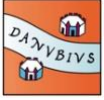
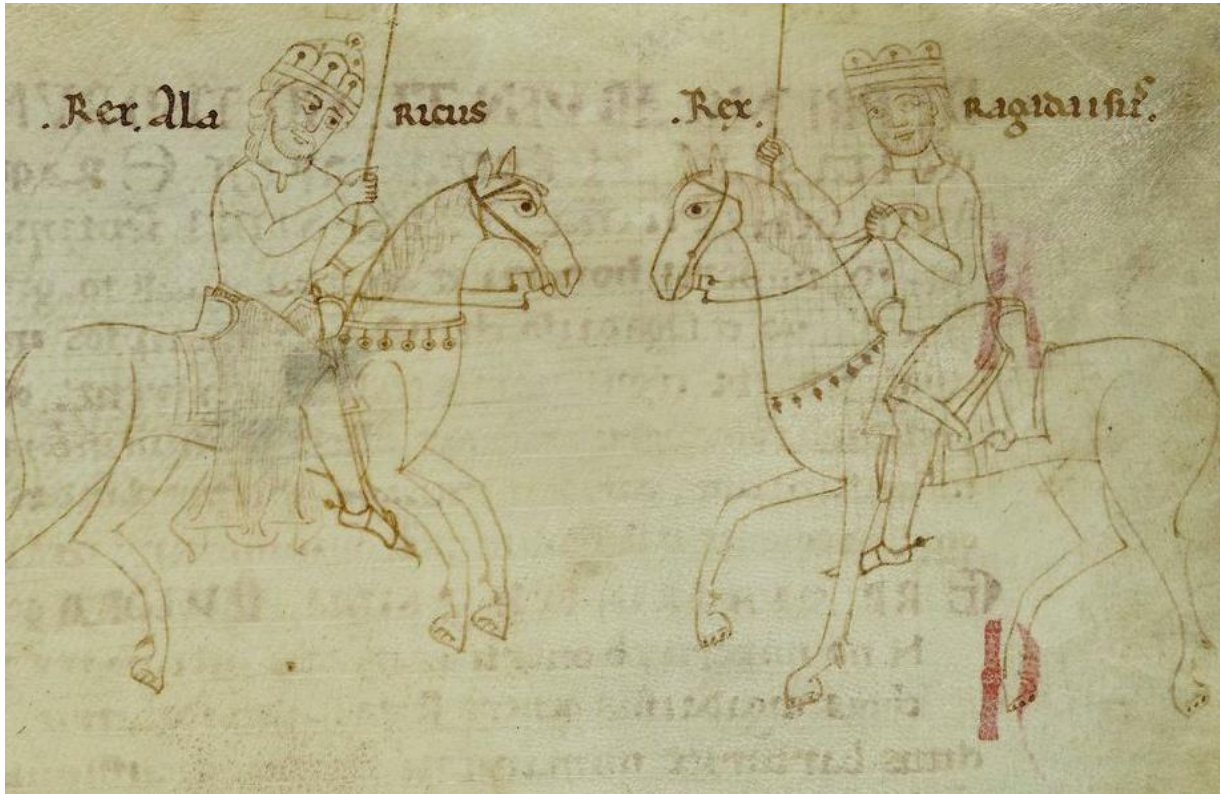


HALMA-UMR 8164 research centre (Université de Lille, CNRS, MC)



2nd Summer School of the DANUBIUS Project (ANR / I-SITE ULNE)  
organised in collaboration with the EX-PATRIA Project (I-SITE ULNE)



***LA PROSOPOGRAPHIE***

***DE L'ANTIQUITÉ TARDIVE:***

***OBJETS ET MÉTHODES***

—

***PROSOPOGRAPHY***

***OF LATE ANTIQUITY:***

***TOPICS AND METHODS***

9-11 June 2021

8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m./7:30 p.m.  
(UTC+02:00)

Online

To get the link, register on:

[https://inscription-  
evenement.univ-  
lille.fr/DANUBIUS/](https://inscription-evenement.univ-lille.fr/DANUBIUS/)

*halma.univ-lille.fr*

The DANUBIUS Project (ANR / I-SITE ULNE) will organise its second Summer School on the 9th-11th of June 2021, jointly with the EX-PATRIA Project (I-SITE ULNE), in association with the University of Lille, UMR 8164 – HALMA (Univ. Lille, CNRS, MC), the *Maison européenne des Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société* (MESHS), the Doctoral School *SHS Lille Nord de France* and the

Hauts-de-France region. The event is primarily intended for doctoral students, but it is also open to Master students and to a wider audience. Its second edition will have the prosopography of Late Antiquity as its general theme.

This Summer School will offer various seminars led by the key authors of the *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire* and by other scholars investigating Late Antique prosopographies. The speakers will share their experience, emphasizing questions of methodology. In addition, PhD students engaged in prosopographical projects will discuss their work. Participation in the three-day activities can be validated as part of a doctoral training – **7 ECTS** (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) – by the Doctoral School SHS Lille Nord de France. PhD students who are interested in such validation are kindly asked to inform the organisers in advance.

## **Provisional Programme**

### ***Wednesday, 9 June 2021***

8:30-9:00 a.m. – Welcome

9:00-9:30 a.m. – Opening words – Christine Hoët-van Cauwenberghe (director of the Doctoral School *SHS Lille Nord de France*)  
– Sandrine Huber (director of the HALMA–UMR 8164 research centre)

9:30-10:00 a.m. – Dominic Moreau and Ekaterina Nechaeva – Introduction and presentation of DANUBIUS and EX-PATRIA Projects

10:00-10:30 a.m. – Break

10:30 a.m.-12:00 pm – *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire: méthodologie et problématiques* – Janine Desmulliez (Université de Lille / UMR 8164 – HALMA, France)

12:00-2:00 p.m. – Lunch

2:00-3:30 p.m. – *La prosopographie chrétienne de l'Asie Mineure: d'un volume à l'autre* – Sylvain Destephen (Université Paris Nanterre / UMR 7041 – ArScAn, France)

3:30-4:00 p.m. – Break

4:00-5:30 p.m. – *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, France)

### ***Thursday, 10 June 2021***

8:30-9:00 a.m. – Welcome

9:00-10:30 a.m. – *Prosopografía de Osio de Córdoba* – Josep Vilella (Universitat de Barcelona / Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana – GRAT, Spain)

10:30-11:00 am – Break

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. – *Pipa and Gallienus: Bigamy as a Political Tool* – Gabriel Estrada San Juan (Universitat de Barcelona / Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana – GRAT, Spain)

12:00-2:00 p.m. – Lunch

2:00-3:30 p.m. – *The Eusebians and their Politico-Ecclesiastical Strategies* – Alenka Cedilnik (Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenia)

3:30-4:00 p.m. – Break

4:00-5:00 p.m. – *The Prosopography of Symmachus' Letters* – Matej Petrič (Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenia)

5:00-5:30 p.m. – Break

5:30-7:00 p.m. – *New Prosopographies about Late Antique and Byzantine Italy* – Elena Gritti (Università degli studi di Bergamo, Italy)

### ***Friday, 11 June 2021***

8:30-9:00 a.m. – Welcome

9:00-10:30 a.m. – *Les prêtres, la prosopographie et une base de données* – Robert Wiśniewski (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)

10:30-11:00 a.m. – Break

11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. – *Cleric-Monks of Late Antique Gaul* – Jerzy Szafranowski (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)

12:00-2:00 p.m. – Lunch

2:00-3:30 p.m. – *Connecting Late Antiquities* – Charlotte Roueché (King's College London, United Kingdom)

3:30-4:00 p.m. – Break

4:00-5:00 p.m. – *Late Antique Prosopography and the Ecclesiastical Historians* – William Garrood (King's College London, United Kingdom)

5:00-5:30 p.m. – Conclusions

Registration is free and compulsory. **To register and obtain the videoconference link**, simply follow the registration procedure on: <https://inscription-evenement.univ-lille.fr/DANUBIUS/>.

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## Abstracts

(alphabetical classification by the speakers' name)

### ***The Eusebians and their Politico-Ecclesiastical Strategies*** **Alenka Cedilnik (Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenia)**

The Eusebians can be presented as a group linked by a specific politico-ecclesiastical plan, drawn out in its basic features by Eusebius of Nicomedia. At the heart of this project were the efforts to extend the influence of Constantinople over its neighbouring areas, both in Europe and Asia. The efforts that were made in that direction should have thus been even more important than the sole theological issues, contrary to what we can usually read on that topic. Yet, these politico-ecclesiastical efforts seem to be easier to trace than the theological beliefs of individual members of the Eusebians, since most of them are very poorly known, due to a lack of written sources. In order to shed light on the so-called plans promoted by the Eusebians, we will first present Eusebius of Nicomedia and his endeavouring to strengthen the power of the Constantinopolitan see. Then, we will indicate which individuals are referred to as Eusebians in the sources and, finally, we will show how the implementation of the Eusebius' project can be traced through the actions of the individuals chosen among his disciples and their followers.

### ***Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire: méthodologie et problématiques*** **Janine Desmulliez (Université de Lille / UMR 8164 – HALMA, France)**

Dans cette communication sur la *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire*, nous nous appuyons sur les deux volumes auxquels nous avons participé en tant qu'auteur : celui sur l'Italie, sous la direction de Ch. et L. Pietri, paru en 1999-2000, et celui sur la Gaule, sous la direction de L. Pietri, paru en 2013. Pour découvrir le prosopon, le visage sous lequel se cache chaque personnage, il a fallu délimiter le champ géographique, les limites chronologiques, puis les catégories de personnages recensés, à savoir tous les membres du clergé, les laïcs faisant profession de foi monastique ou ascétique ; ont été exclus les simples fidèles et les anonymes. L'élaboration des notices a suivi une règle d'or : les sources rien que les sources (littéraires, ecclésiastiques, épigraphiques, archéologique ou hagiographiques). Le résultat final a pris soit la forme de notices simples de personnages connus par une seule attestation, « ces fantassins de l'histoire » pour reprendre la terminologie d'H.-I. Marrou, soit de notices complexes, comme celle de Paulin de Nole (24 pages, 415 notes). Afin de rappeler les structures d'une notice et les difficultés de rédaction – car le personnage doit être le sujet des phrases et le développement doit suivre la chronologie –, nous nous proposons, après une brève présentation de la prosopographie en général, de développer trois cas d'études. La première partie proposera l'étude de quelques notices d'évêques napolitains entre 313 et 604, permettant ainsi d'analyser divers types de sources et de s'interroger sur la valeur historique des *Gesta episcoporum Neapolitanorum* (IX<sup>e</sup> s.). La deuxième partie se penchera sur la complexité des notices qui exigent une reconstitution chronologique, que nous étudierons à partir de quelques extraits de la correspondance entre Paulin de Nole et Sulpice Sévère. La troisième partie, quant à elle, se concentrera sur la prosopographie de Nicetas de Remesiana, en posant simplement les problématiques de certaines sources et l'interprétation de ses écrits.

***La prosopographie chrétienne de l'Asie Mineure : d'un volume à l'autre***  
Sylvain Destephen (Université Paris Nanterre / UMR 7041 – ArScAn, France)

Le volume consacré au diocèse d'Asie (partie occidentale et méridionale de l'Asie Mineure) a permis d'élargir le projet de la *Prosopographie chrétienne du Bas-Empire* à la moitié orientale de l'Empire romain tardif. Paru en 2008, ce volume a également permis de noter des spécificités du personnel religieux par rapport aux volumes occidentaux. Le volume consacré au diocèse du Pont (partie orientale et septentrionale de l'Asie Mineure), qui est actuellement en préparation, permettra de compléter l'enquête et de confirmer certains constats, en particulier dans la répartition chronologique et thématique de la documentation. Cette communication proposera une présentation parallèle de ces deux projets prosopographiques totalement complémentaires.

***Pipa and Gallienus: Bigamy as a Political Tool***  
Gabriel Estrada San Juan (Universitat de Barcelona /  
Grup de Recerques en Antiguitat Tardana – GRAT, Spain)

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 (King's College London, United Kingdom)

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 (Università degli studi di Bergamo, Italy)**

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 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> 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, France)**

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 5<sup>th</sup> to the second half of the 9<sup>th</sup> 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, Slovenia)**

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, United Kingdom)**

Prosopography has been used as an analytical tool by historians for about 150 years, with increasing energy. The great print volumes of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are gradually being transformed into the digital resources of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 flavours can develop a dynamic and productive interchange of ideas.

***Cleric-Monks of Late Antique Gaul***  
**Jerzy Szafranowski (Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland)**

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, Spain)**

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 subscripción 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 sirmiense 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, Poland)**

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 III<sup>e</sup> 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.