Constructing a Christian Identity:

A Social Network Perspective on the Discourse of Almsgiving between 357 and 430 AD

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Dedication

Elsie Glen Ruljancich

A remarkable woman who knew the importance of social ties, 'degree' features and cohesive networks well before it was fashionable.

22 February 1922 - 7 June 2011

Declaration

I, Nicole Moffatt, certify that this thesis has not been submitted for

a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Date: 10 October 2014

Summary of Thesis

To the modern reader Christianity's ascendency appears to have been a forgone conclusion by the fourth century. However its survival was still dependent on the creation and embedding of a distinctly Christian identity within Roman society. This paper considers 'almsgiving', with its origins in both Greco-Roman and Jewish cultures, as one facet in the construction of that emerging identity. A corpus of some thirteen hundred letters provides the outline of a network of Church leaders and Christian elite whose discourse on the form and function of a new 'almsgiving' traversed the Empire. Using network analysis, this study maps and analyses the flow of discourse and the structure which supported it. The research finds the network developed from a process of preferential attachment, whereby the larger the number of individuals a person corresponded with, the higher the probability that any newcomers to the network would be attracted to join it through them. This structure strongly influenced the speed and process by which information was diffused within the network. It provided the bishops with considerable power to promoting redemptive almsgiving over others forms, thereby supporting the continuation of the traditional patron/client relationship between rich and poor.

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Abbreviations

AJS:	American Journal of Sociology
CQ:	Classical Quarterly
CSEL:	Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
Delmaire:	R. Delmaire, 'Les lettres d'exil de Jean Chrysostome', <i>Recherches Augustiniennes</i> , vol. 25. (1991) p. 71-180
ECPN:	P. Fabre, <i>Essai Sur La Chronologie de L'Oeuvre de Saint Paulin de Nole</i> (Paris, 1948)
EAA:	R. Eno, ' <i>Epistulae</i> ' in Fitzgerald, A.D., (ed.), <i>Augustine through the Ages:</i> <i>An Encyclopaedia</i> (Grand Rapids, 1991) pp. 298-310
EDC:	J. Ebbeler, <i>Disciplining Christians: Correction and Community in</i> Augustine's Letters (Oxford, 2012)
FC:	The Fathers of the Church Series
GN: RP	R.R. Ruether, 'Appendix II: Chronology of the Writings of Gregory of Nazianzus' in <i>Gregory of Nazianzus: Rhetor and Philosopher</i> , (Oxford, 1969) pp.178-80
HCA:	P-M. Hombert, <i>Nouvelles Recherches de Chronologie Augustinienne</i> (Paris, 2000)
HGP:	M. Heinzelmann, 'Gallische Prosopographie 260-527', <i>Francia</i> , vol.10, 1982-3 pp.531-718
JECS:	Journal of Early Christian Studies
JIH:	Journal of Interdisciplinary History
JMA:	Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology
JRS:	Journal of Roman Studies
LTA:	F. H. Dudden, The Life and Times of St. Ambrose, vol. 2 (Oxford, 1935)

MHR:	Mediterranean Historical Review
MSAD:	P. Monceaux, <i>Histoire Littéraire de l'Afrique Chrétienne</i> , vol.7 (Paris, 1923)
PCBE:	Prosopographie Chrétienne Du Bas-Empire
PG:	Patrologia Graeco
PL:	Patrologiae Latinae
PLRE:	Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire
PNW 1:	Paulinus of Nola, Letters (1-22), vol.1, <i>The Letters of St. Paulinus of Nola</i> , trans. P.G. Walsh, (London, 1967)
PNW 2:	Paulinus of Nola, Letters, (23-51) vol.2, <i>The Letters of St. Paulinus of Nola</i> , trans. P.G. Walsh, (London, 1967)
PSA:	J-R Palanque, Saint Ambroise et L'Empire Romain: Contribution a l'Histoire des Rapports de l'Eglise et de l'Etat a la Fin de Quatrieme siecle (Paris, 1933)
PSGN	M-M. Hauser-Meury, Prosopographie zu den Schriften Gregors von Nazianz
RH:	F. Cavallera, 'Regesta Hieronymiana' in <i>Saint Jérôme: sa vie et son œuvre</i> , vol.2 (Paris, 1922)
SC	Sources Chrétiennes
SM:	Social Methodology
SN:	Social Networks
WG:	A. Hamman, 'Writers of Gaul' in A. di Berardino, ed. and J. Quasten, <i>Patrology</i> , P. Solari, trans. (Westminster, 1986), pp.504-543

Abbreviations of Individuals Names

Aug.	Augustine
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Bas Basil

- Greg. Naz Gregory of Nazianzen
- Greg. Nys. Greg of Nyssa
- Jer. Jerome
- John Chrys. John Chrysostom
- Paul. Nola Paulinus of Nola

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Chapter 1: Introduction

'An old woman, in rags, ran forward to get a second coin, but when it was her turn she did not receive a denario, but a blow hard enough to draw blood from her guilty veins.'

[anus quaedam annis pannisque obsita praecurrit, ut alterum nummum acciperet; ad quam cum ordine pervenisset, pugnus porrigitur pro denario et tanti criminis reus sanguis effunditur.]

Jerome to Eustochium Ep.22.32

The historical record suggests that from the mid fourth to early fifth century an emerging Christian aristocracy facilitated a change in the Roman perception of, and response to, the poor and poverty within society. By giving prominence to 'redemptive' almsgiving over an earlier 'meritless' model, and by associating the poor with God, Brown has suggested that the bishops became the champions of the destitute.¹ In this new paradigm the wealthy would give alms to the poor who in turn would advocate to God for the redemption from their sins. Meritless, refers to the giving of alms without an expectation of a return - this would be case with anonymous giving. The survival of any religion is of course dependent on the creation and embedding of its own distinct yet evolving identity. Distinct, because its members can point to clear boundaries that distinguishes 'us' from 'others'. However these boundaries are not always clear to newcomers as Jerome records in the above letter to the young Eustochium. In it he sets out the rules for a young woman contemplating the ascetic Christian life and at the same time distinguishing where the boundaries for this group and 'others' lay. In these few lines he sets out his abhorrence of a wealthy Roman matron who attempts to assume a Christian identity by giving alms to the poor on the steps of St Peter's Basilica. Without understanding the Christian redemptive contract between the rich and the poor, an impoverished old woman is beaten by her when she requests another denarius. This scene suggests that Jerome at least saw 'redemptive' almsgiving as a boundary marker differentiating the identity of the Christian group from 'other' religions.

The textual tradition indicates that an increase in Christian discourse on redemptive almsgiving not only redrew the social contract that bound Roman society, but contributed

¹ P. Brown, *Power and Persuasion in Late Antiquity: Towards a Christian Empire* (Wisconsin, 1980)

to the evolution of Christian identity across geographically disparate communities. But how does one redraw a social contract in a time before telephones and the internet? For this group it was via a social network that connected the elite in disparate locations through an exchange of letters and other texts, thousands of which survive from this period.² Our approach to interrogating the historical evidence normally tends to focus on the 'particular' - that one letter, city, person, coin or artefact. One implication of this is that it can take some time to appreciate just how connected, at a number of levels, the ancient world really was. However beyond the more familiar patron-client relationships, many other 'connections' in the ancient world provided the means and opportunity for the exchange of ideas, influence and resources. It is this idea of 'connectivity' that underpins the research for this essay, and one which emerges from the thousands of letters which crisscrossed the Mediterranean during this transformative period. Social Network Analysis (SNA) provides a framework by which the letters may be analysed. A framework which moves the focus from events and personalities, to the relationships that connect individuals, and individuals that connect into groups, and groups that formed institutions.³ Depending on the data set and the form of analysis applied, SNA can offer explanations to scenarios ranging from why certain people might influence the thoughts and behaviours of others, to how an innovation may be dispersed through a population.

Networks based on the exchange of letters are not unique to the fourth and fifth centuries. Indeed from the sixteenth to the late eighteenth century, and running alongside the Age of Enlightenment, the *République des Lettres* flourished throughout Europe.⁴ The considerable collections of some individuals testify, ⁵ to not only significant number of

² B. Leyerle, 'Communication and Travel' in P. F. Esler, ed. *The Early Christian World*, vol. 1 (London and New York, 2000), p.469, suggest in excess of 9,000 Christian letters from antiquity are extant, whilst M. McGuire, 'Letters and Letter Carriers in Christian Antiquity', *The Classical World*, 53.5 (1960), pp.151-3, estimates that some 3,962 letters, or nearly half of these, are dated to between 350-450AD.

³ R. Franzosi, and J. W. Mohr, 'New Directions in Formatization and Historical Analysis', *Theory and Society* 26 (1997), p.145

⁴ M. Ultee, 'The Republic of Letters: Learned Correspondence, 1680-1720', *The Seventeenth Century* 2.1 (1987), pp.95-112

⁵ R. A. B. Mynors, and D. F. S. Thomson, eds, *The Correspondence of Erasmus* Vol. 1 (Toronto, 1974), p. xi, notes that Erasmus published over three thousand of his letters; Ultee, 'Republic of Letters', p.97, suggests the German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz extant collections

correspondents but also to their geographical spread.⁶ These letters detailed the exchange of opinions, ideas and information between the foremost intellects of the time across topics such as science, philosophy, theology and politics, which helped to facilitate many of the advances made in these fields.

This study asks whether a mechanism can be detected in the historical record which facilitated the diffusion of emerging ideas as to charity and Christian identity across the Mediterranean? And if so did the mechanism influence the process by which this occurred? Which is to say did its structure give prominence to one idea over another?

What the thesis explores is that charity, in the form of redemptive almsgiving, was an important driver in the development of Christian identity in this period. And that the unique characteristics of this network allowed for competing ideas of Christian group identity to be diffused around the Mediterranean. The reason this matters is that the process and the means by which ideas are communicated, can often play a role as to which ideas are eventually supported and adopted. For example in the modern context, the demise of print media and the growth of social media across an increasing section of society has required many politicians to substantially rethink the means by which they communicate their ideas to these voters.

This paper has grown out of an honours thesis which looked at the evolution of a network of elite Christian intellectuals over three discrete time periods and examined connections between discourse, network structures and social capital. That study was based on some 600 letters from 340 individuals over a century. The corpus comprised of letter collections only from the Latin West, being that of Ausonius, Severus Sulpicius, Paulinus of Nola, Augustine, Jerome, and Ambrose. The current study uses the data collected in regards to

runs to some 15,000 letters; S.S.B. Taylor, 'Voltaire Letter-Writer', *Forum of Modern Language Studies 21.4* (1985), p. 342 observes that Voltaire left some 17,000 letters to over 12,000 correspondents.

⁶ For example see the work currently being undertaken at Stanford University into the spatial mapping of Voltaire's network of correspondents. B. Nyaosi, 'Voltaire's Correspondences: Utilizing visualization in Mapping the Republic of Letters Project', *Stanford Spatial History Lab*, 1/9/2010, pp.1-5. [Accessed online 1 October 2014]

http://www.stanford.edu/group/spatialhistory/media/images/publication/voltaires_correspondences. pdf the last four individuals and brings to it four of their contemporises from the East of the Empire, being the collections of the Cappadocian fathers and John Chrysostom. The current database is now nearly twice the number of individuals and as such has undergone some modifications. Moreover, the focus of this study is on almsgiving, identity formation and the dispersal of ideas, the last of which brings into play a different range of SNA tools. Likewise the list of SNA definitions from the original study has been reshaped to reflect the focus of this study and is set out at Appendix A. Finally, the cross referencing details for the various numbering systems attributed to Ambrose of Milan's collection have been brought across in full and are set out in Appendix C.

Section 1.1 Thesis Layout

This study deals with a significant volume of information together with a range of terms and concepts normally associated with the disciplines of maths and sociology. It therefore takes an interdisciplinary approach to resolving questions related to the social network and how its structure may have influenced the flow of information. In taking this approach I am particularly mindful of the criticism of previous studies in which disciplinary conventions in respect of transparency of data, process and raw results have not been observed.⁷ As such the thesis has been divided into two volumes. The thesis proper is contained within this volume and its layout is discussed below. Volume two contains three sections; Appendix A is a quick reference list of SNA terms and concepts, whilst Appendix B is an extensive table of individuals in the corpus of this study. Each has been allocated a unique database number, such as Augustine (86), which corresponds with those on the network maps in Chapter 5.⁸ Against this number various details are recorded including title or other names the person may be known by, prosopographical references, letters which have been received or sent, including estimates as to their date and places of origin/destination, and their location in the manuscript tradition. Whilst time consuming in its compilation.

⁷ G. R. Ruffini, 'Theodoret's People: Social Networks and Religious Conflict in Late Roman Syria (review)', *JECS*, vol.20.1 (2012) pp. 174-6: Ruffini notes that without transparency as where the data sets have been extracted from in the textual tradition, together with a lack of information concerning what formulas, measures and software were used to derive the results, Schor's study is of limited value in terms of its network analysis as it provides no opportunity to test or build on the results.

⁸ At various points the individual, together with their assigned number will be referred to in the body of this thesis. For example Augustine (86) or Jerome (346)

the database serves an important purpose for both researcher and reader. For the researcher it ensures, to the extent the historical record allows, that each letter is matched with the right sender and receiver. For the reader it also serves as a reference section whilst ensuring the data is readily accessible and the results are therefore replicable. Finally, Appendix C is a reconciliation of the various numbering systems that modern scholarship has applied to Ambrose's letters over time.

Having dealt with the information which supports this study, the remainder of this section will examine the layout of the thesis in the current volume. The paper initially devotes some time to establishing the foundations and then examines them through the interpretive lens of SNA. As such Chapter 2 outlines the historical evidence which suggests that by the fourth and fifth centuries the building and maintaining of networks across considerable distances for the purpose of exchanging information and influence was a well-established practice. Section 2.2 rounds off the chapter with a literature review of six cases studies in which SNA has been utilised in the analysis of the ancient texts and materials. The primary purpose here is to position the approach taken in this study within current scholarship.

Chapter 3 examines almsgiving and its link to an evolving Christian identity during this period. Here Section 3.1 initially consider several definitions of almsgiving and how its meaning and purpose diverged significantly in the ancient sources. This is followed by an overview of recent scholarship on the broader topic of poverty and the Church in late antiquity, and then leads into an examination for various models which have emerged to explain the almsgiving relationship between giver and receiver. It concludes that 'redemptive' almsgiving, which rose to prominence in the fourth to fifth centuries, was not a mutual exchange of advocacy for alms between the rich and the poor, but instead helped to maintain the patron/client model of gift giving. This afforded the bishops considerable power in establishing their position within the network thus allowing the opportunity for them to contribute to an evolving discourse on Christian identity. Section 3.2 briefly looks at issues of identity formation during this period. It initially outlines the more salient aspects of group identity theory in terms of its importance in group formation through establishing what distinguishes 'us' from 'other' similar groups. Group identity is never a static concept and is constantly reviewed and refined as the group comes into contact with new ideas and concepts. Touching on 'pagan', Jewish and early Christian almsgiving, the idea here is that the rise of 'redemptive' almsgiving as the dominant model in this period contributed to group formation and helped fuel the increase of discourse on the issue.

From here the paper then moves to establish the groundwork for the application of SNA to the ancient texts in order to derive the structure of the network which supported communication between these intellectuals. Chapter 4 looks at the SNA foundation concepts, key terms and analytical tools that transform a significant volume of data into diagrammatic representations. To this end Section 4.1 provides a brief overview of the development of SNA as a multidisciplinary research tool and then moves on to explain, with the aid of diagrams, what 'nodes', 'social ties' and 'hubs' are and how these build into 'ego' networks and social networks. This is then expanded to discuss the measures which are used to assess specific characteristics of the network in relation to its ability to diffusion ideas from one person or group of people to another will be explained. This includes measures such as 'clustering coefficients' and 'geodesics' which are generated to assess how efficiently information may be transferred and finally 'degree density' to determine the extent to which the structure of the network drives the diffusion of ideas. With the various measures of the network structure in place Section 4.2 then outlines the study's methodology. This includes the process of identifying the data set, the criteria used to select the software for the analysis and visualisation of the data, and the prosopographical approach taken to identify each person.

Chapter 5 reports on, and then discusses, the results of the data analysis. Section 5.1 sets out the results on two levels, first in laying out different sections of the network map then gradually more segments will be added so as to develop an understanding of how the whole network knits together. This is followed by the results of the analysis previously outlined in Section 4.2. Section 5.2 discusses the limits of the research particularly in regards to the effect of lacunas in the historical record. Notwithstanding this it will then go on to suggest what the results in Section 5.1 might suggest in relation to the discourse on almsgiving as it related to identity creation at the time.

Chapter 6 concludes that the network developed from a process of preferential attachment, whereby the larger the number of individuals a person corresponded with, the higher the probability that any newcomers to the network would be attracted to join it through them. This structure strongly influenced the speed and process by which information was diffused within the network. It provided the bishops with considerable power to promoting redemptive almsgiving over other forms thereby supporting the continuation of the traditional patron/client relationship between rich and poor.

Chapter 2: Tracing Ancient Networks through Letters

'All shared in it *sic* (your letter), each eagerly acquiring the whole of it, while I was none the worse off. For the letter, as it passed through the hands of all, became the private wealth of each, some by memorizing the words through repeated reading, others by taking a copy of them upon tablets. So it returned to my hand ...'

[... χαὶ πάντες μετεῖχον τὸ ἴλον ἕχαστος ἔχειν φιλονειχοῦντες, χαὶ οὐχ ἡλαττούμην ἐγώ· διεζιοῦσα γὰρ τὰς πάντων χεῖρας ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἴδιος ἑχάστου πλοῦτος ἐγίνετο, τῶν μὲν τῆ μνήμῃ διὰ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν δὲ δέλτοις ἐναπομαζαμένων τὰ ῥήματα, χαὶ πάλιν ἐν ταῖς ἐμαῖς ἦν χερσί, ...]

> Greg. Nyssa, *Ep.* 14.4 to Libanius the Sophist Trans. Silvas (2007)

Above is a passage from Gregory of Nyssa's letter to Libanius, in which it describes the excitement his earlier letter has generated within Gregory's community.⁹ In so doing it distils two important aspects of letter writing during this period. First, despite what might otherwise be indicated in its salutations and valediction, Libanius' letter to Gregory appears to have been seen as public property on its receipt within the community. Secondly, Gregory's description of each reader's attempts to preserve the letter's contents by either committing it to memory or by copying it down, suggests a conscious attempt by a number of people to ensure its longevity.¹⁰ These two aspects, communality and the reproduction of the letter's contents, had a multiplier effect on the diffusion of its subject matter within the wider community, in both the immediate and longer term. So whilst, for the purpose of this study, the letter exchange is recorded as being between Libanius and Gregory, we should not lose sight of the fact that any 'information' or 'influence' held

⁹ A. M. Silvas, *Gregory of Nyssa: The Letters, Introduction, translation and Commentary*, (Leiden and Boston, 2007) p.42: Silvas suggests that Gregory would have meet Libanius, some years earlier, during his time in Antioch.

¹⁰ Interestingly, Libanius' non-Christian beliefs do not appear to diminish the excitement in which the letter's received, and is perhaps a reminder of the power of the letter during this time, which of course stands in stark contrast to the demise of the letter in our own.

within the letter is not confined to them. Instead it circulates across a network of parties to the correspondence, who are otherwise invisible to the modern researcher.

The scenario above is of course duplicated many times within the context of the current corpus,¹¹ with the letters becoming the medium through which change, in a globalising Roman Empire, was shaped for a wider audience and communicated across time and space. Indeed when these letters are taken *en masse*, one may imagine a process by which information was disseminated across a network of correspondents and their communities that traversed the Mediterranean. In this way networks can be seen as having played a fundamental role in the transmission and diffusion of ideas on Christian identity.

Also worth considering, in regards to this fourth and fifth centuries epistolary network, is the fact that a number of the correspondents were not personally acquainted with each other. So whilst Gregory and Libanius had met prior to the letter exchange above, this was not the case for Jerome, Augustine and Paulinus of Nola, who nevertheless were actively corresponding over a prolonged period.¹² As Donnell rightly observes, this contrasts with the epistolary networks of the classical period, such as Cicero's in which he was familiar with all his correspondents. The willingness of some within the current network to approach others, with a view to engaging in an epistolary exchange on aspects of Christianity, who they were both unfamiliar with and located a considerable distance from,¹³ suggests a different dimension to the purpose of this network than those of earlier periods.

This chapter focuses on the ancient letter and its relationship to the development of networks in the Christian context. It will initially canvas areas of academic discourse on the ancient letter and then focus on the changing debate as to the purpose of the letter in late antiquity. The remainder of the chapter will critique previous studies where social network analysis has been applied to ancient materials (predominantly texts) and place the current study within this context.

¹¹ Note for example multiple addressees in the letter collections of Augustine, *Epp.* 124, 45, 53, 183, 219, 201; Ambrose, *Epp.* 37, 44; Basil, *Ep.* 256; Jerome, *Ep.* 126; John Chrysostom, *Epp.* 163, 242, 62, 66, 107, 130, 222; Paulinus of Nola, *Ep.* 39, 44; Greg. Nyssa, *Ep.* 228

¹² J.J. Donnell, *Augustine: A New Biography* (New York, 2005) p. 98

¹³ Jer. *Ep.* 71 Jerome (in Bethlehem) responds to a letter from Lucinius a nobleman of Spain. Or Jer. *Ep.* 28 A letter from Augustine (Hippo) to Jerome (Bethlehem)

2.1 Modern Discourse on Ancient Letters

Before outlining the academic discourse on various aspects of ancient letters, it is worthwhile setting out the case for the suitability of letters as the basis of this study. Firstly, the format of letters in general, as opposed to other literary remains, contains the information necessary for network analysis. Specifically, these include the details necessary to establish links between two parties, or between groups of people, from the formulaic salutations at the beginning of most extant letters, to other valuable information which may be gleaned from the letters and research associated with them. This information includes, but is not limited to, the prosopographical identity of the correspondents, their geographical location, the author's position on aspects of the prevailing discourse,¹⁴ and estimates as to date or period of composition. All of which contributes to filling out the context of the network during this period. Secondly, and importantly, is the significant volume of letters, estimated by Leyerle¹⁵ to be around nine thousand, which have survived from Antiquity. This allows the social network researcher a sizable databank from which to focus their selection of letters depending on their research objectives and parameters. In regard to the current study, the letter collections that form its basis fall comfortably within the 'golden age' of patristic epistolography, or between 350-450, to which McGuire¹⁶ attributes some 3,962 letters.

Early academic discourse on the ancient letter tended to focus on attempts to define the characteristics of the genre, and from this to develop various categories to which they might be allocated.¹⁷ This was then followed by an exploration of epistolary theory as

¹⁴ I note some letters, such as Aug. $Ep. 25^*$, say little more than I've made it home please look after the messenger of this letter, but nevertheless are evidence of a relationship between the parties to the letter.

¹⁵ B. Leyerle, 'Communication and Travel' in P.F. Esler, ed. *The Early Christian World*, vol. 1 (London and New York, 2000), p. 469

¹⁶ M. McGuire, 'Letters and Letter Carriers in Christian Antiquity', *The Classical World*, 53.5 (1960), pp.151-3

¹⁷ G. Constable, *Letters and Letter-Collections* (Turnhout, 1976); R.K. Gibson and A.D. Morrison, 'Introduction: What is a Letter', R. Morello and A. D. Morrison, eds, in *Ancient Letters: Classical and Late Antique Epistolography* (Oxford, 2007) pp. 1-16; M. Trapp (ed.), *Greek and Latin Letters: an Anthology* (2003) p. 1; and A. Cain, *The Letters of Jerome* (New York, 2009), pp. 207-19, in regards to Jerome's letters.

practised in antiquity,¹⁸ and how various rhetorical techniques influenced the composition of letters.¹⁹ More recently research has shifted to the specifics of letter collections and how the circumstances of their construction might influence their use as historical evidence and perhaps be regarded as a separate genre,²⁰ and to the development of epistolary codes²¹ and the evolution of other compositional techniques in antiquity.²² Parallel to this discourse is a lesser discussion as to the purpose of letter exchange in antiquity. Earlier scholarship in this area tended to emphasise a somewhat romantic notion of the letter as the '…textual remains of performed *amicitiae*',²³ or as

*`...half a written conversation between persons, particularly friends, separated by distance...sic (which) could be viewed... as a kind of favour or gift to the recipient.*²⁴

Both propositions are however based on a close reading of a narrow selection of the thousands of letters which survive from this period. For example, one only has to look within Jerome's collection to find letters of rebuke that sit alongside letters of consolation

²⁰ See in particular an excellent study by R. Gibson, 'On the Nature of Ancient Letter Collections', *JRS* 102 (2012), pp. 56-78

²¹ J. Ebbeler, 'Mixed Messages: The Play of Epistolary Codes in Two Late Antique

Correspondence' in R. Morello and A.D. Morrison., *Ancient Letters: Classical and Late Antique Epistolography* (Oxford, 2007) pp. 301-323.

²² S. K. Stower, *Letter Writing in Greco-Roman Antiquity* (Philadelphia, 1986) pp. 17-26. Suggests letters of this period were a melding of the letters of the classical period and the Pauline letters of the New Testament; J. Ebbeler, 'Tradition, Innovation and Epistolary Mores' in P. Rousseau (ed.), *A Companion to Late Antiquity*, (Malden, 2009), pp. 282-3 examines Augustine and Paulinus of Nola with the invention of the *epistula Christiana*, and suggests that their efforts in this regard were to reframe the purpose of the letter and further the development of a Christian literary and cultural style.

²³ J. Matthews, The Letters of Symmachus' in J.W. Binnes, ed. *Latin Literature of the Fourth Century* (London, 1974), p. 62-5

²⁴ M.M., Wagner, 'A Chapter in Byzantine Epistolography: The Letters of Theodoret of Cyrrhus', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 4 (1948), p. 140

¹⁸ C. Poster, 'A Conversation Half' in C. Poster and L.C. Mitchell, *Letter-writing Manuals and Instructions from Antiquity to the Present* (Columbia, 2007) pp. 21-51

¹⁹ J. T. Reed, 'The Epistle', in S. E. Porter (ed.) *Handbook of Classical Rhetoric in the Hellenistic Period 330 B.C – A.D. 400* pp. 171-183

to complete strangers²⁵ suggesting the purpose of letters was much more than just the idea of friendship and gifts. In recent years academic discourse on letters has begun to shift with Conybeare's publication, *Paulinus Noster: Self and Symbols in the Letters of Paulinus of Nola*.²⁶ In this Conybeare made the case for broadening of our view of letters, beyond the written text and instead suggesting that they should be seen as the nexus of a wider communication framework and perhaps even as historical events in and of themselves.²⁷ This paradigm takes account of the efforts by an author to apply the appropriate literary techniques in a letter's composition, choice of an accompanying gift and sourcing of an amenable and reliable courier (*tabellarius*). Correspondingly the receipt of such a letter, by the addressee, imposes certain obligations as to timely reciprocity and perhaps the selection of a gift of equal standing, together with the extension of hospitality to the letter's courier. These *mores* of epistolography, together with an obligation of reciprocity and hospitality, suggest an epistolary code of conduct may have been operating during this period.

This idea of a letter, as it relates to a communication framework, has naturally opened the door to thinking more conceptually about its role in the formation of social networks which were created and maintained through the exchange of letters. In the Byzantine period Papaioannou, for example, proposed that letters functioned

"... to create or sustain a social network, personal ties and allegiances, and to secure or grant the letter-writers position within this network. Letters were thus means for social networking and self-positioning..."

Stower has likewise observed that Christian discourse in the fourth and fifth centuries developed and was perpetuated through letter exchange within a network of

'... bishops, elders, deacons, and teachers sic (that) sought consensus through dialogue and conflict. They drew boundaries of developing self-

²⁵ Jer. *Epp.* 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, 12, 16, 61; also see Jer. *Epp.* 79, 76

²⁶ C. Conybeare, *Paulinus of Nola: Self and Symbols in the Letters of Paulinus of Nola* (Oxford, 2000)

²⁷ Conybeare, *Paulinus Noster*, pp. 19-20

²⁸ S. Papaioannou, 'Letter-Writing', in P. Stephenson (ed.), *The Byzantine World* (2010, Abingdon)p. 192

*definition; they gave praise and blame to one another; they developed an articulate religious philosophy for the church.*²⁹

However epistolary networks, used for the transmission of Christian ideology and identity, did not just emerge in the fourth and fifth centuries, their origins can be found much earlier in the first century. In the Pauline epistles of the New Testament, for example, we find the apostle sending his letters to disparate fledging Christian communities within the Empire. Indeed his letters were directed to groups of addressees such as 'Romans', 'Galatians', 'Thessalonians' and 'Corinthians', that suggests the early emergence of an 'ego network' of Christian communities with Paul at its centre. However, a closer reading of his salutation 'to the churches of Galatia' in Gal 1.2 could also be read as an implicit authorisation for the letter to be copied and/or passed from church to church within this region, thereby encouraging the emergence of networks within his 'ego network' of Christian communities.³⁰ This act of exchanging instructions and religious ideas between communities, beyond and independent of the apostle might be seen as fostering the emergence of a network of Christian communities interconnected by their place in a growing discourse on Christianity.³¹ Moreover, the idea did not fade after Paul's time as one of the earliest extant letters, outside those of the New Testament, is an 'instructional' letter, 1 Clement, dated to the late first century which was sent by the Roman congregation

²⁹ Stower, *Letter writing*, pp.44-5, also supported by C. Hezser, 'Oral and Written Communication and Transmission of Knowledge in Ancient Judaism and Christianity', *Oral Tradition* 25.1(2010), p. 80

³⁰ C.E. Cox, 'The Reading of the Personal letter as the Background for the Reading of the Scriptures in the Early Church' in A. J. Malherbe, F. W. Norris and J. W. Thompson, eds., *The Early Church in its Context: Essays in Honour of Everett Ferguson* (Boston, 1998) p.74-91. Cox offers many other examples from Paul's letters including *Col.* 4.16 'And when this letter has been read by you [at Colossae], have it read also in the Church of the Laodiceans; and see that you also read the letter from Laodicea'. Whilst Gamble strongly supports the idea that Paul encouraged the members of the early churches to exchange and copy his letters, he does observe that scholarship does not largely believe Colossians to be a Pauline letter, H.Y. Gamble, *Books and Readers in the Early Church: A History of Early Christian Texts* (New Haven, 1995) p. 97

³¹ Gamble, *Books and Readers*, p. 97; Gamble makes a similar case for Paul's greeting in *Rom 1.7* 'To all God's beloved in Rome..' with later instructions (16.5, 10, 11, 14, 15) which suggest that the letter should be passed (or perhaps copied) and given to specific house churches in Rome. See also Cox, 'Personal Letter', pp. 74-91

the Corinthian congregation 'proper behaviour' for a Christian community.³² Later in the second century, the widely circulated *Shepherd of Hermas* promoted the idea of the exchange of Christian literature between individuals and communities. In one parable, Hermas asked an elderly woman (who is the church personified) to '... give me the little book, so I can copy it.' To which the elderly woman replied 'Take it, and return it to me'. After which Hermas explains that he '... copied it all, letter by letter...'³³ Hermas is later instructed to make 'two little books and send one to Clement... *sic* (who) will send it to the cities beyond ...'³⁴ Likewise, in the same century we find the practice of copying and exchanging literature of a religious nature in Polycarp's letter to the Philippians, in which they are advised

*'We are sending to you the letters of Ignatius that were sent to us by him together with any others that we have in our possession, just as you requested.'*³⁵

The letters of Cyprian³⁶, in the third century, suggest the practice is well entrenched within the Christian epistolary tradition, as he outlines in Ep. 20.2, addressed to the presbyters and deacons in Rome, that he has attached some thirteen copies of his earlier letters to this one, and in Ep. 27.3, to the same, he has attached a further nine. Whilst in writing to Caldonius, Cyprian attaches to his letter Ep. 25, some five letters and a treatise.

Whilst the exchange, copying and circulation of letters and literature during the classical and late antique periods has attracted some attention in recent years,³⁷ Adolf Harnack, in

³²1 Clement, trans. M.W. Holmes The Apostolic Fathers: Greek Texts and English Translations (Grand Rapids, 2007) p. 33-43

³³ *Hermas* 5.3-4

³⁴ *Hermas*. 8.3

³⁵ Polycarp. *Ep.* 13.2

³⁶ These largely date between 250-258, see further, G.W. Clarke, trans. *The Letters of St. Cyprian of Carthage*, vol.1, (New York, 1984) p. 5

³⁷ Recent work includes A.F. Norman, 'The Book Trade in Fourth-Century Antioch', *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol.80 (1960), pp. 122-126, on Libanius and associates; R.J. Starr, 'The Circulation of Literary Texts in the Roman World,' *CQ*, vol.37, no.1 (1987), pp. 213-223; R.J. Starr, 'The Used-Book Trade in the Roman World', *Phoenix*, vol.44.2 (1990), pp. 148-157; M. McDonnell, 'Writing, Copying and Autograph Manuscripts in Ancient Rome', *CQ*, vol.46.2 (1996), pp. 469-491.

his *Mission and Expansion of Christianity*, was one of the earliest to detail and briefly comment on this practice in the Christian context.³⁸ In his seminal work Harnack surveyed the exchange of Christian letters and literature and commented on the speed with which Christian writings circulated throughout the empire. Indeed he placed considerable importance on the role of

`...the intercourse, personal and epistolary and literary, between churches, and also between prominent teachers of the day... for the mission and propaganda of Christianity^{'.³⁹}

Some ninety years later Gamble examined the mechanism which facilitated the circulation of Christian literature over the first five centuries of Christianity. He found that private 'publishing' '...through intramural Christian channels, and circulated thereafter by private copying' was consistently practice over this period.⁴⁰ Harris supports this position and notes that during this period literature was not dispersed through 'mass production' via a scriptoria, but as gifts and loans between friends.⁴¹ We see evidence of this practice in Jerome's letter to Desiderius in which he advises:

'But if you wish to borrow examples (of my little treaties), you can receive (them) from the holy sister, Marcella, who stays on the Aventine, or (from) the most holy man, Domnio, who is the Lot of our times.⁴²

³⁸ A. Harnack, *The Mission and Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries*, Trans. and ed. J. Moffatt, vol.1, (London, 1908) reprinted (Gloucester, 1962). See in particular Harnack's Excursus within this work which briefly surveys textual evidence for 'Travelling: The Exchange of Letters and Literature', pp. 369-80.

³⁹ Harnack, *Mission and Expansion*, p. 375

⁴⁰ H.Y. Gamble, *Books and Readers*, pp. 140-2. Indeed one of the few examples of commercial trade in Christian texts is from the late fourth century, Sulpicius Severus *Dial*. i.23 in reference to his 'Life of Saint Martin' observes that after Paulinus of Nola had brought it to Rome '*deinde cum tota certatim Urbe raperetur, exsultantes librarios vidi, quod nihil ab his quaestuosius haberetur: siquidem nihil illo promptius, nihil charius venderetur.'*

The whole city seized on it, and I found the booksellers in delight, because no demand was more profitable, no book sold so keenly and quickly as yours. trans. J. Moffatt (1908) pp. 376-7 ⁴¹ W. Harris, *Ancient Literacy* (Cambridge, 1989), p. 225

⁴² Jer. Ep. 47.3 'quod si exemplaria libuerit mutuari, uel a sancta Marcella, quae manet in Auentino, uel a Loth temporis nostri, Domnione, uiro sanctissimo, accipere poteris': Equally Aug.

Likewise in *Ep*.31, around the death of Ambrose of Milan in 397, Augustine refers Paulinus to Romanianus for copies of the bishop's works and asks Paulinus to send, in return, a copy of his *Carmen 32* together with anything he might have which Ambrose had written. So it is that towards the end of his own life that Augustine outlines his process of revising his collected writings to Quodvultdeus in *Ep*. 224, perhaps anticipating of a demand for copies and their continued circulation after his death. Indeed we then find his biographer Possidius directing readers of his *Vita Augustini* to the library of the Church of Hippo for the best versions of Augustine's work and encouraging them to used for copying so they may be lent to others.

Gamble identifies two features of Christianity during this period, which he opines, encouraged the practice of copying and circulating texts throughout the broader Christian community. He suggests it was due to the geographically dispersal of the Christian communities and the religion's heavy orientation towards the written word.⁴³ Whilst the communities were geographically separated, perhaps to frame Christianity's relationship with the written word as strongly as this is to underplay its oral tradition.⁴⁴ That said there appears to be ample evidence for the willingness, and indeed a desire, to circulate the texts more widely. In doing so, those that received them did so with a thirst for knowledge of the religion, which had the effect of instilling boundaries around what it meant 'to be Christian' and the way they thought about issues and how they acted upon them. This seems to have increased the importance of initiating and maintaining relationships across such distances, something Basil of Caesarea reflects on in his letter to Ambrose, the Bishop of Milan:

'One of the greatest gifts...that he (God) has granted us, who are very widely separated by an interval of space, (is) to be united with each other through communication by letter.'⁴⁵

*Ep.*264 invites Maxima to send scribes to copy any of his works she may wish to have and at Aug. *Ep.*184A he offers to send Peter and Abraham copies of various volumes of his *City of God*.

⁴³ Gamble, *Books and Readers*, pp. 141-2.

⁴⁴ I thank Dr Parry for drawing my attention to the oral tradition at the time. Also see Cox, 'Personal Letters', p.81 who notes the importance of the oral culture in the early church given the high levels of illiteracy. I note that 'literacy' is a relative measure and in this context Cox is referring to extensive and detailed text.

⁴⁵ Bas. *Ep.* 197.1 '...τῶν μεγίστων δωρεῶν... ὅτι πλεῖστον ἡμᾶς τῆ θέσει τοῦ τόπου διηρημένους ἔδωκεν ἀλλήλοις συνάπτεσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι προσφωνήσεως'

2.2 Networks in Antiquity

The previous section has argued that by the fourth and fifth centuries the idea of building and maintaining networks across considerable distances, for the purpose of exchanging information and influence in the form of letters and texts was a well-established practice. The purpose of this study is to examine how the shape of this network may have influenced the flow of those ideas, particularly as they related to the practice of 'almsgiving' and Christian identity formation at this time. This section will now place the current study of an 'almsgiving' network within the context of six other scholarly studies that have similarly applied SNA to ancient materials in order to gain a different perspective on the historical context. In all but one SNA has been applied to documentary remains, and in the last it has been applied to brick stamps in order to measure the diffusion of an innovation through a network of brick producers from the Tiber Valley.

Depending upon research parameters, SNA can provide the researcher with a range of tools to extract information from a variety of data sets. The approach has evolved from relatively simple sociograms in the 1960s to reasonably sophisticated analysis, supported by specialised computer software today. Much of the development in this field can be attributed to the adaptability of SNA to different scenarios across a range of disciplines.

The following brief literature review outlines and critiques the approach taken in six different studies to projects with similarities to the 'almsgiving' study. That said, the current study appears to be the first in which an SNA model has been applied to the letters of the fourth to fifth century in order to assess how information flowed around this network.

SNA has been embraced by archaeologists as a valuable research tool which can enhance our understanding of the relationship between entities that shape social structures and their influence on the flow of information and ultimate outcomes.⁴⁶ Unfortunately, historians have not made the same inroads with respect to the quantitative application of SNA to documentary evidence. It is with this limitation in mind that the following approach has been taken to identify six studies that may be regarded as broadly comparable with

⁴⁶ T. Brughmans, 'Thinking through Networks: A Review of Formal Network Methods in Archaeology', *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, vol.20.4, (2013) pp. 623-662

'almsgiving' study in order to critically review them. Initially, the only studies considered were those were SNA had been applied to materials from the ancient world, preferable documentary and epistolary. From this group all studies that did not deal with issues dating to the third to fifth century in the Greco-Roman/ Jewish tradition were disregarded. This process yielded five studies, however none in which a quantitative approach had been applied to the diffusion of an idea through a network. To address this issue a recent study by Grahame was included as the project was still broadly comparable, despite being based on material remains. The following is a critical analysis of the methodology applied to the studies as they relate to the 'almsgiving' study.

Alexander and Danowski's 1990 study was one of the earliest to apply SNA to ancient documents.⁴⁷ Their aim was to test a traditionally held view by scholars that Roman society could be characterised by the sharp divide in its social structure between the senators and the *equites*. The approach involved the analysis of 280 of Cicero's letters from which approximately 2,000 occurrences of contact between 500 or so individuals were recorded. Alexander and Danowski then used this raw data to assign each individual to a 'status' category and within this, a weighting, based upon the type and frequency of contact with Cicero. From here the relational power of specific individuals and of the network's overall level of cohesion was calculated.⁴⁸ Alexander and Danowski's research found that, contrary to the traditional view, Cicero viewed Senators and *equites* as occupying structurally similar positions in Roman society.

The 'Cicero' and the 'almsgiving' studies diverge in three respects. Firstly, the volume of data from which the research is drawn is vastly different given that the 'almsgiving' corpus is nearly five times larger than the 'Cicero' study.⁴⁹ Next, is the compositional nature of each, given that the 'Cicero' study was that of an 'ego' network, whereas the 'almsgiving' study is of a social network.⁵⁰ To explain this further, the focus of the 'Cicero' study is one

reliability of results.

⁴⁷ M.C. Alexander and J.A. Danowski, 'Analysis of an Ancient Network: Personal Communication and the Study of Social Structure in a Past Society, *Social Networks*, vol.12 (1990), pp.313-35
⁴⁸ Prell, *Social Network Analysis*, pp.151-3; 172-3: Cohesion is a conceptual measure which is arrived at through a range of actual measures such as 'density', 'connectedness' etc. When these are taken together they may suggest that a group of nodes (or individuals) are tightly connected.
⁴⁹ The significance being that, *ceteris paribus*, there is a correlation between larger sample size and

⁵⁰ See Chapter 4 or Appendix A in volume 2 of this study for a quick reference to SNA definitions.

person's relationship with his correspondents. As a social network, the 'almsgiving' study maps the interconnection between multiple ego networks.⁵¹ Moreover, both studies have fundamentally different aims, with the focus of the 'Cicero' study being to identify the shape and hierarchy in Rome's social structure, whereas the 'almsgiving' study is primarily looking for the flow of information through the network. Finally, as noted above, Alexander and Danowski combed through the contents of Cicero's letters for all individuals he mentioned, whereas the 'almsgiving' study utilises letters as proxies for communication channels. Therefore each study uses different parts of the letter as the raw data in its inquiry.

SNA has also been applied by Clarke, Hezser, Mullett and Schor to their research to gain a better understanding of the social forces at work in the religious conflict of this period. However, despite the common ground each approach varies significantly. For example Mullett and Hezser, have only used SNA as a theoretical construct and as such have avoided applying it quantitatively.⁵² This contrasts with Clarke's 1991 article on the 'Origen Controversy' which applied relatively simple SNA tools to examine the dispute using a range of documentary evidence. ⁵³ The research focused on a dispute between Jerome and Rufinus over Origen's *Peri Archõn* and his teachings as they related to the pre-existence of souls and the resurrection.⁵⁴ At a general level Clarke was interested in how the dispute was influenced by the network's structure. More specifically she wanted to determine how the personal ties linked the two protagonists' networks together.⁵⁵ Clarke's

⁵¹ Or put another way, ego network is another way of saying that the study examined Cicero's personal network of all his acquaintances, where as a social network, such as the 'almsgiving' network might be thought of as multiple interconnecting personal networks.

⁵² M. Mullett, *Theophylact of Ochrid: Reading the Letters of a Byzantine Archbishop* (Hampshire, 1997); C. Hezser, *The Social Structure of the Rabbinic Movement in Roman Palestine* (Tübingen, 1997)

⁵³ E. A. Clarke, 'Elite Networks and Heresy Accusations: Towards a Social Description of the Origenist Controversy', in L. M. White, ed. *Social Networks in the Early Christian Environment: Issues and Methods for Social History* (Atlanta, 1992) pp.79-117

⁵⁴ Clarke followed this study with her 1992 publication of *The Origenist Controversy: The Construction of an Early Christian Debate* (Princeton, 1992)

⁵⁵ Clarke, "Elite Networks", p. 81. These personal ties include marriage, religious mentorship, travelling companions, participants in literary transactions or financial patronage, or as carriers of letters, information or gifts to others within the group.

research suggested that in this case the intensity of the dispute was propelled by the 'density' or the high level of interconnectivity between the individuals in the networks.⁵⁶ Moreover, she found that as the dispute intensified over time, people tended to gravitate to one side or the other based on personal ties, rather than theological ideology.⁵⁷

Whilst the 'almsgiving' and the 'Origen' study are both concerned with true 'social networks',⁵⁸ and not an 'ego' or personal network, they differ in the fact that the latter is a two-mode study, whereas the 'almsgiving' network is a one-mode study.⁵⁹ This is to say, the 'almsgiving' study analyses a single 'type' of relationship between the individuals, that of letter exchange, as evidence of communication channels between entities. Whereas the 'Origen' study is a two-mode analysis that examines multiple forms of relationship types, such as kinship and patronage.

Building on aspects of Clarke's study of religious disputes in this period is Schor's 2011 study of Theodoret of Cyrrhus in the years preceding the Council of Chalcedon.⁶⁰ In this case conciliar records, together with 600 or so of Theodoret's letters, were analysed to gain another perspective of the social context of the Christological dispute between the *dyophysites* and *miaphysites* factions.⁶¹ Schor concluded that the dispute was propelled, not just by the testing of doctrinal authority, but because it occurred within a critical period in the formation of a social network within a partisan religious community.⁶²

Whilst these last two studies were supported by the quantitative application of SNA, only Clarke's provided for the independent testing of her results through the inclusion of all

⁵⁸ That is a network which consisted of multiple interconnection ego networks.

⁵⁹ Refers to how the nodes (individuals) relate to each other. One-mode social network measures how a set of actors relate to each other. A two-mode social network can measure how two sets of actors relate to each or how one set of actors relates to each other through different types of relations. This might be kinship, business, political or religious affiliations.⁵⁹ See S. Wasserman and K. Faust, *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications*, (Cambridge, 1994) pp. 36-41. The current study however focuses on a one-mode social network.

⁶⁰ A. M. Schor, *Theodoret's People: Social Networks and Religious Conflict in Late Roman Syria* (Berkley, 2011)

⁶¹ The dispute related to each faction's position on the two natures (*dyophyseis*) of Christ.

⁶² Schor, *Theodoret*, p. 15

⁵⁶ Clarke, "Elite Networks", p. 95

⁵⁷ Clarke, "Elite Networks", p. 95

formulas and data tables. Schor's research is certainly enhanced by quantitative analysis and visual representations of the social network.⁶³However, it lacks an appropriate level of transparency which could have been achieved through the inclusion of the raw data, details of the formulas and social network software package which were applied, together with any prosopographical research on those involved in the study.

Finally, work by Graham and Ruffini in this area stands out from the preceding studies for two reasons. These include the quantitative rigour and transparency the researchers built into each methodology,⁶⁴ and their inclusion of sophisticated visual representations of the networks which allows the reader to better conceptualise the significance of their research.⁶⁵ Considering each study in turn, Ruffini's 2008 research was a comparative study of the social structures of two Egyptian networks in which he used two-mode analysis,⁶⁶ to identify relationship types, and 'valued graphs' to illustrate the intensity of the relationship. Ruffini was specifically interested in the hierarchical nature of the networks and whether certain 'power' relationships might have contributed to a network's economic success. This research contrasts with that of the 'almsgiving' network, which is a one mode-study that utilises 'directed graphs' in order to indicate the directional flow of the information around the network and the extent to which this is promoted or inhibited by its structure. ⁶⁷ Next, Graham's 2006 study looked at the inclusion of consular dating in brick stamps as an innovation and examined its diffusion throughout the brick industry of

⁶³ Schor, *Theodoret*, p. 44

⁶⁴ S. P. Borgatti, M.G. Everett, and L. C. Freeman, *Ucinet for Windows: Software for Social Network Analysis*. Harvard, MA: 2002, Analytic Technologies [accessed online 8 October 2014] <u>https://sites.google.com/site/ucinetsoftware/home</u>

⁶⁵ L. C. Freeman, 'Visualizing Social Networks', *Journal of Social Structure* 1.1 (2000) accessed online 15/05/2014, http://www.cmu.edu/joss/content/articles/volume1/Freeman.html

⁶⁶ A two-mode analysis attempts to describe the links between people or places and the events (or in this case the texts) in which they appear. In effect Ruffini's networks are affiliation networks, or networks that link people to events. The 'almsgiving' study is a one-mode analysis which means it aims to measure direct connections between comparable actors, which in this case are letter writers and receivers.

⁶⁷ The nature of letters allows us to make assumptions as to whom the letter is to or from, in other words which direction the letter/communication is sent.

Rome's Hinterland.⁶⁸ The premise this research challenged was that Romans were unaware of the potential and advantages of commercial industry. Graham's methodology utilised archaeometric techniques to identify both the sites and individuals involved in brick production and then SNA software to analyse this data. The results suggested the activities of the brick industry were facilitated by a group of highly connected individuals, two of which were ideally positioned within the network's social structure to assist and influence the flow of information around it.

This section of the chapter has outlined how certain studies were selected for this literature review. The studies were then critically reviewed and the 'almsgiving' study was contextualised in relation to them. This research suggests that whilst documentary historians have embraced SNA theory, they have been tentative in employing it as a quantitative tool. The exception being Graham's work on Byzantine Egyptian letter archives which now represents a high watermark for documentary historians utilising SNA. Drawing on aspects of Ruffini's examination of the diffusion of an innovation, the 'almsgiving' study will incorporate Graham's level of transparency in research design and application, together with visualised representation to enhance the reader's conceptualisation of the network structure and the implication that flows from this.

The preceding discussion has examined the role to the letter in this period, not so much as a gift or as half a conversation, but in the development of a social network through which information and influence circulated in the form of a Christian literary genre across the Mediterranean. It found origins of the network in the first century in Paul's letters to various Christian communities encouraging them to copy and exchange his letters. Whilst the network had expanded considerably by the fourth and fifth centuries, demand for Christian literature continued to be met by personal request for copies of letters and works rather than through the mass production in scriptoria of latter years.

Against this background, and the discussion of the epistolary network during this period, the paper then turned to look at where the 'almsgiving' study might be positioned within the context of current scholarship in which SNA has been applied to ancient materials. In

⁶⁸ S. Graham, '*Ex Figlinis*: The Complex Dynamics of the Roman Brick Industry in the Tiber Valley during the First to Third Centuries AD' unpublished Ph.D. Thesis (University of Reading, 2002)

this regard six studies were identified and critiqued in terms of the approach taken by each researcher. In the chapter which follows Christian identity and almsgiving will be examined together with the emerging link between the two during this period.

Chapter 3: Almsgiving and Identity

'And if anyone brings you money for the poor, and you know of any who are in need, advise the owner to take the money and himself give it to his less fortunate brethren, lest your conscience be defiled by receiving the money.'

[εἰ δέ τις πτωχῶν ἕνεκα κομίσει σοι χρήματα, γνῷς δέ τινας εἶναι λειπομένους, αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ, ῷ ὑπάρχει τὰ χρήματα, ἀποκομίσαι τοῖς ὑστερουμένοις ἀδελφοῖς συμβούλευσον, μή ποτε μολύνῃ σου τὴν συνείδησιν ἡ τῶν χρημάτων ὑποδοχή]

> Basil, *Ep.* 42.3 to Chilo Trans. R. J. Deferrari (1926)

Dating to before 364, this passage is from a letter between the future Bishop of Caesarea and his pupil Chilo. In it Basil warns him not to intervening directly in the transaction between the almsgiver and receiver, instead suggesting he should act as a point of referral or intermediator between the two. In 373, some years into his episcopate, Basil sees a different role for the church. Now it should hold a principle role in the transaction, not only as a recipient of alms from the wealthy, but also as their distributor to the worthy.⁶⁹ These are the only two letters in Basil's extensive collection which refer to the Church's role as administrator of alms. This is perhaps surprising, not only for his change of stance, but because poverty and wealth were areas which feature so prominently in many of his other works.⁷⁰ Perhaps a lacuna in this letter collection prevents us charting what prompted his change of heart on this issue, or perhaps it circulated, not in the contents of a letter, but within a manuscript which accompanied it.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Ep. 150.2 '...it was not necessary for anyone to take upon himself the distribution of his goods, but only to commit this task to him to whom the management of the alms of the poor had been entrusted' Trans. R. J. Deferrari (1926)

⁷⁰ P. Allen, B. Neil and W. Mayer, *Preaching Poverty in Late Antiquity* (Leipzig, 2009) pp. 47

 $^{^{71}}$ It was not unusual for intellectuals to circulate their work to friends/colleagues for critiquing, see for example Basil *Ep.* 135 to Diodorus of Antioch. Whilst there is no indication as to the substance of Diodorus' books, nevertheless we are left with the impression that *Ep.*135 accompanies one

This chapter examines almsgiving and its link to an evolving Christian identity during this period. Section 3.1 will initially look at issues related to defining almsgiving and consider a range of views as to its application in the historical sources. Following this is an overview of recent scholarship on the broader topic of poverty and the church in late antiquity, before progressing to consider the various models of the almsgiving relationship proposed in recent years. Neil's research in this area looks at the influences on, and motives for, the prominence of redemptive almsgiving at this time. Whilst modern scholarship has often seen almsgiving as facilitating an egalitarian relationship between the rich and the poor based on the exchange of alms for advocacy, Neil's research suggests redemptive almsgiving actually assisted in maintaining the traditional patron/client model of gift giving.⁷² This approach was supported by the bishops and afforded them the opportunity to establish positions of power in networks which facilitated the discourse on an evolving Christian identity.

Whilst the textual tradition suggests society in late antiquity was strongly delineated along religious lines, current scholarship is of the view that the boundaries of religious identity were perhaps a little less rigid.⁷³ Section 3.2 looks at what evidence there is for a link between almsgiving and Christian identity and to progress this discussion it will briefly position Christian almsgiving in relation to the 'other' or that of Jewish and 'pagan'.⁷⁴ The sociological concept of collective identity will be overviewed before looking at its application in two examples from the corpus.

Section 3.1 Almsgiving

Chapter 2 considered evidence for the active exchange and copying of books, letters and texts throughout this network and across the Empire during this time. This exchange is likely to have encouraged a cross pollination of ideas on a range of issues including almsgiving. But what do we understand 'almsgiving' to have been? And as the practice within the Christian tradition evolved, what issues did it present?

volume that Basil is returning to the author and that the other volume will follow as soon as it has been copied.

⁷² B. Neil, 'Models of Gift Giving in the Preaching of Leo the Great', *JECS*, vol.18.2, 2010 pp.22559

⁷³ I. Sandwell, *Religious Identity in late Antiquity* (Cambridge, 2007) p. 4; Also see J. M. Lieu, *Christian Identity in the Jewish and Graeco-Roman World* (Oxford, 2004) pp. 98-146

⁷⁴ The term pagan is used in this context merely to identity this group neither Christian nor Jewish.

Almsgiving, $E\lambda\epsilon\eta\mu\sigma\sigma\delta\eta$ in the Greek and *beneficentia* in the Latin, was a social function of Christianity whose prominence grew substantially in its discourse during the fourth and fifth centuries. In its most literal form, Lampe defines it as 'mercy';⁷⁵ Ramsey's definition moves the focus onto the recipient as he considers it a '...deed of mercy vis-à-vis the poor';⁷⁶ whilst in the context of 'redemptive' almsgiving Garrison moves the focus back to the giver in suggesting it was alms as a ransom for sin.⁷⁷ Finally, Downs notes also 'meritorious' almsgiving which was promoted the idea giving in order to accumulate reward.⁷⁸ There seems to be some fluidity in what the act meant. For example Finn explains it varies

"...with the status and identity of the donor, so that almsgiving means one thing when practiced by a bishop and something else when practices by his wife; it may mean one thing to those who regard both husband and wife as exemplary Christians, another for those who hold them dangerous heretics⁷⁹

Caner has considered who might be involved in such a transaction and based on his survey of early Byzantine hagiography (350-650), reports that only holy and lay people are depicted as giving material items for reasons ranging from love and compassion to salvation. In addition he has notes that alms are only ever depicted as being received by the poor and marginalised, such as strangers, poor monks, prisoners, but never by saints.⁸⁰ This promoted the perception of a 'rich' giver and 'poor' receiver in the almsgiving transaction, a perception Buell attributes to the receiver being rhetorical positioning as a passive agent in these texts.⁸¹ Instead she points to *1 Clement* 55.2, *Didache 45-8* and

⁷⁵ G. W. H. Lampe, A Patristic Greek Lexicon (Oxford, 1961) pp. 447-8

⁷⁶ B. Ramsey, 'Almsgiving in the Latin Church: The Later Fourth Century and Early Fifth Centuries', *TS*, vol.43.2 (1982) p. 226

⁷⁷ R. Garrison, *Redemptive Almsgiving in Early Christianity*, (Sheffield, 1993), p. 10

⁷⁸ D. J. Downs, 'Redemptive Almsgiving and Economic Stratification in 2 Clement' *JECS*, vol.19.4
(2011) pp. 494, Fn.2

⁷⁹ R. Finn, *Almsgiving in the Later Roman Empire: Christian Promotion and Practice (313-450)*, (Oxford, 2006) pp. 176-7

⁸⁰ D. F. Caner, 'The Repertoire of Christian Gifts in Early Byzantium', in M. L. Satlow, ed., *The Gift in Antiquity* (Chichester, 2013) p. 31

⁸¹ D.K. Buell, 'Be not one who stretches out hands to receive but shuts them when it comes to giving' in S.R. Holman, ed, *Wealth and Poverty in the Early Church and Society* (Grand Rapids, 2008) p. 37

Shepherd of Hermas 5.3.7 which suggests a construct along the lines of 'poor' and 'other' that could equally be read as the poor giving to the poor.⁸² If this is the case then, in the early Christian Church at least, almsgiving may originally have been viewed as a form of mutual assistance. Certainly alms were not exclusively material goods as Augustine maintained that '... to forgive a man who seeks forgiveness is indeed to give alms', just as it was to have mercy on oneself.⁸³ Identifying who might be worthy of receiving alms was a whole other process and one in which opinion varied from situation to situation. For example Jerome viewed widows and widowers who remarried unworthy,⁸⁴ however the *Didache* 1.5-6 set out that alms should be 'give to everyone who asks', but at the same time cautioning against haste and recommending to 'let your gift sweat in your hands until you know to whom to give it.⁸⁵

The framework for much of the current discourse on almsgiving originates from a broader discussion on poverty, wealth and the ascent of the Christian Church in the fourth and fifth centuries. Considerable contributions to this area include Veyne's *Bread and Circuses: Historical Sociology and Political Pluralism* which examined the ancient Greek civic ideals of public beneficence, or the giving by an individual to the community in a range of contexts. Adopted by the Romans this giving to the public or *euergetism* functioned within a social system heavily oriented towards patronage, rather than poverty relief, and requiring overt displays of wealth, with the view to the realization of political responsibilities.⁸⁶ Therefore other forms of social or financial assistance for the masses by this section of Roman society were with the view to maintaining civic order rather for 'charitable purposes.' Evelyne Patlagean's *Pauvreté économique et pauvreté sociale à Byzance, 4e-7e siècles, Civilisations et Sociétés*, traced the social and economic changes of the Empire as it transitioned into the late antique period. Whilst bringing the poor and the rising poverty of this period into focus, she also examined the changing civic obligations of the eminent citizens from elite secular donor to elite Christian ascetic citizen.⁸⁷ Building on this latter

⁸² Buell, "stretches out hands", pp.38-47

⁸³ Aug. Enchir. 71-73; 76

⁸⁴ Jer. *Ep*.123.5

⁸⁵ Diadache. 1.5-6 trans. M. W. Holmes, p. 347

⁸⁶ P. Veyne, *Bread and Circuses: Historical Sociology and Political Pluralism*, trans. Brian Pearce (London, 1990) pp. 116, 233

⁸⁷ E. Patlagean, *Pauvreté économique et pauvreté sociale à Byzance, 4e-7e siècles, Civilisations et Sociétés 48* (Paris, 1977) p. 126

aspect of Patlagean's work, De Vinne's analysis of the fourth and fifth centuries suggested a sustained effort on the part of the bishops to increase the visibility of the poor through their sermons. They achieved this through language borrowed from games and gladiatorial contests in their struggle against poverty, framing the poor as 'heroes'. This, he proposed, facilitated the emergence of the bishops as 'megapatrons'.⁸⁸ Holman's study of the Cappadocian fathers in the Eastern Church looked at the language and imagery they employed in sermons to move the poor and destitute from the periphery to the centre of society.⁸⁹ Brown's initial exploration of the topic found the bishops were able to garner considerable support through the process of almsgiving, and in subsequent work, that they were instrumental in moving the poor into the centre stage of society.⁹⁰ Indeed he observes that the bishops "care for the poor" was subsumed into the massive change in the structure and ideology of late Roman society as a whole.⁹¹

Poverty and the Church is an area which has attracted significant attention within academia for some time and more recently the role of charitable giving has emerged as a particular area of interest. In this context Alan Ramsey's survey of almsgiving in the literature of the Latin West provides a useful starting point for further exploration of the topic. This study distils a number of significant themes which arose in Christian discourse when compared to earlier periods.⁹² For example Ramsey noted an overall increase in the prominence given to almsgiving in the textual tradition, and within this reoccurring themes in which the poor were identified with Christ, the redemptive nature of almsgiving, and what he described as, the 'interdependence of rich and poor and their sharing of the human condition.⁹³ So we might ask what effect this had on the Greco-Roman society at the time? Studies by Patlagean, Brown and Holman combine to build the case for a societal shift in the model of gift giving from civic (Patron/client) to social (charity) in the fourth and fifth centuries, a shift propelled by both the rise of the bishop as champion of the poor and of redemptive almsgiving in Christian discourse. It was argued that this form of charity, in which the poor

⁹⁰ Brown, *Power and Persuasion*, p. 90

- ⁹² Ramsey, "Almsgiving in the Latin Church," pp. 226-59
- ⁹³ Ramsey, "Almsgiving in the Latin Church," pp. 226, 259

⁸⁸ M. De Vinne, 'The Advocacy of the Empty Bellies: Episcopal Representation of the Poor in the Late Roman Empire,' Ph.D. Thesis (Stanford, 1995) p.116

⁸⁹ S. R. Holman, *The Hungry are Dying: Beggars and Bishops in Roman Cappadocia*, (Oxford, 2001)

⁹¹ P. Brown, Poverty and Leadership in the Later Roman Empire (Hanover, 2002) p. 7

could advocate for the absolution of almsgivers, contributed to the pressure on the traditional relationship between the rich and the poor eventually leading to an improvement in the latter's social position.⁹⁴ However Bronwen Neil contends that, far from challenging the *status quo* of the traditional patron client relationship, the bishops sought to maintain the structure.⁹⁵ The significance of this can be seen in the social networks they established over this period and will be discussed more fully in Chapter 5. In her paper Neil drew on Derridean's impossibility of the gift theorem to reason that redemptive almsgiving accrues a benefit due to its obligations of reciprocity, thus reducing the charitable gift to an exchange between parties.⁹⁶ Referring to De Vinne's research into the bishop as 'megapatrons' in this time,⁹⁷ Neil observed that in Christianising the traditional patron/client relationship of giving, the bishops inserted themselves into this relationship and then subsumed dual roles of client, in his exhortation for alms from the wealthy, and as a patron in his distribution of the funds to the worthy.⁹⁸

Downs is reticent of the practice of Christian almsgiving was an approach that might be described as top down, based on an idea of the financial distribution of resources flowed from the wealthy to the poor. He suggests that the ancient elite authors were the ones who have promoted this somewhat binary view of society, dividing it as it were between the rich and poor.⁹⁹ To underline the argument Downs notes that *2 Clement* is often held as an example of top down model, however he maintains the text actually promotes the idea of almsgiving as a mutual exchange with the material blessings of the rich being exchanged with the poor in return for their spiritual advocacy.¹⁰⁰ Likewise Carolyn Osiek indicates that with the exception of the parable of the elm and the vine, recipients of charity in the

⁹⁹ Downs, "2 Clement", p.495

⁹⁴ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 227

⁹⁵ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 225

⁹⁶ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 229; Neil cites J. *Derrida, Given Time 1. Counterfeit Money*, trans. P. Kamuf (Chicago, 1992) pp.6-31

⁹⁷ De Vinne, "Empty Bellies", p.116.

⁹⁸Aug. *Ep*.20*.2 refers to the Church of Hippo having a 'poor roll' to identify those that may access support. The poor on this roll may well have viewed Augustine in the role of a patron. Discussed by Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 234

¹⁰⁰ Downs, "2 Clement", p.496, likewise he also points to *Shepherd of Hermas* 2.5-6 : "...and then the poor person, having his needs supplied by the one who is rich, prays to God and thanks him for the one who has given him what he needs."

Shepherd of Hermas are nearly always described as being active agents, suggesting almsgiving was more of a mutual exchange than top down.¹⁰¹

Although Downs and Osiek make a sound case for almsgiving as a mutual exchange the texts their arguments rest on, *2 Clements* and the *Shepherd of Hermas*, were both written in different political and social circumstances to that of the late fourth and early fifth centuries and as such were composed with a completely different audience in mind. Moreover, it is difficult to give the same weight to the proposition that the social standing of the poor improved in this period by any great measure because of the erosion of the patron client relationship, driven by sermons championing the poor and redemptive almsgiving. Neil is quite right in her position that the client patron relationship, built on strong reciprocal bonds, found a smooth transmission to the obligations of reciprocity and self-interest in the redemptive almsgiving relationship. Indeed with the bishops positioning themselves as both client and patron in this transaction between wealthy and poor they were elevated to a position of considerable power and authority. From this position they could initiate, direct and control Christian discourse through their network across around the Mediterranean on a range of topics.

Section 3.2 Christian Identity

Section 3.1 above has outlined issues that arise in defining almsgiving and discussed the possible motive for giving prominence to the 'redemptive' model of almsgiving over a more 'meritless' form. All this presupposes Christians saw almsgiving as a practice (among many) that defined them as a group. In this section I would like to consider whether almsgiving was seen by Christians as a way of differentiating themselves from 'other' religions, whether the practice promoted a shared sense of belonging to the collective, and to what extent they saw benefit in maintaining the boundaries between Christian almsgiving and other forms.¹⁰² In broad terms the questions here go to how

¹⁰¹ C. Osiek, *Rich and Poor in the Shepherd of Hermas: An Exegetical-Social Investigation* (Washington D.C, 1983) pp.78-90

¹⁰² F. Barth, ed, *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Culture Difference* (Oslo, 1969) see pp.9-38: Barth's work on 'ethnic identity' translates to this area and has been employed in identity studies of the ancient world, including P. A. Harland, *Dynamics of Identity in the World of the Early Christians: Associations, Judeans, and Cultural Minorities* (New York, 2009)

Christians saw themselves as a collective and what role almsgiving played in that identity. However within the context of this discussion 'Christian' was not the only collective identity that many in the network were negotiating.¹⁰³ Christians that identified as being part of the ruling elite for example had a vested interest in maintaining their position in that collective, just as the bishops worked to cement their locus of power in the broader Christian collective.¹⁰⁴

Christians were not of course the first, or indeed the only ones, to give to the destitute during this period, indeed one might venture so far as to say that the ancient world was a very 'giving' place. So whilst Veyne maintained that Roman society largely saw social welfare through the lens of *munificentiae* and *euergesiae* which did not always extend to the destitute, Parkin offers a different view and brings some important points to this discussion. For example she rightly observes that our sources largely reflect the views of the Pagan elite, and that these tend to skew our perception of the issue. These sources of course suggest that only the wealthy were involved in public giving and that their view of the destitute ranged from '…apparent distaste or lack of interest to a vague if suggestive compassion.'¹⁰⁵ Contrary to this Parkin maintains that almsgiving, whilst not compulsory in 'pagan' society, was both common and normal across the whole spectrum of Roman society and was given in a range of forms and for a variety of reasons beyond the religious and the moral.¹⁰⁶

What of almsgiving in the Jewish tradition? As might be expected there are few similarities between the Jewish and Christian models. For example, Neil notes that almsgiving was compulsory for Jews, and was afforded a prominent place in the religion.¹⁰⁷ Similarly the Christian and Jewish textual tradition both promoted themes of '…anonymous indirect giving, indiscriminate giving, justice for the poor and the redemptive power of alms.'¹⁰⁸

 ¹⁰³ S. Sitlzer, 'Identity: The Indigent and the Wealthy in the Homilies of John Chrysostom', *Vigiliae Christianae*, vol. 63 (2009), p.468-479: An interesting paper that finds the creation, negotiation and modification of the identity of the wealthy in the Homilies of John Chrysostom.
 ¹⁰⁴ See an excellent paper by T. J. Owens, D. T. Robinson, and L. Smith-Lovin,' Three Faces of Identity', *The Annual Review of Sociology*, vol.36 (2010), pp. 477-499, as an overview to the current scholarship in this area.

¹⁰⁵ Parkin, "Pagan Almsgiving", p. 68

¹⁰⁶ Parkin, "Pagan Almsgiving", p. 72

¹⁰⁷ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 231

¹⁰⁸ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p. 231

However, she notes a major difference between the two religions in so much as the Jewish model was heavily imbued with '…a precept of equal human dignity, regardless of wealth, (sic) whereas, the Christianization of the personal patronage model was ruthlessly hierarchical,¹⁰⁹

Whilst almsgiving is often conceived of as a Christian activity,¹¹⁰ giving to the poor in general was shaped by a range of motivations, forms and peoples across society. For example the Christians and Jews linked the practice to religious piety and obligation, whereas the rest of Roman society gave alms for a range of reasons. So if different sections of society were 'giving' to the poor, and almsgiving in the Christian tradition was plagued with vagaries as to meaning and form, did Christians see almsgiving, as they practiced it, as being something that distinguished them from other 'givers' in society ? And what evidence is there that they sought to maintain it as a marker of Christian identity? The answer to the first question is quite clearly yes. Particularly in this period where it is given such prominence in the Christian textual tradition, however on a more personal level we see it in the correspondence between members of this network. For example John of Chrysostom in *Ep.*122 praises the Tribune Marcius (398) for his almsgiving efforts

'The great extent of your generosity has not escaped my notice, nor that you have become a new haven for all by supporting orphans, offering every consolation to widows and relieving their poverty,raising up beggars and allowing them not even to be aware of their indigence, but being everything for them, and supplying the whole people with grain, wine, olive oil and everything else '¹¹¹

Likewise, Paulinus writes in *Ep.* 13.14 from Nola, in southern Italy, to Pammachius (465), in Rome, extoling his virtues in providing an alms meal for the poor. Both John

¹⁰⁹ Neil, "Models of Gift Giving", p.251: Also I.F. Sibler, "Beyond Purity and Danger: Gift-Giving in the Monotheistic Traditions", in *Gifts and Interests*, ed. A. Vandevelde (Peeters, 2000) p.127
¹¹⁰ P. Brown, *Through the Eye of a Needle: Wealth, the fall of Rome and the making of Christianity in the West: 350-550 AD*, (Princeton and Oxford, 2012) p. 42. Whilst Brown observes that almsgiving had been 'integral part of Christian practice' well before Constantine, as noted earlier, Parkin has convincingly argued that almsgiving was indeed an integral part of the classical world well before the Christian era.

¹¹¹ T. Barns and G. Bevan, trans, *The Funerary Speech for Text John Chrysostom: Translated Texts for Historians* (Liverpool, 2013) p. 143: Note the letter above is numbered *Ep*.14 in this text.

Chrysostom and Paulinus are promoting a sense of belonging to Christianity for the recipients of their letters by implicitly saying, we identify this form of 'almsgiving' as a Christian activity and applaud you in doing so. Jerome's letter *Ep.*22.32 to the young Eustochium (233), however is quite different, here he is clearly pointing to a metaphorical boundary line which he sees as delineating the Christian way of giving alms and what the Roman matron was doing as the 'other.'

Another observation, in respect of the last two letters is that they provide an insight into the very public and almost self-promotional way in which Pammachius and the Roman Matron, both members of the aristocracy, undertake this task. Perhaps for them it was a way of communicating to the broader community the desire to be identified as a Christian. And indeed, what better place for members of the Roman elite, schooled in a tradition of *euergetism*, to differentiate oneself as a Christian from 'other' religious groups than through a public display of almsgiving on the steps of St Peter's Basilica.

Thus far the paper has examined the theoretical development of an epistolary network which facilitated the circulation of Christian texts and ideas from the first century. Next models of Christian almsgiving were canvased and we concluded that redemptive almsgiving, promoted by the bishops within this network, afforded them a new position of power. This in so much as it effectively placed them in the middle of the almsgiving relationship between the rich and the poor. Then, within the context of a 'giving' ancient society, we considered how Christian almsgiving differed from that of Jewish and pagan, and evidence from this corpus that they identified with this form of almsgiving as something, amongst many, which defined them as a cohesive group. The focus of the paper will now move to look at the framework around which of SNA has developed, before looking at the methodology which has been employed in respect of this research.

Chapter 4: Social Network Analysis and Methodology

'One of the greatest gifts...that he (God) has granted us, who are very widely separated by an interval of space, (is) to be united with each other through communication by letter.'

[...τῶν μεγίστων δωρεῶν... ὅτι πλεῖστον ἡμᾶς τῇ θέσει τοῦ τόπου διῃρημένους ἔδωκεν ἀλλήλοις συνάπτεσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι προσφωνήσεως]

Basil of Caesarea to Ambrose Bishop of Milan: *Ep.* 197.1 Trans. R.J. Deferrari (1953)

This study is grounded in the letter collections of the mid fourth to mid fifth century. The content of the collections, in the context of this period, have shaped our perception on a range of topics, including matters related to Christian identity and almsgiving. But is there another context in which they can be examined? Would our understanding of that context change if we could view the letter exchange in aggregate? Does the aggregating of the letters produce a mechanism which facilitated Christian discourse around the Mediterranean? And to what extent did the shape of this mechanism influence how information followed throughout it?

This study uses ancient letters as data to construct the outline of this social network, and uses various analytical tools to identify those structures which influence the social processes concerned with the direction and speed at which information is diffused. Section 2.2 has positioned this paper in relation to six previous studies in which researchers have applied SNA to historical evidence. This chapter will now overview the development of SNA as a multidisciplinary research tool, define and explain some of the key terms and concepts as they relate to this project before setting out its methodology.

4.1 Social Network Analysis

Comprehensive overviews of origins of what is today recognised as SNA have been compiled by a range of scholars including Prell,¹¹² Scott,¹¹³ Wellman,¹¹⁴ Freeman¹¹⁵ and

¹¹² C. Prell, Social Network Analysis: History, Theory and Methodology (London, 2012) pp.7-37

¹¹³ J. Scott, Social Network Analysis: A Handbook, (London, 2013) pp.11-39

Wasserman and Faust.¹¹⁶ However, at the outset SNA must be understood as a truly interdisciplinary research tool which continues to evolve from the incorporating matrices and Graph theory in 1940-50s, to its current application across a range of disciplines including anthropology, sociology, mathematics, physics and psychology. It is its interdisciplinary application which has produced a myriad of theories including Small World, Scale-Free and Evolving Networks together with a range of highly sophisticated software programs and research tools to deal with the increasing size of data sets.

Whilst its origins might be attributed to Jacob Moreno and his development, in the early 1930s of the sociogram as a way of illustrating interpersonal relationships using a series of points and lines,¹¹⁷ in truth however there seems to be little consensus on this issue. For example Prell provides a thumb nail sketch of its obscure origins across various Universities in Europe and the United Kingdom during the same period, before mapping a less than linear development to its present form of distinct concepts, methodologies and mathematical techniques.¹¹⁸ Researchers have also debated what might be regarded as turning points in its historical development. Whilst Prell suggests it was in the 1960-70s when a team of sociologists lead by Harrison White at Harvard University first quantified the analysis of a social network.¹¹⁹ However, Ruffini suggests, and I tend to agree, that the turning point was a symposium, in 1973, whose purpose was to tighten and formalise some of the concepts which were emerging in the field. The result was the co-authoring of a book by Jeremy Boissevain and J. Clyde Mitchell called *Network Analysis Studies in Human interaction*, a work which is still highly informative to current researchers.¹²⁰ By

¹¹⁴ B. Wellman, 'Structural Analysis: from Method and Metaphor to Theory and Substance', in B. Wellman and S.D Berkowitz (eds.), *Social Structures: A Network Approach*, (Cambridge and New York, 1988) pp.15-45

¹¹⁵ L.C. Freeman, *The Development of Social Network Analysis: A Study in the Sociology of Science* (Vancouver, 2004)

¹¹⁶ S. Wasserman, and K. Faust, *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications* (Cambridge, 1994)

¹¹⁷ See J.L. Moreno, *Who Shall Survive?* (Washington D.C, 1934); J.L. Moneno, *The Sociometry Reader* (Glencoe, 1960); J. L. Moreno and H. H. Jennings, 'Statistics of social configurations',

Sociometry, vol. 1 pp. 342-374

¹¹⁸ Prell, Network Analysis, pp.19-58

¹¹⁹ Prell, Network Analysis, p. 36

¹²⁰ Ruffini, Byzantine Egypt, p. 9

formalising the concepts Boissevain and Mitchell established a firm platform which facilitated SNA's ready application to diverse areas of study such as human resources,¹²¹ biology,¹²² economics,¹²³ computer science,¹²⁴ and counter terrorism.¹²⁵ The following is a brief overview of key SNA terms and concepts that are directly relevant to this study. Appendix A in Volume 2 of this study includes a concise list of these terms and concepts which may be referred to as one proceeds.

In 1968 Allen Barton, a Columbia University sociologist, observed that

*`...If our aim is to understand people's behaviour, rather than simply to record it, we want to know about primary groups, neighbourhoods, organisations, social circles, and communities: about interaction, communication, role expectation, and social controls.*¹²⁶

This statement is as relevant to a study of individuals and groups in sociology, as it is to individuals and groups in ancient history. SNA provides the research tools to understand this behaviour by identifying and examining the topography of networks of relations. Its findings are communicated using descriptions and, increasingly with the help of sophisticated computer programs, visualisation and statistical modelling.¹²⁷ At a most basic level SNA is an examination of the patterns of 'social ties' that link a 'node' or 'actor' to other nodes or actors and assesses how this relationship may influence their behaviour. The flexibility of SNA is that what the 'node', and any accompanying 'social ties', might be, is largely driven by the research concerned. So in its application to research on the ancient

¹²¹ D.J. Brass, 'A Social Network Perspective on Human Resource Management' in G.R. Ferris, ed. *Research in Personnel and Human Resources Management*, vol. 13 (Greenwich, 1995) pp. 39-79

¹²² J. Bascompte, 'Disentangling the web of life', *Science*, vol.325 (2009) pp. 416-9

¹²³ F. Schweitzer, G. Fagiolo, D. Sornette, F. Vega-Redondo, A. Vespignani and D. R. White, 'Economic Networks: The New Challenges', *Science*, vol.325 (2009) pp. 422-5

¹²⁴ R. Albert, H. Jeong, and A-L. Barabási, 'Internet: Diameter of the World-Wide Web', *Nature*, vol. 401 (1999) p.130

¹²⁵ J. Bohannon, 'Counterterrorism's New Tool: 'Metanetwork' Analysis', *Science*, vol.325 (2009)pp. 409-411

¹²⁶ Freeman, Development of Network Analysis, p. 1

¹²⁷ M. A. J. van Duijn and J. K. Vermunt, 'What is Special About Social Network Analysis?", *Methodology*, vol.2.1 (2006), pp. 2

world, in one study cities might be considered 'nodes'¹²⁸ and the roads that link them in trade might be the social ties.¹²⁹ Or, as is the case with the current study, the 'nodes' (A, B, C and D in Figure 1), are individuals who have been identified as either senders or receivers in letters, and the 'social ties' is the exchange of letters between them, with the arrows indicating the direction it was sent to and from. This also ties in with the idea of 'degrees' which is the number of direct ties one node has to others in their neighbourhood. So it follows that the larger the number of 'degrees' attributed to a node, the greater their ability to communicate information or perhaps influence quickly.

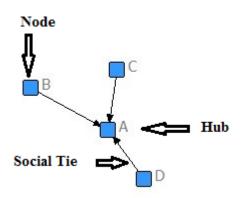


Figure 1: Nodes, Social Ties and Ego Network

Now to extend this idea, a 'node' that is connected to many others, as is the case of Augustine within the context of his letter collection would be regarded as a 'hub' because of his multiple ties to many other 'nodes', that is people he exchanges letters with. When taken all together they constitute Augustine's 'ego network.' Where multiple 'ego networks' have nodes in common, such as in Figure 2 below, a 'social network' begins to emerge.

¹²⁸ Sometimes referred to as a vertices

¹²⁹ S. Graham, 'Networks, Agent-based Models and the Antonine Itineraries: Implications for Roman Archaeology, *JMA*, vol.19.1(2006), pp. 45-64

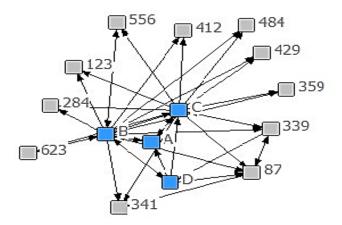


Figure 2: Social Network

Central to social network theory is the premise that information travels from one node to another along the social ties that join them. In aggregate these social ties can link to form chains or paths across a network of nodes. The speed and directional flow of this information will be influenced by key network measures. These can include the 'size' of the network, which how many nodes it has; or by the shortest path (or series of ties) between any two nodes, which is described as a 'geodesic.' This concept is expressed visually in Diagram 3 below where the shortest path for information to pass from Ambrose and Amandus is along a chain of four 'ties.' That is from Ambrose to Chromatius, to Jerome, to Paulinus and finally to Amandus. However, the longer the distance, or the greater the number of social ties, the information has to travel between origin and destination the greater the probability it might not reaching its destination. Next is the idea of 'density' which is the number of actual ties of each node in a network, expressed as a proportion of the potential number of ties that could exist.¹³⁰ A highly dense network has nodes with proportionally more ties per nodes, which depending on other structural features of the network may present more opportunities for information to spread throughout the network via alternate routes. Network structures can also contain 'subgroups,' which are groups of nodes that are densely knitted together. These will be discussed below further. Equally important in this assessment is the 'diameter,' which is a measure of the longest geodesic in a network, that serves as an indication of the how long it might take for this information to flow through the entire structure.

¹³⁰ Prell, Network Analysis, pp.167

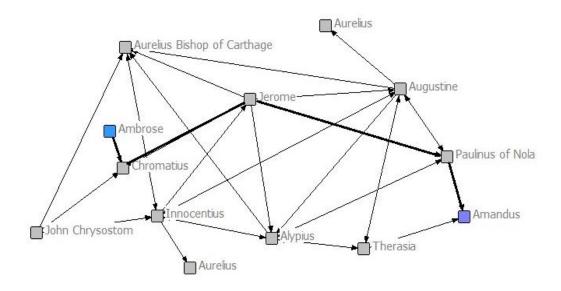


Figure 3: Measuring Geodesics

There are three features of social networks which inform how information is diffused across a static network.¹³¹ These include the network's 'connectivity', its 'degree', and the extent of to which 'clustering' may be detected. However, any discussion of diffusion of information begins with Granovetter's 1973 theory on the 'strength of the weak ties.'¹³² His research on the structures of densely knitted subgroups which consists of strong ties, established that whilst information spread quickly within these groups, their only access to new information came from sources external to the group which would be regarded as

¹³¹ J. Moody, 'Network Structure and Diffusion', *Duke Population Research Institute On-line Working Paper Series*, June 2009. [Accessed online 22 September 2014] at
<u>http://papers.ccpr.ucla.edu/papers/PWP-DUKE-2009-004/PWP-DUKE-2009-004.pdf</u>: See also R. Cowan and N. Jonard, 'Network Structure and the Diffusion of Knowledge', *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, vol.28 (2004) pp. 1557-75. Cowan and Jonard approach the task from the point of view of knowledge being bartered or exchanged, but nevertheless use the same tools to measure the flow of information.

¹³² In this theory ties between nodes are proscribed a weighting dependent on the relationship between the two parties. Therefore the ties between two family members might be described as strong and be given a heavier weighting, whilst those with an acquaintance would receive a lesser weighting and thus described as weak ties.

weak ties.¹³³ As such networks require weak ties, or acquaintances, which sit outside, but connect subgroups to allow information to flow across the network. This bring us to the first measure of this study, that of the clustering coefficient of the network, which may be defined as the

`...mean probability that two vertices sic (nodes) in a network are connected, given that they share a common network neighbourhood. ^{,134}

As a measure, it reflects the tendency for informal social relations to draw people into tightly formed cohesive subgroups that reflect their value systems and norms, thus giving rise to a tendency to have relatively few connections outside this subgroup.¹³⁵ The existence of subgroups of high density has the effect on decreasing the efficiency by which information is transferred as once it enters the cluster it is does not readily find a path out of it to the rest of the network.

The next measure considered is that of the 'average path length' which builds on that of the geodesic, in so much as it is the average of the shortest paths between all possible pairs of nodes in a network. Essentially, it is a measure of the efficiency with which information moves through a particular network. As a concept it can be thought of as the average number of friends one would have to communicate through in order to reach a complete stranger.¹³⁶

The final measure that will be assessed is the idea of the 'degree' features of a network and in particular its 'degree distribution'. This is an attempt to identify and map the probability of the distribution of this influence across the entire network. The shape of this distribution, or the extent to which it is skewed, is an indication of the level to which its structure, drives the diffusion rate within the network.

¹³³ M. Granovetter, 'The Strength of Weak Ties', *AJS*, vol. 78, (1973) pp.1360-80; M.

Granovetter, 'The Strength of Weak Ties: A Network Theory Revisited', *Sociological Theory*, vol.1 (1983) pp. 201-233

¹³⁴ M. E. J. Newman, 'Properties of Highly Clustered Networks', *Physical Review E*, vol. 68 (2003) pp. 2

¹³⁵ Scott, *Social Network Analysis*, p. 99-101

¹³⁶ J. Zhou, X. Xu, J. Zhang, J. Sun and M. Small, 'Generating an assortative network with a given degree distribution' *International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos*, vol.8.11 (2008) p. 3499

4.2 Methodology

This study explores the relationship between the development of Christian identity and a social network of disparately located Christian elite whose correspondence dates to between the mid fourth to early fifth century. This proposition will be explored using a cross-disciplinary approach, in so much as theory related to the formation of social/group identity, and a methodology, that of SNA, both with their roots in sociology, will be applied to a subset of the ancient literary and documentary remains of the period. This process requires the melding of both an empirical and an analytical methodology from the disciplines of early Christian studies and sociology.

Consideration of each step in the method to be applied begins with the observation that social/group identity is multifaceted. This in itself presents the researcher with some difficulties when attempting to map the transition of an identity over time. The problem resolves itself if a situation presents, which allows one aspect of that identity to be studied in isolation. This is the case with the Christian textual tradition of the fourth to fifth century in which some prominence is given to almsgiving thus allowing for its development as an aspect of Christian identity to be traced via the literary remains of this period.¹³⁷ This process will be facilitated initially by conducting a survey of both the ancient texts and modern scholarship on the topic.

The social network will be mapped from data that has been gathered systematically from the letter collections of the Christian elite of this period. The letters will represent evidence of communication links between author/s and addressee/s through which information and influence flowed during this period. Identifying the specific collections that form the corpus of the study involves balancing both the inherent limitations of working with ancient texts and the specific requirements for constructing and analysing a network. For example in relation to the later, ensuring that collectively the letters and number of individuals involved are of a statistically significant size. The collections, severally, must meet two other requirements. First, the individual 'owner' of the collection must also have expressed a view on almsgiving in their work, and therefore appear in the previously mentioned 'almsgiving' survey. Second, it is important the collections intersect so that collectively the correspondents form a network. As such at least one correspondent from

¹³⁷ Ramsey, "Almsgiving in the Latin Church," p. 226

each collection must be identified as someone who corresponded with one or more individuals from a collection already included in the larger corpus.¹³⁸ Once the two conditions are met the preliminary qualitative and quantitative requirements for the project have been satisfied. The only collections to meet all conditions are those attributed to Paulinus of Nola and John Chrysostom together with those from established Christian families such as Basil of Caesarea and his brother Gregory of Nyssa, Jerome, Augustine, Ambrose of Milan and Gregory Nazianzus. Even after the exclusion of letters regarded as spurious or whose addressees are unidentifiable,¹³⁹ this Christian elite provided a corpus approximating some 1,300 letters and 665 individuals thus meeting the threshold requirement for a corpus of a statistically significant size.¹⁴⁰

However, before the network could be mapped, each letter collection was sourced with reference to the relevant volumes of *Clavis Patrum Graecorum* and *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*¹⁴¹ with the view to constructing a data base. This assisted logistically with the collation and retrieval of the information connected from each letter in the corpus. For transparency purposes and easy reference, a hard copy of the database will be set out at Appendix B, volume two of this thesis. As this project is concerned with the flow of information it is also important to capture the 'direction' of the letters, which is to say who is sending and who is receiving each letter. This information is first recorded against the appropriate individual in the database and then converted to empirical data for coding into a matrix spreadsheet. The data was recorded in binary style (either 0 or 1) in a symmetric matrix, where a row records the sender/author of the letter and the column records the receiver. By way of example, in Table 1 below, Augustine is recorded (1 in cell AB) as sending a letter to Jerome and not (0 in cell AC) to Paulinus. In the same table Jerome is

¹³⁸ For example the Senator Pammachius appears as a correspondent of both Augustine and Jerome and as such is one of many links between these two collections.

¹³⁹ This includes letters such as Basil, Ep.87 which is a letter without an addressee or Basil, Ep.92 which is addressed to The Italians and The Gauls.

¹⁴⁰ Moreover, it provided a further dimension to the project in so much as four of the authors were identified writing in Latin and four were identified as writing in Greek, so the project would also consider how they might have overcome any linguistic barrier to their discourse

¹⁴¹ These were supplemented with C. Moreschini and E. Norelli, *Early Christian Literature: A Literary History*, trans. M.J. O'Connell (Peabody, 2005)

recorded as (1 in cell BC) sending a letter to Paulinus, whereas cell BB, Jerome's intersecting column and row is left blank.

Receiver \rightarrow Sender \downarrow	Augustine (A)	Jerome (B)	Paulinus (C)	
Augustine (A)	0	1	0	
Jerome (B)	0	0	1	
Paulinus (C)	0	0	0	

Table 1: Coding of Letters in the Matrix Spreadsheet

However, before the matrix can be coded and the network mapped, each individual within the corpus must be identified and allocated a unique identification number. Recorded against this number is the person's name and any personal details, the letter number in which they are referenced and its 'direction' and date.¹⁴² Next, and arguably one of the most important aspects of this study, is the correct identification of every correspondent to ensure accuracy in mapping their relationship to the network at large. This study attempts to identify each individual using a range of prosopographical research tools to ensure the network is as close reflection of the time as the sources and current academic research will allow. These tools have included *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* together with *Prosopographie Chrétienne Du Bas-Empire: Italie.* Together with the recently completed *Prosopographie Chrétienne Du Bas-Empire: La Gaul* and Heinzelmann's 'Gallische Prosopographie 260-527.'¹⁴³ The prosopographical details for individuals identified in the letter collections of

¹⁴² This can include placing it within a date range of 'not before' and 'not after'.

¹⁴³ M. Heinzelmann., 'Gallische Prosopographie 260-527', *Francia* 10 (1982-3), pp.531-718. These later correspondents are largely linked to Paulinus of Nola's well studied letter collection and as such their identity was established with a reasonable level of certainty.

Gregory of Nyssa, Gregory of Nazianzus and John Chrysostom were not as centrally located as those of the collections of the Western Latin authors. Nevertheless Delmaire's comprehensive study of the chronology and prosopography of John Chrysostom's letters,¹⁴⁴ together with Hauser-Meury's work on Gregory of Nazianzus' letters¹⁴⁵ proved to be more than adequate for the task. As did Silvas' recent study of Gregory of Nyssa's letters which included a rigorous investigation into all aspects of this collection.¹⁴⁶

	360 AD	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	Total Letters
Jerome		374				419			158
Ambrose		379		397					91
Augustine			386					430	309
Paulinus				395			426		51
John Chrysostom					404 to 406				242
Basil of Caesarea	357	376							366
Gregory of Nyssa		370		394					37
Gregory of Nazianzus	361			390					244

Table 2 Chronological Spread of each Collection

The table above provides an overview of the chronological spread of each letter collection in the study. The literary and documentary works of each individual of course extend well beyond the period depicted here.

Once each individual has been prosopographically identified and all letters attributed either to or from them have been collated, the spreadsheet is coded and visual representations of the network of correspondents may be generated. These maps allow us to view a substantial volume of information in a format that is readily accessible. Moreover, in this

¹⁴⁴ R. Delmaire, 'Les lettres d'exil de Jean Chrysostome,' *Recherches Augustiniennes*, vol.25 (1991) p. 71-180

¹⁴⁵ M. M. Hauser-Meury, Prosopographie zu den Schriften Gregors von Nazianz (Bonn, 1960)
¹⁴⁶ A. M. Silvas, Gregory of Nyssa: The Letters, Introduction, Translation and Commentary (Leiden, 2007)

format, the potential flow or exchange of information, ideas and influence may be traced between individuals, groups of individuals or across the entire network.

Beyond the visual representation, however, the data from the network will be interrogated using a range of analytical tools to establish measures such as connectedness, density, geodesics, cohesiveness, etc. In particularly large networks, as this one is, they provides tools for the identification of individuals who, due to their location in the network, may play a significant part in blocking or assisting the flow of information around it. The analysis together with visual representations of the network allows the researcher to develop an understanding of its structure and the relationship between individuals and groups of individuals at a deeper level than by just reading the letters on their own. From this type of analysis answers to questions such as, how the shape of this network affects the flow of information around it, and does this network map the discourse of almsgiving as it flows through the network, can be arrived at.¹⁴⁷

Given the size of the database, it is also necessary to consider and review a range of software packages that can analyse the data obtained from the collections and generate visual representations of the network.¹⁴⁸ *UCINET* 6.488¹⁴⁹ was found to meet all threshold requirements, which included it being the latest version of this popular social network analysis program.¹⁵⁰ Moreover the software met all the requirements of this study in so much as it had large data management capabilities, included graphics tools (*NetDraw* 2.135) for the visualisation of networks (which can be saved in *JPEG* files) and provides a comprehensive range of analytical tools.

¹⁴⁷ Other questions might include: Do any individuals stand out as being particularly well connected or positioned in the network that might influence an outcome?; Does the shape of the network differ between the East and the West and what effect does this have the diffusion of this idea across the Empire ?

 ¹⁴⁸ M. Huisman and M. A. J van Duijin, 'Social Network Analysis' in P. Carrington, J. Scott and S.
 Wasserman (eds.), *Models and Methods in Social Network Analysis*, (Cambridge, 2005) p. 270-316
 ¹⁴⁹ S. P. Borgatti, M. G. Everett, and L. C. Freeman, *Ucinet for Windows: Software for Social Network Analysis*. Harvard, MA: 2002, Analytic Technologies [accessed online 8 October 2014]
 <u>https://sites.google.com/site/ucinetsoftware/home</u>

¹⁵⁰ Written by Wasserman and Faust, who also wrote *SNA Methods and Applications*. This manual allows for further research into specific aspects of the project where required.

At this point in the project three sources of information will have been generated by the work outlined above. The first of these is the literature survey of each of the primary individual's (Augustine, Basil, Jerome, etc) position on 'almsgiving' which will have been synthesised and chronologically arranged. The second is the visual representations of the social network and the third is its accompanying analysis. These all come together in the final step which is to map any variations to the portrayal of 'almsgiving', both geographically and with reference to the social network generated by the exchange of letters across the Empire. It is by overlaying the two concepts that this project aims to establish if the evolutionary path of 'almsgiving' as one aspect of Christian identity can be detected in this social network of Christian elite.

Chapter 5: Results and Discussion

'All the money which you cheerfully gave and untiringly allotted, pouring it from your laden hand into the twin palms of the recipients, was immediately deposited in the bosom of the rejoicing Lord by angels who intercepted it in flight...'

[Et quantum pecuniae gravi dextera, geminatis excipientium palmis, hilaris dator et infatigabilis distributor infuderas; tantum illico angelis intervolantibus gremio Domini gaudentis invectum,...]

Paulinus of Nola to Pammachius *Ep*.13.14 Trans. P.G. Walsh (1967) 396 AD

Pammachius was a Christian nobleman and senator who counted amongst his correspondents Paulinus, Jerome and Augustine. In commemoration of his late wife Paulina, Pammachius held an alms meal for the poor in St Peter's Basilica in Rome and this is a brief passage above is Paulinus' account of a scene at the gathering which Pammachius is distributing alms to the needy.¹⁵¹ It is a perfect example from the discourse at the time of the poor being linked to God, the concept here being that when the poor were given alms these passed through them straight to God. Note, the contrast between this account and Jerome's to Eustochium in *Ep.*22.32 of the Roman Matron in the same location engaged in the same activity.

The visual representations of the social network serve as a snap shot of the correspondence connections between 665 individuals over this period. Section 5.1 will initially examine the network in two sections, first a segment containing the correspondents of the theologians from the Eastern Church, followed by a segment of those from the Western Church, and finally the network as a whole will be discussed. These maps of the relationships between the individuals enable the examination of a significant volume of information in a format that provides the opportunity to identify patterns or links between parties that might not otherwise have been apparent. Equally important is an analysis of the statistical results

¹⁵¹ P. G. Walsh, *Letters of St. Paulinus of Nola*, vol.1 (London, 1967) p. 237; see also L. Grig, 'Throwing Parties for the Poor: Poverty and Splendour in the Late Antique Church*' in M. Atkins and R. Osborne (eds.), *Poverty in the Roman World* (Cambridge, 2006) pp. 145-166

which, when taken in conjunction with the network's structure, tend to indicate a 'Preferential Attachment' model as opposed to a 'Small World.' The implications will be discussed in Section 5.2 with reference to the findings from Chapters 2 and 3 to assess what inferences may be drawn from the circulation of letters and texts, the development of almsgiving as an aspect of Christian identity in this period.

Section 5.1 Results

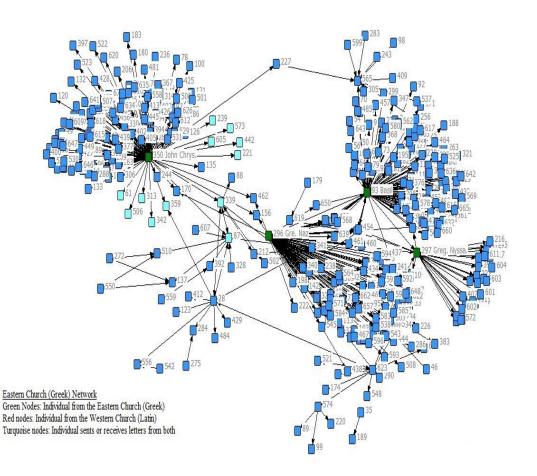


Figure 4: Eastern Church (Greek) Network

Figure 4 above is the network of correspondents from the extant letter collections of John of Chrysostom (350), Gregory of Nazianzus (296), Basil of Caesarea (93) and Gregory of Nyssa (297). Essentially it is a segment of the whole network where Jerome (346), Paulinus of Nola (478), Ambrose (38) and Augustine (86) have been extracted, together with any of their correspondents who do have social ties with others in this subsection of the network. The green nodes represent 'hubs' with proportionally more social ties than the others, which are blue. The turquoise nodes are those individuals that correspond directly

with hubs in the Eastern and the Western Church, as such they might be described as playing a 'bridge' like function between what might otherwise be two separate components in the whole network.

Notable in the structure of this segment, and the network as a whole, is that a few nodes have many social ties, such as John Chrysostom (350) with 130 – see Table 3 below, whilst many nodes with few social ties. In effect many individuals are highly dependent on a few individuals for access to information which is circulating through the network.

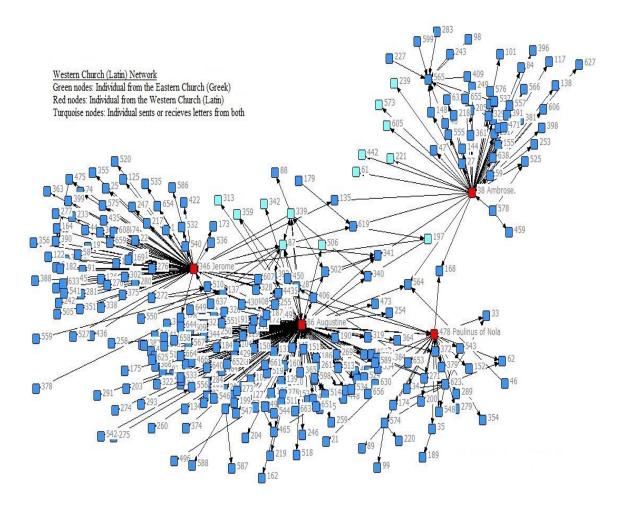


Figure 5: Western Church (Latin) Network

Figure 5 is once again a segment of the whole network, this time it is the hubs of the Church of the Latin West. As with the previous, there are a few nodes with many social ties and many nodes with few social ties. Interestingly we see Augustine, Jerome and Paulinus have more correspondents in common, than in the Eastern Church despite the considerable geographical distances that separate them. Also of note is the fact that Augustine's 'ego' network is sizably larger than the other three. Compare also the network within which Paulinus is situated to that of Ambrose. Many of Paulinus' correspondents also write to each other, whilst we do not get the same impression of this from Ambrose's ego network.

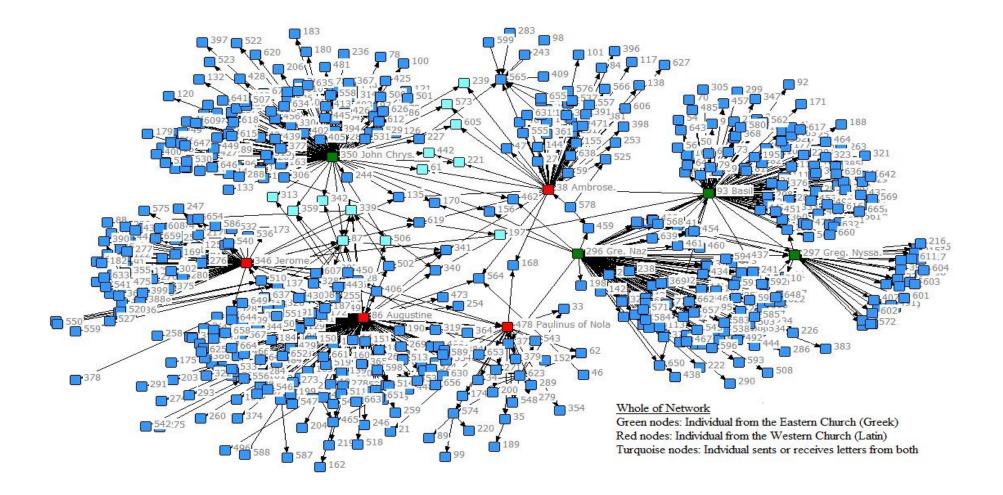


Figure 6: Whole of Network

Figure 6 above is a visual representation of the whole of the network. It comprises of 665 nodes or individuals, linked by 804 social ties which have been derived from some 1,300 letters. The node to social tie ratio, together with a density ratio of .003 suggests this is not a highly connected network. In fact its structure is quite hierarchical with a few individuals controlling the flow of the information to the majority of the people. The network is not however fragmented into a number of components. It is just one 'component', which is to say that all nodes in the network are connected to all others, the implication being that information has the ability to reach everyone either directly or indirectly.

Individual	No. of 'degrees'	Network Measurement	
Augustine (86)	171	Average Degree	2.298
John Chrysostom (350)	130	Density	0.003
93	116	Component	1.000
296	103	Connectedness	1.000
346	74	Fragmentation	0
38	53	Average Distance	3.687
297	32	Distance Stand. Dev.	1.046
478	25	Diameter	6.00
28	14	Cliques	52 of 3-5 nodes.
87	11	Compactness	0.301
623	10	Average Geodesic	3.00
565	10	Aver. Geodesic Stand. Dev.	1.3
Innocentius (339)	9	Clustering coefficient	0.29
		Transitivity	0.003

Table 3: Table of Network Measures

The network's diameter, which is a measure of the shortest path from one side of the network to the other, is six degrees. The average distance or number of social ties in a path between any two nodes in the network is 3.687 which as a ratio is getting a little too large for the quick transference of information.

On the first of our three measures outlined in section 4.1 the network would not be considered as being highly connected. Next consider the network's clustering coefficient, as noted earlier it is the '...mean probability that two vertices *sic* (nodes) in a network are connected, given that they share a common network neighbourhood.¹⁵² Here we find the network has a

¹⁵² Newman, 'Highly Clustered Networks', p. 2

coefficient probability of 0.29, together with an average path length of 3. These fall within a range of parameters in which a 'small world' social network might be considered most likely. However, both measures are highly sensitive to the size of the network itself, and before progressing further it is worthwhile establishing the extent to which the network actually reflects the characteristics of a 'small world'. de Nooy et al offer a quick test for this, which is simply dividing the average path length by the clustering coefficient and '…the lower this value, the more this network contains low average path lengths and high clustering'.¹⁵³ This results in a measure of 10.34 for this network, which is quite high indicating that a 'small world' model can be discounted at this stage.

The final measure is that of the degree distribution of the network, which is an attempt to map the probability that information will be transferred from one person to another given its structural characteristics. Here we are interested in the degree features of the network, or more specifically how evenly, or otherwise, the spread of direct contacts per person is across the network. The idea is that the more evenly spread the contacts are per person, the more quickly information will travel across the network. The raw results set out in Table 3 suggests a significant difference in the number of direct contacts or 'degrees' across the network ranging from 171 for Augustine and then falling away quite quickly to 9 for Innocentius within the top 12 positions. The network's data is then processed using a power-law distribution with the results set out in Figure 7 below. As can be seen it is highly skewed with a left leaning distribution, in which a few highly attached nodes such as Augustine and John Chrysostom are located in the top left hand corner, whilst the majority of the network who only have one or a few direct contacts and are located at the bottom of the graph drifting towards the right.¹⁵⁴ This distribution shape is indicative of a network constructed using a preferential attachment (PA) process. The theory suggests that the network achieved its current structure, because the larger the number of individuals a person corresponded with, the higher the probability that any new comers to the network would be attracted to join it through them. In other words Augustine is more likely to bring a new person into the network by corresponding with then than someone with less direct contacts.

¹⁵³ W. de Nooy, A. Mrvar, V. Batagelj, *Exploratory Social Network Analysis with Pajek*, (Cambridge, 2011) p.347: note also that the average path length and the average geodesic are the same thing.
¹⁵⁴ De Nooy, *Pajek*, p. 350

^{54 |} P a g e

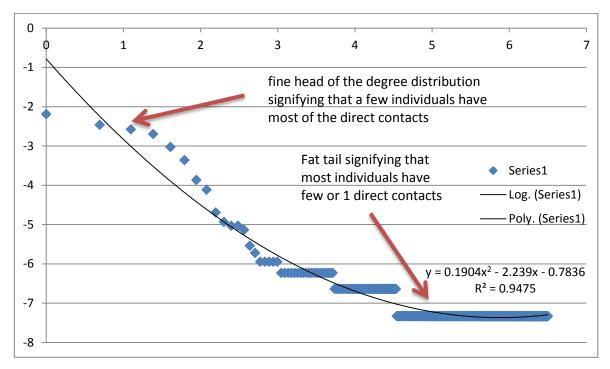


Figure 7: Degree Distribution for the Social Network

Kadushin explains the PA concept in reference to the Parento principle which suggests that 20 percent of people own 80 percent of the wealth.¹⁵⁵ In the case of this study, the 13 individuals from Table 3, or 2 percent of the individuals in the network, hold 50 percent of the direct contacts with all others. The properties of the PA model include what is described as the 'Matthew Effect' after *Mt* 25.29. Essentially, it refers to the effect of accumulated advantage or as Mereton points out the tendency for '…the rich get richer at a rate that makes the poor become relatively poorer.'¹⁵⁶ In terms of SNA this means that the larger hubs attract more new direct contacts in comparison to smaller hubs. The significance of this and other issues referred to above will be discussed in section 5.2 below.

Section 5.2 Discussion

Before discussing the results of this analysis in the context of the circulation of ideas on identity on almsgiving through this network, it is prudent to take a moment to acknowledge some of the limitations in this study and attempts made to mitigate them. SNA is a truly multi-disciplinary tool which has become more powerful in recent years through advancements in computer technology. Various software packages can handle

¹⁵⁵ C. Kadushin, Understanding Social Networks: Theories, Concepts, and Findings, (Oxford, 2012) p.113

¹⁵⁶ R. K. Mereton, 'The Matthew effect in science', Science, vol.129 (1968): pp. 56-63

significantly more information and apply more sophisticated algorithms thus substantially increasing the range of questions we can ask of it. However, working with historical data poses some issues which researchers using real time data do not have to contend with.¹⁵⁷ Here I refer to lacunas in the textual tradition or data being insufficient or cannot be captured or manipulated into the required format for analysis. It is true that no data set is perfect, not even a modern day one. Nevertheless, the following highlights a few issues with the historical record of the correspondence that limits the explanatory power of the PA model. First, the letter collections are incomplete or perhaps uneven is a better description. For example whilst Jerome's and Augustine's collections span 45 and 44 years respectively, John Chrysostom's reflects his two years in exile or from 404 to 406 AD. However, this issue is resolved when one notes there is no direct correlation between the date range of a collection and the number of letters that have survived. For example 242 of John Chrysostom's (350) letters survive from those two years compared to only 158 of Jerome's (346) for over forty five years. Second, is the size of the collections which range from Gregory of Nyssa's (297) 37 letters to Basil's (93) 366. However, this is resolved when one notes this project is concerned with 'degrees' that is direct contacts and not numbers of letters. For example, whilst Paulinus of Nola's (478) collection has 51 letters to 25 contacts, Gregory of Nyssa's (297) has 37 letters to 32 contacts. Paulinus' comparatively lower letter to contact ratio reflects that his collection contains thirteen letters to the one person, Severus Sulpicius (574), whilst Gregory of Nyssa has multiple addressees on a number of his letters.¹⁵⁸ Moreover, of Basil's substantial collection some 116 letters were excluded for a range of reasons, such as they were addressed to a city (and not a person) or the person was not named.¹⁵⁹

If we accept there is data 'missing' from the network, the next question is what approaches are there to dealing with it? ¹⁶⁰ The first approach is the complete-case analysis – here only

¹⁵⁷ Whilst I say this I note that many present day social networks are data sets compiled from low survey response rates of between sixty five to ninety percent see Stork D. and Richards, W. D. 'Nonrespondents in Communication Networks studies: problems and possibilities', *Group & Organisation Management*, vol. 17.2 (1992) pp. 193-200

¹⁵⁸ Paul, *Epp.* 1, 5, 11, 17, 22, 23, 24, 27-32; Greg. Nyssa, *Epp.* 3, 15

¹⁵⁹ For example Bas, *Epp.*36, 52, 84; also see Greg. Naz, *Epp.* 51, 53, 98; Greg. Nyssa, *Epp.* 5, 17, 22 ¹⁶⁰ 'missing data' in SNA means that some nodes cannot be identified and neither can their ties (or their direction) to other nodes within the network. So if we could compare the 'complete' social network with the 'missing data' network we 'might' find a difference in their structures and any

those cases with complete information sets are utilised and all other incomplete data discarded.¹⁶¹ This sits at one end of a spectrum of possibilities and it is not difficult to visualise how this would significantly skew any results – particularly in the case of historical data. The second approach provides a variety of ways in which the existing data might be manipulated or used to reconstruct that which is absent.¹⁶² The choice here is driven by the nature of the data, the cause of 'missingness' and the model used to derive the network. As noted at section 4.2, the current study relates to a directed graph coded with binary values that indicate the presence or absence of a tie. In this case the researcher must then decide if the reason for the 'missingness' of some data is due to systemic or random causes. If due to random causes then a third approach is applied, which is to leave the data as it is. The reason is that in large data sets randomness implies that missing letters are missing uniformly across the corpus thus mitigating any need to adjust the data to compensate.¹⁶³

Arguably a larger issue is that the source of the data for the network is letter collections themselves, which raises the question as to the affect this has on the results of the analysis? The question here goes to what role the authors of each collection played in its compilation and whether this was driven by an overarching theme as to the selection of specific letters in support of it. ¹⁶⁴ Conybeare is of the view that whilst private consumption may be the

analysis of it. I suggest 'might' and not 'will' because the answer is a function of the relative size of the corpus and uniformity or otherwise of the loss.

¹⁶¹ Stork and Richards, *Nonrespondents*, p.3, a more detailed explanation is argued in R. Little, and D. Rubin, 'The Analysis of Social Science Data with Missing Values', *Sociological Methods and Research* 18 (1989/1990), pp. 292-326

¹⁶² Some of these include likelihood based estimation techniques: see J. L. Schafer and J. W. Graham,
⁶ Missing Data: Our View of the State of the Art' *Psychological Methods* 7.2 (2002) pp. 147-77;
Replacing any missing data with 'weak relations' identified from with the same data set: see R. Burt,
⁶ A Note on Missing Network Data in the General Social Survey', *SN* 9 (1987), pp. 63-73; Reconstruct
the Data with Best Guess: D. Stork and W.D. Richards, *Nonrespondents*, pp. 193-210
¹⁶³ See M. Huisman and C. Steglich, 'Treatment of Non-Response in Longitudinal Network Studies',

SN 30 (2008), p. 298. Also D. B. Rubin, 'Inference and Missing data', *Biometrika* 63.3 (1976), pp. 581-92

¹⁶⁴ Constable, *Letters*, pp. 56-62; also see Gibson, "Ancient Letter Collections", pp.56-78. This paper builds on from the observations of an early paper by Mary Beard, 'Ciceronian Correspondences: Making a Book out of Letters' in T.P. Wiseman (ed.) *Classics in Progress: Essays on Ancient Greece and Rome* (Oxford, New York, 2002), pp. 103-44 intention in the composition of a single letter, when it came to the letter collection public consumption and the opportunity to 'self-fashion' one's image was always the intention.¹⁶⁵ This is arguably the case for two books of letters published by Jerome early in his life¹⁶⁶ and Ambrose's collection, which given its Pliny like structure suggests some meditation as to the selection of specific letters.¹⁶⁷ However, many other letters from the corpus, particularly those of the Cappadocian Fathers and John Chrysostom do not appear to have been from collections published and circulated during the lives of their authors.¹⁶⁸ Likewise Paulinus of Nola does not appear to have been interested in publishing his letters, as at *Ep*.41.1 he expresses his surprise that Sanctus (282) had started his own collection of them. And as noted earlier Augustine did keep a letter archive¹⁶⁹ and was perhaps working on a collection towards the end of his life, but it seems unlikely that he finished it.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁷ The Bishop of Milan's hand is evident in the re-editing of letters in a collection. In *Ep.*23 he seeks approval from Sabinus (277) not only for the inclusion of his letters but also for his changes to the original text. Amb, *Ep.*23.7: '…I am sending you these preliminary remarks, and will insert them, if you please in the book of our letters, and place them among their number, so that they may be promoted by the inclusion of your name.' '*Haec tecum prolusimus. Quae in libros nostrarum epistularum referam, si placet, adque in numerum reponam, ut tuo commendentur nomine et tuis ad nos et nostris ad vos litteris...'*

¹⁶⁸ Silvas, *Gregory of Nyssa*, p.61 Suggests Gregory may have kept a small selection of his letters for his personal use as a copy-book given the politically sensitive situation he found himself, whilst others survived due to their 'literary' qualities. Likewise she suggests that a primitive copy of Gregory of Nazianzen collection survived as an example of 'epistolary style' for his nephew. R. J. Deferrari, (trans.) *Saint Basil the Letters*, (London, 1926), p. xxxviii-xxxix. Deferrari advises that Gregory of Nazianzus, and not Basil, started a collection of his letters.

¹⁶⁵ See further Conybeare, *Paulinus Noster*, p.131 ff. also see N. McLynn, 'Self-Made Holy Man: The Case of Gregory Nazianzen' *JECS* 6 (1998), pp. 463-83

¹⁶⁶ A. Cain, *The letters of Jerome: Asceticism, Biblical Exegesis, and the Construction of Christian authority in Late Antiquity,* (New York, 2009), pp. 68-98:Points to *ad Marcellam epistularum liber* and *Epistularum ad diuersos liber*

¹⁶⁹ J.V. Ebbeler, *Disciplining Christians: Correction and Community in Augustine's Letters* (Oxford, 2012), pp.14-15

¹⁷⁰ Ebbeler, *Disciplining Christians*, p.15. Aug, *Ep.* 224.2 Ebbeler suggests this statement, together with a manuscript tradition in which his letters only ever appeared to have been circulated in small numbers, indicates that he did not complete the task.

Having dealt with the limitations of the study I would now like to discuss a number of questions that it seeks to answer. First, can a mechanism be detected in the historical record that facilitated the diffusion of emerging ideas on Christian charity? I would suggest this is the case. Chapter 2 set out the evidence for the exchange of letters and texts between Christians had a long history dating back to the early Empire and Paul's request for the circulation of his epistles through their early communities. As noted by Gamble, between the first and fifth centuries texts and letters exploring the ideas of Christianity circulated within channels between these communities after private copying.¹⁷¹ Gamble's research, however, only take us part of the way to answering this question. The social network map at figure 6 is a visual representation of what these channels or social ties between the correspondents of this corpus might have looked like. So, did this mechanism influence the process by which this occurred? With the caveat noted above, I would venture that it did. The map at figure 6 suggests a largely hierarchical relationship between the majority of correspondents and the hubs. This would certainly support Neil's proposition that during this time the bishops sought to establish themselves in positions of power and authority, particularly in almsgiving relationship between rich and poor. Certainly based on their location in the relationship structures of the network they were ideally placed to participate in the evolving discourse on the issue through the exchange of letters and texts with their peers. Moreover, as 'hubs' in their own ego or personal networks they were positioned to influence the diffusion of information on the 'redemptive' model of almsgiving and its application within their clients lives.

As noted in section 5.1 this is most likely a preferential attachment network. Given that it is characterised by a star like network, diffusion within such networks are likely to spread some distance, but at a slower rate than that of small world networks. This is particularly the case as information largely moves between the major hubs and is diffused within their star of contacts as they see fit. Interestingly though is the emergence of 'weak links' or individuals that links two or more sections of the network, such as Juliana (359) a noble woman of *gens Anicia*, Italica (342) and Proba (506) who all receive letters in Rome from John Chrysostom while he was in exile and from Augustine in Hippo.¹⁷² Also the monks and priest of the Thessalonica,

¹⁷¹ H.Y. Gamble, *Books and Readers*, pp. 140-2

¹⁷²Juliana: John Chrys, *Ep.* 169 and Aug, *Epp* 150, 188: PLRE 1:2 (p.468) and PCBE 2.1:3 (p.1169):
Italica: Johh Chrys, *Ep.* 170 and Aug, *Epp.* 92, 99: PCBE 2.1:1 (pp.1162-3) and PLRE 1:1 (p.465).
Proba: Aug. *Ep.* 130, 131, 150 and John Chrys. *Ep.* 168

such as Anysius (61), Eusebius (221), Numerius (442) and Theodosius (605), who received letters from Ambrose of Milan and John Chrysostom, once again whilst he is in exile.¹⁷³ These examples act as links between the East and Western Churches, however others such as Chromaticus, Bishop of Aquileia (135) receives letters from Jerome, John Chrysostom and Ambrose linking three elite Christian intellects.¹⁷⁴ Such individuals, because of their position in the relational network can act as alternate routes for the dispersal of information.

¹⁷³Amb, *Ep*.37, John Chrys, *Ep*.163

¹⁷⁴ Jer. *Ep.* 7, Amb. *Ep.* 14, and John Chryr. *Ep.* 155

Chapter 6: Conclusion

This paper has focused on a period of change and transition for both Christianity and the Roman Empire, one which has piqued the interest of historians since Edward Gibbon first penned *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. This is also a period which is marked by the rise of redemptive almsgiving in Christian discourse at the same time that the Roman elite are negotiating a change in Christian which better reflects their value systems and interests. As Cameron and Salzman suggest they sought to adopt and then adapt this still relatively new state religion.¹⁷⁵ Also from this time is a cache of letters from some of the most influential church leaders which have been used to sketch the outline of a network of correspondents whose letters and texts were exchanged across an increasingly globalised empire. The geographic dimensions over which this discourse took place is an important dimension to this research. It was not within a city or even a province, but between disparate locations across the Empire. It was indeed a 'global' conversation which was facilitated by a robust exchange of letters.

Social network analysis has been used to determine the effect the network's structure had on the diffusion of information within it. The analysis suggests the network developed through a process of preferential attachment resulting in a structure akin to series of star-like hubs. Individuals such as John Chrysostom, Jerome and Augustine held prominent positions within this network given their placement at the top of hierarchical structures. From here they could control and direct to some degree the flow of information around the network and within their group of direct contacts.

Social network analysis is an emerging field, particularly in respect on to documentary historical evidence. It does not have the answers to every question we ask of it, but it can assist us to conceptualise and visualise relationships between individuals and groups of individuals in a different ways.

¹⁷⁵ A. Cameron, *Christianity and the Rhetoric of Empire: the Development of Christian Discourse*, (Berkeley, 1992), p. 120; M. R. Salzman, *The Making of a Christian Aristocracy: Social and Religious Change in the Western Roman Empire* (Cambridge, 2002), pp. 207.

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Constructing a Christian Identity:

A Social Network Perspective on the Discourse of Almsgiving between 357 and 430 AD

Nicole Moffatt: BAppEc, MIntBus, BAncHist (Hons) 10/10/2014

Volume 2 of 2

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Appendix A. Social Network Analysis: Definitions

Average path

Length or distance: Average of all the geodesics in a network. This is one indicator of how close the actors of a network are, and is therefore one indication of how efficiently information moves through a network.¹⁷⁶

Betweenness

Centrality: Relational measure of the individual who sits on the most number of routes between two nodes. Betweenness centrality is a calculation how often an actor sits on the shortest path (or geodsesic) between two other actors (nodes). As such it also an indication of who may have had the opportunity to influence information flows.¹⁷⁷

Formular for the calculation of Betweenness Centrality:¹⁷⁸

$$C_B(k) = \frac{\sum \partial_{ikj}}{\partial_{ij}}, i \neq j \neq k$$

Where $\sum \partial_{ikj}$ = number of geodesics linking actors *i* and *j* that pass through node *k*;

 ∂_{ij} = the number of geodescis linking actors *i* and *j*'

All betweenness centrality results have been normalized using the formular:

$$C'_B = rac{C_B(k)}{\left[rac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}
ight]}$$

Bridge: This is a tie between two 'cut points' that links two or more largely separate sections of the network. Because of this position 'bridges'

¹⁷⁶R. Albert and A.-L. Barabási., 'Statistical Mechanics of Complex Networks', *Review of Modern Physics*, vol.74 (2002), p. 47-97.

 ¹⁷⁷ C. Prell, Social Network Analysis: History, Theory and Methodology (London, 2012), p. 104
 ¹⁷⁸ Prell., Social Network Analysis, p. 105

make an important contribution to overall and continuing cohesion of the network. 179 Closeness Centrality: Relational measure of the individual with the shortest path to all other nodes in the network. Note it takes into account direct and indirect ties.180 Clustering **Coefficient:** This is 'mean probability that two vertices sic (nodes) in a network are connected, given that they share a common network neighbourhood.¹⁸¹ **Cohesion:** Is conceptual measure which is arrived at through a range of actual measures such as density, average distance, connectedness etc which taken together suggest a group of nodes which is tightly connected.¹⁸² This is a subgroup that exists within a network in which all nodes are **Components:** connected to one another by at least one path. Two types of components are 'weak' where nodes are connected without regard to the direction of the ties, and 'strong' where connection is contingent on the direction of the type.¹⁸³ **Connectedness:** This builds on the idea of connectivity but instead calculates the proportion of pairs of nodes that can reach each via a path of any length.184 $\frac{\sum_{i\neq j}^{r} \text{ij}}{n(n-1)}$ Formula:

¹⁷⁹ D.J. Brass, 'A Social Network Perspective on Human Resources Management', *Personnel and Human Resources Management* 13 (1995), p. 45; also see S.Borgatti, M.G.Everett and J.C. Johnson, *Analyzing Social Networks* (London, 2013), p. 17

¹⁸⁰ Prell, Social Network Analysis, pp. 107-9

¹⁸¹ M. E. J. Newman, 'Properties of Highly Clustered Networks', *Physical Review E*, vol. 68 (2003) pp. 2

¹⁸² Prell, Social Network Analysis, pp. 151-3; 172-3

¹⁸³ Prell, Social Network Analysis, pp. 153-4

¹⁸⁴ S. Borgetti, M.Everett and J. Johnson., *Analyzing Social Networks* (London, 2013) p. 154

Connectivity:	Sometimes referred to as reachability it is the 'Extent to which actors in the network are linked to one another by direct or indirect links. It is sometimes measured by the maximum or average path distance between any two actors in the network.' ¹⁸⁵
Cutpoints:	Two individuals (nodes), who because of a tie between each other, link otherwise disparate parts of a network. ¹⁸⁶
Data set:	Description of all ties between people. In the case of this study all surviving correspondence between people in the network.
Degree:	Used in two senses, this is 'degree' as it relates to a person and as it relates to a network. Network degree is the average number of ties between each member of the network. Whereas a person's degree is the number of ties or connections they have within a network. Essentially it is a measure of how connected they are to the network and how connected the network is in general.
Degree Centrality:	Is a relational measure of the number of ties an individual has to all others in the network. Formular for calculating degree centrality for actor i : ¹⁸⁷ n $nC_D(i) = \sum x_{ij} = \sum x_{ji}j = 1$ $i = 1Where, x_{ij} = the value of the tie (either 0 or 1) between actor i and actorj$; and n = the number of nodes in a network
Density:	Measures the ratio of actual connections between nodes to possible connections between all nodes. It is a generic tool for determining the likelihood that any given pair of nodes knew each other. As such it may impact on the speed to which information could flow throughout the network and overall cohesion. ¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁵ Brass, "Social Network Perspective", p. 46

¹⁸⁶ Borgetti, Everett and Johnson, *Analyzing Networks*, p. 17

¹⁸⁷ Prell, Social Network Analysis, p. 97

¹⁸⁸ Prell, *Social Network Analysis*, pp. 166-7

Formular: Density:
$$d = \frac{L}{\left[\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right]}$$

Diameter: The longest geodesic of a network. Diameter is one indication of the cohesiveness of a network. This is where the diameter of a network is comparatively small then nodes are said to be 'close' and the network is cohesive.¹⁸⁹

- Directed Network: Indicates whether, or not, the relationship (in this case correspondence) is reciprocated. The direction of the relationship (sender → recipient) will be indicated by an arrowhead with a double headed arrow (↔) indicating evidence of letter exchange between the two. This is the focus of this study.
- Ego Network:A network in which a hub and only those nodes (individual/agent)directly connected to them is considered.

Geodesic: Shortest path, or series of non-recurring ties, between two nodes.¹⁹⁰

Hub: A node (individual/agent) with many ties to other nodes.

Missing at Random: In general this is referring to missing data, however in sociology it is non-responses to survey questions, whilst in ancient history terms it is that data which for some reason has not survived in the ancient record. The reason data is missing is important for determining how it should be treated in social network analysis. If the cause of the 'missingness' is systemic then it is considered 'missing not at Random' and the data may be reconstructed or existing data may be manipulated according to a variety of methodologies. Where no systemic reason is identified, 'missingness' is random and therefore

¹⁸⁹ Prell, Social Network Analysis, p.171

¹⁹⁰ Prell, Social Network Analysis, p. 171

evenly distributed throughout the network. In this case the data should be left as it is.¹⁹¹

- Mode: Refers to how the nodes (individuals) relate to each other. One-mode social network measures how a set of actors relate to each other. A two-mode social network can measure how two sets of actors relate to each or how one set of actors relates to each other through different types of relations. This might be kinship, business, political or religious affiliations.¹⁹² The current study however focuses on a one-mode social network.
- **Network Size:** The number of nodes in a network. A simple but important measure given that as the size of a network grows its density will naturally decrease.¹⁹³ This underlines the importance of only comparing social networks of the same size.

Node: Any individual (agent/actor) in the network.

- Path:Is a series of connected ties that link two nodes where any other nodethat is passed through to reach them is not revised.
- **Point Connectivity:** This is a measure of the number of nodes which would have to be removed before one actor was no longer able to reach another. As such if there are many different pathways that connect two actors, they have high "connectivity" in the sense that there are multiple ways for a signal to reach from one to the other even as the network begins to break down.
- **Social Network:** A pattern of relationships that link social actors (nodes/individuals). In the case of this study the relationships involve those underpinned by the exchange of letters between members of the network.

¹⁹¹ D.R. Rubin, 'Inference and missing data', *Biometrika*, 63.3 (1976) p. 581-92; M. Huisman and C. Steglich, 'Treatment of on-response in longitudinal network studies', *SN* 30 (2008), p. 298

¹⁹³ Brass, "Social Network Perspective", p. 55.

¹⁹⁴ Borgetti, Everett and Johnson, Analyzing Networks, p. 17

¹⁹² S. Wasserman and K. Faust, *Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications*, (Cambridge, 1994) pp. 36-41.

Tie: Sometimes referred to as an edge. It is indicated by a line connecting two nodes. It represents a social transaction or exchange. In the case of this study it represents evidence of a relationship based on at least one letter between the two which as survived to today. The relationship is recorded in a binary fashion '1' for yes and '0' for no in the data base.

Appendix B. Prosopographical Table

Key:	Empire, v	rence: <i>Prosopography o</i> volume 1, Alypius 13, p l abreviations located at	age 49.		Ambrose's letter collection number systems. Each is live reconciliation can be found	isted and a complete
\rightarrow 9. Aly	pius –	PLRE 1: 13 (p		•	374 to 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
Faltonius	Probus		[Maur <i>, E</i>	o.89/Zelzer,	Date unknown (before 397	AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
Alypius			<i>Ep</i> . 61]		AD)	
			(Written	in Milan,		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.2, 1990 (p.119-20)
		PCBE 2.1: 1 (p	o.92) perhaps	sent within		
		\ ∧	the city)	K		
			15 →9 <			
Unique database number assigned to each correspondent in the Unique database number assigned to each correspondent in the Du Bas-Empire: volume 2, Part 1, Alvpius 1, page 92.		from auth	cates the direction of the letter or/s to addressees via each idants unique database numbe	estimate the origins and		

NAME	TITLE	Prosopograhica	LETTER NO.	APPROX. DATE AND	REFERENCE AND ADDITIONAL NOTES
		L	GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN AND	SOURCE	
		Reference	DESTINATION		
1. Abigaus	Presbyter of		Jerome <i>, Ep</i> .76	399 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.76, 1912
	Baetica in		(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.34-36)
	Spain		sent to Baetica in Spain)		
			346 →1		

2. Ablabios		PLRE 1: 2 (p.2) PSGN: 1 (p.21)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .233 296 → 2	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 376)
3. Ablabios		1 56N. 1 (p.21)	Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .21 297 \rightarrow 3	Date uncertain: 394	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 270-2)
4. Ablabius			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.6 297 → 4	378 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 164-70) Silvas (2007, p.140) suggests from internal evidence that this Ablabius is different from that above.
5. Abraham	Monk	PCBE 1: 1 (p.29)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .184A (Written in Hippo, possibly sent within Africa) 86 →486 86 →5	Before 416 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.46) 418 AD: PCBE, vol.1: 1 (p.29)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.732-36)
6. Abramius	Bishop of Batnae		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .132 93 → 6	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 568-9)
7. Aburgius	Native of Caesarea in Cappodocia PPO Orentius	PLRE 1: 1 (p.5) PSGN: 1 (p.21-2)	Basil, Ep.33 93 \rightarrow 7 Basil, Ep.75 93 \rightarrow 7	369 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col. 317-20) PG: 32 Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col. 449)
	in 378 AD		Basil <i>, Ep</i> .147 93→ 7	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 596-9)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .178 93→ 7	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 656)
			Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 196 93→ 7	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 708-9). Same letter Greg. Naz.

					Ep.241
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .304 93→ 7	Written after 370 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1052- 3)
8. Acacius		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 103)	John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 208 350→8	404 AD	PG: 52 Mignes, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.727)
9. Acacius	Monk, of Beroea and Chalcedon		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .256 93 →9 93 →16 93 →479 93 →560 93 →561 93 →376	376 AD	PG: 32, Mignes, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 944- 5)
10. Adamantios	Teacher of rhetoric	PLRE 1: 2 (p.12) PSGN: 1 (p.22)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .235 296→ 10	Between 384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 377- 80)
11.Adelphios		PLRE 1: 2 (p. 13) PSGN 1: (p.22-3)	Greg. Naz, Ep.204 296 → 11 Greg. Nyssa, Ep.20 297 → 11	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180) 379 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 337- 40) SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 258-70)
12.Adelphios		PSGN 2 (p.23)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .205-6 296 \rightarrow 12	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.440-4)
13.Adolia	Probably a noble lady of Constantinop le	PLRE 2:1 (p.9) RA 25 Delmaire (103-5)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .33 350→13 John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> . 52 350→13	404-5AD 404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 629) PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 637) PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 640- 1)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .57	404 AD	

			350→13 John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .133	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 691- 2)
			350→13		PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 713)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .179 350→13	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 737- 8)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .231 350→13	404 AD	
14.Aerios		PSGN: 1 (p.23)	Greg. Naz, Ep.61	372-5 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 120-1)
			296 →14	GN:RP (p.179)	Is a brief outline of the theory of
			296 → 30		Epistolography.
15.Aetius		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .196	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.721)
		(p.105)	350→15		
		PLRE 1: 1			
		(pp.25-6)			
16.Aetius	Monk of		Basil, Ep.256	376 AD	PG: 32, Mignes, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 944-
	Beroea or		93 →9		5)
	Chalcedon		93 →16		
			93 →479		
			93 →560		
			93 →561		
			93 →376		
17.Africanus	Governor	PLRE 1: 4 (p.27)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .224	Date uncertain:	PG: 37, Mignes, vol.3, 1862 (Col.368)
	(East)	PSGN 1: (p.24-5)	296 → 17	before 390 AD GN:RP (p.179)	
18.Agapetus	Thought to	RA vol. 25	John Chrys, Ep.20 (written	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 623)

		(pp.105-6)	350 → 18		
					PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, (1862) col. 643
			John Chrys, Ep.73 (Written	404 AD	
			in Cucuse sent to Antioch)		
			350 → 18		PL: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, (1862) col. 711
			John Chrys, Ep.175	404 AD	
			(Written in Cucuse sent to		
			Antioch)		
			350 → 18		
19.Geruchia or	Lady from	HGP: 1 (p.617)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .123	409 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.123, 1918
	Gaul		(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.72-92)
Ageruchia		PLRE 2: 1	sent to Gaul)		
		(p.509)	346 →19		
20.Albina	Daughter-in-	PLRE 1: 2 (p.33)	Augs, <i>Ep</i> .124	411 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .44, 1904 (pp.1-
	law of elder		(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.34)	2)
	Melania.	PCBE 2.1: 2	to Tasgate)		
	Wife of	(pp.75-7)	86 →20		Left Rome during the sack of Rome in
	Publicola.		86 →416		410 with Rufinus.
			86 →498		
			Aug, <i>Ep.126</i>	411 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.7-
			(Written in Hippo and sent		18)
			within Hippo)		-,
			86 →20		
21.Alethius	Possibly the	PCBE 4.1:1	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .33	After 400 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.33, 1949 (pp.301-
	brother of	(pp.105-6)	(Written in Nola and sent	(pp.332-3)	3)
	Florentius		possibly to Cahors, given		
			that his brother was the		Fragment.

			Bishop of Cahors and it was	400-2 AD: ECPN, Tab	
			thought that he succeeded	Chron (p.137)	
			him.		
			Walsh, 1967, vol. 2 p.332)		
			478 →21		
22.Alexander	Monk from	HGP: 1 (p.550)	Jerome, Ep. 119 (Written in	406 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.126, 1912
	Toulouse,		Bethlehem and sent to		(pp.446-69)
	Gaul.	PCBE 4.1:1	Toulouse in Gaul)		
		(pp.108-9)	346 →22		
			346 →422		
23.Alexander	Bishop of	RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .164	406 AD	PG: 52 Milgne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 707)
	Corinith	(p.106)	350→23		
24.Alexander	Exiled Bishop		Basil, Ep.265	377 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 984-
	of Egypt		93→210		92)
	(now in		93→24		
	Palestine)		93→300		
			Sent to Palestine		
25.Algasia	Gaul	HGP: 1 (p.550)	Jerome, Ep.121	407 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.121, 1918
-			(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.1-57)
		PCBE 4.1:1	sent to Gau])	406 AD: PCBE 4.1:1	
		(pp.109-10)	346 →25	(pp.110)	
26.Alphius		PLRE 2 : 1 (p.60)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .21	404 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 623-
		AKA Alfius	(Written in Cucuse and		4)
			sent to Antioch)		
			350 → 26		

			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .35 (Written in Cucuse and sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 26$	404-5 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 630)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .49 (written in Cucuse and sent to Antioch)	404-5 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 635- 6)
			$350 \rightarrow 26$	404 40	PL: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 648)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .72 (written in Cucuse and sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 26$	404 AD	
27.Alypius – Faltonius Probus		PLRE 1: 13 (p.49)	Ambrose, Ep.63 [Maur, Ep.89/Zelzer, Ep.61] (Written in Milan, perhaps	374 to 397 AD: Date unknown, but before 397 AD.	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
Alypius		PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.92)	sent within it) 38 →27		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.2, 1990 (pp.119- 20)
28.Alypius	Bishop of Thagaste. Northern Africa	PLRE 1: 8 (p.47) PCBE 1: 1 (pp.53-65)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .143 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo and Thagaste) $346 \rightarrow 28$ $346 \rightarrow 86$	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.143, 1918 (pp.292-4) Note Jer. <i>Ep</i> .143 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .202 This is Jerome's last letter to Augustine.

Aug, <i>Ep</i> .24 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Thagaste North Africa) 478→28	391-5 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.3, 1949 (pp.13-18) Paulinus, <i>Ep</i> .3 = Augustine, <i>Ep</i> .24
$623 \rightarrow 28$ Aug, <i>Ep</i> .29 (Written in Hippo and sent to Thagaste)	391-5 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 34.1, 1895 (pp.73-8)
86 →28	395 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.279)	
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .41 (Written in Hippo and sent to Carthage) $28 \rightarrow 87$		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .34.1, 1895 (pp.114-22)
$28 \rightarrow 87$ $86 \rightarrow 87$ Aug, <i>Ep</i> .45	396-7 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.279) 398 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
(Written in Hippo and sent to Nola Campania) $28 \rightarrow 478$ $86 \rightarrow 478$	Index 3 (p.17)	(pp.114-22)
28 →623 86 →623 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .53	398-400 AD: CSEL,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
(Written in Hippo and sent		

to Constantina, also know as Cirta- Numibia) $275 \rightarrow 284$ $28 \rightarrow 284$ $86 \rightarrow 284$	18) 400 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.280)			
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .62 (Written in Hippo sent to Milevis – Numibia) 28 \rightarrow 556 86 \rightarrow 556 542 \rightarrow 556	402 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.20)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.152-58)	vol.34.2,	1898
Aug, Ep.69 (Written in Hippo sent to Bagai – Numibia) 28 →123 86 →123	402 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p. 22) 402 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.281)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.224-26)	vol.34.2,	1898
Aug, Ep.70 (Written in Hippo sent within Africa) 28 →429 86 →429	After 400 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.22) 402 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.281)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.243-46)	vol.34.2,	1898
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .83 (Written in Hippo and sent to Thagaste) $86 \rightarrow 28$	405 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.25) 405 AD: MSAD, Tab.	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.246-47)	vol.34.2,	1898

Aug, <i>Ep</i> .125 (Written in either Hippo or Carthage and sent to Thagaste) $86 \rightarrow 28$	Chron (p.281) 411 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (pp.34-5)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.388-92)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .170 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown) $28 \rightarrow 412$ $86 \rightarrow 412$	414 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (pp.44-5)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.3- 7)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .171 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown) $28 \rightarrow 484$ $86 \rightarrow 484$	414 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (pp.44-5)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.622-31)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .177 (Written in Hippo and sent to Rome) 212 \rightarrow 339 86 \rightarrow 339 87 \rightarrow 339 28 \rightarrow 339 28 \rightarrow 339 502 \rightarrow 339	416 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.45) 416 AD: Ebbler (pp.214-5, 222)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.631-32)

Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183	417 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
(Written in Rome and sent	Index 3 (p.45)	(pp.669-88)
to Hippo or Carthage)		(pp.000 00)
$339 \rightarrow 212$	417 AD: EDC (p.222)	
339 →86	11, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
339 → 87		
$339 \rightarrow 28$		
$339 \rightarrow 502$		
555 7 562		
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .186	417 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
(Written in Hippo or		(pp.724-30)
Carthage and sent to Nola	11	
in Campania)	417 AD: EDC (p.94)	
28 →478	- (1 7	
86 →478		
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .188	418 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.48)	(pp.45-80)
to Rome)		
28 →359	Mid 416 AD: EDC,	
86 →359	n.57 (p.207)	
	Beginning 418 AD:	
	HCA (p.227) and n.55	
	(p.640)	
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .227	428 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.610)	(pp.119-30)
to Thagaste)		
86 →28		

		Aug, Ep.9* (Written in Hippo and sent to Thagaste) 86 →28	423 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.70)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.481-83)
		Aug, Ep.10* (Written in Hippo and sent to Thagaste) 86 →28	422 to 428 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol. 6 (p.75)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.43- 45)
		Aug, Ep.22* (Written in Hippo and sent to Thagaste and possibly Thenae in Byzacena) $86 \rightarrow 28$ $86 \rightarrow 484$		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.46- 51)
		Paul, <i>Ep.</i> 3 Written in Nola and sent to Thagaste) $478 \rightarrow 28$ $623 \rightarrow 86$	Late 395 AD: PNW 1 (p.215)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.113-19) CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.3, 1949 (pp.13-8)
29.Alypius	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 106-7) PLRE 1:9 (pp.48)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .186 350→29	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.716-7)
30.Alypius	PSGN: 4 (p.28)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .61 296 → 14 296 → 30	372-5 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.4, 1862 (Col. 120-1) Letter is a brief outline of the theory of Epistolography.

31.Alypius		PSGN: 1 (p.26-7)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .82-85 296 → 31	380 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.4, 1862 (Col.156-7)
			250 7 51	Givin (p.175)	
32.Alypius		PSGN: 2 (p.27-8)	Greg. Naz, Ep.86	380 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.4, 1862 (Col.157-
			296 → 32	GN:RP (p.179)	160)
33.Amanda	Wife of Aper	HGP: 1 (p.551)	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .39	397-406 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.39, 1949 (pp.334-
	(25)		(Written in Nola and sent	(pp.340-1)	39)
		PCBE 4.1:1	to Aquitania)		
		(pp.114-5)	478 →33	395-415 AD: PCBE	
			623 →33	4.1:1 (pp.114)	
			478 →62		
			623 →62		
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .44	397-40 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.44, 1949 (pp.369-
			(Written in Nola and sent	(pp.349-50)	78)
			to Aquitania)		
			478 →33	399-402 AD: HGP	
			623 →33	(p.551)	
			478 →62		
			623 →62	395-415 AD: PCBE	
				4.1:1 (pp.114)	
34.Amandus	Friend of	PCBE 4.1:3	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .40	398 AD:	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.40, 1949 (pp.340-
	Sanctus	(p.118)	(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 2 (p.342)	55)
			to Gaul)		
			478 →34	395-415 AD: PCBE	
			623 →34	4.1:3 (p.118)	
			478 →543		
			623 →543		

35.Amandus	PCBE	4.1:2	Paul, Ep.2	395 AD:	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.2, 1949 (pp.10-3)
	(p.116-8)		(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 1, (p.214)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		
					CSEL: Hartel, vol 29.9, 1949 (pp.52-7)
			Paul, Ep.9	393-4 AD:	
			(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 1 (p.227)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.12, 1949 (pp.73-
					84)
			Paul <i>, Ep</i> .12	397 AD:	
			(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 1 (pp.234-5)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.15, 1949 (p.110-
					4)
			Paulinus <i>, Ep</i> .15	397 AD:	
			(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 1 (pp.242-4)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.21, 1949 (p.149-
					154)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .21	401 AD:	
			(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 1 (pp.253-5)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.36, 1949 (p.313-
					6)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .36	389 AD:	
			(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 2 (p.335)	
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →35		

36.Amandus	Presbyter	PCBE 4.1:4	Jerome, Ep.55	393-7 AD:	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.55, 1910
	(Burdigala)	(pp.118-9)	(Written from Bethlehem	RH (p.157)	(p.486-95)
	of		and sent to Bordeaux)		
	Bordeaux		346 →36	Before 398 AD PCBE	
				4.1:4 (pp.118)	
37.Amazonios		PSGN: 1 (p.29)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .94	382 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.168)
			296 → 37	GN:RP (p.179)	
38.Ambrose	Bishop of Milan	PLRE 1: 3 (p.52)	Symm, <i>Epp</i> .3.30-7 (All letters sent from Rome to Milan) 578 \rightarrow 38	Before 397 AD	MGH: Seeck: Quae Supersunt: Symmachi Epistulae: Book 3: 1883 (pp. 80-2)
					<i>Ep</i> .3.30 Symmachus refers Ambrose to the courier of the letter for the oral message.
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .197 93 → 38		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.709- 13)
39.Ambrosia			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.3 297 \rightarrow 228 297 \rightarrow 39 297 \rightarrow 95		SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 124-46)
40.Ammanius	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .37 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .15/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .51] (Written in Milan and sent	Spring of 383 AD: LTA (p.701)	Letter of consolation: Written on the death of Bishop Acholius.
			to Thessalonica- Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$	Early 383 AD: PSA (p.508-9)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)

			$38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$ $28 \rightarrow 627$		
41.Amphilochius	Bishop of Iconium (373	PLRE 1: 4 (p. 58) PSGN: 2 (p.30-2)	$38 \rightarrow 627$ Basil, <i>Ep</i> .150 $41 \rightarrow 308$	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 601-5)
	AD) Cousin of		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .161 93 → 41		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 623-8)
	Gregory of Nazianzus		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .176 93 → 41	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 653)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .188 93 → 41		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 664- 78)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .190 93 → 41		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 697- 701)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .199 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 716- 32)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .200 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 733-6)

Basil, <i>Ep</i> .201 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 736)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .202 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 736)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .217 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 793- 809)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .218 93 → 41	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 809- 12)
Basil <i>, Epp</i> .231-6 93 → 41	375-6 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 861- 85)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .248 93 → 41	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col 928-9)
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .9 296 → 41	362-3 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 36)
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> . 13 296 → 41	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.45)
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .25 296 → 41	370 to 373 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 60-1)
Greg. Naz, Ep.26	370-373 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.61)

			296 → 41	GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.61)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .27 296 → 41	370-373 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.61-4)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .28 296 → 41	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.123)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .62 296 → 41	373/4 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 280-1)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .171 296 → 41	End 382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.301)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .184 296 → 41	End 383 AD GN:RP (p.180)	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, p. 288-300)
			Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .25 297 → 41	After 381, but before 394 AD	
42.Amphilochius		PLRE 1: 2 (pp.57-8)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .63 296 → 42	374 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3 1862 (Col. 124-5)
		PSGN: 1 (pp.29- 30)			
43.Amprucla	Deaconess of Constantinop le	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 107)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .96 350 → 43	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 659- 60)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .103	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 662-

			350 → 43		3)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .191 350 → 43	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 718- 9)
44.Anapsychia	Wife of Marcellinus	PLRE 2: 1 (p.76) PCBE 1: 1 (p.68)	Jerome, $Ep.126 = Aug$, Ep.165 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Africa) $346 \rightarrow 44$ $346 \rightarrow 392$	411 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.541-5)
45.Anastasius	Perhaps, member of a monastery	PCBE 1: 3 (p.68)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .145 (Written in Hippo and sent within Africa) 86 →45	412-413 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.39)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.266-73)
46.Anastasius	Pope: Died 19 Dec 402.	PCBE 2.1: 2 (p.112)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .95 (Written in Rome and sent to Milan) $46 \rightarrow 564$	400 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.95, 1912 (pp.157-8)
47.Anatolius	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose, Ep.37 [Maur, Ep.15/Zelzer, Ep.51] (Written in Milan and sent to Thessalonica- Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$	Spring of 383 AD: LTA (p.701) Early 383 AD: PSA (pp.508-9)	death of Bishop Acholius. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60-

			38 →239		
			38 →381		
			38 →442		
			38 →494		
			38 →555		
			38 →605		
			38 →627		
48.Anatolius		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, Ep.111	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.668)
		(p.108)	350 → 48		
49. Anatolius		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .205	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.726)
		(p.108)	350 →49		
50.Andronicus	General		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .112	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 → 50		(Col.521-5)
51.Anthemius		PLRE 2:1 (pp.93-	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .147	405 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 699)
		5)	350→51		
		RA 25 Delmaire			
		(pp.108-9)			
52. Antiochanus			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.8	Date uncertain:	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 170-2)
			297 → 52	Before 394 AD	
53.Antiochus		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .189	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col. 717-
		(p.110)	350 →53		8)
		PLRE 2:5 (pp.			
		101-2)			

54.Antiochus			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .157 93 →54	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 617)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .158 93 →54		PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 620)
55.Antiochus	Presbyter and Nephew of Eusebius		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .168 93 →55	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 640-1)
56.Antipater	Governor of Cappadocia	PLRE 1: 2 (p.73)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .137 93 → 56	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.577)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .186 93 → 56		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.661-4)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .187 56 → 93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.664)
57.Antoninus		PCBE 1: 1 (p.73)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .20 86 →57	388-90 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.47-9)
				390-1 AD: EAA (p.299)	
58.Antonius	Monk of Æmona (a Roman colony near Stridon)	PCBE 2.1: 2 (p.160)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .12 (Written in Syrian Desert and sent to Æmona - a Roman colony near Stridon) 346 →58	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.12, 1910 (pp.41-2)
59.Antonius	Could be Flavius	PCBE 2.1: 3 (p.160)	Ambrose, Ep.64 [Maur, Ep.90/ Zelzer Ep.60]	before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.10.2, 1990 (p.118-9)

60.Anysios	Claudius Antonius Consul in 382 AD	PLRE 1: 5 (p.77) PSGN: 1 (p.34)	(Most likely written in Milan and possibly sent to Rome) $38 \rightarrow 59$ Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .226 $296 \rightarrow 60$	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.369)
61.Anysius	Bishop of Thessalonica 383 to 407/412	Successor of Bishop Acholius	Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 12 [Maur, <i>Ep.</i> 16/Zelzer <i>Ep.</i> 52] (Written in Milan and sent to Thessalonica) $38 \rightarrow 61$	382/3 AD: McLynn, N., Ambrose of Milan: Church and Court in a Christian Capital (Berkley and Los Angeles, 1994),p.156	Congratulatory letter on his succession as Bishop. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.10.2, 1990 (pp.67-70)
		RA 25 Delmaire (pp.110-1)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 162 350→61	Spring 383 AD: LTA (p.701)	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.706) PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.706-7)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 163 350→61 350→442	406 AD	
			$350 \rightarrow 605$ $350 \rightarrow 239$ $350 \rightarrow 227$ $350 \rightarrow 221$ $350 \rightarrow 405$ $350 \rightarrow 206$ $350 \rightarrow 287$ $350 \rightarrow 624$	406 AD	

62.Aper	Husband of	HGP: 1 (p.555)	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .38	400 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.38, 1949 (pp.323-
	Amanda (11)		(Written in Nola and sent	(p.338)	34)
		PCBE 4.1:2	to Aquitania)		
		(pp.156-7)	478 →62		
			Paul <i>, Ep</i> .39	397-406 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.39, 1949 (pp.334-
			(Written in Nola and sent	(pp.340-1)	39)
			to Aquitania)		
			478 →33		
			623 →33		
			478 →62		
			623 →62		
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .44	397-406 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.44, 1949 (pp.369-
			(Written in Nola and sent		78)
			to Aquitania)		-,
			478 →33		
			623 →33		
			478 →62		
			623 →62		
63.Aphtonius		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 70	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.647)
		(p.111)	350→63		_
			350→612		
			350→132		
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .93	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 657-
			350→63		8)
			350→612		, '
			350→132		

64. Apollinarius				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .361-4 93 \rightarrow 64 64 \rightarrow 93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1100 - 08)
65.Apringius	Proconsul of Africa Brother of	PLRE (p.123)	2: 1	Aug, Ep.134 (Written in Hippo and presumably sent within	412 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.37)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.84-88)
	Marcellinus	PCBE (pp.84-5	1: 1 .)	Africa as Apringus was Proconsul at the time) 86 →65	411 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.284)	Letter requests Evidence of torture by Marcellinus. Letter requests leniency for the Circumcellions and Donatists who attacked certain Priests.
66.Apronius		PCBE (p.174)	2.1: 1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .139 (Written in Bethlehem perhaps sent to the West) 346 →66	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.139, 1918 (pp. 267-8)
67.Arabius		PLRE (p.125) RA 25 D (p.111)	2: 1 Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .121 350→67	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.675-6)
68.Arcadius	Imperial Treasurer	PLRE 1: 3	3 (p. 99) a preist	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .15 93 → 68 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .49 93 → 68		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 278-280) PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 385)
69.Arinthaeus	Magister Peditum	PLRE (p.p.102	1:1 -3)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .179 93 → 69		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 656-7)
70.Arinthaeus' wife		PLRE (pp.102-	1: 1	Basil, Ep.269	378 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1000- 1)

		Arinthaeus Also PLRE 1: 1 (p.103) for Arinthea - daughter			
71.Armentarius	Husband of Paulina	PLRE 2: 1 (p.150) PCBE 1: 1 (p.94)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .127 (Written in Hippo and perhaps sent to Rome) $86 \rightarrow 71$ $86 \rightarrow 476$	410 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (pp.35-6)	Letter written shortly after the sack of Rome – as it makes mention of it. CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.19- 29)
72.Artemidorus		RA 25 Delmire (p.112)	John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 177 350→72	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.712-3)
73.Ascholius	Bishop of Thessalonica		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .154 93 → 73	373 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 609-12)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .164 93 → 73	374 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 633-7)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .165 93 → 73	374 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 637-40)
74.Asella		PLRE 1: 1 (p.117) PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.199)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .45 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 74$	385 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.45, 1910 (pp.323-8)
75.Asellicus	African Bishop	PCBE 1: 1 (p.95)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .196 (Written in Hippo and	418 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.50)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.216-30)

		believed to be sent within Africa) 86 \rightarrow 75		
76.Asellus	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 112)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 151 350→76	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p. 701)
77.Asterius	PLRE 1: 4 (p.119)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .147-8 296 → 77	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.252-3)
	PSGN: 1 (p.34-5)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .150	383 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.256)
		296 → 77	GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.261-4)
		Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .155-6 296 →77	End 383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	
78.Asyncritia		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .29 350→133 350→ 78	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.627- 8)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .40 350→ 78	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.632)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .60 350→133	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.642)
		350→ 78		PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.649- 50)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .77 350→ 78	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.661)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .99 350→ 78	404/405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.664- 5)

		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .106 350→78	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.746- 8)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .242 350→133 350→ 78	404 AD	
79. Atarbius	Bishop of Neocaesarea	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .65 93→79		PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col.421-4)
		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .126 93→79	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col.532-3)
80.Athanasius	Bishop of Alexandria	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .61 93→ 80		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.416-7)
		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .66 93→ 80		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.424-5)
		Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 67 93→ 80		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.425-8)
		Basil <i>, Ep</i> .69 93→ 80		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.429-33)
		Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 80 93→ 80		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.455)
		Basil <i>, Ep</i> .82 93→ 80		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.457-62)

81.Athanasius		Father	of	Basil, Ep.24		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
		Athanasiu	IS	93 → 81		(col.296-7)
		below				
		Bishop	of			
		Ancyra				
82. Athanasius		Bishop	of	Basil, Ep.25		PG: 32 Migne, vol. 4, 1857
		Ancyra		93 → 82		(col. 267-8)
83.Atticus	Patriarch of			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .6*	421 AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol. 88, 1981 (pp.32-8)
	Constantinop			(Written in Hippo and sent	Eno, vol.6 (pp.49-53)	
	le 406-25			to Constantinople)		
	AD.			86 →83		
84.Atticus		PCBE 2	.1: 1	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .65 [Maur,	374 to 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.10.2, 1990 (p.41)
		(p.216)		<i>Ep</i> .88/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .42]		
				38→84		
85.Audax	Poet	PLRE 2	2: 1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .260	395 to 430 AD:	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.184)		(Unknown where it was	Unknown	(pp.616-17)
				written but probably sent		
		PCBE 1: 1	(p.99)	to Hippo)	415-425 AD: HCA	
				85 →86	(p.65) n.150 (p.640)	
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .261		
				(Probably written in Hippo,		CSEL: Golderbacher, vol. 57, 1923
				sent to places unknown)	Sometime after 395:	(pp.617-20)
				86 →85	EAA (p.304)	
86.Aur. Augustine	Bishop of	PLRE 2	2: 2	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .56 = Aug, <i>Ep</i> .28	394-5 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.56, 1910
	Нірро	(p.186)		(Written from Hippo and		(pp.496-503)
				sent probably to Rome and		
				then on to Antioch or		
				Bethlehem)		

86 →346		
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .67 (Written from Hippo to Bethlehem) 86 →346	397-9 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.67, 1910 (pp.666-74)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .101 (Written in Hippo and sent Bethlehem) 86 →346	402 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.101, 1912 (pp.232-4) Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 101 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> 67: Augustine denies that he has written a book against Jerome
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .102 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo) $346 \rightarrow 86$	402 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.102, 1912 (p.234-6) Jer. <i>Ep</i> . 102 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .68
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .103 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Hippo) 346 \rightarrow 86	397-9 AD: RH (p. 159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.103, 1912 (pp.237-8) Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 103 = Aug. <i>Ep.</i> 39
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .104 (Written in Hippo and sent to Bethlehem) $86 \rightarrow 346$	403 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.104, 1912 (pp. 238-42) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .104=Aug. <i>Ep</i> .71

Jerome, Ep.105	403 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.105, 1912
(Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo) 346 \rightarrow 86		(pp.242-6) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .105 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .72
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .110 (written in Hippo and sent to Bethlehem)	404 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.110, 1912 (pp.356-67) Jer. <i>Ep</i> . 110=Aug. <i>Ep</i> .72
86 →346		
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .111 (Written in Hippo, destination unknown) $86 \rightarrow 504$	404 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.111, 1912 (pp.366-7) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .111 = Aug. <i>Ep.7</i> 4
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .112 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Hippo) 346 \rightarrow 86	404 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.112, 1912 (pp.367-93) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .112 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .75
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .115 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo) $346 \rightarrow 86$	404-5 AD: RH (p. 163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.115, 1912 (pp.396-7) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .115=Aug. <i>Ep</i> .81
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .116 (Written in Hippo and sent to Bethlehem) 86 \rightarrow 346	404-5 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.116, 1912 (pp.397-422) Jer. <i>Ep</i> .116 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .82 Delays in receiving letters

Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .131 (Written in Hippo and sent to Bethlehem) $86 \rightarrow 346$	415 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.131, 1918 (pp.202-25)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .132 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $86 \rightarrow 346$	415 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.132, 1918 (pp.225-41)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .134 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .172) $346 \rightarrow 86$	416 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.134, 1918 (pp.261-3)
Jerome, Ep.141 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo) 346 →86	418 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.141, 1918 (pp.290-1)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .142 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Hippo) $346 \rightarrow 86$	418 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 56.3.142, 1918 (pp.291-2)
Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 143 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.143, 1918 (pp.292-4)

Hippo and Tasgate in Africa) 346 →86 346 →28		Aug. Ep.202= Jer. Ep.143
Jerome <i>Ep</i> .144 (written in Hippo and sent to Mauretania) 346 →450	419 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.144, 1918 (pp.294-305) Aug. <i>Ep</i> .202A = Jer. <i>Ep</i> .144
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .4 (Written in Nola and sent to Tasgate) 478 →86 623 →86	395 AD: PNW 1 (p.217)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.04, 1949 (pp.404- 23)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .6 (Written in Nola and sent to Hippo) $478 \rightarrow 86$ $623 \rightarrow 86$	396 AD: PNW 1 (p.224)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.06, 1949 (pp.39- 42)
Paul, Ep.45 (Written in Nola and sent to Hippo) 478→86 623 →86	408 AD: PNW 2 (p.352)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.45, 1949 (pp.379- 387)
Paul <i>, Ep</i> .50	After 410 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.50, 1949 (pp.404-

				(Written in Nola and sent to Hippo) 478 →86	(p.362)	23)		
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183 (Written in Rome and sent to Hippo $339 \rightarrow 212$ $339 \rightarrow 86$ $339 \rightarrow 87$ $339 \rightarrow 28$ $339 \rightarrow 502$	417 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.46)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol (pp.724-30)	. 44, 1904	
87.Aurelius	Bishop of Carthage from 392 AD	PCBE 2 (pp.105-2	1: 1 7)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .41 (Written in Hippo and sent to Carthage) 28 \rightarrow 87 86 \rightarrow 87	397 AD: CSEL, vol.58 Index 3 (p.16) 396-7 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.279)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.81-4)	vol.34.2,	1898
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .60 (Written in Hippo and sent to Carthage) 86 →87	401 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (pp.19- 20)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.221-22)	vol.34.2,	1898
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .128 87 →392 559 →392	411-2 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.37)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.30-34)	vol.44,	1904
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .174 (Written in Hippo to and	416 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p. 45)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.650-51)	vol.44,	1904

		1		
sent to Carthage)				
86 →87				
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .177	416 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.44,	1904
(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.45)	(pp.669-88)		
to Rome)				
212 → 339	416-7AD: EDC (p.95)			
$86 \rightarrow 339$				
87 →339				
$28 \rightarrow 339$				
$502 \rightarrow 339$				
302 7 333				
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183	417 AD: CSEL, vol.	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.44,	1904
(Written in Rome and sent	58, Index 3 (pp.45-6)	(pp.724-30)		1901
to Hippo or Carthage)		(pp://2100)		
$339 \rightarrow 212$	417 AD: EDC (p.222)			
339 →86	417 AD. LDC (p.222)			
339 → 87				
339 → 28				
339 → 502				
		CCCI. Coldboobor		1004
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .184	417 AD: CSEL, vol.58,		vol.44,	1904
(Written in Rome and sent	Index 3 (pp.45-6)	(pp.732-6)		
to Carthage)				
339 →86				
339 →87				
Aug <i>, Ep</i> .219	426 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.57,	1923
(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.59)	(pp.428-31)		

to Gaul) $87 \rightarrow 510$ $87 \rightarrow 137$ $86 \rightarrow 510$ $86 \rightarrow 137$ $272 \rightarrow 510$ $272 \rightarrow 137$ $550 \rightarrow 510$ $550 \rightarrow 137$		
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .16* (Written in Carthage and sent within Carthage) 86 \rightarrow 87	419 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.118)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.86-7)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .27* (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Carthage) 346 →87	392 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.182)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.130-3) Note: This letter is from Jerome to Aurelius though it is in Augustine's letter corpus.
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .201 (Written in Constantinople or Ravenna and sent to Carthage) $328 \rightarrow 86$ $328 \rightarrow 87$		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57.201, 1909 (pp.296-9)

			607 →86 607 →87		
		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 113-4)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .149 350→87	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.700)
88.Aurelius		PCBE 2.1: 3 (p.234)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .135 (Written in Rome, destination unknown : possibly Carthage) 339 →88	416 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.135, 1918 (p.263) Note this is not the same Aurelius as above.
89.Aurelius	Deacon	PCBE 4.1:1 (p.285)	Sul. Severus, <i>Ep</i> .2 574 →89	397-398 AD: WG (pp.541-2) 397 AD: PCBE 4.1:1 (p.285)	PL: Migne, vol.20, 1975 (pp.178-80)
90.Auxilius	Bishop of Nurco (Caesariensis – Mauretania)	PCBE 1: 1 (p.132)	Aug, Ep.250 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown) 86 →90	411AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.10) Towards 415/20AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.593-98)
91.Avitus			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .124 (Written in Bethlehem, destination uncertain – perhaps Rome) 346 →91	409 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.124, 1918 (pp.96-117)
92.Barses	Bishop of Edessa		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .264 93 → 92	377 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.981-4)

	(Written				PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.996-7)
	while in		Basil, Ep.267		
	exile)		93 → 92		
93.Basil the Great	AKA Basil of Caesarea	PSGN: 2 (p.39- 44)	Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .1 296 → 93	361 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.21)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .2 296 → 93	361 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862, (Col. 21-4)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Epp.</i> 4-6 296 → 93	361 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 24-32)
			Greg. Naz <i>. Ep</i> .8 296 → 93	362 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 33-6)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .19 296 → 93	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.53)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .40 296 → 93	June 370 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.81-4)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .45 296 → 93	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 109)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Epp</i> 46-50 296 → 93	Between 370-2 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.109- 112)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .60 296 → 93	372-35 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 120)

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Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .245 296 → 93	Date unknown	See Gallay, vol. 2, p.134, n.1
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .246 296 → 93	Date Unknown	See Gallay, 1967, vol.2, p. 135-7, plus p. 170-1, n. 1. Aalso Basil Ep. 169 CPG, vol.2, 3032, p.188
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .248 296 \rightarrow 93 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .336 371 \rightarrow 93	Date Unknown	See Gallay, 1967, vol.2, p. 138 Also see Basil, Ep.171, CPG, vol.2, 3032, p.188 PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1080- 1)
Basil <i>, Ep</i> .338 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1081- 84)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .340 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1085)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .341 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1085- 88)
Basil <i>, Ep</i> .345 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1089- 92)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .346 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1092)

			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .349 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1093)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .352 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1096)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .354 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1096- 7)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .355 371 → 93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1097)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .357 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1097)
			Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 358 371 →93		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1097)
94.Basilissa		PSGN: 1 (p.38)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .244 93 →94	Date uncertain	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 385- 88)
95.Basilissa			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.3 297 → 228 297 → 39 297 → 95		SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 124-46)
96.Basilius	Preist	RA 25, Delmaire (p.14)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .28 350→96	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 627)
97.Bassiana	Sister of consul of 404 AD: Aristaenetus	PLRE 1: 1 (p.pp.149-50)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .43 350→97	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 633)

98. Bassianus	Bishop of		Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .44 [Maur,	Early 393 AD: LTA	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.3, 1991 (pp.302-
	Laudensis		<i>Ep</i> .42/Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep</i> .15]	(p.701)	14)
	(Lodi)		(Written in Milan and sent		
	northern		to Rome)		Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re
	Italy		98 →565		excommunication of Jovinius and his
	,		38 →565		followers – Ambrose et al support
			537 →565		Siricius' decision.
			243 →565		
			409 →565		
			256 →565		
			599 →565		
			148 →565		
			283 →565		
			227 →565		
99.Bassula	Severus'	HGP: 1 (p.570)	Sul. Severus, <i>Ep</i> .3 (Written	397–398 AD: WG	PL: Migne, vol. 20, 1975 (pp.181-184)
	mother-in-		and sent within Gaul,	(p.541)	
	law.	PCBE 4.1:1	perhaps to Trier)		
		(p.325)	574 →99	395-403 AD: PCBE	
				4.1:1 (p.325)	
100. Bassus		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .110	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.668)
		(p. 114-5)	350 → 100		
101. Bellicius		PLRE 2: 1	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .66 [Maur,	Both between 374	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
		(p.223)	<i>Ep</i> .79/ Faller, <i>Ep</i> .9]	and 397 AD	AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			38 →101		
		PCBE 2.1: 1			CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968, (pp.71-
		(pp.282-3)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .67 [Maur,		2)
			<i>Ep</i> .80/ Zelzer <i>, Ep</i> .67]		
			38 →101		
					CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2 (pp.165-8)

(pp.139-40) PCBE 1: 7	86 →102 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .254 (Both written in Hippo and sent to Tugutiana) 86 →102	AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.62) Sometime after 395 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	(pp.600-1) CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.601-2)
PCBE 1: 7	(Both written in Hippo and sent to Tugutiana) 86 →102	Sometime after 395 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	
PCBE 1: 7	(Both written in Hippo and sent to Tugutiana) 86 →102	AD: CSEL, vol.58,	
PCBE 1: 7	sent to Tugutiana) 86 →102	AD: CSEL, vol.58,	
PCBE 1: 7	86 →102		(pp.601-2)
PCBE 1: 7		Index 3 (p.62)	
PCBE 1: 7			
	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .98	411-3 AD: HCA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
(p.148-9)	(Written in Hippo and sent	(p.161) n.329,	(pp.520-33)
	86 →103	411-3 AD: RH (p.165)	
	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .153	Dec 418 – 422 AD:	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.56 (pp.365-6)
	(Written in Bethlehem and	Kelly, J.N.D., Jerome	
	sent to Rome)	his Life, Writings,	
	86 →103	and Contoveries	
		(London, 1975)	
		p.329	
PCBE 1: 13	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .185	417 AD: CSEL 58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 57, 1923 (pp.1-
(pp.152-55)	(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3, p. 47.	44)
	within Africa)		On the treatment of the Donatists
PLRE 2: 3	86 →104	-	
(pp.237-40)		(p.286)	
			CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	• • • •	Index 3 (p.49)	(pp.131-37)
	•		
	86 →104		
	PCBE 1: 13 (pp.152-55)	Image: constraint of the const	Image: constraint of the const

			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .220	427-9 AD: CSEL,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
			(Written in Hippo and sent	-	(pp.31-41)
			within Africa)	(pp.59-60)	
			86 →104		
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .17*	417-423 AD: FC,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.88)
			(Written in Hippo and sent		
			within Africa)	(p.122)	
			86 →104		
105. Bosphorius	Bishop of Colonia in Cappadocia	PSGN: 1 (p.45-7)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .51 93 → 105		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 387-91)
	Secunda		Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .89 296 →105	381 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 164)
			230 -7103	ON.NF (p.173)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.233-6)
			Greg. Naz, Ep.138	382 AD	1 G. 57, Wigne, Vol.5, 1602 (Col.255 0)
			296 → 105	GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.260)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .153	383 AD	
			296 →105	GN:RP (p.179)	
106. Brison		PLRE 2:1 (p.242)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .190 350→106	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.718)
		RA 25 Delmaire	330-7100		PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.739-
		(p. 115)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .234	404 AD	40)
		(p: 110)	350→106		,
107. Brison's wife	Her husband	PLRE 1: 1	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .302	Written after 370 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1049-
	was a	(p.165)	$93 \rightarrow 107$		52)
	military				,
	commander				

108. Byzus		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 115)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .56 350→526	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, 3.2. vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.640)
			350→108		
109. Caecilianus	Prefect of a province in Africa	PLRE 2: 1 (pp.244-6)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .86 86 →109	409 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.26)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.396-7)
				413 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .151 86 →109	406/9AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904. (pp.382-92)
				413 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	
				413 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285)	
110. Caelestinus		PCBE 1: 2 (p.180)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .18 86 →110	388-90 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.44-5)
				390-1AD: EAA (p.299)	
111. Caesaria	Woman of Patrician birth		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .93 93→111	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col. 483-5) Letter concerns Holy Communion.
112. Caesarius	Younger brother of Gregory of	PLRE 1: 2 (p.169-70)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .26 93 → 112	368 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col. 297-301)
	Nazianzenus	PSGN: 1 (p.48-	Greg. Naz, Ep.7	362 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 32-3)

		50)	296 → 112	GN:RP (p.179)	
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .20 296 → 112	End 368 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 53-6) = Basil Ep. 26.
113. Caesarius		PSGN: 3 (p.51)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .14 296 → 113	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 45-8)
114. Caesarius		PSGN: 2 (p.51)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .23 296 → 114	369 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 57-60)
115. Callisthenes	Layman of Cappadocia		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .73 93 →115		PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (col. 440-44)
116. Callistrate		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 115)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .200 350→116	404-7AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.723)
117. Candidianus	Bishop	PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.387)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .13 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .90/Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .53] 38→117	Between AD 374-397	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (p.71)
118. Candidianus		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 116)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .42 350→118	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 633)
119. Candidianus	Governor of Pontus Polemoniacu	PLRE 1: 2 (p.178-9)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .3 93 → 119		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 234-6)
	s Pagan	PSGN: 1 (p.51-2)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .10 294 →119	363 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.35-41)
120. Carteria	Noble lady of Antioch	RA vol.25 Delmaire (pp.116-7)		All between AD 404- 7 : Delmaire (pp.116- 7)	
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .18	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2 1862, (Col.

			$350 \rightarrow 120$ Cucuse to Antioch		625)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .34 350 → 120 Cucuse to Antioch	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2 1862, (Col. 629)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .227 350 → 120 Cucuse to Antioch	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2 1862, (Col. 736)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .232 350 → 120 Cucuse to Antioch	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol. 3.2 1862, (Col.738- 9)
121. Carterius		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 117)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .236 350→121	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862, (col.740)
122. Castorina	Jerome's material Aunty.	PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.412)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .13 (Sent from Syrian Desert, most likely to Æmona - A Roman colony near Stridon) $346 \rightarrow 122$	375-6 AD: RH (p. 154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 54.1.13, 1910 (pp.42-4)
123. Castorius	Pannonia	PCBE 1: 1 (pp.197-8) PLRE 2: 1 (p.271)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .69 (Written from Bethlehem to Pannonia) $28 \rightarrow 123$ $86 \rightarrow 123$	402 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.22) 402 AD: MSAD (p.281)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.243-46)

124. Castorius		PSGN: 1 (p.52)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .209-10 296 → 124	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 345-8)
125. Castricianus	Blind man of Pannonia		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .68 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Pannonia) 346 \rightarrow 125	397 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.68, 1910 (pp.675-8)
126. Castus	Priest of Antioch	RA vol.25, Delmaire (pp.117-9)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 22 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.624)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 62 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow126$ $350\rightarrow646$ $350\rightarrow180$ $350\rightarrow159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.643)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .66 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.644- 5)

John Chrys, Ep.107 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow126$ $350\rightarrow646$ $350\rightarrow180$ $350\rightarrow159$	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.665- 7)
John Chrys, Ep.130 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow126$ $350\rightarrow646$ $350\rightarrow180$ $350\rightarrow159$	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.689- 90)
John Chrys, Ep.222 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow126$ $350\rightarrow646$ $350\rightarrow180$ $350\rightarrow159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.733- 4)
John Chrys, Ep.240 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) 350→126	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.746)

127. Casulanus	Also known as Casulano	PCBE 1: (pp.199-200)	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .36 86 →127	396 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.14)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.131-62)
					After 395 AD: EAA (p.299)	
128. Celer	Became Proconsul of Africa in 429	PLRE 2: (p.275)	1	Aug, <i>Epp</i> .56-7 86 →128	400 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.281)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.213-16)
	AD.	PCBE 1: (pp.202-3)	1		396-410AD: EAA (p.300)	
129. Celestinus	Succeeded Pope Boniface as	PCBE 2.1: (p.355)	2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .192 86 →129	418 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.49)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.165-67)
	Pope (423 AD)			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .209 86 →129	After 422 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.54)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.347-53)
	Also known as Caelestinus				423 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.286)	
130. Celeusios	Provincial governor (East)	PLRE 1: (p.190) PSGN: 1 (p.62	1 -3)	Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .112-4 296 → 130	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 209- 13)
131. Ceretius	Either a Spainish or Gallic Bishop	PCBE 1: (p.207)	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .237 86 →131	Between 395 and 430 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.62)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.526-32) Refers to the Priscillians and Manichaean

132. Chaereas	Priest and	RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .146	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (Col. 698-
	monk	(p. 119)	350→439		9)
			350→612		
			350→132		
			John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 70 350 → 63	404/5 AD	AD PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.647)
			350→612 350→132		
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .93 350→63 350→612 350→132	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (Col. 657- 8)
133. Chalcidia	Woman of good family who resides in Antioch	RA 25 Delmaire, (pp. 119)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .29 350→133 350→ 78	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (Col.627- 8)
	III Antioch		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .39 350→133	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.631- 2)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .60 350→133 350→ 78	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.642)
					PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.649)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .76 350→133	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.660- 1)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .98	404/405 AD	-,

			350→133		PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.664)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .105 350→133	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.746- 8)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .242 350→133 350→ 78	404 AD	
134. Christianus	Also known as Cristinus	PCBE 1: 1 (p.308)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .256 86 →134	Between 395 and 430 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.603)
135. Chromatius	Bishop of Aquileia 388 to 407 AD	PCBE 2.1: 1 (pp.432-6)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .7 (Sent from Syrian desert to Aquileia) $346 \rightarrow 135$ $346 \rightarrow 351$ $346 \rightarrow 217$	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.7, 1910 (pp.26-31)
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .14 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .50/ Faller, <i>Ep</i> .28] 38 →135	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.187-194)
		RA 25 Delmaire, (pp.119-20)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .155 350→135	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.702)
136. Chrysogonus	AKA Chrysocomas	PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.438)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .9 (Sent from Syrian desert to	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.9, 1910 (pp.33- 4)

	Monk of Aquileia		Aquileia) 346 →136		
137. Cillenius	Gallic Bishop. Also known as Cylinus	PCBE 4.1: (p.478)	L Aug, <i>Ep</i> .219 (Written in Hippo and sent to Gaul) 87 →510 87 →137 86 →510 86 →137 272 →510 272 →137 550 →510 550 →137	426 or 427 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.59) Before April 419 AD: PCBE 4.1:1 (p.478)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.428-31)
138. Clarus	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose,Ep.37 [Maur, $Ep.15/ Zelzer, Ep.51$](Written in Milan and senttoThessalonica-Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ 38	Spring of 383 AD: LTA (p.701) Early 383 AD: PSA (pp. 508-9)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)

			38 →605 38 →627		
139. Classicianus	Roman official	PLRE 2: 1 (p.298) PCBE 1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .250A 86 →139	Towards 415/20 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.598-99) Note that 250A is a section of <i>Ep.</i> 1*
		(p.210)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .1* 86 →139	427-30 AD: FC, vol. 81, Eno, vol.6 (p.9- 10)	CSEL: Divjak, vol .88, 1981 (pp.3-6)
140. Claudianus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.298) RA 25 Delmaire (p.120)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .195 350→140	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.720-1)
141. Claudius	African Bishop	PCBE 1: 2 (p.211)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .207 86 →141	421 AD: CSEL vol. 58, Index 3 (p.54)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.341-42)
142. Cledonius	Presbyter	PSGN: 1 (p. 53- 4)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .101 296 → 142 Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .102 296 → 142	Summer 382 AD GN:RP (p.179) 386 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 176- 93) PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 193- 201)
143. Cledonius		PSGN: 2 (p.54)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .107-9 296 → 143	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col. 208)
144. Clementianus		PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.456)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .68 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .74/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .64] 38 →144	374 to 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990

					(pp.149-55) (Note: in the Mss Maur attribute <i>Ep</i> .74 to Irenaeo, however as Sister M. M. Beyenka rightly observes <i>Epp</i> .74 and 75 are related to the same issue) CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (p.156- 59)
			Amb, Ep.69 [Maur, Ep.75/ Zelzer, Ep.65] 38 →144	374 to 397 AD	
145. Comes	Deacon	PCBE 1: 1 (p.215-6)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25* 86 \rightarrow 514 86 \rightarrow 517 86 \rightarrow 145 86 \rightarrow 630 86 \rightarrow 598 86 \rightarrow 172	419 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.175-6)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.128)
146. Consentius	Christian layman from Balearic Islands in Minorca.	EDC (pp.84-5)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .119 146 →86	410 AD: EDC (p.85) 410 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.81)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.704-22)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .120 86 →146	413-414 AD: HCA (pp.46-9, 639)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34, 1898 (pp.704-22)

				410 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.81)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .205 86 →146	419-20 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.54)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.323-39)
				413AD: EAA (p.303)	
				420-1 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.81)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .11* 146 →86	419 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.83)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.51-70)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .12* 146 →86	419 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.83)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.70-82)
147. Constantius	Priest of Antioch	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 120)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .221 350→147	404/405 AD	PG:52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.732-3)
148. Constantius	Bishop of Claterna (Quaderna/I	PCBE 2.1: 5 (p.473)		Before 393 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36
	mola)		Amb, Ep.15 [Maur, Ep.2/ Zelzer, Ep.36] 38 →148	Before 379 AD: LTA (p.702)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.2, 1990 (pp.3-20)
				379 AD: PSA, (p.501)	

					Amb, Ep.16 [Maur, Ep.72/ Zelzer, Ep.69] $38 \rightarrow 148$	Undated, but before 397 AD.	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.2, 1990 (pp.178- 92)
					Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur, Ep.42/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.15] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome) $98 \rightarrow 565$ $38 \rightarrow 565$ $537 \rightarrow 565$ $243 \rightarrow 565$ $409 \rightarrow 565$ $256 \rightarrow 565$ $256 \rightarrow 565$ $599 \rightarrow 565$ $148 \rightarrow 565$ $283 \rightarrow 565$ $227 \rightarrow 565$	Early 393 AD: LTA (p.701) Sept. 393 AD: PSA (pp.548-9)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol 82.3, 1991 (pp.302- 14). Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of lovinius and his followers – Ambrose et al support Siricius' decision.
149. Cornelius	Husband of Cypriana	PLRE (p.326) PCBE (p.220)		1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .259 86 →149	Date unknown though he refers to himself as an old man.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.611-5)
150. Cresconius		PLRE	2:	2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .113	Towards 429/430AD: EAA (p.304) 409-23 AD: CSEL, vol.	Letter of consolation CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898
		(p.329)			86 →150	58, Index 3 (p.33)	(pp.659-60)

		PCBE 1: 5 (p.239)			
151. Crisimus		PCBE 1: 1 (p.251)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .244 86 →151	Between 395 and 430 AD: CSEL 58, Index 3 (pp.62-3)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.580-1)
152. Crispinianus	Soldier	HGP: 1 (p.588) PCBE 4.1:1 (p.532)	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .25 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul, perhaps) 478 →152	400 AD: PNW 2 (p.316) 399-405 AD: PCBE 4.1:1 (p.532)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.25, 1949 (pp.223- 34)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .25* (Written in Nola and sent to perhaps to Gaul) 478 →152	401 AD: PNW 2 (p.318)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.25*, 1949 (pp.229-34) Two versions of the same letter.
153. Crispinus	Donatist Bishop of Calama	PCBE 1: 1 (pp.252-3)	Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 51 86 →153	399/400 AD: CSEL 58, Index 3 (p.18) 399 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.280)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.144-49)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .66 86 →153	Before 401 AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.235-6)
154. Ctesiphon		PCBE 2.1: 1 (pp.509-10)	Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 133 (Written in Bethlehem, destination unknown) 346→154	414 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.133, 1918 (pp. 241-60)

155. Cynegius		PLRE 1: 1 (p.235)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .70 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .84/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .59] 38 →155	393 to 396 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
		PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.512)	50 / 155		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.117-8)
156. Cyriacus	Bishop	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 122-3)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .64 350→156	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 643)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 148 350→156 350→170 350→462 350→211	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 699- 700)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .202 350→156	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 723- 4)
157. Cyriacus	Governor of Cappodocia	PLRE 1: 2 (p.237)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .211 296 → 157	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 348)
		PSNG: 1 (p.58)			
158. Cyriacus	Preist of Tarsus		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .114 93 → 158	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 527-8)
159. Cyriacus	Preist of Antioch	RA 25 Delmaire (pp.117-8)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 22 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.624)

John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 62	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.643)
(Written in Cucuse sent to		5 -, , (cent le)
Antioch)		
350→126		
350→646		
350→180		
350→159		
John Chryc. En 66	405 AD	DC: F2 Migno vol 2.2. 1962 (col 644
John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .66	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.644-
(Written in Cucuse sent to		5)
Antioch) 350→126		
350→646		
350→040 350→180		
350→159		
550-7155		
John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .107	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.665-
(Written in Cucuse sent to		7)
Antioch)		,
350→126		
350→646		
350→180		
350→159		
John Chrys, Ep.130	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.689-
(Written in Cucuse sent to		90)
Antioch)		
350→126		
350→646		

			350→180 350→159		
			JohnChrys,Ep.222(Written in Cucuse sent toAntioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.733- 4)
160. Cyprian		PCBE 1: 5 (p.258)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .92A 86 →160	408/9 AD: CSEL 58, Index 3 (p.28) 408 AD: EAA (p.301)	Note: This letter looks like it was to accompany <i>Ep</i> .92 CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.444-5)
161. Cyprianus	Presbyter	PCBE 2.1: 1 (pp.512-3)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .140 (Written in Bethlehem and sent possibly to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 161$	414 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.140, 1918 (pp.269-89)
162. Cyril	Bishop of Alexandria		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .4* (Written in Hippo and sent to Alexandria) 86 →162	417 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.40)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.26-9)
163. Cytherius		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 123)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .82 350 → 163	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862, (col.651-2)
164. Damasus	Pope Died 11 December 384 AD.	PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.530)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .15 (Sent from Syrian desert to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 164$	376-7 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.15, 1910 (pp.62-7)

Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .16 (Sent from Syrian desert to Rome) 346 \rightarrow 164	376-7 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.15, 1910 (pp.68-9)
Jerome, <i>Epp.</i> 18A andB (Possibly composed in Constantinople and later addressed to Damascus when Jerome arrived there ¹⁹⁵) $346 \rightarrow 164$	380-1 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.18(A and B), 1910 (pp.73-103)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .19 (Written and received in Rome) 164 \rightarrow 346	383 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.19, 1910 (pp.103-104)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .20 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 164	383 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.20, 1910 (pp.104-110)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .21 (Written and received in	383 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.21, 1910 (pp.111-42)

¹⁹⁵ P. Nautin, 'Le 'De Seraphim' de Jerome et son appendice 'Ad Damasum', in M. Wissermann (ed.)' Roma renascens: Beitrage zur Spatantike und Rezeptionsgeschichte. Ilona Opelt von ihren Fremantle, unden und Schulern zum 9.7.1988 in Verehung gewidmet (Frankfort, 1988), pp.257-293.

			Rome) 346 →164		
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .35 (Written and received in Rome) 164 \rightarrow 346	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 54.1.35, 1910 (pp.265-7)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .36 (Written and received in Rome) 346 →164	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.36, 1910 (pp.268-85)
165. Daniel	Preist	RA 25 Delmaire (p.123)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .199 350→165	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.722-3)
166. Dardanus	Claudius Postumus	PLRE 2: 1 (p.346)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .129 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Gaul)	414 AD: RH (p.164) 416/7 AD: CSEL,	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.129, 1918 (pp.162-75)
	Prefect of Gaul	PCBE 1: 1 (p.264)	346 →166	vol.58, Index 3 (p.48)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .187 86 →166	Summer 417 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.81- 119)
167. Darius		PLRE 2: 2 (p.347)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .229 86 →167	429/30 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.497-510)
		PCBE 1: 1 (pp.264-5)		Winter 429/430 AD: EAA (p.304)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .230 167 →86	429/30 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.499-503)

			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .231 86 →167	429/30 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.60) Late 429/early 430 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.504-10)
168. Delphinus	Bishop of Bordeaux	PCBE 4.1:1 (pp.552-5)			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
	The bishop who Baptised Paulinus of Nola		Amb, Ep.17 [Maur, Ep.87/ Zelzer, Ep.47] (Written in Milan and sent to Bordeaux) $38 \rightarrow 168$ $38 \rightarrow 253$	Date Uncertain: Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.2, 1990 (pp.47-8)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .10 (Written in Spain and sent to Bordeaux) 478 →168	393 or 4 AD: PNW 1 (pp.226-7)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.10, 1949 (pp.57- 60)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .14 (Written in Nola and sent to Bordeaux) 478 →168	399 AD: PNW 1 (p.234)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.14, 1949 (pp.107- 110)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .19 (Written in Nola and sent to Bordeaux) 478 →168	400-1 AD: PNW 1 (p.250)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.19, 1949 (pp.137- 42)

			Paul, Ep.20	400-1 AD: PNW 1	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.20, 1949 (pp.142-
			(Written in Nola and sent	(p.252)	49)
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →168		
			Paul <i>, Ep</i> .35	390 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.35, 1949 (pp.312-
			(Written in Spain and sent	(p.335)	13)
			to Bordeaux)		
			478 →168		
169. Demetrias	Lady of	PLRE 2: 1	Jerome <i>, Ep</i> .130	414 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 56.3.130, 1918
	Rome	(p.351)	(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.175-201)
		PCBE 2.1: 1	sent to Rome)		
		(pp.544-7)	346 →169		
170. Demetrius		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 148	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 699-
		(p. 123-4)	350→156		700)
			350→170		
			350→462		
			350→211		
171. Demosthenes	Vicarious	PLRE 2:1 (p.249)	Basil, Ep.225	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 1857 (Col. 840 \rightarrow
	Ponticae		93 → 171		41)
172. Deogratias		PCBE 1: 1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .102	406-12 AD: CSEL, vol.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
		(pp.271-3)	86 →172	58, Index 3 (p.31)	(pp.544-78)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .173A	416 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.49-
			86 →589	Index3 (p.45)	50)
			86 →172		
			86 →630	416 AD: EAA (p.302)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25*	419 AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.128)

			86 →514 86 →517 86 →145 86 →630 86 →598 86 →172	Eno, vol.6 (p.175)	
173. Desiderius		PCBE 2.1: 2 (p.551)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .47 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 173$	393 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.47, 1910 (pp.345-7)
174. Desiderius		PCBE 4.1:3 (p.561)	Paul, Ep.43 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) 478 \rightarrow 174 623 \rightarrow 174	406 AD: PNW 2 (p.348) 405 AD: PCBE 4.1:3 (p.561)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.43, 1949 (pp.363- 69) see Walsh p.348
175. Deuterius	Bishop of Mauretania	PCBE 1: 4 (pp.275-6)	Aug, Ep.236 (Written in Hippo and sent to Mauretania) 86 →175	395 AD to 430 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.62) 411-19 AD: PCBE 1:4 (p.276)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.523-25)
176. Diocles		PSGN: 1 (p.62)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .232 296 → 176	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.376)
177. Diodorus	Presbyter of Antioch		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .135 93 → 177	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 572-3)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .150 93 →177	373-4 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 621)

178. Diogenes			PLRE 2: 1 (pp.359-60)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .50 350→178	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.636)
			RA 25 Demaire, (p.124)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .51 350→178	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.636-7)
				John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .134 350→178	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 692- 3)
				John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .144 350→178	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 697- 8)
179. Dionysius				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .94 (Written in Lydda sent to Alexandria) 179 →619	400 AD: RH (p.164	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.94, 1912 (pp.156-7)
180. Diophantes	Preist Antioch	of	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 117-8)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .22 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.624)
				John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .62 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.643)

350→159	
John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .66 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.644- 5)
John Chrys, Ep.107 405-6 AD (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow126$ $350\rightarrow646$ $350\rightarrow180$ $350\rightarrow159$	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.665- 7)
John Chrys, Ep.130 405 AD (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.689- 90)
John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .222 404 AD (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch)	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.733- 4)

			350→126 350→646 350→180 350→159		
181. Dioscorus		PLRE 2: 2 (p.367)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .117 181 →86	410-11 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.34)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.664-5)
		PCBE 1: 1 (p.279)	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .118 86 →181	410-11 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.34)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.665-98)
182. Domnio	Roman monk	PCBE 2: 1 (pp.593-4)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .50 (Written from Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 182$	393 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.50, 1910 (pp.388-95)
183. Domnus	Priest	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 125)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .27 350→183	404 AD	PG : 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862, (col.626- 7)
184. Donatus	Preist of the Donatist church	PCBE 1: 54 (p.319)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .173 86 →184	412 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p. 45) 412 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.640-48)
185. Donatus		PCBE 2.1: 5 (p.597)	Jerome <i>Ep</i> , 154 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Africa) $346 \rightarrow 185$	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.154, 1918 (pp.367-8)
186. Donatus	Proconsul of Africa	PLRE 2: 1 (p.375)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .100 86 →186	408 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.31)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.535-38)
		PCBE 1: 24 (p.309)		408 AD: MSAD, Tab, Chron (p.283)	

				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .112 86 →186	409-10 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.33)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.657-59)
				0010 00	56, muex 5 (p.55)	(pp.657-59)
					409-410 AD: MSAD,	
					Tab, Chron (p.283)	
187. Dorotheus				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .14*	419 AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol. 88, 1981 (p.83)
				86 →187	Eno, vol.6 (p.112)	
188. Dorotheus	Presbyter			Basil, Ep.215	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.789-
				93 → 188		92)
189. Dulcitius		PLRE 2:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .204	420 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.381)		35 →189	Index 3 (p.53)	(pp.317-22)
					420 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
		PCBE 1:	2		Chron (p.286)	
		(pp.330–33)				
					Towards 419 AD:	
					EAA (p.303)	
190. Ecdicia		PLRE 2:	1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .262	418 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.383)		86 →190		(pp.621-31)
					395 AD to 430 AD:	
		PCBE 1:	1		CSEL, vol.58, Index 3	
		(p.333-4)			(p.62)	
191. Eleusius	Also known	PCBE 1:	1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .43	396-7 AD: CSEL,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
	as Eleusius	(p.336-7)		86 → 291	vol.58, Index 3 (p.16)	(pp.85-109)
				86 → 191		
				86 →293	397 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
				86 →257	Chron (p.279)	

						400 AD: EDC (p.165)	
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .44 35 →191 35 →291	397 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.16)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.109-21)
					35 →257	398 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.297)	
						Before 396AD: EAA (p.299)	
192. Elias	Governor of the Province of Cappodocia				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .94 93→192	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 485-9)
193. Ellebichus	Mag. Mil.	PLRE (p.277-7 PSGN: 1		1	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .225 296 → 193	384-390 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.369)
194. Elpidius		PCBE (p.338)	1:	2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .242 86 →194	395 to 430 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.563-67)
195. Elpidius	Bishop of a maritime town in the				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .205 93 → 195	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 656-7)
	East				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .206 93 → 195	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 657-660)
196. Emeritus of		PCBE (pp.340-	1: 9)	2	Aug <i>, Ep.</i> 87 86 →196	405-411 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.26)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.397-406)
Caesarea						405-11 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.282)	

197. Epiphanius	Bishop of		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .51	394 AD: RH (p. 157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.51, 1910
	Salamis (367		197 →340		(pp.395-412)
	AD) in		(Written by E. in Salamis		
	Cyprus for 36		Cyprus and sent to		
	years		Bethlehem)		
			Jerome <i>, Ep</i> .90	400 AD:RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.90, 1912
			619→197		(pp.143-145)
			(Written in Alexandria and		
			sent to Cyprus)		
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .91	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.91, 1912
			197→346		(pp.145-146)
			(Written in Cyprus and sent		
			to Bethlehem)		
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .258		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.948-
			93 → 197		53)
198. Epiphanius		PSGN: 1 (p.64)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .239	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862
			296 → 198	GN:RP (p.180)	(Col. 381)
199. Eraclius	Also known	PCBE 1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .213	426 AD: CSEL, vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	as Heraclius	(pp.356-8)	86→199	Index 3 (p.56)	(pp.372-79)
				26-9-426 AD: EAA	
				(p.303)	
200. Eucherius	Or Eucher.	PLRE 2: 3	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .51	421 AD:	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.51, 1949 (pp. 423-
	Husband of	(p.405)	(Written in Nola and sent	PNW 2 (p.365)	8)
	Galla		to the Island of Sainte		
		HGP: 3 (p.598)	Marguerite)		Became Bishop of Lyon 434 AD

201. Eudocios		PCBE 4.1: 2 (pp.653-8) PSGN:1 (p.66)	478 → 200 478 → 279 Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .216-18	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.352-7)
		P3GN.1 (p.66)	$296 \rightarrow 201$	GN:RP (p.180)	PG. 57, Wigne, Vol.5, 1802 (Col.552-7)
202. Eudoxios	Rhetor who taught in Cappadocia	PLRE 1:2 (p. 290)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .174-80 296 → 202	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.284- 96)
		PSGN: 2 (p.66-9)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .187 296 → 202	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.305-8)
203. 108.Eudoxius	Abbot	PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.668)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .48 86 →203	After 398 AD: CSEL, vol. 58, Index 3 (p.18)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.137-40)
204. 109.Eufrates		PCBE 1: 1 (p.361)	Aug, $Ep.142$ $86 \rightarrow 204$ $86 \rightarrow 546$	412 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285) 412 AD: EDC (p.187)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.247-50)
205. 110.Eugenius		PLRE 1: 6 (p.293)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .11 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .57/ Zelzer, <i>Ex Ep</i> .10] 38→205	Autumn 393 AD: LTA (p.702) Autumn 393AD: PSA (pp.547-8)	CSEL: Zelzer, 1982 (pp.205-22) Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36
206. Eugenius		RA 25 Delmaire (p.136)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 350→61 350→442 350→605 350→239 350→227	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 706- 7)

			$350 \rightarrow 221$ $350 \rightarrow 405$ $350 \rightarrow 206$ $350 \rightarrow 287$ $350 \rightarrow 624$		
207. Eulalios	Cousin of Gregory of Nazianzus	· · · · ·	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .116-17 296 \rightarrow 207	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 212-3)
	Nuzianzus		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .158 296 → 207	Date Uncertain GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.265)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 111 296 → 207	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.210)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep.</i> 118 296 → 207	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.213)
					Note: see PSGN p.70, n.115 and 118 re <i>Ep</i> . 111 and 118.
208. Eulancius			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .208 93 → 208		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.765-8)
209. Eulogius		RA 25 Delmaire (p.126)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .87 350→209	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.706-7)
210. Eulogius			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .265 93→210 93→24 93→300 Sent to Palestine	377 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 984- 92)

211. Eulysius	RA 25 Delmaire (p.126)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .148 350→156 350→170 350→462 350→211	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 699- 700)
212. Euodius	PCBE 1: 1 (pp.366-73)	Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 158 212 →86	415 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.488-97)
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .159 86 → 212	414 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.159, 1904 (pp.497-502)
			414/415 AD: EAA (p.302)	
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .160 212 → 86	414 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p. 42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.160, 1904 (pp.503-6)
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .161 212 → 86	414 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.161, 1904 (pp.507-11)
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .162 86 → 212	414 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p. 42	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.162, 1904 (pp.511-20)
			414/415 AD: EAA (p.302)	
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .163 212 → 86	414 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.163, 1904 (pp.520-1)

	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .164 86 → 212	414 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.164, 1904 (pp.521-41)
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .169 86 → 212	415 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.44)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.169, 1904 (pp.611-22)
		415 AD: EAA (p.302)	
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .177 (Written in Hippo and sent to Rome)	416 AD: CSEL vol. 58, Index 3 (p. 45)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 44.177, 1904 (pp.669-88)
	$212 \rightarrow 341$ $86 \rightarrow 341$ $87 \rightarrow 341$	416 AD:EDC (pp.95, 214)	
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	416 AD: EAA (p.302)	
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183 (Written in Rome and sent		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 44.183, 1904 (pp.724-30)
	to Hippo or Carthage) 339 → 212 339 →86	417 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.46)	
	$339 \rightarrow 87$ $339 \rightarrow 28$ $339 \rightarrow 502$		
213. Eupaterius	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .159 93 → 213	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.620-1)
			Letter is addressed to Eupaterius and his daughter, however neither are

						otherwise known to us.
214. Eupaterius		Bishop Colonia Armenia	of in	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .195 93→ 214	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.708)
215. Eupatrius	A scholasticus			Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep.</i> 11 297 → 215	Mid 380s to 394 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 184-9)
216. Eopatrisu				Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .12 297 → 216	Date Uncertain: Before 394 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 190-4)
217. Eusebias		PCBE 2 (pp.697-8		Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 7 (Sent from Syrian desert to Aquileia) $346 \rightarrow 135$ $346 \rightarrow 351$ $346 \rightarrow 217$	371-372 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.7, 1910 (pp.26- 31)
218. Eusebias	Layman of Bologna	PLRE 1 (p.306) PCBE 2 (p.703)	: 32 1: 5	Ambrose, Ep.71 [Maur, Ep.54/Faller, Ep.26] $38 \rightarrow 218$ Ambrose, Ep.72 [Maur, Ep.55/ Zelzer, Ep.38] $38 \rightarrow 218$	20)	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (p.179) CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990, (pp.23- 6) Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36
219. Eusebius		PLRE 2 (p.429)	2: 5	Aug, <i>Epp</i> .34 and 35 86 →219	396 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.279) 396-7AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.23-31)

220. Eusebius	Bishop of	HPG: 1 (p.603)	Sul. Severus, Ep.1 (Written	400 AD: HGP (p.603)	<i>PL</i> : Migne, vol. 20, 1975 (pp.175-8)
	Rouen		in Gaul and sent to Rouen)		
		PCBE 4.1:4	574 →220	397 AD:	
		(p.699)		PCBE 4.1:4 (p.699)	
221. Eusebius	Priest of		Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .37 [Maur,	Spring of 383 AD:	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60
	Thessalonica		<i>Ep</i> .15/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .51]	LTA (p.701)	7)
	- Macdeonia		(Written in Milan and sent		
			to Thessalonica-	Early 383 AD: PSA	
			Macedonia)	(pp.508-9)	
			38 →40		
			38 →47		
			38→138		
			38 →221		
			38 →239		
			38 →381		
			38 →442		
			38 →494		
			38 →555		
			38 →605		
			38 →627		
		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> . 163	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.706-7
		(p.126)	350→61		
			350→442		
			350→605		
			350→239		
			350→227		
			350→221		
			350→405		

		350→206 350→287 350→624		
222. Eusebius		Greg. Nyssa, Ep.4 296 →222		SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 146-54) Identity otherwise unknown.
223. Eusebius of Caesarea	PSGN: 3 (p.75- 77)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .16 296 → 223	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 34, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 49-52) PG: 34, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.52)
		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .17 296 → 223	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 34, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.52)
		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep.</i> 18 296 \rightarrow 223	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	DC: 27 Mine and 2 4002 (cel 272)
224. Eusebius	PSGN: 4 (p.77)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .231 296 → 224	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 373)
225. Eusebius		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .271 93→ 225		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1004- 5)
226. Eusebius	Bishop of Samosata (Exiled to	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .27 93 → 226	368 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.305)
	Thrace in 374 AD by decree of the Emperor	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .30 93 → 226	368 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.313)
	Valens) PSGN: 1 (p. 73-	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .31 93 → 226	368 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.313-6)
	4)	Basil, Ep.34	369 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857

93 → 226		(col.320-1)
		(
Basil, Ep.48	371 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(col.382-4)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .95	372 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(col.489)
Basil, Ep.98	372 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226	37270	(Col. 496-7)
	272 40	DC: 22 Minute viel 4, 1957
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .100 93 → 226	372 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 504-5)
95 7 220		(C01. 504-5)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .127	373 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(Col. 533)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .128		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(Col. 534-7)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .136	373 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226	373 AD	(Col. 573-6)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .138	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(Col. 577-81)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .141	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
93 → 226		(Col. 589-92)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .145	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857

93 → 226		(Col.593-6)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .162 93 → 226	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.632-3)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .198 93 → 226	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.713-6)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .237 93 → 226	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.885-8)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .239 93 → 226	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.889-93)
Basil, <i>Ep</i> .241 93 → 226	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.898)
Basil <i>, Ep</i> .268 93 → 226	377-8AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 997)
Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .42 296 → 226	June- Sept 370 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.88-9)
Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .44 296 → 226	Sept. 370 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.92-3)
Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .64-66 296 → 226	374 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 125- 32.

227. Eustasius	Bishop of		Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur,		CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.3, 1991 (pp.302-
	Dertonensis		<i>Ep</i> .42/Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep</i> .15]	(p.701)	14)
	(Tortona)		(Written in Milan and sent		Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re
			to Rome)	Autumn 393 AD:PSA	excommunication of Jovinius and his
			98 →565	(p.545)	followers – Ambrose et al support
			38 →565		Siricius' decision.
			537 →565		
			243 →565		
			409 →565		
			256 →565		
			599 →565		
			148 →565		
			283 →565		
			227 →565		
		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> . 163	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.706-7)
		(p.127)	350→61		
			350→442		
			350→605		
			350→239		
			350→227		
			350→221		
			350→405		
			350→206		
			350→287		
			350→624		
228. Eustathia			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.3	After 381, but before	SC: 363, Mararval , 1990, (124-46)
			297 → 228	392 AD	
			297 → 39		

					297 → 95		
229. Eustathius		PLRE (p.310)	1:	1	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .1 93 \rightarrow 229	357 AD (Leob, vol.1, p.3)	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.220- 222)
							A well connected philospher who correstponded with the Emperor Julian and Libanius. Possibily Pagan
230. Eustathius	Bishop of Sebaste				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .79 93 \rightarrow 230	371 AD (Leob, vol.1, p.87)	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.453) PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.536-7)
					Basil, <i>Ep</i> .119 93 → 230	372-3 AD	
231. Eustathius	Bishop of Himmeria				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .184 93 → 231	374 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.661)
232. Eustathius	A Physician	PLRE 1 311)	: 4	(p.	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .151 93 → 232	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.605-8)
					Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .33 (s) 297 → 232		Silvas, 2007, pp. 235-45.
233. Eustochium (Ivlia)	Travelled from Rome to Palestine and settled	PLRE (p.312)	1:	1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .22 (Possibly written and received in Rome) 346→233	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.22, 1910 (pp.143-211)
	in Bethlehem in 385/6 AD. Died in 419.				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .31 (Written in Rome and sent	384 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.31, 1910 (pp.249-251)

			to Rome) 346→233		
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .46 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) 475→390 233→390	392-3 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.46, 1910 (pp.329-44)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .108 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to E who was residing in Bethlehem) $346 \rightarrow 233$	404 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.108, 1912 (pp.306-51)
234. Eustochius	Sophist	PLRE 1:5 (p.313) PSGN: 1 (p.78)	Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .189-91 296 → 234	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 308- 13) Fellow student with Gregory in Athens. Taught at Caesarea in Cappodocia.
235. Eustochius			Aug, Ep.24* 86 →235	422-3 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (pp.74-5, 171-2)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.126-7)
236. Euthalia		RA 25, Delmaire (p. 127)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .32 350→236	404/405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862, (col.628- 9)
			John Chrys, Ep.178 350→236		PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862, (col.713)

237. Euthymius		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 127)	John Chrys, Ep.218 350→237	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862, (col.731)
238. Eutropios		PSGN: 1 (p.80-1)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .70-1 296 → 238	375 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 133-7)
239. Eutropius	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose, Ep.37 [Maur, Ep.15/Zelzer, Ep.51] (Written in Milan and sent to Thessalonica- Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$ $38 \rightarrow 627$	Spring of 383 AD: LTA (p.701) Early 383 AD: PSA (pp.508-9)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 127)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 350→61 350→442 350→605 350→239 350→227	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862 (col. 706-7)

			$350 \rightarrow 221$ $350 \rightarrow 405$ $350 \rightarrow 206$ $350 \rightarrow 287$ $350 \rightarrow 624$		
240. Evagrius	AKA Evagrios	PLRE 1: 6 (pp. 285-86)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .156 93 → 240	373 AD	PG: 32, Milgne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col.613- 7)
					A wealthy man who held a number of high provincial offices before becoming a preist in Antioch. Family connections extended from Antioch to Egypt. Jer. <i>de vir ill.</i> 125 and Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 57.6 advised that he translated into latin Athanasius' <i>Life of Anthony.</i>
241. Evagrius		PLRE 1: 5 (pp. 285) PSGN: 1 (p.64)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .3 296 → 241	359 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col. 24)
242. Evangelus		PCBE 2.1: 1 (p.662)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .73 (Written in Bethlehem, destination possibly Rome) 346 →242	398 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.73, 1912 (pp.13-23)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .146 (Written in Bethlehem, destination possibly Rome) 346 →242	398 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.146, 1918 (pp.308-312)

243. Eventius	Bishop of		Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur,	Early 393 AD: LTA	CSEL: Zelzer, vol 82.3, 1991 (pp.302-
l	Ticiniensis		<i>Ep</i> .42/Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep</i> .15]	(p.701)	14)
	(Pavia)		(Written in Milan and sent		
			to Rome)	Autumn 393 AD:PSA	Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re
			98 →565	(p.545)	excommunication of Jovinius and his
			38 →565		followers – Ambrose et al support
			537 →565		Siricius' decision.
			243 →565		
			409 →565		
			256 →565		
			599 →565		
			148 →565		
			283 →565		
			227 →565		
244. Eventius (2)		RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys, Ep.173	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.710-2)
		(p.125)	350→244		
245. Exuperantius	Roman		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .145	397-99 AD: RH	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.145, 1918
	soldier		(Written from Bethlehem	(p.159)	(pp.306-307)
			to Rome?)		
			346 →245		
246. Fabiola		PCBE 2.1: 2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .20*	422AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.94-112)
		(p.735)	86 → 246	Eno, vol.6 (p.133)	
247. Fabiola	Died 397 -	PLRE 1: 1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .64	397 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.64, 1910
	400 AD	(p.323)	(Written on the Palestine		(pp.586-615)
			seaboard to be taken with		
		PCBE 2.1: 1	F on her journey back to		

	(p.734)	Rome) $346 \rightarrow 247$ Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .78 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome)	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.78, 1912 (pp.49-87)
248. Fabiola	PLRE 2: 2 (p.448) PCBE 1: 1 (p.380)	$346 \rightarrow 247$ Aug, <i>Ep</i> .267 (Written in Hippo and sent to Rome)	Between 395 AD and 430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.62) 402 AD: PCBE 1:1 (p.380)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.651)
			Also see de Bruyne, D., 'Les Anciennes Collections et la Chronologie des Lettres de Saint Augustine', <i>Revue Bénédictine</i> 43 (1931) pp.4, 290	
			Sometime after 395AD: EAA (p.304)	
249. Faltonius	PLRE 1: 13 (p.49)	Ambrose, $Ep.63$ [Maur, Ep.89/ Zelzer, $Ep.61$] $38 \rightarrow 249$	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36

Probus Alypius					CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.19- 20)
					J.F.Matthews, "The Letters of Symmachus' in J.W.Binns (ed) <i>Latin</i> <i>Literature of the Fourth Century</i> , (London, 1975) see n. 154 (p.97)
250. Faustinus	Deacon of Hippo	PCBE 1: 10 (p.388)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .7* 86 →250	427 AD: FC vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.62-3)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.39-40)
251. Faustinus		PCBE 2.1: 3 (pp.749 – 50)	Ambrose, Ep.73 [Maur, Ep.39/Zelzer, Ep.8] $38 \rightarrow 251$	394 AD: PSA (p.550)	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.2, 1990 (pp.66-71)
252. Faustinus		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 127-8) PLRE 1:3	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .84 350 → 252	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.652- 3)
253. Fegadius	AKA Phoebadius/ Foegadio Bishop of Aginnensis (Agen) near Bordeaux	HGP: 1 (p.669) PCBE 4.1:1	Ambrose, $Ep.17$ [Maur, $Ep.87/$ Zelzer, $Ep.47$](Sentperhapsto(SentperhapstoSaragossa)38 \rightarrow 16838 \rightarrow 253	Undatable but before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.47- 8)
254. Felicia		PCBE 1: 1 (p.399)	Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 208 86 →254	423 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.286)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.342-47)

255. Felicitas	Mother Superior	PCBE 1: 2 (pp.406-7)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .210 (Written in Hippo and sent to a convent in Hippo) $86 \rightarrow 255$ $86 \rightarrow 533$	411-430 AD: PCBE 1:2 (pp.406-7)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 57, 1923 (pp.1- 44) Note this letter was sent with Aug. <i>Ep.</i> 211.
256. Felix Cornelius	Bishop of Comensi	PCBE 2.1: 8 (pp.771-2)	Ambrose, Ep.18 [Maur, Ep.3/Zelzer, Ep.43] $38 \rightarrow 256$	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.2, 1990 (pp.41-2)
			Ambrose, Ep.19 [Maur, Ep.4/ Zelzer, Ep.5] $38 \rightarrow 256$	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.1, 1968 (pp.35-38)
			Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur, Ep.42/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.15] (Written in Milan and sent	Early 393 AD:LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.3, 1982 (pp.302- 14)
			to Rome) 98 \rightarrow 565 38 \rightarrow 565 537 \rightarrow 565 243 \rightarrow 565 409 \rightarrow 565	Autumn 393 AD: PSA (p.545)	Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of Jovinius and his followers – Ambrose et al support Siricius' decision.
			$409 \rightarrow 565$ $256 \rightarrow 565$ $599 \rightarrow 565$ $148 \rightarrow 565$ $283 \rightarrow 565$		Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			227 →565		

257. Felix	Also known	PCBE	1:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .43	397 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
as Felices	(p.399)			86 → 291	Index 3 (p.16)	(pp.85-121)	
				86 → 191			
					86 →293	397 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
					86 →257	Chron (p.279)	
						396AD: EAA (p.299)	
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .44	398 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
					86 →191	Index 3 (p.16)	(pp.109-21)
					86 →291		
					86 →257	397 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
						Chron (p.279)	
						396AD: EAA (p.299)	
258. Felix		PCBE	1:	56	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .3*	Between 425 and	CSEL: Divjak, vol .88, 1981 (pp.21-25)
		(p.429)			86 →258	430 AD: FC, vol.81,	
						Eno, vol. 6 (p.33)	
259. Felix		PCBE	1:	60	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .252	After 430 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.600)
		(p.432)			86 →259	vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	
		PLRE	2:	3		After 395 AD: EAA	
		(p.459)				(p.304)	
260. Felix		PLRE	2:	5	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .77	401-8 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
		(p.460)			86 →260 86 →318	vol.58, Index 3 (p.24)	(pp.329-30)
		PCBE	1:	19	00 / 510	403/4AD: EAA	
		(p.417)		10		(p.300)	
		(1				()/	

261. Festus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.466)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .89 86 →261	405-11 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.27)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.419-25)
		PCBE 1: 1 (p.451)		406 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.282)	
262. Festus			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .294 93 → 262 93 → 387		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1036- 7)
263. Firminus			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .116 93 → 263	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.532-3)
264. Firmus			Aug, <i>Epp</i> .231A and 1*A, 86 →264	Between 426-7 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6	CSEL: Divjak, vol .88, 1981 (pp.7-9)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .2* 86 →264	(p.14) 426-7 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.19)	CSEL: Divjak, vol .88, 1981 (pp.9-21)
265. Firmus		PLRE 1:3 (p.340) RA 25 Delmaire (p. 128)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 80 350 → 265	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol. 3.2, 1862, (col. 651)
266. Flavian	Bishop of Antioch DoD: 404 AD		Greg. Nyssa <i>Ep.1</i> 297 → 266	Betweem late 381 and 394 AD	Pasquali SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 82-104) Appears in Migne's as Greg. Naz. Ep. 249, but Silvas (2007, p. 105-7)
					suggests that modern scholarship has letter is the work of Greg. of Nyssa'. See CPG, vol.2, p. 188.

267. Florentina		PLRE	2: 2		408-9 AD: PCBE 1:1	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.648)
		(p.476)	(Written in Hippo sent to place unknown)	(pp.467-8)	
		PCBE	1: 1	-	395-430 AD: CSEL	
		(pp.46	7-8)		vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	
268. Florentinus		PCBE	1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .114	409-423 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
		(pp.46	8-9)	86 →268	vol.58, Index 3 (p.33)	(pp.660-61)
					409-423AD: EAA	
					(p.301)	
269. Florentinus		PCBE	1: 3	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .232	399 to 407 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.471)	86 →269	vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	(pp.511-17)
					After 400 or 408:	
					EAA (304)	
270. Florentius				Jerome, Ep.4	375 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.4, 1910 (pp.19-
				(Sent from Antioch to		20)
				Jerusalem)		
				346→270		
					/	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.5, 1910 (pp.21-
				Jerome, Ep.5	375-7 AD: RH (p.	23)
				(Sent from the Syrian	154)	
				Desert to Jerusalem) 346 →270		
271. Florentius	Bishop	of PCBE	4.1:3		401-6 AD: Fabre, P.	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.42, 1949 (pp.359-
271.11010111103	Cahors	(p.787		478 →271	Essai Sur La	63)
		(8	,	(Written in	Chronologie de	,
				Nola and sent to Cahors –	5	

					Gaul)	Paulin de Nole (Paris, 1948) p.55 After 407/409 AD: PCBE 4.1:3 (p.787)		
272. Florentius	Gallic Bishop	PCBE (p.471)	1:	4	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .219 (Written in Hippo and sent to Gaul) $87 \rightarrow 510$ $87 \rightarrow 137$ $86 \rightarrow 510$ $86 \rightarrow 137$ $272 \rightarrow 510$ $272 \rightarrow 137$ $550 \rightarrow 510$ $550 \rightarrow 137$	426 AD: CSEL vol. 58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 19 (pp.428-31)	923
273. Fortunatianus	Bishop of Sicca	PCBE (p.482)	1:	4	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .148 (Sent from Hippo to Sicca) 86 →273	413-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.39-40) 411-2 AD: HCA (pp.640), n.132 (p.57)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 19 (pp.332-47)	904
274. Fortunatus	Bishop of Cirta				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .115 (Sent from Hippo to Cirta) 86 →274	409 to 423 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.33) Between 409-423AD: EAA (p. 301)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 14 (pp.661-62)	898

275. Fortunatus			PCBE	1:	5	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .53	399-401 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
			(pp.494	-6)		(Written in Hippo and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (p.18)	(pp.152-58)
						to Constantina, also know		
						as Cirta- Numibia)	399-401 AD: PCBE	
						275 →284	1:5 (p.494)	
						28 →284		
						86 →284	398-400 AD: EAA	
							(p.300)	
276. Fretela	Goth					Jerome <i>, Ep</i> .106	404-405 AD: RH	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.106, 1912
						(Written in Bethlehem and	(p.163)	(pp.247-89)
						sent possibly to		
						Constantinople)		
						346 →276	404-410 AD: Kelly,	
						346 →575	J.N.D., Jerome his	
							Life, Writings, and	
							Contoveries (London,	
							1975) p.285	
277. Furia			PLRE	1:	1	Jerome, Ep.54	394-5 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.54, 1910
			(p.375)			(Written from Bethlehem		(pp.466-85)
						to Rome)		
				2.1:	1	346 →277		
			(p.878)					
278. Gaius			PCBE	1:	1	· 0/ 1-	388-90 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895
			(p.516)			86 →278	vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	(pp.46-7)
							390-1 AD: EAA (p.299)	
279. Galla	Wife	of	PLRE	2:	2	Paul, Ep.51	423-6 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.51, 1949 (pp.423-
	Eucherius		(p.491)			(Written in Nola and sent		8)
	mother	of				to the Island of Sainte		

	Salonius and	PCBE 4.1:3	Marguerite)	Between 412-421	
	Veranus.	(pp.841-2)	478 → 200 478 → 279	AD: PCBE 4.1:3 (pp.841-2)	
280. Gaudentius		PLRE 2: 4 (p.493)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .128 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome)	413 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.128, 1918 (pp.156-62)
		PCBE 2.1: 10 (p.892)	346 → 280		Note: Jerome addressed the letter to G.'s young daughter Pacatula, however it contains instructions to G on how she should be raised.
					Letter also gives an account of the sack of Rome in 410 AD by Alaric
281. Gaudentius	Bishop of Brescia 390-410 AD	RA 25 Delmaire (p.128)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .184 350→281	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.715-6)
282. Gemellus		PLRE 1: 2 (p.388)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .79 350 → 282	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 650- 1)
		RA 25 Delmaire (pp.128-9)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .124 350 → 282	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 678)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .132 350 → 282	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 690- 1)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .194 350 → 282	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 720)
283. Geminiani	Bishop of Mutinensis		Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .44 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .42/Zelzer, <i>Ex</i> . <i>Ep</i> .15]	Early 393 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.3, 1991 (pp.302- 14)

	(Modena)			(Written in Milan and sent		Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re
				to Rome)	Autumn 393 AD: PSA	excommunication of Jovinius and his
				98 →565	(p.545)	followers – Ambrose et al support
				38 →565		Siricius' decision.
				537 →565		
				243 →565		
				409 →565		
				256 →565		
				599 →565		
				148 →565		
				283 →565		
				227 →565		
284. Generosus	Thought to	PLRE 2	: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .53	398-400 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2.53, 1898
	be a Consul	(p.501)		(Written in Hippo and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (p.18)	(pp.152-58)
	or Governor			to Constantina, also know		
	of Numidia	PCBE 1	: 1	as Cirta- Numibia)	400 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
		(pp.532-3)		275 →284	Chron (p.280)	
				28 →284		
				86 →284		
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .116	409-423 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2.116, 1898
				86 → 284	vol.58, Index 3 (p.33)	(p.663)
					409-423 AD: EAA	
					(p.301)	
285. Genethlius				Basil, Ep.224	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.833-
				93 → 285		40)
286. Georges		PSGN: 2 (p	. 83)	Greg. Naz, Ep.149	383 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.253-6)
				296 → 286	GN:RP (p.179)	

287. Gerontius (1)	RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 163	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862, (col.706-
	(p.129)	350→61		7)
		350→442		
		350→605		
		350→239		
		350→227		
		350→221		
		350→405		
		350→206		
		350→287		
		350→624		
288. Gerontius (2)	RA 25 Delmaire,	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .54	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862, (col. 638-
	(pp. 129-30)	350→ 288		9)
289. Gestidius	HGP: 1 (p.617)	Ausonius, <i>Epp</i> .32-4	389 AD: HGP (p.617)	Leob: White, vol.2, 1985 (p.148-53)
		(Whilst the letter appears		
	PCBE 4.1:	in Ausonius' collection it is	Around 389 AD:	
	1(p.896)	believed to be Paulinus of	Fabre, P., Essai Sur	
		Nola writing to Gestidius	La Chronologie de	
		and sent to Bordelais)	L'Oeuvre de Saint	
		478 →289	Paulin de Nole (Paris,	
			1948) pp.100-1	
			Beginning 381-389	
			AD: PCBE 4.1:	
			1(p.896)	
290. Gigantios	PSGN: 1 (p.85)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .100	381 AD	PG: 38, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 173)
		296 → 290	GN:RP (p.179)	

291. Glorius		PCBE	1:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .43	397 AD: MSAD, Tab.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2.43, 1898
		(p.541)			86 → 291	Chron (p.279)	(pp.85-121)
					86 → 191		
					86 →293	396-7AD: EAA	
					86 →257	(p.299)	
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .44	398 AD: MSAD, Tab.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2.44, 1898
					35 →191	Chron (p.279)	(pp.109-21)
					35 →291		
					35 →257	Before 396 AD: EAA (p.299)	
292. Glycerios					Greg. Naz, Ep.247	Date uncertain	Gallay, vol.2, p. 137-8
					296 → 292		Also Basil Ep. 170 CPG, vol.2, 3032,
							p.188
293. Grammaticus		PCBE	1:	1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .43	397 AD: MSAD, Tab.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2.43, 1898
		(p.542)			86 → 291	Chron (p.279)	(pp.23-7)
					86 → 191		
					86 →293		
					86 →257		
294. Gratian	Emperor	PLRE	1:	2	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .1 [Maur,		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982
		(p.401)			<i>Ep</i> .1/ Zeler, <i>Ex. Ep</i> .12]	March 380 AD: PSA	(pp.219-21)
					38 →294	(pp.501-2, 578)	
	Deceased						
	383 AD				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .39 [Maur,	•	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (p.182)
					<i>Ep.</i> 10/ Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep.</i> 4]	(p.701)	
					(Written in Milan and sent		
					to Aquileia)		
					38 →294		
					38 →606		

					1
			38 →638		
			Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 40 [Maur, Ep.11/Zelzer, Ex.Ep. 5] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	May 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.182-5)
			Ambrose, Ep.41 [Maur, Ep.12: Zelzer, Ex. Ep. 6] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	June 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.186-90)
295. Gregorius	Praeses.	PLRE1:6 (p. 403) PSGN: 4 (p.92-3)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .195 296 → 295	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862, (Col. 317- 20)
296. Gregory of Nazianzus		PLRE 1: 1 (p.404)	Basil. <i>Ep</i> .2 93 → 296 Basil. <i>Ep</i> .14 93 → 296	358 AD (Leob vol.1, p.7)	PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col.224-34) PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 275-77)
			Basil. <i>Ep.</i> 19 93 → 296		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 284)
			Basil. <i>Ep</i> .71		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857

			93 → 296		(col. 436-40)
			Basil. <i>Ep</i> .368 93 → 296		Leob, <i>Saint Basil: The Letters</i> , Trans. R.J. Deferrari, vol.4 (1950) p. 356.
297. Gregory of Nyssa	Younger brother of Basil the	PSGN: 1 (p.91- 92)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .38 93→ 297		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (Col. 326-40)
,	Great (Caesarea)		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .58 93→ 297		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (Col. 408-9)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .11 296 → 297	362-5 AD: Silvas (2007) p.90-1: 362-7 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col. 41-4)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .72 296 → 297	376 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 93: 375 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.137)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .73 296 → 297	376 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 93: 375 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.137)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .74 296 → 297	376 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 94: 375 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.137- 40)

		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .76 296 → 297	378 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 95: 379 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.140-1)
		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .81 296 → 297	381 AD: see Silvas (2007) p. 96: 380 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.156)
		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .182 296 → 297	383 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 97: end 383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.296-7)
		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .197 296 → 297	385 AD: Silvas (2007) p. 98: 384-90 GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.321-4)
298. Gregory	Uncle of Basil of Caesarea Bishop of an	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .59 93 →298 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .60		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 409-13) PG: 32 Migne, vol. 4, 1857
	unknown see	93 →298		(Col. 413-7)
299. Harmatius	(the Elder)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .276 93 → 299		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1012)
300. Harpocration	Exiled Bishop from Egypt in Palestine	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .265 93 \rightarrow 210 93 \rightarrow 24 93 \rightarrow 300	377 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 984- 92)
		Sent to Palestine		

301. Hecebolios	Praeses		PLRE 1:	3	Greg. Naz, Ep.196	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 320-1)
			(p.409)		296 → 301	GN:RP (p.179)	
			PSGN: 1 (p.9				
302. Hedybia	Lady fro	m	PLRE 2:	1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .120	407 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.120, 1912
	Gaul		(p.528)		(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.470-515)
				1 1.1	sent to Gaul)		
			PCBE 4 (pp.966-7)	1.1:1	346 →302		
303. Heliodorus	Bishop	of	PCBE 2.1:	2	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .14	376-7 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 54.1.14, 1910
505. Heliouolus	Altinum	01	(pp.965-6)	2	(Sent from the Syrian	570-7 AD. KH (p.134)	(pp.44-62)
	Annum		(pp.505.0)		desert to Aquileia)		
					346 → 303		
					Jerome <i>, Ep</i> . 60	396 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.60, 1910
					(Sent from Bethlehem to		(pp.548-75)
					Aquileia)		
					346 →303		
304. Helladius		of	PLRE1:2 (p. 4	112)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .173	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.710)
	Caesarea				350→304		
	372-78		RA 25 Delm	naire		5	
			(p.130)		Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .120	Easter 383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 213-6)
					350→304	GN:RP (p.179)	
					Greg. Naz, Ep.127	Date Uncertain:	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 221)
					350→304	before 390 AD	1 G. 37, Wigne, Vol.5, 1802 (Col. 221)
					550 7504	GN:RP (p.180)	
					Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .167	383/4 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.277)
					350→304	GN:RP (p.179)	

			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .172 350→304	Easter 383 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.282)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .219 350→304	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.357- 60)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 220 350→304	384-90AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.360)
305. Helladius	Comes (East)	PLRE 1: 3 (p.412)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .109 93 → 305	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.517-8)
306. Helpidius	Bishop AKA Elpidius	RA 25, Delmaire (pp.130-1)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .25 350 → 306	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 626)
			John Chrys, Ep.114 350 → 306	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 670- 1)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .131 350 → 306	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 690)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .138 350 → 306	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 695)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .142 350 → 306	407 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 696- 7)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .230 350 → 306		PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 737)

307. Heortius			RA 25,	Delm	aire	John Chrys, Ep.30	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 628)
			(p. 132	2)		350 → 307		
						Written in Cucuse		
308. Heracleidas	Retired					Basil <i>, Ep</i> .150	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 585-9)
	Lawyer wł					41 → 308		
	was living	at						
	Basil's							
	Hospital							
309. Heraclianos			PSGN:	1 (p.9	8)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .97	Date Uncertain	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 169-
						296 → 309	GN:RP (p.180)	72)
310. Heraclianus						Greg. Nyssa, Ep.24	383 AD (Silvas, 2007,	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 276-86)
						296 → 310	p. 191)	
311. Herculius			PLRE 545)	2:2	(p.	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .201 350 →311	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.
312. Hermogenianus			PCBE	2.1:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .1	After 386 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 1, 1895
C C			(p.981)		86 →312	vol.58, Index 3 (p.12)	(pp.1-3)
							Late 386 AD: EAA	
							(p.299)	
313. Hesychius	Bishop	of				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .197	418 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	Salonae	in				(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.51)	(pp.231-35)
	Dalmatia					to Dalmatia)		
						86 →313		
						Aug, <i>Ep</i> .198	418 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
						(Written in Dalmatia and	Index 3 (p.51)	(pp.235-42)
						sent to Hippo)		
						313 →86		

			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .199 (Written in Hippo and sent to Dalmatia) $86 \rightarrow 313$	419 AD: CSEL vol. 58, Index 3 (p.51)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.243-92)
		RA 25 Delmire (p.132-3)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .183 350→ 313	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.715)
314. Hesychius		PLRE 2:2 (p.553)	John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 198 350→ 314	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 722)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p.133)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .223 350→314	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 734- 5)
315. Hesychius(3)	Probably lives in	RA 25 Delmaire (pp. 133-4)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .24 350→315	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 (col.625-6)
	Antioch or Isauria	PLRE 2:3 (p. 553)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .74 350→315	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 (col.648-9) PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 (col.712)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .176 350→315	404 AD	
316. Hesychius	Otherwise unknown		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .64 93 → 316		PG: 34, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (col.420)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .72 93→ 316		PG: 34, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (col. 440)
317. Hierius			Greg, Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .7 297 → 317	Date unknown: before 394 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 170-2)

318. Hilarinus		PLRE 2: 2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .77	401-408 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
		(p.562)	86 →260	vol.58, Index 3	(pp.329-30)
			86 →318	(p.24)	
		PCBE 1: 2			
		(p.559)		403/4AD: EAA	
				(p.300)	
319. Hilarius	Bishop of	HGP: 1 (p.625)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .178	416 AD: FC, vol.30,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.178, 1904
	Narbonne		86 →319	Parsons, vol 4	(pp.689-91)
		PCBE 4.1:4		(p.108)	
		(pp.1008-9)			
				416 AD: EAA (p. 302)	
320. Hilarius	Syracusan	PCBE 2.1: 3	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .156	412 - 415 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.156, 1904
		(p.986)	320→86	vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	(pp.447-448)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .157	412 - 415 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.157, 1904
			86 →320	vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	(pp.449-88)
321. Hilarius			Basil, Ep.212	357 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 → 321		(Col.780-1)
322. Hilary	Layman		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .226	428 to 429 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
			322 →86	vol.58, Index 3 (p.60-	(pp.468-80)
				1)	
323. Himerius			Basil, Ep.274		PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col.1009)
			93 → 323		
324. Homophronios		PSGN: 1 (p.99)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .221	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.361)
			296→ 324	GN:RP (p.180)	
325. Honoratus	Catechumen	PCBE 1: 4	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .140	412 AD: CSEL vol. 58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44.140, 1904
	of Augustine	(p.564)	86 →325	Index 3 (p.36)	(pp.155-234)

326. Honoratus	Bishop of	PCBE	1: 1	6	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .228	After 429 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57.228, 1923
	Thiave	(p.570)			86 →326	vol.58, Index 3 (p.61)	(pp.484-96)
						Winter 429/430 AD:	Requests advice as to whether the
						EAA (p.304)	local bishops should stay or flee in the event of a vandal invasion.
327. Honoratus	Bishop of the	PCBE	2:		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .49	396 - 410 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
	Donatist sect	(p.566)			(Written in Hippo or	vol.58, Index 3 (p.18)	(pp.140-42)
					Carthage and sent probably within Carthage)	398 AD: MSAD, Tab.	
					86 →327	Chron (p.277)	
328. Honorius	Emperor	PLRE	1:		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .201	419 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57.201, 1909
		(p.442)			(Written in Const. or	Index 3 (p.52)	(pp.296-9)
					Ravenna and sent to Carthage)		
					328 →86		
					328 →87		
					607 →86		
329. Horontianus	Priest of	PCBE	2.2:	1	607 →87		Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
525.1101011111111	Milan (also	(pp.1563		-			AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
	known as		,				
	Orontianus						
					Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 45 [Maur,	Before 397AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968
					Ep.70/ Zelzer, Ep.18] 38 →329		(pp.128-41)
					Ambrose, Ep.46 [Maur, Ep.71/ Zelzer, Ep.19]	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.141-5)

38 →329				
Ambrose, Ep.47 [Maur, Ep.77/ Zelzer, Ep.20] 38 →329	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, (pp.146-153)	vol.82.10.1,	1968
Ambrose, Ep.48 [Maur, Ep.78/ Zelzer, Ep.66] 38 →329	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, (pp.160-4)	vol.82.10.2,	1990
Ambrose, Ep.49 [Maur, Ep.43/ Zelzer, Ep.29] 38 →329	Spring 387 AD: PSA (pp.519-20)	CSEL: Faller, (pp.195-207)	vol.82.10.1,	1968
Ambrose, Ep.50 [Maur, Ep.44/ Zelzer, Ep.31] 38 →329	Spring 387 AD: PSA (pp.519-20)	CSEL: Faller, (pp.215-225)	vol.82.10.1,	1968
Ambrose, Ep.51 [Maur, Ep.34/ Zelzer, Ep.21] 38 →329	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, (pp.153-59)	vol.82.10.1,	1968
Ambrose, Ep.52 [Maur, Ep.35/ Zelzer, Ep.22] 38 →329	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, (pp.159-67)	vol.82.10.1,	1968
Ambrose, Ep.53 [Maur, Ep.36/ Zelzer, Ep.23/ 38 →329	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, (pp.167-70)	vol.82.10.1,	1968

330. Hymnetius		PLRE 2:1 (p.575)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .38 350→330	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.631)
		RA 25, Delmaire (p. 134)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .81 350→330	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.651)
331. Hypatius	A priest probably from	RA 25, Delmaire (pp. 134-5)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .97 350 → 331	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.660)
	Constantinop		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .180 350 → 331	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 714-5)
332. Hypatius	AKA Flavius Hypatius (or Hypatios)	PLRE 1: 4 (p.448-9)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .96 296 →332	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 169) Native of Thessalonica: Cos. 359 AD
333. Hyperechius		PSGN: 1 (p.99)	Basil, Ep. 328 93 → 333		and PPO Italiae 382-3 AD PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1073)
334. Iacobus	Governor	PLRE 1: 3 (p.450)	Greg. Naz, Epp.207-8 296 → 334	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 344-6)
335. Innocent	Monk	PSGN: 1 (p.100)	Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 259 93 → 464 93 → 335	377 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.953)
336. Innocentius	Bishop (unknown)		Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 50 93 → 336	About 370 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 387)
337. Innocentius	Bishop (unknown)		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .81 93 → 337		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 457-9)

338. Innocentius	Priest	PCBE 2.1: (p.1044)	3	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .1 (Sent from Antioch) 346 →338	374 AD: RH (p.153)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.1, 1910 (pp.1-9)
AD Electe	Pope 402-17 AD Elected Pope 19 Dec 402.			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .135 (Written in Rome, destination unknown : possibly Carthage) 339 →88	416 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.135, 1918 (pp. 263)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .136 (Written in Rome and sent to Jerusalem) $339 \rightarrow 346$	416 AD: RH (p. 164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.136, 1918 (pp.263-4)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .137 (Written in Rome and sent to Jerusalem) $339 \rightarrow 340$	416 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.137, 1918 (pp.264-5)
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .177 (Written in Hippo and sent to Rome) $212 \rightarrow 339$ $86 \rightarrow 339$ $87 \rightarrow 339$ $28 \rightarrow 339$ $28 \rightarrow 339$ $502 \rightarrow 339$	 416 AD: CSEL 58, Index 3, p. 45. 416 AD: EDC (p.95) 	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.669-88)
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183	417 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904

		(Written in Rome and sent to Hippo or Carthage) $339 \rightarrow 212$ $339 \rightarrow 86$ $339 \rightarrow 87$ $339 \rightarrow 28$	Index 3 (p.48) 417 AD: EDC (pp.222-3)	(pp.724-30)
		$339 \rightarrow 502$ Aug, <i>Ep</i> .184 (Written in Rome and sent to Hippo and Thagaste) $339 \rightarrow 86$ $339 \rightarrow 87$	417 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p. 46)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.731-6)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> . A 350 → 339	404 AD	P.R. Coleman-Norton, 'The correspondence of S. John Chrysostom', <i>Classical Philology</i> , 24.3 (1999) pp. 279-284 PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.529-
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . B 350 → 339	406 AD	36) PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.536)
340. Ioannes	John - Bishop of Jerusalem (386 AD – 417 AD)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .51 197 →340 (Written by E. in Salamis Cyprus and sent to Bethlehem)	394 AD: RH (p. 157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.51, 1910 (pp.395-412)

			Jerome, Ep.137 (Written in Rome and sent to Jerusalem) 339 →340	416 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.137, 1918 (pp.264-5)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .179 (Written in Hippo and sent to Jerusalem) 86 →340	416 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.46) 416 AD: EDC (p.212)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.691-97)
341. Irenaeus	Possibly a clerk of Milan	PCBE 2.1: 1 (pp.1155-8)			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .74 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .31/Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .13] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.100-7)
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .76 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .33/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .14] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.107-12)
			Ambrose, Ep.77 [Maur, Ep.64/ Zelzer Ep.54] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.72- 6)
			Ambrose, Ep.78 [Maur, Ep.69/ Zelzer, Ep.15] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.112-4)

Ambrose, Ep. 79 [Maur, Ep.29/Zelzer, Ep.11] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.78- 92)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .80 [Maur, Ep.30/ Zelzer, Ep.12] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol. 82.10.1, 1968 (pp.92- 100)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .81 [Maur, Ep.28/ Zelzer, Ep.6] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol. 82.10.1, 1968 (pp.38- 43)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .82 [Maur, Ep.27/ Zelzer, Ep.4] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.26- 35)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .83 [Maur, Ep.74/Zelzer, Ep.64] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.149-55)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .85 [Maur, Ep.76/ Zelzer, Ep.16] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.114-23)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .75 [Maur, Ep.32/Zelzer, Ep.40] 38 →341	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.36- 40)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .84 [Maur,	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990

			Ep.26/ Zelzer, Ep.68] 38 →341		(pp.169-8)
342. Italica		PCBE 2.1: 1 (pp.1162-3)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .92 86 →342	408-9 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.28)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.436-44)
		PLRE 1: 1 (p.465)		408 AD: EAA (p.301)	
		RA 25 Delmaire	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .99 86 →342	408-9 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.28)	(pp.436-44)
		(p. 136-7)		408 AD: EAA (p.301)	Also a correspondent of John Chrysostom
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> . 170 350 → 342	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.709- 10)
343. James			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .168 343 →86 625 →86	415 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3, (p.44)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.610-11)
344. Januarius	Donatist primate of Africa.	PCBE 1: 1 (p.579)	Aug, Ep.88 (Written in Hippo and sent to Casae Nigrae in Numidia) 86 →344	406-411 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.27) 406 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.282)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.407-19)
				406-7 AD: HCA (pp.199, 639)	
345. Januarius	Notarius or stenographe r.	PLRE 2: 2 (p.584)	Aug, <i>Epp</i> .54 and 55 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown) 86 →345	400 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.158-213)

		99, 639)	
		401 AD: EAA (p.300)	
346. Jerome	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .28	391-5AD: CSEL	Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 56 = Aug. <i>Ep.</i> 28
	86 →346	vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.103-13)
		393-5 AD: EDC (p.76)	
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .39	396-7 AD: CSEL	
	86 →346	vol.58, Index 3 (p.15)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.67-9)
		396 AD: EDC (p.109)	
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> . 40	396-7 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
	86 →346	vol.58, Index 3 (p.15)	(pp.69-81)
		396 AD: EDC (p.109)	
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .67	400-2 AD: CSEL	Jer. <i>Ep</i> .101 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .67
	86 →346	vol.58, Index 3 (p.21)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.237-9)
		400AD: EAA (p.300)	(pp.257 5)
	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .68	400-2AD: CSEL	Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 102 = Aug. <i>Ep.</i> 68
	346 →86	vol.58, Index 3 (p.21)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.240-3)
	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .71	400-2 AD: CSEL	
	86 →346	vol.58, Index 3	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898

	(pp.21-2)	(pp.248-55)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .72 346 →86	403AD: EAA (p.300) 403-4 AD: CSEL vol. 58, Index 3 (p.15)	Jer. <i>Ep</i> .105 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .72 CSEL: Golbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.255-62)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .73 86 →346	403-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.23) 404 AD : EAA (p.300)	Jer. <i>Ep</i> .110 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .73 CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.263-78)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .75 346 →86	403-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.23)	Jer. <i>Ep</i> .112 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .75 CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.280-324)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .81 346 →86	405 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.24-5)	Jer. <i>Ep</i> .115 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .81 CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.350-1)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .82 86 →346	403-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.24-5)	
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .123 346 →86	404-5 AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.745-6)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .165 346 →44 346 →392	410 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.35)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (p.541- 45) Aug. <i>Ep</i> .165 = Jer. <i>Ep</i> .165

Aug, <i>Ep</i> .166	410 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
86 →346	Index 3 (p.43)	(pp.545-85)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .167 86 →346	415 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.44)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.586-609)
80 7340	index 5 (p.44)	(pp.380-009)
	Spring 415 AD: EAA (p.302)	
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .172	415 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
346 →86	Index 3 (p.44)	(pp.636- 39)
	415 AD: EAA (p.302)	
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .195	415 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
346→86	Index 3 (p.45)	(pp.214-6)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .202	418 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
346 →86 346 →28	Index 3 (p.50)	(pp.299-301)
540 720		
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .19*	419 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Divjak, vol. 88, 1981 (pp.127-8)
86 →346	Index 3 (p.52)	
		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .27* (<i>Written</i> in Bethlehem and	416 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.126-8)	(pp.130-133)
sent to Carthage)		

				346 →87	416 AD: FC, vol.81,	
					Eno, vol.4 (pp.127-8)	
347. John				Basil <i>, Ep</i> .18		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
				93→380		(Col. 281-4)
				93 → 347		
348. John				Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> . 15	Date uncertain:	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p.208-10)
				297 → 348	Before 394 AD	
				297 → 407		
349. John				Greg. Nyssa, Ep. 19	Date uncertain:	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p.242-56)
				297 → 349	Before 394 AD	Letter is addressed to a certain John: it concerns the life of Macrina.
350. John				Letters recorded under		PL: 52 Migne, vol.3.2. 1862.
				Reciepiants		
Chrysostom						
351. Jovinus			PCBE 2.1: 1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .7	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.7, 1910 (pp.26-
			(pp.1152)	(Sent from Syrian desert to		31)
				Aquileia)		
				346 →135		
				346 →351		
				346 →217		
352. Jovinus	Bishop	of		Basil, Ep.118	372-3 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
	Perrha			93 → 352		(Col.533-6)
353. Jovinus	Count			Basil, Ep.163	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
				93 → 353		(Col.633)
354. Jovius			PLRE 2: 1	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .16	399-401 AD: PNW 1	CSEL, Hartel, vol. 29.16, 1949 (pp.114-
			(p.622)	(Written in Nola and sent	(p.244)	25)
			PCBE 4.1:1	possibly to Aquitania)	400-9 AD: PCBE 4.1:1	
			(p1071)	478 →354	(p1071)	

355. Julian	Deacon of		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .6	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.6, 1910 (pp.24-
	Aquileia		(Sent from Syrian desert to		5)
			Aquileia)		
			346 →355		
356. Julian		PLRE 2: 4	Jerome, Ep.118	407 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.107, 1923
		(p.637)	(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.434-45)
			sent to Dalmatia)		
		HGP: 4 (p.631)	346 →356		
		PCBE 4.2:1			
		(pp.1073-4)			
357. Julian	Fellow	PLRE 1 : 17	Greg. Naz. Epp.67-9	374-5 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 132-4)
	student of	PSGN: 3 (p.110)	296 → 357	GN:RP (p.179)	
	Greg. Naz.				At one time provincial governor and
					Peraequator in Cappodocia
358. Julian		PLRE 1: 29 (pp.	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .293		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1033-
		477-8)	93 → 358		6)
359. Juliana	AKA luliana	PLRE 1: 2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .150	413-4 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
		(p.468)	(Written in Hippo and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (pp.	(pp.380-82)
			to Rome)	40-1)	
		PCBE 2.1: 3	86 →359		
		(p.1169)	86 →506	Early 413-early 414	
				AD: EAA (p.302)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .188	417-8 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
			(Written in Hippo and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (p.48)	(pp.119-30)

			to Rome) 28 →359 86 →359	418 AD: HCA (p.227) and n.55 (p.640)	
		RA 25 Delmaire (p.137)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .169 350→359	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.707)
360. Julitta	Widow of Cappadocia		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .107 93 → 360	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 516)
361. Justus	Bishop of Lyon	PCBE 4.2:2 (p.1089 ?)	Ambrose, Ep.20 [Maur, Ep.7: Faller, Ep.1] (Written in Milan and sent to Lyon) $38 \rightarrow 361$	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36 CSEL: Faller, vol. 82.10.1, 1968 (pp.2- 14)
			Ambrose, Ep.21 [Maur, Ep.8: Zelzer, Ep.55] (Written in Milan and sent to Lyon) $38 \rightarrow 361$	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.77- 83)
362. Kensitor			Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep.</i> 2 297 → 362	After 381 and before 392 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 106-122) Pasquali, cited by Silvas, 2007, p. 115 suggests that based on the contents of the letter, Kensitor was probably a superior of a monastery – rather than a text collector.
363. Laeta	Wife of Toxotius Died before 419 AD	PLRE 1: 2 (p.492) PCBE 2.2: 1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .107 (written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 363$	Before 402 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.107, 1912 (pp. 290-305)

		(p.1227)			
364. Laetus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.654)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .243 86 →364	394-5 AD: HCA (p.15), n. 45 (pp.439- 42)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.568-79)
		PCBE 1: 1 (pp.623-4)		After 395: EAA (p.304)	
365. Lampadius		PCBE 2.2: 1 (p.1229)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .246 86 →365	395-430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.62)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.583-5)
366. Largus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.657) PCBE 1: 1 (p.626)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .203 86 →366	418-9 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.53)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.315-17)
367. Leontius	From a noble family	PLRE 2:4 (p.668) RA 25 Delmaire (p.137)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .83 350 →367	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.652)
368. Leontius	Sophist	PLRE 1: 10 (p.501)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .20 93→ 368 Basil, <i>Ep</i> . 21 93→ 368	364-5 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.284-8)
369. Leontius		PSGN: 2 (p.112)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .95 296 → 369	381 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 168)
370. Letoius			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.31 (s) 297→370	Before 392 AD	Silvas, 2007, p. 211-225.

371. Libanius	Sophist	PLRE 1: 1 (p.505-7)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .335 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.1077)
		PSNG: 1 (p.113)	Basil, <i>Ep.</i> 337 93 \rightarrow 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.1081)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .339 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.1084- 85)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .344 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1088- 9)
			Basil, Ep.350 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1093)
			Basil, Ep.351 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1093- 6)
			Basil, Ep.353		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1096)
			93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1097)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .356 93 → 371		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col. 1100)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .359 93 → 371		PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 380)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .236 296 → 371	Date uncertain: Before 390 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 194-200)

				GN:RP (p.180)	
			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.13		SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 200-6)
			297 → 371	Date uncertain:	
				Before 394 AD	
			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.14		
			297 → 371	381 AD	
372. Licentius	Son of	PLRE 2: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .26	391-5 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895
	Romanius	(p.682)	86 →372	vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	(pp.83-8)
	Pagan		Paul <i>, Ep</i> .8	396 AD: PNW 1	
	0	PCBE 1: 1	(Written in Nola and sent	(pp.224-5)	
		(pp.640-3)	to Rome)		
			478 →372		
373. Lollianos		PSGN: 1 (p.114)	Greg. Naz. Ep.15	365 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.48-9)
			296 → 373	GN:RP (p.179)	
374. Longinanus		PLRE 2: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .233	427-8 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
		(p.686)	86 →374	vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	(pp.517-21)
		PCBE 2.2: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .234	427-8 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911 (pp.
		(pp.1310-1)	374 →86	vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	519-21)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .235	427-8 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
			86 → 374	vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	(pp.521-23)
375. Lucinus	Husband of	PLRE 2: 1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .71	398 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.71, 1912 (pp.1-
	Theodora	(p.691)	(Written in Bethlehem and		7)
		. ,	sent to Baetica in Spain)		
			346 →375		

376. Lucius	Deacon of		Basil, Ep.256	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 944-5)
	Beroea or		93 →9		
	Chalcedon		93 →16		
			93 →479		
			93 →560		
			93 →561		
			93 →376		
377. Lucius	Bishop	RA 25 Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .85	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.653)
		(p.138)	350 → 377		
378. Macarius		PLRE 2: 1	Jerome <i>, Ep</i> .80	397-410 AD: A. di	Written after Rufinus return to Rome
		(p.696)	(Written in Rome and sent	Berardino (ed.) and	from Bethlehem in 397 AD, but before
			to Hippo)	J. Quasten,	his death 410 AD.
		PCBE 2.2: 2	528 →378	Patrology, P.Solari	
		(pp.1346-7)		(trans.)	
				(Westminster, 1986),	
				p.217.	
379. Macarius		PLRE 2: 2	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .49	After 408 AD: Trout,	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.49, 1949 (pp.390-
		(p.696)	478 →379	D.E., Paulinus of	04)
				Nola: Life, Letters,	
				and Poems (Berkley,	
			2 1 5 12	1999) p.188	
380. Macarius			Basil, Ep.18		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93→380		(col.281-4)
			93 → 347		
381. Macedonius	Priest of		Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .37 [Maur,	1 0	Letter of consolation: Written on the
	Thessalonica		<i>Ep</i> .15/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .51] (Written in Milan and sent	LTA (p.701)	death of Bishop Acholius.
	- Macdeonia		to Thessalonica-		
			Macedonia)	Early 383 AD: PSA	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60-
			maccaomay	(pp.508-9)	7)

		$38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$ $38 \rightarrow 627$			
382. Macedonius	PLRE 2: 3 (p.697) PCBE 1: 2	Aug, $Ep.152$ $382 \rightarrow 86$ Aug, $Ep.153$	413-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.41) 413-4 AD: CSEL		vol.44, 1904 vol.44, 1904
	(pp.659-60)	86 →382	vol.58, Index 3 (p.41) 414-5 AD: HCA, (pp.278-9) 413 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285)	(pp.395-427)	
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .154 382 →86	413-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.428-30)	vol.44, 1904
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .155 86 →382	413-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	CSEL: Goldbacher, (pp.430-47)	vol.44, 1904

				413-414 AD: EAA (p.302)	
383. Macedonius		PSGN: 1 (p.115)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .237 296 → 383	Date Uncertain: Before 390 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3 1862 (Col. 380)
384. Macrobius		PCBE 1: 2 (pp.662-3)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .106 86 →384	409 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.32)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.610-11)
				409 AD: EAA (p.301)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .108 86 →384	410 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.32)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (p.612-34)
				Late 409–Aug 410 AD: EAA (p.301)	
385. Magnenianus	AKA Magninianus	PLRE 1: 1 (p.533)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .175 93 → 385	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.652-3)
	Comes (East)	Possibly father of Icelium	Basil <i>, Ep</i> .325 93 → 385		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1072)
386. Magno	AKA Bishop Magnus	RA 25 Delmaire (p.138)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .26 350→386	404 AD RA 25 Delmaire (p.138)	PG: 52 Migne, vol3.2, 1862 (col. 626)
387. Magnus			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .294 93 \rightarrow 262 93 \rightarrow 387		PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 1036- 7)
388. Magnus		PLRE 1: 10 (p.535)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .70 (Written in Bethlehem sent	After 397 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 54.1.70, 1910 (pp.700-8)

		PCBE 2.2: (p.1350)	1	to Rome) 346 →388		
389. Malchus		RA 25 Delmair (p. 138)	e	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .71 350→389	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 647 8)
390. Marcella	DOD 411 AD First noble woman to adopt the ascetic life.	PLRE 1: (p.542)	2	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .23 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.23, 1910 (pp.211-4)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .24 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.24, 1910 (pp.214-7)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .25 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.25, 1910 (pp.218-20)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .26 (Written and received in Rome) 346 →390	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.26, 1910 (pp.220-3)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .27 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.27, 1910 (pp.223-6)

Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .28 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.227-32)	vol.54.1.28,	1910
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .29 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.232-42)	vol.54.1.29,	1910
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .32 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.252-2)	vol.54.1.32,	1910
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .34 (Written and received in Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.259-64)	vol.54.1.34,	1910
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .37 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.286-89)	vol.54.1.37,	1910
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .38 (Written and received in Rome)	384 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.289-93)	vol.54.1.38,	1910

346 →390		
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .40 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	384 AD: RH (p.155)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.40, 1910 (pp.309-11)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .41 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	385 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.41, 1910 (pp.311-5)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .42 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	385 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.42, 1910 (pp.315-7)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .43 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	385 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 54.1.43, 1910 (pp.318-21)
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> . 44 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 390	385 AD: RH (p.156)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.44, 1910 (pp.322-3)
Jerome <i>, Ep</i> . 46 (Written in Bethlehem and	392-3 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.46, 1910 (pp.329-44)

			sent to Rome) $475 \rightarrow 390$ $233 \rightarrow 390$ Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 59 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 390$	393 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.59, 1910 (pp.541-547)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .97 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) 346 →390 346 →465	402 AD: RH (p. 162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.97, 1912 (pp.182-184) "Jerome. 46: Jerome sends to Pammachius and Marcella a translation of the paschal letter issued by <u>187</u> Theophilus for the year 402 a.d. together with the Greek original. He takes the precaution of sending this latter because in the preceding year complaints have been made that his translation was not accurate."
391. Marcellina	Sister of St Ambrose	PLRE 1: 1 (p.544) PCBE 2.2: 1 (pp.1365-7)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> . 60 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .20: Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .76] (Written in Milan and sent	Easter, 385 AD: LTA (p.701)	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36 On the discovery of the relics os SS. Gervasius and Protasius. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982
			to Rome) $38 \rightarrow 391$		(pp.108-25)

				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> . 61 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .22/Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .77] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome) $38 \rightarrow 391$	June. 386 AD: LTA (p.701)	On the same. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.125-40)
				Ambrose, Ep.62 [Maur, Ep.41/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.1] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome) $38 \rightarrow 391$	(p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.10.3, 1982 (pp.145-161)
392. Marcellinus	Husband of Anapsychia	PLRE 2: (pp.711-2)		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .126 = Aug, <i>Ep</i> .165	411 AD: RH (p.164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.126, 1918 (pp.142-5)
	(17)			(Written in Bethlehem and	411 AD: CSEL vol.58,	
		PCBE 1	.: 2	sent to Africa)	Index 3 (p.36)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
	Presides over	(pp.671-2)	1	346 →44		(pp.541-5)
	the Council of Carthage.			346 →392		
				Aug <i>, Ep</i> .128	411-2 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
	Finds in			87 →392	vol.58, Index 3 (p.37)	(pp.30-34)
	favour of the			559 →392		
	Catholics and					
	applies			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .129	411-2 AD: CSEL	, , ,
	disciplinary			87 →392	vol.58, Index 3 (p.37)	(pp.34-39)
	measures			559 →392		
	against the			A	411-2 AD: CSEL	· · ·
	Donatists.			Aug, Ep.133 86→392	vol.58, Index 3 (p.37)	(pp.80-4)

				411-2 AD: CSEL 58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
			Aug, Ep.136 392 →86	Index 3 (p.37)	(pp.93-6)
			Aug, Ep.138	411-2 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.37)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.126-48)
			86 →392		
			Aug, Ep.139	411-2 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.38)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.148-54)
			86 →392		
			Aug, Ep.143 86 →392	Perhaps 412AD: EAA (p.302)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.250-62)
			00 7352		Accused of favouring Heraclianus (usurper) and is executed on 13 Sept 413 AD with his brother Apringius.
393. Marcellinus	Brother of Marcianus	PLRE 2: 1 (p.707)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .19 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.623)
		RA, vol. 25			
		Delmaire (pp.140-1)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .65 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.644)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .100 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.663)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .129 350→397	405-406 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.686- 7)

			350→393		
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .224 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.735)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .226 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.735- 6)
394. Marcellinus		RA 25, Delmaire (pp.138-9)	John Chrys, Ep. 31 350→394	405 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 628)
			John Chrys, Ep. 188 350→394	404 AD	PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 717)
395. Marcellus	Senator, Bishop	PLRE 1: 8 (p.552)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .22 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .82/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .24] $38 \rightarrow 395$	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
		PCBE 2.2: 3 (p.1375)			CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.170-5)
396. Marcianus		PLRE 1: 14 (p.555)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .258 86 →396	Sometime after 395 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .57, 1923 (pp.605-10)
397. Marcianus (1)	Brother of Marcellinus	PLRE 2: 5 (p.714)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .19 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.623)
		RA, vol. 25 Delmaire (pp.140-1)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .65 350→397	404 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.644)
			350→393		PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.663)

			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .100 350→397 350→393	404 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.686-7)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .129 350→397 350→393	405-406 AD	PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (p.735)
			550-7555		PG: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.735-
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .224 350→397 350→393	404 AD	6)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 226 350→397 350→393	404 AD	
398. Marcianus (2)		PLRE 2:4 (p.714) RA 25 Delmaire (p.140-1)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .122 350 → 398		PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.676) A man of much wealth – John Chrysostom congradulates him on his acts of charity
399. Marcus	Presbyter of Chalcide	(p.140-1)	Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 17 (Sent from Syria to Chalcide) 346 \rightarrow 399	376-7 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.17, 1910 (pp.70- 3)
400. Mares		RA 25 Delmire (p.141)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .86 350→400	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.653- 4)
401. Mares		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 141)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .55 350 →577 350→401	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862, (col. 639- 40)

402. Marinianus	Person of a noble family	PLRE (p.723)	2: 1	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .128 350→ 402	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.688)
		RA 25 [(p.141)	Delmaire			
403. Maron			Delmaire	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .36 350→403	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.630)
404. Martinianus	Personal friend of Basil	PLRE (p.564)	1: 5	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .74 93 \rightarrow 404	371 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (col.444-9)
405. Maximillianus	AKA Maximiano Of Thessalonica	RA 25, I (p.142)	Delmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 350→61 350→442 350→605 350→239 350→227 350→221 350→405 350→206 350→287 350→624	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.706- 7)
406. Maxima		PLRE (p.738)	2: 1		395-430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.62-3)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.635-38)
407. Maximian				Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep.</i> 15 297 \rightarrow 348 297 \rightarrow 407	382-383 AD (Silvas, p. 158)	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 208-10)
408. Maximinus		PCBE (p.728)	1: 2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .23 86 →408	391-5AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.63-73)

						392 AD: MSAD (p.279)	
409. Maximus	Bishop of Emonensis (Ljubljana)				Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur, Ep.42/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.15] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome) 98 \rightarrow 565 38 \rightarrow 565 537 \rightarrow 565 243 \rightarrow 565 243 \rightarrow 565 256 \rightarrow 565 256 \rightarrow 565 599 \rightarrow 565 148 \rightarrow 565 283 \rightarrow 565		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1991 (pp.302-14) Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of Jovinius and his followers – Ambrose et al support Siricius' decision.
410. Maximus		PCBE (pp.735	1: -6)	6	$227 \rightarrow 565$ $Aug, Ep.107$ $410 \rightarrow 86$ $589 \rightarrow 86$	410 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.32)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.611-2)
411. Maximus		PLRE (p.585)	1:	28	Aug, $Ep.16$ $411 \rightarrow 86$ Aug, $Ep.17$ $86 \rightarrow 411$	Both before 391 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.12) Both between 390-1 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.37-44)
412. Maximus		PLRE (p.745)	2:	5	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .170 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown)	414-6 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.622-31)

		PCBE 1:	11	28 →412		
		(pp.737-8)		86 →412		
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .171A 86 →412	414-6 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.45)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.632-36)
413. Maximus (2)		RA 25 De (p. 142)	lmaire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .150 350→413	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862, (col.700-1)
414. Maximus	A Philosopher	PLRE 1: (p.584)	22	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .9 93 → 414	361 AD, Leob vol. 1 page 93	PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (Col.268-273)
415. Maximus		PLRE 1: (p.585)	25	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .277 93 → 415 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .301 93 → 415	Written towards the end of Basil's life.	PG: Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 10012-3) PG: Migne, vol.4 1857 (Col.1018-9)
416. Melania The Younger		PLRE 1 (p.593) PCBE 2.3 (pp.1483-9	2: 2	Augs, <i>Ep</i> .124 (Written in Hippo and sent to Tasgate) $86 \rightarrow 20$ $86 \rightarrow 416$ $86 \rightarrow 498$	410-11AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.34)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .44, 1904 (pp.1- 2)
417. Meletius	Bishop of Antioch			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .57 93 \rightarrow 417 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .68 93 \rightarrow 417		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 405-6) PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 428-9)
				Basil, Ep.89		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857

			93 → 417		(col. 470-2)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .120 93 → 417	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.537-40)
			Basil, Ep.129 93 → 417	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.558-561)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .216 93 → 417	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.792-3)
418. Meletius	Chief Physician	PLRE 1: 2 (p.594)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .193 93 → 418	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.705)
419. Meletius		PSGN: 2 (p.123)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .240 296→ 419	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 381-4)
420. Memorius	Bishop of Capua		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .101 86 →420	408-409 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.31)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.539-43)
421. Mercator		PCBE 2.2: 1 (pp.1499-1504)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .193 86 →421	418 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.49)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.167-75)
422. Minervius	Monk from Toulouse	HGP: 6 (p.654) PCBE 4.2: 1 (pp.1332-3)	Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 119 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Toulouse in Gaul) $346 \rightarrow 22$ $346 \rightarrow 422$	406 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.119, 1912 (pp.446-69)
423. Modestus	Prefect of the Praetorium	PLRE 1: 2 (pp. 605-8) PSGN: 1 (p.124)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .104 93→ 423	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol. 4, 1857 (Col. 509-512)
		· (, -)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .110 93→ 423	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 520)

		1			
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .111 93→ 423		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 521)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .279 93→ 423		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1016)
			Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 280 93→ 423		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1016-7)
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .281 93→ 423		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1017)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Epp</i> .136-7 296 → 423	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.231-2)
424. Moises (1)		RA 25 Delmaire (p.143)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .90 350 → 424	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.655)
425. Moises (2)		RA 25 Delmaire (p.143)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .92 350 → 425	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.656-7)
426. Montius	From a noble family	PLRE 2:1 (p. 766)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .171 350→426	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.710)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 143)			
427. Musonius		PLRE 2: 1 (p.769)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .216 350→427	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.730)

	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 143)			
428. Namaea	RA 25 Delmaire (pp. 144)	John Chys <i>, Ep</i> .47 350→428	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.634- 5)
429. Naucellio	PLRE 2: 1 (p.773) PCBE 1: 1 (p.772)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .70 (Written in Hippo sent within Africa) 28 →429 86 →429	402 AD: MSAD (p.281) 397or 400AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.246-7)
430. Nebridius	PLRE 1: 4 (p.620) PCBE 1: 1 (p.774)	Aug, <i>Epp</i> .3-14 430 →86 86 →430	Before 387-8 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.12) Early 387-91 AD: EAA (p.299)	
431. Nectarius	PLRE 2: 1 (p.774) PCBE 1: 1 (pp.776-9)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .90 431 →86 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .91 86 →431	408-409 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.27-8) 408-409 AD: CSEL, vol.58 Index 3 (p.27- 8)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .103 431 →86 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .104 86 →431	409-410 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.31) 409-410 AD: CSEL, vol.58, Index 3 (p.31)	(pp.578-81)

432. Nectarius	Perhaps	Deferrari (Leob	Basil, Ep.5	358 AD Leob, vol. 4	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
	The future	vol. 1, 1926, p.	93 → 432	p. 33.	(Col. 237-41)
	Bishop of	33) suggests			Letter of consolation on the death of
	Constantinop	that this might			his son.
	le	be Bish. Of			
		Constantinople			PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.1028-
			Basil <i>, Ep</i> .290		9)
		PLRE 1: 2 (p.621)	93 → 432		
		PSGN: 1 (p.126-	Greg. Naz, Ep.88	381 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 161-3)
		8 Died in 397 AD	296 → 432	GN:RP (p.179)	
		Died in 397 AD	Greg. Naz, Ep.91	382 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.165)
			296 → 432	GN:RP (p.179)	
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .151	383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.256-7)
			296 → 432	GN:RP (p.179)	
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .185	End 383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 304-5)
			296 → 432	GN:RP (p.180)	
			Greg. Naz, Ep.186	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.305)
			296 → 432	GN:RP (p.180)	
			Greg. Naz, Ep.202	387 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.329-
			296 → 432	GN:RP (p.180)	33)
433. Nectarius' wife	Wife of the		Basil, Ep.6	358 AD Leob, vol. 4,	PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857
	above		93→ 433	p.33 and 39	(col.241-244)
	Bishop: no				

	name given						Letter of consolation on the death of her son.
434. Nemesius	Governor (Praeses)of Cappodocia Secunda	PLRE (p.622) PSGN: 1	1: (p.12	2	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .198-201 296 → 434	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 324-9)
435. Nepoltian	Nephew of Heliodorus. Presbyter of Altinum	PLRE (p.624) PCBE (p.776)	1:	2	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .52 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Altinum in Gaul) $346 \rightarrow 435$	394 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.52, 1910 (pp.413-41)
436. Niceas	Sub Deacon of Aquileia	PCBE (p.1538	2.2:)	1	Jerome, Ep.8 (Sent from Syrian desert to Aquileia) 346 →436	375-6 AD: RH (p.154)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.8, 1910 (pp.31- 33)
437. Nicobulus		PLRE (p.629) PSGN: 2 3)	1: 2 (p.1	1 28-	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .12 296 → 437	365 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 44-5) From a wealthy family was married to Alypiana, niece of Greg, Naz'. Dead by 385 AD
438. Nicobulus	Son of Nicobulus above	PLRE 1:2 PSGN: 2 3)			Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .51-55 296 → 438	384-390 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 105-9)
439. Nicolas	Priest and monk	RA 25 C (p.144)	Delma	ire,	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .53 350→439	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.637- 8)
					John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .145	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.698)

				350→439		
						PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.698-
				John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 146	406 AD	9)
				350→439		
				350→612		
				350→132		
						PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (Col. 646-
				John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .69	406 AD	7)
				350→439		
440. Nobilius	Priest	PCBE	1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .269	429-30 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.782)		86 →440	vol.58, Index 3 (p.63)	(pp.654-55)
441. Novatus	Bishop of	PCBE	1: 1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .84	397-411 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898
	Sitif	(pp.783-4	4)	86 →441	vol.58, Index 3 (p.25)	(pp.392-3)
					397-411 AD: EAA	
					(p.300)	
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .28*	417 AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.133-37)
				86 →441	Eno, vol.6 (p.188)	
442. Numerius	Priest of			Ambrose, Ep.37 [Maur,		
	Thessalonica			Ep.15/ Zelzer, Ep.51]	LTA (p.701)	death of Bishop Acholius.
	- Macdeonia			(Written in Milan and sent		
				to Thessalonica-		
				Macedonia)	Early 383 AD: PSA	
				38 →40	(pp.508-9)	7)
				38 →47		
				38→138		
				38 →221		
				38 →239		

			38 → 381 38 → 442 38 → 494 38 → 555 38 → 605 38 → 627		
		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 144)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 $350 \rightarrow 61$ $350 \rightarrow 442$ $350 \rightarrow 605$ $350 \rightarrow 239$ $350 \rightarrow 227$ $350 \rightarrow 221$ $350 \rightarrow 405$ $350 \rightarrow 206$ $350 \rightarrow 287$ $350 \rightarrow 625$	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2 (col. 706-7)
443. Oceanus	Roman nobleman 382/385- 395-416 AD	PLRE 1: 1 (p.636) PCBE2.2: 1 (pp.1547-9)		398 AD: RH (p. 160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.83, 1912 (pp.119-20)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .84 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 443$ $346 \rightarrow 465$	399 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.84, 1912 (pp.121-34)

			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .69 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 443$	397-400 AD: RH (p. 159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.69, 1910 (pp.678-700)
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .77 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Rome) 346 →443	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.77, 1912 (pp.37-49)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .180	416 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
			86 →443	Index 3 (p.47)	(pp.697-700)
444. Olympianos		PSGN:1 (p.136)	Greg. Naz, Ep.234	384-90 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 377)
			296 → 444	GN:RP (p.180)	
445. Olympias	Deaconess	RA vol.25	John Chrys <i>, Epp</i> .1-17	404-407 AD: RA	PL: 52, Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 144-
		Delmaire	350 → 445	vol.25 Delmaire	8)
		(p.144-8)		(p.144-8)	
					When she was orphaned her guardian
		PLRE 1:2			was Procopius, she was educated by
		(pp.642-3)			Amphilochius.
446. Olympios	Governor of	PLRE 1: 10 (p.	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .104-6	382 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 204-5)
	Cappadocia	646)	296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	
		PSGN: 1 (p.137)			PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.217-
			Greg. Naz <i>, Epp.</i> 125-6	383 AD	221)
			296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	
					PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.225-8)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .131	382 AD	
			296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 237-

					48)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .140-4	383 AD	
			296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.249- 52)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .146	383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.260-1)
			296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .154	383 AD	
			296 → 446	GN:RP (p.179)	
447. Olympius	According to Leob: A wealthy	Friend of Basil	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .4, 93 → 447	358 AD Leob, vol. 1, (p. 28)	PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 236-8)
	A wealthy and influential layman of		Basil <i>, Epp</i> .12 and 13 93 → 447		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 273-6)
	Neocaesarea		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .131, 93 → 447		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (col. 565-6)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .211, 93 → 447		PG: Migne, vol.32.4, 1857 (Col.780)
448. Olympius		PLRE 2: 2 (p.801)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .96 86 →448	Both 409 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.29)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.514-6)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .97 86 →448	SepNov. 408 AD (Both): EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34. 2, 1898 (pp.516-20)
					(pp.310 20)
449. Onesicratia	Noble women	RA 25 Delmaire (p.148)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .192 350→449	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 719)

450. Optatus	Bishop of Mauretania	PCBE 1: (pp.803-5)	7 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .19 86 →450	0	418 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.49)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.137-62)
	Tingitana.		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .20	174	420 AD: CSEL vol.58,	Aug. Ep.202A = J. Ep.144
			86 →450		Index 3 (p.53)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
451. Optimus	Bishop of Antioch in Pisidia	PLRE 1:1 (p.350	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .20 93 → 451	60	377 AD	(pp.302-15) PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 953- 68)
452. Origen			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .1 93→452	7		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col. 281)
						Belived to be a layman and Christian apologist
453. Orontius		PLRE 2: (p.813)	L Aug <i>, Ep</i> .25 (Written destination	7 in Hippo n unknown)	395-430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.63)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .57, 1923 (p.604)
		PCBE 1: (p.807)	86 →453		408-428 AD: PCBE: 1:1 (p.807)	
					408 AD: de Bruyne, D., 'Les Anciennes Collections et la	
					Chronologie des Lettres de Saint Augustine', <i>Revue</i>	
					<i>Bénédictine</i> 43 (1931), p.291-2.	

454. Otreius o	f Bishop		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .181 93 → 454	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 657-60)
Meletine					()
			Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .10 297 →454	380 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 180-4)
			Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .18 296 →454	About 380 AD (Silvas, 2007, p.169)	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 232-41)
			Written in Sebasteia and sent to Melitene		
455. Oursos			Greg. Naz, Ep.227	End 382 AD ?	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 369-
			296 → 455	GN:RP (p.180)	72)
456. Paeanius	AKA Paianius	PLRE 2:1 (p. 818)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .95 350→456	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.659)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p.14851)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .193 350→456	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 719- 20)
		(p.1+031)			PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.724-6)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .204 350→456	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 732)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep.</i> 220 350→456	404 AD	
457. Paeonius	A Presbyter		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .134 93 → 457	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.569- 572)
458. Palatinus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.818)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .218 86 →458	426-7 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.58-9)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.425-28)

		PCBE 1: 3 (p.809)			
459. Palladios	Teacher of Rhetoric at Rome.	. · · ·	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .103 296 → 459	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 201-4)
	Native of Athens	PSGN :1 (p.140)	Symmachus, <i>Ep</i> . IX.1 578→ 459	380/2 AD	
	Mag. Off (East) 382-4 AD				
460. Palladios		PSGN: 3 (p.140- 1)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .110 296 → 460	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 208)
					PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 213)
			Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .119	384-90 AD	
			296 → 460	GN:RP (p.179)	
461. Palladios		PSGN: 2 (p.140)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> . 170 296 → 461	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 280)
462. Palladius	Bishop of Helenopolis and author	RA 25 Delmaire (p.151)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .113 350→ 462	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.669- 70)
	of <i>Dialogus</i> etc		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .148 350→156 350→170 350→462 350→211	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.669- 70)
463. Palladius			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .292 93 → 463		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1033)

464. Palladius	Monk			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .259 93 \rightarrow 464 93 \rightarrow 335	377 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 953)
465. Pammachius	Died 410 AD Fellow	PCBE 2.2 (pp.1576-8		Paul, <i>Ep</i> .13 478 →465	Early 396 AD:PNW 1 (p.237)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.21.13, 1910 (pp.84- 107)
	student of Jerome. Proconsul of Africa before	PLRE 1: (p.663)	1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .48 (Written from Bethlehem and sent to Rome possibly) 346 →465	393 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.48, 1910 (pp.347-50)
	396 AD.			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .49 (Written from Bethlehem and sent to Rome possibly) $346 \rightarrow 465$	393 AD:RH (p. 157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.49, 1910 (pp.350- 87)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .57 (Written from Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 465$	395 AD:RH (p. 158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.57, 1910 (pp.503- 27)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .66 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 465$	398 AD: RH (p. 160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.66, 1910 (pp.647-65)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .84 (Written in Bethlehem and	399-401 AD: RH (pp.160-2)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.84, 1912 (pp.121-34)

		cont to Domo)		
		sent to Rome) 346 →465		
		346 →443		
		540 /445		
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .97 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) 346 →390 346 →465	402 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.97, 1912 (pp.182-4)
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .83 (Written in Rome and sent to Bethlehem)	398 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.83, 1912 (pp.119-120)
		465 →346 443 →346		
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .58 86 →465	401 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.19)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.216-19)
			401 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.280)	
466. Pancarius	PLRE 2: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .251	395-430 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	(p.828)	86 →466	vol.58, Index 3 (pp.62-3)	(pp.599-600)
	PCBE 1: 1 (p.812)		After 395 AD: EAA (p.304)	
467. Pansophios	PSGN : 1 (p.141)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .228-9 296 → 467	Date Uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.372)

468. Paregorius	Presbyter				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .55		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
					93 → 468		(col.401-4)
469. Pascentius	An Arian	PLRE	2:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .238	404-411 AD: PCBE	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	Count,	(p.834)			86 →469	1:1 (pp.827-9)	(pp.522-56)
	member of				(Written in Hippo and sent		
	the Royal		1:	1	within Africa)		
	household –	(pp.827	-9)				
	Tax collector.				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .239	404-411 AD: PCBE	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
					86 →469	1:1 (pp.827-9)	(pp.556-59)
	Comes				(Written in Hippo and sent		
	domus				within Africa)	Towards 404 AD:	
	regiae					EAA (p.304)	
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .240	404-411 AD: PCBE	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.559)
					469 →86	1:1 (pp.827-9)	
					(Written in Hippo and sent		
					within Africa)		
							CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .241	404-411 AD: PCBE	(pp.560-62)
					86 →469	1:1 (pp.827-9)	
					(Written in Hippo and sent		
					within Africa)		
470. Pasinicus	A Physician	PLRE	1:	1	Basil, Ep.324		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1069-
		(p.668)			93 → 470		72)
471. Paternus		PLRE	1:	6	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .86 [Maur,	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
		(pp.671	-2)		<i>Ep</i> .60/ Zelzer <i>, Ep</i> .58]		AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
					38 →471		
							CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.112-7)

Bishop of the Church at			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .244 93 → 472	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4,1857 (Col.912-24)
Aegae: a city of Cilicia			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .250 93 → 472		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4,1857 (Col.929-32)
Bishop of Cataqua	PCBE (p.842)	1: 4	Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 85 86 →473	Before Sept 408 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.25) Perhaps 405-7 AD: EAA (p.200)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.394-5)
An old man of Concordia	PCBE 2 (p.1670)	2.2: 1		Before 380-1 AD: RH (p.155) 377-79 AD: Kelly, J.N.D., Jerome his Life, Writings, and Contoveries (London,	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.10, 1910 (pp.35-8)
DoD 26/1/404	(p.674)		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .30 (Written and received in Rome) 346 →475		CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.30, 1910 (pp.243-49)
	(pp.1617	-6)	received in Rome) 346 →475		CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.33, 1910 (pp.253-59) CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.39, 1910
	Church at Aegae: a city of Cilicia Bishop of Cataqua An old man of Concordia	Church at Aegae: a city of CiliciaHere PCBE (p.842)Bishop of CataquaPCBE (p.842)An old man of ConcordiaPCBE (p.1670)DoD 26/1/404PLRE (p.674)DOD PCBEPLRE (p.674)	Church at Aegae: a city of CiliciaPCBE 1: 4 (p.842)Bishop of CataquaPCBE 1: 4 (p.842)An old man of ConcordiaPCBE 2.2: 1 (p.1670)DoDPLRE 1: 1	Church at Aegae: a city of Cilicia93 → 472Bishop of CataquaPCBE 1: 4 (p.842)Aug, Ep.85 86 →473An old man of ConcordiaPCBE 2.2: 1 (p.1670)Jerome, Ep.10 (Sent from Antioch (on Constantinople) to Concordia, near Aquileia) 346 →474DoD 26/1/404PLRE 1: 1 (p.1617-6)Jerome, Ep.30 (Written and received in Rome) 346 →475	Church at Aegae: a city of Cilicia93 \rightarrow 472Basil, <i>Ep.</i> 250 93 \rightarrow 472Basil, <i>Ep.</i> 250 93 \rightarrow 472Before Sept 408 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.842)Bishop of CataquaPCBE 1: (p.842)4Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 85 86 \rightarrow 473Before Sept 408 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.25)An old man of ConcordiaPCBE 2.2: (p.1670)1Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 10 (Sent from Antioch (or Constantinople) to Concordia, near Aquileia) 346 \rightarrow 474Before 380-1 AD: RH (p.155)DoD 26/1/404PLRE 1: (p.674)1Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 30 (Written and received in Rome) 346 \rightarrow 475384 AD: RH (p. 156)

				received in Rome) 346 →475		(pp.293-309)
				Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .46 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $475 \rightarrow 390$ $233 \rightarrow 390$	392-3 AD: RH (p.157)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.46, 1910 (pp.329-44)
476. Paulina	Wife of Armentarius. (29)	PLRE 2: (p.845) PCBE 1:	2	Aug, Ep.127 86 →476 86 →71	410 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.35)	This letter mentions the fall of Rome. CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .44, 1904 (pp.19-29)
		(pp.836-7)	-	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .147 86 →476	413-4 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.41)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.273-331)
477. Paulinus of Milan	Biographer of Ambrose Bishop of Milan	PCBE 2.2: (p.1654)	2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .29* 86 →477	Between 414-422 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.193)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.133-37)
478. Paulinus of Nola (Meropius		PLRE 1: (pp.681-3) PCBE2.2:	21	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .53 (Written from Bethlehem and probably sent to Spain) 346 \rightarrow 478	395 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.53, 1910 (p.442-65)
Pontius		(pp.1630-54)	T	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .58	394-5 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.58, 1910
Paulinus)				(Written from Bethlehem to either Spain or Nola as this is around the time that Paulinus moved to the	(p.136)	(pp.527-41)

later) 346 \rightarrow 478	200 AD: PH (2 161)	CCEL: Hilborg vol EE 2.95 1012
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .85 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Nola) $346 \rightarrow 478$	399 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.85, 1912 (pp.135-8)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .24 478 →28 623 →28	391-5AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1.24, 1898 (pp.73-8)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25 478 →86 623 →86	391-5AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13) 395 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1.2, 1898 (pp.78-83)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .27 86 →478	391-5AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13) Early 396 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.95-102)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .30 478 →86 623 →86	395/6 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.14) Early 397 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.123-5)

Aug, <i>Ep</i> .31 86 →478 86 →623	397 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.14-5)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.1-8)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .32 478 →521 623 →521	397 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.16) Fall 398 AD: EAA	Note: Aug. <i>Ep</i> .32= Paul. <i>Ep</i> .7. CSEL: Goldbacher 1898, vol.34.2 (pp.1- 8)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .42 86 →478 86 →623	(p.299) 398 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.17) Fall 398 AD: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (p.84)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .45 28 →478 28 →623	(p.299) 404 AD: CSEL vol. 58, Index 3 (p.24)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.122-3)
86 →478 86 →623 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .80 86 →478	Early 398 AD: EAA (p.300) 408-9 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.29)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.346-9)
86 →623 Aug, <i>Epp</i> .94-95	Late 404- March 405 AD: EAA (p.300) 414-6AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898

			86 →478	vol.58, Index 3 (p.35)	(pp.497-13)
			86 →623	Vol.30, macx 3 (p.33)	(pp.+57 15)
			478 →86		
			623 →86		
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .121 478 →86	414-6 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.40)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.723-42)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .149 86 →478	417 AD: CSEL, Index 3, p.48.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.348-80)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .186 28 →478 86 →478	Apr-Aug 417 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.45- 80)
479. Paulus	-	of or	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .256 93 →9 93 →16 93 →479 93 →560 93 →561 93 →376	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.944-5)
480. Pelagius		PCBE 2.2: 1 (pp.1687-709)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .146 86 →480	417 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.39)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.273-74)
				410-413 AD: EAA (p.302)	
481. Pelagius (2)		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 152-3)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .215 350→481	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.730)

482. Pelagius	Bishop of Syrian		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .254 93 \rightarrow 482	376 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.942)
	Laodicea		55 7 402		
483. Pentadia	Deaconess who resides	PLRE 1: 1 (p.687)	John Chys <i>, Ep</i> .94 350→ 483	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 657- 9)
	Constantinop le	RA 25 Delmaire (p.153)	John Chys <i>, Ep</i> .104 350→ 483	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 663- 4)
			John Chys <i>, Ep</i> .185 350→ 483	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 716)
484. Peregrinus	Former Deacon of Hippo who then became Bishop of Thenae in Byzacena.	PCBE 1: 5 (pp.852-3)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .171 (Written in Hippo and sent to place unknown) 28 \rightarrow 484 86 \rightarrow 484 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .22* 86 \rightarrow 28	414 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.45) After 418 AD: EAA (p.302) 420 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.155)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.631-2) CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.88, 1981 (pp.113-19)
485. Pergamius	Layman		86 →484 Basil, <i>Ep</i> .56 93→485		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (col.404-5)
486. Peter (Petrus)	Later the Abbot of Tripoli	PCBE 1: 3 (p.871)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .184A (Perhaps written in Hippo and sent to Tripoli) $86 \rightarrow 486$ $86 \rightarrow 5$	416-7 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p. 47)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.732-36)
487. Peter	Bishop of Alexandria.		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .133 93 → 487	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 569)

	Successor to				
	Athanasius		Basil <i>, Ep</i> .266	378 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 → 487		(Col. 992-6)
488. Peter		PSGN: 2 (p.143)	Greg. Naz, Ep.242	Date uncertain	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.384)
			296→ 488	GN:RP (p.180)	
489. Peter	Bishop of		Greg. Nyssa, Ep.29	Perhaps 380-1 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p. 308-14)
	Sebasteia		297 → 489		
					SC: 363, Maraval, 1990 (p.314-18)
			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.30	380-1 AD	
			489→297		
490. Peter			Greg. Nyssa, Ep.35 (s)	Date uncertain:	Silvas, 2007, p. 247-59.
			297 → 490	before 394 AD	
491. Phalerius			Basil, Ep.329		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4 1857 (Col. 1073-
			93 → 491		6)
492. Philagrios			Greg. Naz. Ep.30	End 369 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col. 65-8)
			296 → 492	GN:RP (p.179)	
					PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.68-9)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .31	Date uncertain	
			296 → 492	GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.69-72)
			Greg. Naz. Ep.32	Date uncertain	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.73)
			296 → 492	GN:RP (p.180)	
					PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.76)
			Greg. Naz. Ep.33	Date uncertain	
			296 → 492	GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.77)
			Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .34	Date uncertain	PG: 37, Migne, vol. 3, 1862 (Col.77)
			296 → 492	GN:RP (p.180)	

		Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .35 296 → 492	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.153) Note, Gallay vol.1 p.103, n.1, finds internal inconsistancies with the MSS tradition which sets out that the
		Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .36 296 → 492	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	addressee of this letter is Eudoxio.
				PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.160-1)
		Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .80 $296 \rightarrow 492$	380 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.165-8)
		290 7 492	GN.RP (p.179)	PG. 57, Wigne, Vol.5, 1862 (Col.165-8)
		Greg. Naz. Ep.87	381 AD	
		296 → 492	GN:RP (p.179)	
		Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .92	382 AD	
		296 → 492	GN:RP (p.179)	
493. Philagrius		Basil, Ep.323		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1069)
		93 → 493		
Arcenus				
494. Philippus	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .37 [Maur, Ep.15/ Zelzer, Ep.51] (Written in Milan and sent to Thessalonica-	LTA (p.701)	Letter of consolation: Written on the death of Bishop Acholius.
		Macedonia)	Early 383 AD: PSA	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60-
		38 →40	(pp.508-9)	7)
		38 →47		
		38→138		
		38 →221		
		38 →239		

			$38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$ $38 \rightarrow 627$		
495. Philippus	Preist of Constantinop le	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 154)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .218 350→ 495	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.730)
496. Philippus	A Monk		Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .32 267 → 496		Silvas, 2007, p. 225-232
497. Photios		PSGN: 1 (p.147)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .168 296 → 497	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (Col.277)
498. Pinianus		PLRE 1: 2 (p.702) PCBE 2.2: 2 (pp.1798-1802)	Augs, <i>Ep</i> .124 (Written in Hippo and sent to Tasgate) $86 \rightarrow 20$ $86 \rightarrow 416$ $86 \rightarrow 498$	411 AD: CSEL vol.58	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol .44, 1904 (pp.1- 2) Having witnessed the fall of Rome Pinianus, Melania and Albina come to Carthage and Tasgate
499. Poemenius	Bishop of Satala in Armenia		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .122 93 →499	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.541-4)
500. Polybius		RA 25 Demaire (p.154)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .127 350 → 500	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 687-8) PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.697)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .143 350 → 500	404 AD	

501. Porphyrius	Bishop	of	RA 25	Dema	aire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .235	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.740)
	Rhodes		(p. 155)			350→501		
502. Possidius	Author	of	PCBE	1:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .177	416 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
	Life	of	(pp.890	-896)		(Written in Hippo and sent	Index 3 (p.45)	(pp.669-88)
	Augustine					to Rome)		
						212 → 339	416 AD: EAA (p.302)	
						86 → 339		
						87 →339		
						28 → 339		
						502 → 339		
						Aug, <i>Ep</i> .183	417 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904
						(Written in Rome and sent	Index 3 (p.46)	(pp.724-30)
						to Hippo or Carthage)		
						339 → 212		
						339 →86		
						339 → 87		
						339 → 28		
						339 → 502		
						Aug, <i>Ep</i> .245	401 AD: MSAD, Tab.	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
						86 →502	Chron (p.281)	(pp.581-3)
503. Postumianos			PLRE	1:	2	Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .173	383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.281-4)
			(p.718)			296 → 503		
			PSGN: 1	(p.14	8)			Westernern who held various offices
								and was well-educated in both Greek
								and Latin
504. Praesidius			PCBE	1:	1	Jerome, Ep.111 (Written in	402 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.111, 1912
			(pp.899	-900)		Hippo, destination		(pp.336-7)

			unknown) 86 →504		Jer. <i>Ep</i> .111 = Aug. <i>Ep</i> .74
			00 / 304		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.279)
505. Principia	PLRE (p.904) PCBE 2		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .65 (Written from Bethlehem to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 505$	397 AD: RH (p. 159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.65, 1910 (pp.616- 47)
	(p.1825)		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .127 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 505$	413 AD: RH (164)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.127, 1918 (pp.145-56) Marcella saved her from harm during the sack of Rome 410 AD (Jer. <i>Ep.</i> 127.13)
506. Proba (Anicia Faltonia)	PLRE (pp.732-3 PCBE 2	-	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .130 86 →506	411 to 413 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.36) 412 AD: HCA (p.250)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.40- 77)
	(pp.1831-		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .131	Aliz AD: HCA (p.230) n.13. After 411AD: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.77-
			86 →506	(p.301) 412 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.36-7)	79)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .150 (Written in Hippo and sent to Rome)	412/3AD: EAA (p.301)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.380-82)

		RA 25 Delmaire (p.155)	86 →359 86 →506 John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .168 350→ 506	414 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.40-1) 406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.707)
507. Procopius		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 155) PLRE 2:1 (p.919)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .187 350→ 507	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.717)
508. Procopius	Magistrate of Constantinop le	PLRE 1: 7 (p.744)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> . 90 296 → 508 Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> . 128-30 296 → 508	381 AD GN:RP (p.179) Date Uncertain: Before 390 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 164) PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.221-5)
509. Proculeianus	Donatist bishop of Hippo	PCBE 1: 1 (p.924)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .33 86 →509	397 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.14) 396 AD: MSAD, Tab Chron (p.279) Before 396 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.18-23)
510. Proculus	Gallic Bishop	PCBE 4.2:1 (pp.1541-4)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .219 (Written in Hippo and sent to Gaul) $87 \rightarrow 510$ $87 \rightarrow 137$	426-7 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.428-31)

				86 →510 86 →137 272 →510 272 →137 550 →510							
511. Profuturus	Bishop	of	PCBE 1: 1	550 →137 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .38		397 AD:	CSEL vol.58,	CSFL:	Goldbacher,	vol.34.2.	1898
	Cirta Constant	or	(pp.928-30)	86 →511		ndex 3 (p		(pp.64		V01.3 1.2,	1050
					-	Vid-397 p.299)	AD: EAA				
512. Prosper of			Possibly	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .225	4	127 or 4	29 AD: CSEL	CSEL:	Goldbacher,	vol.57,	1911
			HGP: Prospe	86 →512	v	/ol.58,	Index 3	(pp.45	4-68)		
Aquitaine			Tiro (p.676)		(pp.60-1)					
			PLRE 2: 1 (p.926)								
			PCBE 4.2:1 (pp.1553-6)								
513. Publicola			PLRE 1: 1 (p.753)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .46 513 →86	v	/ol.58,	AD: CSEL, Index 3	CSEL: (pp.12	Goldbacher, 4-36)	vol.34.2,	1898
				Augustine, Ep.47		pp.17-8)		CSEL	Goldbacher,	vol 3/1 2	1808
				86 →513	3	396-99 A ndex 3. p	D: CSEL, 58, 0.17-8.	(pp.12	-	voi.34.2,	1050
514. Quintianus				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25* 86 →514	4	419 AD:	FC, vol.58, 6 (pp.176-7)	CSEL: [Divjak, vol.88, 1	.981 (p.128)
				86 →517	Ľ		2 (hh·110-1)				

515. Quintianus		PCBE (p.939)	1:	1	86 →145 86 →630 86 →598 86 →172 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .64 86 →515	402 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.20-1) Late 401- Summer	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.229-32)
516. Quintilian	Bishop of an Africa Diocese	PCBE (p.942)	1:	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .212 (Written in Hippo and sent somewhere in Africa) $86 \rightarrow 516$	402 AD: EAA (p.300) 424-425 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.371-72)
517. Quodvultdeus	Deacon Carthage	PCBE (pp.947-	1: -9)	5	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .221 (Written in Carthage and sent to Hippo) $517 \rightarrow 86$ Aug, <i>Ep</i> .222 (Written in Hippo to Carthage) $86 \rightarrow 517$	427-428 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.60) 427-428 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911 (p.442- 446) CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911 (pp.446-49)
					Aug, <i>Ep</i> .223 (Written in Carthage, sent to Hippo) 517 →86	427-428 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911 (pp.446-49)

			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .224	427-428 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1911
			(Written in Hippo sent to	vol.58, Index 3 (p.60)	(pp.451-54)
			• • • • • •	vol.38, muex 5 (p.00)	(pp.451-54)
			Carthage)		
			86 →517		
			Aug <i>, Ep</i> .25*	419 AD: FC, vol.81,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.128)
			86 →514	Eno, vol.6 (pp. 176-7)	
			86 →517		
			86 →145		
			86 →630		
			86 →598		
			86 →172		
518. Renatus		PCBE 1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .23*	419 AD: FC,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.120-1)
		(pp.959-6)	(Written in Hippo and sent	vol.81,Eno, vol.6	
			to Ceasarea)	(p.163)	
			86 →518		
519. Restitutus			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .13*	Date unknown,	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.80-2)
			86 →519	therefore between	
				395 -430 AD	
			A		
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .249	After 395: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
			86 →519	(p.304)	(pp.592-3)
520. Riparius	Pres.	PCBE 4.2:1	Jerome, Ep.109	403 AD: RH (p. 162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.109, 1912
	Aquitaine	(pp.1616-7)	(Written in Bethlehem and		(pp.351-6)
			sent to Aquitaine)		
			346 →520		
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .138	417 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.138, 1918
			(Written in Bethlehem and	11, //b. /// (p.105)	(pp.265-6)
			(written in betnenelli allu		(ph:202-0)

		sent to Gaul) 346 →520		
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .152 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Gaul) $346 \rightarrow 520$	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.152, 1918 (pp.364-365)
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .151 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Gaul) 346 \rightarrow 520	419 AD: RH (p.165)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.151, 1918 (pp.363-364)
521. Romanianus	PCBE 1: 1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .15	389-390 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895
	(p.995)	86 →521	vol.58 Index 3 (p.12)	(pp.35-6)
		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .32 478 →521 623 →521	396-7 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.135)	Note also that Paul, <i>Ep.</i> 7 = Aug, <i>Ep.</i> 32
			Late 396-early 397	
			AD: PNW 1 (p. 224-5)	
522. Romanus	Preist of Antioch	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .23 350→522	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862, (col.625)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .78	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862, (col.650)
		350→522		PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862, (col.655-6)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .91 350→522	404/5 AD	

523. Romula		RA 25 Delm (p. 156)	aire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .219 350→ 553 350→ 523	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.731-2)
524. Romulus	Tax farmer	PLRE 1: (p.771) PCBE 1: (p.1000)	5	(Written in Hippo and most likely sent within the Hippo		CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.587)
Pisidiu	Flavius Pisidius Romulus	PLRE 1: (p.771) PCBE 2: (p.1216)	5			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 Note: PLRE incorrectly identifies the two Romulus as the same person:
				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .87 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .66/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .48] 38 →525	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.48- 53)
				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .88 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .68/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .44] 38 →525	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.43- 44)
				Symm <i>, Ep</i> .8.38 578 →525	Before 397 AD	MGH: Seeck, Q.A. Symmachus: <i>Quae Superunt</i> , 1883 (p.226)
				Symm <i>, Ep</i> .8.62 578 →525	Before 397 AD	MGH: Seeck, Q.A. Symmachus: <i>Quae Superunt</i> , 1883 (p.232)

			Symm <i>, Ep</i> .9.62 578 →525	Before 397 AD	MGH: Seeck, Q.A. Symmachus: <i>Quae Superunt</i> , 1883 (p.254)
526. Romulus	Priest and monk	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 156)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .56 350→526 350→108	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, 3.2. vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.640)
527. Rufinus	of Rome	PCBE 2.2: 4 (pp.1940-1)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .74 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Rome) $346 \rightarrow 527$	398 AD: RH p.160	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.74, 1910 (pp.23-29)
528. Rufinus	Tyrranius Death of Rufinus in Sicily 411 AD Also known as Rufinius of	PCBE 2.2: 3 (pp.1925-40)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .3 (Sent from Antioch to Jerusalem and then to Egypt) $346 \rightarrow 528$ Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .80 (Written in Rome and sent	374 AD: RH (p.154) 397-410 AD: A. di Berardino (ed.) and	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.1.3, 1910 (pp.12- 8) CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.80, 1912 (pp.102-5)
	Aquilinea		to Hippo) 528 →378	J. Quasten, Patrology, P.Solari (trans.) (Westminster, 1986), p.217.	
			Jerome, <i>Ep</i> . 81 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Rome) 346 →528	399 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.81, 1912 (pp.106-7)
			Paul <i>, Ep</i> .46	406-9 AD: PNW 2	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.46, 1949 (pp.387-

			(Written in Nola and sent, to either Gaul or Rome) 478 →528	(p.355)	8)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .47 (Written in Nola and sent to Rome) 478 →528	409 AD: PNW 2 (p.356)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.47, 1949 (pp.388- 9)
529. Rufinus (2)		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 156)	John Chyrs <i>, Ep</i> .46 350→ 529	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 634)
530. Rufinus (3)		RA 25 Delmaire (p.156)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .126 350 → 530	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.685-7)
531. Rufinus (4)		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 157)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .109 350→ 531	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.667-8)
532. Rusticus	Monk of Toulouse in Gaul	PCBE 4.2:3 (pp.1657-63)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .125 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Toulouse in Gaul) $346 \rightarrow 532$	411 AD: RH (p.412)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.125, 1918 (pp.118-142)
533. Rusticus		PCBE 1: 2 (pp.1012-3)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .210 86 →255 86 →533	411-430 AD: PCBE 1:2 (pp.406-7)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.353-56)
534. Rusticus		PLRE 2: 1 (p.963)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .255 86 →534	Sometime after 395 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.602-3)

		PCBE 1: 8 (p.1014)			
535. Rusticus	Christian from Gaul	PLRE 2: 2 (p.963) HGP: 2 (p.684) PCBE 4.2:2 (pp.1655-6)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .122 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Gaul) 346 →535	407 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.122, 1918 (pp.56-71)
536. Sabinianus		PCBE 2.2: 2 (p.1965)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .147 (Written in Bethlehem possibly sent to Jerusalem) 346 →536		CSEL: Hilberg, vol.56.3.147, 1918 (pp.312-329)
537. Sabinus	Bishop of Placentino: Piacenza (Italy)	PCBE 2.2: 2 (p.1969)			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .23 [Maur, Ep. 48/ Zelzer, Ep. 32] 38 →537	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.226-9)
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .24 [Maur, Ep.47/ Zelzer, Ep.37] 38 →537	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.20- 1)
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .25 [Maur, Ep. 45/ Zelzer, Ep.34] 38 →537	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.232-38)

Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .26 [Maur, Ep.49/Zelzer, Ep.33] 38 →537	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.229-31)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .27 [Maur. Ep.46/ Zelzer, Ep.39] 38 →537	Early 395 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.27- 35)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .28 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .58/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .27] 38 →537	Autumn 395 AD: PSA (p.553)	On Paulinus- giving up his wealth CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.180-187)
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .44 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .42/Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep</i> .15]	Early 393 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.302-311)
(Written in Milan and sent to Rome) 98 →565	Autumn 393 AD:PSA (p.545)	Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of Jovinius and his followers – Ambrose et al support
38 →565 537 →565 243 →565 409 →565		Siricius' decision.
409 → 565 256 → 565 599 → 565 148 → 565		
283 →565 227 →565		

538. Sacerdos		Greg. Naz, Ep.99	Date Uncertain:	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 172)
		296 → 538	Before 390 AD GN:RP (p.180)	Gallay, vol.1 p. 117, 130, n. 3 observes that In the Billy edition, this letter is mistakenly addressed to Homophronios. In fact it is preceded by Ep. 221, for which Homophronios is the recipient. Gallay suggests that they forgot to change the number and the Benedictine edition reproduces this error.
		Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .212 296 → 538	Date uncertain: Before 390 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 349)
		Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .213-15 296 → 538	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.349- 52)
539. Sallustius	RA 25 Delmaire (p.157)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .203 350→539	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.724)
540. Salvina	PLRE 1: 1 (p.799)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .79 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Constantinople) $346 \rightarrow 540$	400 AD: RH (p.162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.79, 1912 (pp.87-101) Note: typo in Cavallera has it as <i>Ep.</i> 129 where as it is actually <i>Ep</i> .79.
541. Salvio	RA 25 Delmaire (p.157)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .209 350→541	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol 3.2, 1862 (col.727-8)

542. Samsucius	Bishop of Turres.	PCBE 1: 1 (p.1028)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .62 (Written in Hippo sent to Milevis – Numibia) 28 \rightarrow 556 86 \rightarrow 556 542 \rightarrow 556	402 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.20)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.224-6)
543. Sanctus	Severus	PLRE 2: 2 (p.975) PCBE 4.2: 1 (pp.1702-3)	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .40 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) $478 \rightarrow 34$ $623 \rightarrow 34$ $478 \rightarrow 543$ $623 \rightarrow 543$	398 AD: PNW 2 (p.342)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.40, 1949 (pp.340- 55)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .41 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) 478 →543	398 AD: PNW 2 (pp.342-7)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.41, 1949 (pp.356- 9) Sanctus seeks confirmation from Paulinus at to his collection of Paulinus' letters.
544. Sapida			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .263 86 →544	395 to 430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.62-3) Sometime after 395AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.631-34)
545. Saturninus	Full name Flavius Saturnius: Consul and	PLRE 1: 10 (p. 807-10) PSGN: 1 (p.153)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .132 296 → 545 Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .181	382 AD GN:RP (p.179) 383 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 228) PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.296)

	Mag. Mil.		296 → 545	GN:RP (p.180)	
546. Saturninus		PCBE 1: 12 (p.1040)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .142 86 →204 86 →546	412 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.285)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.247-50)
547. Sebastian		PCBE 1: 1 (p.1045)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .248 86 →547	395 to 430 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (pp.62-3)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.586-91)
548. Sebastianus		PCBE 4.2: 1 (p.1723)	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .26 478 →548 623 →548	413AD: EAA (p.304) After 400 AD: PNW 2 (p.319)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.26, 1949 (pp.234- 7)
549. Sebastinus		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 158)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .214 350→549	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.729- 30)
550. Secundus	African Bishop	PCBE 1: 3 (p.1055)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .219 (Written in Hippo and sent to Gaul) $87 \rightarrow 510$ $87 \rightarrow 137$ $86 \rightarrow 510$ $86 \rightarrow 137$ $272 \rightarrow 510$ $272 \rightarrow 137$ $550 \rightarrow 510$ $550 \rightarrow 137$	426-7 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.59)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.428-31)

551. Seleuciana		PCBE 1: 1 (p.1058)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .265 86 →551	Sometime after 395 AD: EAA (p.304)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.638-46)
552. Severa		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 158)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .229 350→552	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.737)
553. Severina	Noble woman of Constantinop le	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 159)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .219 350→ 553 350→ 523	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.731-2)
554. Severinus	Donatist Bishop	PCBE 1: 1 (p.1070)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .52 86 →554	388-398 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.18) 400 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.280)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.149-51)
555. Severus	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose, Ep.37 [Maur, Ep.15/Zelzer, Ep.51] (Written in Milan and sent to Thessalonica- Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$ $38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$		Letter of consolation: Written on the death of Bishop Acholius. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)

						38 →627		
556. Severus of Milevis			PCBE 1: 2 (pp.1070-75)	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .62 (Written in Hippo sent to Milevis – Numibia) 28 \rightarrow 556 86 \rightarrow 556 542 \rightarrow 556	402 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.20)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.224-6)	
						Aug, <i>Ep</i> . 63 86 →556	Both 402 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.20)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.227-29)
						Aug <i>, Ep</i> .109 556 →86	After 403 AD: HCA (pp.14-15, 639)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.635-37)
						Aug, <i>Ep</i> .110 86 →556	After 403 AD: HCA (pp.14-15, 639)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.638-42)
557. Severus Naples	of			PCBE 2.2: ((p.2055)	6	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .29 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .59/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .49] 38 →557	April 392 AD: PSA (p.580)	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, <i>V. Ambr</i> .36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.54-
558. Severus				RA 25 Delmaire (p.159)	e	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .101 350 → 558	404 AD	5) PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862, (col.661-2)
559. Silvanus		Primate Numbia	of	PCBE 1: 6 (p.1081)	6	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .128 87 →392 559 →392	411 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.36)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.30- 4)

				411 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (pp.283-4)	
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .129 87 →392 559 →392	411 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.36)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.34- 9)
				411 AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (pp.283-4)	
	Monk of Beroea or Chalcedon		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .256 93 →9 93 →16 93 →479 93 →560 93 →561 93 →376	376 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.944-5)
561. Silvinus	Deacon of Beroea or Chalcedon		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .256 93 →9 93 →16 93 →479 93 →560 93 →561 93 →376	376 AD	PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.944-5)
562. Simplicia			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .115 93 → 562		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 529-32)
563. Simplicia		PSGN: 1 (p.154- 5)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .79 296 → 563	379 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 149- 55)

564. Simplicanus	Bishop of Milan Consecrated 397 AD -	PCBE 2.2: (pp.2075-9)	1	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .95 (Written in Rome and sent to Milan) $46 \rightarrow 564$	403 AD: RH (p. 162)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.95, 1912 (pp.157-8) Pope Anast. to Simp. Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
	Died 400 AD			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .54 [Maur, Ep.37/ Faller, Ep.7] 38 →564	Before 397 AD	AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.43- 70)
				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .55 [Maur, Ep. 38/ Faller, Ep.10] 38 →564	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.73- 8)
				Ambrose, Ep.56 [Maur, Ep.65/ Faller, Ep.2] 38 →564	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.14- 19)
				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .57 [Maur, Ep.67/ Zelzer, Ep.3) 38 →564	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Faller, vol.10.1, 1968 (pp.19-26)
				Augustine <i>, Ep</i> .37 86 →564	397 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.63-4)
565. Siricius	Pope 384-394 AD	PCBE 2.2: (p.2086)	2			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
				Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 30 [Maur,	Undated (before 397	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.45-

				Ep.85/ Zelzer, Ep.46] 38 →565	AD)	6)
				Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .31 [Maur, Ep.86/ Zelzer, Ep.41] 38 →565	Undated (before 397 AD)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (p.40)
				Ambrose, Ep.44 [Maur, Ep.42/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.15] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome)	Early 393 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1990 (pp.302-14)
				$98 \rightarrow 565$ $38 \rightarrow 565$ $537 \rightarrow 565$ $243 \rightarrow 565$		Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of Jovinius and his followers – Ambrose et al support Siricius' decision.
				409 →565 256 →565 599 →565		
				148 →565 283 →565 227 →565		
566. Sisinnius	later Pope Sixtus	PCBE 2.2: (p.2087)	1	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .89 [Maur, Ep.83/ Faller, Ep.35] 38 →566	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL, Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1963 (pp.238- 241)
567. Sixtus		PCBE 2.2: (pp.2090-I)	1	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .191 86 →567	418 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p. 49)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.162-65)

			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .194 86 →567	418 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.49)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.176-214)
568. Sophronius	Magister officiorum	PLRE 1: 3 (p.847-8)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .32 93 → 568	368 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (p.315-7)
		PSGN: 1 (p.156- 7)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .96 93 → 568	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (p.492)
		Friend and fellow student of Basil and	Basil <i>, Ep</i> .177 93 → 568	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (Col.653-6)
		Gregory of Nazianzenus. Prefect of	Basil <i>, Ep.</i> 180 93 → 568	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (Col.657)
		Constantinople 365 AD	Basil <i>, Ep</i> .192 93 → 568		PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (Col.704-5)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .272 93 → 568	369 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (Col.1005-8)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .76 93 → 568	369 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.449-52)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .21 296→568	369 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 56)
			Greg. Naz, Ep.22	369 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.57)

				296→568	GN:RP (p.179)	
				Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 29 296→568	369 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.64-5)
				Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 37 296→568	369 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.77)
				Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 39 296→568	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.80-1)
				Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 93 296→568	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.168)
				Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 135 296→568	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.229- 232)
569. Sophronius		Bishop		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .172 93 → 569	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne vol.4, 1857 (Col.645-8)
570. Stagirios	Rhetor At Cappodocia	PLRE 1: (p.851)	1	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .165-6 296 → 570	383/4 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.273-8)
	Lived in Osiana	PSGN: 1 (p	157)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .188 296 → 570	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.308)
	Column			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .192 296 → 570	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.313-6)
				Greg. Nyssa, Ep.9	378-80 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 178-80)

		$297 \rightarrow 570$	382 AD	SC: 262 Marguel 1000 (n. 200 2)
		Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .26 570 → 297	382 AU	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (p. 300-2)
		Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .27 297 → 570	Uncertain, probably 382 AD	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990,(p. 302-4)
571. Strategios	PSGN: 1 (p.158)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .169 296 → 571	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.277- 80)
572. Strategius		Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .16 297 → 572	380 AD?, but before 394 AD (Silvas, 2007, p. 159-60)	SC: 363, Maraval, 1990, (P. 210-14)
573. Studius	PLRE 1: 1 (p.859) PCBE 2.2: 1 (p.2136)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .90 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .25/Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .50] 38 →573	Before 397 AD	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36 CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.56- 9)
		John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .197 350→573	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.721-2)
574. Sulpicius	PLRE 2: 20 (p.1006)	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .1 (Written in Barcelona and	395 AD: PNW 1 (p.211)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.1, 1949 (pp.1-10)
Severus	HGP: 3 (p.693) PCBE 4.2: 1	sent to Primuliacum in Gaul) 478 →574		
	(pp.1744-52)	Paul <i>, Ep</i> .5 (Written in Nola and sent to Toulouse –Gaul)	396 AD: PNW 1 (p.218)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.5, 1949 (pp.24-39)

478 →574		
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .11 (Written in Nola Campania and sent to Toulouse – Gaul) 478 →574	397 AD: PNW 1 (p.230)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.11, 1949 (pp.60- 73)
Paul, <i>Ep.</i> 17 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	398 AD: PNW 1 (p.247)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.17, 1949 (pp.125- 28)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .22 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	399 AD: PNW 1 (pp.255-6)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.22, 1949 (pp.154- 6)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .23 (Written in Nola and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	400 AD: PNW 2 (p.23)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.23, 1949 (pp.157- 201)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .24 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Gaul) 478 →574 623 →574	400-4 AD: PNW 2 (p.312)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.24, 1949 (pp.201- 23)

Paul, <i>Ep</i> .27 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	400-4AD: PNW 2 (p.320)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.27, 1949 (pp.238- 40)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> . 28 (Written in Nola Campania and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	400-4AD: PNW 2 (p.321)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.28, 1949 (pp.240- 47)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .29 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Gaul) 478 →574	400-4 AD: PNW 2 (p.29)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.29, 1949 (pp.247- 62)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .30 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Primuliacum – Gaul) 478 →574	402-3 AD: PNW 2 (p.326)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.30, 1949 (pp.262- 7)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .31 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Primuliacum – Gaul) 478 →574	402-3 AD: PNW 2 (p.327)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.31, 1949 (pp.267- 75)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .32 (Written in Nola, Campania	403-4 AD: PNW 2 (p.329)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.32, 1949 (pp.275- 301)

			and sent to Primuliacum – Gaul)		
			478 →574		
			478 -7374		
			Sul. Severus, Ep.3 (Written	397- 398 AD: WG	PL: Migne, vol. 20, 1975 (pp.181-184)
			and sent within Gaul,		3 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
			perhaps to Trier)		
			574 →99		
			Sul. Severus, Ep.2	397-398 AD: WG	PL: Migne, vol. 20, 1975 (pp.178-80)
			574 →89	(p.541)	
			Sul. Severus, Ep.1 (Written	397-398 AD: WG	PL: Migne, vol. 20, 1975 (pp.175-8)
			in Gaul and sent to Rouen)	(p.541)	
			574 →220		
575. Sunnias	Goth		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .106	404-405 AD: RH	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 55.2.106, 1912
			(Written in Bethlehem and	(p.163)	(pp.247-289)
			sent possibly to		
			Constantinople)	After 404 - before	
			346 →276	410 AD: J.N.D. Kelly.,	
			346 →575	Jerome his Life,	
				Writings, and	
				<i>Contoveries</i> (London, 1975) p.285	
576. Syagrius	Bishop of	PCBE 2.2: 1		1.5757 p.205	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
S70. Sydgilus	Verona	(pp.2140-1)			AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
		(PP:21 10 1)			
			Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .32 [Maur,	Before 397 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.84-
			<i>Ep.</i> 5/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .56]		97)

577. Symeon		RA 25 Delmaire,	$38 \rightarrow 576$ Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .33 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .6/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .57] $38 \rightarrow 576$ John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .55	Before 397 AD 404/5 AD	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.98- 111) PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col. 639-
577. Symeon		(p.160)	350 →577 350→401	404/3 AD	40)
578. Symmachus	Q. Aurelius	PLRE 1: 4 (pp.865-70) PCBE 2.2: 1 (pp.2412-3)	Symm, <i>Epp</i> .3.30-7 (All letters sent from Rome to Milan) $578 \rightarrow 38$	Before 397 AD	MGH: Seeck: Quae Supersunt: Symmachi Epistulae: Book 3: 1883 (pp. 80-2)
579. Symmachus	Priest	RA 25 Delmaire (p.161)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .45 350→579	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.634)
580. Sympius	Bishop of Seleucia Or perhaps Symposius		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .191 93 → 580		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 701- 04) Note: Deferrari, Saint Basil, <i>The</i> <i>Letters</i> , vol.4 (1953) p. 79 suggests a scribal error in the MSS in attributing <i>Ep</i> . 191 to Amphilochius. Drobner (2007) p. 275 appears to agree. Deferrari supports Tillemont's suggestion that the correct addressee is Sympius, the Bishop of Seleucia.
581. Terentius	General and Count under the Emperor	PLRE 1: 2 (pp. 881-2)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .99 93 → 581	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 497-504)
	Valens		Basil, Ep.214	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857

			93 → 581		(Col.785-9)
582. Thecla		PSGN: 2 (p.159)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .56 296 → 582	Date Uncertain: Before 390 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 109- 112)
583. Thecla		PSGN: 3 (p.159)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .57 296 → 583	GN:RP (p.179) 372-5 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 112) Apears also in Basil's collection as Ep. 321, CPG, vol.2, 3032, p.188. Believed to be Greg. Naz.
584. Thecla		PSGN: 1 (p.158- 9)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .222-3 296 → 584	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.361-8)
585. Themistius	Philosopher Pagan	PLRE 1: 1 (pp. 889-94) PSGN 1 (p.161)	Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .24 296 → 585 Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .38	369 AD GN:RP (p.179) 369 AD	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 60) PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.80)
586. Theodora		PLRE 2: 1	296 → 585	GN:RP (p.179)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.75, 1912
586. 111000014		(p.1084)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .75 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Spain) $346 \rightarrow 586$	399 AD: RH (p.160)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.75, 1912 (pp.29-34)
587. Theodora	Canoness		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .173 90 \rightarrow 587	About 374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 648-9)
588. Theodora		PLRE 2:2 (p.1084)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .117 350 → 588	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862 (col.672-3)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p.161)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .120 350 → 588	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2 1862 (col.674-5)
589. Theodorus	Perhaps a Bishop in	PCBE 1: 4 (p.1108)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .61 86 →589	401AD: MSAD, Tab. Chron (p.280)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.222-24)

	Africa (?)				
				401 AD: CSEL vol.58,	
				Index 3 (p.20)	
			Aug, Ep.107 410 →86 589 →86	409-10 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.32)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.611-2)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .173A 86 →589 86 →172 86 →630	416 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.45)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.49- 50)
590. Theodorus		PSGN: 9 (p.165- 66)	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 77 296 → 590	379 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 141-5)
591. Theodorus		PSGN: 10 (p. 166)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .115 296 → 591	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.213)
592. Theodorus		PSGN: 11 (p.166)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .121 296 → 592	Date Uncertain: Before 390 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.216)
593. Theodorus		PSGN: 6 (p.164)	Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .122-4 296 → 593	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 216- 17)
594. Theodorus	Bishop of Tyane	PSGN: 2, 1, 3 (p.161-3)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .139 296 → 594	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.235-7)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .152 296 → 594	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.257- 60)
			Greg. Naz <i>, Ep.</i> 157 296 → 594	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.264-5)

595. Theodorus		PSGN: 4,8 (p.165 and p.163)	Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .159-61 296 → 595	Date uncertain GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.265-8)
		· · · · /	Greg. Naz <i>, Ep</i> .162 296 → 595	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.268-9)
596. Theodorus		PSGN: 5 (p.163- 4)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .163 296 → 596	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.269- 272)
597. Theodorus		PSGN: 7 (p. 164- 5)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .183 296 → 597	383 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 297- 301)
598. Theodorus		PCBE 1: 5 (p.1108)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25* 86 \rightarrow 514 86 \rightarrow 517 86 \rightarrow 145 86 \rightarrow 630 86 \rightarrow 598 86 \rightarrow 172	419 AD: FC vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (pp.176-7)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.128)
599. Theodorus	Bishop of Octodurensis (Martigny)	PCBE 4.2: 1 (p.1871)	Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 44 [Maur, <i>Ep.</i> 42/Zelzer, <i>Ex. Ep.</i> 15] (Written in Milan and sent to Rome) $98 \rightarrow 565$ $38 \rightarrow 565$	Dudden, 1935, p.701. Autumn 393 AD: J.	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.3, 1991 (pp.302- 14) Synod of northern Italian Bishops – Re excommunication of Jovinius and his
			$537 \rightarrow 565$ 243 $\rightarrow 565$ 409 $\rightarrow 565$ 256 $\rightarrow 565$	Palanque, 1933, p.	followers – Ambrose et al support Siricius' decision.

			599 →565 148 →565 283 →565 227 →565		
600. Theodorus			Greg. Nyssa <i>, Ep</i> .36(s) 297 → 600	373 AD	See Silvas, 2007, p. 260-3. Greg. Nyssa, Ep. 36(s) same as Basil, Ep.124 Basil → Theodorus PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.544-5)
601. Theodorus		RA 25 Delmaire (p.162)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .228 350→601	404 AD	PG: Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.736-7)
602. Theodorus		RA 25 Delmaire (p.162)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .210 350→602	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.728)
603. Theodorus		RA 25 Delmaire (p. 162)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .112 350 → 603	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 668- 9)
604. Theodorus		RA 25 Delmaire (p.163) PLRE 2:8 (p. 1086)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .139 350→604	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.695-6)
605. Theodosius	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose,Ep.37 [Maur,Ep.15/ Zelzer,Ep.51](Written in Milan and senttoThessalonica-	Spring of 383 AD: F. H. Dudden, 1935, p. 701.	Letter of consolation: Written on the death of Bishop Acholius.

			Macedonia) 38 →40 38 →47 38 →138 38 →221 38 →239 38 →381 38 →442 38 →442 38 →494 38 →555 38 →605 38 →627	Early 383 AD: J. Palanque, 1933, p. 508-9.	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)
		RA 25 Delmaire (p.163)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 $350 \rightarrow 61$ $350 \rightarrow 442$ $350 \rightarrow 605$ $350 \rightarrow 239$ $350 \rightarrow 227$ $350 \rightarrow 221$ $350 \rightarrow 405$ $350 \rightarrow 206$ $350 \rightarrow 287$ $350 \rightarrow 624$	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol. 3.2, 1862, (col.7067)
606. Theodosius I	Emperor	PLRE 1: 4 (pp.904-5)			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
Flavius Theodosius	Augustus	(
	379-395		Ambrose, Ep.39 [Maur, Ep.10/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.4] (Written in Milan and sent	May 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (p.182)

to Aquileia) 38 →294 38 →606 38 →638				
Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 40 [Maur, Ep.11/Zelzer, Ex.Ep. 5] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	May 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, (pp.182-5)	vol.82.10.3,	1982
Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 41 [Maur, Ep.12: Zelzer, Ex. Ep. 6] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	June 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, (pp.186-90)	vol.82.10.3,	1982
Ambrose, Ep.42 [Maur, Ep.13/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.9] (Written in Milan and sent to Constantinople) $38 \rightarrow 606$	Autumn 381 AD: LTA (p.701) Autumn 381AD: PSA (p.578)	CSEL: Zelzer, (pp.201-4)	vol.82.10.3,	1982
Ambrose, Ep.43 {Maur, Ep.14/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep. 8]	Autumn 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, (pp.198-200)	vol.82.10.3,	1982

(Written in Milan and sent		
to Constantinople)	Autumn 381 AD: PSA	
38 →606	(p.578)	
Ambrose, Ep.2	December 388 AD:	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982
[Maur, Ep.40/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.1a]	LTA (p.701)	(pp.162-77) On the Affair of Callinicum.
(Written and sent within Milan) $38 \rightarrow 606$	December 388 AD: PSA (p.579)	
Ambrose, Ep.3 [Maur, Ep.51/ Zelzer, Ex.	December 388 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.212-8)
Ep.11] (Written in Aquileia sent to Milan) 38 →606	September 390 AD: PSA (p.580)	On the massacre at Thessalonica.
Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> . 4 [Maur, Ep.53/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.25]	August 392 AD: LTA (p.702)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.176-8) On the Death of the Emperor Val. And
(Written in Milan and sent to Constantinople) 38 →606	September 394: LTA (p.702)	funeral preparations.
Ambrose, Ep.5 [Maur, Ep.61/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.2] (Written in Milan and sent	September 394 AD: LTA (p.702)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.178-80) On Theodosius' victory over Eugenius

			to Constantinople) $38 \rightarrow 606$ Ambrose, Ep.6 [Maur, Ep.62/ Zelzer, Ex. Ep.3] $38 \rightarrow 606$	394 AD: PSA (p.581)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.180-1) On Theodosius' victory over Eugenius
607. Theodosius II	Emperor	PLRE 2: 6 (p.1100)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .201 (Written in Constantinople or Ravenna and sent to Carthage) $328 \rightarrow 86$ $328 \rightarrow 87$ $607 \rightarrow 86$ $607 \rightarrow 87$	419 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.52)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1909 (pp.296-9)
608. Theodosius	Monk		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .2 (Sent from Antioch to Syria) 346 \rightarrow 608	374 AD: RH (p.153)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.2, 1910 (pp.10- 12)
609. Theodosius	Bishop of Scythopolis	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 163-4)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .89 350→609	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.655)
610. Theodosius	Ex General and Friend of John	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 164) PLRE 2: 4 (p. 1100)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .58 350→ 610	405/6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col. 641)

611. Theodosius		PSGN: 1 (p.167)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .230 296 → 611	Date Uncertain GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 372-3)
612. Theodotus		RA 25 Delmaire, (p.164)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .146 350→439 350→612 350→132	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862, (col.698- 9)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .70 350→63 350→612 350→132	404/5 AD	AD PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.647)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .93 350→63 350→612 350→132	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col. 657- 8)
613. Theodotus		RA 25 Delmaire, (p.164)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .141 350→613	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.696)
		PLRE 2: 2 (p.1103)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .61 350 →613	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 642- 3)
614. Theodotus (3)	Deacon o Antioch	F RA 25, Delmaire (pp.165-6)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .44 350 →614	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 633- 4)
			John Chrys, Ep.59 350 →614	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 641- 2)
			John Chrys, Ep.67 350 →614	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 645)

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			John Chrys, Ep.68 350 →614	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 646)
			John Chrys, Ep.135 350 →614	405/6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 693)
			John Chrys, Ep.137 350 →614	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 694- 5)
			John Chrys, Ep.140 350 →614	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 696)
615. Theodotus	Son of Theodotus (3)	PLRE 2:3 (p.1103)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .102 350 →615	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 662)
	Lector	RA 25 Delmaire (p. 166-7)	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .135 350 → 615	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.693)
			John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .136 350 →615	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.693-4)
616. Theodotus	Bishop of Nicopolis		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .121 93 → 616		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.540-1)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .130 93 → 616		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.561-4)
617. Theodotus	Bishop of Berrhoea (Syria)		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .185 93 → 617	374 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.661)

618. Theodulus	Deacon of Constantinop le	John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .206 350→ 618	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.716)
619. Theophilus	Bishop of Alexandria	Ambrose, Ep.34 [Maur, Ep.56/Zelzer, Ep.70] (Written in Milan and sent to Alexandria) $38 \rightarrow 619$		CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.3-6)
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .63 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Alexandria) $346 \rightarrow 619$	399 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.63, 1910 (pp.585- 6)
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .82 (Written in Bethlehem sent to Alexandria) $619 \rightarrow 346$	396 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.82, 1912 (pp.107-19)
		Jerome, <i>Ep.</i> 86 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Alexandria) $346 \rightarrow 619$	400 AD: RH (p. 161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol. 55.2.86, 1912 (pp. 138-9)
		Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .87 (Written in Alexandria sent to Bethlehem) $619 \rightarrow 346$	400 AD: RH (p. 161)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.87, 1912 (p.140)

Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .88 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Alexandria) $346 \rightarrow 619$	400 AD: RH (p. 161)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.141-2)	vol.55.2.88,	1912
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .89 (Written in Alexandria and sent to Bethlehem) $619 \rightarrow 346$	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.142-3)	vol.55.2.89,	1912
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .90 (Written in Alexandria and sent to Cyprus) 619→197	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.143-5)	vol.55.2.90,	1912
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .94 (Written in Lydda and sent to Cyprus) 179 →619	400 AD: RH (p.161)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.156-7)	vol.55.2.94,	1912
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .99 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Alexandria) 346 \rightarrow 619	404 AD: RH (p. 163)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.211-3)	vol.55.2.99,	1912
Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .113 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Alexandria) $619 \rightarrow 346$	406 AD: RH (p.163)	CSEL: Hilberg, (pp.393-4)	vol.55.2.113,	1912

					Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .114 (Written in Bethlehem and sent to Alexandria) 346 \rightarrow 619	406 AD: RH (p. 163)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.114, 1912 (pp. 394-5)
620. Theophilius			RA 25 Deln (p.167-8)	naire	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .115 350 → 620	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2. 1862 (col.661)
					John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .119 350 → 620	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2. 1862 (col.673-4)
					John Chrys <i>, Ep</i> .212 350 → 620	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2. 1862 (col.730-1)
621. Theophilus	Bishop Castabala	of			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .245 93 → 621	376 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2. 1862 (col.925)
622. Theotecnos			PSGN: 1 (p.1	.73)	Greg. Naz. <i>Ep</i> .78 296 → 622	379 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1857 (Col. 148)
623. Therasia	Wife Paulinus	of	PLRE 1: (p.909) PCBE 2.22 (pp.2190-3)	1	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .3 (Written in Nola and sent to Thasgate) 478 →28 623 →86	Late 395 AD: PNW 1 (p.215)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.3, 1949 (pp.13-8)
					Paul, <i>Ep</i> .4 478 →28 623 →86	Late 395 AD: PNW 1 (p.217)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.4, 1949 (pp.18- 24)
					Paul <i>, Ep</i> .24 478 →574	400 AD: PNW 2 (p.312)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.24, 1949 (pp.201- 23)

623 →574		
023 75/4		
Paul <i>, Ep</i> .26 478 →548 623 →548	400 AD: PNW 2 (p.319)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.26, 1949 (pp.234- 37)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .39 478 \rightarrow 33 623 \rightarrow 33 478 \rightarrow 62 623 \rightarrow 62	397-406 AD: PNW 2 (pp.340-1)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.39, 1949 (pp.334- 39)
Paul, <i>Ep</i> .40 478 \rightarrow 34 623 \rightarrow 34 478 \rightarrow 543 623 \rightarrow 543	398 AD: PNW 2 (p.342)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.40, 1949 (pp.340- 55)
Paul <i>, Ep</i> .43 478 →174 623 →174	406 AD: PNW 2 (p.348)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.43, 1949 (pp.363- 69)
Paul, Ep.44 478 \rightarrow 33 623 \rightarrow 33 478 \rightarrow 62 623 \rightarrow 62	After 407 AD: PNW 2 (p.350)	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.44, 1949 (pp.369- 78)
Paul <i>, Ep</i> .45	15 May 408 AD:	CSEL: Hartel, vol. 29.45, 1949 (pp.379-

478 →86 623 →86	PNW 2 (p.352)	87)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .24 (Written in Nola, Campania and sent to Thagaste North Africa) 478→28 623→28	392 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1898 (pp.73-8)
Aug, Ep.25 (Written in Barcelona and sent to Hippo) $478 \rightarrow 86$ $623 \rightarrow 86$	392 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1898 (pp.78-83)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .30 (Written in Barcelona or Nola and sent to Hippo) $478 \rightarrow 86$ $623 \rightarrow 86$	394 AD: CSEL 58, Index 3 (p.13)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1898 (pp.123-4)
Aug, <i>Ep</i> .31 (Written to Hippo and sent to Nola) $86 \rightarrow 478$ $86 \rightarrow 623$	vol.58, Index 3 (p.14)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.1-8) Note: Aug. <i>Ep</i> . 32= Paul. <i>Ep</i> .7.

August, Ep.32	395-6 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.34.2,	1898
(Written in Nola and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (p.14)	(pp.8-18)	,	
to Rome)				
478 →521				
623 →521				
Aug <i>, Ep</i> .42	395-7 AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.34.2,	1898
(Written Hippo and sent to	vol.58, Index 3 (p.16)	(p.84)		
Nola)				
86 →478	End of 398 AD: EAA			
86 →623	(p.299)			
Aug <i>, Ep</i> .45	398 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.34.2,	1898
(Written in Hippo or	Index 3 (p.17)	(pp.122-3)		
Thagaste and sent to Nola)				
28 →478				
28 →623				
86 →478				
86 →623				
Aug <i>, Ep</i> .80	404 AD: CSEL vol.58,	CSEL: Goldbacher,	vol.34.2,	1898
(Written in Nola and sent	Index 3 (p.24)	(pp.346-49)		
to Hippo)				
86 →478				
86 →623				
Aug <i>, Ep</i> .94	408-9 AD: CSEL	,	vol.34.2,	1898
(Written in Nola and sent	vol.58, Index 3 (p.29)	(pp.496-504)		
to Hippo)				
478 →86				

			623 →86 Aug, <i>Ep</i> .95 (Written in Hippo and sent to Nola) 86 →478 86 →623	408 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.29)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.505-13)
624. Thyrsus		RA 25 Delmaire (p.168)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 163 350→61 350→442 350→605 350→239 350→227 350→221 350→221 350→405 350→206 350→287 350→624	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 706- 7)
625. Timasius		PCBE 1:1 (p.1112)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .168 343 →86 625 →86	415 AD: CSEL vol58, Index 3 (p. 44)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.610-11)
626. Timotheoi		PSGN: 1 (p.174)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .164 350 → 626	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 57, Migne, vol.3, 1862, (Col. 273- 3)
627. Timotheus	Priest of Thessalonica - Macdeonia		Ambrose,Ep.37[Maur,Ep.15/ Zelzer,Ep.51](Written in Milan and senttoThessalonica-		CSEL: Zelzer, vol. 82.10.2, 1990 (pp.60- 7)

			Macedonia) $38 \rightarrow 40$ $38 \rightarrow 47$ $38 \rightarrow 138$ $38 \rightarrow 221$ $38 \rightarrow 239$	(pp.508-9)	
			$38 \rightarrow 381$ $38 \rightarrow 442$ $38 \rightarrow 494$ $38 \rightarrow 555$ $38 \rightarrow 605$ $38 \rightarrow 627$		
628. Timotheus		RA 25 Delmaire (p.168)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .211 350 →628	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne vol.3.2, 1862 (col.728- 30)
629. Timotheus	The Chorepiscop us		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .291 93 → 629		PG: 32 Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1032- 3)
630. Titianus		PCBE 1: 4 (p.1116)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .25* 86 \rightarrow 514 86 \rightarrow 517 86 \rightarrow 145 86 \rightarrow 630 86 \rightarrow 598 86 \rightarrow 172	419 AD: FC, vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (pp.175-6)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (p.128)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .173A 86 →589 86 →172 86 →630	416 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.45)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.49- 50)

631. Titianus		PCBE 2.2: 1	Ambrose, Ep.91 [Maur,	Oct. 392 AD: LTA	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397
		(p.2207)	Ep.52/ Zelzer, Ep.45]	(pp.701-2)	AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			(Written in Milan and sent		
			to perhaps Rome)	Oct. 392 AD: PSA	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.44-
			38 →631	(pp.580, 544-5)	5)
632. Trajan	AKA Traianus	PLRE 1: 2 (p.	Basil, Ep.148	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
, -		921-2)	93 →632		(Col. 597-600)
			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .149	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 →632		(Col.600)
633. Tranquillinus		PCBE 2.2: 1	Jerome, Ep.62	397 AD: RH (p.159)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.62, 1910 (pp.583-
		(p.2211)	(Written from Bethlehem		4)
			to Rome)		
			346 →633		
634. Tranquillinus		RA 25 Delmaire,	John Chrys, Ep.37	404-5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 630-
		(p. 168-7)	350→634		1)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 63	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 643)
			350→634		
635. Urbicius		RA 25 Delmaire,	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .108	404 AD	PG: Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col.667)
		(p.169)	350 → 635		
636. Urbicius	A monk		Basil, Ep.123	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 → 636		(Col.544)
			Basil, Ep.262	377 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
			93 → 636		(Col.973-6)
637. Valentine	Abbott of	PCBE 1: 3	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .214	426-7 AD: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
	Adrumetum.	(p.1133)	86 →637	(p.303)	(pp.380-87)

	Capital of Byzacenum. (modern day Sousse:		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .215 86 →637	426-7 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.387-96)
	Tunisia)		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .216 86 →637	426-7 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, (pp.396- 402)
			Aug, <i>Ep</i> .215A 86 →637	426-7 AD: EAA (p.303)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol. 58, (p. 93)
638. Valentinian II	Emperor	PLRE 1: 8 (pp.934-5)			Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36
			Ambrose, Ep.7 [Maur, Ep.17/ Zelzer, Ep.72] 38 →638	Autumn 384 AD: LTA (p.701)	On the pagan petition. CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.11- 20)
			Ambrose, Ep.8 [Maur, Ep.18/ Zelzer, Ep.73] 38 →638	Autumn 384 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.34- 53) On the pagan petition.
			Ambrose, Ep.9 [Maur, Ep.21/ Zelzer, Ep.75] 38 →638	February 386 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.75- 81) On the challenge to the dispute with Auxentius.
			Ambrose, Ep.10 [Maur, Ep.24/ Faller, Ep.30]	Autumn 386 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Faller, vol.82.10.1, 1968 (pp.207-215)

		38 →638		On the second embassy to Maximus.
		Ambrose, Ep.39 [Maur, Ep.10/Zelzer, Ex. Ep.4] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	May 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (p.182)
		Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 40 [Maur, Ep.11/Zelzer, Ex.Ep. 5] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	May 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.182-5)
		Ambrose, <i>Ep.</i> 41 [Maur, Ep.12: Zelzer, Ex. Ep. 6] (Written in Milan and sent to Aquileia) $38 \rightarrow 294$ $38 \rightarrow 606$ $38 \rightarrow 638$	June 381 AD: LTA (p.701)	CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.3, 1982 (pp.186-190)
639. Valentinianos	PSGN: 1 (p.177)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .203 296 → 639	384-90 AD GN:RP (p.180)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 333-7)

640. Valentinianus	possibly	PCBE 1: 2	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .5*	Possibly between	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.29-31)
	Bishop of	(p.1130)	86 →640	414 AD and 416 AD:	
	Vaia			FC vol.81, Eno, vol.6	
				(p.45)	
641. Valentinus		PLRE 2: 3		Written in Cuscuse	
		(p.1139-40)		and sent to	
		(p		Constantinople	
		RA 25, Delmaire		Constantinopie	
		(pp.169-71)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .41	404/5 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 632)
		(pp.105 / 1)	350→641		1 0. 52 migne, vol.5.2, 1002 (col. 052)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .116	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 671-
			350→641		2)
			John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .217	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol.3.2, 1862 (col. 731-
			350→641		2)
642. Valerian	Bishop of the		Basil, Ep.91	372 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857
	Illyrians		93→642		(Col.476)
643. Valerian	Note: living		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .278		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 1016)
	in Pontus		93 →643		
644. Valerius		PLRE 2: 3	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .200	Late 418 AD: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923
		(p.1143)	86 →644	(p.303)	(pp.293-95)
		PCBE 2.2: 1	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .206	Unknown: EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (p.340)
		(pp.2242-5)	86 →644	(p.303)	
645. Valerius	Bishop of	PCBE 1: 2	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .21	391-5AD: CSEL	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895
	Нірро	(p.1139)	86 →645	vol.58, Index 3 (p.13)	(pp.49-54)

		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .22 86 →645	390-1 AD: EAA (p.299)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.54-62)
646. Valerius	RA vol. 25 Delmaire (pp. 117-8)	John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 22 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.624)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 62 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.643)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep.</i> 66 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.644- 5)
		John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .107 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch)	405-6 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.665- 7)

				$350 \rightarrow 126$ $350 \rightarrow 646$ $350 \rightarrow 180$ $350 \rightarrow 159$		
				John Chrys, Ep.130 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow 126$ $350\rightarrow 646$ $350\rightarrow 180$	405 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.689- 90)
				$350\rightarrow 159$ John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .222 (Written in Cucuse sent to Antioch) $350\rightarrow 126$ $350\rightarrow 646$ $350\rightarrow 180$ $350\rightarrow 159$	404 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (Col.733- 4)
647. Venerius	Bishop Milan 400-409 A	of D	RA 25 Delmaire (p.171)	John Chrys, <i>Ep</i> .182 350→647	406 AD	PG: 52 Migne, vol. 3.2, 1862 (col.714- 5)
648. Verianos			PSGN:1 (p.178)	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .145 296 → 648	383 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.248)
649. Victor				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .8* 86 →649	Date unknown: FC vol.81, Eno, vol.6 (p.66)	CSEL: Divjak, vol.88, 1981 (pp.41-2)

650. Victor	Mag. Equ. (East) Consul. (369	PLRE 1: 4 (pp.957-9)	Basil, <i>Ep</i> .152 93 → 650	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.608-9)
	AD)		Basil, <i>Ep</i> .152 93 → 650	373 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.609)
		PSGN: 1 (p.178- 9)	Greg. Naz <i>, Epp</i> .133-4 296 → 650	382 AD GN:RP (p.179)	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col.228-9)
651. Victorianus		PCBE 1: 6 (p.1190)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .111 86 →651	Late 409: in EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.642-57)
652. Victorinus		PCBE 1: 7 (pp.1196-7)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .59 86 →652	402 AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.219-20)
653. Victricius	Bishop of Rouen	HGP: 1 (p.714) PCBE 4.2: 1 (pp.1960-4)	Paul, <i>Ep</i> .18 (Written in Nola and sent to Rouen – Gaul) 478 →653	397-8 AD: PNW 1 (p.248)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.18, 1949 (p.128- 37)
			Paul, <i>Ep</i> .37 (Written in Nola and sent to Rouen- Gaul) 478 →653	403-4 AD: PNW 2 (p.336)	CSEL: Hartel, vol.29.37, 1949 (pp.316- 23)
654. Vigilantius		PCBE 4.2:1 (pp.1968-72)	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> . 61 (Bethlehem to either Rome or Nola) $346 \rightarrow 654$	396 AD: RH (p.158)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.54.3.61, 1910 (pp.575-82)
655. Vigilius of Trent		PCBE 2.2: 1 (pp.2296-7)	Ambrose, <i>Ep</i> .35 [Maur, <i>Ep</i> .19/ Zelzer, <i>Ep</i> .62] (Written in Milan and sent	385 AD: LTA (p.701)	Before Amb. DOD: Easter Sunday, 397 AD: Paulinus, V. Ambr.36

				to Trent) 38 →655			CSEL: Zelzer, vol.82.10.2, 1990 (pp.121-142)
656. Vincent	A Rogatist	PCBE 1: (p.1208)	2	Aug <i>, Ep</i> .93 86 →656	407-8AD: (p.300)	EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.445-96)
657. Vitalianos		PSGN: 1 (p.179))	Greg. Naz, <i>Ep</i> .75 296 → 657 Greg. Naz, <i>Epp</i> .193-4 296 → 657	378 AD ? GN:RP (p.179) 384/5 AD GN:RP (p.180)		PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col. 140) PG: 37, Migne, vol.3, 1862 (Col.316-7) Gallay, vol.2. p. 163, n.1 makes a strong case for a variation to the Benedictian MSS for Ep. 193-4 which he suggests should not be Procopus but instead Vitalianos.
658. Vitalis	Learned man in the church of Carthage	PCBE 1: (p.1222)	8	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .217 86 →658	426-8AD: (p.303)	EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.57, 1923 (pp.403-25)
659. Vitalis		PCBE2.2: (p.2322)	2	Jerome, <i>Ep</i> .72 (Written in Bethlehem – destination unknown) 346 →659	398 AD: RH (p.10	60)	CSEL: Hilberg, vol.55.2.72, 1912 (pp.8- 12)
660. Vitus	Bishop of Carrhae, city of Mesopotami a			Basil, <i>Ep</i> .255 93 → 660	376 AD		PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857 (Col. 941)
661. Volusianus		PLRE 2: (pp.1184-5)	6	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .132 86 →661	411/2 AD: (p.301)	EAA	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.79-80)

				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .135 661 →86	Date Unknown	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.88-92)		
				Aug, <i>Ep</i> .137 86 →661	411-2AD: EAA (p.302)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.44, 1904 (pp.96-125)		
662. Xenodorus	Grammaticus			Greg. Nyssa, <i>Ep</i> .34 (s) 296 \rightarrow 662	Dat uncertain: Before 392 AD	Silvas, 2007, p. 245-47.		
663. Xanthippus	AKA Sanctippus Primate of Numidia	PCBE 1 (pp.1029-3	l: 1 30)	Aug, <i>Ep</i> .65 86 →663	401-2 AD: EAA (p.300)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.2, 1898 (pp.232-34)		
664. Zenobius		PLRE 2 (p.1196) PCBE 2. (p.2378)		Aug, <i>Ep</i> .2 86 →664	386-7 AD: CSEL vol.58, Index 3 (p.12)	CSEL: Goldbacher, vol.34.1, 1895 (pp.3-4)		
665. Zoilus				Basil, <i>Ep</i> .194 93 → 665	375 AD	PG: 32, Migne, vol.4, 1857, (Col.705-8)		

Appendix C. Reconciliation of Ambrose's letters

The Fathers of the Church	Name	Benedictine (Maur.) enumeration	CSEL	Database Number	Notes
1	Gratian	1	12	159	
2	Theodosius	40	1a	309	
3			11	309	
4	Theodosius	53	25	309	
5	Theodosius	61	2	309	
6	Theodosius	62	3	309	
7	Valentinian	17	72	322	
8	Valentinian	18	73	322	
9	Valentinian	21	75	322	
10	Valentinian	24	30	322	
11	Eugenius the Usurper	57	10	110	
12	Anysius	16	52	24	
13	Candidianus	91	53	53	
14	Chromatius	50	28	62	
15	Constantius	2	36	71	
16	Constantius	72	69	71	
17	Fegadius and	87	47	130	
	Delphinus			87	
18	Felix	3	43	133	
19	Felix	4	5	133	
20	Justus	7	1	189	
21	Justus	8	55	189	
22	Marcellus	82	24	207	
23	Sabinus	48	32	277	
24	Sabinus	47	37	277	
25	Sabinus	45	34	277	
26	Sabinus	49	33	277	
27	Sabinus	46	39	277	
28	Sabinus	58	27	277	
29	Severus	59	49	290	
30	Siricius	85	46	295	
31	Siricius	86	41	295	
32	Syagrius	5	56	301	
33	Syagrius	6	57	301	
34	Theophilus	56	70	313	
35	Vigilius	19	62	332	
36	Bishops of Aemelia	23	13		
37	Bishops of Thessalonica	15	51		p. XV. Part 10 CSEL Anatolio Munerio Severo al.
38	Bishops of Gaul	9	1		

39	Gratian,	10	2	159	
	Valentinian and			322	_
	Theodosius			309	
40	Gratian,	11	5	159	
	Valentinian and			322	_
	Theodosius			309	_
41	Gratian,	12	6	159	
	Valentinian and			322	_
	Theodosius			309	_
42	Theodosius	13	9	309	
43	Theodosius	14	8	309	
44	Siricius,	42	Ex. Col. 15		
	Bishop of				
	Rome				
45	Horontianus	70	18	173	
46	Horontianus	71	19	173	
47	Horontianus	77	20	173	
48	Horontianus	78	66	173	
49	Horontianus	43	29	173	
50	Horontianus	44	31	173	
51	Horontianus	34	21	173	
52	Horontianus	35	22	173	
53	Horontianus	36	23	173	
54	Simplicianus	37	7	294	
55	Simplicianus	38	10	294	
56	Simplicianus	65	2	294	
57	Simplicanus	67	3	294	
58	The Clergy of	81	17	234	
	Milan				
59	The Church of Vercelli	63	14		
60	Marcellina	20	76	205	
61	Marcellina	22	77	205	AD 386
62	Marcellina	41	1	205	
63	Alypius	89	61	9	
64	Antonius	90	60	23	
65	Atticus	88	42	33	
66	Bellicius	79	9	47	
67	Bellicius	80	67	47	
68	Clementianus	74	64	68	Note in p.XV part
					10 CSEL Maur.74
					is to Irenaeo &
					not Clementianus
69	Clementianus	75	65	68	Note in p.XV part
05		, ,	05	00	10 CSEL Maur.75
					is to Irenaeo &

					not Clementianus
70	Conscient	0.4		70	
70	Cynegius	84	59	79	
71	Eusebius	54	26	113	
72	Eusebius	55	38	113	
73	Faustinus	39	8	129	
74	Irenaeus	31	13	178	
75	Irenaeus	32	40	178	Note in p. XV part
					10 CSEL Maur.
					32= Sabino & not
					Irenaeus
76	Irenaeus	33	14	178	
77	Irenaeus	64	54	178	
78	Irenaeus	69	15	178	
79	Irenaeus	29	11	178	
80	Irenaeus	30	12	178	
81	Irenaeus	28	6	178	
82	Irenaeus	27	4	178	
83	Irenaeus	73	63	178	
84	Irenaeus	26	68	178	Note in p.XV part
					10 CSEL Maur.26
					is to Studio and
					not Irenaeus
85	Irenaeus	76	16	178	
86	Paternus	60	58	237	
87	Romulus	66	48	269	
88	Romulus	68	44	269	
89	Sisinnius	83	35	296	
90	Studius	25	50	298	
91	Titianus	52	45	318	
	De Bonoso	56a	71		
	episcopo				
	Relatio	17a	72a		
	Symmachi				
	Contra	21a	75a		
	Auxentium				
	Diversis	41a	Ep. Sir		
	episcopis		-12. 2		