

An Epicurean Study of Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics

Post by "Cassius" of October 8, 2022 at 10:23 AM

If the ancients had used it more themselves I would be perfectly willing to us A.U.C. Unfortunately for the Roman substitute I am not very good at remembering sequences of consuls.

Ab urbe condita

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300px-Antoninianus-Pacatianus-1001-RIC_0006cf.jpg

[Antoninianus](#) of [Pacatian](#), [usurper](#) of Roman emperor [Philip](#) in 248. It reads *ROMAE AETER[NAE] AN[NO] MIL[LESIMO] ET PRIMO*, 'To eternal Rome, in its one thousand and first year.'

220px-Anno_ab_urbe_condita_%28medieval%29.png

Anno ab urbe condita, [rubricated](#) and with a decorated [initial](#), from the medieval [Chronicle of Saint Pantaleon](#).

Ab urbe condita (Latin: [ab ˈurbɛ ˈkɔnditaː] 'from the [founding of the City](#)'), or ***anno urbis conditae*** (Latin: [ˈan.no ˈurbis ˈkɔnditaɛ]; 'in the year since the city's founding'),^{[[note 1](#)]} abbreviated as **AUC** or **AVC**, expresses a date in years since [753 BC](#), the traditional founding of Rome.^{[[1](#)][[2](#)]} It is an expression used in antiquity and by [classical historians](#) to refer to a given year in [Ancient Rome](#). In reference to the traditional year of the foundation of Rome, the year [1 BC](#) would be written AUC 753, whereas [AD 1](#) would be AUC 754. The foundation of the [Roman Empire](#) in [27 BC](#) would be AUC 727.

Usage of the term was more common during the [Renaissance](#), when editors sometimes added AUC to Roman manuscripts they published, giving the false impression that the convention was commonly used in antiquity. In reality, the dominant method of identifying years in Roman times was to name the two [consuls](#) who held office that year.^{[[3](#)]} In late antiquity, [regnal years](#) were also in use, as in [Roman Egypt](#) during the [Diocletian era](#) after [AD 293](#), and in the [Byzantine Empire](#) from AD 537, following a decree by [Justinian](#).