

301	T. Flavius Postumius Titianus II	Virius Nepotianus
302	M. Flavius Valerius Constantius Caesar IV	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Caesar IV
303	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Augustus VIII	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VII
304	C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Augustus IX	M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VIII
305	M. Flavius Valerius Constantius Caesar V	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Caesar V
306	M. Flavius Valerius Constantius Augustus VI	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VI
307 [19 7]	(a) Flavius Valerius Severus Augustus <i>(until Sept.)</i>	Galerius Valerius Maximinus Caesar
	(b) M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Augustus IX <i>(Italy)</i>	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Caesar
	(c) C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VII <i>(until Apr.)</i>	Galerius Valerius Maximinus Caesar <i>(until Apr.)</i>
	(a) C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus X	
308	(b) M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Augustus X	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VII
	(c) M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius Augustus <i>(from Apr.)</i>	(M. Aurelius Valerius) Romulus <i>(from Apr.)</i>
	East: Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Caesar
309	Italy: M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius Augustus II	M. Aurelius Valerius Romulus II
	East: Tatius Andronicus	Pompeius Probus
310	Italy: M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius Augustus III	
311	C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus VIII	Galerius Valerius Maximinus Augustus II
	Italy: C. Ceionius Rufius Volusianus <i>(from Sep.)</i>	Rufinus <i>(from Sep.)</i>
312	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus II	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus II
	Italy: M. Aurelius Valerius Maxentius Augustus IV	
313		Galerius Valerius Maximinus Augustus III <i>(until July)</i>
suf f.	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus III	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus III
314	C. Ceionius Rufius Volusianus (II)	Petronius Annianus
315	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus IV	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus IV
316	Antonius Caecina Sabinus	C. Vettius Cossinius Rufinus
317	Ovinus Gallicanus	Caesonius Bassus
318	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus V	Flavius Julius Crispus Caesar
319	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus V	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Caesar
320	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus VI	Flavius Claudius Constantinus Caesar
	West: Flavius Julius Crispus Caesar II	Flavius Claudius Constantinus Caesar II
321	East: Valerius Licinianus Licinius Augustus VI	Valerius Licinianus Licinius Caesar II
322	West: Petronius Probianus	Amnius Anicius Julianus
323	West: Acilius Severus	Vettius Rufinus
324	Flavius Julius Crispus Caesar III	Flavius Claudius Constantinus Caesar III
325	Valerius Proculus <i>(January-May)</i>	Sex. Anicius Paulinus
suf f.	Julius Julianus <i>(May-December)</i>	
326	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus VII	Flavius Julius Constantius Caesar
327	Flavius Constantius[203]	Valerius Maximus
328	Flavius Januarinus[203]	Vettius Justus
329	Flavius Valerius Constantinus Augustus VIII	Flavius Claudius Constantinus Caesar IV
330	Gallicanus	Aurelius Valerius Symmachus Tullianus
331	Junius Bassus	Ablabius
332	L. Papius Pacatianus	Mecilius Hilarianus
333	Flavius Dalmatius	Domitius Zenofilus
334	Optatus	Amnius Manius Caesonius Nicomachus Anicius Paulinus
335	Julius Constantius	Ceionius Rufius Albinus
336	Nepotianus	Tettius Facundus
337	Felicianus	Fabius Titianus
338	Ursus	Polemius

339	Flavius Julius Constantius Augustus II	Flavius Julius Constans Augustus
340	Septimius Acindynus	L. Aradius Valerius Proculus
341	Antonius Marcellinus	Petronius Probinus
342	Flavius Julius Constantius Augustus III	Flavius Julius Constans Augustus II
343	M. Maecius Memmius Furius Baburius Caecilianus Placidus	Romulus
344	Domitius Leontius	(a) Bonosus
		(b) Julius Sallustius
345	Amantius	M. Nummius Albinus
346	Flavius Julius Constantius Augustus IV	Flavius Julius Constans Augustus III
347	Vulcacius Rufinus	Eusebius
348	Philippus	Salia
349	Ulpius Limenius	Aconius Catullinus
350	Sergius	Nigrinianus

325 (until c. May): V[alerius?] Proculus et Anicius Paulinus

The evidence of an Egyptian papyrus and one uncorrected dating in the Theodosian Code combine to demonstrate that Proculus and Paulinus were the original consular pairing in January 325. Proculus’ incomplete nomen, preserved in P.Oxy. VI 889, is convincingly restored as Valerius and the consul prior has been identified with Proculus, proconsul of Africa in 319-320. If so, then this ordinary consulship is likely to have been a second, following an earlier suffect consulship. Alternatively, if the Valerius was borne by Proculus as the dynastic nomen of the Tetrarchs, then the consul may have been a former military commander or imperial ofical of Constantine’s sometime ally and rival Licinius and his designation as consul prior for 325 part of the peace and abdication settlement of September 324 (cf. Diocletian’s retention of Aristobulus, praetorian prefect of Carinus and cos. 285).

In either case, Proculus’ removal and replacement as consul suggests that he was caught up in the political manoeuvrings that led to the execution of Licinius.

On present evidence it is not possible to decide definitively between these two possibilities. Anicius Paulinus the consul posterior is generally presumed another member of the noble and patrician Anicii, probably a brother of Iulianus (cos. 322), and identified with Sex. Anicius Paulinus whose public career up to his prefecture of the city in 331-333 is presented in abbreviated form on a dedication from Rome (CIL VI 1680 + pp. 3173, 4732), which reads: Sex(to) Anicio Paulino procons(uli) / Africae, bis co(n)s(uli), praef(ecto) urb(i).

Regard to parallels in the epigraphic Latin of Rome demonstrates that, as in the inscription honouring Rufius Albinus (discussed above) and in contrast to first-century usage, in texts of the second century and later bis almost invariably modifies the noun or phrase following it (i.e., here, consul), not that preceding it (proconsul Africae).

Given that Paulinus did not enjoy a second ordinary consulship, this inscription is explicit evidence that his ordinary consulship of 325 was a second term by classical reckoning, having been preceded by a suffect consulship.

325 (from c. May): Anicius Paulinus et Ionius Iulianus

The peculiar nomen of Iulianus, the substitute consul posterior, as it is transmitted in the papyrus documents has aroused suspicion but little consensus as to its interpretation.

It has generally been considered corrupt. The once fashionable identification with M. Ceionius Iulianus signo Kamenius, a future proconsul of Africa and praefectus urbi of 333, has been superseded by strong support for identifying the consul with Iulius Iulianus, grandfather of the emperor Julian, an equestrian ofical who rose to become praetorian prefect of Licinius.

Identification with an otherwise unknown Iunius Iulianus has also been advocated.

If we accept the testimony of the papyri, it is not impossible that Iulianus belongs to an otherwise unknown senatorial gens Ionia but a more elegant solution is to understand Ionius as a signum used in the papyrological formulae in place of several nomina, as attested for Populonium Proculus (= L. Aradius Valerius Proculus signo Populonium) for his consulship in 340.

If Ionius Iulianus was of senatorial background, it is not possible to decide whether his ordinary consulship came as a second tenure, as with his colleague Paulinus, or as a genuine first consulship at an early stage in his career. If Iulianus was promoted from the ranks of those designated as suffects, the latter is more likely.

See (54) ‘Redefining the Roman imperial élite in the fourth century AD’ in D. Okoń (ed.), *Elites in the Ancient World* (Szczecińskie Studia nad Starożytnością, vol. II, Szczecin: Minerwa, 2015), 189-220 | Benet Salway - Academia.edu