-253; Æmilianus, 253; Valerian I., 253-260; Eighth Persecution, 257; Martyrdom of St. Cyprian, 258; Gallienus, 260-268; the Thirty Tyrants; the Illyrian Princes, 268-284; Claudius II., 268-270; Aurelian, 270-275; Taking of Palmyra and Zenobia's Surrender, 273; Ninth Persecution; Tacitus, 275-276; Probus, 276-282; Peace imposed on the Persians, 279; Carus, 282-283; Numerian and Carnus, 283-284; Diocletian, 284-305; the Tetrarchate; the Theban Legion, 286.

*Fourth Century A.D.*

Tenth Persecution, 303-313; Abdication of Diocletian, 305; the second Flavian Family, 306-363; Constantine the Great, 306-337; Death of Galerian, 311; Defeat and Death of Maxentius, 312; Edict of Milan, 313; Death of Licinius, 324; Council of Nice, 325; Founding of Constantinople, 330; Constantius, 337-351; Defeat and Death of Magnentius, 343; Julian the Apostate in Gaul, 355; Brief Triumph of the Arians and Exile of St. Athanasius; Revolt of Julian and Death of Constantius, 361; Julian the Apostate, 361-363; Christians persecuted; Death of Julian the Apostate; Jovian, 363-364; the Valentinian Family, 364-392; Valentinian I., 364-375; Valens, 374-378; Death of St. Hilary, 367, and St. Athanasius, 373; Arrival of the Huns in Europe, 376; Victory of the Visigoths at Adrianople, 378; Theodosius the Great, 378-395; Submission of the Visigoths, 379; Gratian, 375-383, and Valentinian II., 375-392; Œcumenical Council of Constantinople, 381; Sedition of Antioch, 388; Defeat of the Tyrant Maximus, 388; Penance imposed by St. Ambrose on Theodosius the Great, 390; Victory of Aquileia, 394; Death of Theodosius and final Division of the Empire, 395.



1864

Received of the Treasurer of the  
Board of Directors of the  
City of New York the sum of  
Five Hundred Dollars for  
the year ending 31st Decr 1864

Witness my hand and seal this  
15th day of Decr 1864  
John A. Dix  
Mayor of the City of New York







