

Ad ea, quae de actis Constantini suppeditant subscriptiones, ex historia indicia nulla accedunt. Roma redeuntem Constantinum a. 328 fuisse Nicomediae scribit Chron. pascale.

**1 maart 328** IMP. CONSTANTINUS A. ad Cerealem praefectum annonae. Mensae oleariae, quae ita caducae fuerint, ut nullus possit adserere dominium, vicenis follibus per officium distrahantur. Sed si quis mensam oleariam praedictis follibus emptam cariore pretio vendiderit, ferreis vinculis constrictus ad Illyricum transmittatur poenam congruam luiturus. Si quis autem mensam oleariam in dominio suo retinens vivendi cursum impleverit, eandem mensam ad successores proprios cum reliquis suis rebus hereditario poterit iure transmittere. DAT. KAL. MAR. NICOMEDIAE, ACCEPTA VIII ID. APRIL. ROMAE IANUARINO ET IUSTO CONSS.

**9 mei 328** IDEM A. ad Aemilianum praefectum praetorio. Extraordinariorum munerum distributio non est principalibus committenda, ideoque rectores provinciarum monendi sunt, ut eam distributionem ipsi celebrent manue propria perscribant adque encauto nomina adnectant, ea forma servata, ut primo a potioribus, dein a mediocribus adque infimis quae sunt danda praestentur. Neque umquam sationibus vel colligendis frugibus insistentis agricola ad extraordinaria onera trahatur, cum providentiae sit oportuno tempore his necessitatibus satisfacere. Quae res neglecta vicariorum tuorum verecundiam tangit, ad rectorum autem officiorum capita venietur. Manu autem sua rectores scribere debebunt, quid opus sit et in qua necessitate per singula capita vel quantae angariae vel quantae operae vel quae aut in quanto modo praebendae sint, ut recognovisse se scribant, exactionis praedicto ordine inter ditiores mediocres atque infimos observando. LECTA VII ID. MAI. ROMAE IANUARINO ET IUSTO CONSS.

**21 oktober 328** IDEM A. ad Dionysium. Famosa scriptio libellorum, quae nomine accusatoris caret, minime examinanda est, sed penitus abolenda. Nam qui accusationis promotione confidat, libera potius intentione quam captiosa atque occulta conscriptione alterius debet vitam in iudicium devocare. PROPOSITA TYRO XII KAL. NOV. IANUARINO ET IUSTO CONSS.

**29 december 328** A. AD MAXIMUM. Praesides provinciarum oportet, si quis potiorum extiterit insolentior et ipsi vindicare non possunt aut examinare aut pronuntiare nequeunt, de eius nomine ad nos aut certe ad gravitatis tuae scientiam referre, quo provideatur, qualiter publicae disciplinae et laesis minoribus consulatur. et cetera. DAT. IV K. IAN. TREV(IRIS) IANUARINO ET IUSTO CONSUL.

**29 december 328** IDEM A. Maximo praefecto praetorio. Providendum est, ne veterani protectoria dignitate cumulati aut qui honores varios pro meritis suis consecuti sunt, incongruis pulsantur iniuriis, cum, si quis in hoc crimine fuerit deprehensus, rectores provinciarum conveniat ad tuum iudicium referre atque ad tuum officium praedictos dirigere, ut factum pro sui qualitate possit facillime coherceri. DAT. IV KAL. IAN. TREVIRIS IANUARINO ET IUSTO CONSS.

**328** Gelasius H.e. 3.15.1-5 Constantine Constantine pleads with the bishop Alexander of Alexandria to accept Arius back into communion. [It is possible that this letter was written later to Athanasius.]

**7 december 328** **The Namara inscription** (Arabic: نقش النمارا naq̣ an-Namārah) is a 4th century inscription in Arabic language, making it one of the earliest. It has also been interpreted as a late version of the Nabataean Arabic language in its transition to Arabic. It has been described by Irfan Shahid as "the most important Arabic inscription of pre-Islamic times" and by Kees Versteegh as "the most famous Arabic inscription" It is also an important source for the relationships between the Romans and the Arabs in that period. The inscription is written in the Nabatean Aramaic script, but there are ambiguities, as the script has only 22 signs (some with added annotations), and the Arabic dialect had 28 or 29 consonants. The script has ligatures between some letters that show a transition towards an Arabic script. Some of the terms used in the text are closer to Aramaic than Arabic; for example, it uses the Aramaic patronymic "b-r", rather than the Arabic term "b-n". However, most of the text is very close to the Classical Arabic used in the Qur'an in the 7th century. The inscription was found on **4 April 1901** by two French archaeologists, René Dussaud and Frédéric Macler, at al-Namara (also Namārah; modern Nimreh) near Shahba and Jabal al-Druze in southern Syria, about 100 kilometres south of Damascus and 50 kilometres northeast Bosra, and 120 kilometres east of the Sea of Galilee. The location was near the boundary of the Roman Empire at the date it was carved, the Limes Arabicus of the province of Arabia Petraea. Al-Namara was later the site of a Roman fort. The inscription is carved in five lines on a block of basalt, which may have been the lintel for a tomb. It is the epitaph of a recently deceased Arab king of the Lakhmids, Imru' al-Qays ibn 'Amr, and dated securely to **AD 328**. Imru' al-Qays followed his father 'Amr ibn Adi in using a large army and navy to conquer much of Iraq and the Arabian peninsula from their capital at al-Hirah. At this time, they were vassals of the Persian Sassanids. Raids on Iran triggered a campaign by Sassanid emperor Shapur II which conquered the Iraqi lands, and Imru' al-Qays retreated to Bahrain. He moved to Syria to seek help from the Roman emperor Constantine. Imru' al-Qays converted to Christianity before his death in Syria and was entombed in the Syrian desert. His conversion is mentioned in the Arab history of Hisham Ibn Al-Kalbi, but not mentioned in the inscription itself; equally there is no mention of any pagan belief. The first tracing and reading of the Namara inscription was published in the beginning of the twentieth century by René Dussaud. According to his reading, the text starts by informing the reader that this inscription was the burial monument of the king, then it introduces him and lists his achievements, and finally announces the date of his death. Many other scholars have re-read and analyzed the language of the inscription over the last century but, despite their slight differences, they all agreed with Dussaud's central viewpoint that the Namara stone was the burial monument of King Imru' al-Qays. In 1985, James A. Bellamy offered the first significantly different tracing of the inscription since Dussaud, including a breakthrough tracing correction of two highly contested words in the beginning of the third line (pointed out on Dussaud's original tracing figure as words 4 and 5). However, despite Bellamy's new important re-tracings, his Arabic reading fully agreed with the general theme of Dussaud's original reading. Bellamy's widely accepted new translation of the inscription reads:

**Constantine's Bridge**

**5 juli 328** Constantine's Bridge (Bulgarian: Константинов мост, Konstantinov most; Romanian: Podul lui Constantin cel Mare) was a Roman bridge over the Danube. It was completed or rebuilt in 328 and remained in use for no more than four decades. It was officially opened on **5 July, 328** in the presence of the emperor Constantine the Great. With an overall length of 2437 m, 1137 m of which spanned the Danube's riverbed, Constantine's Bridge is considered the longest ancient river bridge and one of the longest of all time. It was a construction with masonry piers and wooden arch bridge and with wooden superstructure. It was constructed between Sucidava (present-day Corabia, Olt County, Romania) and Oescus (modern Gigen, Pleven Province, Bulgaria), by Constantine the Great. The bridge was apparently used until the mid-4th century, the main reason for this assumption being that Valens had to cross the Danube using a bridge of boats at Constantiana Daphne during his campaign against the Goths in **367**. The length of the bridge was 2434/2437 m with a wooden deck with a width of 5.70 m at 10 meters above the water. The bridge had two abutment piers at each end, serving as gates for the bridge. While Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli attempted to locate the bridge in the 17th century and Alexandru Popovici and Cezar Bolliac worked in the 19th, the first real scientific discoveries were performed by Grigore Tocilescu and Pamfil Polonic in 1902. In 1934 Dumitru Tudor published the first complete work regarding the bridge, and the last systematic approach on the north bank of the Danube was performed in 1968 by Octavian Toropu. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine %27s\\_Bridge\\_\(Danube\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine%27s_Bridge_(Danube)) Константиновият мост е пътен мост над река Дунав, съществувал в Късната античност и свързващ Улпия Ескус (край днешното село Гиген в България) със Сукидава (край днешния град Корабия в Румъния). Мостът е с дървена връхна конструкция и зидани каменни стълбове. Разкрити са останки от крайните му опори, които са използвани и като порти, и няколко от междинните опори, намиращи се под водите на река Дунав. Общата дължина на моста е 2434 m, предполага се, че ширината му е била 5,70 m при височина над водата около 10 m. Константиновият мост е построен или обновен през **328 г.**, когато е официално открит от император Константин Велики. Предполага се, че мостът вече не функционира през 367 г., когато император Валент прехвърля войските си през Дунав по понтонен мост по-надолу по течението на реката.