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PRAETORIAN PREFECTS, 337–361

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## PRAETORIAN PREFECTS, 337-361

The nature of the praetorian prefecture in the reign of Constantine has been a matter of scholarly disagreement, which epigraphic discoveries continue to clarify.<sup>1</sup> It can now be regarded as established that Constantine did not create the four regional prefectures of the late fourth century as Zosimus alleged (2.33.1-2), repeating the views and probably the words of Eunapius.<sup>2</sup> The prefectures were created piecemeal under Constans and Constantius,<sup>3</sup> but the system had not yet crystallised into its final form by 361, when the latter died. For, whereas Claudius Mamertinus, the consul of 363, was honoured as 'per Italiam ac Inlyricum praefecto praetorio' under the emperor Julian (ILS 755: Concordia), his colleague Salutius Secundus was not praetorian prefect of the East (as is often assumed),<sup>4</sup> but an old-style prefect who accompanied the emperor wherever he went: Ammianus styles him pointedly and correctly 'praefectus Salutius praesens' (23.5.6).

### 1. The nature of the prefecture, 335-361

Discussion of the praetorian prefects of the sons of Constantine must start from the college of five prefects attested by a pair of dedications to Constantinus Caesar from near

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<sup>1</sup> See A.Chastagnol. 'Les préfets du prétoire de Constantin', REA 70,1968,321-354 (on the importance of inscriptions published since 1960); L'évolution politique, sociale et économique du monde romain 284-363, Paris 1982,249-253; 'Les inscriptions africaines des préfets du prétoire de Constantin', L'Africa romana. Atti del III convegno di studio, Sassari, 13-15 dicembre 1985, Sassari 1986,263-273 (principally on the significance of AE 1981.878); 'Un nouveau préfet de Dioclétien: Aurelius Hermogenianus', ZPE 79,1989,165-68.

<sup>2</sup> The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine, Cambridge, Mass. 1982, Chap. VIII, cf. A.Chastagnol, L'évolution, 1982,251.

A college of five prefects is attested while Domitius Zenophilus was proconsul of Africa (AE 1981.878 [Ain Rchine]), i.e., between 328 and 332 (New Empire 1982,106,171). The names of the first three prefects are unambiguously preserved on the stone, viz., (1) Valerius Maximus, consul in 327, (2) Ju[nius Bassus] and (3) [F]lavius Ablabius, the consuls of 331. Therefore, since Bassus became prefect several years before Maximus (New Empire 1982,129,132), the order of names does not reflect simple seniority within the college. Rather, first come the prefects of consular rank in the chronological order of their consulates, then prefects who have not been consuls in the order of their appointment as prefects.

The fifth name is totally lost, but the fourth begins with the letters Va[. T.Grünwald, Constantinus Maxius Augustus, Wiesbaden 1990, 202, on no.133, has recently suggested that he was Valerius Felix. But Felix only became prefect of Africa in 333, i.e., after Bassus had left office (New Empire, 1982,133). Hence, unless the college contains an otherwise unknown prefect, the fourth and fifth names should be those of (4) Evagrius, whose nomen is unknown but who is attested as praetorian prefect in 326, 329, 331 and 336, and (5) L.Papius Pacatianus, who had probably been prefect since 329 (cf. New Empire, 1982,131/2, 135). Moreover, since Evagrius never held the consulate, whereas Pacatianus became consul on 1 January 332, the fact that Evagrius precedes Pacatianus implies that the inscription cannot be later than 331.

<sup>3</sup> 'Regional Prefectures', Bonner Historia-Augusta-Colloquium 1984/1985 (1987), 13-23.

<sup>4</sup> E.g., PLRE 1. 814-817, 1050.

Carthage and Antioch.<sup>5</sup> The African inscription has been known since 1924 and has often been dated to 337: the name of the third prefect, erased on this stone but now attested by the parallel text from Antioch published in 1985, fixes the date as earlier than 9 October 336.<sup>6</sup> The college is as follows: -

(1) L.Pap(ius) Pacatianus, consul in 332, otherwise attested as prefect and in some way responsible for the city of Rome between April 332 and April 335;

(2) Fl(avius) Ablabius, consul in 331, attested as prefect from 329 to 337 and active at court or in Constantinople;

(3) Val(erius) Felix, praetorian prefect of the African diocese from 333 to 336;

(4) C.Annius Tiberianus, praetorian prefect in Gaul;

(5) Nestorius Timonianus, otherwise unknown.

Publishing the Antioch text, D.Feissel argued that the occasion of the joint dedication of the prefects to Constantinus was probably his vicennalia as Caesar on 1 March 336.<sup>7</sup> That hypothesis has the unwelcome consequence that the Caesar Dalmatius, who was proclaimed on 18 September 335, had no praetorian prefect, even though literary sources imply that he was assigned a portion of the Empire to supervise in the same way as the other Caesars.<sup>8</sup> It would be preferable, therefore, to identify the occasion of the dedications as the marriage of Constantinus, which probably took place in the summer of 335.<sup>9</sup> (The presumed attestation of Annus Tiberianus as vicarius Hispaniarum on 15 July 335 is more than doubtful on other grounds.)<sup>10</sup> In that case, the functions of the prefects in 335 can be identified as follows: -

(1) L.Papius Pacatianus, prefect of Constans;

(2) Flavius Ablabius, prefect of Constantine;

(3) Valerius Felix, prefect in Africa (and responsible for the dedication at Tubernuc);

(4) C.Annius Tiberianus, prefect of Constantinus;

(5) Nestorius Timonianus, prefect of Constantius (and responsible for the dedication at Antioch).

Since the order of names must here reflect seniority of appointment within the college, Pacatianus must have become prefect before Ablabius, who seems to be first attested on 13

<sup>5</sup> The number of prefects has often been misstated as four: e.g., L.Poinssot and T.Lantier, 'Quatre préfets du prétoire contemporains de Constantin', CRAI 1924,229-233 (the original publication); W.Ensslin, RE 22,1954,2430; PLRE 1. 1048; C.Vogler, Constance II et l'administration impériale, Groupe de recherche d'histoire romaine de l'Université de Strasbourg: Études et travaux 3, Strasbourg 1979,111; A.Demandt, Die Spätantike, Munich 1988,77 n.79.

<sup>6</sup> D.Feissel, Travaux et Mémoires 9,1985,421ff. For other evidence for each of these prefects, New Empire, 1982,131ff., where a date of 337 for AE 1925.72 = ILT 814 (Tubernuc) is mistakenly assumed.

<sup>7</sup> D.Feissel, Travaux et Mémoires 9,1985,434, cf. L.Poinssot and R.Lantier, CRAI 1924. 232.

<sup>8</sup> Origo Const. Imp. 35; Epit. de Caes. 41.20.

<sup>9</sup> Eusebius, VC 4.49, implies a date before 336. Constantinus was born on 7 August 316: the identity of his wife appears to be unknown (New Empire 1982,44/5).

<sup>10</sup> See New Empire, 1982,145 n.17, arguing that CTh 3.5.6, though published in Spain in 336, may have been issued to Tiberianus as vicarius Hispaniarum on 15 July 332.

May 329 (CTh 11.27 1<sup>S</sup>). He will have administered Italy (and perhaps part of the Balkans) as a quasi-regional prefect until the Caesar Constans received Italy, Africa and Illyricum to supervise in 335.<sup>11</sup> In 335, therefore, each emperor had a praetorian prefect attached to his person, and there was one additional prefect administering the African provinces.

After Constantine died on 22 May 337, Flavius Ablabius was dismissed, then later put to death (Eunapius, Vit. phil. 6.3.8-13, p.464). The prefect of Dalmatius was presumably killed with him during the summer of 337, and, since there is no good evidence that an African prefecture ever existed under the sons of Constantine, it may be presumed that this prefecture lapsed in 337. The prefects who held office between the proclamation of the sons of Constantine as Augusti on 9 September 337 and the death of Constantius on 3 November 361 fall into two categories: those who were attached to emperors and in effect served as deputy emperors, and those who supervised the administration of a region of the empire.

Constantinus ruled precisely the area of the later Gallic prefecture, viz. Britain, Gaul and Spain, so that his prefect appears to span the two categories of deputy emperor and regional prefect. Between 337 and 340, one prefect of Constantinus is known and the only source to name him describes him as a regional prefect: Paulinus' Vita Ambrosii states that its hero's father was administering the prefecture of the Gauls when his son was born in 339 (2.3).<sup>12</sup> Since Paulinus was writing many years after 340, his description of Ambrosius' title or function may be anachronistic: hence, like Annius Tiberianus before 337, Ambrosius may legitimately be regarded as the praefectus praetorio praesens of Constantinus.

Constantius employed prefects of the old type in the East until 354. The ecclesiastical historian Socrates specifically reports that his prefect Philippus, whom he describes as δευτέρῳ μετὰ βασιλέα χρηματίζοντι, commanded troops in Constantinople in late 344 (HE 2.16.2, 8), and a statue of Philippus as prefect wearing a sword still stood in Chalcedon two centuries later (John Lydus, Mag. 2.9, p.64 Wuensch). Moreover, in 351 Constantius appointed Thalassius to serve the Caesar Gallus as prefect, guide and counsellor, together with the quaestor Montius Magnus (Passio Artemii 12 = Philostorgius, HE 3.26<sup>a</sup>). As Constantius became ruler of the West in stages between 350 and 353, however, he took over the regional prefectures already developed there by his brother Constans, and after 354 he began to extend the system to the eastern empire.

When Constans acquired the territories of Constantinus in 340, he appointed a praetorian prefect to administer them, as may safely be deduced from the fact that he had two prefects in the early 340s. Two colleges of prefects are attested from these years. The earlier (of late 341 or early 342) comprises the following three names:

- (1) Antonius Marcellinus, consul in 341;

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<sup>11</sup> Two of the four constitutions addressed to Pacatianus concern the city of Rome (CTh 14.4.1 [8 March 334]; 8.9.1 [17 April 335]).

<sup>12</sup> For the date, J.R.Palanque, Saint Ambrose et l'empire romain, Paris 1933, 480-482; F.H.Dudden, The Life and Times of St. Ambrose 1, Oxford 1935, 2 n.2.

- (2) Domitius Leontius, consul in 344;
- (3) Fabius Titianus, consul in 337 (ILS 8944: Traiana in Thrace).

The other college is known from a pair of letters which the prefects jointly wrote to Flavius Felicianus, ex-comes and the priest of Apollo at Delphi, probably in 342:

- (1) Fl(avius) Domitius Leontius;
- (2) Fabius Titianus;
- (3) Furius Placidus, i.e. M.Maecius Memmius Furius Baburius Caecilianus Placidus, consul in 343.<sup>13</sup>

In each case, the eastern prefect Leontius has two western colleagues at a time when Constans was sole emperor of the West. Moreover, a survey of all the known prefects of Constans establishes that by c.345 he had three prefects, not merely two, and the evidence indicates that each of the western prefects of the later 340s operated in one of the three geographical areas of Gaul, Italy and Illyricum.<sup>14</sup>

On the basis of these facts, the genesis of the regional prefectures becomes readily comprehensible in terms of political events and administrative logic. When Constans appointed a second prefect in 340 to supervise the former territories of Constantinus, he created the praetorian prefecture of Gaul. By implication, he limited the area in which his existing praetorian prefect normally exercised jurisdiction to Italy, Africa and Illyricum. The third prefect was created during or shortly after Constans' expedition to Britain in the winter of 342/3. Henceforward, one praetorian prefect resided in Trier and administered Britain, Gaul and Spain, another resided at Sirmium and administered Illyricum, while a third at Milan administered Italy and Africa. Thus the first of the four regional prefectures of the late fourth century came into existence in 340 as the result of a sudden and unexpected political change: the new praetorian prefect of Gaul administered exactly those territories which Constantinus had ruled as Caesar and then Augustus with a praefectus praetorio praesens as his deputy. The decisive step came in 343 or shortly thereafter, when Constans replaced his other praetorian prefect, who presumably still functioned in the old way, with two prefects to whom he assigned the civil administration of, respectively, Illyricum and Italy with Africa.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Delphi, Inv. nos. 1647, 4077, reported by A.Chastagnol, REA 70,1968,336, from C.Vatin, *Delphes à l'époque impériale*, Diss. Paris, 1965,258/9. It is unfortunate that the full text of this pair of inscriptions seems not to have been published, for they show that Felicianus had requested the protection of the prefects to avoid harassment in the performance of his priestly duties.

<sup>14</sup> Bonner Historia-Augusta-Colloquium 1984/1985 (1987), 17ff.

<sup>15</sup> Bonner Historia-Augusta-Colloquium 1984/1985 (1987), 21/2.

## 2. Attested Prefects, 337-361

Since the praetorian prefecture changed greatly between 337 and 351, it would be misleading to draw up a single list of prefects.<sup>16</sup> The list which follows, therefore, is divided first by the type of prefect, then within each category by the emperor served or the region administered. Where the prefecture itself is unproblematical, mere references or a summary description will be given, fuller treatment being reserved for those cases where the date or nature of the prefect's office is not clearly and unambiguously documented.<sup>17</sup>

## PREFECTS ATTACHED TO EMPERORS

## CONSTANTINUS

339 Ambrosius

Paulinus, *Vita Ambrosii* 2.3-4

## CONSTANTIUS

338-340 Septimius Acindynus, cos. 340

Attested on 27 December 338 (CTh 2.6.4) and by papyri with the consular date of 340.<sup>18</sup>

341 or 342-344 Flavius Domitius Leontius, cos. 344

Leontius is securely attested in the Theodosian Code from 11 May 342 (11.36.6) to 6 July 344 (13.4.3), but an incomplete or abbreviated subscription may attest Leontius as early as 11 October 340 (7.9.2<sup>S</sup>).<sup>19</sup> The inscriptional evidence which records Leontius as prefect is not dated precisely, but ILS 8944 (Traiana) confirms that he had become prefect by late

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<sup>16</sup> For earlier lists and discussions, which there would be no point in criticising in detail, H.M.Gwatkin, *Studies of Arianism*<sup>2</sup>, Cambridge 1900, 283-289; J.R.Palanque, *Essai sur la préfecture du prétoire au Bas-Empire*, Paris 1933, 17-36; W.Ensslin, *RE* 22 (1954) 2431-2434, 2496-2500; J.R.Palanque, 'Les préfets du prétoire sous les fils de Constantin', *Historia* 4, 1955, 257-263; *PLRE* 1. 1049/50; R.von Haehling, *Die Religionszugehörigkeit der hohen Amtsträger des römischen Reiches seit Constantins I. Alleinherrschaft bis zum Ende der Theodosianischen Dynastie*, Bonn 1978, 52, 56-64, 95, 99-101, 284/5, 290-295, 331/2, 335-338; Vogler, Constance, 1979, 110-130 (who postulates a separate regional prefecture of Africa from 347 to 355). There is also much scattered discussion in W.Kuhoff, *Studien zur zivilen senatorischen Laufbahn im 4. Jahrhundert n.Chr. Ämter und Amtsinhaber in Clarissimat und Spektabilität*, Frankfurt/Bern 1983: note the passages listed in the index (462/3).

<sup>17</sup> The present reconstruction assumes that Flavius Eugenius, who was honoured as *ex praefecto praetorio, consuli ordinario designato* when Constantius and Julian restored his statue in Rome, presumably in 357 (ILS 1244), was an honorary praetorian prefect, who received the title and rank on or after his retirement as *magister officiorum*, as argued by E.Stein, *Byzantion* 9, 1934, 331/2. Vogler, Constance, 1979, 123ff., argues that he governed a separate prefecture of Africa from 12 June 347 to early 350.

<sup>18</sup> R.S.Bagnall, Alan Cameron, S.R.Schwartz and K.A.Worp, *Consuls of the Later Roman Empire*, Atlanta 1987, 215. The anecdote repeated by Augustine, *Sermo domini in monte* 1.12.50 (PL 34. 1254) both implies that Acindynus was a Christian and locates him in Antioch in 340.

<sup>19</sup> CTh 7.9.1 names the consuls of 340: the subscription to 7.9.2 appears to read 'dat. v id. Oct. consss.', which O.Seeck, *Regesten der Kaiser und Päpste für die Jahre 311 bis 476 n.Chr. Vorarbeit zu einer Prosopographie der christlichen Kaiserzeit*, Stuttgart 1919, 188, expanded to 'cons. s(upra) s(criptis)'.

341 or early 342. (ILS 1234 [Berytus] honours Leontius as both prefect and consul in the lifetime of Constans, i.e., between 344 and 350.)

344-351 Flavius Philippus, cos. 348

The long praetorian prefecture of Flavius Philippus has a meagre and problematical attestation in the Theodosian Code, from 28 July 346 (CTh 11.22.1) to 20 September 349 (3.13.1 + 8.13.1+2).<sup>20</sup> Philippus is comparatively well attested, however, in literary sources, by inscriptions and on papyri with the consular date of 348.<sup>21</sup> The date at which he became prefect can be deduced from Socrates' account of his expulsion of Paul of Constantinople (HE 2.16): the movements of Paul, who was with Athanasius at the court of Constans by the spring of 345 (HE 2.22.5), exclude a date later than the final months of 344.<sup>22</sup> Philippus was still prefect in 351, when Constantius and Gallus honoured him with a statue at Chytrae in Cyprus (ILS 738). He died, it appears, shortly before the Battle of Mursa on 28 September 351. The date and circumstances of his death must be inferred from three separate sources which each give part of the story: -

(a) Philippus was 'dismissed from his office with great dishonour, in such a way that he was mocked by those whom he did not wish after becoming a private citizen' and died as an outlaw (Athanasius, Hist.Ar. 7.6);

(b) Constantius sent Philippus to Magnentius as an ambassador: after Magnentius advanced into Pannonia in the summer of 351, Philippus addressed his troops and almost persuaded them to desert, but Magnentius kept Philippus with him (Zosimus 2.46.2-47.2, 48.2, 48.5);

(c) Philippus persuaded Silvanus to desert from Magnentius to Constantius shortly before the Battle of Mursa (scholiast on Julian, Orat. 2, 97C).<sup>23</sup>

The easiest combination of these three incomplete accounts is to suppose that Philippus' death came about from his abuse of his privileged position as an ambassador. Athanasius

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<sup>20</sup> See A.H.M.Jones, 'The Career of Flavius Philippus', *Historia* 4,1955,229-233. Seeck, *Regesten*, 1919,199-200, had emended the date of CTh 11.22.1 as well as those of CTh 8.7.2 and 11.30.20, whose transmitted dates are 3 November 326 and 9 June 340 respectively, to show Philippus as still in office as prefect in 353. Even though Jones expressly observed that Athanasius, Hist.Ar. 7.6 unambiguously dates Philippus' death to 351, Vogler, *Constance*, 1979, 122,123,129, revives the impossible notion that he was still alive and in office in 353 (in her view, as prefect of Italy).

<sup>21</sup> For Philippus as consul, Bagnall, Cameron, Schwartz and Worp, *Consuls*, 1987,230/1. On I.Ephesos 41, in which Constantius orders Philippus to be honoured with statues in the cities of Asia, see the original publication by L.J.Swift and J.H.Oliver, 'Constantius II on Flavius Philippus', *AJP* 83,1962,247-264.

<sup>22</sup> Athanasius and Constantius. *Theology and Politics in the Constantinian Empire*, Cambridge, Mass., forthcoming, Chapter X with App.8.

<sup>23</sup> First published in advance of his edition by J.Bidez, *REA* 27,1925,314. Not noted in the account of his career in *PLRE* 1. 696/7 - though the entry for Silvanus has it (840/1).

may seem to imply dismissal and execution by Constantius, but his words will also cover an attempt by Magnentius to seize Philippus and his subsequent death in flight.<sup>24</sup>

between 351 and 354 Maiorinus

Prefect before 357 (Libanius, Ep. 560, cf. 1510, written in 365): probably identical with the praetorian prefect Maiorinus attested by a group of inscriptions from a family tomb of the sixth century in the Trachonitis (W.H.Waddington, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, Paris, 1870, nos.2474-2477, republished with the correct identification of Maiorinus, by L.Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12, Paris 1960,302-305.<sup>25</sup>

#### CONSTANS

340-342 Antonius Marcellinus, cos. 341

Attested by the Theodosian Code on 29 April (11.12.1) and 28 June 340 (6.22.3). Still in office in late 341 or early 342 (ILS 8944).

342-344 M.Maecius Memmius Furius Baburius Caecilianus Placidus, cos. 343

Attested as prefect from 342<sup>26</sup> to 28 May 344 (CTh 12.1.37). An inscription which records Placidus' career confirms that he was already prefect when he became ordinary consul on 1 January 343 (ILS 1231: Puteoli). During the last part of his tenure, perhaps from 343 and into 345, Placidus was probably prefect in or of Italy.<sup>27</sup>

#### MAGNENTIUS

350 Nunechius

συγκλητικὸς ὑπάρχος, sent by Magnentius with proposals for peace to Constantius, who arrested him (Petrus Patricius, frag. 16, cf. Zonaras 13.8). The nature of Nunechius' prefecture is totally unclear.

#### GALLUS

351-353 Thalassius

Appointed as praetorian prefect in 351 and given the task of supervising the Caesar Gallus together with the quaestor Montius Magnus (Passio Artemii 12 = Philostorgius, HE 3.26<sup>a</sup>).<sup>28</sup> He was in Antioch in 352/3 (Libanius, Ep. 16) and is styled praefectus praetorio

<sup>24</sup> PLRE 1. 697 assumes that Philippus was dismissed and disgraced by Constantius and construes I.Ephesos 41 as attesting his posthumous rehabilitation. That is pure fantasy: the present tenses in Constantius' praise of Philippus indicate that he was then alive and in office, cf. H.Wankel, *Die Inschriften von Ephesos* 1a, Bonn 1979,258.

<sup>25</sup> The identification was also made independently in PLRE 1. 537/8.

<sup>26</sup> Above, at n.13.

<sup>27</sup> PLRE 1. 705.

<sup>28</sup> On the latter, see PLRE 1. 535/6.

praesens by Ammianus (14.1.10), who records his death in office in 353 (14.7.9), which occurred after 3 July (CTh 16.8.7<sup>S</sup>: 357 mss.).

#### 353-354 Domitianus

Successor of Thalassius, lynched by the troops in Antioch after provocative behaviour towards Gallus (Ammianus 14.7.9-11.17).<sup>29</sup>

### REGIONAL PREFECTS

#### GAUL

##### 341 Aconius Catullinus, cos. 349<sup>30</sup>

CTh 8.2.1 = 12.1.31 (issued at Lauriacum on 24 June 341). It should be noted that the functions of Catullinus and Marcellinus are not expressly attested: the Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire argues that Marcellinus, Catullinus and Furius Placidus were successors in the same prefecture of Italy and Illyricum.<sup>31</sup>

##### 342-350 Fabius Titianus, cos. 337

Appointed prefect no later than 342 (ILS 8944), Titianus served Constans in Gaul until the very end of his reign (Jerome, Chronicle 236<sup>d</sup>: 'apud Gallias'; CTh 9.24.2 [12 November 349]), when he transferred his allegiance to Magnentius, who made him praefectus urbi at Rome on 27 February 350 (Chr.min. 1. 66).<sup>32</sup>

##### ?353-354 Vulcacius Rufinus, cos. 347

CTh 9.23.1<sup>S</sup> (8 March 354: 356 mss.); Ammianus 14.10.4 (dismissed in spring 354).

##### 354-355 C.Ceionius Rufius Volusianus

Zosimus 2.55.3 (summer 354); CTh 11.34.2 (1 January 355); CJ 6.22.6 (18 February); CTh 3.12.3 (30 April); 11.30.26 + 36.12 (29/30 July); Ammianus 15.5.4-5, 13 (dismissed in 355).<sup>33</sup>

<sup>29</sup> For other sources which record his death with less precise detail, PLRE 1.262.

<sup>30</sup> CIL 6. 1780 establishes his nomen as Aconius, not Aco (as is commonly assumed), cf. Bagnall, Cameron, Schwartz and Worp, *Consuls*, 1987, 232.

<sup>31</sup> PLRE 1. 1049.

<sup>32</sup> Also attested as praetorian prefect on 30 June 343 (CTh 12.1.36) and probably on 27 May 349 (CTh 7.1.2 + 8.7.3, cf. Jones, *Historia* 4,1955,232/3).

<sup>33</sup> Also perhaps CTh 13.3.1 (321 or 324 mss.), cf. JRS 65,1975,47.

## 355-357 Honoratus

Libanius, Ep. 386 (written in 358); Jerome, Chronicle 241<sup>e</sup> (both retrospective references to Honoratus as prefect of Gaul). He had been comes Orientis in 353 (Libanius, Ep. 386; Ammianus 14.1.3, 7.2).

## 357-360 Flavius Florentius, cos. 361

Ammianus 16.12.14; 17.3.2-6; 18.2.4; 20.4.2-8, 8.20; Julian, Ep.ad Ath. 280a-c; Libanius, Orat. 18.84-85.

## 360-361 Nebridius

Quaestor sacri palatii of Julian as Caesar, appointed praetorian prefect by Constantius to succeed Florentius (Ammianus 20.9.5, 8; 21.1.4, 5.11-12, 8.1; Libanius, Ep. 1315).

## 361 Decimius Germanianus

Acting prefect (Ammianus 21.8.1).

## 361-363 Flavius Sallustius, cos. 363

Ammianus 21.8.1; 23.5.4.

## ITALY

## 343-c.345 M.Maecius Memmius Furius Baburius Caecilianus Placidus, cos. 343

CTh 12.1.37 (28 May 344)

## c. 345-347 Vulcacius Rufinus, cos. 347

Rufinus served continuously as prefect from before his consular year until 354, and he began as prefect in or of Italy (CTh 9.23.1<sup>S</sup> [received at Circa on 8 March 346: the mss. have 356]; 11.1.6 [issued in 353 or 354, but referring to a decision concerning Italy made by Rufinus as praetorian prefect under Constans];<sup>34</sup> ILS 1237 [Rome, but implying activity at Ravenna]). However, there is no evidence for the precise beginning or end of his Italian prefecture.

## 350 Anicetus

Praetorian prefect of Magnentius, Anicetus resisted Nepotianus in Rome in June 350 and was killed (Zosimus 2.43.3; Victor, Caes. 42.6, where the transmitted text has *urbi praefecto* in error).

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<sup>34</sup> On this constitution, where 'iuxta statutum Constantii fratris mei' must be emended to 'Constantis', see PLRE 1. 782.

354 Maecilius Hilarianus, cos. 332

CTh 6.4.3 + 4<sup>S</sup> (March 354: 339 mss.); 6.4.7<sup>S</sup> (14 March 354: 353 mss.).

355-361 Flavius Taurus, cos. 361

Praef(ectus) praet(orio) per Italiam atque Africam (AE 1934.159: Rome, between 364 and 367) from at least 6 April 355 (CTh 7.4.2) to 29 August 361 (CTh 8.4.7 + 12.1.49). In the summer of 361 Taurus fled to Illyricum, then to Constantius (Ammianus 21.9.4; *Passio Artemii* 19 = Philostorgius, HE 6.5<sup>a</sup>; Zosimus 3.10.4, cf. Julian, *Ep.ad Ath.* 286b).

#### PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO ET URBIS

347, June 12-349, April 8 Ulpian Limenius

Chronographer of 354 (Chr.min. 1. 68); CTh 9.21.6 (12 February 348); 9.17.2 (28 March 349).

349, April 8-May 19 Eustathius

An imperial constitution with the transmitted date of 8 March 349 is addressed to Eustathius as praetorian prefect and was subsequently published at Rome (CTh 2.1.1 + 11.7.6). It is tempting to emend the date from viii id. Mart. to viii id. Mai., i.e. 8 May, and to regard Eustathius as a stand-in during the interval between Limenius and Hermogenes, when the Chronographer of 354 reports that 'cessaverunt praefecturae' (Chr.min. 1. 68).<sup>35</sup>

349, May 19-350, February 27 Hermogenes

Chronographer of 354 (Chr.min. 1. 68-69).

#### ILLYRICUM

343 or 344-346 Anatolius

Nicknamed Azutrio, attested as prefect on 23 May 346 (CTh 12.1.36) and described as a praetorian prefect of Illyricum recently arrived from Gaul, i.e. from the court of Constans, in an anecdote whose content points to a date not long after 343 (Eunapius, *Vit.phil.* 10.6.4-10.7.6, pp.490-492). To be carefully distinguished from the Anatolius, also a native of Berytus, who was prefect of Illyricum from 357 to 360.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>35</sup> PLRE 1. 311.

<sup>36</sup> A.F.Norman, 'The Illyrian Prefecture of Anatolius', *Rh.Mus.*, N.F. 100,1957,253-259, cf. Vogler, Constance, 1979,115ff.; R.Penella, *Greek Philosophers and Sophists in the Fourth Century A.D. Studies in Eunapius of Sardis*, Leeds 1990,90/1, 96-98, 130-132.

A.Groag, *Die Reichsbeamte von Achaia in spätrömischer Zeit*, Budapest 1946,32-33, had already noted that Eunapius implies a date no later than 345/6. For a restatement of the traditional view that the two Anatolii are one, V.Neri, 'Le prefetture del pretorio in occidente nel periodo 346-350 d.C.', *Rivista storica dell'antichità* 4,1974,89-111. They are also conflated by R. von Haehling, *Religionszugehörigkeit*, 1978,99/100; PLRE 1. 59/60.

347-?353 Vulcacius Rufinus, cos. 347

Active as prefect at Savaria in Pannonia Secunda before 350 (ILS 727).<sup>37</sup> Attested on 28 December 349 (CJ 6.62.3), prefect under Vetricianus (Petrus Patricius, frag. 16) and then under Constantius: Epiphanius, Pan. 71.1.5, implies his presence in or near Sirmium in the spring of 351, and he is attested in office on 26 February 352 (CJ 6.22.5).<sup>38</sup>

355-356 Q.Flavius Maesius Egnatius Lollianus, cos. 355

Attested as praetorian prefect in July 355 (CTh 6.29.1; 11.30.25 + 36.11). Ammianus locates him in Illyricum as prefect in 356 (16.8.5-7).

357-360 Anatolius

Attested as prefect by numerous letters of Libanius from 357, 358 and 359.<sup>39</sup> Ammianus described him as 'regente tunc per Illyricum praefecturam' in 359 (19.11.2) and notes his death in office in 360 (21.6.5).

360-361 Flavius Florentius, cos. 361

Successor of Anatolius (Ammianus 21.6.5), he fled to Constantius when Julian invaded Illyricum in the summer of 361 (Ammianus 21.9.4; Zosimus 3.10.4).

## ORIENTIS

354-358 Strategius Musonianus

Successor of Domitianus, 'Orientem praetoriani regebat potestate praefecti' (Ammianus 15.13.1) from 354 to 358: attested by plentiful evidence.<sup>40</sup>

358-360 Hermogenes

Succeeded Musonianus before 24 August 358 (Libanius, Orat. 1.115/6; Ep. 21, cf. Ammianus 19.12.6). He apparently left office in the winter of 359/60 (Libanius, Ep. 138), so that Ammianus must be mistaken when he states that Hermogenes died in office early in 361 (21.6.9).

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<sup>37</sup> Vogler, Constance, 1979, 120-121, dated the inscription before Rufinus' consulate and deduces that he succeeded Anatolius in 346.

<sup>38</sup> On Rufinus as prefect of Illyricum, see J.R.Palanque, 'Du nouveau sur la préfecture d'Illyricum au IV<sup>e</sup>, Hommages à M.Renard 2, Brussels 1969, 600-606. For laws transmitted with other dates which may originally have been addressed to Rufinus as prefect of Illyricum in 352 or 353, PLRE 1. 783.

<sup>39</sup> O.Seeck, Die Briefe des Libanius, Leipzig 1906, 59-66.

<sup>40</sup> PLRE 1. 611/2.

## 360-361 Helpidius

Successor of Hermogenes (Ammianus 21.6.9): attested in office on 4 February 360 (CTh 11.24.1: office not stated),<sup>41</sup> but dismissed by Julian at the end of 361 (Amianus 22.3.1, cf. Libanius, Orat. 37.11; Ep. 740).

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<sup>41</sup> For laws which explicitly attest Helpidius as prefect, PLRE 1. 414.