

## MORE MISSING NAMES (A.D. 260–395)

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THE USEFULNESS OF ANY WORK OF REFERENCE depends above all else upon two pairs of factors: on the one hand, scope and comprehensiveness, on the other, accuracy and consistency. The precise scope of *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* 1: A.D. 260–395 (Cambridge 1971) appears to be stated in the preface: “we have endeavoured to include for the relevant period (a. 260–395) all senators (*illustres*, *spectabiles*, *clarissimi*), equestrians (*perfectissimi*, *ducenarii*, *centenarii*, *egregii*), *comites* and holders of *honores* or *dignitates* down to provincial governors and tribunes, *praefecti* and *praepositi* of military units; also officials of the palatine ministries and of pretorian prefects, *praefecti urbis Romae* and *magistri utriusque militiae*, assessors of magistrates, lawyers, doctors, rhetors, grammarians and poets.” Excluded are “private soldiers, non-commissioned officers . . . and decurions;” also, though this is explicitly stated only on the dust-jacket and not in the preface, Christians, unless they qualify under one the heads already enumerated. As for the chronological span, “at the beginning we have included all persons attested to have held posts or been senators or equestrians from 260, and at the end similar persons attested before 395. There will thus be an overlap at both ends, at the beginning with the *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* and at the other end with volume II in which some biographies will be repeated.”

The principles professed seem admirably clear and precise. But the editors have forgotten to mention (except again on the dust-jacket) that they include philosophers, and their practice in at least four areas raises a serious question about where the line between inclusion and exclusion is, or is intended to be, drawn.

First, what are the precise chronological limits? Near the chosen termini of the *Prosopography*, it is not easy to discern the principle of selection. The usurper Ingenuus is included and dated to 260 (though his rebellion belongs rather to 258),<sup>1</sup> but there is no entry for a man who was, in all likelihood, proconsul of Africa in 259/60 or 260/1 (L.Mes[sius]). The list of proconsuls of Asia closes with the Aurelianus attested on September 3, 395 (*CTh* 16.5.28) and five proconsuls of uncertain date (*PLRE* 1076), but there is no mention in the *Fasti* or entry elsewhere for the Anatolius who may well have been Aurelianus’ predecessor (i.e., proconsul in 394/5). Again, Stilicho receives fully five pages (853–858), but other leading personalities of the period after the death of Theodosius are excluded, even when something is known about their earlier career (e.g., Eutropius).

<sup>1</sup>*PIR*<sup>2</sup> J 23, cf. L 184.

Alaric is omitted, although he commanded barbarian contingents for Theodosius in the war against Eugenius (Socrates, *HE* 7.10.1; cf. Claudian, *Bell.Goth.* 524; *VI Cons. Hon.* 107 ff.; Zosimus 5.5.4), yet there is a long entry for Paulinus of Pella (born 376), whose first and only official post is dated 414/5 (*PLRE* 677–678). And, most surprising of all, the *Prosopography* includes a woman whom an inscription (recently discovered but known to the editors) identifies as the wife of a governor of Arabia during the reign of Septimius Severus (128, Aureliana 2).

Second, where precisely are the geographical limits set? The *Prosopography* includes Persian monarchs and barbarian kings and chieftains, even sometimes when nothing is known to connect them directly with the Roman Empire. It includes a Persian rebel, who merely happens to be named by a Latin orator (443, Hormisdas 1), and some (but not all) of the members of the Persian royal house who are recorded together on the so-called *Res Gestae Divi Saporis*.<sup>2</sup> There should, therefore, be entries for a Persian queen imprisoned in Antioch (Arsanes) and for notables at court who negotiated with Diocletian and Galerius (Aphpharban, Archapetes, Barsaborses)—just as there are for ambassadors mentioned by Ammianus (12, Adaces; 108, Arraces).

Third, what social status is required for inclusion? Inconsistencies appear in the treatment of individual professions. The *Prosopography* has both included some very humble doctors (e.g., 762, Rapetiga) and excluded others of apparently comparable status (e.g., Aurelius Artemidorus, a public doctor of Hermupolis<sup>3</sup>). More serious (though less inconvenient), the *Prosopography* has made judgements about the relative importance of different professions and occupations which may not accurately reflect the values placed on them in Roman society. Lawyers, doctors, rhetors, and grammarians are included. But what of athletes, wrestlers, and charioteers? Their prestige, influence, and even social status were sometimes very high.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, there is a vitally important class between the senators, equestrians, and holders of posts in the imperial, military, or provincial administration, who are included, and the decurions, who are excluded. Many local magnates belong strictly to neither of these contrasted categories, but in practice the *Prosopography* appears normally to exclude them, so that there is no entry for a man like

<sup>2</sup>Best published by A. Maricq, *Syria* 35 (1958) 295 ff., whence *SEG* 20 (1964) 324. *PLRE* has totally failed to use this important document (as is noted by C. P. Jones, *CW* 65 (1972) 208). Yet besides naming members of the royal family not in *PLRE* (e.g. Adur-anaid, daughter of Sapor), it supplies important facts about some who are included there: e.g., Hormisdas I (444) bears the name Hormizd-ardashir, and Narses I (616) is described as ruler of India, Sacastene, and Turene (*Res Gestae Divi Saporis* 41 ff.).

<sup>3</sup>*PLips* 33 = *Chrestomathie* 55 = *FIRA*<sup>2</sup> 3.175.

<sup>4</sup>As L. Robert has repeatedly stressed: e.g., *Rev Arch* (1934) 1.52 ff., reprinted in *Opera Minora Selecta* (Amsterdam 1969), 1016 ff.

Romanianus, the patron of the young Augustine (*Conf.* 6.14.24; *Contra Acad.* 1.1.1 f.), nor for the numerous *potentes municipes* named by Ammianus Marcellinus (e.g., 29.5.43). At least one contemporary, however, described *primores civitatum* as *egregii ac perfectissimi viri* (Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.* 21.3)—which titles provide the only claim to inclusion for many to whom the *Prosopography* has decided to allot an entry.

Fourth, on what principles are Christians admitted? The preface implies that all are admitted who qualify under the stated criteria: thus Ambrose as *consularis* of Aemilia and Liguria (*PLRE* 52, Ambrosius 3), or Paulinus of Nola as suffect consul and governor of Campania (681–683, Meropius Pontius Paulinus 21). Yet at least one theologian has been admitted who fails to qualify, while very many Christians have been omitted in three main categories: senators, professors of rhetoric, and those who held some post in the army or at court.

The *Prosopography* thus fails to provide a comprehensive coverage even within its promised scope. Its accuracy in matters of detail and its consistency also lie open to criticism. Important evidence is too often misreported, misapplied, or simply ignored. An earlier enquiry investigated the prosopographical value of the *Historia Augusta* for the period after 260, and disclosed vagaries in the treatment which the *Prosopography* accords both to this source and to others, particularly hagiographical documents.<sup>5</sup> Subsequent consultation has regrettably revealed that the rest of the work also exhibits many of the defects apparent in that sample, and the errors are not always trivial. Despite the editors' sanguine expectations, it is doubtful whether addenda and corrigenda to a future volume will suffice to remedy all the avoidable deficiencies of the first. More than a few entries, even of emperors, need to be largely rewritten. And many need to be added. The following unsystematic list comprises eighty names, which the writer attempted to look up in the course of reading various authors and of working on various subjects. Not a few names and persons are erroneous or problematical. But problems should be discussed, not concealed. The editors of the *Prosopography* display an unfortunate tendency to remove the traces of problems which they have solved, and to hide some names in unexpected places.<sup>6</sup> The list below, therefore, includes some persons whom the *Prosopography* mentions but to whom it denies a separate entry, and others who should probably be identified with persons registered. If justification were needed, it could be sought in the entry for Hero (*PLRE* 426), "pseudonym of Maximus the Cynic"—who fails to get an entry under his proper name. The list is alphabetical, the annotation as brief as possible, designed mainly to present the evidence which merited each name's inclusion under the

<sup>5</sup>*Phoenix* 26 (1972) 140–182.

<sup>6</sup>E.g., Rufinus (see below, p. 150) under Anonymus 126 (*PLRE* 1024).

criteria enunciated in the editors' preface (*PLRE* vi, quoted above). However, some doubtful cases have also been listed, in order to pose questions of data, identity, or status.

#### AGRIPPINUS

During a legal hearing at Arsinoe in 340, the lawyer of one party read a law (in the form of a rescript) of Constantine and his sons Constantine and Constantius (therefore, between 326 and 333) addressed Ἀγριππίνῳ βουλ(ευτῇ) (*FIRA*<sup>2</sup> 1.96 = 3.101). The original editors argued that the absence of a place-name implies that Agrippinus was a senator rather than a decurion of an unspecified and unknown town.<sup>7</sup> Senatorial Agrippini can be discovered in the third century (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> F 19; J 133).

#### ALEXANDER (Jülicher, *RE* 1 [1894] 1462)<sup>8</sup>

A tract Πρὸς τὰς Μανιχαίων δόξας has been transmitted under the name of Alexander, bishop of Lycopolis (ed. A. Brinkmann [Leipzig 1895]). If genuine and correctly attributed, it constitutes important testimony for the similar reactions of Platonists and Christians to Manichean ideas. Alexander may have composed the work before becoming a Christian: consequently it tends to be overlooked both in surveys of Greek philosophy and by patristic handbooks.<sup>9</sup>

#### ANATOLIUS (Hultsch, *RE* 1 [1894] 2073–2074)

“He was by race an Alexandrian, who for his learning, secular education and philosophy had attained the first place among our most illustrious contemporaries: in arithmetic and geometry, in astronomy and other sciences, whether logical or physical, and in the arts of rhetoric as well, he had reached the pinnacle. It is recorded that because of these attainments the citizens considered him worthy to found the school of the Aristotelian tradition at Alexandria” (Eusebius, *HE* 7.32.6).<sup>10</sup> Later bishop of Syrian Laodicea, Anatolius played an important role in Alexandria when a Roman army was fighting to recover control of the whole city, during the

<sup>7</sup>C. J. Kraemer and N. Lewis, *TAPA* 68 (1937) 361.

<sup>8</sup>Where they might be helpful, I have attempted to give references to either *RE* or *PIR*<sup>2</sup> or G. Barbieri, *L'Albo senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino (193–285)* (Rome 1952). The editors of *PLRE* state that “our first task was to extract all relevant material from Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll” (v).

<sup>9</sup>On the significance of the treatise, see K. Prächter, *BZ* 21 (1909) 9 ff. Alexander of Lycopolis appears to be totally ignored both in the *Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Medieval Philosophy* (Cambridge 1967) and by B. Altaner and A. Stuiber, *Patrologie*<sup>7</sup> (Freiburg 1966). He is registered among the philosophers in W. Christ, *Gesch. d. griech. Litt.* 2<sup>6</sup> (Munich 1924), 861 f.

<sup>10</sup>Translation of J. E. L. Oulton (Loeb), slightly modernised.

rebellion of Aemilianus in 261/2 (*HE* 7.32.7 ff.).<sup>11</sup> This Anatolius is presumably not the teacher of Iamblichus (*PLRE* 59, Anatolius 1).<sup>12</sup>

Anatolius wrote on the computation of Easter and an *Introduction to Arithmetic* in ten books (*HE* 7.32.14 ff.).<sup>13</sup>

#### ANATOLIUS

Proconsul of Asia, built walls of Smyrna which were named after the Augustus Arcadius (H. Grégoire, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques-chrétiennes d'Asie mineure* 1 [Paris 1922], no. 65). *PLRE* presumably identifies this proconsul with Anatolius, pretorian prefect of Illyricum in the late 390's, whom it defers to Volume 2 (61). However, the proconsulate of Anatolius has recently been dated to 394/5, between Victorius and Aurelianus (cf. *PLRE* 1076), both proconsul and prefect being presumed identical with *PLRE* 61–62, Anatolius 9.<sup>14</sup>

#### ANULLINUS (Seeck, *RE* 1 [1894] 2651)

Pretorian prefect, apparently with the army of Severus, seduced from his allegiance by the rebellious Maxentius (Zosimus 2.10.1). Presumably identical with Annius Anullinus, Prefect of the City from October 27 to November 29, 312 (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 9.67). *PLRE* equates both men with the Annius Anullinus who was Prefect of the City in 306/7, supposing that Zosimus confuses the two sorts of prefect (79). But the Prefect of the City must have supported Maxentius from the start, while Zosimus is reporting how Maxentius routed Severus: by bribing his army and winning over his pretorian prefect.<sup>15</sup> At least two Anullini are therefore in question, and should be registered separately.

#### APHPHARBAN

Intimate of Narses (king of Persia, 293–302), sent to request the return of his wife and children from the victorious Galerius; later gave Narses advice on the proposals for peace brought by Sicius Probus (Petrus Patricius, fr. 13, 14 [*FHG* 4.188 f.]).

<sup>11</sup>On the date, A. Harnack, *Chronologie der althristlichen Litteratur bis Eusebius* 2 (Leipzig 1904), 76.

<sup>12</sup>E. Zeller, *Die Philosophie der Griechen* 1<sup>o</sup> (Munich 1923), 830 f.

<sup>13</sup>For further information about Anatolius' writings, which are partly preserved, A. Harnack, *Geschichte der althristlichen Litteratur bis Eusebius* (Leipzig 1893), 436 f.; W. Christ, *Gesch. d. griech. Litt.* 2<sup>o</sup> (Munich 1924), 834; 1343 f.

<sup>14</sup>B. Malcus, *Opuscula Atheniensia* (1967) 121 f.; 141.

<sup>15</sup>O. Seeck, *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt* 1<sup>5</sup> (Berlin 1913), 79; 83; J. Moreau, *Lactance: De la Mort des Persécuteurs* (Sources Chrétiennes 39, Paris 1954), 353; 438. Note the recent translation of F. Paschoud: "Maxence, après avoir neutralisé . . . la plus grande partie des soldats qu'il avait avec lui, puis s'être même concilié le préfet du prétoire Anullinus . . ." (*Zosime* 1 [Paris 1971], 81.)

## APOLLINARIUS

Father of Apollinarius of Laodicea; a teacher of grammar from Alexandria, who taught first in Berytus, then in Laodicea where he married (Socrates, *HE* 2.46.3; 3.16; Sozomenus, *HE* 6.25.9).

APOLLINARIUS (Jülicher, *RE* 1 [1894] 2842–2844)

Bishop of Laodicea; formerly a teacher of rhetoric (Socrates, *HE* 2.46.2).

ARCHAPETES (Seeck, *RE* 2 [1895] 437)

Described as pretorian prefect of Narses in 297 or 298 (Petrus Patricius, fr. 14).<sup>16</sup>

## ARSANES

Wife of Narses, captured by Galerius and imprisoned for a time in a suburb of Antioch (Malalas, p. 308 Bonn). *PLRE* records her only under her husband's entry (616).

ASCLEPIADES (Jülicher, *RE* 2 [1896] 1634)

Addressed a work *de providentia summi dei* to Lactantius (*Div.Inst.* 7.4.17), who dedicated two books to him (Jerome, *De Vir.Ill.*80). Nothing further known. But Asclepiades might well be a person of rank, like others to whom Lactantius dedicated works: Demetrianus (*PLRE* 247), Acilius Severus (*PLRE* 834, Severus 16), and possibly Probus.<sup>17</sup> *PLRE* includes the otherwise unknown Licinius Cyriacus, who received Julius Paris' epitome of Valerius Maximus (237).

## AUGUSTINA

*C(larissima) f(emina)*, buried July 4, 395 (*ILCV* 184: Salonae).

## AUGUSTINUS

Taught rhetoric in Carthage and Rome, nominated by Symmachus to the official chair of rhetoric in Milan (*Conf.* 4.3.5; 5.8.14; 5.13.23), in which capacity he delivered a panegyric before the consul Bauto on January 1, 385 (*Contra litt. Petil.* 3.25.30 [*CSEL* 52.185]). Augustine surely merited an entry just as much as Arnobius, Lactantius, Marius Victorinus, or his own friend Alypius (*PLRE* 108; 338; 964; 47–48)—and far more than the Donatist Ticonius (913), who does not qualify on any of the stated criteria.

<sup>16</sup>Petrus appears to confuse name with family name or office: Archapetes holds the position of *argabadh* (A. Christensen, *L'Iran sous les Sassanides*<sup>2</sup> [Copenhagen 1944], 107 ff.).

<sup>17</sup>See below, p. 149.

CORNELIUS AVITUS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> C 1327)

Rebuilt part of Chalcedon after the Goths had sacked it, apparently in the reign of Gallienus (Jordanes, *Get.* 20.107). Perhaps holder of an official post.

## AUXENTIUS

Son of Addas, who fled Persia in the reign of Constantius to escape persecution as a Christian; learned but also βασιλεῖ καὶ τοῖς ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἐπιτήδειον καὶ λαμπρὰς ἐπειλημμένον στρατείας (Sozomenus, *HE* 7.21.8). Presumably therefore a *palatinus*.<sup>18</sup>

## BARSABORSES

In 297/8, τὴν τοῦ Συμίου εἶχεν ἀρχήν<sup>19</sup> and advised Narses on the terms of peace brought by Sicius Probus (Petrus Patricius, fr. 14 [*FHG* 4.189]).

## ?BIBULUS

In the reign of Claudius (268–270) a Herul fled to the Romans and entered into conversation with Βιβούλῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ῥωμαίων (Petrus Patricius, *Exc. Vat.* 171 = Anon. post Dionem, fr. 9.3 [*FGH* 4.196]). The passage is clearly corrupt and must originally have specified some servant of the emperor. Βιβούλῳ, though not necessarily also corrupt, may conceal a German name.<sup>20</sup>

CARINUS (Stein, *RE* 3 [1899] 1591): *see* QUIRINUS.

## CURTIA CATIANA

*C(larissima) p(uella)*, on a Christian sarcophagus, dated on artistic criteria to the early fourth century (F. W. Deichmann, G. Bovini, H. Brandenburg, *Repertorium der christlich-antiken Sarkophage* 1 [Wiesbaden 1967], 230, no. 557).

## CHRYSAPIUS

*Praepositus sacri cubiculi*, executed in 364 (*Suda* II 2441 [4.208 Adler]). An error for Rhodanus, due to confusion with the Chrysaphius executed in 450 after the death of Theodosius II.<sup>21</sup> *PLRE* quotes this entry in the

<sup>18</sup>For *στρατεία* in this sense, cf. Sozomenus, *HE* 8.6.5. *PLRE* has not hesitated to include others on almost identical evidence: 277, Eleusius; 554, Marcianus 8.

<sup>19</sup>The precise nature of the office appears to be unknown, but it also is attested in the reign of Chosroes II (590–628): Tabari, (trans. T. Nöldeke [Leyden 1879]), p. 352.

<sup>20</sup>U. P. Boissevain, *Cassii Dionis Cocceiani quae supersunt* 3 (Berlin 1901), 745.

<sup>21</sup>On whom, see E. Stein, *Histoire du Bas-Empire* 1<sup>2</sup> (Amsterdam 1958), 297 f.; 311 f.

*Suda* as a fragment of Eunapius referring to Rhodanus (764): its source was in fact an excerpt of Malalas (p. 338 Bonn).<sup>22</sup>

#### CRISPINA

Martyr of Thagora in 303, whom Augustine described as *feminam divitem et delicatam... clarissima enim fuit, nobilis genere, abundans divitiis* (*Enarr. in Psalm.* 120.13 [CCL 40.1799]). Hence given senatorial rank in a recent study of the earliest Christian senators.<sup>23</sup> But it is doubtful whether Augustine had any precise evidence, and the extant *Passio Crispinae*, though it can hardly be authentic in its entirety, seems to imply a far lower status.<sup>24</sup>

#### DEMOSTHENES (PIR<sup>2</sup> D 48)

In charge of the defence of Caesarea in Cappadocia against the Persians after the capture of Valerian, escaped by horse when the city was taken (Zonaras 12.23).

#### ELEUTHERIUS

Christian martyr at Nicomedia (*Martyrologium Hieronymianum*, 2 October [*Acta Sanctorum*, Nov. 2.2 (1931), 537]). Normally identified as one of the members of the imperial household executed by Diocletian (Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.* 15.2 f.; Eusebius, *HE* 8.6.1 ff.),<sup>25</sup> of whom *PLRE* includes two (270, Dorotheus 2; 398, Gorgonius 1) but omits one (Petrus: Eusebius, *HE* 8.6.4).

#### ENDELECHIUS

Orator at Rome in 395 (subscription to Apuleius, *Met.* 9 in the Medicean manuscript Laurentianus 68.2, reproduced by R. Helm, *Apuleius* 1<sup>8</sup> [Leipzig 1931], 236).<sup>26</sup>

#### EPITYNCHANOS

High-priest, saviour of his *παρπλς* and lawgiver, known from an epitaph found near Acmonia and dated to year 398, presumably of the Sullan era, i.e., A.D. 313/4 (H. Grégoire, *Byzantion* 8 [1933] 49 ff.). Customarily identified as one of the high-priests instituted by Maximinus Daia: *sacerdotes maximos per singulas civitates ex primoribus fecit* (Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.* 36.4).<sup>27</sup>

<sup>22</sup>A. D. E. Cameron, *CR* n. s. 13 (1963) 264.

<sup>23</sup>W. Eck, *Chiron* 1 (1971) 388 f.

<sup>24</sup>On the passion, see P. Monceaux, *Mélanges Boissier* (Paris 1903), 383 ff.; G. E. M. de Ste Croix, *HTR* 47 (1954) 91 f.

<sup>25</sup>J. Moreau, *Sources Chrétiennes* 39 (1954) 288.

<sup>26</sup>For comment on the subscription, see H. I. Marrou, *MélArchHist* 49 (1932) 93 ff.

<sup>27</sup>Moreau, *op. cit.* (above, note 15), 402.



## †ERATINEUS

*Dat* (sc. Maximinus in 311) *negotium praesidi †eratineo ut eam cum de-decore interficiat* (Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.* 40.1).

The manuscript of *De Mortibus Persecutorum* has *erat in eo*, which might conceal the name of a governor (of Bithynia).<sup>28</sup> Alternatively, with a recent editor, emend to *Bithyniae*.<sup>29</sup> *PLRE* is erratic in its treatment of both the *De Mortibus Persecutorum* and governors of Bithynia: it includes three anonymous female victims of Maximinus (1038, Anonymae 5–7) and two anonymous governors of Bithynia from other sources (1023–1024, Anonymi 119, 120), but not two *praesides* in Lactantius (*Mort. Pers.* 40.1; 48.1; cf. *PLRE* 1101).

## EUETHIUS

Lactantius and Eusebius record anonymously a Christian executed at Nicomedia in 303 for tearing down the first edict against the Christians (*Mort. Pers.* 13.2; *HE* 8.5.1). According to the latter, he was by no means obscure but “most highly honoured as the world counts pre-eminence” (*HE* 8.5.1). The name comes from a Syriac martyrology of 411 (H. Lietzmann, *Die drei ältesten Martyrologien*<sup>2</sup> [Kleine Texte 2, Bonn 1911], 9).<sup>30</sup>

## EUTROPIUS

Nephew of the rhetor Acacius (Libanius, *Epp.* 755; 1304). *PLRE* mentions him under his uncle (6, Acacius 6). A separate entry might have been advisable, since some identify him with the historian Eutropius (*PLRE* 317, where the conjecture finds no mention).<sup>31</sup>

EUTROPIUS (Seeck, *RE* 6 [1907] 1520–1521)

Although Eutropius reached the zenith of his power only after the death of Flavius Rufinus (November 27, 395), he was already a powerful figure at court in the lifetime of Theodosius. When Theodosius marched against Eugenius, he sent the trusted eunuch on a significant errand: Eutropius was, if possible, to bring John, a monk of Thebes, to join the army. John declined to come, but predicted that Theodosius would defeat the usurper, then die in Italy (Sozomenus, *HE* 7.22.7 f., confirmed by Claudian, *In Eutr.* 1.311 ff.) According to Claudian, Eutropius had been owned by Flavius Arinthaëus (*PLRE* 102–103) and advanced to the highest honours by the influence of Flavius Abundantius (*PLRE* 4–5).

<sup>28</sup>For some conjectures, see *CSEL* 27.220.

<sup>29</sup>Moreau, *op. cit.* (above, note 15), 123.

<sup>30</sup>Moreau regards Euetios as the correct form of the name (*ibid.* 279).

<sup>31</sup>O. Seeck, *Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 6.1 (1883), cxxxii; B. Malcus, *Opuscula Atheniensia* 7 (1967) 111. No specific objection is brought against identity by Gensel, *RE* 6 (1907) 1522; M. M. Hauser-Meury, *Prosopographie zu den Schriften Gregors von Nazianz* (Theophaneia 13, Bonn 1960), 80 f.

## FABIUS

When Diocletian summoned Lactantius to Nicomedia, he also summoned a grammarian who wrote a work on medicine in verse (Jerome, *De Vir. Ill.* 80). The grammarian's name is usually given as Flavius (so *PLRE* 349). But the form "Fabius" appears to have equal manuscript authority and is printed by at least one editor.<sup>32</sup> And there is another complication. The form "Flavus" occurs in some manuscripts (E. C. Richardson, *TU* 14.1a [1896], 42), and Jerome mentions the same writer once elsewhere (*Adv. Jovin.* 2.6 [*PL* 23.306]): here most manuscripts offer as the accusative case of the name "Flavum," which is printed in the only modern critical edition of the passage.<sup>33</sup>

## FAUSIANA

*Femina non obscura* (Ammianus 28.1.48 f.): probably therefore of senatorial rank, and possibly a descendant of Nummius Fausianus, consul in 262.<sup>34</sup>

IUS GALLONIANUS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> G 47)

Governor of Arabia during year 154 of the Bostran or provincial era, i.e., March 22, 259–March 21, 260 (*AE* [1953] 231; cf. *IGRR* 3.1326; H. G. Pflaum, *Syria* 29 [1952] 309, no. 2).<sup>35</sup>

M. AURELIUS HERMOGENES (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 1528)

Son-in-law of P. Flavius Priscus (see below, p. 149), his career culminated in the post of *a studiis Aug. n.* (*CIL* 14.5340), most probably towards the end of the reign of Gallienus.<sup>36</sup> Father or grandfather of Aurelius Hermogenes, Prefect of the City in 309/10 (*PLRE* 424).

## HESYCHIA

*Quaedam matrona*, incriminated at Rome ca 370 and suffocated herself (Ammianus 28.1.47). The language,<sup>37</sup> and her inclusion by Ammianus, ought to imply senatorial rank.

<sup>32</sup>C. A. Bernouilli, *Hieronymus und Gennadius: De viris illustribus* (Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtliche Quellenschriften 11, Freiburg/Leipzig 1895), 43.

<sup>33</sup>E. Bickel, *Diatribae in Senecae philosophi fragmenta* 1 (Leipzig 1915), 398. *PLRE* cites an eighteenth century edition (Vallarsi).

<sup>34</sup>On the form of the *cognomen*, cf. *Phoenix* 26 (1972) 157. *PLRE* enters the man as Faus(tin)ianus 1 (326).

<sup>35</sup>For the era, cf. H. G. Pflaum, *Syria* 29 (1952) 307 f.; Y. Yadin, *IEJ* 12 (1962) 257 f.; G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 61 (1971) 231.

<sup>36</sup>H. G. Pflaum, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut-empire romain* (Paris 1960), 936.

<sup>37</sup>*TLL* 8.487.

## HIEROPHANTES

Received Symmachus, *Epp.* 5.1–3. Nothing else is known of Hierophantes, and no clue helps to date the letters. But the position of the letters may suggest something about Hierophantes' social station: they stand between those to Flavius Eusignius, pretorian prefect of Italy and Illyricum in 386/7 (*PLRE* 309–310) and those to Flavius Mallius Theodorus, consul in 399 (900–902).

JULIUS JULIANUS (not in *PIR*<sup>2</sup> J)

Philosopher, who died in peculiar circumstances:

*hic cum lauru(m) feret Romanis iam relevatis  
reclusus castris impia morte perit.*

(*ILS* 7778: near Rome)

Julianus' death may have occurred during Galerius' invasion of Italy in 307.<sup>38</sup>

LIBERALIS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 163)

Consul and martyr (*ILCV* 56; 57). Perhaps in the middle of the third century, but possibly in the early fourth.<sup>39</sup>

FL. LOLLIANUS (*Albo* 1852)

*Herculi* [. . .]/*Fl. Lollianus, v.c., praef.* [ (*ILS* 3425). *PLRE* attributes this inscription to Q. Flavius Maesius Egnatius Lollianus Mavortius, Prefect of the City in 342 (512–514). But its discoverer asserted strongly that the lettering pointed to the third century.<sup>40</sup> Accordingly, this Fl. Lollianus ought perhaps to have a separate entry (cf. *PIR*<sup>2</sup> F 304).

## MALCHION

Priest, but also a learned man and apparently the chief teacher of rhetoric in Antioch ca 268/9 (Eusebius, *HE* 7.29.2; cf. Jerome, *De Vir. Ill.* 71: *rhetoricam florentissime docuerat*).<sup>41</sup>

MARATHONIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 14 [1930] 1430–1431)

ἀπὸ ψηφιστοῦ δημοσίου τῶν ὑπὸ τοὺς ὑπάρχους στρατιωτῶν: having amassed great wealth in this capacity, he founded hospitals and then a monastery in Constantinople (Sozomenus, *HE* 4.27.4). He was a deacon and follower of Macedonius who made him bishop of Nicomedia (Socrates, *HE* 2.38.4; 45.4; Sozomenus, *HE* 4.20.1 f.; 4.27.1 ff.).

<sup>38</sup>So T. Mommsen, *CIL* 6, p. 1277.

<sup>39</sup>*PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 163.

<sup>40</sup>G. Gatti, *BullCommArchRoma*<sup>3</sup> 17 (1889) 42 f. For putative third century ancestors of the Prefect of 342, see *PIR*<sup>2</sup> E 35, 36.

<sup>41</sup>See further F. Millar, *JRS* 61 (1971) 11; 16.

Marathonius would seem to be a *numerarius* under a pretorian prefect: upon satisfactory completion of his office, therefore, he should have become a *vir perfectissimus* (cf. *CTh* 8.1.6 [362]).<sup>42</sup> *PLRE* includes at least two *numerarii apparitionis magistri equitum* (172, Caesius; 450, Iacobus 1).

#### MARTINIANUS

Tribune, castigated Probus for laziness in dealing with the rebellious Carus and urged him to march against him at once (Petrus Patricius, *Exc. Vat.* 179 = Anon. post Dionem, fr. 11 [*FHG* 4.198]). Identification has been proposed or assumed with Latinus Martinianus, a procurator under Carus and Numerianus (*PLRE* 564–565).<sup>43</sup>

#### MARTYRIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 14 [1930] 2039)

Pisidian, with weakness for athletes but otherwise of good character; accused of magic by Festus the governor of Syria (Libanius, *Orat.* 1.158 f.—a fact recorded in *PLRE* 334, Festus 3).

#### MARTYRIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 14 [1930] 2039)

Legate of a proconsul of Asia (*CIG* 8872 = H. Grégoire, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques chrétiennes d'Asie mineure* 1 [Paris 1922], no. 124<sup>4</sup>). Perhaps identical with the preceding Martyrius; and it has recently been suggested that he was legate to the proconsul Eutropius (in 371/2), whom Festus accused of treason (Ammianus 29.1.36; cf. Libanius, *Orat.* 1.159).<sup>44</sup>

#### BETITIUS PIUS MAXIMILLIANUS (*Albo* 1489)

*Co(n)sularis, c(urator) col(oniae) Carthag(inis), vice operum p(ublicorum), adlectus inter . . .* (*CIL* 9.1121: Aeclanum). Outside *PLRE* Maximillianus tends to be assigned to the very late third century.<sup>45</sup>

#### MAXIMUS (Ensslin, *RE* Suppl. 5 [1931] 676–677)

Alexandrian and Cynic philosopher; the Egyptian bishops attempted unsuccessfully to install him as bishop of Constantinople in 380/1 (Sozomenus, *HE* 7.9.4 f.; Theodoret, *HE* 5.8.3 ff.).<sup>46</sup>

#### L. MES[sIUS] (*Albo* 1661)

Proconsul of Africa, made a dedication to Gallienus as *cos. III*, i.e., between January 1, 257 and December 31, 260 (*CIL* 8.1018). Therefore,

<sup>42</sup>W. Ensslin, *RE* 17 (1937) 1297 ff., s.v. Numerarius.

<sup>43</sup>Boissevain, *op. cit.* (above, note 20), 747; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 124.

<sup>44</sup>B. Malcus, *Opuscula Atheniensia* 7 (1967) 112; 140; 142.

<sup>45</sup>E. Groag, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> B 119; P. Lambrechts, *La Composition du Sénat romain de Septime Sévère à Dioclétien* (Diss. Pann. 1.8, Budapest 1937), no. 893.

<sup>46</sup>For the deed of deposition, J. D. Mansi, *Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima Collectio* 3 (Venice 1769), 560.

since at this period proconsuls held office from one summer to the next,<sup>47</sup> proconsul in one of the years from 256/7 to 260/1. Now, of these five years, two are definitely occupied by others: Aspasius Paternus in 257/8 and Galerius Maximus in 258/9 (*Acta Cypriani* 1.1; 2.2 ff.). Moreover, the proconsul Gratus may well belong in 256/7 (*IL Afr* 356.)<sup>48</sup> If so, L. Mes[sius] was proconsul in either 259/60 or 260/1.

#### NONNUS

Ausonius addressed letters and other works *πρὸς Νόννον* according to *Suda* A 4460 (1.417 Adler). The name should presumably be emended to *Νωλανόν*, i.e., Paulinus of Nola (*PLRE* 681–683).<sup>49</sup>

#### M. CAECILIUS NOVATILLIANUS (*Albo* 1493)

A senator whose known career culminated in the governorship of Moesia Superior; patron of Beneventum and Tarraco, described as *poeta et orator illustris* (*CIL* 2.4113; 9.1571; 1572 = *ILS* 2939). Generally assigned to the middle or late third century.<sup>50</sup>

#### SEPTIMIUS ODAENATHUS (H. Volkmann, *RE* Suppl. 11 [1968] 1242–1243)

The relationship between this Septimius Odaenathus (*PIR*<sup>1</sup> S 338; *Albo* 1726), Septimius Haeranes (*PIR*<sup>1</sup> S 329; *Albo* 1725) and Septimius Odaenathus, the husband of Zenobia (*Albo* 1727; *PLRE* 638/9), is not quite certain: the trio are either father, son and grandson or father and two brothers. In the present state of knowledge, little but puzzlement comes from a historical fragment which states that, when Rufinus put the elder Odaenathus to death, the younger Odaenathus accused him of murder before Gallienus (Petrus Patricius, *Exc. Vat.* 166 = Anon. post Dionem, fr. 7 [*FGH* 4.195]). On the one hand, the elder and younger Odaenathus are identified as the husband of Zenobia and her son Vaballathus,<sup>51</sup> on the other the emperor concerned is conjectured to be Trebonianus Gallus.<sup>52</sup> But is it wholly impossible that the elder Odaenathus was still alive while his son ruled Palmyra? If the episode occurred as narrated (i.e., in the 260's), it would indicate that Haeranes and Odaenathus were brothers.

<sup>47</sup>T. D. Barnes, *Tertullian* (Oxford 1971), 260 f.

<sup>48</sup>Pflaum, *op. cit.* (above, note 36), 914. *IL Afr* 356 appears to name the son of Gallienus who died early in 258 (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 184). Hence 259/60 is not possible for Gratus, as was supposed by B. E. Thomasson, *Die Statthalter der römischen Provinzen Nordafrikas von Augustus bis Diocletianus* 2 (Lund 1960), 122 f.

<sup>49</sup>Schanz-Hosius, *Gesch. d. röm. Litt.* 4.1<sup>2</sup> (Munich 1914), 33, quoting K. Schenkl.

<sup>50</sup>A. Stein, *Die Legaten von Moesien* (Diss. Pann. 1.11, Budapest 1940), 58; G. Alföldy, *Fasti Hispanienses* (Wiesbaden 1969), 112 f.

<sup>51</sup>T. Mommsen, *Römische Geschichte* 5 (Berlin 1885), 436, n. 2; A. Alföldi, *CAH* 12 (1939), 176.

<sup>52</sup>H. Dessau, *PIR*<sup>1</sup> R 108.

OLYMPIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 18.1 [1939] 245)

Active in defence of the Serapeum at Alexandria in 391; a philosopher, at least in dress (Sozomenus, *HE* 7.15.6 ff.); mentioned anonymously by Augustine, *De divin. daem.* 1 (*PL* 40.581 = *CSEL* 41.599). *PLRE* cites only the *Suda* and Photius, and registers the man as Olympus 2 (647).

PHAEDO (Ensslin, *RE* 19 [1938] 1538)

Philosopher, spoke on behalf of the Arians at the Council of Nicaea; implied to be a pagan philosopher hired for the purpose (Gelasius of Cyzicus, *HE* 2.14; cf. praef. 5).<sup>53</sup>

FURIUS DIONYSIUS PHILOCALUS (Kroll, *RE* 19 [1938] 2432–2433)

Renowned for his calligraphy: he engraved epigrams for Damasus, the bishop of Rome (M. Ihm, *Damasi Epigrammata* [Leipzig 1895], 25) and penned the original manuscript (or a nearly contemporary copy) of a famous calendar or almanac, the so-called Chronographer of 354 (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 9.39). Presumably identical with the grammarian Philocalus (*Gramm. Lat.* 4.498; 501; 503; 515).<sup>54</sup>

PINARIUS

An orator addressing Maximian implies that the ancient family of the Pinarii still survives: *sicut hodieque testatur Herculis ara maxima et Herculei sacri custos familia Pinaria* (*Pan. Lat.* 10 [2].1.3). Otherwise, the last validly attested Pinarius appears to be in the reign of Trajan (Lambertz, *RE* 20 [1950] 1406–1407). Observe, however, the bogus ‘Pinarius Valens,’ alleged to be pretorian prefect in 238 (*HA, Max. et Balb.* 4.4; 5.5): this invention might have been inspired by a contemporary senator.

‘FALTONIUS PINIANUS’

Bogus proconsul of Asia under Diocletian (*Acta Anthimi* 1.1 ff. [*Acta Sanctorum*, Mai. 2<sup>3</sup> (1866), 614 ff.]).<sup>55</sup> These *acta* may have been composed ca 400, close to the time when another writer was inventing a fictitious ‘Falconius Probus,’ also as proconsul of Asia (*HA, Aur.* 40.4, registered at *PLRE* 736).<sup>56</sup> They may, therefore, be relevant to or inspired by the historical Valerius Pinianus, who married the younger

<sup>53</sup>The genuineness of the document from which Phaedo’s name comes was defended by G. Loeschke, *RhM* n.s. 61 (1906) 63 ff. Both document and debate are rejected as unhistorical by O. Bardenhewer, *Geschichte der altkirchlichen Literatur* 4 (Berlin, 1924), 147 f.

<sup>54</sup>W. Kroll, *RE* 19 [1938] 2432.

<sup>55</sup>Registered without comment in a list of proconsuls by V. Chapot, *La province romaine d’Asie* (Bibliothèque des Hautes Etudes 150, Paris 1904), 310.

<sup>56</sup>B. Malcus, *Opuscula Atheniensia* 7 (1967) 96.

Melania (*PLRE* 702): 'Pinianus' was converted to Christianity and sold all his goods, including property near Auximum in Picenum (*Acta Anthimi* 1.5; 3.1).

P. FLAVIUS PRISCUS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> F 343)

Born in 220–222, patron of Ostia, *vir egregius* with an annual salary of 100,000 sesterces in 249 (*ILS* 9507 = *CIL* 14.4452). By the time he died, Priscus was *p(erfectissimae) m(emoriae) v(ir)* (*CIL* 14.5340):<sup>57</sup> his highest equestrian post might therefore fall after 260 rather than before.

PROBUS

Dedicatee of a work in four books by Lactantius (Jerome, *De Vir. Ill.* 80; cf. *CSEL* 27.155 f. [two fragments]). Nothing more is known. But Probus may be registered in order to pose the problem of his identity. Hardly Pompeius Probus, a pretorian prefect of Licinius (*PLRE* 740). But he might in fact be Petronius Probianus, a partisan of Constantine whose consulate in 322 was not recognised by Licinius (*PLRE* 733–734).

M. TINEIUS OVINIUS L. F. ARN. CASTUS PULCHER (Fluss, *RE* 6A [1937] 1375–1376)

*c.v., pont. maiori, q. urb., pr. k., cos.* (*ILS* 1207: Tibur).

It is normally supposed that the *pontifices* began to be called *maiores* to distinguish them from Aurelian's new *pontifices dei Solis*: therefore, after ca 274.<sup>58</sup>

QUIRINUS or CYRINUS (cf. Stein, *RE* 3 [1899] 1591, Carinus)<sup>59</sup>

One 'Κυρίνος' expressed resentment at Odaenathus' claims to be fighting for Rome; the latter prepared to kill him but was apparently prevented by a sudden change of fortune (Petrus Patricius, *Exc. Vat.* 168 = Anon. post Dionem, fr. 8.2 [*FHG* 4.195]). Quirinus (if that be the correct form of his name) should be a Roman official or military commander, at the time when Odaenathus was suppressing the usurpers Macrianus and Quietus (261/2). Possibly, it has been proposed, identical with the Aurelius Quirinius named in a rescript of Gallienus (Eusebius, *HE* 7.13).<sup>60</sup> For what it is worth, inscriptions appear to show a M. Aur(elius) Quirinus as

<sup>57</sup>On the title *perfectissimus*, cf. W. Ensslin, *PW* 19 (1937) 665 ff.; Pflaum, *op. cit.* (above, note 36), 624 f.

<sup>58</sup>G. Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*<sup>2</sup> (Munich 1912), 522. The assumption was called in question by E. Groag, *PIR*<sup>2</sup> C 212, followed in his discussion of Pulcher by G. Barbieri, *Albo* 2107. But no clear example of *pontifex maior* has yet been produced earlier than Aurelian (note the list in *ILS* 3, p. 563), and Groag was discussing a man now known to have been also a *pontifex dei Solis* (*PLRE* 156–157, Bassus 18).

<sup>59</sup>Not Carinus: Boissevain, *op. cit.* (above, note 20), 744.

<sup>60</sup>A. Alföldi, *CAH* 12 (1939) 176.

prefect of the *cohors I Lingonum* some twenty years earlier (*ILS* 2620 f.: 238–244).

#### RUFINUS (*Albo* 1714)

Put to death the elder Odaenathus, accused of murder by the younger Odaenathus before Gallienus (Petrus Patricius, *Exc. Vat.* 163 = Anon. post Dionem, fr. 7 [*FHG* 4.195]). This Rufinus might be identical either with a governor of Syria Coele who perhaps bore the name Aradius Rufinus (*PLRE* 1024, Anonymus 126) or with Coc. Rufinus attested as governor of Arabia under Gallienus (*PLRE* 776, Rufinus 13). But geography indicates that he should rather be a governor of Syria Phoenice.<sup>61</sup>

#### DOMNINUS RUFUS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> D 191)

Asiarch (*IGRR* 4.1381 = *SEG* 13.518; *BMC Lydia* 273–274, nos. 206–211). *PLRE* admits the proconsul of Asia who appears on the inscription, which it dates to 260 (575, Maximillianus 3), and at least some provincial high-priests (e.g., 992, Fl. Zenon 8).

#### SAECULARIS (Seeck, *RE* 1A [1920] 1720)

A provincial magistrate of the late fourth or early fifth century (Symmachus, *Epp.* 9.66; 67).

#### SALLUSTIUS (Seeck, *RE* 1A [1920] 1960)

Read, corrected, and revised the text of Apuleius' *Metamorphoses* and *Apologia*: the subscription to *Met.* 9 in the Medicean manuscript Laurentianus 68.2 records that he did this at Rome in 395 and at Constantinople in 397 (R. Helm, *Apuleius* 1<sup>3</sup> [Leipzig 1931], 236). Possibly identical with *PLRE* 797, Sallustius 4.<sup>62</sup>

*PLRE* enters the man as “Crispus Salustius” with no cross-reference under the other spelling. That is doubly wrong. The spelling of the subscription has no authority: *PLRE* has corrected the spelling of almost every other word in it, just as elsewhere it has not hesitated to correct “Salustius” to “Sallustius” (797 on *Collectio Avellana* 3). More serious, “Crispus” is not found in the Medicean manuscripts, Laurentianus 68.2 or its apograph 29.2, from which all other extant manuscripts of Apuleius derive. Though it stands in a Vatican manuscript (Ottobonianus 2047),<sup>63</sup> it is patently inauthentic, and has been quietly dropped by most recent scholars.<sup>64</sup> *PLRE* has unfortunately reproduced inaccurate and anti-

<sup>61</sup>G. Harrer, *Studies in the Roman Province of Syria* (Diss. Princeton 1915), 58 f.; J. F. Gilliam, *AJP* 79 (1958) 240.

<sup>62</sup>O. Seeck, *Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 6.1 (1883), clvi.

<sup>63</sup>So it is stated by H. I. Marrou, *Mélanges d'Histoire* 49 (1932) 93.

<sup>64</sup>E.g. H. Bloch, *The Conflict between Paganism and Christianity in the Fourth Century*



quoted information. It has copied from an article published in 1851, without verifying the facts in a modern critical edition (e.g., R. Helm, or D. S. Robertson and P. Vallette).<sup>65</sup>

#### SAPOR

Son of Sapor I (*PLRE* 802), king of Mesene (*Res Gestae Divi Saporis* 41): therefore, brother of Hormisdas I (*PLRE* 414) and Narses (*PLRE* 616).

#### SAUROMATES (*PIR*<sup>1</sup> S 182)

Attested by coins as king of Bosphorus in 275/6 (see now K. V. Gopenko, *Numizmatika i epigrafika* 1 (Moscow 1960), 245, no. 1). His full name was presumably Ti. Julius Sauromates, like two earlier kings of Bosphorus (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> J 550, 551). *PLRE* includes Sauromates' successor, who reigned for three years (915, Ti. Julius Tiranēs), but not the Thothorses who ruled after Tiranēs for at least eighteen (Gopenko, *op. cit.*, 245 ff. nos. 4–108). In selecting one of this trio for inclusion, the editors seem to have been unduly influenced by the accident that an inscription chances to record Tiranēs' inherited Roman *praenomen* and *nomen* (*IGRR* 1.871).

#### SELEUCUS

Cappadocian, martyred at Caesarea in Palestine. Eusebius describes him, though young, as a distinguished soldier of high military rank (*Mart. Pal.* 11.21).<sup>66</sup>

#### SERAPAMMON (Seeck, *RE* 2A [1923] 1665)

Philosopher (Symmachus, *Epp.* 2.61: before 394). *PLRE* includes three other philosophers who are also each known only from a single letter of Symmachus (146, Barachus; 629, Nicias; 727, Priscianus 2).

#### M. A. I. SEVERIANUS (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 1)

*C(larissimus) v(ir)* (*ILCV* 1583: near Caesarea in Mauretania). The

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(Oxford 1963), 214. In contrast, *PLRE* fails to cite ms. evidence that Ausonius' grandson (139, Ausonius 3) bore the names Censorius Magnus Ausonius (see K. Schenkl, *Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 5.2 [1883], 36; 40).

<sup>65</sup>"Die florentinische Handschrift 68.2 enthält Apulejus Metamorphosen und Apologie; am Schluss der einzelnen Bücher findet sich die Subscription

*Ego Crispus Salustius emendavi Romae felix.*

Vollständiger am Ende des elften Buches der Metamorphosen . . ." (O. Jahn, *Berichte Leipzig*, Phil.-hist. Cl. 3 (1851), 331). Whence "at end of each book . . . at end of *Metamorphoses*, Book XI" (*PLRE* 800). According to recent editors, Books 1 and 11 lack the subscription, whose long version follows Book 9. The errors in *PLRE* are clearly more than typographical.

<sup>66</sup>For the different versions of the relevant passage, see B. Violet, *TU* 14.4 (1896) 77 f.; H. J. Lawlor and J. E. L. Oulton, *Eusebius* 1 (London 1927), 390.

inscription tends to get dated (on insufficient grounds) shortly after 257 or 304.<sup>67</sup> A date later in the fourth century may be preferable.

#### SILVANUS

*D.n.imp. Cludi. Silvanus Aug., bono riep. natus*

(CIL 10.6945 = ILS 748: Aversa).

This inscription presents a puzzle. Its Silvanus can hardly be Silvanus the Frank, whom Ammianus helped to suppress almost before news of his revolt reached Italy (15.5.24). Perhaps, therefore, the emperor's name is simply a mistake for "Claudius Julianus."<sup>68</sup>

#### SPATES

Sent by Sapor to Cilicia as satrap, apparently after the capture of Valerian (Malalas p. 297 Bonn, quoting Domninus).<sup>69</sup>

SUCCESSIANUS (Stein, *RE* 4A [1931] 512)

Pretorian prefect of Valerian (Zosimus 1.32.1 f.). Presumably the pretorian prefect whom Sapor captured with Valerian (*Res Gestae Divi Saporis* 25). Hence in 260 colleague of Ballista (*PLRE* 146; cf. 1047).

#### SYMMACHUS

Someone described as *Symmachus heres* restored a temple of Venus or Flora in 394 at Rome (*Carmen contra paganos* 112 ff.). One of two identifications was long assumed: either Symmachus himself or his son.<sup>70</sup> But the younger Nicomachus Flavianus has recently been proposed.<sup>71</sup> Since *PLRE* does not record the item under either Symmachus (865–870) or Flavianus (345–347), it presumably identifies *Symmachus heres* with Symmachus' son, whom it defers to Volume 2 (869, 1146). But much speaks for the younger Flavianus—though again, in the interest of clarity, *Symmachus heres* should have a separate entry.

Q. FABIVS MEMMIUS SYMMACHUS (Seeck, *RE* 4A [1931] 1159)

Deferred to Volume 2 (*PLRE* 869; 1146). He became quaestor in December 393 (Symmachus, *Epp.* 2.46; 5.21 f.; *Orat.* fr. 1).

<sup>67</sup>W. Eck, *Chiron* 1 (1971) 390 f.

<sup>68</sup>J. P. C. Kent, *NC* 6<sup>th</sup> s. 17 (1957) 82.

<sup>69</sup>On the date, cf. A. T. Olmstead, *CP* 37 (1942) 415; M. Rostovtzeff, *Berytus* 8 (1943/44) 38.

<sup>70</sup>T. Mommsen inclined to leave the question open (*Hermes* 4 [1870] 358 = *Ges. Schr.* 7 [Berlin 1909], 493), O. Seeck opted for the father (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 6.1 [1883], cxviii f.), A. Chastagnol for the son (*Les Fastes de la Préfecture de Rome au Bas-Empire* [Paris 1962], 227).

<sup>71</sup>J. F. Matthews, *Historia* 19 (1970) 477.

## TAGIS

*Magister ille aruspicum*, i.e., head of the college of *haruspices* with Diocletian in the east in 302 (Lactantius, *Mort. Pers.* 10.3).<sup>72</sup> Tagis has been held to be an invented name, modelled on the legendary Tages who revealed the sacred *ars haruspicina* to mankind (Cicero, *Div.* 2.50).<sup>73</sup> But the person is surely real enough, and the name plausible.<sup>74</sup>

## 'SERGIUS TERENTIANUS'

*Vir illustris*, twice Prefect of the City, married to 'Protina,' the daughter of Gallienus' daughter 'Gallia,' father of 'Claudius,' 'Pompeianus,' and 'Lucina,' who married 'Falconius Pinianus' (*Acta Anthimi* 1.1 [*Acta Sanctorum*, Mai. 2<sup>3</sup> (1866), 614]). Hardly worth recording had not *PLRE* entered other equally fictitious Prefects of the City (e.g., 706, 'Plautianus;' cf. 1053).

THALASSIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 5A [1934] 1200)

Surnamed Magnus, lived near the imperial residence in Antioch and was honoured by Julian as a *σπλαγχνοςκόπος* (*Chron. Pasch.* 1, p. 550 Bonn; Theophanes, a.m. 5855, p. 51 de Boor).<sup>75</sup>

THEODOSIOLUS (Ensslin, *RE* 5A [1934] 1222)

Noble Spaniard, killed by Valens in 370/1 (Socrates, *HE* 4.19.6). If genuine, clearly a relative of Theodosius. There appears to be no over-riding reason to identify Theodosiolus with the elder Theodosius.<sup>76</sup>

## †TRASSUS

Roman general, apparently in Arabia, killed by Zenobia in the reign of Claudius, according to Malalas (p. 299 Bonn).

## VALENTINUS

Recipient of the original manuscript (or a contemporary copy) of the Chronographer of 354 (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 9.39; 41). Identity has been supposed with a man attested as *consularis* of Picenum in 365

<sup>72</sup>For the importance of *haruspices*, note *ILS* 311 (121); 4955 (a *haruspex* Augg. with a salary of 200,000 sesterces); *Pan. Lat.* 12(9).2.4 (313); *CTh* 16.10.1 (320).

<sup>73</sup>K. Stade, *Der Politiker Diokletian und die letzte grosse Christenverfolgung* (Wiesbaden 1926), 157.

<sup>74</sup>J. Moreau, *Sources Chrétiennes* 39 (1954) 264 f. It is otherwise attested as a personal name: A. S. Pease, *M. Tulli Ciceronis De Divinatione* (Darmstadt 1963; first published 1920/23), 437.

<sup>75</sup>Apparently deriving from a nearly contemporary Arian account, cf. J. Bidez, *GCS* 21.235.

<sup>76</sup>For bibliography and discussion, A. Demandt, *Historia* 18 (1969) 612 f.

(*PLRE* 932, Valentinianus 2).<sup>77</sup> If so, then his name was Valentinus (*CTh* 9.2.2; 9.30.4) and not Valentinianus (as in *CTh* 15.1.17; *Consultatio veteris cuiusdam iurisconsulti* 9.4 [*FIRA*<sup>2</sup> 2.610]).

VALERIUS (Ensslin, *RE* 7A [1948] 2298)

Photius reports that Olympiodorus' history contained a story which the historian had heard from one Valerius. When he was governor in Thrace, Valerius went to inspect a treasure which had recently been found. The place was sacred. Valerius, therefore, first obtained imperial permission, then excavated the treasure: it comprised three solid silver statues, in barbarian dress and nodding towards the north. A few days afterwards, the Goths overran Thrace, and soon the Huns and Sarmatians invaded Illyricum and Thrace (Photius, *Bibliotheca* 80, whence Olympiodorus, fr. 27 [*FHG* 4.63]).

As the text stands, this episode is assigned to "the time of the emperor Constantius;" it has accordingly been dated both in 421<sup>78</sup> and between 337 and 361.<sup>79</sup> But the invasions appear to be those of the 370's: hence Valerius should be a governor under Valens, probably in 375 precisely.<sup>80</sup>

'VENUSTIANUS'

*Augustalis* of Tuscia; received letter from the emperor Maximian ca 301, which also mentions the pretorian prefect 'Hermogenianus' (also not in *PLRE*). Neither the letter nor the officials named are likely to be genuine: the source is the fictitious *Passio Sabini*, which was probably written in the sixth century (*Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina* (Brussels 1898–1911), nos. 7451–7453; E. Dekkers, *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*<sup>2</sup> (Bruges 1961), no. 2228). Nevertheless, an English translation of the letter has recently been printed in a collection of legal documents, whose compiler believes that it is one of "only six statutes presenting the *veritable* words of the state's legislation concerning the Church before persecution of the Christians ceased in 311" (P. R. Coleman-Norton, *Roman State and Christian Church* [London 1966], 17 f., no. 6, cf. xliii). Some students of ecclesiastical history may accordingly be surprised if they notice the absence of 'Venustianus.'

<sup>77</sup>T. Mommsen, *Mon. Germ. Hist.*, Auct. Ant. 9 (1892), 15; W. Kroll, *RE* 19 (1938) 2432–2433, s.v. Philocalus.

<sup>78</sup>W. Haedicke, *RE* 18.1 (1939) 202, s.v. Olympiodoros; W. E. Kaegi, *Byzantium and the Decline of Rome* (Princeton 1968), 87.

<sup>79</sup>W. Ensslin, *RE* 7A (1948) 2298, who contends that Olympiodorus' friend is a different Valerius from the governor of Thrace.

<sup>80</sup>J. F. Matthews, *JRS* 60 (1970) 90; 96. A date in the 380's is assumed by E. Demougeot, *De l'unité à la division de l'Empire romain* (Paris 1951), 114.

Eighty names have been listed. Some belong, to be sure, to persons whose date or status may be held doubtful, while others are either fictitious, problematical or mere errors. Yet, among those whose date and status are well enough attested, there can be found imperial officials and senators, prominent literary men, and even the ostensible relative of an emperor. Since more omissions will probably be discovered,<sup>81</sup> much effort is clearly still needed before the first volume of the *Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* can become a reliable basis for works of synthesis.

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<sup>81</sup>E.g. the six *virī egregii* who honoured the senator Lupus (*ILS* 1209), whom *PLRE* identifies as Virius Lupus, Prefect of the City in 278–280 (522, Lupus 5). Observe also that *PLRE* omits all the Jewish patriarchs bar one (385, Gamalielus). The compilers (it is clear) have not searched Jewish sources for the names which they may reveal: as an isolated example, note the Proclus who entered Sepphoris (Jerusalem Talmud, *Sanhedrin* 3.6, 21b), probably in command of troops ca 350 (S. Lieberman, *JQR* 36 [1945/46] 352 f.).