

## Critical Discussion of the Places of First Appearance of the New Consulates: 284-541.

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Before going through the results, it must be fully appreciated how this reconstruction has been carried out. In order to recover where the information plausibly comes from, it has been restored the 1) location of the court (emperor) and 2) the location of the ceremony (consul), whenever both are somehow recoverable. Finally, the latter information has been used in connection with 3) the dates and place of finding of the consular material.

One place where the new consuls were first announced was obviously the location of the ceremony. A second place was where the court was located, and in many cases both overlapped. At a regional level, however, what is intended is the location where a formula first appeared in a province such as, for instance, Egypt or Gaul. To recover the place of the ceremony, what we currently have are no less than twenty-six securely attested ceremonies of which we are informed by panegyrics and other literary accounts of various type. In addition to this, it can be safely assumed that a ceremony took place wherever the emperor happened to be when he was consul. In most years this place can be located by means of the subscriptions of the laws, with the only two major problems being (i) whether we can accept the place given in the law as genuine and (ii) whether we should backdate the presence of the court in January if the date of the subscription is later than that. On occasions, when we do not have a law (or the law is too late), we can still recover the location of the emperor by means of other miscellaneous literary evidence. Seeck 1919; Barnes 1982 and 2001; Pergami 1993; Corcoran 2000; Gillet 2001; Lounghis – Vlysidou – Lampakis 2005; Schmidt-Hofner 2008, offer a thorough revision of these sources, especially of the constitutions and their dating; whenever appropriate, it has been made use of them or challenge their conclusions.

As for private citizens, there are obviously no laws and we are mostly reliant on raw prosopographical evidence collected in the three volumes of PLRE; these inform us on their lives and offices at the time of consulship. Based on this and on the assumption that consuls entered in office where they were serving as officials (if they had an office), in many occasions it is possible to put forward a reasonable proposal. In most cases, this works particularly well for palatine officials, praesental officers and urban prefects, although it is more problematic when it comes to consuls serving in some other capacity out of the capital.

The ceremonial appearance of the new consul (*processus*) is celebrated on coins, which can be linked to a place by their mint mark. As the evidence shows that more than one mint could strike issues of this

sort at the same time, the mint does not conclusively prove where the *processus* took place. Nevertheless, it does provide some evidence on where a local announcement could take place.<sup>1</sup>

Other literary evidence provides similar clues. Cassiodorus mentions charioteers in Milan who were paid for celebrating Felix's consulate in 511, and reports multiple *venationes* held at Ravenna and Rome concurrently for Eutharicus' consulate in 519.<sup>2</sup> Although this reminds us that consular games are by no means a conclusive proof of where the *processus* took place (in fact, Rome seems to have been the customary place of proclamation in the Ostrogothic period), this does provide some evidence on where knowledge of the new formula could be gained.<sup>3</sup>

Based on the above, what can we conclude on the location of the ceremony, that of the court and where the date come from?

Captions (consular ceremony):

Milan?(Dec./Jan. law) = ceremony based on emperor's location attested by law dated in 1) January or 2) December of the previous consular year.

Milan?(Year law) = ceremony based on emperor's location attested by law 1) later than 31.i or 2) earlier than December of the previous consular year

Milan?(off.) = evidence is based on prosopographical evidence, particularly the office held by the consul during his tenure as consul or soon after (a PVR or PPO is assumed to have held his consular ceremony at Rome or in his prefectorial capital)

Milan?? = evidence is poor and a hypothesis is put forward basing on what is known about consul's life or position

Ignor. = evidence is totally lacking

Constantinople?= after 388 the court will no longer move from Constantinople (except in rare occasions), so the capital is also the most likely place where the ceremony took place?

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. the evidence collected in Barnes 1982: 74 n. 119; 83; again Valentinian III's moneyers mint his consular series for 435 at both Ravenna and Rome; cf. RIC 10: 165.

<sup>2</sup> Cass. Var. III 393. Cass. Chron. 519; Anon. Val. 60, 71; ILS 829. More generally, on the circuses in Ostrogothic Italy: Ward-Perkins 1984: 92-118.

<sup>3</sup> For Rome, see, for instance, Cass., Var. 5.42 (to Maximus, cos. 523)

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>284</b>	Carinus II et Numerianus	Trier??	Antioch??		Yes (pre 365)	27.v (Rome)	Local (from here up till 364 western major centres (Rome, Milan, Aquileia etc.) seem to have been notified before 1 January, so that they could disseminated the news to minor centres)	Yes (pre 311)	26.i-24.ii (Thraso, nr. Theadelphia)	Local
Notes: Carinus was ruling from the West (possibly from the Rhineland in 284), whereas Numerianus was retreating from his father's Persian campaign when he was found dead. <sup>5</sup>										
<b>284</b>	Diocletianus I et Bassus	Ignor.	NA		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	After 1.i	After 1.i	NA	After 1.i
Notes: On Numerianus' death, Diocletian is proclaimed augustus at Nicomedia in November. Whether this was a suffect consulate (cf. CLRE 102-103) or an ordinary one taken up after Diocletian's usurpation, the new consuls entered in office after 1 January.										
<b>285</b>	Carinus III et Aristobulus	Ignor.	NA		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Yes (pre 311)	NA	(Local)
Notes: Aristobulus was Carinus' PPO, then retained by Diocletian (CLRE 105).										
<b>285</b>	Diocletianus II et Aristobulus	NA	Nicomedia??	[Viminacium, spring]?	After 1.i	11.vi [Carnuntum (nr.)]	After 1.i	After 1.i	NA	After 1.i?

<sup>4</sup> What is given is the earliest attested consular formula or the latest attestation of the post-consulate. Whenever required, a distinction is made between the formula bearing one single name and the latest standard version with both consular names.

<sup>5</sup> For Carinus' location in 284, see Porena 2003: 45 ff.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				(Diocletian and Carinus) <sup>6</sup>						
<p>Nptes: On marching westwards, Diocletian met Carinus at the battle of Margus in July. Nicomedia is certainly among the most likely places where Diocletian could have entered his consulate in January after spending the winter there. But now see, ZPE 204 (2017) for the possibility that Diocletian entered in his consulate only after defeating Carinus (i.e. end of June or early July at the latest).</p>										
<b>286</b>	Iunius Maximus II et Vettio Aquilinus	Rome?(off.)	NA	1. [Nicomedia, 20.i] (Diocletian); 2. [Milan, 10.ii]* (Maximian) <sup>7</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.ii (Lavinium, Reg. I)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	NA	(Local)
<p>Notes: Maximus was PVR in 286-288 (PLRE I 587); Aquilinus is unknown (PLRE I 92). Maximian's presence is attested in Gaul (Barnes 1982: 57). The law in the Justinian Code attests him again in Milan by 10 February and it is possible that he was there by 1 January already, though no evidence survives. As one of the consuls in office was the prefect of Rome—Chron 354 (praef.) implies from 1 January on—it is equally likely that a second FPA was Rome (see 287).</p>										
<b>287</b>	Diocletianus III et Maximianus I	Trier or poss. Cologne or Mainz??	Syria??	1. [Eastern frontier]? (Diocletian); 2. [Trier or poss. Cologne or Mainz, 1.i]? (Maximian) <sup>8</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.i (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	NA	(Local)
<p>Notes: CIL VI 1117 dated on 1 January makes it clear that either prior notification was given to Rome of the incumbent imperial consulate or consular ceremonies were held there. This is interesting, considering what was argued by Barnes 1982: 57-58 n. 48.</p>										
<b>288</b>	Maximianus II et Ianuarianus	Rhaetia??/Rome?(off.)	NA	1. [Raetia]? (Diocletian);	Yes (pre 365)	11.vi (Tolna, Illyricum)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	25.v [Ayasofya (Colybrassos)]	Local

<sup>6</sup> Barnes 1982: 50.

<sup>7</sup> Barnes, 1982: 50, 57.

<sup>8</sup> Barnes 1982: 51; Maximian consulate: Pan. Lat. 10 (2).6.2.ff (cf. Barnes 1982: 57 pointing to this year and to Trier or Cologne or Mainz as possible location for the consular ceremonies. The evidence, however, is only an indirect one.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				2. [Raetia]? (Maximian) <sup>9</sup>						
Notes: Ianuarius was in office from 27 February as PVR. He had previously been prefect of Egypt in 283-4 and then PPO (PLRE I 452-3). Maximianus and Diocletian hold a joint meeting in (possibly) Raetia. <sup>10</sup>										
<b>289</b>	Bassus et Quintianus	Ignor.	Ignor.	1. [Dacia]? (Diocletian); 2. [Trier]? (Maximian) <sup>11</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.vi (Cumae, Reg. I)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	NA	(Local)
Notes: Careers and backgrounds of the consuls, ignoramus (CLRE 113).										
<b>290</b>	Diocletianus IV et Maximianus III	Lyon??	Sirmium?(Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Sirmium, 11.i] (Diocletian); 2. [Lyon, early]? (Maximian) <sup>12</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	7.i (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	undated	Local
Notes: From neither Sirmium (Diocletian) nor Lyon (Maximian) it was possible for the new consular formula to reach Rome by the 7th of January. It is a consequence that it must have been known at Rome by prior notification.										
<b>291</b>	Iunius Tiberianus II et Cassio Dio	Rome?(off.)	NA	[Milan, late xii.290 or i]? (Diocletian and Maximian) <sup>13</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	16.iii-1.iv (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	14.iv (Oxy.)	Local
Notes:										

<sup>9</sup> Barnes 1982: 51, 57.

<sup>10</sup> Barnes 1982: 51, 57.

<sup>11</sup> Barnes 1982: 51, 57.

<sup>12</sup> Barnes 1982: 51, 58.

<sup>13</sup> Barnes 1982: 52, 58 but the distance from Valence to Milan needed no less than 28 days to be covered according to Orbis. If Maximian was crossing the Alps on the 22 December, he would have very unlikely reached Milan before mid-January.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Tiberianus was in office as PVR from the 18th February (PLRE I 912). Cassius Dio was probably the grandson or greatgrandson of the famous historian, and hence a member of an old and prestigious senatorial family. <sup>14</sup> Although there is no direct evidence, it is likely that the consulship was known at least at Rome and Milan concurrently.										
292	Hannibalianus et Asclepiodotus	Trier?(off.)	Oescus?(off.)	1. [Oescus, 4.xii.291] (Diocletian); 2. [Trier, summer.291] ? (Maximian) <sup>15</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	18.i (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	NA	(Local)
Notes: Hannibalianus was probably PPO of Diocletian at the time of his consulate. Asclepiodotus was PPO of Maximian. <sup>16</sup> The consul being PPO, Maximian's location (Trier) is preferred over Rome (where Asclepiodotus' deputy was located) for the consular ceremony.										
293	Diocletianus V et Maximianus IV	Milan?(Year law)	Sirmium?(Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Sirmium, 1.i-26.ii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Milan, 1.iii]? (Maximian and Constantius I); 3. [Sirmium, 1.iii]? (Galerius) <sup>17</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Yes (pre 311)	10.ix (Hermopolis Magna)	Local
Notes: We know that Diocletian was at Sirmium between 1.i-26.ii, whereas Maximian was at Milan by early March. It is therefore possible that the two emperors held separate ceremonies for their joint consulship.										
294	Constantius I et Galerius I	Cologne?(Year law) or Trier??	Alexandria??	1. [Sirmium, 11.ix.293 or i.v]* (Diocletian); 2. [Lyon,	Yes (pre 365)	3.ii (Africa?)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	12.viii (Arsinoe)	Local

<sup>14</sup> PLRE I 253; CLRE 116.

<sup>15</sup> Barnes 1982: 52, 58.

<sup>16</sup> Hannibalianus: PLRE I 407; Porena 2003: 107-112 ff. Asclepiodotus: PLRE I 115; Porena 2003: 107-112 ff.

<sup>17</sup> Barnes 1982: 52, 58 n. 53 (noting the place of Constantius' proclamation is never explicitly attested); 62 (location for Galerius' proclamation is not certain).

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				autumn.293]? Or [Rome, 27.x]? (Maximian); 3. [Cologne, 5.viii]* (Constantius I); 4. [Egypt?, poss. from xii.293]? (Galerius) <sup>18</sup>						

Notes:

Unfortunately, the origin of the African wooden table is unknown, but for reaching Auza (a middle point in the North African region) c. 27 days of travel were needed from Trier (where the new Caesar and consul in office Constantius set his court); c. 21 days from Aquileia; c. 18 from Milan, and c. 14 from Rome, where Maximian was located by October. Therefore, direct dissemination from Trier is certainly to be excluded, unless the new consuls were disseminated to Africa before 1 January.

<b>295</b>	Tuscius et Anullinus	Rome??	NA	1. [Nicomedia, 15.xi-30.xii.294 or 18.iii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Milan, 21.iii]? (Maximian); 3. [Italy?]? (Constantius I); 4. [Upper Egypt?, i]? (Galerius); <sup>19</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	26.ii (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	8.ii (Oxy.); i-ii (Oxy.)	Local
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Notes:

Nummius Tuscius and Annius Anullinus were Roman senators; they do not seem to have held an office while being consul.<sup>20</sup> The early attestation at Oxy. might have to do with imperial presence in the province.

<sup>18</sup> Barnes 1982: 53, 59 n. 57 (Romae in the law mentioning Maximian is Mommsen' emendation), 60 and n. 64 (accepted by Corcoran 2000: 131), 62. Corcoran 2000: 131 and n. 32 attributes CJ 2.12.20 to 294 (with Frier 2016: 499) but other dates are possible (cf. PLRE 1: 950).

<sup>19</sup> Barnes 1982: 54, 59, 60 (date possible but uncertain, cf. n. 65); 62.

<sup>20</sup> PLRE I 927 and 79.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>296</b>	Diocletianus VI et Constantius II	Britain??	Danubian frontier??	1. [Danubian frontier, summer/autumn]? (Diocletian); 2. [Milan, 21.xii.295]? Or [Aquileia, 31.iii]? (Maximian); 3. [Persian frontier, from late 296]? (Galerius) 4. [Britain]? (Constantius I) <sup>21</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	29.ii (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	21.v (Oxy.)	Local
<p>Notes:            Diocletian is campaigning on the Danube in summer and it's likely that he spent the winter in Nicomedia or more likely Sirmium. He reached the eastern provinces only late in the year. Likewise, Galerius had most likely spent the winter at Antioch before campaigning in Persia.</p>										
<b>297</b>	Maximianus V et Galerius II	Cordoba??	Persian frontier??	1. [Syrian frontier, late 296 on]? (Diocletian); 2. [Spain, autumn.296]? Or [Mauretania, 1.iii]? (Maximian); 3. [Trier, 1.iii]? (Constantius I); 4. [Persian frontier, till at	Yes (pre 365)	11.vi (nr. Carnuntum)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	8.i (Oxy.)	Local

<sup>21</sup> Barnes 1982: 54, 59, 63.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				least spring]? (Galerius) <sup>22</sup>						
Notes: There is no sure indication of where Galerius was in January, despite a reference of him campaigning on the eastern frontier. Travelling overland from Antioch to Oxy. could take as long as ca. 23 days whereas about 13 days of navigation were needed for the same journey (Orbis). Thus, Antioch was very unlikely to be the point whence Oxyrhynchus received the formula, and indeed, this was probably Alexandria (or its surrounding). Between June/July 297 and March 298, Diocletian was in Egypt to deal with Lucius Domitius Domitianus' and Achilleus' rebellion.										
<b>298</b>	Faustus II et Virius Gallus	Rome??	Ignor.	1. [Egypt, from late 297 on]? (Diocletian); 2. [Carthage, 10.iii]? (Maximian); 3. [Persian frontier]? (Galerius) <sup>23</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	7.i (Torre d'Agnazzo, Reg. II)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	5.iv (Arsinoe); (1.i-29.viii, Oxy.)	Local
Notes: Anicius Faustus was a Roman senator, possibly the father of the cos. 322 and the grandfather of cos. 334. Virius Gallus is otherwise unknown. <sup>24</sup> But it is certain that none of the consulates was an imperial one, which is why the date of the inscription from Torre d'Agnazzo is somewhat surprising. According to ORBIS, dating by the new consuls in Torre d'Agnazzo (nr. Bari) on the 7 January could be possible had the FPA been in both Aquileia (5 days) and Rome (c. 7 days), though Maximian was not there. In either case, it was a close bid, especially if one considers the time needed to erect the epitaph. Again, prior notification of the new consuls seems to have been given before 1 January. The eastern evidence, too, points to early dissemination in Egypt. This was possible in 298, since Diocletian's presence is recorded in the province at least until March.										
<b>299</b>	Diocletianus VII et Maximianus VI	Italy??	Alexandria?? or Antioch?(Year law)	1. [Egypt until at least ix.298; Antioch by 5.ii] (Diocletian); 2. [Italy and then Rome]? (Maximian); 3.	Yes (pre 365)	27.iii (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	2.v (Oxy.)	Local

<sup>22</sup> Barnes 1982: 54, 59, 60, 62.

<sup>23</sup> Barnes 1982: 54, 59, 62.

<sup>24</sup> Anicius Faustus: PLRE I 329; CLRE 130). Virius Gallus: PLRE I 384.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				[Mesopotamia, winter 298/299]? (Galerius) <sup>25</sup>						
Notes: No direct evidence is extant for the relevant western FPA, but Maximian is attested in Italy, and a possible place for his imperial consulate could be Rome.										
<b>300</b>	Constantius III et Galerius III	Northern Gaul??	Danubian frontier??	1. [Antioch, 12.ii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Danubian frontier, 299 or 300]? (Galerius) <sup>26</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	19.xii (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	14.i (Theadelphia)	Local
Notes: The formula could not have reached Theadelphia by the 14th from Thessaloniki or Antioch since up to 15 days were needed to cover the journey (Orbis). The local authorities in Alexandria must have therefore been notified before 1 January. This is curious since Diocletian is no longer in Egypt by now.										
<b>301</b>	Titianus II et Virius Nepotianus	Ignor.	Ignor.	1. [Antioch, 4.vii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Danubian frontier, very late in the year]? (Galerius) <sup>27</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	6.v (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	6.vi (Oxy.); i-viii (Oxy.)	Local
Notes: T. Flavius Postumius Titianus was a member of the Roman senate who held several offices as governor in Italy before entering his consulship. Virius Nepotianus was also a member of the Roman senate, and an ancestor of Iulius Nepotianus, the usurper; but his cursus honorum is unknown. <sup>28</sup>										
<b>302</b>	Constantius IV et Galerius IV	Northern Gaul??	Danubian frontier??	1. [Alexandria, 31.iii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Danubian	Yes (pre 365)	14.i-1.ii (Salona)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	i-iii (Arsinoe)	Local

<sup>25</sup> Barnes 1982: 55, 59.<sup>26</sup> Barnes 1982: 55, 63.<sup>27</sup> Barnes 1982: 55, 63.<sup>28</sup> Titianus: PLRE I 919-20. Nepotianus: PLRE I 624.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				frontier]? (Galerius); 3. [North Gaul]? (Constantius I) <sup>29</sup>						
Notes: A possible date as early as January at Arsinoe is striking and would point to possible prior arrangements made by the authority, but the evidence is not conclusive.										
<b>303</b>	Diocletianus VIII et Maximianus VII	Rome??	Nicomedia?(Year law)	1. [Nicomedia, 6.i-12.iii]* (Diocletian); 2. [Rome, xi-xii]? (Maximian and Diocletian); 3. [Rhaetia]? (Constantius I); 4. [Nicomedia, winter 302/303]? (Galerius) <sup>30</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.ii (Salona)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	27.ii (Oxy.)	Local
<b>304</b>	Diocletianus IX et Maximianus VIII	Ravenna (Diocletian)	Rome??	1. Ravenna, 1.i (Diocletian); 2. [Rome, before 21.iv]? (Maximian); 3. [Rhine frontier, late winter]? (Constantius I) <sup>31</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	undated	Local	Yes (pre 311)	13.i (Oxy.)	Local

<sup>29</sup> Barnes 1982: 55 and n. 41 (so, too, Corcoran 2000: 135 and n. 49), 61, 64.

<sup>30</sup> Barnes 1982: 56, 59, 61, 64.

<sup>31</sup> Barnes 1982: 56, 60, 61. For the consular ceremony: Lactantius Mort. Pers. 17.3.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: The new imperial consulate could not have been known in Oxy. by the 13th January had this been disseminated from Serdica. As with 300, Diocletian is not in Egypt, but the consular year bore his name.										
<b>305</b>	Constantius V et Galerius V	North Gaul/Britain? ?	Nicomedia??	1. [Nicomedia, 1.v]* (Diocletian); 2. [Milan, 1.v]? (Maximian); 3. [North Gaul/Britain] ? (Constantius I); 4. [Nicomedia, iii-v]? (Galerius); <sup>32</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	14.iv (Rome)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	11.iii (Theadelphia)	Local
Notes: Galerius named Augustus and Maximinus Daia named Caesar in Nicomedia on 1 May (Asia, Pontica and Oriens); Constantius I named Augustus and Severus Caesar (Italy and Africa) in Milan on 1 May. <sup>33</sup>										
<b>306</b>	Constantius VI et Galerius VI	Britain??	Danubian frontier??	1. [Danubian frontier, late or early 307]? (Galerius); 2. [Milan, 1.v.305 or winter]? (Severus); 3. [York, 25.vii]? (Constantius I); 4. [Apollonopolis in the	Yes (pre 365)	7.i (Grosseto)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	6.iii (Theadelphia) ; [ii-iii (Oxy.)]	Local

<sup>32</sup> Barnes 1982: 56, 60, 61, 64.

<sup>33</sup> Barnes 1982: 61 has Constantius crossing from Gaul to Britain and campaigning against Picts in the same year.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				Thebaid, 5.xi.305?]* or [Caesarea Mar., 20.xi]? (Maximinus Daia) <sup>34</sup>						
Notes: Constantius should have entered his consulate at York, but the stonecutter of the Grosseto's inscription could not have known the new consuls from there. Nor did he likely acquire knowledge from northern Italy. Grosseto was ca. 3 days away from Rome and ca. 6 from Milan (Orbis).										
<b>307</b>	Galerius VII et Constantinus (i-ix ca.)	NA	NA	1. [Danubian frontier, before late summer/autumn]? (Galerius); 2. [Milan, before beg. spring]? (Severus); 3. [Caesarea Mar., 20.xi.306 and winter 307/8]? (Maximinus Daia); 4. [Beauvais, 1.iii]* (Constantine I) <sup>35</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
<b>307</b>	Maximianus IX et Constantinus I (ca. ix-xii)	NA	NA		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated

<sup>34</sup> Barnes 1982: 64, 65, 61, 66.

<sup>35</sup> Barnes 1982: 64, 65, 66, 69.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
307	Galerius VII et Maximinus I (i-iv)	NA	NA		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
307	post sextum consulatum (iv-xii)	NA	NA		No announ.	16.x-1.xi (Rome)	No announ.	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
307	Severus (until late ix) et Maximinus I	Milan??	Caesarea??		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Yes (pre 311)	12.ii (Oxy.)	Local
307	Maximinus I		[Caesarea]?		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	Non-disseminated	After 1.i	20.xi (Oxy.)	After 1.i
308	Diocletianus X et Galerius VII		Balkanic region??	1. [Balkanic region]? (Galerius); 2. [Caesarea Mar., winter 307/308]? (Maximinus Daia); 3. [Rhine frontier]? (Constantine I) <sup>36</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Yes (pre 311)	1.i (Egypt); 6.i (Hibite)	Local
Notes: The Egyptian evidence is striking, see the dating of the papyrus whose provenience is unspecified and the one from the Hibite. Orbis calculates that almost 7 days were needed to reach Hibis from Thebes, and more than 23 from Alexandria, so in either case it was impossible for the inhabitants to date by the new consuls by the 6th January. Unless the scribe of P.Grenf. II 75 wrote cos. for p.c., local authorities in Hibis must have been notified before 1 January.										
308	consules quos iusserint DD.NN. Augusti (1.i-19.iv)				Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	No announ.	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
308	Maxentius I et Valerius Romulus I (from 20.iv)	Rome??			Yes (pre 365)	5.v (Rome)	Local	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated

<sup>36</sup> Barnes 1982: 64, 66, 70.

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	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Valerio Romulus was the son of Maxentius. <sup>37</sup>										
309	Maxentius II et Valerius Romulus II		1. [Serdica, xi.308]? (Galerius) <sup>38</sup>		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
309	post consulatum X et VII				Yes (pre 365)	NA	No announ.	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
309	Licinius Aug. et Constantinus Caesar	Sirmium??/Naisus??			Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Yes (pre 311)	16.i (Panopolis)	Local
Notes: Orbis calculates a travel time of about 16 days to Ptolemais Hermiou (nr. Panopolis) from Caesarea via faster route. Accordingly, either the names of the new consuls were received and posted promptly from Caesarea (where Maximinus' comitatus was located in January) or, as is more likely, local provincial authorities were notified before 1 January.										
310	II post consulatum X et VII			1. [Persian frontier]? (Maximinus Daia); 2. [Rhine frontier, from beg. summer]? (Constantine I); 3. [Danubian frontier, 27.vi]? (Licinius I) <sup>39</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	NA	No announ.	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Very little is known about the two eastern consuls, who were not disseminated in the west, except Pannonia and Noricum. <sup>40</sup>										

<sup>37</sup> PLRE I 772.

<sup>38</sup> Barnes 1982: 64.

<sup>39</sup> Barnes 1982: 66, 70, 81.

<sup>40</sup> Cf. CLRE 155. Porena 2003: 193-4 suggests Andronicus and Probus were the two PPOs of Galerius and Licinius, respectively.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
310	Tatius Andronicus et Pompeius Probus	Ignor.	Danubian frontier??/Ignor.		Yes (pre 365)	27.vi (Prutting, Bavaria)	Local	Yes (pre 311)	27.ii (Theadelphia)	Local
310	Maxentius III	Rome??	NA		Yes (pre 365)	6-13.xii (Rome)	Local	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
311	Galerius VIII (until v) et Maximinus II	NA	1. Dardania??; 2. Syria (Antioch)??	1. [province of Dardania, late iv.-early v]? (Galerius); 2. [Syria, after early May]? (Maximinus Daia); 3. [Autun, spring?]? (Constantine I); 4. [Serdica, 9.vi]? (Licinius I) <sup>41</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	10.vi (Brigetio, Hungary)	Local	Poss.	23.ii (Karanis) ~ 2-5.i (p.c.; Egypt)	Antioch? (from this point on, p.c. data points suggest that prior notifications might not be given to Alexandria. The most likely location is assigned on the basis of the model predictions)
Notes:										
In Egypt is attested the first postconsular formula, but it is difficult to say whether this is in contrast with the picture evidenced above, for the place of the evidence is lost.										
311	consules quos iusserint DD.NN. Augusti (i-ix)	NA			No announ.	Unattested	No announ.	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
311	Rufinus et Volusianus (ix-xii)				Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
312	Constantinus II et Licinius II		Sirmium??/Naissus??	1. [Nicomedia, 7.i] (Maximinus Daia); 2.	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Poss.	22.ii (Hermopolis Magna); ii-iii (Oxy.)	Alexandria?

<sup>41</sup> Barnes 1982: 64, 66, 70, 81.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				[Germany, after iv]* / [invading Italy]? (Constantine I); <sup>42</sup>						
Notes: Licinius' domain was limited to Illyricum, and the two major urban centres were Sirmium and Naissus; hence, it is likely that he held his ceremony in either centre.										
312	Maxentius IV (until 28.x)	Rome??			Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
313	Constantinus III et Maximinus III (i-iv)	Rome?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	1. [Rome, 6.i] (Constantinus); 2. [Armenian frontier, from autumn.312]? Or [Syria, ii]? (Maximinus Daia); 3. [Italy, begin. winter 312/313]? Or [nr. Adrianople, 30.iv]? (Licinius I) <sup>43</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	22.i (Gaeta, Reg. I)	Local	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
313	Constantinus III et Licinius III (ca. viii-xii)	Syria (Antioch)??			Yes (pre 365)	(Local)	After 1.i	13.ix (Karanis)	After 1.i	
313	Maximinus III et Constantinus III (i-iv)	Syria (Antioch)??			Yes (pre 365)	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable	16.iii (Oxy.)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)	

<sup>42</sup> Seeck 1919: 159; Barnes 1982: 66, 70 (not mentioning the date from Germany).

<sup>43</sup> Seeck 1919: 160 (cf. Corcoran 2000: 153, letter no. 61 and n. 136); Barnes 1982: 66, 71; Barnes 1982: 81 (I preferred not to accept the uncertain allusion in Theomnestus Hippiatrica Berolinensia 34.12 referring to Licinius and to leave open to the winter 312/3 the interval of time within which Licinius might have been in Italy).

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Maximinus Daia is known to have been campaigning on the Armenian frontier in autumn 312, but then by February, 313 he was in Syria. He might have therefore celebrated his consulship in Antioch, though it cannot be excluded that notification was given to Alexandria, too. Unfortunately, the date of the evidence in Oxy. does not allow us to refine a starting location for the East.										
314	Volusianus et Annianus	1. Rome??. 2. Trier?(off.)	NA	[Trier, 22.i] (Constantinus) <sup>44</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Poss.	19.ii (Karanis) ~ 17.ii (p.c.; Arsinoites)	Antioch?
Notes: Volusianus is identified as the same man who was made cos. by Maxentius in 311 (CLRE 162). Annianus might have been PPO already, under the jurisdiction of Constantine (cf. Porena 2003: 291 ff.) The circumstance that a p.c. date was being used until the 17.ii in the Arsinoites might be an indication that the FPA was farther than usual (the evidence up to this date shows that dissemination in January was possible). Both consuls were Constantine's, so this could have been Trier. Licinius I seems to have campaigned on the eastern frontier (when is unknown) so it is possible this too had an impact on the speed of dissemination. In any case, it is everything but certain where the FPA was.										
315	Constantinus IV et Licinius IV	Trier?(Year law)	Antioch?(Year law)	1. [Trier, before 28.iv]? (Constantine I); 2. [Antioch, 21.iii]* (Licinius I) <sup>45</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	(Local)	Poss.	12.ii (Philadelpheia) ; i-v (Egypt) ~ 30.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Antioch?	
316	Sabinus et Rufinus	Rome?(off.)	Ignor.	1. [Trier, 11.i] (Constantinus); 2. [Cibalae, Pannonia,	Yes (pre 365)	15.vi (Rome)	Local	Yes	22.i (Philadelpheia) ~ i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Alexandria?

<sup>44</sup> Seeck 1919: 162; Barnes 1982: 71.

<sup>45</sup> Seeck 1919: 163 has the law in CTh VIII, 7.1 dated to 8.iii at Thessaloniki but see Barnes 1982: 72 for the literary evidence to Constantine in Trier before the end of April. The law must be issued by Licinius. The emendation of Sirmio to Sirmio (modern Sirmione, in Italy) in CTh 2.30.1 must be accepted or the law was issued by Licinius (cf. Barnes 1982: 72, n. 113). The Trier's series FELIX PROCESSUS COS IIII AUG N suggests assumption of the consulate at Trier by Constantine on 1 January, although the evidence is not conclusive (cf. the evidence collected in Barnes 1982: 74 n. 119). | Scholars have been wondering whether CTh 10.14.1 should be attributed to either Licinius in 315 (Phaar 1952: 281 and n. 3; Corcoran 2000: 281-83, 305) or Constantius II in 346 (Seeck 1919: 194 and Barnes 1993: 220) but on balance, the former seems to be more likely (see Corcoran loc. cit.). More generally, it is easier to see how the name of Licinius could have been dropped in the heading than how it could have been added to the subscription.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				8.x?] <sup>46</sup> (Licinius I) <sup>46</sup>						
Notes: Vettius Rufinus was PVR 315-316 (PLRE I 777) while no offices are recorded for Antonius Caecinius Sabinus (PLRE I 793). He could have been a Roman senator; if so, both nominees were Constantine's. Obviously, in Trier (where Constantine was on 11.i) the names must have been known. But the fact that Rufinus was in office as PVR in 316 is a strong case for setting a second FPA in Rome, that is, where he must have held his consular games.										
<b>317</b>	Gallicanus et Bassus	Rome?(off.)	Ignor.	1. [Serdica, 1.iii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Balcanic provinces]? (Licinius I) <sup>47</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Unsuitable	24.iv (Oxy.)	After 1.i?
Notes: Ovinus Gallicanus was the PVR 316-17. Caesonius Bassus was perhaps the son of Caesonius Bassus cos. 285; if so, he also was a western senator, and Constantine appointed both consuls once more. Chr. 354 (praef.) records that the consuls were not proclaimed until 17 February, and PLRE I 154 views this as evidence that the consuls were in office only in the east before then. But how likely is that two western senators were accepted in the east and not in the west? One possible explanation is they were Licinius' appointees before being confirmed by Constantine after his victory over the rival in January. But this hypothesis cannot be proven, and moreover, it is unclear why Constantine should have refrained from appointing his own set of consuls during the blitzkrieg launched against Licinius in October 316. A second (and more convincing) explanation is offered by CLRE 168, which noted that the two papyri dating before February might be both a retrospective reference (P.Giss. 102.14) and an error of cos. for p.c. (P.Sakaon 50.8.) If so, no genuine announcement of the (fully Constantine's) consular pair was made in the East on 1 January, but (presumably) only after peace was made between the two in March. As the evidence shows, Licinius would be no stranger to refraining from consular appointments during period of military crisis (see 322, 323 and 324).										
<b>318</b>	Licinius V et Crispus I	Trier??	Byzantium?( Year law)	1. [Sirmium, 7.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Byzantium, 23.vi]* (Licinius I) <sup>48</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	14.ii-1.iii (Rome)	Local	Yes	15.i (Oxy.); 8.i (Theadelphia, cos for p.c.?)	Alexandria
Notes:										

<sup>46</sup> Seeck 1919: 164; Barnes 1982: 72; Barnes 1982: 82 (accepting Chron.Min. 1.231 and amending the year to 316).

<sup>47</sup> Seeck 1919: 165; Barnes 1982: 73, 82 (has 'Jan.' and Beroea).

<sup>48</sup> 7.ii is the first safest date. Seeck 1919: 166; Barnes emends CTh 6.22.1 dated in the ms. 23 January, 321 so as to list the law in 318; cf. Barnes 1982: 74 n. 118; so, too others: Corcoran 2000: 308 with references; contra, Seeck 1919: 173, emending to 324. | Barnes 1982: 82 (emending Seeck 1919: 166; Licinius' activity in the Balcanic provinces is also to be connected with a Sarmatian war waged around the same time, cf. chapter XIV 3).

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Such an early dissemination in Oxyrhynchus could only be possible if news of the joint imperial consulate were known in Egypt (or at least Alexandria) prior to 1 January (Orbis calculates 17 days to reach Oxy. from Nicomedia via navigation).										
319	Constantinus V et Licinius I	Sirmium?(Dec./Jan.law)	Nicomedia??	1. [Sirmium, 19.xii.318] or [4.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Rhine frontier]? (Crispus) <sup>49</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.ii (Salona)	Local	Yes	19.i (Theadelphia) ~ 21.i (p.c.; Karanis)	Alexandria?
Notes: Reaching Theadelphia by the 19 January from Nicomedia (where the court was located in these years) was an arduous undertaking and a second more likely option is that the new imperial joint consulate was known in Egypt (Alexandria) prior to 1 January as in the previous year.										
320	Constantinus VI et Constantinus I	Serdica?(Dec./Jan.law)	Nicomedia??	[Serdica, 30.i] (Constantinus) <sup>50</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Poss.	9.ii (Theadelphia); i-ii (Oxy.)	Alexandria?
Notes: The evidence from Oxy. makes it possible the same scenario of 318 and 319.										
321	Crispus II et Constantinus II	Serdica a/o Sirmium?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	1. [Serdica, 6.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [With his father]? (Crispus) <sup>51</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	13.iii (Rome)	Local	NA		Non-disseminated

<sup>49</sup> Barnes 1982: 74, 83.

<sup>50</sup> Seeck 1919: 169; Barnes 1982: 74 (has erroneously 31.i).

<sup>51</sup> Seeck 1919: 170; Barnes 1982: 74, 83 but see there is some room for the presence of Constantine (and presumably Crispus) at Sirmium in January, rather than Serdica (as defended by Barnes and Corcoran). CTh 12.17.1 issued at Sirmium on 19 Jan could be ascribed to both 321 or 324 at Sirmium (the formula is a combination of both dates). A second and more certain item is CTh 6.22.1, issued at Sirmium, which is actually dated on 23 Jan 321. This was emended to 318, possibly to fit into the pattern of the recorded itinerary of Constantine, yet the latter would not be in conflict with CTh 9.3.1 issued at Serdica on 30 June (Seeck, Pharr, Barnes and Frier all suggest with varying degrees of likelihood that the original date could be 31 December - why is not stated so I assume a possible scribal error in copying *iun* for *ian* has been postulated). Thus, a possible reconstruction from June onward could be: 320, 30 June, Serdica (CTh 9.3.1); 320, 22 July, Sirmium (CTh 15.1.4); 320, 10 Aug, Sirmium (CTh 7.21.1); 320, 17 Dec, Serdica

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
321	Licinius VI et Licinius II	NA	Nicomedia??		Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	Poss.	10.iii [Apollinariados Nesos (nr. Panopolis)] ~ 6.i (p.c.; Kellis)	Alexandria?
322	Petronius Probianus et Anicius Iulianus	Rome??	NA	[Sirmium, 11.iv]* (Constantinus) <sup>52</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	31.iii (Rome)	Local	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Petronius Probianus and Anicius Iulianus were PVR 329-331 and PVR 326-329 respectively. Probianus had held some offices such as the proconsulate of Africa before becoming ordinary consul. He was the father of Probinus cos. 341, grandfather of Probus 371. <sup>53</sup> Anicius Iulianus also had the proconsulate of Africa at an uncertain date before becoming consul; he might be the son of Anicius Faustus cos. 298 and father of Anicius Paulinus cos. 334. <sup>54</sup>										
322	p.c. Licinii VI et Licinii II q.f.n. II	NA	NA		Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated	NA	~ 28.ii Panopolis (p.c.; Akhmim)	No announ.
322	e.q.f.n. II (doc 323)	NA	NA		Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated	NA	NA	No announ.
323	Acilius Severus et Vettius Rufinus	Rome??	NA	1. [Serdica, 18.xii.322] or [Thessaloniki, 15.ii/18.v]* (Constantinus)	Yes (pre 365)	27.iv (Rome)	Local	NA	NA	Non-disseminated

(CTh 16.10.1); ?321, 19 Jan, Sirmium (CTh 12.17.1); 321, 23 Jan, Sirmium (CTh 6.22.1). The highly mobile image of Constantine's court that would result from this picture is less attractive than the previous one but it would be easier to explain it away if one postulates that it mirrors the legislative activity of not one, but two emperors residing in Sirmium and Serdica in 320/321, that is an Augustus (Constantine) and a Caesar (Crispus), one of whom issuing laws in the name of his senior colleague. CTh 10.1.4 19 and CTh 9.1.5, issued on the 19 May at Serdica and the 22 May at Sirmium respectively (their formulas needed restoration though), might confirm this point. It was very unlikely for Constantine to be on the 19 May at Sirmium and 3 days later at Serdica.

<sup>52</sup> Seeck 1919: 172; Barnes 1982: 75 (suggests to include CTh 15.1.2 dated on 11 April after emending it to 322; also Corcoran 2000: 313).

<sup>53</sup> PLRE I 733 and CLRE 178 adding the coss. 395 and 406 as greatgrandsons.

<sup>54</sup> CLRE loc.cit. and PLRE I 473-4 noting the consulship was not recognised by Licinius in the East.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				); 2. [Byzantium, 13.iv]* (Licinius I); 3. [Rhine frontier]? (Crispus); <sup>55</sup>						
Notes: Acilius Severus and Vettius Rufinus were two Roman aristocrats, the former being presumably Constantine's future PVR 325-326, the latter a plausible relative of C. Vettius Cossinius Rufinus cos. 316 (cf. CLRE 180 and PLRE I 834 and 781-2 arguing they were both not recognised in the East).										
323	p.c. Licini VI et Licini Caesaris II q.f.n. III	NA	NA		Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated	NA	~ 18.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	No announ.
324	Crispus III et Constantinus III	Sirmium?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	1. Sirmium, 25.xii.323 (Constantinus); 2. [With his father]? (Crispus) <sup>56</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	14.ix-7.x (Rome)	Local	After 1.i	12.xii (Oxy.)	After 1.i
Notes: Constantinus' new consuls were disseminated in the East after his victory over Licinius at Chrysopolis. <sup>57</sup>										
324	e.q.f.n. IV		NA		Yes (pre 365)	Non-disseminated	NA		~ 30.i (p.c.; Karanis)	No announ.
325	Valerius Proculus et Anicius Paulinus (i-v)	Ignor.	NA	1. [Antioch, xii.324]? Or [Nicomedia, 25.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Trier,	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Poss.	3.iii (Oxy.); (i-ii, Oxy.) ~ 13.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Alexandria?

<sup>55</sup> Seeck 1919: 172; Barnes 1982: 75, 82, 83 (Crispus' presence on the Rhine frontier, cf. n. 153).

<sup>56</sup> I excluded CTh 12.17.1 (17.i) as the consular date is corrupted and can be restored as either 321 (preferred by Barnes 1982: 75, though he lists it under 324) or 324 (Seeck 1919: 173). In any case, until 25 Dec 323, Constantine (and very likely his son Crispus) is attested at Sirmium, so it is likely they were still there on 1 January, 324 to hold Crispus and young Constantine II's consular games.

<sup>57</sup> For Constantine's victory, cf. Corcoran 2000 (1996): 9.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				6.iii]* (Crispus) <sup>58</sup>						
Notes: It is unclear who Proculus was. He is perhaps the proconsul of Africa 319 who was also a possible relation of L. Aradius Valerius Proculus cos. 340. <sup>59</sup> Anicius Paulinus will be PVR in 331-333 but seems to have had no posts at the time of his consulship. <sup>60</sup> The possible early dissemination of the formula in January suggests the new consuls were known since 1 January, but the postconsular date points to opposite conclusions, though this might just be an overlap.										
325	Anicius Paulinus et Ionius Iulianus (v-xii)	NA	Ignor.		Yes (pre 365)	7.xii (Amiternum, Reg. IV)	Local	After 1.i	26.v (Oxy.); 24.v (Oxy.; prec. T3)	After 1.i
Notes: It is unclear who 'Ionius' Iulianus was. Some scholars believe him to be M. Ceionius Iulianus, proconsul of Africa and PVR after 325 and 333, respectively. Others suggested he could have been Iulius Iulianus, the grandfather of the future emperor Julian, former prefect of Egypt and Licinius' PPO at the time of his defeat by Constantine in 324. <sup>61</sup> In order to win over Licinius' party, it might have made more sense for Constantine to honour a Iulius Iulianus rather than a man from his own domain like M. Ceionius Iulianus.										
326	Constantinus VII et Constantius I	NA	1. Heraclea Pontica?(Year law); 2. Heraclea Pontica??	1. [Heraclea Pontica, 3.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [With his father]? (Constantius) <sup>62</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	Poss.	2.ii (Oxy.); (26.i-16.ii, Hibis)	Alexandria?
Notes: Again, Egyptian evidence possibly dated as early as 26 January reveals very early dissemination of an imperial consulate. According to the place of issue displayed in his laws, Constantine was in Heraclea by early February; if so, he might well have entered in his consulship at Antioch and then moved westwards to reach Heraclea by February. But a second FPA was very likely Alexandria since reaching the Hibite by the 26 January from Antioch was a difficult enterprise (29 days of travel according to Orbis).										
327	Fl. Constantius et Valerius Maximus	1./2. Thessaloniki? (off.)	NA	[Thessaloniki, 27.ii]*	Yes (pre 365)	23.v (Luceria, Reg. II) (14.ii-15.iii, Rome)	Local	Poss.	9.ii (Oxy.)	Alexandria?

<sup>58</sup> Seeck 1919: 174; Barnes 1982: 76, 84 and n. 154.

<sup>59</sup> PLRE I 745.

<sup>60</sup> PLRE I 679-680.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. PLRE I 478-9 and the critical appendix in CLRE 629 for the different scholarly opinions.

<sup>62</sup> Seeck 1919: 176; Barnes 1982: 76, 85.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				(Constantinus) <sup>63</sup>						
Notes: Valerius Maximus was Constantine's PPO in the East 327-8 and former vicarius orientis in 325. Fl. Constantius was also PPO in the East from 324 to at least 326. There is no evidence that he stayed in the East in 327 and he might well have followed Constantine in the West, becoming his PPO there. <sup>64</sup>										
<b>328</b>	Fl. Ianuarius et Vettius Iustus	Ignor.	Ignor.	[Nicaea, xii.327 or Nicomedia, i]? (Constantinus) <sup>65</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.iii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	4.iv (Herakleopolites); (27.iii-26.iv, Kellis) ~ 22.i (p.c.; Theadelphia)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
Notes: Ianuarinus may have been a former vicarius PPO (Moesias) and vicarius of Rome. Nothing specific is known about Vettius Iustus. <sup>66</sup> The earliest attested evidence of the new consuls in Egypt (4.iv in the Herakleopolite or 27.iii-26.iv in Kellis) is too late at this point in time for us to reach any conclusions as to whether local dissemination from Alexandria is to be ruled out, and so too it is uncertain whether the latest attestation of the p.c. (22.i in Theadelphia) is significantly late to exclude prior notification to Alexandria. The only certainty we have is that Constantine's court was in the East.										
<b>329</b>	Constantinus VIII et Constantinus IV	Trier?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	[Trier, 29.xii.328] or [Sirmium, 9.iii]* (Constantinus) <sup>67</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	19.v-19.xii (Acera, Reg. VI)	Local	Poss.	ii-iii (Oxy.)	Alexandria?
Notes: The date of the Egyptian papyrus allows for consular celebrations to be held in Trier. No doubt, a law contained in the Theodosian Code gives a clear indication that the emperor was there on 29 December 328.										
<b>330</b>	Fl. Gallicanus et Tullianus Symmachus	Rome??	NA	1. [Serdica, 5.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Rhine frontier]?	Yes (pre 365)	4.i (Rome)	Local	Yes	31.i (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 12.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Alexandria?

<sup>63</sup> Seeck 1919: 177-78; Barnes 1982: 77.

<sup>64</sup> Valerius Maximus: PLRE I 590. Constantius: PLRE I 225.

<sup>65</sup> Seeck 1919: 178; Barnes 1982: 77 (date and location are indicated in Philostorius).

<sup>66</sup> Ianuarinus: PLRE I 453. Vettius Iustus: PLRE I 490.

<sup>67</sup> Seeck 1919: 179; Barnes 1982: 78.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				(Constantine II) <sup>68</sup>						
Notes: On Gallicanus and his career, cf. PLRE I 383. <sup>69</sup> Aurelius Valerius Tullianus Symmachus was the grandfather of Symmachus cos. 391. <sup>70</sup> The circumstance that at least one of the two consuls was certainly from an established Roman senatorial family would explain why people in Rome could date by the new consuls since the 4 of January. This could have been possible only if the names had been known there since the 1st of the month (obviously the names had to be known at court, too.) The Egyptian evidence is also early (end of January), but according to Orbis, Hermopolis Magna could be reached by both Rome, Serdica and Sirmium in less than a month (about 25, 27 and 30 days, respectively). No doubt, it was a close bid, and the possibility that the names were known in the province prior to their publication is perhaps still an option.										
<b>331</b>	Iunius Bassus et Fl. Ablabius	Milan?(off.)	Constantinople?(off.)	[Constantinople, 1.xii.330] or [17.iv]* (Constantinus) <sup>71</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	9.v (Rome)	Local	Yes	14.i (Theadelphia)	Alexandria
Notes: Iunius Bassus was PPO (most likely of Italy) from 318 to 331, when he became consul. <sup>72</sup> Fl. Ablabius was PPO of the East. <sup>73</sup> There is no direct evidence of proclamations being held in Italy, but it is likely that a joint proclamation was made in both Milan and Constantinople, given that both consuls were PPO being based there or nearby. The date in Theadelphia points to dissemination from Alexandria (more than 14 days were needed to reach Arsinoe from Constantinople, so it was very unlikely that the formula was known at Theadelphia by the 14 January).										
<b>332</b>	Pacatianus et Hilarianus	1. Milan?(off.); 2. Milan??	NA	1. [Psamathia, suburb. Nicomedia, xi.331]* or [i] (Constantinus); 2. [Cologne, 27.vii]*	Yes (pre 365)	~ 12.ii (Africa?)	Milan?	Poss.	i-ii (Hermopolis Magna)	Alexandria?

<sup>68</sup> Seeck 1919: 180; Barnes 1982: 78, 84.

<sup>69</sup> The only detailed information we have are from the Acta S. Gallicani, which tell him to have been a military commander in Thrace. But the reliability of this source is highly disputed and nothing else is known of him.

<sup>70</sup> CLRE 194 and PLRE I 871.

<sup>71</sup> Seeck 1919: 181; Barnes 1982: 78

<sup>72</sup> PLRE I 154.

<sup>73</sup> PLRE I 3.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				(Constantine II) <sup>74</sup>						
Notes: L. Papius Pacatianus was praeses of Sardinia and vicarius of Britain before becoming PPO (presumably of Italy) and consul in 332. <sup>75</sup> Maecilius Hilarius was corrector of Lucania and Bruttium and proconsul of Africa before becoming consul in 332. <sup>76</sup> Both senators were then officials who had served in Italy or in the west, and Milan is likely to have been the place of proclamation in the west (Pacatianus being the PPO in office), even though their nominations were obviously known at court. In the east, it is possible that the formula was known in Alexandria if the papyrus from Hermopolis is from early January.										
<b>333</b>	Fl. Dalmatius et Domitius Zenophilus	Ignor.	Ignor.	[Constantinople, 18.iv]* (Constantinus) <sup>77</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	30.vi (Vilares, Lusitania)	Local	Unsuitable	9.iv (Oxy.)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
Notes: Fl. Dalmatius was the half-brother of Constantine and in 333 he bore the title of 'censor' while presiding a trial in Antioch. Regardless of whether he held his consular games there, his appointment was surely known in Constantinople since 1 January (the court was likely to be there according to the laws). <sup>78</sup> Domitius Zenophilus was corrector of Sicily and consularis of Numidia before being proconsul of Africa (326/333). <sup>79</sup> No eastern FPA can be ascertained conclusively on the basis of the evidence, but Constantine's court was in Constantinople.										
<b>334</b>	Fl. Optatus et Paulinus	Rome?(off.)	Constantinople??	[Constantinople, 17.vi]* (Constantinus) <sup>80</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	1.ii (Lyon)	Local	Unsuitable	19.iii (Hipponon)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
Notes:										

<sup>74</sup> Seeck 1919: 181; Barnes 1982: 78 and n. 133 (date in the Festal Letter 4.5); 85 and n. 160.

<sup>75</sup> PLRE I 656.

<sup>76</sup> PLRE I 433.

<sup>77</sup> Seeck 1919: 182; Barnes 1982: 79.

<sup>78</sup> PLRE I 240-1.

<sup>79</sup> PLRE I 993 and CLRE 200 adding the proc. of Achaea and Asia.

<sup>80</sup> Seeck 1919: 182 restores 'data' in place of 'pp' in CTh 8.18.3 dated 30.iii but the emendation is uncertain and Barnes 1982: 79 rejection has to be preferred.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Fl. Optatus won great influence and power on Constantine after the fall of Licinius, becoming (the first?) patrician and then consul. <sup>81</sup> Accordingly, it is possible that he held his ceremony at court in Constantinople, though this is all but certain. Anicius Paulinus was an aristocrat from Rome, and PVR 334-335. <sup>82</sup> From Constantinople to Lyon was a long way (no less of 30 days of navigation), and unlikely the new consuls could have been known by early February unless an early notification had been given locally. As to the eastern FPA, see my comments under the year 333.										
335	Iulius Constantius et Rufius Albinus	Rome?(off.)	Constantinople??	[Constantinople, 22.iii]* (Constantinus) <sup>83</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	5.ix (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	7.iv (Herakleopolis); (iii-iv, Oxy.)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
Notes: Ceionius Rufius Albinus was the son of Volusianus cos. 311 and 314, and PVR from Dec. 335 to 337. <sup>84</sup> Iulius Constantius was the half-brother of Constantine and father of Gallus and Julian. In 335 he was made both patrician and consul. <sup>85</sup> As per Optatus, he might have held his ceremony at Constantinople. Rome is given precedence over Trier because of the connections of Albinus. As to the eastern FPA, see my comments under the year 333.										
336	Virius Nepotianus et Tettius Facundus	Ignor.	Ignor.	1. [Danubian region, early]? Or [Constantinople, 22.viii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Gaul, 25.vii]? (Constantine II); 3. [Constantinople, 25.vii]? (Constantius II) <sup>86</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	4.ii (Rome)	Local	No	22.iv (Theadelphia) ~ 26.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople? (Antioch poss.)

<sup>81</sup> PLRE I 650.

<sup>82</sup> PLRE I 679.

<sup>83</sup> Seeck 1919: 183; Barnes 1982: 79.

<sup>84</sup> PLRE I 37.

<sup>85</sup> PLRE I 226.

<sup>86</sup> Seeck 1919: 184; Barnes 1982: 80 (Danubian date); 85 and n. 161.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Virius Nepotianus was son or grandson of Nepotianus cos. 301 and a possible brother-in-law of Constantine. <sup>87</sup> Nothing in detail is known of Tettius Facundus. In Egypt the formula was received from either Constantinople (where Constantius II's court was based by the end of July) or possibly Antioch (the seat of the PPO).										
<b>337</b>	Fl. Felicianus et Fabius Titianus	Ignor.	Ignor.	1. [Constantinople, 4.ii]* (Constantinus); 2. [Trier, 17.vi]? (Constantine II); 3. [Antioch, spring]? (Constantius II); 4. [Aquileia?, 29.viii]? (Constans); 5. [Naissus, summer]* (Dalmatius) <sup>88</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	30.iv (Paestum, Reg. III)	Local	No	13.viii (Oxy.) ~ 4.iii (Egypt)	Antioch?
Notes: Felicianus might be a comes orientis but evidence is not conclusive. <sup>89</sup> Fabius Titianus held minor offices (corrector flaminiae et piceni, consularis of Sicily and proconsul of Asia) but apparently no higher office before becoming consul (he seems to have earned posts such as PVR in 339 and PPO in 341). <sup>90</sup> Constantius II seems to have reached Antioch by spring, so that the eastern FPA was more likely to be there than distant Constantinople.										
<b>338</b>	Fl. Ursus et Fl. Polemius	Ignor.	Ignor.	1. [Antioch, winter 337/8]? (Constantius); 2. [Viminacium, 12.vi]* (CTh)	Yes (pre 365)	15.i (Terni, Reg. VI)	Local	Yes	13.i (Oxy.)	Alexandria

<sup>87</sup> CLRE 207 and also PLRE I 625.

<sup>88</sup> Seeck 1919: 184; Barnes 1982: 80, 85, 86 and n. 171; 87 and n. 172.

<sup>89</sup> PLRE I 330-1 and CLRE 208.

<sup>90</sup> PLRE I 918-9.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				10.10.4, Constantine II & Constans?) <sup>91</sup>						

Notes:

Nothing in detail is known about Fl. Ursus.<sup>92</sup> Polemius would become comes under Constantius in 345.<sup>93</sup> Antioch was used as winter camp by Constantius while campaigning in Mesopotamia during the summer season in the years 337-350.<sup>94</sup> But reaching Oxyrhynchus from there by the 13 January was daunting, so it is likely that provincial authorities were notified before 1 January.

<b>339</b>	Constantius II et Constans I	Savaria?(Year law)	Antioch?	1. [Trier?, 8.i] (Constantinus II); 2. [Antioch, 27.xii.338] (CTh 2.6.4, Constantius II); 3. [Savaria, 6.iv]* (CTh, 10.10.6, Constans) <sup>95</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	16.iii-1.iv (Rome)	Local	Poss.	20.iii (Panopolis) ~ 3.ii (p.c.; Panopolis)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss.)
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Notes:

There is no evidence that Constans entered his consulate at Rome, and one must take his imperial base at Naissus as the likeliest place where he held his ceremony.<sup>96</sup> Very likely, Constantius assumed the consulship at Antioch (cf. previous note) and we would expect local authorities in Egypt to be notified promptly. Yet the p.c. date in Panopolis suggests a delayed dissemination.

<sup>91</sup> Seeck 1919: 186-87; also Barnes 2001: 224. The law issued at Viminacium under the name of Constantius II (sic) was attributed to Constantine II (Seeck 1919: 187) or the latter and Constans (in the old edition of the codex by Gothofredus cf. Cuneo 1997: 15). For Constantius II wintering in Antioch, see Barnes 2001: 219.

<sup>92</sup> PLRE I 989.

<sup>93</sup> PLRE I 211.

<sup>94</sup> Barnes 2001: 219 and 311 n.7.

<sup>95</sup> Seeck 1919: 187; Barnes 2001: 218 ff., 311 n. 5 but for a more cautious attribution of the law from Trier to Constantine II, see Cuneo 1997: 30.; see comments s.a. 338 for the likely assumption of Constantius' consulships at Antioch in this year and others.

<sup>96</sup> For the location of Constans, cf. Seeck 1919: 187.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>340</b>	Acindynus et Proculus	Rome??	Antioch?(off.)	1. [Edessa, 12.viii]* (CTh 12.1.30, Constantius II); 2. [Naissus, 19.i] (CTh 12.1.29, Constans) <sup>97</sup>	Poss.	9.i (Rome) ~ 12.iv (p.c.; Africa?)	Rome?	Unsuitable	21.iii (Karanis)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)

Notes:

Septimius Acyndinus was Constantius' PPO based at Antioch by end of Dec. (see CTh II 6.4).<sup>98</sup> L. Aradius Valerius Proculus signo Populonium was a man of noble family (from Rome) and PVR in 337-338 and 351-352. He held also several other minor posts of governor.<sup>99</sup> It is clear that despite Constans was at Naissus in January, the consular pair was known in Rome on 1 January, as evidenced by the inscriptions. Unless AE 2016, 2033 is an overlap, this shows that as late as 12.iv there were some places, in Africa at any rate, where the new formula was still unknown. As to the eastern FPA, see my comments under the year 333.

<b>341</b>	Marcellinus et Probinus	1. Milan?(off.); 2. Ignor.	NA	1. [Antioch, 6.i]? (Constantius II); 2. [Lauriacum, 24.vi]* (CTh 8.2.1 = 12.1.31, Constans) <sup>100</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	6.ii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	1.iv (Hermopolis Magna)	East
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Notes:

Petronius Probinus was PVR 345-6, son of Probianus cos. 322, father of Probus cos. 371 and grandfather of Anicius Probinus and Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius coss. 395 and Anicius Probus 406.<sup>101</sup> Antonius Marcellinus was the grandfather of Melania the elder and a member of an illustrious family. Before becoming PPO Ital. 340-1 he held minor offices as provincial governor.<sup>102</sup> On the basis of the model results, we can exclude the FPA for the eastern regions was in the West.

<sup>97</sup> The place of issue of CTh 12.1.30 is Bessae, cf. Seeck 1919: 188-189; Barnes 2001: 219, 224.

<sup>98</sup> Also, cf. PLRE I 11.

<sup>99</sup> PLRE I 747-9.

<sup>100</sup> Barnes 2001: 219, 224. Constantius' presence at Antioch on 12 February is also attested by CTh 5.13.1/2; so, too: Seeck 1919: 188-191.

<sup>101</sup> PLRE I 735, CLRE 217.

<sup>102</sup> PLRE I 548-9.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>342</b>	Constantius III et Constans II	Savaria?(Year law)	Antioch?	1. [Antioch, i]? (Constantius II); 2. [Savaria, 6.iv]* (CTh 10.10.6, Constans) <sup>103</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	2-5.xi (Rome)	Local	Yes	28.i (Oxy.) ~ 12.i (p.c.; Panopolis)	Alexandria? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: The Orbis time travel time for Oxy. from Antioch ranges from ca. 14 to 31 days. Accordingly, in principle it is possible that the joint consulate of the two ruling emperors was disseminated on the 1 January from Antioch (the capital) and received at Oxy. by the 28 January. Since the margin is small, a second (and more plausible) option is that prior notification was sent to Alexandria.										
<b>343</b>	Placidus et Romulus (W?)	1. Milan?(off.); (2. Ignor.?)	(Ignor.?)	1. [Antioch, 18.ii]* (CTh 9.21.5, Constantius II); 2. [Bononia (northern Gaul), 25.i] (CTh 11.16.5, Constans) <sup>104</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	13.iv (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	14.iii (Oxy.)	East
Notes: Nothing is known of Fl. Romulus. <sup>105</sup> Instead, M. Maecius Memmius Furius Baburius Caecilianus Placidus was PPO Ital. at the time of his consulship and held several other offices including governorships before it. He was of noble descent. <sup>106</sup> As the emperor was in northern Gaul preparing for invading Britain, consular ceremonies in the west were very likely to be held at Milan, where Placidus' praefectorial administration was based. For the eastern starting location, see my comments under the year 341.										
<b>344</b>	Domitius Leontius et	Ignor.	NA	1. [Antioch, 15.iv]?	Yes (pre 365)	21.i (Capena, Reg. VII)	Local	No data	NA	No data

<sup>103</sup> Constantius: Seeck 1919: 190; also Barnes 2001: 219. Constans: Cuneo 1997: 97-98 (Cuneo 's suggestion that Savaria mirrors the place where the law was received-and not issued-cannot be proven and must be rejected.) Seeck 1919: 191 had this date in 339 and CTh 7.20.6 in 342 but the argument put forward for both dates is dubious (cf. Cuneo 1997: 101-102.) See comments s.a. 338 for the likely assumption of Constantius' consulships at Antioch in this year and others.

<sup>104</sup> Seeck 1919: 192-93; also Barnes 2001: 220, 225.

<sup>105</sup> PLRE I 771.

<sup>106</sup> PLRE I 705-6.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
	Fl. Bonusus (west only)			(Constantius II); 2. [Pannonia, autumn]? (Constans) <sup>107</sup>						
Notes: Domitius Leontius was PPO Or. 340-344 (CLRE 222) and a possible native of Berytus, a former holder of governmental offices (PLRE I 502-3). As PPO Orientis, he was very likely to be based at Constantinople. Bonusus seems to have been a MVM of Constantius in 347 (PLRE I 164).										
<b>344</b>	Domitius Leontius et Iulius Sallustius (west & east)	NA	1. Constantinople?(off.); 2. Antioch?(off.)		Yes (pre 365)	28.vi (Capena, Reg. VII)	After 1.i	Unsuitable	17.iv (Herakleopolites)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: For Domitius Leontius see above. Iulius Sallustius was a magister peditum and comes during his consular year, and from the fact that only his name was disseminated in the east (not that of Bonusus) one may assume he was an easterner (so, too CLRE 222; for Sallustius, also PLRE I 798). It can be inferred from his post that he entered his consulship in praesentia. There is no certainty as to the eastern FPA, but Constantius was in Antioch and Egypt may have reached news of the new consuls from there.										
<b>345</b>	Amantius (W/E?) et Albinus (W/E?)	Rome??	Ignor.	1. [Constantinople, 17.iv or Nisibis, 12.v]* (CTh 11.7.5, Constantius II); 2. [Poetovio, early]? (Constans) <sup>108</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	2-3.i (Capena, Reg. VII)	Local	Unsuitable	30.v (Oxy.) ~ 2.ii (p.c.; Dyonisia, Qasr Qarun)	East
Notes:										

<sup>107</sup> Seeck 1919: 192; also Barnes 2001: 220 (without specifying the day); 224 (Constans).

<sup>108</sup> Seeck 1919: 192-193; also Barnes 2001: 220 (without specifying the day). Orbis has about 16 days of travel to go to Nisibis from Constantinople at 67km/day so both Constantinople and Nisibi are possible but Nisibis (i.e. Antioch) is more likely (it is unlikely that Constantius II returned to Constantinople to preside over building works for a bathhouse during a war with Persia; contra, Seeck, loc.cit.; Constans: Barnes 2001: 225).



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Amantius is unknown. <sup>109</sup> No higher office is attested for Albinus (PLRE I 37), but he seems to have been a Roman senator if one looks at his cursus. The date of the inscription from Capena makes a FPA in Rome the only possible option. For the eastern starting location, see my comments under the year 341.										
346	p.c. Amanti et Albini (west)	NA	NA	1. [Constantinople, 7.v]* (CTh 11.16.6 = CJ 12.23.1, Constantius II); 2. [Sirmium, 5.iii]* (CTh 10.10.8, Constans) <sup>110</sup>	No announ.	~ 8.iii (p.c.; Rome); [25.ii-27.iv (Rome)]	No announ.	NA	NA	No announ.
Notes: The joint imperial consulates is not disseminated in the West but there are consular issues from Sciscia that are listed under this year by RIC 8, p. 342; contra, Baldus, Constantius and Constans Augusti, p. 101										
346	Constantius IV et Constans III (east)	NA	Antioch??		Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	1.v (Hermopolis nr. Hamuli) ~ 5.v (p.c.; Hermopolites)	Antioch?
Notes: Much delay is attested in Egypt, though the consulate is an imperial one. Constantius was in Constantinople by May but he seems to have never been there in January before 360 (CLRE 73), so it is less likely that Constantinople (rather than the customary Antioch, seat of the PPO) is whence Egypt received the new consuls.										
347	Rufinus et Eusebius	Milan?(off.)	Antioch?(off.)	[Ancyra, 8.iii]* (CTh 11.36.8, Constantius II); <sup>111</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	21.ii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	10.v (Oxy.)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)

<sup>109</sup> PLRE I 51.

<sup>110</sup> For Constantius II's date, see Cuneo 1997: 138-139; contra Seeck 1919: 194 and Barnes 2001: 220 but their dating of CTh 10.14.1 to 346 is seemingly to be rejected in favour of 315 (the date preserved by the mss.); cf. Cuneo 1997: 136-137 and Corcoran 2000: 281-83.; Constans: Barnes 2001: 225.

<sup>111</sup> Seeck 1919: 194-95; also Barnes 2001: 220.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Vulcacius Rufinus was a powerful man with a successful career and links to the imperial family (his sister was Gallus Caesar's mother). At the time of his consulship he was PPO Ital. <sup>112</sup> Fl. Eusebius was MVM East while being consul and possibly the father of Constantius' wife. <sup>113</sup> He must have entered in praesentia at Antioch, where Constantius was wintering. The evidence does not allow defining an eastern FPA. If not from Alexandria, however, the news of the new consuls had reached Egypt from Antioch.										
<b>348</b>	Philippus et Salia	Milan?(off.)	Constantinople?(off.)	1. [Singara, iv]? (Constantius II); 2. [Milan, 17.vi]* (CTh 10.14.2, Constans) <sup>114</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	5-13.i (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	6.iii (Philadelphia); [i-iv (Arsinoe)]	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: Fl. Philippus was Constantius' loyal PPO and his presence is attested in Bithynia in 348 but when is uncertain. <sup>115</sup> Fl. Salia was Constans' magister equitum. <sup>116</sup> There is little doubt that Philippus was based at Antioch in January, the city being the winter quarter of Constantius. Although it is possible that Salia, too, was in the emperor's praesentia, there is more uncertainty as to where Constans was in January. For the eastern FPA, see my comments under the year 347. Orbis calculates an interval of 8 to ca. 17 days for reaching Milan from Rome, which means that a date as early as 5 January at Rome (see ICUR n.s. 1318) could only be possible with local announcement. Although this does not exclude a possible entrance in office of Salia at Milan, where Constans might have been in January.										
<b>349</b>	Limenius et Catullinus	Rome?/Milan?(off.)	NA	[Antioch, i.iv]* (CTh 12.1.39, Constantius II); <sup>117</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	11.i (Rome)	Local	No	10.x (Kerkesephis, Arsinoites) ~ 31.iii (p.c.; Sesoncha, Hermopolites)	Rome?
Notes:										

<sup>112</sup> PLRE I 782-3.<sup>113</sup> PLRE I 307-8.<sup>114</sup> Seeck 1919: 196-97; Barnes 2001: 220 (summer); 225.<sup>115</sup> Lib. Orat. I 69-70. PLRE I 696-7, mentioning the ancestry with Anthemius, west emperor.<sup>116</sup> PLRE I 796.<sup>117</sup> Seeck 1919: 196-97; also Barnes 2001: 220.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<p>Ulpian Limenius was simultaneously PPO Ital. and PVR when he assumed the consulate.<sup>118</sup> Catullinus had been PPO Ital. and PVR but he was no longer in office when he took up the consulship.<sup>119</sup> Again the date of the Roman inscription opens up the possibility that the consuls were announced locally (see a. 348); however, dissemination from Milan is still an option. Although dissemination to Egypt from Antioch is still possible (see the evidence from 336, 337 and 346), the model predicts western dissemination (from Milan or more plausibly Rome) is more likely.</p>										
350	Sergius (E?) et Nigrinianus	Ignor.	Antioch??	1. [Constantinople, 3.x.349]* (Constantius II); 2. [Helena (Gaul), shortly after 18.i]? (Constans) <sup>120</sup>	Poss.	6.iii (Rome) ~ 10.vii (p.c.; poss. overlap, Rome)	Local? (poss. overlap)	Poss.	7.iv (Hermopolites) (8.iii-9.ix, Kellis) ~ 5.ii (p.c.; Philadelpheia)	Alexandria? (Antioch poss.)
<p>Notes: What is known about Fl. Sergius and Fl. Nigrinianus is that the latter was a native of Antioch.<sup>121</sup></p>										
350	Anicius (?) et Nigrinianus (west only)	Ignor.	NA		Poss.	27.ii-29.iv (Rome) ~ 10.vii (p.c.; Rome)	Local?	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
<p>Notes: See CLRE 234 for 'Anicius'</p>										
351	Magnentius I et Gaiso	Ignor.			Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
<p>Notes: Gaisus was a commander in the service of Magnentius, possibly appointed MVM.<sup>122</sup></p>										
351	p.c. Sergii et Nigriniani	NA	NA	[Sirmium, 15.iii]? (Constantius	No announ.	NA	No announ.	NA	~ x-xi (Oxy.)	No announ.

<sup>118</sup> PLRE I 510.

<sup>119</sup> PLRE I 187-8.

<sup>120</sup> Seeck 1919: 196; also Barnes 2001: 220, 225-6.

<sup>121</sup> PLRE I 631, 826.

<sup>122</sup> PLRE I 380.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				II & Gallus Caesar) <sup>123</sup>						
<b>352</b>	Decentius I et Paulus	Ignor.	NA	1. [Sirmium, 26.ii]* (CJ 6.22.5, Constantius II); 2. [Galilee, summer]? (Gallus Caesar) <sup>124</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	3.ii (Rome)	Local	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Nothing is known of Paulus. <sup>125</sup> Decentius was the Caesar of Magnentius. <sup>126</sup>										
<b>352</b>	Constantius V et Constantius Gallus I	NA	1./2. Antioch??		After 1.i	Unattested	(Local)	Unsuitable	27.iii (Arsinoe)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: Constantius Gallus was left at Antioch during Constantius' march westward against Magnentius. <sup>127</sup> Very likely, he entered his consulship at Antioch and Egypt received the formula from there (or possibly Alexandria).										
<b>352</b>	Magnentius et Decentius	Ignor.	NA		Yes (pre 365)	Unattested	(Local)	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
<b>353</b>	Constantius VI et Constantius Gallus II	Milan?(Year law)	Antioch??	1. [Milan, 3.xi.352]* or [19.v]? (CTh 15.14.5, Constantius II); 2.	Yes (pre 365)	11.iv (Rome) (14.iii-14.v, Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	11.vii (Pompano, Kynopolites)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)

<sup>123</sup> Barnes 2001: 221, 226.

<sup>124</sup> Seeck 1919: 198; also Barnes 2001: 221, 226.

<sup>125</sup> PLRE I 683.

<sup>126</sup> CLRE 239 and PLRE I 244-45.

<sup>127</sup> Elton 2018: 112.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				[Antioch, late summer.352-spring.353]? (Gallus Caesar) <sup>128</sup>						
Notes: There is no direct evidence for the eastern FPA but obviously Gallus' consulate must have been known at Antioch unless Gallus himself was not informed of his designation. See my comments under the year 352 for the eastern FPA.										
<b>354</b>	Constantius VII et Constantius Gallus III	Arles?(Dec./Jan.law)	Hierapolis??	1. [Arles, 18.i] (Constantius II); 2. [Hierapolis, c. iii]? (Gallus Caesar) <sup>129</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	31.viii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	12.v (Egypt)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: Cf. year 352-353.										
<b>355</b>	Arbitio et Lollianus	Milan?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	[Milan, 1.i] (CTh 11.34.2, Constantius II) <sup>130</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	22.vi (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	3.ix (Panopolis) ~ 12.i (Elephantine) and undated p.c.	East?
Notes: Arbitio was Constantius' magister equitum at the time of his consulship. <sup>131</sup> Lollianus was Constantine's designated consul for 338 when he was excluded during the succession crisis. He was an Italian aristocrat, PVR 342 and PPO III. 355-356. <sup>132</sup> It is likely that Arbitio entered in office in praesentia at Milan (CTh 11.34.2). Likewise, Lollianus probably celebrated the beginning										

<sup>128</sup> Seeck 1919: 199; also Barnes 2001: 221 (but the correct date of CTh 11.1.6 + 12.1.42 is in Cuneo 1997: 244-245: it is true Seeck's dating must be rejected but the consular date points to 354, and not to 353 as suggested by Barnes); Gallus: Barnes 2001: 226.

<sup>129</sup> See Cuneo 1997: 227-220 for the emendation of Constantina (Arles) from Consta(nti)nop(oli) in CTh 11.36.10. Seeck 1919: 200 collects other literary references on Constantius' presence in Arles in the winter 353/4. Gallus: Barnes 2001: 226.

<sup>130</sup> Seeck 1919: 201; also Barnes 2001: 221.

<sup>131</sup> PLRE I 94-95.

<sup>132</sup> PLRE I 512-4.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
of his consulship in praesentia before moving to Sirmium as PPO rather than holding a separate ceremony in Illyricum. For the eastern evidence, see my comments in year 328. On the basis of the model results, we can only infer that a western FPA seems to be ruled out. But where in the East this was located (Antioch, Alexandria or somewhere else?) is extremely uncertain due to the dates of the evidence.										
<b>356</b>	Constantius VIII et Iulianus I	1. Milan?(Dec./Jan.law); 2. Vienne??	NA	1. [Milan, xii.355 or 19.ii]* (CTh 16.10.6, Constantius II); 2. [Vienne, winter 355/6]? (Julian Caesar) <sup>133</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	17.i (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	29.viii (Oxy.)	Milan? (no earlier evidence)
Notes: For the eastern evidence, see my comments in year 328. On the basis of the model results, we should conclude that Milan should be preferred over an eastern FPA. But there are no papyri dated before the end of August and the earliest announcement could have occurred much earlier. Julian's was designed after his elevation as Caesar on 6 November (CLRE 247), and according to Orbis, this could have reached Antioch before the end of December (ca. 21 days).										
<b>357</b>	Constantius IX et Iulianus II	1. Milan?(Dec./Jan.law); 2. Sens??	NA	1. [Milan, 27.xii.356 or 15.i] (CTh 8.7.7; 12.12.2, Constantius II); 2. [Sens, winter 356/7]? (Julian Caesar) <sup>134</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	8.ii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	2.vii (Oxy.)	East?
Notes: For the eastern evidence, see my comments in year 328. On the basis of the model results, we can only infer that a western FPA seems to be ruled out. But where in the East this was located (Antioch, Alexandria or somewhere else?) is most uncertain due to the dates of the evidence.										
<b>358</b>	Datianus et Cerealis	[Rome]??	Sirmium??	1. [Sirmium, 4.i] (CTh 9.42.4,	Yes (pre 365)	25.i (Assisi, Reg. VI)	Local	No	18.xii (Karani) ~	Sirmium?

<sup>133</sup> Seeck 1919: 202; also Barnes 2001: 221, 226-7.

<sup>134</sup> Seeck 1919: 203; also Barnes 2001: 222, 227.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				Constantius II); 2. [north-eastern Gaul, ij]? (Julian Caesar) <sup>135</sup>					11.v (p.c.; Oxy.)	

## Notes:

Datianus was of humble birth but after a successful career he became a close adviser of Constantius and eventually a senator and patrician at Constantinople. He had properties in Antioch.<sup>136</sup> It is possible he held his ceremony at Sirmium where Constantius' court was based in January. Naeratus Cerealis was PVR 352-3. He was also a possible relation of Vulcarius Rufinus and his sister Galla.<sup>137</sup> It is remarkable that dissemination was late in Egypt and it is probably to be excluded that this has to do with the dismissal of Gallus' court in 354 (see the evidence in 355 and 357 pointing to an eastern FPA).

<b>359</b>	Eusebius et Hypatius	Sirmium??	Sirmium??	1. [Sirmium, 19.xii.358] or [22.v]* (CTh 2.21.1; 6.4.14+15, Constantius II); 2. [Paris, winter 358/9]? (Julian Caesar) <sup>138</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	6.i (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	24-29.viii (Philadelphai a) ~ 25.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	East (no earlier evidence)
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## Notes:

Fl. Eusebius and Fl. Hypatius were native of Thessaloniki and were both brothers of the empress Eusebia, wife of Constantius; then it is possible they held their ceremony at Sirmium, where Constantius had his court in winter 358.<sup>139</sup> Hypatius does not seem to have had offices before his consulate, but Eusebius held the governorships of Hellespontus and Bithynia.<sup>140</sup> Again, the evidence from Rome strengthens the view that the formula was published simultaneously in more than one place on 1 January, regardless of whether the circumstances under which this occurred were either a formal consular celebration or a simple announcement. The date of the evidence does not allow us to refine a starting location for the East but the p.c. evidence in Oxy. as late as the end of January suggests dissemination from outside Egypt is more likely.

<sup>135</sup> Seeck 1919: 205; also Barnes 2001: 222, 227.

<sup>136</sup> PLRE I 243.

<sup>137</sup> PLRE I 197-99.

<sup>138</sup> Seeck 1919: 206; also Barnes 2001: 222, 227.

<sup>139</sup> Amm. XVIII, 4, 1; XIX, 11, 1, dated 19 Dec. 358.

<sup>140</sup> PLRE I, 308-9; 448-49.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>360</b>	Constantius X et Iulianus III	Paris??	Constantinople?(Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Constantinople, Dec. 359? or 18.i] (Constantius II); 2. [Paris, winter 359/60]? (Julian Caesar) <sup>141</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	21.i (Rome)	Local	No	30.vii (Karanis) ~ 12.ii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?

Notes:

Again the early attestation of the full formula at Rome is probably the result of local announcement - The fastest journey from Paris to Rome was about 21 days whereas 20 were needed from Constantinople; thus, in principle news of the new consuls could reach Rome by the 21 from either Paris or Constantinople, yet it was a close bid and the likeliest option is that of a local announcement at Rome as in the previous years. Again, the p.c. evidence in Egypt points to dissemination from outside the province.

<b>361</b>	Taurus et Florentius	1. Milan?(off.); 2. Ignor. (Gaul?)	NA	1. [Antioch, 14.ii]* (CTh 16.2.16, Constantius II); 2. [Vienne, winter 360/1]? (Julian) <sup>142</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	14.ii-15.iii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	14.vi (Oxy.)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
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Notes:

Both consuls were strong partisans of Constantius and enemies of Julian - they could not be his appointees and they were not indeed.<sup>143</sup> Fl. Taurus was PPO Ital. (and Africa) from 355 and he and Florentius fled to Constantius when they heard the news of Julian's rebellion in 360.<sup>144</sup> Fl. Florentius was PPO Gal. 357-360. After fleeing from Gaul, he was made PPO Ill. 360-361 and

<sup>141</sup> Barnes 2001: 223, 227. Cuneo suggests to move CTh 4.13.4 (dated 19.1.356) to 354 but her argument does not appear compelling to me (the court would have two different laws addressed within two consecutive days to the same official; cf. Cuneo 1997: 227-230). On balance, it is more likely they belong to different years, with CTh 4.13.4 dating to 360 (after a plausible emendation of the wrong consular date) as suggested by Mommsen and Seeck (cf. Seeck 1919: 207).

<sup>142</sup> Seeck 1919: 208; also, Barnes 2001: 224, 228.

<sup>143</sup> Amm. XXI 6.5.

<sup>144</sup> PLRE I 879-80 and CLRE 257.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
consul for 361 by Constantius, but rather than resist Julian, he fled with Taurus to his master. <sup>145</sup> Dissemination from Egypt could have likely begun in Antioch, where Constantius' court was based.										
<b>362</b>	Mamertinus et Nevitta	NA	Constantinople	[Constantinople, 17.i] (Julian) <sup>146</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	28.i (Rome)	Local	Yes	23.i (Selymbria, Thrace)	Constantinople
Notes: Claudius Mamertinus was appointed as PPO Ill. in 361 (then adding Italy and Africa in 362) by Julian to replace Taurus and Florentius. <sup>147</sup> Nevitta was Julian's barbarian magister equitum since 361 (formerly, a cavalry officer in Raetia). <sup>148</sup> It is interesting that the consuls went to Constantinople to enter their consulate, that is, where the emperor was in 362.										
<b>363</b>	Iulianus IV et Fl. Sallustius	Paris?(off.)	Antioch (Julian)	[Antioch, 12.ii]* (Julian) <sup>149</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	2.ii (Rome)	Local	Unsuitable	20.iv (Hermopolis Magna)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: There is no direct evidence of dissemination from Rome but it is certain that Sallustius was not at Antioch. <sup>150</sup> Sallustius was made PPO Gall. in 361 after holding several governmental positions and remained in Gaul while Julian marched eastwards. Presumably, it was at Paris that he received and announced his designation to the consulate. In all likelihood, Egypt received the news of the new consuls from Antioch (where Julian was based) or from Alexandria if notification had been given locally.										
<b>364</b>	Iovianus et Varronianus	NA	Ankyra	Ankyra, 1.i (Jovian) <sup>151</sup>	Yes (pre 365)	30.iii (Rome), [(19.ii-21.iv?, Rome)]	Local	Unsuitable	26.vii (Herakleopolites?) ~ 15.ii (p.c.; Kellis)	East (no earlier evidence)
Notes: The date of the evidence does not allow us to refine a starting location for the East but the p.c. evidence in Kellis as late as February suggests that dissemination began outside Egypt. On 1 January Jovian was in Antakya taking his consulate with son Varronian (Temistius).										

<sup>145</sup> PLRE I 365.

<sup>146</sup> Seeck 1919: 209; consular ceremonies: Amm. XXII 7, 1-2 and Pan.Lat. XI (gratiarum actio).

<sup>147</sup> PLRE I 540-1.

<sup>148</sup> PLRE I 626-7.

<sup>149</sup> Seeck 1919: 211. For the consular celebrations at Antioch, see Libanius, Or. 12.

<sup>150</sup> Amm. XXIII 5,4 mentioning a letter wrote by Sallustius to Julian.

<sup>151</sup> Seeck 1919: 214. Consular ceremony: Them. Or. V; Amm. XXV 10, 11.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>365</b>	Valentinianus I et Valens I	Milan (Valentinianus I)	Constantinople (Valens)	1. Milan, 1.i (Valentinianus); 2. Constantinople, 1.i (Valens) <sup>152</sup>	Unsuitable	13.v (Capua, Reg. I)	Rome or Milan?	Unsuitable	8.vi (Oxy.)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
<p>Notes:            We know Valentinian entered his consulship in Milan, but it is reasonable to assume that his accession consulship was possibly announced at Rome, too. Unfortunately, the date of the evidence in Capua does not allow us to refine a starting location for the West. Valens was undoubtedly in Constantinople when celebrating his consulship, but the date of the evidence does not allow us to refine a more precise starting location for the Egyptian evidence.</p>										
<b>366</b>	Gratianus I et Dagalaiphus	Paris?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	1. [Paris, 12.xii.365] (CTh 8.1.11, Valentinianus); 2. [Chalcedon, 1.xii.365] (CTh 7.4.14; 4.12.6, Valens) <sup>153</sup>	No	14.ii-15.iii (Rome) ~ 26.i (p.c.; Rome)	Paris or Milan? (from now on, p.c. data points suggest that prior notifications ceased to be a standard practice everywhere. At this point in time Milan was the seat of the PPO Ital. and the natural bridgehead in the communication)	Unsuitable	27.viii (Oxy.) ~ (undated p.c., Oxy.)	East

<sup>152</sup> Seeck 1919: 220-21. Consulships of Valens: Amm. XXVI 5.4.6.

<sup>153</sup> Seeck 1919: 226-229. CTh 7.7.1 dated on 28 January and believed by Seeck to have been issued at Reims poses several problems as to the dating and the place of issue (see the contrasting opinions of Pergami 1993: 149-50 and Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 526); hence I opted for its exclusion on the basis of CTh 8.1.11, which offers safer grounds. Valens: for CTh 7.4.14 see also Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 525 (acc.); contra Pergami 1993: 301. Seeck restored the name place in CTh 4.12.6 as Thyateira and related the constitution to Valens, but see Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 512 and Pergami 1993: 321 objecting on palaeographic grounds.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
							ons between the court at Trier and the imperial authorities in Italy; hence, it is a possibility that Milan was still notified before or by 1 January, though the same is uncertain for the other Italian centres, including Rome)			
Notes: Dagalaifus was one of the generals of Julian (comes domesticorum) in his Persian campaign, then advanced by Jovian (magister equitum). He had an active role in supporting Valentinian's election as emperor, whom he served as magister peditum in Gaul in 364-66. He is attested at Paris immediately before the start of his consulship. <sup>154</sup> Supposedly, Gratian was at his father's court in northern Gaul, though there is no direct evidence of his location except for the laws. One Egyptian (undated) papyrus from Oxy. indicates late dissemination. <sup>155</sup> Late dissemination is also attested at Rome. Valens was dealing with Procopius' insurrection early in 366 and he was advancing through Anatolia. He might well have been at Ancyra by 1 January or thereabout (Amm. XXVII 8,4), but the loss of the date on the Egyptian papyrus does not allow any conclusions as to whether that could be the eastern FPA. On the basis of the model results, we can exclude the FPA for the eastern regions was in the West.										
<b>367</b>	Lupicinus et Iovinus	Reims?(Dec./Jan.law)	Marcianopolis?(Year law)	1. [Reims, 29.i] (CTh 7.1.9, Valentinianus); 2. [Marcianopolis, 10.v]*	No	22.ii (Assisi, Reg. VI) ~ 16.ii (p.c.; Rome)	Reims or Milan?	Unsuitable	undated (Oxy.)	No data

<sup>154</sup> Amm. XXVII 2,1; PLRE I 239.

<sup>155</sup> CLRE 267 points, too, to Hist. Aceph. 5.6 [16] dating 1.ii.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				(CTh 12.18.1, Valens) <sup>156</sup>						
Notes: Lupicinus was one of the generals of Constantius and Julian (magister equitum in Gaul, then sent to Britain). He was made magister equitum in the East 364-7 and had an active role in quelling the rebellion of Procopius. <sup>157</sup> Given his office, he was very likely to have entered his consulship in praesentia (perhaps in Marcianopolis, where Valens' court is attested in May). Iovinus, too, was one of the generals of Julian and then served actively Valentinian in Gaul as magister equitum. He was designated consul in 366 for 367 by the emperor himself in Paris. <sup>158</sup> Supposedly, he entered in office in praesentia.										
<b>368</b>	Valentinianus II et Valens II	Trier??	Marcianopolis?(Year law)	1. [Trier, 12.i]? (Valentinianus); 2. [Marcianopolis, 9.iii]* (CTh 10.17.2, Valens) <sup>159</sup>	Poss.	1.ii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	No	18.viii (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 25.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Marcianopolis?
Notes: Again we have a p.c. formula in Egypt dated to a considerable time after January.										
<b>369</b>	Valentinianus Galates et Victor	NA	Marcianopolis? (Valentinianus Galata)	1. [Trier, 1.i] (CTh 14.3.13, Valentinianus); 2. Marcianopolis, i (Valens) <sup>160</sup>	Unsuitable	16.iv (Rome) (1.ii-4.x, Rome)	Marcianopolis? (Rome and Milan poss.)	Unsuitable	iii-iv (Oxy.) ~ undated p.c. (Hermopolis Magna)	Marcianopolis? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: Victor commanded the rear-guard in Julian's Persian campaign and then was promoted as magister equitum by Jovian. He retained his rank under Valens, who sent him to negotiate with the Goths in 366 and 369. <sup>161</sup> The attested p.c. in Rome makes it clear that the old capital was not notified on 1 January of the new consuls. The undated p.c. from Hermopolis makes dissemination from Marcianopolis (where Valens and Valentinian Galates were) or possibly Antioch a more likely option than local announcement from Alexandria.										

<sup>156</sup> Seeck 1919: 228-231. CTh 10.19.4 + 12.6, 13 poses problem as to the place of issue, which might not be Reims as proposed by Seeck 1919: 228 (cf. the different conclusions reached by Pergami 1993: 343-344 and Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 562).

<sup>157</sup> PLRE I 520-1.

<sup>158</sup> PLRE I 462-3.

<sup>159</sup> Seeck 1919: 230-33; also Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 543 (370 poss.); contra, Pergami 1993: 173 and 487.

<sup>160</sup> Seeck 1919: 236-7; consular celebrations: Them. Or. IX.

<sup>161</sup> PLRE I 957-59.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>370</b>	Valentinianus III et Valens III	Trier (Valentinianus I)	Marcianopolis (Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Trier, 23.xii.369] or [17.ii]* (CTh 7.20.10; 16.2.18, Valentinianus); 2. [Marcianopolis, 31.i] (CTh 7.13.2, Valens) <sup>162</sup>	Poss.	27.i (Rome) ~ undated p.c. (Rome)	Rome (overlap poss.) or Milan?	Unsuitable	17.iv (Egypt)	East (Alexandria poss. but uncertain, no earlier evidence)
Notes: Again, the formula was not known in Rome on the 1 January. A possibility is that prior notification of the consulate was given by the emperor to the PPO Ital. at Milan. The date of the evidence does not allow us to refine a starting location for Egypt.										
<b>371</b>	Gratianus II et Petronius Probus	1. Trier?(Year law); 2. Sirmium? (off.)	NA	1. [Trier, 1.xii.370] or [11.ii]* (CTh 14.3.12; 15.7.1, Valentinianus); 2. [Constantinople, 16.i] (CTh 13.10.7, Valens) <sup>163</sup>	Poss.	31.i (Rome) ~ 4.vi (p.c.; Africa?)	Rome or Milan?	No	23.vii (Egypt) ~ 16.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Sirmium?
Notes: Very likely, Gratian was still at Trier with his father (who is attested there by a law). Sex. Claudius Petronius Probus was an illustrious Roman nobleman and the head of the Anician family. <sup>164</sup> He was PPO four times: PPO Ill. 364, PPO Gall. 366, PPO Ital. Ill. and Afr. 368-75. <sup>165</sup> Probus seems to have spent his consular year, or part of it, at Sirmium (Amm. XXIX 1, 9), yet his consulate is attested relatively early at Rome; this perhaps is partly the result of his well-established connections with the old capital but a fast dissemination from somewhere else cannot be conclusively excluded. Rome could be reached from Sirmium in about 13 days and from Milan in even lesser, so both praefectorial capitals might well have been the ceremonial stage for Probus' consulship. The formula was published late in Egypt. It is remarkable that Valens' journey to Constantinople in 370 did not have any significant results on the speed with which the (fully western) consular formula was disseminated in 371 (indeed the model predicts a more likely dissemination from Sirmium, which points to failure by Valens' court to										

<sup>162</sup> Seeck 1919: 238-39. For the dating of CTh 16.2.18: see also, Pergami 1993: 485 and Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 571. Panegyric: Symm. Or. II.

<sup>163</sup> Seeck 1919: 240-41. For CTh 14.3.12 see, too: Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 569; contra Pergami 1993: 167, 419.

<sup>164</sup> Amm. XXVIII 1, 31; cf. CLRE 277.

<sup>165</sup> PLRE I 736-40.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
announce the new consuls in Constantinople on 1 January). The African evidence shows a perhaps even more remarkable delay (the formula concerning a new proclaimed emperor ruling directly on Africa), though the location from which the evidence comes cannot be ascertained precisely. For the possibility of a second FPA at Milan, see above.										
372	Modestus et Arintheus	NA	1./2. Antioch?(off.)	1. [Trier, 11.xii.371] or [22.ii]* (CTh 8.5.32; 14.3.14, Valentinianus); 2. [Antiochia, winter 371/2]? (Valens) <sup>166</sup>	No	28.iv (Rome) ~ 19.iii (p.c.; Rome)	Antioch? (Milan poss.)	Poss.	4.ii (Karanis)	Alexandria? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: The consuls were leading members of Valens' government. Domitius Modestus was comes orientis under Constantius and Julian, then promoted by the latter to the prefecture of Constantinople. From 369 to 377 he was PPO Or. (PLRE 605-8), probably with base at Antioch at the time. Arintheus was one of Julian's general in his Persian campaign, and from 366-78 magister peditum. Loyal during the rebellion of Procosius, he took part in the first Gothic war negotiating the peace with Victor in 369. <sup>167</sup> Given his office and connection with Valens, he was likely to have taken up his consulship at Antioch, where the emperor was now based. <sup>168</sup>										
373	Valentinianus IV et Valens IV	Trier?(Dec./Jan.law)	Antioch??	1. [Trier, 27.xii.372] or [20.ii]* (CTh 10.3.2; 16.6.1, Valentinianus); 2. [Hierapolis, 4.viii] (CTh 14.13.1, Valens) <sup>169</sup>	Unsuitable	18.iii (Rome); 1.iii or 1.v (Rome)	Trier? (Rome and Milan poss.)	Unsuitable	11.iv (Karanis) ~ 17.i (p.c.; Oxy.); i-iv (Hermopolites)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)
Notes: One law records Valens in Hierapolis in August. But it is more likely that the emperor celebrated his consulship in Antioch, where the city provided more suitable venues for the Circensian Games. The possible date range of the p.c. formula from the Hermopolite is too large to say whether data from this year are in contrast with the early dissemination in 372.										

<sup>166</sup> Seeck 1919: 242-43. For CTh 14.3.14, contra Schmidt-Hofner 2008: 569 (365 but possible typo).

<sup>167</sup> PLRE I 102-3.

<sup>168</sup> According to Dagron (Naissance d'une capitale, p. 82), Valens spent the years 371-2 till March-April 378 between Antioch and Hierapolis; cf. Pergami 1993: 257.

<sup>169</sup> Seeck 1919: 244-45.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
374	Gratianus III et Equitius	Trier??/Ignor.	NA	1. [Milan, 5.ii]* (13.1.10, Valentinianus); 2. [Antioch, 16.ii]* (CTh 10.20.8, Valens) <sup>170</sup>	Unsuitable	5.v (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	No	4.iv (Oxy.) ~ 15.iv (p.c.; Ptolemais Hormou)	Antioch?
Notes: The reference to Milan in the law plausibly mirrors Valentinian's location (it is uncertain whether he was already marching westwards to the Pannonian frontier being attacked by the Quadi, as he was back to Trier by 21 May and he reached Carnuntum after May 375). Knowingly, Gratian did not follow his father but remained at Trier where he received the news of the events ensuing his father's death. Flavius Equitius was a general from Pannonia, and it is unknown where he entered his consulship; in 373 he was in Valeria (cf. PLRE I 282) and it is unlikely that he withdrew to Trier in order to give his Circensian Games with Gratian, inasmuch sharing the consulship with the emperor was a rare honour. One law attests Valens in Herapolis in August, 373, and in Antioch by February 374. Hence it is very likely that Egypt received the new consuls from Syria rather than from the West (the prediction is confirmed by the model). It is remarkable that a p.c. of 373 was still being used in Ptolemais Hormou (Fayum) as late as 15 April, but it may not be a coincidence that the formula 374 was fully western and, besides, that the consuls of 373 were the two senior emperors.										
375	No consuls	NA	NA	1. [Trier, 3.xii.374 or 9.iv] (CTh 4.17.1; 12.6.16, Valentinian); 2. [Antioch, 21.v.374] (Valens) <sup>171</sup>	No announ.	NA		No announ.	NA	No announ.
376	Valens V et Valentinianus iun. I	Milan??	Antioch?(Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Trier, xi.375]? or [10.iii]* (Gratian); 2. [Antioch, 3.xii.375] or [29.v]* (CTh 12.1.79; 1.28.3, Valens); 3.	Unsuitable	8.iv (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	Unsuitable	15.iv Ptolemais Hormou (El-Lahun)	Antioch? (Alexandria poss. but uncert., no earlier evidence)

<sup>170</sup> Seeck 1919: 244-45.<sup>171</sup> Seeck 1919: 245-246.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				[Milan]? (Valentinian II) <sup>172</sup>						
Notes: No p.c. dates are found both in the west and in the east, but the evidence is not dated earlier than April, and hence it is not conclusive. Another FPA in the west must have been in Milan, where Valentinian II's court was based.										
377	Gratianus IV et Merobaudes	Trier?(Dec./Jan.law)	NA	1. [Trier, 4.i] (CTh 9.35.3, Gratian); 2. [Antioch, 25.i] (CTh 8.7.14, Valens); 3. [Milan]? (Valentinian II) <sup>173</sup>	Poss.	7.ii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Poss.	21.iii (Oxy.) ~ 13.ii (p.c.; Karanis)	Alexandria? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: Flavius Merobaudes was an officer in Julian's army and was appointed by Valentinian magister peditum in or around 375. According to rumours, he had induced part of the western reinforcements for Valens to remain in Gaul, so it is likely he was serving there under Gratian. He was cos. II in 383 but probably not in 388. <sup>174</sup> Interestingly enough, the model predicts that a dissemination in Egypt between 13.ii and 21.iii makes Alexandria as most likely FPA over Antioch, Milan and Trier.										
378	Valens VI et Valentinianus iun. II	Milan??	Antioch??	1. [Trier, 1.i] (CTh 1.15.9, Gratian); 2. [Antioch, i-iii]? (Valens) <sup>175</sup>	Unsuitable	23.v (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	Yes	15.i (Oxy.)	Alexandria
Notes: Conveniently, the joint imperial consulate of Valens VI and Valentinian II is disseminated very early in Egypt in the same year the emperor decided to march on the Goths. Valentinian's court was still at Milan as previously.										
379	Ausonius et Hermogenianus Olybrius	Trier?(off.)	Sirmium??/Constantinople?(off.)	1. [Sirmium, 19.i]? (Gratian and	Unsuitable	3.vii (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	Unsuitable	2.viii (Oxy.)	East (Alexandria poss. but

<sup>172</sup> Seeck 1919: 246-49.<sup>173</sup> Seeck 1919: 248-49.<sup>174</sup> I accept CLRE 650-1; contra PLRE I 598-99.<sup>175</sup> Seeck 1919: 250-51.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
	(Gratian's designation)			Theodosius); 2. [Milan]? (Valentinian II) <sup>176</sup>						uncertain, no earlier evidence)

Notes:

Decimus Magnus Ausonius was the former teacher of Gratian and professor of grammar at Bordeaux, with extensive literary interests. In or around 375 he was appointed quaestor and comes, before being promoted to PPO Gall. 377-8 and PPO Gall. Ital. and Afr. 378-9 briefly with his son Hesperius. As he was in office as PPO, he should have begun his consulate at Trier. He is attested back to Bordeaux only after his consulship.<sup>177</sup> Q. Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius was a Roman noble who served as governor of Campania and Africa before being appointed as PVR 369-70, then PPO Ill. perhaps early in 378 and eventually PPO Or. presumably in the interregnum in between Valens' death on 9 August and 1 January 379.<sup>178</sup> Though he was designated by Gratian, he served as eastern consul, and in his capacity of PPO Or. he was likely to be at Constantinople or Sirmium (with Gratian and Theodosius) when entering his consulship. Both in the west and in the east, the documentation is dated late in the year and does therefore not provide reliable information on the performance of the administration in disseminating after the disaster at Adrianople. Though Ausonius entered his consulship in Gaul, his consulate must have been known at court in Milan, where Gratian's brother Valentinian was residing. An eastern FPA must have existed considering that both emperors were at Sirmium; yet a more precise starting location for the Egyptian FPA cannot be established.

<b>380</b>	Gratianus V et Theodosius I	Trier?(Dec./Jan.law)	Thessaloniki? (Dec./Jan.law)	1. [Trier, 10.i] (CTh 14.3.17, Gratian); 2. [Thessaloniki, 15.i] (CTh 9.27.1, Theodosius); 3. [Milan]? (Valentinian II) <sup>179</sup>	Unsuitable	23.vii (Rome) ~ 1.iv (p.c.; Salona)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	No	11.x (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 6.v (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Thessaloniki?
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Notes:

The attested p.c. formulas both at Salona and Egypt show that dissemination was slow in both parts of the Empire, which is remarkable considering that the consuls were the senior augustus and the new proclaimed emperor of the East (Theodosius' proclamation was on 19.i.379). Imperial presence in Thessaloniki is attested by 15 January.

<b>381</b>	Syagrius et Eucherius	Milan?(off.)	Constantinople??	1. [Trier, 22.ii]* (CTh 15.7.6, Gratian); 2. [Constantinople??]	Poss.	19.i (Rome) ~ 5.iv (p.c.; Capua, Reg. I)	Rome or Milan?	No	25.ii (Herakleopolites) ~ 5.v (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople? [From this point on, it is an open question
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<sup>176</sup> Seeck 1919: 250-51.

<sup>177</sup> PLRE I 140-1.

<sup>178</sup> PLRE I 641 noting the office precedes the appointment as consul; PLRE I 640-42.

<sup>179</sup> Seeck 1919: 252-53.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				le, 10.i] (CTh 16.5.6, Theodosius); 3. [Milan]? (Valentinian II) <sup>180</sup>						whether dissemination from either Antioch or Alexandria is normally to be considered (as discussed in **). As the only certainty is that the consuls were known in Constantinople on 1 January, it has been decided to factor in only the latter]
Notes: Eucherius was the uncle of Theodosius but it appears he had only served as CSL 377-9. <sup>181</sup> Given his relation to the emperor, he was likely to be at court in January. Syagrius 381 and 382 careers are still an enigma, but CLRE's authors agree with PLRE I 862-3 that both must have been PPO Ital. while being consuls (though the cos. 382 might be from Lyon). As opposed to the previous year, dissemination was fast even if overlap is found both in Egypt and Italy. Even if Syagrius was at Trier with Gratian, his consulate must have been known at court in Italy. For the Roman stonecutter would have struggled to date by the new consuls by the 19 January had the date been received directly from Trier (the fastest journey entailed no less than 17 days).										
<b>382</b>	Antonius et Afranius Syagrius	Milan?(off.)	Constantinople??	1. [Aquileia, 26.xii.381] or [Milan, 3.iv]* (CTh 11.1.18; 8.4.13, Gratian/Valentinian II); 2. Constantinople, 12.i (CTh	Unsuitable	13.iv (Rome)	Aquileia? (Rome and Milan poss.)	No	undated (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 12.vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>180</sup> Seeck 1919: 256-57.

<sup>181</sup> PLRE I 288; doubtless he and possibly Cl. Antonius were appointed by Theodosius, cf. Them. XVI 203D and Heather - Moncur 2001: 270 n. 215.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				14.10.1, Theodosius) <sup>182</sup>						
Notes: For Syagrius, see above. Fl. Claudius Antonius was a relative of the emperor Theodosius, to whom he owed his appointment. Previously, he had served as magister (scrinii), QSP, PPO Gall. 376-77 and PPO Ital. 377-8. <sup>183</sup> As with Eucherius, so too Antonius' most likely location for his ceremony is Constantinople. Again, as in 380 dissemination was slow in Egypt.										
<b>383</b>	Theodosius II et Merobaudes	NA	NA	1. [Milan, 19.i] (CTh 11.13.1; Gratian/Valentinianus II); 2. [Constantinople, 18.i] (CTh 10.3.4, Theodosius) <sup>184</sup>	Poss.	10.i (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
<b>383</b>	Merobaudes II et Saturninus	Milan?(off.)	Constantinople? (Saturninus)	1. [Milan, 19.i] (CTh 11.13.1; Gratian/Valentinianus II?); 2. [Constantinople, 18.i] (CTh 10.3.4, Theodosius) <sup>185</sup>	NA	14.ii-15.iii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	No	undated (Egypt) ~ 23.vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>182</sup> Seeck 1919: 258-59.

<sup>183</sup> PLRE I 77.

<sup>184</sup> Seeck 1919: 260-61.

<sup>185</sup> Seeck 1919: 260-61. Oration for the consulate: Them. Or. XVI.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Merobaudes (see a. 377) apparently betrayed Gratian while being consul, supporting Maximus when the usurper crossed into Gaul. <sup>186</sup> Saturninus was also a general and survivor of Adrianople. <sup>187</sup> For the third consecutive year dissemination was significantly slow in Egypt.										
384	Ricomer et Clearchus	NA	Constantinople (Ricomer)	1. [Milan, 18.iii]* (CTh 13.1.12, Valentinianus II); Constantinople, i (Theodosius) <sup>188</sup>	Unsuitable	16.iii-1.iv (Rome) ~ 5.v (p.c.; Piano Laroma, nr. Casoli, Reg. IV)	Constantinople? (Rome and Milan poss.)	No	unattested ~ 24.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Fl. Ricomer was a Frankish commander (comes domesticorum), uncle of Arbogastes, in Gratian's army who passed under Theodosius' military jurisdiction. In 383 he was appointed MM per Or. but in 384 he went back to Constantinople to enter his consulship (inviting Libanius; Lib. Or. 1). It seems his consulship was already expected in 383. <sup>189</sup> In 388 he became comes et MVM and was sent against Magnus Maximus. <sup>190</sup> Formally, he might have been an eastern consul, though in practice he was Gratian's choice. Clearchus was from Epirus Novo, and held several governmental offices (vicarius and proconsul of Asia) before becoming PVC twice 372-3 and 382-4, the last one being held while he was consul posterior. <sup>191</sup> Again, dissemination was slow both in Egypt and in Rome (the formula is fully eastern).										
384	Magnus Maximus (Gaul)	Trier??	NA			Unattested	Trier?	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
385	Arcadius I et Bauto	Milan (Bauto)	Constantinople??	1. Milan, 1.i (Valentinianus II); 2. [Constantinople, i]? (Theodosius) <sup>192</sup>	Poss.	27.ii (Rome) ~ 10.iii (p.c.; Rome)	Rome (overlap poss.) or Milan?	No	unattested ~ 26.xi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>186</sup> PLRE I 598.<sup>187</sup> PLRE I 807-8.<sup>188</sup> Seeck 1919: 264-65; Oration: Libanius, Or. I.<sup>189</sup> Them. Or. XVI 201 B, cf. Heather - Moncur 2001: 267 n. 200.<sup>190</sup> PLRE I 765-66.<sup>191</sup> PLRE I 211-12.<sup>192</sup> Seeck 1919: 266-67; Panegyric: Augustine, contra litt. Petiliani III 25.30.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Flavius Bauto was a general of Frankish descent, who was sent by Gratian to support Theodosius against the Goths in or around 380. His daughter would marry Arcadius. <sup>193</sup> He appears to have replaced the consul designated for the year. His inauguration took place at Milan, where Augustine delivered a panegyric to him. <sup>194</sup> It follows that he must have been Valentinian's government choice (or more likely, Theodosius' choice for the West). As customary by now, dissemination was very late both in the west (where the court was in Milan) and in the east. The eastern evidence is particularly remarkable, as the Egyptian papyri show that the annual formula was not yet being used as late as 26 November. This is impressive when considered that the eastern consulate concerned was an imperial one. All the eastern laws have Arcadius I et Bauto but they come from CJ. The p.c. attested in Rome as late as 10.iii is an oddity, but it can perhaps be explained away as an overlap.										
<b>386</b>	Honorius I et Evodius	Trier?(off.)	Constantinople??	1. [Milan, 23.i] (CTh 16.1.4 = 4.1, Valentinianus II); 2. [Constantinople, 19.i] (CTh 9.34.9, Theodosius) <sup>195</sup>	Unsuitable	7.v (Rome) ~ 2.iii (p.c.; Terni, Reg. VI)	Constantinople? (Rome and Milan poss.)	No	29.viii (Oxy.) ~ 26.vi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Evodius was PPO Gall. 385-6 and hence Maximus' most likely appointee. <sup>196</sup> The p.c. in Terni as late as March might mirror dissemination from outside Italy.										
<b>387</b>	Valentinianus iun. III et Eutropius	Milan (Valentinianus II)	Constantinople??	1. Milan, 1.i (Valentinianus II); 2. [Milan, 8.ix]? (Maximus); 3. [Constantinople, 19.i]? (Theodosius) <sup>197</sup>	Poss.	1.ii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	No	~ 28.v (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>193</sup> PLRE I 159-60.

<sup>194</sup> CLRE 305.

<sup>195</sup> Seeck 1919: 268-69

<sup>196</sup> PLRE I 297; Matthews 1975: 179.

<sup>197</sup> Seeck 1919: 272-73; Inauguration: Symm. Ep. III 52, 63 (PLRE I 868 alluding to both consuls).

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Eutropius was the famous historian and former PPO Ill. 380-1 (the prefecture was ceded by Gratian in 379 to support Theodosius). The evidence shows that, despite his possible western origins and connections, he had a successful career as an eastern imperial official, and that he was rewarded for this with the consulate by possibly Theodosius. In Italy, too, dissemination was significantly faster, perhaps a reflection of the fact that the formula was disseminated from Milan and not Trier.										
388	Magnus Maximus II	Milan (Maximus)	NA	[Milan, 8.ix.387]? (Maximus) <sup>198</sup>	Poss.	11.i (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Maximus entered his consulship at Milan <sup>199</sup> ; but the dating of the Roman inscription suggests that prior notification might have been given to Rome. <sup>200</sup>										
388	Theodosius II et Cynegius	NA	1. Thessaloniki? (Dec./Jan.law); 2. Thessaloniki? (off.)	[Thessaloniki, 31.xii.387] (CTh 1.32.6, Theodosius) <sup>201</sup>	Non-disseminated	12.ix (Rome) ~ xi (p.c.; Rome, Maximus)	After 1.i	Unsuitable	14.vi (Antinoopolis)	Thessaloniki?
Notes: Theodosius took his PPO Or. and fellow Spaniard, Maternus Cynegius, as colleague in the consulate. Cynegius did not hold any office prior to Theodosius' accession and seems to have entertained a 'tour' of the eastern provinces during his consular year. <sup>202</sup> It is unfortunate that insufficient evidence survives for the East to see whether Cynegius' movement had an impact on disseminating the formula. It is possibly on hearing the news of Maximus' invasion of Italy that Theodosius moved to Thessaloniki by the end of 387, thereby preparing for war. If the city had been part of the territorial concessions made by Theodosius in 384, these would have by now been revoked.										
389	Timasius et Promotus	1./2. Milan?(off.)	NA	[Milan, 14.i] (CTh 15.14.8, Valentinianus II/Theodosius) <sup>203</sup>	Unsuitable	21.iii (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	No	undated (Herakleopolis) ~ 5.v (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Milan or Constantinople?
Notes: Timasius was one of the generals appointed by Theodosius to lead the troops against Maximus. In 389 he was still in Italy when he was bestowed the consulship. Flavius Promotus was Timasius' junior colleague in consular and military rank. Before 386 he had been comes Africae and in 386 magister peditum in Thrace. <sup>204</sup> There is no direct evidence of a FPA in the east.										

<sup>198</sup> Seeck 1919: 272-73.

<sup>199</sup> Matthews 1975: 223 ff. citing Ep. II 30/I; Socrates V 14.6; cf. n. 4.

<sup>200</sup> ICUR n.s. II 4820.

<sup>201</sup> Seeck 1919: 272-73.

<sup>202</sup> PLRE I 235-36.

<sup>203</sup> Seeck 1919: 274-75.

<sup>204</sup> PLRE I 750-1.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Theodosius and his consuls were all in the west; only Arcadius and part of the court were in Constantinople but they did not need to be informed (even if this is unlikely), nor there is any evidence that neither Timoteus nor Promoteus were designated in advance (though this is possible). Again, the undated consular formula hinders understanding of when and where the consuls were announced, so the Egyptian evidence is not particularly useful.										
<b>390</b>	Valentinianus iun. IV et Neoterius	1. Trier?(Dec./Jan.law); 2. Trier?(off.)	NA	1. [Trier, 8.xi.389 or Koblenz, 2.iii]* (CTh 6.26.5; 10.18.3, Valentinianus II); 2. [Milan, 15.i] (CTh 6.30.12, Theodosius) <small>205</small>	Yes	5.i (Rome)	Rome	Unsuitable	19.ix (Hermopolis Magna); [v-xii, Hermopolis Magna] ~ undated p.c. (Kellis)	Milan? (East poss.)
Notes: Neoterius was PPO Gall. 390 and previously he had been PPO Ital. 385 and PPO Or. 380-81. There is evidence that he entered his consulship at Milan. <sup>206</sup> In contrast, Valentinian most likely presided his Circensian Games in Trier, as shown by the location preserved in his laws. At any rate, their consulship was widely advertised and disseminated beforehand. ICUR n.s. VIII 20806 shows the new consuls were known since 1 January. It is difficult to say if similar preparations were made for the east, too. It is hard to believe that communications between Theodosius and his court at Constantinople were not maintained, but there is no direct evidence of dissemination from there. The Egyptian evidence shows a p.c. date, but the extent of the delay cannot be ascertained, and the only certain information is that by 19 September (but possibly as early as May) the consuls were known in the Hermopolite.										
<b>391</b>	Tatianus et Q. Aurelius Symmachus	Milan??	Constantinople?(off.)	[Milan, 25.xii.390]? or [24.ii]* (CTh 16.10.10, Theodosius) <small>207</small>	Poss.	1.ii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Poss.	iii-iv (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 5.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Alexandria ? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: Tatianus was an high official, PPO Or. at the time of his consulship (388-392) while his son Proculus was PVC (388-92). He had served as governor of Thebais, praefect Augustalis of Egypt and governor of Syria as well as CSL. He was from Aphrodisias in Caria. <sup>208</sup> In his capacity of PPO Or., he was very likely to be based at Constantinople upon entering his consulship. Q.										

<sup>205</sup> Seeck 1919: 276-77.

<sup>206</sup> PLRE I 623.

<sup>207</sup> Seeck 1919: 278.

<sup>208</sup> PLRE I 876-78.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Aurelius Symmachus was the famous literatus and orator, PVR 384-385. <sup>209</sup> Dissemination was fast in Italy (where Theodosius was still attending) and in the East, where—according to the model results—dissemination times in the period match up with a possible dissemination from either Alexandria or nearby Antioch.										
<b>392</b>	Arcadius II et Rufinus	NA	1. Constantinople??; 2. Constantinople?(off.)	[Constantinople, 10.xi.391]? or [15.ii] (CTh 13.5.21, Theodosius) <sup>210</sup>	No	17.ii (Rome) ~ 16.iii-1.iv (p.c.; Aquileia, Reg. X), 9.i-9.ii (p.c.; Rome)	Constantinople?	Poss.	20.iv (Arsinoite) ~ 25.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Alexandria? (Antioch poss.)
Notes: Arcadius shared his second consulship with Rufinus, former magister officiorum 388-92 and incumbent PPO Or. upon entering in office. When Theodosius marched against Eugenius in 394, he left Rufinus to watch over Arcadius. <sup>211</sup> The western dissemination of this full eastern formula shows that the latter was probably not formally announced in Rome on the 1 January (see the p.c. possibly dated as late as early February). Likewise, the p.c. from Aquileia dated as late as April suggests that Milan was not a FPA. The model returns a FPA in Constantinople as more likely than Trier.										
<b>393</b>	Theodosius III et Eugenius	Lyon??	NA	[Constantinople, 31.xii.392] or [Hebdomon, 23.i]? (CTh 6.24.5, Theodosius) <sup>212</sup>	Unsuitable	14.iv (Rome) ~ 24.v (p.c.; Canosa, Reg. II, nr.)	Lyon? (Milan poss.)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Eugenius was a bureaucrat attending one of the central departmental offices (he was magister scrinii) possibly at Trier. <sup>213</sup> He was proclaimed Augustus by Arbogastes at Lyon on 22 August 392. As customary, he entered his first consulate in the following year, taking Theodosius, whom he recognised, as colleague. Eugenius seems to have entered Italy in spring 393, so he might not have been there early in January. <sup>214</sup> If so, Eugenius possibly wintered at Lyon, thereby celebrating his consulship there in January.										

<sup>209</sup> PLRE I 865-71.

<sup>210</sup> Seeck 1919: 279.

<sup>211</sup> PLRE I 778-81.

<sup>212</sup> Seeck 1919: 281.

<sup>213</sup> PLRE I 293.

<sup>214</sup> PLRE I 348.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>393</b>	Theodosius III et Fl. Abundantius	NA	1. Constantinople?(Dec./Jan.law); 2. Constantinople?(off.)		Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	12.x (Oxy.) ~ 27.iv (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Theodosius refused to accept Eugenius as colleague and appointed instead one of his generals, Flavius Abundantius. <sup>215</sup>										
<b>394</b>	Nicomachus Flavianus	Milan?(off.)	NA	[Constantinople, 30.xii.393] or [4.iii]* (CJ 1.9.7; CTh 2.29.2, Theodosius) <sup>216</sup>	Unsuitable	13.v (Rome)	Milan? (Rome poss.)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Once more, Eugenius nominated only one consul, leaving Theodosius free to choose the remaining one. Virius Nichomachus Flavianus was the PPO Ital. at the time Eugenius entered in Italy. He celebrated his consulship in Milan. <sup>217</sup>										
<b>394</b>	Arcadius III et Honorius II	NA	Constantinople??		Unsuitable	9.x (Rome); 1.vi (Porto Torres, Sardinia)	After 1.i	Unsuitable	undated (Hermopolis Magna) ~ undated (p.c.; Oxy.)	No data
Notes: Honorius was proclaimed Augustus by his father on 23.i.493 and assumed his first consulship in the following year. <sup>218</sup> Nothing can be said precisely on the dissemination in the east (evidence is undated).										
<b>395</b>	An. Olybrius et Probinus	Rome?/Milan??	NA	1. [Constantinople, 9.i] (CTh 13.8.1,	Poss.	22.i (Rome) ~ 27.iii (p.c.; Genosa, Reg. II)	Rome or Milan?	No	~ 17.iv (p.c.; Egypt)	Rome or Constantinople?

<sup>215</sup> PLRE I 4-5.

<sup>216</sup> Seeck 1919: 283.

<sup>217</sup> Symm. Ep. II 83 contains an allusion to an invitation sent to Alypius by Nicomachus to attend his consular ceremony at the imperial court. The court was in Milan in these years. Cf. PLRE I 347-49.

<sup>218</sup> PLRE I 442.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				Arcadius?); 2. [Milan, 6.i] (CTh 2.1.8, Theodosius/Honorius) <sup>219</sup>						

## Notes:

Two young western consuls were appointed by Theodosius while a baby emperor was enthroned in the West. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius and Anicius Probus were two Anicii, sons of Sex. Claudius Petronius Probus, cos. 371 and head of the Anician family.<sup>220</sup> Considering the occasion and the origin of the family of the two young brothers, it is likely that the celebrations were held at Rome (dissemination is very early there). There is only one papyrus from Egypt which is dated by a p.c. 394 and is not later than 17.iv. As to the East, deciding whether dissemination began from Rome or Constantinople is not easy. By now an April date for a p.c. in Egypt looks customary, even when Constantinople is responsible for it (see, in particular, the years 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387); hence the evidence does not tell much. Perhaps it can be observed that Olybrius and Probinus' appointment could only be formalised some time after 6 September (Eugenius' death), which left Theodosius with little time for communicating the designation to Constantinople. As in 386, the eastern imperial authorities kept the p.c. of Arcadius and Honorius longer as a way to compensate for the delay in its consular year.

<b>396</b>	Arcadius IV et Honorius III	Milan (Honorius)	Constantinople?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Milan, 26.xii.395] or [18.ii]* (Honorius); [Constantinople, 6.i] (Arcadius) <sup>221</sup>	Yes	3.i (Rome)	Rome	No	29.viii (Oxy.) ~ 25.vii (p.c.; Ther, Herakleopolite)	Constantinople?
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## Notes:

The western evidence is remarkable. The date of the Roman inscription would encourage to believe that the consular ceremony was held there, but convergent literary evidence, including laws, confirms that Honorius entered in his consulate at Milan. Thus, the formula was known simultaneously in more than one western urban centre since the 1 January. The same measures were not adopted in Egypt by the eastern authorities. The difference is impressive, especially if we consider that the consulate was an imperial one. See 398 for similarities.

<b>397</b>	Caesarius et Nonius Atticus	Ignor.	Constantinople?(off.)	[Milan, 31.i] (Honorius); [Constantinople, 31.xii.396] or [16.ii]* (Arcadius) <sup>222</sup>	Poss.	14.i-13.ii (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	No	16.vii-13.viii (Alexandria) ~ 6.iii (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople?
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## Notes:

<sup>219</sup> Seeck 1919: 285.

<sup>220</sup> PLRE I 639-40, 734-35.

<sup>221</sup> Seeck 1919: 288-89; celebrations: Claudian, *Panegyricus de III consulatu Honorii Augusti*.

<sup>222</sup> Seeck 1919: 290-91.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Caesarius was a former magister officiorum and Arcadius' current PPO Or. 395-7 (for the second time in 400-3), succeeding Rufinus. <sup>223</sup> Nonius Atticus was a western official who had been PPO Ital. 384. <sup>224</sup> There is no direct evidence for a second FPA at Rome as in 396 but the dating of the Roman inscription, which is as early as 14 January, suggests so.										
<b>398</b>	Honorius IV et Eutychianus	Milan (Honorius)	Constantinople (Eutychianus)	[Milan, 11.ii]* (Honorius); [Constantinople, 28.i] (Arcadius) <sup>225</sup>	Yes	8.i (Rome); 11.i (Modica);	Rome	No	2.xi (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 4.vii (p.c.; Herakleopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes: Eutychianus was Arcadius' PPO Or. at the time of his consulship. <sup>226</sup> As with the western evidence for 396, so too the picture in 398 is one in which multiple FPA merge. CTh and Claudian confirm that Honorius entered his consulate at Milan (as opposed to the incorrect reference to Rome by Socrates and George of Alexandria; cf. CLRE 331), but the inscriptions make it clear that prior notifications were made in Rome and perhaps other leading centres, such as Syracuse (but dissemination from Rome is still an option, though a less likely one).										
<b>399</b>	Eutropius et Fl. Mallius Theodorus	Milan (Mallius Theodorus)	Constantinople?(off.)	[Milan, 7.i] (Honorius); [Constantinople, 15.xii.398] or [10.iii]* (Arcadius) <sup>227</sup>	Poss.	30.i (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	No	~ 30.vii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Mallius Theodorus was the current PPO Ital. Afr. III. <sup>228</sup> Eutropius was the all-powerful eunuch and praepositus sacri cubiculi at the court of Arcadius. There is not conclusive evidence as to whether Theodorus' consulate was not announced at Rome on the 1 January (see note in ICUR n.s. IV 12543).										
<b>400</b>	Stilicho I et Aurelianus	Milan (Stilicho)	Constantinople?(off.)	[Milan, 17.i] (Honorius); [Constantinople, 17.i] (Arcadius)	Poss.	8.i (Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Unsuitable	undated (Arsinoe)	No data

<sup>223</sup> PLRE I 171.

<sup>224</sup> PLRE I 586.

<sup>225</sup> Seeck 1919: 292-93; celebrations: Claudian, *Panegyricus de IV consulatu Honorii Augusti*, 95; Socrates, HE 6.2 and George of Alexandria, Life of John Chrysostom, in Halkin, Douze recits, p. 128 (Eutychianus).

<sup>226</sup> PLRE I 319-20.

<sup>227</sup> Seeck 1919: 296-97; celebrations: Claudian, *Panegyricus dictus Mallio Theodoro consuli*.

<sup>228</sup> PLRE I 900-2.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
				le, 8.v)* (Arcadius) <sup>229</sup>						
Notes: Stilicho was Honorius' guardian and father-in-law. <sup>230</sup> Aurelian seems to have been Arcadius' PPO Or. at the time of his consulship. <sup>231</sup> It is unclear whether he took office on the 1 January or later, since Arcadius surrendered him to Gainas who sent him into exile. <sup>232</sup> Stilicho took office in Milan, but the western evidence suggests a second FPA at Rome.										
401	Vincentius et Fravitta	Trier??	Constantinople?(off.)	[Milan, 31.xii.400] or [18.ii)* (Honorius); [Constantinople, 19.i] (Arcadius) <sup>233</sup>	Poss.	31.v or 4/12.vi (T3, Rome); 20.viii (T2, Rome, overlap); 11.i (T2 earliest, Rome)	Rome or Milan?	Unsuitable	26.ix (Egypt) ~ undated p.c. (Egypt)	Constantinople?
Notes: Vincentius was PPO Gall. 397-400. <sup>234</sup> Fravitta was a Gothic general bound by an oath of loyalty to Theodosius. <sup>235</sup> Milan being the emperor's residence was obviously one of the places where the formula was known on the 1 January. But Vincentius was perhaps to enter his consulship at Trier after ending his mandate as PPO (the capital of the prefecture would be transferred to Arles only in 402), so the formula must have been known there, too.										
402	Arcadius V et Honorius V	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Rome]? or [Ravenna, 6.xii]; 10.i (Hebdomon) <sup>236</sup>	Poss.	18.ii (Rome) ~ 25.i (p.c.; Catania)	Rome or Milan?	No	~ 4.viii (p.c.; Panopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>229</sup> Seeck 1919: 300-301.

<sup>230</sup> PLRE I 853-8.

<sup>231</sup> CLRE 331; but see PLRE I 129-29 arguing he was succeeded by Eutychianus, identified as his brother, before 11 December, 399.

<sup>232</sup> PLRE I 129 argued that Aurelianus was recalled from it only after Gainas' defeat, on July 12, 400; for similar views, see: Barnes, Phoenix 37 [1983] 255 and Bury, LRE I2 [1923] 134. Contra, Cameron – Long 1993.

<sup>233</sup> Seeck 1919: 302-3; CTh I 15.16 (10.ix).

<sup>234</sup> PLRE II 1169.

<sup>235</sup> PLRE I 372-3; PLRE II 556.

<sup>236</sup> Rome: Claud. *De Bello Get.* 450-4 (till 6.iv but evidence uncert.); Ravenna: CTh VII 13.15; Seeck 1919: 304-5.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
It is uncertain whether Honorius entered his consulate at Ravenna or Rome. It is worth nothing that in Sicily this was unknown as late as the end of January.										
<b>403</b>	Theodosius I et Rumoridus	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]*	[Ravenna, 20.ii]* (Honorius); [Constantinople, 6.x.402]* (Arcadius) <sup>237</sup>	Poss.	29.i (Rome) ~ 24.i (p.c.; Syracuse)	Rome or Ravenna?	No	7.ix (Oxy.) ~ 26.v (p.c.; Panopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes: Theodosius II was less than 3-year old at the time of his first inaugural consulship, and emperor since 10.i.402 (born 10.iv.401). <sup>238</sup> Rumoridus was Valentinian II's MVM in 384, and might have been recalled to service during Alaric's invasion. <sup>239</sup> If it were so, then he should have entered in praesentia at Ravenna, where Honorius' court was now based.										
<b>404</b>	Honorius VI et Aristaenetus	Rome (Honorius)	Constantinople??	Rome, 1.i (Honorius); [Constantinople, 29.i] (Arcadius) <sup>240</sup>	Unsuitable	7.vi (Rome); [16.v-13.vi (Rome)]	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	Unsuitable	NA	No data
Notes: The western evidence offers much less insight but we know that Honorius entered his consulate at Rome and that the eastern consul was not disseminated. <sup>241</sup> The latter was Aristaenetus, a pupil and relative of Libanius, and a former supporter of Rufinus. In 393 he briefly served as PVC before being succeeded by Aurelianus. <sup>242</sup> There is no data for the eastern dissemination both in the consular and postconsular year but it is likely that Honorius' sixth consulate was disseminated, or at least recognised, by the eastern court, as shown by the iteration number of Honorius' consulate in 407 (unless it was retroactively accepted). Jerome is hardly an evidence for the knowledge of Honorius' consulate in Bethlehem by the end of February or March (cf. CLRE's comments p. 343 and 664), but Synesius' ignorance of the western consulate should not be generalised for the whole of the year. <sup>243</sup>										

<sup>237</sup> CTh XII 6.29; VII 18.11; XIV 3.21; VIII 5.64; XIII 1.19)(20.ii-25.vii; Seck 1919: 304-5.

<sup>238</sup> PLRE II 1100.

<sup>239</sup> PLRE I 786.

<sup>240</sup> Claud. De VI cons. Hon. 491-660.

<sup>241</sup> CLRE 343.

<sup>242</sup> PLRE I 104-5.

<sup>243</sup> *Contra*, Seck 1919: 307.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>405</b>	Stilicho II et Anthemius	Ravenna?(off.)	Constantinople?(off.)	[Ravenna, 4.ii]* (Honorius) <sup>244</sup>	Unsuitable	23.vii (T3, Rome) # 29.iv (T2, Rome); [24.iii-23.vii, Veroli, Reg. I] ~ 22.i (p.c.; Milan)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	Unsuitable	22.xi (T3, Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anthemius was the powerful PPO Or., newly appointed in 405 after having held several offices, including <i>magister officiorum</i> 404. <sup>245</sup>										
<b>406</b>	Arcadius VI et A. Petronius Probus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 11.i] (Honorius) <sup>246</sup>	Unsuitable	6-13.iv (T3, Rome); [ii-viii, Rome]	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	~ 7.iv (p.c.; Arsinoe)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anicius Petronius Probus was the brother of the cons 395 and son of the head of the Anician family, Petronius Probus cos. 371. <sup>247</sup> He could have entered his office in praesentia at Ravenna (where Honorius was on 11 January, according to a law); given his Roman origins, however, it is possible his name was known at Rome, too. This time the western authorities did proclaim Arcadius' name—probably from the very beginning of the year—thereby interrupting the non-dissemination policy of the last two years.										
<b>407</b>	Honorius VII et Theodosius II	Rome (Honorius)	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 1.i (Honorius) <sup>248</sup>	Poss.	19.i (T3, Rome) # 16.v-13.vi (earliest overlap T2, Rome); [ i or xii, earliest poss. overlap T2, Capena, Reg. VII]	Rome or Ravenna?	No	14.ix (Memphites) ~ 9.vi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>244</sup> Innocent. Ep. 12 .14 (PL 20, 478); CTh VIII 5.65; VII 5.2; XVI 8.16; XIV 1.4; XVI 8.17; Aug. Ep. 88.7 (PL 33, 306)[15.ii-25.vii.404; by 4.ii he's in Ravenna); Gillett 2001: 138 suggests Rome; Seeck 1919: 308.

<sup>245</sup> PLRE II 93-5.

<sup>246</sup> CTh XIII 7.2; XIII 11.11; VII 13.16,17; VII 18.15 (11.i-24.iii); Seeck 1919: 310.

<sup>247</sup> PLRE II 913-4.

<sup>248</sup> So, too: Gillett 2001: 138; CTh XVI 5.40; VII 13.18; VII 20.13 (22.ii-22.iii).

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: The western evidence shows that the full formula was disseminated from Rome, though a few inscriptions drop Theodosius' name in the course of the year. <sup>249</sup>										
408	A. Auchenius Bassus et Philippus (E/W?)	Rome??	Ignor.	[Rome, 15.i] (Honorius) <sup>250</sup>	No	23.i (T3, Rome) ~ 2-5.i (p.c.; Rome)	Ravenna	No	26.ix (T3, Oxy.) ~ 1.vi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anicius Auchenius Bassus was the son of the PVR 382-383 and a member of the Anician family. <sup>251</sup> Nothing particular is known about Philippus, but he was likely to be an easterner. <sup>252</sup> The CTh has a law dated 15 January, and in all these cases we normally backdate imperial presence in the capital on the 1 January, assuming attendance of the consular ceremony. But ICUR n.s. II 5718, dating 2-5 January, uses a p.c. 407. This is striking and it suggests that the ceremony was not held at Rome (and hence Honorius was not there by the 1 January); it might on the other hand mean that the consular ceremony did take place at Rome, and the emperor did attend it. But yet the stonecutter and or the family of the deceased still wanted or needed to date for some reasons by the imperial post-consulate of 407. There is not an obvious way to choose which option is the right one, but I believe the latter to be more likely. Rome was the ideal location for the consular celebration of a member of an influential Roman senatorial family, and the evidence shows that sometime imperial p.c. were being used—possibly because they gave an higher standing to the documents they were dating—despite the consuls were already known (see *****)										
409	Honorius VIII et Theodosius III	Ravenna (Honorius)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, i] (Honorius) <sup>253</sup>	Unsuitable	3.iv (T3, Rome) ~ 30.vii (p.c.; Syracuse); 18.i (earliest p.c., Aïn El Kebira, Algeria)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	18.x (T3, Oxy.) ~ 19.iii (p.c.; Alexandria)	Constantinople?
Notes: Dissemination in Italy seems patchy (see the p.c. in Syracuse) but Gothic presence in central and southern Italy might have a role in this. It cannot be ascertained conclusively whether Rome was a FPA. Conversely, the Alexandrian p.c. date shows that the new consuls were not announced in Alexandria on 1 January (still on 19 March, legal documents were dated by a p.c. date). This is striking, the consular year being an imperial one.										
409	Honorius VIII et Constantinus I	Arles??/Trier??	NA			12.viii (Trier)	Trier?	NA	NA	Non-disseminated

<sup>249</sup> Cf. CLRE 349.

<sup>250</sup> CTh XIV 4.8; 1 20 (15.i-3.ii); Zos. V. 31.1 (after 1 May departs); Seeck 1919: 312.

<sup>251</sup> PLRE II 219-20.

<sup>252</sup> CLRE 351.

<sup>253</sup> Seeck 1919: 316; consulship: Zosimus, V, 42.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA	
<b>410</b>	Varanes	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 6.i] (Honorius) <sup>254</sup>	Unsuitable	23.xi (p.c. poss.; Rome)	Ravenna?	No	~ 5.v (Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Varanes was a general of Theodosius, possibly of Persian descent. Presumably, he accompanied him to the west in 394, where he stayed serving Honorius as magister peditum until Stilicho's fall. He went back to the east where he might have been appointed as MVM praes. <sup>255</sup> He was clearly an eastern consul (Prosp. Chron. s.a. 410), and as such, he was very likely to be recognised (alone, not with Tertullus) by Honorius and disseminated in the territories which were under his control, though only the laws preserve him.											
<b>410</b>	Tertullus	Rome??	NA		Unsuitable	14.iv-1.v (Rome)	Rome	NA	NA	Non-disseminated	
Notes: Tertullus was the appointee of Alaric's puppet emperor Attalus. <sup>256</sup>											
<b>411</b>	Theodosius IV	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 8.ii] (Honorius) (poss. in Rome in Jan.) <sup>257</sup>	Unsuitable	23?.ix (T2, Rome) ~ 11.vii (p.c.; Aeclanum, Reg. II)	Constantinople (via Ravenna)?	Unsuitable	NA	Constantinople?	
<b>411</b>	Honorius IX et Theodosius IV	NA	[Constantinople]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable	9.xii (T3, Koba, Herakleopolite)	Constantinople?		
Notes: For the situation in 411 and 412, cf. CLRE 356-59.											
<b>412</b>	Honorius IX et Theodosius V	Ravenna?(De c./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 30.i (Honorius) <sup>258</sup>	Unsuitable	10.x (Rome) # 1.ix (ov. Bolsena, Reg. VII)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	10.xii (T3, Oxy.) ~ 27.ix (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
<b>413</b>	Heraclianus et Lucius (E?)	Carthage?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 27.i (Honorius) <sup>259</sup>	NA	Unattested		No	undated T2 (Lesbos) ~	Constantinople?	

<sup>254</sup> Seeck 1919: 318.

<sup>255</sup> PLRE II 1149-50.

<sup>256</sup> PLRE II 1059 and CLRE 355 for the discussion of the relevant sources.

<sup>257</sup> Seeck 1919: 320.

<sup>258</sup> Seeck 1919: 322.

<sup>259</sup> Seeck 1919: 324.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
									16.xii (p.c.; Oxy.)	
Notes: Heraclianus was comes Africa (presumably in Carthage), and revolted sometime before 8.iii (when he was killed on his way back to Africa). However, his consulship was certainly announced in Italy, where a law revoking the consulship was needed by Honorius. <sup>260</sup> It is unclear who Lucius was. <sup>261</sup>										
414	Constantius et Constans	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 8.ii] (Honorius) <sup>262</sup>	Yes	3.iv (T3, Rome) # 1.i (T2, Rome) ~ 23.xii (poss. overlap, p.c.; Salona)	Rome	Unsuitable	NA	No data
Notes: The inscription from Rome makes it clear that Constantius' name was announced at Rome on the 1 January. The name was obviously known also at Ravenna, regardless of whether that was the place of the ceremony (Constantius could have been on campaign in Gaul). Overlap is possibly to be found at Rome and Salona, where a p.c. 413 was still being used as late as 23 December.										
415	Honorius X et Theodosius VI	Ravenna?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 8.i (Honorius) <sup>263</sup>	Unsuitable	18.iv (T3, Rome) # undated (poss. Overlap, T2, Rome)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	19.x (T3, Oxy.) ~ 19.viii (p.c.; Herakleopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes: Theodosius' name is dropped in one Roman inscription. As CLRE notes, this might point to delay in the dissemination of Theodosius' name (p. 364). But it might on the other hand be that that is a result of separate proclamations, with the inscription being dated to the first month(s?) of the year. The name of Honorius is dropped in one inscription from Salona, but it is clear from a second inscription bearing a full formula and an earlier date that this is an overlap.										
416	Theodosius VII et Palladius	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 7.i (Honorius) <sup>264</sup>	Poss.	20.iv (T3, Syracuse) # 22.i (T2, Rome)	Rome or Ravenna?	Unsuitable	undated T2 (Oxy.)	No data
Notes:										

<sup>260</sup> PLRE II 539-40.<sup>261</sup> CLRE 361.<sup>262</sup> Seeck 1919: 328.<sup>263</sup> Seeck 1919: 330.<sup>264</sup> Seeck 1919: 332.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Palladius was PPO Ital. in 416; <sup>265</sup> hence he was likely to be at Ravenna (where the court and the capital of the praetorian prefecture had moved since 402) at the time of taking up the consulship.										
417	Honorius XI et Constantius II	1. Ravenna?(Dec./Jan.law); 2. Ravenna?(off.)	[Ravenna]	Ravenna, 18.i (Honorius) <sup>266</sup>	Unsuitable	24.iv (T3, Florence)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	15.xi (Antinoopolis) ~ 1.viii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Constantius was presumably at the side of Honorius when taking up his second consulship. The model predicts that, although the formula was fully western, a separate announcement was made at Constantinople on 1 January.										
418	Honorius XII et Theodosius VIII	Ravenna?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 26.xii.417 or 10.iii] (Honorius) <sup>267</sup>	Unsuitable	28.ix (T3, Milan) # 18.iv (Rome) ~ iii or iv (p.c.; Catania)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	21.xii (Oxy.) ~ 30.iii-9.iv (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
419	Monaxius et Plinta	NA	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 3.i (Honorius) <sup>268</sup>	Unsuitable	14.vi (T3, Acrae, Sicily) ~ 17.vii (p.c.; Ksar-Koutine, Africa Proc.)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	16.x (T3, Oxy.) ~ 10.viii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Monaxius was PPO Or. and Plinta was MVM while taking up their consulships and very likely to be in Constantinople. <sup>269</sup>										
420	Theodosius IX et Constantius III	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 21.xi.419 or 8.v] (Honorius) <sup>270</sup>	Unsuitable	27.vi (T2, Spoleto, Reg. VI) ~ undated	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	~ 18.xi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>265</sup> PLRE II 823 and CLRE 366.

<sup>266</sup> Seeck 1919: 334.

<sup>267</sup> Seeck 1919: 336.

<sup>268</sup> Seeck 1919: 338.

<sup>269</sup> PLRE II 764-5 and PLRE II 892-3 for their tenure.

<sup>270</sup> Seeck 1919: 342-44.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						p.c. (Syracuse)				
Notes: Constantius may have entered his consulship in praesentia at Ravenna, where Honorius is attested by a law in Nov. 419 and May 420.										
421	Agricola et Eustathius	Ignor.	[Constantinople]	[Ravenna, 27.ix.420 or 10.iii] (Honorius/Constantius III) <sup>271</sup>	NA	undated T3 (Salona)	No		20.xii (Oxy.) ~ 9?.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Eustathius was PPO Or. 420-422. <sup>272</sup> Agricola was a native of Gaul and PPO Gall. II in 418, grandfather of the cos. 460 (Magnus) and connected in some way with emperor Avitus' family. He does not seem to have held an office at the time of his consulship. <sup>273</sup>										
422	Honorius XIII et Theodosius X	Ravenna?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 23.i (Honorius) <sup>274</sup>	Unsuitable	19.iii (T3, Rome)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	28.ix (Herakleopolite) ~ 29.viii (p.c.; Herakleopolite)	Constantinople?
423	Marinianus et Asclepiodotus	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 8.ii] (Honorius) <sup>275</sup>	Poss.	14.i-13.ii (T3, Rome) # overlaps from Rome ~ 3.iii (p.c.; Syracuse)	Rome or Ravenna?	No	undated T3 (Oxy.) ~ 24.vii (p.c.; Cynopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Marinianus was PPO (Ital.?) 422, father of the cos. 448. <sup>276</sup> He may have entered his consulship at Ravenna, where Honorius is attested in February. Asclepiodotus was PPO Or. 423-5 and uncle of the empress Eudocia. <sup>277</sup>										

<sup>271</sup> Seeck 1919: 344.

<sup>272</sup> PLRE II 436.

<sup>273</sup> PLRE II 36-37.

<sup>274</sup> Seeck 1919: 346.

<sup>275</sup> Seeck 1919: 346.

<sup>276</sup> PLRE II 723-4.

<sup>277</sup> PLRE II 160.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
424	Castinus	Ravenna?(off.)	NA		Unsuitable	20.v (Rome)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Castinus was MVM West 422-25, was the western appointee of Iohannes, and as such, not recognised in the east (the eastern law CJ I 30.1, bearing 'Victor et Castinus' must be seen as amended. <sup>278</sup>										
424	Victor	NA	[Constantinople]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable	~ undated p.c. (p.c.; Egypt)	No data	
Notes: Nothing is known on Victor,c cf. PLRE II 1158.										
425	Theodosius XI et Valentinianus I	NA	[Constantinople]?	After 1.i	7.v (T3, Rome); [v-xi (Salona)] ~ 18.iii (p.c.; nr. Brescia)	After 1.i	Unsuitable	24.xii (T3, Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Theodosius did not recognise John and proclaimed Valentinian as Caesar at Thessaloniki on 23 October 424. John was defeated and captured at Ravenna in April / May and this mirrors the date of the first inscription bearing this formula in Italy.										
425	Iohannes	Ravenna??	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna] (John) <sup>279</sup>	Poss.	27.i-11.iii (Rome)	Rome or Ravenna?	Non-disseminated	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: There is no direct evidence that John held his consular ceremony at Rome, whereas all literary sources attest him at Ravenna.										
426	Theodosius XII et Valentinianus II	Rome?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 9.i (Valentinianus III) <sup>280</sup>	Unsuitable	13.ix (Rome)	Rome	No	7.xii (T3, Oxy.) ~ 6.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
427	Fl. Hierius et Fl. Ardabur	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 7.ix.426] (Valentinianus III) <sup>281</sup>	Unsuitable	2.x (T3, Rome) ~ 18.vii (p.c.; Catania, Sicily)	Ravenna?	No	~ 14.iv (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople?

<sup>278</sup> Cf. PLRE II 269-70 and CLRE 383.

<sup>279</sup> Hyd. Chronicon 84 [75]; Philost. HE XII 14; Gillett 2001: 142.

<sup>280</sup> Chron Pasch. s.a. 426; Olymp.fr. 43.1 (23.x.425 in Rome for his accession as Augustus); CTh X 10.33; X 26.2; V 1.7; VI 2.25 (3.i-24.ii); Gillett 2001: 132 suggests consular celebrations held in Rome.

<sup>281</sup> Seeck 1919: 352.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Hierius and Ardabur were PPO Or. 425-428/432 and MVM ca. 422-427 respectively. <sup>282</sup>										
428	Felix et Taurus	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 26.ii] (Val. III) <sup>283</sup>	Poss.	5.ii (Syracuse, Sicily)	Rome or Ravenna?	No	~ 27.iv (p.c.; Enseu, Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Felix was the all-powerful MVM and patricius behind the throne in Ravenna. <sup>284</sup> Taurus was the son of Aurelian and holder of CRP before becoming cos. But little is known of his activities between the two tenures. <sup>285</sup>										
429	Fl. Florentius et Fl. Dionysius	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 25.ii] (Val. III) <sup>286</sup>	No	~ 26.ii or 28.iv (p.c.; Rome)	Constantinople (via Ravenna)?	No	~ 19.ix (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Florentius was PPO Or. 428-9 and Dyonysius was MM Or. 428-31 and MVM 434-435/440. <sup>287</sup>										
430	Theodosius XIII et Valentinianus III	Ravenna?(Ye ar law)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 15.ii] (Val. III) <sup>288</sup>	Poss.	10.i (Rome)	Rome or Ravenna?	No	~ 16.xi (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Although the evidence is not conclusive (dissemination from Ravenna is still a possibility), the date of the Roman inscription suggests the consuls might have been proclaimed at Rome on 1 January. Moreover, a consular celebration at Rome would have provided a more suitable venue for the quinquennialia of Valentinianus.										
431	Bassus et Antiochus	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 18.xii.430 or 29.iv] (Val. III) <sup>289</sup>	No	19.v (T3, Rome) ~ 19.ii (p.c.; Lipari, Sicily); 24.i (Rome)	Ravenna	Unsuitable	1.ix (Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>282</sup> PLRE II 557 and PLRE II 137-38.

<sup>283</sup> CTh VII 13.22; I 10.8 (26-28.ii); Seeck 1919: 354.

<sup>284</sup> PLRE II 461-2.

<sup>285</sup> PLRE II 1056-7.

<sup>286</sup> CTh XI 1.34; XI 30.68; XII 1.185,186; XI 1.35; XII 6.32 (25-27.ii); Seeck 1919: 354.

<sup>287</sup> PLRE II 478-80; PLRE II 365-66.

<sup>288</sup> CTh XII 6.33 (15.ii); Seeck 1919: 356.

<sup>289</sup> CTh XI 1.36 (29.iv); Seeck 1919: 358.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Bassus was PPO Ital. in 426 and then in 435 and a Roman aristocrat. <sup>290</sup> He may have entered his consulship in either Rome or more likely Ravenna. Antiochus was PPO Or. 430-431 and one of the compilers of the Theodosian Code. <sup>291</sup>										
432	Aetius et Valerius	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 24.iii] (Val. III) <sup>292</sup>	Unsuitable	5.iii (T3, Aquae Statiellae, Reg. IX) # 10.iii (T2, Rome)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	undated (Novae, Moesia) ~ 31.viii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Aetius was the all-powerful general of the West. <sup>293</sup> He might have been away from Ravenna due to military operations in Gaul. CLRE 399 speaks of 'no secure (and demonstrably uncorrected) evidence for Asemination.' (dissemination) of his consulate in the east, but papyrological and epigraphical evidence from both 432 and 433 draw an opposite conclusion. This makes sense if we consider that his consulate could have been temporarily revoked as a result of his defeat by Bonifatius and flight from Italy. Aetius returned to power very soon (see 433) and retained prestige after his final downfall in 454 (see Marcellinus Comes entry s.a. 454; also, both the future emperors Avitus and Majorian served under him), so no surprise that no traces of this damnatio have been left out of contemporary documents. Valerius was the brother of the empress Eudocia and former CSL in 427. <sup>294</sup>										
433	Theodosius XIV et Petronius Maximus	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Constantinople, 22.ii] <sup>295</sup>	Unsuitable	8-15.x (T3, Rome) # 26.ix (western T2, Rome); 27.vi (eastern T2, Syracuse, Sicily)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	Unsuitable	NA	No data
Notes: The Roman aristocrat Petronius Maximus was PVR II sometime between 420 and 439 before becoming PPO Ital. in 439. <sup>296</sup> It is possible that a member of the senatorial aristocracy like he was, held his ceremony in Rome, but in the absence of laws and other evidence for where the emperor was in 433, all options are open.										

<sup>290</sup> PLRE II 220-21.

<sup>291</sup> PLRE II 103-4.

<sup>292</sup> CTh VI 23.3 (24.iii); Seeck 1919: 360.

<sup>293</sup> PLRE II 21-29.

<sup>294</sup> PLRE II 1145.

<sup>295</sup> Seeck 1919: 363

<sup>296</sup> PLRE II 749-51.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>434</b>	Aspar (W?) et Areobindus	Carthage?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Constantinople, 18.vi] <sup>297</sup>	Unsuitable	22.iii (T3, Rome); [17.iii-17.vii (T3, Rome)] ~ 12.i (western p.c.; nr. Aeclanum, Reg. II); [undated full p.c., Catania, Sicily]	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	undated (T3, Oxy.) ~ 7.ix (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Areobindus was MVM in 434 (PLRE II 145-46) so it is likely he was in praesentia when he took office as consul. Aspar, son of Ardabur (see s.a. 425) was an eastern general campaigning in Africa against the Vandals from 431. He was still in Carthage when he was made consul, and it is likely he held a ceremony in the African metropolis, though no account survives. <sup>298</sup> His designation was possibly eastern, and if it were so, the formula would in fact be a fully eastern one. But officially he may well have been regarded to as a western consul while operating under the jurisdiction of the western emperor (cf. loc. cit.).										
<b>435</b>	Theodosius XV et Valentinianus IV	Ravenna??	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna?]; [Constantinople, 29.i] <sup>299</sup>	No	11.iii (T3, Rome) ~ undated p.c. (Rome)	Ravenna	No	~ ix-x? [p.c.; Sesiy (Hermopolites)]	Constantinople?
<b>436</b>	Isidorus et Senator	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Constantinople, 8.iii]	Unsuitable	18.viii (Rome) ~ undated p.c. (Terni, Reg. VI)	Constantinople (via Ravenna)?	No	~ 2.xi (p.c.; Oxy.); 12.i (p.c. II, Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Isidorus was the PPO Or. when he took office as consul. <sup>300</sup> On the contrary, Senator held no offices but was an influential adviser of Theodosius II and then Marcian. <sup>301</sup>										

<sup>297</sup> Seeck 1919: 363.

<sup>298</sup> CLRE 403 and PLRE II 166 with primary sources.

<sup>299</sup> Ann. Rav. s.a. 435 (Aetius appointment as patricius); Seeck 1919: 365.

<sup>300</sup> PLRE II 631-33.

<sup>301</sup> PLRE II 990-91.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
437	Aetius II et Sigisvultus	Ignor.	NA	[Rome] <sup>302</sup>	Unsuitable	14.iv-1.v (T3, Aeclanum, Reg. II)	Rome or Ravenna?	No	~ 3.vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Rome via Constantinople?

Notes:

There is no laws telling where the emperor was in 437 before his move to Constantinople (21 October), but Marcellinus Comes and Evagrius (see sources) allude to the departure of Valentinian from Rome for his marriage in Constantinople, hence it is possible that the court was based there in the first half of the year. Aetius was certainly in the West in the course of the year or part of it, where he was to destroy the Burgundians. Sigisvultus' presence is attested in Africa in the late 420s and in Italy as (junior) MM West from 440 (possibly from 437), and his presence is attested in Ravenna in 448. As opposed to 417, the model predicts that no separate announcement of the full western formula was made in Constantinople on 1 January.

438	Theodosius XVI et A. Glabrio Faustus	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Thessaloniki, from 28.xii.437 till ii?] (Val. III) <sup>303</sup>	Unsuitable	4.vi (T3, Trogir, Dalmatia)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	xi-xii (T3, Oxy.) ~ 14.ix (p.c.; Oxy.?)	Constantinople?
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Notes:

Acilius Glabrio Faustus was PVR III when he followed Valentinianus to Constantinople for his wedding in October, 437. In that occasion he was likely to be appointed PPO Ital. and to receive in this capacity a copy of the Theodosian Code (cf. PLRE II 452-54), which was officially received at Rome by Christmas Day, 438, according to the Gesta Urbis Romae. Obviously, this need not be the actual date of return of Faustus with the code. The late dissemination of his name in the east strongly supports the view that he did not hold a joint celebration with his imperial colleague in Constantinople in January, 438. Valentinian was to winter at Thessaloniki until possibly late January, but Faustus was likely to have been heading back to Ravenna even earlier. Therein, he might have held his own ceremony while serving as PPO Ital., whose headquarter was still at Ravenna.

439	Theodosius XVII et Festus	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 6.viii] (Val. III) <sup>304</sup>	Unsuitable	11.v (T3, Rome) # 28.ii (Milan) ~ 24.v (poss.ov. p.c., Catania)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	~ 8.vii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	No data
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Notes:

Nothing is known of Festus other than he was possibly the father of the cos. 472.<sup>305</sup> Although the presence of the court in Ravenna can only be dated by 6.viii on the basis of one law, Ravenna as possible FPA is supported by the early date in Milan. Though Rome is also possible, the late dissemination in Sicily makes this less likely. There is no reliable evidence of dissemination in Egypt for the cos. 439, so the eastern FPA cannot be established, though this was likely to be Constantinople as customary.

<sup>302</sup> So, Gillett 2001: 143; Marcell. Com. Chron. s.a. 437; cf. Evagr. HE I 20.

<sup>303</sup> Seeck 1919: 366. There is no evidence that the consular ceremonies were held in Thessaloniki, where Valentinian's court was wintered in 438/9. Constantinople should thus be preferred.

<sup>304</sup> Chron. Gall. 511 s.a. 439 (6.viii; Licinia Eudoxia proclaimed Augusta); Seeck 1919: 368.

<sup>305</sup> PLRE II 467.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>440</b>	Valentinianus V et Anatolius	Rome?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 24.i (Val. III) <sup>306</sup>	Unsuitable	13.vi (T3, Rome)	Rome	Unsuitable	27.vi (T2, Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anatolius was MM Or. when taking up the consulship. There is evidence that he had building works carried out in Heliopolis (Phoenicia) in 440; <sup>307</sup> but this does not necessarily mean that he presided over them personally, nor that he was there in January. According to one law, the court was in Rome on 24 January, so it is not unlikely that Valentinian entered his consulship there.										
<b>441</b>	Cyrus	NA	[Constantinople]?	Ravenna, 27.i (Val. III) <sup>308</sup>	Unsuitable	vii-viii (T2, Pavia, Reg. XI) ~ 10.vii (p.c.; Aeclanum, Reg. II)	Constantinople (via Ravenna)?	No	4.ix (Herakleopolite) ~ 26.v (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Cyrus was PVC and PPO, and by 5 April, 440 the consul designatus of the East. There is every reason to believe that he was in Constantinople at the time of taking up his office as consul, though in fall 441 he fell from grace and was dismissed by Theodosius. <sup>309</sup> Dissemination in Aeclanum was very late, so it is more likely that dissemination occurred via Ravenna than Rome.										
<b>442</b>	Dioscorus (W?) et Fl. Eudoxius	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 13.viii] (Val. III) <sup>310</sup>	Unsuitable	25.v (T2, Lodi)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	~ 10.ix (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: As noticed by CLRE's authors, the western inscriptions show Dioscorus to be the western consul; however, nothing is known about him. <sup>311</sup> The same is true for Eudoxius, whose name was disseminated late even in the east. The court was in Rome in August but Ravenna is still a possibility for the Lodi inscription.										
<b>443</b>	Maximus II et Paterius	Rome?/?/Ravenna??	Rome?/?/Ravenna??	[Rome, 13.iii] (Val. III) <sup>312</sup>	Unsuitable	7.v (T3, Salona) # ix-xii (poss.ov. T2, Ravenna)	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	No	~ 16.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Rome via Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>306</sup> Nov. Val. 4; 5; 6.1 (24.i-20.iii); Seeck 1919: 368.

<sup>307</sup> PLRE II 84.

<sup>308</sup> Nov. Val. 8.2; 10 (27.i-20.ii); Seeck 1919: 370.

<sup>309</sup> PLRE II 336-39.

<sup>310</sup> Nov. Val. 2.2 (13.viii); Seeck 1919: 372.

<sup>311</sup> CLRE 419; cf. too PLRE II 368.

<sup>312</sup> Nov. Val. 11 (13.iii); Seeck 1919: 372.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Petronius Maximus built a forum in Rome sometime between 443/445 but did not hold any posts in 443 besides his second consulship. He had held many previously, though. <sup>313</sup> Paterius was PPO Ital. in 442 but without posts in 443. <sup>314</sup> He may have entered his consulship at Ravenna but Valentinian was in Rome by the mid of March. This and the Roman connection of Maximus (who was celebrating a second consulship) makes it more likely that both Rome and Ravenna (if not Rome alone) were the likely FPA for this year.										
444	Theodosius XVIII et Albinus	Ravenna?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 14.vii] (Val. III) <sup>315</sup>	Unsuitable	4.vii (T3, Milan)	Ravenna?	No	~ 13.xi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Albinus was PVR 426, PPO Gal.? 440 and Ital. 443-449. <sup>316</sup> It is very likely that the ceremony was held in Ravenna, where both his office and the court seem to have been located (the latter by at least mid-July.) This would also explain partially a late dissemination of Theodosius' name in central-south Italy, if this obviously is not due to the latter being dropped.										
445	Valentinianus VI et Nomus	Rome?(Dec./Jan.law)	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 18.i (Val. III) <sup>317</sup>	Unsuitable	3.xi (Rome); [viii-xii, Nola, Reg. I] # 25.viii (Rome) ~ undated p.c. (Atripalda, Reg. I)	Rome	Unsuitable	NA	No data
Notes: Nomus was the magister officiorum of the East 443-446. <sup>318</sup> Valentinian was in Rome on the 18 January.										
446	Aetius III et Symmachus	Rome?(Year law)	Rome	[Rome, 8.x.445 or 21.x] (Val. III) <sup>319</sup>	Unsuitable	15-28.ii (Salona)	Rome	No	undated T3 (Herakleopolis) ~ 17.xi (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna); [ix-xii, p.c.;	Rome or Constantinople?

<sup>313</sup> PLRE II 750.

<sup>314</sup> PLRE II 836.

<sup>315</sup> Nov. Val. 6.3; 14 (14.vii-11.ix); Seeck 1919: 374.

<sup>316</sup> PLRE II 50 and 53 identifying the same person in the two Albinii nos. 7 and 10, one of whom PVR 414; cf. CLRE 423.

<sup>317</sup> Nov. Val. 16 (18.i); Seeck 1919: 374.

<sup>318</sup> PLRE II 785-86.

<sup>319</sup> For the consular celebrations: Merobaud., Pan. II 33-4; Clover, Merobaudes, 54-5 ; Seeck 1919: 376.

DataCons 1 (2022)

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
									Herakleopolite]	

Notes:  
 No office is attested for Symmachus.<sup>320</sup> There is a panegyric of Merobaudes where Rome is mentioned as a location. The model is unable to predict if the new (western) consuls were announced in Constantinople from 1 January.

<b>447</b>	Calepius et Ardabur	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 13.iii] (Val. III) <sup>321</sup>	Poss.	29.xii (Arezzo) # 25.ii (T2, Rome) ~ 16.vii-1.viii (p.c.; Ravenna); 12.iii (p.c.; Dertona)	Rome?	No	~ 3.xii (p.c.; Theodosiopolite)	Constantinople?
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Notes:  
 As for Calepius very little is known, but his name does not seem to have been disseminated early outside Rome.<sup>322</sup> Indeed, the use of p.c. in Ravenna as late as August and the evidence from the laws support Rome as the only major centre of proclamation on 1 January; Ardabur, Aspar's son, does not seem to have held any post while being consul.<sup>323</sup>

<b>448</b>	Postumianus et Zeno	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 3.vi] (Val. III) <sup>324</sup>	Unsuitable	16.i or 16.xii (T3, Lyon) # 26.vii (latest T2, Rome); 11.iv (earl. T2, Rome); [3.iii or 5.v, earl. T2, Rome]	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	No	10.x (T3, Hermopolite) # undated T2 (Olba, Cilicia) ~ 24.vi (p.c.; Hermopolis)	Constantinople?
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Notes:

<sup>320</sup> PLRE II 1042-43.

<sup>321</sup> Nov. Val. 23; 7.3; 24; 25 (13.iii-3.vi); Seeck 1919: 376.

<sup>322</sup> Cf. CLRE 428-29.

<sup>323</sup> PLRE II 135-7.

<sup>324</sup> Nov. Val. 26 (3.vi); Seeck 1919: 378.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Postumianus was PVR twice (dates uncertain) before becoming consul, and he was a Roman aristocrat. <sup>325</sup> Zeno was the well-known general of Theodosius, possibly MM Or. at the time of his consulship. In 447 he was in command of a significantly powerful garrison of Isaurians at Constantinople to defend the city from Attila. <sup>326</sup> Postumianus' background suggests that his name was announced at Rome, though the evidence is not conclusive. The date of the inscription from Lyon is too damaged to attempt any identification of the FPA.										
449	Protogenes et Asturius	Arles? (Astyrius)	[Constantinople]?	[Ravenna, 17.vi] (Val. III) <sup>327</sup>	Unsuitable	26.iii (T2, Rome)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	7.xi (T3, Oxy.?) ~ 24.ix (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Protogenes was PPO Or. 448-449 so at the time of his consulship he should have been based at Constantinople. Asturius had been MVM Occ. 441-443 before being succeeded by his son-in-law Merobaudes, but he did not hold a post at the time of his consulship. <sup>328</sup> According to a letter of Sidonius, he took office in Gaul (almost certainly Arles.) There is no certain evidence of where Valentinian was in January, but it is unlikely he was attending Asturius' ceremony (it seems Valentinian never travelled to Gaul during his reign, if we are to believe to Sidonius' panegyric to Majorian). If this was so, Asturius' name was obviously known (and proclaimed) in both Arles and Ravenna since the 1 January. Rome, too, cannot be conclusively excluded, though this is less likely.										
450	Valentinianus VII et Avienus	Rome?(Year law)	[Rome]*	[Rome, 21.ii] (Val. III) <sup>329</sup>	Poss.	23.ii (T3, Rome) ~ 17.ix (p.c.; Salona)	Rome?	No	~ 1.x (p.c.; Oxy.?)	Rome via Constantinople?
Notes: On Avienus' possible tenures, we know very little, but he was one of the most powerful aristocrats of his age. <sup>330</sup> According to the letter in PL, Valentinian and his court might have moved to Rome not earlier than 21-22 February. However, considering the standing of both consuls and especially the origin of Avienus, it is very unlikely that the consulate was unknown there on the 1 January. As for the eastern regions, the model returns the option of direct dissemination from the West as more likely.										
451	Marcianus et Adelfius	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 31.i (Val. III) <sup>331</sup>	Unsuitable	12.iii (T2, Rome)	Rome	No	24.vii (T2, Hermopolite) ~ 7.x (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>325</sup> PLRE II 901-2.

<sup>326</sup> PLRE II 1199-1200.

<sup>327</sup> Nov. Val. 27; 28 (17.vi-11.ix); Seeck 1919: 382.

<sup>328</sup> PLRE II 174-5.

<sup>329</sup> Leo Ep. 55.1. (PL 54, 858; cf. 860 note f); (cf. Polemius Silvius, CIL I 317) (21-22.ii); Nov. Val. 29 (24.iv); Seeck 1919: 384.

<sup>330</sup> PLRE II 193-4.

<sup>331</sup> Nov. Val. 31; 32; 33 (31.i); Seeck 1919: 386.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Adelfius was a Roman aristocrat and PVR likely before 451. <sup>332</sup> The court of Valentinian was at Rome from 450, so Adelfius was likely to have entered his consulship in praesentia.										
452	Herculanus et Fl. Sporacius	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 15.iv] (Val. III) <sup>333</sup>	Unsuitable	15.v (T2, Rome) ~ 2.iii (p.c.; Cuicul, Numidia)	Rome?	No	22.ix (T2, Chalcedon) ~ 9.x (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Herculanus was Justa Grata Honoria's husband (PLRE II 544-45) and hence he was likely to have been at Valentinian's court (in Rome by April) for his ceremony; Sporacius was the comes domesticorum peditum in the East 450-452, still in office while taking up the consulship. <sup>334</sup> In 451 he was one of the leading officials presiding over the council of Chalcedon. <sup>335</sup>										
453	Opilio et Ioannes Vincomalus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	~ 14.v (p.c.; Como, Reg. XI)	Rome?	No	~ 31.vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Vincomalus had been magister officiorum in the East 451-452 but did not hold a post at the time of his consulship (PLRE II 1169-70); in 451, he was one of the leading imperial officials who were presiding over the council of Chalcedon. <sup>336</sup> Similarly, Opilio had several posts (magister officiorum and PVR) and the patriciate but no posts at the time of his tenure. <sup>337</sup> Valentinian seems to have moved his court to Rome in these years, so the latter is the most likely place where the ceremony was held.										
454	Aetius et Studius	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 21.ix] (Val. III) <sup>338</sup>	Unsuitable	14.vii-13.viii (T3, Rome)	Constantinople or Rome?	No	undated (T3, Oxy.) ~ 4.viii (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople?
Notes: Aetius was not the MVM West, but a comes domesticorum of the East in 451, defeating Huns in 452. <sup>339</sup> Not much is known about Studius, rather than he was a civilian and the builder of a church (reason for which he was granted the consulship). <sup>340</sup> It is not possible to determine whether dissemination occurred from, and both Rome and Constantinople are equally possible.										

<sup>332</sup> PLRE II 8-9.

<sup>333</sup> Nov. Val. 35 (15.iv); Seeck 1919: 396.

<sup>334</sup> *Contra* CLRE 439, but see CJ XII 3.2 already noted by PLRE II 1026. The law is to be dated to late 451 according to Seeck but Sporacius is named consul and the law was possibly issued by Marcian.

<sup>335</sup> In the proceedings, he is named 6th in rank of 19th members of the committee; cf. R. Price – M. Gaddis 2005: 122.

<sup>336</sup> R. Price - M. Gaddis 2005: 41-42.

<sup>337</sup> PLRE II 807.

<sup>338</sup> Add. ad Prosp. Haun. s.a. 454 (MGH(AA) IX, 303) (21.ix); Nov. Val. 2.4 (28.x); Seeck 1919: 400.

<sup>339</sup> PLRE II 29-30.

<sup>340</sup> CLRE 443.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>455</b>	Valentinianus VIII et Anthemius	Rome?(Year law)	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 16.iii] (Val. III) <sup>341</sup>	Unsuitable	2-15.x (T2, Catania, Sicily)	Rome	No	20.ix (T3, Hermopolite) ~ 21.ix (p.c.; Arsinoite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anthemius was the husband of Marcian's daughter, Aelia Marcia Euphemia and had been nominated MVM Or. and patrician from 454. These promotions followed his recall from the Danubian frontier, and it is entirely possible he was in praesentia. <sup>342</sup> Valentinian was in Rome in 455 when he was assassinated.										
<b>456</b>	Ioannes et Varanes	NA	[Constantinople]?	Rome, 1.i (Avitus) <sup>343</sup>	After 1.i	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	13.ix (Oxy.) ~ 28.viii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Not much is known of Iohannes and Varanes in general. <sup>344</sup>										
<b>456</b>	Avitus	Rome (Avitus)	Rome		Unsuitable	19.v (T2, Rome)	Rome	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Avitus celebrated his consulship in Rome.										
<b>457</b>	Constantinus et Rufus	NA	[Constantinople]?	No		4.iv (T3, Rome) ~ 2.iv (p.c.; Rome); [i-viii, p.c.; Como, Reg. XI]	Ravenna?	No	29.ix [T3, Koba (Herakleopolite s)] ~ 11.iii (p.c.; Egypt)	Constantinople?
Notes: Constantinus was PPO Or. in 447, 456 and 459 and eventually patrician, and as praetorian prefect he had several laws addressed to him. <sup>345</sup> Nothing is known about Rufus. <sup>346</sup> The p.c. date in Rome makes Ravenna (where the military authorities were based) very likely.										
<b>458</b>	Maorianus	Ravenna (Maorianus)	NA	Ravenna, 1.i (Maior.) <sup>347</sup>	Unsuitable	14.iv-1.v (western T2,	Ravenna	NA	NA	Non-disseminated

<sup>341</sup> Cont. Reich. ad Prosp. 27 (MGH(AA) XI, 489) (16.iii); Seeck 1919: 400.

<sup>342</sup> PLRE II 96-97.

<sup>343</sup> Sid. Apoll. Carm. VII 8; Seeck 1919: 402.

<sup>344</sup> PLRE II 599 and 1149.

<sup>345</sup> PLRE II 317-18.

<sup>346</sup> PLRE II 959.

<sup>347</sup> Ravenna: Nov. Maior. 1-7 (11.i-6.ix); Sid. Apoll. Carm. V 510, 576; XIII 24; Seeck 1919: 406.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						Libarna, Reg. IX);				
Notes: We know Majorian entered his consulship in Ravenna.										
458	Leo I	NA	[Constantinople]?	After 1.i		25.vii (eastern T2, Lyon)	Lyon?	No	3.viii (T3, Oxy.) ~ 5.vi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
459	Ricimer	Milan?/?/Ravenna?/?/Rome?/?	[Constantinople]?	[Alpes in winter of 458 and at Arles again in 17.iv] (Maior.) <sup>348</sup>	Unsuitable	14.iii (T2, Rome)	Ravenna? (Milan and Rome poss.)	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Patricius was the son of Aspar and brother of Hermenericus and Ardabur. <sup>349</sup> Ricimer was already comes, MVM and patricius at the time of his consulship. <sup>350</sup> It is not certain where he had his consular ceremony, but it is possible that he had his main base in either Rome (to guard it from a possible Vandal attack or since it was simply more prestigious) or Milan/Ravenna (the latter is possibly more likely to judge from where Majorian was intercepted and killed after returning in Italy in 461).										
459	Patricius	NA	[Constantinople]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable	27.iv (T2, Sardis)	Constantinople?	
460	Magnus et Apollonius	Arles?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Arles, 28.iii] (Maior.) <sup>351</sup>	No	19.viii (T3, Rome) # 28.xii (western T2, Tarragona) ~ i (p.c.; western P.C., Rome); 20.ii	Arles	Unsuitable	~ 19.i (II p.c., Oxy.)	Constantinople?

<sup>348</sup> Nov. Maior. 9 (17.iv); Seeck 1919: 408. We know Ricimer did not follow Majorian in his campaign but we do not know where exactly in Italy the patrician was based in 459. Rome (being a more monumental ceremonial scene) is only indicative; Ravenna or Milan are also possible places where the ceremony was held.

<sup>349</sup> PLRE II 842-3.

<sup>350</sup> PLRE II 942-5.

<sup>351</sup> Nov. Maior. 11 (28.iii); Seeck 1919: 408. Magnus, cos. 460, was PPO Gall. in (or from) 458 and as such he was very likely to be based at Arles, the praefectorial seat of Gauls, where he also attended a banquet given by Majorian at Arles in 461 (PLRE II 700-1. Accordingly, it is more likely that the ceremony was held there rather than in Rome.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						(full p.c., Salona)				
Notes: Magnus was a Gallic aristocrat who held the posts of magister officiorum (possibly under Majorian) and PPO Gall. 458. <sup>352</sup> It is highly likely that he held his consular ceremony in Arles (the capital of the Praetorian Prefecture) regardless of whether he was still in office as PPO. His presence at Arles is still attested in 461. The identity of the cos. Apollonius is not certain, but he might well be the PPO Or. 442-3 or MVM East 443-451. <sup>353</sup>										
<b>461</b>	Severinus et Dagalaifo	Arles??	[Constantinople]?	[Arles, before vii-viii] (Maior.) <sup>354</sup>	NA	(Imperfect material)	Arles?	No	i-viii (eastern T2, Alahan, Isauria) ~ 1.ix (p.c.; Herakleopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes: Severinus was present at a banquet in Arles with Majorian and Magnus in 461. <sup>355</sup> There is no evidence that he was there on the 1 January, but it is a possibility that I accept tentatively. The inscription from Pothières possibly dated as late as 22 April is less likely to refer to the cos. 482, and a FPA centred in Arles would make more sense for such a relatively early date than any other points in Italy. From Arles, it is equally possible that a formula could reach Ivrea (see I.Ital. XI.2 41, if this is to be dated to 461 rather than 482) as late as 25 January; Orbis calculates a travel distance of 7 days. Areobindus' son Dagalaifus was a member of the Constantinopolitan aristocracy and a relation to Ardabur, Aspar's son, whose daughter he had married. He does not seem to have had any posts during his tenure as consul. <sup>356</sup>										
<b>462</b>	Severus	Ignor.	NA		Unsuitable	13.v (western T2, nr. Aeclanum, Reg. II) ~ 11.iii (western p.c.; Dalmatia)	Rome	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes:										

<sup>352</sup> PLRE II 700-1.

<sup>353</sup> PLRE II 121-2.

<sup>354</sup> Fasti Vind. Prior, s.a.; cf. Hyd. Chron. 210 (2 and 7.viii); Seock 1919: 410. Severinus was attending a banquet with Majorian at Arles (where the emperor had possibly spent the winter 460/461) sometime between January and July and his consulate is attested at Pothières (Germania) by the end of April (a relatively early date), so it is likely that the consular ceremonies were held in Arles; cf. PLRE II 1001.

<sup>355</sup> Sidonius, Ep. 1.11.

<sup>356</sup> PLRE II 340-1.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Severus was very likely to have held his ceremony in Rome, where he stayed for the whole length of his reign. The p.c. from Dalmatia is in no way indicative of the dissemination speed to the region from Rome (the comes Dalmatiae did not recognise Severus' authority). <sup>357</sup>										
<b>462</b>	Leo II	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	7.x? (eastern T2, Hermopolis Magna) ~ 13.ii (full p.c., Alahan, Isauria)	Constantinople?	
<b>463</b>	Basilius	Ravenna(off.) /Rome??	NA	[Rome, 20.ii] (Severus) <sup>358</sup>	Poss.	27.i (western T2, Rome)	Rome or Ravenna?	NA	NA	Non-disseminated
Notes: Caecina Decius Basilius was PPO Ital. for the second time in 463-465 and patricius (already from 463) at the time of consulship. <sup>359</sup> As PPO he should have been based at Ravenna, but it is possible that he celebrated the entrance of his consulship in his native Rome (where Severus had set his court) before moving north to take up his office.										
<b>463</b>	Vivianus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	~ 13.xi (eastern p.c., Oxy.?)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Vivianus was PPO Or. 459-460 but did not hold an office during his consulship. He was the father of Paul, cos. 512. <sup>360</sup>										
<b>464</b>	Rusticius et Olybrius	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	19.iv (T3, Ivrea, Reg. XI)	Rome?	No	~ 7.x (eastern p.c., Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Olybrius was the future emperor and husband of Placidia, Valentinian's younger daughter. By 464, he was residing in Constantinople, though with no titles. <sup>361</sup> Rusticius was the military commander of Thracias (MVM per Thracias) in or around 464. <sup>362</sup> The early date in Italy makes the possibility of dissemination from Constantinople less likely. Rome is favoured over other major Italian centres as it being the imperial residence.										

<sup>357</sup> With the short exception of the reign of Majorian, Dalmatia had been ruled as an independent fief since Aetius' murder in 454 (Priscus 53.3 = Proc. BV, I, 6-7; cf. Henning 1999: 18, passim).

<sup>358</sup> Nov. Sev. 1 (20.ii); Seeck 1919: 412.

<sup>359</sup> PLRE II 216-17.

<sup>360</sup> PLRE II 1179-80.

<sup>361</sup> PLRE II 796-99.

<sup>362</sup> PLRE II 962.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>465</b>	Basiliscus et Hermenericus	NA	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, 14.ix] <sup>363</sup>	Unsuitable	14.ii-1.iii (T3, Milan, Reg. XI) ~ 11.ii (p.c.; Atripalda, Reg. I)	Rome?	No	~ 16.x (eastern P.C., Oxy.); 20.xi (eastern p.c. II, ov., Cynopoli)	Constantinople?
Notes: Hermenericus was the youngest son of Aspar but held no attested titles during his whole life besides the consulship. <sup>364</sup> Empress Verina's brother and future emperor Basiliscus was MVM per Thracias (and successor of Rusticius, cos. 464) at the time of his consulship. <sup>365</sup> P.c. II is found in Egypt. As with the previous year, the early date in Italy makes the possibility of dissemination from Constantinople less likely. Rome is favoured over other major Italian centres as it being the imperial residence.										
<b>466</b>	Leo III	NA	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	16.vii-13.viii (eastern T2, Rome) ~ 9.x (ov., p.c.; nr. Milan)	Constantinople or Rome?	No	2.x (eastern T2, Oxy.) ~ 14.i (eastern p.c. III, Oxy.); 25.ii (p.c. Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
<b>466</b>	Leo III et Tatianus	NA			Unsuitable		NA			Non-disseminated
Notes: Tatianus is less likely to have been an eastern consul but evidence is not conclusive. <sup>366</sup> The late dissemination of Leo's third consulate in Milan makes it possible that dissemination began from Constantinople.										
<b>467</b>	Pusaesus et Ioannes	NA	[Constantinople]?	Poss.	16.i (T3, Milan, Reg. XI) ~ 21.ii (p.c.; St Romain d'Albon, Gaul)	Constantinople or Milan?	No	~ 10.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Pusaesus was PPO Or. 465 and 467, so at the time of his consulship. <sup>367</sup> Iohannis was possibly in his late 20s at the time of his consulship, and serving as magister officiorum (later as PPO III. 479). <sup>368</sup> The date of the Milanese inscription shows that early notification of the new (eastern) consuls might have been given to Italy before 1 January.										

<sup>363</sup> Fasti Vind. Prior, s.a.; Marcell. Com., Chron. 465.2; Cass. Chron. s.a. 465; Laterc. imp. 423 (14.ix; death); Seeck 1919: 412.

<sup>364</sup> PLRE II 549.

<sup>365</sup> PLRE II 212-14.

<sup>366</sup> For Tatianus: PLRE II 1053-54. Cf. CLRE 466-7 for the plausibility of a western origin.

<sup>367</sup> PLRE II 930.

<sup>368</sup> PLRE II 600-1.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
468	Anthemius II	Rome (Anthemius)	[Rome]	Rome, 1.i (Anth.) <sup>369</sup>	Unsuitable	9.v (T2, Naples, Reg. I)	Rome	No	~ 10.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople or Rome?
Notes: The model is unable to predict if the new (western) consul were announced in Constantinople from 1 January.										
469	Marcianus et Zeno	NA	[Constantinople]?	Yes		14.viii-1.ix (T3, Rome) # 17.i (Capena, Reg. VII?)	Rome	Unsuitable	19.x (T3, Oxy.); 2.ii (T3, Thessaloniki)	Constantinople?
Notes: Marcianus was the son of Anthemius (and nephew of Marcian) and resident in Constantinople (where he would marry Leo's daughter Leontia and become MVM and patricius). <sup>370</sup> Zeno was the husband of Leo's other daughter Ariadne and his supporter. In 468 he is attested as MVM per Thracias, but in the following year he was appointed MVM per Or. <sup>371</sup> In this capacity, he should have been based at Antioch, but there is no evidence that he was there since 1 January. The evidence from Lyon is very early (18 January) and this might be the result of local dissemination rather than dissemination from Rome (13 days of travel were needed to reach Lyon from Rome, so this was also possible but certainly less likely).										
470	Severus et Iordanes	Rome?(off.)	[Constantinople]?	[Rome] (Anth.) <sup>372</sup>	Unsuitable	25.ix (T3, Lyon) # 17.ii (western T2, Vercelli, Reg. XI)	Rome	No	3.xii (T3, Hermopolites) ~ 30.ix (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Severus was a native of Rome who followed Anthemius in the west (from Alexandria, where he was living and teaching). In 470 he was made consul, PVR and patricius. <sup>373</sup> It is very likely he held his ceremony in Rome. Iordanes had been MVM per Or. until Zeno replaced him in 469. <sup>374</sup>										
471	Leo IV et Probianus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, before 9.iii] (Anth.) <sup>375</sup>	Unsuitable	9.v (T3, Rome) # 25.xii (western T2, ov., Vercelli,	Rome	No	~ 24.iii (p.c.; Hermopolis)	Constantinople?

<sup>369</sup> Sid. Apoll. Carm. II 544-6; Nov. Anth. 1-3 (21.ii-19.iii); Seck 1919: 414.

<sup>370</sup> PLRE II 717-18.

<sup>371</sup> PLRE II 1200-2.

<sup>372</sup> Cass. Chron. s.a. 470, Prisc., fr. 62; Gillet 2001: 152.

<sup>373</sup> PLRE II 470.

<sup>374</sup> PLRE II 620-21.

<sup>375</sup> Ennod. V. Epiph. 73 (before 9.iii); Seck 1919: 416.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						Reg. XI ~ 30.vi (p.c., poss.ov., Tarragona)				
Notes: Probianus was a Roman aristocrat and PPO (Ital.?) sometime from 461 to 463. <sup>376</sup>										
472	Festus et Marcianus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	[Rome, x.471 or ii] (Anth.) <sup>377</sup>	Poss.	16.xi (Aouste, Narb.) # 14.i-13.ii (western T2, Rome)	Rome	No	8.xi (eastern T2, Hermopolis Magna) ~ 24.vii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Marcianus is identified with the cos. 469 but he might be another person. <sup>378</sup> Festus was a Roman aristocrat and the future envoy sent by Theodoric to Zeno. <sup>379</sup>										
473	Leo V	NA	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	undated (eastern T2, Rome)	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	No	13.xi (eastern T2, Oxy.) ~ 14.ix (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
474	Leo iun.	NA	[Constantinople]?	Poss.	31.i (eastern T2, Rome)	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	Unsuitable	27.ix (eastern T2, Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
475	Zeno II	NA	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	~ 25.ii (p.c.; Rome)	Non-disseminated	No	~ 13.vi (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna); [i-viii, p.c.; Oxy.]	Constantinople?	
476	Basiliscus II et Armatus	NA	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	1.v (T3, Lodi)	Rome? (Ravenna poss.)	No	~ 19.x (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
Notes:										

<sup>376</sup> PLRE II 908.

<sup>377</sup> Prisc. fr. 64; Paul. Diac. Hist. Rom. XV 4; Fast. Vind. Prior, s.a. (MGH(AA) IX 306); Pasch. Camp. s.a. (MGH(AA) IX 746); Gillett 2001: 152; Seock 1919: 416.

<sup>378</sup> The coss. 469 and 472 are two different persons for CLRE 479 which I follow; contra: PLRE II 717-8; Roberto 2020: 166.

<sup>379</sup> PLRE II 467-69.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Armatus was MVM in praesentia from 469/74 to 477 and a nephew of Basiliscus. <sup>380</sup>										
477	No consuls	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No announ.	NA			No announ.	NA	No announ.
478	Illus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	7.x (eastern T2, Beneventum, Reg. II) ~ 1.iii (p.c.; Tibur, Reg. I)	Constantinople (via Rome or Ravenna)?		No	~ 15-23.vi (p.c.; Phebichis (Herakleopolite s))	Constantinople?
Notes: Illus was an Isaurian and close friend of Zeno; magister officiorum 477-481 at the time of his consulship, then MVM 481-483. <sup>381</sup>										
479	Zeno III	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	(Imperfect material)	NA		Unsuitable	~ 14.i (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
480	Basilius iun.	Rome??	[Rome]?		NA	(Imperfect material)	(From this point in time until 493, p.c. date are found in northern Italy—see 484 and 487—but not in Rome. Although Ravenna remained the seat of the PPO, then, it is not certain whether notification was always given there - as it seems it will be customary in	No	~ 8.xii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople or Rome?

<sup>380</sup> PLRE II 148-49.

<sup>381</sup> PLRE II 586-90.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
							the following Ostrogothic period)			
Notes: Basilius was a prominent Roman aristocrat, son of Basilius cos. 463, father of four consuls (Albinus, cos. 493; Avienus, cos. 501; Theodorus, cos. 505 and Inportunos, cos. 509) brother of two (Mavortius, cos. 484 and Decius cos. 486), and PPO Ital. 483. <sup>382</sup> Some of the evidence might refer to the consul of 541, but contemporary dissemination in the East is confirmed by the evidence in 481 and 482. Unfortunately, the model is unable to identify a precise FPA for the east, so the uncertainty remains between Rome and Constantinople.										
481	Placidus	Rome??	NA		Unsuitable	(Imperfect material)	NA	No	~ 15.xi (p.c.; Hermopolite); 29.viii-27.xi (western p.c., Hermopolis Magna)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Placidus was a western aristocrat, hence he must have entered his consulship at Rome. <sup>383</sup>										
482	Severinus et Trocundes	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	19.x (T3, Rome)	Rome	No	~ 13?.x (western p.c. II, Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Little is certain about Severinus, who might have been the son of Severinus cos. 461, and a later vir inlustris et magnificus sent by Theoderic in 523/526 in Savia to oversee the tax collection. <sup>384</sup> Trocundes was MVM in praesentia at the time of his consulship. <sup>385</sup>										

<sup>382</sup> PLRE II 217, with Cameron and Schauer, JRS 72 [1982] 127 f.

<sup>383</sup> PLRE II 891; CLRE 497; Orlandi 2004 503 n. 129 agrees with PLRE, according to which he would be the father of (Petronius) Probinus, cos. 489, and the grandfather of Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus, cos. 504 (PLRE, II, p. 1321, stemma 21). Contra, Caliri 2017: 116 arguing that ‘Sia per Basilio che per Placido non ci sono evidenze sicure che consentano di definirne l’occidentalita’

<sup>384</sup> On the relationship between the two Severinii, see: CLRE 499; PLRE II 1001; Orlandi 2004 508 n. 153 argues that the vir clarissimus et inlustris, ex praefecto urbi, consul ordinarius atque patricius mentioned by fragments from the Colosseum could be both the cos. 461 and 482; but agrees with PLRE on the relationship between the two consuls. On the Severinus attested in the Ostrogothic period, see Cass., Var., 5, 14-15 – the suggestion is Cracco Ruggini’s, in AA.VV. 1981: 74-75 n. 5. For Chastagnol, the cos. 482 was the father of ‘Venantius Severinus Faustus and [---]io Venantius Faustus attested in the inscriptions of the Colosseum (nn. 64 e 65). Caliri 2017: 124 wrongly argues that Severinus was the first western consul nominated by Odoacer.

<sup>385</sup> PLRE II 1127-28.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>483</b>	Faustus	Rome??	NA		Poss.	24.i (western T2, Rome)	Rome	No	~ 27.viii (eastern p.c., Hermopolis Magna)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Faustus was a Roman aristocrat and held the post of PVR sometime between 475-482 (PLRE II 451) or before and after 483 (Cameron, JRA, 25 [2012]: 516).										
<b>484</b>	Venantius et Theodericus	Rome??/Rome? (off.)	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	25.v or 24.vi (western T2, Gravedona, Reg. XI) ~ 14.iv-1.v (western p.c., Milan)	Rome?	No	28.ix-27.x (eastern T2, Koba, Herakleopolite) ~ 4.v (eastern p.c. II, Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Venantius was PVR at the time of his consulship (PLRE II 218) or little before (Cameron JRA 25 [2012]: 516). <sup>386</sup> Theodoric was MVM in praesentia and patricius. <sup>387</sup>										
<b>485</b>	Symmachus	Rome??	NA		Unsuitable	9.ix (western T2, Rome)	Rome	No	~ 4.xii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Symmachus was PVR most probably before becoming consul. <sup>388</sup>										
<b>486</b>	Decius et Longinus	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	24.iv (western T2, Como) ~ 19.v (p.c.; Gresy-sur-Aix, nr. Vien.)	Ravenna? (Rome poss.)	No	16.ix (eastern T2, Arsinoite) ~ 16.x (eastern p.c. II, Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	
Notes:										

<sup>386</sup> Orlandi 2004 51-6; 475-6 n. 60 arguing that he was the brother (or cousin) of Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius, cos. 480 (brother of coss. 480 and 486 for Cameron, loc. cit.), and son of Caecina Decius Basilius, cos. l. 463. He is sometimes identified with Decius Marius Venantius Basilius, praefect of Rome, patricius and ordinary consul (CIL, VI 1716 = 32094a-c), who paid for the restoration works of the Colosseum in or around 484 (also identified with Venantius Basilius iunior, cos. 508 by other scholars). Orlandi 2004: 51-6 suggests an identification with 484 (but see p. 53-4 for a detailed discussion on the identification of the consul and relevant literature)

<sup>387</sup> PLRE II 1077-84.

<sup>388</sup> PLRE II 1044-46. Orlandi 2004: 512 n. 163 identifies the owner of the seat with the cos. 485.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius was PVR and PPO sometime before (possibly) 507/11 but it is unknown when precisely. <sup>389</sup> Zeno's brother Longinus was made MVM praesentalis in 485, and campaigned against the Tzans. It is not certain whether he was still in office in 486, and whether he was in Constantinople, though both options are likely. <sup>390</sup>										
487	Boethius	Rome??	NA		Unsuitable	(Imperfect material, T2) ~ 31.i (p.c.; Milan); 25.vii (p.c. II 485, Arles)	NA	No	~ 19.viii (eastern p.c., Arsinoite)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Boethius was PPO Ital. and PVR II before being consul. <sup>391</sup>										
488	Dynamius et Sividius	Rome??/Rome?(off.)	NA		Unsuitable	26.i (Aquae Statiellae, Reg. IX)	Ravenna	No	~ 21.ix (eastern p.c. II, Hermopolite)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Both consuls were westerners: Dynamius was PVR ca 488 (PLRE ii 382); Sividius PVR twice by then (ib. 1017-18; also CLRE 511). Dynamius' precedence over Sividius suggests he was prefect at the time of his consulship.										
489	Probinus et Eusebius	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	(Imperfect material)	NA	No	27-31.xii (eastern T2, Oxy.) ~ 20.v (eastern p.c. III, Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Neither Eusebius nor Probinus had an office at the time of their consulship. <sup>392</sup> Eusebius' two consulates prompt the guess that he was kin to the emperor, like Longinus cos. 486 and in 490. Probinus was an aristocrat, son of Placidus cos. 481 and father of Cethegus cos. 504. He was a man of learning and his family must have been well established if he was able to guarantee the consulate for his son Cethegus in 504. Indeed, by 511 he was a patrician, and his son by 512. <sup>393</sup>										
490	Faustus iun. et Longinus II	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	4.viii (T3, Como, Reg. XI)	Constantinople via Verona? (Ostrog.)	No	16.xii (eastern T2, Herakleopolis)	Constantinople?	

<sup>389</sup> PLRE II 349. It is uncertain whether he must be identified with [Cae]cina Decius +[---] from the Colosseum; cf. Orlandi 2004: 472 n. 49 (cat. n. 17. 9, C).

<sup>390</sup> PLRE II 689-90.

<sup>391</sup> PLRE II 232-33. It is uncertain whether he must be identified with [---] Boethius from the Colosseum; cf. Orlandi 2004: 469 n. 39 (cat. n. 17. 157).

<sup>392</sup> CLRE 513; PLRE II 433.

<sup>393</sup> PLRE II 909-10.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
									~ 3.x (eastern p.c., Oxy.)	
Notes: Neither Faustus nor Longinus held a post during their (second in the case of Longinus) consulship, though the latter might still be in his office of MVM in praesentia. <sup>394</sup> The Italian evidence shows that Longinus eventually was disseminated by August in northern Italy but it is unclear which centre should be seen as western (Italian) FPA for the eastern consul. The evidence from 491 still shows that there were areas in central Italy that were still dating by p.c. Fausti (alone). The safest solution is probably to consider the usage of Longinus as a result of the Ostrogothic presence in Italy, hence an indirect dissemination from Constantinople (via Verona, the then base of Theodoric), whereas Faustus was the obvious result of the dissemination from either Rome or Ravenna, or both.										
<b>491</b>	Olybrius	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	28?.xi (Vezeronce, Vienn.) ~ 12.viii (Vienne, Viennen.); 14.iv (western p.c., Aeclanum, Reg. II)	Constantinople via Pavia? (Burg.)	No		~ 18.x (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Olybrius was an easterner and he was a child when he became consul. <sup>395</sup>										
<b>492</b>	Anastasius et Rufus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	22.xi (T3, Lyon); 15.xi (T2, Barisciano, Reg. IV) ~ 1.i (p.c.; Dertona, Reg. XI)	Constantinople via Pavia? (Odo.); Constantinople? (Burg.)	Unsuitable		17.vi (Herakleopolis) ~ 27.ii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Anastasius was proclaimed Augustus on 11 iv.491 (Zeno died on 9.iv) and took his first consulate in 492 as customary. <sup>396</sup> Rufus is an otherwise unknown easterner. The last Italian inscription for the year includes him; he also appears in the one Gallic inscription and in two texts with p.c.). <sup>397</sup>										
<b>493</b>	Albinus iun. et Eusebius II	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	10.x (western T2, Rome)	Rome	No		~ 10.vi (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>394</sup> CLRE 515, 'Faustus was a prominent aristocrat, son of Gennadius Avienus cos. 450, PPO Ital. 509-512 (PLRE II 454-56). To distinguish him from Faustus cos. 483 he was also known (in consular contexts) as Faustus iunior or Faustus niger (cf. pp.42-43).

<sup>395</sup> PLRE II 795 and CLRE 517; PLRE II 795.

<sup>396</sup> PLRE II 78-80.

<sup>397</sup> PLRE II 959.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Albinus does not seem to have had a post when he was a consul, whereas Eusebius was magister officiorum. <sup>398</sup>										
494	Asterius et Praesidius (W?)	Rome??	NA		Unsuitable	20.iii (Rome)	Rome (From this point on, whenever a western consul is proclaimed, there is no p.c. dates in either Rome or northern Italy; hence, both Rome and Ravenna are just likely; only the relevant one is given)	No	~ 13.xii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Non-disseminated
Notes: Apronianus Asterius (not to be confused with Astyrius cos. 449) was a member of the Roman aristocracy and a man of letters. He held several posts among which comes privatarum largitionum, PVR and patricius but it is unknown when precisely. <sup>399</sup> Nothing is known about Praesidius. <sup>400</sup>										
495	Viator (W.?)	Ignor.	Ignor.		Poss.	23.i (T2, Rome) ~ i-ii (p.c.; Arles)	Rome	No	~ 29.xi (eastern p.c. II, Oxy.)	Ravenna via Constantino- e?
Notes: Not much is known about Viator. <sup>401</sup> The model predicts direct dissemination from Ravenna.										
496	Paulus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No		~ 6.vi (p.c.; Rome); 25.xii (p.c.; Aouste, Narb.)	Non-disseminated	No	~ 22.xi (western p.c., Oxy.); 15.i (eastern p.c. III, Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?

<sup>398</sup> PLRE II 51-2 and 433.

<sup>399</sup> PLRE II 173-4.

<sup>400</sup> PLRE II 903.

<sup>401</sup> PLRE II 1158.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: Paulus was the brother of Anastasius, but not much else is known about his career. <sup>402</sup> PLRE II entertains the idea that Speciosus was briefly Theoderic's appointee in the west, after being removed in an attempt to improve relationships with the east. As noted by CLRE's authors (p. 526), however, there is no contemporary evidence of the dissemination of his name, and hence PLRE II's view must be rejected.										
497	Anastasius II	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	~ undated (western p.c. II, Rome)	Non-disseminated		Unsuitable	20.viii (Magdola Bukolon (Hermopolites)) ~ 4.ii (eastern p.c., Herakleopolis)	Constantinople?
498	Paulinus et Ioannes Scytha	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	1.iii (western T2, Rome)	Rome		No	27.xi-26.xii? (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 27.iii-25.iv (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Paulinus was a prominent westerner, patricius by 510, but no much is known of him (PLRE II 847). Iohannes Scytha was the MM per Or. (but possibly upgraded to the military command in praesentia) since Illus had been dismissed by Zeno (483 on). He distinguished himself for crushing both Leontius' usurpation and the Isaurian rebellion (the latter jointly with Iohannes Gibbus). Previously (482), he had been sent with Moschianus against Theodericus in the Balkans. <sup>403</sup>										
499	Fl. Ioannes Gibbus	NA	[Constantinople ](off.)?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated		No	24.vii (eastern T2, Plotinopoulis, Thrace); 27.vii (eastern T2, Alexandria) ~ vi-vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>402</sup> PLRE II 853.

<sup>403</sup> PLRE II 602-3, arguing that Paulinus held the post of MVM per Or. but this would have made him a subordinate of Iohannes Gibbus, while our sources tell that they had a joint command. Furthermore, it would have been odd for him to held the consulship before Iohannes Gibbus had he been MVM per Or. because Gibbus would have been his direct commander.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Iohannes qui et Gibbus was the other leading general of Anastasius who had crushed the Isaurian rebellion (see Iohannes Scythia, cos. 498). He held the post of MVM praes. <sup>404</sup>										
500	Fl. Patricius et Hypatius	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No	No	15.ix (T3, Oxy.) ~ 24.ii (p.c.; Alexandria)	Constantinople?
Notes: Patricius was MVM praes. by 500 and already an elder man by then (but a possible identity with the son of Aspar is not dealt with by any scholar, as far as I know). <sup>405</sup> Hypathius was one of Anastasius' nephews. He possibly held a military post during the Isaurian rebellion, though what in particular is uncertain. <sup>406</sup>										
501	Fl. Avienus et Pompeius	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	30.iii (T2, Gravedona, Reg. XI)	Ravenna	No	No	10?.vii (Oxy.) ~ 7.vii (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Pompeius was the second nephew of Anastasius who were to be honoured by the consulship. Prior to this date, he did not hold any posts. <sup>407</sup> Avienus was possibly the son of Basilios cos. 480 and brother of Albinus (493) and the future coss. Theodorus (505) and Inportunus (509), members of the Decian family. He does not seem to have hold a post before or after his consulship. <sup>408</sup>										
502	Avienus iun. et Fl. Probus	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	NA	(Imperfect material)	NA	Unsuitable	No	viii (T3, Panopolite) # v-viii (T2, Egypt)	Constantinople?
Notes: Probus was the last of Anastasius' nephews to be honoured with the consulship, possibly the son of Paulus cos. 496 and hence the cousin of the two brothers Hypatius and Pompeius. <sup>409</sup> He had his first military command (MVM?) only much later, possibly around 526. <sup>410</sup> He might have been a young man when he became consul, perhaps in his late 20s or early 30s. Avienus iun. was the grandson of Gennadius Avienus cos. 450, son of Faustus cos. 590 and brother of Ennodius Messala future cos. 506, as well as related to Liberius, PPO Ital. 493-500 and patricius. He was a native of Rome and even younger than Probus when he assumed the consulship. <sup>411</sup>										
503	Volusianus et Dexicrates	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Poss.	28.i (T2, Venusia, Reg. II); 19.i (T2,	Rome	No	No	~ 8.iii [p.c.; Arsinoe	Constantinople?

<sup>404</sup> PLRE II 617.

<sup>405</sup> PLRE II 840-42.

<sup>406</sup> PLRE II 577-81.

<sup>407</sup> PLRE II 898-99.

<sup>408</sup> PLRE II 193.

<sup>409</sup> *Contra*, Cameron, GRBS 19 [1978] 261-62 suggests he was their brother and Secundinus' son.

<sup>410</sup> PLRE II 912-3, and so too CLRE 539.

<sup>411</sup> PLRE II 192-3.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						St.-Vallier, Viennen.)			(Medinet el-Fayum)]	
Notes: Volusianus was a Roman aristocrat but he did not hold any posts before, after or while being consul. He was well established in the worldly life of Rome (he owned a 'tower' at the Circus Maximus other than a seat in the Flavian Amphitheater). He was probably dead by 511, and had 2 sons. <sup>412</sup> Nothing is known of Dexicrates besides a dubious mention in Vita of Daniel of Scetis telling he took part in the rebellion of Hypatius and Pompeius in 532. <sup>413</sup>										
<b>504</b>	Cethegus	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	5.ii (Ravenna); 12.vii (Lyon)	Ravenna	No	29.x (Hermopolis Magna); ~ 27.x (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Cethegus was the son of Petronius Probinus cos. 489 and grandson of Placidus cos. 481, and a future influence in Italy. In 545 he was caput senatus and prior to this he had been promoted to patrician by 512 and magister officiorum at an uncertain date. But at the time of his consulship he must have been very young, since he lived at least till 558. <sup>414</sup> As opposed to 495, dissemination times in 504, 509, 514 and 523 underpin direct dissemination from Constantinople.										
<b>505</b>	Theodorus et Sabinianus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	22.vii (Como, Reg. XI) ~ iii-iv (p.c.; Geneva, Viennen.)	Ravenna	No	17.vii (Oxy.) ~ 25.viii (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Sabinianus was the son of Sabinianus Magnus, a war hero in the Gothic rebellion, known for having crashed the rear of Theoderic's army while commanding the Illyrian army in 479-481, and in the same occasion he prevented Theoderic's from ravaging Greece. In 505, his son Sabinianus was bestowed the title that was his father's and sent against Mundo and his Ostrogothic allies. <sup>415</sup> His family was possibly related to Anastasius'. <sup>416</sup> Theodorus was the son of Basilius cos. 480 and brother of Albinus cos. 493, Avienus cos. 501 and the future cos. 509 Inportunus. In 500 he had served as PPO Ital. so he could not have been as young as other consuls when he assumed office. <sup>417</sup>										
<b>506</b>	Messala et Areobindus	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	Poss.	2-5.ii (T2, Rome); 28.x (nr. Arles)	Rome	No	~ 30.viii (p.c.; Hermopolite)	No data	
Notes:										

<sup>412</sup> PLRE II 1183-4.<sup>413</sup> PLRE II 357.<sup>414</sup> PLRE II 281-82; CLRE 543.<sup>415</sup> PLRE II 966-967.<sup>416</sup> Cf. notes s.a. 517.<sup>417</sup> PLRE II 1097-8.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Areobindus was the son of Dagalaifus cos. 461 and grandson of Areobindus cos. 434 and, on his mother's side, grandson of Ardabur cos. 447 and greatgrandson of Aspar cos. 434. He married Olybrius' daughter Anicia Iuliana, and Olybrius cos. 491 was their son. He was appointed MVM per Or. and had one of the commands of the army against the Persians in 502-5 but he did not hold the title while being consul. He must have been a man of an advanced age when he was consul. <sup>418</sup> Ennodius Messala was the member of a powerful senatorial family, son of Faustus cos. 490, grandson of Avienus cos. 450 and brother of Avienus cos. 502 but nothing is soon about his career. <sup>419</sup>										
507	Anastasius III et Venantius	Rome??	[Constantinople]?	NA	(Imperfect material)	NA	Unsuitable		1.x (T3, Oxy.) # vi-vii (eastern T2, Hermopolite) ~ 14.ii (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
508	Venantius iun. et Celer	Rome??	[Constantinople] (off.)?	Unsuitable	11.iii (Rome) ~ 1.x (western P.C., Lyon?); 1.vi (full p.c., Narbonn., Gaul)	Rome	No		27.iv (eastern T2, Prusa, Bithynia) ~ 27.xi (full p.c., Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Venantius (alius)'s father was probably Theoderic's colleague in the west, when they shared the consulship in 484, though Theoderic's consulate was not disseminated. If so, he himself was a member of the Decian family. <sup>420</sup> Paulinus cos. 534 and Decius cos. 529 were his sons. Celer was an Illyrian and a close collaborator of Anastasius, in office as magister officiorum since 503. During the Persian war, he was also put in command of the Roman army (along with Areobindus and Hypatius). <sup>421</sup> He seems to have been a homo novus.										
509	Fl. Inportunus	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	18.iii (Rome)	Rome	No	25.ix (Hermopolis Magna) ~ 4?.v (full p.c., Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Inportunus was the son of Basilius cos. 480 and brother the coss. 493, 501 and 505. He was a Decius. Between 509 and 511 he was also made patrician. He must have been a young man in his late 20s or early 30s because he is said to have been young when his father died (after 480). There are no attested posts under his name. <sup>422</sup> For the eastern FPA, see comments in 504.										
510	Boethius iun.	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	22.iv (Ivrea, Reg. XI) ~	Ravenna	No	~ 21.ix (p.c.; Egypt)	No data

<sup>418</sup> PLRE II 143-4.

<sup>419</sup> PLRE II 759-60.

<sup>420</sup> PLRE II 1153-54.

<sup>421</sup> PLRE II 275-77.

<sup>422</sup> PLRE II 592.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						2.xii (p.c.; Lyon)				
Notes: Boethius was the famous philosopher, and a member of a well-connected family (in Anician orbit), son of Boethius cos. 487 and poss. grandson of Boethius PPO who had been assassinated with Aetius in 454. He had two sons, Symmachus and Boethius coss. 522. He was possibly in his early 30s when he took up the consulship out of literary merits, and indeed, only the patriciate is attested by 510. <sup>423</sup>										
<b>511</b>	Felix et Secundinus	Milan??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	10.viii (T2, Verona)	Ravenna	No		vii-viii (T3, Arsinoe); 30.v (T3, Rhinocorura) ~ 6.v (western p.c. II, Hermopolite)	Constantinople?
Notes: Felix was a Gallic aristocrat, and the letters informing him of the appointment by Theoderic (Cass. Var. II 2), the one informing Anastasius (Cass. Var. II 1), as well as the warning addressed to him by Theoderic for failing to provide the customary gifts to the charioteers of Milan (Cass. Var. III 39; cf. PLRE II 462-3), are all extant. This might suggest that the consular games were held there rather than at Rome or Arles, given his origin. If the Narbonese inscription dated on January or February and bearing the name of Felix refers to the cos. 511 and not to an homonymous predecessor, then a location set in northern Italy would perhaps explain better a faster dissemination in Gaul. His name was known by end of May at Rhinocorura, too. Secundinus was the brother-in-law of Anastasius and the father of Hypatius and Pompeius (and Probus, if Cameron, GRBS 19 [1978] 261-62 is right). At the time of his consulship, he had held the post of PVC 492 and had the rank of patricius. <sup>424</sup>										
<b>512</b>	Paulus et Moschianus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Non-disseminated	Unattested	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable		11.vii (Nessana); viii-ix (Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Paulus was the son of Vivianus cos. 463 and brother of Adamantius, the PVC and envoy of Zeno during the Gothic rebellion. <sup>425</sup> Moschianus was possibly the same MVM per Ill. that had been sent (with Iohannes Scythia) against Theodericus in 482 or rather his son. He might also be the father of Magnus cos. 518 and therefore a relation of Anastasius. <sup>426</sup> Again, by now it is rare to find in Egypt a full formula by the date shown in the papyrus from Nessana (Palestine).										
<b>513</b>	Clementinus et Probus	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	NA	Unattested	Non-disseminated	No		4.ix (T3, Hermopolis)	Constantinople?

<sup>423</sup> PLRE II 233-37 and CLRE 579 for Boethius' age at the time of his consulate.

<sup>424</sup> PLRE II 986; he is identified with Aradius Placidus Magnud Felix, owner of a seat at the Colisseum, by Orlandi 2004: 480 no. 70, accepted by Cameron JRA 25 [2012]: 517.

<sup>425</sup> PLRE II 854; Theoderic was negotiating with Adamantius when his rear was ambushed by Sabinianus Magnus

<sup>426</sup> CLRE 559 and PLRE II 766.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
									Magna) ~ 9.vii (p.c.; Arsinoe)	
Notes: Probus was a member of a well-distinguished family, and a man of learning and eloquence, but research has so far failed to identify him more precisely. <sup>427</sup> Clementinus was perhaps the descendant of three consuls, Taurus cos. 361, Aurelian cos. 400, and Taurus cos. 428. From his diptych, it would appear that he was serving as CSL while being consul. He was certainly a close collaborator of Anastasius, since he attended the silentium where the deposition of Macedonius was discussed in 511. <sup>428</sup>										
<b>514</b>	Senator	Ravenna??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	16.v-13.vi (Luc, Narbon.); 5.ii (Terni, Reg. VI);	Ravenna	No	28.xii (Aphrodito) ~ 15.x (p.c.; Aphrodito); [viii-xii, p.c.; Oxy.]	Constantinople?
Notes: Senator was the famous literatus and statesman. His father had been PPO Ital. and governor of Sicilia, Bruttii and Lucania, while he had already served as quaestor palatii and perhaps as governor of Bruttii and Lucania. Despite the influence gained in the last decades, the family belonged to the provincial aristocracy. <sup>429</sup> The early attested formula in the Narbonese is curious and might mirror Theoderic's newly established rule over Provence and the Visigothic domains. For the eastern FPA, see comments in 504.										
<b>515</b>	Anthemius et Florentius	Ignor.	[Constantinople]?	Unsuitable	ii-iii (T3, Vienne) ~ 27.ix (p.c.; Beneventum, Reg. II)	Constantinople via Lyon? (Burg.)	Unsuitable	14.ix (T2, Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Nothing is known precisely about Florentius. <sup>430</sup> Procopius Anthemius was one of the surviving sons of the western emperor Anthemius, and great-grandson of Anthemius cos. 405. He is said to have fled to Theoderic Strabo when the revolt of his brother Marcian was crushed, and then from there to Rome. He seems to have returned to Constantinople with the new emperor Anastasius, who refused him a post (PPO) as he did not seem fit for it. <sup>431</sup> The inscription from Beneventum dated by the p.c. 514 as late as 27 September is unusual (but see the inscription and its peculiarities). The full formula from Vienne dated as early as February might be another indication of prior notification being sent to Lyon from at least Constantinople [but it might be noted that Florentius is not attested in Egypt].										
<b>516</b>	Petrus	Ignor.	[Rome]?		Poss.	2-5.ii (Rome); 31.i (Agaunum,	1. Rome (Ostrog.); 2.	Unsuitable	NA	Constantinople?

<sup>427</sup> PLRE II 913 and CLRE 561.

<sup>428</sup> PLRE II 303 and CLRE 561.

<sup>429</sup> PLRE II 265-69.

<sup>430</sup> PLRE II 477.

<sup>431</sup> PLRE II 99.



	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						Burgundy?) ~ 14.i (p.c.; Aoste, Viennen.)	Ravenna (Burg.?)			
Notes: Petrus was from a distinguished but unidentified family (cf. CLRE 566) but not of senatorial descent. He seems to have had some offices after 506, and only after holding them successfully, he was allected to the senate. <sup>432</sup> Petrus should not have been too young when he was consul if he was old enough to take up office in 506. It is unclear whether Agaunum was controlled by Burgundians or Goths by now.										
517	Agapitus	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Poss.	11.iii (Salona); 18.i-15.xii (Nola, Reg. I);	Rome	Unsuitable	NA	Non-disseminated	
Notes: Agapitus was already elder when he began his career. By the time of his consulship in 517, however, he had already been in service in Ravenna, Rome (as PVR, possibly) and made patrician. Sometime in or after 509 Caelianus and he were made to preside the trial of Theodorus and Inportunus who were being accused to foment troubles against the Greens at Rome, then a second trial brought up by Symmachus (cos. 485 and supporter of Symmachus) and Festus (cos. 472 and architect of the peace in 497/8 and supporter of Laurentius) against Paulinus (cos. 498 and owner of the disused granaries of Rome). <sup>433</sup>										
517	Anastasius	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	24.xii (Aix, Narb.);	Constantinople? (unoff.)	No	14.ix (Aphrodito) ~ 25.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Fl. Anastasius Paulus Prob. Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius seems to have been related to the emperor and possibly to Sabinianus, son of Sabinianus Magnus. Perhaps he was the great-nephew of Anastasius and possibly brother of Magnus, the cos. 518. There is an extant diptych by his name. <sup>434</sup> It is unclear whether Anastasius' name was disseminated in the domains of Theoderic. His name is used in the inscription from Aix and in another from Lodi dated by p.c year. Yet all the other inscriptions from either 517 or 518 have simply the consular or postconsular date by Agapitus. So the possibility is that the usage of Anastasius might simply reflect unofficial dissemination.										
518	Magnus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	~ 4.xii (western P.C., Lyon); 1.v (western P.C., Rome); 20.i? (full p.c., Lodi)	Non-disseminated	Unsuitable	ix-x (eastern T2, Oxy.) ~ 3.ii (p.c.; Arsinoe)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus was a relation of the emperor Anastasius (possibly his grandnephew), of Moschianus cos. 512 and of the cos. 517. <sup>435</sup>										

<sup>432</sup> PLRE II 871.

<sup>433</sup> PLRE II 30-32. Agapitus was also a member of the senatorial embassy sent to Constantinople with Pope John in 525.

<sup>434</sup> PLRE II 82 and cited literature.

<sup>435</sup> CLRE 569 with cited literature and PLRE II 701.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>519</b>	Iustinus I et Eutharicus Cilliga	Rome?? (Ravenna poss.)	[Constantinople ]?	Poss.	14.i-13.ii (Canosa, Reg. II) ~ 25.i (western p.c. II, Vaison, Narbon.)	Rome?	Unsuitable	xi (T3, Panion) # ix-xii (eastern T2, Thessaloniki); 14.vi (eastern T2, Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: On Eutharic, cf. PLRE II 438. A Roman aristocrat would have normally entered his consulship at Rome, but Ravenna might have also been an option for an Arian Gothic prince and putative heir (though perhaps a less probable one.) Regardless of the place of the ceremony, unquestionably both cities knew the new consul from 1 January (games were held at both Rome and Ravenna for his consulship.)										
<b>520</b>	Rusticius et Vitalianus	Ignor.	[Constantinople ]* <sup>436</sup>	Poss.	19.ix (earliest T3, Lyon) # 24.i (western T2, nr. Lago di Como, Reg. XI) ~ 2.viii (eastern p.c., Baume-Cornillane, Viennen.)	1. Ravenna (Ostrog.); 2. Constantinople? (Burg.)	Unsuitable	3.x (western T2, Hermopolis Magna); 11.viii (eastern T2, Aphrodito) ~ 5.ii (eastern p.c., Oxy.)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Nothing is certain about Rusticius. <sup>437</sup> Vitalianus was MVM praes., patrician and holder of other honours when he held the consulate. <sup>438</sup> The inscriptions from Burgundy dating by p.c. Iustini and Rusticio et Vitaliano suggest that the region was receiving some knowledge of the consuls from Constantinople at this point in time. Although the East ceased to be dating by Vitalianus after his murder and damnatio memoriae in July, the Burgundian evidence could well have received his name prior to that.										
<b>521</b>	Iustinianus I et Valerius	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Poss.	15.xi (western T2, Yenne, Viennen.); 17.iv (western T2, Bergamo, Reg. XI); 15.ii (western T2, Valcabrere, Ostrogothic Aquitania) ~	Ravenna (1. Ostrog.; 2. Burg.)	No	24.v (eastern T2, Hermopolite) ~ 3.viii (western p.c., Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	

<sup>436</sup> Marcell. Comes, chron. s.a. 420 (murder of Vitalianus, Constantinople, vii).

<sup>437</sup> PLRE II 963.

<sup>438</sup> PLRE II 1171-76.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						22.iv (full p.c., Grenoble, Viennen.)				
Notes: PLRE II (1145) evidenced that nothing is certain about Valerius, but Orlandi 2004 517 no. 173 identified him with Iobius Philippus Ymelcho Valerius, owner of a seat at the Colosseum. <sup>439</sup> Iustinianus was about to be 40 c. when he became consul, and was MVM praes. and patrician. <sup>440</sup> It is curious to see that Lyon does not proclaimed the eastern consul from the beginning of the year, which points to either a failure by Constantinople to disseminate or to a failure by Lyon to proclaim Justinian. It is interesting the speed with which the western formula is sent from Rome to Valcabrere, Ostrogothic Aquitania.										
522	Symmachus et Boethius	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	8.vii (La Terrasse, Viennen.); 13.v (Como, Reg. XI)	Ravenna (1. Ostrog.; 2. Burg.)	Unsuitable	23.xi (Herakleopolis) ~ 15.ii (p.c.; Antinoopolis)	Constantinople?
Notes: Symmachus and Boethius were the young sons of Boethius, who was magister officiorum, patricius and ex consul by now. <sup>441</sup>										
523	Maximus	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	8.ii (Gropello Cairoli, Reg. XI) ~ 3.ii (p.c.; Aosta (Vicus Augusti), Viennen.)	Ravenna	No	28.x (Oxy.) ~ 14.vii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Maximus was a member of the Anician family and a descendant of Petronius Maximus. He married a Gothic princess in 535, when he was appointed by Theodahad as 'primicerius domesticus'. <sup>442</sup> For the eastern FPA, see comments in 504.										
524	Iustinus II et Opilio	Rome??	[Constantinople]?		Unsuitable	8.iv (western T2, Gropello Cairoli, Reg. XI)	Ravenna	No	25.vi-24.vii (T3, Aphrodito) ~ 5-14.iv (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>439</sup> So, too: Cameron, JRA 25 [2012]: 157.

<sup>440</sup> PLRE II 645-48.

<sup>441</sup> PLRE II 232 and 1044.

<sup>442</sup> PLRE II 748-49. Given the date of his marriage, he might have therefore been very young at the time of his consulate. In 552 he was among the Roman senators who would be killed by the Goths in Campania

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Venantio Opilio was PPO Ital. and patrician at an uncertain date, but before his consulship. <sup>443</sup>										
<b>525</b>	Probus et Philoxenus	Ignor.	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	25.i (western T2, Salerno, Reg. I); 10.i (western T2, Arles, Narb.); [5.i or 5.ii, western T2, Vienne, Viennen.]	1. Rome and Ravenna (Ostrog.); 2. Arles? (Burg.)		Poss.	[i-viii (T3, Thessaloniki)]; 15.iv (eastern T2, Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople? (Alexandria or Antioch poss.)
Notes: Nothing is precisely known of Probus. <sup>444</sup> At the time of his consulship, Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus Sotericus Philoxenus had several titles such as MVM per Thr. and comes domesticorum, or had held them before becoming consul. He must have therefore been a mature man at the time of his consulship. There are three identical consular diptychs (Autun, Compiègne and Liverpool) and a fourth one at Milan. <sup>445</sup> Arles was able to date by the 10 of January. This could in theory be possible even if the formula was sent from Rome after the 1 January (Arles could be reached within 7 days from Rome) but local announcement after prior notification is also a possibility. If the Viennese inscription is to be dated to 5 January, then prior notification had also been made there, but the evidence is not conclusive. At any rate, if any eastern consul was to be published after February, this would not have been the result of a proclamation in Burgundy on the 1 January.										
<b>526</b>	Olybrius	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	31.i (Como, Reg. XI)	Ravenna	Unsuitable	3.xii (Oxyrhynchite)	Ravenna via Constantinople?
Notes: There is some uncertainty about the origin of Fl. Olybrius, but evidence from dissemination suggests that he was a westerner. Nothing specific is known of him besides he must have been a member of the Anician family. <sup>446</sup>										
<b>527</b>	Mavortius	Rome??	[Rome]?		Poss.	23?.viii (Lugrin, Viennen.); 1.vii (Narbonne); 14-27.ii (Rome);	1. Rome (Ostrog.); 2. Ravenna (Burg.?)	No	23.ii-1.vi (Constantinople) ~ 30.viii (p.c.; Aphrodito)	Rome or Constantinople?
Notes:										

<sup>443</sup> PLRE II 808-9.

<sup>444</sup> PLRE II 913.

<sup>445</sup> PLRE II 879-80.

<sup>446</sup> CLRE 587 and PLRE II 798.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Vetius Agorius Basilius Mavortius was a Roman aristocrat who had held the (possibly honorary) title of comes domesticorum at an unknown date before becoming consul. To judge by his nomenclature, he must have been a Decius, perhaps the son of Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius, cos. 486, nephew of Basilius cos. 480 and grandson of Basilius, cos. 463 (and kin of numerous other consuls). <sup>447</sup> The eastern evidence shows that his consulate was known at Constantinople between 23.ii-1.vi; on the 30 August, however, people at Aphrodito were still dating by the p.c. 526. It is therefore impossible to retrieve a starting location.										
<b>528</b>	Iustinianus II	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	~ 18.xi (p.c.; Rome); 18.x (Vienne)	Non-disseminated		Unsuitable	27.ix (Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople?
Notes: Both at Rome and Vienne people were dating by the p.c. 527 until late in the year. Conversely, we know that Justinian' name arrived in Egypt by the end of the year, but the evidence is too scanty to conclude when exactly.										
<b>529</b>	Decius	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	3.vi (nr. Aeclanum, Reg. II) ~ 25.iv (p.c. II, Garraux, nr. Grenoble); 4.i (p.c. II, Arles);	Rome/Ravenna (Ostrog.; Burg.)	Unsuitable	NA	No data
Notes: Nothing specific is known of Decius other than he was a member of the Decian family. It was suggested he was the son of Venantius, cos. 508. <sup>448</sup> The scanty evidence from Burgundy shows that as late as 25 April, Decius' name had not reached yet the region of Grenoble. Unless it is a result of overlap, the inscription from Arles shows that it was not given prior notification from Rome/Ravenna.										
<b>530</b>	Lampadius et Orestes	Rome??	[Rome]?		Unsuitable	23.x (Arles); 2.viii (Milan) ~ 19.i (p.c.; Arles)	Ravenna	Unsuitable	19.viii (Arsinoe); 1.vii-31.xii (Arsinoe) ~ 25.iii (p.c.; Oxy.)	Constantinople?
Notes: Nothing specific is known about Lampadius. <sup>449</sup> Orestes was perhaps the son of Avienus cos. 502 and grandson of Faustus cos. 490. <sup>450</sup> As with the previous year, the consulate was not announced at Arles on the 1 January, as shown by the evidence. But it was still regularly disseminated.										

<sup>447</sup> CLRE 589; PLRE II 736-37.

<sup>448</sup> CLRE 593 and relevant literature.

<sup>449</sup> PLRE III 764.

<sup>450</sup> CLRE 595 and relevant literature.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
<b>531</b>	No consuls	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No announ.	NA	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA	No announ.
<b>532</b>	No consuls	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No announ.	NA	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA	No announ.
<b>533</b>	Iustinianus III	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No	undated (Rome) ~ 20.xii (p.c.; nr. Aeclanum, Reg. II)	Non-disseminated	Poss.	29.iv (Hermopolis Magna)	Constantinople? (Alexandria or Antioch poss.)	
Notes: It is unclear whether the name of Justinian in the inscription from Rome is a date. The eastern evidence shows that the emperor's consulate was disseminated relatively early for the standards of the time.										
<b>534</b>	Iustinianus IV et Paulinus iun.	Rome??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	28.v (Rome)	Rome	Poss.	16.vii (eastern T2, Herakleopolis); 8.ii (eastern T2, Smyrne) ~ 17.ii (p.c.; Oxy.); [i-vii, p.c.; Oxy.]	Constantinople? (Alexandria or Antioch poss.)	
Notes: Paulinus was the brother of the cos. 529, Decius, and son of Basilius Venantius cos. 508 and hence a Decian himself. <sup>451</sup> The eastern postconsular evidence from 535 shows that Paulinus' name eventually reached Egypt sometime within 16.vii.534 and 16.iii.535. The eastern consul, however, might have been disseminated to Egypt earlier than Theodosian standards. For the evidence from 533, 538 and 539 shows dissemination in the reign of Justinian was significantly faster.										
<b>535</b>	Fl. Belisarius	NA	Constantinople	Unsuitable	~ xii (western p.c., Salona); 10.viii (Como, Reg. XI)	NA	No	18.vii (eastern T2, Oxy.) ~ 19.iii (full p.c., Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Belisarius was MVM praes. <sup>452</sup>										
<b>536</b>	p.c. Belisari	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No announ.	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA		
Notes: No consuls										
<b>536</b>	iterum p.c. Paulini	NA			No announ.	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA	

<sup>451</sup> CLRE 603.

<sup>452</sup> CLRE 605 arguing that his consulate was disseminated in the West only after the conquest of Italy in 536.

## DataCons 1 (2022)

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
Notes: No consuls. Obviously, after the fall of Rome the only centre of first appearance remained the court, which was located at Ravenna.										
537	iterum p.c. Belisari	NA			No announ.	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA	
Notes: No consuls. The use of iterum for eastern consular dates is only attested in the west.										
537	p.c. Belisari	NA	[Constantinople ]?	No announ.	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA		
Notes: No consuls										
537	p.c. III Paulini	NA			No announ.	NA	NA	Unsuitable	NA	
Notes: No consuls										
538	Fl. Iohannes	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Poss.	ix-xii (Narbonensis); i-viii (Rome)	Constantinople? (empire); Rome? (Visig.)	Poss.	15.iv (Oxy.) ~ 26.ii (eastern p.c. III, Tinteris)	Constantinople? (Alexandria or Antioch poss.)	
Notes: John the Cappadocian was PPO Or. <sup>453</sup> The eastern dissemination of Iohannes in Egypt was relatively quick.										
539	Fl. Apion	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	18.viii (eastern T2, Salona)	Constantinople	Poss.	4.iv (Oxy.) ~ 14.ii (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople? (Alexandria or Antioch poss.)	
Notes: Fl. Strategius Apion Strategius Apion was a rich Egyptian landowner. <sup>454</sup> Once again, the dissemination to Egypt was exceptionally early.										
540	Fl. Iustinus	NA	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	8.ix (eastern T2, Rome)	Constantinople? (empire)	No	25.vii-23.viii (Aphroditopolite) ~ 13.vii (p.c.; Hermopolite)	Constantinople?	
Notes: Iustinus was the son of Germanus and nephew of Iustinianus. <sup>455</sup> In contrast with the previous year, Iustinus' consulship did not reach the Hermopolite nome before 14 July.										
541	Basilius iun.	[Rome]??	[Constantinople ]?	Unsuitable	4.ix (Arles); 12.iii (Ravenna,	Uncert.	No	8.x (Aphroditopolit	Constantinople?	

<sup>453</sup> CLRE 611.<sup>454</sup> CLRE 613.<sup>455</sup> CLRE 615.

	Consuls	West Ceremony	East Ceremony	Court	Local Ann. West	Dissemination in the West <sup>4</sup>	West Relevant FPA	Local Ann. East	Dissemination in the East	East Relevant FPA
						Reg. VIII) ~ 30.iv (p.c.; Lyon)			e); [ix-xii, Hermopolite]; 7.i (Constantinople) ~ 29.viii?-27.ix? (p.c.; Hermopolis Magna)	
<p>Notes:                      Anicius Faustus Albinus Basilius was the last civil consul and a member of the Decian family.<sup>456</sup> Obviously, the clan of the Basilii was based in Rome for generations and it did not need Basilius to be 'western' or to be physically there to have his consulate disseminated very early in the east. Moreover, the eastern imperial army was there too, and it is entirely plausible that Belisarius entertained a tight-knit communication with the court in Constantinople. Then, chances he knew of Basilius' appointment were high and one does not need to assume Basilius resided in Rome at the moment of proclamation, though the appointment was undoubtedly imperial. All this being said, the evidence, albeit inconclusive, seems to support the opposite view as shown by Cameron.<sup>457</sup> As with the previous year, the dissemination to Egypt shows that the new consular name did not reach there before the end of August - the speed of dissemination appears to have returned to the previous standards.</p>										

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<sup>456</sup> CLRE 617.

<sup>457</sup> Cameron, JRA 25 [2012]: 522-525, changing his previous opinion expressed in: Cameron & Schauer 1982: 130 ff.



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