

Pipa and Gallienus: Bigamy as a Political Tool

Gabriel Estrada San Juan (Universitat de Barcelona / Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana – GRAT, Espagne)

Princess Pipa of the Marcomanni, wife or concubine of Emperor Gallienus, is a character known to us by four mentions in three late sources, namely: Aurelius Victor, the *Epitome de Caesaribus* and the *Historia Augusta*. The information they provide is scarce and difficult to interpret, despite the fact that she is a key piece in the alliance formed between these Germanic people and the Empire. It is our purpose to rebuild the historiographical tradition as far as possible. In addition, we will bring up a suggestive epigraphic document and propose a new hypothesis for this alleged marriage by recalling possible similar cases at this time mentioned in other sources.

Late Antique Prosopography and the Ecclesiastical Historians

William Garrood (Università degli studi di Bergamo, Italie)

This paper looks at digital techniques in relation to prosopography and its practical application to late antique texts, with specific reference to the ecclesiastical historians. Prosopography, the structuring of biographical data, has rapidly evolved over the last few decades with the growing pervasiveness of computing technology and its application to historical disciplines. For prosopography, a subject well suited to digital scholarship, this has meant profound changes in both the level of information that can be included, though in this it is following a wider trend in the discipline, and a change in how we collate, present and locate the information. The pace of this takeup is uneven, but in some areas, new-style 'factoid' prosopographies like the *Prosopography of the Byzantine World* offer the potential for new forms of analysis and far easier sorting of source data. This paper builds on the approach taken by the recent digital prosopographies, drawing on my own work compiling a digital prosopography of *Socrates Scholasticus'* *Ecclesiastical History* and early work expanding that into other ecclesiastical historians. It explores the implications of seeking at applying more extensive implication within and aggregation of the data and in particular the possibility for greater depth and structuring of relationship and location information. I use relationship data to examine the potential application for network analysis and its limits – looking at the data from a general perspective and what it tells us about the sources themselves. I outline here a relationship-led case for the centrality of the Emperor in *Socrates'* history.

New Prosopographies about Late Antique and Byzantine Italy

Elena Gritti (Universitat de Barcelona / Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana – GRAT, Espagne)

A large number of research centres and universities around the world are carrying research projects specifically dedicated to the development of prosopographical databases. For the Roman world, two major series, the *Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* and the *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire*, are providing the bases for prosopographical studies and over the last twenty years, the discipline had experienced unprecedented development. There has been and there is still much debate about methodology and approaches in the field of prosopography. Nowadays, studies are, however, mainly focusing on mobility and networking among people or circulation of ideas, which are particularly benefiting from the prosopographical methods. Indeed, prosopography can help scholars to better understand the relationships between individuals and institutions. In our digital humanities era, a lot of projects have thus been creating websites focusing on or about prosopography, with various approaches and interdisciplinary visions. Following the thread that leads from Jones, Marrou and other scholars to the current prosopographical studies, the University of Bergamo also developed such a research project, which is



devoted to the relations between the Eastern Mediterranean and Transpadanian Italy, from the 2nd to the 7th c. AD. Thanks to two major research grants, two volumes were already published: E. Gritti, *Prosopografia romana fra le due partes Imperii* (98-604). *Contributo alla storia dei rapporti fra Transpadana e Oriens, Bari, Edipuglia, 2018-19*; together with a digital extension: <http://www.humot.it> (available online until the end of 2020). Moreover, a third volume of Salvatore Cosentino's *Prosopografia dell'Italia bizantina* (Bologna, Editrice Lo Scarabeo, 1996-2000) is now in preparation, in order to complete it. All these works are the result of research projects that are also including developments in digital format, which have the further objective of accompanying the more conventional way of presentation of written sources, with a share analysis of the material finds that are still visible in the areas investigated in both prosopographies. An even more effective way to understand the actual context and the consequent transformations have taken place in the territories covered by these publications.

The Prosopographical Dossier of the Seven Bishops of Cherson within the Christian Prosopography of the Northern Black Sea Coast **Ekaterina Nechaeva (UMR 8164 – HALMA / I-SITE ULNE)**

The first alleged bishops of Cherson – Ephraim, Basileos, Eugenios, Agathodor, Elpidios, Aitherios, and Kapiton – are fundamental figures for the Church history of Chersonesus-Cherson, in southern Crimea, and the whole Northern Black Sea coast. The accounts of miracles and martyrdom of these missionary bishops are placed in the fourth century. However, the hagiographic tradition itself is not contemporary to the described events and has been established in different phases, ranging from the middle of the 5th to the second half of the 9th century. This talk addresses the challenges of building a prosopographical dossier for a group of persons whose historicity might be dubious and based on heterogeneous, multilayered and multilingual sources. It also seeks to place this dossier in the context of data on the Late Antique Christian communities of the Northern Black Sea coast built from epigraphic sources, as a part of the prosopographical work within the DANUBIUS Project.

The Prosopography of Symmachus' Letters **Matej Petrič (Univerza v Ljubljani, Sloveńie)**

Quintus Aurelius Symmachus (340-402) was one of the foremost members of the fourth-century Roman senatorial aristocracy. He was a pagan and is today chiefly remembered for his role in the struggle for the reinstatement of the Altar of Victory in the senate house at Rome. Apart from that, he was also a distinguished orator and prolific writer of letters, with over 900 of them surviving until the present day. The letters he wrote were addressed to some of the most notable figures of the Later Roman Empire, from the generalissimo Stilicho to the famous pagan senator Praetextatus. From a prosopographical standpoint, the letters are primarily interesting in two aspects. On the one hand, they can and have been used to bolster our understanding of Symmachus' addressees, on the other hand, the prosopographical data known about them from other sources sometimes allows for a more precise dating of the letters which are notoriously devoid of almost all references to contemporary affairs and thus hard to place both in time and space. In this presentation, we will illustrate how Symmachus' letters can be used in both these ways and also offer some examples of difficulties that one encounters in so doing.

Connecting Late Antiquities **Charlotte Roueché (King's College London, Royaume-Uni)**

Prosopography has been used as an analytical tool by historians for about 150 years, with increasing energy. The great print volumes of the 20th century are gradually being transformed into the digital resources of the 21st century. Working with one such project, the *Prosopography of the Byzantine World* (<https://pbw2016.kdl.kcl.ac.uk/>) has been very instructive; we have learned, gradually, to discard the structure imposed by the printed book, and engage fully with the new medium. One lesson is that the



limitations on what is included have to be made crystal clear – since there are no limitations imposed by space, everyone must indicate the precise criteria for their selections. This can make the prospect rather scary; but the most exciting aspect is that working in this way allows new kinds of collaboration. The only requirement is a confirmed identifier: using this, data and ideas presented by many scholars can be linked and cross-referred to one another, while each scholar retains credit - and responsibility - for their own work. The concept is a traditional one in the humanities: these are dynamic footnotes. All of this is very new, and at present we are all establishing the parameters and the protocols. The prosopography of the Late Antique period - with many publications, both on paper and online, and many categories of organisation: secular/ecclesiastical/military/regional/ - offers us an important opportunity to explore how a series of very different publications, each with a distinct editorial flavour can develop a dynamic and productive interchange of ideas. devoid of almost all references to contemporary affairs and thus hard to place both in time and space. In this presentation, we will illustrate how Symmachus' letters can be used in both these ways and also offer some examples of difficulties that one encounters in so doing.

Cleric-Monks of Late Antique Gaul

Jerzy Szafranowski (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Pologne)

In this paper, we will present some aspects of our research concerning the late antique Gallic monks who were invested in holy orders. The first part of the presentation will be devoted to the prosopography of such monks. We will describe the difficulties one faces when looking for monk-presbyters/priests or monk-deacons and the reasons why some scholars are arguing that the first Gallic monks were almost never ordained. Then, we will focus on some common features that characterised cleric-monks as a group. This inquiry will investigate, inter alia, which monks sought holy orders and which were forced to take them, what ranks such cleric-monks held, and, crucially, what kind of functions they performed in their monasteries. In the end, we will estimate how "clericalised" were in fact the earliest monastic communities in Gaul and show in what way the promotion of monks to ecclesiastical ranks affected the entire Gallic monastic movement.

Prosopografía de Osio de Córdoba

Josep Vilella (Universitat de Barcelona / Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana - GRAT, Espagne)

Se expone la noticia del volumen hispano de la Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire correspondiente al obispo Osio de Córdoba, cuyo decurso vital es muy relevante y de gran singularidad. Además de extensa, esta noticia ha comportado una notable complejidad, pues Osio, personaje clave en la historia eclesiástica del siglo IV y con una destacada "proyección internacional", es mencionado por numerosas fuentes (no únicamente griegas y latinas cuyo contenido debe vaciarse y fijarse: se trata de textos muy distintos y que, con frecuencia, presentan arduas problemáticas y exégesis; también informaciones contradictorias y de difícil valoración. Siempre prestando especial atención a las cronologías, se analiza: el origen familiar; la confesión de su fe bajo el dominio de Maximino; la entrada y actividad en el círculo de Constantino I (en particular respecto al conflicto donatista); las primeras intervenciones en Oriente (su presidencia de los concilios alejandrino y antioqueno); la posición ocupada en Nicea; las actuaciones atestiguadas en este sínodo ecuménico; el regreso a Córdoba y la participación en un concilio hispano; los preliminares y los preparativos de Sárdica; las negociaciones con los eusebianos y la ruptura; la presidencia de la asamblea "occidental" y su desarrollo; la suscripción de los escritos sardicenses; la ida a Hispania y la celebración de otro sínodo en su tierra; la recepción de una epístola de Liberio; el rechazo a la política eclesiástica de Constancio II; la estancia en la corte de Milán; la vuelta a Córdoba; la correspondencia con Constancio II; el nuevo viaje a Milán y la permanencia en Sirmio; la posible intervención en el concilio sirmioense de 357 y la firma de su texto teológico anomeo; el regreso a su tierra y la supuesta actuación a favor de la "segunda fórmula de Sirmio" poco antes de morir.



Les prêtres, la prosopographie et une base de données

Robert Wiśniewski (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Pologne)

Le point de départ du projet *Presbyters in the Late Antique West* était une constatation évidente que notre connaissance du groupe des prêtres, ou plutôt des « presbytres », chrétiens restait très limitée pour la période étudiée. Bien que leur nombre dépassait, probablement déjà au II^e siècle, celui des évêques, la communauté des historiens sait énumérer un plus grand nombre de ces derniers. Certes, notre connaissance des évêques résulte du fait que leur impact sur la politique, la doctrine et la littérature ecclésiastiques fut plus fort que celui des prêtres. À partir d'un certain moment, ce furent pourtant surtout les prêtres qui portèrent le poids du fonctionnement quotidien des Églises, l'évêque étant même devenu une figure éloignée pour la majorité des chrétiens. Le projet que nous avons dirigé à l'Université de Varsovie avait pour but de recueillir les témoignages portant sur cette partie moins connue du clergé, dans tout l'Occident, jusqu'à l'année 700. Notre idée initiale était de compiler toutes ces sources dans une base de données purement prosopographique, qui aurait tiré pleinement profit des entrées dans la *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire*, tout en les complétant. Le présent exposé montrera comment le projet a évolué au fil du temps et le résultat final donna lieu à un instrument quelque peu différent de ce qui avait été initialement envisagé. La base de données (consultable en ligne: <http://presbytersproject.ihuw.pl/>) n'abandonne pas l'idée d'une approche prosopographique, mais s'ouvre aussi à des sources qui ne mentionnent pas de personnage spécifique, qui aident à mieux comprendre leur fonction dans l'Église et la société.

La participation aux trois jours de l'activité peut être validée dans le cadre d'une formation doctorale, sous la forme de **7 ECTS** (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System), par l'École doctorale SHS Lille Nord de France. Il est demandé aux doctorants qui sont intéressés par une telle validation de bien vouloir en informer en amont les organisateurs.

L'inscription est gratuite et obligatoire. Pour s'inscrire et obtenir le lien de visioconférence, il suffit de suivre la procédure d'inscription sur : <https://inscription-evenement.univlille.fr/DANUBIUS/>

Contacts : dominic.moreau@univ-lille.fr / ekaterina.nechaeva@univ-lille.fr

