

ANOTHER FORTY MISSING PERSONS (A.D. 260–395)

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TO CONTINUE. Most reviewers of *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire 1: A.D. 260–395* (Cambridge 1971) have been unwilling to disclose, or perhaps unable to detect, the full extent of its inaccuracies and omissions.¹ The following list comprises another forty persons of the requisite rank or status, who lack a separate entry in the volume and whose omission was not (except in one case) noted in two earlier articles.²

ADDAEUS

When Terentius (*PLRE* 881, Terentius 2) restored Papa to the throne of Armenia in 370 or 371, he was accompanied by a “Count Ade,” according to Faustus of Byzantium (5.1): he might be identical with the Addaeus known as *magister militum per Orientem* between 393 and 396 (*PLRE* 13).³

APOLLONIUS

Roman general who defeated the Persians (Evagrius *HE* 3.41). Since he is named after Odaenathus in a list of commanders whose exploits Zosimus and others related, he may have fought under Galerius in Armenia or Mesopotamia in 297: the details of the campaign are almost totally unknown.⁴

ARIMERIUS

Son and successor of Gaatha (H. Achelis, *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft* 1 [1900] 319). Therefore, a Gothic king or chieftain.⁵

¹E.g., A. Demandt, *BZ* 67 (1974) 172: “An Lücken habe ich nur fünf festgestellt.”

²“Some Persons in The Historia Augusta,” *Phoenix* 26 (1972) 140–182; “More Missing Names (A.D. 260–395),” *Phoenix* 27 (1973) 135–155. Gennoboudes was adduced in passing, as possibly relevant to the *HA* (*Phoenix* 26 [1972] 152).

³N. H. Baynes held the identification to be indubitable (*Byzantine Studies* [London 1955] 201 f.).

⁴For another man who may have commanded Roman troops in the same war, see H. Castritius, *Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum* 11/12 (1968/69) 97 ff. Attention may also be drawn to another neglected passage of Evagrius: Φιλόστρατος γάρ θαυμάζει δτι γε πεντεκαίδεκα (sc. years) ὁ κατ' αὐτὸν ἐκράτησε λοιμός (*HE* 4.29). Philostratus should be the author quoted by Malalas on Sapor I (p. 297 Bonn) and the plague that of the third century. Even the normally alert F. Jacoby seems to have missed the passage (*FGrHist* 99; cf. his commentary, *FGrHist* 2 C [1926] 303).

⁵For the date, see the entries for Dulcilla and Winguric (below, 225 and 231).

BALBINUS

Rebel in Isauria in the reign of Theodosius (379–395), sacked the Cilician cities of Anazarbus, Irenopolis, and Castabala, was arrested and executed by the general Rufus (Malalas p. 345 Bonn). *PLRE* enters Rufus, while suggesting a possible date under the younger Theodosius, i.e., between 408 and 450 (784, Rufus 3). But troubles in Isauria under the earlier Theodosius are indirectly attested by Ammianus Marcellinus: describing events of 365/6, he observes that the tribune Aliso *diu post in Isauria appetit, vastatoria manu confossus* (26.8.10).⁶ *PLRE* offers no opinion on the date of Aliso's death (45).

BASSULA

Mother of the wife of Sulpicius Severus, who gained part of his wealth *de matrimonio familiae consularis* (Paulinus of Nola *Epp.* 5.5; for the name, Sulpicius Severus *Epp.* 3.1). A pious Christian (Paulinus of Nola *Epp.* 31.1).

MANLIA DAEDALIA

*Clara genus, censu pollens et mater egentum/virgo sacrata deo (CIL 5.6240: Milan).*⁷ Her brother and heir was Theodorus, i.e., Flavius Mallius Theodorus, *cos.* 399 (*PLRE* 900–902).

DULCILLA

Daughter of Gaatha, who brought her to Cyzicus in the reign of Valentinian and Theodosius (i.e., between 383 and 392), where she later died (H. Achelis, *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft* 1 [1900] 319).

FONTEIUS

Carthaginian, baptised a Christian on his deathbed; as a pagan he wrote a work, whose genre is unknown, but from which Augustine quoted soon after 390 (*Retract.* 1.25.13 [*CSEL* 36.117]; *De diversis quaest.* 12 [*PL* 40.14]).

GAATHA

ἡ βασιλισσα τοῦ ἔθνους τῶν Γότθων, an orthodox Christian (H. Achelis, *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft* 1 [1900] 319); otherwise described anonymously as ἡ σύμβιος τοῦ ἐτέρου (sc. not Winguric) ἄρχοντος

⁶R. Syme, *Ammianus and the Historia Augusta* (Oxford 1968) 52.

⁷On the inscription, see P. Courcelle, *RE.A* 46 (1944) 65 ff.

τοῦ ἔθνους τῶν Γότθων (*ibid.* 320 = *PG* 117.368).⁸ Presumably Gaatha ruled over Visigoths settled in Moesia.⁹

GENNOBOUDES

Came to Maximian *cum omni sua gente* in or before 289, and through him recovered his kingdom (*Pan. Lat.* 10 [2]. 10.3 ff.). This episode is assigned great significance in some treatments of Rome's relations with Germanic tribes: Gennoboudes was a Frank or Chamavus, he concluded a formal *foedus* with Rome, whose terms can in part be specified, and which provided for the settlement of Franks in a Roman province.¹⁰

GRATIANUS

Son of the emperor Theodosius who died in infancy, named by Ambrose: *nunc sibi rex est (sc. Theodosius), quando recepit etiam filium Gratianum et Pulcheriam, dulcissima sibi pignora, quos hic amiserat, quando ei Flaccilla adhaeret, fidelis anima deo, quando patrem sibi redditum gratulatur, quando Constantino adhaeret (De obitu Theodosii 40 [CSEL 73. 392]).*

Gratianus was also commemorated by his sister Galla Placidia in the church of St John the Evangelist at Ravenna (*ILS* 818.4), and is included in at least two modern genealogical trees of the imperial family.¹¹ *PLRE* enters Pulcheria (755).

?HERPYLION

General under Constantine, sent with Nepotianus and Ursus to subdue a revolt of Taifali in Phrygia (G. Anrich, *Hagios Nikolaos. Der heilige Nikolaos in der griechischen Kirche* 1 [Leipzig/Berlin 1913] 67, 77, 83 [three recensions of the *Praxis de Stratelatis* (*Bibl. Hag. Gr.*³ 1349 z, 1350, 1350 a)], 162, 226, 252 [= *PG* 116. 337], 278, 404).¹² On this evidence alone, the revolt of the Taifali is widely accepted as historical,¹³ and Herpylion's colleagues can be plausibly identified with known characters. Nepotianus should be Virius Nepotianus, *cos.* 336, whose career appears to be totally unknown apart from his consulate (*PLRE* 625). He was probably married to a sister of Constantine,¹⁴ and thus a

⁸On the phenomenon of dual kingship, cf. E. A. Thompson, *The Early Germans* (Oxford 1965) 39.

⁹E. A. Thompson, *The Visigoths in the Time of Ulfila* (Oxford 1966) 159 f.

¹⁰L. Musset, *Les Invasions: Les vagues germaniques*² (Paris 1969) 119; 121; 225.

¹¹J. B. Bury, *History of the Later Roman Empire* 1² (London 1923) xvii; S. I. Oost, *Galla Placidia Augusta* (Chicago and London 1968) 56 f.

¹²For a more sceptical assessment of this document, see H. Anrich, *Hagios Nikolaos* 2 (1917) 368 ff.

¹³C. Patsch, *SBWien* 208.2 (1928) 30; W. Fluss, *RE* 4A (1932) 2028; Thompson (above, note 9) 11.

¹⁴The marriage may be deduced from the imperial connexions of the usurper Julius Nepotianus (*PLRE* 624).

safe and suitable choice for a military command. Ursus should be Fl. Ursus, *cos.* 338 (*PLRE* 989).¹⁵ Moreover, the same hagiographical texts also mention one Eustathius as a provincial governor at Myra (H. Anrich, *Hagios Nikolaos* 1. 70, 78 f., 84 f., 219, 253 f., 279, 301, 310, 404). He could be the man who was later *comes rei privatae* of Constans (*PLRE* 310/11) and sent as an envoy to his brother (Philostorgius *HE* 3.12). As for Herpylum, the name presents a puzzle: though clearly and unambiguously attested, it seems to be unique.

HESYCHIUS

πρώτος τοῦ παλατίου καὶ τὴν ἀξίαν μάγιστρος (*Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae*, 10 May).¹⁶ The evidence that Hesychius was an official in the imperial palace executed at Nicomedia in 303 is early and good, viz., a Syriac martyrology extant in a manuscript dated 411 (F. Nau, *Patrologia Orientalis* 10 [1915] 16).

HIERONYMUS OR ANONYMUS

Augustine reports, on the authority of a friend, how two *agentes in rebus* at Trier were converted to an ascetic life by reading Athanasius' *Vita Antonii* (*Conf.* 8.6.15). One of them (so it has been conjectured) was Jerome.¹⁷ *PLRE* lists two other anonymous *agentes in rebus* (1030/31, *Anonymi* 175, 176).

CLAUDIUS ILLYRIUS

Proconsul of Achaea; Athenian and Areopagite; rebuilt walls of Athens (*IG* 2². 3689 f.; 5199 f.). Formerly assigned to the reign of Valerian,¹⁸ but the walls are now dated on archaeological grounds to the reign of Probus (276–282).¹⁹

JOANNES

A son of Theodosius and brother of Gratianus who died either before baptism or after his father's decease on 17 January 395 (*ILS* 818.4, cf. Ambrose *De obitu Theodosii* 40). Known only from the lost mosaics in the church of St John the Evangelist at Ravenna, which included portraits of the relatives of Galla Placidia and her children, Valentinian III and Justa Grata Honoria:

¹⁵ Apsyrtus dedicated a veterinary work to the general Ursus, who is presumably the same man (*PLRE* 90; 989).

¹⁶ *Acta Sanctorum*, Propylaeum ad Nov. (1902) 674. For discussion of Hesychius' status and the place of his martyrdom, cf. B. de Gaiffier, *AnalBoll* 75 (1957) 31 ff.

¹⁷ P. Courcelle, *Recherches sur les Confessions de Saint Augustin* (Paris 1950) 181 ff.

¹⁸ A. Groag, *PIR² C* 892.

¹⁹ H. A. Thompson, *JRS* 49 (1959) 63 ff.; cf. F. Millar, *JRS* 59 (1969) 17.

d. Constantinus	d. Valentinianus
d. Theodosius	d. Gratianus
d. Arcadius	d. Constantius
d. Honorius	Gratianus n.p.
Theodosius n.p.	Ioannes n.p.

d.n. Theodosius d.n. Eudocia d.n. Arcadius d.n. Eudoxia Aug.

(*CIL* 11.276 = *ILS* 818.3–6, with two necessary emendations: “n.p.” thrice for “nep.”, and “Constantius” for “Constantinus”).²⁰ Placidia’s relatives are divided into the living (with “d.n.”) and the dead. The living are the eastern emperor Theodosius, his wife Eudocia, and his children Arcadius and Eudoxia (who became Augusta on 6 August 439).²¹ The dead are Constantine as the first Christian emperor; Placidia’s father Theodosius; her half-brothers Arcadius and Honorius; the son she bore to Athaulf (*Olympiodorus*, frag. 26); Valentinian, who is presumably Placidia’s grandfather (*Augustus* 364–375) rather than her uncle (*Augustus* 375–392); her uncle Gratian (*Augustus* 367–383), who had raised her father to the throne; her husband Constantius (*Augustus* 421); her brother Gratianus—and Joannes. The only plausible niche in the family appears to be as a son of Theodosius. Joannes, therefore, should be the infant who died at birth with his mother in 394 (*Zosimus* 4.57.3; *John of Antioch*, frag. 187).

JUSTINUS

Apparently a *vir perfectissimus* and *dux* of or with the legion II *Armeniaca* at Satala during the first half of the fourth century (*CIL* 3.13630, with the supplement of E. Ritterling, *RE* 12 [1925] 1457).²²

LUSOR

Son of Leocadius of Bourges, who was *primus Galliarum senator* shortly after 250 (Gregory of Tours *Liber in gloria confessorum* 90; *Hist. Franc.* 1.31 [*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, *Scr. rerum Merov.* 1.805; 49]). Both were or became Christians, and on his conversion the father turned his house into a church. If Gregory can be trusted, these facts are important evidence for the spread of Christianity in Gaul and among the senatorial class.²³

²⁰Cf. H. Dessau, *ad loc.*; W. Ensslin, *RE* 20 (1950) 1915.

²¹Arcadius seems to be known from only one other item of evidence, viz., the verses printed at *CSEL* 16. 568, cf. Bury (above, note 11) 220 n. 3.

²²M. Hoffman (*Das spätromische Bewegungsheer und die Notitia Dignitatum*. *Epigraphische Studien* 7.2 [1970] 172 note 784) suggests that Justinus may be a governor of the province of Pontus.

²³Lusor seems not to be discussed in W. Eck, “Das Eindringen des Christentums in den Senatorenstand bis zu Konstantin d. Gr.,” *Chiron* 1 (1971) 381–406. Observe, however,

MANUEL

Effective ruler of Armenia after the expulsion of Varazdat ca 377 (Faustus of Byzantium 5.37 ff.).²⁴

MAXIMUS

δ λαμπρότατος, with the *corrector* of Sicily at Catania on 29 April 304 (*Acta Eupli* [Greek] 1.2). Presumably a member of the governor's *consilium*.²⁵

MAZON

Tribunus, received a letter from Aetius, bishop of Antioch, of which five passages survive in a doctrinal florilegium of the late seventh century (F. Diekamp, *Doctrina patrum de incarnatione verbi* [Münster 1907] 311 f.).²⁶

PEGASIUS

With Julian at Ancyra in 362, coupled with Helpidius, *comes rei privatae*, in the *Acta Basili* (T. Ruinart, *Acta martyrum* [Ratisbon 1859] 601). These *acta* also produce a proconsul or governor Saturninus and Frumentinus, *comes scutariorum* (*ib.*, 600; 602 f.). The editors of *PLRE* have entered the latter two, duly stigmatised as "known only from sources of doubtful reliability" (805; 375), and state that "other names in the *acta* are of known persons" (805). Yet Pegasus has no entry, even though he can plausibly be identified. In 355 Julian visited Troy and was shown the sights by the bishop Pegasus. Later, with the change of régime, Pegasus became a pagan, went to Julian and was appointed a priest (Julian *Epp.* 79 Bidez-Cumont = 19 Wright). Hence a thoroughly appropriate companion for the notorious turncoat Helpidius (Philostorius *HE* 7.10; Theodoret *HE* 3.12).

Pegasus is thus a genuine person, whether or not the *Acta Basili* preserve authentic information about his activities.

ATT(IUS) PHILIPPUS

Comes primi ordinis, governor of Pamphylia (*CIG* 4361 = *ISide* 29). Probably about the middle of the fourth century.²⁷

the peculiar entry in A. Harnack, *Die Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums*⁴ (Leipzig 1924) 877: "Bourges(?). Ich finde keinen Beleg für diese meine Aufzeichnungen."

²⁴On the chronology, see N. H. Baynes, *Byzantine Studies* (London 1955) 206.

²⁵For discussion, see P. Franchi de' Cavalieri, "Note agiografiche 7," *Studi e Testi* 49 (1928) 6 f.

²⁶For Aetius, cf. J. Quasten, *Patrology* 3 (Utrecht/Antwerp and Westminster, Md 1960) 306.

²⁷A. M. Mansel, *Die Ruinen von Side* (Berlin 1963) 11.

RUFINUS

Pretorian prefect of Constantine, left by him at Antioch (Malalas pp. 318 f. Bonn). Although Malalas exhibits his usual confusion, the name and office might be genuine. Constantine may have visited Antioch in 324 or 325,²⁸ and Malalas has other genuine names from the period: Felicianus, later consul in 337 (*PLRE* 330/1): Plutarchus, the first Christian governor of Syria (*PLRE* 707: not otherwise known); and possibly Festianus, named as a subordinate of Licinius, whom *PLRE* stigmatises (333).

JINIUS RUFUS

Magister fratrum Arvalium in 304 (*NdS* 1919. 106 = *Acta fratrum Arvalium* p. 49, fr. 102 Pasoli).

SABINUS

Jovian was urged not to surrender Nisibis to the Persians in 363 by one of its leading citizens, who is variously described: *Sabinus fortuna et genere inter municipes clarus* (Ammianus 25.9.3); *Σαβίνος τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ προεστώς καταλόγου* (Zosimus 3.33.4); *Σιλονανὸς κύμης τῇ ἀξίᾳ καὶ πολιτευόμενος τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως* (Malalas p. 336 Bonn). It would need better evidence than Malalas to prove that both Ammianus and Zosimus have the wrong name (note the lawyer Silvanus whom Ammianus names in the same passage [25.9.4]), but the man could have held the rank of *comes*.

SEVERUS

Disertissimus studiosorum, dedicatee of a work *De Verbo* traditionally ascribed to Macrobius (H. Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 5 [Leipzig 1868] 634 ff.). The author was not Macrobius, and probably wrote before him.²⁹ Hence Severus might be identical with a known personage of the late fourth century—or relevant to the scholarly ‘Severus Archontius’ (*HA*, *Quad. Tyr.* 2.1).

SULPICIUS SEVERUS

Born ca 360 in Aquitania, *vir genere et littera nobilis* (Gennadius *De vir. ill.* 19); before his conversion to the ascetic life, an orator or advocate *facundi nominis palmam tenens* (Paulinus of Nola *Epp.* 5.5).³⁰

²⁸P. Bruun, *RIC* 7 (1966) 664; 685 no. 48. Observe also that preparations were being made for an imperial visit to Egypt in late May 325 (*POxy* 1626 = *FIR A²* 3.151).

²⁹A. Cameron, *BICS* 14 (1967) 91 f.

³⁰For fuller information, K. F. Stroheker, *Der senatorische Adel in spätantiken Gallien* (Tübingen 1948) 216 no. 355.

SILVANUS

Guardian of Saloninus, the son of Gallienus at Cologne; put to death with him by Postumus (Zosimus 1.38.2). Therefore, a military commander in 260.³¹

AURELIUS SYRUS

v(ir) e(gregius), praefectus of the legion III Augusta under Gallienus (unpublished inscription from Lambaesis, mentioned by M. Leglay, *Atti del Terzo Congresso Internazionale di Epigrafia greca e latina* [Rome 1959] 236). The inscription was known to the editors of *PLRE* (370, Fortunatianus 6), and is partly reported by B. Malcus, *Opuscula Romana* 7 (1969) 222 n. 5: *curante Iulio Fortunatiano v.c. cos. comite et legato Aug. et Aurel. Syro v.e. praef. leg.*

WINGURIC

King or ruler of the Goths, who persecuted Christians in the reign of Valentinian, Valens and Gratian, i.e., between 367 and 375 (three menologia for 26 March, published by H. Achelis, *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft* 1 [1900] 318 f.).³²

ZOCOMUS

Saracen phylarch, who became a Christian and converted his subjects, apparently near the middle of the fourth century (Sozomenus *HE* 6.38.14 f.).³³ Of the same status as Podosaces (*PLRE* 709).

JNUS

v.p., praeses of Dalmatia between 276 and 285 (inscription of Salona, reprinted in A. Jagentenfel, *Die Statthalter der römischen Provinz Dalmatia von Augustus bis Diokletian* [Vienna 1958] 113).³⁴

ANONYMUS

Son of Maxentius, alive in 312 (*Pan. Lat.* 12 [19].16.5). *PLRE* mentions him in the entries for both parents and in a genealogical table (571; 576; 1128).

ANONYMUS

Liciniani filius, qui per rescriptum sanctissimum dignitatis culmen ascendit; his mother was a slave, and he was reduced to servile status in

³¹Cf. *Phoenix* 26 (1972) 167.

³²Also *PG* 117. 368; *Acta Sanctorum, Propylaeum ad Nov.* (1902) 560.

³³C. Hole, *Dictionary of Christian Biography* 4 (London 1887) 1220.

³⁴This omission is noted by G. Alföldy, *Byzantinoslavica* 34 (1973) 239.

336 (*CTh* 4.6.2 f.). Clearly neither the Caesar Licinianus nor his offspring, for Licinianus was born in 315 and executed in 326 (*PLRE* 510). Presumably, therefore, a bastard son of Licinius (Augustus 308–324). *PLRE* mentions him in the entry for his half-brother (510).

ANONYMUS

A famous story about the Visigothic king Athaulf was told to Jerome in Bethlehem in 415 by a Christian whom Orosius describes as *virum quendam Narbonensem illustris sub Theodosio militiae* (Orosius *Hist. adv. paganos* 7.43.4). This *vir illustris* ought to be registered, if only to pose the question of his identity. Marcellus, the medical writer and formerly *magister officiorum* has recently and convincingly been proposed.³⁵ *PLRE* argues that Marcellus was a “native of Bordeaux” (551/2).

ANONYMUS

Vicarius, at Milan when Ambrose was attempting to avoid consecration as a bishop (Paulinus *Vita Ambrosii* 9). Hence *vicarius Italiae* in 374 (for the year, Jerome *Chron. s.a. [GCS 47.247]*). He may or may not be identical with Italicus, who is certified as *vicarius Italiae* on 5 February 374 (*CTh* 13.1.10).

ANONYMUS

Governor of Britain, rebelled against Probus, and was suppressed by Victorinus (Zosimus 1.66.2; Zonaras 12.29).³⁶ *PLRE* offers a list of governors in Britain with no entry between 270 and 290 (1090).

ANONYMA

Wife of Constantine (Augustus 337–340): the marriage occurred before 335 (Eusebius *VC* 4.49). *PLRE* enters the anonymous wife of Constantius mentioned in the same passage (1037, *Anonyma* 1).

ANONYMA

Concubine of Licinius, whose existence is deduced from *CTh* 4.6.2 f. *PLRE* enters a concubine of Constantine who is a modern invention (1040, *Anonyma* 25).³⁷

A respected historian of the later Roman Empire has declared that within its stated scope the first volume of the *Prosopography* provides

³⁵J. F. Matthews, *Latomus* 30 (1971) 1085 ff.

³⁶Possibly relevant to the dating of Porphyry *Against the Christians*, cf. *JThS* n.s. 24 (1973) 436.

³⁷*JRS* 63 (1972, publ. 1973) 36 ff.

an almost complete coverage,³⁸ and a normally accurate prosopographer that really serious errors or omissions can only be discovered in few places.³⁹ Readers of this journal have been urged, at some length, to dissent from the former opinion. I hope that when they have seen so many serious omissions amply documented they may now be prepared to take on trust my rejection of the latter opinion also.⁴⁰ After constant use over a long period, I have discovered that carelessness and inaccuracy so permeate the volume that scarcely a single entry for an emperor or for an important historical figure of the fourth century is totally without flaw or blemish.

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³⁸A. Chastagnol, *REL* 50 (1973) 382: "Ainsi conçu, l'ouvrage est à peu près exhaustif."

³⁹W. Eck, *Zephyrus* 23/24 (1972/73) 336: "nur an wenigen Stellen sind wirklich gravierende Fehler oder Auslassungen festzustellen."

⁴⁰My initial verdict was far too favourable (*Phoenix* 26 [1972] 140).